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## HUICHOL LIFE FORM CLASSIFICATION II: PLANTS

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1. The sibling principle (Part I) \*
2. Huichol classification of life forms (Part I)
  - 2.1. Animals (Part I)
  - 2.2. Plants

2.2.0. The Huichol of western Mexico use defining criteria rather than class names to refer to most groupings of life forms that they treat as groupings.<sup>1</sup> Price found no generic terms in plant nomenclature (1967); though there are some, most grouping is done by means of attributive verbs as he concluded.

Rather than asking for instances of a generic term, as in trying to elicit kinds of trees by asking for 'trees', one gets much farther in Huichol by starting with a specific name and asking for the names of its 'ivaama siblings' (Grimes and Grimes 1962). This regularly yields the membership of groups of life forms even when those life forms have no cover term. The attributive verbs or descriptive sentences that identify the group can then be elicited, together with the attributes that distinguish each member of that group from the rest.

Plant categories are not as deeply structured as are animal categories. I suspect only part of this difference lies in Huichol; my lesser knowledge of plants motivated me to probe less deeply on them and concentrate on animals instead. I was able to get clear groupings of plants easily enough, but did not have time to follow through on the corresponding attributive verbs that establish groups; I have simply put a question mark at the head of most groups to indicate that I had no opportunity to go back over what kind of leaves, or medicinal uses, or fruit, or whatever, that they share. The result is that in the forthcoming study of lexical semantics of which this nomenclature forms a peripheral part, the necessary differentiators for plants will not appear. Nevertheless, the differentiators are there in the language, and sufficient material appears here to form the groundwork for a large scale follow-up.<sup>2</sup> Considerably more species are listed here than elsewhere: among the trees alone there are over sixty that do not appear in Price's list (though there were five highland trees in Price's list that I had not turned up -- he did his work around 2,000 meters above sea level, and I did mine around 600).

The Spanish words that are used to identify plants where I do not have the English term should be taken with caution. The glosses were given by Huichols whose pronunciation of Spanish is heavily influenced by their own language. Some terms have been reinterpreted back into the Spanish phonological system with no way to corroborate that there actually is a word in Spanish of that form. Furthermore, the Spanish plant nomenclature used in rural areas of the states of Nayarit and Jalisco is different from that of the rest of the Spanish speaking world in many respects, and is even different between the two states. Since most species identifications were made from lexical sources rather than from botanical sources (giving preference to Price's identifications except in the rare cases when I had better information), the scientific names may in some instances belong to some other plant that elsewhere is called by the same Spanish name. To get the complete picture of the terminology will require considerable teamwork by Huichols from different ecological areas, a linguist, a botanist, and a Spanish dialectologist.

2.2.1. In the outline that follows, indentation with leading dots shows the groupings. Order of groups is not significant, nor is the order of forms within groups. Cover terms are labelled as such, and their glosses are written in capital letters.<sup>3</sup>

Plants are treated grammatically as inanimate (Grimes 1964). The linguistic consequence of this is that even when several plants are referred to together, their cross reference tie to the verb is singular. The verb stem, however, is usually multiple in such a case, indicated most often by reduplication, less often by the suffix -xüa, and occasionally by suppletion. Plural suffixes, which include -te, -xi, -si, -ri, -siixi, and -riixi depending on the stem, are used only when it is desirable to emphasize plurality, not when the reference happens to be plural. They do not trigger plural cross reference except in rare cases of personification, when a normally inanimate thing is treated as animate.

- Naanáari. sĕ pütĭvĭiya it is attached to a root  
 . Cüyée (COVER TERM) pücŷeexi müse'ĭcŷ TREES (cover term) have trunk and branches because they are solid  
 . . ? : huucŷü pine, Pinus, some of which may also be referred to by function as 'uusĭ pitch pine, siináa pinabete, Taxodium mucronatum ?, vŷvŷü fir, Abies religiosa  
 . . ? :  
 . . . Vaxaavári pŷxícŷü. rávi their leaves are round: taacŷü palm, Phoenicaceae, vaa.tácŷ palmilla, múcŷ palmilla, taacŷ. 'itári (palm-mat) = palmilla  
 . . . Vaxaavári 'apütütü their leaves are long: cŷcŷu coconut, Cocos nucifera with related visi. cuyŷuri bizcŷol, paaráapa oil coco (Spanish palapa)  
 . . Taütána pŷyuréeni it is succulent on the inside  
 . . . Pŷháari. yaata it has a central stalk, 'epáatáa. yéyeu xaavári the

