CHAPTER – VII

ETHNOBOTANICAL ENUMERATIONS
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The following are some of the plants enumerated and arranged alphabetically according to botanical names which are found to be used by the people belonging to Garo tribe in their day to day life. Local names in Assamese and in Garo have been quoted and abbreviated as (A) for Assamese and (G) for Garo.

*Abroma augusta* Linn *(Sterculiaceae)*
FA 1: 156. 1934; IMP 1. 379.1918.

Gorokhia- Korai, Bon- Kopahi, Ulat- Kambal (A);

Shrub 8-12 ft high with horizontal branches and velvety branchlet. Leaves ovate or lanceolate, more or less cordate, finely acuminate, membranous. Flowers bisexual, Purple, about 2 in. diam., in leaf opposed pedunculate few-flowered cymes. Capsule membranous, 5-angled, truncate at apex dehiscing septicidally and at the top, valves villous at the edges forming triangular wing behind each carpel. Seeds numerous enveloped in light cottony wool.

Distrib: In Scrub forest through out the state.

Ethnobot: Fresh viscid juice of the root- bark is administered in menstrual disorder of women. It is an uterine tonic and regulate the menstrual flow. Bark of the twigs yields a strong silky fibre which is used for a variety of purposes.

*Abrus precatorius* L. *(Fabaceae)*

Latomoni, Roti (A)

Climber, leaflets upto 16 pairs, oblong, flower white, tinged with pink; seeds scarlet red with black spot.
Distrib: Throughout India. Common in scrub jungles, grown in gardens as ornamental plant.

Ethnobot: Decoction of Seeds with the roots of *Houttuynia cordata* is given as diuretic (about 15 ml twice daily for a fortnight). Decoction of seeds with seeds of *Caesalpinia bonduc* is used in vertigo and vomiting (about 10 ml thrice daily). Also used in nervous disorder

*Acacia concinna D.C. (Mimosaceae)*

Kusiakata, Amsikira, Suse-lewa(A), Sirenghi, Suchci-wak-chigong(G)

A large, prickly climber, branches densely covered with small, white spots and armed with hooked prickles, leaves bipinnate, 5-10 cm long. Leaf axis angular, covered with hookes. Flowers yellow in dense, globose, panicles; pod linear oblong, 8-13 cm. long thick, succulent, contracted between the seeds, seeds 6-10/pod saponaceous, indehiscent.

Distrib: Common as garden plants.

Ethnobot: Leaf and pods used in medicine. Decoction of leaf with *Vitex negundo* is given on head for convulsion.

*Acacia farnesiana (L) Wild (Mimosaceae)*

Tarua-kadem(A) Remsu (G)

A thorny shrub with smooth dark brown bark. Branches zig-zag, leaves bipinnate, spines stipular, straight; Flower yellow, very fragrant in pedunculate heads pod long, brown slightly curved. Seeds in two rows, immersed in pulp.

Distrib.: Naturalised throughout India. Occasionally planted in homestead.
Ethnobot: Decoction of root in used as ear drop to control discharge from the ear (otorrhea) Stem is used as toothbrush to cure pyorrhea.

*Achyranthes aspera L.*  *(Amaranthaceae)*


Uvoti-soth, Bioni-sakuta, Bonsoth(A), Champangmichel (G)

Undershrub, Leaves subacute to rounded at apex, acute and cuneate at base, softly tomentose all over; flowers small in long spikes

Distrib:- Common weed in exposed and waste land. Flowering and fruiting: Round the year

Ethnobot:- Decoction of plant is applied to abscesses, boils, swellings, and wounds. Leaf chewed to treat diseases of month. Root extract is used to cure dental caries.

*Acorus calamus L.*  *(Araceae)*


Boss(A)

Aromatic herb with creeping rhizomatous rootstock; leaves equitant, linear. spadix long peduncled.

Distrib: Cultivated throughout India upto 200m. Occasionally growing in swampy localities near villages, sometimes grown.

Ethnobot: Plant said to purify air and hang on the roofs of the living room. Rhizome- A pieces of (1 cm) is fasten with a thread and given to wear on the neck as amulet by the infants against evil spirits. Juice of rhizomes with of *Curcuma longa* is prescroribed as expectorant.
**Adhatoda vasica** Nees. (Acanthaceae)

FA 3: 455. 1939.

Justicia adhatoda Linn.

Sp.pl.15. 1753; FBI 4: 540 1885.

Vasaka, Bagabahka (A);


Distrib.: Throughout India. Common in Assam

Ethnobot: Leaf is used to cure Asthma. The leaves are given as febrifuge in malarial fever.

**Aegle marmelos** (L.) Corr. (Rutaceae)


Bel. (A); Belethi (G).

Tree, straight, sharp spines; leaves 3-5 foliate, aromatic; flowers white, fruits globose, yellow-brown when ripe with hard rind and yellow pulp.

Distrib: Wild in the Sub-Himalayan tract, Central and Southern India. Often planted all over country.

Ethnobot: Plant – Usually grown in temple yard and temple garden. Leaf-Used as offering to god and goddesses by Hindu. Fruit-Dried pulp of unripe fruits are used as tea substitute. Ripe fruit’s pulp are eaten in constipation and also eaten fresh. Unripe fruit-Pulp mixed in water and is given in chronic dysentery. (about 50 gm thrice daily for a fortnight).
**Alocasia indica (Roxb.)** (Araceae)

FBI 6: 525.1893; WI 1: 60.1948; GMP 12.1956; IMP 4: 1918

Man- Kachu (A).

A Robust herb with caudex, leaves 60-90cm long, bright green, triangular-sagittate slightly repand, endlobe triangular-acute, with strongly marked whitish midrib. Petiole as long as or longer than the leaves, round and tapering upwards. Spathes pale greenish yellow with offensive smell.

Distrib.: Cultivated, also apparently wild.

Ethnobot: Rhizome is taken as food. After washing thoroughly the rhizome is boiled generally along with rice and eaten with little salt and mustard oil. Petiole is eaten as curry. The flour obtained by pounding the dried rhizome / stem is cooked as curry with fish to get rid of body ache. It is also used in the treatment of dropsy.

**Alocasia macrorrhiza L.** (Araceae)


Kola Kachu(A)

Stout large rhizomatous herb forming a considerable aerial stem often 1.2m high and 5-10cm diam more or less clothed with aerial roots. Leaves broadly ovate-sagittate repand, 60-120cm long and 45-90 cm broad, deeply cordate, with basal lobes shortly connate. Spathe 15-25cm long. Green with yellowish glaze. Spadix nearly as long as spathe and appendage nearly as long as the flowering part.

Distrib: Cultivated as well as wild.

Ethnobot: Petiole cooked and eaten. Paste of rhizome is applied on abscesses to expel pus.

**Aloe barbadensis** . Mill. (Liliaceae)


*A. vera* (L) Burm.f.
Ghritakumari, Chal-Kunwori (A);

Perennial, short stemmed succulent herb, leaves sessile green crowded on the top of the stem, erect—spreading, spiny toothed at the margin. Raceme long, dense; bracts short—lanceolate membranous, longer than the short pedicel. Flowers pendulous, imbricated, yellow.

Distrib.: Grown as ornamental plants, Found in semiwild state all over India.

Ethnobot: Juices of crushed leaves are applied locally for painful inflammations of the body particularly in the cases of burn, burn injury. The fresh juice of the leaves are taken for indigestion, flatulence and constipation. Small doses of leaf juice are given to children for remedy of intestinal worms. Juice of roasted leaf is taken with honey for cough and cold. Mixture of leaf juice and clean water is used for eyewash.

*Alpinia allaghas* (Retz) Rose. (*Zingiberaceae*)


Tora Goch (A)

Shrub, leaves sessile, glabrous, flowers pinkish white, in panicles, lip ovate, cunneate, bolobed, white with a pair of close median pink lines and pink margins; fruit globose.

Distrib: Northern and northeastern India, Common in swamp vegetation.

Ethnobot: Ropes are made from leaf sheaths. Rhizome extract is given as vermiculfe to children. Tender shoots are roasted and eaten as curries.

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

Satiana, ch.iaitan(A); Sokchuan, Bor-chak-chhan(G)

Tall evergreen tree with white latex branches whorled, Bark grey with large horizontal enticel-bar and light vertical fissures. Leaves in whorls of 4-7, flowers greenish white in compact umbellately branched pubescent panicled cymes fruits a pair of follicles, green.

Flowering time: Oct-Nov. Fruiting: Jan-June.

Distrib: Common throughout the district as well as in the state.

Ethnobot: The latex is applied to ulcers and other skin diseases. Milky juice mixed with small amount of mustard oil is applied in ear-ache. Pieces of Bark worn in jaundice by making a garland. Bark powder is taken in chronic diarrhoea, dysentery and in malarial fever atleast for three to four days, thrice daily in equal doses. The juice of leaves and of fresh ginger is given to women after childbirth.

*Alternanthera sessilis* (L) R.Br. ex DC (*Amaranthaceae*)


Matikanduri (A);

Herbaceous, much-branched from the root; branches 15-50 cm. long, often purplish, prostrate or ascending, often rooting at the lower nodes, glabrous. Leaves somewhat fleshy, linear-oblong, lanceolate or elliptic, shortly petiolate, glabrous. Flowers sessile, white, shinning, in small axillary sessile heads. Seed 1.25-1.5 mm. diameter, suborbicular.

Distrib : Throughout the warmer part of India.

Ethnobot: Tendershoots and leaves boiled in water and taken in dysentery. Also used as vegetable. Extract of leaves and stems are given for snake bite.
Amaranthus viridis L.  (Amaranthaceae)

Khutora (A)

Herb, Stem branched, leaves alternate, ovate, inflorescence glomerulate, axillary; flowers monoecious; capsule subglobose.

Distrib: Common as weeds in vegetablegardens and other agricultural fields.

Ethnobot: Tender plants and shoots are used as vegetables, which is said to improve Eye sight and act as restorative. Used as vegetables, commonly sold in markets.

Amorphophalus paeonifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson (Araceae)
DIFME 21.t, Z.1991,
A.Campanulatus (Roxb)

OI-Kachu(A)

Herb with depressed, globose, subterranean tuber; leaf one on a long peliole, 3-partite with multified segments; inflorescence sessile on ground; Spathe reddish-pink.

Distrib: Wild throughout the district.

Ethnobot: Cormi cut into pieces and eaten by boiling with rice and also in curries. Leaf paste is applied in abscesses. Powder of sundried corm is used in piles. Corm is taken in acute rheumatism. Well ground corm are applied externally to relieve pain of rheumatic swelling.
*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f) Wall.ex Nees (*Acanthaceae*)


Chirata, Kalmegh (A)

Bitter herb with quadriangular stem, leaves sessile, lanceolate, flower purplish-white, in terminal racemes; capsule linear.

Distrib: In plains throughout India. Common along roadsides and in open places

Ethnobot: Leaf paste is applied on teeth in toothache. Decoction with leaves of *Azadirachta indica* is given in venereal diseases. Powder of the dried leaves is given as antidiarrhoeal.

*Annona squamosa L.* (*Annonaceae*)


Atloss, Ata-Kothal (A);

Small tree with somewhat bushy habit; branches thin, glabrous. Leaves oblong or oblong-lanceolate, aromatic; Fruits globose deeply white-areolate when ripe; pulp white, sweet, aromatic; seeds oblong-lanceolate in outline, glossy-black.

Distrib: Occurs wild and is also cultivated throughout India.

Ethnobot: Ripe fruit is taken fresh which is sweet and tasty. Paste of leaves is locally applied to kill head lice. Leaf juice is applied to ringworm twice daily till cure. Persons having hysterical or fainting fits are made to inhale crushed leaves or their juice. The seeds are a powerful irritant of the conjunctiva and is reported to use as an abortifacient.

*Anthocephalus chinensis* (Lamk) Risch.ex Walp (*Rubiaceae*)

Cadamba (Roxb.) Miq
FBI 3:23.1880; FA 3:18.1938; WI 1.85.1948; UPI 44.1986
A.Indicus A. Risch.
Kadam (A); Mi-bol(G)

Large handsome deciduous tree with very straight cylindric stems and horizontal branches, more or less whorled. Leaves ovate, elliptic-oblong, coriaceous, shining or glabrous above. Flowers small, orange coloured, united by the confluent calyx tube in dense terminal solitary peduncled globose heads. Fruits fleshy orange coloured.

Distrib: Common throughout the state, often planted.

Ethnobot: Decoction of leaves used as gargle in cases of aphthae and stomatitis. Wood soft, white or reddish, used for planks, house building. Decoction of bark is used as mouth wash.

