

ETHNOBOTANY OF THE CONVULVULACEAE FAMILY IN MEXICO

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Abstract

The Convolvulaceae family is economically and ethnobotanically important worldwide. Mexico is considered one of the countries with the greatest richness of this group; however, information on its use remains scarce, as few studies have focused on this topic. Therefore, the objective of this study was to compile ethnobotanical information on the Convolvulaceae family in Mexico and thus provide an inventory of useful species. To achieve this, ethnobotanical studies of vascular flora in general and specialized literature on the group from different states in the country were consulted. Information from scientific articles, books, book chapters, flora fascicles, and thesis were included. As a result, twelve genera and 71 useful species of Convolvulaceae were recorded, including 14 endemic species and two introduced species. A total of 220 common names were collected, both in Spanish and in various indigenous languages. Nineteen categories of use were recognized, among which medicinal (39 species), ornamental (32 species), and forage (22 species) were the most representative. The species are used at varying levels of management, and seven of them are sold in traditional markets. Thus, this study provides the first inventory of useful species of the Convolvulaceae family in Mexico. However, ethnobotanical studies of the group should continue to gain more precise knowledge and promote their use and conservation.

Keywords: Traditional knowledge, useful flora, morning glories, Mexico, medicinal use.

Resumen

La familia Convolvulaceae posee importancia económica y etnobotánica alrededor del mundo. México es considerado como uno de los países con mayor riqueza de este grupo; sin embargo, la información de uso es escasa, ya que pocos estudios se han enfocado en este aspecto. Por lo tanto, el objetivo de este estudio fue recopilar información etnobotánica de la familia Convolvulaceae en México y así proveer un inventario de especies útiles. Para esto, se consultaron estudios etnobotánicos de flora vascular en general y literatura especializada en el grupo, generada para distintos estados del país. Se incluye información de artículos científicos, libros, capítulos de libro, fascículos de flora y tesis. Como resultado, se registraron 12 géneros y 71 especies útiles de Convolvulaceae, entre estas se incluyen 14 especies endémicas y dos introducidas. Se recabaron 220 nombres comunes, tanto en español como en diversas lenguas indígenas. Las categorías de uso reconocidas fueron 19, en donde destaca el medicinal (39 especies), ornamental (32 especies) y forrajero (22 especies). Se encontró que las especies son sometidas a distintos grados de manejo para su aprovechamiento y siete de ellas son comercializadas en mercados tradicionales. De esta manera, este estudio proporciona el primer inventario de especies útiles de la familia Convolvulaceae en México. No obstante, el estudio etnobotánico del grupo debe continuar, con la finalidad de tener un conocimiento más preciso y promover su aprovechamiento y conservación.

Palabras clave: Conocimiento tradicional, flora útil, glorias de la mañana, México, uso medicinal.

Mexico has remarkable floristic and cultural diversity. Currently, the vascular flora is represented by 25,077 species of native and naturalized plants (Villaseñor & Meave 2022). Within the country's cultural diversity, the existence of at least 62 ethnolinguistic groups is recognized (Ordorica *et al.* 2009). The use and management of flora by indigenous groups and rural communities in general has led Mexico to have broad ethnobotanical knowledge. On this basis, 7,461 species of useful plants, which are used for various purposes, have been recorded (Mapes & Basurto 2016). This knowledge has been generated and transmitted between generations since pre-Columbian times and is part of the identity of the peoples. Its recovery acquires special relevance as a means that allows its preservation, but also its exploitation (Domínguez-Barradas *et al.* 2015, Mares-Guerrero & Ocampo 2020).

In the Mexican and global flora, a group that has ethnobotanical and economic importance is the Convolvulaceae family. Around the world, species of this family have been used for food, medicinal and ornamental purposes (Sultana & Rahman 2016, Davis *et al.* 2024, Saensouk *et al.* 2025), such as sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.) and water spinach (*I. aquatica* Forssk.), which are currently cultivated mainly for food consumption, although their use as medicinal plants is also frequent (Mohanraj & Sivasankar 2014, Gangopadhyay *et al.* 2021). Other species such as *Ipomoea alba* L., *I. carnea* Jacq. and *I. purpurea* (L.) Roth are also used medicinally and ornamentally (Srivastava & Rauniyar 2020, Wood *et al.* 2020). Also, other genera, such as *Evolvulus* L. and *Convolvulus* L. there are also important species; for example, *E. alsinoides* (L.) L. and *E. nummularius* (L.) L. are considered medicinal, whereas *E. glomeratus* Nees & Mart., *C. tricolor* L. and *C. valentinus* Cav. are ornamental (Wood *et al.* 2015, Ketjarun *et al.* 2016). In Mexico, however, little is known about the use of Convolvulaceae. This is even though their richness within the Mexican territory is high, since to date there are records of 20 genera and 313 species, which, combined with the high proportion of endemism, allows Mexico to be defined as an important center of diversity for the Convolvulaceae (Rzedowski & Carranza 2023).

Among the studies that document the use of this family in Mexico are those by McDonald (1978) and Carranza (2001), who addressed the genus *Ipomoea* in the states of Oaxaca and Guanajuato, respectively. Similarly, various regional floras such as the Flora of Veracruz (McDonald 1993, 1994), that of Bajío and Adjacent Regions (Carranza 2007, 2008) and that of the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley (Carranza 2015) contain ethnobotanical information for some species. Other works carried out in Mexico such as those by Villaseñor (2003) and Fagetti (2012), focus only on the study of a particular species. Zúñiga-Díaz *et al.* (2019) evaluated the potential use of species in this family as honey flora.