leaves are wide

- . . . . Máixa páa. yéica it turns into usable fiber: mái mezcal, Agave mapi-saga? Agave roezliana? cüü. véri maguey, izote? mezcal? Agave lecheguilla? Yucca brevifolia? Y. schidigera? 'úcuá lechuguilla, taaxáa Agave atrovirens?, xúunúuri Bromelaceae, maa. sávé ? 'úave ?
- . . . . Máixa püca'aa. yéica it does not turn into usable fiber: sái Dasyllirion acrotriche? Nolina longifolia? xíu izote, Agave elephatypes? xáapa maguey, Agave ferox
- . . . 'Esi. páatáa. yéyeu xaaváari the leaves are narrow: sítaa ? túixu taamée = sítaa mutúxa (pig tooth = white sítaa) = ? váa. mára = cavée-sá (Spanish cabeza), pñiñyaa pineapple, Ananas comosus (Spanish piña)
- . . Cüyee. síe (COVER TERM used to define this group) 'apécáa. teí they are in TREES (cover term): 'úcuíi. mái (lizard-agave) = piñuela, Bromeliaceae
- . . . ? : saavée. náxi zábila, Aloe vera
- . . ? : xüüríecai = xiü. riecái = cuaa. sararáa cuachalera, cuachalalate? Juliana adstringens? Amphipterygium? 'üüvéé guajolotera, cápúuxi pochote, Bombax
- . . ? : caarúu banana, Musa with varieties sñnúuxi chino, maani. sáanu apple, M. sapientum (Spanish manzano), muuráara purple, M. sapientum var. rubra (Spanish morado), 'ává. caaru (horn-banana) = plátano macho, M. paradisiaca, náa. núuxi dwarf (Spanish enano), péera pear (Spanish pera); caruuxá (banana-plant) = Canna?
- . . Quíe. cáapau púsée. sé'ii they are hard like quiecáa: xétatü. cuáa. cuáxe = 'ítívaame (bears-red-fruit = cleaner) granadilla
- . . ? : xinári ?
- . . ? : quie. caxúu ?, 'üü. sáraü brasilillo, brasil blanco
- . . ? : haapúuri willow, Salix, táaru jazmín, Jasminum?
- . . ? : sii. cuixa gusanillo
- . . ? : yúa. cáasixa ?
- . . ? : naa. curáa rhododendron?
- . . ? : tuaxáa scrub oak, roble, Quercus laeta? xíu scrub oak, encino, Q. mexicana? with related xíu mutátáa. xávi (yellow xíu) Q. crassipes? Q. hypoleuca? 'üráavé. teecuu. cúri (wolves'-chile) = Q. oblongifolia? vaa. pinúri guapinol, Hymenaea courbaril, yúuni. túraa yuntla
- . . ? : xüürai Bauhinia?
- . . ? : nátüüxa chicalote, Bocconia?
- . . ? : caríu walnut, Juglans pyriformis, núesi pecan, Calatola laerigata (Spanish nuez)

