Posey, Darrell Addison. 1979. "Ethnoentomology of the Gorotire Kayapó of central Brazil. Ph.D. University of Georgia.

**1. The Kayapó Project**

This is a summary presentation of the Kayapó people. Includes is a section on "Insects as factors in the social and ecological systems". Here DAP mentions that "insects as pests are of little problem in Gorotire.... Yes insects, especially Hymenoptera, are significant in the Kayapó world view." (28). They eat few insects (mention of the abdomen of the large 'suava' ant and larvae and pupae of various bee and wasp species; p. 30)

**2. On Ethnoscience and Ethnobiology**

DAP distinguishes: "Ethnoscience is concerned with classificatory principles that are expressed iin native speech" Then: "Ethnobiology, on the other hand, is primarily concern with classificatory systems that are reflected by human behavior. The ethnobiologists feels that 'dependence on linguistic criteria alone would lead to possible confusion' (Mathiot 1964:386). Thus ethnobiological data is collected 'in cultural context'. Ethnobiologists work with informants in collecting, naming, and classifying biological specimen and through anthropological observation of behavior in relation to taxonomic systems." (40)

[NOTE: I am not quite certain that such a distinction between ethnoscience and linguistic classification and ethnobiology as classification in behavior is necessarily useful. Rather, linguistic evidence refects and orients behavioral patterns].

DAP then procedes to explore the way in which patterns in folk classification systems have been studied by anthropologists, reviewing and summarizing the taxonomic scheme of Berlin.

Unique beginner

Life form

Generic

Specific

Varietal

Intermediate

Primary lexemes: single words that can be shown to be semantically unitary and distinct (beetle, fly)

Secondary lexemes: modified forms used to label members of a set (dung beetle, house fly)

"Primary lexemes tend to refer to biologically natural groupings called (folk) genera. If groupings superordinate to genus exist (i.e., life form, unique beginner, intermediate), primary lexemes will also label these.

"Secondary lexemes, on the other hand, generally label (folk) species or subspecies. Secondary lexemes indicate a degree of specification" (46)

Primary lexemes: terminal and including secondary lexemes: taxa satisfying these conditions are generic

Primary lexemes: not terminal and immediately including taxa designated by primary lexemes