**Ardisia thyriflora** Don. (Myrsinaceae)
floribunda Wall. ex.DC.
Chaul- dhowa.(A), Bol-Simbal (G)

Shrub, leaves lanceolate, entire, glabrous; flower reddish in panicles; berry red dotted.

Distrib : Sporadic throughout the area.
Ethnobot : Leaf and shoot are used as vegetables. Fruit is eaten fresh when ripe.

**Areca catechu** L. (Arecales) 
Tamul. (A).

Tall slender palm with a crown of leaves, petiole expanded into sheathing base, flowers yellow, in two ranks; fruits ovoid, ripening bright orange-yellow, husk fibrous; nuts grayish brown.

Distrib: Commonly cultivated in the area. Cultivated in coastal regions of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, W. Bengal and Northeastern India.

Ethnobot.: Nut ripe or unripe are used as masticatory with leaves of betle. It is social custom to offer a piece of nut with leaves of betle to the guests as a gesture of welcome by the households. Nuts are used as offerings in all kinds of social and religious rituals. Horticulturally it is largely cultivated. Nut is fruit of commerce.

*Aristolochia indica* Linn. (*Aristolochiaceae*)

*IMP 3:2122.1994*

Isharmul (A)

A shrubby or herbaceous twiner with a woody root-stock; stems grooved, slender. Leaves linear to obovate, Smooth, margins entire, inflorescence in axillary racemes, Flowers greenish white; Parianth tube swollen and tobed at the base, then bent at right angle and tapering upwards; mouth trumpet shaped with a long narrow purplish lip. Capsule long, oblong, grooved, 6 valved; Seeds triangular, winged.

Distrib: Throughout India.

Ethnobot: The root which is very bitter, is held in much esteem as a stimulant, tonic, and emmenagogue, and is employed in intermittent fevers and other affections. The seeds are tasteless, useful in dry cough, joint pains, Decoction of root is recommended for all kinds of intestinal disorders. The root is used as an emetic in poisoning caused by narcotic plants.
**Artemisia nilagirica (C.B.Clarke) Pamp. (Asteraceae)**


Vulgaris L. Var nilgirica C.B. Clarke


Damanak, Tong-toti (A); Khel-bijak(G).

Shrub, Aromatic, leaves sessile, alternate, ovate, with stipule-like lobes at the base, deeply pinnatisect. Heads 3-4 mm long, ovoid or subglobose, sessile or very shortly pedicelled, in spicate or horizontal paniced racemes; outer flowers female, heterogamous, fruit ellipsoid.

Distrib. Throughout India.

Ethnobot: Juice of leaves and tender shoots is applied to the head of young children for the prevention of convulsions. Leaves and tops are administered in nervous and spasmodic affections connected with debility, in asthma. Decoction of flowers is given in gripping pain of stomach.

**Asparagus racemosus Willd. (Liliaceae)**


Perennial climbing herb with tuberous rootstock; stem with recovered spines; cladode arranged in a tuft falcate; inflorescence racemes, flowers white.

Distrib.: Throughout India upto 2000 m. Sporadic throughout the area, also cultivated.

Ethnobot: Rootstock juice is applied in pox. Juice mixed with sugarcandy is given as tonic. Salted juice is given as refrigerant (about 25 ml twice daily). Plants are grown in homestead as ornamental plant.

**Averrhoa carambola L. (Averrhoaceae)**
Kordoi (A); Amrenga (G)

Tree with imparipinnate leaves; flowers violet, in paniculate cyme; berry oblong, angled, yellow when ripe, sour

Distrib.: Cultivated throughout India. Two varieties with sweet and sour fruit are known. Occasionally found as an escape.

Ethnobot: Fruit juice is given in jaundice and also given as refrigerant. Unripe fruit is eaten in curries.

*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. (*Meliaceae*)


Neem (A)

Tree with alternate pinnate leaves, leaflet obliquely lanceolate, flowers white in auxiliary, fruit ovoid, greenish yellow when ripe.

Distrib.: Plants are found all over India.

Ethnobot: Infusion is given as bath in skin diseases and also act as a blood purifier. Leaves fried in oil is eaten as anthelmintic. Leaf twig hang over the roof of living room to prevent from small-pox, chicken-pox and measles. Grown as a sacred plant.

*Bacopa monnieri* (L) (*Scrophulariaceae*)


Brahmi (A).
Succulent decumbent herbs, about 12 cm in height, shining glabrous; stem terete, greenish white, rooting at nodes. Leaves entire, decussate, ovate, green; flowers axillary, solitary, long pedicelled, bracteate, pentamarous, white; corolla tube campanulate. Forming colony in marshy plans.

Distrib.: Common cultivated.

Ethnobot: The twig of the plant is pounded and mixed with mustard oil (Brassica campestris L.). This is massaged in chest of children in falling in cough and cold. The plant is eaten as brain tonic. Fruit – Juice of fresh fruit is given in dyspnoea (about 50 ml. twice daily for a week). Both tender and mature fruits are eaten cooked.

*Basella alba* L. (Basellaceae)
Pui; Pu-roi (A)

rubra L.
FBI 5:20. 1886; FA 4: 11 1940; WI 1.159.1950; GMP 34. 1956.

Fleshy, climbing herb; stem often tinged with red; leaves fleshy with cordate base; fruits an utricle, globose, reddish or black.

Distrib.: Commonly cultivated. Wild, as well as cultivated throughout India.

Ethnobot: Tender shoot is used as vegetables, which is said to increase eye sight, body strength and act as cathartic. Shoot poultice is applied to burn injuries.

*Bauhinia Variegata* L. (Caesalpiniaceae)


Kanchan-gach, Kanchan-phul (A); Darictiksam, Bot-migong, Migong (G);
Small tree with dark brown and more or less smooth bark. Leaves 2.6-6 in long, as broad as long or sometimes broader, usually deeply cordate. Flowers grow in clusters with various shades of pink, purple and white pods 6-10, hard, flat, glabrous. Seeds nearly circular.

Distrib: Throughout the state, commonly grow in Gardens.

Ethnobot: Decoction of bark (about 25 ml) is administered twice a day for atleast fifteen days in the treatment of tubercular lymphadenetes. Root juice is given in leucorrhoea (atleast for fifteen days two times daily). Decoction of root with ginger is given in inflammation of throat. It is also reported that flower powder is used for haemorrhage.

**Benincasa hispida** (Thumb). Cogn. *(Cucurbitaceae)*

**B. cerifera** Sevi.
FBI 2:616. 1879.
Kumura(A)

Hairy climber; leaves ovate-reniform, cordate at base, 5-7 lobed, pubescent; fruits ellipsoid with bluish white waxy bloom.

Distrib.: Cultivated throughout India upto 1,200m ; Cultivated.

Ethnobot : Root- Infusion is given in gonorrhoea (about 20 gm twice daily for a month). The mature fruits are preserved for use throughout the year. Tender Fruits, locally known as “Jali -Kumra”.and mature fruits as “Boga-Kumra”.Both are sold in markets. The plants are cultivated in Kitchen gardens

**Blumea lacera.** D. C. *(Asteraceae)*
FBI 3 :262. 1881; FA 3:113. 1939.
Kukursita(R); Bonoria-lai(A)
Herbs, leaves sessile, oblanceolate, pilose on both surfaces, heads white, sessile or peduncled, in panicles.

Distrib: Throughout India Common in wastelands and along roadsides.

Ethnobot: Leaf infusion is given as in bodyache.

**Boehmeria nivea** Hook & Arn (Urticaceae)

*Urtica nivea* Linn. Sp.Pl. 985 (1753)

Kunkhura; Rhea(A)

A shrub with herbaceous branches, tomentose with long hairs. Leaves broad-ovate, acuminate, dentate, upper side rough, under side white, densely matted with appressed hairs. Flowers greenish, monoecious, in axillary unisexual panicles, male panicles in lower, female in the upper axils, style much exerted, hairy.

Distrib: Cultivated in warmer parts of India, especially Assam and Bengal.

Ethnobot: The roots are aperients and leaves resolvent. Fibers obtained from stem (inner bark) are used to make fishing nets cultivated in Assam for fibre.

**Boerhavia diffusa** L. (Nyctaginaceae)


Punarnava(A)

Deep rooted perennial spreading herb. Leaves appear two in one node, one smaller than the other upper surface green and lower surface whitish. Base of the leaves cordate. Flowers arises in short clusters on long axillary stalks, very small in size and reddish in colour. Fruits are glandular with fine ridges.
Distrib: Plant is found throughout India. Occurring as weed in agriculture fields and in open wastelands.

Ethnobot: Juice of the leaf is taken by pregnant women for the treatment of swelling of legs. Decoction of the plant is used to treat asthma, jaundice. Tender shoot is used as vegetable.

*Bombax ceiba* L. (*Bombacaceae*)

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<td>B. malabaricum DC.</td>
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<td>FBI 1:349.1874.</td>
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<td>Salmalia malabarica (DC) Schott et Endl</td>
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<td>Simalu (A); Simul(G)</td>
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A tall, deciduous tree, buttressed at the base; branches whorled. Young parts covered with sharp prickles. Leaves digitate; leaflets 5-7, flowers on leafless branches, Scarlet; calyx cup-shaped, thick, coriaceous; Pod ovoid, 15cm long, velvety, woody, black when ripe; seeds numerous, embedded in silky cotton.

Distrib: Throughout India, common in river bank, occasionally planted.

Ethnobot: Root is used for gastric. The cotton from the fruits of the plant is used commercially for stuffing pillows and mattresses. Resin powder is used in diarrhoea. Wood is used for planks and for ceiling.

*Butea monosperma* (Lamk) Taub (*Fabaceae*)

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<td>B. frondosa Koeing ex Roxb.</td>
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<td>C. FBI 2:194.1876; FA 2:73.1938</td>
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<td>Palas(A); Eol-ori, Uri, Bol-aphal-uri(G).</td>
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Medium sized tree, deciduous, untidy in growth and ragged in shape, with twisted and gnarled trunk. Bark is fibrous and light brown in colour. Leaves are rough in texture, pinnately trifoliate, leaflets are coriaceous, ovate, 10 to 15 cm long and broad. The tree is gorgeous in bloom during February-May when it is leafless. Flowers are bright flaming scarlet orange with black calyces, each shaped like the beak of a parrot and borne closely packed. Ripe pods are light and found scattered far and wide by hot winds in June.

Distrib: The tree is found throughout India mostly in deciduous forests of central and western India. It grows wild in Assam, Garo hills, West Bengal, Bihar etc.

Ethnobot: Decoction of flowers and seeds are used as wormicide, against tapeworm and ring worm. Flowers yield orange coloured dye and are used in textiles. Flowers and leaves are astringent, depurative, diuretic and aphrodisiac and are used against boils and pimples.

**Caesalpinia bonduc.** L Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae)

crista Linn.
C.bonducella Flem.
Lataguti (A)

Scandent or scrambling prickly shrub ; leaves bipinnate with recurved prickles ; stipules foliaceous ; raceme 15-30 cm long , supra- axillary and terminal, peduncled, gradually denser towards the top; flowers yellow spotted with red . Pod coriaceous, dehiscent, covered with sharp, wiry prickles. Seeds 2-3, dark gray.

Distrib.: Throughout India; Sporadic throughout the area.
Ethnobot: Seed paste use to cure Dysuria cataract and the tender tops and cotyledons is taken to control Malarial fever. The nuts and the root barks are considered as a tonic, antiperiodic and febrifuge.

*Caesalpinia cucchulata* Roxb. (*Caesalpiniaceae*)
DIFME 41.1991

*Menzeurnum cucullatum* (Roxb) W & A
FA 2:123.1938; FBI 2:258.1878; WI 6:354.1962

Bagh-Anchorsa (A); Jakshil, Mengojakskel (G)

Straggling shrub with hooked thorns; leaves bipinnate, leaflets up to 5 pairs; flowers yellow; pod flat, reddish brown; seeds reniform.

Distrib: Sporadic throughout the area. Northern, Northeastern and Southern India and the Andaman islands.

Ethnobot: Root paste is applied to painful swelling of joints.

*Cajanus cajan* (L) Millsp. (*Fabaceae*)
WI 2:6.1950; GMP 44.1956; Suppl.12.1969; DIFME 41.1991;
*C.indicus* Spr.
FA 2:97.1938; FBI 2:217.1876.
Rahar-mah (A)

Shrub; branches pubescent; leaves 3-foliate, flowers yellow with purple strips; pods glandular-pubescent.

Distrib: Cultivated throughout India as pulse.

