CHAPTER - IV

SYSTEMATIC POSITION AND PLANT ENUMERATION
OF THE SPECIES DEALT
**Acacia pinnata** (Linn.) Willd.
Family: Mimosaceae
Local Name: Chakrang-aing
Locality: Mokokchung, Chare.

A sharp minute hooked climber; pinnae 5-7 cm. long, leaflets minutely cuspidate, both surfaces glabrous, lower grey-green; heads yellow; pod straight, 8-12 seeded.

Bark is made into paste and applied to snake bite and scorpion sting; leaves juice extract is mixed with milk and served to infants during indigestion; leaves paste is used as haemostatic; whole plant is crushed in the stream to stuff the fish. Plant is cut from the root stock and allowed to be attacked by a kind of wood borer which is a delicacy.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 1

**Acanthopanax gansing** C.A. Meyer
Family: Araliaceae
Local Name: Tzudirmoli
Locality: Yakko, Hellipong, Saramati range.

Perennial herbs with rhizomes; roots stout, less branched, fusiform and thick; stem erect, simple, glabrous; leaves 3-4, verticillate, palmately compound, 5-6 foliolate; flowers greenish white.

Root is dried and crushed into powder and taken for the treatment of gastritis and urinine trouble, it is also applied to injuries. Young leaves are eaten as vegetable by Khiamungan tribe (Folklore is given in the Chap. VI).

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 2

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*Achyranthes aspera* Linn.
Family: Amaranthaceae
Local Name: Masu-rua
Locality: Khensa, Mekeli

An erect herb; leaves orbicular to obovate, rounded at the apex, velvety-tomentose; spikes terminal; flowers greenish white.

Infusion of root is drunk as astringent; leaves and inflorescence juice extract is drunk with water as purgative, diuretic; paste is applied to piles, skin eruptions. Plant is fed to domestic animals.

Sp. Exam: S. Ch. 3

*Aconitum* falfourii Stapf
Family: Ranunculaceae
Local Name: Meri-mezem
Locality: Saramati range

Tuberous herb; leaves divided, ultimate division broad, upper leaves distant, pubescent when young, lower petiolate, pale green below, inflorescence yellowish tomentose; flowers brilliant blue, helmet-shaped.

Tubers are crushed carefully in a bamboo cylinder jug with a pestle and the arrow is kept dipped in it for use in hunting.

Sp. Exam: S. Ch. 4

*Aconitum palmatum* D. Don
Family: Ranunculaceae
Local Name: Meri-mezem
Locality: Chentang, Konya range
A herb; root tuberous, paired, dark brown, dry and cylindrical; leaves 10-15 mm. in diam; sinus shallow, ovate, deeply cut, petiole long; flowers large, light purple and pedicels long.

Root is crushed and soaked overnight in water and drunk to relieve diarrhoea, dysentry, rheumatism; also drunk as tonic. (Higher altitude variety is more effective).

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 5

*Aconitum spicatum* Stapf /
Family: Ranunculaceae
Local Name: Meri-mezem
Locality: Yakko

Erect tall herbs; leaves broadly ovate, 3-partite, 6-7 cm. long and 5-12 cm. wide; flowers in racemes, pedicillate, dull purple to blue; follicles 5, oblong, hairy.

Same as *Aconitum falfouru*.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 6

*Acorus calamus* Linn.
Family: Araceae
Local Name: Burma-ami
Locality: Cultivated in Jhum field.

Herbaceous plant with creeping root stock, leaves much distichous, ensiform, spathe a direct continuation of the scape; flowers small, whitish-green.

Root stock and young leaves eaten as vegetable, paste of the corm.
is applied as vulnerary; juice is applied in case of catarrach and conjunctivitis.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 7

Acorus graminus Soland. Family:Araceae
Local Name:Burma-ami
Locality:Cultivated in Jhum field.
Herbaceous plant, creeping root stock; leaves much distichous, ensiform, spathe continuing the ensiform peduncle; flowers small, whitish-green, cylindric spadix; whole plant is aromatic.

Same as Acorous calamus.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 8

Actephila excelsa (Dalz.) Muell. Family:Euphorbiaceae
Local Name:Merphi (Arunachalis)
Locality:Japu, Waromong.
Small tree; young shoots minutely hairy; bark grey; leaves obovate or oblanceolate, or oblong-elliptic, acuminate, entire, glabrous; flowers in axillary clusters; fruits capsular, dipressed, globose, 3-angled, on a slender pedicel, upto 12 cm. long.

Young leaves eaten as vegetable and seeds are boiled and eaten as secondary food.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 9
**Adhatoda vasica** Nees,
Family:Acanthaceae
Local Name:Kicharang naro
Locality:All over study area.
Evergreen shrub, bark smooth, young part pubescent; leaves elliptic, acuminate; flowers dense, white in colour with purple veins; capsule clavate, longitudinals, channelled, pubescent, 4-seeded.

Young twigs and leaves are crushed and the juice extract is mixed with the seed husk (powder) of *Rhus javanicum/Rhus semialata* is drunk to treat diarrhoea and vomiting. It is drunk as an expectorant. Mature leaves are sun dried and smoked in pipe to relieve asthma. Leaves are heated on fire and applied during headach, Rheumatism and body pain. Leave paste is applied to treat fracture and sprain.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 10

**Aegle marmelos** Corr.
Family:Rutaceae
Local Name:Mongmong-mesuk
Locality:Tuli, Merangkong, Tsurang Valley
A small tree, 10m. high; leaves alternate; leaflets 3-5, ovate-lanceolate, lateral sessile, terminal, long petioled; flowers 2-sexual, greenish white, 3 cm. in diameter, in short panicles, sweet-scented; fruit 5-12 cm. in diameter, globose, oblong or pyriform, yellow, pulp sweet thick and orange coloured.
Pulp of rip fruits are aromatic, cooling and laxative, juice of unripe or half-ripe fruit is drunk as astringent, digestive, stomachic and diarrhoea. Root bark used to intermittent fevers, and fish poison.

**Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 11**

*Agapetes auriculata* (Kurz.) Hk.f.ex Clarke

Family: Ericaceae

Local Name:Aeing naro

Locality: Hellipong, Chentang, Longkhum, Meinkong.

Epiphytic, stem thickened at the base; leaves serrated, elliptic, obovate-lanceolate; flowers red, globose; seeds escaping through pores round the disc.

Same as *Agapetes setigera*.

**Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 12**

*Agapetes miniata* Hk. f.

Family: Ericaceae

Local Name:Aingnarao

Locality: Meinkong, Hellipong, Noklak.

Shrub; branches stout, smooth; leaves alternate, elliptic-lanceolate, remotely serrate, acuminate, coriaceous, glabrous; flowers in glabrous corymbs with numerous short bracts; fruits globose.

Same as *Agapetes setigera*.

**Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 13**
**Agapetes nana** Hk.f.
Family: Ericaceae
Local Name: Aingnaro
Locality: Longkhum, Chentang
A small epiphyte; stem and branches thick, glabrous; leaves lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, entire, coriaceous, glabrous; flowers red; fruits globose.

Same as **Agapetes setigera**.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 14

**Agapetes setigera** D. Don
Family: Ericaceae
Local Name: Aing naro
Locality: Chentang, Hellipong, Noklak, Meinkong, Longkhum.
Epiphytic shrub with tuberous base; leaves falsely whorled, elliptic, obovate-lanceolate, entire, toothed, acuminate; flowers scarlet red and tubular; fruits subglobose.

Used for making bird's lime. Fruits are boiled till it turns gelatinous. It is then mixed with the latex of *Ficus elastica* and poured into a bamboo jug. Bamboo splints are then introduced into the mixture and allowed to cool down. The bamboo splints are then taken out and arranged in quadrangular manner. In the centre of the quadrangular construction something relished by birds is placed as a bait for birds. Birds stick to the splinters (trapped).
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 15
Ageratum conyzoides Linn.
Family:Asteraceae.
Local Name:Imchenriza.
Locality:All over Nagaland
An erect annual herb, 30-90 cm.high; leaves petioled, ovate, heads blue or white and dense terminal corymbs; achens black.

Root extract is drunk for anthelmintic, leaves are crushed and the paste is applied to cure cuts and sores.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 16

Albizia lebbek Benth.
Family:Fabaceae
Local Name:Meritsu sung
Locality:Changki, Japu range, Tuli area
A large deciduous tree; rough brownish grey bark with numerous small cracks; compound leaves.
Leaves and bark are crushed and introduced to streams to stuff the fish. Wood is excellent for burning charcoal and for domestic construction.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 17

Albizia lucida Benth.
Family : Fabaceae
L. Name : Mokok
Locality : All over study area
Large deciduous tree, compound leaves, leaflets grey beneath, flowers in globose heads, fruits a pod, thin, brown and glaborous.
Same as *A. Procera*.

*Sp. Examin. S.Ch.* 18

*Albizia odoratissima* Benth.
Family: Fabaceae
Local Name: Mokoktalula
Locality: Mokokchung Dist, Chari, Longleng
A tall tree; young shoots dark and maronish in colour, compound leaves; flowers in globose heads, fruits pod, thin, Dark brown and glabrous.

It is used in tanning, dying, fish poison, Anti—termite used for fencing.
*Sp. Examin: S.Ch.* 19

*Albizia procera* Benth.
Family: Fabaceae
Local Name: Sapanpai
Locality: Mokokchung Dist, Longleng, Chare.
Large deciduous tree, compound leaves, leaflets grey beneath; flowers in globose heads, fruit a pod, thin, brown, glabrous, 8-12 seeded.

Leaves crushed to a paste and used to kill lice and as shampoo for Silky hairs.
*Sp. Examin: S.Ch.* 20

*Allium ampelopra*sum Linn.
Family: Liliaceae
Local Name: Sangtam lasung.
Locality: Chare, Longkhim.
Robust plant with flat leaves, resembling garlic but differ in possessing numerous small bulblets among the foliage leaf bases; flowers purple in colour.

Leaves extract is drunk for stomach trouble and cough. Leaves and roots eaten as salad (vegetable.)
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 21

*Allium porrum* Linn.
Family:Liliaceae
Local Name: Repjee (Leek)
Locality: Cultivated in the kitchen gardens and in jhum fields.
Rhizomatous, flat, closely overlapping leaves forming a long neck; inflorescence umbels.

Crushed leaves mixed with fermented bamboo shoot and chilli is eaten to cure influenza. Leaf paste applied to treat fungal infection. Leek is also extensively used as vegetable.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 22

*Alnus nepalenses* D.Don,
Family:Betulaceae
Local Name: Entsung tong (Alder tree)
Locality: All over study area
Tall tree; branchlets glabrous, leaves shortly pointed, elliptic lanceolate, petiolate, male catkins in terminal drooping panicles; female catkins cone-like; fruit numerous, sub-cylindric, nuts with a membranous wing.
Decoction of the root is drunk for treatment of diarrhoea. Leaf paste is applied on cuts and compounds as haemostatic. Bark is crushed mixed with the seeds of *Perilla Ocimoides* and extract is used for dying into blood red colour.

Plant is grown in terraces on the field as a fertilizer plant as well as to prevent the soil erosion and for various domestic uses. It is an excellent fuel wood. (The roots of the plant is associated with *Morchiza* and *Francea* which helps in nitrogen fixation)

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 23

*Aloe barbadensis* Mill.
Family: Liliaceae
Local Name: Indian Aloe
Locality: Noklak, Toubo
Perennial herb; leaves thick, fleshy, sessil, crowded lanceolate, spine toothed in the margin; flowers in raceme, pendulous and yellow.

Purgative, in colon constipation and contraindicated in hemorrhoid menstruation and pregnancy. Also used as cosmetics.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 24

*Alstonia scholaris* (Linn.) R. Br.
Family: Apocynaceae
Local Name: Lazarongpang
Locality: Mokokchung Dist.
Evergreen tree; leaves 4-7 in a whorle, obovate, white beneath; flowers pubescent; fruit follicles, long, slender.
Juice extract of leaves and bark mixed with sugarcane is drunk for treating ulcers and gastric disorders; also mixed with crushed crab (black variety) is employed in curing cholera and dysentery. Latex is applied in sexually transmitted diseases, fungal attack in the body and to ear-aches. Latex is also used for inscription in wood. Wood is used for carving effigies.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 25

*Alternanthera sessilis* (Linn.) DC.

Family: Amaranthaceae

Local Name:

Locality: All over study area

A prostrate herb; leaves narrowly oblong, obtuse; flowers white in small, axillary sessile heads.

Leaves are made into paste and applied to snake-bite and scorpion bite. This plant is used by Nepalis as galactagoque (Med Plant of NEPAL).

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 26

*Amaranthus caudatus* Linn.

Family: Amaranthaceae

Local Name: Arujang (Ruwa)

Locality: Tuensang

Erect glabrous herb; leaves elliptic obtuse; spike slender and drooping panicles.

Cultivated in Jhum fields; leaves are taken as vegetable; seeds as staple food. Husked seeds brewed to drink (beer), usually
served in festivals and ceremonial performances by Chang, Yimchunger and Khiamungan tribes.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 27

*Amaranthus viridis* Linn.
Family:Amaranthaceae
Local Name:Aluenjang naro (cocks comb)
Locality:Waromong, changki
Erect glabrous herb; leaves rhomboid; spikes slender in terminal and axillary panicles; fruits rugose.

This plant is grown in jhum field and in the kitchen garden. Leaves made to a paste and is mixed with the root paste of *Cardiospermum helicacarbum* and is applied for healing scorpion bite and dog bites. Leaves are cooked and eaten during dysentry, seeds are thrown on the head of Mithun (*Bois fondalis*) during the sacrificial ceremony.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 28

*Amomum subulatum* Roxb.
Family:Zingiberaceae
Local Name:Melangosu
Locality:Changki range & Japu Range
Rhizomatous herb; leaves large, oblong, glabrous; flowers in spike, corolla lip yellowish white.

Rhizomes are crushed and applied in case of sprain and bone fractures. Fleshy bulb of the lower stem is used as harmer during the pricking of tattoo. Young tender shoot is taken as vegetable, inflorescence is made into paste and applied to snake bite. Juice
extract of the plant is drunk for the treatment of cholera, dysentry and gastric problems. Fruits and inflorescence are eaten as vegetable and also used in Rain making ceremony and for prediction of rainfall by the Ao-Nagas.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 29

_Amphineuron apulentum_ (Kaulf) Holtum
Family: Thelypteridaceae
Local Name: Ma-a-chai
Locality: All over study area.
Fern grown all over in study area, front bright green, hispides with a strong pungent smell.

Leaves are pasted, mixed with _Hypericum japonicum_ and is applied to tooth ache and kills the macrote in the tooth.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 30

_Ananas comosus_ Merril
Family: Bromeliaceae
Local Name: Jeru
Locality: Changki, Changtongya, Merangkong, Chari, Medzephima.
Herbaceous; leaves in clusters spirally arranged; flowers terminal, white with a terminal crown of leaves above; fruits aggregate.

Fibres are extracted from the leaves, young fruits are eaten for abortion and the ripe fruits as desert.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 31

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Andrographis paniculata Nees
Family:Acanthaceae
Local Name:
Locality:Below 2500 mts, all over study area.
Erect small shrub; stems quadrangular; leaves narrow at both ends, ovate at base; bract linear; inflorescence sympodial; pedicil in the axil; scape pubescent, hairy; corolla white spotted, thinly hairy; capsule, glabrous.

Root and plant extract is drunk for treating influenza, also used as anthelmentic, stomach-ach.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 32

Angiopteris erecta
Family:Angiopteridaceae
Local Name:Meintekong asang
Locality:Hellipong
Fern grown in the shaded wood in the hills, Dark green,glossy fronds.
Rachis, young leaves and underground part eaten as vegetable.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 33

Anisomeles indica (Linn.)O.Ktze.
Family:Lamiaceae
Local Name:Azu-talula
Locality: Toubo.
Strongly scented, pubescent shrub-like herb; leaves ovate, coarsely crenate, acuminate, softly pubescent; flowers glossy
blue, in dense whorls on terminal shoots; Nutlets smooth, black ovoid.

Inflorescence is crushed and mixed with water and the juice extract is drunk to get rid of blader and urine troubles; juice extract of leaves is also drunk to relieve stomach troubles.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 34

*Anona squamosa* Linn.
Family: Anonaceae
Local Name: Shingo polong
Locality: Changki, Japukong.

Straggling small tree; young leaves pubescent, mature shiny beneath; fruits aggregate, globose.

Crushed leaves spread as insecticide and applied in skin diseases; ripe fruit as dessert, fruit juice as refreshing drink.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 35

*Anthocephalus indicus* A. Rich
Family: Rubiaceae
Local Name: Arongtsuba
Locality: Japukong - Tuli belt.

A large deciduous tree, bole straight, with horizontal branches; leaves oblong or oblong-lanceolate; inflorescence in single heads; flowers greenish yellow.

Wood is used for making canoes, log drum, and in house building (quick growing sp. used in plywood, match sticks etc.).

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 36
Aquilaria agallocha Roset
Family: Thymelaeaceae
Local Name: Sungza/Akurrr
Locality: Tzurang Valley, Changki Valley, Tuli area
Evergreen lofty tree with straight bole; leaves oblong, lanceolate, leathery; flowers small, white, silky; fruits obovate, reddish brown

It is a cordial export to abroad. Infected wood is soaked in water overnight and is drunk for the treatment of gout, rheumatism, for stomach trouble and during Malaria fever. Bark is used as waist belt with small apron by the Konyaks. (Folklore of Aquilaria agallocha is mentioned in Chapter VI).
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 37

Areca catechu Linn.
Family: Areceae
Local Name: Kozu
Locality: Changki, Japu, Longchang
Solitary trunk about 15 to 30 mt. Leaves about 2 mt. with numerous leaflets glabrous, spathe glabrous and compressed, spadix much branched, rachis stout; fruits 4-5cm, smooth; orange colour.

Nut is chewed with *Piper betel* leaf and lime. The husk is used for cleaning and scraping utensils; leaves used for thatching, tree trunk used for building houses, bridges, and for channeling purpose (water pipe).
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 38
Areca nagensis Griff.
Family: Areaceae
Local Name: Aor kozu
Locality: Changki, JapuMong, Longchang.
Solitary trunk 10-15 mt., leaves are longer than *A. Catechu* about 2-3 mt., spadix about 35 cm, fruits small about 3-4 cm. long.
Same as *Areca catechu*.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 39

Argyreia speciosa sweet
Family: Convolvulaceae
Local Name:
Locality: Mokokchung, Chare
Woody climber; leaves 10-30 cm. long, ovate, cordate, acute, petiole long; flowers deep rose, sub-capitate cymes and pedicillate.
Roots are crushed and juice extract is drunk to treat rheumatism and neurotic problems. Leaf paste is applied on cuts as haemostatic.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 40

Artemisia nilagirica (Cl.) Camp.
Family: Asteraceae
Local Name: Antsuksuba
Locality: Meinkong, Mokokchung.
Aromatic herb; leaves large, ovate, lobed, pinnatifid 2-3 sect, whitish tomentose beneath; heads globose or ovoid.
Plant extract mixed with red tea (without sugar and milk) is given for treatment of malaria. Plant is cut and spread in chicken cage to get rid of chicken ticks. Dried twig is rolled into cigar with palm leaves is lighted and tied in the waist belt to repel insects while working in Jhum field and in forests.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 41


**Family:** Moraceae

**Local Name:** Salitong / Sungkuptong

**Locality:** Changki Valley, Japu.

A large deciduous tree; leaves sub-coreaceous, long, oblong, alternate; flowers in axillary, globose, shortly stalked heads, male and female flowers from different axil.