Considering the reduced number of contributions that exist in Mexico and that currently, a priority issue around the Convolvulaceae family is the collection of information on traditional use (Simões *et al.* 2024a), the objective of this work was to provide an inventory of useful species of the Convolvulaceae family in Mexico, as well as the related ethnobotanical information.

Material and methods

To compile an inventory of useful Convolvulaceae species in Mexico, a review of the ethnobotanical literature on vascular flora in different states of the Mexican Republic was conducted. A search of scientific literature was conducted in the Web of Science and Google Scholar databases via the keywords in both English and Spanish “ethnobotany”, “useful plants”, “useful flora”, “flora uses” and “traditional flora uses”, combined with the names of the 32 states comprising the country, resulting in 320 search combinations (e.g., “ethnobotany Aguascalientes”, “useful plants Aguascalientes”, “useful flora Aguascalientes”, “flora uses Aguascalientes” “traditional flora uses Aguascalientes”, “etnobotánica Aguascalientes”, “plantas útiles Aguascalientes”, “flora útil Aguascalientes”, “usos flora Aguascalientes”, “usos tradicionales flora Aguascalientes”). All available publications up to the search period (January to May 2025) were considered. These included scientific articles, books and book chapters, as well as undergraduate and graduate theses, the latter of which were considered “gray literature.” This type of literature was chosen for inclusion because, if not incorporated, a significant percentage of information could be lost, which in turn could lead to incomplete or erroneous results (Tripp-Valdez *et al.* 2010, Mendoza-Núñez 2022).

From each work, the inventory of useful plants was reviewed and those that presented ethnobotanical information for at least one species of the Convolvulaceae family were selected for further analysis. Additionally, the useful flora section of the State Studies published to date by the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) was reviewed, which is available for consultation through its electronic website (<https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/region/EEB/estudios.html>). Finally, the information contained in the fascicles of the Convolvulaceae family of the Flora of Veracruz (McDonald 1993, 1994), Flora of the Bajío and Adjacent Regions (Carranza 2001, 2007, 2008), Flora of the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley (Carranza 2015), and works by McDonald (1978), Villaseñor (2003) and Fagetti (2012) were integrated.

The information obtained was recorded in a database. The fields comprising this database were: scientific name, common name, use, ailment treated (in the case of medicinal species), parts used, management type (Casas *et al.* 1997), state of use, reference. The species nomenclature was reviewed and updated by consulting the Plants of the World Online (POWO) portal (POWO 2025) and the proposal of Simões *et al.* (2024b) was followed. The usage categories were defined on the basis of Estrada-Castillón *et al.* (2014), Bello-González *et al.* (2015), and Mares-Guerrero & Ocampo (2020). For the medicinal category, the International Classification of Diseases of the World Health Organization (WHO) was used as a reference (WHO 2025). Additionally, an inventory of species traded in the country was compiled from studies conducted in traditional markets.

Finally, the endemism of the recorded species was assessed by consulting Rzedowski & Carranza (2023), as well as their conservation status according to NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2025 (SEMARNAT 2025), the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2026), and the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES 2026).

Results

Studies reviewed. The information presented in this study comes from 185 bibliographic references, which correspond primarily to scientific articles (120, 64.86 %), information published in books (3, 1.62 %), book chapters (19, 10.27 %), flora fascicles (6, 3.24 %), and gray literature (20 %, 16 undergraduate theses, and 21 graduate theses). Together, the studies reviewed cover a 92-year period, from 1932-2024 (Figure 1); however, the bulk (66.4 %) of the studies recording information on useful Convolvulaceae have been generated in the last 10 years (2014-2024), primarily during 2020.

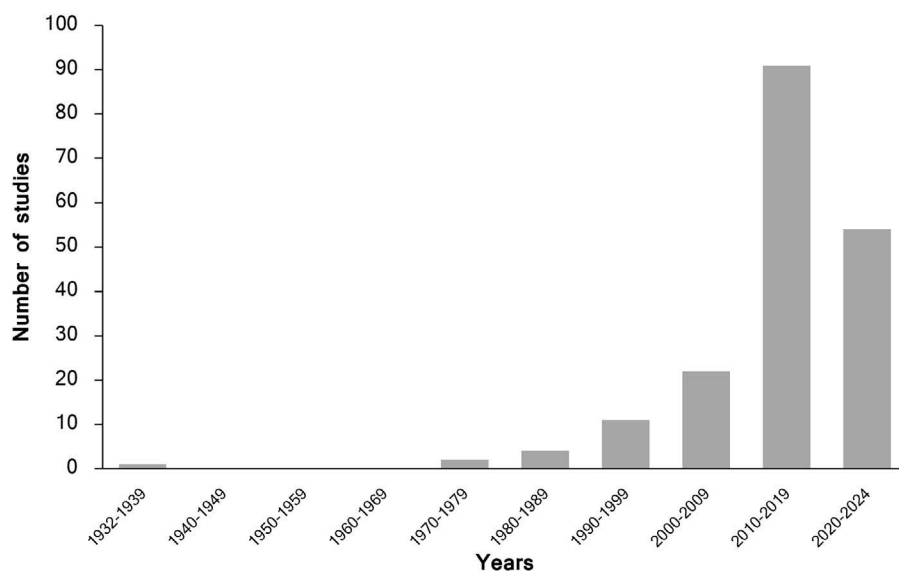


Figure 1. Number of studies reporting useful Convolvulaceae species.

