6. ENUMERATION OF PLANTS DOCUMENTED

6.1. Wild edible plants

1. *Acacia oxyphylla* Graph. ex Benth., London J. Bot. 1: 514. 1842; Kanjilal *et al*.,
   Coll. No. 208-K
   LN: NR
   Uses: Tender pods are use for making chutney and also eaten as vegetable.
   Description: Woody prickly climber; leaflets 40-50, obliquely oblong, rounded or
   subtruncate at base; flowers white in globose heads arranged in terminal panicles;
   pods compressed, dark brown.

   *A. allughas* (Retz.) Rosc. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 8: 346. 1807; Baker in
   Hook. f., FBI 6: 253. 1892.
   Coll. No. 113-MPK
   LN: Kashapro (M); Shiraprou (P)
   Uses: Tender shoots and leaves are eaten as cook vegetable.
   Description: Leaves oblong-lanceolate glabrous beneath; panicle narrow
   copiously compound, flowers small, corolla-segmented linear-oblong greenish-
   white, lip cuneate pink distinctly emarginated with two small linear-subulate
   glands at the base.

   Coll. No. 021-MPK
LN: Tobopha-vu (M); Dalekhao-Khao (P); Banglache (K)

Uses: The leaves are eaten as green leafy vegetable.

Description: An erect annual herb, glabrous, brownish in colour; leaves ovate, obtuse, entire, base cuneate, glabrous, green; flowers borne on axillary clusters in terminal paniculate spike, consisting dichasial cymes as glomerules; fruits utricle, sub-orbicular, rugose; seeds lenticular, smooth and black.


Coll. No. 128-MPK

LN: Chiteba (M); Teiba (P); Leivah or Vitou (K)

Availability period: July-September

Uses: The tender shoots are eaten as cooked vegetable. Like bamboo shoot, it is also used for preparation of fermented product which is used for making chutney, give more flavor and better taste when added in meat curry preparation.

Description: Internodes smooth, nodes girth by the base of the fallen sheath, leaves thin oblong-lanceolate acuminate tessellate glandular-scarbrid above pubescent beneath, margins scabrous-serrulate, spikelets bracteates; nodes spinous and with a ring of soft brown hairs; stem sheath as long as the internodes or longer.

5. *Auricularia delicata* (Fr.) P. Henn.

Coll. No. 127-MPK

LN: Ozenabi (M); Yaonupa (P); Pachop (K)

Uses: Eaten as cooked vegetable either in dried or fresh forms. It is available in the local markets for selling either in fresh or dried forms during rainy season.

Description: Sporophores growing solitary or gregarious or in dens tufts; fruiting
body jelly like or gelatinous, soft and starchy with dark brown color, sessile to sub-stipitate, shallow cup shapes or flattened or shaped like an ear.


Coll. No. 118-MPK

LN: Leovosii (M); Shivapa/Vopa (P); Vaibeh (K)

Uses: Flowers are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: A middle-sized erect tree, with moderately stout glabrescent branchlets; leaves rigidly subcoriaceous, glabrous, lobes obtuse or subacute; flowers in terminal and axillary short peduncled few-flowered corymbs, petals oblanceolate with a long claw, reddish; pod firm, flat, glabrous, late in dehiscing; 12-15 seeded.


Coll. No. 025-M

LN: Makhrabi-kongho (M), Koltheidon (K)

Uses: Petiole skin cover is peel off and taken raw which is moderately sour taste.

Description: Slender herbs; leaves ovate-orbicular, unevenly rounded or cordate at base, acute to short-acuminate, coarsely dentate-serrulate at margins; flowers pimkish-white; capsules triquetrous.


Coll. No. 166-MK

LN: NR

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable.
Description: Erect herbs; leaves broadly ovate, cordate at base, acute to short-acuminate, stipules lanceolate; flowers white; capsules pendent, 4-lobed.


Coll. No. 019-M

LN: Tosanini vu (M)

Uses: Whole plants are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: An annual herbs, 15-30 cm; leaves pinnatisect or pinnate, leaflets 5-11, variable in size and shape, orbicular or elliptic, entire or dentate-lobed; flowers white; capsules linear, flate; seeds ellipsoid, smooth.


Coll. No. 207-K

LN: NR

Uses: Tender pods are eaten as cooked vegetable or used for making chutney.

Description: A glabrous undershrubs or shrubs found in secondary forests and forest edges; leaflets 3-5 pairs, ovate to elliptic, rounded to cuneate, acute to acuminate; flowers yellow, racemes; pods linear, cylindric or subcylindric.


Coll. No. 133-MPK

LN: Koreio (M); Reivu (P); Changkongcha (K)
Uses: Whole plant is eaten by the local people as cooked vegetable and is reported to have gastro-intestinal remedy. It is also used by local vegetable vendors for preparation of singju/salad for selling, a kind of local preparation where the plant is chopped into pieces along with some other vegetables, mixed with sesame and chilly powdered and eaten.

Description: Perennial creeping or stoloniferous herbs; leaves orbicular or cordate reniform, crenate to crenulate, glabrous or slightly pubescent; peduncled fascicled; flowers in simple umbel, pink often monoecious; fruits laterally compressed.


Coll. No. 126-MPK

LN: Oruo (M); Haba-vu (P); Houche (K)

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: An erect herb usually coated with a mealy substance; leaves oblong-lanceolate to rhomboid-lanceolate, more or less toothed or lobulate; flowers minute, bisexual, green in spikes which are usually in panicled


Coll. No. 144-MP

LN: Chiteba (M); Teiba (P); Leivah or Vitou (K)

Availability period: July-August

Uses: The tender shoots are eaten as cooked vegetable. Like bamboo shoot, it is also used for preparation of fermented product for making chutney, give more flavor and better taste when added in meat curry preparation.
Description: A shrubby thorny bamboo; culms 4-7 m, greyish-green, smooth, nodes studded with thick, short, conical spines; leaves 20.22.5 cm long, 1.75-3.25 cm wide, oblong- lanceolate, pale and pubescent beneath, leafsheath densely tawny pubescent, glabrescent ending in a short ciliate callus


Coll. No. 125-MPK

LN: Kokheisii/Soso (M); Siisitou/Siisikao (P); Thingthal (K)

Uses: Dried leaves are usually added to meat or fried curries as spices to give more flavor and better taste in the preparation.

Description: A medium-sized tree with bark grey-brown; leaves alternate, ovate-oblong or elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, glabrous; flowers small, in large axillary axillary and terminal panicles; fruits sub-globose to obovoid; drupe black when ripe.


Coll. No. 161-MPK

LN: Pejii-o (M); Piduvu (P); Anphui (K)

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable and are reported to control high blood pressure. Its consumption is popular among the Kuki community.

Description: Shrubs 2-5 m high, bark grey, shining green usually with foetid smell; leaves ovate-orbicular, obtuse, base subcordate or truncate, glabrous and pale beneath; corymbs compound, flowers white; drupelets globose, bluish-green.

Coll. No. 179-M

LN: Khollomotsii-vu (M)

Uses: The tuberous rootstocks are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: Small diffuse herbs; rooting at lower nodes, glabrous; leaves sessile or petiolate, elliptic-ovate, rounded at the base, sheaths pubescent, spathe pubescent, 1-3 together, turbinate, base auricled on one side; flowers blue, cymose; capsules membranous, 5-seeded, seeds pitted.


Coll. No. 173-M

LN: Letikorei (M)

Uses: The leaves and flowers are cooked along with rice and eaten as vegetable.

Description: Leaves cordate-lanceolate acuminate, entire; calyx-tube subterminal; corolla large purple; capsule 2-valved dry oblong short stalked included in the corolla.


Coll. No. 170-MPK

LN: Kodziapa or Todziapa (M); Kuturapa or Kodziirapa (P)

Uses: The inflorescences of this plant are cooked along with other vegetable as food. According to Mao and Poumei Nagas folk tale, the flowering of this plant indicates the right time to start sowing paddy for transplantation in the ensuing season.

Description: Leaves petiolate with lanceolate blade, plain green; spike with
peduncle aestival; flowers bracteate, green, ovate; pink; bracts of coma few or many; staminode and lip bright yellow, the latter orbicular-cuneate, emarginated.

Coll. No. 026-M
LN: Kophrehro (M)
Uses: The roasted tubers are eaten raw by some local people of the Mao and Poumei Naga tribes.

Description: Herbaceous twinner; Stem abundantly prickly; bulbils many, globose or elliptoid; leaves 3-5 foliates, leaflets acutely rounded at base; fruit capsule; seeds winged at base.

Coll. No. 106-MPK
LN: Pfochouchojii (M); Machuovu (P); Gamchekoh (K)
Uses: Fronds are cooked along with rice and eaten as vegetable.

Description: Terrestrial; rhizomes black, toothed darkbrown; fond bipinnate, lamina spreading, secondary pinnae distant on the rachis, pinnatifid at the base, serrate at apex, sori linear, short, parallel on both sides of the viens; veins anastomosing, free.

Coll. No. 141-MP
LN: Chiteipfochou (M); Kokoronche (K)
Uses: Fronds are cooked along with rice and eaten as vegetable.

Description: Rhizome erect, massive short, scaly at the apex; roots thick, glabrous, stiff, arising from the basal region of the rhizome; fronds bipinnate, lanceolate-acuminate, glabrous, glossy green; stipe erect, slender, green, fleshy, covered with deciduous scales; lamina membranous, rachis finely pubescent; sori dorsal on the vein globose; spores round to bean shaped.


Coll. No. 140-MPK

LN: Edeio (M); Dai-vu (P); Ansung-lung or Solunche (K)

Uses: The leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable or boiled along with rice and eaten.

Description: A perennial herbaceous plant often epiphytic or lithophytic; leaves oblong, oblong-lanceolate, elliptic obovate, entire or coarsely crenate or serrate above the middle, acuminate; receptacle sessile; achenes ellipsoid, ribbed, etc.


Coll No. 192-MPK

LN: Oshu vu or Burmadonia (M); Padaiku (P)

Uses: Leaves are cooked in meat curry as spices or condiment to add more flavor and good palatability. Also it is chopped into pieces for making chutney.

Description: Diffuse perennial aromatic herbs with fusiform roots; stem dichotomously branched, deeply striate; leaves crowded at nodes, spinous-toothed at margins; flowers white in oblong-cylindrical umbels, bracts spinulose; fruits ellipsoid.

Coll. No. 107-MK

LN: Moriisii (M); Shizou (K)

Uses: Leaves are cooked along with meat curry and eaten. It gives good flavor and palatability to the preparation.

Description: Shrubs with brown bark; leaves 1-6 x 0.5-2 cm, ob lanceolate, oblong-elliptic, elliptic, acute, base cuneate, glabrous, crenate often narrowly revolute; flowers white or yellowish-white, sepals and petals glabrous, obovate, orbicular; stamens yellow, ovary ovoid, style united and persistent in fruit; fruit globose, purple.


Coll. No. 119-MPK

LN: Mareio-vu (M); Mari-vu (P); Anbongche (K)

Uses: Tender leaves are boiled along with rice and eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: Undershubs or herbs; leaves ovate-deltoid, acuminate, base cordate, puberulous; panicles of cymes; flowers white or pinkish.


Coll. No. 016-MP

LN: Rapro (M); Raprou (P)

Uses: Tender shoots are eaten as cooked vegetable or boiled along with rice and eaten.
Description: An annual herbs; leaves glabrous beneath, lanceolate, caudate, entire; panicle long narrow; bracts small deciduous, flowers yellowish-brown or orange-yellow, anthers crested; capsule smooth.


Coll. No. 205-P

LN: Paomata Centre

Uses: Tender plants are boiled with rice and eaten.

Description: Erect annual densely woolly ascending herbs; leaves oblong-spathulate, narrowed at base, obtuse; Capitula in terminal clusters, whitish yellow-golden yellow, tinged with brown, involucral bracts obtuse or rounded at apex; achenes linear to oblong, subterete, tubercled or with curved bristles; pappus hairs white, minutely barbed.


Coll. No. 189-MPK

LN: Shekra bu (M)

Uses: Tender shoots are eaten as cooked vegetable. It is also boiled and slices into pieces for making chutney along with dried or fermented fish.