Ethnobot: Tender shoot and leaf are used on vegetable. The seeds are important pulse juices of tender leaves mixed with water is taken for the treatment of jaundice.

*Calamus erectus*. Roxb (*Arecaceae*)
Bet (A)

Stem tufted, leaves long, leaflet linear, lanceolate, spadix compound, fruit ovoid-oblong, darkbrown with a yellow base.

Distrib: Common in the area.

Ethnobot: Fruit - eaten fresh, Nut - used as masticatory. Leaf - used for basketery and as tying materials in house building and other purposes.

**Calotropis gigantea (L) R. Br. Ex. Ast. (Asclepiadaceae)**


Aakon. (A)

Erect herb or shrub, leaves ovate; roundly acute; corolla tubular, white or pale purpule, staminal corona united with dialated style; seed ovoid.

Distrib: Common in wastelands and often planted.

Ethnobot: Endemic application of root paste is antidote to ratebite. Root bark powder is soaked in water and dried under sun and from this a cigger is prepared by the help of bay leaf (Cinnamomum tamala Nees). The cigger is given to smoke for curing asthma.

**Cannabis sativa L. (Cannabinaceae)**

FA .4:278, 19940; FBI 5:487, 1888; Deb .fl .Trip St. 1:207, 1981.

Bhang. (A)

Slender shrub, leaves 1- many foliate; leaflets linear, serrate, pubescent and gland dotted beneath, Flowers greenish
Distrib: Common weed along road side and in waste lands.

Ethnobot: Leaves (about 15 gm) are boiled in water to prepare an aqueous extract which after cooling down is given to take in hydrophobia. The plant is used as tonic, analgesic, antiseptic. It is the source of ganja, charas, and bhang. Bhang consists of the dried leaves and flowering shoots from plants growing wild.

*Cardiospermum halicacabum* L. *(Sapindaceae)*


Climbing, pubescent herb, stem & branches ribbed; leaves biternate, uppers are often 3 – foliolate; flowers yellow; fruit pyriform, winged.

Distrib: Common throughout India. Commonly climbing over bushes and also occurring in agricultural fields.

Ethnobot: One or two teaspoonful fresh plant juice is fed to infants in flatulence.

*Carica papaya* L. *(Caricaceae)*


Amita(A)

Shrub; stem herbaceous; leaves large, deeply lobed, forming a crown at the top, plants in dioecious, occasionally monoecious; fruits spherical or cylindrical; seeds black.

Distrib: Cultivated throughout India.

Ethnobot: Fruit- Latex from tender fruit with cow’s milk is given in peptic ulcer (about 20 drops of latex in 250 ml milk once daily). Unripe fruits are eaten in curries for liver disorder, enlarged spleen, and constipations and in flatulence. Ripe fruit is used as stomachic.
**Cassia alata** L. (*Caesal piniaceae*)
FA. 2. 132. 1938.
Kharpat (A)

A soft wooded shrub with thick downy branches. Leaf rachis long stout, channelled with slightly margined ridges. Leaflets 10-12 pair oblong, glabrous on both surfaces. Raceme flower bright yellow. Pod 4-7 in long compressed membranous with wing.

Distrib. Throughout the state.
Ethnobot: Leaf paste are used in the treatment of ring worm.

**Cassia occidentalis** L. (*Caesalpineaceae*)
FA 2. 129. 1938.
Hah- thenga (A)

A soft wooded undershrub, leaf rachis long, channelled with gland at base; Flowers Yellow, corynbose raceme; pod compressed with transverse depressions between the seeds, seeds 20-30 pale brown.

Distrib: Common in forest and waste lands.

Ethnobot. The leaves and seeds are used in skin diseases.

**Cassia sophera** L (*Caesalpineaceae*)
FA 2.130.1938
Medellua (A)

Undershrub, leaves pinnate leaflets 5-10 pair lanceolate, flower yellow axillary and terminal corymbose racemes. Pod scarcely depressed between the seeds, somewhat turgid.

Distrib: Throughout the state.

Ethnobot: leaves roots and seeds are used medicinally similar as C. occidentalis.
**Cassia fistula linn. (Fabaceae)**

FA 2.130. 1938.

Sonaru, Henalu, Honaru (A); Sonera, Sinara (G)

A medium size tree with shining darkgreen large leaflets. Leaves are pepinnate, 30 to 60 cm long. Flowers appear in hanging branches, bright yellow in colour. Fruits are cylindric long stick like, black or shining dark brown. Fruit pods are 30 to 40 cm long. Seeds ovate, flattened, immersed in darkbrown sweetish pulp.

Distrib.: Almost all over the state. Also found in different parts of India and common in moist or evergreen forest.

Ethnobot: Heart wood is hard and fairly durable. Pulp of the fruit is a powerful purgative. The pulp contains sugar, tartaric, melic, oxalic and cathartic acid. The bark of the tree is a good tanning material.

**Centella asiatica** (L). Weban (Apiaceae)


Hydrocotyle asiatica L.

FBI 2:669 .1879.

Bor-manimuni (A)

Trailing herb, rooting at the nodes. Leaves many at each node, kidney-shaped, shallow, toothed, palmately nerved; Flowers in clusters of umbels, small, reddish, fruits minute.

Distrib.: common throughout India in marshy places.

Ethnobot: Whole plant juice is given in dysmenorrhoea and also in appendicitis. The leaf juice is a household remedy in early stages of dysentery of children with sugar. The leaf juice diluted with water is given to jaundice patient. The whole
plant is also eaten in curries in peptic ulcer, diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia and as a tonic in general weakness.

**Chenopodium album** L. (Chenopodiaceae)


Jilimili –Sak, Bhatua (A)

Herb, young parts covered with white tomentum, flowers minute, in terminal or axillary spikes.

Distrib: Throughout India. Commonly occurring in cultivated lands as weeds in all parts of the area.

Ethnobot: Tender plants and shoots are eaten in curries. Regular use of vegetable is said to increase eye sight. Commonly sold in markets.

**Cinnamomum tamala** (Hamilt.) Nees at Brem (Lauraceae)


Tezpat (A); Tezbol (G)

Small tree. Leaves are three nerved elliptic oblong; flowers yellow white in panicles; fruits black when ripe.

Distrib: Occurs in the Himalayan region of W.Bengal, Assam and Garhwal.

Ethnobot: Leaves used as flavouring agent in curries and in other delicious preparations. Tea infusion prepared with leaves, ginger, black pepper and salt is given in cold and cough, and also in pharyngitis (half cup twice or thrice daily). It is also reported in the treatment of diarrhoea and colic pains.

**Cissus quadrangularis** L. (Vitaceae)

*Vitis quadrangularis* Wall.
FBI 2:94.1878; FA 1:290.1934.
Haqora (A)

Stem stout, fleshy, quadrangular, 4-winged, dichotomously branched; leaves simple, cordate; cymes axillary; flowers white; fruit globose, red when ripe.

Distrib: Throughout hotter parts of India. Grown as ornamental plant, often found as an escape.

Ethnobot: Stem-poultice is applied on bone fracture. Tendershoot-used as vegetable. Plant-Grown as ornamental plant.

*Citrus aurantium* L. (*Rutaceae*)
Kamala tenga(A), Sam-Swang( G)

It is an evergreen tree, rarely a shrub upto 6m tall with fragrant flowers. Fruits are loose skinned, orange in colour and sour in taste, with hollow core when ripe.

Distrib: Widely cultivated in India—said to be indigenous in the swamp Dehradun, Garhwal, Kumaon, Sikkim, K&J hill, Manipur, mountain forests of the peninsula.

Ethnobot: Fruit juice is stimulating and refreshing. The rind of the fruit possesses stomachic and tonic properties, it is useful in atonic dyspepsia and general debility. Orange poultice is recommended in some skin affections, such as psoriasis he peel is used for checking vomiting and the prevention of intestinal worms. eel and flowers of this fruit yield essential oil. The essential oil are flavouring agent which contains pinene, camphene, dipentene, linalool, geraniol, nerol, methyl anthranilate, indole etc. Peel oil constitute methoxyflavones.

*Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm) Swingle. (*Rutaceae*)
Gol nemu (A)

Shrub, leaves elliptic-ovate, flowers white in racemose, fruits greenish yellow.

Distrib.: Cultivated for its fruits.

Ethnobot: Fruit- Canned ripe fruits in common salt are used in flatulence, dyspepsia, diarrhoea. Fruit juice is used in curries. Commonly sold in markets.

*Citrus grandis* (L.) Osb. (Rutaceae)

C. decumena L.
FBI 1: 516. 1875; FA 1: 215. 1936.
maxima (Burm. f.) Merr.

Rabab- tenga (A)

Distrib: Cultivated all over India. Cultivated as well as found as escape.

Ethnobot: Salted decoction is given in breathlessness associated with bronchial obstruction and cough (about 20 ml once daily for a fortnight). Fruit juice is given as refrigerant and also to expel phlegm during cough. Pulp of the ripe fruits are eaten. It is also used as offerings in religious ceremonies.

*Citrus limon* (L) Burm. f. (Rutaceae)

C. medica L. var. limonum sensu Hook.f.
FBI 1: 55. 1975.
Kazi- nemu.(A)

Shrub; branches with prickles; leaves ovate-oblong, serrate; flowers purple outside, white inside; fruits oblong or round.
Distrib: Cultivated throughout India. Cultivated.

Ethnobot: Ripe fruits are canned in common salt and used as household remedy in vomiting, flatulence, dyspepsia, dysentery and diarrhoea. Leaf – Bruised and the aroma is inhaled in vomiting.

*Clerodendron colebrookianum* Walp. (*Verbenaceae*)


Naphaphu (A)

Evergreen shrub; leaves ovate with basilaminar nectarines in clusters and laminar nectarines scattered on abaxial surface; flowers white in terminal corymbose cymes; fruit globose.

Distrib: Common in moist places in wastelands. Occasionally grown for its tender leaves.

Ethnobot: Decoction of leaf is given in hypertension (about 20 ml once daily for at least six months.

*Clerodendrum serratum* (L) Moon (*Verbenaceae*)


Nangal-bhanga (A); Sam-seng, Machhok-nachil, Samgongol(G)

Shrub 0.9-2.4 m high, scarcely woody, not much branched; stem bluntly quadrangular; young parts usually glabrous. Leaves with a foetid smell, oblong-ovate or elliptic-oblone, coarsely serrate. Flowers light red, Drupe black when ripe.

Distrib: More or less throughout the state
Ethnobot: The root is used in febrile and catarrhal affections. It is also used to increase appetite, in the treatment of bronchitis, asthma. Leaves boiled with oil and the paste so made are used in cephalalgia and ophthalmia.

**Clerodandrum viscosum vent.** *(Verbenaceae)*


Clerodendron infortunatum Gaertn


Vetetita, Dhopat tita(A); Sam-makhi, Samsikhs (G)

Shrub 0.9-2.4m high, often gregarious; branchlets bluntly quadrangular, clothed with yellowish silky pubescence. Leaves large, ovate, acuminate, thinly hairy on both sides, entire or denticulate, with foetid smell. Flowers white, tinged pink, fragrant, in large lax terminal pyramidal panicles of cymes; panicles often becoming reddish in fruit. Drupes bluish black.

Distrib: Throughout the state.

Ethnobot: The roots and leaves are used externally for the treatment of tumours and certain skin diseases. Fresh juice of leaves are used as a vermifuge and febrifuge in malarial fever. Roots are used for making rice-beer which is said increase the intoxicating powder. The plant has a bitter, pungent taste with a flavour; tonic, aphrodisiac, antipyretic, anthelmintic; useful in biliousness, 'Kapha', 'tridosha', leucoderma, thirst, burning sensations, foul odours, diseases of the blood (Ayurveda).

**Coix lachryma-jobi L.** *(Poaceae)*


Boga – latumoni (A)
Tall grass, leaves lanceolate, broad, margin serrate, fruit caryopsis, ovoid or globose.

Distrib: Throughout warm parts of India 1,5000m. cultivated as well as wild. Commonly found in marshy areas.

Ethnobot: One fruit is pounded with a tuber of *Cyperus rotundus* and a little amount of ground tooth swine and the paste is fed to infants in aphasia, candidiasis, strong diarrhoea.

*Corchorus capsularis* L. (Tiliaceae)


Annual under shurb, branched or unbranched; leaves ovate oblong, stipulate; flowers yellow, in extra axillary cymes and in groups of two or more; capsule round, wrinkled, 5-locular.

Distrib: Cultivated in hotter part of India. Cultivated in Aom.

