**Appendix 1.** Glossary of terms. The terms of the syndromes of cultural affiliation most commonly used by the indigenous Purépechas are described.

**Altars:** aplace that is available to celebrate religious rites, adore images of saints, and offer flowers, candles, food, and other objects.

**Aire or mal de viento:** supernatural entity or spirit that is found in the wind and causes illness; or muscular pain caused by a bad movement that allows the penetration of the air current in a certain area of the body, producing a contracture (Biblioteca Digital de la Medicina Tradicional Mexicana 2009a).

**Bules:** pots or pitchers with a belted shape.

**Chapatas**: chia (*S. hispanica*) tamales prepared with black or red corn and sweetened with piloncillo that the Purépecha used as provisions for trips and in offerings on the Day of the Dead (Castello 1986).

**Charanda:** It is red earth from the hills, which is used as a powder to paint the pieces with the maque technique and gives a reddish color.

**Chicuapos:** spider eggs that can accidentally enter the eyes and are expelled with *Salvia hispanica* seeds (Biblioteca Digital de la Medicina Tradicional Mexicana 2009b).

**Crown:** wooden circle decorated with flowers and ribbons that are offered on church altars, religious festivals, or funerals.

**Empacho:** gastrointestinal disease or discomfort caused by excessive food intake or the prolonged stay of undigested food in any portion of the intestinal tract, which produces symptoms such as vomiting and colic (Campos-Navarro and Coronado 2009).

**Limpias:** physical-symbolic process of rebalancing used in ethnomedicine (Aparicio-Mena 2009).

**Maque:** Prehispanic decorative technique originating from the Purépecha people, where oil extracted from chia seeds (*S. hispanica*) is used mixed with other materials of plant and animal origin to make oil paints used on earthenware and clay vessels (Pedraza 2012).

**Metate:** stone utensil used for grinding.

**Piloncillo:** a sweetener made from dehydrated juice of sugar cane.

**Ritual:** a set of practices that involve offerings, prayers, dances, and songs, among others to celebrate a religious festival or for healing purposes.

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Appendix 2. List of *Salvia* species with ethnobotanical use present in the Purépecha region. State abbreviations: AGS, Aguascalientes; CDM, Mexico City; CHIS, Chiapas; CHIH, Chihuahua, COL, Colima; DGO, Durango; MEX, State of Mexico; GTO, Guanajuato; GRO, Guerrero; HGO, Hidalgo; JAL, Jalisco; MICH, Michoacán; MOR, Morelos; NAY, Nayarit; NL, Nuevo Leon, OAX, Oaxaca; PUE, Puebla; QRO, Queretaro; SLP, San Luis Potosí; SIN, Sinaloa; ARE, Sonora; TAM, Tamaulipas; TLX, Tlaxcala; VER, Veracruz; ZAC, Zacatecas. Vegetation type abbreviations. BPQ, Pinus-Quercus forest; BTC, tropical deciduous forest; MX, xeric scrub; Note. For some species, not all the information is available.

1. Salvia amarissima Ortega. **Common names:** *bretónica, chan,* and *hierba del cáncer*. **Uses:** medicinal, the aerial parts of the plant are used to prepare an infusion that is administered orally or used topically and helps reduce inflammation and skin rashes (dermatology). **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Coeneo, Pátzcuaro, Tocumbo, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** CDM, CHIS, GTO, HGO, MÉX, MICH OAX, PUE, QRO, SLP, TLX, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** tropical deciduous forests, xeric scrub (dry environments), and pine-oak forests, at elevations of 1900 - 2800 m. **Biological form and flower color:** Perennial herb, with blue to white flowers. **Phenology:** the peak of flowering is from June to October, while fruiting occurs in August and October. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: 15,16-epoxy-2β-O-β-D-glucopyranosylneocleroda-3,13(16),14-trien-18,19-olide; 15,16-epoxy-2β-O-tetraacetyl-β-D-glucopyranosylneocleroda-3,13(16),14-trien-18,19-olide; neocleroda-3,13(16),14-trien-15,16-epoxy-18,19-olide (Maldonado et al. 1996); teotihuacanin; Amarissinin A-C (Bautista et al. 2015); 5,6-dihydroxy-7,3′,4′-trimethoxy flavone (Calzada and Bautista 2020); 6,6″,3‴-trihydroxy-7,3′,7″-O-trimethylloniflavone (Flores-Bocanegra et al. 2017); Amarisolide, pedalitin, apigenin-7-O-β-Dglucoside and the flavone 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5,6-dihydroxy-7-methoxy-4H-chromen-4-one (Flores-Bocanegra et al. 2017); Amarisolide A (Moreno-Pérez et al. 2019; Moreno-Pérez et al. 2021); Amarisolide F (Fragoso-Serrano et al. 2018). **Pharmacological activity:** antiprotozoal activity against *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Giardia lamblia* and antidiarrheal (5,6-dihydroxy-7,3′,4′-trimethoxyflavone) (Calzada and Bautista 2020); antidiabetic (pedalitin flavonoid) (Flores-Bocanegra et al. 2017); antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory (Amarisolide A and pedalitin) (Bautista et al. 2016; Moreno-Pérez et al. 2019, 2021). It has antihyperalgesic (reduces hyperalgesia, which is increased sensitivity to pain and an extreme reaction to it), antiallodynic (reduces pain due to stimuli that are not normally painful), and antidepressant properties (Amarisolide A), which suggests that it may be a potential alternative to relieve pain similar to fibromyalgia (Moreno-Pérez et al., 2022).