Description: Erect perennial rhizomatous herb; Leaves oblong or oblong-lanceolate, spike dense-fid; flowers white or tinged with yellow, bracts large oblong imbricate 3-4 fid, staminodes oblong or oblong-lanceolate, lip broad shallowly bifid distinctly clawed; fruits capsule, subglobose.

Coll. No. 035-MPK

LN: Eshakama or Shatongun (M); Aithanglou (K)

Uses: Whole plant is eaten as cooked vegetable. It is also used for making chutney and salad. The plant has got a pleasant aroma that adds more flavor and taste in the preparation.

Description: Foetid glabrous herbs with creeping root-stock; leaves ovate, reniform-cordate at base, acute or acuminate; flowers white, anthers yellow; spikes cylindric, 1-3 cm, terminal; capsules subglobose; seeds 2-4, globose or ellipsoid.


Coll. No. 018-MP

LN: Eshou-vu (M); Shou-vu (P)

Fls. & Frts.: July-September.

Uses: Tender leaves are cooked along with rice and dried fish and eaten.

Description: Annual glabrous herbs; leaves cuneate-acute at base, acute-acuminate, crenate at margins, bracts ovate with stout glandular points; flowers yellowish white; capsules with obovoid seeds, apiculate.

31. *Lentinula lateritia* (Berk.) Pegler (Polyporaceae)

Coll. No. 141-MPK

LN: Papinii (M); Veipa (P); Cipa (K)

Uses: This edible mushroom is one of the most common species available for selling in the local markets in the district. It is nutritious with good palatability
and has a high demand in the markets for local consumption. During growing season, the fruiting bodies are available for selling (fresh or dried usually in the form of garland) in the local markets and sale at the rate of Rs.160-180/- per kg.

Description: Sporophores centrally stipitate, growing solitary or gregarious on dead wood of Fagaceae particularly Castanopsis sps., pileus 4-9.5 cm diam., plano-convex subumbonate or slightly depressed at the centre, glabrous, light yellowish brown to reddish brown, darker at the centre, margin thin, incurved; lamellae white to creamy white, narrow, 2-3.5 mm wide; stipe 3-9 cm long, central or eccentric.


Coll. No. 064-MPK

LN: Shingainisii (M); Daisiitho (P); Thing-Thing (K)

Uses: Roasted fruits are use for making chutney along with dried or fermented fish.

Description: Deciduous trees; leaves lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, oblique at base, caudate-acuminate; umbels 5-flowered, solitary or in corymbss; fruits globose.


Coll. No. 183-MP

LN: Kohra-o (M); Hra or Ha-vu (P)

Uses: Tender leaves are cooked along with rice and eaten as vegetable.

Description: Shrub with dark brown bark; leaves ovate or ovate-elliptic, base rounded or obtuse, cuneate, glabrous; racemes up to 5 cm long; flowers white;
fruits white or creamy, globose or sub-globose.


Coll. No. 024-M

LN: Heimio (M)

Uses: Tender leaves and unripe fruits are cooked along with rice and eaten.

Description: Perennial climbers; leaves ovate-orbicular, cordate at base, acute to obtuse mucronate, entire or denticulate at margins; flowers yellow or pale brownish yellow; fruits berries ovoid, beak at base; seeds ellipsoid or ovoid, pale yellow, slightly compressed, irregularly corrugated.


Coll. No. 040-M

LN: Huhreshi or Kheloshi (M); Thingteimi (K)

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: A deciduous tree with brown stem bark; leaves ovate or ovate-cordate, acute or acuminate, serrate or crenate-serrate; flowers greenish; fruit dark purple or nearly black when ripe, acidulous sweet.


Coll. No. 136-MPK

LN: Ovii (M); Vii (P); Changlou (K)

Uses: Tender parts of the pseudostems or shoots are eaten as cooked vegetable. It is also used for making chutney with dried or fermented fish.

Description: Stout rhizomatous herb; aerial stem made of sheathing leafbases; 8-12 ft. tall, cylindrical; leaves 4-5 ft. long, oblong, large, lanceolate, glabrous,
bright green above, paler beneath; flowers in spadix, drooping fruit oblong, trigonous, 2-3 inches in the wild form and full of seeds.


Coll. No. 204-P

LN: Leriu (M); Routei-vu (P)

Uses: Tender plants are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: An annual herbs, erect upto 45 cm high; basal leaves petiolate, obovate-oblong, sinuate-pinnatifid; upper leaves variable, ovate, entire or minutely tooth, sessile or subsessile; flowers small pedicels spreading.


Coll. No. 142-PK

LN: Thrai-vu or Bey-vu (P); Andum (K)

Uses: The plants are chopped into pieces along with other vegetable like cabbage. It is then prepared as salad by mixing with chili and sesame powders along with salt and eaten. The preparation is commonly sale in the local markets by vegetable vendors.

Description: Perennial glabrous herbs; leaflets ovate to elliptic-lanceolate or rhomboid, shallowly-serrate to pinnatifid; white flowers umbel terminal or leaf opposed.


Coll. No. 009-MP

LN: Okhru vu (M); Tru-vu (P); Andum (K)

Uses: This vegetable is common and popular among the Mao and Poumai tribes.
The whole plants are cooked along with other vegetables like potatoes and dried fish and eaten. It is also half boiled and eaten along with meat curry.

Description: Stoloniferous, glabrous herbs; rooting from the undersurface of nodes; leaflets ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate-rhomboid, laxly serrate, rachis sheathing at base; umbels compound with white flowers; fruits orbicular, compressed.


Coll. No. 066-MPK

LN: Katheimei-dokre (M); Phasii/Vaopha (P); Bahlong (K)

Uses: Tender pods are half boiled, slices into pieces and used for making chutney along with dried or fermented fish.

Description: Small or middle sized trees with corky grayish bark; leaflets ovate, broadly ovate-orbicular, obtuse-acuminate, base usually oblique, often cordate or subcordate; racemes terminal stout; flowers greenish-yellow purple tinged, fleshy; pods black, drooping, seeds white winged all around.


Coll. No. 154-MPK

LN: Pighiirai or Borei (M); Shiveirei (P); Guidup or Veinamgui (K)

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: A slender twinning or wiry foetid climber; leaves elliptic-ovate, oblong-ovate or lanceolate, entire, glabrous; flowers grayish purple with reddish
purple mouth in axillary and terminal cymose panicles; fruit ellipsoid, reddish, dorsally compressed; pyrenes with a board wing.


Coll. No. 056-MPK

LN: Totsiipa (M); Heyavu or Maheaboi (P); Kolhou apah-asan (K)

Uses: The flowers are eaten as cooked vegetable. It is also half boiled and prepare for making chutney along with dried or fermented fish.

Description: Shrubs, young parts rusty tomentose; leaves obovate, broadly oblanceolate elliptic, obtuse or acute, base cuneate, glabrous (tomentose beneath) when young; flowers red, curved; capsules 4-6 cm long.


Coll. No. 137-MPK

LN: Dziipao (M); Dziivu or Pah-vu (P); Vobilche (K)

Uses: The plants are eaten as cooked vegetable or boiled along with rice and taken.

Description: An almost glabrous perennial herb; leaves alternate, ovate-oblong or oblong-ovate, entire or sinuate toothed, sub-coriaceous, puberulous when young, almost glabrous when mature; flowers spikes slender, 2-6 in. long; capsule 4-8 seeded; seeds angled, minute, blackish, rugose.


Coll. No. 185-MP

LN: Phiziio (M)

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable or boiled along with rice and
dried fish and eaten.

Description: Erect branched herbs; leaves lanceolate, serrulate, glabrous or puberulous above; flowers in verticillasters on long, terminal, tomentose spikes, purple or creamy white.


Coll. No. 178-MPK

LN: Obiovu (M); Bai-vu (P); Theidon (K)

Uses: The leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable or boiled with rice along with dried fish and taken.

Description: Shrubs; leaves oblong-lanceolate to ovate-deltoid or elliptic, truncate, subcordate, serrulate at margins; heads in corymbose panicles, achenes trigonous, dull black, enclosed in fleshy or coriaceous perianth.


Coll. No. 151-MPK

LN: Evau (M); Vah-vu (P); Anbong-alenpa (K)

Uses: The leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable along with dried fish, meat or fermented soya bean.

Description: Subscandent or straggling bushy undershrubs/shrubs; leaves elliptic-ovate or lanceolate, acuminate or caudate-acuminate; flowers white, spikes in thyrsoid panicles, axillary or terminal; achenes ovoid, trigonous, black.

Coll. No. 170-K

LN: Lingthuh (K)

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: Climbing herbs; leaves acute at apex, petioles and main nerves armed with recurved prickles, limb of ochreae orbicular; flowers white or pink, racemes simple or branched, terminal or upper axillary; achenes subtrigoneous, apiculate, enclosed by fleshy blue-black perianth.


Coll. No. 182-MP

LN: Nobito (M); Houpei-vu (P)

Uses: The leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable or boiled with rice along with other leafy wild vegetables and taken as food.

Description: Prostrate or suberect annual herbs; stem simple or branched, distantly leafy, internodes 3-6 cm; leaves ovate or elliptic, sometimes with a dark blotch near the centre, acute base, glabrous or sparsely pubescent; flowers in globose heads, solitary or several from uppermost leaf axils; perianth pink sometimes white.


Coll. No. 006-M

LN: Othukoshi (M)

Uses: Rootstocks are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: Erect annual herbs; stem fleshy fistular; radical leaves tripartite, sub-orbicular, reniform, cuneate cut segments, cauline sessile; flowers in diffuse racemes, reflexed, yellow; achenes many in an oblong head small obtuse or
apiculate.


Coll. No. 023-MPK

LN: Omoshi (M); Mosii or Moushi (P); Khongma (K)

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: A small tree; leaflets 4-6 pairs, coriaceous, sessile, oblong, acuminate, base cuneate; flowers white or pale yellow-green; drupe orbicular, compressed, red, shining, acid.


Coll. No. 175-MPK

LN: Kosabio (M); Theshuvi (P); Chenkup or Chehlep (K)

Uses: Boiled with rice and eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: Shrubs upto 2 m high; young parts downy tomentose; bark grey or grayish-white with horizontal cuts and rectangular peels; flowers pink, stamen with black anthers at the base of the corolla tube; capsules ovoid, crowned with the persistent style.


Coll. No. 174-K

LN: Zhokhai-Khaima (M); Khaimasii (P); Khengthing (K)
Uses: The tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetable. According to Mao traditional folk tale, flowering of this plant indicates the right time for transplantation of paddy in the wet terrace fields.

Description: Large trees, 15-50 m high; bark reddish-brown, warty or blotched; leaves 8-18 cm x 2.5-6 cm, elliptic-lanceolate, oblong-elliptic, oblanceolate, acute, base cuneate, margin entire, deciduously bulbous hairy beneath, glabrous above; flowers axillary, solitary or paired, white, sepal rounded, ciliate, glabrescent; petals obovate, stamens yellow, nearly free, adnate to base of corolla; ovary hairy at base; fruits grey-pilose, depressed globose.

53. *Schizophyllum commune* Fr.

Coll. No. 171-MPK

LN: Pâ-nghïï (P); Pashi (K)

Fruiting period: September-April

Uses: Boiled along with dried meat or fish and eaten. It is also used for making chutney.

Description: A cosmopolitan pleurotoid sps. grows gregariously or scattered on trunks or branches of dead deciduous wood; cap is whitish grey when dry, 2-5 cm diam, fan or kidney shape, margin incurved; gills greyish-violet, radiating from a point of attachment of the cap.


Coll. No. 108-MPK

LN: Khekhra (M); Khaoudutrah (P); Kangvah or Kangvaling (K)

Uses: Half cooked, chopped into pieces and prepared chutney with dried fish.

Description: Stout scandent, prickly shrubs; leaves orbicular or broadly oblong;

Coll. No. 007-MPK

LN: Chiivio (M); Kuvi-vu (P); Ansha (K)

Uses: The leaves are eaten as cooked vegetables along with dried fish or meat.