Ethnobot: Tender leaf & shoot --Dried leaves & shoot are eaten in curries as stomachic, Vermifuge, blood purifier and useful in hypertension, also prevent pox & measles. paste of dried leaves & shoot is applied on forehead in fever & in high blood-pressure. Infusion of dried leaves & shoot is given as febrifuge and in liver cirrhosis. Tender leaves & shoots are used as vegetables either fresh or dried, bitter in taste. Most of the household preserve the dried leaves for use as vegetable & medicinal use which is called 'sukati'. Fibre: Used for ropes, strings. Most of the people cultivate the plant on commercial basis. The fibres are sold to the traders.

*Cordia dichotoma* Forst ( cordiaceae )

(=C. myxa. L )

FA. 3. 330. 1939; UPI 140. 1986; GMP 77. 1956,
Medium size deciduous tree with a long bole and drooping branches, bark ashy or brownish with shallow longitudinal wrinkles. Leaves variable broad ovate or elliptic, oblong, coriaceous; Flowers white, fragrant, in corymbose often panicked cymes. Fruit ovoid usually one seeded, filled with a viscid sweetish pulp.

Distrib. Through out the state, often planted.

Ethnobot. Decoction of bark is mixed with coconut milk and is given to relieve colic pain and also used as a tonic. The bark and berries are also used in the diseases of the chest, uterus, urethra. Fruit pulp used as a laxative.

**Costus speciosus (Koenig ex Retz) J.E.Smith (Zingiberaceae)**

Debitokan; Jamalakuthi (A)

A herb with long, leafy, spirally twisted stem, horizontal rhizome, leaves are almost without petiole, silky, pubescent beneath, oblong, Flowers white with bright red bracts. Fruits ovoid, capsule, seed obovoid or sub-globose, black.

Distrib: Occurs throughout India in moist localities.

Ethnobot: The rhizome are used in medicine. It is bitter astringent and cooling. It contains diosgenin. Useful in cough, pitta, burning sensation, skin diseases, inflammation fever, asthma and bronchitis. (Half cup of rhizome extract per day is orally taken in burning acidity and jaundice).

**Crinum asiaticum L. (Amaryllidaceae)**


Ban-Naharu, Gonaharu (A).
Herb; leaves radial, thick fleshy; Inflorescence umbel, subtended by two spathaceous bracts with linear bracteoles; flowers white, subsesile; fruit subglabose.

Distrib: Throughout India, wild or cultivated in garden;

Ethnobot: Root is emetic and used in combination with other plant extract in the treatment of epileptic patient. Bulb crushed and given to cattle in loose motions accompanied by stomach inflammation. Leaf juice used for ear ache.

*Crotalaria pallida* Ait (Fabaceae)


*C. Striata* DC.

FBI 2:84.1875; FA 2:16.1936; WI 2:82.1950

Ghantakarna, Jhunjhunia (A)

Shrub 2-4 ft high, somewhat gregarious inhabit; branches sulcate, obscurely silky. Leaves trifoliate, stipules minute deciduous. Racemes terminal and lateral, 6-12 in long, 20-50 flowered; bracts subulate, caducous. Corolla yellow, striped with red, glabrous. Pod long, Cylindrical, glabrous; seeds kidney shaped, Fan brown, shining.

Distrib: Common particularly in dry gravelly or sandy beds of streams in the plains.

Ethnobot: Stem bark stripped off, the fibre yielded is sun dried and used for making ropes, twines etc.

*Cucurbita maxima* Duch.ex Lamk. (Cucurbitaceae)


Mitha lao; Ronga-lao(A)

Trailing herb; leaves reniform, sub-orbicular 5-lobed; fruits vary in size, shape and colour.
Distrib.: Cultivated throughout India.

Ethnobot: Fruits, flowers and tender leaves and shoots are used as vegetables.

*Curcuma amada* Roxb. (*Zingiberaceae*)
Am-ada (A)

Rootstock large; sessile tubers thick, cylindric or ellipsoid, pale yellow inside. Leaves long-petiolate, in tufts the blade 30-45 by 7.5-12.5 cm, oblong-lanceolate, narrowed to the base, glabrous and green on both sides; petiole as long as leaf blade. Flowers in spikes in the centre of the tuft of leaves. Flowering bracts greenish white, bracts of the coma longer and narrower, tinged with pink red. Corolla white or very pale yellow.

Distrib: Throughout the state, Bengal.

Ethnobot: The root has bitter sharp taste and used to control diarrhoea. Rhizomes have smell of Mango and are used as stomachic and carminative used as appetizer, and in the control of bronchitis and asthma.

*Curcuma longa* L (*Zingiberaceae*)
C.domestica val.

A tall herb, Root stock large, ovoid, with sessile cylindric tubers orange-coloured inside. Leaves in tufts. Petiole is as long as blade, oblong-lanceolate, tapering to the base. Flowers in spikes, flowering bracts pale green.

Distrib: Cultivated throughout the tropics.

Ethnobot: Rhizome is aromatic and used in curry. Juices of fresh rhizome taken in the morning in empty stomach for curing problems of acidity, and many
related diseases. Crushed rhizome mixed with Lime is applied in the area of sprain for relieving pain as well as swelling. Juice of curcuma is applied commonly to all types of skin diseases.

*Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb. *(Cuscutaceae)*


Swarna –lcta (A).

Herb, parasite, stem slender, yellowish- green, fleshy, leaf absent; flowers white, tubular, solitary or in clusters.

Distrib: Common throughout India, upto 3,000 m Common throughout area.

Ethnobot: Plant paste is applied on wounds. Decoction is given in jaundice (about 20 ml thrice daily for a fortnight). Plant is used as vegetables.

*Cyperus rotundus* L. *(Cyperaceae)*


Muthabon , Keyabon (A)

Creeping perennial herb with tuberous root stock ; leaves linear, grooved, inflorescence spike consisting of 2-10 spikelets.

Distrib: Throughout India, common in garden and roadsides in open spots upto 2000 m Common weed in cultivated land.

Ethnobot : Tuber-pounded and boiled in water and the extract is given to stomach discomfort. Paste with black paper is given as appetiser (about 5 gm. twice daily after mixing lukewarm water ).

*Cynodon dactylon* L. Pers. *(Poaceae)*
Durba; Dubari (A).

Rhizomatous creeping grass, rooting at nodes; culms, inflorescence of 4-5 fascicled spikes, spikelets light green or purplish.

Distrib: Throughout India upto 2500m. Very common, colonized in home stead and agricultural areas.

Ethnobot: Plant fresh extract mixed with sugar is given in headache. Also act as a blood purifier. Few drops of extract made from pounded plant with the bark of *Punica granatum* is applied in epistaxis. Leaf extract is also prescribed in gastric ulcer. Paste is applied in cuts and wounds to stop bleeding. Used as an antiseptic. Decoction with sugar candy is given in sexual debility. It is useful in gonorrhoea. (about 25 ml twice daily for 2 months). It is advised to walk over the plant in early morning with bare foot to keep brain cool and to protect eye sight. Dew drops collected from leaves are used as eye drops in eye troubles. Shoot used for purification of water in religious rites.

*Datura fastuosa* L (*Solanaceae*)


Boga-dhotura (A)

Ereet herb or undershrub reaches a height of about 1.5m. Leaves entire, angled or irregularly toothed, oblique at the base. Corolla of the flower is 5 angled. Flowers are whitish purple to yellowish, capsule nodding, dehiscing irregularly covered with tubercles.

Distrib: Occurs throughout India in waste place.

Ethnobot: Seed and leaves are source of hyoscine. The whole plant is antiseptic, narcotic, sedative and used in the treatment of asthma. Paste of seed with goat’s milk in the proportion 1.5 if administered once daily for a week give relief to
asthma patient. Poultice of its leaves checks inflammation of breasts caused by excessive formation of milk. Small quantity of fruit is added to the rice beer cake to increase intoxication

*Diospyros embryopteris pers* (Ebenaceae)

FBI 3:556.1882; FA 3:201.1939
Kendu (A)

A middle-sized evergreen tree with short trunk and spreading crown. Bark blackish with numerous white blotches inside deep red, fibrous. Young leaves bright crimson. Leaves distichous. Flowers tetramerous white or cream coloured, scented. Male flowers in short pedunculate rusty pubescent cyme. Female flowers usually solitary (or upto 5), Fruit globose, 1.5 – 2.5, covered with a deciduous ferruginous scurf, turning yellowish when ripe, supported on the much enlarged accrescent calyx seed up to 8.

Distrib: Sporadic throughout the area. Throughout India
Ethnobot: Pulp of the unripe fruit which is viscid is used for caulking country boats. Infusion of the pulp is used for dying fishing net. The fruits are powdered and taken in stomach disorder. Also applied externally for piles. The juice of the unripe fruit makes a good application to fresh wounds.

*Drymaria cordata* L. Willd. Ex R & S. (Carryophyllaceae)

Gapsiri ;Lai-jabori .(A)


Prostrate or decumbent, glabrous herb; leaves broadly ovat cordate with a rounded or subcordate base; stipules lanceolate, flowers greenish-white, in cyme.

Distrib: Tropical and Subtropical India , ascending to 2500m in Sikkim Himalayans Very common in open moist habitats.
Ethnobot: Leaf paste is applied on forehead in headache. A few drops of leaf extract are instilled into the nose in sinusitis and epistaxis. Paste prepared from equal amount of this plant and roots *Grewia multiflora* is plastered for rejoining of broken bones.

**Duabanga sonneratioides . Buch. – Ham. (Lythraceae)**

Khokon (A); Bol- chhim (G)

Tree with pendant branches; wood brownish grey; leaves opposite, distichous, oblong; flowers white, in terminal panicles; capsule globose, adnate to the spreading calyx.

Distrib: Eastern Himalayas, Assam and Andaman Islands. Common all over the area

Ethnobot: Ripe fruits are eaten. Wood is used for house-building and furniture.

**Dysoxylum deobara (Buch-Ham) Merr (Meliaceae)**

FBI 1:547.1875; FA 1:231.1936; W1 3: 121.1952; UPI 187.1990
Lali-gach (A) Bol-chhachhat (G)
Procerum Hiern

Fairly large tree; bark greenish grey or Greyish –brown, Inside pink or reddish brown with distant white steaks, exuding white milky resin. Leaves pinnate, leaflets 7-13, opposite or alternate. Flowers long, cream –white, fragrant. Capsule upto 2.5 in long, pyriform, seeds 2-3, black and shining with an orange aril. Heart wood bright red.

Distrib: Fairly common throughout the state.

Ethnobot: Wood is preferred in house building, for making agricultural implements. Also used for making musical instrument.
**Eclipta alba Hassk** (Asteraceae)


Keh-raj-bon(A),

A diffuse or erect much branched strigously hissute annual. Leaves usually oblong, lancedolate or elliptic, subentire or distantly toothed. Heads subglobose, small, heterogamous, short peduncled, solitary or in pairs, axillary or terminal. Fruit verrucose, minute.

Distrib: Throughout India. Common weed in agricultural fields and on roadsides.

Ethnobot: There is a popular belief that the herb taken internally and applied externally will turn the hair black. Fresh juice of the leaves is rubbed on the shaven scalp for the purpose of promoting the growth of hair. The juice of the leaves is given in one teaspoonful dose in jaundice and fevers. It is also used in various skin diseases. The fresh plant is applied with sesameum oil in elephantiasis. Juice in combination with aromatics is used as a tonic and deobstruent.

**Enhydra fluctuans lour** (Asteraceae)


Helonchi-Sak (A)

A glabrous marsh-herb; stem prostrate. rooting at the nodes leaves opposite, sessile, serrate, gland-punctate beneath. Heads terminal or axillary, unilateral or in alternate axils, heterogamous, corolla of ray flowers 3-lobed to one side.

Distrib: Common throughout the state, also found in Bengal and Bihar, Common in marshy area.
Ethnobot: Tendershot and leaves are used as vegetable. Somewhat better in taste and considered useful as laxative antibilious. Said to improve eyesight if taken as currey at regular interval.

*Entada scandens* Benth: (*Mimosaceae*)
Gila-lewa, Bor-ghila, Ghila (A) Chhui, Sue-budu, Shuri (G)

Woody climber; stems angled and much twisted. Bark grayish brown or blackish, blaze red, fibrous. Leave 2-pinnate; rachis usually ending in a long befid tendril or sometimes in a point. Leaflet 2-4 pairs. Flowers long, scented, small, pale yellow, crowded on elongate peduncled spikes. Pod woody, largest in the family in India. 1-3 ft by 3-4 in with thick sutures and a stout stipe seed discoid.

Distrib: Throughout the state.