1. Salvia clinopodioides Kunth. **Common name:** *chía.* **Uses:** dietary, the seeds are used for human consumption; magical-religious, the inflorescences are used in the elaboration of floral rugs in the town of Patamban (municipality of Tangancícuaro) and medicinal, the leaves and seeds are used, but it is not specified for what condition or the way of preparation. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Cherán, Los Reyes, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Paracho, Pátzcuaro, Quiroga, Tancítaro, Tangancícuaro (Locality of Patamban), Tingambato, and Uruapan. **Distribution in Mexico:** CHIH, DGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, pine, and pine-oak forests, in disturbed areas, clearings, and roadsides, at elevations between 1980 – 3150 m. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial herb, with pale or dark blue flowers and white, magenta to the pink floral tube. **Phenology:** flowering occurs from July to early December, with September being the peak of flowering and fruiting from September to early December. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenes: Clinopodiolide A; 19-O-Acetylclinopodiolide A; Diacetylclinopodiolide A; Clinopodiolide B; Triacetylclinopodiolide B; Clinopodiolide C; Clinopodiolide D; Acetylclinopodiolide D (Bustos-Brito et al. 2019). **Pharmacological activity:** antioxidant, antiprotozoal (antiamoebic and antigiardial), and antipulsive or antidiarrheal activity (Bustos-Brito et al. 2019).
2. Salvia elegans Vahl. **Common names:** *flor del cerro, limoncillo, mirto, salvia*, *k´anrrejna* (mazahua), *huataranapu,* and *tiri-tsitsiki* (purépecha). **Uses:** magical-religious, the whole plant is used to perform "clean" energy cleansing rituals and to decorate churches at weddings; medicinally, the whole plant is prepared as an infusion with cinnamon and administered orally as an antiemetic (controls vomiting), or only the whole plant is also used as an antiemetic and for stomach aches. It also has ornamental uses. **Pollination syndrome:** ornithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Cherán, Los Reyes, Nahuatzen, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Paracho, Pátzcuaro, Quiroga, Tancítaro, Tangancícuaro, Tingambato, and Tzintzuntzan. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, CHIH, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH MOR, NAY, OAX, PUE, QRO, SIN, SON, TLX, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, oyamel, pine, pine-oak, and montane cloud forests, between 1800–3460 m at elevations. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial herb, with red flowers. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are throughout the year, but its highest flowering peak is in February and December. **Phytochemical composition:** Flavones: 5-O-(6-rhamnosylglucoside)-7-hydroxy4'-methoxyflavanone; ursolic acid (González-Cortazar et al. 2013); Sesquiterpenes: borneol, β-eudesmol, bornyl acetate, and guaiol (Ali et al. 2015). Monoterpene: inalool (Jenks and Kim, 2013). **Pharmacological activity:** antidepressant and anxiolytic (ursolic acid and 5-O-(6-rhamnosylglucoside)-7-hydroxy4'-methoxyflavanone) (González-Cortazar et al. 2013; Herrera-Ruiz et al. 2006; Mora et al. 2006); antidiabetic (Pereira et al. 2018); antihypertensive (Jiménez-Ferrer et al. 2010); sedative effects, used in cosmetics and perfumery (inalool) (Jenks and Kim, 2013); larvicidal and mosquito repellent effect (Ali et al. 2015).
3. Salvia fulgens Cav. **Common names:** *mirto*, and *ts´imbarenze* (mazahua). **Uses:** dietary, as fodder for animals (sheep and horses); magical-religious, the whole plant is used to perform cleansing and medicinal, it is used as a sleeping aid for children, the whole plant is prepared by cooking and a small dose is administered orally before bedtime. **Pollination syndrome:** ornithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Cherán, Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Nahuatzen, Paracho, Pátzcuaro, Quiroga, Tancítaro, Tangancícuaro, Zacapu, and Ziracuaretiro. **Distribution in Mexico:** it is distributed predominantly in the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt, in the states of CDM, GRO, HGO, MÉX, MICH, MOR, PUE, QRO, TLX, VER. **Habitat in Mexico:** forests of oak, fir, fir, pine, and occasionally montane cloud forest, at elevations of 2,400–3,400 m. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial herb, with deep red tubular flowers. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting occur throughout the year, but its highest flowering peak is in January, and from August to October. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: 19-O-acetoxy-15,16-epoxy-ent-cleroda-3,13(16),14-triene-6,18-diol; 19-acetoxy-15,16-epoxy-6-hydroxy-ent-cleroda-3,13(16),14trien-18-al; trans-1,2-dihydrosalvifaricin; salvifulgenolide (Narukawa et al. 2006a); salvigenolide (Esquivel et al. 1985), sandaracopimaric acid, and β-sitosterol (Esquivel et al. 1987). **Pharmacological activity:** No information available.
4. Salvia gesneriiflora Lindl. & Paxton. **Common names:** *aparicua, chan, chante, flor de colibrí,* and *flor de Tzintzungaraman* (purépecha).  **Uses:** magical-religious, used to make crowns for saints and medicinal, it is used in herbal baths after childbirth along with other plants such as royal sage (salvia real) (*Lippia umbellata*), calanca (*Chrysactinia mexicana*), alsipa (C*linopodium macrostemum*) and rosemary (*Salvia rosmarinus*). **Pollination syndrome:** ornithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Cherán, Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Nahuatzen, Paracho, Pátzcuaro, Quiroga, Tancítaro, Tangancícuaro, Tingambato, Uruapan, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, COL, DGO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, PUE, SIN, TLX, and ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, pine, pine-oak, and montane cloud forests, at elevations between 1500-3600 m. **Biological form and flower color:** decumbent or scandent shrub, that is to say, that the stems have a horizontal growth that allows it to ascend over other plants, it has glossy (bright) red flowers. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting occurs throughout the year, but its highest flowering peaks are from February to April and from October to December. **Phytochemical composition:** rosmarinic acid, chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, quercetin glucoside, and ursolic acid (Gómez-Rivera et al. 2018); bornyl acetate, valeranone, monocyclic geranyl-α-terpinene, and hedycaryol (Calderón-Oropeza et al. 2021). **Pharmacological activity:** spasmolytic, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities (Gómez-Rivera et al. 2018).