Description: An erect annual herbs usually found in open grassland, roadsides or forest edges; opposite ovate to ovate-elliptic leaves, obtuse or acute at apex, heads 7-11 mm long with yellow corolla; achenes glabrous, verrucose, 2-2.5 mm long.


Coll. No. 027-MPK

LN: Ohuphirapro (M); Humarasoupru (P); Anjou (K)

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable along with dried fish or meat with chilli.

Description: A suffrutescent annual herbaceous plant; leaves ovate-lanceolate or ovate-oblone, entire, sinuate, acute or acuminate, glabrous; flowers white in sub-umbellate cymes, extra axillary. Fruits berry black, shining globose; seeds discoid, minutely pitted.


Coll. No. 156-MPK

LN: Ehiishikho-kha (M); Rakhokha (P); Khamchok-raling

Uses: Roasted fruits are use for making chutney.

Description: Shrubs or undershrubs; leaves ovate, lobed, acuminate, base unequal or rounded; flowers white, unarmed cymes; berry fruits globose, glabrous and
reddish on maturity.


Coll. No. 203-MP

LN: Khollo-raghii (M); Rahivuh (P); Lhanglha (K)

Uses: The inflorescences are half cooked, chopped into pieces for making chutney with dried or fermented fish.

Description: Apparently a stout, sparingly setose, shrub; leaves mostly opposite, petioled, scabrous tuberculate above, rugose subglabrate beneath; corymbs, nearly ebracteate, calyx lobes rusty-pubescent, corolla-tube lanceolate, linear; fruits ellipsoid, ridged, etc.


Coll. No. 017-MPK

LN: Eleo-vu (M); Loe-vu (P), Anthrul (K)

Uses: Eaten as cooked vegetable with dried fish or boiled along with rice and taken.

Description: Robust climbers with tuberous roots; leaves ovate, subangular or sublobate, cordate at base, membranous, entire, petioles 5-10 cm long, tendrils robust, sulcate, puberulous; flowers yellow; berries fruit globose.


Coll. No. 002

LN: Eveikoreio (M);

Uses: Boiled with rice and eaten as cooked vegetable.

Description: Stem usually long and trailing; leaves ovate to reniform, cordate,
obtuse to acute, crenate-serrate, glabrous to hirsute; flowers solitary, purplish-blue with dark stripes; style slender, narrowed downwards from the obscurely 3-lobed stigma; capsules ellipsoid-oblong, many seeded.


Coll. No. 114-MPK

LN: Houkhusii (M); Ahthiphung or Ahthipah (K)

Uses: Inflorescences eaten as cooked vegetable or half boiled and chopped into pieces for making chutney.

Description: Small tree; leaves ovate-lanceolate, elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate, base cuneate, glabrous; panicles up to 25 cm long; flowers white or yellowish-white; capsule globose.


Coll. No. 116-MP

LN: Khemomou (M); Khaongashi (P); Lingnamse/Milongsingjol (K)

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable along with rice and dried fish. The fresh or dried fruits are ground and added in chutney preparation. It is also added in meat curry as condiment to give more flavor and palatability to the preparation. The aromatic fruit when taken raw gives a tingling sensation.

Description: Branchlets glabrous or tomentose, leaflets 2-6 pairs lanceolate, petiole and rachis narrowly winged, cymes very short dense, long pubescent.

Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable along with rice and dried fish. The fresh or dried fruits are ground and added in chutney preparation. It is also added in meat curry as condiment to give more flavor and palatability to the preparation. The aromatic fruit when taken gives a tingling sensation.

Description: Large shrubs or small trees; prickles straight, woody on old stems; leaflets elliptic to oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate, cuneate at base, serrulate; rachis, winged; cymes paniculate, flowers pale yellow; seeds black, shiny.

6.2. **Wild Edible Fruits**


Coll. No. 180-MPK

LN: Leribou (M); Reivii (P); Aigeju (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Perennial herbs; leaves large oblong-lanceolate pale and pubescent beneath; spike globose short peduncled; outer bracts ovate, lip large obovate-cuneate, white with a yellow line down the centre and radiating red veins, anther-crest small sub-quadrate entire, capsule globose, reddish, with 9 winged crenulate vertical ribs.

Coll. No. 199-K

LN: Heipan or Theipangkai (K)

Uses: The pulp of the ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Trees; leaves elliptic-oblong or elliptic-lanceolate, cuneate at base, acuminate; racemes panicled, 4-8 cm, on trunks, old leafless portions of branches; capsules ellipsoid, yellowish-brown; seeds flat, succicicular.


Coll. No. 115-MPK

LN: Okhrashi (M); Khrashi (P); Ting-ga (K)

Uses: Acidic ripe fruits are eaten alone or sometimes with common salt and dried chilly powder. Tender shoots of the plant are eaten as vegetable.

Description: Scandent, slender with yellowish-brown scales; leaves upto 1 m long, sheaths, rachis, petiole and spathes with scattered spines; male spadix very long with spinescent flagellum; drupe fruits sub-globose.


Coll. No. 150-MPK

LN: Thadziisii (M); Mochuchudu or Mabashi (P); Chongom or Sega or Shething (K)

Uses: The nut cotyledons are eaten raw or after roasting.

Description: A middle size tree; leaves lanceolate or narrow- elliptic, acuminate, entire; cupules congested in spikes covered with pubescent sharp spines; nuts ovoid, conic and smooth.

Ind. Timb. 683. 1902; Brandis, Ind. Trees 634. 1906; Hook. f., FBI 5: 622. 1888; Kanjilal et al., FA 4: 324. 1940.

Coll. No. 157-MPK

LN: Thadziisii (M); Mochuchudu or Mabashi (P); Sega or Shething (K)

Uses: The nut cotyledons are eaten raw or after roasting.

Description: A middle-sized evergreen tree; leaves lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, entire, coriaceous, glabrous above; flowers solitary; ripe fruits with 1-3 nuts, glabrous; cotyledon ruminated


Coll. No. 003-MPK

LN: Madeilo (M); Daolousii or Kowlousii (P); Lingsi (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Small trees; leaves acute to subcordate at base, acute to acuminate, crenate-serrate, pale white or ash-tomentose beneath; achenes contained in fleshy perianth arranged in 6-8 mm thick heads, yellow or red.


Coll. No. 121-MP

LN: Khradashi (M); Khradashi (P); Theipan (K)

Uses: Cotyledons of ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Trees, 5-12 m; leaves ovate-elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, acute or cuneate, pubescent beneath; berries pyriform, 3-4 cm diameter, orange-yellow.

Coll. No. 147-MP

LN: Shiteishi (M); Siiteishi (P)

Uses: Cotyledons of ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: A middle-sized evergreen tree; leaves 2-8 by 1-3 in., narrow-elliptic or lanceolate to oblong-acuminate, glabrous, shining above; flowers sessile, white, 4-5 merous; fruit subglobose or ovoid, .75-1 in. across supported by the spreading accrescent calyx; seeds generally 3.


Coll. No. 135-MPK

LN: Chipfoshi (M); Phoshi (P); Theithup (K)

Uses: The acidic fruits are eaten raw or boiled with sugar, dried and taken. It is also used for making pickle or jam by the local people.

Description: A medium-sized tree. Leaves coriaceous, quite glabrous; flowers white, solitary, shortly pedicelled; fruit a nearly spherical yellow green apple with orange spots.


Coll. No. 169-MP

LN: Likhodaphru shi (M)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Perennial creeping herbs with epigeal rooting stolons found in openplaces and wastelands; leaves in rosette, trifoliolate; leaflets obovate, cuneat
or acute at base, obtuse, crenate-dentate, white pilose; flowers usually solitary or terminal cymes, yellow; achenes black, resting on bright red receptacle.


Coll. No. 073-MPK

LN: Mazheshi or Shikeshi (M); Kieshi (P); Buiehthei or Zonmot (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw and are prescribed as remedy for dry cough and indigestion.

Description: Tall tree up to 30 m high, bark gray-brown, vertically fissured, stems often buttressed; leaves 8-16 x 5-8 cm, ovate-elliptic, broadly elliptic-acuminate, base cuneate or narrowed, glabrous, subcoriaceous, serrate; inflorescence glabrescent or glabrous, drupe light-green, acidic, oblong, rounded at both ends, 2.5-4 cm long, rugulose or nearly smooth.


Coll. No. 193-MPK

LN: Chishoshi-kajii (M); Shoushi-ajii (P); Buiehthei (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: A large woody straggling or scandent shrub, often spiny; Leaves alternate, ovate-oblong or elliptic, acute or acuminate, entire, subcoriaceous, glabrescent above; flowers often peduncled, yellowish or pale yellow; fruit pinkish or yellowish, 1-1.5 in. long, ovoid, oblong, re when ripe, succulent.


Coll. No. 080-MPK

LN: Chohroshi (M); Hrushi or Rihaushi (P); Sohlu (K)

Uses: Mature fruits are eaten raw. The fruits are also cut into pieces, boiled along with sugar and allowed to ferment in tight containers for a week and is then used as local drink.

Description: A small to medium-sized deciduous tree; leaves subsessile, glabrous beneath; flowers yellowish, monoecious in axillary clusters; fruit a drupe, globose, .5-.8 in. across, yellowish on ripening, seeds trigonous.


Coll. No. 082-MPK

LN: Chodoshi (M); Doshi (P); Theichang (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw and also used for making jams as local drink.
Description: Tree found in forest edges; leaves ovate-orbicular, cordate or round at base, serrate-dentate; stipules ovate-lanceolate; peduncles 2-4 cm; achenes minutely tuberculate.


Coll. No. 191-MP

LN: Ovachidoshi (M); Radoshi (P)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Large shrub, hispid-pubescent throughout; leaves alternate or opposite, ovate-elliptic, apex acute, serrate-dentate; flowers many, clusters in trunk; gall flowers pedicelled; fruits achene.


Coll. No. 181-MP

LN: Moboshi (M); Maboushi (P)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: A middle-sized tree; leaves 5-14 by 4-11 in. broad, ovate-orbicular, ovate or rounded, acute or mucronate, entire or toothed, subcoriaceous, glabrous or glabrescent above; receptacles purplish-orange when ripe.


Coll. No. 145-P

LN: NR

Uses: Ripe fruits are edible.

Description: A deciduous medium-sized tree with greyish-white bark; leaves
oblong-ovate or elliptic, closely crenate-serrate, thinly coriaceous; flowers in fascicled or rarely solitary axillary cymes; drupe globose, slightly hairy, blackish when ripe.


Coll. No. 162-MPK

LN: Okhusii (M); Khushi (P); Makha (K)

Uses: The lobed cotyledons are eaten raw after breaking the hard shell.

Description: A large deciduous tree; leaves imparipinnate, thickly tomentose when young, leaflets 5-13, subsessile, elliptic-oblong, often oblique, usually entire, acute or acuminate, coriaceous; fruit 2 in. long, ovoid, glabrous or pubescent, cotyledons irregularly corrugated.


Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.


Coll. No. 143-MPK

LN: Huhreshi or Kheloshi (M); Thingteimi (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw and also available for selling in the local markets.

Description: Large shrubs or small trees; leaves ovate, cordate at base, caudate-acuminate, serrate; flowers in axillary, solitary, yellowish-green; fruits ovoid, subglobose, black, seeds subglobose.


Coll. No. 077-MPK

LN: Piyeh-sii (M); Mayeshi or Yaisii or Zheashi (P); Makei or Makingat (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.
Description: A small or medium sized evergreen tree with grayish-brown bark; leaves lanceolate, oblanceolate or obovate, obtuse or acute, coriaceous, glabrous above; fruits ellipsoid or ovoid, tubercled, reddish or purplish coloured when ripe.


Coll. No. 124-M

LN: Ovopishu (M)

Uses: Ripe fruit cotyledons are eaten raw.

Description: Stem with tufted root stock, short and stout; leaves often distichous and recurved, nearly quite smooth; the stout scape longer or shorter than the leaves; perianth pale white or lilac.


LN: Chaghashi (M); Lusu (K)

Uses: Ripe fruit cotyledons are eaten raw.

Description: Stem short, tufted, rarely elongate found in open grasslands; leaves subglaucous, petioled broad at base; fruiting spadices on long flattened peduncles; fruit ovoid, orange-red.