Ethnobot: Seeds are crushed and made to paste and are used for washing hairs, which is said to make the hairs healthy. Seed contain saponin. Seeds are also used by the children for playing. Powdered kernel of the seeds are used as a febrifuge. The seeds are used in pairs of the loins, in debility and inglandular swellings. They are given internally as an emetic.

*Eryngium foetium* L (*Umbelliferae*)
Man-dhania(A)

A very aromatic erect perennial herb, basal leaves whorled, oblong- lanceolate, alternate at base, serrate; cauline leaves deeply dentate; inflorescence capitula, ovoid or cylindrical, flower white, fruits ellipsoid, seeds semi-terete.

Distrib: Commonly growing wild. Occasionally planted.
Ethnobot: Leaf is used for flavouring curries. Paste with onion, ginger, capsicum, tamarind with slight salt is eaten as chutney. Leaf juice is given in flatulence (5ml thrice daily).

_Equisetum debile_ Roxb. Ex vouch (Equisetaceae)

GMP 108. 1956; UPI 198.1986; MPI 1: 289. 1992

E. ramosissimum Dest.

Census Indian pterid. 20. 1984; DIFME 84. 1992

Harjora (A)

Rhizomatous herb; stem branched; fertile stem unbranched, light green or yellowish green.

Distrib.: Rare occurring along river banks occasionally planted.

Ethnobot.: Poultice of the rhizome applied on fractured bone and on sprain for at least 20 to 25 days.

_Erythrina indica_ Lamk. (Fabaceae)

FBI 2:199.1876; CIMP 1:177. 1990

E. Variegata L.

GMP 111. 1956, Suppl 2: 300.1992; UPI 205. 1986


Boga Madar (A)

Deciduous tree; trifoliate leaf, leaflets round; flower white, pod approx. 30cm.

Distrib. Throughout India in deciduous forests, sporadic all over the area.

Ethnobot. Juice of the bark is given in jaundice.

_Erythrina stricta_ Roxb (Fabaceae)
Ronga -modar(A); Bol-madal or Mandal (G)

A fairly large tree with a striking appearance when in flower. Bark corky, thick, deeply furrowed often with strong prickles. Pith large wood white, soft, very light. Flowers coral-red. Pods spindle shaped, sharply painted, glabrous outside 2-3 seeded kidney shaped red.

Distrib: Common throughout the area

Ethnobot: The wood of the plant is favourite for burning corpse of human being. It is thought that if the corpse is burned with a bad or common wood the spirit in its re-incarnation will have bad health. Wood is used for jars of large dimensions, drums, water troughs. Plant is grown to provide support to piper betel and the betel leaves grown on the body of the plants are said to have special taste. Lotion prepared by burning of wood is used for facial inflammation. Fibres extracted from the bark is used for cordage. Bark is also used for tanning and dyeing.

*Eugenia jambolana* Lamk.  (Myrtaceae)

*Syzygium cumini* (L) Skeels.

Kola-jamu(A)

Tree with reddish-grey wood; leaves ovate-lanceolate; flowers in cyme, axillary; berries globose, black-violet when ripe or pink.

Distrib: Throughout India Sporadic throughout the area.

Ethnobot: Seed paste in used in diabetes. Ripe fruit eaten fresh. Wood is used for house-building.

*Eupatorium odoratum* L.  (Asteraceae)

Jarmani bon. (A)
Shrub, leaves opposite; ovate - lanceolate, serrate, heads white, fruits black.

Distrib: Common as weed in wastelands in Assam and Meghalaya.

Ethnobot: Leaf is used for cuts and wounds to stop bleeding.

**Euphorbia ligularia Roxb** (Euphorbiaceae):

DIFME 86.f, 147.1991; MPI:301.1992
nerifolia anct.non L, 1753
Siju (A)

Larged branched shrub 1.8 – 4.5m, with pairs of stipular spines on tubercles or swellings on the branchlets, these tubercles more or less confluent in 5 vertical or slightly spiral lines. Leaves obovate, Involucres yellowish, 3-7 in a cyme, usually 3, with a very short fleshy peduncle. Capsule sharply 3 lobed, lobes compressed.

Distrib. Throughout the area.

Ethnobot: Milky twice is used as a purgative and rubefacient. The juice of the leaves is a popular cure for earache. Stems are cutted in circles 2-3 cm and are reported to use as ring in the fingers for the treatment of diseases of nails and to revive the nails wounded by some diseases or in accident. Latex mixed with honey and employed in the treatment as asthma. The plant is regarded as a sacred tree and grown in homestead with belief that it wards off evil spirits and drive away snakes.

**Euphorbia hirta** L (Euphorbiaceae)

Gakhirati, Gakhirati – ban (A);
Herb with erect habit up to 50cm tall with greenish yellow or white flower. Stems covered with yellowish hairs, leaves are small in opposite pairs. Involucres numerous, on a stalk, crowded in small auxiliary shortly pedunculate globose cymes. Capsules 1.25mm diam, appressedly hairy.

Distrib. Throughout the hotter part of India including the study area.

Ethnobot: Extract of the plant is taken by the patient of chronic bronchitis and asthma. Also given in the diseases of urino genital tract. White juice is used by women to increase the flow of milk. Juices of the plant is used in worms, bowel complaints and cough particularly to children. Latex is dropped into the eyes in conjunctivitis.

_Ficus racemosa_ L. (Moraceae)


Syn: _F. glomerata_ Roxb.


Khaksa; Dimoru (A)

Deciduous tree; bark greyish- brown, smooth; leaves oblong lanceolate, membranous; receptacle in panicle on trunk and larger branches, fruits pyriform reddish when ripe.

Distrib: Northeastern India Common throughout the area

Ethnobot: Ripe fruit eaten fresh. Leaf used as fodder for cattle. Leaf is used for removing scales of fish.(Sol).

_Flemingia strobilifera_ (L) R.Br. (Fabaceae)


Makhiyoti. (A)
Shrub; leaves simple, ovate-lanceolate; flowers purplish, in 3-4 flowered cymes in the axils of kidney shaped bracts.

Distrib: Almost throughout India. Common throughout the area, also grown.

Ethnobot: Root-Decoction is given in menstrual irregularities. (about 25 ml once daily for a week from the first day of mensis. Leaf twig-Branches with leaves and inflorescence are used to strike the cattle. The branches which are used to strike the cattle are hung over the roof of the cattle-shed and are said to protect the cattle from all kinds of ailments. Leaf- Decoction is given in dysentery (about 10 ml twice daily after meals for a week. Bark- Powder of dry bark with seeds of *Luffa acutangula* is given in asthma (about 20 gm with hot water twice daily for a month).

**Gossypium herbaceum** L.  (Malvaceae)


Kopah (A); Kilchap(G).

Shrub with hairy branchlets; leaves 3-7 lobed, hairy; bracteoles 6-8, serrate, broadly triangular, flowers yellow with purple centre; capsule ovoid, 3-5 locular.

Distrib.: Cultivated in almost all parts of India.

Ethnobot: Decoction of leaf is given in diarrhea and dysentery. Cotton - used locally in handloom industry for making garments and also used for wicks of earthen lamps in religious and social ceremonies.

**Grewia multiflora** Juss.  (Tiliaceae)

FBI 1: 388.1874; FA 1: 1934

*Syn:* *G. serrulata* DC.

WI 4 :266. 1956; UPI 249. 1986.

Kukursuta. (A)

Tree with slender branches; leaves distichous, usually lanceolate with three basal nerves; flowers pello, usually 3 on axillary peduncle; fruits 2-lobed
Distrib: Northeastern India & Western Ghats. Often cultivated.

Ethnobot: Paste prepared from equal amount of Drymaria cordata and roots of this plant is plastered for rejoining of broken bones.

Hibiscus sabdarifa Linn. (Malvaceae)
Mesta; Ter.gamara(A)

Erect, glabrous shurb, stem and leaves often tinged with red; leaves with 3-5 petaloid lobes; flowers yellow or pink; capsule ovoid, villous, shorter than the calyx.

Distrib: Cultivated throughout India. Cultivated in vegetable garden.

Ethnobot: Tender leaves and shoots are eaten in curries. Leaf emolient, diuretic, sedative refrigerant.

Holarrhena antidysenterica Wall. (Apocynaceae)
DIFME 103.f,175.1991.
pubescens(Buch-Ham) Wall. ex DC.
GMP Suppl.2:357.1992
Dudhkhori (A) Bot-matr, mat-mande, Bolmigm (G)

Shrub with white latex; leaves rusty tomentose when young; flowers white, in cymose cyme; fruits a pair of follicles.

Distrib: Almost throughout India, especially abundant in Sub-Himalayan tract. Common throughout the area.
Ethnobot.: Root- Decoction with black pepper is given as emmenagogue. Bark-Sap as given dysentery (anent 10 ml once daily for a week) Decoction is given as antipyretic. (About 15ml twice daily till cure) Latex-Applied on ringworms. Leaf-Decoction is given as vermituge. Fruit-Paste with ginger is given in tuberculosis (about 10 ml thrice daily for three months). Seed-Paste is given in dysentery and are febrifuge. (about 10 gm twice daily for a week) Wood is white, soft and grained suitable for carving and is used for making household articles, agricultural implements.

**Houttuynia cordata** Thumb *(Saururaceae)*


Aisali-bon; Machundari(A).

Aromatic herb with creeping root stock; leaves broad, ovate cordate; flowers naked in dense spike, white, petaloid bract.

Distrib: Subtropical Himalayas From Panjab to Sikkim and in Assam, Meghalaya & Manipur Often grown.

Ethnobot: Plant paste is applied and mouth is washed with its decoction to cure candidiasis Plant paste prepared of after heating is eaten in dysentery and gripe Colic.

**Hydrocotyle rotundifolia** Roxb. *(Apiaceae)*


Saru-mani-muni (A)

Stoloniferous herb; leaves rounded, palmate, 5-8 fid, crenate-serrate; flower sessile or on short pedicels.

Distrib. Common throughout the area in damp places, throughout India.
Ethnobot. Decoction of the plant is given in dysentery, diarrhea. Juice of leaves is given to jaundice patient diluting with water. Plant eaten raw or in curries, which is also said to be useful in dysentery and in diarrhoea.

*Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk. (*Convolvulaceae*)

*Ipomoea reptans* Poir.
FA 3:348.1939
Kolmou (A)

Floating herbs; leaves variable, entire- angled, ovate-triangular or oblong-lanceolate, cordate, flowers purplish white, solitary or in two-flowered cymes.

Distrib: Throughout India. Common throughout the area in stagnant water bodies or lying swampy localities.

Ethnobot: Curry prepared with lentil (*Lens esculentus*) is given as galactagogue to nursing mother. The leaves and under shoot are used as vegetables, which is said to be useful in diabetes.

*Ipomoea batatas* Lamk. (*Convolvulaceae*)

Mitha –alu(A).

Slender, prostrate, trailing ascending perennial herb with succulent, tuberous roots; leaves alternate, ovate-cordate or angular; flowers solitary or cymose, funnel shaped, white or purple.

Distrib.: Cultivated throughout India.

Ethnobot: Tubers are eaten by boiling. Also used as vegetables.

*Jatropha curcas* Linn. (*Euphorbiaceae*)
Bhot Era, Bhenda (A)

Shrub with young parts glandular-tomentose, latex watery, leaves long petioled, orbicular-cordate, 3-5 lobed or angled, acuminate or acute, glabrous or sparsely pubescent on the nerves beneath. Flowers greenish yellow, in axillary or terminal, long peduncled, pubescent cymes. Capsule sub-globose with dark brown seeds.

Distrib.: Almost throughout India and in Andamanws islands. Sporadic throughout the area.

Ethnobot: Twig is used as tooth-brush in swollen gums. Latex is used to cure pile and tender crushed leaf is applied in boils.

*Kalanchoe pinnata* (Lamk.) Pers. (*Crassulaceae*)


*Bryophyllum pinnatum.* (Lamk) Kurz.

Pategoja (A)

Shrub; leaves ovate, dentate, coriaceous; flowers pinkish, in terminal racemes.

Distrib: Naturalized throughout the hot and moist parts of India. Cultivated as ornamental plant, also found as escape.

Ethnobot: Leaf-Juice is given in kidney stones. It is also given as diuretic (about 15 ml twice daily for a fortnight). Leaf juice is used as drop in scabies of external ear. Leaf juice is applied on hairs to remove lice(once daily for 4-5 days). Tender leaf is used as vegetables.