- . . Táčáari pücuáivaa their fruit is edible (the same could be said of the preceding and following groups): cuaa, rúpáa plum, Spondias with varieties súücü, cuitáa (dog-droppings), siínúuxi chino, and yúi, cuáxeeme chócote; cuarúpáa, rixa ciruelillo, 'áaye pricklenut, Guazuma tomentosa, turáa.níxu peach, Prunus persica (Spanish durazno), xicúti = maani, sáanu apple, Malus (Spanish manzana), tuutúu, siquíi crabapple?, cüraanáaru pomegranate, Punica granatum (Spanish granada), cuaatúu Mexican choke-cherry, Prunus capuli, 'üará gualamo, haisie tempisque, tempixtli, Bumelia? Mastichodendron? 'ává? 'acureríiyu?
- . . . Táčáari páa. síná the fruit is sour: síicuai arrayán, Myrtus ehrenbergii, sii, cuáixa arrayancillo, 'ua. quii nanchi, pai, xáari Cassia? vaayée, váxii guava, Psidium guajava, pái chócote
- . . ? : xüümüi = xüümüi sweetsop, Annona squamosa; soursop, Annona muricata, 'úriecai Annona?
- . . Yaaxei, cúa pü'aa, néne xaaváari the leaves are the same: méequi mezquite, Prosopis juliflora, taamaa, riinitu tamarind, Tamarindus indica
- . . Xuu, riyaapaü pü'áne suayáari the sap is like blood: cuéesi?, cüüsáa?
- . . ? : cuái, xúari colorín, Erythrina montana, queese, 'ináiya (iguana-?)?
- . . Pütúni, cürii tácháari the fruit comes in curlicues: múxúuri guamúchil, Pithecollobium dulce? Inga pungents?, muxúurixa = müü, quité (va) muxúuri (guamúchil-plant = guamúchil of the dead) = guamuchilillo
- . . Püháxi yüü, raráimé, yaari the growth is a tree bean, vayúü, raráiyáari püvéexu the leafage is called véexu: háaxi guache, tree bean, cuátaa guaje, Leucaena esculenta? súürai? méeri, haxi guache colorado, séüye guache, cross classified, tee, rúsi guaje, Leucaena esculenta? máxá tee, rúsi (deer tee, rúsi) = Acacia
- . . ? : cáxá cannonball tree, tecomate, Crescentia cujete, fruit is caisa
- . . ? : cuuxáa?
- . . ? : merü, cáxá = sápu, tíiya tepezapote, tanque? zapotillo, Lantana polyacantha? Crataeva tapia?
- . . Püxuu, yáa it is thorny: 'üüpáa tepame, xüürí huizache, Accacia farnesiana, cataixa bull horn acacia, garratadera with sírřuxi thorns hung around edge of hat, viinúuri güinole
- . . ? : máacu mango, Mangifera indica
- . . Yaaxei, cúa pürée, xaaváari cüyeeyáari meetáa they have the same leaves and trunk: sináa, cári Mexican lemon-lime, Citrus aurantifolia, rĩma lime, C. limetta (Spanish lima), aráa, cáaxi orange, C. sinensis? C. aurantiacum? (Spanish naranja), maanüca, rĩna tangerine, C. reticulata (Spanish mandarina)
- . . ? : saapú zapote, Casimiroa edulis
- . . ? : süü, rĩxa (bile-plant) palo amargoso?
- . . ? : xúnai cüyé (nit tree) = gonzalo, 'ai, taa, pári (cliff-fragment)?
- . . ? : cuee, rĩ guaiparín
- . . Haa téesita püváa, náaque they like it beside the water: háüri capomo, Brossimum alicastrum? xaapéeri paloverde, Cercidium?

Parkinsonia?

