CHAPTER - V
**Family- Ranunculaceae**

*Clematis gouriana* **Roxb.**

Local Name – Belkum, Churanhar  
Habit – Climber  
Habitat – Sal forest  
Characters- Climber usually glabrous, Leaves bipinnate, leaflets ovate, acuminate, toothed, rounded at the base, inflorescence axillary, many flowers, flowers white and cream, scented.  
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December  
Distribution- Rare  
Locality- Bihar range  
Medicinal properties- The leaves of fresh stems, if bruised and applied to the skin cause vesication.

**Family- Dilleniaceae**

*Dillenia pentagyna* **Roxb.**

Local Name – Kalle  
Habit – Tree  
Habitat – Mixed Forest  
Characters- A large deciduous tree, Leaves alternate, smooth, oblong-lanceolate, with acute tip and narrow base; crowded leaves at the ends of branches, Flowers yellow, fragrant.  
Flowering/Fruiting- March-April, fruiting in May  
Distribution- Rare  
Locality- Balaghat, Lalbarra, Lamta & Lanji range  
Medicinal properties- Bark extract of plant used for bone fracture. It is used in carbuncle, child birth, cooling and rheumatism.

**Family- Berberidaceae**

*Berberis aristata* **DC.**

Local Name – Daruhaldi  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Open forest  
Characters- Shrub, spiny erect, 2-3 m height, yellow- brown, branched, spine 1.5 cm long. Leaves simple, tufts 5-8, spiny, lanceolate, toothed, leathery, sessile. Flowers stalked, yellow, complete, actinomorphic, corymbose raceme, 6 sepals (3 small, 3 large), short style, broad stigma. Fruits globose to ovoid, covered with bloom as in plums, 7 cm long.  
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December  
Distribution- Rare  
Locality- Lalbarra, Lamta, Balaghat, Bihar ranges
Medicinal properties- It is claimed to possess antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and antiseptic properties. It is used as a cholagogue, stomachic, laxative and diaphoretic.

**Family- Annonaceae**

*Annona reticulata* L.

Local Name – Ramphal
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Trees about 5-10 m tall. Bark dark brown, fissured and fibrous, branchlets glabrous. Leaves simple, alternate, lanceolate-elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, 10-20 x 3-6 cm across, base acute or obtuse, margin entire, apex acute or shallow acuminate, subcoriaceous, dark green, subglabrous above, paler glaucous beneath, lateral veins 7-15 on either side of the midrib, almost parallel, impressed above, prominent on the veins and more prominent on the midrib beneath, reticulate veinlets fine and close, petiole pale green, wider near the base, about 1-1.5 cm long. Flowers bisexual, terminal or extra axillary cymes 1-3 together, about 2-2.5 cm across, pedicels slender, glabrous, about 1-2 cm long, bracts basal. Sepals 3, broadly ovate, apex acute, pale green outside and cream white, glabrous inside, about 1.5-3 x 0.3-0.5 cm across. Petals 6, outer ones subequal, narrow oblong, apex obtuse, somewhat thick triangular or triquetrous, base concave, apex acute, keeled inside, greenish yellow outside, glabrous inside, about 1.5-2 x 0.5 cm across, inner petals minute, reddish at the base. Stamens numerous, about 1 mm long, connectives ovoid at the top. Carpels many linear or ovoid, about 1.5 mm long, style oblong, stigma entire. Ripe carpels, broadly globose or ovoid in fruit, slightly arotale, reticulate, slightly netted, many loculed with white pulp, not very sweet, about 5-10 cm in diameter, puberulous, stalk stout, about 2 cm long. Seeds many, dark brown or blackish, slightly flattened, arillate.

Flowering/Fruiting- December-March
Distribution- Occassional
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Paste of leaves are poulticed on boils, abscesses and ulcers. Unripe fruits and the bark are used to treat diarrhoea and dysentery.

*Annona squamosa* Linn.

Local Name – Sitaphal
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- A small tree, 8 m tall, leaves oblong-lanceolate, acute, obtuse, pellucid-dotted and slightly scented, flowers solitary, drooping yellowish green, rippen fruit sweet
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Common
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Root and leaves medicinal and also valuable insecticide. Leaf paste applied for cure to maggot wound. Leaf extract is useful in veterinary wounds. Seed powder destroys the cattle maggots and ectoparasites.

*Miliusa tomentosa* (Roxb.) J. Sinclair

Local Name – Kari
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- A medium sized tree, bark black with longitudinal cracks, leaves elliptic membranous, acute, base rounded, flowers greenish yellow
Flowering/Fruiting- June-July
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Birsa range
Medicinal properties- Leaves paste is used in headache.

*Miliusa velutina* (Dunal) Hook.f. & Thoms.

Local Name – Dom-sal
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- Large tree, leaves broadly ovate, flowers on very long drooping pedicle in few flowered extra-axillary, scorpionid cymes, green
Flowering/Fruiting- April-June
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Susceptible to insect pests. Fruit edible.

**Family- Menispermaceae**

*Cissampelos pareira* L.

Local Name – Padin bela, Karupata
Habit – Climbering shrub
Habitat – Underground in Sal forest
Characters-A perennial climbering shrub, leaves alternate, simple, broad-ovate, orbicular, base cordate, flowers unisexual, minute, yellowish to pale green. Male flowers pedicelled in axillary cymes, hairy, female flowers solitary or twin axillary racemes hairy
Flowering/Fruiting- July-October
Distribution- Infrequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The root is prescribed in combination with other drugs for the treatment of snake-bite

*Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) W.Theob.
Local Name – Jaljamni
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Evergreen, shrub. Leaves simple, alternate, ovate-oblong, obtuse or truncate at base, retuse-mucronate at apex, 3-nerved from base, yellowish tomentose. Flowers in axillary panicles, Male flowers: small in axillary panicles. Sepals 6, small, 2-seriate, oblong-obovate. Petals 6, membranous, obovate, greenish yellow. Female flowers: in axillary clusters, racemes. Petals thick and fleshy. Fruits drupe, bluish, laterally compressed, 4 - 8 mm long and 3 - 4 mm broad. Seeds horse-shoe shaped, ridged.

Flowering/Fruiting- November-May
Distribution- Abundant throughout the field area
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The root is used in the form of decoction to treat snake-poisoning.

*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers
Local Name – Gurbel, Giloy
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Mixed forest

Flowering/Fruiting- August-February
Distribution- Common in mixed forest
Locality- Balaghat, Paraswara, Lalbarra, Ukwa and Baihar ranges
Medicinal properties- The stem, root and leaves of Gulancha is used in the form of juice and decoction to treat irregular fever, chronic fever, jaundice, vomiting, acidity and skin diseases. Panacea for Fever, jaundice Pandu, and malaria etc.
Family-Nymphaeaceae

*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.

Local Name – Kamal
Habit – Aquatic herb
Habitat – Pond & lakes
Characters - A large, emergent aquatic herb with slender, elongate branched creeping stems, leaves large, entire, concave or cupped, glaucous, cupped, petiole very long, flowers solitary white or rosy
Flowering/Fruiting - April-November/ December-January
Distribution - Localized
Locality- Balaghat range
Medicinal properties - It is used in cough, leprosy, blood defects and skin eruptions

*Nymphaea nouchali* Burm.f.

Local Name – Kumudani
Habit – Aquatic herb
Habitat – Pond & lakes
Characters- Perennial aquatic herbs, with small corns, leaves paltate or elliptic, entire, glabrous on both surface, flowers solitary blue, sometimes purple peduncles long
Flowering/Fruiting- September-May
Distribution- Common
Locality- Balaghat range
Medicinal properties- The rootstock is used as medicine

Family-Papaveraceae

*Argemone mexicana* L.

Local Name – Satyanashi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Found along nala/river in open forest
Characters- Erect 30-40 cm tall, prickly annual herb with yellow and milky-juice, leaves bipinnatisect, with acute lobes, spinulose, dentate, and prickly on both surface, flowers yellow terminal, capsule spiny
Flowering/Fruiting- January-December
Distribution- Commonly in open area
Locality- Ukwa range
Medicinal properties- The plant is used as medicine in skin diseases. Seeds poultice is applied on boils. Latex is useful in scabies and ringworm.

*Fumaria indica* (Hausskn.) Pugsley
Local Name – Pittapada  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Common weed in wasteland  
Characters- Profusely branched, glaucous, annual herb. The leaves are pale green and finally pinnetely divided with very narrow segments, leaflets entire. Minute, purplish pink, leaf-opposed flowers in racemes. Sepals are mostly lanceolate. The two inner ones petals are covering by their tips and winged or keeled at the base. Six stamens into two-each side of the pistil. Bicarpellary, syncarpous ovary having two ovules in each locule, simple or lobed stigma. Capsule usually globose at the top.  
Flowering/Fruiting- November-January  
Distribution- Commonly in open area  
Locality- All ranges  
Medicinal properties- The sap of whole plant is an excellent remedy for malaria.

**Family-Capparaceae**  
*Capparis zeylanica* L.

Local Name – Hartar, Bagnaha  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Along the road side  
Characters- Climbing shrubs with hooked spines and reddish brown tomentum on young parts. Leaves 5-7.5 cm long, ovate, obovate or elliptic-oblong, grey-tomentose beneath, shortly petiolate. Flowers white, turning pink, 2.5-5 cm across, supra-axillary, solitary or 2-3 together, pedunculate. Stamens 3-4.5 cm long, white, turning red. Gynophores 4.5-5 cm long. Fruits 2.5-3.5 cm across, ellipsoid or ovoid, red when ripe.  
Flowering/Fruiting- January-June  
Distribution- Sparsely distributed in open forests  
Locality-Balaghat range  
Medicinal properties- Root bark is used as cooling, chologogue, stomachic and anti-hidrotic; along with sprit giver in cholera. Leaves are used in boils, swelling, piles and rheumatism. Flowers are used in laxative.

**Cleome gynandra** L.

Local Name – Safed hulhul  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Along the road side  
Characters- An erect, 1-2 m tall hairy annual herb, leaves digitately 3-5 foliate, long elliptic, sessile-obovate, obtuse, acute or acuminate, flowers white yellow, capsule linear-cylindrical minutely beaked
Flowering/Fruiting - July-September
Distribution - Sparsely distributed in open forests
Locality - Balaghat range
Medicinal properties - Leaves applied externally in rheumatism, root decoction used in fever.

Cleome monophylla L.
Local Name – Safed hulhul
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Commonly found near stagnant water/pond in grassland
Characters - Erect, branched 30-60 cm tall, annual herb, leaves simple, ovate, lanceolate, acute, acuminate, flowers pink solitary in terminal corymbose or racemes with leafy bracts, pedicels 2.5 cm long, fruits; capsules 5-6 cm long linear striate, beaked
Flowering/Fruiting - October-November
Distribution - Rare, along road and abandoned cultivated field
Locality - Balaghat range
Medicinal properties - Leaves and seeds are used in ulcers, boils and wounds. Roots are chewed treatment for cough. Crushed leaves are rubbed on the head as a treatment for headache. Plant is used externally as a treatment for swelling.

Cleome viscosa L.
Local Name – Hurhur
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along the pond and water stagnant localities
Characters - An annual herb 30-90 cm tall, stem dense hairy, leaves 3-5 foliate, sessile, ovate, obovate, flower white solitary axillary, capsules erect sticky-pubescent
Flowering/Fruiting - July-October
Distribution - Localized in open meadows
Locality - Balaghat range
Medicinal properties - Useful in worms, foul ulcers etc

Family - Flacourtiaceae
Casearia elliptica Willd.
Local Name – Kirchi
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters - Small trees, bark white, smooth, leaves oblong to lanceolate tomentose, margin slightly serrate, flower in clusters, greenish-white
Flowering/Fruiting - February-June
Distribution - Occasional
Locality-Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark is bitter and applied externally in dropsy

*Flacourtia indica* (Burm.f.) Merr.
Local Name – Kenkar, Bilangra
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Deciduous small trees, Spines branched at the base of trunk, leaves ovate to almost orbicular; veins prominent, pubescent; margins crenate to serrate, apex obtuse to acute, flowers greenish-yellow in tomentose racemes, fruits globose, red/dark brown when ripe
Flowering/Fruiting- January-June
Distribution- Not common
Locality-Birsa range
Medicinal properties- The fruits are sweet appetizing and digestive

*Flacourtia montana* Graham
Local Name –
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- Tree up to 8 m tall branched and possesses simple thorns. Bark is brownish, smooth, blaze cream. Alternately arranged leaves are narrow, elliptic-oblong, with stalks 0.4-0.9 cm long. Leaves are velvety, 7-18 cm long, 4-8 cm wide, with a tapering tip, wedge-shaped base and toothed margin. Flowers are small, yellowish, spherical hairy balls. Male and female flowers are on separate trees, borne in cymes in leaf axils. Berry is red when ripe, round and fleshy, 1-seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- April
Distribution- Rare
Locality-Birsa range
Medicinal properties- Fruits are used as appetizing and digestive, in jaundice and enlarged spleen. Leaves and roots are used for treatment of snakebite. Bark is used in treating arthritis, fever. Roots are used in nephritic colic and gum is used in cholera. Plant parts are used for cough, pneumonia and bacterial through infection, diarrhea.

**Family-Polygalaceae**

*Polygala elongata* Klein.ex Willd.
Local Name – Miradu
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along forest road and hill slope
Characters- Erect annual herbs up to 60-75 cm tall, leaves oblong, shortly petioled, flowers yellow in lateral racemes much longer than leaves, capsules rhomboid, oblique at tip with one locule longer
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Birsa range
Medicinal properties- Leaves decoction used for poisonous bite.

*Polygala furcata* Royle

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Shady and rocky place
Characters- Erect ascending annual herbs up to 20 cm tall, leaves broadly elliptic-petioles up to 1 cm long, flowers yellow in long racemes, capsules suborbicular truncate and notched at apex narrowly winged, seeds elliptic oblong with two minute appendages black
Flowering/Fruiting- September- January
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Birsa range
Medicinal properties- Roots are used for increases stamina and aid physical exhaustion and also for cleaning the blood.

*Salomonia ciliata* (L.) DC.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open marshy places
Characters- Annual herb, up to 20 cm tall, leaves reduced to scales, sessile, flowers purple in colour, dense terminal spikes, sessile, fruits capsules broader than long ciliate at both ends
Flowering/Fruiting- August- October
Distribution- Common
Locality- Birsa range
Medicinal properties- Crushed leaves are applied to wounds, sores of eyes and nose, chronic skin diseases, such as psoriasis and scabies. It is also used for fever, colds, rheumatism, and snake bite.

**Family-Portulacaceae**

*Portulaca oleracea* L.

Local Name – Kulfa
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest gravelly soil
Characters- Succulent herb, leaves green with reddish tinge, flowers yellow
Flowering/Fruiting- August- December
Distribution- Abundant in marshy-shady places
Locality-Birsa range
Medicinal properties- Fresh juice of plant is said to be good for treating painful or difficult urination, relieves dry coughs, shortness of breath, and immoderate thirst. Drops in the eye cure inflammation; in gargles mixed with water in the proportion of 50%, it cures mouth sore and swollen gums and fastens loose teeth. Externally used, the leaves and the stem are applied topically over burns, relieve pains, and hasten healing of wounds. Seeds promote flow of urine, menstrual flow and expulsion of intestinal worms. Leaves are eaten as salad or stews as a digestive.

**Family-Dipterocarpaceae**

*Shorea robusta* Gaertn. f.

Local Name – Sal  
Habit – Tree  
Habitat – Sal forest  
Characters-A semi deciduous tree, up to 20-30 m tall bark black, furrowed, leaves 10-30 cm by 5-15 cm, alternate, ovate-oblong, glabrous, apex sub acuminate, base cordate or round, flowers cream colored in axillary panicles, fruits covered by the base of accrescent sepal of which 3 sepals are usually longer (wings)  
Flowering/Fruiting- November-June  
Distribution-Common  
Locality-Birsar-Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Bark of plants used cure to typhoid. Make tea from bark and take two times in a day. The bark and leaves is astringent, arid, cooling, anthelmintic, alexteric, anodyne, constipating, and urinary astringent, union promoter, depurative and tonic. They are useful in vitiated, conditions of kapha and pittta, ulcers, wounds otalgia, bacterial affections, diarrhea, dysentery, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, pruritus, leprosy, cough, hyperhidrosis, haemorrhoids and anaemia. The fruits are sweet, astringent, cooling, ophrodisia, cholagogue and tonic, and are useful in dipsia, burning sensation, tubercular ulcers, reminal weakness and dermatopathy. The resin is used in wounds, ulcers, neuralgia, burns, fractures, fever, diarrhea, dysentery, gonorrhea, obesity, burning of eyes and ophthalmodynia.

**Family-Malvaceae**

*Abelmoschus moschatus* Medik.

Local Name – Jangali bhindi  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Underground in Sal forest
Characters - Erect hispid herbs, 0.5-2.5 m tall, leaves sub orbicular in outline, cordate, angular or palmate 5-7 lobed, ovate-oblong, serrate, flowers yellow, capsules broadly ovoid apiculate, hairy, seed globular, rusty tomentose

Flowering/Fruiting - August-September
Distribution - Occasional in hill slopes, along streams
Locality - Birsa-Baihar range
Medicinal properties - It cures cramp, indigestion, acidity and other stomach complaints and treats headaches and nerves. Seeds are also good for cramps, muscular aches and poor circulation.

Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet

Local Name – Kanghi
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Wild and common

Hibiscus lobatus (Murr.) Kuntze.

Local Name – lahan jaswand
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist deciduous forest
Characters - Annual herb, up to 40 cm tall, leaves lover ovate orbicular, serrate, entire or lobed, flowers solitary or racemed white in colour, fruits capsule ovoid beaked hairy


Local Name – Baranga
Habit – Medium size tree
Habitat – Mixed deciduous forest
Characters - A tree with soft wood, bark grayish, leaves 7-15 cm long, ovate-orbicular, stellately pubescent above, flowers in axillary or terminal in large dense attractive panicles with dense tomentum, seed reniform, striate
Flowering/Fruiting - September-January
Distribution - Frequently
Locality - Birsa-Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Root paste with butter, linseed oil and hen’s egg is applied on fracture or small tablets are taken orally.

*Malvastrum coromandelianum* (L.) Garcke.

Local Name - Khareti
Habit - Herb
Habitat - wasteland and near Open forest
Characters - Herbs to 50 cm tall; stem with appressed stellate hairs. Leaves 2-8 x 1-3 cm, ovate or lanceolate, unlobed or shallowly 3-lobed, broadly rounded to cuneate at base, margins dentate to nearly serrate, acute to acuminate at apex, 3-5-nerved at base, petioles 2-3 cm long, stellate-hairy; stipules 3-5 mm long, lanceolate, acuminate, early deciduous. Flowers axillary, solitary, often clustered; pedicels slender, 5-8 mm long. Involucellar bracts shorter than calyx, 4-6 x 7-10 mm, lanceolate, acuminate, strigose-hairy. Calyx 4-6 mm long in flower, and 8-12 mm long in fruit; lobes 5, 3-4 x 2-4 mm, deltoid, acuminate, fused to the middle, hirsute. Corolla 1-1.5 cm in diam., widely campanulate, pale yellow; petals 6-8 x 4-5 mm, obliquely obovate, exceeding the calyx lobes. Staminal column 3-4 mm long, glabrous. Schizocarps 5-6 mm diameter, enclosed within the calyx; mericarps 10-12, 3-4 x 3-4 mm, setose with a single conspicuous apical and two dorsal cusps.
Flowering/Fruiting - March-September
Distribution - Frequently
Locality - Birsa-Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Whole plant is used in Antiinflammatory, hepatitis, liver infection, diarrhea, arthritis, sore throat, and cough.

*Sida acuta* Burm.f.

Local Name - Kharanta
Habit - Herb
Habitat - Along the road side and meadows
Characters - Annual erect herb, glabrous 25-40 cm tall, leaves 2-5 cm long ovate to linear, serrate, glabrous on the both side subcordate at base, flowers solitary some time in a cluster yellow in colour, fruits mericarps 6-8, tetrahedral
Flowering/Fruiting- August-January  
Distribution- Frequent in open areas of sal and mixed forest  
Locality- Birsa-Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Useful in metal-related illness.

Sida alba L.

Local Name – Chippa  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – In meadows, sal and mixed forests  
Characters- A sub erect branched herb, 30-45 cm tall, leaves 5 cm long, elliptic, crenate, cuneate at base, serrate, flowers yellowish-white, axillary, solitary, fruits mericarps 5 trigonous, seed ovoid  
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December  
Distribution- Frequent in open meadows and forest edge  
Locality- Birsa-Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Helpful in Semen fulfillment.

Sida cordata (Burm.f.) Borssum.

Local Name – Chippa  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Open forest  
Characters- An annual hairy erect or trailing herb, 40-50 cm tall, branches cover with hairs, leaves orbicular, cordate at base, crenate, serrate, hairy, flowers solitary, racemed or panicled yellow in colour  
Flowering/Fruiting- November-December  
Distribution- Common in meadows and mixed forest  
Locality- Birsa-Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Roots and seeds is used for the treatment of semen diseases and buring in the urinal discharge. It enhances the semen.

Sida rhombifolia L.

Local Name – Atibala  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Along the road side in forest  
Characters- A small, spreading herb, upto 75cm. Sub-shrubs; branchlets brown, stellate pubescent. Leaves 2.5 x 1.5-3.5 cm, rhomboid, apex acute, base obtuse or cuneate, margins serrate above the upper half, lower side tomentose; petiole 0.5 to 1 cm, stipule to 1 cm, linear. Flowers axillary, solitary or in clusters, yellow; pedicels to 6 mm, tomentose; calyx broadly campanulate, lobes triangular, to 3 mm, tomentose outside; petals 9 x 5 mm, obovate. Schizocarp enclosed in calyx, semi-orbicular, 3 mm long; mericarps 8-10, awned at apex, to 1 mm.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-December  
Distribution- Common  
Locality-Birsa-All ranges  
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the whole plant is used as a treatment for fevers. A paste of the plant is used to treat indigestion. It is also used as a poultice in the treatment of headaches, boils, cramps, rheumatism, toothache, chapped lips and pimples. A decoction of the leaves is used to bathe wounds. Leaves are applied to the head as a poultice to remedy headache.

*Sida spinosa* L.

Local Name – Gulsakri  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Along the road side in forest  
Characters- Annual or perennial, erect or diffuse herbs or undershrubs, to 60 cm high; stems with 1 or 2 spines at the base of petioles; stems, petioles and pedicels cinereous-stellate-and simple hairy. Leaves alternate, oblong or ovate, acute or subcordate at base, serrate at margin, acute, rounded to truncate at apex, 6-30 x 4-25 mm, stellate-pubescent, sometimes glabrescent above; petioles 2-15 mm long; stipules linear, equal, 1-2.5 mm long, hairy. Flowers axillary, solitary or in clusters of 2-5 on small axillary shoots; pedicels 2-8 mm long, accrescent to 8 mm, jointed above middle. Calyx campanulate, 3-5 mm across; lobes free above middle, deltoid, acute to acuminate with a prominent midnerve, 1-2 x 1.5-2 mm, cinerous-stellate-and simple hairy outside, glabrous except at margin inside. Corolla ca 1 cm across, yellow or yellowish white; petals obovate, rounded or emarginate at apex, ca 6 x 3 mm, glabrous. Staminal column ca 2 mm long, glabrous, antheriferous at apex. Ovary ovoid; styles 5; stigmas globose, purple. Schizocarps ca 5 mm across, enclosed in calyx; mericarps 5, 3-gonous, 2-3 mm long, with 2 divergent awns to 1-1.5 mm long, prominently dorsally reticulate, stellate-hairy at apex; seeds ovoid, slightly 3-gonous, 1-1.5 mm long, glabrous, brownish black.  
Flowering/Fruiting- March-December  
Distribution- Common  
Locality-Birsa-All ranges  
Medicinal properties- Leaves are demulcent and refrigerant. It is used for gonorrhoea, gleet and scalding urine. Decoction of the root-bark and root is used in mild cases of debility and fever. Leaves are bruised in water, strained through cloth and administered in the form of a draught.

*Urena lobata* L.
Local Name – Bachita
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Sal and mixed forests
Characters – An annual under shrub 0.5-1.5 cm tall often slender branches hairy, leaves palmately lobed, oblong-lanceolate, margins serrate, acute at apex, truncate at base, flowers violet
Flowering/Fruiting - August-December
Distribution - Frequently found in wastelands, fallow fields and sal & mixed forests
Locality - Birsa-Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Stem is chewed to treat toothache. Bark is used to heal cuts; Juice of the leaves or roots is used to treat bowel complaints, especially colic, stomach-ache, diarrhoea and dysentery, and also to treat gonorrhoea and persistent fever from malaria. A decoction from the leaves and roots is drunk to relieve pains all over the body due to excessive exertion. A decoction of a very old plant, boiled with eggs, is said to induce abortion. A lotion made from the plant is used to treat yaws and headache. The whole plant is macerated and used externally for treating fractures, wounds, mastitis and snake bites.

*Bombax ceiba* L.

Local Name – Semal
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forests
Characters – Spreading largew trees with bulbous prickles, leaves large palmately compound, flowers 5-6 cm in dia., numerous near end of the branches, dark red, capsule velvety 5 valved, seeds numerous ovoid bearing hairs (cotton)
Flowering/Fruiting - February-June
Distribution - Common
Locality - Birsa-Baihar range
Medicinal properties - With powdered sugar made from the bark of Semal used for relief from metrorrhagia and white discharge. Decoction of bark is effective in diarrhoea and dysentery. Flower powder is prescribed in the treatment of leucorrhoea. Bark is used in bone fracture of cattle.

**Family - Bixaceae**

*Bixa orellana* L.

Local Name – Sindoor
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forests
Characters – Small tree or shrub, 3-5 m height, sometimes reaching a height of 10 m, trunk is short, 20-30 cm in diameter, with dark gray
bark with lenticels in vertical rows. Leaves are alternate, 10 to 20 cm long and 5 to 10 cm wide, sharp; green on both sides, and with extended petioles. Seeds 0.3–0.5 cm in length and 0.2–0.3 cm in diameter, and their shape varies from pyramidal to almost conical.

Flowering/Fruiting- February-June
Distribution- Common
Locality-Birs-Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Seeds used as laxative, cardiotonic, hypotensive, expectorant, and antibiotic. In addition, it has anti-inflammatory activity for bruises and wounds and has been used for the treatment of bronchitis and for wound healing purposes.

**Family-Sterculiaceae**

*Helicteres isora* L.

Local Name – Ainthi, Marorphali
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Under growth Sal and mixed forests
Characters-Large shrub, up to 2.5 m tall, leaves ovate, orbicular, abruptly, acuminate cordate at base, serrate, flowers red, fruits spirally twisted, 5 cm long elongated, seeds black, 6 angled

Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Frequent in Sal and Mixed forest
Locality-Birs-Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The extract of the seeds cures dysentery and stomach pain. The root and stem bark are expectorant, demulcent, astringent, galactofuge, and a remedy for scabies. The stem bark is also used for treating diarrhoea and dysentery.

*Sterculia urens* Roxb.

Local Name – Kullu
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Exposed rocky hills
Characters-Large tree, bark peeling off in flakes, leaves long orbicular, digitately 3-5 lobed, cordate at base, entire, tomentose beneath, petioles long hairy, flowers pale green within with bright red centre in glandular pubescent terminal panicles, fruits follicles ovoid, oblong, woody covered with rusty brown hairs, seed black, oblong

Flowering/Fruiting- September-February
Distribution- Frequent in exposed hills
Locality-Birs-Baihar-Balaghat range
Medicinal properties- Small quantity of the gum mixed with honey taken in the morning is reported to be good for throat problems. Pounded root bark is made into a poultice and applied externally over wounds,
fractures and inflamed testes. Small quantity of the pulverized bark is given to facilitate delivery.

**Family- Tiliaceae**

*Corchorus aestuans* L.

Local Name – Kantili, san
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- Annual herb 1m tall, terete hairy. Leaves elliptic-accuminate, acute at base, crenate- serrate, sparingly hairy. Flowers yellow shortly pedicellate. Fruits elongated, 6 angled winged beaks spreading . Seed many brown angled.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-January
Distribution- Frequent in abandoned village site along road.
Locality-Birsa-Baihar-Balaghat range
Medicinal properties- Root or Leaves extract applied for the treatment of gonorrhoea, and an extract of the whole plant is used for making injections for the treatment of urethral discharges. The sap is used for headache. Seeds are used for the treatment of stomach-ache and pneumonia.

*Grewia asiatica* L.

Local Name – Phalsa
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- Small tree with 2-3 m tall. Leaves acuminate, minutely serrate, three lopbed. Flowers in densely crowded axiollary cymes. Fruits drupes globose dark brown or black when ripe.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-November
Distribution- Occasional in edge of forest
Locality-Birsa-Baihar-Balaghat range
Medicinal properties- Roots are used for strangury, gleet and gonorrhoea. Root bark is used for rheumatism. Leaves are applied for pustular eruptions.

*Grewia hirsuta* Vahl.

Local Name – Gangarua, Gudsukaru
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- A shrub 0.5-1 m tall. Leaves elliptic, acuminate, oblong, narrowed, gradually to the apex, serrete, small. Flowers 3-flowered umbellate cymes, axillary. Fruits drupes hairy 4–stoned.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-October
Distribution- Frequent in sal and mixed forest
Locality-Birsa-Baihar-Balaghat range
Medicinal properties- Fruits used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Root paste applied to hasten suppuration.

Grewia tiliifolia Vahl.
Local Name – Dhamin
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- A small tree 7-10 m tall. Leaves ovate, orbicular-ovate, acute, cordate, and oblique at base, crenate-serrate, glabrous, with age. Flowers yellow in axillary group of 3 flowered peduncle. Drupe globose, bilobed.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-August
Distribution- Occasional in sal and mixed forest
Locality-Birsa-Baihar-Balaghat range
Medicinal properties- Bark and Fruits are used in treatment of non healing wounds, ulcers, menorrhagia and cough.

Triumfetta rotundifolia Lam.
Local Name – Chiki
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist and marshy place in wasteland forest
Characters- Shrub, branchlets stellate tomentose. Leaves to 3 x 2 cm, orbicular-rhomboid, obtuse, base cuneate, serrate; petiole to 2 cm. Racemes interrupted; sepals 5, ca 3 mm, oblong, stellate tomentose; petals 5, 4 mm, obovate, ciliate; ovary spherical, prickled. Capsule 5 mm across, ovoid, woolly.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-February
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Leaves are chewed for stomatitis.

Family- Malpighiaceae

Hiptage benghalensis (L.) Kurz
Local Name –
Habit – Climbing Herb
Habitat – Wasteland
Characters- Leaves opposite, oblong, ovate lanceolate subcoriaceous, glabrous. Racemes longer than leaves appressed tomentose. Flowers white.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-July
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The leaves are used to treat cutaneous diseases.

**Family- Oxalidaceae**

*Biophytum reinwardtii* (Zucc.) Klotz.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist shaded place in sal forest
Characters- Annual herb, leaves even pinnate leaflets 10-20 pairs, oblong rounded a tips. Flowers yellow. Fruits capsule globose, seeds with spiral warts.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution- Common in Sal forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Crushed seeds with water and applied for ruptured or infected skin. Grind leaves to make paste and used for diarrhea.

*Biophytum sensittivum* (L.) DC.

Local Name – Lajauni
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Common weed during the rains
Characters- Pretty small annual herb. Stem erect, slender, glabous or hairy. Leaves crowded into a rosette on the top of the stem, leaflets 5-15 pairs, oblong. Flowers dimorphic, yellow. Capsule curved, ellipsoid and grooved.
Flowering/Fruiting- July- November
Distribution- Infrequent.
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- The paste of whole plant is a safe remedy for burn. The extract of plant is given to children to put them to sleep.

*Oxalis corniculata* Linn.

Local Name – Khatti buti
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist and marshy area of sal and open forest.
Characters- A perennial appressed herb. Stem creeping and rooting at the base. Leaves digitately 3-foliate. Flowers yellow in umbilicate clusters in peduncles.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-May
Distribution- Common in marshy and poen Sal forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant is cooling and antiscorbutic and used to cure scurvy.

**Family- Balsaminaceae**

*Impatiens balsamina* L.

Local Name – Tiwadi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Found in meadows.
Characters- Herb up to one meter tall. leaves petioled alternate narrow, lanceolate or elliptic acute at both ends and deeply serrate. Flowers white or deeping. Fruits narrow at both ends capsule, soft hairy.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-December
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Juice of leaves or flower used for snake bite and painful joint. Flowers paste is applied over burn.

**Family- Rutaceae**

*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa.

Local Name – Bael
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- A medium sized, deciduous, spiny tree, spines 2-3 cm long. Leaflets usually 3, ovate, lanceolate, rounded at base. Flowers greenish-white, sweet scented. Fruits berry sweet edible, globose, oblong ring gray or yellow pulp orange.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-September
Distribution- Common in mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves are effective remedy for peptic ulcer, nausea and vomiting. Ripe fruit pulp is useful in gastric disorders including diarrhea and dysentery. The pulp of ripe fruit is given to cattles as a cooling medicine.

*Chloroxylon swietenia* DC.

Local Name – bhirra
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- trees, up to 8 m tall. Bark light brown. Young stem red with fragrant hardwood. Leaves peripinnate leaflets 20-40 opposite glabrous pale and dotted on lower surface. Flower white. Fruits capsules ovoid or oblong dark brown. Seeds compressed winged above.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-August
Distribution- Common in mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- It is a very important medicinal plants used in inflammation, pain in neck and paste is used in wounds.

*Limonia acidissima* Groff

Local Name – Bilsena
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Moderate size deciduous tree. Branches are very rough and covered with a white bloom. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate, petiole and rachis flat, often narrowly winged, leaflets 3-9 opposite. Flowers numerous, dull red on pale green. Whitish, spherical fruit with a hard woody pericarp and aromatic pulp. Seeds embeded in edible pulp.
Flowering/Fruiting- February-October
Distribution- Common in mixed forest
Locality- Baihar, Ukwa, Birsa, Lamta ranges
Medicinal properties- Unripe fruit pulp is useful in preventing and curing scurvy and in relieving flatulence. The pulp of ripe fruit is used in treatment of indigestion, diarrhea and piles. The paste of leaf is applied on head to cure the children boils of head.

**Family- Simarubiaceae**

*Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.

Local Name – Mahaneem
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Tree up to 20 m tall. leaves equally pinnate on long petiole, 3060 cm long, leaflets 8-14 pair, alternate variable in shape, irregularly denticulate. Flowers in branched penicle. Fruit lanceolate, reddish brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- January -March
Distribution- Common in mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark is febrifuge and tonic, used as a treatment against asthma, bronchitis and dysentery. Leaves and bark are in good repute as a tonic that is used after labour. The juice of the leaves and fresh bark is used as a remedy for after-pains.
**Family- Balanitaceae**

*Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Delile.

Local Name – Hingote  
Habit – Tree  
Habitat – Mixed Deciduous forest  
Characters - Small tree spines strong, straight. Leaves leaflets elliptic coriaceous rounded at base, acute at apex. Flowers greenish-white, 4-12 in cyme scented. Fruits ovoid 5 angular yellow when ripe.  
Flowering/Fruiting- April-November  
Distribution- Frequent  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the root is used for treatment malaria. Roots are boiled in a soup to be used in the treatment of oedema and stomach pains.

**Family- Ochnaceae**

*Ochna obtusata* DC.

Local Name –  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Mixed Deciduous forest  
Characters- Shrub. Leaves subcoriaceous, oblong lenciolate or elliptic obovate, acute at apex. Flowers many in compound cyme, golden yellow in colour. Fruits drupes 3-10 lobed ovoid.  
Flowering/Fruiting- April-June  
Distribution- Rare  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Decoction of roots are used in asthma, tuberculosis and menstrual disorders.

**Family- Bursenaceae**

*Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex Colebr.

Local Name – Salai  
Habit – Tree  
Habitat –Sal and Mixed forest  
Characters- Tree, up to 15 cm tall. Papery bark ash-colored. Leaves crowded at the ends of branches, leaflets opposite 19-23, sessile, coarsely serrate unequal sided acute. Flowers small, white in axillary racemes. Fruits drupes green smooth.  
Flowering/Fruiting- April-June  
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Gum resin of plant is used as antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, hypotensive. It is also used in obesity, diarrhoea, dysentery, piles, urinary disorders, scrofulous affections. Oil obtain from plant is used in chronic ulcers, ringworm.