5. Salvia helianthemifolia Benth. **Common names:** *K´andreja* (mazahua). **Uses:** medicinal. **Pollination syndrome:** melithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Nuevo Parangaricutiro and Tangancícuaro. **Distribution in Mexico:** GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, PUE, QRO, SLP, VER. **Habitat in Mexico:** pine-oak forests and less frequently in oyamel forests, at elevations between 1100-3200 m. **Biological form and flower color:** erect herb, with blue to light purple flowers, although it can have white flowers. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting occur throughout the year, but the peak of flowering is January to February, August, and October to November. **Phytochemical composition:** No information available. **Pharmacological activity:** No information available.
6. Salvia hispanica L. **Common names:** *chía,* and *chía de castilla*. **Uses:** dietary, the seeds are used to prepare chia or fresh chia water, it is also used by the Purépechas to prepare chia tamales or ciabattas; artisanal, the maque is a decorative technique carried out by the Purépechas that consists of making an oil painting with wax extracted from insects, *aje* (*Coccus axin*) and *chia* (*Salvia hispanica*) or *chicalote* (*Argemone mexicana*) oil, before painting the surface From wooden trays or *bules* (pots or pitchers with a belted shape) the piece is impregnated with dust called *charanda*, which is red earth from the hills, which allows the piece to take on more of the red color. In addition, for magical-religious use, the inflorescences are used in the elaboration of floral rugs in the town of Patamban (municipality Tangancícuaro) and medicinal, the use of the seeds is reported to facilitate the expulsion of foreign bodies in the eyes, more exactly from spider eggs (*chicuapos*) that are accidentally introduced. The seeds are arranged in the eyes and when hydrated they generate a mucilaginous substance that facilitates the expulsion of the “foreign body”. For muscular pains, sprains or bruises, the leaves of the plant are heated in the fire "soasar or to brown" and put as a poultice, or rubbed on the affected area. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Coeneo, Erongarícuaro, Pátzcuaro, Tangancícuaro (Locality of Patamban), Tingambato, Tzintzuntzan, Uruapan, Zacapu, and Tancítaro. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CHIH, CHIS, COAH, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, NL, OAX, PUE, QRO, SON, TAM, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, pine, and pine-oak forests, thorn forest, subtropical and xerophytic scrub and secondary vegetation; it can also grow as a weed and is a cultivated plant; it can be found in at elevations range of 950-2500 m. **Biological form and flower color:** annual herb, with light blue flowers and white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are from August to May, but its flowering peak is from September to November. **Phytochemical composition:** Sesquiterpenes: ßcaryophyllene, globulol, γ-muurolene, α-humulene, germacrene-B and widrol. Monoterpenes: ß-pinene and linalool (Ting et al. 1994; Kintzios 2000). Neo-clerodane diterpenoids: Hispanin A-J (Fan et al. 2019). Diterpenoids: 12-hydroxyhautriwaic lactone (Fan et al. 2019; Lima et al., 1996); bacchotricuneatin A (Fan et al. 2019; Wagner et al. 1978); aglycone rhynchospermoside A (Fan et al. 2019; Seto et al. 1987); trans-1,2-dihydrosalvifaricin (Fan et al. 2019; Narukawa et al. 2006a); 8-hydroxysalviarin (Fan et al. 2019; Nieto et al. 1996); 12-hydroxyhardwickic acid (Fan et al. 2019; McChesney and Silveira, 1989). Neo-clerodane diterpenoid: Salvihispin A and glycoside: salvihispin A-2-O-β-D-3-keto-glucopyranoside (Fan et al. 2018). **Pharmacological activity:** antifungal and insecticidal activity (Elshafie et al. 2018) against the fall armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua* Hübner) (Chen et al. 2021); neurotrophic activities (Fan et al. 2018) and cardioprotective effects (Fan et al. 2019).
7. Salvia iodantha Fernald. **Common names:** *akuitsekura, cueraskua* (another language), and *llorona*. **Uses:** magical-religious, the flowers are used to make floral rugs in the town of Patamban (municipality Tangancícuaro) and medicinal, it is used to cleanse the kidneys, an infusion of the whole plant is prepared, and a cup is taken in the morning and night for nine days. For hair loss, the whole plant is cooked and applied to the scalp. Herb bath for children, the whole plant is cooked, and the water is used for bathing. **Pollination syndrome:** ornithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Cherán, Chilchota, Coeneo, Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Nahuatzen, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Paracho, Pátzcuaro, Quiroga, Tancítaro, Tangancícuaro (Locality of Patamban), Tingambato, Tzintzuntzan, Uruapan, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** CHIH, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, SIN, SON. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, oak-pine, pine, pine-oak, fir-oak, and montane cloud forest, rarely tropical deciduous forest, at elevations between 400-3,200 m, predominantly above 2,000 m. **Biological form and flower color:** erect subshrub, with magenta to dark purple flowers. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are from August to May, with flowering peaks from January to March and November to December. **Phytochemical composition:** No information available. **Pharmacological activity:** No information available.