Coll. No. 041-MPK

LN: Korelashii or Kilashibou or Napfiinanoshi (M); Khaokhashi or Kobirathou (P); Theisap or Buhkol or Pohkol (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw. It is also roasted and used for making chutney.
Description: Bushy annual herbs; leaves ovate, membranous finely hairy; flowers pale yellow, axillary, solitary, calyx pubescent outside, corolla with 5 large internal purple; Berry fruit ellipsoid.

Coll. No. 185-MP
LN: Pfovashi (M); Vashi (P)
Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: A middle sized deciduous tree; leaves elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, caudate-acuminate, dark-green and shining above; flowers pink, fading to white, subumbellate, subcorymbose fascicles; drupe fruit .3-.4 in. long, ellipsoid or oblong, yellow sometimes tinged with red.

Coll. No. 149-MP
LN: Mokhoshi (M); Ngourashi (P)
Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: A middle sized deciduous tree, twigs glabrous or very finely pubescent; leaves oblong-lanceolate or oblong-ovate, acuminate, closely serrate, glaucescent beneath; flowers white in terminal or axillary drooping racemes; ovary and style glabrous; drupe globose, nearly black when ripe, stone thick, rugose.

Coll. No. 148-MP

LN: Mokhoshi (M); Khashi (P); Molthei (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw. It is also available for selling in the local markets.

Description: A middle sized deciduous tree; leaves 3-6 by 1.2-2.5 in. lanceolate, oblong lanceolate, caudate-acuminate, crenate-serrate; glabrous above, glaucous beneath; flowers white, racemes or axillary; drupe fruit fleshy, black, globose, acid or subacid; stone smooth, about .6 in. long.


Coll. No. 049-MPK

LN: Mikriashi (M); Haushi or Krishi or Trushi (P); Vaisohlu

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Small trees, 5-9 m; leaves lanceolate tp broadly oblanceolate, acuminate, serrate, puberulous on midrib beneath; flowers pink to white; drupes succulent, downy pilose; pyrenes rugose


Coll. No. 25-MP

LN: Chitishi (M); Taoshi (P); Bulthing (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Middle sized deciduous tree. Leaves ovate, ovate-lanceolate or elliptic, acuminate or caudate, base rounded or truncate, finely serrulate; flowers in axillary and terminal umbels; fruits a pome, ellipsoid or globose, depressed at apex, white specked, dark brown when ripe.
31. **Rhus semiliata** Murry, See SN 50 of 6.1. Wild edible plants

   Uses: The acidic ripe fruits are boiled with sugar and drink as herbal tea.


   Coll. No. 034-MPK

   LN: Shiinghoshi (M); Ngushoshi or Traishushi (P); Theimi (K)

   Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw and also making jams for local drink.

   Description: A tall suberect bush. Branches stout, spreading and recurved, hairs red-brown, often very dense, prickles stout, hardly compressed; panicles small, many flowered, pedicels short, bracts setaceous; fruits orange yellow, succulent.


   Coll. No. 033-MPK

   LN: Shiingukateishi (M); Chomoushushi (P); Theimivom (K)

   Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

   Description: A large rambling plant. Corymbs axillary and terminal, simple or subpanicled, densely tomentoseor villous or merely puberulous on short or long peduncles; fruit globose, hoary, drupes numerous, dry or fleshy and then red or orange; stone pitted.

Coll. No.032-MPK

LN: Shiinghokoghoshi (M); Kohamoushushi (P); Kaichim or Naichin (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Straggling or subcandent shrubs; prickles short, straight or slightly curved; leaves suborbicular, cordate with 3-7 orbicular lobes, unequally serrate; panicles terminal and axillary; flowers cream-yellow; fruit globose, red.


Coll. No. 146-M

LN: Shilasii (M); Lashi (P); Theikhong-chom (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw. It is also cooked with dried meat or fish mixed with chilli and eaten.

Description: Deciduous trees upto 20 m high with lax crown; leaves upto 45 cm long; leaflets oblong-lanceolate; flowers in axillary, large, conical panicles, white or yellow; drupes oblong-ovoid, yellowish when ripe.


Coll. No. 050-MP

LN: Shiikreshi (M); Khuashi or Trushi (P); Lingshiga (K)

Uses: Ripe fruits are eaten raw.

Description: Shrubs upto 3-5 m tall; leaves elliptic-lanceolate, rounded or truncate at base, acute-mucronate, glabrous; flowers white in sub-corymbs; fruits drupes, ellipsoid, bright-red when ripe; seeds 3-grooved.
6.3. **Ethnomedicinal plants**


Coll. No. 086-MPK

LN: Amapro (M); Hya (P); Selmeibou (K)

Fls. & Frts.: May-October

Uses: Bruised leaves paste is applied to relieved tooth ache or massage against certain body swellings.

Description: An erect undershrubs or herbs; leaves ovate to obovate, acute or obtuse at base, subacute or acuminate; spikes simple or paniculate; seeds orbicular-cochleate, reddish-brown.


Coll. No. 111-MP

LN: Donia (M); Vassiipro or Seihraipeu (P); Vohluthao (K)

Fls. & Frts.: April-September

Uses: Boiled decoction of the rhizome is prescribed as remedy against epilepsy and stomachache. Crushed rhizome paste is applied to relieved toothache. It is also used to wash head for killing head lice’s. Fresh leaves are used as insects repellant such as tick.

Description: Rhizomes thick, compressed, aromatic; leaves linear, peduncles thick; spadix; glaucous-green berries, oblong, reddish.

Palat. 6: 393.1790; Justicia adhatoda Linn. Sp. Pl. 15. 1753; Clarke in Hook. f., FBI 4: 540. 1885. (Acanthaceae)

Coll No. 084-MPK

LN: Khejii or Khriphrongho (M); Kolhou apah-akang (K)

Fls. & Frts.: May-October

Uses: Fresh leaves are dipped in hot boiling water and massage to relieved body ache, chest pain and joint dislocation.

Description: Shrubs with grey or grayish-brown bark; leaves lanceolate, elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate or acute, base cuneate, attenuate, narrowed to the petiole; flowers white or greenish-white; capsules 2 cm long.


Coll. No. 022-MPK

LN: Kolapro (M); Loubong (K)

Fls. & Frts.: Almost round the year

Uses: Bruised leaves paste and extract are applied to cut or other external injury for controlling bleeding and wound healing. Leaves extract is also applied as eye drop against conjunctivitis.

Description: Hairy herbs upto 1 m high; leaves ovate, ovate-rhomboid, obtuse or acute, base subtruncate or acute, crenate, serrate; heads white, bluish or violet; involucral bracts lanceolate; achenes blackish-brown; pappus scales awn-tipped.

Coll. No. 131-M

LN: Oposii (M); Pasii (P); Hengpi/Hengdo (K)

Fls. & Frts.: Nearly throughout the year

Uses: Ground stem bark is applied as paste in cut or injury to control bleeding.

Description: Middle sized trees; bark grey, grayish-brown, warty, horizontally lenticellate; leaves broadly elliptic, obovate-elliptic, obtuse or acute, glaucous beneath; male spikes upto 25 cm long, slander, panicled, drooping, yellow; female short, cylindric; fruiting spikes 1-1.5 cm long, oblong, blackish-brown when ripe.


Coll. No. 061-HP

LN: Shekribirou (M)

Fls. & Frts.: April-October

Uses: Leaves petiole is cut and place at the site of bee sting and snake bite as an antidote to neutralize the poison.

Description: Tuber depressed-globose; leaflets oblong or elliptic, acuminate; peduncles 18-75 cm, spathes lanceolate; spadix 16-30 cm; appendage long, curved, sigmoid, tapering to filiform tail; berries ovoid, red.


Coll. No. 060-HP

LN: Shipripreikhro (M); Biachii (P); Gamsei (K)

Fls. & Frts.: August-February

Uses: Extract from bruised leaves mixed with little amount of water and drink to
control against diarrhea and dysentery.

Description: Bushy aromatic undershrubs up to 3 m high; young parts tomentose; leaves ovate, oblong-ovate, deeply pinnatisect, segments acute, mucronate; heads yellowish-white in paniculate racemes; involucral bracts oblong; achenes minute, oblong, bluish.


Coll. No. 047-MPK

LN: Shipripreimi (M); Gamsaido/Saido (K)

Fls. & Frts.: August-February

Uses: The bruised leaves paste and extract are applied to cut or injury to control bleeding and wound healing. The paste is also applied to nose to control bleeding.

Description: Undershubs usually glabrescent; leaves acute, sessile; heads pedicelled, yellow in large leafy pyramidal; involucral bracts ovate, ovate-oblong, margin scarious; achenes minute.


Coll. No. 014-M

LN: Okhru (M); Thru (P); Pumpeng (K)

Fls. & Frts.: September-January

Uses: Tender shoot mixed with *Prunus persica* leaves, crushed and applied as paste in cattle’s wound for killing maggots and wound healing.

Description: Culms 3-6 m, stout, many noded, glabrous and smooth; leaves linear-lanceolate, inflorescence large, terminal, decompounds plumose panicle, erect;
glumes subequal, lanceolate-acuminate, glabrous; lemmas ovate to ovate-lanceolate; lodicules 2, obovate, glabrous.


Coll. No. 013-MP

LN: Shiipa-patto (M); Koukomanya or Pavoih (P); Deitoh (K)

Fls. & Frts.: May-October

Uses: Boiled decoction of root tubers is prescribed against womb and menstrual disorders.

Description: Rootstock stout, creeping with erect stem common in open forests; branches flexuous, subscandent; perianth subcampanulate, pale yellow; stamens short; anthers minute; berries red.


Uses: Boiled decoction of flowers is given as remedy for diabetes. Leaves decoction is prescribed for piles, stomach disorders and constipation. Stem or root bark decoction is given for diarrhea, dysentery, gastritis and checked excesses bleeding during menstruation. Flowers or roasted seeds are taken to remove fish bone that block throat. According to Mao traditional folk tale, the flowering of this plant indicates the right time to starts sowing paddy in the jhum fields or in the field for transplantation in the ensuing season in the rice fields.


Coll. No. 202-P
LN: Opocharisii (M); Raisii (P)

Fls. & Frts.: April-August

Uses: Boiled decoction of stem or root barks is taken against diarrhea and dysentery.

Description: Lofty trees with pale brown bark peeling off in horizontal rolls; leaves ovate, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, cuspidate serrate, male spikes long, slender greenish-yellow, female equaling males, fascicled; fruiting spikes 3-8 cm long.


Coll. No. 029-MPK

LN: Siiriiisichoporo or Chaghapitei (M); Ghapitei (P); Manchep or Ponkap (K)

Fls. & Frts.: August-January

Uses: Extract from leaves and paste is applied to cut or injury to control bleeding and wound healing. Boiled decoction is prescribed against uncontrolled bleeding after delivery.

Description: Herbs or undershrubs; branches angular; leaflets ovate, ovate-lanceolate, orbicular or elliptic, acute, obtuse-acuminate, sharply crenate-serrate, glabrous; heads with white ray florets and yellow disc florets, involucral bracts spathulate; achenes ribbed, narrowly oblong, black.


Coll. No. 085-MPK

LN: Napupro (M); Baopu or Deidopeumanu (P); Puhlou (K)
Fls. & Frts.: Almost round the year

Uses: Boiled decoction of leaves is given for fevers, high BP and dry cough. Tender leaves warm from fire and massaged to relieved chest pain and bodyache. The extract and bruised leaves paste is also applied to cut or injury to control bleeding and wound healing, skin diseases, etc. It is also mixed with ground Napthalene ball powder and applied to cattle’s wound for killing maggots.

Description: An erect annual herbs glabrous or puberulous, 0.45-0.75 m tall; leaves radical or alternate, tomentose, ovate-lanceolate, obvate or sometimes spatulate, oblong-cordate; capitula in axillary or terminal panicled cymes; achenes very small, ribbed; pappus white.


Coll. No. 201-MP

LN: Pekribou (M)

Fls. & Frts.: February-June

Uses: Crushed stem bark is applied as paste to relieved toothache.