_Commiphora wightii_ (Arn.) Bhandari

Local Name – Guggul
Habit – Shrub
Habitat –Sal and Mixed forest
Characters- Shrub or small tree, up to 4 m tall. Branches covered with papery bark and young shoots are velvety. Leaves alternate, 1-1.5 cm long stalks, 3-5 foliate, velvety. Lateral leaflets oblong, round or obovate, entire. 0.5-1.3 cm long, 0.3-1.0 cm broad. Central leaflets is stalked, 0.5-1.5 cm long, 0.5-1 cm broad, obovate, oval or broadly elliptic, entire. Flowers stalkless white or red, 3-5 mm long, bracts 2, opposite. Sepals 4, fused into 4-lobed, valvate. Fruits 0.5-1.5 long, red when ripe.
Flowering/Fruiting- April-July
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Gum resin of this plant is used for reducing obesity and in rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, sciatica.

_Garuga pinnata_ Roxb.

Local Name – Kekad, Ghari
Habit – Tree
Habitat –Sal forest
Characters- Deciduous tree. Leaflets creanate, serrate, more than10, base ones smaller in size. Inflorescence crowded. Flowers polygamous 5-merous, campanulate. Fruits drupe glabose, fleshy, black.
Flowering/Fruiting- February-March
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Fruits are used for stomachic. Leaves are used for astringent, antiasthmatic. Bark is used in treatment of antidiabetic.

**Family- Meliaceae**

_Azadirachta indica_ A. Juss.

Local Name – Neem
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Open and Mixed forest
Characters- Large evergreen tree. Leaves pinnate crowded near the ends of the branches, leaflets sub-opposite, obliquely-lanceolate and serrrate.
Flower white found in branched panicles. The green fruits turn bright yellow when ripe and are one seeded.

**Flowering/Fruiting** - April-August

**Distribution** - Near the village side.

**Locality** - All ranges of both divisions

**Medicinal properties** - It is useful in ringworm eczema itch. Dicoction of bark used to expel worms from the body, burning sensation near the heart, fever, cough, ulcers, inflammations and leprosy. The infusion of the leaves used as an insecticide, for eye problems, inflammation of the liver and skin diseases. The consumption of the ripe or unripe fruits used as a purgative, to expel worms, urinary problems, tumours, piles and toothache. Seed oil is externally applied in wounds and skin infections. Leaves are appetizer and expel the intestinal worm in cattles.

*Melia azadirachta* L.

**Local Name** – Bakain

**Habitat** – Tree

**Habit and** Mixed forest

**Characters** - Evergreen trees, to 20 m; bark greyish-brown, vertically striated; exudation red, sticky. Leaves imparipinnate, alternate, estipulate; rachis 14-30 cm long, slender, swollen at base, glabrous, leaflets 7-15, opposite or subopposite, estipellate; petiolule 3-5 mm long, slender, glabrous; lamina 4.5-7.5 x 1.5-2.5 cm, lanceolate or falcate, base oblique, apex acuminate, margin serrate, glabrous, coriaceous; lateral nerves 10-18 pairs, pinnate, slender, prominent, intercostae reticulate, faint. Flowers bisexual, 8 mm across, white, in axillary panicles; bracteoles scaly; pedicel 5 mm; sepals 5, connate at base, ovate, margin ciliate; petals 5, free, white, oblong-obovate, pubescent, spreading, imbricate; staminal tube 4 mm long, glabrous, apically 10 lobed; lobes truncate; anthers 10, slightly exserted, apiculate, opposite to lobes, sessile; ovary superior, globose, 3-celled; ovules 2 per cell; style slender, elongate; stigma terete, 3-lobed. Fruit a drupe, 1.5 x 0.5 cm, oblong-ovoid, greenish-yellow; seed one, surrounded by a sweet pulp.

**Flowering/Fruiting** - February-April, June-August

**Distribution** - Near the village side.

**Locality** - All ranges of both divisions

**Medicinal properties** - Leaf juice is anthelmintic, antilithic, diuretic, decoction is astringent and stomachic. Decoction is used to treat diarrhea. Leaves are used externally to treat skin conditions such as scabies and itch. Decoction is used as a gargle to treat tooth problems and strengthen the gums. Flowers and leaves are applied as a poultice in the treatment of neuralgia and nervous headache.
Soymida febrifuga (Roxb.) A. Juss.

Local Name – Rohan
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Open and Mixed forest
Characters- Trees. Leaves clustered at the tips of branches, paripinnate, up to 40 cm long, rachis and midrib red, leaflets 3-6 pairs, obliquely elliptic, 5-10 cm long. Flowers in large terminal panicles, 8 mm across, white. Fruits pendulous, 5-8 cm long, 5-valved.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-May
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- All ranges of both divisions
Medicinal properties- It is used in abortion, in multiple, bone fracture. The gum of the plant is used in blood pressure, dysentery. Cooked and consumed as a tonic to the root of it soothes arthritis and blood increases.

Toona ciliata Roem.

Local Name – Toon
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed Forest
Characters- Large tree, up to 40 m tall. Leaves even or odd pinnate, leaflets obliquely ovate or oblong-lanceolate, acuminate at apex, entire or undulate base obtuse. Flowers white in sub erect panicle. Fruits capsules ellipsoid. Seed Brown membranous winged at both ends.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-June
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark is used as astringent, antidysenteric, antiperiodic. Flowers are used in emmenagogue. Leaves are used as spasmolytic, hypoglycaemic, antiprotozoal.

Family- Celastraceae

Celastrus paniculatus Willd.

Local Name – Malkangni
Habit – Climbing shrub
Habitat – Mixed and Sal Forest.
Characters- A large deciduous climber with woody stem. Leaves 6-10 by 3-7 cm, broadly elliptic ovate, short acuminate, crenate serrate, rather coriaceous glabrous. Flowers green in terminal drooping racemes. Fruits globose bright yellow, trivalved enclosed in a red fleshy aril.
Flowering/Fruiting-February-May
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is used for joining the broken bones. Oil extracted from roots and flowers make relief in joint pain, it is applied in the form of massage. The mixture of its oil and honey is beneficial to overcome from imbecile of children. It's also beneficial for heart patient. Root powder with flaxseed oil joints the broken bones of man and animals.

_Elaeodendron glaucum_ (Rottb.) Pers.
Local Name – Jamrasi
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed Forest.
Characters- A large evergreen tree, up to 5 m tall. Leaves simple, opposite, 3-16X1-7.5 cm, coriaceous, crenate, acuminate. Flowers white or greenish yellow. Fruit green, ovoid.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-February
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Dried powder of leaves is used as sternutatoires. It is also used as a fumigant in the treatment of certain nerve diseases. The powder of leaves is used as a snuff to relieve headaches. The bark is astringent and is also considered poisonous. The fresh root bark is rubbed into a paste with water and applied as a poultice on swellings. The root is used for treatment of snake-bite.

_Gymnosporia montana_ (Roth.) Benth.
Local Name – Baikal, Kaker, Vyakul
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed Forest.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-November
Distribution- Common throughout the field area
Locality- Balaghat, Birsa, Ukwa, Baihar ranges
Medicinal properties- Root is used in gastroenteritis and dysentery. The bark is ground to a paste and applied with mustard oil to kill lice in the...
hair. A decoction of leafy twigs is used as a mouth wash to relieve toothache.

**Family- Rhamnaceae**

*Ventilago denticulata* Willd.

Local Name – Keoti
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Mixed and Sal Forest.
Characters- Large climbing shrub. Leaves pubescent, ovate or ovate-elliptic, crenate-serrate. Flowers in densely pubescent, paniculate spikes. Sepals densely pubescent outside and hairy inside. Ovary pubescent. Fruits linear-oblong, 3-4 cm long, pubescent winged.

Flowering/Fruiting-March-October
Distribution- Common in roadside streams and in the forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is used as antidote in snake bite, earache and urine complains. Its oil is bitter and used in and ringworm eczema itch.

*Ziziphus maritiana* Lam.

Local Name – Ber
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed and Sal Forest.
Characters- Moderate sized armed tree. Leaves ovate, crinate, rounded glabrous above, tomentose beneath. Flowers white or cream colour. Drupe oblong, globose.
Flowering/Fruiting-August-October
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The fruits are laxative and beneficial in the treatment of abdominal disorders. Bark is used for treating diarrhea, dysentery and colic. A paste of the leaves and twigs can be applied with excellent results in boils.

*Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn.

Local Name – Jharberi
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Waste place
Characters- Small shrub, up to 2 m tall. leaves alternate, obvate, entire, mucronate, tomentose, beneath, less tomentose above. Flowers creamish-white in axillary sessile cymes. Drupes red.
Flowering/Fruiting-September-January
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Fruits are used as cooling and astringent, prescribed for bilious affections. Leaves are used in scabies and other skin diseases. Root decoction is applied for treatment of fever.

Ziziphus oenoptia (L.) Mill.
Local Name – Makor
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- A straggling shrub. Leaves alternate, ovate, bifarious, entire, obtuse, base oblique, minutely pubescent above. Flowers in paniculate cyme. Drupe black, small.
Flowering/Fruiting-August - October
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves paste is applied to heal the wounds.

Ziziphus rugosa Lam.
Local Name – Churna
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Flowering/Fruiting-January - March
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark, roots and fruits are used in treatment of carbuncle, menorrhea, syphilis and ulcer tongue. Stem and root are used as hypotensive. The flowers with an equal quantity of the petioles of the betel leaf and half as much lime are given in 4 grain pills twice a day for menorrhagia.

Ziziphus xylopyrus (Retz.) Willd.
Local Name – Ghont
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Prickly straggling shrub. Leaves ovate, rounded at the apex, oblique At the base, pubescent beneath. Flowers in a cyme panicle. Drupe globose, green.
Flowering/Fruiting-April-October
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

**Medicinal properties**- The paste made from the mixture of tender shoots, pepper, tobacco, lime is applied to heal the wounds caused by wild animal attacks. Bark is used for gastric problem and to brew alcohol.

**Family- Vitaceae**

*Ampelocissus latifolia* (Roxb.) Planch.

Local Name – Dhotto, Panibel
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Extensive glabrous climber. Leaves 3-7 angled cordate, crenate-dentate. Flowers in cymes, deep red. Fruits berry, black, succulent, sweet.
Flowering/Fruiting-August- December
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

**Medicinal properties**- Plant is used in muscular pain, sores, pneumonia and bone fracture. Decoction of the stem bark is given in stomach pain. Root paste is applied to wounds to heal; decoction is given in cases of chronic dysentery.

*Cayratia auriculata* (Wall.) Gamble.

Local Name –
Habit –Climber
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Climbing shrub with spongy succulent stems. Leaves 3-5 foliolate, elliptic, ovate. Flowers greenish white. Fruits berries red.
Flowering/Fruiting-September
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range

**Medicinal properties**- Leaves paste is applied for treatment of wounds.

*Cayratia trifolia* (L.) Domin.

Local Name – Kumbela
Synonym - *Cayratia cornosa* (Lam.) Gagnep.
Habit –Climber
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Glabrous tendril climbers; tendril simple, bifid or more branched. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets 2.5-6 x 2-3.5 cm, ovate or elliptic, base cuneate or rounded, margin serrate, apex acute or obtuse, thin-coriaceous; petiole to 6 cm long. Cymes umbellate or corymbose,
axillary; peduncle to 8 cm long. Calyx tube c. 0.5 long, lobes 4. Petals 4,
greenish-white, 1.5-2 mm long. Disk white. Stamens 4; filaments c. 1 mm long. Ovary c. 0.5 mm long, 2-celled; ovules 2 per cell; style to 1.5 mm long. Berry c. 1 cm across, depressed globose, dark purplish-black. Seeds 1-4, pyriform.

Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves and roots are astringent and are used as a treatment for fever. Leaves and roots are also used for poulticing ulcers of the nose.

*Cissus quadrangularis* L.

Local Name – Harjor
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Mixed forest

Flowering/Fruiting-August-March
Distribution- Endangered
Locality- Baihar, Ukwa ranges
Medicinal properties- Extract of fleshy stem in given in bone fracture. Plant is a native remedy of cattle bone fracture.

*Cissus repanda* Vahl.

Local Name – Dokarbel
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest

Flowering/Fruiting-August-October
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root and stem paste is applied for healing of wounds. Paste of plant is used in treatment of ulcer and boil. Root paste and juice is used in dog bite.

**Family- Leeaceae**

*Leea Asiatica* (L.) Ridsd.
Local Name – Hasiadhaba
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Under shrubs with 1-2 m tall. Leaves oblong-elliptic, rounded at base, apex acute, serrate. Flowers in corymbs axillary, solitary or paired. Greenish white. Berries globose, black.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-October
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root tuber is applied against guineaworms. Root with bark of *Boswellia serrata* made into paste which is used in case of snake bite. Young shoots are chewed to relieve a severe cough. The pounded leaves are used for poulticing cuts and skin complaints. They are placed upon the head in cases of fever, headache. The root is considered antipyretic and diaphoretic. It is used to relieve muscular pain, and is an ingredient of a preparation to treat leucorrhoea, intestinal cancer and cancer of the uterus. A decoction of the roots is taken to relieve stomach-ache, colic, dysentery and diarrhea.

*Leea macrophylla* Roxb. ex Horn.

Local Name – Dolsamudra
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Shrub 1.5 m tall, young branches pubescent. Leaves pinnate, uni or trifoliolate, leaflets usually 1-3 or numerous, unifoliolate, broadly ovate, acuminate, cordate, serrate, pinnae variable, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, subcordate, cuneate. Cyme peduncles long, flowers greenish-white. Fruits globose, green 6-seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- October- January
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root paste is given with a glass of milk as a single monthly dose for birth control. Powdered tuber is used as a treatment for sexual debility in males. Roots are applied externally as a poultice on wounds and sores, and also as a treatment for guineaworm and ringworm. The powdered leaves, mixed with honey, are used in the treatment of cancer. The bark powder is given orally as a treatment for cancer.

*Vitis latifolia* Roxb.

Local Name – Dokerbela
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Shrub 1.5 m tall, young branches pubescent. Leaves pinnate, uni or trifoliate, leaflets usually 1-3 or numerous, unifoliolate, broadly ovate, acuminate, cordate, serrate, pinnae variable, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, subcordate, cuneate. Cyme peduncles long, flowers greenish-white. Fruits globose, green 6-seeded.

Flowering/Fruiting-October- January
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- The water obtained from the stem is reputed diuretic and efficacious as a remedy for venereal diseases.

**Family- Sapinadaceae**

*Cordiospermum halicacabum* L.

Local Name – Kanphuta
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Dense and shady forest

Characters- Annual climbering herb branches slender. Leaves leaflets opposite, ovate-lanceolate, apex acute to acuminate, base rounded. Flowers white in few flowered umbellate cymes. Fruits capsule shortly stalked, subglobose.

Flowering/Fruiting-October- November
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- The whole plant is diaphoretic, diuretic, emetic, emmenagogue, laxative, refrigerant, rubefacient, stomachic and sudorific. It is used in the treatment of rheumatism, nervous diseases, stiffness of the limbs and snakebite. The leaves are rubefacient, they are applied as a poultice in the treatment of rheumatism. A tea made from them is used in the treatment of itchy skin. Salted leaves are used as a poultice on swellings. The leaf juice is used as a treatment for earache.

*Schleicheria oleosa* (Lour.) Oken.

Local Name – Kusum
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest

Characters- Trees, up to 18 m tall. Flowers Cream coloured. Fruits green echinate.

Flowering/Fruiting-March-August
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Powdered seeds are applied to wounds and ulcers of cattle to remove maggots. The bark is astringent and is used against leprotic ruptures, skin inflammations and ulcers, while an infusion is
taken against malaria. Oil obtained from the seed is applied externally to cure itching, acne and other skin afflictions.

**Family- Anacardiaceae**  
*Buchanania lanzan* Spring.

Local Name – Char  
Habit –Tree  
Habitat – Mixed forest  
Characters- Deciduous tree, up to 15-20 m tall. Leaves simple oblong, margin entire, apex obtuse, base rounded. Flowers greenish white. Fruits drupes 1 celled lenticular stone bony.  
Flowering/Fruiting-December-April  
Distribution- Frequent  
Locality- All ranges  
Medicinal properties- The gum that exudes from the stem is considered efficacious in diarrhea. The seeds are very nutritive and given in general weakness. Bark extract is used for washing cattle wounds.

*Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merr.

Local Name – Gunja, Mavoi  
Habit –Tree  
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest  
Characters- Tree, up to 10 m tall. Bark white, smooth. Leaves long clustered at the end of branchlets leaflets ovate oblong membranous, apex acuminate, pinkish tinged when young. Flowers greenish yellow, sessile. Fruits green.  
Flowering/Fruiting-February-June  
Distribution- Common  
Locality- All ranges  
Medicinal properties- It is useful in cut, wounds, bruises, ulcers, ophthalmia, gout, ulcerative, stomatitis, odontalgia, sprains, diarrhea and dysentery. The leaves are useful in elephantiasis, inflammation, neuralgia, sprains and bruises.

*Mangifera indica* L.

Local Name – Aam  
Habit –Tree  
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest  
Characters- Evergreen tree up to 18-20 m tall. Leaves elliptic-oblong, margine entire, apex acute. Flowers pale yellow, in dense terminal. Fruits drupes yellow, green, yellow when ripe fleshy.  
Flowering/Fruiting-January-July
Distribution- Occassional
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Bark juice mixed with Lime stone water and given patient for treat bloody diarrhea. At the same time the patient has pain severe appendicitis (stone disease) mango leaf powder or juice with sugar to get immediate relief from the pain.

*Semicarpus anacardium* L.f.

Local Name – Bhilwa
Habit –Tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Deciduous tree. Leaves coriaceous above, margine entire, base rounded or cordate. Flowers greenish yellow. Drupes black.
Flowering/Fruiting-June-September
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Ripe fruits are aphrodisiac, digestive and stimulant. Paste or juice of the fruit is used in the treatment of bronchitis, dysentery, fever, asthma and haemorrhoids. The pure black acrid juice obtained from the fruits is used externally to remove rheumatic pains, aches and sprains. A little of the oil is rubbed over the parts affected - it is an efficacious remedy except in such constitutions as are subject to inflammations and swellings. Mixed with garlic and other substances, the juice is used in the treatment of almost every sort of venereal complaint. A paste of the seed, mixed with honey, is used in the treatment of gastric troubles. The juice of the seeds is applied externally in the treatment of ringworm and severely chapped feet. The juice of the seeds has been tested as a possible anticancer agent. Oil obtained from the seeds is used to treat skin eruptions. The juice of the root is considered to be effective in causing sterility in women. The latex is applied externally in the treatment of headaches, skin diseases and scabies.

**Family- Moringaceae**

*Moringa oleifera* Lam.

Local Name – Munga
Habit –Tree
Habitat – Planted near habituation
Flowering/Fruiting-November-June
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark of the root promotes the flow of urine. A hot decoction of the bark is used to foment inflamed parts. Juice of the root-bark is used in earaches. A few drops of juice also used for relieve toothache. Bark of stem is used as a cardiac stimulant in asthma, cough and other respiratory disorders. The young leaves are cooked and eaten to fight scurvy. The poultice of the leaves is applied in wounds and swellings. Juice of the leaves, mixed with honey is used for the treatment of eye diseases. Fresh root of young tree is good for intermittent fevers, epilepsy, hysteria, palsy, chronic rheumatism, gout, dropsy, dyspepsia and enlargement of liver and spleen. The paste of the root mixed with salt is applied to inflammatory swellings, rheumatic joints and paralytic parts. Decoction of the root is a useful gargle for hoarse throat. Tender pods are given for liver and spleen problems, articular pain, tetanus and paralysis. Oil extracted from the seeds are locally applied for painful gouty and rheumatic joints.

**Family- Fabaceae**

*Abrus precatorius* L.

Local Name – Gumchi, ratti
Habit –Climbing shrub
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Perrenial climbing shrub. Leaves pinnate, 5-10 cm long, leaflets 10-20 pairs, linear, apiculate, glabrous. Flowers dense pedunculate racemes, pinkish white. Fruits pod oblong sharp deflexed beak. Seed shining scarlet with black spot at hilum.

Flowering/Fruiting-August-February
Distribution- Occassional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root extract is prescribed in the treatment of cough and cold. Decoction of stem bark is used as a treatment for stomach-ache, thrush, colds, coughs, sore throat and asthma. Bark juice is used as a treatment for cancer treatment. Leaves paste is used to treat leukoderma, swellings, boils, rheumatism. Seeds contain a number of medically active ingredients, including the extremely toxic substance abrin, indole alkaloids and anthocyanins. They are extremely toxic but are used medicinally as an abortifacient, contraceptive, emetic and irritant. The seeds are also antiperiodic, bitter, aphrodisiac, diaphoretic, emetic, expectorant and purgative. The seeds are used externally in the treatment of sciatica, hair loss, skin disease, leprosy, nervous debility and paralysis.
Alysicarpus bupleurifolius (L.) DC.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters - Slender annual glabrous herbs, 20-80 cm tall. Leaves 1-foliolate, leaflets linear-elliptic, glabrous above, sparsely pubescent beneath. Flowers in racemes 8-20 cm long with 10-20 distant pairs of shortly pedicelate flowers. Pods 8-10 mm long, 4-6 jointed.
Flowering/Fruiting-October-December
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root decoction is used as a treatment against coughs. Powdered seeds are used as a remedy for dysentery and colic.

Alysicarpus molinifer (L.) DC.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Sal and Mixed forest
Characters- Slender prostrate tufted herbs with 10-50 cm long hairy branches. Leaves 1-foliolate, stipulate, leaflets elliptic-oblong, rounded and mucronate at apex, subcordate at base. Flowers scarlets red, 4-10 flowered in dense racemes, axillary. Pods 10-20, 3-8 jointed, smooth,pubescent.
Flowering/Fruiting-August-September
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is used for anti-inflammatory, stomachache, antidote to snakebite, and for the treatment of fever, jaundice, leucoderma, diarrhoea, skin diseases and kidney stones.

Atyllosia scarabaeoides (L.) Benth.

Local Name – Vankulthi
Habit – Climbing Herb
Habitat – Open mixed and Sal forest
Flowering/Fruiting-August-October
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is used for swelling and pain in leg during pregnancy, night fever, dropsy, anaemia, hemiplegia, burns, wounds, small-pox, venereal sores, syphilis, gonorrhea, spermatorrhoea, gravel,
cholera, dysentery, snake-bite. Juice of plant is given to cattle in dysentery. It is also used for diarrhoea in cattle.

*Atylosia volubilis* (Blanco) Gamble.

Local Name – Walmohida
Habit – Climbing shrub
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- Perennial slender climbing shrub. Leaves 3-foliate, stipulate, leaflets ovate or rounded-obovate, coriaceous. Flowers up to 2 cm long in lax peduncle axillary racemes. Pods linear-oblong brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- September
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Lalbarra range
Medicinal properties- Extract of bark is used for treatment of dysentery and stomach pain.

*Butea monosperma* ((Lam.) Taub.

Local Name – Palash
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Small, deciduous tree. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate, long petioled, leaflets terminal ovate-rhomboid, 10-20 cm long, retuse, rounded at base. Flowers red, flame-colour. Pods stalked rounded at base.
Flowering/Fruiting-January-April
Distribution- Commonly found in open mixed forest
Locality- All range
Medicinal properties- The paste of flower petals and then apply it on stomach will start the stopped Urination. To overcome infection, leaf by boiling freshly bathed. Its gum boiled with milk will reduce waist pain and spinal pain. The decoction of root is applied to cure night blindness and other defects of the eyes also help to check elephantiasis. Bark decoction is widely used as a laxative and for expelling of worms from the body, useful in fracture of bones, dysentery, piles, hydrocele, ulcers, tumours and menstrual disorders.

*Butea superba* Roxb.

Local Name – Palash bel
Habit – Woody Climbing shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Strong woody climbers. Leaves pinnately 3-foliate, long-petioled, leaflets rhomboid, retuse, rounded at base. Flowers showy,
flame colour. Pods stalked 10-15 cm long, narrowed and rounded at base 1 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting-January-April
Distribution- Common in hilly mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- A gum obtained from the bark is astringent. Leaves are known to be very effective in the reduction of blood sugar, used for treatment of diabetes. Leaves decoction is applied for throat infection and used it as a mouthwash for as long as the sore throat persists. Seeds are used internally, via a powder or mashed into a paste with honey in order to kill any intestinal worms thereby cleaning the stomach substantially.

Canvalia gladiata (Jacq.)DC.
Local Name – Katsemar
Habit –Climbing shrub
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- Largely perennial shrubby climbers. Leaves 3 foliate, petioles 8-13 cm long, leaflet ovate to rhomboid-elliptic, rounded at base, glabrous. Flowers in axillary long racemes white tinged with purple. Pods linear or oblong, compressed, thickened along both the sutures. Seeds pinkish brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-February, August-December
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is used in the treatment of vomiting, abdominal dropsy, kidney-related lumbago, asthma, obesity, stomach-ache, dysentery, coughs, headache, intercostal neuralgia, epilepsy, schizophrenia, inflammatory diseases and swellings.

Clitoria ternatea L.
Local Name – Aparajita
Habit –Climber
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Woody twinner with slender downy stems. Leaves odd-pinnate, 3-9 foliate, oval or oblong, obtuse. Flowers down axillary, deep blue. Pods linear, flat, subcontinuous, apically beaked, hairy, 6-10 seeds.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution- Frequent in roadside
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Dry and powdered seeds used as purgative. Root paste is applied externally for abdominal swelling in cattles.
Crotalaria bialata Schrank.

Local Name – Bijnory
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- Herb, up to 75 cm tall. Stem winged. Leaves simple subsessile, elliptic-oblong or ovate-oblong, oblique at base silky pubescent below. Flowers few in racemes, silky, yellow. Pods oblong, glabrous many seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution- Frequent in Sal and mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaf rubbed on itching and ring worm.

Crotalaria juncea L.

Local Name – San
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wasteland area near forest
Characters- Annal, about 1 m tall. Many ascending branches are velvety-hairy. Leaves simple, 2.5-10.5 cm long, 6-20 cm broad, linear or oblong, blunt or pointed, apiculate, velvety-hairy on both sides, hairs appressed, silky. Leaf stalk 1.2-2.5 mm long, stipule almost absent. Inflorescence lateral raceme, up to 30 cm long, 12-20 flowered, flower stalk 3-7 mm long, bract minute, bracteoles 2, below the calyx, calyx velvety hairy, teeth linear-lanceshaped. Flowers are bright yellow. Vexillum ovate-oblong, slightly protruding. Fruit about 2.5-3.2 cm long stalkless, velvety hairy, 10-15 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-September
Distribution- Occasional along road side
Locality- Lalbarra range
Medicinal properties- The seeds are said to purify the blood and are used to treat impetigo and psoriasis.

Crotalaria linifolia L.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Erect small herb, 15-60 cm tall. Leaves simple sessile, oblong-linear, mucronate at apex, silky. Flowers in racemes, many flowered bracts subulate, terminal. Pods globose 8-10 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-December
Distribution- Sparsely distributed in Sal and mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Paste of the plant leaves are applied as a poultice to treat headaches.

*Crotalaria spectabilis* Roth.
Local Name – Khulkhula
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Forest edge in Sal forest
Characters- An erect undershrub with 0.5-1.5 m tall. Leaves simple, shortly stalked, obtuse, cuneate at base, acute, cuneate, glabrous above. Flowers golden yellow in terminal racemes 10-20 flowered. Pods glabrous, linear 15-20 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Occasional in Sal and mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant leaves are used in the treatment of scabies.

*Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb.
Local Name – Sheesham
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Planted forest
Characters- Large tree with 12-18 m tall. Leaves imparipinnate, leaflets 5-7 broadly elliptic-ovate emarginate apex, flowers green in broad lax racemes. Pods shining brown, 1-4 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-June
Distribution- In frequent, planted
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark is used for treatment of diarrhea, indigestion and leprosy and as a vermifuge. Whole plant is used as stomachic, anthelmintic and bitter tonic.

*Dalbergia Paniculata* Roxb.
Local Name – Dhobin
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Flowering/Fruiting- May-January
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark juice about 20-30 ml is used for treatment of dysentery.

*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.
Local Name – Sheesham
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Along the road side and Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Large tree up to 25 m tall. Leaves imparipinnate leaflets 3-5 alternate, broadly ovate, acuminated or long cuspidate. Flowers yellow small, subsessile. Pods flat, star-shaped, 1-4 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-January
Distribution- Wild and Planted
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaf juice is useful in skin eruptions. Fresh leaves feed to cattles for indigestion.

*Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC.
Local Name – Kharenta, Sarivan
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open mixed and Sal forest
Characters- Slightly angular stem 50 cm tall. Leaves 1-foliolate, acute, subcordate at base, glabrous above, grey silky beneath. Flowers in axillary and terminal panicled raceme white or purplish. Pods falcate, 6-8 jointed, indentate lower suture, clothed with minute hooked hairs.
Flowering/Fruiting- January-March
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the leaves is used against stones in the gall bladder, kidneys or bladder. Leaves are applied as a poultice to the head as a treatment for headache. Decoction of the root is employed to treat kidney problems, oedema, swellings, chronic fever, coughs, biliousness, diarrhoea and dysentery. Roots are applied to the gums as a treatment for toothache. A decoction is used externally to clean wounds and ulcers.

*Desmodium heterocarpon* (L.) DC.
Local Name – Chippa
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest/grasslands
Characters- Perennal, undershrub, 1 m tall. Leaves 3-foliolate, rachis 2-4 cm long, leaflets elliptic-oblong, obovate, rounded at base. Flowers 2-10
in long terminal racemes. Pods linear, brown joints 5-8 spreading hair along sutures.
Flowering/Fruiting- January-April
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The whole plant is used for reducing fever and for treating contusions and strains.

_Desmodium pulchellum_ (L.) Benth.

Local Name –
Habit –Shrub
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- Shrub, 0.5-2 m tall. Leaves trifoliate, acuminate, leaflets elliptic, obtuse at apex, rounded at base, glabrous above. Flowers white and terminal racemes. Pods 2 jointed less than 1 cm.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-May
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the bark is used in haemorrhage, diarrhoea, poisoning and eye diseases.

_Desmodium rotundifolium_ Baker

Local Name –
Habit –Herb
Habitat – Marshy places in Sal forest
Characters- Prostrate annual herb, with many appressed hairy ascending branches. Leaves 1 foliate, leaflet orbicular 1-2 cm, obtuse cuspidate, obscurely, cordate at base, membranous. Flowers pink in lax terminal raceme. Pods compressed 3-5 jointed glabrescent.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-October
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaf is used in the treatment of dysentery, intestinal flux.

_Desmodium triflorum_ (L.) DC.

Local Name –
Habit –Herb
Habitat – Moist places in open forest, mixed forest and Sal forest
Characters- A slender procumbent herb. Leaves small, 3 foliate, leaflets obovate, truncate. Flowers 1-5 together pink or white in axillary fascicles. Pods long curved hairy.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution- Common 
Locality- All ranges 
Medicinal properties- Fresh leaves are used for the healing of wounds.

_Erythrina suberosa_ Roxb.

Local Name – Gadhapalash 
Habit – Tree 
Habitat – Mixed forest 
Characters- Medium sized deciduous tree armed with short sharp prickles. Leaves 3 foliate, 7-15 cm long, grayish white tomentose beneath. Flowers red. 
Flowering/Fruiting- February-April 
Distribution- Occasional 
Locality- Baihar range 
Medicinal properties- Root is collected on Saturday or Sunday and tied on the waist of pregnant woman during labour pain for smooth delivery.

_Flemingia bracteata_ (Roxb.) W.

Local Name – Chippa 
Habit – Shrub 
Habitat – Dense Sal forest 
Characters- Erect shrub with 0.3-1 m tall. Leaves unifoliate, leaflets ovate or oblong lanceolate, acute, glabrous. Inflorescence in axillary raceme. Flowers white cream in clusters. Pods pubescent, 2-seeded. 
Flowering/Fruiting- October-January 
Distribution- Frequently found in Sal forest 
Locality- Baihar range 
Medicinal properties- Root extract is taken and a paste of the leaves applied to the whole body for the treatment of tetanus. Crushed warm leaves are applied to affected areas for the treatment of rheumatic pain.

_Flemingia nana_ Roxb.

Local Name – Bhaisatad 
Habit – Shrub 
Habitat – Undulating slopes in Sal and mixed forest 
Characters- Dwarf shrub, stem 10-20 cm long. Leaves digitately 3 foliate, petioles 10-20 cm long, winged, leaflets broadly elliptic, mucronate, lateral. Flowers pink or reddish in dense racemes panicle dense. Pods inflated clothed with minute viscid bright red glands. 
Flowering/Fruiting- January- April 
Distribution- Frequent 
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Root decoction is drunk against diarrhoea and dysentery. The plant is externally applied for skin diseases.

*Flemingia strobilifer* (L.) Aiton

Local Name – Chipti
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters: Under shrub, up to 1-1.5 m tall. Leaves 1-foliate, leaflets oblong to ovate-lanceolate, acute, rounded or subcordate at base. Flowers white in axillary and terminal, 5-20 cm long racemes, yellow. Pods oblong densely pubescent, concealed by bracts 2 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction or infusion of the leaves and the flowers is used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Leaves decoction is given as a bath after childbirth and is also used as a treatment for rheumatism.

*Indigofera cassioides* Rottl. ex DC.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- Erect much-branched herb, 1-3 m tall. Leaves imparipinnate, leaflets 13-23, obtuse to ratause, glabrescent. Flowers in racemes lax axillary, silky brown bract pink or red in colour. Pods 2-5 cm long turgid reflexed, glabrous, 8-12 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- January-April
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root decoction is used in the treatment of coughs. The root is dried, ground into a powder and applied externally in the treatment of pains in the chest.

*Indigofera hamiltonii* Grah. ex Dudhie & Parin

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- Diffuse herb with woody root-stock. Leaves imparipinnate, leaflets 3-5 obovate membranous. Flowers purple in raceme arising from the base of the stem scattered throughout the rachis. Purple. Pods ligulate compressed.
Flowering/Fruiting- April- May
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves decoction is used as a treatment against stomach problems.

*Indigofera linifolia* (L.f.) Retz.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along road side in Sal forest
Characters- Diffusely branched silvery canescent branches. Leaves simple subsessil, linear oblong to lanceolate apiculate, hairy on both the surface. Flowers red in racemes, 6-10 flowered. Pods silvery, globose silky.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves are made into an ointment for treating skin diseases, wounds, sores, ulcers and haemorrhoids. Root is applied to relieve toothache, syphilis, gonorrhoea and kidney stones.

*Indigofera tinctoria* L.

Local Name – Neel
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along road side in open forest
Characters- Shrub, 4-6 ft high, branches terete. Leaves with 9-13 leaflets, opposite, membranous, green but drying a greyish-black, rounded and apiculate. Numerous flowers in nearly sessile lax spicate racemes with pink corolla and papilionaceous. Pod linear, minutely hairy, slightly curved with 8-12 seeds.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Lamta range
Medicinal properties- Plant extract is used in snake poison and dog bite, epilepsy and other nervous disorders; ointment used in sores, old ulcers and piles. Decoction of leaves used in menorrhagia. Roots used in urinary complaints and hepatitis.

*Milletia extensa* (Benth.) Baker

Local Name – Patani, Agarbel
Habit – Climbing Shrub
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Large woody climber. Leaves imparipinnate leaflets 7-9 ovate-oblong, shortly acuminate silky on both side. Flowers yellowish
white in long axillary racemes near the end of branches. Pods woody strap shaped velvety when young 6-8 seeded.

Flowering/Fruiting- April-August
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The root bark is given daily for 5 days following menstruation as a contraceptive.

**Mucuna pruriens** (L.) DC.

Local Name – Kiwanch
Habit – Climbing Shrub
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Large twiner, hairy in young stage. Leaves trifoliate, leaflets ovate, lateral ones oblique, acute pubescent on both sides. Flowers purple in axillary in drooping racemes. Pods densely clothed with grey to brown stinging hair, 5-6 seeded.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-January
Distribution- Occassional in bamboo area in mixed forest
Locality- Baihar, Birsa, Ukwa, Lamta ranges
Medicinal properties- Seed pod is used as in healthy tonic. Decoction of root used to cure to promote the flow of urine and gives tone and vitality to the body, also helps the nervous system and takes care of facial paralysis, hemiplegia or paralysis on one side of the body and hallucinations accompanied with high fevers. Hairs on the pods are given to treat threadworm. Seeds are given in powder form or in decoction to take care of the reproductive system like: leukorrhea, spermatorrhea and menstrual problems.