Useful species and associated traditional knowledge. In Mexico, the Convolvulaceae family has 12 genera and 71 species of useful plants ([Appendix](#)). Within the country, the use of the genus *Ipomoea* L. is notable, as it is the most diverse of the family in Mexico, represented by 49 species in the database. For the remaining genera, only four or fewer species are considered useful. The inventory is dominated by herbaceous or suffrutescent species (63 species), including four species of parasitic plants (*Cuscuta* L.). Tree species (5 species) and shrub species (3 species) are the least represented.

The ethnobotanical knowledge of Convolvulaceae in Mexico is extensive and is reflected in the number of common names, which totals 220 and includes names in Spanish and indigenous languages. These include the Guarijío and Mayo languages, spoken in northern Mexico; the Mixtec, Otomi, Purépecha, Tlapanec and Totonaca languages, spoken in the central region; and the Ch'ol, Maya, Tsotsil and Zoque languages, whose speakers are located in the south and southeast of the country. Examples of the variations mentioned are the names “fideílo”, “fideo” and “fideos”, as well as “tripas de Judas” and “tripilla”, which are applied to *Cuscuta corymbosa* Ruiz & Pav., a species that also receives the Purépecha name “putsukata tsauapiti” and the names “snuku” and “tlalhni” in Totonac. The type of use that Convolvulaceae receive is also diverse; in this study, 19 categories were recorded ([Figure 2](#)). Convolvulaceae are primarily used for medicinal (39 species), ornamental (32 species) and forage (22 species) purposes. The use of medicinal species for the treatment of diseases is grouped into 17 of the 23 categories defined by the WHO ([Figure 3](#)). These species are frequently used for relieving conditions of the digestive system (12 species) and genitourinary system (10 species), as well as for the treatment of trauma and poisoning (10 species).

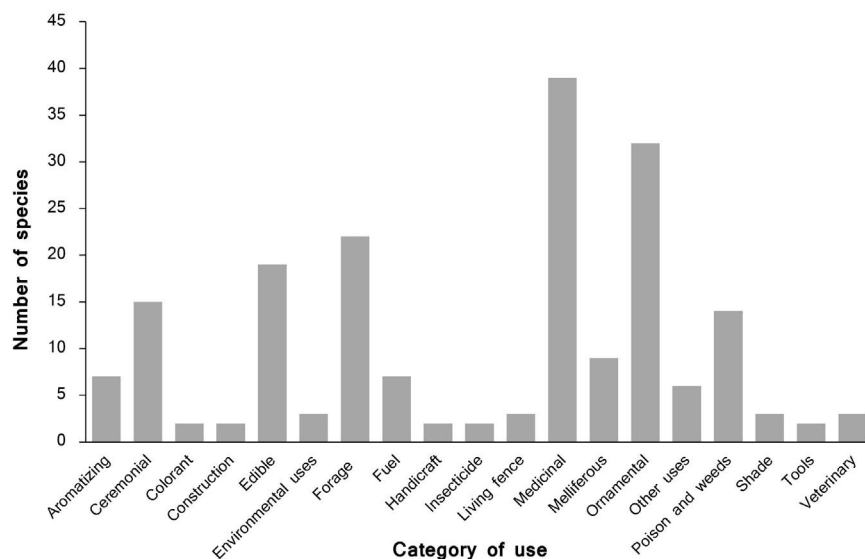


Figure 2. Number of species by use category.

The plant structures used are roots, stems or trunks, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, and the entire plant. In addition, some substances such as latex, sap, and nectar are also utilized. Within the country, Convolvulaceae receive varying degrees of management. Although this information is not available for all recorded species, the compiled data suggests that most species are collected from the wild (25 species), whereas a smaller number are tolerated (6 species), fostered (5 species), protected (5 species), or cultivated (4 species). Some species are managed in two or more different ways, such as *Ipomoea violacea* L., which is collected and fostered, or *I. dumosa* (Benth.) L.O.Williams, which is collected, tolerated, fostered and cultivated. Seven species were recorded as being sold in traditional markets ([Table 1](#)). An analysis of the number of uses per species revealed that 43 are multipurpose (with two or more different uses) and those with the highest number of registered uses are mainly tree and shrub species

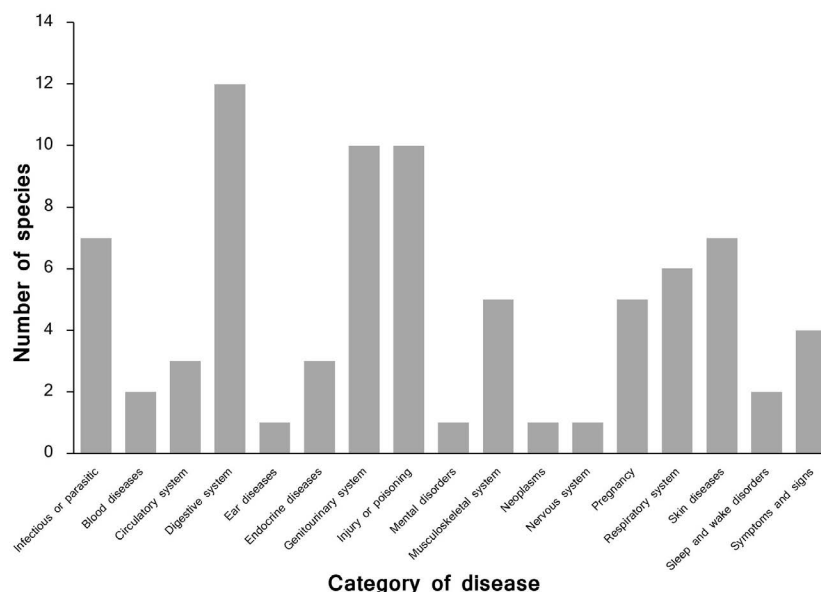


Figure 3. Number of medicinal species by disease category.

