A REVIEW OF THE ETHNOMYCOLOGY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN BRAZIL AND ITS RELEVANCE TO THE COMPARATIVE ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION IN LATIN AMERICA. Góes-Neto, A.1; Bandeira, F. P.1 1Professor, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, UEFS (agoesnt@uefs.br).

The goal of this work was to carry out a revision of the ethnomycological studies in Brazil, dating from the 17th century until the present. We systematized information about species, indigenous glosses, uses, and bibliographic references according to contemporary ethnobiological criteria (utilitarian or cognitive). In broad lines, there are two distinct periods, which correspond to the proper development of the discipline: the Utilitarian Period with scarce, descriptive and anecdotal works and the Cognitive Period with more systematically descriptive studies. The revision demonstrates that most of indigenous groups studied in Brazil are non-mycophilic, corroborating that non-mycophilia may be a generalized pattern in tropical lowlands of Latin America. Brazilian Indian groups seem to recognized fungi as a distinct group of organisms, which suggests that fungi are named as higher rank taxon in these traditional societies.