**Ougeinia ooejinensis** (Roxb.) Hochr.

Local Name – Tinsa
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest

Flowering/Fruiting- January-April
Distribution- Common as an associate tress in Sal and mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark of plant is used in asthma, bronchitis, cholera, dysentery and fish poisoning.

**Pongamia pinnata** (L.) Pierre.

Local Name – Karanj
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Planted near abandoned habitation sites
Characters- Glabrous tree, up to 10 m tall. Leaves imparipinnate, long leaflets 5-7 ovate, oblong, obtuse at base, acute at apex, flowers in peduncled axillary racemes. Pods woody, glabrous.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of bark and root are useful in expelling worms from the body, ophthalmia or diseases of eye, vagina, skin, for tumour, piles, wounds, ulcers, itching, ascites or accumulation of liquid in the abdominal cavity, enlargements of the spleen and abdomen and congestion of the liver. Decoction of seeds used for purifying the blood, cures earache, chest complaints, chronic fevers and hydrocele. Oil extracted from seeds by pressure technique is useful for rheumatic pains, leucoderma, itching, leprosy, ulcers, urinary disorders, headaches, chronic fevers and pain in liver.

Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.
Local Name – Beejasal
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- A tall evergreen tree, blaze grey, then pink and finally red. Leaflets 5-7 elliptic-oblong to ovate coriaceous obtuse or subacute. Flowers pale yellow in panicles, terminal. Pods sub orbicular, scattered winged all rounded.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-March
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- It is a highly medicinal plant used in various diseases viz. body pain, boils, borns, cholera, chest pain, diabetes, digestion and also used in toothache.

Pterocarpus santalinus L.
Local Name – Raktchandan
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- A small to medium-sized, deciduous tree upto 11 m tall with a dense, rounded crown; bark blackish-brown, deeply cut into rectangular plates, yielding a deep red latex when cut; heartwood extremely hard, dark purple. Leaves usually imparipinnate, 10-18 cm long; leaflets 3, rarely 4-5, 3.8-7.6 cm long, broadly ovate or orbicular, coriaceous, apex obtuse, slightly emarginate, undersurface pale and clothed with fine grey hairs. Flowers yellow, borne a few together in
simple or sparingly branched racemes; pedicels c. 5 mm long; calyx 5-6 mm long, teeth minute, deltoid. Fruits (pods) obliquely orbicular, 3.8-5 cm in diam including the wing, base narrowed into a short, concavely curved stipe c. 8 mm long, woolly. Seeds 1-2, reddish-brown, smooth, leathery, 1-1.5 cm long.

**Flowering/Fruiting:** September-January

**Distribution:** Frequent

**Locality:** Baihar range

**Medicinal properties:** Powder of wood is used as antiinflammatory, astringent and tonic. Paste of the wood is brewed as a tea in the treatment of chronic dysentery. Wood paste is applied externally as a cooling application to boils, inflammatory diseases of the skin, swollen limbs, ophthalmia, sore eyes and headache.

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**Pueraria tuberosa** DC.

**Local Name** – Patalkumhara, van kumhara

**Habit** – Climbing woody shrub

**Habitat** – Sal and mixed forest

**Characters**- Large woody climbers. Leaves 3 foliate, petioles long, terminal leaflets broadly ovate, acuminate. Flowers when leafless in long axillary or terminal racemes. Pods 5-7.5 cm long, densely clothed with bristly hairs.

**Flowering/Fruiting:** February-August

**Distribution:** Occasional

**Locality:** Baihar range

**Medicinal properties:** Plant is benovalent for physical fitness. Root is used to treat renal complaints and as a demulcent and refrigerant in the treatment of fevers. It is also used to reduce swellings and rheumatism.

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**Tephrosia purpurea** (L.) Pers.

**Local Name** – Surpunkha

**Habit** – Herb

**Habitat** – Along the road side and open mixed and Sal forest

**Characters**- Annual-perennial herb, 2-10 cm tall. Leaves imparipinnate, leaflets 9-21 elliptic-oblong, obtuse mucronate, glabrous silky below. Flowers violet in colour. Pods pubescent, nearly straight 6-9 seeded.

**Flowering/Fruiting:** July-December

**Distribution:** Commonly found in road side and in open forest

**Locality:** All ranges

**Medicinal properties:** Fresh root bark grounded and made into small pills with black piper, given obstinate colic. Dried roots are chewed in tonsillitis.
**Uraria alopecuroides** W.

Local Name – Chippa  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Grassland and open wastelands  
Characters- Erect herb, up to 25 m tall. Stem and branches clothed with hooked hairs. Leaves all 3 foliate, leaflets oblong, lanceolate, with a rounded base, pubescent with hooked hairs. Flowers brownish in racemes. Pods glabrous or glabrescent.  
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November  
Distribution- Occasional  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the leaves and roots is used for the treatment of dysentery and diarrhea.

**Uraria picta** (Jacq.) Desv.

Local Name – Chipti  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Open forest/grasslands  
Characters- Robust erect perennial under shrub. Lower leaves 1-3 foliate and upper leaves 5-9 foliate, leaflets linear-lanceolate, gradually narrowed from a rounded base. Flowers violet in racemes cylindrical 20-35 cm long bristly. Pods glabrous, folded on one another 3-8 jointed. Seeds shining white.  
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December  
Distribution- Common  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Pounded leaves are used in the treatment of gonorrhea. The plant is said to be an antidote to the bites of snakes.

**Vigna trilobata** (L.) Verdc.

Local Name – Mungam  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Abandoned in cultivated field  
Flowering/Fruiting- February-April  
Distribution- Frequent  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Leaf, root paste is applied over wounds to check bleeding and to quicken healing.
**Family- Caesalpiniaceae**

_Bauhinia malabarica_ Roxb.

*Local Name* – Amti  
*Habit* – Small tree  
*Habitat* – Mixed and Sal forest.  
*Characters*– Deciduous, small trees with 5-8 m tall. Leaves broader than length, deeply cleft. Flowers in short corymbs. Pods long beaked.  
*Flowering/Fruiting*– May-September  
*Distribution*– Frequent  
*Locality*– Baihar range  
*Medicinal properties*– Decoction of fresh flowers is used for dysentery. Decoction of root bark is used for liver problems. Leaves are externally applied for fever. Root of _Desmodium elegans_, combined with the bark juice of _Bauhinia malabarica_ is for the treatment of cholera.

_Bauhinia purpurea_ L.

*Local Name* – Keolar  
*Habit* – Tree  
*Habitat* – Sal forest.  
*Characters*– A medium sized tree bark ashy to dark brown. Leaves longer than broad cleft about halfway down in to 2 acute or rouded lobes. Flowers large rosy purple in terminal panicles. Pods linear flat pointed, 1.5-2.5 cm long.  
*Flowering/Fruiting*– September-December  
*Distribution*– Occasional  
*Locality*– Birsa, Ukwa, Baihar range  
*Medicinal properties*– Decoction of bark is used to cure diarrhoea and ulcers. Decoction of root is used for treat to expelling gases, flatulence and gripping pains from the stomach and bowels. Decoction of flowers work as a laxative. Bark or root and flowers mixed with boiled rice water are used as a maturant for boils and abscesses.

_Bauhinia racemosa_ Lam.

*Local Name* – Asto  
*Habit* – Tree  
*Habitat* – Mixed forest.  
*Characters*– Deciduous trees to 10 m high, bark grey to black, rough, thinly scaly, with numerous vertical cracks; blaze pinkish-red, turning brown on exposure. Leaves simple, bilobed, alternate; stipules small, caudicous; petiole 10-33 mm long, slender, pubescent, swollen at base and at tip; leaves 2-5 x 3.5-11 cm, broader than long, ovate-orbicular,
base cordate, apex obtuse, bilobed and mucronate at cleft, margin entire, glabrous above, pubescent beneath, coriaceous; 7-9 nerves from the base, palmate, prominent, intercostae reticulate, prominent. Flowers bisexual, 10-12 mm across, yellowish-white, in terminal and leaf opposed few flowered racemes; bracts and bracteoles 2-3 toothed, minute, pubescent; pedicel 1-2 mm, slender; calyx spathaceous, reflexed, 5-toothed at apex, puberulous; petals 5, 1.5 x 0.2 cm, linear-oblong; stamens 10, all perfect; filaments equal, filiform, pilose at base; anthers versatile; ovary half-inferior, stalked, pubescent, ovules many; style filiform; stigma peltate. Fruit a pod 15-22 x 1.5-2 cm, oblong, blackish-brown, turgid, apex horned indehiscent; seeds 10-20, ovoid.

Flowering/Fruiting- March-December
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Birsa, Ukwa, Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Decoction of bark is used to cure ulcers and skin diseases. Decoction of flowers are used for treat to cough, cold and piles.

*Bauhinia retusa* Ham. ex Roxb

Local Name – Thour
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- A medium sized tree, 5-10 m tall. Leaves intire or slightly emarginated, rather than long with a cordate. Flowers in ample terminal panicle, sometimes or foot long and brought, with corimbose branches clothed with fine grey silky pubescence. Pods hard, flat, glabrous, short stalked.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-January
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Plant is diuretic. It is used for curing cholera and snakebite. Gum is applied on sores.

*Bauhinia vahlii* Weight. & Arn.

Local Name – Mahulbel
Habit – Climbing shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Huge woody climbers, branches densely hairy. Leaves alternate, long petiole, lobed at apex, cordate at base, orbicular in shape, densely hairy beneath. Flowers white in terminal sub corimbose racemes. Pods woody long rusty velvety..

Flowering/Fruiting- April-July
Distribution- Frequent in sloppy mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Fluid of stem is used to cure bloody diarrhea.

*Bauhinia variegata* L.  
Local Name – Kachnar  
Habit – Tree  
Habitat – Sal and Mixed forest  
Characters - Medium sized deciduous tree. Leaves orbicular, with a median cleft, lobes obtuse, base heart shaped. Flowers large, fragrant white or purplish in short axillary or terminal, few flowered racemes. Pods flat, dehiscent.  
Flowering/Fruiting - January-April  
Distribution - Occassional  
Locality - All ranges  
Medicinal properties - Decoction of root used as a carminative or as an agent for expelling gases, flatulence and gripping pains from the stomach and bowels and also to prevent obesity. Decoction of bark used to killing or expeking worms from the body, used against tuberculosis and skin ailments, ulcers and leprosy. Infusion of the leaves used as a laxative and for the cure of diarrhea, dysentery and piles.

*Caesalpinia crista* L.  
Local Name – Gataran  
Habit – Climbing shrub  
Habitat – Wild in forest and fencing  
Flowering/Fruiting - September-February  
Distribution - Vulnerable  
Locality - Ukwa, Birsa, Lalbarra, Baihar ranges  
Medicinal properties - Seed powder is a native remedy for malarial fever. The leaves poultices are used in external application for inflammatory swelling.

*Caesalpinia decapetala* (Roth.) Alston  
Local Name – Kirkip  
Habit – Climbing shrub  
Habitat – Sal forest  
Characters - Scandent or climbing shrub branches hairy with hooked or straight prickles. Leaves bipinnate, leaflets 8-12 pairs, opposite, oblong.
obtuse. Flowers bright yellow in terminal or axillary racemes. Pods glabrous beaked seeds 4-8.

Flowering/Fruiting- December-June
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Leaves are emmenagogue and laxative. Leaves are bruised and applied externally to burns. Seeds are anthelmintic, antipyretic, analgesic and astringent. They are used to treat dysentery and malaria.

*Cassia absus* L.

Local Name – Chaksu
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist and shady place in open forest
Characters- Erect hairy herb, 30-60 cm tall, stem and leaves clothed with bristly hairs. Leaflets in 2 pairs, broadly elliptic or obovate, oblique pubescent on both surfaces. Flowers reddish yellow. Pods flat, hairy.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-November
Distribution- Occasional planted
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Paste of seeds is externally used for wound healing, skin diseases. It is also used to stop bleeding.

*Cassia alata* L.

Local Name – Dadmurdan
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Tall shrubs with pubescent branches. Leaves sub-sessile, 30-60 cm long, with no glands but with persistent auricled stipules at base. Leaflets 8-14 pairs, 3-15 X 2-7 cm, oblong, obtuse, broadly rounded, unequal at base, glabrous above and downy beneath. Flowers bright yellow, in 15-30 cm long, spicate racemes, bracts 2-3 cm long, enclosing the bud, caduceus. Sepals 1.5-2 cm long, 4-6 mm wide. Petals 1.5-2 cm long, ca 1 cm wide. Stamens 9-10, all perfect, subequal. Pods 10-20 cm long, straight, compressed with two longitudinal wings, seeds 40-55.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-November
Distribution- Occasional planted
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- The leaves and stem have antiseptic and laxative properties. They are prescribed for constipation, oedema, hepatitis and icterus in a tea-like infusion. Dermatomycasis, tinea inbricata, ringworm, scabiss and impetigo are treated externally by rubbing
with pounded fresh leaves or by applying fresh leaf juice on the diseased parts.

*Cassia auriculata* L.

Local Name – Amoli, choti
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open mixed forest
Characters- Tall shrub 2-4 m tall. Leaves almost sessil 5-10 cm long, leaflets 8-12 pairs, elliptic, obtuse, mucronate, with an erect linear gland between each pair of leaflet. Flowers yellow in terminal and axillary corymbose racemes. Pods pilose, flat.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-December
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Seeds are used in opthalmia and dysentery. Plant is also recommended for treatment of rheumatism and diabetes.

*Cassia fistula* L.

Local Name – Amaltas, rela
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Medium sized tree, 10-15 m tall. Leaves long, leaflets 4-8 pairs ovate or ovate-oblong. Flowers golden-yellow ion long, large, drooping racemes. Pods cylinder, many seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- April-May/September-February
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Leaves juice is applied to cure rheumatic pain and facial paralysis. Juice is also used for eczema and swellings. Fruit pulp is used for nephritis or inflammation of the kidneys. Stem bark is ground with pepper and garlic and the mixture is given to cure fever. Juice of stem is given orally in case of snakebite. The paste of pounded pods is given to cattles to cure anthrax.

*Cassia occidentalis* L.

Local Name – Kasondi
Habit – Shurb
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Erect, undershurbs.Leaves long, petiole large with one large gland at the base, leaflets 3-5 pairs, oblong-lanceolate, long acuminate. Flowers in racemes, 1-2 flowered, axillary, yellow. Pods flat, many seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution - Abundant
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Boiled seeds are used for treatment of asthma. Decoction of plant is used to treat constipation.

*Senna alexandrina* Mill.

Local Name – Sannay, Sonamaki
Synonym _ Cassia senna _ L.
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open forest
Characters - Herbs or shrubs, 0.5–2 m high; branchlets sparsely appressed pubescent. Leaves alternate, rachis (including petiole) 4-9 cm long, pubescent, eglandular; gland-like finger-shaped bodies present between the pairs of leaflets; leaflets 4–8 pairs, 1-4 x 0.3-0.9 cm, ellipt-lanceolate, acute, appressed pubescent; stipules 1.5-2 mm long, linear-lanceolate, acute, appressed pubescent; stipules 1.5-2 mm long, linear-subulate or somewhat ovate. Racemes 10-22 cm long, axillary and terminal, longer than leaves; pedicels up to 10 mm long, thickened upwards, pubescent, deflexed in fruit. Bracts 1 cm long, linear-lanceolate, acute, glabrous. Sepals 7-9 mm long, obtuse, glabrous. Petals yellow, 1-1.5 cm long. Fertile stamens 7; of which 2 anthers ca 1 cm long and falcate, one ca 4.5 mm long and straight, four 3-4 mm long and staright; staminodes 3. Ovary strigose; stigma punctiform. Pods 4-5.2 x 2 cm, oblong, straight or upwardly slightly falcate, flat, shallowly elevated over the seeds, transversely septate, sparsely appressed pubescent, reticulately veined, dehiscent; seeds 5-8, each 5-6 x 3 mm, obovate-oblong, narrowed at hilum end, testa reticulately worted or rugose; areole ca 2.5 mm long, more towards hilum end, on both faces.
Flowering/Fruiting - Throughout the year
Distribution - Common
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Infusions of the pods are used as a purgative for pregnant women and also to suppress fever.

*Cassia siamea* Lam.

Local Name – Kasondi
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Planted along road side.
Characters - Medium sized evergreen tree with dark brown to black wood and pubescent branches. Leaves without glands, leaflets 4-16 pairs, oblong to ovate-oblong, emarginate, mucronate. Flowers bright yellow in
10 cm long terminal panicles of corymbose racemes. Pods 15-30 x 1-1.5 cm, strap-shaped.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-April
Distribution- Planted.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Fruit is used to charm away intestinal worms and to prevent convulsions in children. The heartwood is said to be a laxative, and a decoction is used against scabies.

*Cassia sophera* L.

Local Name – Kasonda
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open mixed forest
Characters- Erect shrub with pubescent young parts. Leaves leaflets 6-12 pairs, lanceolate, acute or acuminate, 3-9 X 1.5-2 cm. Flowers yellow, in axillary and terminal corymbose racemes. Pods subterete.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-February
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaf juice is used for ringworm, asthma and bronchitis. Infusion of the leaves is useful in gonorrhoea and syphilitic sores. Bark, leaves and seeds are used as a cathartic; given in diabetes. Root bark ground into a paste is an application for ringworm. Decoction of the whole plant is useful in diminishing urine and it also gives relief in cases of acute bronchitis. Root paste along with black pepper is given to treat jaundice.

*Cassia tora* L.

Local Name – Charota
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open mixed forest
Characters- Under shrub 35-95 cm tall. Leaves have rachis with one gland each between to lower pair of the leaflet, leaflets 3 pairs, orbicular to obovate. Flowers in subsessil axillary racemes, yellow. Pods subtetragonous.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-October
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Leaves are administered to children, for infusion disorders. Decoction of leaves is a mild laxative. Leaves and seeds applied as a poultice is a valuable remedy for various skin diseases such as itching of skin, ringworm, chronic inflammation of the skin. Root paste is also used for ringworm.
Tamarindus indica L.

Loccal Name – Imli
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Flowering/Fruiting- September-May
Distribution- Common
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- The leaves are applied on inflamed joints and ankles to reduce swelling and pain. Powder of dry leaves is useful as gargle for sore throat. Poultice of tender leaves are an excellent remedy for burns.

Family- Mimosaceae

Acacia catechu (L.f.) Willd.

Loccal Name – Khair
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Medium sized deciduous tree with hooked spines. Leaves bipinnate, pinnae 7-30 pairs, leaflets 6-50 pairs, linear, glabrous. Flowers white in axillary pedunculate spikes. Pods 5-10 cm long, flat, brown beaked seeds 3-10.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-August
Distribution- Dry deciduous forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark or leaves decoction is used to treat wound. Make powder from bark and mixed in a glass of boil water and used for obesity. Plant piece is used for toothache.

Acacia leucophlea (Roxb.) Willd.

Loccal Name – Reonja
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Trees; to 20 m high; bark yellow to yellowish-brown, rough, exfoliating in irregular scales; blaze light red; branchlets yellowish-velvety. Leaves bipinnate, alternate, stipulate; stipular spines in pairs, upto 1 cm, grey, straight, puberulous; rachis 9-14 cm stout, pulvinate, grooved above, pubescent; pinnae 5-15 pairs, opposite, even pinnate, 3.5-6 cm, with a gland in between terminal 3-4 pinnae and also between basal pairs on upper side, slender, pubescent; leaflets 30-54, opposite,
sessile; lamina 5-10 x 2-3 mm, linear, base oblique, truncate, apex subacute, margin ciliate, glabrous above, pubescent below, chartaceous; nerves obscure. Flowers yellow or yellowish-white, 1 mm across, sessile, in heads arranged in terminal panicles; peduncle zig-zag; bracts ovate, minute; bracteoles ca. 5 in an involucel, in the middle of the peduncle; calyx 1-1.3 x 1 mm, campanulate, villous; teeth triangular; corolla 2-2.5 mm long, puberulous without, lobes ovate-oblong; stamens many, 2.5-5 mm long with glandular appendages; ovary stipitate, 0.3-0.5 mm long; style 1-1.5 mm long. Fruit a pod 6-15 x 0.8-1 cm, flat, strap-shaped, straight or sometimes curved, some what bullate along seeds, thin walled, round or often mucronate at apex, minutely brown tomentose, sessile to subsessile, tardily dehiscent; seeds 5-12, ovate, 5-6 x 3-4 mm.

Flowering/Fruiting - July-November
Distribution - Dry deciduous forest
Locality - Baihar range

Medicinal properties - Bark, gum and leaves are as an anthelmintic an antipyretic an antitoxin for snake bites, bronchitis, cough, vomiting, wounds, ulcers, diarrhea, dysentery, internal and external hemorrhages, dental caries, stomatitis, and intermittent fevers and skin diseases.

*Acacia pennata* (L.) Willd.

Loccal Name – Narisabel
Habit – Climbers
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Flowering/Fruiting - May-August
Distribution - Frequent
Locality - Baihar range

Medicinal properties - Leaves decoction is used for fever. Root of the plant is used for ulcer and bleeding problems.

*Acacia sinuata* (Lour.) Merrill

Loccal Name – Shikakai
Habit – Climbing shrub
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters – A large prickly climbing shrub. Leaves bipinnate, rachis pubescent, pinnae 6-8 pairs with a large gland at the base, leaflets 15-25 pairs, 8-12 mm long with oblique midrib. Flowers yellow, 12 mm, in much branched, axillary panicles. Pods straight, strap-shaped, rugose.
Flowering/Fruiting - March-May/ December-January
Distribution - Occasional in mixed forest and habituation sites.
Localities - Baihar range

Medicinal properties - Decoction of seeds are applied to treat jaundice. Juice of pod is used for leprosy. Paste of powder is applied for remove dandruff.

*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth.

Local Name – Kala siris
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters - Large deciduous trees with black bark and hairy young parts. Leaves bipinnate, rachis 7-20 cm long, with large gland near the base the petiole and one below the upermost pinnae, pinnae 2-4 pairs, 7-12 cm long, leaflets 4-9 pairs, obliquely oblong with midrib nearer to the uper margin. Flowers panicked heads white fragrent. Pods pale straw coloured, 6-12 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting - March-July/March-October
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Leaves and seeds are used in the treatment of eye problems such as ophthalmia. The bark is astringent; it is taken internally to treat diarrhoea, dysentery and piles. The bark is used externally to treat boils. The flowers are applied locally to maturate boils and alleviate skin eruptions.

*Albizia odoratissima* (L.f.) Benth.

Local Name – Bansa
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters - Tall almost evergreen tree. Leaves alternate, pubescent, leaflets 6-24 pairs, elliptic or obliquely oblong, with midrib towards the margin. Flowers pale yellow, sessile in solitary or panicked heads. Pods brown.
Flowering/Fruiting - April-June/November-April
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Bark decoction is used for ulcers.

*Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth.

Local Name – Safed siris
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters - Large deciduous tree with greenish-white bark. Leaves alternate, bipinnate, rachis long with a large gland near the base, pinnae
2-6 pairs, leaflets 4-16 pairs, obliquely oblong. Flowers heads white, fascicled or in axillary or terminal panicles. Pods 10-20 cm long broad, shortly stalked, 8-12 seeded.

Flowering/Fruiting- November-May
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Decoction of the bark is given for the treatment of rheumatism and haemorrhage. It is also considered useful in treating problems of pregnancy and for stomach-ache. Leaves are poulticed onto ulcers. All parts of the plant are reported to show anti-cancer activity.

*Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit

Local Name – Subabool
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Small to medium-sized thornless tree 3-15 m tall and 5-50 cm diameter. Leaves bipinnate with an elliptic convex extrafloral nectary on the petiole, 4-9 pairs of pinnae and 13-21 pairs of leaflets per pinna. The leaflets are 9-16 mm long and 2-4.5 mm wide, nearly sessile and strongly asymmetric linear oblong and acute at the apex. Flowers occur in 12-21mm diameter heads, are cream-white, with ten free stamens per flower and hairy anthers. The pods occur in crowded clusters of 5-20 per flower head and are 11-19cm long and 15-21mm wide pendulous, flattened and papery, and passively dehiscent with 8-18 seeds per pod.

Flowering/Fruiting- November-May
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- The roasted seeds are emollient. A decoction of the root and bark is abortifacient.

*Mimosa pudica* L.

Local Name – Lajwanti, Chhuimui
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open grassland, Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Small woody herb up to 70-80 cm tall. Leaves bipinnate, sensitive to touch, pinnae 1-2 pars, 2-2.5 cm long, leaflets 10-20 linear, glabrous. Flowers heads small peduncled, globose, axillary, pink-purple. Pods 1-2 cm long, close prickly on the sutures.

Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution- Frequent in open mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Small pieces of the stem thread to stitch the neck tie outdated low fever are over. Infusion of leaves is used for liver
disease, constipation, dysentery and kidney problems. Decoction of root used for urinary complaints and as a purgative. Seeds used for sore throat and hoarseness. Juice of plant makes a good lotion to be applied over cancerous ulcers and skin diseases. Crushed leaf and stem is applied over the scorpion sting to reduce the pain and swelling.

Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth.

Loccal Name – Jangli imli
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Small to medium-sized tree up to 15-20 m in height. It is usually multiple-stemmed, sometimes forming only a bush, but often forming a branchy tree with an irregular rounded crown and flexuous and pendulous branches. A few slender whip-like branches often straggle well beyond the rest of the crown. The bark on the branches and in younger trees is smooth, pale whitish-grey, lenticellate, often with horizontal ribs encircling the trunk and branches, becoming rougher and fissured on older boles. The shoots are randomly armed at nodes with pairs of straight, stout, stipular spines, 4-13 mm long, but are occasionally thornless. The leaves are abruptly bipinnate with a single pair of pinnae per leaf and two pairs of leaflets per pinna, i.e. 4 leaflets in all per leaf. The leaflets are 25-56 mm long and 9-32 mm wide, obliquely elliptic or oblong elliptic with 4-7 pairs of pinnate veins, deep olive green above, paler grey-green below, with small glands, 0.3-0.8 mm high and 0.4-0.7 mm in diameter, at the tip of the petiole and the tip of the pinnular rachis. The flowers are grouped in small, dense, sub-spherical heads, 7-12 mm in diameter, with 20-30 flowers per head, the heads arranged in fascicles of 2-4 in axils of leaves. The flowers are pale whitish-green and the stamens filaments are white. There are 5 sepals and 5 petals fused into a tube, with 22-42 stamens per flower, also basally united into a staminal tube. The fruits are distinctive in shape and colour being spirally curved or coiled into 1-2 circles, noticeably constricted between the seeds, and green tinged red, turning bright rose or bright red as they ripen, and reddish-brown after dehiscence. The unripe pods are fleshy, becoming dry and papery after opening. The pods open along both sides to reveal 8-12 seeds which persist after the pods open, attached by the fleshy white, pale pink or occasionally red, aril. The seeds are shiny black, compressed, lentiform, 7-13 x 6-11 x 2-4 mm in size.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-June
Distribution- Occassional in open mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Juice of seed is used for treating ulcers. Bark of the root is a good remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery. Paste of leaves is applied externally to treat muscular swellings caused by some inflammations. Leaves together with salt are used to cure indigestion and, in larger doses, also induce abortion.

**Family- Crassulaceae**

*Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Oken

Loccal Name – Patthar Chatta

Habit – Herb

Habitat – Planted in habitation site

Characters- A perennial glabrous succulent herb; stem obtusely 4-angled. Leaves opposite decussate, variable, the lower simple or occasionally compound, the upper 3-7 foliolate. Leaflets ovate or elliptic, crenate or serrate. Flowers in large spreading panicles, pendent, pale greenish and reddish-purple. Sepals 4-fid, deltoid, valvate. Petals urceolate, 4-fid, nearly included, sub-globes at base and constricted in middle, lobes triangular. Stamens 8, green at base, pinkish below the anthers. Fruits enclosed in papery calyx and corolla; 4-follicles, many seeded.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-February

Distribution- Common/Planted

Locality- Lamta, Lanji and Baihar range

Medicinal properties- The slightly roasted leaves are applied over bruises, boils, wounds and insect bites.

**Family- Combretaceae**


Loccal Name – Dhawa

Habit – Tree

Habitat – Sal and mixed forest

Characters- Tree 25 m tall. Leaves alternate or sub-opposite, elliptic or ovate-elliptic, glabrous, apex obtuse, base obtuse or truncate. Inflorescence axillary and terminal flowers yellow. Fruits glabrous, pubescent curved.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-December

Distribution- Common

Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- The roots are astringent, acrid, thermogenic and stomachic. They are useful in vitiated conditions of Khapa and vata, and abdominal disorders. The bark is astringent, acrid, cooling vulnerary, anti-inflammatory, urinary astringent, haemostatic, constipating, depurative and reguvenating. It is useful in vitiated conditions of khapa.
and vata, wounds and ulcers, inflammation, diabetes, haemorrhages, haemoptysis, diarrhea, dysentery, haemorrhoids, skin diseasesleprosy, hepatopathy, erysipelas, opthalmia and general debility. The leaf juice is good for otopyorrhea. The fruits are acrid, astringent, sweet cooling and constipating. They are useful in vitiated conditions of diarrhea and dysentery.

*Anogeissus pendula* Edgew.

Loccal Name – Kardhai
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Occurs in the hilly forest area.
Characters- Tree, 8-10 m high; branches pendulous, silky pubescent. Leaves variable, ovate – elliptic, acute or obtuse, glabrous above and silky beneath, leaves turn to dull purple – red before falling. Flowers in axillary and terminal, greenish yellow, globose heads. Sepals stalk 2-4 mm long, villous; sometimes silky at the base. Fruits dull red, upper portion and short beak hairy, 2-winged.

Flowering/Fruiting- May-December
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of bark is used to treatment for cough and dysentery.

*Combretum decandrum* Jacq.

Loccal Name – Piwarbel
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- A large climbing shrub; young leaves and inflorescence silky hairy. Leaves opposite, elliptic, elliptic – oblong, apex acuminate, glabrous above, puberulous beneath; petioles 4-10 mm long. Flowers terminal and axillary, 10-25 cm long panicles; bracts large and conspicuous, creamy white. Sepals tube urceolate, densely villous; lobes minute hairy. Petals slightly longer than the calyx, ovate, acuminate, hairy. Stamens 5+5. Fruits: oblong or elliptic.

Flowering/Fruiting- April-October
Distribution- Common in mixed deciduous forest especially along the stream, climbing on tree
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves are used to treat for relieve diarrhea and gastric troubles. Seed oil is used in treating eczema.
Terminalia alata Henye ex. Roth.

Loccal Name – Saja, Asan
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- A large tree bark rough fissured. Twing villos. Leaves sub opposite, elliptic oblong coriaceous, above, tomentose beneath, obtuse acute at the apex, rounded or cordate at base. Flowers greenish yellow in branched axillary and terminal penicles. Fruits large glabrous, winges 5 with many horizontal veins.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-October
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark is astringent. It is used in the treatment of diarrhea. Juice of the bark is applied externally to cuts and wounds. It can also be boiled then rubbed onto the head to remove dandruff. Paste of the gum is applied externally to burns and is also used to treat swellings caused by inflammation.

Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.

Loccal Name – Arjun, Koha
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Along the river
Characters- A large tree 15-20 m tall, bark smooth grey. Leaves usually sub opposed, oblong or elliptic-oblong, obtuse or subacute, pale dull green above, pale brown beneath creanate-serrate. Flowers small sessile, white in short axillary spikes. Fruits drupes ovoid, fibrous woody with 5 winges with numerous curved veins.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-July
Distribution- Abundance
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- It is certified harbal medicine for Heart disease. Decoction of the bark useful as a tonic, antidysenteric, for fractures, ulcers, blood diseases, congestion of the liver, painful of difficult urination, diseases of the heart, anemia, asthma, tumours, leucoderma and it relieves fatigue, also useful as an expectorant and for wounds. Decoction of bark is used as a wash in ulcers. Juice of fresh leaves is a good remedy for earache.

Terminalia bellerica (Gaertn.) Roxb

Loccal Name – Bahera
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- A large deciduous tree. Leaves alternate coriaceous, broadly elliptic or elliptic-ovovate, rounded or rarely subacute or shortly
acuminate, margin entire, base narrowed, petioled 10-20 cm long. Flowers pale greenish yellow. Fruits drupes ovoid, grey, triangular ovate. Flowering/Fruiting- April-May
Distribution- Common
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- The fruits are used in cholera, cold, cool, constipation, cough, cramps, gastric, complains, leprosy, liver complain, stomachache.

*Terminalia chebula* Retz.
Loccal Name – Harra
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- A large tree, attaining 25-30 cm tall. Leaves glabrous or nearly so when mature, not clustered, alternate or sub opposite, elliptic-oblong, acute, rounded or cordate at base, petiole 2-5 cm long. Flowers all hermaphrodite, dull white or yellow. Drupes pendulous, ellipsoid.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-January
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Fruits is useful in laxative, digestive system reinforces. The fruits are used in cholera, cold, cool, constipation, cough, cramps, gastric, complains, leprosy, liver complain, stomachache.

*Terminalia tomentosa* Wight & Arn.
Loccal Name – Saj
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Tree with ash – white bark, 20-25 m high; branchlets silky pubescent. Leaves opposite or sub opposite, elliptic – lanceolate, acute, truncate – cordate, coriaceous. Flowers greenish – yellow, bisexual, axillary and terminal, long panicles; pedicel 1 mm long, thick. Sepals villous, ovate – triangular. Fruits elliptic, woody, dark-brown, glabrous, 5-winged.

Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the years
Distribution- Common in dry and moist deciduous forest
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the leaves is used in fever.

**Family- Myrtaceae**

*Eucalyptus hybrid* L.
Loccal Name – Safeda, Liptis, Neelgiri
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Plantation in habitation site
Characters- Evergreen trees, usually glabrous. Leaves usually alternate, mostly vertical, more or less flacate, oil dots, generally thick, with an intramarginal vein. Flowers usually white in simple or paniculate umbels. Fruits globose or subclavate rim narrow, 2-4 valved.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-January
Distribution- Localized
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Infusion of the leaves is recommended for treatment of asthma, inflammation of a gland or urinary bladder, bronchitis, whooping cough. Fresh leaves externally applied for joints and various kinds of muscle pains. The decoction of the leaves is also used to wash wounds, sores, and ulcers. Biol mature leaves in water and condense the vapour to recover the oil and this oil is used to reduce fever, prevent discharge of pus from gums and burns.

_Eugenia heyneana_ Duthie

Loccal Name – Kathjamun
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Near river sites
Characters- A large shrub or small tree, growing in the beds of rivers and streams. It is evergreen tree around 3-4 m tall. Leaves opposite, 7-10 cm long. Flowers small white. Fruits berries size of pea.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-July
Distribution- Localized
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark paste is given in diarrhea.

_Psidium guajava_ L.

Loccal Name – Amrood, bihi
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Plantation in habitation site
Characters- A small evergreen tree. Leaves oblong or elliptic-oblong, entire, glabrous above, pubescent, pellucid-punctate, petioles 2-7 cm long. Flowers 2-4 cm diam, white, peduncle 1-4 cm long, 1-3 flowered axillary. Fruits berry globose.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-November
Distribution- Planted
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Fruit are astringent. Dried ripe fruits are recommended as a remedy for dysentery, while the leaves and fruits are used as a cure for diarrhea. Ripe, fresh fruit is eaten as a cure for
constipation. Water from soaking the fruit is good to treat diabetes. Fruit juice is used to treatment for hepatitis, gonorrhoea, and diarrhea. Leaves are used as a treatment for diarrhoea, coughs, stomach ache and dysentery. Leaves are pounded, squeezed in salt water and the solution is used to treat toothaches. Decoction of the leaves or bark is taken externally as a lotion for skin complaints, ringworm, wounds, and ulcers. Bark, mixed with the roots of Achyranthes aspera and Urena lobata, is used to treat diarrhoea and dysentery.