Wood is used for construction work. Bark is eaten as betel nut with *Piper betel* and lime. Dried powder of the bark is applied as vulnerary on sores and pimples. Fruit is eaten; fruit juice is drunk as astringent; seeds are roasted and eaten.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 42

*Arundinaria hirsuta* Munro

**Family:** Poaceae

**Local Name:** Lijakjang-ao.

**Locality:** Chentang, Yakoo.

A small shrubby bamboo with single stems from the rhizome; Culm greyish-green 1-2.5m. tall, .5-1 cm. in diameter; Internodes up to 33 cm. long; Culm-sheaths papery, 15 cm. long and 2.5 cm. broad, rounded at the top, recurved; leaves oblong-lanceolate, 7.5 - 12 cm. long, 12.5 - 17.5 mm. wide rounded at the base.

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Same as \textit{A. rolloana} Gamble.

\textbf{Sp.Examin: S.Ch.  43}

\textit{Arundinaria rolloana} Gamble

Family: Poaceae

Local Name: Lijakjang-ao.

Locality: Chentang, Hellipong

A shrubby bamboo similar to \textit{A. hirsuta}, stoleneriferous with distant culms. Culms 2.4 m. tall, 2 cm. in diameter, slightly rough, somewhat flattened on one side; nodes swollen, lower rooting; Internodes 20-30 cm. long; Culm-sheaths 10-15 cm. long and 2.5 - 5 cm. broad; leaves 15-20 cm. long by 2.5 - 3.75 cm. broad, around at the base.

Extensively used for making arrows and for walls in house construction.

\textbf{Sp.Examin: S.Ch.  44}

\textit{Arundo donax} Linn.

Family: Poaceae

Local Name: Arang

Locality: Changki Valley

Tall perennial grass; aerial stem hollow, noded, thin walled, often with a white scrurf; leaves sheathed, drooping, tapering to a fine point; inflorescence large, long, feathery.

Used in making walls in construction of houses; for clipping \textit{Imperata cylindrica} and \textit{Jenksia scholaris}; leaves for thatching the house.

\textbf{Sp.Examin: S.Ch.  45}
Asparagus officinalis Linn.
Family: Asparagaceae
Local Name: Asangshi
Locality: Hellipong, Chentang.
Under shrubs stem climbing, roots thick and fleshy; branches unarmed, false leaves setaceous; true leaves membranous, acute; peduncles lax; single flower, drooping; young shoots thick fleshy.

Tuberous roots are cooked and eaten; juice extract of roots is drunk as blood purifier, tonic, hepatics, Diuretic, and CNS (Central nervous system); young shoots eaten as vegetable. (Plate: 19; a.)
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 46

Asparagus racemosus Willd.
Family: Asparagaceae
Local Name: Asparagus
Locality: Hellipong, Chintang
Scandent erect undershrub; root stock stout, fleshy, creeping, bears tubers; leaves reduced to minute, spinaceous scales.

Root is eaten as vegetable; root extract is drunk for the treatment of kidney, bladder, liver and as aphrodisiac. Young shoot of the plant is eaten as vegetable. (Plate: 19; a.) Chemical content - Abundance of Amino succinamic acid, or asparagine, Vitamin B, C and carotene.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 47
**Baliospermum montanum** (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.
**Family:** Euphorbiaceae  
**Local Name:** Tsumar mozu  
**Locality:** Changki Valley, Chari, Toubo

Stout sub-herbaceous leafy shrub, branching from the root; leaves glabrous, glandular, rigid, strongly veined base acute, cordate, stipules of 2 glands, diocious flowers; capsule long, obovoidly 3 dynamous, seeds oblong, smooth, mottled.

Root extract is drunk to treat Jaundice, anthelmintic, carminative, diarrhoea, dysentry.  
**Sp.Examin:** S.Ch. 48

**Bamboosa balcooa** Roxb.
**Family:** Poaceae  
**Local Name:** Jangpu  
**Locality:** Tsurang Valley, Tsuong Valley

A tall, stout, densely caespitose bamboo; Culm upto 24m., 7.5-15 cm. in diameter, thick walled; Nodes swollen with a whitish ring above, hairy below; Internodes 20-45 cm. long; Culm-sheaths of two kinds, the lower short and broad, hairy on the upper surface; Leave lanceolate, sub-cordate, 16-32 cm. long and 12-24mm. broad.

Chiefly used as posts in building construction. Other uses of this bamboo are discussed under "Folk Practices".  
**Sp.Examin:** S.Ch. 49

**Bambusa nutans** Wall. & Munro
**Family:** Poaceae  
**Local Name:** Longmi
Locality: Changki, Changtongia

Very similar to *B. tulda*. Culms green and smooth, white-ringed below the nodes, 7-14 m. tall, 4-8 cm. in diameter; Internodes 36-45 cm. long; Culm-sheaths 15-22 cm. long, scattered black hairs on the back; Leaves linear-lanceolate, 15-30 cm. long, 2.5 - 3.75 cm. broad.

Mainly used in building construction for making floor mat, posts, walls and garden fencing. Other uses are discussed under "Folk Practices".

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 50

*Bambusa pallida* Munro

Family: Poaceae
Local Name: Arang
Locality: Changki

A caespitose bamboo growing in thick clumps; Culms smooth, fistular, 12-20 m. tall, 5.5-8.0 cm. in diameter, olive green; Internodes 50-80 cm. long, thin walled; Culm-sheaths 17.5 to 30 cm. long by 25 cm. broad, straight truncate at the top, glabrous; Leaves linear - lanceolate, short petioled, ending in a subulate twisted point.

Mainly used in making mats for floors and walls in buildings. Other uses are discussed under Folk Practices "Bamboos"

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 51

*Bambusa tulda* Roxb.

Family: Poaceae
Local Name: Longmi
Locality: Chungtia, Longkhum
A tufted bamboo; Culms reaching upto 22 m., 5-10 cm. in diameter, thick walled in lower nodes, smooth, lower branches leafless, rigid, horizontal; Culm-sheath 15-22 cm. long by 15-25 cm. broad; Leaves linear-oblong, rounded or cordate at the base, 11-32 cm. long, 17-40 mm. broad.

Same as B. nutans.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 52

Bauhinia purpurea Linn.
Family: Caesalpiniaceae.
Local Name: Noksangtsuben
Locality: Changki range, Tsula valley
Middle size tree, leaves are deeply lobed, cordate at base, lobes elongated, ovate, raceme, tomentose; flowers white with purple veins.

Same as B. variegata.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 53

Bauhinia variegata Linn.
Family: Caesalpiniaceae.
Local Name: Noksangtsuben
Locality: Khensa, Mekeli
A medium sized tree with ash-coloured bark, fracture granular; leaves deeply lobed, cordate, leathery; flowers in clusters, large, fragrant, pinkish with purple veins or variegated.

Root paste is applied as antidote to treat snake bite; decoction is drunk to relieve sore throat, ulcers, tympanic gland trouble,
antiarthristis, and as astringent; bark is crushed and juice extract drunk to treat diarrhoea, dysentry, dyspepsia. It is also useful against skin diseases.

**Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 54**

*Begonia flaviflora* Hara
Family:Begoniaceae
Local Name:Kokralik
Locality:In deep wood forest of high altitutde in Tuensang Dist. Slender herbs; leaves ovate, acutely lobed, soft petiole brown, tomentose; flowers yellow with acute thin sepals.

Same as other *Begonia* sp.

**Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 55**

*Begonia palmata* D.Don
Family:Begoniaceae
Local Name:Kokralik
Locality:All over study area. Erect herbs; leaves, ovate, suborbicular, lobed, unequally at base, caudate-acuminate at apex, serrulate.

Same as other *Begonia* sp.

**Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 56**

*Begonia picta* Sm.
Family:Begoniaceae
Local Name:Kokralik
Locality:Occur in Shaded places in Wood all over.
Slender herbs; leaves orbicular, ovate, acuminate, cordate,
finely serrate; flowers pinkish white.

Same as *Begonia rubrovenia*.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch.  57

*Begonia rubrovenia* Hk.
Family:Begoniaceae
Local Name: Kokralik
Locality: Meinkong
Slender, succulent, small herb; leaves lanceolate, minutely toothed at margins; flowers pink.

Leave paste is warmed and applied to treat mouth ulcer, bristle in the tongue; juice extract is drunk as astringent, to cure diarrhoea and dysentry; leaflets are eaten as vegetable. Matured root stalks are crushed and decoction is used for pink dye.

*Beilschmiedia roxburgiana* Nees
Family:Lauraceae
Local Name: Arentong
Locality: Changki
Large tree, bark light grey, blaze soft, reddish brown, glabrous; leaves opposite or sub-opposite, elliptic - oblong or lanceolate elliptic; panicles, shorter than the laves, glabrous; fruits elliptic to ovoid or oblong; purple to black when ripe.

Wood used for construction works; fruits eaten by Deer, Hornbill; bark is crushed and juice extract is applied for massaging.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch.  59
*Benincasa hispida* (Tumb.) Cong.

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Local Name: Maosu/Mapu-temesung

Locality: Cultivated in Jhum field.

Hispid annual, climbing plant; stem thick prominently furrowed, clothed with white hairs; leaves longer than broad, deeply cordate, acute or acuminate, irregularly lobed, stout pedioled; flowers solitary yellow, male with long hairy stalk female with short stalk fruits cylindrical, covered with white wax.

Fruits eaten as vegetable, and desert; white wax is scraped and applied on burns and sores. Seeds are roasted and eaten.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 60

*Berberis aristata* DC.

Family: Berberidaceae

Local Name: Ayak tepa aing

Locality: Longkhum, Saramati.

A stout, erect, spinous shrub, bark whitish brown; leaves single foliolate, leathery, obovate; flowers small, pale-yellow in drooping, racemes, long stalked, berries ovoid, red in colour.

Wood is used for making walking stick; bark is crushed and soaked in water overnight and the decoction is drunk to treat antiperiotic, alternative, antilipyretic, uterine troubles, jaundice and as tonic. Bark decoction is used for yellow dye. Bunch of spines are tied in a bamboo clip called "Azialangba" which is used as adze during pricking tattoo marks on human body.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 61
**Berberis lycium** Royle
Family: Berberidaceae
Local Name: Ayak tepa aing
Locality: Yakko, Pangsa, Saramati
Stout erect, spinous shrub, spines 3-parted, conical; leaves 5-8 in a cluster, pale, leathery, veiny, oblong-lanceolate or obovate, tapering to the base. The margins sprangly toothed or entire; flowers erect, spreading, small, externally scaly and lanceolate.

Same as *B. aristata*.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 62

**Berberis vulgaris** Linn.
Family: Berberidaceae
Local Name: Ayak-tepa aing
Locality: Japu range, Meinkong, Longkhum, Hellipong, Yakko, Noklak
Stout, erect, spinous, deciduous shrub; leaves somewhat obovate, devided at the edge by ciliated teeth, in primary state 3-parted spines, Racemes many flowered, lax, pendulous, petals entire, fruits acidic, red when ripe.

Bark, same uses as *B. aristata*, Refreshing drink prepared from fruits is considered recriceable in fever.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 63

**Berberis wallichiana** DC.
Family: Berberidaceae
Local Name: Meri-Ayaktep aing.
Locality: Saramati range, Noklak
An erect, spinous shrub; branches angled; leaves simple, 3-partite spines, oblong-lanceolate, acute at both ends, glabrous, serrulate with very sharp spines; flowers yellow; berries oblong-ellipsoid, deep purple when ripe.

Latex (juice) is used in preparation of arow poison for hunting animals. Bark is used for yellow dye, Roots extract is drunk for stomach problems, as liver tonic, pancrease tonic and foe blader infections. Wood is used for making walking sticks; spines are bounted in a bamboo clip called "Azialangba" used for bricking tattoo marks.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 64

*Bergenia ciliata* (How) Sternb.

Family: Saxifragaceae

Local Name: Longpak-wa

Locality: Longtok, Saramati peak

Perennial stout creeping herb; root stock orbicular; broad leaves with a cordate base, smooth, glabrous, ciliated, clothed on the lower surface of the leaves, reddish in the margin; flowers light pink, orbicular, fruits subglobose.

Rhizome paste is applied to treat bone fracture and sprains and is very effective. The decoction is also drunk for the same treatment and as tonic, astringent, cardiac diuretic, to diarrhoea, dysentry and for kidney treatment.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 65

*Betula utilis* Don

Family: Betulaceae
Local Name: Entsung/ongpangselem.
Locality: Saramati range, u Pongro.
Tall tree upto 10m. high; Bark papery, white spotted, peeling in horizontal; leaves oblong, ovate, acuminate, irregularly serrate.

Same as *Betula alnoides*.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 66

*Betula alnoides* Buch.-Ham.
Family: Betulaceae
Local Name: Entsung/Ongpangselum
Locality: Mokokchung
Tall tree upto 40m. height; silvery greenish spotted bark; leaves long, ovate, acuminate, unequally serrate; male and female spike long, slender, panicked, pendulous, female bracts hairy and narrow.

Wood used for building purposes and furniture. Bark is aromatic and eaten for digestion, it is also crushed and soaked in water overnight and used in taking bath to body-ache and fever. Wood is excellent for burning charcoal and as fuel.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 67

*Boehmeria macrophylla* D. Don
Family: Urticaceae
Local Name: Aoklachii
Locality: Occurs all over Nagaland in secondary forests.
Shrub; leaves opposite, lanceolate, serrulate; spikes elongate pendulous, seeds compressed ciliate with a 2-4 toothed neck.
Budded young twigs are fed to pigs to kill intestinal parasites. Fruits are eaten and the leaves are used as fertilizer. The wood is avoided to burn during cooking, it is a believe that the smoke of this wood causes throat cancer called 'Sungra'.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 68

*Boerhavia diffusa* Linn.
Family: Nyctaginaceae
Local Name: 
Locality: Mokokchung
A common, perennial creeping herb, diffused by branched; leaves thick, ovate, oblong dark green; flowers minute, sub-capitate, in axillary and terminal panicles.

Roots extract is drunk for treating jaundice, asthma and for stomach troubles.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 69

*Bombax Ceiba* Linn.
Family: Bombacaceae
Local Name: Azuben
Locality: Aliba, Changtongya
Tall deciduous tree, butterressed, branches spreading horizontally, young branches with prickles; leaves digitate; flowers red or scarlet on leafless branches; pod ovoid, long, velvety, woody; seeds membranous, embedded in white silky cotton.

Bark decoction drunk to relieve stomach and urinary troubles.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 70
Borreria hispida K. Schum.  
Family: Rubiaceae  
Local Name: Sunumra  
Locality: Mokokchung  
A procumbent scabrid, hirsutus, hispid herb with perennial roots. Branches stout, 4-angled; leaves obovate, spatulate, oblong or elliptic, obtuse, scabrid above; flowers whorled, light blue in colour; capsule pubescent.

Tender stalk is introduced into the uterus through the vagina and kept for about a minute for abortion. Plant is made into paste and applied to cuts as haemostatic.  
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 71

Brassaiopsis glomerulata Bl. Regd.  
Family: Araliaceae  
Local Name: Manen mozu  
Locality: Changki  
A small tree, young parts rusty tomentose, with blunt prickles, bark grey, leaflets 5 to 8, long, oblong-elliptic, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, glabrescent beneath, hairy above; umbel with white small flowers, fruits subglobose.

Bark juice extract is drunk for digestion and constipation. Paste is applied to treat bone fracture and sprain.  
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 72

Brugmansia shaveolens (H. B. K.) Bercht & Prest  
Family: Solanaceae  
Local Name: Mezemnaro

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Locality: Chuju yempang
Shrub or undershrub; leaves ovate-oblong, acute; flowers drooping, tubular, white, long; fruits ovoid-oblong.

Leaves made into paste is applied to relieve head-ach, Rheumatism, sprain and bone fracture.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 73

Brunella vulgaris Linn.
Family: Lamiaceae
Local Name: Anga-mejep
Locality: Changki
Perennial creeping shrub; leaves ovate, sub-obtuse, obscurely toothed, hispidly hairy on both sides; petiole long; flowers purplish blue in dense whorls; smooth oblong nutlets.

Paste of the root is applied as an antidote to treat snake bite, spider bite and scorpion sting.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 74

Bryophyllum spathulata f. Salisb.
Family: Crassulaceae
Local Name: Nokchamoli
Locality: Changki, Changtongya
Erect, fleshy, stout, perennial herbs; leaves large, succulent, deeply pinnatifid twice or thrice; flowers deep orange to pale red.

Plant paste is applied in bone fracture, sprains, burns; leaves are warmed in fire and applied on forehead to relieve headache.
Chemical value - Malic acid, Quinone, Tocophenol. Alkaloids and saponin are present.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 75

*Bryopsis laciniosa* (Linn.) Naud

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Local Name: Warojakshi

Locality: Dipuia, Waromong

Climbing herb; tendrilar; leaves palmately five-lobed, petiole longer than the blade; flowers small, yellowish, males and females clustered in the same axil; fruit red.

Leaves are warmed and applied in case of bone fracture and sprain; paste is applied to treat bilious patients.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 76

*Buddleja asiatica* Lour.

Family: Loganiaceae

Local Name:

Locality: Meinkong, Longjang

Shrubs, 3m. high; leaves lanceolate, acuminate, serrulate; flowers white in slender, terminal or axillary spikes.

Plant paste applied to relieve skin diseases and as an abortif- cient.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 77

*Bulbophyllum ornatissimum* (Rchb.f.) J.J. Sm.

Family: Orchidaceae

Local Name:

Locality: Meinkong, Mangaki.
Pseudobulbs 2-3 cm. long, ellipsoid, borne apart on a creeping rhizome, 1-leaved; leaf long, oblong, fleshy, sessile; scape long bearing a solitary terminal flower; flower yellowish green tinged with purple.

Same as *Bulbophyllum rothschildianum*.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 78

*Bulbophyllum rothschildianum* (O’Brien) J.J.Sm.

Family: Orchidaceae

Local Name: Churong naro

Locality: Longsa, Mokokchung

Rhizomatous stem, pseudobulbs borne apart, pear-shaped, 4-angled, each 1-leafed; leaves fleshy, erect elliptic-oblong; inflorescence a terminal one sided umbel of bright crimson, blotched with pale yellow on sepals. (Plate: 15; a.)

Pseudobulbs crushed and the paste applied to treat bone fracture and sprains. It is also applied as haemostatic.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 79

*Butea minor* Ham.

Family: Fabaceae

Local Name: Churong naro

Locality: Longsa, Mokokchung

An erect shrub with long switchy branches, leaflets coriaceous, glabrate above, grey silky beneath; racemes long, erect, angular, short branches; flowers red; pod long, rigid, sessile, cuneate at the base, rusty-tomentose.
Leaves are used for wrapping parcels; seeds are crushed and used as soap; juice extract of the seed is drunk as antihelmenthis; seeds are also fed to cattle. A kind of wood borer (caterpillar like worm) is collected from its root which is a delicacy.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 80

*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) *Kuntze* "Taub.

Family: Fabaceae

Local Name: Tsupak naro

Locality: Tuli

An erect tree; leaves compound, three leaflets, stalked; flowers deep red, tinged with orange, appearing before the leaves on axillary races.

Bark made into paste is applied to relieve snake bite; bark juice is drunk as tonic, for the treatment of diarrhoea, dysentry and as antihelmanthias. Flowers used as ornamental.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 81

*Calamus floribundus* Griff.