- . . . ?:
- . . . 'Itáa. rumaari péu. yévée. sé the inner bark is used: xámua. cári rosa maría, muu. xaxá majaguilla, Triumfitta?, 'áa. táraüxa cuero de toro, caipi jaipe, Bombax
- . . . 'Itáa. rumaari pücahéu. yévée. sé the inner bark is not used: xávé silk cotton tree, Bombax ellipticum? B. palmeri? capúxi pochote, ceiba, Ceiba? cross classified
- . . . ? : háaxi cuaaxĩ (alligator tail) cola de caimán
- . . . ? : 'utuuxa Ipomoea?
- . . . Püyúu. reréeni the trunks are soft: paapáayu papaya, Carica papaya papaya, puunéeti bonete
- . . . ? : xaa. quixáa manzanilla, Arctostaphylos, 'úu. papáari manzanita, Arctostaphylos pungens, 'aváu. curĩ madroño, Arbutus, tuucúu ? cúüsá ?
- . . . ? : cuáa. tepüüsi ?
- . . . Réesiipaü púsúaya it has sap like milk
- . . . Táčáari pü'ú'ú. rávi the fruit is spherical: xápa zalate, chalata, Ficus, müquĩ. xapáaya (dead-man's-xápa), pinĩ higuera, wild fig, Ficus cotinifolia? naa. rúca = tee. múi = camee. sĩni strangler fig, Ficus pertusa? (Spanish camichín), máaxa wild fig, tescalamate, tescalame, Ficus petiolaris
- . . . Páayú. 'erriya suayáari its sap is poisonous: háava = háava rési agua leche, quie. cáa pizozán, tee. mucáa mala mujer, sípiixa ? maatáisi mataíz
- . . . Suayáari püca'áayú. 'erriya its sap is not poisonous: xái. pĩrú. caari = xai. pĩrú. caari = xai. pĩerĩ. caari = tévĩ. xeetáa = tévĩ. táaxa papelillo, Bursera fragaroides, xái. pĩrú. caari mütúxa B. odorata? 'úü. sáraü Montanoa
- . . . Viisi púu. 'úa it smells nice: 'úcuua copal chino, Bursera, caa. xúri copal blanco, Bursera
- . . . ? : vii. cüari corpo, magnolia? Magnoliaceae, 'áücue corpo? laurel? Magnoliaceae? séüye ? yuhee ?
- . . . ? : háava. 'úurii agua de hule, sñi. cári sapodilla, chicozapote, Manilkara zapota? Cnidoscolus elasticus? with sñi. cúree sap for chewing gum (Spanish chicle)
- . . . ? : túráa. muu. cáme ?
- . . . ? : táicai. 'úa (smells-at-evening) = night-blooming cereus?
- . . . ? : turuu. péeta trompeta
- . . . Páayú. 'erriya it is dangerous: quferi angel's trumpet tree, Datura
- . . . Püsée. sé'ii they are hard
- . . . ? : túuxa = háasa 'úcaaya = haamaa. pñiya (axe handle second name) palo fierro, amapilla, Tabebuia?
- . . . Püca. pñĩve cuñetaa it does not rot in the ground: yáari tepemesquite, 'éxĩ tepeguaje, Lysiloma? Mimosaceae? capii. siráa campichirán, tecahuananchi, quie. cáa pizozán cross classified, müsi. quixca palo cuate, tuuvĩ margarito, margaritón, Montanoa?



Karwinskia? háa. x̄ēxa campeche

- . . . Heepáúna pūcasee. sé'ii it is not as hard: 'úsa abrasil, brasil, naaquí? cuéesi? (not same as other cuéesi)
- . . ? : naa. caaxi = naa. cáte = vaanaa. cáasiti elephant's ear, Enterolobium cyclocarpum (Spanish guanacaste)
- . . ? : cáariuxa cedro, Cedrela dugesii? C. mexicana? C. glagiovi?  
caariuxa. 'uu. quísi = cáuva (cáariuxa-male first name)  
mahogany, Swietenia macrophylla? (Spanish caoba) haamáapa amapa,  
'úariixa = caariuxa mütúxa (white cáariuxa second name) = ?
- . . ? : taapúu ? taa. puxáa ? purú ?
- . . ? : caapée coffee, Coffea arabica, tuuví margarito, cross classified
- . . ? : yéuca avocado, Persea americana, yéu. cáxa aguacatillo
- . . Pūcaa. 'umeeya it has no bones, pūcaa. cūyee. yáari it has no trunk
- . . . ? : nacáří prickly pear, Opuntia lasiacantha? with fruit yúna, máxáa. není (deer-tongue) = prickly pear, yüü. síquí tuna, 'aüráxa verdolaga, Portulaca oleracea, saavée. náxi? (not the one in the sái group), tuu. naráa ?
- . . . Püyuu. réréeni it is soft: maara organ cactus, pitaya, Lemaireocereus, 'ási. maara = mutuu. xairá = muu. tuxai. ráa (bat-maara first name) pitajaya, Cereus? teü. térí. puusi (people-censer) ? sii. múni organ cactus, Pachycereus marginatus?
- . Túu. piríya (COVER TERM) queepáucua mütítáaca pütíváni, táxáata pūcahéu. tí' u SHRUBS (cover term) when they put out fruit dry up; in the dry season they do not stand (also used of the part of a tree that shrivels up in the dry season)
- . . ? : se'üüri zapotillo? Lippia callicarpaefolia
- . . ? : cúpaixa (cornsilk) = Callandria
- . . ? : véurai 'úcáa (mourning-dove leg) = Mimosaceae
- . . ? : téepi Sida?
- . . ? : tütümü. sári anisillo, Tagetes lucida
- . . ? : cúa. yéri arboreal orchid, Laelia autumnalis; Bletia, cuée. sūcuáa ground orchid used for glue, Bletia? Habenaria?, háriuqui Spiranthus schaffneri, séüye coliria? Bletia (not same as other seüye)
- . . ? : cuée. sūcuáa cross classified, xeetaa. cúa' úuve (on-red-slope-stands)
- . . ? : caa. xúri ?
- . . ? : vaave grain amaranth, Amaranthus paniculatus leucocarpus; Amaranthus hybridus, quē. 'úxa quelite, Amaranthus with related teemú. cuiita = témú. cuita (frog-droppings), xaamui. térí = muusitáasa Brassica campestris? (Spanish mostaza)
- . . ? : cuaaxaa castor bean, Ricinus communis, cauxai. cuitaaya (fox-droppings) higuerrilla, castor bean?, quérí = cuaaxaa. quérí (castor-bean-quérí) = quelite del venado, Turneta diffusa? Thryallis glauca? máxá. queri (deer-quérí) = quelite, Lupinus perennis, huuvaixa = 'uuvaixa ?
- . . ? : xeepái hierba del venado, Thryallis glauca? Turneta diffusa?, háacúu. sixaa ?, véexu watercress (Spanish berro)