*Syzigium cimini* (L.) Skeels

Loccal Name – Jamun
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Large tree, bark ash white, branches terete, glabrous. Leaves opposite, oblong-lanceolate. Flowers white in cymes arising from old leaf-scarfs. Fruits subglobose, ovate, dark purple, juicy when ripe.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-August
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark powder is effective in preventing vomiting, diarrhea. Seeds are very good for those who have excess sugar in the blood. In case of diabetes, $\frac{1}{2}$ gram to 1 gram of the seed powder is taken twice or three times a day. For the same effect, the juice of the seeds could be taken (Dose: 2 drops in water, 3 times a day). The bark of the tree (dose of 20 grams for 1 litre of water) can be taken for dysentery, hemorrhages and leucorrhea.

**Family-Lecythidaceae**

*Careya arborea* Roxb.

Loccal Name – Kumbhi
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Deciduous trees, to 12 m high, bark 10-12 mm thick, brownish, rough, exfoliations small, more or less triangular; fibrous; blaze reddish-brown, stratified; branchlets pubescent. Leaves simple, alternate, estipulate, clustered at the tips of branchlets; petiole 10 mm long, slender, pubescent; lamina 15-30 x 5-15 cm, obovate, oblong-obovate, base cuneate or attenuate and decurrent on petiole, apex round or shortly acuminate, margin crenate-serrate, glabrous, membranous; lateral nerves 10-12 pairs, parallel, prominent, intercostae reticulate, prominent. Flowers bisexual, greenish-white., 5-10 mm across, in terminal spikes; peduncle woody; bracts 3, unequal; calyx tube campanulate, glabrous, adnate to ovary and not produced beyond the
ovary; lobes 4, ovate, imbricate; petals 4, elliptic-oblong, revolute along margin, cauducous; disc annular; stamens numerous in several rows, slightly connate at base, inserted on the top of calyx; filaments subulate, purple, exserted, inner and outer rows without anthers; ovary inferior, 4-5-celled, ovules many in each cell; style long, filiform; stigma capitate. Fruit a berry, 5-7.5 cm across, globose, green, pericarp fibrous, crowned with sepals and style.

Flowering/Fruiting- February-July
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Fibrous bark of plant is used for relieving body swellings. Juice of the bark is used for treating coughs and colds. Pulped leaves are used as a poultice.

**Family-Lythraceae**

*Anmmania multiflora* Roxb.

Loccal Name – Dadmari
Habit – Herb
Habitat –Moist area
Characters- Herb 30 cm tall. Leaves oblanceolate or elliptic, auriculate at base, obtuse at apex, margin entire, chartaceous. Flowers in cymes simple or dichasial, lax; peduncle up to 6 mm long pedicel 1.5 long. Capsule 1.5 broad; seed less than 70, turgid.

Flowering/Fruiting- September-October
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Powder of plant is mixed with coconut oil and used for treatment of head etching.

*Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb.

Loccal Name –Lendia
Habit – Tree
Habitat –Moist and mixed forest
Characters- A large deciduous tree, bark white smooth, leaves subsessile, elliptic, oblong, glabrous. Flowers white fragrant, in axillary and terminal pancakes. Capsules ellipsoid. Seed winged, wings much longer than the seed.

Flowering/Fruiting-April-September
Distribution-Common
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Decoction of leaves is used in asthma, bronchitis and pest of the leaves is used in carbuncle.
Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz

*Loccal Name* – Dhawai
*Habit* – Shrub
*Habitat* – Open forest and hilly area
*Characters* - A straggling leafy shrub reaching 3.6 m tall. Leaves opposite or subopposite sometimes in whorls of 3 sessile, ovate-lanceolate, acute softly velvety above. Flowers bright red. Capsule 1 cm. Long usually enclosed by persistent calyx-tube.
*Flowering/Fruiting* - February-March
*Distribution-Frequent*
*Locality* - Baihar range

*Medicinal properties* - The dried flowers used as tonic. Decoction of bark is used for expelling worms from the body, for dysentery, leprosy, erysipelas which is a contagious, subcutaneous skin disease association with local inflammation of the skin and diseases of the blood. Infusion of flowers is used for leucorrhoea, menorrhagia and toothache. Infusion of dried flowers is useful in hemorrhoids and derangements of the liver. Dry powdered flowers are mixed with honey and administered to check dysentery and diarrhea.

**Family-Onagraceae**

*Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) P.H. Raven

*Loccal Name* –
*Habit* – Shrub
*Habitat* – Open forest/ grassland
*Characters* - A semi-shrubby erect perennial shrub, 0.3-1 m tall. Leaves nearly sessile, varying from linear to broadly elliptic, but usually lanceolate, acute, tapering much towards the base. Flowers yellow solitary axillary. Fruits capsules thin walled terete, brown with 8 darker ribs, seed minute.
*Flowering/Fruiting* - August-December
*Distribution-Frequent*
*Locality* - Baihar range

*Medicinal properties* - Plant is laxative and vermifuge. It is used in the treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery, nervous diseases. It is also used as a treatment for rheumatic pains. Mucilaginous leaves are used as a poultice to treat a variety of complaints, including headaches, orchitis and swollen glands in the neck.

**Family-Cucurbitaceae**

*Bryonopsis laciniosa* (L.) Naudin

*Loccal Name* – Shivlingi
*Habit* – Climber
Habitat – Near village side
Characters- Perennial climber with hairless stem, becoming thickend and white dotted on the ridges when older. Leaves are broadly ovate, 3.5-14 X 4-14.5 cm, palmately lobed. Lobes are linear-lanceshaped to elliptic, hairless. Leaf stalk 1.5-9.0 cm long. Flowers are small, white or yellowish, male in stalkless clusters of 2-8, along with 5 female flowers in the same axil. Sepal cup is 3-4 mm long in male, 1.5-2.5 mm long in female, sepals smaller than tube. Flower of male larger than female. Fruit id=s solitary, or in clusters of 2-5, ovoid-round, 1.5-2.5 cm. when ripe, it is longitudinal white strips and reminds one of lollipop, hence the common name.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-October
Distribution-Occassional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Whole plant is galactagogue and laxative. It is also used in venereal diseases. Leaves are used to treatment in case of diabetes to control blood sugar. Leaves also used as antiseptic and have astringent properties. Powdered seeds and roots are given to help conception in women. Leaves are applied topically on inflammations. Plant is also valued as remedy for diarrhea, dysentery. Paste of leaves is applied to wounds and abscesses.

*Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad.
Loccal Name – Indrayan
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Annual plant resembling the common watermelon. Stems are herbaceous and beset with rough hairs. Leaves, on long stalks, are alternately arranged, triangular, many time cut, variously undulating, blunt, hairy, a fine green on upper surface, rough and pale on the underside. Flowers are yellow, appearing singly at axiles of leaves. Fruit is round, size of an orange, yellow and smooth, when ripe contains within a hard leathery ring, a white spongy pulp enclosing numerous ovate compressed white or brownish seeds.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-October
Distribution-Occassional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Dried, unripe fruit pulp constitutes the drug 'colocynth', which is a very strong laxative. It is also used as an antirheumatic, anthelmintic, hydrogogue, and as a remedy for skin infections. Roots have purgative properties and are used in the treatment of jaundice, rheumatism and urinary diseases. Ripe fruit used
to keep in the cowshed for draining of zu or flea from the cows and keeping inside the house for drainage bedbugs.

**Momordica dioica** Roxb. ex willd.

Local Name – Khekshi
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Miscellinius forest
Characters- Perennial, dioecious climbers, with tuberous roots; stem slender. Leaves broadly ovate, deeply 3-5 lobed, chartaceous, glabrous, base cordate, apex sub acute, margin denticulate, petiolate. Flowers unisexual, solitary, yellow; peduncles 8 cm long; bracts reniform-sub orbicular, enclosing flower. Male flowers solitary, peduncles slender; sepals lanceolate, linear, acute, villose; petals yellow, lobes oblong, obtuse. Female flowers: peduncles, ebracteate, ovary ovoid, oblong. Fruits ovoid. Seeds broadly ovoid, pale yellow, emarginated, compressed.

Flowering/Fruiting- September-October
Distribution- Common throughout the forest area
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The root is applied externally as a paste on piles. Unripe fruits are recommended for the treatment of diabetes.

**Trichosanthes bracteata** (Lamk.) Voight

Local Name –
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Sal and Mixed forest.
Characters- Stems robust, sulcate. Leaves membranous, denticulate, tendrils robust, 3-fid, male flowers, peduncles 10-20 cm long, sulcate, 5-10 flowers, pedicule thick, very short, calyx tube striate. Female flowers axillary, solitary, fruiting peduncles 2-3 cm thick, red with 10 longitudinal orange straks, seeds 12X6 mm, ovate-oblong, emarginate, whitish.

Flowering/Fruiting- Distribution-Frequently
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Seed powder is used by women to develop sterility. Plant juice is used to treat earache. Paste of seed is applied for piles. Root extract is giver to animal to treat flatulence.

**Trichosanthes tricuspidata** Lour.

Local Name – Lal Indrayan
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Open forest in hilly area
Characters- Large climber, 5-20 m long. It is strong, woody and grooved stem, with trailing branches. Tendrils are divided into 2-3 parts. Leaves 6-12 cm across, are broadly heart shaped, but palmately 3-5 lobed. The leaf margin is toothed. Flowers occur either singly or in 5-10 flowered raceme in leaf axils. Sepal cup is tubular, 3-4 cm long. Flower 4-5 cm white, 5 wedge-shaped petals with frilly margins. Fruit is 4-5 cm across, red when ripe, streaks.

Flowering/Fruiting-May-April

Distribution-Occasional

Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Fruits are used in the treatment of asthma, earache and ozoena. Fruits are also used as a carminative, a purgative, and an abortifacient, to lessen inflammation, cure migraines, and reduce heat of the brain, as a treatment for opthalmia (inflammation of the eye), leprosy and rheumatism. Roots of the plant are used to treat lung diseases in cattle. Paste of seeds is applied for hoof and mouth disease in cattle.

**Family-Cactaceae**

*Opuntia dillenii* (Ker Gawl.) Haw.

Local Name –
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Planted.

Characters- Erect branched succulent shrub with flattened flashy jointed branches, areoles, spiny leaves small terete caduucous. Flowers solitary yellow. Fruits flashy reddish pear shaped berries.

Flowering/Fruiting- March-September

Distribution-Planted

Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- For the whooping cough, honey is added to the chopped flattened stem and the mucilaginous juice appearing like syrup is ready to be used. The same juice also used for inflammations, pain and other skin diseases. For swelling, the longitudinally cut stems are applied locally. Decoction of stem is laxative and used to kill and expel worms. Flowers used in decoction, promotes the flow of urine.

**Family-Apiceae**

*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban.

Local Name – Brahmi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Marshy places near ponds, ditches

Characters- Trailing herbs with long stolons rooting at the nodes. Leaves in rosette, rounded reniform, crenate or crenate-dentate, cordate,
stipulate. Flowers in simple umbels. Flowers pink or deep red. Usually 3, middle one sessile, lateral ones pedicellate. Fruits ovate or orbicular, primary ridges prominent.

Flowering/Fruiting: May-January

Distribution: Common

Locality: Ukwa range, Lougur range

Medicinal properties: It is effective in brain disease. Due to brain damage in humans when the madness comes round brahmi and somlataa juice is consumed with cow's ghee. Decoction of plant is used for leprosy, skin disease, and chronic inflammation of skin, chronic ulcers, chronic rheumatism and piles. Extraction from the leaves mixed with coconut oil and applied on the head before bath and as regular hair oil. This strengthens the hair follicles and promotes hair growth. The dry powdered leaves of the plant are good for tuberculosis and the recommended dose is two tablespoons every 2 hours.

**Peucedanum dhana** Ham.

Local Name – Tajraj

Habit – Herb

Habitat – Moist marshy and shady places in moist Sal forest

Characters: A glabrous perennial herb. Stem 15-60 cm tall. Leaves 13 pinnate; ultimate segments up to 5 cm long, linear-oblong or ovate, entire or toothed. Flowers small yellow. Fruits truncate, emarginated at the narrowed base.

Flowering/Fruiting: October-January

Distribution: Rare

Locality: Baihar range

Medicinal properties: Root juice is taken orally for treatment to arthritis.

**Peucedanum nagpurense** (Cl.) Prain.

Local Name – Tejraj

Habit – Herb

Habitat – Deep mixed forest

Characters: Erect perennial herb. Leaves 1-3 pinnate; ultimate segments lanceolate or ovate. Umbels compound with 12-16 rays. Fruits truncate, emarginate at the narrowed base.

Flowering/Fruiting: September-October

Distribution: Rare

Locality: Baihar range

Medicinal properties: Paste of plant with one cup of cow milk is taken twice a day for 5-10 days for getting relief. Plant is also used in sexual diseases.
**Peucedanum grande** C.B.Clarke

Local Name – Balraj  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Hilly area in Deep mixed forest  
Characters- Annual herb, erect, 3-4 ft tall, with yellow flowers, arranged in compound umbel.  
Flowering/Fruiting- September-October  
Distribution- Rare  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Infusion of the fruit is used to treatment for gastric and intestinal disorders.

**Family- Rubiaceae**

**Borreria pusilla** (Wall.) DC.  
Local Name – Safed Phooli  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Open forest  
Characters- Annual erect herb, growing up to 60 cm tall. Stems are 4-angled, with small recurved prickles. Linear or narrowly elliptic leaves, 20–70 x 2–5 mm, have some rough hairs above, and are smooth below. Four petalled flowers appear in a round head, to 1.2 cm wide, in leaf axils or at the end of branches. Sepals are narrowly triangular, to 1.2 mm long. Flowers are white or faint pink, 1.7–2.4 mm long, tube to 1.3 mm long, petals to 1.1 mm long. Stamens, equal to or longer than the petals, protrude out of the flower. Style is equal to or longer than the petals.  
Flowering/Fruiting- July-August  
Distribution- Sparsely  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Plant paste is used for bone fracture. The root is sweet, cooling and diuretic.

**Catunaregam nilotica** (Stapf) Tirveng.  
Local Name – Katul  
Habit – Tree  
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest  
Characters- A small armed tree rarely 6 m tall. Leaves on short branchlets elliptic, obovate obtuse, glabrous above, tapering to the base. Flowers white, fragrant. Fruit 5-6 cm long, ovoid, smooth.  
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December  
Distribution- Sparsely  
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The root is sweet, cooling and diuretic, fruits are edible.

*Catunaregam spinosa* (Thunb.) Tirveng.

Loccal Name – Mainhar
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- A small tree 3 m tall. Strong straight nearly opposite decussate spines 1-3 cm long. Leaves usually fascicled on the suppressed branches, obovate, obtuse, wrinkled. Flowers white, fragrant, solitary. Fruits smooth, globose fleshy.
Flowering/Fruiting-June-August
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The fruit is bitter, sweet; heating, aphrodisiac, carminative, antipyretic.

*Gardenia gummifera* L.

Loccal Name – Bander laddu
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Shrub up to 2 m tall. Leaves obovate-oblong or elliptic-oblong, glabrous, acute at base, main nerves 15-18 pairs. Flowers white scented, on short peduncle or sessile. Fruits oblong with numerous ribs.
Flowering/Fruiting-March-August
Distribution-Infrequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Gum-resin obtained from the leaf buds is used in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.

*Gardenia latifolia* Aiton

Loccal Name – Papra
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- A deciduous tree with 5-10 m tall; bark smooth grey. Leaves large opposite or whorled, ovate or obovate, subsessile, rounded at the apex, crowded towards the ends of the branches. Flowers large, usually solitary, subsessile, white fragrant. Fruits globose, without ribs.
Flowering/Fruiting-April-May
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties—Seed is given with leaf of piper for regular menstruation. Leaves and roots are used for treatment to antispasmodic, anthelmintic splenomegaly, ulcers, wounds and obesity.

_Gardenia lucida_ Roxb.

**Local Name** – Dikamali  
**Habit** – Tree  
**Habitat** – Mixed forest  
**Characters**- Shrub or small tree, 3-4 m high; gum exuding from apical buds. Leaves elliptic-ovate, obtuse, main nerves 20-30 pairs; stipules ovate, connate. Flowers solitary, axillary, fragrant, white. Sepals pubescent; lobes lanceolate, acuminate. Petals tube; lobes 5, oblong. Stamens 5 epipetalous. Style fusiform. Fruits oval or oblong brownish black, not ribbed. Seed flat, reddish.

**Flowering/Fruiting**-March-November  
**Distribution**- Rare in field area  
**Locality**- All ranges  
**Medicinal properties**- Gum exuding from epical buds is antispasmodic, expectorant, carminative and stimulant. It is used in the treatment of cutaneous diseases and to keep off flies and worms. Resin contains a bitter substance and essential oils.

_Gardenia turgida_ Roxb.

**Local Name** – Phetra, Safed pendra  
**Habit** – Tree  
**Habitat** – Mixed forest  
**Characters**- Deciduous shrub or small tree 4 m high; spines opposite. Leaves obovate-oblong, obtuse or shortly acuminate at apex, long cuneate at the base, tomentose beneath. Flowers axillary, greenish white when young; turning yellow in age. Male flowers in 3-4-flowered fascicles. Female flowers solitaries greenish white, turning yellow. Sepals campanulate, teeth, small. Petals tubular, obovate, twisted. Fruits glabrous, brown. Seeds triangular, red.

**Flowering/Fruiting**-March-November  
**Distribution**- Common in miscellaneous forest and along roadsides.  
**Locality**- Baihar range  
**Medicinal properties**- Roots are used for indigestion in children. Cooked fruits are given to eat against eye ailments of cattles, pulp pounded and applied to forehead in fever, used as lep in abdominal colic, also used in affections of mammary glands. Plant parts are used in fever, epilepsy,
pimples, tubercular fistula, ringworm, haemat, cholera, smallpox, dysentery and snakebite.

_Haldinia cordifolia_ (Roxb.) Ridsdale

Local Name – Haldu
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- A large deciduous tree with 15-20 m tall. Leaves opposite, orbicular, shortly acuminate, base cordate, glabrescent above, pubescent beneath, with 5-8 pairs of lateral nerves. Flowers yellow, in globose pedunculate heads. Fruits capsule winged.
Flowering/Fruiting-August-November
Distribution-Common in Sal and mixed forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark is antiseptic and febrifuge. Juice of the bark is applied externally to kill worms in sores. Infusion of the roots is used in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery.

_Hymenodictyon orixense_ (Roxb.) Mabb.

Local Name – Bhavarmal
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- Deciduous tree with 15 m tall. Leaves ovate-elliptic, pubescent, acuminate. Flowers small, greenish white fragrant in panicle white. Capsules ellipsoid on recurved pedicels reddish brown.
Flowering/Fruiting-July-February
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bitter bark is used as an antiperiodic, astringent and febrifuge. It contains scopoletin and a very bitter glycoside.

_Ixora pavetta_ Andrews

Local Name – Kotagandhal
Habit –Tree
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- Glabrous evergreen small tree with 10-15 m tall. Leaves reticulately veined, oblong, obtuse, glabrous and shining, pale when dry, base usually rounded. Flowers white, in subglobose clusters, sessile in corymbose cymes. Fruits globose, fleshy.
Flowering/Fruiting-July-December
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root and fruit as a medicine for urinary problem.
Mitragyna parvifolia Roxb. Korth.
Loccal Name – Mundi, Kaim
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters - A large deciduous tree, with 16-18 m tall. Leaves varies in size and shape, elliptic, suborbicular, rounded, acute acuminate at the apex, glabrous on both sides, base rounded or acute. Flowers greenish white, fragrant. Fruits; capsules in globose head black persistent.
Flowering/Fruiting-July-August
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark and roots are given in fever and colic.

Morinda tinctoria Roxb.
Loccal Name – Ael
Habit - Shrub
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- A large deciduous tree, with 16-18 m tall. Leaves varies in size and shape, elliptic, suborbicular, rounded, acute acuminate at the apex, glabrous on both sides, base rounded or acute. Flowers greenish white, fragrant. Fruits; capsules in globose head black persistent.
Flowering/Fruiting-July-August
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark and roots are given in fever and colic.

Paederia scandens (Lour.) Merr.
Loccal Name – Pasaran
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Perennial twining vine arising from woody root stock. Stems grow up to 7 m or more, climbinf, or prostrate and rooting at the nodes. Leaves are oppositely arranged, sometime in whorls of 3, with prominent stipules. Leaf stalks are mostly up to 6 cm long. Leaves are oval to linear-lanceolate, 2-11 cm long, hairy or smooth, often lobed at base. Leaves and stems have a atinking smell, especially when crushed. Flowers are small, grayish pink or lilac, in broad or long, curving clusters at the end of branches or in the leaf axils. Flowers are densely hairy, tubular with 5 spreading petals. Fruit is a shiny brown, nearly round capsule, up to 7 cm across, with 2 black, roundish seeds.
Flowering/Fruiting-September
**Randia uliginosa** (Retz.) Poir.

*Local Name – Pindalu*

*Habit – Tree*

*Habitat* – Delights in bogs, swamps, banks of river and other moist places.

*Characters* – Small tree, armed with numerous strong thorns. Branches erect, rigid, four cornered, thick set with short, rigid-round, diverging branchlets. Short lateral shoots, each of which terminally produces one or two pairs of short thorns. Leaves opposite on young shoots, or fascicled at the end of branchlets, short petioled, oblong, shining, entire, 2-3 inches long by 1.5 inch broad. Flowers 1-3 upon their proper short pedicels at the branchlets, large, white and fragrant. Calyx above, tubular, obtusely five-toothed, permanent. Berry 4 cm across, globose or ovoid solitary, stalk 2 cm long, seeds many, embedded in the pulp.

*Flowering/Fruiting* – Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

*Distribution* – Infrequent

*Locality* – Baihar range

*Medicinal properties* – Stem bark is used for bone fractures and also used in treatment of Cold and Cough.

**Rubia manjith** Roxb.

*Local Name – Manjitha, Pelia*

*Habit – Climbing herb*

*Habitat* – On slopes in Sal and mixed forest

*Characters* – Climbing herb with tetragonal stem and branches root long, cylindric, flexuous, with a thin red bark. Leaves in whorls of 4 ovate, acute the lower leaves larger than the upper, all scabrous above, and on the margins with minute white prickles, base rounded. Flowers in terminal penicled glabrous cymes. Fruits globose, smooth, dehiscing with to valves.

*Flowering/Fruiting* – September-January

*Distribution* – Rare

*Locality* – Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Leaves are antiseptic, astringent and vulnerary. Leaves are used as a poison antidote and to treat mouth sores and intestinal problems such as diarrhea. A wound dressing is made by rubbing the leaves between the hand palms into a ball, which is then applied to a wound or cut to stop bleeding. Leaves are burnt and the ashes are applied externally to treat mastitis and itchy skin.

**Wendlandia exserta** DC.

Loccal Name – Tilvan
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Grey tomentose small tree with 5-10 m tall. Leaves opposite, ovate, acute, recurved. Flowers in tomentose pyramidal panicles, fragrant. Capsule globose, gray tomentose, many seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting-July-October
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- It is used in skin diseases and snake bite. Cut into fine pieces of bulb and fried in butter cow is delivering cancer patient.

**Family-Asteraceae**

*Acanthospermum hispidum* DC.

Loccal Name – Chippa
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Undergrowth in Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Annual erect, much-branched hispid-pilose herbs. 30-60 cm tall. Leaves sessile, obovate or spathulate, obtuse at apex, crinate-serrate, pubescent on both surface. Head sessile, solitary at the dichotomy of branches, yellow. Achenes triangular, with 2 large spines.
Flowering/Fruiting-July-October
Distribution-Commonly found along the road site
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Crushed herb is used in the form of a paste to treat skin ailments and the leaf juice is reportedly used to relieve fevers.

*Ageratum conyzoides* (L.) L.

Loccal Name – Bason
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist places in Sal and mixed forest/ grassland
Characters- Annual erect herb, 50-60 cm tall. Leaves subrhomboid-ovate, broadly ovate, subacute at apex, crenate, sparsely pilose on both surface. Heads white in corymbs.
Flowering/Fruiting- throughout the year
Distribution - Common weed open forest area/ grassland
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Leaf poultice is applied on fore-head in headache and migraine. Leaves are used as antiseptic.

_Artemisia japonica_ Thunb.
Loccal Name – Phanka, Meethi patti
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Undergrowth in Sal forest
Characters - Perennial erect under shrub, 60-200 cm tall. Leaves sessile, spatulate-cuneate, toothed apex, appressed hairy on both surface, upper most leaves linear-lanceolate. Heads axillary. Achenes ellipsoid brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution - Common
Locality - All ranges of north forest division
Medicinal properties - Extract of herb is effective in curing malaria. A decoction of leaves in water is administered for fever.

_Bidens biternata_ (Lour) Merr. & Sherff.
Loccal Name – Chippa
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest/grasslands
Characters - Erect, annual herb, 10-70 cm tall and grooved stems. Leaves bipinnatifid 3-5 foliate, compound ovate acute at apex, dentate. Heads 6 mm in diam., on dichotomously branched peduncles. Involucral bracts 2 seriate. Ray florets ligule yellow-florets 5 lobed. Quadriangular, ribbed, glabrous black.
Flowering/Fruiting- January-April
Distribution - Frequently invading as weeds in grasslands/ open area
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Leaf juice is used to treat eye and ear affections. The rubbed leaves are applied to skin affections in general, as a haemostatic on wounds, and wrapped around the umbilical cord of babies. Seeds are applied as an anthelmintic in animals.

_Bidens pilosa_ L.
Loccal Name – Chippa
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Undergrowth in edge of forest
Characters - Erect, annual herb, 10-70 cm tall and grooved stems. Leaves bipinnatifid 3-5 foliate, ovate acute at apex, dentate. Heads 6 mm
in diam., on dichotomously branched peduncles. Involutral bracts 2
serete. Achenes quadriangular, ribbed glabrous black.

Flowering/Fruiting- September-December
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Whole plant is antirheumatic; it is also used in
enemas to treat intestinal ailments. Infusion is used to treat diabetes,
thrush, the oesophagus and stomach-ache. Roots are used to treat
constipation and malaria. They are chewed to relieve toothache. The
crushed flower-heads are used externally to extract pus from boils. A
tincture of the flowers and leaves is used as a mouthwash against
toothache.

Blainvillea acmella (L.) Philipson.

Loccal Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Annual erect herb, 15-100 cm tall. Leaves ovate-lanceolate
or rhomboid-ovate acuminate, serrate, pubescent on both surface.
Heads white ray florets 2 dentate, white disc florets with 5 dentate.
Achenes obovoid, cuneate transversely rugose.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-November
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Whole plant contains the alkaloids nicotine and
ecliptine as well as coumarin. It is astringent, deobstruent, depurative,
emetic, febrifuge, ophthalmic, purgative, styptic and tonic. It is used
internally in the treatment of dropsy and liver complaints, tinnitus, tooth
loss and premature greying of the hair. Externally, the plant is used as
an oil to treat hair loss and is also applied to athlete’s foot, eczema,
dermatitis, wounds. It is applied to cuts, bruises and sores in order to
stop bleeding and relieve pain.

Blumea bifolliata (L.) DC.

Loccal Name – Kukrondha
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- 5-60 cm high, woody at base. Stem covered with villous
hairs and stipitate glands. Lower leaves alternate, upper ones sub-

opposite, heads terminal and axillary. Peduncles 1-3 mm long. Ray
florets 3 mm long, 2-3 lobed, sparsely pubescent on the lobes, disc
florets 3.5 mm long, 5 lobed. Achenes 0.5 mm long, oblong-elliptic,
yellowish white.
Flowering/Fruiting - February-April  
Distribution - Infrequently  
Locality - Baihar range  
Medicinal properties - Young leaves are eaten to treat anaemia. Leaves and roots are used as a remedy for stomach-ache.

*Blumea eriantha* DC.

Local Name –  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Dense Sal and mixed forest  
Characters - Perennial erect herb, 15-100 cm tall. Leaves obovate, apiculate, irregularly closely spinulose-serrete, silky pilose on both surface. Heads yellow in dichotomous cymes. Achenes obscurely angled.  
Flowering/Fruiting - September-October  
Distribution - Abundant  
Locality - Baihar range  
Medicinal properties - Plant juice used in catarrhal affection. Also used as ornamental.

*Blumea fistulosa* (Roxb.) Kurz

Local Name –  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Dense Sal and mixed forest  
Characters - Erect annual herb, 30-80 cm tall. Leaves sessile or lower ones petioled, oblong-lanceolate to broadly lanceolate, coarsely lyrate-pinnatifid; upper one obovate, serrate. Heads sessile in axillary clusters forming leafy spikes.  
Flowering/Fruiting - December/February to March  
Distribution - Frequent  
Locality - Baihar range  
Medicinal properties - Leaf paste is applied on wounds. Whole plant is used for snake bite.

*Blumea lacera* (Burm.f.) DC.

Local Name –  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Bank of streams in Sal forest  
Characters - Annual erect herb, 30-80 cm tall. Leaves elliptic-oblong or oblanceolate, entire or lyrate lobed, acute or obtuse, irregularly serrate-dentate, glandular pubescent on both surface. Heads in axillary and terminal lax panicles.  
Flowering/Fruiting - September-January  
Distribution - Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of fresh flowers is given before meals to treat bronchitis. Leaves are astringent, deobstruent, diuretic, febrifuge and stimulant. Leaf juice is a useful anthelmintic. Leaves are useful in the treatment of several catarrhal affections. Combined with black pepper, the leaves are used in the treatment of haemorrhages. An astringent eye-lotion has been prepared from the leaves. Plant is valued for its wound-healing properties and in the treatment of sores.

*Blumea oxyodonta* DC.

Loccal Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open area/grassland
Characters- Annual prostrate or procumbent herb, 6-40 cm tall. Leaves often crowded at the base, obovate-oblong, serrate-dentate, white silky hairy on both surface. Heads yellow in terminal or axillary corymbose. Achenes long, oblong, brown; pappus white deciduous.
Flowering/Fruiting- January-April
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves are are used against bronchitis, and asthma. It is also applied externally as a poultice to treat rheumatism.

*Caesulia axillaris* Roxb.

Loccal Name – Musti
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist and marshy place near river beds.
Characters- Annual erect or decumbent-ascending glabrous, herb, 15-30 cm tall. Leaves alternate, serrulate, distantly sheathing at base. Heads globose, compound head axillary sessile. Achenes dark brown, obovate.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-January
Distribution-Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Whole plant paste is externally used to check bleeding during menstruation.

*Centipeda minima* (L.) A.Br. & Aschers

Loccal Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open Sal and mixed forest.
Characters- Annual prostrate hairy herb, 10-30 cm tall. Leaves sub sessile, obovate, spathulate, toothed. Heads sessile, axillary, solitary. Achenes oblong, four angular.
Flowering/Fruiting - October-January
Distribution - Rare
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Decoction of plant is used in the treatment of paralysis and pain in the joints, and also against malaria, hepatitis, diabetes mellitus, eczema, insect or snake bites, and opium poisoning. Plant is used in general as a treatment for eye and sinus infections and nose polyps. Plant is also used as a treatment against cough, common cold and bronchitis. Plant is boiled to a paste and applied to the cheeks in order to alleviate toothache, and is also used as a topical application on other swellings and inflammations.

*Cyathocline purpurea* (Ham.ex D. Don) O. Kuntze.
Loccal Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along river beds.
Characters - Annual erect aromatic glandular hairy herb, 30-60 cm tall. Leaves sessile, pinnate, segments toothed, pubsecnt on both surfaces. Heads purple, in dense terminal corymbose cymes. Achenes minute, oblong, smooth black.
Flowering/Fruiting - February-April
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Roots are used to relieve stomach pain. This plant releases an essential oil that reportedly owns antimicrobial, anthelmintic and hypotensive properties.

*Echinops echinatus* Roxb.
Loccal Name – Utakanta
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest, near villages.
Characters - Spiny, rigid, annual herb, 25-60 cm high; branches widely spreading from the base. Leaves simple, alternate, lanceolate, pinnatifid, lobes ending in sharp spines, covered with cottony woolly beneath. Heads compound, forming a spherical ball, having single bisexual white florets. Involucral bracts white bristles. Achenes, oblong, smooth with thickened margins. Pappus hairs white.

Flowering/Fruiting - July-October
Distribution - Common along road sides, waste places throughout the field area.
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Roots are used for sexual disability and spermatorrhea, root powder is taken either with equal quantities of turmeric and mustard or with misri (sugar) or with milk. It is also used to treat people with poor sexual vitality. A paste of the root bark is applied superficially on the male genitals 1 h prior to intercourse. Aqueous paste of the root is applied on the lower abdomen of a pregnant female to facilitate the delivery process. Decoction of the whole plant, leaf paste, and leaf powder are used to treat diabetes. Its roots are used to treating colds, whooping cough in children, fever, and wounds. It increases the appetite, stimulates the liver, and is useful against brain disease, chronic fever, migraine, heart diseases, joint pains, urinary disorder, and urinary infection.

_Eclipta alba_ (Linn.) Hassk.

Local Name – Bhrangraj
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest, near villages.
Characters- Erect or prostrate, annual or perennial herb, 10 - 50 cm high; stems usually creeping. Leaves simple, opposite, elliptic-oblong or oblong-lanceolate, cuneate at base, mucronate at apex, entire, serrate or slightly toothed along margins, pubescent on both the surfaces. Heads 3-5 mm in diam, terminal or axillary, solitary. Involucral bracts 2-seriate; outer bracts ovate-lanceolate; inner bracts oblong-ovate. Achenes 3-4.5 mm long. Pappus absent. Seed 1.

Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bile reducing factor, it removes various hair problems. 250g juice of _Embllica officinalis_, _Eclipta alba_ 250g and _Lawsonia enermis_ 125g all three juices mixed with equal amount of oil of _Sesamum indicum_ and heat it till all juice get evaporated and only oil will be left. By applying this oil to treat hair fall and mellowing hair. Plant decoction is used to treat jaundice, fever, urinary infections, liver and spleen enlargement. Leaf paste is applied over the cuts and wounds as antiseptic.

_Elephantopus scaber_ L.

Local Name – Ban tambaku
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Undergrowth in Sal and mixed forest.
Characters- Annual erect stiff dichotomously branched herb, 20-30 cm tall. Leaves mostly radical, ovate-oblong or oblanceolate, coarsely serrate
or dentate, couline leaves small, amplexicaul. Heads in fascicles, paduncled; bracts ovate, acuminate. Achenes hairy between the ribs. Flowering/Fruiting- October-January Distribution-Abundant Locality- Baihar range Medicinal properties- Roots are medicinal use in dog bites.

*Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC. ex DC.
Loccal Name – Hirankhuri Habit – Herb Habitat – Sal and mixed forest. Characters- Annual erect branched glauscent herb, 20-40 cm tall. Leaves sessile, lower leaves lyrate or with narrow base and triangular to orbicular terminal lobes; upper leaves smaller, lanceolate, amplexicaul with lyrate auricles. Heads pink and purple combine in to corymbes. Achenes oblong, 5- gonous. Flowering/Fruiting- October-February Distribution-Abundant Locality- Baihar range Medicinal properties- A tea made from the leaves is used in the treatment of dysentery. Juice of the leaves is used in treating eye inflammations, night blindness, cuts and wounds and sore ears. Plant is used, in combination with *Justicia secunda*, to lower blood sugar levels. Juice of the root is used in the treatment of diarrhea. The flower heads are chewed and kept in the mouth for about 10 minutes to protect teeth from decay.

*Grangea maderaspatana* (L.) Poir.
Loccal Name – Habit – Herb Habitat – Moist and marshy place in Mixed forest. Characters- Annual prostrate tufted leafy herb; branches 5-15 cm long, forming circular patches. Leaves alternate, sessile, 2-7 cm long, pinnatifid, lobes opposite, rounded hairy. Heads solitary, 2-3 cm long paduncled. Achenes compressed, glandular-turbinate, truncate at tip with 2 hairy tubular pappus. Flowering/Fruiting- July-September Distribution-Rare Locality- Baihar range Medicinal properties- Leaves are taken in an infusion, or in a soup, as a stomachic. Externally, the leaf-sap is used to treat earache.
**Lagascea mollis Cave.**

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Sal and Mixed forest.
Characters- Annual erect branched herb, 30-75 cm tall; stem grooved, glabrous at base. Leaves opposite, ovate, grey-pubescent, base rounded, apex acuminate. Heads leafy, in terminal and axillary clusters. Achenes cuneate, black.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-March
Distribution-Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant ash is used on cut. Whole plant paste with camphor and mustard oil is applied on chest and throat to cure cold, cough and nasal congestion.