8. Salvia lavanduloides Kunth.**Common names:** *alucema, altamisa, azulejo, azulema, azulilla, cenicilla, chía, chía cimarrona, elotito, flor del cielo, flor de olote, lucema, mazorquilla, toronjil,* *aguanda-tsitsiki*, *chan,* *conguerani* (purépecha), and *k’uironi simarroni* (another language). **Uses:** magical-religious, the inflorescences and flowers are used to make floral rugs in the town of Patamban (municipality Tangancícuaro) and to make cleanses or energetic and medicinal baths, the flowers and leaves are prepared as an infusion with cinnamon and 3 or 4 tablespoons are taken before meals as an antiemetic (controls vomiting), antidiarrheal, and antibiliary. For headaches, the plant is macerated and put as a poultice. For the kidneys, the leaves and flowers are prepared in infusion are used, and a daily cup is taken. In gynecological diseases such as vaginal bleeding (menorrhagia) caused by menstrual disorders, an infusion of the whole plant is made, which is administered orally or topically (baths), also during childbirth, the whole plant is macerated and it is applied as a poultice on the belly, its use in the treatment of paralysis is also reported. In addition, it presents melliferous use. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Charapan, Cherán, Chilchota, Coeneo, Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Nahuatzen, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Paracho, Pátzcuaro, Peribán, Quiroga, Tancítaro, Tangancícuaro (Locality of Patamban), Tingambato, Tocumbo, Tzintzuntzan, Uruapan, Zacapu, and Ziracuaretiro. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, CHIH, CHIS, COAH, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, PUE, SIN, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, oak-pine, pine and pine-oak forests, montane cloud forest; less frequently in the fir forest, tropical deciduous forest, and subtropical scrubland; at elevations between 1000-3300 m. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial herb, with deep blue, pale blue, or purple flowers. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting occur throughout the year, but the peak of flowering is from October to January. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: salvianduline A, B (Ortega et al. 1991), C (Maldonado et al. 1992), D (Maldonado et al. 1994), and derivative of salvianduline B (Ortega et al. 1991). Abietane diterpenoids: horminone, alpha-acetoxy royleana, β-sitosterol and ursolic acid (Maldonado et al. 1994). Triterpenes: 3-oxo-ursolic acid methyl ester; oleanolic acid and ursolic acid (Jenks and Kim 2013; Ortega et al. 1991; Topçu 2006). Flavonoids: the flavone 6-hydroxy luteolin-6,7,3'',4'-tetramethyl ether (Rodríguez et al. 1974). Triterpenes: 3-oxo-ursolic acid methyl ester; oleanolic acid and ursolic acid (Ortega et al. 1991; Topçu 2006). **Pharmacological activity:** cytotoxic activity (Ortega et al. 1991); antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory (González-Cortazar et al. 2022).
9. Salvia leptostachys Benth. **Common names:** *chia* and *chan* (purépecha). **Uses:** medicinal, the leaves are heated in the embers, later they are moistened with alcohol and put as a plug in the ears (otic) to “get the air out”. **Pollination syndrome:** melithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Erongarícuaro, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, DGO, GRO, GTO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, PUE, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak and pine-oak forests, tropical deciduous forest, thorn forest, subtropical scrub, xeric scrub, grassland, and in secondary vegetation and as weeds. It occupies at elevations of 800 - 2580 m. **Biological form and flower color:** annual herb, light blue flowers with white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting from August to January. **Phytochemical composition:** No information available. **Pharmacological activity:** No information available.
10. Salvia leucantha Cav. **Common names:** *algodoncillo, cordón de cristo, cordón de San Francisco, cordoncillo,* and *moco de pavo*. **Uses:** medicinal, in conditions caused by a "*mal viento*", as well as cough, and chest and lung pain, an infusion of the plant is prepared with fennel or cinnamon and administered orally. For stomach pain, an infusion of the plant is prepared with basil, “*estafiate*” (*Artemisia ludoviciana*), and a pinch of salt and taken on an empty stomach. It is also used as an antiemetic. For the female reproductive system, it is used to normalize menstruation, in cases of womb fall, postpartum for aftermaths that are the strong contractions of the uterus after childbirth and as an abortion. For fever, the leaves are used together with good and rough grass; later they are soaked with alcohol, water and lemon and applied topically on the soles of the feet. To protect the skin, the flowers are used in the preparation of an ointment that is applied directly to the skin; It has anti-inflammatory use and is for diabetes. It also is grown as an ornamental use in home gardens (observation Brenda Bedolla). **Pollination syndrome:** melithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Pátzcuaro, and Uruapan. Distribution in Mexico: CHIS, COAH, COL, GRO, GTO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, OAX, PUE, QRO, SLP, TLX, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, pine-oak, tropical deciduous forest, and secondary vegetation; at elevations between 1400-2800 m. **Biological form and flower color:** subshrub, with white flowers and purple calyx. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are throughout the year, but the peak of flowering is in the months of April to May and from September to October. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: salvileucantholide, and salviandulin E (Esquivel et al. 1994); salvifaricin, and spiroleucantholide (Narukawa et al. 2006b); salvileucalin B (Aoyagi et al. 2008). Sesquiterpenes: bornyl acetate, β-caryophyllene, caryophyllene oxide, and spathulenol (Ali et al. 2015); and aristolen (Castrillón et al. 2019); 9-guaiadiene, (E)-caryophyllene, germacrene D, (E)-farnesene and bicyclogermacrene and the monoterpenoid bornyl acetate (Villalta et al. 2021). Neo-clerodane derivatives: Salvileucanthsin A-B; 6,7-Dihydrosalviandulin E; 2-Epi-6,7-dihydrosalviandulin E; De-O-acetylsalvigenolide; Salvileucanthsin C–D; 3β-Methoxyisopuberulin; 20-Hydroxydugesin B; 3-Epi-tilifodiolide; tilifodiolide; salvileucalin A; salviandilin E; isopuberulin; dugesin B; salvileucantholide; salvifaricin; 6,7-dehydrodugesin B (Jiang et al. 2016). Neoclerodane diterpenoids: Leucansalvialin F-I. 18(4 → 3)-abeo-abietane diterpenoid: leucansalvialin J (Li et al. 2018). **Pharmacological activity:** anticholinesterase effect (Villalta et al. 2021); antiprotozoal against *Trypanosoma brucei brucei* (antitrypanosomal activity of salviandulin E) (Aoyagi et al. 2014); neuroprotective (Li et al. 2018), neurothic (Fan et al. 2017), neuroprotective (Jiang et al. 2016) and cytotoxic (Salvileucalin B) (Aoyagi et al. 2008) activity; larvicide and mosquito repellent effect (Ali et al. 2015).
11. Salvia longispicata M.Martens & Galeotti.**Common names:** *chía, chían marrón, cordón de obispo,* and *mirto.* **Uses:** melliferous. **Pollination syndrome:** melithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Chilchota, Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Pátzcuaro, Quiroga, Tancítaro, Tingambato, Tingüindín, Tzintzuntzan, Uruapan, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** CHIH, CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, NL, OAX, PUE, SIN, SLP, VER. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, oyamel, pine, pine-oak, and cloud forests, thorn forest, tropical deciduous forest, tropical subdeciduous forest, subtropical scrub, grassland, aquatic and underwater vegetation; It grows at elevations between 200-3400 m. **Biological form and flower color:** Perennial herb with light to dark blue or purple flowers with white nectar-like guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are throughout the year, and the peak of flowering is in the months of August to November. **Phytochemical composition:** No information available. **Pharmacological activity:** No information available.
12. Salvia melissodora Lag. **Common names:** *salvia.* **Uses:** medicinal, antidiarrheal. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Nuevo San Juan Parangaricutiro. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, CHIH, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, NAY, OAX, PUE, QRO, TAM, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** It occurs in oak, pine, and oak forests, tropical deciduous forest, thorn forest, subtropical scrub, xeric scrub, grassland, and on rare occasions in secondary vegetation, such as weeds or cloud forest; at elevations of 1300 - 2460 m. **Biological form and flower color:** Perennial herb or shrub, blue flowers with white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting from August to January. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: 1-isopropyl-4b,8,8-trimethyl-9-oxo-4b,5,6,7,8,8a,9,10-octahydrophenanthrene-2,3,10-triyl triacetate; maytenoquinone (Esquivel et al. 2005); 7β-18,19-trihydroxy-ent-cleroda-3,13-dien-16,15-olide; 7α-acetoxy-2β-hydroxy-ent-cleroda-3,13-diene-l8,19:16,15-diolide, 7α-acetoxy-ent-cleroda-3,13-diene-18,19:16,15- diolide; 7β-hydroxy-ent-cleroda-3,13-diene-18,19:16,15-diolide, 2β,7α-dihydroxy-ent-cleroda-3,13-diene-18,19:16,15-diolide; 2β-acetoxy-7α-hydroxy-ent-cleroda-3,13-diene-18,19:16,15-diolide; 7-oxo-ent-cleroda-3,13-dien-18,19:16,15-diolide; 2β-acetoxy-7α-hydroxy-ent-cleroda-3,13-diene-18,19:16,15-diolide; 2β-hydroxy-7-oxo-ent-cleroda-3,13-diene-18,19:16,15-diolide (Esquivel et al. 1989a); brevifloralactone; portulide C; 7α-hydroxy-ent-cleroda-3,13-diene-18,19:16,15-diolide (Esquivel et al. 1988), 7α-hydroxyneoclerodane-3,13-diene-18,19:15,16- diolide (Esquivel et al. 1987). Neo-clerodane diterpenoids: 13,14-dihydro-3,4-epoxy-melissodoric acid methyl ester acetate; melissodoric acid methyl ester acetate; tri-nor-derivative of 3,4-epoxy-melissodoric acid methyl ester acetate; 2β-acetoxy-7-keto-neo-cIerodan-3,13-dien-18,19:16,15-diolide; 7α-acetoxy-2β-hydroxy-neo-clerodan-3,13-diene-18,19:16,15-diolide; 2β-acetoxy-7α-hydroxy-neo-clerodan-3,13-dien-18,19:16,15-diolide; 7α-acetoxy-neo-clerodan-3,13-dien-18,19:16,15-diolide; 2β,7α-dihydroxy-neo-clerodan-3,13-dien-18,19:16,15-diolide; 2β-acetoxy-neo-clerodan-3,13-dien-18,19:16,15-diolide (Simmonds et al. 1996). **Pharmacological activity:** anti-feeding activity against *Spodoptera littoralis* larvae (2β-acetoxy-7α-hydroxy-neo-clerodan-3,13-dien-18,19:16,15-diolide) (Hernández-Carlos and Gamboa-Angulo 2019; Simmonds et al. 1996).