- . . Püsináa, ríxa (COVER TERM) it is a bitter herb (Price equates them with Begonia): xú'au sfi. naríxa (quail bitter-herb) = chucuyul? Oxalis, húrí. vaatú (sierra-leg-bone) ? múu. v'eriya (shaman's-plume-plant) ? c'urú. cuxa ?
- . . ? : cuaaxaa quelilla (not same as castor bean)
- . . 'Üacarí. yáaricü péu. yévée. sée it is needed for flavoring: c'uráa. púxi clove, Eugenia aromatica, piim'fenita black pepper? Piper nigrum; allspice? Pimenta dioica, cumí. núsi cumin, Cuminum cyminum
- . . Xáa. vári pús'sfú. rávi, naanáa p'uyúyüüvi the leaves are green, the root is black: 'úyúuri onion, Allium cepa, müüsi cebollín, cebollita, Allium glandulosum, 'aa. xúxi garlic, Allium sativum (Spanish ajo), 'üráavé. teecui. táa (wolves'-droppings) = Raphanus?
- . . ? : 'ü. paixa mazorquilla, Phytolacca octandra
- . . ? : tüümúu. sári flor del indio, Silene laciniata
- . . Háa téesita p'uyée. v'úú they float at the edge of the water: há. nári colomo? cabeza de negro, Nymphaea mexicana? Xanthosoma?
- . . ? : sicáarúti chicalote, Argemone ochroleuca
- . . ? : yúa. cáasi indigo, Indigofera
- . . Pütuu. túri it flowers:
- . . . ? : tau. síxá (sun-?), müüv'ú ? xeurii. cáa ? haayú. núri ? tuutú müháamáa. rávi (bedewed flower) ? té. xuxúuri lily, Spiranthus
- . . . ? : táu. 'úúrútya (sun's-arrow) ? vaaraixa ?
- . . . ? : haavee. ráa (tallest) cosmos, mirasol, Cosmos sulphureus, c'úuxau. sári (next tallest) ?, túu. tuvári (next tallest) zampoalli? túuraa. húxi (shortest) (?-eye) periquillo
- . . . ? : téu. rári ? púuvári = túu. tuvári? marigold, Tagetes patulata, túu. tuvári zinnia, Z. juniperifolia, cross classified
- . . . ? : sic'uri. pipí. tüváame = sic'uri. sisítúa = sii. c'uri. siisi. túvaame (sic'uri-granter<sup>4</sup> = suckles-sic'uri = sic'uri-suckler) dahlia, Dahlia coccinea
- . . . ? : nauxí hierba de San Juan, Macrosiphonia hypoleuca
- . . . ? : yuvaa. rúcáü mü'áase (laughs at his own mother-in-law) = Poinsettia (joking name)
- . . . ? : véréeni ?
- . . . ? : cáamáica Hibiscus sabdariffa? (Spanish flor de jamaica)
- . . ? : cuie. múxa (earth-wool) cotton, Gossypium hirsutum
- . . ? : sfiya wild sage, Salvia (Spanish chá)
- . . ? : tuxúu (tallest) Buddleia? Salvia? with related tuuxú. uquísi (tuxúu-males) Hyptis?, 'úu. xúqui (next tallest) ? saa. cuxa (short) hierba de mula, t'úu. p'naa. 'uuqui (short) (hummingbird-male) guichichil, hierba de San Antonio, Salmea scandens
- . . Pücaatái. cáva it produces no fruit: yerüva. váaca ? yerüva. véena spearmint, Mentha spicata (Spanish hierbabuena), 'urée. cánuu oregano, hyssop, Origanum, Lippia, haa. paxúuti epazote, Chenopodium ambrosioides, siráani. turu silantro