Family: Arecaceae

Local Name: Arr/Changtong

Locality: Japu, Lermen

Scandent, slender, with yellowish-brown scales, shrubs, leaves upto 1 mt. long; rachis, petiole and spathes with scattered spines, male spadix spinescent; drupe globose, small.

Acidic fruits are eaten, young shoot of the plant are eaten as vegetable. stem (cane) is used in various domestic and commercial purposes. It is used in making furnitures, basketry, decorative pieces, and in house building. The rattan splits are excellent
for binding purposes. Besides, this plant has got various utility in various traditional folk practices. The spines from the plant are made into a bundle and the bundle fixed on a bamboo stick is used for pricking tattoo marks. The fruits are taboo after the pricking work. The long leaves of the plant are made into a bundle, (by binding) the leaves at one end and is placed on a bamboo platform near a corpse believing that the bundle of leaves would serve as a broom to the dead person's spirit. Four rings made of rattans are put round the neck of the mithun to be sacrificed. A small basket containing some calamus leaves is also tied to the rattan rings. This sacrificial ceremony is called "Senlirakshiba". Leaves are also kept exposed on the wall near the entrance of the house while a family is performing the "Genna". The following species of Calamus occur in the study area (Mokokchung and Tuensang Districts) which are used for the same purposes as Calamus floribundus:


Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 82

Callicarpa arborea Roxb.

Family: Verbenaceae

Local Name: Kachet

Locality: All over study area.

Common throughout, evergreen small tree, corky rough bark, dark grey shallow fissures; Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate, glabrescent above, stellate tomentose beneath, flower purplish; Drupe green turning to purple when ripe.
Bark of this plant is chewed with the bark of *Ficus silhetensis* and the juice extract is used as red dye. Bark alone is chewed with betel leaf with lime as 'pan'. Bark paste is used as poultice to treat headache. Young twigs crushed and the juice extract is drunk for gastric treatment. During the time of head hunting *Callicarpa* was used in many ways by Nagas. After the head-hunting, heads were put in basket lined with *Callicarpa* leaves. The cut head was boiled along with bark and leaves of this plant with a few capsicum and little salt to clean off the flesh from the skull. Leaves are fed to cattle, the wood which is soft and corky is used in construction works.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 83

*Callicarpa rubella* Lindl.

Family: Verbenaceae

Local Name: Kachet Tasula

Locality: All over study area in Secondary forests.

Erect shrub, leaves oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, crenate serrate, coriaceous hairy above, tomentose beneath, flower red in stellately tomentose; drupe purple.

Bark and roots chewed with betel leaves. Drupes are used in various bird traps.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 84

*Callicarpa vestita* wall.

Family: Verbenaceae

Local Name: Kachet taluba

Locality: All over study area in secondary forest.
Small tree, bark brown, warty; Leaves larger in size than the former, ovate-acuminate, coriaceous, glabrous above, thickly silky white, tomentose beneath, flowers pinkish, fruits globose drupe, purple in colour when ripe.

Same as *C. arborea*.

**Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 85**

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

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Local Name: Nokarimoli

Locality: Japu range, Tuli

Large shrub, young parts mealy, leaves sub-sessil, thick, coriaceous, oblong-ovate, acute, base cordate-auricled; flowers bluish purple in umbellate; follicles recurved, tinged brown.

Leaves made into paste is applied for the treatment of leprosy, syphilis, burns and skin deseases.

**Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 86**

*Cannabis sativa* Linn.

Family: Cannabinaceae

Local Name: Ganja

Locality: Tuensang, Longkham

Annual tall herbs, slender, groved stem; leaves alternate, palmately devided, toothed, flowers dioecious; flowers pale yellowish green; achene minute, enclosed in the persistent perianth.

Decoction is drunk during stomach pain, malaria, pharmadism,
dried inflorescence is smooked in pipe. Rope is made out of bark.

**Capsicum annuum** Linn.
Family: Solanaceae
Local Name: Mersu
Locality: Cultivated in Jhum field and in Kitchen garden also in the forest.
Herbaceous plant, leaves entire, repand, glabrous; flowers pedicelled, axillary, white; fruits long, conical in shape, dark red when ripe.

Fruits used as stimulant, externally as rubefacient in sore throat. Roots made into paste is applied to cure snake bite. Red chilli along with the tail-feather of a bird, Scarlet menivete or Drongo bird (*Picrurus paradiscus*) is worn as an ear-ring by the daughter of the person who sacrificed a Mithun.

**Carica papaya** Linn.
Family: Caricaceae
Local Name: Mamazu
Locality: Cultivated in Jhum field and kitchen garden.
Short and soft wooded tree, branchless; stem large; leaves in clusters at the top of the stem, large, palmately divided; leaf stalk very long and hollow; flowers pale yellow; fruits oblong and large, indehiscent; ripe seeds are black. (There are about three particular cultivar varieties commonly known as Naga chillies.)
Unripe fruits are eaten for abortion. Ripe fruits are used as desert, meat is wrapped over night with the leaves to tenderize the meat. The leaves are burnt to ashes and used as soap and shampoo. The latex is applied in skin deceases and "ring worm". The seeds are considered as anthelmintic, alcoholic, and vermifuge. Paparin (Alkoloid) is extracted from this plant; leaves contain 5.8% Protein.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch.  89

*Caryota obtusa* Griff.

Family: Arecaceae

Local Name: Mere-Asang

Locality: Changlangshu, Manyakshu

Tall palm, straight trunk up to 30 m high, cylindrical, annulate, covered with long shallow cracks; leaves in a terminal crown; leaflets irregular, toothed or lobed like a fish tail; leaf-stalk very stout at the base, lower part naked; spadix up to 4 m long, stalked curved, branches very long, simple pendulous; flowers monoecious; fruits roundish, reddish.

Roots made into cordage, stem is hard and silicious. Outer cylindrical stem is used for construction works, made into water cannal, drums, water buckets, flooring inside the house, spears, and agricultural implements. Pith is soft and starchy and is made into flour and used as staple food. Cakes, biscuits are prepared and also fed to domestic animals; leaflets used for thatching houses. Leaf fibres are made into ropes, which last for 20-30 years. Usually used for binding armours like spear dao-handle and also excellent for bow strings. It is also used
for tithering mithuns, buffaloes, cows and pigs. It is also used for making brushes and brooms. Young fruits are eaten as *Areca nut* and as antihelmenthic. It is served to domestic animals for the same purpose. Plant is expensive and is cultivated for its value.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 90

*Caryota urens* Linn.

Family: Arecaceae

Local Name: Asang

Locality: Tuensang, Mokokchung

Tall palm, trunk straight, up to 25 mt. high; columnar, marked slightly with the annular cicatrices of the petioles; leaves pinnate, leaflets sub-ternate, sessile, oblique, spadix pendulous covered with innumerable sissele flowers, berry roundish-covered with thin yellow acrid bark.

Same as *Caryota obtusa*, starch content is negligible and it being a very good lightning arrester is planted away from houses.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 91

*Cassia fistula* Linn.

Family: Caesalpiniaceae

Local Name: Drum stick

Locality: Tuli, Watiyem

Middle sized tree; compound leaves, abruptly pinnate; leaflets long, ovate, acute, stalked; flowers large, showy, bright yellow in long axillary racemes, fruit a pod 30-60 cm. long.

Leaves made into paste is applied in ring worm and skin deseases;
paste of the Bark and roots is applied to cure snake bite and scorpion sting.

**Castanopsis indica** (Sm.) DC.

Family:Fagaceae

Local Name:Kozu

Locality:Common throughout province

A large tree; bark greyish, warty, deeply fissured vertically; leaves elliptic-oblong, acute, spinous-serrate, coriaceous, glabrous above; male spikes in lax panicles, female spikes axillary, solitary, ripe involucres, thin walled, densely covered with spines.

Nuts roasted or unroasted are eaten; wood is used for timber and for various domestic purposes. Handsome " Y"-shaped plants are felled and after removing the bark are kept erect in front of a rich man's house. It is a traditional way of showing the number of how much Mithun has been sacrificed by the particular house. The number of " Y" post representing the number of mithun sacrificed.

**Centella asiatica** (L.) Urb.

Family:Apiaceae

Local Name:Imsenkorokla

Locality:Occurs all over study area.

Perennial creeping herbs, stem prostrate, rooting at the joints; leaves orbicular, glabrous; flowers small, whitish or pink;
fruits, oblong, sub-cylindrical, curved; seeds compressed laterally.

It is eaten as vegetable, for the treatment of dysentry, diarrhea, as tonic for liver, spleen gastric problems, blood purifier, deuretic and nervousness. Plant extract is also applied as hair tonic.

**Cephalostachyum capitatum** Munro  
Family: Poaceae  
Local Name: Awaza  
Locality: Chentang, hellipong  
Culms semi-scandent, 4-15m long, 24-35 mm. in diameter, pendulous over the branches of trees; Internodes upto 1m. long, thick walled; Culm-sheath thin, 15-20cm. long, 50-60 mm. wide, papyraceous towards the top on young culms. Leaves pale-green.

Same as *Dendrocalamus* sp.

**Cephalostachyum fuchsianum** Gamble  
Family: Poaceae  
Local Name: Meri-Awa  
Locality: Chentang, Yakko  
A medium-sized, arborescent, semi-scandent bamboo; Culm 8-20m long, 3-4cm. in diameter, thick walled, soft, verticillately branched from the nodes; Internodes upto 1m. long, dark green; Culm-sheaths thin, striate, veined at the edge, 30 cm. long by 10 cm. broad; Leaves large, 20-25cm. long, 6-8cm. broad, ovate-
lanceolate, cuspidately acuminate with twisted point.

Same as *C. capitatum*.

**Cassampleos pareira** Linn.
Family: Menispermaceae
Local Name: Tsungrembang moli
Locality: Meinkong

A tomentose twining shrub with woody root; leaves ovate-orbicular, base cordate, branched and silvery leathery on the surface of the leaves; Fruits drupe, ovoid, deep red when ripe.

Plant paste applied to treat fracture, burns; juice extract is drunk to relieve stomach troubles.

**Chaerophyllum reflexum** Lindl.
Family: Umbelliferaea
Local Name: Mezen Pangpanglan
Locality: Chentang saddle, Hellipong, Yakko range of Tuensang Dist.

Slender erect, little branched perennial; leaves are compound, pinnate with lanceolate lobes further divided to ovate lobed segment, leaf-sheath in flated; flowers small umbels of white; fruits long, smooth, shortly beaked.

Roots are starchy, eaten as vegetable. It is also dried and made into powder and mixed with gensing roots and water is drunk for sex stimulation, also applied as cosmetic.

**Sp.Examin: S.Ch.**
*Chaerophyllum villosum* Wall. ex DC.
Family: Umbelliferae
Local Name: Mezen Pangpanglan terala
Locality: Chentang saddle, Noklak

Slender erect little branched perennial, having distinctive long stiff downward pointing white hairs on the lower part of the stem; Leaves are longer than *C. reflexum*. Flowers are whitish-pink; fruits are long and cylindrical.

Same as *C. reflexum*.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 99

*Chenopodium ambrosoides* Linn.
Family: Chenopodiaceae
Local Name: Antsuksuba
Locality: Ongpang range

An erect herb; leaves short-petioled, oblong or lanceolate; flowers small, green, in axillary and terminal panicked spikes; seeds small, black, shining.

Plant extract is drunk as anthelmintic. Plant is crushed and spread in chicken cage to drive away the flies. It serves an excellent insecticide.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 100

*Chimonobambusa callosa* Nakai
Family: Poaceae
Local Name: Meri - Ao
Locality: Saramati, Hellipong
A shrubby thorny bamboo; Culms 4-6 m. tall, 1.25-2.8 cm. in
diameter, greyish-green, smooth; Nodes raised in a ring, studded with thick, short, conical spines; Internodes 15-20 cm. long, thick walled; Culm-sheaths loose, thin, transversely veined, 22 cm long and 2-4 cm. broad; Leaves wide, oblong-lanceolate, thin.

The culm is used for making hair pins, comb, etc. A kind of mouth organ is also made out of the culm. The bamboo is extensively used for domestic purposes but young shoots are not edible.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 101

**Chimonobambusa griffithiana** Nakai

Family: Poaceae

Local Name: Meri - aoo

Locality: Helipong, Chentang

An erect bamboo; Culms erect, single, 3-10 m. tall, 2.5-4.0 cm. in diameter, olive-green; Nodes prominent, armed, downy hairs present round the node; Internodes 18-23 cm. long, striate, furrowed; Culm-sheaths striate, dark-brown, 15-23 cm. long, 10-13 cm. long and 10-15 mm. wide.

Same as *C. callosa*.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 102

**Sarcandra glabra** (Thumb) Nakai

Family: Chloranthaceae

Local Name: Ongchinaro

Locality: Helipong, Longdok.

Shrubs; leaves elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, deeply serrate; berries red.

Plant paste made out of twigs by crushing is used in the
treatment of tiger and dog bite. Twig along with the red berries are ornamental and sold in market during Christmas.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 103

*Cinnamomum (Cecidodaphne Meissn.)*
Family:Lauraceae
Local Name:Sungshi tulula
Locality:Meinkong
Large evergreen tree, aromatic; thick bark & dark brown; leaves strongly scented, elliptic, glabrous; flowers bisexual, in densely tomentose panicles; fruits oblong.

Wood is used in construction works; leaves are used as insecticide, bactericides and to drive away the evil spirit. Roots and barks are used as substitute to *C. zeylanicum*.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 104

*Cinnamomum obtusifolium Nees*
Family:Lauraceae
Local Name:Sdngshi talu
Locality:Longchim, Longdok
A medium evergreen tree, leaves often glaucous beneath, petiolate; flowers small at the ends of the branches, long-peduncled, crowded panicles; fruit succulent.

Bark decoction is used in the treatment of dyspepsia, also used as liver tonic, astringent and stimulant.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 105
Cinnamomum tamala Nees and Ebern
Family: Lauraceae
Local Name: Sungshi mashila
Locality: Meinkong
Evergreen moderate sized tree; bark wrinkled; leaves glabrous, shining above, leathery, obtuse, 3-nerved from the base; drupe ovoid, ellipsoid succulent; Plant is aromatic.

Same as C. zeylamicum.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 106

Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume
Family: Lauraceae
Local Name: Sungshi
Locality: Meinkong, Longkhum, Changki
Medium sized evergreen aromatic tree, wood-light red, hard, scented; leaves sub-opposite, variable large, oblong at low levels, small and oval at high levels, glabrous above, dull below, prominently 3-5 nerved.

Oil obtained from bark and leaves are used for various purposes. It is aromatic, antiseptic, astringent, anti-tubercular, blood purifier, carminative, counter-irritant, deodorant, dentifric, diuretic, expectorant, haemostatic, liver tonic, nervine tonic, soporific, stimulant, stomachic and tonic. It is also used in the treatment of asthma, catarrh, colic, cough, debility, dysentery, flatulence, gastric troubles, heart troubles, influenza, poisonous bite of insects, typhoid and vomiting.
(Essential oil contains cinnamic aldehyde, resin, tannin, glucose, starch and etc.)

**Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 107**

*Cirsium falconeri* (Hook. f.) petrak

*Family: Asteraceae*

*Local Name: Ai-anu naro*

*Locality: Chentang saddle*

Whole plant covered with spines giving a silvery appearance, annual shrub; stem robust, winged, spine; leaves linear, acute, with toothed margins, with spines; flowers light purple, heads globular.

Young tender shoot is taken as vegetable.

**Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 108**

*Clerodendrum bracteatum* Wall.

*Family: Verbenaceae*

*Local Name: Astuksuba*

*Locality: Chesore, Noklak, Chujuyembang*

Shrub, young shoots villous. Bark ash coloured, rough, thick. Leaves ovate, acuminate, entire, membranous, fairly scabrous above, flowers white, scented, in pedunculate bractate capitate cymes forming a tomentose corymbiform leafy panicles. Drupe globose, bluish purple, calyx red.

Plant paste is used as astringent. Juice extract is applied to kill lice and remove dandruff.

**Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 109**
Clerodendrum colebrookianum Walp.
Family: Verbenaceae
Local Name: Umrem
Locality: All over study area.
Small tree; leaves cordate; flowers numerous, clustered, bracteolate, rose-purple or white; fruit drupe.

Young twings are boiled and eaten, soup is drunk to cure blood pressure, heart troubles and malaria; also used as an apetizer. Sold in market as vegetable. Infusion of the leaves mixed with bark paste of "menpan plant" is drunk as an antidote. Decoction of the leaves mixed with dried and pounded meat of tortoise is given to patients during high fever.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 110

Clerodendrum hastatum Lindl.
Family: Verbenaceae
Local Name: Atsuksubaorema
Locality: Longnak
Shrubs with annual shoots; roots woody; leaves opposite and or whorled, oblong - elliptic oblong, serrate, smooth, puberulous; Flowers flus white, in terminal panicles; Bracts maroon or dark red; drupe black, 4 seeded.

Leaf extract is drunk to treat malaria, also used as head wash to kill lice and is found effective.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 111
Clerodendrum serratum Spreng.
Family: Verbenaceae
Local Name: Atzuksuba
Locality: Changki
Shrub or under shrub with woody root-stock; young branchelets quadrangular; leaves with a foetid smell, oblong, oblong-ovate or elliptic, oblong, coarsely serrate, acuminate, coraceous, glabrescent when mature; flowers red; drupe black when ripe succulent connate drupels.

Same as *clerodendron bracteatum*. Decoction is also drunk to antiperiodic and as tonic.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 112

Clerodendrum villosum Bl.
Family: Verbenaceae
Local Name: Akawa
Locality: Meinkong
Tall shrub, villous; leaves broad-ovate, ovate-acuminate, chartaceous, tomentose above; flowers white; panicle tomentose, terminal; drupe black.

Juice extract of the plant is applied in head to kill the lice; Decoction is drunk to liver treatment.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 113

Clerodendrum viscosum Vent.
Family: Verbenaceae
Local Name: Akawa
Locality: All over Nagaland.
Shrubs; leaves ovate to lanceolate, acute or acuminate, dentate, flowers white with pink tinge or red; drupes blackish black.

Young twigs crushed to a paste and applied on the hair to kill lice and for silky hair.

*Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 114*

*Coccinia indica* W & A
Family:Cucurbitaceae
Local Name: Koktsulijang
Locality: Changki, Meinkong

A climbing hairy herb, tendrils, leaves petioled, 5 angular toothed, flowers dioecious, large and white colour. Fruits bright scarlet, fleshy, cylindrical and smooth, seeds many.

Roots are crushed and soaked in water and decoction is drunk as carminative and to cure mental problems. Fruits are eaten.

*Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 115*

*Coelogyne longipes* Lindl.
Family:Orchidaceae
Local Name:
Locality: Tuensang

Psuedobulbs to 15 cm. long, borne on a long cylindric sheathed rhizome; leaves 2 in number, long, elliptic, petioled, inflorescence a 5-10 flowered raceme; flowers about 2 cm. across, dull yellow with red marks on the lip.

Same uses as *Bulbophyllum* sp.

*Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 116*
Coelogyne *graminifolia* Par. & Reichb.f.  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Local Name: Cheru asang  
Locality: Longsa, Meinkong, Tzutsung.  
Pseudobulbs ovoid; leaves narrow, long, 2 in number; Raceme 2-4 flowered; flowers white, lip brownish-yellow.  

The bulb with two leaves and few flowers are put in the ear lobes by Ao women folks and dance to recieve the Head hunters after the head hunting. It is a sign of victory.  
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 117

*Coelogyne nitida* (Wall. ex Don) Lindl.  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Local Name: Longkhun naro  
Locality: Longsa, Lonkhum  
Pseudobulbs upto 10 cm. long, borne 2-3 cm. apart on a stout rhizome; cylindric, grooved; leaves 2 in number, upto 20 cm. long, oblong, petioled; inflorescence 6-8 flowered raceme; flowers white.  