Description: Large deciduous trees, trunk armed with conical prickles; leaves spirally alternate, digitately compound, leaflets elliptic, oblong-elliptic, acuminate, glabrous, glaucous beneath; flowers showy red in the axils of fallen leaf; ovary woolly; fruit capsule, oblong-ovoid, pubescent, silky within; seeds many, obovoid, covered with white cotton.

Coll. No. 107-MP
LN: Kathetobo (M)
Fls. & Frts.: October-January
Uses: Ground leaves are applied as paste to burns and inflammation to relieve pain. Extract from ground leaves mixed with little amount of water and drink to relieved gastritis and other stomach complaints.
Description: An erect succulent glabrous herb; leaves opposite, simple, 3-5 foliolate; elliptic or ovate-oblong, subincised crenate; flowers pendulous in terminal paniculate cymes, calyx segments ovate, acute, purplish, corolla tubular, reddish purple; seeds oblong, small.
Coll. No. 196-M
LN: Ezhupro (M)
Fls. & Frts.: July-November
Uses: Juice extracts and bruised leaves are applied as paste to control bleeding in cut or injury and wound healing.
Description: Slender herbs; leaves ovate, rounded or cuneate at base, acute to subobtuse, serrate at upper margins; verticillasters in dense subcapitate whorls; bracts 2-4, subulate-filiform; nutlets subglobose.
Coll. No. 158-K

LN: Gangja (K)

Fls. & Frts.: August-December

Uses: Boiled decoction of tender leaves is given for diarrhea and dysentery. Leaves are cooked along with pig foodstuff and given against swine fever.

Description: A strong smelling annual shrubs or undershrubs; leaflets linear-lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, sharply repand, serrate; flowers greenish-yellow, drooping; achenes small, angular, brownish-yellow when ripe.


Coll. No. 093-PK

LN: Siiphrosii (M); Siitou (P); Thingchangmai (K)

Fls. & Frts.: Almost round the year

Uses: Boiled decoction of unripe fruit is taken as remedy for gastritis and other stomach complaints, diabetes, etc. Ground seed powders mixed with water and drinks for expulsion of intestinal worms and also have abortificient properties.

Description: Small trees with milky latex; leaves alternate usually forming a crown at apex, long petioled, palmately lobed; flowers greenish white polygamodioecious; fruits large, 1-celled berry, globose; seeds, many, ovoid, ellipsoid, wrinkled, black.


Coll. No. 162-PK
LN: NR

Fls. & Frts.: Almost round the year

Uses: Boiled decoction of tender leaves is prescribed for fevers and dry cough.

Description: Erect annual or perennial herb; leaves obovate-oblancoate, opposite decussate shining, entire, base narrowed; flowers reddish, pink or white, axillary, solitary or grouped into 2-3, salver-shaped; fruits a pair of follicles linear; seeds cylindric, blackish.


Coll. No. 200-P

LN: Khezhusii (M); Viesii (P)

Fls. & Frts.: May-October

Uses: Hot infusion of the leaves is massage against joint dislocation and sprain.

Boiled decoction of root bark is taken to relieved high BP.

Description: A moderate-sized deciduous tree; leaves long usually imparipinnate, midrib reddish, leaflets opposite, elliptic-oblong or oblong-lanceolate, acutely acuminate, serrate, base oblique, glabrous or pubescent, emit a foetid smell when bruised; flowers pink to nearly white in large drooping subterminal panicles; capsule ovoid, reddish-brown.

22. Centella asiatica (Linn.) Urb., See SN 11 of 6.1. Wild edible plants

Uses: Extract from fresh leaves is applied as eye drop against conjunctivitis.

Whole plant is eaten as cooked vegetable to relieve gastritis and other gastro-intestinal disorders.

50. 1966; Banerjee et al., Diversity Coast. Pl. Comm. India 333. 2002; Kanjilal et al., FA 4: 10.1940. (Chenopodiaceae)
Coll. No. 011-M
LN: NR
Fls. & Frts.: Almost round the year
Uses: Grounded leaves mixed with Naphthalene ball powder and applied as paste in cattle’s wound against killing maggots and wound healing.
Description: Strongly scented erect undershrubs or perennial herbs; leaves oblong or lanceolate, obtuse, sinuate-toothed; flowers greenish, minute, sessile; panicles axillary or terminating the branchlets or peduncled spikes; utricle enclosed by the persistent perianth; seed brown.
Uses: Tender leaves are eaten as cooked vegetable as medicinal food against high blood pressure.
Coll. No. 094-M
LN: Lokaipro (M)
Fls. & Frts.: July-December
Uses: Boiled decoction of leaves mixed with sugar cube is prescribed against kidney and gall bladder stones.
Description: Annual-biennial herbs; leaves shortly petiolar or sessile, lanceolate or slightly elliptic, entire or serrulate; capitula in terminal panicles; flowers white; achenes small, flat, obvate-lanceolate, glabrate; pappus white.

Coll. No. 076-MP

LN: Kathemeionghobu or Orachidu (M); Laroubi (P); Aijon (K)

Fls. & Frts.: July-November

Uses: Extract from crushed stem is applied as ear drop against infection.

Description: A large annual herbs; leaves ob lanceolate to obovate, caudate-acuminate, silky pubescent beneath; flowers in spikes terminal, petals white, bracts ovate, reddish; capsules globose-oblong, red; seeds black, arillate.


Coll. No. 083-MPK

LN: Mozhatobo (M); Labo or Lahrapoupa or Popaghidu or Poubvie (P); Hamdong (K)

Fls. & Frts.: July-February

Uses: Boiled decoction of tender leaves is given against gastritis and constipation.

It is also prescribed as remedy for diabetes and relieved high blood pressure.

Flower paste is applied to cut or injury to control bleeding and wound healing.

Description: Herbs upto 1.5 m high; leaves obovate-elliptic, oblong-elliptic, acute, dentate, membranous, glabrous; corymbs drooping when young, head deep-red at tip; involucral bracts oblong-linear; achenes minute, blackish.

(Hypoxidaceae)

Coll. No. 195-M

LN: Epovii (M); Taziipishu (P); Aidel (K)

Fls. & Frts.: June-October

Uses: The rhizomes are crushed and applied as paste against controlling bleeding in cut or injury and wound healing.

Description: Rootstock tuberous common in grassy slopes, wasteland in open or partially shaded places, crowned with fibrous remains of old sheaths; leaves linear-lanceolate, acuminate; flowers subsessile, distichous, yellow or orange; perianth-lobes oblong; fruits capsule, oblong with a minute beak; seeds with deep wavy grooves, shiny-black.


Coll. No. 092-MPK

LN: Mosalakatei (M); Igivou-atei (P); Aivom (K)

Fls. & Frts.: April-July

Uses: The aqueous extract from crushed rhizome is taken to relieve from stomachache and fevers. A piece of the rhizome is also carry in pocket during travelling, attending funeral or going in the jungle to protects against harms from Witchcrafts and evil spirits.

Description: Leaves large oblong with a broad purple-brown cloud down the middle, glabrous beneath, petiole long green; spike produced, dense, 5-6 by 2.5-3 in. diam.; flowers bracts green, ovate; flowers pale yellow; lip broad, obscurely 3-lobed, midlobe emarginated; rhizome pale blue in the centre.
Coll. No.155-MP  
LN: Mosalakava (M); Igivou-avah (P); Aieng (K)  
Fls. & Frts.: July-October  
Uses: Fresh rhizome is crushed and applied as paste to cut or injury to control bleeding and wound healing.  
Description: A perennial herb; rhizomatous tubers, brightly yellow to golden yellow, aromatic and cultivated as spices; leaves oblong, caudate-acuminate; entire, long-sheathed, glabrous; plume-bracts pinkish-white, corolla-lobes white; lip orbicular, 3-lobed, creamy-white with yellow median band.  
Coll. No. 037-MK  
LN: Mochokrue (M); Khaogui (K)  
Fls. & Frts.: June-October  
Uses: Whole plant is boiled and massage against bodyache, sprain and joint dislocation.  
Description: A twining parasite; stem fleshy, usually forming dense masses on low trees and shrubs; flowers white, waxy, about .35 in. long and .3 in across, solitary or in irregular cymose clusters, sometimes racemed; capsule globose, ovoid, irregularly verrucose.  
32. *Cynodon dactylon* (Linn.) Pers., Hook. f., FBI 7: 288. 1896; Prain, Bengal Pl.
2. 925. 1903 (Rep. ed. 1963); Kanjilal et al., FA 5: 125-126.1940; Banerjee et al., Diversity Coast. Pl. Comm. India 402. 2002. (Gramineae or Poaceae)
Coll. No. 100-MP

LN: Piprii (M); Mophrii (P)

Uses: Plant juice extract is used as eye drop against conjunctivitis.

Description: A perennial creeping rhizomatous grass; leaves conspicuously distichous on the barren shoots and lower part of the culms; inflorescence fascicled spikes, spikelets light green or purplish in colour.

Coll. No. 046-MP

LN: Emetobo or Tobobu (M); Kolathroudupa or Raboh (P); Sumkonpah (K)

Fls. & Frts.: April-September

Uses: The tender stem is cut and placed at the site of snake bite as an antidote to absorb and neutralized the poison. Fresh leaves are dip in hot water and massage against bodyache, joint dislocation, sprain, etc.

Description: A large shrub; leaves simple, large, ovate, glabrous above, entire; flowers large and long, white, drooping; fruit top-shaped, 3.5 inches long.

34. *Debregeasia longifolia* (Burm. f.) Wedd., See SN 7 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Urticaceae)

Uses: Boiled decoction of tender leaves is prescribed to relieved diabetes.

35. *Desmodium triquetrum* DC., Kanjilal et al., FA 2: 56. 1938. (Leguminosae or Fabaceae)
Coll. No. 101-MP
LN: Shingou (P)
Fls. & Frts.: October-May
Uses: Boiled decoction of leaves mixed with sugar cube and drink to remove urinary bladder stone.
Description: A suberect herb or undershrub; leaves winged, leaflets oblong-lanceolate, entire, subcoriaceous, sub-glabrous or scaberulous above; racemes long, axillary or terminal and sometimes panicled; pod clothed throughout with matted hairs.

Coll. No. 160-M
LN: Reimupro (M)
Fls. & Frts.: June-September
Uses: Root tuber is crushed mixed with water and drink against fevers, stomach-ache and high blood pressure.
Description: Climber with perennial tuberous roots; stem slender, flexuous, angled; leaves alternate, oval oblong or orbicular; flowers golden yellow; peduncle; capsules pendulous, lanceolate; seeds finely granulate at the back.

37. *Drymaria cordata* (Linn.) Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 5: 406. 1819; Edgeworth & Hook. in Hook. f., FBI 1: 244. 1874; Balakr., FJ 1: 84. 1981. (Caryophyllaceae)
Coll. No. 015-MPK
LN: Nineopro or Ozhechagha or Pfiipfiipro (M); Pipihou (P); Thoukih (K)
Fls. & Frts.: June-October
Uses: Bruised leaves paste is applied to forehead against headache, cut or injury
and snake bite. It is also warm near the fire and placed on the eyes against conjunctivitis. Leaves extract is also applied as nasal drop against sinusitis.

Description: Glandular pubescent or glabrate annuals common in wasteland, roadsides and gardens; prostrate or spreading, rooting at nodes; leaves orbicular to reniform or deltoid-ovate, truncate or obtuse at base, obtusely paniculate at apex; cymes dichasial, terminal or axillary; capsules ovoid; seeds dark brown.

38. *Elaeocarpus floribundus* Bl., See SN 12 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Elaeocarpaceae)

Uses: Fermented fruit juice extract is prescribed as remedy for dry cough and indigestion.


Coll. No. 112-M

LN: Kosapetsii (M)

Fls. & Frts.: July-November

Uses: Ground leaves paste is applied to ringworm. The extract from leaves is also used as ear drop against Otitis and other ear infections.

Description: Prickly glabrous straggling shrubs; spines short, broad based often deflexed; leaves 3-5 foliolate, leaflets oblanceolate or lanceolate-elliptic, denticulate; flowers in globose usually solitary, zxillary or terminal umbels; fruits compressed, styles persistent.