- . . ? : véreeni. quéeni ( Spanish berenjena )
- . . Püyéena it is for smoking: yáa tobacco, Nicotiana tabacum, maacúusi strong tobacco ( Spanish macuchi ), máarii. váana marijuana, Cannabis indica ( Spanish mariguana )
- . . ? : paura tomate, Physallis? túu. mátii tomate? jitomate? Physallis vulgaris? Lycopersicum? with varieties túu. mátii símaa. rúuni ( wild tomato ) ( Spanish cimarrón ) and vii. rúcú. tuu. mátii ( buzzard-tomato ), xaa. yúqui tomate, Lycopersicum esculentum, tásiú. húúxi ( rabbit-eye ) = jitomate de hoja, tomatillo, Lycium torreyi, túuyúqui totolonche, Trianosperma racemosa; Cayaponia racemosa, paraa. xñi ?
- . . Páa. cúucu it tastes hot: cuu. cúri hot pepper, chile, Capsicum, haa. cucúri ( water-chile ) = chilacate, chile ancho, pürúí ( smaller ) chile piquín, Capsicum frutescens baccatum?, púsí ( larger ) chile piquín
- . . Naanáa ( COVER TERM ) püvéeráani, pücaayuu. túica VINES ( cover term ) are weak and do not hold themselves up
- . . 'Iinii. yáari pücuáiva the root is edible
- . . . Püváarú. caava 'ii. nñeri the root is roasted, pünánaate pütúu. piríyáate they are viny and shrubby: yeeri gualacamote, camote del monte, Peteria scoparia? saa. cuéni cuadrado, táráaqui Amoreuxia palmatifida, tuixuu. sísi ( pig-udder ) chichi de puerco, cáamáavi sweet potato, Ipomoea batatas? téu = páapa potato, Solanum ( Spanish papa ), huuvaixa ? saayúuti vegetable pear, Sechium edule ( Spanish chayote )
- . . . Pücváarú. caava 'ii. nñeri the root is not roasted: xaatáa jícama del monte, Pachyrhizus angulatus? quí. cáma jícama, Pachyrhizus taa. 'ixüara = 'ixüara ? saa. núria carrot ( Spanish zanahoria ), xáa. vánu radish ( Spanish rábano )
- . . ? : yeecái = heecái = haacái talayote, cayoqui, Gonolobus? Cynanchum? with variety haacái mñi. cüriixi ( haacái owls ) talayote del tecolote? yemúxi ?
- . . Püxuuyáa it is thorny: cuaa. tánite ( Spanish cuatante ), cuaa. tánite müyúyüüvi black cuatante, naacáa. sáanáame = caaraa. váatu ( ear-splitter first name ) cuatante, párate-ahí vii. saxáa sierrilla, sícú. taame ( spur ) ? cúu taamée ( snake tooth ) = coamecate roñoso, Serjania mexicana
- . . ? : háa. páni tazajillo
- . . ? : xayé. taamé ( rattlesnake-tooth ) = Eryngium cymosum, sixíe ?
- . . Yuu. yúitü pücuáiva they are eaten fresh, páamáa. quive it can climb: caaxíe grape, Vitis, tuu. túixa ?
- . . ? : naanáa müxéta ( red vine ) ? naanáa mñtúxa ( white vine ) ? 'iitaa flauta
- . . ? : vii. rúcú cuii. núri ( buzzard gut ) = tripa de zopilote, muxáa. cuñuuri ( sheep-gut ) = tripa de borrego, háaxí. cuinuuri ( alligator-gut ) = tripa de caimán, váa. cána taa. taaya ( chicken sinew ) = nervio de gallina
- . . ? : téu. cavúü. vü ?