*Lasia spinosa* L. Thw. (*Araceae*)


Sengmara(A)
Syn: L. heterophylla Schott; L. aculeate Lour. Stout, prickly herb with thick creeping rhizome, leaves long petioled, hastate, sagittate or pinnatified; spadix short, cylindrical green.

Distrib: Common in marshy places throughout India.

Ethnobot: Leaf extract at the rate of 50 to 100 ml per day is orally taken to get relief from menstrual pain.

*Lawsonia inermis* L. (Lythraceae)
FBI 2: 588. 1874.
L. alba. Lamk.
Jetuka, Henna.(A)

Shrub, leaf ovate, lanceolate, pale green, flowers white, in terminal panicles.
Fruit- globose, Capsule.
Distrib: Cultivated and naturalized all over India. Rare, only found under cultivation

Ethnobot: Paste with mature leaves of piper betel, Punica granatum and Garcinia pedunculata is applied to ingrowing of toe. It is also applied to itches and other skin diseases. The recipe is said to be more effective in eczema of toes. Bruised leaves are applied to rheumatic joints, inflammatory swellings burning of foot. Leaf extract is locally applied in ear ache and Tinea interdigitalis. A paste prepared from the leaves with equal amount of young leaves of Oroxyxylum indicum, Grewia multiflora and Sida rhombifolia (S. acuta) and stunted seedlings of Ricinus communis is plastered over the wounds formed due to tiger or bear bites as sedative.

*Leucas plukertii* L. R (Roth) Spreng. (Lamiaceae)
Suffruticos, wooly herb, stem quadriangular, leaves ovate, serrate, verticillaster inflorescence.

Distrib: Almost throughout India: Common weed in vegetable garden and agricultural field.

Ethnobot: Leaf paste is locally applied in muscle pain. A few drops of leaf extract are instilled into nose sinusitis and epistaxis. Tender plant is useful to regain appetite. Leaf juice is given as cooling agent.

*Litsea salicifolia* (Roxb. Ex Nees) Hook.f. (Lauraceae)


Dighalati. (A)

Shrub; leaves variables in shape, lanceolate, elliptic or oblong; flowers white, in umbels; fruits ellipsoid-oblong.

Distrib: Northen India upto 300 m; Common throughout the area, often grown.

Ethnobot: Leaf twig-Branches with leaves and inflorescens are used to strike the cattle on the first day of spring festival. The branches which are used to strike the cattle are hung over the roof of the cattle-shed and are said to protect the cattle from all kinds of ailments. Leaf- Decoction is given in dysentery (about 10ml twice daily after meals for a week. Bark- Powder of dry bark with seeds of *Luffa acutangula* is given in asthma(about 20 gm with hot water twice daily for a month). Tender leaf- used as vegetables, is said to act as cooling agent.

*Luffa aegyptica* Mill. (Cucurbitaceae)

L. cylindrica L. (Roem).

Bhol (A)


Tendril climber; stem 5-angular; leaves cordate, sub-irbicular, dentate 5-lobed; flowers yellow in racemes; fruit smooth, cylindrical; seeds narrowly winged, blakish.

Distrib.: Cultivated throughout the area.

Ethnobot: Tender shoot, flower and tender fruit are used as vegetables. Sponge of fruit is used as bath sponge and for cleaning utensils.

*Machilus bombycina* King ex Hook. f. (Lauraceae)

(= Persea bombycina)


Shom Gach (A), Boldak-sra, onghtat (G)

Tree with grey warty bark; leaves lanceolate; very variable, coriaceous, pubescent below flowers in panicles; fruits globose.

Distrib: Foodhills of Himalayas in North-Eastern India. Usually occurring under cultivation, rarely wild.

Ethnobot: Leaf decoction is given as refrigerant (about 250ml twice daily). Leaf used for raaring muga silkworms for which plants are grown in a special wood lands known locally as 'sumani' where plants are grows in rows with a spacing of 22 to 30 m between the trees and under growths are not allowed to grow. The silkworms are let loose on the tree to feed on the leaves and on maturity they come down the tree, when they are remove to a hut for forming the cocoons. Cocoons are sold to the weavers.

*Malastoma malabathricum* L (Melastomaceae)
Bushy shrub attaining up to 15 feet in height, leaves oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, scabrous with hairs adpressed for their entire length above. Flowers mouse-purple, usually in clusters of 1-5. Fruit pulpy inside.

Distrib: Throughout the area. Sometimes gregarious in waste lands.

Ethnobot: Lead juice is taken in diarrhoea and dysentery. It is also used to heal cuts and wounds. Decoction of flower (15 to 20 ml) is taken in the morning in spermatorrhoea. The leaves and roots yield pink dye. Fruits are eaten.

*Manihot esculenta* Crantz (*Euphorbiaceae*)


Syn: *M. utilissima* Pohl.


Simla alu (A)

Shrub with a cluster of tuberous roots and milky latex, stem marked with numerous scars left by fallen leaves, leaves 5-6 lobed, flowers universal, in terminal cyme; capsule 3-seeded.

Distrib: Cultivated throughout India.

Ethnobot: Tubers are eaten cooked.

*Maranta arundinacea* L. (*Marantaceae*)


Tora Alu. (A)
Slender erect unbranched herb, upto 1.8 m high with large, fleshy, cylindrical or ovoid rhizome; leaves large, ovate-oblanceolate, acute, flowers white in cluster.

Distrib.- Wild in some parts of India, sporadically cultivated.

Ethnobot: Rhizome eaten in curries is said to act as vermifuge.

*Mesua ferrea L.* (Clusiaceae)


Nageswar; Nahor(A).

Evergreen, tree with reddish brown wool; leaves lanceolate, coriaceous, flower white. Fragrant, fruit conical. Seed dark brown.

Distrib: North eastern and South India. Often grown.

Ethnobot: Flower paste is given as blood purifier. Leaf and flower-eaten, cooked as vegetables during spring festival by the Assamese community.

*Milletia pachycarpa Benth.* (Fabaceae)

FA 2: 27.1938

Bokal- bih (A) Mak-Khal, Mankal (G)

A large climber, leaves long, deciduous, stipules deltoid. Inflorescence brown velvety, Racemes 5-9 in long, somewhat densely flowered Flowers about lin long. Pod 4-5 in long, lin or more broad, 1-3 seeded.

Distrib.: Garo and khasi hills and their neighbourhood.

Ethnobot: The roots of the plant are used to poison fish.

*Mimusops elengi L* (Sapotaceae)
Large evergreen tree, generally smaller and beautiful in cultivation. Bark grey, fissured, leaves elliptic, acuminate, coriaceous, shining; Flowers creamy white, fragrant, starlike, solitary or in fascicles. Fruit usually globose, ovoid or ellipsoid, about 2.5cm long, orange yellow.

Distrib: Native to peninsular India, cultivated throughout India.

Ethnobot: Decoction of bark is used as mouth wash/gargle in diseases of the gums and teeth. Powder of the dried flowers is used as snuff to relieve headache. Flowers which are fragrant are considered sacred and are threaded to make garland. Ripe fruit is eaten particularly by children. Unripe fruit is masticated as an astringent.

**Morinda angustifolia Roxb. (Rubiaceae)**

FA 3:79.1939

Asu-goch, Asu, Akalbih (A); Chhennong, Chhengrong(G);

A large shrub or a small tree, Bark greyish, Leaves long, narrow-lanceolate or oblanceolate, entire, membranous, upper surface glabrescent with age; Flowers white, fragrant, calyx nearly truncate or obscurely toothed, corolla salver-shaped, tube upto 1 in long, Fruit turbinate, almost white.

Distrib: Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Audhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Banghdesh.

Ethnobot: Root yields a yellow dye which is used for dying cloth and yarn. Chips of root or macerated roots are boiled with a little lime or an alkali solution (Prepared from Musa balbisinia) for making the dye. Usually growing wild, but occasionally cultivated in household gardens for use as dye.
Moringa oleifera Lamk.  (Moringaceae)

A middle sized tree with thick corky bark; roots pungent. Leaves usually 3-pinnate, petiole sheathing at the base; pinnae 4-6 pairs, opposite; pinnules 6-9 pairs, opposite. Flower white in macemose panicles; capsules longitudinally ribbed, seeds winged.

Distrib.: Cultivated throughout India

Ethnobot.: Roots used as stimulant in paralytic affections and intermittent fever, in Epilepsy, abortifacient. Bark-poultice is applied on boils. Leaf juice is used as eye wash in defective vision. Bark and leaf paste is applied on cuts and wounds as haemostatic. Tendur leaf flower and fruit eaten in curries which is believed to act as Preventive for chicken pox measles and other skin diseases, allergic Condition. Plant is grown in residential campus and is believed to purify air.

Murraya Koenigii spreng. (Rutaceae)

Shrub with a strong smell; bark thin. Leaves imparipinnate, leaflets long, ovate or lanceolate. Flowers white in terminal corymbose cyme; berries subglobose, black when ripe.

Distrib: Throughout India. Fairly common throughout the area.
Ethnobot: It is mainly used for seasoning curry and other food preparation. Decoction of leaf and young shoot is given in dyspepsia and in dysentery. The juice of root is taken to relieve pain associated with kidney. The bark is used externally to treat eruptions and bites of poisonous insects and reptiles. Leaves of the plant contains many chemical ingredients such as protein, carbohydrate, fibre, minerals, carotene, nicotinic acid, vitamin C & A and calcium and also oxalic acid.

*Musa balbisiana* Colla. (Musaceae)


*M. trogdodytarum* L.

FBI 6: 262. 1872.

Athia Kol (A)

Stoloniferous shrub with green or yellowish green pseudostem, broader at the base, leaves oblong, truncate at the apex, green above, pale below; inflorescence pendulous; bract pink; fruits pale yellow, angular at maturity; pulp white; seeds globose, black, warty.

Distrib: Common throughout the area either wild or cultivated.

Ethnobot: Infusion of ripe fruit is given as refrigerant – a ripe fruit is peeled and after making into some pieces kept in a glass of water for overnight. The infusion is given. This is invariably given in dysentery, diarrhoea and as a vermifuge. The ripe fruit is also taken directly as a delicious fruit. Fruit bark is also sundried and burnt to get the ash which is dipped in water to prepare an alkaline solution. This alkali solution is kept in glass bottles for future use as an occasional item i.e. mixed with boiled rice with small amount of salt and eaten. Pseudostem and leaf is used as pillars for temporary sheds, specially for social and religious occasions. Pseudostem are used as feed for elephants. Leaf sheath cut into pieces and used as plates in social and religious functions. Also woven into a roof for sheds made for social and religious functions. Inner soft part is eaten in curries. Pseudostem of fully grown plant are used for making an alkali, which is used for preparing
special curries, for washing cloth, for hair wash. Inflorescence is used as a delicious vegetables.

*Musa sapientum* L. (Musaceae)

FBI 6 : 262. 1893; DIFME 129. 1991

*M. paradisiaca* L. var. sapiantum Kuntze


Shrub with rhizomatous stem and pseudostem; leaves oblong – lanceolate with imbricating sheath and stout midrib; inflorescence spadix; fruits with a few seeds or without seeds.

Distrib: Indigenous in Bihar and E.Himalayas upto 1500m, cultivated throughout India.

Ethnobot: Unripe fruit boiled with rice and taken with slight salt to control diarrhoea. Eaten as vegetables and in curries. Leaves as well as pseudostem and inflorescence are used as described in *M. balbisiana*.

*Mussaenda roxburghii* Hook.f (Rubiaceae)


Shuk-loti(A); Gardek(G)

Large erect shrub; stem light brown. Leaves elliptic, entire, membranous; flowers orange, occasionally yellow, in dense corymbose cymes; Berry oblong to ellipsoid, Crowded in a head like mass.

Distrib: N.Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya. Available in the area

Ethnobot: Leaf extract is given to pregnant women as preventive of toxemia.
Leaf boiled with little salt and alkali (prepared from Musa sps.) is given for contraction of uterus after child birth. Decoction is given in jaundice. An infusion of the leaves is used for colouring baskets. Leaves are also used as vegetables.

**Nicotiana tabacum L** (Solanaceae)


Dhopat (A).

Glandular- pubescent herb; leaves ovate, elliptic or lanceolate, sessile; flowers white or pale pink; capsules elliptic, ovoid or orbicular.

Distrib.: : Cultivated throughout India.

Ethnobot: Infusion of fermented and dried leaves are used for washing sores and wounds, and applied on scabies. It is also applied to the sores and wounds of cattle infested with worms. Leaf is fermented and dried leaves are used for smoking, chewing and as snuff.