Coll. No. 048-MPK
LN: Khollo (M); Lou or Khollo (P); Thallou (K)

Frs. & Frts.: September-March

Uses: The extract from fresh leaves is prescribed for diarrhea, dysentery and stomachache. It is also given for carminative and flatulence.

Description: Undershrubs or shrubs up to 2.5 m high, branches angular, greenish, aromatic; leaves elliptic, elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate, base narrowed, crenate serrate, gland punctuate, puberulous above; spikes close, rect, panicled, axillary and terminal, usually one sided; flowers greenish-white.

41. *Emblica officinalis* Gaernt., See SN 15 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Euphorbiaceae)

Uses: Boiled decoction of stem bark is given for gastritis, vomiting, diarrhea and dysentery. The mature fruits mixed with sugar cube in airtight containers and allowed to ferment for over a period of month. The fermented extract is then given against dry cough and bodyache.


Coll. No. 159-P

LN: Kakabu (M); Zhalu (P); Kang (K)

Frs. & Frts.: February-December (primary forests)

Uses: Paste of grounded cotyledons is applied to relieved toothache.

Description: A gigantic lianas, 30-150 m; leaves bipinnate, leaflets 2-5 pairs, obovate to oblong, obtuse at base; flowers pale yellow; pods woody, breaking up into 1-seeded segments; seeds lenticular, 4-5 cm diameter, shiny brown.

43. *Erythrina arborescens* Roxb., Baker in Hook. f., FBI 2: 190. 1876; Kanjilal *et
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Coll. No. 098-K

LN: Litousii (M); Songkokang (K)

Fls. & Frts.: July-November

Uses: Boiled decoction of stem bark is given to treat stomachache caused due to spell of Witchcrafts and or evil’s spirit. Also a piece of the plant is tight around the wrist or wist as necklaces to ward off against harms caused by Witchcrafts or evil’s spirit.

Description: Small or middle-sized trees with greyish-brown bark; leaflets broadly triangular, ovoid or rhomboid, acuminate, base broadly cuneate, glabrous; racemes axillary; flowers red (rarely white); pods long, blackish-brown when dry; seeds black, shinning.


Coll. No. 045-MPK

LN: Japanpro (M); Japanpro (P); Loubong (K)

Fls. & Frts.: March-July

Uses: Extract from bruised leaves and paste is applied to cut and injury to control bleeding. The leaves extract is also given to control diarrhea, dysentery and have abortifacient property.

Description: Undershrubs or herbs; leaves ovate, ovate-trinagular, rhomboid, acute or acuminate, base cuneate or truncate; heads in dense corymbs, in leafy panicles; involucral bracts oblong-lanceolate, florets white; achense 5-angular, black; pappus hairs twice as long as achenes.

Coll. No. 063-MP

LN: Okhenakoropro or Japanpro-katina (M); Japanpeu-atei (P)

Fls. & Frts.: March-July

Uses: Ground leaves paste is applied externally against skin diseases. Bruised leaves paste is applied externally to fresh cut or injury to control bleeding and wound healing. Leaves decoction is prescribed for gastritis and diarrhea.

Description: Perennial herbs; leaves lanceolate, elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate, base narrowed to the petiol, dentate-serrate, glabrous or glabrescent; heads long in dense corymbs; involucral bracts elliptic-lanceolate; florets white; achenes minute, pappus white.

46. *Ficus auriculata* Lour., See SN 16 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Moraceae)

Uses: Immature fruits are taken raw against diarrhea and dysentery.

47. *Fragaria nilgerrensis* Schldl., Hook. f., FBI 2: 344; Kanjilal *et al.*, FA 2: 203-204. 1938. (Rosaceae)

Coll. No. 005-MP

LN: Likhodaphrushi (M)

Fls. & Frts.: March-August

Uses: Boiled decoction of leaves or whole plant is given against painful urination, diarrhea, dysentery, blood vomiting, bleeding nose and flatulence.

Description: A stouter herb with perennial rootstock and long runners clothed with long spreading hairs; leaves digitately 3-foliolate; petiole long with more or less sheathing base; leaflets obovate, coarsely and sharply toothed, undersurface
densely pubescent; flowers white, few cymosely arranged on a stout peduncle; fruit white with pinkish tinge, achenes reddish-brown.

Coll. No. 198-M
LN: Ezhupro (M)
Fls. & Frts.: July-October
Uses: Bruised leaves paste is applied to cut or injury and wound healing.
Description: Decumbent-ascending herbs usually found roadsides, forest edges and grasslands; leaves orbicular, 3-5 partite, palmately; flowers pale purple, axillary, solitary or paired on peduncles; capsules ellipsoid or subglobose, hairy; seeds black.

Coll. No. 078-MPK
LN: Nameitou (P); Kelchangmei (K)
Fls. & Frts.: June-October
Uses: Whole aerial parts of the plant are boiled and drink as a prescription against jaundice, fevers and painful urination.
Description: Creeping or climbing herbs with scandent stem found in wasteland and forest edges; leaves ovate, palmately 3-5 angular, lobed or partite; fruits ovoid, acuminate and ribbed; seeds compressed, oblong and brown, distinctly marginate.

50. *Gynura bicolor* (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC., Prodr. 6: 299. 1838; Mathur in Hajra et
al., Fl 13: 218. 1995. (Compositae or Asteraceae)

Coll. No. 091-MP

LN: Tobou-vu (M); Bokriitai (P)

Fls. & Frts.: july-February

Uses: The extract from fresh leaves mixed with little amount of water and drink or cooked as medicinal foodstuff against gastritis and other stomach disorders.

Description: Succulent herbs; leaves sessile or subsessile, spirally arranged, obovate or elliptic-lanceolate or oblong, acuminate; capitula in large terminal panicles, involucral bracts linear-lanceolate, corolla orange yellow; achenes, pappus white, copious.

51. *Glochidion oblatum* Hook. f., Kanjilal et al., FA 4: 184.1940. (Euphorbiaceae)

Coll. No. 088-M

LN: Lokhrotoudugh (M)

Fls. & Frts.: May-October

Uses: Boiled decoction of tender leaves is given during diarrhea and dysentery.

Description: A shrub or small tree; leaves 5-7 in. long, elliptic-oblong or oblong or oblong lanceolate, coriaceous, densely and softly white or rusty-tomentose beneath; capsule, globose, obscurely lobed, not deeply intruded at base and apex.


Coll. No. 069-M

LN: Litekorei (M)

Fls. & Frts.: March-June

Uses: Paste of ground whole plant is applied for removing thorns.

Description: Perennial creeping herbs; leaves suborbicular-cordate, crenate,
glabrous and shiny; flowers sessile or with peduncles, glabrous; fruits orbicular, smooth or punctuate, compressed, primary ridges very prominent.

Coll. No. 069-M
LN: Shi-ngai (M); Ngai (P)
Fls. & Frts.: April-August
Uses: Boiled decoction of root is prescribed for worm expulsion.
Description: Perennial herb; culms solid; leaves linear, acuminate, glabrous, margin scabrid; sheaths loose, ligule hairy; panicles spiciform, soft, silvery-white; spikelets linear-lanceolate, lower glume ovate-lanceolate, upper glume oblong-lanceolate; caryopsis small.

Coll. No. 176-MK
LN: Thingnai-wong (K)
Fls. & Frts.: June-January
Uses: Juice released from cut branches is applied to burns due to fire or steam to relieved from pain and inflammation.
Description: A soft-woody deciduous shrub or small tree; leaves su-orbicular, ovate, broadly cordate, usually 3-5 lobed, glabrous; flowers greenish-yellow often in panicked pubescent cymes; fruit ovoid-oblong, seeds oblong, dark-brown.
55. *Juglans regia* Linn., See SN 20 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Juglandaceae)

Uses: Ground leaves are applied as paste against skin diseases like scabies. Paste of stem or root bark is applied to relieved toothache. Crushed leaves are also traditionally used as fish poison for catching fish.


Coll. No. 072-MPK

LN: Bokhashu or Osopa (M); Poupashubi (P); Houtholing (K)

Fls. & Frts.: Nearly throughout the year

Uses: Tender leaves decoction is taken against fevers and dry cough. Boiled extract of flowers is given as remedy for jaundice. Ground leaves paste is applied for joint dislocation and sprain. Tender leaves warm near the fire and the fume is blow against eye infections.

Description: Prickly shrubs often straggling bark grey or grayish-brown, peeling off in long strips; leaves ovate, acute or acuminate, cuneate, scabrous, crenate; spikes capitates; flowers usually orange, sometimes white or pinkish; fruits shining purplish-blue when ripe.


Coll. No. 004-M

LN: Pfoqvokromii or Okhro-ezhupro (M); Litai (P)

Fls. & Frts.: August-December

Uses: Juice extract from crushed leaves and paste is applied to cut and injury to control bleeding and wound healing, killing maggots in cattle’s wound. It is also
applied to control bleeding piles.

Description: An erect, pubescent or hispid annual herb; hairs spreading defluxed or express, leaves sub-sessile linear or linear-lanceolate, obtuse, pubescent; flowers white and hispid.


Uses: Boiled decoction of stem bark is prescribed against vomiting, diarrhea and dysentery.


Coll. No. 164-M

LN: Orapfochou (M); Deitoh (K)

Uses: Boiled decoction of leaves is taken to relieved jaundice.

Description: Twining ferns; rhizome creeping; sterile pinnates 3-5 lobed, central lobe much elongated; sori finger like, sporangia arranged in 2-rows.


Coll. No. 188-M

LN: Bovasii (M)

Fls. & Frts.: February-May

Uses: Decoction of stem bark or root is prescribed against fevers and jaundice.

Description: Leaves oblong, leaflets 7-10 pairs, overlapping, ovate to broadly ovate, coriaceous, glabrous above, dull beneath; racemes 4-8 cm long in 3-5
fascicles; petals oblong, bilobed at apex; ovules 1-2, style short.


Coll. No. 090-M

LN: Zhathosii (M); Thosii (P); Sasan (K)

Fls. & Frts.: March-December

Uses: Leaves decoction is prescribed as remedy during intermittent fever. The aqueous extract of fruit pulp or decoction is also prescribed as remedy for fevers, anthelmintic and stomachache.

Description: A fairly large deciduous tree; leaves 1-2 ft, long, rachis terete, leaflets 5-11, ovate-lanceolate to ovate round, serrate or entire, membranous; flowers white or light mauve, inodorous; drupe smooth but speckled with raised round dark-brown dots; seeds lanceolate, with a dark shining testa.


Coll. No. 172-MPK

LN: NR

Fls. & Frts.: July-October

Uses: Boiled decoction of leaves and fruits is prescribed against fevers, jaundice and bodyache.

Description: An annual herbs; stems scandent, sulcate; leaves membranous, ovate, angular or 3-5 lobed; Flowers solitary or fascicled, yellow; fruits 6-12 mm thick, brownish yellow, globose.

Coll. No. 167-MP

LN: Pudina (M); Phaosopou or Kolapoungu (P); Pudina (K)

Fls. & Frts.: July-October

Uses: Abdomen is massage with bruised leaves to relieved flatulence and removed gas.

Description: Erect to decumbent herbs; leaves ovate, cuneate, entire towards the base, serrate at margins towards apex; flowers white in axillary capitates, pubescent clusters.


Coll. No. 187-MPK

LN: Ahripro (M); Noh-Nom (K)

Fls. & Frts.: July-November (Wastelands and forest edges)

Uses: Leaves are boiled along with *Eupatorium adenophorum* leaves and mixed with sugar and drink to relieved gastritis and womb problems, piles or heamorrhoid. Root decoction is prescribed for painful urination.

Description: Shrubby, the copious bristly hairs of the branchlets and petioles deflexed, pinnae of the leaves 3-4, nearly sessile, leaflets 24-40, glabrous, subcoriaceous; flowers in small peduncled heads, 1-2 from each axil; pod 3-4 seeded with abundant weak prickles from both sutures.


Coll. No. 031-P
LN: Chiikro-bvupa or Sokro pa (M); Ngaibo or Ngaibvii (P); Niheipah (K)

Fls. & Frts.: Almost throughout the year, more common from October-July.

Uses: The root is crushed and applied as paste to controlled bleeding in cut or other external injuries and wound healing.