- . . . ? : quéri naanáari = quíe. ríxa (Datura root = Datura-plant) toloache  
. . . ?
- . . . Cuaa. cuáxítü ptyúcuai. núa it allows itself to be eaten cooked: xúsi squash, Cucurbita, maacú pumpkin?
- . . . Yuu. yúitü ptyúcuai. núa it allows itself to be eaten raw: péepfinu cucumber (Spanish pepino), pfinfixi watermelon, meerúuni = murú. níxi melon
- . . . Pücacuáiva it is not eaten: 'úarí gourd, Cucurbita pepo ovifera with fruit cūxáuri
- . . . ? : cáa. caváati = caacaa. váati peanut, Arachis hypogaea (Spanish cacahuate)
- . . . ? : 'úráave. cuiitáa (wolf-droppings) ?
- . . . ? : múume bean, Phaseolus with varieties tūcáa. muume = máa. vīerīve = múume mūméexūa (night-bean = hangs-down = hasty bean) orihuela, mūváaváayu (Spanish bayo), mūsísfi. návi spotted, mūyúyūvi black, mūtúxa white, máa. yúyūvi black-eyed, 'asuupūráaru sulphured (Spanish azufrado), cuási frijolillo, cuaareni. téeniyuu cuarenteño; téxí ? caarúvāanisú chick pea, 'úúrá. muume = vaara. cáará. muume (lazy-bean = Guadalajara-bean) frijolillo, Phaseolus, vaacūrī. muume (Tepehuán-bean) Phaseolus coccineus
- . . . ? : tūcáa. ríxa (night-plant) morning glory, Ipomoea
- . . . ? : naanáa 'éecuáme (vine washer) jaboncillo
- . . . ? : quie. cáa poison ivy, Rhus toxicodendron
- . . . Pūmúú. múaye pūtácaa it has tassels and fruit: vaxá maize (as plant), Zea mays, with grain 'iicúu maize, taasí zurco 'úúrá. vaxa (lazy-maize) ?
- . . . Pūmúú. múaye xéicúa it has only tassels
- . . . Pūnáa. návé it has a noticeable root: háca carrizo, Arundo donax? Bambusa vulgaris? hacáxa (carrizo-plant) = carricillo, caaruu. xáa (banana-plant) Canna? cross classified
- . . . ? : 'úa sugar cane
- . . . 'Üxáa (COVER TERM) 'esi. paataa. yéyeu GRASS (cover term) is narrow in the leaves
- . . . ? : 'üxáa grass with specific varieties such as 'üxáa mūxéta (red grass) ?; háu. cúxa sawgrass? Cladium, háu. cúxa mūtúxa (white háu. cúxa), carútsa ? maasii. cúí broom grass, hiváa. síxa = 'iváa. síxa = viiváa. síxa ? haa. mūríxa flechilla, espiguilla, núa. camée mantequilla, quii. néya guinea, Panicum maximum millet? teu. ríxa burr, huisapol (also used for great-great-(great)-grandparent), yei. múcuári grama, Musci
- . . . ? : hácu bamboo, Bambu with hácúuxa (bamboo-plant) = bamboo shoots, háa. cūxii. táa quihuite, púxi ? yeisaa ?
- . . . Pū'ée. cuáme it is used for washing: háamúuri jaboncillo (Spanish amole), haariuqui Oenothera?
- . . . ? : 'úu. múcaa ?
- . . . 'Ii. níeri. yaari pūcuáiva the root is edible: mūúsí ? xūúrí Tigridia