Same as *Bulbophylum* sp.  
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 118

*Coelogyne cristata* Lindl.  
Family: Orchidaceae  
Local Name: Mezen Anakmoli  
Locality: Meinkong, Longkhum  
Pseudobulbs upto 5-7.6 cm. long; leaves 15-30 cm. long; flowers in pendulous racemes, very large, white tinged with orange.
Paste of the pseudobulb is applied as cooling and soothing.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 119

*Coix lachryma-jobi* Linn.

Family: Poaceae

Local Name: Menjang

Locality: Cultivated in Jhum field in Tuensang Dist.

A tall coarse grass; internodes polished; leaves long, broad, margin serrated; Racemes long stalked, drooping, fruits ovoid or globose, bluish grey, polished covered with hard shell.

Root is crushed and decoction is drunk to treat menstrual disorders; decoction of seeds is drunk as tonic and diuretic; grains are eaten as staple food; "Dzu" a kind of beer is prepared and drunk. Hardgrains are used as beads for necklace. "Nowhere in his country is the land such that millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and jobs' tears (*coix lachryma-jobi*) will grow. He's a careless sower and careless weeder, but the long gentle slopes with their thick covering of soil give him excellent crops, and though the times of scarcity occur, a real famine is rare or unknown. Nagas domesticated many soft shelled forms of *coix lachryma-jobi*, selecting thin shelled, for easy hulling types with bigger kernel and heavy fruting". (J.P. Mill, 1926 *The Ao Naga* pp. 107.)

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 120

*Commelina benghalensis* Linn.

Family: Commelinaceae

Local Name: Mesetza

Locality:
A villose herb; leaves elliptic, acute, petiolate, flowers blue in a group, hidden in a large funnel-shaped spathe.

Plant – bitter, emollient, demulcent, refrigerant, laxative, beneficial in leprosy. Leaf pastes applied in burns, cuts.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 121

*Cordia clarkei* Bruce.
Family: Boraginaceae
Local Name: Chenu (Angami)
Locality: Changki range, Langpangkong.
Large tree, leaves white, dotted, densely tomentose beneath, flowers white, fruits ellipsoid.

Bark and leaves are crushed and the decoction mixed with the decoction of *Rhus semialata* is used as a dye.
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 122

*Costus speciosus* (Koen.ex Retz.) Smith
Family: Costaceae
Local Name: Alar naro
Locality: All over the state.
Tuberous herb with horizontal root-stock; stem slender, fleshy, whorled by leaf sheaths; leaves oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, flowers in dense spikes, white, bracts bright red.

Plant is used as antimagote, anthelminthic, opthalmic (Folk practices referred in Chapter VI).
Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 123
Croton caudatus Geisel.
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local Name: Chawaza
Locality: Lirmen, Nokpo
An aromatic shrub; leaves oblong - lanceolate, long petioled; racemes long, male flowers woolly, female flowers stout, pedicelled.
Leave ground to a paste is applied as poultice, spasm and as Depurgation.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 124

Croton roxburghii Balakr.
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local Name: Chawatong
Locality: Changki Valley
Middle sized tree; bark light brown, warty; leaves broadly elliptic, oblong, repand serrate; flowers yellow; fruits obscurely trigonous.
Root is made into a paste and applied to cure snake bite and scorpion sting. Leaves are fed to cattle and goats for lactation.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 125

Cucumis melo Linn.
Family: Cucurbitaceae
Local Name: Apang matsu
Locality: Grown in Jhum field.
Softly hairy annual climbing herb with tendrils, leaves simple, palmate, interepetiole long; flowers yellow monocious, shortly
peduncled; fruit glabrous, cylindrical upto 4 kg. with golden yellow skin.

In case of major injury in battle field, the injured is first dressed up and then fed with the cucumber and cooked dog-meat in order to stop bleeding and for early recovery.

Note: It is a local varity of cucumber. It is larger in size and scented. It is golden yellow inside.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 126

*Cucumis sativa* Linn.
Family:Cucurbitaceae
Local Name:Zungi
Locality:Grown in Jhum and kitchen garden.

Climing herb, tendrils, simple, leaves palmately lobed or angled or in tire, petiole long; flowers yellow, monoeciocous, male flower clustered in the axils, female soltiary, all shortly pedencled; fruits glabrous, cylendrical; many oblong seeded, compresed.

Ripe fruits boiled and eaten for the treatment of kidney trouble and as a diuretic. Young fruit is cut at the tip and a kind of whitish laticerferous substance obtained is applied in case of burns and skin deseases. Fruit eaten as desert and vegetable.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 127

*Curculigo capitulata* (Lour) O.Ktze.
Family:Hypoxidaceae
Local Name:Koritong

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Locality: Occurs all over study area
Perennial tuberous herb; rootstock stemless shrub; leaves fleshy, elongate, lorate or ensiform, lanceolate, acuminate, long petioled; flowers distichous, yellowish colour; perianth tube produced above the ovary.

It is used as a remedy in case of dilation of pupils and opthalmia. Root stock is soaked overnight and the liquid is applied to treat conjunctivitis and ear ache. Root stock is also cooked and eaten as vegetable. Paste of the plant is used as poultice. It is a belief that the man saw the monkeys binding up their wounds with poultices of this plant and thus learnt its value. A man wounded in war, had his wound dressed in this way. Leaves torn or cut into strips are used in stitching cuts and in domestic animal castration. Leave paste is haemostatic.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 128

*Curculigo orchiioides* Gaertn.
Family: Hypoxidaceae
Local Name: Koritong
Locality: Meinkong
Perennial tuberous herb; leaves lanceolate, acuminate, long petioled; flowers distichous, pale yellow to orange in colour.

Same as *Curculigo cupitulata*.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 129

*Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb.
Family: Zingiberaceae
Local Name: Alar sungmok
Locality: All over in Secondary forests.
A small rhizomatous root stock herb; leaves lanceolate; flowers yellow crowded in stalked spike.

Rhizome is boiled and eaten as a source of starch and as vegetable.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 130

_Curcuma aromatica_ Salisb.
Family: Zingiberaceae
Local Name: Pangsalaphi
Locality: Occurs in secondary forests in Mokokchung Dist.
Root stock tuberous; leaves are long, oblong, large, petioled; flowers are whitish-green, cluster in spike, bract ovate.

Paste of the rhizomes is antispasmodic, antiparasitic; young shoots are eaten as vegetable.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 131

_Curcuma longa_ Linn.
Family: Zingiberaceae
Local Name: Haldi
Locality: Tuensang, Longsa.
Stemless rhizomatous root stock, ovoid and cylindric; leaves very large, oblong-lanceolate, in tufts, petiole as long as blade; flowers in spikes long and whitish pale green.

Rhizome is crushed and decoction is drunk as stimulant tonic, carminative, antiperiodic, and blood purifier. It is also applied in case of conjunctivitis. Rhizome paste is applied to bone
fracture and sprains.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 132

_Curcuma zedoaria_ Rose
Family:Zingiberaceae
Local Name:Pangsalaphi
Locality:Mokokchung

Stemless rhizomatous rootstock, many, large and ovoid; tubers pale yellow, whitish inside; leaves long, oblong, clouded with purple down into the middle, long stalked; flowers pale yellow; capsule 3-angled.

Aromatic rhizomatous and young shoots are eaten as vegetable. It is also eaten as cardiotic, bechic, cardiac stimulant. The paste of the rhizome is applied to bone fracture and sprain. Decoction is also drunk for flatulence.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 133

_Cuscuta reflexa_ Roxb.
Family:Cuscutaceae
Local Name:Tsulali
Locality:All over study area.

Leafless twining parasites; stem yellowish, fleshy; flowers in lax racemes; fruit capsule; 4-seeded, large, black.

The tendrils are crushed to a paste and applied in bone fracture treatment, also applied for bilious treatment.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 134
**Cyclea peltata**, Hk.f. (and) Th.
Family: Menispermaceae
Local Name: Tsungrempang moli
Locality: Longjang, Meinkong
Slender climber; branches longitudinally ribbed and pubescent; leaves deltoid or ovate, peltate, thinly coriaceous, glabrous or sparsely pilose above; flowers small in axillary dioecious; drupe globose or obovoid, pilose; endocarp horse-shoe shaped, tubercled.

A spiritual disinfectant of great efficacy. The bark is scraped from the plant and is pasted and stuck in the centre of the forehead and a bit of the leaves are crushed and applied to limbs of a person who are susceptible to evil spirits. A twig is always carried by the hunters to protect from the evil spirits, while hunting.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 135

**Cymbopogon citratus** (DC.) Stapf
Family: Gramineae (Poaceae)
Local Name: Lemon Grass
Locality: Mokokchung
A tall, perennial grass, 1.8m. high; leaf-blades linear, 90 cm. long, 16-18 mm. wide, glabrous, smooth; peduncles 6-10 mm. long, glabrous, racemes, more or less pubescent.

Infusion of leaves, stimulant and antiperiodic in catarrhal. It is an insecticide, bactericide and bechic. Citronela oil is derived from this plant.

Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 136
Cymbopogon clandistenes stapf.
Family: Poaceae
Local Name: Azu
Locality: Noklak area
Annual grass with slender culms, upto 2 mt. tall, glabrous and polished, nodes glabrous; leaf-blades linear, tapering above to a pointed, rough on both surface; inflorescence an interrupted panicle 10-30 cm. long, nodding, made up of many racemes.
Straw is used for thatching house.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 137

Cyperus rotundus Linn.
Family: Cyperaceae
Local Name: Tarangpa aie
Locality: Changki valley.
Perennial, glabrous herb; leaf simple, long, crowded near the base of the stem; umbel compound, spikes loosely spicate, red-brown colour in a short spike, 20-50 glumes.
Tubers are crushed and juice extract is drunk as stimulant and in stomach disorder. It is also a very effective antehelminthic. Seeds are crushed or husked and fed to cattle and pigs. A twig of this plant is worn in ear lobe while passing an enemy village by the Chang-Nagas. This is a customary sign of enmity between the different villages.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 138

Daphne cannabina wall.
Family: Thymelaeaceae
Local Name: Lyaknum
Locality: Meinkong, Chentang
Large evergreen shrubs; leaves obtuse, crowded near the ends of branches, lanceolate; flowers white, heads surrounded by numerous bracts; perianth tubular, pubescent; fruits succulent, red when ripe.

Bark is basted and made into fine ropes, which is used in bows as strings, trap strings, etc.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 139

Debregeasia longifolia (Burm.f.) Wedd.
Family: Urticaceae
Local Name: Leikin
Locality: Chentang, Kodor
A large spreading shrub or small tree; young shoots silky-pubescent; bark, corky, dark brown, leaves oblong-lanceolate or narrow-elliptic, oblong, acuminate, serrulate, subcoriaceous, rugose, pale white or ashy tomentose beneath; flowers in lateral dichotomous panicles; fruits aggregate of achenes, in clusters, orange yellow.

Bark is shredded and boiled for a long time till the threads become soft and used in loin-loom for weaving cloths. The fibre is corded to use in traps, fishing net etc.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 140

Dendrobium chrysotoxum Lindl.
Family: Orchidaceae
Local Name: Sungsapen
Locality: Meinkong, Longsa
Psedobulbs upto 40 cm. long, grooved, shining yellow; leaves 3-7 in numbers, oblong-lanceolate, tip bilobed; inflorescence upto 15 flowered, hanging; flowers deep yellow.

Same as *Dendrobium densiflorum*.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 141

*Dendrobium densiflorum* Wall.
Family: Orchidaceae
Local Name: Shimelang naro
Locality: Chare, Longjang
Psedobulbs upto 40 cm. long, erect, 4-5 angled, gradually tapering towards the base, sheathed; leaves 3-5 in number, clustered near the apex, lanceolate, acute; inflorescence axillary, hanging with a dense cluster of yellow flowers.

This orchid is used in every festival as a sign of prosperity and richness of a person who arranged the festival in Ao community. During the Mithun sacrifices the flowers are collected even from far distances to keep in the owner's house.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 142

*Dendrobium farneri* Paxt.
Family: Orchidaceae
Local Name: Arum shimelang-naro
Locality: Longsa, Longkhum, Changki
Psedobulbs to 40 cm. long, 4-angled; leaves 2-3 near the tip portion, ovate-lanceolate, acute; inflorescence a loosely flowered
hanging raceme; flowers showy, whitish-pink with yellow tip. Same as *Dendrobium densiflorum*.

**Sp. Examin:** S. Ch. 143

*Dendrobium fimbriatum* Lindl. var. *Oculatum*

**Family:** Orchidaceae  
**Local Name:** Akong naro  
**Locality:** Changki, Japu

Pseudobulbs up to 150 cm. long, gradually tapering towards the apex; leaves many, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate; inflorescence hanging, lateral, 7 to 12 flowered, racemes arising from leafy or leafless pseudobulbs; flowers bright yellow.

The stem is dried in the sun and made into thin splits of yellow ribbon is used for various decoration, basketry, weaving etc. It is also put round a small bamboo stick and put in ear lobes as earring called "Tongpang" by women folk. (Old women wearing "Tongpang" is shown in photograph-plate No. 30:a).

**Sp. Examin:** S. Ch. 144

*Dendrobium heterocarpum* Wall. ex. Lindl.

**Family:** Orchidaceae  
**Local Name:** Akong tatsuba  
**Locality:** Hillipong

Pseudobulbs up to 25 cm. long, stout, ribbed; leaves oblong-lanceolate, tip acute, covered with membranous sheaths; flowers in group of 2-3 at the nodes of leafless stems, yellow lip dark brown and scented.
Pseudobulb is crushed and the paste applied as cosmetic, and in burns. It is also applied in bone fractures and sprains. (Photo plate; 16:a).

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 145

*Dendrobium* sp. (un-identified) *Plate* 32a.

Family: Orchidaceae  
Local Name: Akong temesung  
Locality: Toubo-Tuensang  
Pseudobulbs upto 60 cm. long, pale-yellow, smooth, cylindric, gradually tapering towards the base, sheathed; leaves glabrous, linear-lanceolate, tip unequally bifid; inflorescence terminal, 2 flowered raceme; white, flowers showy, yellow tinged at the tip.

This orchid is used in "Chang" tribal marriages. It is a sign of two uniting together as it is always two flowered at the tip of the plant. It is also a beautiful ornametal orchid.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 146

*Dendrocalamus giganteus* Munro  
Family: Poaceae  
Local Name: Meri-anung  
Locality: Noklak, Tuensang  
The largest of the bamboos, densely caespitose; Culms over 30 m. tall, 15-25 cm. in diameter, often naked at the base, branchy above. Nodes hairy; Internodes 38-45 cm. long, covered with white waxy scurf when young; Culm-sheaths as broad at the base; Leaves large 30-50 cm. long, broadly lanceolate, rounded at the base, cuspidate-acuminate, ending in a twisted point.
Internodes are used for making water jugs, cooking jugs, etc. It is also used for making blower-piston used in blacksmithy; making bamboo-plates and for various domestic purposes discussed in Folk Practices "Bamboos". (Photo plate;10:a).

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 147

*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* Nees et Arn.
Family: Poaceae
Local Name: Azung-Ashi/Awa
Locality: Japvo Range, Changki range, Tuli
A large bamboo with caespitose culms, sometimes grows tall and erect, often curved downwards; Culm large, 12-25 m. tall and 10-15 cm. in diameter, greyish-white when young with dense appressed pubescence, dull green when old; Nodes marked with root scars; Internodes 30-60 cm. long, scabrid; culm-sheaths long and stiff, glabrous with stiff dark-brown hairs; Leaves small on the side branches, but on new shoots reaching 37.5 cm. long, 4 cm. broad, lanceolate, ending in an acuminate twisted point.

For the Nagas, this bamboo has got the highest utility among all the bamboos. This bamboo is extensively used as "rattan splits" for binding construction works.

Sp.Examin: S.Ch. 148

*Dendrocalamus hookeri* Munro
Family: Poaceae
Local Name: Ongpang anung
Locality: Throughout Mokokchung Dist.
A large bamboo with caespitose stems and long curving branches.
Culms 15-20 m. tall, 10-15 cm. in diameter. Culm-sheaths very broad at the base, narrow on the young shoots and on the upper branches, covered on the outside with dense, black or brown hairs glabrous inside; leaves large, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate ending in a twisted point, rounded at the base.

Same as *D. giganteus*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 149

*Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble

Family: Poaceae

Local Name: Awa-taluba

Locality: Maungmetong, Longkhum.

An evergreen, soft bamboo. Culm 7-10 m. tall, 3-5 cm. in diameter. Nodes marked by a projecting, softly hairy ring. Internodes 30-45 cm. long, whitish below the nodes. Culm-sheaths persistent, 25-30 cm. long, 6-7 cm. broad at the base, stiff hairs outside the sheaths. Leaves 20-40 cm., long by 3-10 cm. broad, shortly petioled, terminating in a twisted scabrous point.

Same as *D. hamiltonu*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 150

*Dendrocalamus sikkimensis* Gamble

Family: Poaceae

Local Name: Anung

Locality: Changki, Chungtia.

A large bamboo with caespitose stems and few culms. Culms 18 - 25 m. long, bare at the base, branchy at the top, 12-20 cm. in diameter, dark-green in colour. Culm-sheaths 36-40 cm. long by
30 cm. broad, densely covered with golden-brown hairs. Leaves oblong acuminate.

Same as *D. giganteus*.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 151

*Didymosperma nana* Wendlet Drude.

Family: Arecaceae
Local Name: Chiya
Locality: Waromong, Dibuia

Stem about 1-2 m. tall, clothed with persistent leaf - sheaths and petioles; leaves short; spadix very stout, simple, sparingly branched, densely flowered.

Young shoot eaten as vegetable, also made into flour cakes. Cooked or uncooked fruits served to pigs and cattles as vermifuge (it is very effective). Fruit scrape used to skin deseases. Leaves are used for thatching in houses, rain-cap, etc.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 152

*Diospyros lanceofolia* Linn.

Family: Ebenaceae
Local Name: Ruja
Locality: Changki

Middle-sized evergreen tree; young shoot pubescent; bark blackish, rough, vertical fissures, leaves narrow-elliptic or lanceolate to oblong acuminate, glabrous, shining above; flowers numerous, male flowers sessile, clustered; female flowers solitary sub-sessile in axil of fallen leaves; fruits sub-globose, rusty villous.
Wood is used in wood crafts and construction works; young fruits and seeds are eaten; juice extract of bark and fruits used as tanin; fruits are crushed in streams to poison fishes.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 153

*Diplazium polypodioe* Vam

Family: Thelypteridaceae

Local Name: Kongchang

Locality: Meinkong

Fern grown in the shaded wood in the hills, Dark green, glossy fronds.

Eaten as vegetable, also eaten for the treatment of pileous.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 154

*Dipterocarpus macrocarpus* Vesque retusus Bl.

Family: Dipterocarpaceae

Local Name: Arungtsuba (Halong Assames)

Locality: Mangkolemba, Tzurang Valley

A very large gregarious tree upto 50 m. in height and 6 m. in girth with a long cylindrical bole; bark bluish-grey; leaves elliptic-oblong, stoutly acuminate, repand and densely brown ciliate, flowers axillary, pinkish, fruits avoid, pointed towards both end.

