CONCLUSION
The folklore claims of the antifertility effect of *Zizyphus jujuba* and *Stephania hernandifolia* are justified but that of *Cissampelos pareira* is found to be false though it belongs to the same family as that of *Stephania hernandifolia*. Ethanolic extract of *Zizyphus jujuba* and chloroform extract of *Stephania hernandifolia* showed reversible anti-fertility action in female albino rats. The anti-fertility effect of the ethanolic extract of *Zizyphus jujuba* and its ethyl acetate fraction was found to be due to its antizygotic or early abortifacient action. The anti-fertility effect of the chloroform extract of *Stephania hernandifolia* was found to be due to its anti-implantation action. Both were found to be well tolerable up to 2500 mg as a single dose in albino mice. When administered at a dose of 200, mg/kg body wt for a period of 90 days, the ethanolic extract of *Zizyphus jujuba* did not show any significant toxicity. However, the chloroform extract of *Stephania hernandifolia* was associated with a number of toxicities. Aqueous extract of *Stephania hernandifolia* shows antifertility effect and is safer than its chloroform extract.