Description: Glabrous annual or biennial herb or undershrub with stem swollen above node; leaves ovate-lanceolate, apex acute, entire, base truncate or cordate; flowers rose-pink, yellow, white with terminal or axillary inflorescence; fruit ovoid, ellipsoid, often ribbed or rugose, wrinkled, dark brown or nearly black when ripe.


Wild edible fruits (Myricaceae)

Uses: Boiled decoctions of stem or root bark is taken orally during diarrhea and dysentery.


Coll. No. 054-MPK

LN: Mikhepro (M); Khaopu or Khopube (P); Dumphol (K)

Fls. & Frts.: July-December

Uses: Ground leaves are applied as paste to relieved tooth ache, scabies and in cattle’s wound for killing maggots. Fresh leaves are warm from fire and massage anus to relieved pain from piles.

Description: An erect glandular pubescent herb; leaves large, ovate-oblong or elliptic, acuminate, pubescent; flowers 1.5-2 in. long, rosy or reddish, bracteates in panicled racemes; capsule .6-.7 in. long with slightly accrescent calyx.

501.1940. (Labiatae or Lamiaceae)
Coll. No. 168-MPK
LN: Napio-katei (M); Pountu-tei or Napia-tei (P); Bangzangpa (K)
Fls. & Frts.: September-February
Uses: Leaves decoction is given as remedy for carminative or flatulence, fever, etc.
Description: A slender scented herb generally purple coloured; stems glabrous or more or less pubescent, hairy at the nodes; leaves .5-1.5 by .2-.5 in., ovate, acute, entire or more or less lobed or toothed, glandular; flower pale purple in nearly single raceme; nutlets .07 in. across, ellipsoid, black.

69. Ocimum sanctum Linn., Kanjilal et al., FA 3: 500. 1939. (Labiatae or Lamiaceae)
Coll. No.: 132-MPK
LN: Napio-katei (M); Napeo (P)
Fls. & Frts.: August-February
Uses: Boiled decoction of leaves is given for fevers and dry cough.
Description: A perennial with woody root-stock; leaves 1-2 by .5-1 in., ovate or ovate-oblong or elliptic-oblong, crenate or entire, pubescent; flowers purplish or crimson in racemed; nutlets reddish, ellipsoid.

70. Oenanthe stolonifera (Wall.) DC., See SN 39 of 6.1. Wild edible plants (Umbelliferae or Apiaceae)
Uses: Whole plant is cooked as medicinal food to relieved gastritis and other gastro-intestinal disorders and also prescribed against low blood pressure.

71. Oroxylon indicum (Linn.) Vent., See SN 40 of 6.1. Wild edible plants (Bignoniaceae)
Uses: Stem or root bark is crushed, boiled and drink against fevers, gastro-
intestinal disorders such as gastritis, liver disorder, high blood pressure and cancer. Ground barks mixed with common salt is also applied to cattle’s wound for killing maggots and healing wounds.


Coll. No. 130-M

LN: Litsiikri (M)

Fls. & Frts.: June-October

Uses: Tender leaves are taken raw or root decoction is given to control diarrhea and dysentery.

Description: Erect slender shrubs up to 1.5 m; stem obscurely quadrangular, scabrous; leaves broadly ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate to elliptic lanceolate, cordate to rounded at base, acute or subacute, subsessile, pilose; flowers white to purple in terminal or upper corymbose cymes; capsules campanulate, truncate, densely scaly.


Coll. No. 008-MK

LN: Ozhepitou (M); Nameimata (P); Vakhumitbeh (K)

Fls. & Frts.: March-August

Uses: Used as washing soap for glossy hair, gold and silver. Bruised leaves paste
is applied to relieved tooth ache and control bleeding in cut or injury. Decoction is prescribed for dysentery.

Description: An herbaceous weed, abundant in cultivated places; Leaves long-petioled, leaflets obcordate; flowers subumbellate, Sepals obtuse, bracts setaceous. Petals yellow, obcordate; Capsule tomentose, subcylindric, cells many seeded with longitudinally ribbed.

74. *Paederia foetida* Linn., See SN 41 of 6.1. Wild edible plants (Rubiaceae)

Uses: Boiled decoction of tender leaves is taken against stomachache, diarrhea, dysentery and gastritis. Hot infusion is used for massaging to relieved bodyache. The crushed root is wrapped and bandage with cotton against joint dislocation and bone fracture.


Coll. No. 165-P

LN: Eveh-vo (M); Vou-voh or Deivou (P)

Fls. & Frts.: April-August

Uses: The rhizome is taken raw in small pieces or the juice extract from the rhizome is given as remedy for gastritis and other gastro-intestinal problems, high BP, energysier, etc.

Description: Herbs with perennial horizontal, tuberous to tuberniferous roots; stem smooth, erect, terminated in a whorl of leaves, leaflets lanceolate with scattered bristles on the upper surface, acuminate or caudate, serrate margins or doubly serrate; flowers polygamo-monoecious; fruits compressed, red or blackish red.

76. *Paris polyphylla* Sm., in Rees. Cyclop. 26: Paris n. 2. 1813; Hook. f., FBI 6:
362. 1892; Hajra et al., Fl. Sikkim 1: 156. 1996. (Trilliaceae)

Coll. No. 120-MP

LN: Kutupa or Rekrii-ridziipa (M); Koubi or Orabi or Riasa (P)

Fls. & Frts.: April-August

Uses: Crushed rhizome is applied as paste for controlling bleeding in cut or injury and wound healing. Dried rhizome powder mixed with water and drink for gastritis and sleeplessness. It is also prescribed for fevers. Also the rhizome is cut and paste to relieved toothache.

Description: Erect unbranched glabrous herbs with annulate rootstock; leaves dark green, 4-9 petioled, whorled, oblong or oblanceolate, acuminate; flowers yellow-green, sepals ovate-lanceolate, petals yellow; fruits 3-6 valved, testa pulpy.


Coll. No. 099-MPK

LN: Zhongcha (M); Zonglha (K)

Fl & Fr.: August-February

Uses: The skin cover of the fruit pods is peeled off and dried. Boiled decoction of this dried skin cover is given against gastritis, diarrhea and dysentery. The paste is also applied for piles.

Description: An erect large tree with grayish-brown bark; leaves bipinnate, leaflets oblique-oblong, acute, glabrous, tomentose along rachis; flowers dull white, turbinate heads 2-3 in. long; pod 1 ft. by 1-1.5 in., flat, dropping from the peduncle.

78. Passiflora edulis Sims., Mag. T. 1949. 1818; Kanjilal et al., FA 2: 323. 1938;

Coll. No. 104-MPK

LN: Leboshi (M); Stabol (P)

Fls. & Frts.: May-October

Uses: Tender leaves are taken as cooked vegetable to relieved gastro-intestinal problems like stomachache, gastritis and dysentery.

Description: Perennial climbers, profusely branching, glabrous; leaves subcoriaceous, 3-lobed, serrate, stipules linear, subulate; flowers showy, bluish-white; fruits globose, turn into dark purple when ripe; seeds oval, reticulate.

79. Phlogacanthus curviflorus Nees., See SN. 42 of 6.1. Wild edible plants (Acanthaceae)

Uses: Boiled decoction of leaves is prescribed for gastritis, fevers, headache and high blood pressure. It is also used for massaging to relieved bodyache, joint dislocation and sprain, etc.

80. Phoenix humilis Royle., See SN 25 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Palmae or Arecaceae)

Uses: Bruised leaves paste is applied to control bleeding due to leech bite.

81. Physalis peruviane Linn., See SN 26 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Solanaceae)

Uses: Decoction of leaves is given for stomachache and dysentery.


Coll. No. 122-P

LN: Katheimei-hroshi (P)
Uses: Whole plant decoction is prescribed for diarrhea and kidney stone.

Description: Erect annual herb; leaves elliptic oblong, obtuse, entire, rounded base, glabrous; flowers yellowish white, axillary, short pedicelled; fruits capsule, depressed globose, smooth; seeds trigonous.


Uses: Whole plant decoction is given for dry cough.


Uses: Ground root paste is applied to burns to relieved pain or inflammation and wound healing. It is also used as paste against toothache.

Description: Perennial herbs, softly silky; leaflets pair elliptic oblong or obovate obtuse sharply serrate clothed beneath with silvery hairs; flowers panicled or corymbose; achenes small, smooth.


Uses: The roots are crushed and applied as paste to cut and injury to control bleeding and wound healing.

Description: Herbs; young parts pubescent; leaves lanceolate, acuminate,
puberulous, rounded base; flowers minute in axillary clusters, white or greenish-white; fruit costate.

Coll. No. 089-M
LN: Sinuspro (M); Voravupro (P); Gulkhi (K)
Fls. & Frts.: October-May
Uses: The whole plant is warm from the fire and the fume is inhale through nose to relieved sinusitis.
Description: Prostrate creeping or trailing herbs common in shady places; rooting at nodes; leaves alternate, rounded to ovate or reniform, cordate at base, acute or rounded crenate-dentate; flowers axillary, solitary, corolla pink or pale purple; fruits ellipsoid, purplish berries.

Coll. No. 049-MPK
LN: Mikriashi (M); Haushi or Krishi or Kushi (P); Vaisohlu
Fls. & Frts.: February-August (Open places and forest edges)
Uses: Ground fresh leaves mixed with common salt or tobacco and applied to cattle’s wound for killing maggots and wound healing. It is used against skin diseases of domestic animals. Extract from fresh leaves is applied as ear drop against infections. The branch twist is traditionally used by Mao tribe as tooth brush. According to Mao traditional folk tale, the flowering of this plant indicates the right time to starts sowing paddy seeds for transplantation in the ensuing
season.

Description: Small trees, 5-9 m; leaves lanceolate to broadly obovate, acuminate, serrate, puberulous on midrib beneath; flowers pink to white; drupes succulent, downy pilose; pyrenes rugose.


Coll. No. 081-MPK

LN: Amboshi (M); Pondol (P); Pumton (K)

Fls. & Frts.: May-November (Cultivated)

Uses: Decoction of tender leaves or immature raw fruit is taken to control vomiting, diarrhea and dysentery.

Description: A small tree, pubescent on the young branches. Leaves ovate or oblong and usually acuminate, glabrous; peduncles axillary, 1-3 flowered; fruit globose or pear-shaped.


Coll. No. 194-MPK

LN: Meishi or Radoshi (P); Theichang-chang (K)

Fls. & Frts.: March-October

Uses: Decoction of crushed root bark is prescribed against blood dysentery.

Description: Large shrubs and is cultivated; leaves oblong or obovate, acute, entire, glaucous; flowers bright red; fruits ovoid-globose, reddish brown; seeds
many, angled with pinkish-juicy acidic aril.


Coll. No. 117-MP

LN: Ophriii-sii (M); Chesii (P); Gangpi (K)

Fls. & Frts.: June-December

Uses: Ground stem bark is applied to cut or injury to control bleeding and wound healing. Decoction is given for diarrhea and dysentery. Also juice released from cut branches is collected and used as remedy for dysentery, vomiting and dry cough. It is also applied as analgesic against bee stink.

Description: A middle-sized or large deciduous tree; leaves 3-8 by 1-3 in., lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, acute or acuminate, serrate, thinly coriaceous, glabrous and shining when mature.


Uses: Crushed root paste is applied against boils. Rootstocks are eaten as cooked vegetable.


Coll. No. 044-MP

LN: Lidainipa (M); Daipa (P); Ngeisoh (K)

Fls. & Frts.: March-August

Uses: Flower petals are eaten to remove fish bone blocking the throat.
Description: Middle-sized trees, trunk usually crooked, crown oval bark reddish-brown with rectangular flakes and fissures; leaves oblong, oblong-oblanceolate, acute or subacute; corymb terminal, dense, subglobose, bracts silky, corolla with 5 black patches at base within; capsules oblong, cylindric, obscurely angled; seeds numerous, brown.


Uses: Boiled decoction of ripe fruits mixed with honey or sugar is given for dry cough, vomiting, stomachache, diarrhea and dysentery. The plant is also used to performed traditional ritual by the Mao Naga tribe. On the first day of rice plantation, two small branches of the plant along with two leaves of *Musa paradisiaca* is planted at one corner of the field and a ritual was performed so that when the paddy plant growth up and bear fruits like the fruit bunch of this plant. The ritual is also performed after plantation imploring God blessing to get good harvest.