Wood is superior quality timber, used for constructing canoe, boat and log drums.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 155
Dipterocarpus turbinatus Gaertn.
Family: Dipterocarpaceae
Local Name: Arungtsuba tasula
Locality: Mangkolemba, Lirmen
Lofty evergreen tree; bark light grey, fissured, young branches compressed; leaves ovate, long; flowers large, pinkish white, calyx tubular; fruits masked with striations, spindle-shaped; fruit winged.

Wood is superior quality, used in construction works; juice extract is drunk as tonic and as hebatrices.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 156

Dracaena angustifolia, Roxb.
Family: Dracaenaceae
Local Name: -
Locality: Meinkong, Hellipong.
Erect stem upto 4 m; Leaves sessile by a broad sheating base, spreading and recurved; flowers white; furits orange-gold.

The plant is used during festivals and marriages as a symbol of prosperity. This plant is not destroyed during Jhum slashing and prefer to grow in the Jhum fields by the Chang tribes.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 157

Drimycarpus racemosus Hk.f.
Family: Anacardiaceae
Local Name: Kangri
Locality: Tsurang valley, Warmong.
Large tree, upto 25 m. height; bark corky, rough, granular
exuding from the inner bark and watery acrid sap which turns black after exposure; Leaves resembling mango leaves, oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate, acuminate, entire, coriaceous, glabrous; flowers white; drupe transversely oblong, glossy, green, red when ripe.

Plant exude is poisonous, gives rashes on skins, allergic to some people. Sap is collected and used as arrow poison.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 158

Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk.
Family: Asteraceae
Local Name: Ongpang ejokza
Locality: All over study area
Erect herbs; leaves sessile, linear or oblong-lanceolate; flowers white; fruit achenes, narrowly oblong.

Whole paint is crushed and mixed with sugar-cane juice and drunk for the treatment of spleen and liver enlargement.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 159

Elatostema coneatum Wt.
Family: Urticaceae
Local Name: Changpangchempa
Locality: Changki, Longkhim.
Succulent flashy under shrub; leaves alternate, glabrous, acuminate, serrulate, lateral nerve 4-5; achene ovoid.

Boiled young twigs are eaten as vegetable, which serves as a

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laxative. The paste of the plant is applied in bone fracture.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 160**

**Elephantopus scaber** Linn.
Family: Asteraceae
Local Name: Powa-wa
Locality: Mangaki, Longkhum
A stiff scabrous herb, dichotomously branched; leaves oblan-
ceolate, obovate-lanceolate, cuneate, amplexicaul, attenuate, sessile; flowers in dense cluster, purplish; fruits truncate, brown, ribbed, hairy.

The decoction of the root is given as tonic to a mental patient. It is also given to epileptic patients.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 161**

**Engelhardtia spicata** Blume
Family: Juglandaceae
Local Name: Akhu-Taluba
Locality: Changtongia, Akhoia
Large deciduous tree, upto 75 m. height, base often buttressed; bark greyish-brown, rough, vertically split, leaflet, 4-13, sub-opposite, narrow-oblong, elliptic-lanceolate, sub-coriaceous, glabrescent above, pubescent beneath; male flower in slender catkins, female flowers in pendulous spikes; nut globose, villously hispid.

Wood is used as timber and for construction works; bark and young leaves are crushed in streams to poison the fish.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 162**
Entada pursaetha DC.

Family: Mimosaceae

Local Name: Shizung

Locality: Changki, Chungtia

Large woody climbers; leaves compound, bipinnate, opposite; leaflets 3-4, glabrous, shining; flowers pale-yellow, crowded in long slender spikes; pod woody, large, flat, sword shaped; seeds flat, nearly orbicular; testa hard, shining brown.

The twining stem of the plant is used in all ceremonial festivals, sacrifices, etc. During "Moatsu" festival the village morung boys go into the forest and bring a long twining stem of Entada pursaetha to be used as a rope in Tug-of-war. It is also used for pulling phallic emblems, log drums, main posts for house construction and for tethering Mithun during sacrificial ceremony. The Semas and the Yimchunger use Entada seeds as a tally of loans. The Konyaks use it as an ornament to decorate heads of enemies they have cut during the head hunting operation. When a mithun or a cow gives birth to a young one, the owner celebrates the "Genna" for 6 days but for a stranger the celebration lasts for 12 days in that no stranger is allowed to meet the owner for 12 days. On the fourth morning of the Genna, a rope is inserted through holes made in Entada seeds and is put round the neck of the calf for prosperity, growth and fertility of the owner and his family. Two pieces of ginger (Zingiber officinalis) are also tied on either side of the neck in order to protect from the evil spirit. These are removed on the morning of the 7th day after the Genna. A kind of ceremonial
Fig. VI

Mallet (Hammer) made up of Engada Persabba seeds.

Cutting hair: Hammering by mallet on top of dao.

Ceremonial hair cutting instrument.
hammer (mallet) is made using Entada seeds. (As per shown in the Figure VI). 7 seeds are fixed vertically on the sharp pointed bamboo splints and the seeds are arranged in a row. The other end of the bamboo splints are bound to a cane-handle. This specially made hammer is used in "the hair-cutting ceremony", which is performed 2 days after a boy child's ear-lobes are pierced by a pointed bamboo-needle. The hairs are placed on the sharp edge of a long, narrow and sharp dao and is hammered with the ceremonial hammer.

The seeds, after removing the outer hard coat is crushed to powder and used as shampoo in hair-wash. The powder is also used for general washing purposes and it is found to serve as a good detergent. The cotyledons are cooked twice or thrice changing water after each cooking and is eaten. The seeds are used by children in a game called "Shizung sai". During the Jhum field slashing operation, the presence of Entada plant in the field is believed to be a sign of prosperity and rich harvest.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 163

Erythrina arborescens Roxb.
Family: Fabaceae
Local Name: Tsuben/Mangotsurong
Locality: All over study area
Medium sized, deciduous tree, bark corky, thick, deeply forrowed, sometimes with prikes; trifoliated leaves, densely pubescent beneath; flowers in sub-capitate racemes; two lipped calyx; corolla scarlet; pod long, slightly constricted; 2-5 kidney-shaped seeded.
Latex from the bark is applied to cure "Charak ra" a kind of skin disease (rashes) caused by contact or even going near by the plant, *Rhus succedanea*. Roasted seeds crushed to powder is mixed with the residue of rice beer and given to domestic animals as anthelmintic, purgative and as tonic. Leaves contain alkoloids and hypaphorine. Seeds contain hypaphorine, saponin and barks contain alkoloids including betaine and choline.

This tree is commonly known as head tree. After the head hunting operation; heads, hands and legs are hung on this tree may be as a symbol of fertility. It is followed by almost all Naga tribes. After the head is brought to the village it is kept hanging upto three months and the heads are collected after a ceremony and kept above the entrance door in their respective houses. After the head hunting if a dead person's body is not recovered, an effigy made of this wood is kept in the corps on a platform. The wooden heads are curved out of this wood and kept in the warriors corps in the cemetry. This plant is always planted inside the village as a fertility plant.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 164

**Erythrina stricta** Roxb.
Family: Fabaceae
Local Name: Tsuben/Mangotsurong
Locality: All over study area in lower altitudes.
Large deciduous tree; bark smooth, branchlets and stem armed with conical princkles; leaves trifoliate, terminal leaflets larger than the other two, flowers large, numerous, in dense racemes,
scarlet; pods many on a stalk, 12-seed.

Same as *Erythrina arborescens*

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 165

*Euginia jambolana* Lam.

Family: Myrtaceae

Local Name: Longchen

Locality: All over Mokokchung Dist.

Large evergreen tree; bark thick, light grey-brown, somewhat rough with cracks; leaves elliptic-oblong or ovate, acuminate, acute, smooth, glossy: Internal nerves close, fine meeting at the margin in a intramarginal nerve; flowers greenish white, sessile, fragrant; berry oblong or ellipsoid, juicy.

Bark is burnt to ashes and used as tenderizer and soap. Lime decoction of bark is drunk to treat dysentry and diorhhea. Wood is hard and red and is used in construction works and is an excellent fuel wood.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 166

*Eupatorium adenophorum* Linn.

Family: Asteraceae

Local Name: Yimsenza

Locality: All over study area

Much branched undershrubs or herbs, aromatic, upto 2m. high; leaves ovate, ovate-traingular, rhomboid, acute or acuminate, pubescent; heads long, in dense corymbs, involucral bracts present; florets white; achenes black; pappous hairs twice as long as achenes.
Leaf paste is applied to cuts as haemostatic; crushed leaves are spread as insecticide; whole plant is crushed and the juice extract is used for cleaning glasswares.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 167

_Eupatorium odoratum_ Linn.

Family: Asteraceae
Local Name: Tsulaphoba
Locality: Changki Valley, Tuli, Japu.

Erect undershrubs or shrubs, aromatic plant, upto 5m. high; leaves ovate, ovate-lanceolate or triangular, acute or acuminate, irregularly serrate, pubescent; heads long, in terminal and upper axillary corymbs; involucral bracts ovate-lanceolate; achenes angular; pappus hairs, stiff, white.

Crushed plant is spread as insecticide; leaves are crushed and mixed with a solution of kitchen ashes in water. The juice is then poured into the hole of earth worms burrow. A bamboo tube (nozzle) is introduced through the hole and air is blown into the earth worms burrow and immediately the earthworms come out through the other end of the pore. The earthworm is collected and used as a bait for fishing and catching crabs. (This method was devised by late Mr. Imkongchurung from Changki Village, author's grand father)

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 168

_Eurya acuminata_ DC.

Family: Theaceae
Local Name: Alumeset
Locality: Changki, Noklak
Small tree, young shoots hairy; leaves serrate, narrowly lanceolate, acuminate; flowers in dense fascicles of 5 or more; fruit indehiscent; seeds numerous, small, angular.

Wood is extensively used in construction works. Pestle for husking rice is made out of this plant. Bark and leaves are crushed and soaked in water overnight and used for green-yellow dye. It is also mixed with juice extract of *Rubia sikkimensis* to yield an excellent red dye. Juice extract of tender leaves is drunk to relieve dysentry and diorhoea.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 169

*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench
Family: Polygonaceae
Local Name: Lipakwa
Locality: Mokokchung
Glagrous annual herb attaining up to 1 m; leaves triangular, acuminate, glabrous; flowers white in dense subcapitate cymes.

Leaves are eaten as vegetable, nuts are cooked and fermented into beer.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 170

*Ficus bengalensis* Linn.
Family: Moraceae
Local Name: Akutong
Locality: Chumgtiayimsen, Mangolemba
Large spreading tree, epiphytic in juvenile stage; bark smooth, grey; leaves elliptic, obtuse, glossy green; receptacles globose,
pubescent, sessile, scarlet when ripe.

Bark extract is drunk for the treatment of ulcers, aphrodisiac, astringent, cooling, laxative, conception etc.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 171

_Ficus cryophylla_ wall. ex Mig.
Family:Moraceae
Local Name:Poksok
Locality:Changki range
Middle sized trees with wide spreading branches; bark brown, horizontally wrinkled, leaves obliquely rhomboid, obovate-elliptic acuminate, hispid, dentate, stipules tomentose, receptacles ovoid-oblong, obscurely angled, reddish when ripe.

Fruits are eaten. Dried leaves are used as sand papers or scraper for smoothening the wood surface in wood-crafts. It is also used for scraping the utensils while washing.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 172

_Ficus elastic _Roxb.
Family:Moraceae
Local Name:Nissa (Indian Rubber)
Locality:All over Mokokchung Dist. and Chare.
Large tree, spreading over a large area; buttressed, epiphytic when young; leaves broadly elliptic, glabrous; stipules reddish, lanceolate; receptacles ovoid-oblong, greenish-yellow when ripe.

Latex is chewed as chewingum. Fruits are eaten. This plant is called the father of all the plants. It is grown near the morung, and in the entrance of the villages serve as a gate as
well as a village lookout. From the tree sentries watches over the paths leading deep down through the field. Sacrifices of animals and Oath is taken under this tree.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 173

*Ficus glomerata* Roxb.
Family:Moraceae
Local Name:Zero
Locality: Changki, Chungliyemsen.

A large spreading tree, without aerial roots; bark scaly. Leaves ovate oblong to lanceolate, dark green. Figs in clusters on short leafless branches, sub-globose or pyriform, red when rip.

Fruits are eaten, leaves are feed to cattle for lactation, latex is obtained and mixed with latex of *Ficus elastica* and fruits of *Vaccinium* sp. gives a sticky substance ... used as birds lime.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 174

*Ficus hirta* Vahl
Family:Moraceae
Local Name:
Locality:Mokokchung, Meinkong

Small tree, branchlets hollow; young parts twiny or rusty-pubescent; bark warty, with horizontal wrinkles; leaves variable, broad-ovate, sub-orbicular or ovate-elliptic acuminate, serrate, 3-5 lobed, scabrid above, densely hirsute. Receptacle axillary Same as *Ficus hispida*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 175
*Ficus hispida* Linn.

Family: Moraceae  
Local Name: Amwakuru  
Locality: Longkhum, Meinkong.

Small tree or shrub with hollow branches; bark brownish, warty with horizontal wrinkles, leaves opposite, obovate, elliptic, shortly acuminate, serrate or dentate, hairy, hispid, pubescent beneath; Receptacles in clusters on the stem or branches.

Leaves are used for wrapping packages, and feeds to cattle for lactation. Soya beans (*Glycine max*) is boiled and wrapped with this leaves and fermented the beans which gives a peculiar and a delicious taste.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 176

*Ficus racemosa* Linn.

Family: Moraceae  
Local Name: Merir aku  
Locality: Noklak, Pangsa

Large tree, bark smooth, reddish brown; leaves membranous, 3 nerved, alternate, petioled, oblong; receptacles in clusters, short, scaly, subglobose, pyriform, smooth or downy, reddish or orange when ripe.

Young shoots are eaten as vegetable. Bark is crushed and extract is drunk as carminative, diuretic, diabetes and also in dysentery and diarrhoea. Leaves are also fed to cattle for lactation.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 177
**Ficus religiosa** Linn.
Family: Moraceae
Local Name: Akutong (Ao) Pipal (Hindi)
Locality: Tuli, Merangkong.
A large glabrous tree, epiphytic in juvenile stage; bark grey exfoliating in roundish irregular flakes; leaf long-petioled, ovate, fruit receptacles axillary, paired, sessile, purple when ripe.

Same as **Ficus bengalensis**.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 178

**Ficus silhetensis** Mig.
Family: Moraceae
Local Name: Kuru
Locality: All over Mokokchung Dist. and in Chari Tuensang Dist.
A shrub, sometimes a small tree; young parts pubescent; Bark ashy-grey, smooth, leaves oblanceolate, elliptic, entire, acuminate, membranous, glabrous, male flowers pedunculate, female flowers sessile; Receptacle axillary, solitary, globose and reddish

Same as **Ficus subulata**.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 179

**Ficus subulata** Bl.
Family: Moraceae
Local Name: Kuru
Locality: Chare, Meinkong.
A large straggling deciduous shrub; young parts minutely
pubescent, leaves elliptic - lanceolate, entire, membraneous, hispid, lateral nerves on either half; petiol long, male flowers in ovoid receptacles and female in globose receptacles and orange-red.

Fruits are eaten, leaves are feed to cattle for lactation. Bark is eaten with the bark of Callicarpa arborea as alternative to pan (Betel pan).
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 180

Ficus virens Ait. Hort.
Family: Moraceae
Local Name: Wazanisa
Locality: Tzurang valley, Saring.
A deciduous low tree; leaves membranous long, ovate or ovate-oblong, margins entire; receptacles axillary globose, small, male flowers few, sessile near the mouth of the receptacles and female flowers many and long.

Bark is used as rope. Decoction of the bark is drunk for treatment of ulcers and as tonic and also as gargle in salivation. Leaves are feed to cattle for lactation.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 181

Flemingia macrophylla (wild.) Kuntze ex Prain
Family: Fabaceae
Local Name: Waza Chami
Locality: Khensa, Mekeli
An erect small shrub, upto 20 cm height; leaves digitately trifoliate; flowers in racemes, purple; pods oblong, tomentose,
2-seeded.
Roots are pasted and applied as Vulnerary.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 182

_Floscopa scandens_ Lour.
Family: Commelinaceae
Local Name: Misetza
Locality: Mangaki, Longkhim
A long flexuous herb with creeping stem; leaves sessile, leaf-blade lanceolate, glabrous; flowers blue in dense-panicled cymes.
Paste is applied to burns; juice extract is used as opthalmintic.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 183

_Foeniculum vulgare_ Mill.
Family: Umbelliferae (Apiaceae)
Local Name: Wazachak
Locality: Toubo, Tuensang
A tall glabrous aromatic herb; leaves pinnately dissected, segments linear; flowers in compound umbels, yellow in colour.
Plant paste is applied in massage as a stimulant, juice extract is drunk as carminative. Seeds are chewed for its aroma.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 184

_Fritillaria cirrhosa_ D. Don
Family: Liliaceae
Local Name: Mein labonaro
Locality: Hellipong, Chentang
A glabrous, bulbous herb; bulb hairless, small globose, scale
membranous; leaves, linear, lanceolate; flowers nodding, terminal, solitary, short raceme, dull purple.

Paste of the bulb is applied to bone fracture and sprain. Extract juice of the bulb is boiled and drunk for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 185

*Galeola falconeri*i Hook.f.

Family: Orchidaceae

Local Name: Lichaba Naro

Locality: Chentang, Hellipong

Saprophytic, thick rhizomatous bearing a large fleshy triangular scale; stem 2-3 m. high, dark brown; leaves absent; inflorescence a panicle, long; flowers bright yellow, spongy, with fragrance of Vanilla.

There is a belief among local people that this plant is "ghost-plant", as such no one dare to pluck its flowers.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 186

*Galeola lindleyana* Hook.f.

Family: Orchidaceae

Local Name: Yakko range

Locality: Mojing naro

Saprophytic, rhizomatous, bearing heart shaped fleshy scales; leaves green or vareagated, petioled; inflorescence many flowered racemes; flowers large, spongy, bright yellow.

Same as *Galeola falconarii*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 187
**Garcinia cowa** Roxb.
**Family:** Clusiaceae
**Local Name:** Pelamesong
**Locality:** Changki range.
Middle sized tree with dark green foliage; bark brown-greyish, often with white blotches, exude a dark yellowish gum; Leaves broadly elliptic, lanceolate, acuminat; Male flowers yellow, cluster; Female flowers larger than male, terminal, yellow, solitary; Fruits 4-6 cm. diam; globose with slightly tapering towards the apex, dull-red when ripe.

Same as *G. pedunculata*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 188

**Garcinia pedunculata** Roxb.
**Family:** Clusiaceae
**Local Name:** Sentula
**Locality:** Waromong
A large tree with a fluted trunk; bark thick, spongy; leaves obovate or oblanceolate, rigid, subcoriaceous, midrib stout; male flowers pale-green in terminal panicles; female flowers solitary, larger than male, terminal, 4-angled peduncle; fruit 8-12 cm. diam., fleshy, golden yellow when ripe; seeds 8-10 reniform enclosed in a fleshy aril.

Fruit and leaf extracts contain malic acid, which is drunk for cardiac problem and as diuretic, aperient, expectorant, carminative, emollient and as tonic. Fruits eaten as dessert.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 189
Garcinia xanthochymus Hk.f.ex Th.
Family: Clusiaceae
Local Name: Pelamesong
Locality: Changki
A small or middle sized tree; bark dark-brown, exude pale-green gum; leaves narowly oblong or oblong-lanceolate, coriaceous, shinning on both surfaces. Flowers pentamerous, dull-white; fruits fleshy, acidic, 4-7cm. diam; yellow - red when ripe; seeds oblong.