13. Salvia mexicana L.**Common names:** *azul-sipari, contrabemberecua, chante, charahuesca, ichukuta, shukurijacuara* (purépecha), *tlacote* (náhuatl), and *chía.* **Uses:** dietary, where the ground seeds are used to make fresh water, and as fodder for wild grazing; cleaning, the leaves are used as a scourer to wash dishes; magical-religious where its flowers are used in the elaboration of floral rugs in the town of Patamban (municipality Tangancícuaro); medicinal, used to prevent kidney stones, for skin problems such as rashes, insect bites and bumps an infusion is prepared with the leaves and taken orally or applied to the affected area. It is also used in the form of fomentation, that is, the leaves are cooked and applied to the area with a cloth moistened with water, another way is by directly rubbing the leaves over the area. Other medicinal uses are for the digestive system. The seeds are hydrated and the water is taken. For stomach aches, bile, the root and respiratory are cooked, the root is cooked and fomentations are applied to the chest. In addition, it has melliferous use. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Charapan, Cherán, Chilchota, Coeneo, Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Nahuatzen, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Paracho, Pátzcuaro, Quiroga, Tancítaro, Tangancícuaro (Locality of Patamban), Tingambato, Tzintzuntzan, Uruapan, Zacapu, and Ziracuaretiro. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, CHIH, CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, PUE, QRO, SIN, SLP, SON, TAM, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, oyamel, pine, pine-oak forests, montane cloud forest, and less frequently in deciduous tropical forest, at elevations between 900–2900 m. **Biological form and flower color:** Perennial herb with dark blue to purple flowers, rarely white, with bluish or magenta lips. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are throughout the year, the peak of flowering is in August to November. **Phytochemical composition:** Triterpenoid: 3β-acetoxyoleanan-12β,28-lactone (Collera, et al. 1980; Topçu 2006). **Pharmacological activity:** anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities of *Salvia mexicana* L. var. *minor* Benth. (Argumedo et al. 2003; Afonso et al. 2019).
14. Salvia microphylla Kunth. **Common names:** *cedrón, chía, hierba del mirto, mirto, mirto chico, bandera mexicana, pabellón mexicano, salvia del monte, tronadora, mustia* (purépecha), and *charac cucua* (another language). **Uses:** medicinal, the whole plant is prepared as an infusion alone or with a branch of tarepe (*Lippia alba*) in a quarter of a liter of water and a cup is administered orally every four hours as an antitussive (against cough), in eruptions of skin, bruising and inflammation. For the nerves, an infusion of finely chopped fresh leaves and flowers is made and a cup is taken when the nervous crisis occurs. For insomnia, a bunch of branches and flowers are placed between the pillowcase. For crusting of the eyes, the decoction of the whole plant is used to wash the eyes, it is repeated daily until improvement is noted. For hearing problems, decreased hearing and ear pain, take twigs of the plant, heat them in the fire and put plugs in the ears. For digestive problems such as stomach infections, an antidiarrheal infusion is made with two branches in ¼ liter of water and taken 3 to 4 times a day. As an antiemetic, two branches are cooked with a handful of parsley and three to four cups are taken a day, biliary problems infusion with tabachín (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*), cinnamon, prodigiosa (*Briquellia squarrosa*) and *S. microphylla*. For pain, an herbal alcohol is prepared, which contains the whole plant plus a tincture of cancer herb (*Acalypha phleoides*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), arnica (*Heterotheca inuloides*), “*siempre viva*” (*Sedum* sp.), rosemary (*Salvia rosmarinus*), “*ruda*” (*Ruta chalepensis*), tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and “*real de oro*” (*Achillea millefolium*), this preparation is placed in a glass jar and left in a dark place for 3 days, then applied to the area affected, avoiding bathing for three days, because the temperature increases in the area of application; It is also used in rheumatic problems. Its melliferous and ornamental use in home gardens is also reported. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Coeneo, Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Pátzcuaro, Tancítaro, Tingambato, Tzintzuntzan, and Uruapan. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, CHIH, CHIS, COAH, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, NAY, NL, OAX, PUE, QRO, SLP, SON, TAM, TLX, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, oyamel, pine, and pine-oak forests, thorn forest, xeric scrub, grassland, and secondary vegetation, at elevations between 1400-3000 m. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial shrub or herb, with red, light pink, or red-and-white flowers. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are throughout the year, the peak of flowering is from April to May and from July to November. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: 7α-hydroxysandaracopimaric acid; 7-oxo-sandaracopimaric acid; 7-oxo-sandaracopimarate; methyl 7α-hydroxysandaracopimarate; Rhodane-3,13-diene-18,19:15,16-diolide 7α-hydroxyneo; 7,15-isopimaradien-14α,18-diol; 1α-hydroxy-neoclerodane-3,13-diene-18,19:15,16-diolide (Esquivel et al. 1987); 7α-acetoxyisopimara-8(14),15-diene-18-oic acid (Esquivel et al. 1989b); 12-methoxycarnosic acid (Aydoğmuş et al. 2006; Topçu 2006). Triterpenoids: erythrodiol-3-acetate; lupeol and oleanolic acid (Aydoğmuş et al. 2006; Jenks and Kim 2013; Topçu 2006). Sesquiterpenes: β-eudesmol and 8α-hydroxy-β-eudesmol. Diterpene: carnosic acid 12-methylether (Aydoğmuş et al. 2006). Diterpene: microphyllandiolide; salvimicrophyllin B and salvimicrophyllin D (Calzada et al. 2015). **Pharmacological activity:** antimicrobial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* (12-methyl carnosic acid, oleanolic acid) (Aydoğmuş et al. 2006; Topcu 2006); antiulcer, anti-inflammatory (oleanolic acid) (Aydoğmuş et al. 2006; Topcu 2006); bactericidal activity (Lima et al. 2012); antiprotozoal (salvimicrophyllin D) (Calzada et al. 2015); antifungal and insecticide against *Spodoptera frugiperda* larvae (Romo-Asunción et al. 2016); neuroprotective effects (Ayoub et al. 2022).