Table 1. Species traded in traditional markets and their use.

Specie	Category of use	State	Reference
<i>Cuscuta corymbosa</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Med	Jal	Molina Castañeda (2014)
<i>Decalobanthus discoidespermus</i> (Donn.Sm.) Staples	Hcr	Chis	Díaz <i>et al.</i> (2011)
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	Cer, Edi, Med	Chis, Pue	Díaz <i>et al.</i> (2011), Farrera-Sarmiento <i>et al.</i> (2018), Reyes-Matamoros <i>et al.</i> (2019), Farrera <i>et al.</i> (2020)
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> Jacq.	Orn	Chis	Farrera <i>et al.</i> (2020)
<i>Ipomoea dumosa</i> (Benth.) L.O.Williams	Med	Chis	Farrera-Sarmiento <i>et al.</i> (2018)
<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L.	Orn	Chis	Díaz <i>et al.</i> (2011), Farrera <i>et al.</i> (2020)
<i>Ipomoea stans</i> Cav.	Med	CDMX, Jal, Pue	Manzanero-Medina <i>et al.</i> (2009), Molina Castañeda (2014), Martínez-Moreno <i>et al.</i> (2016), Reyes-Matamoros <i>et al.</i> (2022)

Categories of use. Cer: Ceremonial; Edi: Edible; Hcr: Handicraft; Med: Medicinal; Orn: Ornamental. States. CDMX: Mexico City; Chis: Chiapas; Jal: Jalisco; Pue: Puebla.

such as *Ipomoea arborescens* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) G.Don, *I. carnea* Jacq., *I. murucoides* Roem. & Schult., *I. pauciflora* M.Martens & Galeotti, *I. stans* Cav. and *I. wolcottiana* Rose, except for *Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam. and *I. purpurea* (L.) Roth, nonwoody species that are also associated with a high number of uses in Mexico. In contrast, 28 species are used for a single purpose.

Distribution of traditional knowledge in the country. The use of Convolvulaceae was recorded in 29 states of the Mexican Republic, primarily in Oaxaca (29 species), Guanajuato (27 species), Puebla (20 species), and Veracruz (20 species). There are no references to the use of this group for the states of Baja California, Coahuila and Nayarit (Figure 4). The most widely used species in the country are *Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam. and *I. purpurea* (L.) Roth, both of which are used in 16 states. *Ipomoea carnea* Jacq. stands out, being used in 11 states, similar to *Dichondra argentea* Willd. and *Turbina corymbosa* (L.) Roth, each with a record of use in 10 states of the country. Moreover, almost half of the species (30) are used in a single state.

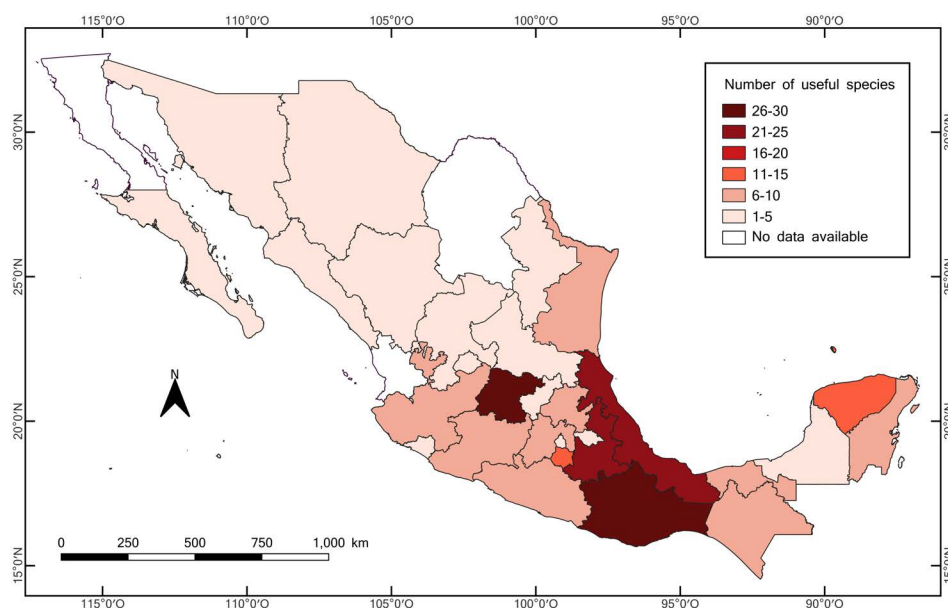


Figure 4. Number of useful species of the Convolvulaceae family by state in Mexico.

Endemism and conservation status of useful species. Of the 71 recorded species, 14 are endemic to Mexico, most of them with a wide distribution within the country. In contrast, *Distimake aureus* (Kellogg) A.R.Simões & Staples is recorded from a single state (Baja California Sur), and *Ipomoea rzedowskii* E.Carranza, Zamudio & Murguía has only been documented in Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Querétaro. On the other hand, *Ipomoea aquatica* Forssk. and *I. cairica* (L.) Sweet are recorded as introduced species. Of the total number of useful species, nine are included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, primarily in the Least Concern category, except for *I. batatas* (L.) Lam., which is classified as Data Deficient (Table 2). No species of Convolvulaceae is protected under Mexican regulations or listed in the CITES Appendices.