**Nyctanthes arbor-tristis** L (Oleaceae)


Sewali phul (A)

A small deciduous tree with quadrangular branchlets; leaves ovate, coriaceous, distantly toothed, scarid; Flower white with orange tube, sweet scented, sessile, 3-7 together on hairy quadrangular peduncles arranged in cyme or cymose panicles; capsule orbicular, compressed, seeds roundish, compressed, exalbuminous.

Distrib. Cultivated throughout India, wild in outer Himalayan region.

Ethnobot. Root paste is applied in toothache. Decoction of leaves is given as vermicide and also in gastric pain. Decoction of flower is given in intermittent
fever. Tender leaf, shoots and flower are used as vegetable. Flower eaten in curries either fresh or sundried.

**Osbeckia nepalensis.** Hook (Melastomaceae)
IMP. 2. 1070. 1998
Boga phat kala. (A)

Perennial shrub with appressed hair, leaves elongate oblong, lanceolate 5-neverd softly hairy on both surfaces, Flower white or purple-mouve, in small rather close corymbs, calyx tube with large flat scales, calyx teeth large broad-lanceolate glabrous, ciliate. Fruit campanulate, truncate, scales permanent.

Distrib.: Subtropical Himalayas from Nepal east wards khasi hill, available in the State.

Ethnobot.: Flowers are pounded and applied to sores in children’s mouth. Dried flower are made into dust and applied in the sores of mouth.

**Oroxylum indicum Vent.** (Bignoniaceae)
Dingdinga; Bhat-ghila(A)

Deciduous tree, bark grey, corky outside, yellowish-white inside, becoming black on exposure, fruit flate sword shaped, valves woody, seeds with silvery white membranous.

Distrib: Almost throughout India, Common throughout the area under investigation

Ethnobot: Roasted leaves, flowers and young shoots are eaten in stomach disorder and jaundice. Tender leaf is used as vegetables Decoction is given in sour mouth and tongue paste is applied on abscesses.

**Oxalis corniculata L.** (Oxalidaceae)
Tengechitenga (A)

Creeping or decumbent perennial herbs, leaves couline; petiole long; leaflet obcordate, sessile, emerginate. Flowers yellow. Capsules oblong, 1-2 cm long, puberulous.

Distrib.: Grow in open wastelands.

Ethnobot: Leaf decoction is prescribed to take in blood dysentery. The plant is prescribed as vegetable for the patient of piles.

**Paederia scandens (Lour) Merr (Rubiaceae)**


P.foetida L.


Bhedai -lota(A) Mashum (G)

A slender foetid climder, leave opposite, elliptic ovate; Flowers greyish purple in axillary and terminal cymose panicles, fruit ellipsoid, reddish, compressed

Distrib: Common throughout the area.

Ethnobot: Decoction prepared from the leaf and tender shoot is most effective in the control of diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia and flatulence. Leave as well as tender shoots are used as vegetable. It is also effective in rheumatic pain.

**Phlogacanthus thyrsiformis** (Hardw).Mabber. (Acanthaceae)

DIFME 140. f. 142. 1992 ;MP 90 . 1992

Syn : P.thrysiflorus(Roxb.) Nees.

Bahaka-tita. (A)

Shrub, stem quadriangular; leaves lanceolate oblong to elliptic, glabrous, glossy; flowers brick red, in whorls forming spikes.

Distrib: Northern India and Northeastern-India upto 1,200m. Common in all parts of the area under study, often grown.

Ethnobot: Leaf – two tablespoonful of leaf extract one to three times daily for a few days is prescribed to take in chicken pox and cough. Eaten fresh or dried in curries.

Plumbago indica L (Plumbaginaceae)

Agyachit (A)

Herb, branching from the base; stem flaccid; leaves oblong, elliptic, tapering to a short petiole; rachis of spike glabrous; lobes distinctly mucronate; ovary ovate-oblong; style base shortly hairy.

Distrib.: Widely distributed in the old world tropics; probably a native of South East Asia, Sikkim, North East India, very often cultivated.

Ethnobot: Leaf is applied to cure leucoderma, Eczema, abortifacient and in rheumatism.

Polygonum chinense L. (Polygonaceae)

Naki-tenga; Modhu-suleng (A)

Climbing herb, ochreate leaves obliquely divided at the base; oblong-elliptic with a rounded – truncate or cunate base; flowers white or pink in panicles.
Distrib: All over India upto 3,000 in the Himalayas. Common in damp shady place all over the area.

Ethnobot: Sour in taste, eaten in curries.

**Polygonum fagopyrum** (Willd) Roxb. (Polygonaceae)

Dhemsisak;Dhemesi sak(A)

A glabrous annual altering upto .75 m. high, leaves 2.5-6 cm long, triangular cordate. Flowers white or pink in dense, sub-capitate cyme.

Fls & Frs Nov/Feb

Distrib: Widely distributed in marshy places of the area.

Ethnobot: The plant is cultivated for vegetables purpose.

**Portulaca oleracea** L. (Portulacaceae)

Hanhthengia Malbhog-Khutura(A)

Succulent, prostrate or erect; leaves variable, oblong-ovate, spathulate flowers bright yellow, in terminal or axillary clusters; capsule ovoid.

Distrib: Common as a weed in vegetable gardens and in shady wastelands.

Ethnobot: Infusion is given in intestinal worms and in diabetes.(about 30ml thrice daily for a fortnight) Decoction is given in bacillary dysentery(about 50ml twice daily for a fortnight). Paste is applied on swelling, tumors, wounds, burns, abscesses, itches, and ringworm. Plant-Used as vegetables, pregnant womens are not allowed to take the vegetables as it may harm the baby.
**Premna herbacea** Roxb. (Verbenaceae)

FI 3:80, 1832, FA 3:478, 1939.

Syn: *Pygmaeopremna herbacea* Moldenke.

Matifesua(A)

A small undershrub from a woody root stock herbaceous upto 5 or 6” high. Leaves sessile 2.5- 4 to 3.5cm. often in rosettes near the ground. Obovate coarsely toothed. Flowers white or greenish yellow. FIs &Frs: Jan/ July.

Ethnobot: The plant is very much used as pot herb. Cooked with both fish and meat. Given as soup in fever and bodyache. Leaf curry or heated paste of leaves is good for jaundice. Application of leaf paste over forehead cures giddiness and drowsiness.

**Psidium guajava** L. (Myrtaceae)


Madhuri-am (A).

Shrub with thin bark; leaves elliptic- oblong, tomentose when young; flowers white; berries yellow when ripe.

Distrib.: Cultivated and naturalized throughout India.

Ethnobot: Tender shoot is roasted, then boiled with water and the extract is given in diarrhea (about 10 gm in 50 ml water, twice daily till cure. Fruit is eaten fresh, sold in market.

**Punica granatum** L. (Punicaceae)


Dalim (A)
Large deciduous shrub, often armed, Leaves opposite, oblong-lanceolate, shining; Flowers bright scarlet, solitary or 2-4 together; Fruit is large globose, shiny red, yellowish green or whitish when ripe. The fruit contains large number of hard seeds covered with a juicy red, pink or yellowish white, sweet-astringent acid pulp.

Distrib: The species is originated in Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. It is also found wild in the warm valley of Himalayas. Commercially cultivated in tropics. Cultivated in most districts.

Ethnobot: Juice of Bark (small quantity diluted with water) is given for expelling tapeworm which is said to effective particularly for children. Also administered in diarrhoea. Root juice is valued for its medicinal properties. Fleshy testa relished fresh and advised to take to cure anemia, diarrhoea and dysentery.

*Rauvolfia serpentina* (L) Benth. Ex Kurz. *(Apocynaceae)*

FA. 3: 251. 1939 ; GMP 211. 1956, Suppl. 86. 1969; DIFME 153. 1991;


Arachan tita . (A)

Evergreen undershrub; leaves elliptic – lanceolate, flowers white, in terminal or axillary compact corymbose cyme; drupes black when ripe.

Distrib: Sub-Himalayan tracts ascending upto 1500m and in Western and Eastern ghats. Common in open wastelands and in dry grasslands.

Ethnobot: Root- Decoction is given in insanity (about 10 ml twice daily for three months). It is also given in hypertension (about 20 ml once daily for a fortnight).

*Ricinus communis* L. *(Euphorbiaceae)*

Era-gach(A)

Tall perennial herb with stout fibrous roots, thick and soft woody trunk. Leaves are large, broad, roundish in outline with 5 to 9 deep lobes which are coarsely toothed and pointed at the apex. Young leaves are purple-bronze and silky, mature leaves are grey-green or dark purplish-red. Flowers large, in big terminal bunches. Inflorescence racemes. Fruit is a prickly capsule when immature. Green, bluish or brilliant red, turning brown when mature and dry. Seeds are oblong, seed coat crustaceous, colour of the seed coat varies.

Distrib: Cultivated throughout. Also found wild in agricultural fields, gardens near habitations in waste places.

Ethnobot: Root paste of older plant is used for abortion-small quantity in empty stomach for 2-3 consecutive days. Fresh leaves are laid on the abdomen to relieve internal complaints. Heated and oiled leaves are places on rheumatic joints, swellings and inflamed muscles. Seed oil is applied for skin diseases. Seeds are richer in oil and the crop is cultivated for commercial purpose. Leaves is used to feed endi silkworms.

Rubus rugosus Sm (Rosaceae)

DIFME 157 f, 274.1991
R.moluccanus Linn
Jutulipoka (A); Thekhi–sambak (G)

A subscandent shrub, robust stem, young shoots at first whitish or fulvous, silky villous later on tomentose often mixed with longer hairs. Prickles hooked and strong, scattered over the branches, petiole, midrib and sometimes on the nerves. Leaves variable in size, flowers white, in axillary clusters; Fruit globose; Drupes scarlet, succulent.

Distrib: All over the state. Common in the area
Ethnobot: Tender shoot chewed in toothache. It is also mixed with other vegetables and occasionally eaten in curries. The fruit is considered effective for the remedy of nocturnal micturition of children. Juices of Root is used for curing fistula.

*Saccharum spontaneum* L. (Poaceae)


Nal-gaja; Borota - kher(A).

Perennial grass; culm erect, glabrous; leaves linear-filiform, glaucous beneath, often reduced to midrib, ligule a series of rim, panicle varying in length and in colour from pale or greenish white to purplish grey.

Distrib: Throughout India in warmer parts upto 2,00 m Common grass on sandy river banks.

Ethnobot: Leaf is used as thatching. Emerging young shoots are prescribed to eat in impotency as stimulant.

*Sapindus mukorossi* Gae (Sapindaceae)


Haitaguti; Ritha, Manichal(A).

Deciduous tree; leaves paripinnte, leaflets lanceolate; flowers polygamous; drupes globose, fleshy, saponaceous.

Distrib: In northeastern India, both cultivated and wild.

Ethnobot: Fruits after boiling are used for washing cloth. It is also used for washing hairs and body.
Scoparia dulcis L . (Scrophulariaceae)

Glabrous herb, leaves, leaves opposite or whorled, lanceolate, serrate, flowers small, white; capsule globose.

Distrib: Throughout India. Common all over the study area.

Ethnobot: Plant paste mixed with ground rice is applied over forehead to get relief from fever. The juice of the leaves is used in the treatment of urinary inflammation.

Sesamum orientale L (Pedalineaceae)

Erect annual herb; leaves alternate or opposite; flowers axillary; solitary, pinkish-purple; fruits capsular, quadrangular; seeds compressed black.

Distrib: Cultivated throughout India. Commonly cultivated for the seeds (black, white and red)

Ethnobot: Seed- Oil from seed is used as hair oil, which is said to act as hair tonic. Seed is used for making cakes during spring festival. Seeds are also used for worship and spiritual purposes.

Sesbania grandiflora (L)Pers. (Fabaceae)
Bok-phul .(A).

Small tree ;leaves paripinnate; leaflet oblong, obtuse; flowers white in axillary clusters; pod oblong ,wrinkled.

Distrib. : Occasionally seen under cultivation.

Ethnobot: Bark- Paste is given in dysentery(about 10 gm thrice daily for a week) as laxative ( about 20gm once daily for a week). Paste of bark is applied on scabies Decoction with ginger is given as tonic and to remove gastric trouble (about 10 ml twice daily for a fortnight.) Leaf- Crushed and is applied to sprains. Tender leaf and shoot- is used as vegetables. Flower- Eaten cooked, after removing the stamens and sold in markets.

Shorea robusta Gaertn.f. (Dipterocarpaceae)
Sal (A).

Deciduous tree with grey bark; leaves ovate- oblong, coriaceous ; flowers yellow, in panicles; fruits with persistant sepals.

Distrib: Northern, Eastern and Central India. Sporadic all over the area either cultivated or natural.