15. Salvia mocinoi Benth. **Common names:** no information. **Uses:** magical-religious, the inflorescences and the foliage are used to decorate the altars. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Los Reyes, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Tancítaro, Tangancícuaro, and Uruapan. **Distribution in Mexico:** CDM, CHIS, GRO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, PUE, VER. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, pine, pine-oak, and montane cloud forests, at elevations 1700-2850 m. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial herb or subshrub, with light blue flowers with white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are throughout the year, the peak of flowering is in February, April, and from October to December. **Phytochemical composition:** No information available. **Pharmacological activity:** No information available.
16. Salvia polystachia Cav. **Common names:** *azulema, chía, lucemilla, romerillo, tlalchichi, toronjil cimarrón, toronjil de monte*, and *parhí* o *parhákua* (purépecha). **Uses:** dietary, fresh water is prepared with the ground seeds; Medicinally, it is used as a purgative, 12 more tender branches (buds) are used, which are macerated with a little water and taken on an empty stomach. Against urine retention, an infusion is prepared with a handful of the plant in half a liter of hot water and taken every time the symptom appears, a cup three times a day. To help easy delivery, an infusion is prepared in the same way as described above and taken at the time of delivery. To blacken the hair, an infusion is made with a handful of the leaves in a quarter of a liter of water and when it is lukewarm, rub it on the scalp or you can macerate the leaves and apply the juice directly to the scalp. For headaches, put a bunch of leaves in a glass of water and leave it overnight, strain the next day, and drink the water on an empty stomach. For stomach pain and women's diseases, the aerial part is cooked with “*llantén*” (*Plantago australis*); In addition, the leaves of the plant are mixed with other species of "herbs of the air" to which alcohol is applied to give "scrubs'' that is, they are rubbed against the skin of small children against the air; it also has melliferous and ornamental uses (observation by Brenda Bedolla). **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Pátzcuaro, Peribán, Quiroga, Tingambato, Tingüindín, Tzintzuntzan, Uruapan, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, PUE, QRO, SIN, TLX, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, pine, pine-oak forests, cloud forest, tropical deciduous forest, subtropical scrub, xeric scrub, grassland, and secondary vegetation; at elevations of 1200-3092 m. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial herb or subshrub, with blue flowers and white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are throughout the year, the peak of flowering is from August to November. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: linearolactone (= linearifoline), polystachyne A-E and dehydrokerlin (Maldonado and Ortega, 2000), and polystachyne F (Ortega et al. 2006). Salvifiline A; 15-epi-salvifiline A; Polystachyne G and 15-epi-polystachyne G (Bautista et al. 2017). **Pharmacological activity:** antiprotozoal activity (linearolactone) (Calzada et al. 2015); neuroprotective activity (Pineda-Ramírez et al. 2020).
17. Salvia purepecha Bedolla, Lara Cabrera & Zamudio. **Common names:** *azulejo, chía,* and *elotillo.* **Uses:** magical-religious where the flowers and inflorescences are used in the manufacture of floral rugs in the town of Patamban (municipality Tangancícuaro). **Pollination syndrome:** melithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Chilchota, Tangancícuaro, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** JAL, MICH. **Habitat in Mexico:** pine-oak forests and areas of secondary vegetation derived from them, at elevations between 1950-2193 m. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial herb, with light blue flowers with white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are from September to December. **Phytochemical composition:** 7,8β-dihydrosalviacoccin (Ortega et al. 2017). **Pharmacological activity:** No information available.
18. Salvia purpurea Cav. **Common names:** *chía marrón, flor de morada, llorona, ramoncillo,* *cueraskua, hueranscua,* and *siraní tsitsiki* (purépecha). **Uses:** magical-religious, where the flowers are used to make floral rugs in the town of Patamban (municipality Tangancícuaro) and to make crowns for saints; medicinally, the flowers, leaves, and inflorescences are used against stomach pain, a handful of the aerial part of the plant is cooked with “*llantén*” (*Plantago australis*) in half a liter of water, and taken at the time of pain; and ornamental, for floral decorations. **Pollination syndrome:** ornithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Cherán, Chilchota (Locality of Carapan), Coeneo, Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Pátzcuaro, Quiroga, Tangancícuaro (Locality of Patamban), Tzintzuntzan, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, PUE, SIN, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** it lives mainly in deciduous tropical forest and secondary vegetation, it also grows in oak, pine, and pine-oak forests, thorn forest, subtropical scrub, xeric scrub, to a lesser extent in the cloud forest, as weeds or in vegetation aquatic and underwater; it is present at elevations of 800-3600 m, most common below 1900 m. **Biological form and flower color:** Perennial herb, with purple, violet, pink to white flowers. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are throughout the year, but the peak of flowering is in September to November. **Phytochemical composition:** Terpenes: ursolic acid, oleanolic acid, stigmasterol, α-amyrin and β-sitosterol, Phenolic acids: chlorogenic acid, ferulic acid, 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid and sinapic acid. Flavonoids: phlorizin, apigenin, campferol, catechin, phloretin, naringenin, quercetin, and rutin (Cuevas-Morales et al. 2022). **Pharmacological activity:** antinociceptive effect (Cuevas-Morales et al. 2022).