Discussion

This study includes information generated between 1932 and 2024; however, a high proportion of the studies reviewed have been conducted in recent years. This coincides with what Vibrans & Casas (2022) pointed out, who mention that ethnobotany in Mexico has experienced significant development since 2000, resulting in an increased number of studies in this field. This demonstrates that ethnobotanical knowledge of Convolvulaceae in Mexico remains current and under construction.

The inventory of useful species of the Convolvulaceae family (71 species), is equivalent to 22.6 % of those recorded by Rzedowski & Carranza (2023) for the country. This figure is likely to increase if future studies include data from herbarium specimens, information that is not usually reported in publications. A similar exercise was conducted

Table 2. Endemic species and species included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Endemic	IUCN listed species
<i>Distimake aureus</i> (Kellogg) A.R.Simões & Staples	<i>Ipomoea alba</i> L. (LC)
<i>Evolvulus prostratus</i> B.L.Rob.	<i>Ipomoea arborescens</i> (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) G.Don (LC)
<i>Ipomoea arborescens</i> (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) G.Don	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam. (DD)
<i>Ipomoea bracteata</i> Cav.	<i>Ipomoea intrapilosa</i> Rose (LC)
<i>Ipomoea cardiophylla</i> A.Gray	<i>Ipomoea murucoides</i> Roem. & Schult. (LC)
<i>Ipomoea konzattii</i> Greenm.	<i>Ipomoea pauciflora</i> M.Martens & Galeotti (LC)
<i>Ipomoea decasperma</i> Hallier f.	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) R.Br. (LC)
<i>Ipomoea hartwegii</i> Benth.	<i>Ipomoea triloba</i> L. (LC)
<i>Ipomoea hastigera</i> Kunth	<i>Ipomoea wolcottiana</i> Rose (LC)
<i>Ipomoea intrapilosa</i> Rose	
<i>Ipomoea rzedowskii</i> E.Carranza, Zamudio & Murguía	
<i>Ipomoea simulans</i> D.Hanb.	
<i>Ipomoea stans</i> Cav.	
<i>Porana nutans</i> (Choisy) O'Donell	

Risk category: LC: Least Concern; DD: Data Deficient.

with nonwoody uses of the genus *Quercus* L. in Mexico, where Luna-José *et al.* (2003) obtained information for 26 of the 55 registered species by reviewing botanical specimens. In addition, these authors mentioned that for 11 species, information was obtained only from this medium. Furthermore, it is likely that the number of useful species will increase by conducting studies focused on understanding this aspect of Convolvulaceae. The importance of these studies was demonstrated in the present review, since the states that are in the first two places in terms of the richness of useful species (Oaxaca and Guanajuato), are also those that have studies that review this point in detail. In the case of Oaxaca, it is common for it to be in first place in ethnobotanical studies, given its wide biological and cultural diversity. In the case of Convolvulaceae, the state of Oaxaca has the greatest species richness in the country (Rzedowski & Carranza 2023) and the greatest number of useful species. For other groups such as Cucurbitaceae (Lira & Caballero 2002), legumes (Delgado-Salinas *et al.* 2021), and mosses (Hernández-Rodríguez & Delgadillo-Moya 2021) it has also been observed that the largest number of useful species in Mexico is found in this state. Additionally, for the state of Oaxaca, a study by McDonald (1978) focused on the ethnobotany of the group. The case of Guanajuato is particularly notable, since the study by Carranza (2001) adds almost double the number of species to the inventory of useful Convolvulaceae in the state.

Although future studies are expected to increase the number of useful species of Convolvulaceae, the results of this review place the family among those of greatest ethnobotanical importance in Mexico, being surpassed in number of useful species only by Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Solanaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Cactaceae, and Lamiaceae (Caballero & Cortés 2001).

Of the 71 registered taxa, 220 common names are known within the country, which suggests the importance and close relationship between these plants and humans (López-Villafranco *et al.* 2017). In Mexico, Convolvulaceae are used mainly as therapeutic resource; however, their medicinal properties have been recognized not only in Mexico but also in countries such as India (Oza *et al.* 2022) and Thailand (Saensouk *et al.* 2024, 2025) where the main use of Convolvulaceae is medicinal. In addition, some studies conducted in India (Sahu & Gupta 2014, Binu & Divya 2019) and Bangladesh (Sultana & Rahman 2016) have focused exclusively on documenting this use, which highlights the importance of the group in the treatment of human health. In addition to medicinal use, Convolvulaceae in Mexico are also widely appreciated as ornamental and fodder, results that coincide with those recorded by Saensouk *et al.* (2025) in Thailand, where these categories reverse their order of importance, while medicinal remains in first place.

The plant structures of Convolvulaceae are fully utilized, resulting in more than one use of some species. This study revealed that 60.5 % of the species used in Mexico are multipurpose. Although this group is primarily composed of herbaceous species, shrub and tree species are the ones that receive the greatest number of different uses. Some, such as fuel and live fences, are exclusive to species with the biological forms of shrubs and trees. These results differ from those reported by Delgado-Salinas *et al.* (2021) for the Fabaceae family, where the percentages of species with one or more uses are quite similar (46.5 and 53.5 %, respectively), and trees and shrubs predominate in the multipurpose species group.

Among the species used in the largest number of states, two stand out: *Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam. and *I. purpurea* (L.) Roth, which could be due to their wide distributions within the Mexican territory, since they are recorded in 23 and 27 states, respectively (Rzedowski & Carranza 2023). These two species have diverse uses (7 and 9 uses, respectively). For species with a record of use in only one state, a similar relationship was not observed in terms of distribution, since half (15 of 30 species) are present in 10 or more states of the country and only *Distimake aureus* (Kellogg) A.R.Simões & Staples, is considered endemic to a particular state. However, 77 % of these species are used for a single purpose and do not seem to support their registration in a greater number of states.