**Launaea acaulis (Roxb.) Babc.ex Kerr.**

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest and grassland
Characters- Perennial-herb 8-10 cm tall. Leaves radical, narrowly obovate-spathulate or lanceolate-linear, acute, entire, glabrous. Heads dichotomously branched panicles. Achenes long, beaked, ribbed, glabrous, soft silvery white.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-November
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root is diuretic. Extract of root is mixed with sugar and drunk on an empty stomach. Plant is antirheumatic, galactogogue. Juice of the plant is used as a soporific for children. It is applied externally in the treatment of rheumatic affections, either combined with the oil of *Pongamia glabra*.

**Launaea procumbens (Roxb.) Ramayya & Rajgopal**

Local Name – Van Gobhi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest and grassland
Characters- Annual much branched glabrous herb, 20-40 cm tall. Leaves in basal rosatte, pinnatifid, obovate-oblone or spathulate, dentate, teethed cartilaginous. Heads yellow cylendric remotely sub-racemose along the branches. Achenes long compressed.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-February
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant increases the secretion of the milk and is also taken during constipation. Leaves are applied to children in fever.

*Parthenium hysterophorus* L.

Loccal Name – Gajar ghas
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Invading into meadows from edge of forest
Characters- Annual erect diffusely branched herb, 50-100 cm tall, stems longitudinally grooved, covered with white hairs. Leaves deeply 1-2 pinnatly dissected. Head small white. Involucral bracts 2 serrate; outer bracs 3.5 mm long herbaceous. Achenes obovate, black-crowned with remanat of corolla appendage and style.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The decoction of plant used in traditional medicine to treat fever, diarrhoea, neurologic disorders, urinary tract infections, dysentery, and malaria and as emmenagogue (Surib-Fakim et al. 1996). Ethnobotanically, it is used by some tribes as remedy for inflammation, eczema, skin rashes, herpes, rheumatic pain, cold, heart trouble and gynaecological ailments (Maishi et al. 1998).

*Sphaeranthus indicus* L.

Loccal Name – Gorakhmund
Habit – Herb
Habitat –

Flowering/Fruiting- November-March
Distribution- Abundant all over the area in study place.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Whole plant is made into paste applied over the small pox infected area. Leaf paste is boiled in oil, cooled and applied to treat itches.

*Spilanthes acmella* (L.) L.

Loccal Name – Akarkara
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Annual erect or ascending stout herb, 25-60 cm high. Leaves broadly ovate, acute, sub entire. Heads in axillary and terminal panicles. Involucral bracts 2-seriate, 3-5 mm long, oblong – elliptic. Achenes 2 mm long, dorsally compressed, ciliate along the margins, black. Pappus 2-3 weak strigose awns.

Flowering/Fruiting- April-May
Distribution- Common in mixed forest.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Tender shoot and flower heads chewed and put on tooth to alleviate toothache. It has anesthetic effect and also used in paralysis of tongue and affection of throat and gums. Heads and seeds chewed to produce salivation when the mouth is dry.

*Tricholepis glaberrima* DC.
Loccal Name – Brahmdandi
Habit – Herb
Habitat –
Characters- Small annual herb, growing up to 50-100 cm tall, with ribbed and angled branches. Alternately arranged stalkless leaves, 3-6 cm long, are linear-oblong, sharp tipped, spiny toothed. Pink flower-heads occur singly on stalks at the end of branches. The bracts on the green portion of the flower head, are pointed, needle-like, recurved.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-December
Distribution-Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is used for treatment of debility and leucoderma.

*Tridax procumbens* (L.) L.
Loccal Name – Baramasi, ek dandi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest, along the roadside.
Characters- Procumbent erect, hairy herb, 15-50 cm high; branching at the base. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, serrate-dentate, acute, cuneate at base; petioles 5-15 mm long. Heads solitary. Involucral bracts biseriate; outer bracts lanceolate-acuminate, hairy; inner bracts 5-6 mm long, oblong, membranous. Achenes 1.5-2.5 mm long, narrowly-obconical, angular, brown. Pappus unequal.

Flowering/Fruiting- Throught the year
Distribution- Common in moist places.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- After cleaning with water, crushed leaves and juice applied directly onto the wound. Infusion of the leaves used for gargles and internally to bring out the thick phlegm from the bronchial tubes. Infusion of the leaves may be cure of dysentery and diarrhea.

_Vernonia cinerea_ (L.) Less.
Loccall Name – Sahadei
Synonym- _Cyanthilium cinereum_ (L.) H.Rob.
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Erect, decumbent, pubescent herb, 15-60 cm high. Leaves alternate, petioles, ovate – lanceolate, rhomboid-ovate, cuneate, acute or obtuse. Heads purple in lax, terminal, compound corymb. Involucral bracts many seriate; outer bracts narrowly lanceolate; inner bracts obonglanceolate, acute or apiculate with white tinged tip. 4-5 angled. Pappus 4-5 mm long, white.

Flowering/Fruiting- February-March
Distribution- Common in throughout the field area.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the whole plant is applied for treatment of fever. Juice of the plant is used to treat piles. Paste of the plant is used as a poultice on cuts, wounds and skin diseases. Leaves and young stems are abortifacient, blood purifier and diuretic. Root is used in treating dropsy and scorpion stings. Juice of the root is used in the treatment of haemorrhoids, diarrhoea and stomach disorders. Paste of the root is applied externally to boils.

_Wedelia calendulacea_ (L.) Less.
Loccal Name – Pila Bhangra
Synonam – _Sphagneticola calendulacea_ (L.) Pruski
Habit – Herb
Habitat –
Characters- Hairy herb, with branches usually less than 50 cm long. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate, 2-4.5 cm in length, and narrowed at both ends. Margin entire or obscurely toothed, and both surface are covered with sharp pointed, appressed, straight, and stiff hairs. The heads are stalked, about 1 cm in diameter, and yellow. The involucral bracts are oblong-ovate. The ray flowers are 8-12 spreading, about equal to the bracts, and broad; the disk flower numbers about 20 and short, narrow and pointed. The achenes are nearly cylindric and hairy.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plants are used for the treatment of inflammations, abscesses and sore throat; it is also used to treat coughs. Fresh plant, combined with sesame oil, is used to treat elephantiasis.

*Xanthium strumarium* L.
Loccal Name – Gorkhuru
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Annual, erect, aromatic herb, 0.5-1.5 m high; stem stout, terete. Leaves ovate or acuminate, dentate, hispidulous, glandular. Heads globes in axillary and terminal short racemes. Involucral bracts ciliate. Male heads with involucral bracts 1-seriate, ciliate. Female heads with larger connate involucral bracts. Achenes 1-1.5 mm long, ovoid or elliptic. Pappus absent.

Flowering/Fruiting- September-March
Distribution- Abundant in waste lands and hill slopes.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant decotion is used to treat malaria, leucorrhoea and urinary tract infections. Leaf paste is applied to treat wounds. Fruits are given in the form of decoction in cough and cold.

**Family- Alangiaceae**

*Alangium salviifolium* (L.f.) Wangerin.
Loccal Name – Akola
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Tall thorny tree, grows to a height of about 3-10 m. bark is ash coloured, rough and faintly fissured. Leaves are elliptic, oblong, elliptic lanceolate or oblong lanceolate. The flowers are greenish white, fascicled, axillary or on old wood. The berries are ovoid, ellipsoid or nearly globose glabrous, smooth and violet to purple.
Flowering/Fruiting- February-April
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Roots are anthelmintic and purgative. Its juice is used to expel worms, and to treat conditions such as piles, dropsy, hypertension, diarrhoea, fever, back pain, blood disorders, snake and rat bites, leprosy and other skin diseases. Decoction of the whole plant, combined with the fruit of coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), is used
externally for the treatment of boils. Stem is used to cure diarrhoea and vomiting. Leaves are used to cure asthma and as cataplasm to reduce rheumatic pains. Fruit juice is applied to the eyes to cure eye diseases.

**Family-Plumbaginaceae**

*Plumbago indica* L.

Loccal Name – Raktbirad, Lal chitrak
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest, mixed forest

Flowering/Fruiting- August-March
Distribution- Common in moist places throughout the field area.
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- The root and bark of chirchitta is used in the form of powder and decoction to treat piles, diarrhoea, cough, hardness of voice, diabetes, skin diseases, anaemia and filaria.

*Plumbago zeylanica* L.

Loccal Name – Chitrak
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Undergrowth in dense and shady places in Sal forest
Characters- Straggling shrub branches striated. Leaves ovate, acute, abruptly attenuated into a petiole; petiole 1-2 cm long with dilated amlexical. Flowers in dense 10-35 cm long branches spikes; rachis pubescent or glandular. Capsules oblong, 5 volved.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution-Rare
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Wound with a large rise in the wound by applying the leaf pulp is pressed offtake.

**Family-Primulaceae**

*Anagallis pumila* Sw.

Loccal Name – Jonkmari
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist shady places in Sal forest
Characters- Annual erect herb, 5-20 cm tall. leaves alternate, ovate to sub-orbicular, acute at apex, cuneate at base, glabrous. Flowers white axillary, solitary. Capsules sub-globose, seeds 3- angled.
Flowering/Fruiting- December-March
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Paste of leaves used for irritability of the urinary passages, it is effective in cases of stone and gravel.

**Family-Myrsinaceae**
*Embelia basal* (Roem. & Schult) A. DC.

Loccal Name – Baibirang
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Dense Sal forest
Characters- Large shrub or small tree, deciduous 2 m tall. leaves obovate-oblong, acute-acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, entire or obscurely serrulate, rusty pubescent beneath. Flowers in axillary racemes. Drupes globose, red.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-January
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Leaves are applied on itches while fruits are used for blood purification and as condiments.

**Family-Sapotaceae**
*Madhuca longifolia* (J.Koeng) Macbr.

Loccal Name – Mahua
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Trees, deciduous, up to 18-20 m tall; branches many spreading. Leaves elliptic, obovate and shortly acuminate at apex, rounded at base. Flowers in dense fascicles at the ends of branches. Berries ovoid, greenish.
Flowering/Fruiting- January-June
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Flowers are regarded as cooling, tonic and demulcent. Flowers are used in the treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis. Bark is used in the treatment of leprosy. Decoction of the bark is given to diabetic patients. It is also used externally to treat itchy skin and bleeding gums. The oil from the seeds is used in the treatment of skin diseases.
Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard

Local Name – Khirni
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Miscellinius forest
Characters- Evergreen trees, to 20 m high, bark blackish-grey, longitudinally fissured and cracked, rough; blaze crimson red; exudation milky; bole straight. Leaves simple, alternate, estipulate; petiole 8-20 mm, slender, slightly grooved above, glabrous; lamina 5-10 x 3-4.5 cm, elliptic, elliptic-obovate, obovate or ovate-oblong; base acute; apex obtuse or emarginate; margin entire, glabrous, coriaceous; lateral nerves 10-20 pairs, closely pinnate, slender, midrib raised below; intercostae reticulate. Flowers bisexual, 7 mm across, white, 1 or 2 axillary; pedicel to 3.5 cm long; calyx lobes 6, in 2 series of 3 each, 2.5 x 2 mm, reflexed, ovate, subacute, rusty-tomentose outside; corolla 3 x 1.5 mm, lobes 18 in 3 series of 6 each, valvate; stamen 6-8, alternating with staminodes, bifid; staminodes shorter than stamen, filaments glabrous, lanceolate; ovary pubescent, 12-celled, superior; style 4-5 mm, subulate; stigma simple. Fruit a berry, ellipsoid, 1.5 x 8 mm, reddish-yellow; seed usually one.

Flowering/Fruiting- September-November
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Barks are useful in free discharge of blood from the gums, any disease of the teeth, fever, colic (abdominal pain), dyspepsia and vomiting. Decoction of bark is used for treatment of dysentery and diarrhea. Stem bark extract is also used a tonic. Fruits are milky, sweet, sour, cooling, aphrodisiac, appetizer and tonic. Fruits are used to relieve digestive disorder. Mashed fruits are taken to cure diseases like arthritis, jaundice, heat burning, deworming, and to blood purification.

Mimusops elengi L.

Local Name – Maulsri
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Along the roadside
Characters- Evergreen tree, 12-15 m high; bark rough, dark grey. Leaves elliptic-ovate or lanceolate, acute apex subcoriaceous, exstipulate; petioles 4 cm long. Flowers axillary, solitary or in fascicles. Sepals lobes 6-8; outer series valvate in bud, enclosing the inner; inner series imbricate. Petals lobes 18-24. in 3 or 3-series; tube short. Stamens 8,
inserted at the base of corolla. Berries ovoid or ellipsoid, yellow when ripe, 1-seeded. Seed brown.

Flowering/Fruiting- January-September
Distribution- Usually planted in garden and parks.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The bark and seeds of molshri is used in the form of paste and decoction to treat dental disorder. Honey obtained from the Flowers is dropped into the eye to treat eye infections.

**Family-Ebenaceae**

*Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb.

Loccal Name – Tendu
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Tree up to 8-10 m tall. leaves ovate elliptic, acute at apex rounded at base, pubescent beneath; venation distinct. Male flowers in axillary. 3-15 flowered, drooping cymes; female flowers solitary. Berries globose, glabrous.
Flowering/Fruiting- February-April
Distribution-Common
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Leave paste applied in headache. Unripe fruits have eaten raw in dysentery and diarrhea. Fruits are powdered and taken in stomach disorder. It is also applied externally for piles.

*Diospyros montana* Roxb.

Loccal Name – Bistendu
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Tree, up to 12 m tall. Leaves ovate elliptic, acute at apex, Cuneate-cordate at base, , pubescent beneath. Male flowers in axillary, female flowers solitary.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-August
Distribution-Common
Locality- Balaghat, Ukwa, Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Seed powdered mixed with water and filter through cloth and drink for treat to kidney stones. A tea prepared from roots to treat dysentery. Green fruits are used to treat uterine haemorrhages.

**Family-Oleaceae**

*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L.

Local Name – Harsingar, Parijat
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Large shrub or small trees, 2-5 m tall; branches 4-angled. Leaves ovate or obovate, acute at apex, truncate at base, entire dentate, coriaceous. Flowers in trichotomous, fragrant, sub sessile. Capsule sub orbiculat, long.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-January
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of leaves recommended as specific treatment for sciatica and rheumatism. Expressed juice of leaves given with a little sugar to children as a remedy for intestinal worms. Leaves boiled and warm decoction fed to cattle to cure fever.

*Schrebera swietenioides* Roxb.

Local Name – Mokha
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Deciduous trees, to 15 m high, bark 0.5 cm, greyish-black, exfoliating in thin irregular scales; blaze pink-red. Leaves compound, imparipinnate, opposite, estipulate; rachis 5-10 cm, slender, pubescent, grooved above; leaflets 7-9, opposite; petiolule 3-30 mm, grooved above, angular, tomentose; lamina 6.5-14 x 3.5-6.5 cm, elliptic-lanceolate, ovate, elliptic-obovate, base attenuate or oblique, apex acute, margin entire, glabrous above, villous beneath, coriaceous; lateral nerves 5-7 pairs, pinnate, prominent, pubescent beneath, slender; intercostae reticulate. Flowers bisexual, yellowish-brown, fragrant, 1 cm, nocturnal, in terminal, trichotomous cymes; calyx obscurely 4-7 toothed, puberulent, accrescent; corolla 4 mm across, slaver shaped, lobes 4-7, rounded, glandular; stamens 2, attached near the top of corolla tube; filaments short; ovary 2-celled, superior, ovules 3-4 in each cell; style 6 mm long, cylindric; stigma shortly bifid. Fruit a capsule, 5 x 2.5 cm, obovoid, loculicidally 2 valved; seeds pendulous, winged.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-June
Distribution-Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Roots bark and leaves are bitter, acrid, appetising, digestive, thermogenic, stomachic, depurative, constipating urinary astringent and anthelmintic. They are useful in treating a range of conditions including indigestion, skin diseases, leprosy, anaemia, boils and burns and rectal disorders. Bark is used to treat diseases of the throat, anaemia, bleeding piles and diabetes. Roots are used in the treatment of leprosy.
**Family-Apocynaceae**

*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br.

Local Name – Saptaparni
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Tree, 6-9 in high. Leaves oblong-lanceolate or obovate, acute at apex, cuneate at base, entire, shining, coriaceous, glabrous. Flowers in terminal, umbelliform, cymes. Sepals tubular; lobes obovate, ovate, unequal. Petals greenish yellow; lobes obovate, overlapping to left. Follicles 20-40 cm long, slender, pendulous.

Flowering/Fruiting- December-March
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark decoction is given to treat fever, ulcer, skin disorder and dysentery. Leaf paste is applied to treat wounds.

*Carissa spinarum* L.

Local Name – Karonda
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Shrubs, bushy, evergreen , slightly scandent. Leaves broadly ovate or elliptic, acute or apiculate at apex, acute or rounded at base, shining. Flowewrs in terminal or axillary. Berries sub globose, dark purple on ripening.
Flowering/Fruiting- January-April
Distribution-Common
Locality- All range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of leaves used for reducing fever, congestion of the lever. Ripe fruits are helpful in checking bleeding of internal organs. Decoction of root is for laxative, expelling worms from body, stimulating appetite, curing scurvy.

*Carissa opaca* Stapf ex Haines

Local Name – Karonda
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open and mixed forest
Flowering/Fruiting - January-April
Distribution - Common in mixed forest.
Locality - All range
Medicinal properties - Leaf juice is given to control intermittent fever. Root paste is applied to treat wounds.

*Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Roth) Wall. ex A. DC.
Local Name – Dudhi/ Badi karai
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open forest
Characters - Large shrub, deciduous. Leaves broadly ovate elliptic, oblong, acuminate at apex, rounded at base, glabrous. Flowers in terminal, many-flowered. Seeds linear, long brown.
Flowering/Fruiting - April-June
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Bark and seeds are used for the treatment of dysentry. Decoction of bark, flower or seed used to expel worms from the body. Decoction of bark used to cure amoebic dysentery, diarrhoea, fever, piles, leprosy, skin diseases, disease of the spleen and biliousness or congestion of the liver, headache, lessen inflammation, to strengthen and give tone to the stomach, to prevent or reduce fever. Infusion of leaves used as an agent which increase the secretion of milk, to give tone and vitality to the body, remove pain in the muscles, for bronchitis, boils, ulcers, wounds and to regulate menstruation.

*Holarrhena pubescens* (Buch.-Ham.) Wallich ex G.Don.
Local Name – Dudhi/ Kodho
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open forest
Characters - Large shrub, deciduous. Leaves broadly ovate elliptic, oblong, acuminate at apex, rounded at base, glabrous. Flowers in terminal, many-flowered. Seeds linear, long brown.
Flowering/Fruiting - April-June
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Bark and seeds are used for the treatment of dysentry.

*Ichnocarpus frutescens* (L.) R.Br.
Local Name – Dhimarbel
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters - Shrub, climbing evergreen. Leaves variable, lanceolate to ovate, acute or sub acuminate at apex, rounded at base. Flowers in axillary and terminal rusty pubescent panicle. Fruits green.

Flowering/Fruiting - August-February

Distribution - Occasional

Locality - Baihar range

Medicinal properties - Whole plant is used in atrophy, bleeding gums, cough, dysentery, night blindness, relieves pain due to insect bites, and tuberculosis. It is also used in abdominal and glandular tumors. Roots are used as antidysentric, antipyretic, diuretic and tonic, leucorrhea, skin diseases, syphilis and urinary calculi. Warm leaves are applied on the swelling to cure guinea worm infection. Decoction of leaves and stems is used in fever and skin eruption.

_Nerium indicum_ Mill.

Local Name – Kaner

Habit – Shrub

Habitat – Planted.

Characters - Large shrub, evergreen; sap milky. Leaves ternate, linear-lanceolate, acuminate at apex, tapering into a short petiole at base coriaceous, dark green and shining above. Flowers fragrant. Follicles spreading, 10-12 cm.

Flowering/Fruiting - April-June

Distribution - Planted near habituation site

Locality - Baihar range

Medicinal properties - Decoction of flowers is used as a general insecticide to kill lice and other insects. Powder bark applied, mixed with castor oil, over skin eruptions. Powdered leaves and bark are used for snakebite and as an insecticide.

_Rauvolfia serpentina_ (L.) Benth. ex Kurz.

Local Name – Sarpagandha

Habit – Shrub

Habitat – Protected area.

Characters - Shrub, with milky latex, 0.5-2 m high. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, acute or acuminate at apex. Flowers in axillary, 5-7 flowered corymbs cymes, red and white. Sepals bright red, lobes lanceolate. Petals white or pink lobes elliptic or oblong. Fruits are drupes, purplish-black, globose. Seed 2, ovoid.

Flowering/Fruiting - April-June

Distribution - Rare in field are

Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - The root of Sarpagandha is used in the form of powder to treat mental disorders, poisoning and cholera. Decoction of roots suggested, for used for snakebite. It is useful for expelling worms from the body, checking high blood pressure, insomnia, epilepsy, melancholia, anxiety states, excitement, maniacal behavior associated with psychosis, schizophrenia, insanity and other mental disorders, checking intestinal problems, fever and ulcers, also useful for inducing labour pains and uterine contractions, colic or acute abdominal pains, very useful in treatment of high blood pressure. Juice of leaves is instilled into eyes as a remedy for removal of opacity of the cornea.

**Rauwolfia tetraphylla** L.

Local Name – Sarpagandha
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Protected area.
Characters – A small, much-branched woody shrub, 0.6-1.2 m high. Leaves whorled, ovate-elliptic. Flowers greenish-white or creamy-white in umbellate cymes. Fruits (drupes) ovoid, deep red or purple when ripe; seeds oblong, rugose.
Flowering/Fruiting - Throughout the year
Distribution - Planted near habituation site
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Latex in the plant is said to be cathartic, diuretic, emetic and expectorant. It is used for treating dropsy and various other diseases. It is applied to granulated eyelids. The plant is commonly used in the treatment of malaria. It is also one of the reputed remedies for snake bites.

**Tabernaemontana divaricata** (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.

Local Name – Chandni
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open forest near villages

Flowering/Fruiting - May-August
Distribution - Ornamental plants
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Decoction of root is used in the treatment of diarrhoea and various abdominal complaints. It is also used for fever.
Roots are used to treat hypertension, headache, and scabies. Pounded roots are applied to sore eyes. Root is employed as a local anodyne and chewed for the relief of toothache. Pounded leaves are used for treatment of cough. Flowers, mixed with oil, are applied to sore eyes. Latex of the leaves is used as a cooling application for wounds to prevent inflammation. Roots, leaves, and flowers are all used in the treatment of snake and scorpion poisoning.

*Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br.

Local Name – Doodhi
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Small tree, deciduous. Leaves elliptic, oblong, obovate or oblanccolate, acuminate at apex, rounded or acute at base main lateral nerves 6-12 pairs. Flowers in dichotomous, terminal, lax cymes. Fruits follicle connates throughout sub cylindrical 20-30cm long laterally compressed. 1-1.5 cm long.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-September
Distribution-Common in mixed deciduous forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves after removing the veins are used during abortion. Root decoction along with piper is given to treat leucorrhoea. Dried root powder is mixed with ginger oil and applied over leprotic wounds. Decoction of bark is useful for menstrual and renal complaints.

*Wrightia tomentosa* Roem. & Schult.

Local Name – Doodhi/ Kali Kuti

Synonym - *Wrightia arborea* (Dennst.) Mabb
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Small deciduous tree. Leaves elliptic, oblong, acuminate at apex, rounded or acute at base. Flowers in dichotomous, terminal, lax cymes. Sepals lobes ovate, rounded. Petals lobes oblong, obtuse. Follicles cylindrical with a groove on each sides at the junctions of the carpels. Seeds 1-1.5 cm long.

Flowering/Fruiting- March-September
Distribution-Common in mixed deciduous forest
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark of the stem and roots is regarded as an antidote against snake bites and scorpion stings. Bark is also used to treat renal complaints.
**Family-Asclepiadaceae**

*Calotropis gigantia* (L.) R.Br.

Local Name – Aak  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Wasteland/Open forest  
Characters- Under shrub or shrub, up to 2-3 m tall. leaves elliptic, ovate to obovate, acute at apex cordate. Flowers in umbelliform cymes. Seeds broadly ovoid, long, flat.  
Flowering/Fruiting- March-September  
Distribution-Occasional  
Locality- Baihar range  

Medicinal properties- The leaves are heated over a naked flame and applied as a dry stimulant for abdominal pains. Root is applied for poultice in ulcers and other skin diseases. Juice of young flower buds is used for earaches.

*Calotropis procera* (Aiton) R.Br.

Local Name – Madar  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Wasteland, abandoned village sites.  
Characters- Shrub. Leaves sharply acute or sub mucronate at apex, cordate at base, cottony beneath, glabrescent with age, flowers in umbelliform cymes. Seeds obovate, long, white silky.  
Flowering/Fruiting- February-May  
Distribution-Occasional  
Locality- All ranges  

Medicinal properties- Fresh leaves are used in the fermentation for swelling. Roasted powder of dry flowers with milk is given in bronchitis. Burnt, grounded and powdered root mixed with seasum oil and externally applied on shoulder to cure wounds caused by yoke.

*Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br. ex Schult

Local Name – Gudmar  
Habit – Climber  
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest  
Characters- Large climbers; young branches terete, pubescent. Leaves broadly elliptic-ovovate, shortly acuminate, rounded to cordate at base. Flowers in umbelliform cymes. Follicles lanceolate. Seeds oblong flat.  
Flowering/Fruiting- August-January  
Distribution-Frequent  
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves powder given as heart stimulant, increases secretion of urine, activates uterus.

*Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R.Br. ex Schult.
Local Name – Anantmool
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Marshy and shady place in Sal and mixed forest
Flowering/Fruiting- August-January
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The dried roots useful in fever, skin diseases, loss of appetite and other urinary complaints. Decoction of plant is benovalent in bilious fever. Decoction of root is used to cure diarrhea, leprosy, leucoderma, itching, skin diseases, loss of appetite, asthma, bronchitis, disease of the blood, piles. Latex is administred into eye to check inflammation.

*Marsdenia tenacissima* (Roxb.) Moon.
Local Name – Dudhi bel
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Twiners, stout; sap milky. Leaves broadly ovate to orbicular abruptly acuminate at apex, cordate, truncate or rounded at base. Flowers in corymbose cymes. Follicles ovoid-lanceolate. Seeds ovoid or oblong.
Flowering/Fruiting- April-June
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root paste is applied over the area affected with skin diseases. Decoction of plant is used to treatment of jaundice. Fresh juice of the plant is consumed regularly as blood purifier. Decoction of the root is given in case to deficiency of breast milk. Decoction of the root is given for treatment of diabetes and improves the strength of cardiac muscles.

*Leptadenia reticulata* (Retz.) Wight & Arn.
Local Name – Jivanti
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Woody climbers, latex milky, mealy pubescent. Leaves to 9 x 7 cm, broadly ovate, oblong, gradually acute at apex, base truncate or shallowly cordate, stellate hairy; petiole to 3 cm. Umbels axillary; peduncles to 0.5 cm, pubescent; flowers yellow, pedicels to 7 mm; bracts 4 mm, hairy; calyx cupular, 2 mm, pubescent, ovate; corolla tube 1.5 mm, lobes 3 mm, triangular ovate, margins folded, pubescent; corona double, outer corolline, bifid; inner staminal; pollinia suberect, pellucid; ovary 1 mm. Follicles paired, 6 x 2 cm, bluntly acute at both ends.

Flowering/Fruiting- September-December
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Externally, the paste is applied topically for various skin diseases, wounds, allergies and inflammation of the skin. It is anti-abortifacient and prevents abortion. Plant is used as a stimulant and tonic. Fruits of plant are used in chest congestion, cough and cold. Stem reduces blood pressure.

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**Tylophora indica** (Burm. f.) Merr.

Local Name – Dam bel
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Twining perennial with many roots, long, fleshy and elongated stems which are not much branched. The ovate or elliptic-oblong shaped leaves are 5-10 cm long and 2.5-5.7 cm wide. Insignificant greenish yellow flowers which are 5-6 mm long are found in clusters at the terminal ends of the stems. The fruits or follicles are 7.5-10 cm long and taperine to a fine point. The hairy seeds are 8 mm long. As the species name suggests, this plant has been used successfully to cure asthma (synonymous *Tylophora asthmatica*).

Flowering/Fruiting- August-September
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Decoction of the dried leaves useful as an emetic or an agent which causes vomiting, also useful as an expectorant which removes the mucous secretions from the bronchial tubes in bronchitis and cough. Decoction of the leaves and an infusion of the root bark has been found to give satisfactory results in dysentery, asthma, bronchitis, rheumatic and gouty pains.

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**Cryptolepis buchanani** Roem. & Schult.

Local Name – Nagbel
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest

Flowering/Fruiting- August-September
Distribution- Common in the mixed forest climbing on the tree and shrub.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Latex mixed with hot water and applied on knees. Roots and fruits are used for the treatment of chills and oedema. Decoction of plant is given to children as a cure for rickets. Latex from the stem is applied to the skin to treat wounds.

**Family - Gentianaceae**
*Canscora decussate* Schultes & Schultes

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Herb, annual, 30 cm tall. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, acute at apex, sub cordate at base, sessile. Flowers in leafy cymes. Capsule oblong.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-October
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant used as laxative, alterrative tonic.

**Enicostema littorale** Blume.

Local Name – Naha
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Perennial herbs from a thick rootstock; branches many erect or procumbent. Leaves opposite, sessile, narrow linear or linear-oblong, very variable, 3-ribbed, up to 3 x 1.2 cm. Flowers small, white, in sessile axillary clusters on the stem. Calyx deeply 5-lobed; segments not keeled. Corolla-tube long, tubular below; funnel-shaped above; lobes 5, small, overlapping to the right in bud. Stamens 5, inserted at the middle of the corolla-tube; filaments filiform with a small double-hooded scale at the base; anthers erect, acute, included. Ovary 1-celled, placentas little intruded; ovules many; style short; stigma capitate. Fruit an ellipsoid
capsule, septicidally 2-valved, the valves separating. Seeds many, subglobose, reticulate.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-October
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The bitter-tasting plant is used as a laxative, stomachic and tonic. It is dried, powdered and mixed with honey, then used as a blood purifier and in the treatment of dropsy, rheumatism, abdominal ulcers, hernia, swellings, itches and insect poisoning.

*Enicostema hyssopifolium* (Willd.) Verd.
Local Name – Nadi, Chhota chirayata
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest and grows in wasteland
Flowering/Fruiting- August-February
Distribution-Common
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Juice of whole plant is applied externally in skin diseases. Decoction of plant is given in diabetes.

*Hoppea dichotoma* Heyne ex Willd.
Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Herb, annual, erect, 15 cm tall; stem 4 angled. Leaves ovate-elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, acute at apex, glabrous. Flowers in leafy, paniculate cymes, shortly pedicellate. Capsule long.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-November
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant useful in snake-bite.

*Swertia angustifolia* Ham.
Local Name – Chirayata
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist and shady place in open area/meadows in Sal forest
Characters- Herb, erect 40-50 cm tall, stem trichotomously branched, 4-winged. Leaves narrowly lanceolate, acute. Flowers white in paniculate cymes. Capsule ovoid, sessile.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution-Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant decoction used as tonic, stomachic, febrifuge and laxative.

**Family-Boraginaceae**

*Coldeinia procumbens* L.
Local Name – Audhi dara
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist and shady place in Sal forest
Characters- Herb, procumbent, up to 30-40 cm tall, covered with white silky hairs. Leaves alternate, obovate-oblong, asymmetrical, rounded, coarsely serrate, densely pubescent. Flowers white axillary, solitary.
Flowering/Fruiting- June-September
Distribution-Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Fresh leaves are applied to rheumatic swelling.

*Cordia dichotoma* Forst.
Local Name – Lasoda, Bohar
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- Tree polygamodioecious, 4-6 m tall. Leaves elliptic or ovate, obtuse at apex, rounded at base, entire. Flowers in dichotomous. Drupes globose, yellow to reddish with sticky juice.
Flowering/Fruiting- April-July
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Seeds are anti-inflammatory. Powdered seeds are applied to skin eruptions and gonorrhea. It is also a good remedy for ringworm; it is powdered, mixed with oil and applied topically. Bark is mildly astringent and tonic. Decoction of the stem bark is taken for treating dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery fever, headache, stomach-ache, and as a tonic. Externally, the moistened bark is maturative when applied to boils, swellings and tumours. It is applied to ulcers in the mouth in the form of a gargle or as a powder.

*Cordia macleodii* (Griff.) Hook.f. & Thomson
Local Name – Dahiman
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- Tree, 3-8 m tall. Leaves alternates broadly ovate, obtuse at apex, cordate at base, sinute, glabrous, with raised white disks above. Flowers in terminal and axillary dense tomentose. Drupes ovoid, tomentose.
Flowering/Fruiting- March-May
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves and bark are used to treatment for healing wounds, mouth sores, treating jaundice and seeds are used as an aphrodisiac.

*Cynoglossum wallichii* G.Don.

Local Name – Chippa
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along the nala in Sal forest
Characters- Herb, biennial erect, 1 m tall. Leaves lanceolate to ovate, acute, cauline ones sessile, ovate-lanceolate, entire, pubescent, hairs occasionally bulbose based. Flowers in long one-sided racemes. Nutlets 4, strongly margined.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Roots are used for to treat cough, tuberculosis, wounds, ulcers and eye infections.

*Ehretia laevis* Roxb.

Local Name – Datrangi
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Tree up to 12 m tall. Leaves variable, ovate-elliptic, obtuse or shortly acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, entire, glabrous. Flowers white in loosely dichotomous, terminal in axillary. Drupes yellow.
Flowering/Fruiting- April
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the fresh root is used for the treatment of *syphilis*. Decoction of the stem bark is used for the treatment of *diphtheria*. Leaves paste is used externally to cure *eczema*, and the dried powdered flowers taken with *milk* are used as an aphrodisiac.

*Heliotropium indicum* L.

Local Name – Hathishur
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Herb, slightly woody at base, with long taproot, stem erect, unbranched or branched few, 30-80 cm tall. Leaves alternate or sometimes subopposite, distinctly petiolate, petioles to 5 cm long, blade long-decurrent on petiole from a subtruncate base, ovate-deltoid, margin slightly wavy-crisped, 2.5-10 cm long, 1-5 cm wide, acute (blunt), lateral veins 4-7 pairs. Inflorescence terminal, tip coiled, axis up to 20 cm long. The inflorescence uncoiled after the central flowers, which are the oldest, mature. The flowers are arranged on only one side of the inflorescence. Flowers are pale violet with a yellow throat, but fading to dull white, calyx-lobes linear-lanceolate, ciliate, 2 mm long; corolla tube 4-5 mm long, petals rounded. Fruit is 3.5 mm long, ovoid, ribbed, separating into 2 nutlets each 2 -celled, 3-3.5 mm long.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-April
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant is used as a local application to boiled, sores and stings of insect and reptiles.

Trichodesma indicum (L.) R.Br.
Local Name – Ghamera
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Meadows/open forest
Characters- Herb, annual erect or diffuse, bristly hairy. Leaves opposite, lanceolate, linear, oblong, acute at apex, dilated at base. Flowers in leafy racemes nutlets smooth.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-December
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves and roots are used as remedy for snake bites. Root is pounded, mixed with water and given to children as a treatment for dysentery. Root is pounded and made into a paste which is applied as a poultice to reduce swellings, especially of the joints.

Trichodesma zeylanicum (N.Burman) R.Br.
Local Name – Ghammara
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Sandy river-bed in Sal forest
Flowering/Fruiting- April-June
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Roots are analgesic. Roots are chewed or pounded and then soaked in cold water. The resultant infusion is used as a remedy for tuberculosis, stomach-ache, diarrhea, poisoning snake bite. Powdered root is applied externally to wounds to relieve the pain. Leaves and roots are chewed and used as a poultice for both fresh and infected wounds; boils; and snake bite. Decoction of plant is used as a treatment against fevers and dysentery.

**Family- Convolvulaceae**

*Argyreia acuta* Lour.

Local Name – Vidhara
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Deep forest in Sal forest
Characters- Climber, leaves large, leathery, heart shaped, hairy, leaf blade 15-25 cm long, 13-20 cm wide. Flowers trumpet shaped, cymes, long, white velvety stalks. Sepals 1.3-1.5 cm long, velvety like the leaves. Flower stalk up to 15 cm long, flowers 5-7.5 cm long, with short tube and bell shaped limb, lavender to pink. Flowers are hard, woody capsules, which when they ripen break open to resemble miniature roses. Seeds are toxic.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-December
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Roots and stem is unfailing medicine for Ulcer.