Fruits are eaten; acidic juice is drunk for the treatment of cardiac problems, gastric and as expectorant. Unripe fruits and bark are crushed and the extract is used as yellow-red dye.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 190

Cardiocrinum gigantium (Wall) Makino
Family: Liliaceae
Local Name: As%ti-Pangpi
Locality: Yakko, Hellipong
Tall, upto 3 m., leafy herbs; cauline leaves crowded near the middle of the stem, glabrous; flowers large, tubuler, white actinomorphic, fragrant.

Dried stem is use horn to call Mithuns from the forests. Planted in gardens as an ornamental plant.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 191

Gaultheria fragrantissima Wall.
Family: Ericaceae
Local Name: Anga-jang
Locality: Saramati range
A stout shrub; leaves persistent, alternate, crinate-serrate, petioled; flowers small, racemose, green yellow or whitish corolla.

Oil from leaves - aromatic, stimulant, carminative, used in rheumatism, neuralgia, as flavouring agent, antiseptic and internally vermicidal against hook worms.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 192

Girardinia heterophylla, Decne
Family: Urticaceae
Local Name: Merizaklu
Locality: Noklak
Robust, erect undershrub with long stinging hairs (needle) and perennial roots; leaves cordate, variously lobed, coarsely toothed; flowers monoecious; male cymes loosely paniculate; female cymes in clusters; fruiting cymes alternate, lobulate, achene punctuate, black.

The stinging hairs of the plant are scrapped out with the help of bamboo shavings and then the bark is peeled and pasted into a white silky, fine, strong fibre and woven into cloths (shawls), Rope is used in bow, animal and bird traps, fishing net, etc. The paste of young leaves is applied to treat bee and ant stings.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 193

Gmelina arborea Linn.
Family: Verbenaceae
Local Name: An-cha
Locality: Chentang
A tree, attaining 18m. height; leaves 10-20 cm. long, broadly ovate, acuminate, entire, petiole 7.6 cm. long; flowers small, usually 3-flowered cymes, brownish-yellow.

Juice of leaves demulcent used in gonorrhoea, cough and to remove foetid discharges and worms from ulcers, malaria, blood pressure. Plant paste used in snake bite and scorpion-sting. Bark is used for yellow dye, leaves as vegetable.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 194

*Gnaphalium luteo-album* Linn.
Family: Asteraceae
Local Name:
Locality: Nagaland in secondary forest
A very variable, annual herb, 10-30 cm. high; leaves alternate, entire, sessile, upper leaf lanceolate, acute, head 4mm. in diameter, small, terminal or axillary corymbs; flowers whitish yellow or brown shiny.

Juice extract of leaves drunk as astringent and vulnerary.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 195

*Gnetum gnemon* Linn.
Family: Gnetaceae
Local Name: Milem-O-
Locality: ChaMgki range
An evergreen shrub or small tree; bark greenish, light brown; leaves elliptic-lanceolate or elliptic-oblong, acuminate,
Glabrous, glossy; male spikes slender, female spikes about 3.6 m. long, often branched; fruits oblong, apiculate, orange-red

Tender leaves are taken as vegetable; seeds are roasted and eaten.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 196

**Gnetum montanum** Brongn

Family: Gnetaceae

Local Name: Milem taluba

Locality: Changki range

Large evergreen climber; stem woody, bark dark grey; leaves opposite, elliptic or ovate, oblong, bluntly acuminate, entire, glabrous, glossy; flowers dioecious; male closely imbracate, female interrupted. Fruits drupaceous, stipulate, ellipsoid, reddish orange when ripe.

Bark is used as rope and fruits are eaten; seed is roasted and eaten.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 197

**Gomphostemma lucidum** Wall.

Family: Lamiaceae

Local Name: Arem napa

Locality: Noklak area, Tuensang

Erect perennial herb; plant covered with stellate hairs, flowers yellowish, dense, in axillary whorls.

Plant extract is drunk for the treatment of pneumonia, rheumatism.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 198

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Gonatanthus ornatus Schott.
Family: Araceae
Local Name: Kozalongri
Locality: Chentang
Small tuberous plant; leaves narrower than in G. pumilus, with a fine coppery-purple coloration in the leaves.
Same as Gonatanthus pumilus.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 199

Gonatanthus pumilus (D.Don) Engl & Krause
Family: Araceae
Local Name: Kozalongri
Locality: Changki, Hellipong
Small tuberous plant; leaves peltate, acuminate, dark green above; spathe long, ovoid, green; base inflated, reclined with a long recurved tip, golden yellow, contracted at the base; Berries yellow; seeds on long funicles, ovoid.
Whole plant is crushed and the extract is drunk as anti-helminthic, aperient, and as tonic, juice extract of the plant is applied to cure earache, paste of the plant is also applied to treat burns, bone fracture and sprains.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 200

Gossypium arboreum Linn.
Family: Malvaceae
Local Name: Methi
Locality: Chongtia
A shrub or low tree; leaves 5-7 lobed; flowers axillary, small and reddish-purple.

Same as *Gossypium herbaceum* Linn.

**Sp. Examin:** S.Ch. 201

*Gossypium herbaceum* Linn.

**Family:** Malvaceae  
**Local Name:** Methi (Cotton)  
**Locality:** Chongtia, Mekeli

Woody shrub; wood is white, redish brown bark; leaves 3-5 lobed, glabrous, dark green; flowers yellow with a purple in the centre; capsule ovoid.

Cotton obtained from the capsule is used for making yarn; bark is used in making rope; cotton wool is traditionally brought by bride during marriage as a symbol of marriage and in case of divorce it is taken away from the house. It is used as earing in the effigy of spirit Gods "Tsungrem".

**Sp. Examin:** S.Ch. 202

*Hedychium coronarium* Koenig

**Family:** Zingiberaceae  
**Local Name:** Kimonger naro  
**Locality:** Occurs all over study area.

Perennial erect rhizomatous plant; rootstock stout, horizontal, fleshy, jointed. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, glabrous or sparsely pubescent beneath; ligule long and membranous; flowers fragrant, white, in dense oblong spikes; calyx green, cylindric,
Plant is grown near houses as a snake repellent and as an ornamental; rhizomatous root stock is cooked and fed to pigs.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 203

_Hedychium spicatum_ Buch-Ham.
Family:Zingiberaceae
Local Name: Kimonger narotemerem
Locality: Meinkong, Longkhum
Perennial rhizomatous plant; leaves oblong, lanceolate, glabrous beneath; flowers ascending, large, red in dense terminal spikes.

The juice extract of the rhizome is applied as eye drop in conjunctivities, also drunk as carminative, liver tonic, kidney problems. Plant contains the essential oil of Methyl-paracusarin acetate, cinnamic ethyl-acetate, and sesquiterpenes. Those are medicinally used as anti-arthritis, emmenagogue, expectorant, febrifuge, hair tonic, and makes a kind of scented powder.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 204

_Hedyotis corymbosa_ (Linn.) Lam.
Family: Rubiaceae
Local Name: 
Locality: Meinkong, Longmisa
A subfruticose, spreading, 3-5 cm. high annual plant; leaves linear or narrowly elliptic-lanceolate; flowers white in axillary pedunculate cymes; capsule globose.
Whole plant is crushed and soaked overnight in water and the
juice extract is drunk for the treatment of gastric, ulcer and as tonic.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 205

_Hedyotis scandens_ Roxb.
Family: Rubiaceae
Local Name:  
Locality:Occurs in Secondary forests.
A much branched climber; leaves green when dry, smooth, flat, stipulate; flowers in cymes, pedicellate, greenish white; capsule broadly obovoid.

Plant juice extract is applied to treat eye deseases and drunk in case of troubles following child birth. Root is crushed and applied to treat bone fracture and sprain.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 206

_Herpetospermum pedunculosum_ Baill.
Family: Cucurbitaceae
Local Name: Arem poka/jue
Locality: Tuensang
Large herbaceous climber with long branched tendrils, leaves are ovate, acute, long pointed. Flowers bright yellow, corolla with a slender funnel-shaped tube. Fruits ellipsoid, 5-8 cm. long, finely hairy.

Young tender leaves are sold in market as relished vegetable. Fruit extract in water is drunk for the treatment of malaria and as liver tonic.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 207
**Hibiscus abelmoschus** Linn.
Family: Malvaceae
Local Name: Arem pendi
Locality: Chentang, Longsa

A variable hispid annual, 3-5 ft. high; leaves polymorphic palmate, 5 lobed, petiole with long deflexed hairs, flowers yellow with purple centre, capsule 3-4 in long.

Fibres use for cordage flowers as ornamental, cultivated. Seeds are crushed and used as musk.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 208

**Hibiscus macrophyllus** Roxb.
Family: Malvaceae
Local Name: Akhunem
Locality: Chungtia, Aliba, Changki

Medium sized deciduous tree, trunk straight, young parts covered with spreading hairs; leaves caudate, orbicular, sharply acuminate; flowers yellow, caduceous; capsule oblong, pointed tip.

Inner part of the bark is an excellent cordage, wood is much used for rafters, post and sill plates. Leaves are used for package purpose as "Am".
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 209

**Hibiscus pungens** Roxb.
Family: Malvaceae
Local Name: Meribend
Locality: Chentang Sadle
A bristly annual herb; leaves polymorphic, palmate, 5-7 lobed, crenate; flowers showy yellow with purple centre on a stout peduncle; calyx spathaceous; capsule hirsute.

Root paste is applied as poultice.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 210

Hibiscus sabdariffa Linn.
Family: Malvaceae
Local Name: Sentguep
Locality: Cultivated in Jhum fields.
Erect shrub; stem blood-red in colour; leaves orbicular, palmately lobed into 3-5 oblong, lanceolate, segments; flowers pale-yellow with bright purple centre; calyx blood red, tubular, fleshy, acidic; enlarged and thick fleshy in fruits; capsule ovoid, pointed.

Root is crushed and juice extract is drunk as aperient, carminative, emollient, indigestion and stomach-ache; leaves and calyx make refreshing drink and also taken as vegetable.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 211

Hibiscus suratensis
Family: Malvaceae
Local Name: Sentsureb
Locality: Mokokchung, Chare
Under-shrub, stem with recurved spines, green in colour but red colour in young, glabrous; leaves palmately 3-5 lobed, serrate; flowers bright yellow with a purple centre.
Same as *Hibiscus sabdariffa*; Young leaves and calyx are eaten as vegetable.

**Sp. Examin:** S.Ch. 212

*Hodgsonia macrocarpa* (Bl.) Cogn.

*Family:* Cucurbitaceae

*Local Name:* Assa.

*Locality:* Changki range

An woody climber; Leaves deeply 3-5 lobed, glabrous, coriaceous; lobes entire, sharply short acuminate or acute; tendrils 2-3 fid from the top; flowers large, dioecious, buds brown tomentose, fruits upto 20 cm in wide, depressed, globose, red brown, 10-12 grooved, extremely bitter; perfect seeds usually six, each having a barren one attached to its side, ellipsoid.

The kernel of the seed is a delicacy eaten after roasting, and also made into various curry; seeds are used in a childrens' game called "Assa-chai". Silk worms are also fed on the leaves.

(Photograph plate No. 25 : a)

**Sp. Examin : S. Ch. 213**

*Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.

*Family:* Apocynaceae

*Local Name:* Ho-Pai

*Locality:* Noklak

Small tree, light brown bark, wood is yellowish-white; leaves membranous, opposite with milky latex, flowers creamy-white; pods long and acuminate.
Bark extract is drunk to treat febrifuge, dysentry, diarrhoea, liver problem, and as astringent. Latex is applied to cure skin diseases and ring worm. Wood is excellent for wood crafts and cross bows are made out of this wood.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 214

_Houttuynia cordata_ Thunb.
Family:Saururaceae
Local Name:Alimoli/Mokma
Locality:Occurs throughout the State.
Herbs; leaves alternate, cordate; stipules broad, membranous; spikes terminal, involucrate, dense flowered; fruit subglobose; seeds globose.

Juice of the plant is drunk in the treatment of ulcer and blood purification. Crushed plants are spread in chicken cage to keep away fleas. The whole plant is taken as vegetable, extensively sold in market.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 215

_Hydnocarpus kurzii_ (king) Warb.
Family:Flacourtiaceae
Local Name:Yimsungjang (Chalmugra-Bengali)
Locality:Changki range
A tree, about 15 m. high, tall, crown drooping, leaves about 20cm. long, pointed at tip, leathery, glabrous; flowers small, yellow in small axillary clusters; fruits round, 6-7 cm. diameter, brown; seeds many.

Raw pulp of the fruit mixed with boiled rice or piece of meat is
kept in the tracks of the rats to poison. "I have tried this and found it quite effective" (J.P. Mill. The Ao-Naga pp. 151). The seed is cooked thrice changing water and eaten. Paste of the seeds is applied for the treatment of leprosy, the juice of the bark is drunk during malaria fever. The shavings of the bark is spread near the bee hives to drive out the bees and collect the larva as food.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 216

*Hydrocodyle javanica* Thumb.
Family: Apiaceae
Local Name: Tsula-polong
Locality: Meinkong
Prostrate herbs, rooting out nodes; leaves palmate; flowers small, white in axillary, umbels.

Plant is crushed and soaked in water and the extract is drunk as liver tonic, antiepiletic, C.N.S., (Central nervous system).

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 217

*Hypericum japonicum* Thumb.
Family: Hypericaceae
Local Name: Ao-Chani
Locality: Changki, Chungliyemsen
Slender herb, stem 4-angled; leaves clasping the stem; flowers yellow, bracteate; fruits capsule, seeds ribbed.

The plant and a single frond of a fern (*Amphineuron* sp.) is crushed to a paste and applied on teeth to kill the maggot. Women carry a twing of the plant in the rice basket while going to
jhun field with belief that it will please the God 'Lichaba'.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 218

\textit{Hypericum monanthemum} Hk.f. & T.

Family:Hypericaceae

Local Name:Ao-Chani/Chitango

Locality:Chentang, Longkhim

A slender perennial herb; leaves oblong, elliptic or ovate, obtuse, marginally glandular, flower scarlet.

The plant juice extract is used as eye drop for the treatment of conjunctivies. Leaves spread over the head of Mithun prior to its sacrifice made by a rich man. This sacrificial ceremony is locally called "Chitang-O" which means "never to fell hungry.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 219

\textit{Ichnocarpus frutescens} (Linn) R. Br.

Family:Apocynaceae

Local Name:

Locality:Mokongchuket

Woody, climbing undershrub, smooth; leaves short stalked, oblong, acute, broad, smooth, veined, dark green; flowers small, tubular, purple.

Young tender leaves made into paste is applied to treat bone fracture and sprain; juice extract drunk as purgative and alterative.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 220

\textit{Imperata cylindrica} Beauv

Family:Poaceae
Local Name: Azu
Locality: Occurs all over secondary forests and degraded forests. A variable, tufted, perennial grass; rhizomes deep seated, creeping, scaly, white and branched; culms erect; leaves variable, inflorescence dense, fluffy, silver-white panicles.

Crushed rhizome is soaked in water and is drunk to relieve dysentry, diarrhoea, anthelmenthic. It is also applied as ophthalmic. Young tender inflorescence called "Aipoktsu" is eaten. In case of male 6 straw and female 5 straw are soaked in a bamboo cylinder/bamboo mug and kept towards head near the bed to drive away the evil spirits from nightmare, night sleep walking and bad dreams.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 221

*Indigofera tinctoria* Linn.
Family: Fabaceae
Local Name: Tzumar-osak
Locality: Changki range
Suffruticose, erect, branched, sprinkled with soft whitish pubescence; leaves pinnate, oblong-obovate, cuneate at base, decreasing at apex; racemes shorter than the leaves, sessile, many flowered, purplish to violet, curved upwards; seeds truncated at the both ends.

Root decoction is drunk to treat epilepsy; plant extract is used for blue dye.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 222

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Ipomoea batatas (Linn.) Lamk.
Family: Convolvulaceae
Local Name: Chamiang
Locality: Cultivated in Jhum fields and occur wildly in Japu.
Annual, slender, twining herb; leaves cordate, acute, angular, stalked, pedecels longer than the petioles, 3-4 flowered; sepals mucronate; corola large, tubular, purple, root very large tuberous.

Tubers eaten as staple food; leaves fed to pigs and cattle; powdered seeds taken as laxative.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 223

Ipomoea nil (Linn.) Roth
Family: Convolvulaceae
Local Name: Angura moli
Locality: Occurs in degraded forests
An annual slender twining herb; leaves ovate - cordate, deeply 3-lobed; flowers funnel shaped, blue, tinged with pink colour; capsule 3-celled subglobose.

Seeds are dried and crushed into powder. The powder is burnt and the smoke inhaled through mouth and nostril for the treatment of asthma. Young seeds crushed and mixed with milk is drunk as diuretic, purgative and as hepatic stimulant. Leaves are feed to cattle and pigs.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 224

Jatropha curcas Linn.
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local Name: Tzulu mezem jang
Locality: Changki valley
A soft wooded deciduous shrub or small tree; leaves ovate, 3-5 lobed, alternate; flowers greenish yellow; seed oblong, dark brown when ripe.

Plant extract is used as shampoo and soap; it is also applied to treat skin diseases and ring worms. Seeds are crushed and taken in little doses as purgative.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 225

Juglans regia Linn.
Family: Juglandaceae
Local Name: Akhuchang
Locality: Akoia, Longkhum, Onger
A large, deciduous, monoecious tree; young part tomentose, leaves alternate and long; flowers yellowish green and small; drupe ovoid, green; rind thick, enclosing irregularly furrowed, 2-valved nut.

Wood is excellent timber and is used in construction and furnitures. Bark juice is extracted and used for tanning; bark, leaves and young fruits are crushed in stream to poison fish. The kernel is eaten. Leaves extract is drunk as astringent and tonic.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 226

Kydia calycina Roxb.
Family: Malvaceae
Local Name: Akhunem
Locality: Chumgtia, Sungratsu
A moderate sized, fast growing deciduous tree; young parts covered with grey, stellate hairs; bark grey exfoliating in long strips; leaves large, suborbicular, palmate with many lobes; flowers white-yellow; capsule depressed-globose.

Wood is used in construction work, bark is used as cordage; leaves for wrapping packages.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 227

**Kydia glabrescens** Mast.
Family: Malvaceae
Local Name: Ongpang akhunem
Locality: Ungma, Kabza.

A tall tree, upto 35 m. in height; bark grey and thick; leaves orbicular broader than long, near the inflorescens generally elliptic, slightly lobed, old leaves turn yellow before falling; flowers yellow, showy.

Same as **Kydia calycina**. Bark and nuts are eaten by goats, deers and squirrels.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 228

**Lagerstroemia parviflora** Roxb.
Family: Lythraceae
Local Name: Tsuma sung
Locality: Mokokchung, Ungma, Kabza.

Tall deciduous tree; leaves ovate-lanceolate, flowers pinkish-white; fruit capsule, long ellipsoid; seeds with terminal wing.
Timber/building materials; supplied to other states.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 229

*Lagerstroemia speciosa* (Linn.) Pers.
Family: Lythraceae
Local Name: Tsuma Sung
Locality: Changki Valley.
Small trees; bark peeling off; leaves oblong - elliptic or oblong-lanceolate; flowers mauve purple in long panicles; fruit capsule, subglobose.

Same as *L. parviflora*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 230

*Lantana aculeata* (Linn.) Molenda
Family: Verbenaceae
Local Name: Yemra naro
Locality: Mokokchung
Aromatic straggling shrub Quadriangular with recurved prickles. Leave opposite, obovate, oblong, acute, and crenate; flowers are orange, or yellow; fruits greenish blue when ripe.