Of the registered species, seven are traded in traditional markets, suggesting that these species represent a source of income for residents of different areas of the country. These plants are generally collected in localities or states adjacent to the point of sale. However, this number may be underestimated due to the lack of studies on this topic, and it is likely that a greater number of species are currently marketed or have been marketed without documentation in the literature. Currently, most of the species sold on markets have medicinal uses, while their ornamental use has been underutilized from an economic perspective, even though a large portion of the species have the potential to be used for this purpose (Carranza 2007). Furthermore, their cultivation and marketing could yield economic profit.

However, the use of these plants should be guided by conservation considerations. Although none of the species used in Mexico are under severe threat (IUCN 2026), the conservation status of the Convolvulaceae family remains poorly understood, and only 7 % of the species recognized worldwide have been assessed by the IUCN (Simões *et al.* 2024a). At the local level, some species not included in the IUCN Red List may face threats, such as *Ipomoea dumosa* (Benth.) L.O.Williams, *I. santillanii* O'Donnell, *I. simulans* D.Hanb., and *I. ternifolia* Cav., which are at risk in the Bajío region due to limited population sizes, restricted ecological conditions, and threats to the ecosystems in which they occur (Carranza 2007).

Thus, this study provides the first inventory of useful species of the Convolvulaceae family in Mexico. The results highlight the importance and versatility of this group and indicate that its use remains a current practice. Nevertheless, further ethnobotanical research on Convolvulaceae in Mexico is needed, particularly in states such as Baja California, Coahuila and Nayarit, for which no information is currently available. States identified as having low richness of useful species also warrant attention, as this was often associated with a limited number of studies. It is proposed that future research integrate field data and information from herbarium specimens. This will allow for more precise knowledge and lay the foundation for the sustainable use of this vegetable resource.

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Supplementary material

Supplemental data for this article can be accessed here: <https://doi.org/10.17129/botsci.3923>

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Ethnobotany of Convolvulaceae in Mexico

Appendix. Inventory of useful species of Convolvulaceae in Mexico.

Specie	Common name	Use category	State
<i>Camonea umbellata</i> (L.) A.R.Simões & Staples	Bejuco loco, moradilla	Cer, Edi, Med, Orn	Tab, Tams
<i>Convolvulus equitans</i> Benth.	Hierba de la hormiga	Med	Tams
<i>Cuscuta americana</i> L.	Cuscuta, fideo, tiripu	Med	Jal, Mor
<i>Cuscuta corymbosa</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Cuscuta, fideillo, fideo, fideos, putsukata tsauapiti, snuku, tiripo, tlalhni, tripas de judas, tripilla, zacapal	Cer, Edi, Med, Orn	Hgo, Mex, Mich, Oax, Pue, Ver
<i>Cuscuta jalapensis</i> Schldtl.	Ajma ma'jo, ajma snate, fideo	Med	Chis, Gro
<i>Cuscuta tinctoria</i> Mart. ex Engelm.	Cola del diablo, mmethey	Cer	Hgo, Pue
<i>Decalobanthus discoidespermus</i> (Donn.Sm.) Staples	Yesi	Hcr	Chis, Gro
<i>Dichondra argentea</i> Willd.	Oreja de ratón, orejita de ratón, orejuela, orejuela de ratón	Cer, For, Med	Ags, Chih, Gto, Hgo, Mex, Mich, Oax, Qro, SLP, Zac
<i>Dichondra sericea</i> Sw.	-	For	Hgo
<i>Distimake aegyptius</i> (L.) A.R.Simões & Staples	Tso'ots kab	For	Yuc
<i>Distimake aureus</i> (Kellogg) A.R.Simões & Staples	Yuca	For	BCS
<i>Distimake dissectus</i> (Jacq.) A.R.Simões & Staples	Hierba de la araña, yerba de la tarántula	Cer, Med, Orn	Oax, Pue
<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L.	Coronita	For, Med, Ous	Gto, Hgo, Pue
<i>Evolvulus prostratus</i> B.L.Rob.	Cola de pavo, frutilla, yuku kueniyu	Edi, Med, Orn	Jal, Oax, Ver
<i>Evolvulus sericeus</i> Sw.	Hierba del cáncer	Med	Gto, Mich, Qro
<i>Ipomoea alba</i> L.	Aay kuya, amole, chonegue, hiedra, xonegue, yedra permanente	Edi, Orn	Gto, Ver, Zac
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.	Camote morado, lus goo, goo la'a	Edi	Oax