*Convolvulus pluricaulis* Choisy

Local Name – Shankhpushpi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Sandy or rocky ground in open forest
Characters- Prostrate, spreading, perennial herb. Stems are ascending or prostrate, 10-40 cm long, densely velvety with appressed to spreading hairs. Leaves nearly stalkless, linear to oblong, lanceshaped or inveted-lanceshaped, 0.8-3 cm long, 1.5-6 mm broad, wedge-shaped at the base, pointed to blunt at the tip, velvety to hairy. Flowers borne in 1-3 flowered cymes which carried on stalks up to 2-3 cm long but often much shorter or absent. Bracts linear to lanceshaped, about 3-7 mm long, flower stalk up to 3 mm long, sepals lanceshaped, long pointed, 4-8 mm long, 2 outer longer, hairy. Flowers white or pale pink, 1-1.3 cm long capsule rounded, 3-4 mm in diameter. Seds 2-4, about 2-2.5 mm long, dark brown.

Flowering/Fruiting- November-February
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Plant is reported to be a prominent memory improving drug, a psychostimulant and tranquilize, and reduce mental tension. It is used of the drug as brain tonic in hypotensive syndromes. Herb induces a feeling of calm and peace, good sleep and a relief in anxiety, stresses, mental fatigue, producing a significant reduction in the level of anxiety, neuroticism arising due to various levels of stresses. Plant is also useful in skin diseases, improves digestion strength, useful in vomiting. It improves hair quality and promotes hair growth.

_Cuscuta reflexa_ Roxb.

Local Name – Amarbel
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Climber semi-parasite on tree
Characters- Stems coarse, up to 2 mm thick, yellowish green. Flowers in sub globose, small clusters or racemes. Capsules globose-conical, seed black.
Flowering/Fruiting- September
Distribution-Common
Locality- All ranges

Medicinal properties- Fresh stem is used for skin diseases and externally applied for itching. Seeds are carminative, purgative and useful in stomachache. Stem is also used for jaundice. The paste of whole plant externally applied in bone fracture of cattles.

_Evolvulus alsinoides_ L.

Local Name – Shunkhpushpi
Habit – Herb
Habitat- Open areas/wastelands
Characters- Herb, prostrate, mostly covered with silky indumentums. Leaves elliptic to linear-oblong, acute to rounded at both ends, silky pilose, sub sessile. Flowers purple 1-3, in axillary cymes. Capsules globose. Seed pale brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-February
Distribution-Abundant
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Plant is used as a treatment for fevers, nervous debility, loss of memory, and also for syphilis, scrofula. Decoction is taken as a remedy for gonorrhea. Infusion of the plant is applied as a treatment for snake bites. Infusion prepared with oil is applied to promote hair growth. Powdered leaves are applied topically to treat sores. Mashed leaves are applied as a poultice on enlarged glands in the
neck. Leaves are made into cigarettes, which are smoked to relieve bronchitis and asthma.

_Evolvulus nummularius_ L.

Local Name – Shunkhpushpi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open areas/wastelands
Characters- Herb, perennial, prostrate, glabrous. Leaves broadly ovate to orbiculate; rounded to emarginated at apex, glabrous. Flowers white in leaf axils. Capsules globose.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-April
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Whole plant is used to treat amoebic dysentery. Fresh juice obtained from young twigs is consumed with water to treat dysentery.

_Ipomoea aquatica_ Forssk.

Local Name – Nari
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Near dump water
Characters- Plant is annual, smooth, swampy vine, with hallow stems. Leaves oblong-ovate, arrow-shaped at the base. Flowers bell-shaped and light in colour. Flowers open purple in morning and most of them closed rest of the day. Capsule is ovoid with a few brown seeds inside.
Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution-Common
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Juice of plant is a strong laxative and also considered as an antidote to opium and arsienical poisoning. Whole plant is considered wholesome for people suffering from general weakness and nervousness.

_Ipomoea alba_ L.

Local Name –
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Moist forest
Characters- Glabrescent twiners, stem often prickly. Leaves 6-15 x 4-10 cm, ovate, base cordate, apex acuminate; petiole to 9 cm long. Flowers solitary or few in cymes; peduncle to 3 cm long. Sepals apically caudate, outer 2 or 3 smaller, the inner ones c. 1 cm long, fleshy. Corolla white, greenish at base, salver-form, 8-10 cm across; tube 8-13 cm long.
Stamens subexserted. Capsule 2-3 x 1-2 cm, subglobose, dark brown. Seeds 8-10 mm long, dark brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The whole herb is used in treating snakebite.

*Ipomoea angulata* Lam.

Local Name – Chichinga
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Oper area near forest
Characters- Slender twining herbs. Leaves 4-8 x 3.5-7 cm, ovate to suborbicular, entire or 3-5-angled, cordate at base, acute to shortly acuminate at apex, glabrous; petiole to 6 cm long. Cymes few-flowered, axillary; peduncles 5-8 cm long; pedicels 0.7 - 1 cm long. Calyx lobes 5, 2-4 mm long, oblong or elliptic. Corolla deep red, salver-form, tube to 3.5 cm long, limb 1.5-2.5 cm across, subentire. Ovary 2-3 mm long, conical, 4-celled; ovule 1 in each cell. Capsule 5-6 mm across, subglobose. Seeds 4, c. 3 mm long, pyriform, black.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Seeds are used as anti-inflammatory and diuretic.

*Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet

Local Name – Bilaikand
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Miost places
Characters- Evergreen creeper, leaves green, delicate. Stem hairless vine. Leaves hairless, 9 cm long with 5-7 lobes, middle lobes are largest. Flowers purple, pink or rarely pinkish white, 8 cm across, solitary or in groups of 2-3. Fruit 4-valved capsule, about 1 cm across, each valve with 1 seed. Seed with wispy hairs attached.
Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Balaghat range
Medicinal properties- The entire plant is used for treating external infections. Fibres from the stems absorb moisture. This absorbent-cum-medicinal effect is used for treating eye-troubles: the whole plant is firmly tied in a bundle, immersed in water, boiled and then withdrawn and while still hot used as a sponge to wash the eyes. The crushed leaves are taken in a draught to treat for body-rashes, especially if accompanied by fever.
Ipomoea mauritiana Jacq.

Local Name – Badari kand
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Moist places
Characters- Glabrous twining shrubs with tuberous roots. Leaves palmately 5-7-lobed, 6-12 x 5-9 cm, base cordae, acuminate at apex of lobations; petiole 4-8 cm long. Inflorescence axillary, few to many-flowered cymes; peduncles 6-12 cm. Calyx-lobes subequal, c. 8 mm long, broadly ovate, glabrous. Corolla large, pink, widely campanulate; tube 2.5-3 cm long, limb spreading, 4-5 cm across, glabrous. Stamens included. Ovary 4-locular. Capsule c. 1 x 0.8 cm, ovoid. Seeds 4, ovoid, black, wooly.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-September
Distribution-Occational
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The root is alterative, aphrodisiac, cholagogue, demulcent, galactagogue and tonic. It is used in the treatment of fevers and bronchitis, diseases of the spleen and liver, menorrhagia, debility and fat accumulation. The leaves and roots are used externally to treat tuberculosis and for the treatment of external and breast infections. The root is pounded and applied as a poultice to swellings.

Ipomoea nil (L.) Roth

Local Name – Ghutla
Habit – Climber
Habitat –
Characters- Annual twiners. Leaves 3-lobed, rarely entire, 5-12 x 4.5-11 cm, ovate to suborbicular, base cordate, apex acute to acuminate, pubescent; petiole up to 7 cm long. Flowers solitary or in cymes; peduncle up to 5 cm long; pedicel to 1 cm long. Sepals 5, subequal, 1.5-2.2 x 0.2-0.4 cm, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, densely long-hirsute without. Corolla blue, throat white, 3-5 cm long, 4-5 cm across, funnel-form. Filaments to 2.5 cm long. Capsule 8-12 mm long, subglobose, surrounded by the sepals.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-January
Distribution-Occational
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The seed is anthelmintic, anticholinergic, antifungal, antispasmodic, antitumor, diuretic and laxative.

Ipomoea carnea Jacq.
Local Name – Railway creeper  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Along the road side and field bunds.  
Characters- Shrub up to 2-3 m tall. Leaves ovate, acuminate at apex, shallowly cordate at base. Flowers purple in colour in cymose. Capsule ovoid to sub globose, seeds covered with long comose brown trichomes.  
Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year  
Distribution-Common  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- It acts as toxic to cattle. It is reported to have stimulatory allelopathic effects. Roots are boiled to use as laxative and to provoke menstruation. It is used for treatment of skin diseases. The milky juice of plant is used for the treatment of leucoderma and other related skin diseases. Only external applications are recommended due to poisonous nature of the plant. It has depressant effect on central nervous system. Also shows muscle relaxant property.

**Ipomoea pes-tigridis** L.  
Local Name – Panch patri  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Sal forest  
Characters- Annual, stem twinning, prostrate or sprawling, pubescent with rigid trichomes. Leaves orbicular, shallowly divided or palmately 5-9 lobed up to base, wider than long, pubescent. Flowers in involurate cymes. Capsules ovoid long. Seed long blackish.  
Flowering/Fruiting- July-September  
Distribution-Frequent  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Mashed leaves are applied as a poultice on sores, boils, pimples, and tumours. Leaf powder is smoked to get relief from bronchial spasm. The entire plant is crushed and the juice extracted and takes orally for treatment of or prevention of rabies if bitten by a rabid dog. Seed is taken as a remedy for dropsy.

**Ipomoea sepiaria** Koing.  
Local Name – Lakshaman kand  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – near stream and lakes  
Characters- Perennial climber vine with heart-shaped green leaves 2.5 to 7.5 cm long and 2.2 to 5.7 cm wide, stems are thin, brownish, flowers are cream in color, 2.5 to 4 cm long.  
Flowering/Fruiting- July-September
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Whole plant is used to treat uterus disorders swelling in the body due to viper bite, pita disorders, infertility, skin diseases and dysentery.

*Merremia emarginata* (Burm. f.) Hall. f.

Local Name –
Habit – Climbing herb
Habitat – Along the road side and open forest
Characters- Climbers, perennial; stem prostrate, rooting at nodes. Leaves reniform to broadly ovate, obtuse to broadly rounded or somewhat emarginated at apex, cordate with a broadly rounded sinus and rounded at base, entire, glabrous. Flowers axillary, solitary or 1-3 flowered. Capsules sub lobose, black, glabrous. Seeds grayish brown, glabrous.
Flowering/Fruiting- December-March
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of plant is as diuretic, useful in rheumatism, neuralgic, headache, anthelmintic, diseases of kidney, the lungs, the uterus, good in pain, fever, urethral discharge, asthma, anemia and leucoderma.

*Merremia gangetica* Cufod.

Local Name – Musakarni
Habit – Climbing herb
Habitat – Along the road side and open forest
Characters- Climbers, perennial; stem prostrate, rooting at nodes. Leaves reniform to broadly ovate, obtuse to broadly rounded or somewhat emarginated at apex, cordate with a broadly rounded sinus and rounded at base, entire, glabrous. Flowers axillary, solitary or 1-3 flowered. Capsules sub lobose, black, glabrous. Seeds grayish brown, glabrous.
Flowering/Fruiting- December-March
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plants are applied for the treatment of semen disorders.

**Family-Solanaceae**

*Datura innoxia* Mill.

Local Name – Pila Dhatura
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Wastelands/abandoned habitation sites
Characters- Perennial or annual shrub, height 2-5 ft. stems and leaves are covered with short and soft grayish hairs. Leaf ovate to elliptic, entire-edged. Flowers white, trumpet shaped, 12-19 cm long, first grow upright and later downward. It flowers from early summer until late fall. Fruit egg shaped spiny capsule, about 5 cm in diameter. It splits open when rip, dispersing the seeds.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-September
Distribution-Abundant
Locality- Ukwa, Balaghat, Baihar ranges
Medicinal properties- Boiled leaves, added in water or coconut oil, are used externally for piles. Leaves also used for relieve rheumatic pain and swelling. Leaves juice is good for earaches and eye diseases.

*Datura metel* L.
Local Name – Dhatura
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Wastelands/abandoned habitation sites
Characters- Under shrub, 1-1.5 m tall, dichotomously branched. Leaves elliptic-ovate, irregularly sinuate, glabrescent. Flowers white axillary, solitary. Capsules globose long prickles.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-September
Distribution-Abundant
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Leaf poultice is used in inflammation and swelling. Dry seeds smoked in asthma and bronchitis. Green baked fruit fed in cough, cold and fever of cow, ox and buffalows.

*Datura stramonium* L.
Local Name – Safed Dhatura
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Wastelands/abandoned habitation sites
Characters- Plant 60-120 cm or more tall, branched, pubescent; the branches often purplish. Leaves 8-17 x 4-13 cm, ovate or broadly so, sinuately dentate, minutely puberulose, cuneate. Petiole 2-5 cm long. Calyx 3.5-5.5 cm long, tubular, 5-dentate, puberulous, persistent. Lobes 6-9 mm long, strongly reflexed in fruit, apiculate. Corolla 7-10 cm long, white or purplish suffused; limb up to 8 cm broad, shallowly 5-lobed, with the lobes, ± triangular-acuminate. Anthers ± 5 mm long, with the lobes narrow oblong, usually white. Capsule erect, 3-4 cm long, ovoid,
spiny and densely pubescent, splitting by 4 valves; spines up to 5 mm long. Seeds 3 mm long, reniform, reticulate-foveolate, and black.

**Flowering/Fruiting** - July-September
**Distribution** - Abundant
**Locality** - Baihar range

Medicinal properties - Plant is bitter narcotic that relieves pain and encourages healing. It is used as a treatment for chest complaints, including asthma, cough, tuberculosis and bronchitis. It is a very poisonous plant, however, and is subject to legal restrictions. It should be used with extreme caution and only under the supervision of a qualified practitioner since all parts of the plant are very poisonous and the difference between a medicinal dose and a toxic dose is very small. Excess doses cause giddiness, dry mouth, hallucinations and coma.

*Physalis minima* L.

Local Name – Banphutka
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wastelands/abandoned habitation sites
Characters - Herbaceous plant, up to 3 ft, perennial or annual. Stem branched and often reclining. Leaves alternate, up to 10 cm length, toothed or lobed. Flowers regular, pentamerous, up to 2 cm wide, greenish yellow or brownish yellow. Blooms first appear in early summer and continue into late summer. Flowers hang from stem. A berry hidden in a larger papery shell. The berry and shell are both green at first with the shell turning light brown and the berry taking on a yellow cast when ripe.

**Flowering/Fruiting** - September- December
**Distribution** - Abundant
**Locality** - Baihar range

Medicinal properties - Plant is used as diuretic for various urinary problems. Pounded leaves are used as a remedy for headache and itches. Juice of the leaves, mixed with mustard oil and water, has been used as a remedy for earache. Root is febrifuge and vermifuge. An extract of the root is taken for fevers, whilst the root is chewed to act as a vermifuge. Decoction of the roots is drunk to treat hypertension and diabetes. Roots are chewed and applied as a poultice to the lower abdomen in order to reduce pain. Extracts from the plant have shown anticancer activity.

*Solanum anguivi* Lam.

Local Name – Bhatkataiya
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Wastelands/open forest
Characters- Annual or perennial, stiff, much-branched, prickly shrub growing up to a height of 0.3–1.5 m. Branches are covered with minute stellate brown hairs. Leaves simple, sinuate, base obliquely truncate, thick chartaceous, prickly along the midrib and softly tomentose and measure about 5–15 cm × 2.5–7.5 cm. Prickles sharp, often slightly recurved, short hooked, and have a broad compressed base. Flowers in extra-axillary 8 – 10-flowered racemes, pedicels 6–13 mm long, stellately hairy, and prickly calyx 3 mm long, prickly and 5-lobed, corolla is about 8 mm long, bluish, purple, rotate; lobes 5. Stamens are 5.

**Solanum nigrum** L.

Local Name – Makoy
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wastelands/open forest
Characters- Herb, annual, erects. Leaves ovate-oblong or oblong-lanceolate, entire to sinuate-dentate almost glabrous; petiole long. Flowers in extra-axillary, umbelliform cymes, small nodding. Berries globose, black.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Fruits are used fresh, or dried and ground to a powder, as medicine against high blood pressure. Fruits are chewed as a remedy for coughs and chest pains. Roots are used to treat toothache.

**Solanum virginianum** L.

Local Name – Bhatkattaiya
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along the road side in mixed forest
Characters- Herb, perennial, diffuse, prickly, woolly, branches zigzag, bearing strong yellow prickles. Leaves ovate or elliptic, sinuate or sub pinnatifid, obtuse or sub acute at apex, stellate hairy, with prickles on midrib and veins. Flowers in extra-axillary, few flowered cymes. Berries globose, yellow-orange.
Flowering/Fruiting-November-January
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of roots useful as an appetizer, laxative, strengthens and gives tone to the stomach, expels worms from the body, useful in bronchitis, asthma, fever, painful or difficult urination, piles, disease of heart, congestion of the liver, expectorant for the control of cough, muscular pains, stone in the bladder and sterility in women. Juice of berry is useful in sore throat. Fumigations with the vapour of the burning seeds of this plant are in high repute in the cure of toothache. Juice of leaves is given with black pepper for the cure of rheumatism.

*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal.
Local Name – Ashwagandha
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Wild in mixed forest
Characters- Erect, perennial herb with straight, massive, conical grey-yellow, longitudinal wrinkled, strong odoured roots. Stem and branches are covered with minute star-shaped hairs. Leaves simple, egg-shaped, hairy. Flowers small, pale green in clusters. Berry small, round and red when ripe having minute, flat and yellow seeds.
Flowering/Fruiting-February-August
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Ukwa range
Medicinal properties- A fermentation of the leaves is good for boils, swollen hand and feets. Leaves paste are locally applied to kill lice infesting the body. Root powder is prescribed for the treatment of general debility and sexual vitality. Rural people claim that if ashwagandha root powder is taken regularly with milk, it can promote growth and memory in children and retard the aging process in older people. Fresh roots and even whole plant fed to cattles to restore immune power, strength and vigour. It is act as Blood Purifier. The dried plant extract cooked with milk and mixed with ghee and give in the morning to Hritisnata woman for becomes pregnant. Precausion: The extract should not exceed 5 moles.

**Family- Scrophulariaceae**

*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst.
Local Name – Bramhi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Marshy places in open forest
Characters- Herb, sub erect, creeping or prostrate. Leaves opposite, decussate, obovate-oblong or spatulate, obtuse, entire, fleshy, sessile. Flowers axillary, solitary. Capsules ovoid, acute, glabrous.
Flowering/Fruiting-July-April
Distribution-Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is taken internally for treatment in case of indigestion, ulcers, wound, constipation, asthma, bronchitis and infertility. Poultice made of the boiled plant is applied to the chests of children in the treatment of acute bronchitis and other coughs. Juice made from the plant is applied as a wash on burns.

*Kickxia ramosissima* (Wall.) Janch.

Local Name – Kanodi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Marshy places in open forest
Characters- Perennial prostrate herbs, slightly pubescent. Leaves variable, shallowly 3-lobed, to 2 x 1 cm, acute, upper leaves hastate, membranous; petiole 1 cm, filiform. Flowers solitary, axillary; pedicel filiform, 1.5 to 2 cm; calyx lobes 4 mm, linear, imbricate; corolla spurred at base, spur 1.5 mm, bilabiate, 7 mm long, upper 3-lobed, lower 2-lobed, yellow; stamens didynamous, included; ovary 4 mm, stigma minute, ovary globose. Capsule many seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting-February-April
Distribution-Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Used as remedu for diabetes.

*Lindernia ciliata* (Colsm.) Pennell

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist and Marshy place in open forest
Characters- Herb, annual, erect, much branched glabrous, 2-15 cm tall; stem 4-angled. Leaves broadly oblong or obovate, obtuse or sub acute at apex, serrate, sessile. Flowers in terminal, lax racemes. Capsule linear, acute. Seeds truncare at both ends.
Flowering/Fruiting-July-October
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is used to treating for bilious disorders, dysentery, amenorrhoea, and hepatitis. The powdered herb, mixed with rice water, is drunk to relieve diarrhoea, vomiting and cholera. Decoction of the leaves is given as a medicine after childbirth.
**Scoparia dulcis** L.

Local Name – Meethi patti  
Habit – Herb 
Habitat – Open forest 
Characters- Herb, erect, 0.5-1 m tall; stem and branches 4-6 angled, glabrous. Leaves opposite or ternate, rhomboid or elliptic, sub acute or obtuse at apex, narrowed into petiole at base, serrate. Flowers 3-6 in axillary whors. Capsules sub globose. Seeds ovoid or obovoid. 
Flowering/Fruiting- October-November  
Distribution- Frequent  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Whole plant is used to treat dropsy and diabetes.

**Family- Bignoniaceae**

**Millingtonia hortensis** L.f.  
Local Name – Akashneem  
Habit – Tree  
Habitat – Mixed forest  
Characters- Perennial tree, branched. Leaf long, bear 2-3 wide space pinnae, five or seven smooth leaflets, oval, pointed and slightly round-toothed, each 2.5-7.5 cm long, sometime lower pinnae again divide and bear one pair of three leaved pinnae, one or two pairs of leaflets and one leaflet at the end. Flowers silvery-white, delightfully fragrant crown the foliage. Upright open clusters with arching blooms terminate every branchlet. Each flower tiny bell-shaped, calyx long slender tube of palest green dividing into four waxy, white petals and several conspicuous yellow anthered stamens. Fruit very long and narrow, pointed at both ends and contains thin flat seeds.  
Flowering/Fruiting- November-April, November-December  
Distribution- Occasional  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Whole plant is used as antipyretic, antitubercular, antimicrobial, larvicidal, antimitogenic, and antifungal. Flower buds are used in asthma, flowers added to tobacco for smoking as treatment for throat ailments. Stem is used for cough s, lung tonic. Leaves are used as antipyretic and tonic.

**Oroxylum indicum** (L.) Kurz

Local Name – Bhesadand, Jai Mangal  
Habit – Tree  
Habitat – Mixed forest
Characters- Tree, 10-15 m tall. Leaves usually tufted towards twig end; leaflets ovate-elliptic, acuminate at apex, entire or coarsely serrate-dentate, shining. Flowers solitary tapering at both ends, arranged in racemes. Capsules flat, pendent.

Flowering/Fruiting- November-April
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Seeds are cooked in oil to treatment for ear pain.

_Radermachera xylocarpa_ (Roxb.) Roxb. ex K. Schum.

Local Name – Garud phal, Katori
Habit – Tree
Habitat –Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Tree, up to 15 m tall. Bark black, fissured. Leaves 2-pinnate, leaflets 2-4 pairs with an odd one, elliptic to oblong, acute to acuminate at apex, entire or coarsely serrate, glabrous. Flowers in ovoid, erect, tomentose panicles, large, fragrant. Pods up to 1.25 m long, greenish-brown curved, tubercled.

Flowering/Fruiting- April-February
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of seeds is internally given to treatment for snake bite.

_Stereospermum chelonoides_ (L.f.) DC.

Local Name – Phendra
Habit – Tree
Habitat –Sal forest
Characters- Tree, deciduous 10-20 m tall. leaves opposite, rarely ternate; leaflets 3-4 pairs, obovate-oblong, acute to shortly acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, entire viscid pubescent with capitates-glandular hairs. Flowers in viscid pubescent panicles. Capsules long smooth. Seed long.

Flowering/Fruiting- July-October
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- An infusion of the root and flowers, is used as a cooling drink in the treatment of fevers. The juice of the bark is used to treat indigestion.

**Family- Pedaliaceae**

_Martynia annua_ L.

Local Name – Bagnathu, Bichhu
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wastelands
Characters- Under shrub up to 1.5 m tall. Leaves broadly ovate-orbicular, sinutely dentate, sticky; petioles 20-30cm long. Flowers violat in lax racemes. Fruits with two recurved thorn.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-November
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Fruit paste is externally applied on scorpion sting and skin diseases. Leaf paste is applied in burning.

**Family- Acanthaceae**

*Adhatoda zeylanica* Medic.

Local Name – Adusa
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open forest along the road side.
Characters- Shrub, perennial, evergreen, 1-1.5 m tall. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, acuminate or acute at apex, cuneate or decurrent at base, sub entire or crenulate-undulate, glabrous when mature. Flowers in leafy spikes. Capsules cleavate, dark brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- February-April
Distribution-Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of leaves is recommended for cough and bronchitis. Flowers are used as anti-spasmodic in pulmonary affections. Powder of dried leaves along with lahsum is prescribed to cure asthma and bronchitis. Leaves are considered as antipyretic.

*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees

Local Name – Kalmegh, Bhuineem
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- Herb, erect much branched, glabrous, 40-90 cm tall. Leaves linear-ovate or lanceolate, acute at apex, tapping at base, glabrous, shortly petioled. Flowers in terminal and axillary, paniculate racemes, rarely axillary. Capsules linear-oblong. Seeds subquardate, brown or yellow.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution-Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of whole plant used for treatment of malaria and jaundice, also used for removal of any fever.

*Asteracantha longifolia* Nees

Department of Botany, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.)  Page 195
Local Name – Mokhla
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest and near ditches
Characters- Plant is hardy, upright, herbaceous which is hydrophytic in nature or found growing in wet and marshy areas. The stem is square and thickened at the nodes. Six stalkless lanceolate leaves forming a whorl are produced from each node. Four pairs of purplish-blue bilabiate or two-lipped flowers are put forth from the nodes. The capsule which is produced contains 4-8 seeds with white hairs.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution-Common
Locality- Birsa, Baihar and Ukwa ranges
Medicinal properties- A decoction of leaves are used to treat diarrhoea, dysentery, inflammations, congestion of the liver, eye problems.

Barleria cristata L.

Local Name – Vajradanti
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Dense Sal forest
Characters- Herb or under shrub, perennial, erect 1 m tall, stem 4-angled. Leaves elliptic or oblong-lanceolate, acute-acuminated at apex, tomentose. Flowers in terminal and axillary short, capituliform spikes. Capsules ellipsoid, glabrous. Seeds brown, silky hairy.
Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves are used as tonic, diuretic and blood purifier, gingivitis, stomatitis, burns, dental caries, edema, wounds, nocturnal ejaculation and cracking heel.

Barleria prionitis L.

Local Name – Katsareya
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- Under shrub, perennial, armed 1 m tall. Leaves elliptic or obovate, acute or obtuse at apex, tapering at base, sparsely pubescent underneath. Flowers solitary or in terminal, spicate clusters. Capsules ovoid, beaked, 2 seeded, seed hairy.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant is used to treat whooping cough, tuberculosis, ear complaints, abscess and glandular swellings.
**Dipteracanthus prostratus** (Poir) Nees

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wastelands/Meadows
Characters- Herb, perennial, prostrate or decumbent, 50 cm tall; stems muched. Leaves ovate-elliptic, acute to acuminate at apex, entire, ciliate on margin, sparsely pubescent. Flowers axillary, usually solitary sessile. Capsules brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- June-August
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Roots are used for treatment to gonorrhoea. Root decoction is used as remedy for sore eyes. Plant decoction is used for bronchitis, cough, fever, diarrhoea and dropsy.

**Eranthemum purpurascens** Wight ex Nees

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Dense and shady Sal forest
Characters- Herb, erect, stout, up to 1 m tall, branches 4 angled. Leaves ovate or ovate-elliptic, acuminate at apex, cuneate at base. Flowers in terminal or axillary, dense 3-8 cm spikes. Capsules long glabrous.
Flowering/Fruiting- February-April
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Seeds are useful in cold cough and fever.

**Hygrophila auriculata** (Schumach.) Heine

Local Name – Mokhla
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along the ponds and ditches
Characters- Herb, annual or perennial, erect 1 m tall, stem stout, with thickened nodes and axillary whorls of 1-3 cm long, hispid, yellow spines. Leaves in whorls of 6 at node, oblong or linear-lanceolate, sub sessile. Flowers in dense clusters at leaf axiles, usually 8 in each whorl. Capsules linear-oblong, glabrous, 4-8 seeded.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-October
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The root is useful in treating liver disorders like jaundice and hepatitis. The herb purifies blood and is beneficial in the treatment of anaemia.
**Justicia procumbens** L.

Local Name – Mokander  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest  
Characters- Under shrub, erect or scandent, 1 m tall, branches pubescent, swollen above the ndes. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, acuminate at apex, tappring at base, entire or creanate, glabrous. Flowers in terminal, simple or branched spikes. Capsules clavate, long pubescent.  
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December  
Distribution-Frequent  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- The plant is alterative, anthelmintic, antiphlogistic, diuretic, expectorant, febrifuge and laxative. A decoction or an infusion of plant is used in the treatment of asthma, cough, backache, flatulence and skin problems. Juice of the leaves is used in ophthalmia. Decoction of the leaves is used in the treatment of curvature and diseases of the bone. Juice of the root is used in the treatment of coughs where blood is being coughed up.

**Justicia simplex** D.Don  
Local Name –  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Open area/grassland  
Characters- Herb, erect or prostrate, up to 30 cm tall; branches 4-angled, grooved, pubescent, swollen above the nodes. Leaves variable in shape, ovate, ovate-lanceolate or elliptic-oblong, acute or obtuse at apex, sub entire, glabrous or pubescent. Flowers in terminal or axillary, dense, cylindrical spikes. Capsules ellipsoid, pubescent at tip. Seeds rugose.  
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December  
Distribution-Common  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- The plant is diuretic, stomachic, expectorant and anthelmintic. It used to removes indigestion, biliousness, fever and burning of the body; strengthens the lungs, the teeth, stops vomiting. Juice of leaves is dropped into eyes in case of ophthalmia.

**Lepidagathis cristata** Willd.  
Local Name – Sherbaithika  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Moist and marshy places in open forest/wastelands  
Characters- Herb, procumbent, 15-45 cm tall, branches spreading, 4-angled, almost winged. Leaves linear-oblong, lanceolate, spinous-
serrulate, sessile. Flowers in globose, sub radical head, borne in the lower part of leafy branches. Capsules ovoid, grooved, glabrous. Seeds densely covered with hygroscopic hairs.  
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December  
Distribution-Common  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- The plant is antipyretic and used for the treatment of itches. Useful as tonic in fever, herb is applied to cure Itchy affections of skin.

_Peristrophe paniculata_ (Forssk.) Brummitt

Local Name – Chhoti-harjori  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Open forest  
Characters- Herb, annual, erect, much branched, hispid, up to 1 m tall.  
Stem 6-angled. Leaves ovate or ovate-lanceolate, acute to acuminate at apex, rounded at base, sub entire or creanulate, ciliate on margin.  
Flowering/Fruiting- September-April  
Distribution-Occasional  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- The plant is medicinal and used as antidote to snake bite. Paste of plant is used as plaster in sprain and fracture.

_Rungia parviflora_ Nees

Local Name –  
Synonym – _Rungia pectinata_ (L.) Nees.  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Moist shady place  
Characters- Herb, annual, diffused or procumbent; branches 4-angled. Leaves oblong or elliptic-lanceolate, acute or obtuse at apex, tapering at base, subentire, subsessile. Flowers in terminal, erect pubescent spikes. Capsules ovoid-oblong, compressed, long, pubescent. Seeds ovoid.  
Flowering/Fruiting- February-April  
Distribution-Common  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Juice of leaves is applied for cooling and aperients. It is also used to treat for children suffering from small-pox in doses of a tablespoonful or two, twice daily. Bruised leaves applied to contusions to relieve pain and swelling. Roots are used for fever.
**Family- Verbenaceae**

*Clerodendrum indicum* (L.) Kuntze

Local Name – Rakatbirad
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along bank of streams in open sal forest
Flowering/Fruiting- September-October
Distribution-Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Roots are used for asthma, cough, and scrofulous affections. Leaves are vermifuge. Resin is antirheumatic. The plant is also used in fever.

*Clerodendrum serratum* (L.) Moon.

Local Name – Bharangi
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Sal and mixed Forest
Characters- Shrub, 1-3 m tall, stems 4-angled. Leaves opposite or ternate, ovate or elliptic, subsessile. Flowers in terminal, pyramidal, long panicles. Fruits drupes subglobose or broadly obovoid.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-January
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root paste is applied on forehead relieves headaches. Plant is used to cure common cold, cough, tuberculosis, rhinitis, asthma, chronic respiratory disorders and their underlying symptoms.

*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.

Local Name – Khamer
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Open and mixed Forest
Characters-
Flowering/Fruiting- September-January
Distribution-Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is capable to suppress pain and inflammation. It is also useful in maintaining the normal blood pressure level. It properties makes it improve the quantity and quality of semen. It is used for relief from burning sensation. External application of the paste of the leaves on the forehead lessens the headache, especially in
fever. The decoction of its root can be used for abdominal tumors. Flowers are used in leprosy. Root and Bark are beneficial herbal agent in hallucination, piles, abdominal pain, burning sensations, fever, tridosha diseases and urinary infection.

**Lantana camara L.**

Local Name – Baramasi  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Sal and mixed Forest  
Characters- Shrub, up to 2-3 m tall. Leaves ovate, acute or shortly acuminate at apex, cuneate, rounded or cordate at base, crenate-serrate, scabrous above. Flowres in pedunculate, capitate spikes. Fruits drupes globose, black.  
Flowering/Fruiting- March-July  
Distribution-Common as weed  
Locality- All ranges  
Medicinal properties- Decoction of leaves and stems used externally, is an excellent wash for eczema or a chronic inflammation of the skin. Flowering tops in decoction is used for coughs, colds, fevers, and jaundice and chest diseases. It is a good acid in baths for rheumatism. Decoction of root is recommended for use against infection of the respiratory tract, mumps; gargles and is a good mouth wash for ulcers of mouth.

**Stachytarpheta jamaicensis** (L.) Vahl.

Local Name –  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Open Forest  
Characters- Herb, 50-60 cm tall, stem 4-angled, dichotomously branched. Leaves opposite ovate or obovate, obtuse or acute at apex, cuneate and long decurrent at base, serrate, glabrous. Flowers white in color, 8-12 cm long spikes.Fruits oblong or pyriform.  
Flowering/Fruiting- February-june  
Distribution-Occasional  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Plant extract is used by the elderly as a cooling tonic for the stomach. It is useful in indigestion, acid reflux, ulcers, constipation, dyspepsia, and slow digestion. It is also used to treat allergies and respiratory conditions such as asthma, cold, bronchitis, and cough. Leaf extract is applied externally to clean cuts, wounds, ulcers, and sores.
**Tectona grandis** L.f.

- **Local Name** – Sagon
- **Habit** – Tree
- **Habitat** – Planted in sal Forest
- **Characters** - Trees, 20 m tall. Leaves opposite, ovate-elliptic, drooping, entire or repand-dentate, stellately tomentose beneath. Flowers in dichotomously branched tomentose panicle. Fruits drupes enclosed in 4-angled.
- **Flowering/Fruiting** - July-October
- **Distribution** - Planted along road side.
- **Locality** - Baihar range
- **Medicinal properties** - Decoction of root is given in anuria. Infusion of flower is useful in bronchitis and congestion of the liver. Decoction of bark is useful as a laxative, for piles, leucoderma, dysentery, headache, burning pain over the region of the liver, expels worms from the body, is an expectorant and cures inflamed eyelids, inflammatory swelling, indigestion, discomfort or pain with burning in the stomach, expels worms from the body and removes itchiness of the skin. Oil from the flower and seeds promotes growth of hair and is useful in checking scabies. Flowers and seeds are diuretic or promote the flow of urine.

**Vernonia amygdalina** Delile

- **Local Name** –
- **Habit** – Shrub
- **Habitat** – Open Forest
- **Characters** - Shrub or small tree. The leaves are lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, usually about 4 times as long as wide, glabrous or with sparse hairs; petiole short, up to 2 cm; net-veining conspicuous; margin entire or finely toothed. Capitula forming clusters up to 15 cm, creamy white, occasionally tinged with mauve; sweetly scented, particularly at night. The small fruits have both small glands and hairs as well as a pappus of bristly hairs.
- **Flowering/Fruiting** - January-April
- **Distribution** - Abundant
- **Locality** - Baihar range
- **Medicinal properties** - Leaves and root bark is used for treat to diarrhoea, dysentery, gastroenteritis, malaria, hepatitis, worms infection. Leaves decoction is used in stomach disorder, skin wound, diarrhea, scabies, hepatitis, ascarasis, tonsillitis, fever, mastitis, and tapeworm and worms infection. Leaves decoction is used for Malaria, fever, constipation, abortifacient, stomach sores, ulcer and pain.

