The phytochemical investigation of *Rhus coriaria* seeds resulted in isolation of seventeen different phytoconstituents of glycosidic, phosphoglyceride, xanthone, naphthaquinone, alcoholic and acidic nature. The aqueous extract of this plant has been found to show antidiabetic activity. The isolated compounds Coriaria naphthaquinone A, \( p \)-methoxy bezyl alcohol, Coriariasteryl xanthone glycoside, \( \beta \)-sitosterol glycoside and Coriaria xanthone glycoside decreased the blood glucose in STZ-diabetic rats. The compound Coriaria naphthaquinone A and \( p \)-methoxy bezyl alcohol were also found to have anti-fungal activity against *A. flavus* and *C. albican*.

Fifteen different phytoconstituents of phosphoglyceride and steroidal nature have been isolated from *Carica papaya* seeds. The aqueous extract of the seeds exhibited antifungal activity on all the tested doses except 1mg/ml. The Caricaphthyl tritol isolated from the seeds also displayed antifungal activity.

Six different phytoconstituents of glycosidic nature have been reported from the seeds of *Entada phasmodiodes*. The aqueous extract of the seed displayed antifungal activity against all the tested fungi. Entadabenzoyl glycoside isolated from the seeds of the plant was not effective against *Candida albicans*.

The phytochemical investigation of *Centratherum anthelminticum* seeds resulted in isolation of five different phytoconstituents. Its aqueous extract displayed antifungal activity against all the tested fungi. The isolated Compounds Centratherum naphthyl pantol and Centratherumnaphthyl hexol displayed potent antifungal activity against all the tested strains of fungi.

Analysis of *Nigella sativa* seed oil by GC/MS resulted in complete identification of 40 components of the total 45 detected compounds comprising 82.5 % and 85.4
% respectively. Five components, comprising 2.9 % of the total volatiles were tentatively identified on the basis of their mass spectra. Among seven monoterpenes, there were four monoterpenes hydrocarbons (ca 7 %) and three oxygenated monoterpenes (6.5 %). The predominant monoterpenes were \( \rho \)-cymene (4.1 %), linalyl acetate (4.1 %), \( \mu \)-limonene (1.5 %), \( \rho \)-cymen-8-ol (1.5 %) and (Z)-\( \beta \)-ocimene (1.1 %).

The aqueous extract and hence some of the isolated phytoconstituents from respective selected drugs have been found to show good antidiabetic and anthelmintic activity. So we can further explore these drugs for important leads for the above mentioned biological activities. More deep biological studies are further required to establish the mode of action of the isolated phytoconstituents.