ENTADA PHASEOLIDES (Linn) Merr. **GOGO**

Lens phaseoloides Linn.
Mimosa entada Linn.
Mimosa scandens Linn.
Entada scandens Benth.
Adenanthera gogo Blanco
Entada pursaetha DC.
Mimosa blancoana Llanos.

Local names: *Balugo* (Tag., Pamp.); *barugu* (S.L. Bis.); *bayogo* (C. Bis., Tag.); *balonos* (Bis.); *dipai* (Ig.); *gogong-bakai* (Pamp.); *gogo* (Tag., Bik., Tagb., P. Bis.); *gugo* (Tag.); *gugu* (Tag.); *kessing* (Ibn.); *lipai* (Ilk.); *tamayan* (Bag.).

Gogo is found throughout the Philippines, in forests at low and medium altitudes. It is pan tropic in distribution.

The plant is a very large, woody climber (liana). The stems are as thick as a man's arming, angled, and much twisted. The bark is dark-brown and rough. The leaves are trip innate, the comm9on petioles usually ending in a long tough tendril. The pinnae are stalked, usually 4 in number. The leaflets are oblong or obviate, 2.5 to 5 centimeters long, rigidly leathery, and smooth. The flowers are 2 to 3 millimeters long, yellowish white, and either crowded in long, slender spikes from the axils of the upper leaves or arranged in terminal panicles. The pods are few, pendant, 30 to 100 centimeters long by 7 to 10 centimeters wide, somewhat curved, and slightly constricted between the seeds. The seeds are hard and circular, with their sides flattened, about 5 centimeters across, and chocolate brown.

Gogo is used extensively in the Philippines and other oriental countries for washing the hair and is on the market as an ingredients of hair tonics. The water form this large liana is often drunk in the forest. When the bark id soaked in water and rubbed, gogo produces a lather, which cleanses the scalp very effectually. Bacon states the gogo is used as a fish poison. The bark is also for cordage. The large pods and seeds are much used by children as playthings. Heyne declares that in the Dutch Indies the young leaves are eaten raw or cooked. Burkill reports that the seeds, after a certain treatment, are eaten in the Andaman, Bali, Java, Sumatra, and India. Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk State that in South Africa the pod and seed are use as coffee substitutes.

The chemical composition of gogo was investigated by Bacon; according to him the bark and stem contain an active principle, saponin. He says that the seeds contain fatty oil, which is extracted and used in the Sunda Islands for illuminating purposes. Boorsma has examined gogo also and reports that he did not find saponin in the leaves. He says it was abundant in the bark, less so in the

wood, and plentiful in the seeds. Burkill mentions traces of an alkaloid and 18 percent of a yellow, tasteless oil in the seeds.

In the Philippines users of gogo avoid letting the prepared liquid reach the eyes as it is painful and irritating. The juice proper of the bark causes conjunctivitis. For an inch, the affected parts are washed with a decoction of the bark. According to Guerero the stem macerated in the cold water, makes a cleansing soap, and it is also used as an emetic. Bacon says that the kernels of the seeds are mashed and used by the Filipinos for poultice for abdominal complaints, colic, etc., in children.

According to Nadkarni a paste of the seeds is applied to relieve inflammatory glandular swellings in the axilla, pains of the loins and joints, and swollen hands and feet when caused by general debility. The seeds are also used as a hair wash. Bocquillon-Limousin, Chopra, Christy, Dymock, Warden and Hopper and Nadkarni state that the seeds are used as an emetic. Dey says that the seeds are occasionally used also as a febrifuge. Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk record that the seed is used in South Africa for infants to bite during the teething period and also as a remedy in cerebral hemorrhage. Muir records that in Europe the seed is used like snuff, for tinder, and for matchboxes.