Specie	Common name	Use category	State
<i>Ipomoea arborescens</i> (Humb. & Bon-pl. ex Willd.) G.Don	Casahuate, casahuate blanco, cazahuate, inmortal, jutu'bo, pájaro bobo, palo blanco, palo muerto, palo santo, tochiguó	Cer, Con, Edi, Eus, For, Fue, Hcr, Ins, Lfe, Med, Mfe, Orn, Paw	Gto, Gro, Mex, Mor, Oax, Pue, Sin, Son
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	Acum, ajkum, akum, camoj, camote, camote de bejuco, camote dulce, camote liso, camote tahua [Ith], cüt, idh, ith, iz, mantaj, ñaami bishi, ña'mi yo'o, ooshlapa, quiebraplato, ttsajal Isak', ula'rö'ö lila, vaquero	Aro, Cer, Edi, For, Med, Orn, Paw	Cam, Chis, Gto, Gro, Hgo, Mex, Mor, NLe, Oax, Pue, QRoo, SLP, Tab, Tams, Ver, Yuc
<i>Ipomoea bracteata</i> Cav.	Azalea de la barranca, bejuco, bejuco blanco, camote blanco, catispa, cazahuate, chile pato, empanada, empanadita, jicama, jicama silvestre, papada de gallo, quesadilla morada	Edi, Med, Orn, Tls	BCS, Dgo, Jal, Mex, Mor, Oax, Pue, Ver
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i> (L.) Sweet	Enredadera	Orn	Gto
<i>Ipomoea capillacea</i> (Kunth) G.Don	Chinita, gujuk yooxi, i'pur sar ni gam, i'pur sar ni gam, jukú, juk sai, naguas de mujer, pachita, rome-rillo, sabinas	Edi, Orn	Ags, Dgo, Gto
<i>Ipomoea cardiophylla</i> A.Gray	Yedra	Orn, Paw	Gto
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> Jacq.	Arboronal, campanilla, chok'obkat, cola de gato, correhuela, flor de la mañana, hierba para la diabetes, jarritas, linda mañana, palabra de hombre, palabra mujer, quiebraplato	Aro, Lfe, Med, Orn, Paw, Sha	Cam, Chis, Gto, NLe, Oax, Pue, QRoo, Tab, Tams, Ver, Yuc
<i>Ipomoea cholulensis</i> Kunth	Flor del colibrí	Med	Mor
<i>Ipomoea konzattii</i> Greenm.	Jicama de cerro	Edi, For, Med	Mor, Oax
<i>Ipomoea costellata</i> Torr.	-	Med, Orn	Gto
<i>Ipomoea crinicalyx</i> S.Moore	Is akel	Eus	QRoo
<i>Ipomoea decasperma</i> Hallier f.	Correyuela, quiebra plato	For, Med, Paw	Gto, Mich, Qro
<i>Ipomoea dumosa</i> (Benth.) L.O.Williams	Campanilla, caxiu, chonequi, corazón de la virgen, dhuyo, hoja de jalapa, quiebraplato, soyo, soyoqué-lite, suyo, suyu, thuuyu'	Edi, Med	Chis, Hgo, Pue, SLP, Ver
<i>Ipomoea elongata</i> Choisy	Manto de la virgen del campo	Orn	Oax
<i>Ipomoea hartwegii</i> Benth.	Correyuela, quiebraplato, yedra	Paw	Gto

Ethnobotany of Convolvulaceae in Mexico

Specie	Common name	Use category	State
<i>Ipomoea hastigera</i> Kunth	-	Edi	Ver
<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> L.	Campanita, chismosa, frijolillo	Aro, For, Orn	Gto, Tab, Tams, Ver, Yuc
<i>Ipomoea heterodoxa</i> Standl. & Steyerl.	-	Med	Yuc
<i>Ipomoea imperati</i> (Vahl) Griseb.	Bejuco, percuero, quiebraplato, riñonina, rompe platos	Med	Ver
<i>Ipomoea indica</i> (Burm.) Merr.	Frijolillo, lus mbil, pajam ts'aaj, quiebraplato, yedra	For, Orn	Gto, SLP, Oax, Yuc
<i>Ipomoea intrapilosa</i> Rose	Osote, pajarito bobo, palo bobo	Fue, Med	Jal, Oax, Zac
<i>Ipomoea jalapa</i> (L.) Pursh	Hiedra, quiebraplato	Edi, Orn	Gto, Mich, Oax, Qro
<i>Ipomoea lindenii</i> M.Martens & Galeotti	Yedra	Orn	Col, Jal
<i>Ipomoea lobata</i> (Cerv.) Thell.	Cresta de gallo	Orn	Ver
<i>Ipomoea longifolia</i> Benth.	Alcaparrosa, cola de caballo	Med, Paw	Gto
<i>Ipomoea microsepala</i> Benth.	Lus ngüid	Ous	Oax
<i>Ipomoea murucoides</i> Roem. & Schult.	Casahuate, casahuate blanco, casahuate prieto, cazahuate, cazahuate amarillo, cazahuate prieto, flor de ozote, hierba de cangrena, kua'zawatl, ndarhúrhji, ochote, palo bobo	Cer, Con, Edi, Eus, For, Fue, Lfe, Med, Mfe, Orn, Ous, Paw, Sha	Ags, Gto, Gro, Jal, Mex, Mich, Mor, Oax, Pue
<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth	Rompleplatos	Aro, For, Med, Orn, Paw	Gto, Tab, Tams, Yuc
<i>Ipomoea orizabensis</i> (G. Pelletan) Ledeb. ex Steud.	Hiedra, lus yoo, quebra plato, quiebraplato, quiebraplato	Cer, Edi, Med, Orn	Ags, Gto, Mex, Oax, Pue
<i>Ipomoea pauciflora</i> M.Martens & Galeotti	Árbol del muerto, casahuate, cazahuate, cazahuate blanco, cazahuate negro, coahuate, micacuahuatl	Cer, Fue, Con, For, Med, Orn, Ous, Paw, Sha, Vet	Mex, Mor, Oax, Pue
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) R.Br.	Bejuco de playa, hierba de la tortuga, riñoncito, riñonina, rompepiedra	Aro, Med	Chis, Mor, Oax, Tab, Ver, Yuc
<i>Ipomoea populina</i> House	Jicama	Edi, For	Oax
<i>Ipomoea pubescens</i> Lam.	Correhuela, correyuela, guiadora, quiebraplato, yedra	Med, Orn	Gto, NLe