**Vitex negundo** L.
Local Name – Nirgundi
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Along streams in open forests
Characters- Shrub, 2 m tall. Leaves 3-5 foliolate, leaflets oblanceolate, acuminate at apex, acute at base, chartaceous, glabrous above. Flowers in terminal and upper axillary in long panicles. Fruits drupes globose, black.
Flowering/Fruiting- August
Distribution-Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- It is certified Drug for Tetanus. Pain and arthritis is the destroyer. Decoction of the root is usful as a tonic, febrifuge or a medicine that reduces or eliminates fever and expectorant an agent which removes mucous secretions from the bronchial tubes. Infusion of the leaves or dried fruits is useful as a vermifuge or an agent which helps in expelling worms from the body. A pillow stuffed with the leaves of this plant is places under the head for relief of headache. Formation of the leaf extracts after boiling and applied onto the swollen joints (caused by acute rheumatism) works wonders. The dried leaves are used for fumigation or smoked for inflammation of the mucous membrane with a free discharge. The decoction of leaves, bark and roots are used for toothache, rheumatism, eye diseases, as a tonic and a vermifuge.

**Family- Lamiaceae**

*Anisomeles indica* (L.) Kuntze.

Local Name – Gandhtulsi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Generally on edge of Sal forest
Characters- Herb, perennial; stems erect, acutely 4-angled, densely villous. Leaves broadly ovate, acute at apex, truncate, rounded or subcordate at base, rarely cuneate, slightly thick and softly pubescent. Inflorescence verticillasters axillary. Nutlets long black smooth.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-March
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- The essential oil from leaves is used in uterine affection. Root is antiallergic; cures sores and ulcers of the mouth. Pounded root boiled with milk is taken to cure mouth abscess. Leaf juice is given for fever and whooping cough of children. Decoction of the plant is used in animal dysentery. Crushed leaves are applied to neck of bullock to cure inflammation caused by cart pulling.

*Colebrookea oppositifolia* Sm.
Local Name – Mohti
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Sal and Mixed forest
Characters- Shrub, spreading, 2-3 m tall. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, acute at apex, and abase, crenate, softly pubescent. Inflorescence verticillaster in terminal or axillary, paniculate spikes, slender 5-10 cm long, white. Fruits nutlets often solitary.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-April
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaf paste is applies on wound.

**Coleus amboinicus** Lour.

Local Name – Paather chur
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Sal and Mixed forest
Characters- Succulent herb, growing to 1 m tall, prostrate at base, with branchlets rising up, densely hairy. Leaves stalks 1-4.5 cm long, densely velvety. Leaf blade is fleshy, broadly ovate to circular, rhombic, or kidney-shaped, 4-10 cm long, 3-9 cm broad, coarsely toothed at margin or entire toward base. Flowers borne in 10-20 flowered, densely velvety spikes, 10-20 cm long. Flower stalks slender, up to 5 mm long. Sepal cup is bell shaped 1.5-4 mm long. Flowers pale blue or pink, 8-12 mm long, upper lip up to 4.5 X 3 mm, erect, lower lip up to 5-6 X 4 mm. filament of stamens mostly fused into a tube around style.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-April
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Juice of leaves is recommended for dyspepsia or indigestion, pain, for asthma, abdominal pain, cough, bronchitis, kidney problems, jaundice and rheumatism. Juice is also applied for sores, ulcers, boils and swellings. Heated leaves applied externally relieve sore throat. Fresh pounded leaves relieve headache.

**Hyptis suaveolens** (L.) Poit.

Local Name – Jangli tulsi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wastelands and edge of forests and along bank of nala.
Characters- Herb, annual, sweet-smelling, rigid 0.6-1 m tall; stems and branches 4-angled. Leaves broadly ovate or suborbicular, obtusely acute at apex, shallowly crenate-serrulate. Flowers axillary or terminal, in short umbels, sometimes in panicles or flowers even solitary. Nutlets usually 2, ovoid, flat.
Flowering/Fruiting - September-November
Distribution - Common
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Leaves are used in cancer and tumour. Juice of the leaf is used as antispasmodic and antirheumatic. It is also used in cases of colic and stomachaches and fever. Seeds and leaves are used for stomachache. Seed extract is taken for the remedy of urinary complications.

_Leonotis nepetifolia_ (L.) R.Br.
Local Name – Matisul
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest along the grasslands.
Characters - Herb, erect, 1.5-2 m tall, stems stout, 4-angled. Leaves broadly ovate, up to 20 cm long, acute at apex, cuneate at base, coarsely crenate-serrate, membranous. Flowers in axillary globose-heads, orange red. Fruits; nutlets linear oblong, obliquely truncate.
Flowering/Fruiting - October-January
Distribution - Frequent
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Plant is used for treatment of leprosy. Leaf juice is applied to relieve headache. Leaf and stem decoction is used internally for cough, common cold, influenza, bronchitis, wound healing and asthma. Infusions of flowers and seeds, leaves or stems are used as tonics for tuberculosis, jaundice, muscular cramps, high blood pressure, diabetes, dysentery, and diarrhea. Whole plant is used for arthritis, piles, bladder and kidney disorder, obesity, cancer and rheumatism. Leaves and stems decoction are applied as a treatment for eczema, skin infections and itchiness. Leaves, roots and bark are used as an emetic for snakebites, bee and scorpion stings.

_Leucas aspera_ (Willd.) Link.
Local Name – Undhidara, Dronpuspi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest/Wastelands.
Characters - Herb, annual, erect or diffuse, stems 30-6- cm tall. Leaves linear or narrowly oblong-lanceolate, obtuse at apex, narrowed at base, entire or minutely crenate, more or less, pubescent. Verticillasters terminal or axillary many flowered heads. Fruits; nutlets smooth, brown.
Flowering/Fruiting - October-January
Distribution - Common
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of cleaned plant is used as a laxative, anthelmintic or for the expulsion of worms from the body, energy producing, for bronchitis, jaundice, inflammation, asthma, indigestion, discomfort or pain and paralysis. Infusion of the leaves is used for fever. Fresh juice of plant is applied externally for the cure of scabies. Flowers are administreted in the form of a syrup as a domestic remedy for coughs and colds.

*Mentha arvensis* L.

Local Name – Podina  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Open forest/Wastelands.  
Flowering/Fruiting- Rainy season  
Distribution- Common  
Locality- All ranges  
Medicinal properties- Decoction of plant is a good bath additive for itching skin conditions. Consumption of leaves prevent or cure spasms, relieves flatulence and pains from the stomach and bowels; strengthens and gives tone to the stomach, used as stimulant and tonic, relieves pain and inflammation of the ear, treatment of jaundice, inflammation of prostrate, gallstone, vomiting, painful menstrual periods, disease of the uterus, and infection of the throat. Essence of plant is used for toothache.

*Ocimum basilicum* L.

Local Name – Maruadona  
Habit – Shrub  
Habitat – Open forest/Wastelands.  
Characters-Herb, Sweet basil, with wonderful aroma and flavor. Annual herb 0.6-0.9 m tall, green stems, woody at the base, square in cross section. Leaves opposite, 5.1-10 cm long, oval, slightly toothed. Flowers purple or white, arranged in flattend whorls that encircle the stems.  
Flowering/Fruiting- October-January  
Distribution- Common  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Fresh mature leaves are used to treat haematuria, inflammation and congestion of kidney.
Ocimum gratissimum L.
Local Name – Vantulsi, Ramtulsi
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open forest/Wastelands.
Characters- Herb, annual, erect or diffuse, stems 30-6 cm tall. Leaves linear or narrowly oblong-lanceolate, obtuse at apex, narrowed at base, entire or minutely crenate, more or less, pubescent. Verticillasters terminal or axillary many flowered heads. Fruits; nutlets smooth, brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-January
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Used for Appendix pain. The pulp of the seeds by three hours to take the place of pain and pour water on dry stick. Do three time after a hours.

Ocimum sanctum L.
Local Name – Tulsi
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Planted in habitation sites.
Characters- Herb, erect, branched, fragrant, hairy, 75-90 cm tall. Leaves rounded up to 5 cm long, margin entire or toothed. Flowers small purple-reddish, clusters on cylindrical spikes. Stalkless heart-shaped bracts at the base. Flowers rarely longer than 5 mm, calyx tube bearded outside near base. Flower tube hairy. Fruits small and seeds yellow-reddish.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-January
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Use of the leaf and seed in rhinitis and influenza.

Plectranthus mollis (Aiton) Spr.
Local Name – Kukurmuta
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Edge of forest
Characters- Herb, erect, robust, 0.4-1 m tall. Leaves ovate-lanceolate-cordate, acute or acuminate at apex, crenate. Flowers in lax arranged in slender cymes. Nutlets subglobose, smooth.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-November
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves styptic, febrifuge.
**Pogostemon benghalensis** Benth.

Local Name – Pangla
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Edge of forest
Characters - Large herb, 1-2 m tall. Stem and branches quadrangular, purplish, shining. Whole plant has strong odour. Leaves opposite, broadly ovate, 7-12 cm long, double toothed margins. Flowers dense spikes forming a large pyramid-like panicle. Purple flowers, 2 lipped, 5-6 mm, 4 protruding stamens.
Flowering/Fruiting- December
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaf paste is applied in burning.

**Family- Martyniaceae**

*Martynia annua* L.

Local Name – Bagnathu
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wasteland and along the roads
Characters- Erect, branched, viscid, densely glandular, long hairy herb. Stem branched, purplish green, sticky. Leaves opposite, ovate, dentate, petiole fistular. Inflorescence axillary and terminal racemes. Flowers large, purple with yellow throat. Calyx and corolla glandular, pubescent. Fruit woody with 2 long curved horns splitting into 2 valves, black when ripe.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-January
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Ukwa, Lamta ranges
Medicinal properties- Fruit paste is externally applied on scorpion sting and skin diseases. Leaf paste is applied in burning.

**Family- Nyctaginaceae**

*Boerhaavia diffusa* L.

Local Name – Punarnava
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along road side in open forest.
Characters- Herb, perennial diffuse, straggling; stem woody below, branches pinkish. Leaves ovate- oblong, unequal, sinuate to repend, puberulous, whitish beneath. Flowers in terminal diffuse panicles, flowers pinkish. Anthocarps fusiform.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-April
Distribution- Frequent
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaves are diuretic, laxative and referred for the treatment of urinary, liver, kidney and heart diseases. Root is useful in anaemia, nervous weakness, and constipation and stomach disorders. Root has antiviral properties and prescribed in jaundice. Extract of whole plant is recommended in kidney trouble.

**Family- Amaranthaceae**

*Achyrantes aspera* L.

Local Name – Chirchita
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Common along road sides/wastelands
Characters- Herb, perennial, erects; 0.5-1.5 m tall, stem simple branched. Leaves elliptic, oblong or ovate, acute, acuminate or obtuse at apex, narrowed at base, glabrous or variously pubescent. Flowers in initially dens, finally elongate, long spikes. Seeds smooth, filling the utricles.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Grinding the seeds of sugar intake with the blood stops in piles. Root paste is applied on scorpion sting. Roasted and powdered seeds are useful in asthma. Root of this plant is useful to facilitate child birth and safe delivery. Root paste with heeng is given to cows and oxen for bronchitis.

*Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss. ex Schult.

Local Name – Gorakh ganja
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forests/Wastelands
Characters- Herb, 0.5 m tall branching herb. Leaves alternate, obovate and acute at apex, cuneate at base, lanate with whitish hairs. Flowers in solitary or axillary, clustered white sessile spikes.
Flowering/Fruiting- September
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Roots are used to treatment for headache. Decoction of the root is given as tonic to pregnant women. It is also used for the treatment of gonorrhea and kidney disorders, cutaneous affections and sugar in urine. Plant is best known remedies for bladder and kidney stones. Decoction of the plant is taken internally for a few days to dissolves the stone and to clear the urinary path.
Alternanthera sessilis (L.) R.Br. ex DC.

Local Name – Guroo
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Marshy and moist place in Sal forest
Characters- Herb, perennial, more or less branched, rooting at nodes. Leaves variable, linear-lanceolate to oblong, ovate, obtuse to shortly acuminate at apex, cuneate to attenuate at base. Flowers white in axillary, solitary, sessile head. Seeds discoid, brown.
Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Stems and leaves useful in eye trouble. Decoction is taken with little salt drunk to check vomiting of blood. Shoot with other ingredients used to restore virility. Poultice used for boils.

Amaranthus spinosus L.

Local Name – Katailli chauli
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forests/Wastelands
Characters- Herb, annual, erect, branched up to 1 m tall. Leaves ovate to rhomboid-ovate, elliptic, lanceolate-oblong or lanceolate, mucronate at apex, cuneate or attenuate at base, glabrous. Flowers in axillary clusters or in terminal spikes. Fruits capsules ovoid. Seeds compressed.
Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution- Common along road sides, open forest areas.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root used in menorrhea.

Celosia argentea L.

Local Name – Safed murga
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Forest edge/wastelands/abandoned village sites.
Characters- Herbs, erect, 0.4-2 m tall, stem branched strongly ridged, glabrous. Leaves lanceolate oblong to narrowly linear, acute to obtuse at apex, tapering at base into a slender petiole, glabrous. Flowers in terminal, dense, many-flowered, silvery to pink, conical at first but later cylindrical. Seeds lenticular long, reticulate.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Common.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant is used for treatment of mouth sores, blood diseases and used as an aphrodisiac. The seed paste used to cure
ovarian and uterine diseases. It is widely used in Indian folk medicine for the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

**Gomphrena celosioides** Mart.

Local Name – Gorakhmundi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open mixed forest/wastelands as weed.
Characters- Annual herb, erect or prostrate. Leaves narrowly oblong to oblong-elliptic or oblanceolate, obtuse to subacute at apex, narrowed to a poorly demarcated petiole at base, with long white hairs on margins and beneath. Flowers white in elongating capituliform terminal spikes.
Seeds long brown, shining.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-April
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is used in diabetes.

**Family- Chenopodiaceae**

* Chenopodium album* L.

Local Name – Bathua
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wastelands/ Open area.
Characters- Herb, annual erect 50-60 cm tall. Lower leaves ovate-rhomboid, upper ones elliptic-oblong-lanceolate, acute at apex and base.
Flowers in terminal. Seeds horizontal, lenticular.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-October
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant is laxative and after cooking it is used as sa to increase the appetite.

**Family- Polygonaceae**

* Polygonum glabrum* Wild.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Marshy soil on the banks of river, ponds.
Characters- Herb, up to 1 m tall. Leaves lanceolate, acuminate at apex, tapering at base, glabrous. Flowers pink in terminal, slender, paniculate racemes. Nutlets broadly ovoid or suborbicular.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-April
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant is used as astringent, Piles, diuretic, rubefacient, Rheumatism, vermifuge, treatment of Pneumonia, Jaundice, relieves pain, and for fever.

*Rumex dentatus* L.

Local Name – Jangli Palak  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Along the river banks/moist place  
Characters- Annual, herb, erect, stem grooves, glabrous. Leaves oblong, basal much larger than the cauline ones, glabrous; petioles equal or shorter than the lamina. Flowers in leafy or leafless whorls, pedicellate.  
Flowering/Fruiting- January-April  
Distribution- Rare  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Decoction of leaves is are used orally as sex enhancer.

**Family- Piperaceae**

*Piper longum* L.

Local Name – Piperlaindy  
Habit – Climber  
Habitat – Moist place in village side.  
Characters- Herb, trailing or climbing, dioecious. Leaves ovate, acuminate at apex, cordate at base, membranous, glabrous, 5-7 nerved; petioles 0.5-2 cm long. Male spikes slender, yellow; bracts peltate, stalked. Ovary sunken. Fruiting spikes 1.8 - 2.5 cm long. Fleshy.  
Flowering/Fruiting- July-October  
Distribution- Rare  
Locality- Birsa/Lalbarra/Ukwa range  
Medicinal properties- Fruits are used as condiment and to treat cough and cold. Its roots are useful for the rheumatic diseases. Its fruits reduce the cough. Decoction of fruits is used in the treatment of respiratory disorder including asthma and chronic bronchitis.

**Family- Lauraceae**

*Cinnamomum tamala* (Buch.-Ham.) T.Neees & Eberm.

Local Name – Tejpatra  
Habit – Tree  
Habitat – Mixed forests  
Characters- A small to medium-sized tree. Leaves 12.5-20 cm long, ovate-lanceolate or oblong, coriaceous, glabrous, acuminate, 3-nerved. Flowers small, pale yellow, in axillary and terminal lax puberulous panicles, 5-15 cm long. Drupe 13 mm long, ovoid, fleshy, black.
Flowering/Fruiting - December-March
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Decoction of leaves used for treat to headache due to cold. Decoction of leaves in boiled water is used for Scalp infection, lice in hairs, by boiling Tejpatta (5 gm) in water (400 ml) till volume reduces to 100 ml. Filter and uses this decoction, apply in roots of hair. Leave for 3 hours then wash with plain water. You may add Bringraj in it to make hair black and strong. Powder of leaves with honey is used for cough. Decoction is also used for Asthma, Respiratory problems, abdominal pain, Abdominal gas, Indigestion, vomiting, Kidney stone, Kidney problem.

*Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.)Robinson.
Local Name – Maida
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forests
Characters - Tree, up to 15 m tall. Leaves Simple, alternate, ovate glabrous. Flowers in fascicles or umbels, unisexual rarely bisexual 4-6 flowred shortly pedunculate. Fruits drupe seated on often enlarged copular perianth tube. Fruits globose.
Flowering/Fruiting - June- November
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Paste of leaves mixed with crushed *Curcuma longa* (Haldi) rhizome (4:1) tighten with a piece of banana leaf is applied for 3-4 days in case of bone fracture or muscle pain.

*Litsea monopetala* (Roxb.)Pers.
Local Name – Maida
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Open forest
Characters - Trees, up to 12 m tall. Leaves broadly elliptic, obtuse or apiculate at apex, rounded at base, softly tomentose and distinctly reticulate beneath. Flowers small in leaf axils, male and female flowers separate in same bunch.
Flowering/Fruiting - March-June
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark is mildly astringent, stomachic and stimulant; after being bruised, applied to contusions. Water extract of the bark is given with sugar to treat diarrhoea and dysentery. Powder of the bark is applied to body for pains arising from blows or bruises or from hard work; it is also applied to fracture in animals.

**Family- Loranthaceae**

*Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Etting.

Local Name – Banda
Habit – Parasitic & epiphytic shrub
Habitat – Sal forest
Flowering/Fruiting- December-April
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Dried leaves powder is used for treatment to arthritis. Dried leaves, twig and tumor of the plant as powder used for bone fracture, weakness bones. Juice of leaves is used in bleeding, diarrhea and excessive bleeding during periods. Powder of leaf along with honey is used for cough.

*Loranthus philippensis* Cham & Schlechetend.

Local Name –
Habit – Semiparasitic shrub
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Bushy semi parasitic shrub. Leaves silvery white ovate-elliptic, obtuse at apex, rounded at base, pubescent beneath. Flowers in axillary, 3-6 flowered racemes. Fruits oblanceolate, truncate, brown-tomentose.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-February
Distribution- Common semi parasite shrub found on various hosts.
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Decoction of stem and leaves is given to an intoxicated person as it is sobering effect. It is also used as anti septic agent.

**Family- Euphorbiaceae**

*Acalypha ciliata* Forsk.
Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wastelands/Open forests
Characters- Herb, annual, erect 25-5- cm tall. Leaves ovate-elliptic, acuminate at apex, rounded at base, serrate. Female flowers enclosed in bracts, male flowers ebracteate, spicate. Fruits capsules long, whitish enclosed in persistent bracts, seed small, smooth.
Flowering/Fruiting- September
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant decoction is referred for cough.

Acalypha indica L.
Local Name – Haritmanjari
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wastelands, edge of the forests
Characters- Annual erect herb, stem angular, pubescent. Leaves alternately arranged without superimposing each others, rhomboid-ovate, subacute and obtuse at apex. Flowers minute in axillary spikes. Fruits capsules, enclosed in bracts.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-November
Distribution- Common as weed
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Powder of plant along with tulsi leaves are used to treatment of piles. Leaves paste are used for boils, insect bite, inflammation. Grind leaves with small amount of salt is taken to relieve in skin diseases, eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, tinea versicolor, skin fungal infection. Leaves juice is applied for headache. Make the paste of leaves with termaric and used for skin wound, itching.

Baliospermum axillare Blume
Local Name – Hansiadafar
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Wastelands/bank of river
Characters- A stout undershrub 1-1.5 m tall. Leaves ovate-oblong, acute or acuminate at apex, rounded, subcordate at base, sinute dentate. Flowers greenish-yellow in axillary or terminal panicles. Capsules ovoid.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-January
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root paste is applied externally over the pile mass. It causes reduction in pain, swelling and causes shrinking of pile mass.
Root is made into paste and applied externally over blunt injury and arthritis region to relieve pain and swelling. Seed oil is applied externally to relieve neurological disorders, paralysis. Seed is made into paste and applied as Kajal in snake bite treatment.

*Bridelia retusa* (L.) A.Juss.

Local Name – Kasai
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed forest
Character – Tree, deciduous, 4-7 m tall, spinous when young. Leaves elliptic-oblong, obtuse at apex, usually rounded at base, glabrous and bright green above, glaucous and finely tomentose eneath; secondary nerves 15-20 pairs. Flowers white in axillary clusters or terminal. Spikes with male and female flowers intermixed, greenish yellow, sessile shortly pedicellate. Fruits drupes purple black, support by persistant calyx.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-February
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant is pungent, bitter, heating. It is useful in lumbago and hemiplegia. The bark is good for the removal of urinary concretions. It is also used as a liniment with gigelly oil in rheumatism.

*Cleistanthus collinus* Benth.

Local Name – Garari
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest
Character – Shrub or small tree, up to 8 m tall. Leaves alternate, entire, orbicular obovate or elliptic, shortly acute at apex, sometimes emarginated, rounded at base, glaucous, beneath. Flowers small in axillary clusters or spikes, all sessile. Fruits capsule 2-3 valved cocci, globose dark brown. Seeds globose.
Flowering/Fruiting- June
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Stem bark and leaves are used in skin diseases. Stem bark paste is applied on wounds as antiseptic and also on hoof sores of cattle. Roots, leaves and barks are fish poison.

*Croton tiglium* L.

Local Name – Jamalgota
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Mixed forest/Open forest
Characters- A small evergreen tree. Leaves 5-10 cm long, oblong to ovate-lanceolate, minutely and remotely repand-toothed. Flowers small, on terminal glabrous racemes at the end of branchlets. Capsules 17-25 mm long, oblong and obtusely 3-lobed.

Flowering/Fruiting- June
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Bark is mixed with gur and advised taking orally for increasing the bile secretion from the gall bladder and liver. It is also used for treating jaundice and reduces white stools. Paste of roots is applied in skin problems. It is used as in dropsy and high blood pressure. Seeds are vermifuge, it is useful in asthma. The roots are abortifacient.

*Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.

Local Name – Aonla
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous and Sal forests
Charscters- Tree, up to 9 m tall. Leaves oblong, obtuse at apex, subcordate at base. Flowers in axillary clusters towards lower portion of branchlets, greenish yellow, male tepals 6 oblong, obtuse valvate, female tepals 6 oblong, obtuse valvate. Fruits drupes 6 lobed, seeds dark brown, 3-angled.

Flowering/Fruiting- December-March
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Leaf powder with honey to make cures chronic cough, also useful in laxative and strengthens the digestive system. Fruit, eaten in any form to expel gases, flatulence and gripping pains from the stomach and bowels, as a laxative, as a tonic, to prevent or reduce fever, checks vomiting, congestion of the liver, leprosy, constipation, inflammations, a contagious subcutaneous skin disease, piles, anaemia, painful or difficult urination, anuria or absence of urine excretion from the body, useful in diseases of the heart and liver, cold in nose, nasal haemorrhages, poisoning and eye diseases. Decoction of seeds used for asthma, bronchitis and leucorrhoea.

*Euphorbia geniculata* Ortega.

Local Name – Badi dudhi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wasteland and roadsise near forest
Characters- A small, annual herb with stems simple or branched, geniculate, striate, glabrous, bluish-green, lower portion leafless.
Leaves broadly elliptic, oblong or obovate-elliptic, acute at apex, decurrent at base, glabrous or nearly so, entire or distantly and sharply serrate, petioles slightly flattened, glabrous. Flower pinkish, in the axils of floral leaves arranged towards the ends, pedicels very short. Fruits capsules sub-globose, trilobed, glabrous, green. Seeds more angular and on outer face carinate, black when mature with a membranous coating.

Flowering/Fruiting- May-June
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Leaf extracts are used for wound healing. Plant is used as anti inflammation, anti diabetic and antialmenthic.

_Euphorbia hirta_ L.

Local Name – Badi dudhi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along the road side and forest edge
Characters- Herb, annual, erect-decumbent, 20-35 cm tall, often branched from the base. Leaves ovate-oblong or elliptic, subobtuse at apex, oblique, rounded or cuneate at base, serrulate. Involucers campanulate; lobes acute hairy; glands orbicular, truncate at apex with an obsolete appendages. Capsules depressed globose.

Flowering/Fruiting- April-July
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Juice of plant is used for acute abdominal pains. Decoction of dry plant is good for skin diseases. Decoction of fresh plant is recommended as a gargle for treating infection in mouth. Crushed leaves are applied on affected parts to stop local bleeding. Root is used for snakebites. Milky juice is dropped in the eye in general eye diseases.

_Euphorbia neriifolia_ L.

Local Name – Thuhar
Synonyme - _Euphorbia ligularia_ Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham.
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Open area near open forest
Characters- A large, fleshy, much-branched shrub. Stem branches rounded, some what verticillate with pairs of sharp, stipular spines arising form low conical truncate, distant spirally arranged tubercles. Leaves fleshy, alternate, obovate, rounded at the apex, smooth, narrow at base, sessile deciduous. Flowers involucers 3-nate, forming small, shortly pedunculate solitary or twin cymes, the central flower is male,
sessile, appearing first, the 2 lateral flowers bisexual, pedicellate, lobes large, erect, fimbricate, glands transversely oblong, bracteoles many. Stamens 40 in 5 bundles. Ovary superior, styles undivided. Fruits capsules of 3, 1-seeded, cocci.

Flowering/Fruiting- March-April
Distribution- Occassional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of stem and leaves is used for treatment of semen problems, as a painkiller and for curement of loose motion.

_Euphorbia prostrata_ Aiton

Local Name – Dudhi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Open forest
Characters- An annual prostrate herbs, hispidly hairy. Stem slenderly filiform, alternately branched, puberulous with minute curved hairs on upper side at least along medium line, glabrous beneath, stems deep red. Leaves purplish, elliptic, oblong or obovate, obtuse or rounded at apex, oblique at base, distinctly or obsoletely denticulate or crenulate and at times ciliate along the margins, glabrous on both sides, 3-nerved, the nerves all prominent, stipules on upper side of stem usually distinct, linear and pilose, those on lower side of stem deltoid or deltoid-ovate, apically laciniate-toothed, petioles glabrous. Flowers involucers in short axillary, leafy racemose clusters. Fruits cocci sub-ovate, orbicular, prominently keeled with stiff spreading hairs on the keels. Seeds very small, ovoid, obtuse, truncate at base, 4-angled, transversely deeply furrowed.

Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Leaf decoction is used to treat threatened abortion. Small balls of ground plants are inserted into the vagina to treat female sterility and painful menstruation. Pounded aerial parts are taken to treat irregular menstruation. Decoction of is used as anthelmintic. Crushed leaves are used to treat amoebic dysentery. Leaf extract is applied as an enema to treat inflammations. Powder of leaves mixed with coconut oil is rubbed on the head to treat headache.

_Euphorbia thymifolia_ L.

Local Name – Chhoti dudhi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist and marshy places in grassland/open places
Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Plant paste is used to treat on wounds. Plant juice is applied in diarrhea and painful bleeding of piles. Latex of plant is used for ring worm and for eruptive boils. Plant extract is used as stimulant and laxative. Plant extract or powder mixed in alcohol is used as a remedy for snakebites.

*Jatropha curcas* L.

Local Name – Ratanjot
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Planted along road side, wastelands/cultivated field
Characters- Shrub, 1.5-4 m tall. Leaves broadly ovate, cordiform, acute at apex, entire or shallowly 5-lobed; stipules caducous. Flowers in terminal, corymbose panicle, small, yellowish. Capsules globose, rugose when dry.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-January
Distribution- Common in habitation sites
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- The juice of the plant is to be efficacious in scabies, eczema and ringworm. Leaf poultice is useful in inflammation.

*Mallotus philippensis* (Lam.) Mull. Arg.

Local Name – Sindur, Tiwan, Rori
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Mixed and Sal forest
Characters- Tree, evergreen, up to 8 m tall. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, acute at apex, rounded at base, entire, glaucus and glandular beneath. Flowers whitish yellow. Capsules globose, covered with red granules. Seeds black.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-May
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Powder of plant is used as anthelmentic. It is used to treat worms. Leaves are bitter, cooling, give appetite, causes flatulence and constipation. Decoction of the bark is used in abdominal pain. Red powder on fruits when mixed with some oil is a good remedy for ulcers.
*Phyllanthus niruri* L.

Local Name – Bhui aomla  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Wasteland  
Characters- A small, annual, herb with a crown of leaves on the top. Leaves numerous, subsessile, distichous, very small, elliptic-oblong, obtuse, stipules lanceolate, acute. Flowers yellowish, small, axillary, the males 1-3, the female solitary. Sepals 4-6, stamens 3. Ovary 3-celled, styles 3, free, 2-lobed, disk present in both. Fruits capsule globose.  
Flowering/Fruiting- July-September  
Distribution- Common  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- It is assured medicine for jaundice.

*Phyllanthus simplex* Retz.

Local Name – Bhui aomla  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat-  
Characters- Perennial herbs with 15-60 cm high, tap root, stems simple or branched from the base, glabrous, often purplish, branches flattened, curving upwards, minutely winged when young. Leaves linear or linear-oblong, obtuse and apiculate at apex, rounded or tapering at base, entire and thickened along the margins, dark-green, glabrous, petioles very short, articulated to stem, stipules peltate, subsagittate, scarious. Flowers flowers small, greenish-yellow, axillary, solitary, males few, subsessile, minute, females many long-pedicelled, larger. Fruits capsules, globose, greyish-brown, glabrous, obscurely 3-lobed, 6-seeded. Seeds reddish-black.  
Flowering/Fruiting-  
Distribution- Common  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Whole plant is pounded with water to obtain decoction 1 teaspoon of decoction is taken 2-3 times a day for a period of 3 days to gives relief from diarrhea.

*Phyllanthus urinaria* L.

Local Name – Jaramiyan  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Moist shady place in Sal forest  
Characters- Herb, up to 15 cm tall. Leaves oblong-ovate, obtuse-mucronate at apex, subequally rounded at base. Flowers white. Capsules green echinate.  
Flowering/Fruiting- September
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The plant is diuretic, sudorific, depurative and emmenagogue. It is given in dropsy, gonorrhoea, genito-urinary diseases and as a drink in dysentery. Plant is used as tonic, astringent and febrifuge. Fruits are cooling; useful in thirst, bronchitis, leprosy, anaemia, urinary discharges, anuria, biliousness and asthma.

*Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall.
Local Name – Putranjiva
Habit – Tree
Habitat –
Flowering/Fruiting- March-May
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Paste of leaves and seeds is applied externally for treatment of burning sensation, inflammatory and eye diseases. Seeds are used orally in the form of powder in burning sensation, thirst, elephantiasis, constipation, dysuria, ophthalmic, aphrodisiac, semen disorders, infertility and diseases of female genital organs. Powder of leaves, roots and seeds are helpful in infertility. Garland made of seeds is used for helping in establishing pregnancy. Of course when there are apprehensions of miscarriages, garland of putrajivak seeds is used for wearing. It promotes the health of children when worn by the children.

*Ricinus communis* L.
Local Name – Arandi
Habit – Small tree
Habitat – Planted near habitation, wastelands
Flowering/Fruiting- September-May
Distribution- Common planted in habitation sites.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Root and leaves are used to treat jaundice. Bark is used as a dressing for ulcers and sores. Pounded leaves are used in poltice for skin diseases, ulcers, wounds and boils. Pounded leaves also help in rheumatism and headaches. Oil of the seeds is used as a laxative and a vermicide. Oil is excellent when used for inflamed eyes.

**Family- Ulmaceae**

*Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch.

Local Name – Chirol, Chilbil
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Commonly found in villages and road sodes
Flowering/Fruiting- January-April
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bark and leaves are used for treating oedema, diabetes, leprosy and other skin diseases, intestinal disorders and piles. A poultice of the bark and leaves is applied to treat boils, swellings and rheumatic pains. Bark is used externally as a treatment for rheumatism, ringworm, scabies, ulcers and scorpion stings. Seed and a paste of the stem bark is used in treating ringworm.

**Family- Moraceae**

*Ficus arnottiana* (Miq.) Miq.

Local Name – Paras pipal
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous and Sal forest
Characters- Tree, up to 13 m tall. Leaves alternate, broadly ovate, caudate-acuminate at apex, cordate at base, entire, subcoriaceous. Recepticles in axillary pairs of clustered. Achenes smooth.
Flowering/Fruiting- February-April
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- The leaves and bark are used in skin diseases.

*Ficus benghalensis* L.

Local Name – Bar, Bargad
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed open forest
Characters- Tree, up to 14 m tall, evergreen. Leaves alternate, elliptic-ovate, and obtuse at apex, rounded at base, entire. Recepticles axillary paired. Achenes globose-ellipsoid.

Flowering/Fruiting- December-May

Distribution- Common

Locality- All ranges

Medicinal properties- The infusion of bark is used in dysentery. The leaves are applied as poultice to abscess. Root bark is used in gonorrhea.

Ficus glomerata Roxb.

Local Name – Gular

Habit – Tree

Habitat – Near River, Dam side

Characters- A large tree with smooth, grey bark, aerial roots none or few. Leaves ovate-elliptic to oblong-elliptic, entire, glabrous, stipules 2, imbricate, pubescent, linear-deltoid, deciduous. Inflorescence hypanthodium, globose to pyriform, pubescent, peduncled, androgynous solitary or binate, borne on the short, leafless scallybranchlets, from the trunk or larger branches, basal bracts 3, borne at the apex of the peduncle. Flowers staminate florets sessile, few diandrous, situated near the mouth of the receptacles. Gall flowers long stalked. Pistillate florets numerous, subsessile, smaller than the staminate florets. Fruit synconus orange-red to red, fleshy.

Flowering/Fruiting- November-January

Distribution- Common

Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Its bark with white sandalwood and turmeric powder and form of aloe vera juice making in ointment and used for facial freckles, acne. Decoction of bark is given or used by lactating mothers to increase secretion of milk, give tone and vitality to the body, check congestion of liver, leucorrhoea and blood isses, check leprosy, menorrhagia or excessive bleding during menstruation, nose bleeding and for expelling intestinal worms and also for asthma. Decoction of leaves is given for bronchitis. Latex is administrating in piles and diarrhea. Latex mixed with sesamum oil helps check cancer. Sap of root is used to cure diabetes.

Ficus hispida L.f.

Local Name – Kat umar

Habit – Tree

Habitat – Open forest

Characters- Shrub or small tree, hispid, 2-6 m tall. Leaves opposite, decussate, ovate, acute at apex, rounded at base, entire, coriaceous.
Receptacles on leafless, hanging twigs and arising in clusters from the trunk and main branches. Achenes lenticular.

Flowering/Fruiting - January-June
Distribution - Rare
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Juice of the root is used in the treatment of fevers. Bark is antiperiodic, emetic and tonic. Juice of the fruit is used in the treatment of liver problems.

_Ficus racemosa_ L.

Local Name – Umar
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters - Tree, 9 m tall. Leaves alternate, ovate-oblong, acute at apex, rounded at base, entire, smooth, glabrous. Receptacles axillary in clusters on main branches of trunk or on leaflets branches pedunculate, green on red. Achenes lenticular.
Flowering/Fruiting - February-September
Distribution - Common
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Decoction of bark and fruit juice is effective in leucorrhoea. Powder of tender flowers bud with rice water is given in burning of stomach. The tender leaves cut into small pieces and fed for dysentery.