Ethnobot: Bark- Decoction is given in burning sensation of the body during Pox (about 5ml once daily for a week). Wood is used for house posts.

Sida rhombifolia L.Sulsp. (Malvaceae)
Bairari; Sunbarual.(A)
Woody shrub, leaves alternate, highly variable, ovate, rhomboid, lanceolate, flowers yellow, solitary, axillary or clustered at the end of branches.

Distrib: Throughout India, ascending up to 1,800 m in the Himalayas. Common in open waste places.

Ethnobot: Seed paste mixed with water is given as refrigerant during fever. Leaves are used as demulcent, plant extracts used as antipyretic for babies.

**Smilax perfoliata** Lour (Smilacaceae)


S. prolifera Wall. ex Roxb.


Bagh-achora – lota (A)

A stout prickly climber, stem with prickles; leaves alternate, ovate with long tendrils; inflorescence axillary umbels; flowers dioecious; fruits baccate.

Distrib.: Common throughout area.

Ethnobot.: Root ground with old molasses is mixed with water and taken as a remedy for blood desentery. Also taken to clear foul smell of urine which is dark and reddish. Stem used as tooth brush to prevent teeth for all types of ailments. Pieces of leafy twig is used to hang above the door of dwelling house to ward off spirits to protect the family from misfortune.

**Solanum indicum** L. (Solanaceae)


Syn: S. anguivi Lam.

Saru-tita-bhekuri. (A)
Prickly herb, leaves ovate-oblong, sinuate, pinnatifid, flowers violet, fruit berries, orange-yellow.

Distrib: Common throughout the study area.

Ethnobot: Root – Decoction with bark of *Croton roxburghii* and roots of *Phlegoacanthus thyrsiflorus* is given in pleurisy. Fruit-eaten in curries as vermicide and as a blood purifier to prevent skin diseases. It is also used to act as an appetizer.

*Spilanthes paniculata* DC. (Asteraceae)

Syn: *S. acmella* H. f. var. paniculata CB Clarke.
Ukkuni-bon Jatimalkathi.(A)

Herb, leaf opposite, ovate, acute, undulate – serrate, heads pedunculate, ovoid – conical, yellow, achene narrowly obovate, black

Distrib: Northeastern India.

Ethnobot: Plant extract is fed to mother to increase the flow of milk.

*Spondias pinnata* (L.F.) Kurz (Anacardiaceae)

WI 10:20. 1978; UPI 595. 1986; GMP 233. 1956;
S. mangifera wild.
FA 1:340.1936; FBI 2:42. 1878.
Amora, Amra (A); Thong- rong (G)

Deciduous tree with grey bark; leaves pinnate, crowded at the ends of branches; leaflets 10-12 pairs; flowers white; drupes fleshy, ovoid, becomes yellowish on maturity.

Distrib.: Throughout India, common throughout the area, often grown.
Ethnobot: Decoction of bark is given in blood dysentery curry prepared from unrip fruit is given in diarrhea and dysentery. Bark juice is also applied for ringworm

*Sterculia villosa* Roxb. (*Sterculiaceae*)


Udal, Odal, Odla(A); Ubak, Upak, Umak(G)

A moderate-sized deciduous tree with a spreading crown; branchlets thick, with large heartshaped scars of fallen leaves, more or less whorled on young trees. Bark grey, grove or less smooth. Leaves crowded at the end of branchlets, simple, deeply cordate, light red when very young. Flowers dun-yellow, in crowded drooping panicles. Follicles 2-5, sessile, reddish-brown and tomentose outside scarlet and shinning inside seeds oblong, oily, with a shinning black aril.

Distrib: Common in deciduous forests throughout the state.

Ethnobot: Decoction of bark is given in constipation. (Half cup daily in empty stomach) Rope of high strength is made from the coarse strong fibre yields from the inner bark. These types of ropes are used for dragging timber from forests by the help of elephant.

*Streblus asper* Lour (*Moraceae*)


Sarua –gach (A).

Lactiferous tree; leaves elliptic- oblong, rough; flowers white, unisexual in globose heads; fruits pisciforms and yellow.

Distrib.: Common in wastelands and in open scrub jungles.
Ethnobot: Leaf is used as fodder for cattle. Stem is used as toothbrush. Plants are grown in temple yards.

*Terminalia arjuna* W & A *(combretaceae)*
Arjun (A)

A large tree with smooth grey bark leaves usually sub opposite, oblong or elliptic-oblong, obtuse or sub-acute, pale dull green above, pale dark brown beneath. Flowers sessile, in short axillary spikes or in terminal panicles. Drupe 2.5-5cm, ovoid or abovoid-oblong, fibrous-woody, glabrous, dark brown with 5 hard projecting wings striated with numerous curved veins.

Distrib: Throughout the greater part of India. Grow wild and also grown in garden and house complexes.

Ethnobot: Decoction of Bark in small quantity is prescribed once in the morning to control high blood pressure. Powdered bark mixed with honey is used in the treatment of ulcer on the tongue and in the mouth. Decoction of bark is said to be used as a remedy for heart diseases.

*Terminalia belerica* Roxb. *(combretaceae)*
Bhomora (A); churi, Bol-churi, Bolbadok(G);

Large deciduous tree, Bark ashy dark-grey or brown, rough, exfoliating in irregular brownish small scales. Leaves alternate, clustered at the ends of branches. Flowers in axillary spikes; Drupe about 1in long, globose, often abruptly narrowed to a short stalk, grey velvety, obscurely ribbed when dry.

Distrib: Deciduous forests in greater parts of India; sporadic throughout the area.
Ethnobot: Decoction of bark with decoction of barks of Embelica officinalis and Terminalia chebula are prescribed in the treatment of gastritis. (Approx ½ cup of the above mixture along with one cup of cows milk to be taken in the morning and evening) Paste of unripe fruits is given as purgative.

*Terminalia chebula Retz. (combretaceae)*


Silikha(A); Artak(G)

A medium sized deciduous tree; bark grey or almost black, rough and furrowed outside. Leaves sub opposite or alternate, acute, elliptic or ovate-oblung or shortly acuminate, coriaceous. Flowers with an offensive smell, all hermaphrodite. Drupe 1-2in long, obovoid or ellipsoid, smooth, more or less 5 ribbed, yellowish green when ripe.

Distrib: Native to tropical Asia; Common in mixed deciduous forests. Sub-Himalaya tract extending eastward to North eastern India, occasionally grown.

Ethnobot: Fruit is sun dried and stored for future use as medicine. It is a mild, safe and efficacious laxative, astrintgent, stomachic. Powder of dry fruits mixed with equal amount of powder of Emblica officinalis and terminalia belerica are soaked in water. The mixture is kept overnight and taken in the morning on empty stomach for chronic constipation. Dry powder of fruit is also used as tooth powder for carious teeth and bleeding ulceration of gums. Fruit is used in dyeing and tanning. Wood very hard is used for furniture, carts, agricultural implements and house building. Fresh or dry fruits are chewed as masticatory.

*Thunbergia grandiflora* Roxb (Acanthaceae)


Nil-lota. (A)
Woody climber, leaves ovate, irregularly toothed, flowers white or bluish in dense racemose.

Distrib: Common throughout India.

Ethnobot: Leaf-decoction is given in dyspepsia. Paste is applied in wounds for healing. Juice is given in menorrhagia. Decoction of root is used to wash mouth in candidiasis.

**Thysanolaena maxima (Roxb) (poaceae)**
Jharu-bon, Phul-jharu(A)

Perennial shrubby grass with erect culms and glabrous nodes; leaves lanceolate with acuminate apex. Ligule a rim of hairs; panicles diffuse, decompound with filiform, glabrous branches.

Distrib: Throughout India; common throughout the area.
Ethnobot: Panicle used for making brooms. Collected from wild and sold in market in bundles.

**Tinospora cordifolia (Willd) (Menispermaceae)**
Hemolewa Shaguni-lota(A)

Large succulent climber with corky bark; leaves orbicular, glabrous; flowers greenish-yellow, male fascicled, female solitary; drupes globose, red when ripe.

Distrib: Throughout the tropical India and in Andamans. Rare, occasionally found in riparian forests.

Ethnobot: Stem- Decoction is given as heart tonic (about 25 ml once daily for about a month) Stem and leaf juice is applied to eruptive skin diseases caused by exposure of cold. It is applied to cuts and wounds. It is reported that juice of
the stem which is bitter in taste is used in the treatment of diabetes, vaginal and urethral discharges

*Typhonium trilobatum* L. Schott. (Araceae)

Sam-gas; Chema-kochu. (A)

Herb, leaves solitary or two, lamina hastate, tripartite, middle lobe ovate, lateral oblique, spadix with spathe pale green outside and redbrown inside.

Distrib: Common in shady places.

Ethnobot: Curry of leaves and petioles are eaten to

*Vernonia cinerea* (L) Less. (Asteraceae)

Bairali –bon ; Modak-goch. (A)


Syn: Conzya cinerea L.

Perennial herb, leaves variable in shape, elliptic, lanceolate, flowers pale violet, in terminal panicled heads.

Distrib: Throughout India according to 1500 m in the Himalayas. Common as weed in road side and agricultural field.

Ethnobot: Dried, powdered and smoked as a substitute of opium. Root-extract is used in malaria, pneumonia and aphasia.

*Vigna mungo* (L) Hepper. (Fabaceae)


Matimah. (A)

Hispid, trailing herb, flower yellow, pod hairy, seeds black, sometimes greenish.
Distrib: Cultivated throughout India. Cultivated as winter crop.

Ethnobot: Paste prepared from 3-5 leaves of *Hydrocotyle javanica* with 3 to 4 seed of *Vigna mungo* and milk-fat is fed to infant in forthy-stool and flatulence.

*Vitex negundo* L. (Verbenaceae)
Pachatiya (A) Rong-nai, Rongri, Slangre (G)

Aromatic shrub, leaves 3-5 foliate, leaflets lanceolate, terminal one is larger than the lateral one, white tomentose blow, flower bluish-purple, drupes globose, black when ripe.

Distrib. : Throughout India ascending upto 1500 m in the outer Himalayas. Common throughout the study area, often grown.

Ethnobot: Root bark – Juice is used as liniment. Leaf – Paste is applied in bodyache, scabies. Decoction with ginger is given in rheumatic pain.

*Zizyphus mauritiana* Lamk. (Rhamnaceae)
Z. jujuba auct. (non Mill. 1768)
FA 1: 279. 1936; FBI 1: 362. 1875; GMP 261. 1956.
Bagari (A) Theng-khi(G)

Tree, leaves sub- orbicular, densely tomentose beneath; flowers in axillary clusters; drupes reddish brown, stone rugose.

Distrib.: Commonly found under cultivation; common on road sides.
Ethnobot: Ripe fruit is eaten fresh or sometimes sundried, powdered and eaten as chutney. Fruit is used in festival, puja. Wood is preferred for tool handles.

*Zizyphus rugosa* Lamk. (*Rhamnaceae*)
FA 1: 281. 1936;
Bon-bogari(A) Thengkhi-makbil (G)

A small deciduous tree with long straggling branches; bark dark grey, deeply cracked into thick rectangular scales; leaves suborbicular-ovate or elliptic, dark-green and glabrous above, prickles few; cymes arranged in long axillary or terminal panicles; flowers yellowish green; drupe long; globose or pyriform, stone crustaceous.

Distrib: Throughout the state

Ethnobot: The ripe fruit is eaten. Wood tough, reddish in color, used generally as post or as fire wood.
Abroma augusta
Calotropis gigantea
Rouvolfia serpentina
Cinamomum zeylanicum
Solanum indicum
Cassia alata
Clerodendron colebrookianum
Boehmeria nivea
Malastoma malabathricum
Seeds of Aristolochia bracteolata
Eryngium foetium
Houttunia cordata
Spilanthes paniculata
Manihot esculenta
Acorus calamus
Flowers of Sesbania grandiflora
Cassia accidentalis
Dillenia pentagyna
Sterculia villosa
Plumbago Zeylanica
Monnna angustifolia
Curcuma amada
Butea monosperma
Monochoria hastata
Achasma loroglossum
Plumbago indica
Murraya koenigii
Clerodendrum infortunatum
Nelumbo nucifera
Euphorbia ligularia
Eupatorium odoratum
Hibiscus subdarifa
Costus speciosus (koenig) sm
Andrographis paniculata
Pygmaeopremna herbacea
Phlogacanthus thyrsiformis

Plantation of 'Machilus bombycina'
(= Persea)
Muga silk worm on 'Machilus bombycina'
(= Persea bombycina)