19. Salvia reflexa Hornem. **Common names:** no information. **Uses:** melliferous. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Peribán. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CHIH, COAH, DGO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, NL, OAX, PUE, QRO, SLP, SON, TAM, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** It inhabits thorn forest, xeric scrub, grassland, and secondary vegetation; less frequently it can be found in oak forest, pine-oak forest, and as a weed plant. It occupies at elevations of 1840–2600 m. **Biological form and flower color:** annual herb, pale blue flowers with white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are from August to January. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: 7,8-didehydrorhyacophiline; 15,16-epoxy-8α-hydroxyneocleroda-2,13(16),14-triene-17,12R:18,19-diolide (Nieto et al. 1996); rosmarinic acid (Malenčić et al. 2000). **Pharmacological activity:** antioxidant activity (Malenčić et al. 2000).
20. Salvia reptans Jacq. **Common names:** *hierba de pozuña* and *mirto cobalto*. **Uses:** medicinal, as an antidiarrheal, an infusion is prepared with the plant. For wounds, the plant is boiled. For foot edema (swelling), prepare a decoction of the plant and then wash the feet. **Pollination syndrome:** melithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Coeneo, Los Reyes, Pátzcuaro, Quiroga, Tangamandapio, Tingüindín, Tzintzuntzan, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, CHIH, CHIS, COAH, COL, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, NL, OAX, PUE, QRO, SLP, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, pine, and pine-oak forests, tropical deciduous forest, thorn forest, subtropical scrub, xeric scrub, grassland, aquatic and underwater vegetation, and secondary vegetation, at elevations of 900-2600 m. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial herb, with blue flowers with white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are throughout the year, but the peak of flowering is from May to August. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: salvireptanolide and 1α,2α-epoxy-3,4α-dihydrolinearolactone (Esquivel et al. 1991). Diterpene quinones: 8α,9α-epoxy7-ketoroyleanone and horminone (Martínez-Vázquez et al. 1998). **Pharmacological activity:** antimicrobial activity against *Bacillus cereus, Micrococcus luteus, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus faecalis,* and *Escherichia coli* (Martínez-Vázquez et al. 1998).
21. Salvia thyrsiflora Benth. **Common names:** no information. **Uses:** magical-religious, the aerial part is used to decorate altars in religious festivities. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Cherán, Chilchota, Erongarícuaro, Los Reyes, Nahuatzen, Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Pátzcuaro, Peribán, Quiroga, Tancítaro, Tingambato, Uruapan, and Zacapu. **Distribution in Mexico:** COL, GRO, JAL, MICH, NAY. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, pine, pine-oak, oyamel, and montane cloud forests, at elevations between 800-2400 m. **Biological form and flower color:** subshrub or shrub, with light blue flowers with white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting are from January to May and from October to November, with flowering peaks from January to February and November. **Phytochemical composition:** No information available. **Pharmacological activity:** No information available.
22. Salvia tiliifolia Vahl. **Common names:** no information. **Uses:** medicinal, used for digestive ailments such as vomiting. **Pollination syndrome:** melitophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Chilchota, Erongarícuaro, Pátzcuaro, Tancítaro, Tingüindín, Tocumbo, Tzintzuntzan, Zacapu, and Ziracuaretiro. **Distribution in Mexico:** AGS, CDM, CHIH, CHIS, COAH, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MÉX, MICH, MOR, NAY, NL, OAX, PUE, QRO, SIN, SLP, TAM, VER, ZAC. **Habitat in Mexico:** oak, thorn, pine, pine-oak forests, tropical deciduous forest, subtropical scrub, xeric scrub, grassland, underwater vegetation, and secondary vegetation, it is also common as a weed plant; at elevations between 800 -2700 m. **Biological form and flower color:** annual herb, with light blue flowers with white nectar guides on the lower lip. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting occur throughout the year, most frequently from September to January. **Phytochemical composition:** Diterpenoids: salvifolin (Rodríguez-Hahn 1990); ferruginol and tilifolidione (Luis et al. 1994). Clerodane diterpenoid: Tilifodiolide (Alba-Betancourt et al. 2019; González-Chávez et al. 2018; Simmonds et al. 1996). Neo-clerodane diterpenoids: Tiliifolin A-E (Fan et al. 2017). **Pharmacological activity:** anti-feeding activity against *Spodoptera littoralis* larvae (tilifodiolide) (Simmonds et al. 1996); antidiarrheal and antispasmodic, vasorelaxing and neuropharmacological (Antidepressant and anxiolytic effects) (Tilifodiolide) (Alba-Betancourt et al. 2019); anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive (tilifodiolide) (González-Chávez et al. 2018); neuroprotective effect (Tiliifolin E) (Fan et al. 2017).
23. Salvia vazquezii Iltis & Ramamoorthy. **Common names:** *cola de borrego*. **Uses:** ornamental in home gardens (Brenda Bedolla, personal observation). **Pollination syndrome:** ornithophilous. **Municipalities of the Purépecha region that report an ethnobotanical use of the species:** Tancítaro, and Uruapan. **Distribution in Mexico:** MICH. **Habitat in Mexico:** pine and pine-oak forests, mountain cloud forest, at elevations between 2000-2600 m. **Biological form and flower color:** perennial herb, with magenta flowers. **Phenology:** flowering and fruiting occur between September and February, December is the month where the greatest abundance of flowering occurs. **Phytochemical composition:** no information. **Pharmacological activity:** No information available.

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