Coll. No. 055-MPK

LN: Shehriibou (M); Hraibou or Khohribou or Soumahrai (P); Muthido (K)

Fls. & Frts.: Almost throughout the year

Uses: Fresh leaves are dip in hot boiled water and massage against certain bodyswelling, bodyache, joint and chest pains, joint dislocation and sprain.

Description: An evergreen soft-wooded shrub; leaves alternate, palmately lobed, peltate, serrate, membranous; petiole stout, hollow; flowers monoecious; capsule
globose, echinate, echinate, splitting into three 2-valved dehiscent cocci, seeds caruncle.

95. *Rubus ellipticus* Smith, See SN 33 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Rosaceae)

Uses: Decoction of root bark is prescribed for blood dysentery and diarrhea.

96. *Rubus niveus* Thunb., See SN 34 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Rosaceae)

Uses: Decoction of root is prescribed for blood dysentery and diarrhea.


Coll. No. 138-MP

LN: Ovothabu or Veinii (M); Rah-bo (P)

Fls. & Frts.: June-November

Uses: Fresh leaves are warmed from fire and massage against bodyache and joint dislocation. Extract from fresh leaves is applied for skin allergy caused by touching *Rhus succedanea* Linn.

Description: Shrubs or small trees up to 5m tall; leaflets lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate or obovate, serrate, glabrous; flowers yellowish-white or white; berry fruits globose, black when ripe.


Coll. No. 152-MP

LN: Khrotou (M); Khashi or Khrotou (P); Bulung or Ponshopmu (K)

Fls. & Frts.: May-January

Uses: Ground seed cotyledons are applied as paste for toothache. The ground
powder mixed with water and drink as remedy for epilepsy and constipation. Fruit pulp is traditionally used as washing soap for glossy hair and remove dandruff. Decoction is given against fevers and stomachache.

Description: A middle-sized deciduous tree with dark-greenish-brown bark; leaves long parapinnate, glabrous, leaflets generally alternate, lanceolate or oblong, entire, acuminate, coriaceous; compound terminal panicle, flowers polygamous; fruits a globose 1-seeded drupe, globose, black.


Coll. No.: 052-M

LN: Kobobu (M)

Fls. & Frts.: September-December

Uses: Extract from fresh leaves mixed with little amount of water and drink against gastritis and stomachache.

Description: Stem tall simple below branched above, leaves petioled membranous, glabrous or scaberulous beneath white-tomentose, lower lyrate-pinnatifid terminal lobe very large deltoid lateral variable; heads very broad nodding panicled or racemose on the branches of a terminal leafy panicle.

100. *Schima wallichii* (DC.) Korth., See SN 52 of 6.1. Wild edible plants (Theaceae)

Uses: Crushed stem bark applied as paste against cut or injury.


Coll. No. 075-P

LN: Rakipro or Zhupu (P); Louphengsan (K)

Fls. & Frts.: March-August
Uses: Boiled decoction of fresh or dried leaves is given during intermittent fever.

Description: A pubescent annual herbs; leaves 1-3 by .5-1.5 in., orbicular or oblong or elliptic, crenate, pubescent; flowers trumpet shaped, bluish-purple on erect racemes; lip of corolla whitish above; nutlets 4, granulate, turbinate.

102. *Smilax ovalifolia* Roxb., See SN 54 of 6.1. Wild edible plants (Smilaxcaceae)

Uses: Juice released from cut tender shoot is applied to cut or injury to control bleeding and wound healing. Root decoction is given against arthritis and rheumatism.


Coll. No. 058-MP

LN: Orashikokha (M); Rakhaokha (P); Anjangngat or Anja-kha (K);

Fls. & Frts.: July-March

Uses: Raw fruits are taken to relieve high blood pressure. The fruit boiled along with other vegetable stuff and taken to relieved headache.

Description: A shrubs, 3-5 ft. high; leaves densely stellate-tomentose, ovate, entire, more or less irregularly lobed; flowers pubescent sub-terminal racemose cymes; berry fruits globose, glabrous and bitter.


Coll. No. 042-MP

LN: Prebvushobu (M); Koka (P); Hanalou (K)

Fls. & Frts.: July-March

Uses: The crushed fruits are traditionally used as soap for washing hair. The extract from crushed fruits mixed with little amount of water and applied as nasal
drop to remove leech from cattle’s nose.

Description: Spiny undershrubs, bark grey, hirsute, recurved prickly; leaves broadly ovate, ovate-orbicular in outline, variously shallowly lobed and angled, acute, base truncate, cuneate or subcordate, hirsute on both surfaces; flowers greenish-white or greenish-yellow; berries brightly yellow when ripe.

105. *Solanum nigrum* Linn., See SN 56 of 6.1. Wild edible plants (Solanaceae)

Uses: Crushed fruits mixed with chicken feed is given for mouth and nose diseases of chicken. Decoction is prescribed for kidney disorders.

106. *Solanum spirale* Roxb., Kanjilal et al., FA 3: 367-368. 1939. (Solanaceae)

Coll. No. 057-MP

LN: Koku-vu (M); Kivu (P); Kolhou (K)

Fls. & Frts: May-December

Uses: Cooked leaves mixed with some chilly is taken as vegetable to relieved headache.

Description: An undershrub; leaves 2-7 by .8-3 in., elliptic, entire, acute, membranous, glabrous; flowers white in dense spirally arranged racemose extra axillary inflorescence; berry fruit globose, oranged-red on ripe; seeds smooth.


Coll. No. 053-MP

LN: Oshiamalipro (M)

Fls. & Frts.: November-April

Uses: Extract from fresh leaves mixed with little amount of water and drink against stomachache and gastritis.
Description: Erect annual, glabrous or laxly glandular herbs, up to 60 cm; leaves entire or runcinate, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate; capitula in terminal panicles; achenes compressed, pappus white.


Coll. No. 097-K

LN: Ansha (K)

Fls. & Frts.: May-September

Uses: The inflorescence is applied as paste against toothache. Inflorescences are mixed with cooked rice and eaten for expulsion of hook worm.

Description: A trailing herb or with erect stem somewhat succulent; leaves .5-2.2 by .3-1.2 in., opposite, ovate or lanceolate, distantly serrate, acute; heads yellow, or reddish brown, solitary or in long terminal panicles; involucres ovoid or campanulate; fruit of disc flowers usually compressed.

109. *Spilanthes paniculata* Wallich ex DC., See SN 55 of 6.1. Wild edible plants (Compositae or Asteraceae)

Uses: The bruised leaves and leaves extract is given to control diarrhea and dysentery. It is also boiled and taken as vegetable food to relieved high BP.


Coll. No. 129-MP

LN: Pekriu (M); Rachipeu (P)

Fls. & Frts.: August-November
Uses: Leaves decoction is given for intermittent fever, relieved bodyache, etc.

Description: Herbs, up to 2 m high; stem stout, quadrangular, branches corymbose upward; leaves elliptic-lanceolate, 3-nerved; flowers panicles, white with black spots; capsules oblong, seeds subglobose, obscurely reticulate.


Coll. No. 068-MP

LN: Litepro (M); Hipou (P)

Fls. & Frts.: August-December

Uses: Boiled decoction of whole plant is given for fever and abdominal flatulence.

Description: Erect herbs up to 50 cm common in open grasslands; leaves sessile, narrowly lanceolate; flowers in terminal panicle of cymes; corolla lobes ovate-lanceolate with pale cream or pale blue colour.


Coll. No. 001-MP

LN: Gesinii-siikha or Pfolekriu (M); Beibe or Haopipi or Shukivu (P)

Fls. & Frts.: June-September

Uses: Boiled decoction of rootstock is given for fevers, stomachache and high blood pressure. Paste of crushed root is applied against toothache. Ground leaves paste is applied against scabies.

Description: Tall glabrous stem; leaves pinnately decompounds, sheaths, auricled; panicle much branch; flowers polygamous, white pale green or dingy purple; achenes usually 2-5, small, oblong.

Coll. No. 028-MP

LN: Mozhuakhraeri or Ohunakurei (M); Kovomotsiipa (P)

Fls. & Frts.: November-May

Uses: Ground leaves paste is applied in cut or injury to control bleeding and wound healing.

Description: Extensive climbers with pendent branches; leaves ovate-lanceolate, ovate-elliptic, long-acuminate, base truncate or subcordate, 3-5 nerved, glabrous, remotely toothed or subentire; racemes up to 40 cm long, flowers orange red, 3-4 cm long; capsules 4-5 cm long.


Coll. No. 186-P

LN: Laphaibu (M); Muntheh (K)

Fls. & Frts.: September-March

Uses: Root decoction is prescribed for expulsion of gastro-intestinal worms.

Description: Leaves lanceolate, subamplexicaul at base, sheath, acuminate at apex, scabrid at margins; ligules truncate, cartilaginous; spikelets ovate-lanceolate, acuminate; glumes ovate.

115. *Tithonia diversifolia* (Hemsl.) A. Gray in Proc. Amer. Acad. 19: 5. 1883; Balakr., FJ 1: 262. 1981. (Compositae or Asteraceae)

Coll. No. 096-MP

LN: Chighiipa (M); Chivou (P) Niheipah (K)
Fls. & Frts.: October-January

Uses: Leaves warm from the fire and massage anus to relieved pain against heamorrhoids. Ground leaves paste is applied against skin diseases, controlling bleeding in cut or injury.

Description: Shrubs or undershrubs; leaves ovate, ovoid-rhomboid often 3-7 lobed, base narrowed to the petiole; involucral bracts ovate, ovate-oblong, florets brightly yellow, ray florets 3-5 cm long; achenes brown.


Coll. No. 105-M

LN: Mokrobu (M)

Fls. & Frts.: July-March

Uses: Juice extract from fresh leaves is given to relieved stomachache.

Description: Erect or decumbent herbs with woody rootstock; stems 4-angled; leaves simple, 3-partite or variously pinnately lobed and coarsely toothed; flowers pale purple, spike terminal, slender; nutlets with few longitudinal ribs.

117. Viburnum foetidum Wall., See SN 37 of 6.2. Wild edible fruits (Caprifoliaceae)

Uses: Ground tender leaves are applied as remedy against heamorrhoids.


Coll. No. 051-MPK

LN: Kheka or Tusho katena (M); Chushou (P); Sahei or Heibom (K)

Fls. & Frts.: July-January

Uses: Whole plant is crushed and the paste is applied covered with bandage for setting fractured bone. Boiled decoction is used to massage bodyache and joint
dislocations.

Description: A green shrubs; branches pendulous, 2 or 3-chotomously branched; internodes flattened, disarticulating at nodes; leaves bract-like; sessile cymes; fruits globose, yellowish-green, glossy, smooth, wrinkle when dry.

119. *Zanthoxylum armatum* DC., See SN 63 of 6.1. Wild edible plants (Rutaceae)

Uses: Raw fruits are taken against carminative and flatulence. Dried fruit powder mixed with water is applied as paste to relieved inflammations due to burns.


Coll. No. 010-MP

LN: Ngothe (M); Ngatheh (P); Toîkepi (K)

Fls. & Frts.: May-October

Uses: Raw fruit is taken as carminative and flatulence. Tender leaves are cooked as spices or as vegetable in meat to neutralized harmful effect such as indigestion and gas formation.

Description: A tree with corky bark and spreading leafy branches, prickles straight or incurved; leaves equally or unequally pinnate, leaflets opposite, ovate-oblong or lanceolate, caudate-acuminate; cymes, bracts minute, caduceus; flowers yellow, 4-merous; seed subglobose, blue-black.


Coll. No. 139-P

LN: Deivou (P)
Fls. & Frts.: July-September

Uses: Crushed rhizome mixed with water is applied to head for removing or killing lice’s.

Description: Rhizome aromatic, bright yellow inside; leaves sessile, lanceolate to linear, acuminate, pubescent along midrib beneath; flowers yellow; spikes ellipsoid; bracts broadly ovate, obtuse or subacute, scarlet-red to greenish-red; capsules globose.