- buccifera; *Nemastylis*  
 . . . ? : cuuyuu. máati ? xüürí *Tigridia buccifera; Nemastylis*, taatéi. 'ái. cúsi cacomite, hierba de la Trinidad, flor del tigre, *Tigridia pavonia*  
 . Cararaa. yáari pfi. séiriiya, haváicü 'uuméeyári taü. táana the shell stiffens them; there are no bones inside: teemu. cúri *biznaga, Ferocactus? Mammillaria?* with one variety teemu. cúri cuái. súxa (teemu. cúri fishhook-plant), hii. cúri peyote, *Lophophora williamsii*  
 . Pütinéica it comes up  
 . . ? : yeecúá mushroom, many varieties including *Amanita caesaria*, 'utuuxa yee. cuayári (mushroom of 'utuuxa) bejín 'úxaa. yécua (grass-mushroom) *Lycoperdon gemmatum?* xaamua. cári yee. cuayári (mushroom of xaamua. cári) ? 'ixuu. ríquí (cloth) ? xeváa (morning-star) ? cüyée. yée. cuayári (tree-mushroom) ? 'ásixüüté (bat-claw) ? némá (liver) *Boletus bovinus?*  
 . . ? : tñsícá. yeecuai (bee-mushroom) ?  
 . . Cüyée. sñe (COVER TERM used in defining this term) púucáa. vüü. tucáa it hangs in TREES (cover term): vii. pñri Spanish moss sácúari Mexican mistletoe 'úcuñi. súuri (lizard-nose) ?  
 Pünúiva it is born: yée. xúca yesca, fungus that grows on rotting tree trunks

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## NOTES

\* For Part I: Huichol Life Forms Classification I: Animals, see AL 22.

1. Huichol is a Uto-Aztecan language of West central Mexico, most closely related to Cora. Huichol forms are written in the orthography used by the Huichols who worked on this project, augmented to show tone and rhythm. The vowels are a e i u ü; e is mid open to low close, u is high open to mid close;

ü is high back to central, unrounded. The consonants are c (always pronounced k), h, m, n, p, qu (pronounced k in que, qui combinations following the Spanish practice, but palatalized as que, aspirated as qui), r (retroflexed like the rt combination in Midwestern American English party, often with an l-like quality), s (affricated like Náhuatl tz except when the vowel following it is elided), t, v, (pronounced w before a and ũ, bilibial fricative elsewhere), x (a retroflex grooved fricative similar to Spanish rr, but with less voicing than Spanish in the west and nearly voiceless with lip rounding in the east), y, and ' (glottal stop, acting as a consonant). Sequences of two vowels, whether identical as in aa or different as in au, give the syllables they are in a rhythmic value of long, while single vowels give short syllables (Grimes 1959). A period within a word indicates a rhythmic hiatus, as does space between words. High tone syllables carry an acute accent on the first vowel as in váxá maize plant, which is high-high, short-short. Low tone syllables are written without accent, as in naráa. cáaxi orange, which is low-high, high-low and short-long, long-short, with a rhythm break after the second syllable.

2. The last year of field work on which this paper is based was partially supported by the National Science Foundation. The classification presented here was worked out with Pedro de la Cruz Avila, Román Díaz, Filiberto Díaz, and José Carrillo Vicente, with occasional help from a number of others, in 1979-80. All discussions were held in Huichol. The sources of the species identifications are given in the bibliography. To them should be added work on Mexican flora and fauna names made available to me in manuscript by Louise Schoenhals, who also brought most of the other sources to my attention.

3. Equivalent Huichol terms are separated by equals signs. Glosses may include a literal rendering of the Huichol term in parentheses followed by an equals sign, followed by the common English name if it is known, or by the Spanish name, or by a question mark. Loans from Spanish are identified if recognized. The Latin taxonomic name is given where possible. Semicolons mark off separate species that belong to a single Huichol term. Question marks, used liberally, indicate points of uncertainty.

4. Sicúri is the stick and yarn object known in the tourist trade as a 'god's eye'. The Huichol make them as ceremonial objects attached to a vertical log drum and an altar, and set in the headbands of participating children, for the Yuimáa. cuári ceremony in September when green squashes are brought as offerings. At that time the shaman in his chant symbolically takes the children through the peyote pilgrimage some of them will make as adults. The term is difficult to gloss; but I have had people who make the objects for the tourist trade ask me why outsiders call them 'god's eyes'.