_Ficus religiosa_ L.

Local Name – Pipal
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters - Tree 16 m tall. Leaves alternate, broadly ovate, acuminate at apex long, truncate at base, undulate, coriaceous shining, glabrous. Receptacles axillary paired, sessile, subsessile, pink. Achenes smooth.
Flowering/Fruiting - April-September
Distribution - Sparse
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - The leaves are very effective in treating dysentery. The dried fruit powdered is helpful in sexual disorders. Bark boiled in water and applied on hoof to cure foot and mouth disease.

_Ficus semicordata_ Buch.-Ham. ex Sm.

Local Name – Ghui dumar
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Miscellaneous forest
Characters- Tree, 12 m tall. Leaves alternate, elliptic-lanceolate, acute at apex, unequally semisagitate at base, serrate, scabrid above. Receptacles paired or in clusters on long leafless branches arising from main trunk, reddish brown or red on ripening. Achenes ovoid, tuberculate.
Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Juice of the roots is applied to treat headaches, and is also recommended for fevers and menstrual disorders. Bark, combined with and *Syzygium cumini*, is used to treat gastric troubles and peptic ulcers. Immature fruit is used to treat constipation. Paste of the fruit is applied to the forehead to relieve headaches. Latex is used to treat children with fevers.

*Ficus tinctoria* Froster.

Local Name – Gachhi
Habit – Tree
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Tree, 7-9 m tall. Leaves alternate, oblong, elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, usually unequal, entire. Receptacles axillary, solitary, pedunculate, globose. Achenes compressed.
Flowering/Fruiting- July-December
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the plant juices and leaves is mentioned as an internal remedy for weakness after childbirth. Plant juices and leaves are used as a dressing for broken bones.

*Morus alba* L.

Local Name – Shahtoot
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Planted in abandoned village sites
Characters- A shrub, up to 5-7 m tall. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, acute at apex, cordate at base, serrate or dentate, sometimes lobed, glabrous, slightly puberulous beneath. Inflorescence catkins pendulous, green. Sorosis purple to red when ripe, sweet.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Consumption of ripe fruits is nutritive, lowers body heat, laxative. Bark used for expulsion of worms.
Family- Ceratophyllaceae

*Ceratophyllum demersum* L.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Common in stagnant and slow moving water ditches ponds
Characters- Herb, up to 2 m long. Internodes 1-3 m long. Leaves 4-9 in whorls, dichotomously forked, minutely dentate segments. Flowers axillary, solitary, minute sessile. Nutlets ellipsoid.
Flowering/Fruiting- October-February
Distribution- Ponds, ditches
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Juice of leaves is used for treat to stop vomiting, as cooling agent.

Family- Orchidaceae

*Aerides multiflorum* Roxb.

Local Name –
Habit – Epiphytic herb
Habitat – On tree as epiphyte
Flowering/Fruiting- July-March
Distribution- Occasional on the trunk of Shorea robusta (Sal), Madhuca latifolia (Mahua), Mangifera indica (Aam), Diospyros Spp. Etc.
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Paste of leaves is applied to treat cuts and wounds.

*Eulophia nuda* Lindl.

Local Name – Ban singhara
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Ditches, ponds
Characters- It is a ground orchid with potato like tubers. Leaves appears after flowering, 125-130 x 3-4 cm, including 66 cm long leaf-stalk, elliptic to oblong-lance shaped, tapering. It has erect inflorescence bearing 12 to 20 flowers. The flowers come in many color forms. Flowers pink, in above 75 cm long, lax raceme; dorsal sepal 22 x 7 mm, inverted-lance shaped-oblong, blunt, 9-veined; lateral sepals 25 x 7 mm, sickle shapedly oblong-lance shaped, blunt, 9-veined; petals 19 x 10 mm, elliptic or oblong-lance shaped, blunt, 9-veined; lip 23 x 10-17 mm, 3-
lobed, side lobes round; midlobe ovate-round, notched, disc with rows of ridges.

Flowering/Fruiting- July-March
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Its roots applied for the treatment of rheumatism.

_Habenaria marginata_ Coleb.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist and marshy place in open forests/grasslands
Characters- Herb, terrestrial, 20-30 cm tall, tubers small. Leaves subradical, clustered in the lower part of the stem, oblong-elliptic, acute at apex. Flowers yellow in lax, many flowered. Sepals pale green unequal, broadly ovate, petals yellow or greenish yellow. Labellum yellow, 3 lobed fleshy mid lobe, clavate. Fruits fusiform turgid.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-November
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Roots are pounded and soaked in cold water and this liquid is used in the treatment of stomach-ache.

_Vanda tessellata_ (Roxb.) Hook. Ex G. Don.

Local Name – Banda
Habit – Epiphytic Herb
Habitat – Sal forest
Characters- An epiphytic, fleshy herb. Leaves alternate, thick, coriaceous, keeled recurved. Flowers different colour in axillary 8-10 flowers zig-zag in 15-20 cm racemes, fragrant, bracts triangular obtuse, sepals unequal petals yellowish-green. Lobellum white or yellow with violet tips 3-lobed. Capsules clavate ribbed. Perianth tessellate on upper surface, white on lower surface.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-August
Distribution- Sparse
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Juice of leaves is applied for earache. Leaf poultice is applied to relieve sprains, lumbago and back pain. Leaves juice and aerial roots mixed with neem oil and garlic is used to treat earache. Paste of the leaves is applied to the body during fever. It is used to treat bronchitis, inflammation, piles and boils.

**Family- Zingiberaceae**

_Curcuma angustifolia_ L.
Local Name – Tikhur
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along bank of streams/nallah in moist places in mixed and sal forests
Characters- Herb, rhizomes white-pale yellow inside, aromatic. Leaves glabrous, lanceolate. Flowers yellow in lateral, 8-14 cm long spikes. Lobellum yellow emarginated
Flowering/Fruiting- May-October
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Ukwa, Birsa, Lamta, Balaghat, Baihar ranges
Medicinal properties- Rhizomes are used in hiccough, bronchitis, cough leucoderma and skin eruption. It is also used as symbolic sacred food.

Curcuma aromatica Salisb.

Local Name – Jangli haldi
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Underground in sal and mixed forests along river beds
Characters- Herb, rhizome white-yellow. Leaves broadly lanceolate, acuminate at apex, narrowed at base. Flowers yellow in lateral spikes bracts pink, lower floral bracts green, upper ones with pink tips, corolla pinkish white. Lobellum yellow.
Flowering/Fruiting- May-September
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Its antiseptic properties are an effective remedy for asthma cough and throat irritations. It is a native remedy for treating sprains or the swelling caused by sprains. It is externally applied on cut and injuries cattles.

Hedychium coronarium  J.Koening

Local Name – Gulwakawli
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist place in dense sal forest
Flowering/Fruiting- September-February
Distribution- Localized planted in moist place in dense sal forests
Locality- Birsa, Ukwa, Balaghat, Baihar ranges
Medicinal properties- The juice of tapels prescribed for the treatment of conjunctivitis. It is also useful in various ophthalmic ailments such as
burning, redness of eyes and watering etc. The fresh rhizome crushed and made into poultice, applied on inflammatory swelling in cattles.

**Family- Costaceae**

*Costus speciosus* (J.Koenig) Sm.

Local Name – Keukand  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Underground in sal and mixed forests  
Characters- Herb, erect, up to 1.5 m tall. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, entire, glabrous, sub sessile. Flowers white in terminal, ovoid heads, bracts greenish to bright red, oblong-ovate. Laballum white with red spots, linear-oblong, undulate on margins. Capsules reddish ellipsoid.  
Flowering/Fruiting- September-December  
Distribution- Sparse  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Its bulb is used in the treatment of Sickel Cell. Seeds powder is useful in fever, asthma, bronchitis and anaemia.

**Family- Zygophyllaceae**

*Tribulus terrestris* L.

Local Name – Chota gokhru  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Underground in sal and mixed forests  
Characters- Herb, erect, up to 1.5 m tall. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, entire, glabrous, sub sessile. Flowers white in terminal, ovoid heads, bracts greenish to bright red, oblong-ovate. Laballum white with red spots, linear-oblong, undulate on margins. Capsules reddish ellipsoid.  
Flowering/Fruiting- September-December  
Distribution- Sparse  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties- Fruits are high reputed as diuretic, aphrodisiac and said to be useful in painful menstruation and urinary troubles. It is also said to increase semen and imports vigour to the body. Decoction of whole plant is beneficial in whooping cough.
level bisexual, 1-3 opening at a time, yellow on a beak like hypanthium. Fruits subulate to ovoid, seed many, globose, bright yellow. Fruits ovoid.

Flowering/Fruiting- May-September
Distribution- Sparse
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Tuberous roots are used for skin diseases, as tonic.

**Family- Dioscoreaceae**

*Dioscorea alata* L.

Local Name – Ratalu
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Hilly mixed forests

Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Make the paste of tuber and applied on cancerous wounds, leprosy, gonorrhoea, blood pressure and in skin diseases. 2-3 gm of paste of the tuber is tied on the infected part of the body.

*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.

Local Name – Varaahi kand, Dang kanda
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Sal and mixed forests
Characters- Climbers, tubers solitary. Leaves simple, alternate, broadly ovate-cordate, cordate at base. Flowers green or purple in drooping spikes. Capsules winged.

Flowering/Fruiting- August-September
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Rhizome powder is certified drug for Leucorrhoea disorder. In case of Leucorrhoea, Made powder of bark of Semal, Jamun and gujbal with sugar and give patient.

*Dioscorea hispida* Dennst.

Local Name – Kadu kanda, Baichandi
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Mixed and hilly area
Characters- Plant is a twining vine, arising from tuberous roots, and reaching a length of several meters. Stems covered with few or many short, sharp spines. Leaves are 3-foliolate, the leaflets 12 to 20 centimeters long, somewhat hairy, the lateral ones oblique, oblong-ovate, the terminal one equilateral, oblong to oblong-ovate. Panicle is axillary, slender, hairy, 12 to 20 centimeters long. Flowers are small; unisexual male flowers with 6 stamens; female flowers similar to males, 3-winged, 3-celled, ovules 2 in each cell. Fruit is a capsule, oblong and about 5 centimeters long. Flesh and sap of tubers are yellowish.

Flowering/Fruiting- August-September
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- Ranges of north division of Balaghat

Medicinal properties- Tuber paste is applied on affected parts to treat peeling of skin of feet. Tubers are poisonous but consumed at the time of severe food shortage by some ethnic groups. After keeping the tubers overnight in water or after boiling, it can be eaten as vegetable.

Dioscorea pentaphylla L.

Local Name – Karua kanda
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Sal and mixed forest

Characters- Tubers cylindrical deep in the soil, bulbils globose ellipsoid. Leaves alternate, 3-5 foliolate, pubescent beneath, middle leaflets elliptic-oblanceolate, oblique at base, lateral leaflets smaller. Male flowers white, in dense axillary or terminal panicles borne on large leaflets branches. Female flowers in slender racemes. Capsules oblong ascending wings, seed winged at base.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-December
Distribution- Rare in mixed forest
Locality- Ranges of north division of Balaghat

Medicinal properties- They are used in stomach ache, constipation, indigestion, abdominal pain, dysentery, cough, cold, asthma, tuberculosis, skin wounds, boils, sunburn, cuts and injury. Raw tuber is given to cattle to cure diphtheria. Decoction of tuber is given to animals for early recovery of fractured bones. Powder of tuber is given orally in abdominal pain after delivery.

Family- Liliaceae

Aloe barbadensis Mill.

Local Name – Guwarpatha
Habit – Herb
Habitat –
Characters- Plant is a clump forming succulent whose fleshy gray-green leaves are arranged in a vase shaped rosette atop a very short stem. The leaves are up to 18 in long and 2 in wide at the base, slightly grooved on top, and terminating in a sharp point. The leaves have small grayish teeth on the margins. The main rosette gets up to about 2 ft high, and the plant continually produces little offset rosettes. In winter and spring, bears small tubular yellow flowers on branched stalks up to 3 ft tall.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-December

Distribution-
Locality- Ukwa and Baihar ranges

Medicinal properties- Juice of leaves useful in burn area and Effective in stomach cleansing. Leaf pulp mix with turmeric powder and apply over wound for healing. Dried powdered latex and mucilaginous pulp of the leaves are used in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries. Fresh leaf juice is prescribed to the delivered women to increase the flow of blood and also aid to clear the uterus. Leaf pulp have a soothing effect and useful in burn and headache. Mucilaginous pulp of leaves is a native remedy to cure swelling of feet and prevent miscarriage in cattles.

Asparagus racemosus Willd.

Local Name – Satavar, Narbod bela
Habit – Climbering shrub
Habitat – Undergrowth in mixed forest

Flowering/Fruiting- October-January
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Decoction is applied for chronic fever. The dried roots about 700 gm are burnt and fumes are inhaled under a blanket for curing fever. Powder of massive roots alongwith milk is given during pregnancy to increase the body weight the weakness and anaemia in nourishing women. Root powder with boiled water stops white discharge and bleeding during pregnancy. Fasciculated roots are given to mulching cattles to increase the milk.

Chlorophytum arundinaceum Baker.

Local Name – Safed musli
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Dense and shady places in sal and mixed forests
Characters- Herb, perennial. Root ubebous, clustered. Leaves oblanceolate, acuminate at apex. Flowers white in dense racemes. Perianth white, capsules globose emarginated at both ends, seeds black. Flowering/Fruiting- August-October

Distribution- Common

Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Roots are used as tonic and anti pyretic. It is act as Blood Purifier. Plant is used to treat in bronchitis, ophthalmic conditions, vomiting, and dyspepsia, and lumbago, pain in the joints and in the diseases of nerves.

**Chlorophytum tuberosum** (Roxb.) Baker.

Local Name – Sukh sewaniya

Habit – Herb

Habitat – Dense and shady places in sal and mixed forests

Characters- Perennial herb with massive, fleshy fingers. Leaves well developed, radical, erect, slender, long, acute and sheating at the base. Flowers trimerous, pedicellate arranged in bracteat racemose inflorescence. Stamen 6 and carpel-3 with axile ovale. Capsular fruit.

Flowering/Fruiting- October-December

Distribution- Endangered in wild

Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- The powder of tuberous root is prescribed for debility and weakness. It is also recommended to nourshing women to increase lactation. Root powder is useful in prolonged fever occur due to anaemia. It is an excellent emedy for several vitality and used by the tribal women for leucorrhoea.

**Gloriosa superba** L.

Local Name – Kalihari

Habit – Climber

Habitat – Dense forests

Characters- Climbers. Root stocks long, horse-shoe shaped, branchelets glabrous. Leaves lanceolate, tendrillar at apex, cordate at base, glabrous, chartaceous, entire. Flowers bright red showy, pedicles 10-15 cm long. Perianth yellow in lower half, red in upper half finally red with age segments oblong lanceolate. Capsules linear-oblong, up to 5 cm long.

Flowering/Fruiting- June-November

Distribution- Occasional

Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Its bulb is used to take out of any spine, small glass peices, or iron if niddeled in body. Root promote labour pain and useful in rheumatism. Decoction of tuber is useful in chronic ulcers,
leprosy, inflammation, piles, abdominal pain and etching. It also used for removal of mucous secretions from bronchial tubes. Tuber crushed and used externally for neuralgic pains and skin troubles.

_Urginea indica_ (Roxb.) Kunth.

Local Name – Jangli piyaz
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along the river bed/open places in forests
Flowering/Fruiting- August-October
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bulbs are used as cardio-tonic. It is used as abortifacent, cardiac, stimulant, fever, rheumatison and in skin diseases.

_Family- Smilacaceae_

_Smilax perfoliata_ Lour.

Local Name – Ram datun
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Undergrowth in Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Perennial stout climbers. Branches usually prickly. Leaf-blades 10-24 X 8-22 cm, elliptic-oblong or suborbicular, acute or cuspidate, base usually rounded, main nerves 5-7, smooth. Flowers greenish in umbels. Peduncles 1-1.8 cm long, axillary. Male flowers; tepals 3+3, 6-7 mm long, linear-oblong, obtuse, deflexed afterwards. Female flowers; pedicels 6-8 mm long. Tepals shorter than in male. Berries 8 mm across, globose, green, red when ripe, smooth; seeds 1-2, 3-5 mm long, subglobose.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-January
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- It is an abortifacent, used in cholera, fever, measles, gout rheumatism and ulcers, wounds.

_Smilax zeylanica_ L.

Local Name – Ram datun
Habit – Climber
Habitat – Undergrowth in Sal and mixed forest
Characters- Climber, stem slender to stout with a few small prickles. Leaves elliptic, broadly oblong, ovate-oblong, cuspidate at apex rounded at base. Flowers white. Fruits red when ripe.
Flowering/Fruiting - September-April
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Roots are used in skin diseases. Fresh leaves are eaten by spotted deers.

**Family - Commelinaceae**
*Commelina longifolia* Lam.

Local Name – Jalpihri
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Undergrowth in Sal and mixed forest
Characters - Herb, up to 30 cm tall. Leaves linear, acute at apex, obtuse at base. Sheaths ciliate on margin solitary, axillary, leaf opposed, ovate. Flowers blue polygamous 1-2 flowered. Spathes long peduncled.

Flowering/Fruiting - September
Distribution - Occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Juice of leaves is used for antidote to snake bite. Whole plant extraction used to treat leprosy. Grind the seeds with honey-related illness in the throat with mock relief. Its roots keep dry in the shade and make powder and this powder mixed with juice of *Aloe vera* and made tablets as pea size and keep dry in the shade. In case of Calculus disease (stone disease), 1 tablet in the morning and 1 tablet in the evening take and after approximately 1 liter water drink. After this process, broken stones come out with urine immediately. Two or three days, using stones from the disease is relieved.

**Family - Arecaceae**
*Phoenix acaulis* Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham.

Local Name – Chhind
Habit - Shrub
Habitat – Undergrowth in Sal forests
Characters - Shrub, acaulous palm, stem bulbous, to 10 cm high, densely covered with persistent leaf base stumps. Leaves 0.6 - 1.8 m long, leaf sheath reddish-brown, fibrous, rachis 0.3 - 1.5 m long x 1.5 - 2 cm in diameter at base, leaflets arranged in sub-opposite groups of 4s - 5s in more than one plane or orientation, about 16 - 24 on each side of rachis, linear, 8 - 36 x 0.5 - 1.4 cm, flaccid, with strong marginal nerves; lamina concolorous, pale green. Inflorescences held at ground level, staminate inflorescences not extending beyond prophyll, prophyll papery and splitting in many places, 13 x 2 cm; peduncle about 7 x 0.6 cm, rachillae arranged in one whorl, 10 - 15 in number, about 8 cm long, staminate flowers not seen, pistillate inflorescences not extending.
beyond prophyll, prophyll papery, about 25 x 4-6 cm; peduncle about 9 - 12 x 1.4 cm, pistillate flowers about 5 - 20 per rachilla, 3 - 10 mm long; calyx cupule 3 mm high; petals 5 - 6 x 4 mm. Fruit obovoid, 12 - 18 x 8 mm, ripening from green with scarlet apices to blue-black, with mesocarp scarcely fleshy and stigmatic remains prominently pointed (1 - 2 mm long). Seed elongate in shape, 10 x 5 mm, with rounded apices; embryo lateral opposite raphe; endosperm homogeneous

Flowering/Fruiting- December-June
Distribution- Common
Locality- All ranges

Medicinal properties- Fruit ointment is used in diuretic abnormalities and asthma. Fruits are demulcent, expectorant and laxative. It is used to treat respiratory diseases and fevers. Gum is used in treating diarrhea.

**Family- Araceae**

*Acorus calamus* L.

Local Name – Buch
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wild and cultivated
Characters- A marshy, perennial herb with long creeping aromatic rhizome spouting leaves. Leaves linear, entire, leathery having parallel venation. Spathe large, green, leaf like. Flowers small, trimerous, bisexual, pale green in long cylindrical spike. Fruits minute, yellowish.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-December
Distribution- Rare, marshy place
Locality- Ukwa, Birsa, Baihar ranges

Medicinal properties- The dried and powdered rhizome with honey is effective to cure common cold and whooping cough. It removes catarrhal matter and phlegm from the bronchial tube and thus is highly beneficial in the treatment of bronchitis and asthma. The rhizome powder gives relief to heavy stomach by relieving flatulence, colic and increasing appetite. It is also effective in chronic diarrhea and dysentery. The herb is useful in treating mouth ulcers, coating on tongue and rawness. Leaf paste is applied on wounds to destroy maggots. Rhizome powder is useful in dyspepsia.

*Amorphophallus bulbifer* (Roxb.) Blume.

Local Name – Surankand
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Wild and cultivated
Characters- Perennial herbs. Depressed-globose, bulbiferous, dark brown tubers. Leaves one or two on long tapering which are warted, dark
green, with pale blotches. Leaf large, multifid, segments spreading. Spathe campanulate, purple or partly yellowish green, purple at apex and pale yellow below. Spadix as long as the spathe. Male inflorescence subturbinate, anthers crowded pale yellow. Female inflorescence with crowded ovaries. Berries sessile, oblong, and orange-red when ripe.

Flowering/Fruiting - September-December
Distribution - Rare
Locality - Baihar, Ukwa, Balaghat ranges
Medicinal properties - it is genuine medicine for Piles. Roasted and mashed tubers are carminative and is a native remedy for haemorrhoides.

*Amorphophallus paeoniiifolius* (Dennst.) Nicolson
Local Name – Suran kanda
Habit – Herb
Habitat – wild and cultivated
Characters - A herb with a very large corm, depressed-globose, bulbiferous, dark brown. Leaves appear after the flowers, petiole stout, 2-3 feet long, dark green with paler blotches, blade segments spreading, simple or forked, leaflets of variable width, obovate-oblong, acute, strongly many veined, with recurved wavy and crisped margins, greenish-pink, externally with pale rounded blotches base within purple. Inflorescence spadix, flowers very bad smelling, spadix as long as spathe, appendage, slightly lobed, dark red-purpple, spongy within. Male flowers stamens 2-4, anthers densely crowded sessile, depressed-globose, style stout, purple, stigma large, 2-3 lobed. Fruit berries red.

Flowering/Fruiting - April-May
Distribution - occasional
Locality - Baihar range
Medicinal properties - Root is carminative, restorative, stomachic and tonic. It is dried and used in the treatment of piles and dysentery. Fresh root acts as an acid stimulant and expectorant, it is much used in the treatment of acute rheumatism. Stem is cut, and the inside of the stem eaten raw, in the treatment of snakebites. Sap from the petiole is fermented and drunk as a treatment for diarrhoea and dysentery.
Characters- Tuber depressed-globose, 4–10 cm. in diameter. Leaves petiole terete, up to 90 cm. long, green, often black-purple spotted or tinged brownish purple; blade kidney-shaped to subcircular in outline, 25–60 cm. broad, pedately-lobed; lobes 7–11, ovate-elliptic, acuminate, cuneate, deeply divided almost to base; central lobe usually obovate-elliptic, 12–30 cm. long, 5–16 cm. broad; lateral lobes progressively smaller. Inflorescence appearing before leaves, with very strong carrion smell at anthesis, subtended by several oblong-lanceolate cataphylls; peduncle short, 2–8 cm. when in flower, subterranean, spathe borne at or partly below ground-level. Spathe 25–50 cm. long; tube subcylindric with inflated ellipsoid basal part, 5–10 cm. long, 2–5 cm. in diameter, erect, outside dull purplish green, inside reddish purple, smooth; limb narrowly lanceolate-triangular, 20–40 cm. long, 3–9 cm. broad, reflexing and twisting spirally at maturity, inner surface pale yellow to pale green with numerous dark maroon-purple oblong to subcircular spots that are smaller towards base and merge near crisped-undulate margins. Spadix 20–42 cm. long; sterile appendix cylindric, 14–30 cm. long, 0.5–1.6 cm. in diameter, erect at first, later curving forward, smooth, dull greyish green with cream base; staminate part cylindric, 1–1.7 cm. long, 0.5–1.5 cm. in diameter, sulphur yellow; sterile zone with cylindric, longitudinally ridged axis, 3.5–8 cm. long, 0.3–1.2 cm. in diameter, cream becoming purple apically, lowermost 1.5–2 cm. bearing 0.5–0.8 cm. long, horizontal to upward-curving, filiform to clavate, cream, sterile projections, with bluish-green, ± swollen tips; pistillate part cylindric to subconic, 0.7–1.6 cm. long, 0.6–1.4 cm. in diameter. Ovary flask-shaped to cylindric, dark reddish-purple; ovules 1–2, pear-shaped, borne on massive basal placental cushion; stigma capitate, cream, 0.5 mm. in diameter. Fruits berries obovate, 0.9–1 cm. long, ± 0.8 cm. in diameter, 1–2-seeded, mulberry purple to red, borne at or partly below ground-level in tight subglobose head up to 4 cm. in diameter. Seed obovate, 0.7–0.8 cm. long, 0.45–0.55 cm. in diameter; testa fleshy, dark spotted; embryo small, central, cylindric; endosperm copious.

Flowering/Fruiting- December-June
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Paste of tuber is used for treatment of snake bite. Fruits are given to women to increase lactation, it is also used for improve digestion. Cut into fine pieces of bulb and fried in butter cow is delivering cancer patient.

**Family- Cyperaceae**

*Cyperus rotundus* L.

Local Name – Nagarmaotha
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Marshy place
Characters - Perennial, 15-40 cm tall. Rhizomes creeping, clothed with fibrous remains of leaf-sheaths, stolons wiry, ending in ellipsoid tubers. Anthena simple or compound, loose, rays 3-9, spreading, up to 10 cm long. Bracts 2-4, leafy, longer or shorter than umbel. Spikelets 3-10 together, 10-30 mm long, linear-lanceolate, compressed, curved, 10-40 flowered. Glumes closely overlapping, 3-5 nervet. Nuts 1.5 .. long, obovoid, black.
Flowering/Fruiting- September-December
Distribution-
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Bile fever destructor. The rhizome give successful results in the treatment of irregular menstruation, dysmenorrhoea, gastralgia, dyspepsia, diarrhoea and vomiting. The juice of this plant is a strength remedy for dysentery and delirium. The juice mixed with root paste of costus spescious is very effective remedy for jaundice.

**Family- Poaceae**

*Apluda mutica* L.

Local Name – Ponai
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Grassland/meadows
Characters - A perennial, tufted herb 1.5 m tall. Leaf blades linear lanceolate, acuminate at apex; sheaths short tight short, glabrous. Ligules membranous. Inflorescence of several racemes each enclosed with spathe together forming a leafy panicle. Spikelets in group of 3, sessile, lower glumes 11-13 nerved, upper cymbiform. Fruits caryopsis oblong with large embryo.
Flowering/Fruiting- August-December
Distribution- Abundant
Locality- All ranges
Medicinal properties- Paste of whole plant are applied twice a day for to cure fungal infection in mouth of children. The whole plant: diuretic, gonorrhea.

*Bambusa arundinacea* Willd.

Local Name – Bans

**Synonym** - *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Along the nala bads in Sal forest
Characters- Perennials, culms 5-20 m tall, 5-10 cm in diameters, erect branched, culms sheaths 20m X 30m X10m, rounded in the upper part with dark brown hairs on the dorsal surface. Leaves linear lanceolate, glabrous or hairy on back. Inflorescence a branched panicle, spikelets lanceolate 6 flowered, rachilla hairy.

Flowering/Fruiting- Once in life

Distribution- Rare

Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Root is astringent and cooling. It is used to treat joint pain and general debility. Leaves are used in internally to stimulate menstruation and to help relieve period pain. It is also used to tone and strengthen stomach function, to expel worms and applied externally as a poultice to help drain infected wounds.

*Cymbopogon martini* (Roxb.) W.Watson

Local Name – Sarra

Habit – Herb

Habitat – Open area in grassland

Characters- Perennial herb, up to 1.5 m tall, erect tufted lower nodes often swollen. Leaves linear-lanceolate, flat, cordate at base. Inflorescence a compound panicle, spath 3-6 cm long enclosing 3-6 spikelets, sessile spikelets ovate or ovate-oblong, awned, yellow-brown.

Flowering/Fruiting- September-February

Distribution- Occasional

Locality- All ranges

Medicinal properties- Leaves extraction is used to be taken internally with milk or as a herbal tea for expelling gases, flatulence and gripping pains from the stomach and bowels, strengthen and give to the stomach, preventing or curing spasms, insomnia or sleeplessness. Its also recommended in case of vomiting, diarrhea, headache, dysmenorrhoea, chronic rheumatism, and other painful affections.

*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.

Local Name – Dub

Habit – Herb

Habitat – Road side in open places/meadows

Characters- Herb, up to 30 cm tall. Leaves narrowly linear, finely acute to pungent. Inflorescence of 2-6 spikes, erect, spreading, rachis slender, spikelets sessile, and compressed 1 flowered. Spikes digitate on a slender peduncle.

Flowering/Fruiting- Throughout the year

Distribution- Abundant

Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of plant is used in urinary problems and menstrual complaints.

_Dendrocalamus strictus_ (Roxb.) Nees.

Local Name – Bans, banslochan
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – In mixed sloppy forest
Characters- Perennial, robust culms, deciduous, up to 10 m tall, nodes swollen culm sheaths variable 7-30 cm long, rounded at top, covered on back with golden brown stiff hairs. Leaves linear-lanceolate, rounded at base. Inflorescence dense panicle large branched with dense spaced heads. Spikelets hairy, spinescent, fertile and sterile mixed. Caryopsis brown, ovoid-subglobose.
Flowering/Fruiting- November-April
Distribution- Common in slopes
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties- Decoction of the leaves and nodes and siliceous matter is used as a cooling, tonic and astringent medicine. Leaves are ecbolic to animals.
Pteridophytes

**Family- Actiniopteridaceae**  
*Actiniopteris dichotoma* (Sw.) Link

Local Name – Morpankhi, Mayur-sikha  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Growing on rocks, slopes/near road in mixed forests  
Characters- Xerophytic, rhizome erect, clothed with scale, Founds tufted 5-18 cm, erect. Lania palmate, fan-like comprising of many dichotomous segments, coriaceous, edges inflexed on drying, apex tooted; Sori copious covering the whole lower surface.  
Distribution- Plants xerophytic, growing on rocks along road sides.  
Locality- Lougur range  
Medicinal properties-

**Family- Adiantaceae**  
*Adiantum incisum* Forsk.

Local Name –  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Slopes/near river in Sal forests  
Characters- Rhizome short-creeping, clothes with scales. Fronds 10-40 cm, pinnate; stipes 5-10 cm, dark chest-nut brown, wiry, spreading, tomentose pinnae sessile, larger in the basal part, gradually reduced above and rooting in the apical part at intervals giving rise to independent plants after detachment; pinnae shortly petiolate, the lower one straight, horizontal; the upper rounded, deeply and repeatedly lobed. Sori marginal.  
Flowering/Fruiting- Sori in September-October  
Distribution- Common  
Locality- Baihar range  
Medicinal properties-

*Adiantum philippense* L.

Local Name – Hansavati  
Habit – Herb  
Habitat – Moist and marshy places on slopes  
Characters- Rhizome short-creeping. Fronds tufted, 10-50 cm; stipes 5-20 cm, dark chest-nut coloured, shining, rachis same as stipes; pinnae petiolate. Lunulate to sub-dimidiate, the lower edge nearly in a line or oblique with petiole; the upper edge rounded, more or less lobed, herbaceous. Sori continuous or interrupted.  
Flowering/Fruiting- Sori in August-September
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties-

**Family- Cheilanthaceae**

*Cheilanthes forinosa* (Forsk.) Kaulf.

Local Name – Silver fern
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Moist and marshy slopes area
Characters- Rhizome short, erect, bearing many bicoloured, linear-lanceolate scales. Fronds tufted, deltoid-lanceolate, 10-50 cm; stipes 5-25 cm, chestnut coloured, scaly at base, naked above, lamina 5-25 X 4-10 cm, farinose, white powdery beneath, subcoriaceous. Sori marginal, protected by brown, membranous indusium.
Flowering/Fruiting- Sori in September-October
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties-

**Family- Dryopteridaceae**

*Dryopteris cochleata* (D. Don.) C. Chr.

Local Name – Fern
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Along the streams in moist Sal forest
Characters- Rhizomes thick, sub-erect, clothed with light-brown, lanceolate scales. Fronds approximate, dimorphic; stipes castaneous-brown and scaly in basal region, stramineous above, sterile fronds bipinnatifid, pinnae, alternate, sub-sessile; fertile fronds deeply contracted, bipinnate; rachis castaneous bearing a few small light brown scales, herbaceous in texture hairy, light green in colour. Sori indusiate, indusium horse shoe shaped.
Flowering/Fruiting- Sori in September-October
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties-

*Dryopteris prolifera* (Retz.) C.Chr.

Local Name – Fern
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Along the streams in moist Sal forest
Characters- A spreading fern, often rooting at the tips of the fronds.
Flowering/Fruiting- Sori in September-October
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties-

**Family- Equisetaceae**

*Equisetum ramosissimum* Desf. Subsp. Debile (Roxb. ex Vauch.) Hauke

Local Name –
Habit – Shrub
Habitat – Along the ditches and damp place
Characters- Large plants, stems 1-1.5 m or more long, 2-15 mm or more in a diameter with a large central hallow, grooved, simple or irregularly branched, branches 1-3 in whorls, ribs 8-30, flattened, towards the apex, sheaths tight, tubular to funnel shaped, short or elongated, the teeth deciduous. Strobili terminal, subsessile, 0.5-2.5 cm long, oblong, cuspidate.

Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties-

**Family- Marsileaceae**

*Marsilea minuta* L.

Local Name –
Habit – Aquatic plant herb
Habitat – Floating in pond and ditches
Characters- Herbaceous plant, aquatic or amphibious. Rhizome wide-creeping, rooting in mud. Fronds erect; stipe length depends upon depth of water, usually 0.5-30 cm; leaflets 4, cruciform, oblanceolate or obovate, thin shining dark-green; margins entire to crenate, much reduced under xerophytic conditions. Sporocarps plenty, stalked.

Flowering/Fruiting-
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties-

**Family- Selaginellaceae**

*Selaginella repanda* (Desv. ex Poir.) Spring.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist rocky soil along with mosses along forest edges
Characters- Xerophytic plants, 10-25 cm high. Leaves isomorphic on the main stem, dimorphic on the branches; isomorphic leaves distant, ovate, lanceolate, long acuminate, denticulate; heteromorphic leaves contiguous; lateral leaves ovate, oblique at base. Strobili rare. Sporophylls uniform, ovate, entire to minutely denticulate, acuminate.
Flowering/Fruiting- Fronds curled up in dry weather
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties-

*Selaginella repanda* (Desv. ex Poir.) Spring.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Moist rocky soil along with mosses along forest edges
Characters- Herbaceous plant, stem short 5-25 cm, sub-erect, branched from the base; branches erecto-patent, lax, pinnately compound; rhizopores restricted at the base only. Leaves heteromorphic, contiguous, drying brown at age; lateral leaves spreading, ovate subfalcate, ciliate at base. Strobili tetragonald; sporophylls uniform, ovate, acuminate.
Distribution- Occasional
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties-

**Family- Pteridaceae**

*Pteris biaurita* L.

Local Name –
Habit – Herb
Habitat – Along the sedges
Characters- Rhizome erect, massive, clothed with scales in the apical part. Densely tufted, 1-2 m high; stipes green-purplish, adaxial surface grooved and hairy. Pinnae not deeply dissected; segments smooth to wavy, not falcate. Sori continuous around the sinuses but reaching the apices of lobes.
Distribution- Rare
Locality- Baihar range
Medicinal properties-

**Family- Lygodiaceae**

*Lygodium flexuosum* (L.) Sw.

Local Name – Jatamasi
Habit – Climbing herb
Habitat – Dense sal forest and mixed forest
Characters- Terrestrial climbing fern primary rachis branches abbreviated; secondary rachis branches alternately pinnate bearing 3-5 leaflets, variously lobed at base, gradually tapering towards apex, subcoriaceous, margins finely; vein free. Fertile pinules slightly narrower then the sterile ones; fertile lobes marginal, 2-5 mm long.
Distribution- Common
Locality- Baihar range

Medicinal properties- Plant juice is used in insect bites as an antidote. Fresh root boiled with mustard oil is applied externally in rheumatism, sprains, scabies, ulcers, eczema, cut and wounds. Root extract is used in stomach pain.