Specie	Common name	Use category	State
<i>Ipomoea purga</i> (Wender.) Hayne	El casiu, isoquilil, jalap, la purga, la raíz de jalapa, ra k'asyu, sombrilla	Edi, Med	Hgo, Pue, Ver
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (L.) Roth	Camote de culebra, campanilla morada, campanita, correhuela, correyuela, flor azul, hiedra, ipomea, k'amukuakakakua, manto, manto azul, manto de la virgen, quebraplato, queibra plato, quiebra platos, quiebraplato, quiebraplato, riñonina, ula rō'ō, yedra, yedra de mata	Cer, Col, Edi, For, Med, Mfe, Orn, Ous, Paw	Chih, Col, Gto, Hgo, Jal, Mex, Mich, Mor, NLe, Oax, Pue, QRoo, Tams, Tlax, Ver, Zac
<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L.	Campanita, clarín, clavelito, estrella roja, mañanitas, serie, xkul puul	Aro, Orn	Chis, Pue, QRoo, Tab
<i>Ipomoea rzedowskii</i> E.Carranza, Zamudio & Murguía	Palo bobo	Fue	Gto
<i>Ipomoea santillanii</i> O'Donell	-	Orn	Mich
<i>Ipomoea seducta</i> House	-	Edi	Pue
<i>Ipomoea setosa</i> Ker Gawl.	Quiebraplato	Orn	Ver
<i>Ipomoea simulans</i> D.Hanb.	Correyuela, quiebraplato, yedra	Med, Paw	Gto
<i>Ipomoea stans</i> Cav.	Camote de galuza, espanta lobos, espanta vaqueros, galusa, galuza, hierba chiola, quiebraplato, santa María del campo, tlaxcapan, tumba vaquero, tumba vaqueros, tumbavaquera, tumbavaqueros	Col, Edi, Fue, Ins, Med, Paw, Tls, Vet	Ags, CDMX, Gto, Hgo, Jal, Pue, Ver, Zac
<i>Ipomoea ternifolia</i> Cav.	-	For, Orn	Oax, Pue
<i>Ipomoea tricolor</i> Cav.	Badoh negro, hiedra, manto, manto de la virgen, quiebraplato, quiebraplato	Cer, For, Med, Mfe, Orn	Gto, Oax, Tams, Ver, Yuc
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i> L.	Flor morada, gloria de la mañana, lus mbil, puyui	For, Mfe, Orn	Chis, Gro, Oax
<i>Ipomoea violacea</i> L.	Gloria de la mañana, hierba de la virgen, manto, rompeplatos	Cer, Med, Ous	Chis, Gto, Oax
<i>Ipomoea wolcottiana</i> Rose	Casahuate, cazahuate blanco, kolokua'zawatl, pájaro bobo, palo bobo, palo muerto, patancan	For, Fue, Med, Orn, Ous, Vet	Chis, Mex, Mor, Oax, Pue, Ver
<i>Itzaea sericea</i> (Standl.) Standl. & Steyerm.	-	For, Mfe	Yuc
<i>Jacquemontia nodiflora</i> (Desr.) G.Don	-	Mfe	Ver

Ethnobotany of Convolvulaceae in Mexico

Specie	Common name	Use category	State
<i>Jacquemontia oaxacana</i> (Meisn.) Hallier f.	Tsolenak	Mfe	Cam
<i>Jacquemontia pentanthos</i> (Jacq.) G.Don	Tsotsak, yaax ak'	For, Med, Mfe	Cam, Yuc
<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> (L.) Griseb.	Flor de algodoncillo	Aro, Cer	Tab
<i>Porana nutans</i> (Choisy) O'Donell	-	Med	Mor
<i>Turbina corymbosa</i> (L.) Roth	Bejuco de nochebuena, campana blanca, cecectzin, flor de Santa Catarina, la purísima, manto, manto blanco, ololiuhqui, quiebraplato, sak its, semilla de la virgen, tripa de pollo, xtabentum, xtabentun	Cer, Med, Mfe, Orn, Paw	Cam, Gro, Mich, Oax, Pue, Qro, QRoo, Tams, Ver, Yuc

Use categories: Aro: Aromatizing; Cer: Ceremonial; Col: Colorants; Con: Construction; Edi: Edible; Eus: Environmental uses; For: Forage; Fue: Fuel; Hcr: Handicrafts; Ins: Insecticide; Lfe: Living fences; Med: Medicinal; Mfe: Melliferous; Orn: Ornamental; Ous: Other uses; Paw: Poisons and weeds; Sha: Shade; Tls: Tools; Vet: Veterinary.

States: Ags: Aguascalientes; BCS: Baja California Sur; Cam: Campeche; CDMX: Ciudad de México; Chis: Chiapas; Chih: Chihuahua; Col: Colima; Dgo: Durango; Mex: Estado de México; Gro: Guerrero; Gto: Guanajuato; Hgo: Hidalgo; Jal: Jalisco; Mich: Michoacán; Mor: Morelos; NLe: Nuevo León; Oax: Oaxaca; Pue: Puebla; Qro: Querétaro; QRoo: Quintana Roo; SLP: San Luis Potosí; Sin: Sinaloa; Son: Sonora; Tab: Tabasco; Tams: Tamaulipas; Tlax: Tlaxcala; Ver: Veracruz; Yuc: Yucatán; Zac: Zacatecas. References are listed in the [Supplementary material](#)