Cultivated as hedge plant but not close to houses as some people are allergic to this plant. The aroma causes headache. Whole plant crushed and spread as insecticide.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 231

*Laportia terminales* Weight
Family: Urticaceae
Local Name: Ongpang meenzaklu
Locality: Meinkong
Herbaceous 4-angled stemmed; young parts clothed with stinging hairs; Leaves glossy, broad, ovate-elliptic, acute or acuminate; Achene oblique, compressed or flattened, fleshy.

Leave paste applied as poultices to bees and cat fish sting.
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 232

*Lasia spinosa* (Linn.) Thw.
Family: Araceae
Local Name: Turang/Churang
Locality: Changki Valley
Stout spiny marshy herbs, tuberous; stemless, leaves long spongy stalk, palmate, glabrous, leatheny.

Young tender leaves are eaten as vegetable (sold in markets); also eaten as anthelmetic and vermifuge. It is fed to domestic animals. ["I have been assured by most reliable witnesses that the maggots drop out of the wound within a very few hours" (J.P. Mills. Ao-Naga P; P 150)].
Sp. Examin: S. Ch. 233

*Leea robusta* Roxb.
Family: Vitaceae
Local Name:
Locality: Meinkong
A large, handsome shrub; leaves 2-3 pinnate, leaflets elliptic-oblung, flowers in corymbose cymes, greenish or bluish; berries depressed globose.
Tuber and stem crushed are used as mucilaginous, the dried stem are used as stop-cork and as float in fishing.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 234

*Leucas zeylanica* R.Br.
Family: Lamiaceae
Local Name: Kolimi moli
Locality: Tzurang
An erect, pubescent or hispid annual herb; hairs spreading defluxed or expressed; leaves sub-sessile linear or linear-lanceolate, obtuse, pubescent; flowers white, and hispid.

Fresh leaves and young shoots are chewed in case of tooth ache and headache for quick relief; leaf paste is applied on cuts and wound as haemostatic; the decoction of the root is drunk in case of malaria fever.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 235

*Leucosceptrum canum* Sm.
Family: Lamiaceae
Local Name: Anuzamechepa
Locality: Tuensang, Noklak
Erect under shrub; bark whitish brown, thin, papery flags; leaves oblong, elliptic, acuminate, entire, coriaceous; flowers white and purplish; nutlets triquetrous.

The white cotoony tomentum scraped from the leaves and applied as haemostatic; inflorescence is soaked in water is sweet and drunk as astringent, stimulant and as tonic.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 236
*Litsea citrata* Bl.
Family:Lauraceae
Local Name:Entzurem
Locality:Hellipong, Tuensang, Meinkong
Aromatic small tree; bark green, wood white; leaves alternate, lanceolate, glabrous, acuminate; flowers in head small and creamy yellow; fruits globose, aromatic, turn black when ripe.

Aqueous extract of seeds, bark and leaves are carminative, expectorant and stimulant; paste used as poultice; plant is smoked inside house to kill the caterpillars which eat away the roof, made of *Levistonia jinkensia* and *Caryota* sp.; twigs are crushed and used as insecticide; plant is stalked in the entrance of the house near the main door during the "Genna" performance as a sign to prevent/protect from the evil spirits. Fruits eaten as spices and is sold in market. Crushed berries mixed with a little dried and powdered meat of "bőr" (kind of rat which lives under the culm of bamboos) and fermented bamboo shoots of *Bambussa* sp is boiled/cooked and taken by patients suffering from dysentry and diarrhoea. Fruits are also eaten as spices.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 237

*Litsea lancifolia* Hook.f.
Family:Lauraceae
Local Name:Antsurem
Locality:Tuensang Dist.
A small tree; leaves variable in sizes, drying grey or red-brown, pitiolate; flowers in very small and shortly
pedicelled umbells, 2.5 mm. in diameter; fruit apiculates.

Paste of the bark used in poultices. Also applied in case of sprains and wounds.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 238

*Litsea monopetala* Roxb.
Family:Lauraceae
Local Name:Entsurem
Locality:Tuensang Dist.
A small to medium sized tree; bark dark grey or pale brown; leaves elliptic-oblong, ovate or obovate; flowers in umbells or corymbs, white or pale greenish yellow; fruits drupe, globose-ellipsoid, black when ripe.

Juice extract of the bark is drunk as astringent and for the treatment of diarrhoea. Powdered bark and roots are applied externally to relieve pains.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 239

*Livistonia jenkinsiana* Griff.
Family:Arecaceae
Local Name:Sera
Locality:Changki, Chare.

Tall about 8-12 m. height tree; annulate trunk; leaves orbicular; 1-2 m. in diameter, flabellately plicate, split to the middle into byfid narrow lobes, petiole long, margins spinous, branches dichotomous; flowers are small, clustered on tubercles, drups about 3 cm. diam., leadin blue in colour.

Leaves used for thatching houses and wrapping packages; tree trunk
used in construction works; young drupes are eaten as areca nuts and the fleshy drupes are steamed and eaten.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 240

*Lycopodium cernuum* /Linn.
Family:Lycopodiaceae
Local Name:Mangrang naro
Locality:Mokokchung, Hellipong
Terrestrial, prostrate, branches short, creeping; fertile branches erect; leaves spirally arranged, narrowly linear, acute. strobili oblong, sessile, born terminally sporophylls rhomboid-lanceolate; spores pyramidal.

Whole plant is used as ornamental; matured spores (powder) are mixed with gun-powder; powder is applied as an antiseptic in wounds and injuries.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 241

*Lycopodium phlegmaria* Linn.
Family:Lycopodiaceae
Local Name:Pangcha naro
Locality:Tuensang
Ephiphytes; pendulous, dichotomous branching; leaves ovate-lanceolate, green acute, entire, coriaceous; strobiles 3-4 cm. long, terminal.
Same as *Lycopodium squarrosum*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 242

*Lycopodium squarrosum* Foust
Family:Lycopodiaceae
Local Name: Keyi naro
Locality: Tuensang, Toubo

Epephytes; stem pendulous, dichotomous branching; leaves crowded, liniar, acute, entire, regid, coriaceous, shining, strobili 4-8 cm. long, terminal; sporophylls rhomboid-lanceolate; spores triangular.

In the marriage ceremony of the Konyak-Nagas the bridgroom must present a twig of this plant as a symbol of togetherness. (May be because the twig is dichotomously branched).

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 243

Macaranga denticulata Muell.
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local Name: Thobi
Locality: All over in Secondary forests.

Small evergreen tree; young part rusty tomentose, branches and petioles glaucous; leaves thinly coriaceous, base truncate with 2 glands, acuminate; male panicles, long bracts, subtending a cluster of 5-8 flowers; female panicle shorter. Capsule blackish, didymous, clothed with waxy orbicular.

Red resinous exudate from the plant is used in fixing iron blade of dao in wooden/bamboo handle. Leaves are used as wrapping and packing materials.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 244

Macaranga indica Wight/
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local Name: Thobi
Locality: All over secondary forests.

Medium sized evergreen tree; bark greyish smooth thin; leaves peltate, triangular-ovate, orbicular-ovate, acuminate, denticulate, petiole long and red, glaucous with a pair of glands; male panicle branches zigzag; flowers pubescent, clustered; female panicles smaller, hairy; capsule globose, seed globose.

Same as *Macaranga denticulata*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 245

**Maesa indica** Wall.

Family: Myrsinaceae

Local Name: Khoza-longri

Locality: Through out the study area.

Shrub or small tree; bark dark-grey, greenish, warted; leaves elliptic, elliptic-oblong or elliptic lanceolate, acute or acuminate, coarsely toothed, glabrous; flowers white in axillary racemes; berries small, pinkish white like pearls, succulent.

A spiritual disinfectant of efficacy, Twigs of the plant is plucked by the "Arasentsur" (witch or Quack) and whips repelledly to a man who is caught or infected by the evil spirits, to remove the spirit from the body.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 246

**Magnolia campbellii** Hook. f. & Th.

Family: Magnoliaceae

Local Name: Ongdang naro

Locality: Longkhum, Meinkong

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Large deciduous tree, wood white, leaves 30 cm. long, silky tomentose when young, nearly glabrous when matured. Flowers terminal, white, showy, scented, appearing when the tree is leafless, fruiting spike, cylindric; seeds are red.

Flowers are used as ornamental, wood is used for carving. The flowers are termed as "Asur naro" Deathman's flower. It is believed that person after death carry this flower to please the God called "Moyotsing", who is the keeper of heaven.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 247

*Mahonia nepalensis* DC.
Family: Berberidaceae
Local Name: Meri-mezen-aing
Locality: Hellipong, Longlok

Spiny shrub or small tree; leaves sheathed at the base; leaflets 2-12 pairs, ovate-oblong or lanceolate, sessile, glabrous, with spinous teeth on either side; flowers yellow, fascicled in erect dense flowered racemes; berries elliptic or globose dark purple-blue.

Yellow dye is obtained from its roots and the root decoction is drunk as diuretic and demulcent in dysentry.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 248

*Mallotus philippensis* Muell Arg.
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local Name: Surumjang
Locality: Tuensang Dist. Noklak

A small evergreen tree; trunk often buttressed; young parts rusty
pubescent. Leaves variable alternate, broadly ovate, glabrous above. Flowers diocious, capsule 3-lobbed, 3 seeded, covered with dark red glandular pubescence.

Bark is used for tanning leather, glandular pubescence, capsules are used for dying wool, and cotton cloths. Bark decoction is drunk for stomach troubles. Paste is applied to snake bite.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 249**

*Mangifera andamanica* King
Family: Anacardiaceae
Local Name: Chechetsu
Locality: Changki range, Japu range.
Middle size tree; bark dark brown; leaves obovate, obtuse-acuminate; entire, thinly coriaceous, glabrous; panicles shortly peduncled; flowers tetramerous, pedicelled; drupe oval blunt, compressed; pulp thin; stone large, rugose, tomentose.

Fruit is eaten as mango; juice extract is astringent and colic. It is highly scented than the other two *Mangifera* spp., and is made into excellent drinks after fermentation.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 250**

*Mangifera indica* Linn.
Family: Anacardiaceae
Local Name: Deti
Locality: Japu, Saring, Tjurang velley
Large evergreen tree with rough thick bark; leaves crowded, oblong or obovate-lanceolate, bluntly acuminate, glabrous; flowers greenish yellow, scented, male and bi-sexual on the same
Mangifera sylvatica Roxb.
Family: Anacardiaceae
Local Name: Ponginsu
Locality: Changki range, Merangkong
Tall and lofty evergreen tree; bark brownish grey, thick. Leaves narrow, long petioled, glabrous, obovate, acuminate; panicles large, ascending slender; flowers pinkish yellowish with glabrous pedicels; drupe 6–7 cm. long ovate, obliquely tapering and hooked, slightly compressed pulpy.

Wood is used in constructional work, and made to hewned drums; Resinous gum is burnt as insecticides as well as scent. Fruits are eaten as mango, made into pickles and juice as colic, astringent and fermented into a drinks.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 251

Manglietia insignis Blume
Family: Magnoliaceae
Local Name: Tzu-angtong
Locality: Changki range
A very large evergreen tree, young branches petioles and pedicels pubescent, otherwise glabrous. Leaves lanceolate, about 25 cm long; flowers scented, dull red with pale green veins; fruiting spike narrowly ovoid and brilliant red.
Wood is used for furnitures and carving, also used as timber. Flowers are used as ornamental, seeds are used in birds catch/trap effectively.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 253

*Manihot esculanta* Crantz
Family:Euphorbiaceae
Local Name:Alishi
Locality:Longjang, Changki
Soft wooded shrub; leaves palmately 5-6 lobed, membranous, finely pubescent beneath; lobes oblanceolate, petiole long, usually reddish.

Roots yield cassava starch and tapioca meal and form a valuable food stuff. Boiled root after carefully peeling off the outer skin is fermented to wine. Roots and leaves are fed to domestic animals as fodder and eri-silk worm feed on leaves and the pupae of eri-worm is a delicacy. 'Probably this plant was brought by the Nagas with their migration from South East Asia as a secondary food'.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 254

*Maranta arundinacea* Linn.
Family:Marantaceae
Local Name:Aammshi (Arrow root)
Locality:Cultivated in Jhum field.
Perennial leafy herbs, flowers are white in clusters; rhizome inter node with the scales; fleshy with starchy bifrous.
The leaves are used as *Phryneum* sp. The roots are eaten after boiled in water. Root made into flour and used as staple food.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 255**

*Melastoma malabathricum* Linn.
Family: Melastomaceae
Local Name: Zukyim
Locality: All over study area.
A very variable shrub, sometimes a small tree; bark reddish brown, thin; leaves lanceolate to oblong; flowers in terminal corymbose panicles, mauve purple; fruit broadly ovoid, truncate, pulpy within.

Plant is astringent and used in diarrhoea and dysentry and leucorrhoea. Paste of the bark and roots are used for healing wounds and other skin diseases.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 256**

*Melia dubia* Cav.
Family: Meliaceae
Local Name: Aiek-Talo
Locality: All over Nagaland.
Large tree upto 30 mt. high; crown large. Bark dark brown; leaves pinnate, ovate-lanceolate to ovate-rounded, acuminate, serrated to entire; flowers creamy white drupes pulpy, yellowish, spicklet with silvery white dots.

Wood is used for timber and pulpy fruits are eaten.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 257**
*Melocanna bambusoides* Trin. (*M. baccifera*)

Family: Poaceae  
Local Name: Zeliang-boo  
Locality: Japu Range

Culms simple, distant, clothed with persistent sheaths, upto 20m. tall and 3-4 cm. in diameter; Nodes marked by a thin ring. Internodes smooth, 30-50 cm. long, soft, thin walled; Culm-sheath yellowish, brittle, striate, covered with whitish appressed hairs 12-15 cm. long, 10-15 cm. broad at the base; Leaves lanceolate, scabrous, twisted point, inflorescence a large compound panicle, dropping, caryopsis large, 7-12 cm. long, 5-6 cm. in diam; Fleshy, obliguously ovoid, beak curved.

Shoots eaten as vegetable. The shoot is crushed, fermented and taken as vegetable. Fermented juice is acidic and is used as a contentment. Roasted seed is a delicacy. Besides, the culm is used in house construction, basket and mat work and various constructional works.  
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 258

*Mesua ferrea* Linn.

Family: Clusiaceae  
Local Name: Mangi (Ironwood)  
Locality: Changki range, Japu range

Middle sized glabrous evergreen beautiful tree; bark smooth; leaves opposite dark green and shining above, pink when young, acuminate; flowers showy, solitary, axillary, white, scented; fruits ovoid, conical-pointed, stony.
Wood is called the iron wood; hard, durable, excellent for constructional purposes, for making implements, armours etc. Tree is planted as ornamental. Flowers are crushed and applied on burns, pilous and in snake bite. Seeds are burnt as candle for illumination and used as fuel in the kitchens.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 259**

*Michelia champaca* Linn.
Family: Magnoliaceae
Local Name: Chaapa sung
Locality: Changki range.

Tall tree, evergreen; leaves ovate to lanceolate, coriaceous, pubescent when young, when mature glabrous; flowers solitary, yellow, fragrant, bud silky; fruiting spikes are long, seed fleshy ariled.

Wood is extensively used for making furniture, wood carving, and for construction works. Flowers are used for its fragrance scent and as ornamental.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 260**

*Michelia mannii*
Family: Magnoliaceae
Local Name: Spasung
Locality: Changki range

A middle sized evergreen tree; wholly glabrous; branches lenticelled, leaves oblanceolate with subacute apex, flowers axillary, white, solitary; fruits 16 cm long, fleshy, 2 seeded.

Wood is highly used for furnitures and building materials. It is
exported to other part of the country.  
Sp. Examin: S.Ch.  261

*Michelia montana* Bl.  
Family: Magnoliaceae  
Local Name: Nerusung  
Locality: Changki range  
A large evergreen tree; Bark smooth, grey in colour, aromatic;  
Leaves are ovate, elliptic, suddenly acute, coriaceous, glabrous,  
shinning both side; Flowers white, axillary and solitary seeds  
reddish brown, faceted suspended by an elastic cord.  
Wood is highly used for furnitures and building materials. It is  
in demand for exporting.  
Sp. Examin: S.Ch.  262

*Mikania micrantha* H.B.K.  
Family: Asteraceae  
Local Name: Japanza  
Locality: Occurs all over the study area.  
An extensive twiners; leaves ovate, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate,  
base cordate, entire or dentate; flowers white in dense compound  
corymbs.  
Paste of the plant is used as haemostatic in cuts and also  
alplied to treat sprains and bone fracture. Raw tender leaves  
are eaten in the case of constipation and indigistion.  
Sp. Examin: S.Ch.  263

*Milletia auriculata* Baker ex Brand.  
Family: Fabaceae
Local Name: Alingnengba  
Locality: Changki range  
A large, robust, woody climber; leaves pitiolate, leaflets green, glabrous above, pale below, obovate; flowers in dense axillary racemes near the ends of the branches, whitish; pod straight, very hard.  

Paste of the root applied to sores on cattle to kill vermin; the plant is crushed and washed into the stream to kill the fish. Small twig of this plant is in every bird's nest, it is said the twig is kept by the birds as medicine for young chicks. It may have some medicinal value to them.  
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 264

*Mimosa pudica* Linn.  
Family: Mimosaceae  
Local Name: Mayakza  
Locality: All over in secondary forests at lower altitude. Prickly under-shrubs; sensitive; leaves bipinnate, digitate; flowers pink, 1-3 globular exillary heads, stiff, bristly bracteoles; pod constricted spreading on sutures.  

Paste of the root is applied to treat vaginal infections, sexually transmitted diseases, ring worms and other skin deseases.  
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 265

*Moringa oleifera* Linn.  
Family: Moringaceae  
Local Name: Drum stick  
Locality: Tsurang valley, Tuli.
A small or medium sized tree, bark corky, deeply fissured; young parts tomentose. Leaves tri-pinnate, very long, flowers white, fragrant in large panicles. Pod pendulous, ribbed; seeds trigonous winged.

Leaf juice is drunk in dysentery and diorheoa, pods and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable. Seeds are burnt to light the fire as well as for light illumination.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 266

*Morus alba* Linn.

Family: Moraceae

Local Name: Mulberry

Locality: Toubo, Ungma

A moderate sized tree; bark vertically fissured with wards, leaves variably, serrate; Flowers inconspicuous, greenish, fruits are collectively of numerous drupes, black when ripe.

Wood is domestically used, paste of the bark is applied in soars. The leaves are feed to Eri worms. Young tender leaves are eaten as vegetable.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 267

*Morus laevigata* Wall.

Family: Moraceae

Local Name: Tankeeseng

Locality: Meinkong, Longkhum

Large tree; young parts with soft hairs; branches covered with horizontal lenticels; bark is rough and dark-brown; leaves ovate, finely serrate, membranous, scaberulous above, glabrous
beneath; spikes elongated, drooping; fruits insipid cylindric syncarps.

Wood is excellent and used for various constructional works. Milky latex is collected and mixed with burnt ashes of *Dendrocalamus* sp. (bamboo) leaves and is used for inscription in shawl and other cloths.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 268

*Muckia maderaspatana* (Linn.) Roemer
Family:Cucurbitaceae
Local Name:Tephamoli
Locality:Changki Valley

Scabrous climbing herbs; tendrils simple; leaves serrate; flowers small, yellow; fruit berry.

Roots are chewed to relieve toothache.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 269

*Musa sanguinea* Hk.f.
Family:Musaceae
Local Name:Arum mongo
Locality:Occurring thoughout the study area in shaded places.

Underground stout rhizomatous herb; aerial false stem, slender, made of sheathing leaf-bases, dark brown; leaves green, oblong, large, lanceolate, glabrous, shiny; flowers in spadix, drooping pale yellow; fruits starchy and pulpy; seeds small and many.

Several varieties of *Musa* are cultivated; plantain juice is drunk as antithirst, drunk to treat gastric problems and as colic and...
to neutralise alcohol drunkenness in the body. A kind of pink and small earthworm lives in the leaf sheaths is steam baked with the plantain leaves and is applied to cure toothache; dried leaves are burnt to ashes and used as shampoo for silky hairs; and also used as salt in the curries. Too much salt in curries are neutralised by dipping for sometime a piece of plantain in the pot. Inflorescence and core of the plantain are eaten as vegetable. Unripe fruits are also cooked and eaten. Stem of Musa spp. were used in reinforcement of bullets. During the war with British colonial, Nagas used this method to protect from the bullets.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 270

*Musa sapientum*, Linn.
Family: Musaceae
Local Name: Septsu mongo
Locality: Mangmetong
Stout rhizomotous herb; aerial false stem made of sheathing leafbases, reddish brown; leaves green, oblong, large, lanceolate, glabrous, shiny; flowers in spadix, drooping; fruits fleshy, starchy, seeds many and small.

Same as *Musa sanguina*.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 271

*Mussaenda frondosa* Linn.
Family: Rubiaceae
Local Name: Sapaklarinaro
Locality: Changki range.
A handsome shrub; leaves elliptic-oblong or ovate; flowers in terminal cymes, yellowish green outside and orange red within; berries sub-globose or ovoid.

Paste of leaves and flowers are externally applied on ulcers. A weak decoction of dried shoots is given to children to relieve cough. Root decoction is considered alterative and demulcent and used in the treatment of white leprosy and eye troubles.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 272

_Mussaenda macrophylla_ Wall.
Family: Rubiaceae
Local Name: Sapakla/r Haro
Locality: All over study area.
Shrubs; leaves broadly elliptic; flowers crowded, orange red; fruit berry, ellipsoid, hairy.

The paste obtained by crushing leaves is haemostatic aqueous extract of leaves, bark and roots is drunk to cure mouth ulcer and apetite.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 273

_Mussaenda roxburghii_ Hk.f.
Family: Rubiaceae
Local Name: Noksangtsuben
Locality: All over study area.
Shrub; stem hairy above; leaves oblong-lanceolate, stipulate; flowers many; fruit berry crowned.

Aqueous extract of young twigs drunk to relieve hick-up, heart
and lung troubles.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 274

*Myrica esculenta* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don
Family:Myricaceae
Local Name:Achensu
Locality:Longkhum, Dibuya

An evergreen tree, bark thick; leaves pubescent, lanceolate or oblanceolate, obtuse, serrated with resinous gland beneath; fruits drupes, fleshy and red when ripe, spindle shaped fibrous, radiating from the rugose nut.

Wood is excellent for fuel, charcoal; paste of the bark is applied to treat mouth ulcer. Juice extract of drupes is drunk to treat urinary troubles and as astringent. Acidic drupes are sold in market.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 275

*Nicotiana tabacum* Linn.
Family:Solanaceae
Local Name:Moko
Locality:Through out the study area.

An erect, glandular, pubescent herb; leaves large, ovate-oblong or elliptic, acuminate, pubescent; flowers many, long, rosy, bracteate; capsule long with slightly accrescent calyx.

Leaves are warmed and placed upon the part where blood clotting has occurred. This is repeated several times and initially the blood clot is removed by sucking through a goat-horn. Leaf paste is applied in the anus of a patient suffering from food poisoning.
and excessive vomiting. It is also used as haemostatic in case of cuts. Leave juice applied as a protection against insect- and snake-bites, leeches, etc. Leaves are exposed in the sun for a few hour and crushed with both hands, till juice starts coming out. It is then rolled coarsely, dried in the sun and smoked in pipes. Dried tobacco leaves are chewed to relieve tooth-ache. Tobacco mixed with *Papaver somnifera* is smoked in pipes by Konyaks. It is said that one day the God "Lichaba" happened to see a man whose wife being dead was drying his wife's dead-body by smoking in the entrance room of his house (It was a custom among the Ao, the Sangtam and the Khiamtingan tribes too smoke the dead body to dryness first and only then the dead body was kept exposed on the platform above the cemetery). Seeing this the God "Lichaba" felt pity for the man and gave him tobacco, in order to make the man forget his grief. Since then men started using tobacco.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 276

*Panax ginseng* C.A. Meyer

Family: Araliaceae

Local Name: Tsudirmozu

Locality: Saramati range, Yakoo

Glabrous perennial herb; from more or less branching thick root; leaves compound with 5-6 leaflets; leaflets ovate or obovate, dentate, serrate with cuspidate teeth; flowers umbel, greenish-white; fruits 2-3 seeded, red when ripe.

Roots are dried and made into powder is taken for the treatment of heart problems, diabetes, cancer, tuberculosis, ulcers, etc.
It is also taken as aphrodisiac; leaves are eaten as vegetable, fruits is eaten by phytes Tragopan (bird).

Ginseng is an oriental herbal remedy which has been in use for the last 5000 years. Extensive research has shown that ginseng contains medicinally useful substances such as ginsenosides, minerals - iron, copper, zinc, manganese, magnesium, germanium, phosphorus, sulphur etc. Enzymes, carbohydrates, aminoacids, proteins, peptides, flauonoids, essential oils, fatty acids, phytosterols, crude fibres, adenosine, maltol and phenolic compounds. Ginseng is widely consumed in the world, which is herald as an "elixir of life" in the orient, is the only herbal remedy that is being extensively researched all over the world and many of it's chemical and pharmacological properties have been established. Ayurvedic system of medicine recognises the medical properties of ginseng and monographs on the herb can be found in Ayurvedic text-books and literature.

A symposium was held at Lugano by WHO (World Health Organisation), thereafter, scientist have organised several international congress on ginseng research. The fifth international Ginseng symposium was held in Seoul in August 1988, where many hitherto unknown rapeutic effects of Ginseng were brought to light. In a test carried out according to the official specifications of the Swiss National sports Association, it was proved that Ginseng contains "no substances in the doping list of the international Olympic Committee". Thus Ginseng is recommended, in many countries, for several years to competitive athletes. There are records that some of the world celebrities have used ginseng for
improvement of their health and relief from stress. Stress hastens ageing and weakens the physiological processes.

Claimed pharmacological and chemical effects of *Panax ginseng* (From IL. 1983):—

1. Increase stamina (2) antipyretic (3) prevents tuberculosis (4) controls blood pressure (5) neurotonic (6) normalizes gastrointestinal system (7) strengthens liver functions (8) divertic (9) anthihaemorrhagie (10) treats tumors (11) treats diabetes.

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 277*

*Panax psuedo-ginseng* Wall.
Family:Araliaceae
Local Name:Takumtsu mozu
Locality:Chentang, Changsang
Large perenial herb, pinnate leaves with usually large ovate long-pointed, toothed leaflets. Many yellowish green flowers in umbels in a branched cylindrical cluster to about 30 cm. Fruits black, 5-angled.

*Uses, same as Panax ginseng* (There are three varieties of *Panax pseudoginseng* within study area.)
*Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 278*

*Parkia roxburghii G. Don*
Family: Mimosaceae
Local Name : Yongjak
Locality : Japu range, Changki valley.
Large tree upto 25 mt; leaves bipinnate 20-30 pair; leaflets 40-
80 pairs; flowers in globose or clavate heads, each head supported by a coriaceous bract; pod long flat, coriaceous, tardily dehiscent.
Pods are eaten as vegetable, seeds are roasted or soaked in water and eaten.
**Sp. Examin: S.Ch 279**

*Passiflora edulis* Sims.
Family: *Passifloraceae*
Local Name: Entsulashi
Locality: Chujuvembang, Mokokchung
Perennial climber; Leaves 3-lobed toothed glabrous; flower large, showy, bluish - white; fruits large sweet fragrant inside, turn into dark purple when ripe.

Fruits are eaten as desert, Roots are dried and mixed with tobacco and smoked in pipe; pasted roots is applied to snake bite; young tender leaves are eaten as vegetable and boiled; decoction is drunk for the treatment of heart problems, blood pressure, malaria, and as liver tonic.
**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 280**

*Perilla ocimoides* Linn.
Family: *Lamiaceae*
Local Name: Napa
Locality: Cultivated in Jhum field.
A strongly aromatic bushes; stem, leaves and petiole covered with grey hairs; leaves ovate, coarsely serrate, acuminate, membranous, scaberulous above, hairy beneath; flowers small, white
in axillary spicate racemes.

Used as cultigent, juice extract is drunk to stomach trouble gastric problems; used as insecticide, and as haemostatic.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 281

*Pinanga gracilis* Bl.
Family:Arecaceae
Local Name:Changpangmetzulasu
Locality: Changki,Chungtia.
Shrubs; leaves unipinnate; petiole and sheaths scurfy; spathe solitary; male flowers in 3 rows, female flowers smaller than males; fruit scarlet; seeds ellipsoid.

Nuts are eaten as betel nuts with *Piper betel*. Juice extract of nuts as pan and young stems is consumed as a beverage/stimulant. Stem is used as tooth brush, leaves are used for thatching house.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 282

*Pinus kesiya* Royle ex Gord.
Family:Pinaceae
Local Name:Misukbasung
Locality:Pongro, Kheperi
Large evergree tree; Bark thick and furrowed; Needles long semiterete groved above, sheaths persistent; cone long-peduncled, ovoid, tips of scales thickened, flat or convex transversely peeled; seeds oblong, winged.

Wood is used as timber and for construction works; Leaves are crushed and soaked in water overnight and filtered is used in
massage to cure body-ache. Resin is used as fuel while cooking.

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 283*

**Piper betle** Linn.
Family: Piperaceae
Local Name: Patio
Locality: Satsuk, Japu, Longjang
Tall glabrous, scandent or creeping shrub; leaves orbicular, ovate, acuminate, glabrous; spikes slender long; fruiting spike long.

Tuberous like a potato from the old plant is used as black dye (it fetch high price in the market). Leaves are masticated with a little lime and piece of *Areca catechu* nut, as pan called "Kozulem". Leave paste is applied in cuts as haemostatic. If the rice is over cooked and burn, to ovoid the burnt smell, a leaf of this is put under the lid of the rice pot. It is quite effective.

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 284*

**Piper longum** Linn.
Family: Piperaceae
Local Name: Patiotelala
Locality: Changlangshee, Tobu
Shrub; leaves entire, often unequal-sided; flowers very minute, dioecious and in spike.

Leave paste is applied as haemostatic; Root decoction is drunk as expectorant and stimulant.

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 285*
**Plantago major** Linn.
Family: Plantaginaceae
Local Name: Jangremriza/Akaba
Locality: Mokokchung, Khensa.

Herbs; leaves oblong-ovate; inflorescence spike; flowers crowded, bracteate; seeds minute, black.

Leaves are crushed to a paste and applied on burns, and in cuts. Whole plant is eaten as vegetable and sold in local market. Seeds are crushed and made into paste is applied in sprain.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 286

**Pseudostachyum polymorphum** Munro
Family: Poaceae
Local Name: Arang tasula
Locality: Tzurang valley, Changki valley.

A large shrubby bamboo with single culms from a long, creeping, jointed rhizome; Culm 18 m. tall, thick walled, smooth; Internodes 22 cm. long, 35 mm. in diameter; Culm-sheaths shorter than the internodes, triangular, truncate in outline; Leaves oblong – lanceolate, unequally rounded at the base, alternate at the top into a long twisted point.

As discussed in Folk Practices "Bamboos".
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 287

**Pyris ovalifolia** D.Don
Family: Ericaceae
Local Name: Meimtong
Locality: Sarimati
Small, deciduous trees; leaves ovate or elliptic; flowers white in simple terminal and axillary racemes.

Poisonous plant. Used in arrow poisoning.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 288

*Quercus griffithii* Hk. f & Th. ex DC.
Family: Fagaceae
Local Name: Sarangtaluba
Locality: Meinkong, Chari
A large deciduous tree; young parts usually rusty-pubescent; bark warty, deeply forrowed; leaves obovate, obovate-oblong or ob lanceolate, acute or sub-acuminate, dentate, serrate, coriaceous, glabrous, male spikes fasicled at the base of the young shoots subpendulous; seed ovoid, smooth, style base persistent.

Wood is extensively used in constructional work. It is excellent for fuel wood; kind of silk worm (Tussar) is feed on this leaves. Hornet bees extract the juice of this plant and found making hives near this plant. Hornet hives are kept near this plant and the larva of the bee isvery acrid to Nagas.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 289

*Quercus serrata* Thumb.
Family: Fagaceae
Local Name: Sarang/Sulem
Locality: Chari, Longsa
Large, deciduous tree; bark warty, thick, deeply forrowed; leaves
lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, acute or acuminate, serrate, thinly coriaceous, glabrous and shining when mature, male spikes elongated, rachis, tomentose; female flowers on short axillary spikes, acorns solitary or pairs, woody, sub-globose.

Same as *Quercus griffithii*.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 290

*Rhaphidophora hookeri* Schott.
Family: Araceae
Local Name: Sangami
Locality: All over study area.
Stout shrub, climbing on tree by roots; leaves distichous, entire or pinnatifid; spathe ovate, acuminate, deciduous; spadix sessile.

Young tender leaves are eaten as vegetable (habit introduced by the Britishers in 18th century). It is also fed to domestic animals.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 291

*Rheum Emodi* Wall.
Family: Polygonaceae
Local Name: Tenemza
Locality: Hellipong
Herbs, 1-2 m. high; root and rhizome solid, cylindrical, outer surface irregularly wrinkled; leaves large, radical, 60 cm. in diameter, petiole very long, 1 m. in length and over 1 cm. in width, brown externally, white internally; flowers small 3 mm. in diameter.
Decoction of the root and rhizome drunk to purgative, astringent, tonic and diarrhoea.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 292**

*Rhododendron arboreum* Sm.
Family: Ericaceae
Local Name: Metzuben
Locality: Longkhim and Saramati Range
Middle sized trees; trunk usually crooked; leaves oblong, oblong lanceolate, dark green; flowers in terminal corymbs, scarlet or blood red. Capsules oblong, cylindric, obscurely angled.

Wood used as fire wood; flowers are eaten. Root bark (Decoction) is drunk during stomach troubles.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 293**

*Rhododendron barbatum* Wall. ex. G. Don
Family: Ericaceae
Local Name: Metzuben
Locality: Longkhim & Saramati Range
Shrubs or small trees; leaves elliptic lanceolate, shining above, lower surface wooly, becoming hairless; flowers in compact umbells, blood red with black crimson blotches at base within.

Same as *R. arborium*.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 294**

*Rhus javanica* Linn.
Family: Anacardiaceae
Local Name: Tangpu
Locality: Occurs all over study area
Middle sized tree; bark grey; leaflets ovate, ovate-lanceolate, oblong-elliptic, acute or acuminate, base crenate, dentate; flowers creamish-white; drupe ovoid, orbicular pink when ripe.

Fruits husks are mixed with water and taken bath to relieve measles and prickly heat. Mixed with chicken black drops is drunk for the treatment of mushroom and tapioca poisoning. Bile of black variety crab called "Tzuben" mixed with the decoction of fruits husk of this plant is drunk for high fever. Decoction of the fruit husk used as a mordant to cotton yarns, cloths, goats hairs, cane rattans, bamboo splints and wood. The charcoal of the wood made into powder is mixed with gun powder.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 295

*Rhus simialata* Murr.
Family: anacardiaceae
Local Name: Tangjpu
Locality: Meinkong, Chesor
Small deciduous tree, gregarious in habit; bark asy-grey, warty; leaves imparipinnate, compound; leaflets opposite, lateral sessile, elliptic, ovate, acuminate, deeply crenate, mebranous, pubescent; panicles terminal, conical, dense flowered; flowers whitish-pale green; drupe sub-globose, compressed.

Same as *Rhus javanica*.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 296

*Rhus succedanea* Linn.
Family: Anacardiaceae
Local Name: Charak  
Locality: Longkhum  
Medium sized tree; leaves compound, odd-pinnate; leaflets ovate-oblong or lanceolate, long-acuminate, entire; flowers small, yellowish green in axillary panicles; drupes orbicular-compressed, rugose.

It is a poisonous plant, latex or resin is carefully collected and mixed with the ashes of *Dendrocalmus* sp. leaves used in inscriptions and coated to Dao handles, shields, and in baskets, Tobacco pipes etc. for water proof. Juice of the plant is allergic to human body, gives blisters to skin. To some even by passing the tree gives a extensive blister to the skins. Wood is used for timber.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 297

*Ricinus communis* Linn.  
Family: Euphorbiaceae  
Local Name: Phakowa  
Locality: Chujuyimbang, Khensa.  
Evergreen shrub, sub-arborescent; shoot and panicles glaucus; leaves palmately lobed, membranous, oblong, acute and gland serrated; racemes stout erect; dioecious flowers, pale yellow; capsule, achinate, seed oblong, smooth, mottled.

Leave is warmed in the fire and applied to forehead to relief head-ache, paste is applied as poultic for boils and pimpls. Leaves are also feed to Eriworm (Silkworm). Seeds are roasted and eaten mixed with *Rhus* seed as purgative and as antidote. The
whole plant is spread in the field as fertilizer.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 298

*Roscoea alpina* Royle.
Family: Zingiberaceae
Local Name: Rejeb naro
Locality: Sramati range.

Perennial herbs with thick fleshy root stock; leaves long, lanceolate; flowers zygomorphic, pinkish-purple, showy.

Plant paste is applied to bone fracture and sprains.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 299

*Rubia cordifolia* Linn.
Family: Rubiaceae
Local Name: Ayunumetsubamoli
Locality: Noklak, Hellipong

Climbing herb; root-stock perennial; stem and branches tetragonal; leaves in whorl of 4-cordate-ovate; nerves and margins prickly; flowers small, red, fruits succulent, 2 seeded.

Plant paste is applied to ring worm, Leucodermal patches and skin diseases. Roots are used as red dye as *Rubia sikkimensis*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 300

*Rubia sikkimensis* Kurz
Family: Rubiaceae
Local Name: Awali/Wailuk
Locality: Tuensang, Noklak

Perennial climbing herb with a red root stock; stem scabrid,
aculeate and tetragonous; leaves whorled, scabrid, acuminate, coriaceous, sharp hispid; flowers yellowish, terminal, umbellate, fruit globose, black when ripe.

Root red in colour is dried, pounded and mixed with the bark decoction of *Symplocos grandiflora* makes into a brilliant red colour for dye. *Rubia* mixing with *Euriya acuminate* gives bright red colour. After the red dye cloths is soaked to the decoction of *Rhus* husk and boiled to mordant the cloths. Dying is done carefully as *Rubia* plant blisters the skins. Paste of the root is applied to snake bite.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 301

*Rubus ellipticus* Sm.
Family: Rosaceae
Local Name: Chembensu
Locality: Hellipong
A shrub; leaves alternate, leaflets sharply often irregularly toothed, lateral sessile, terminal stalked; flowers white or pink, internal and axillary corymbose, solidary or in small clusters; fruit an achene, yellow.

Roots decoction is drunk to hepatices, kidney troubles. Berries are eatern.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 302

*Rubus moluccanus* Linn.
Family: Rosaceae
Local Name: Chembensu
Locality: Hellipong
Shrub; leaves most variable in texture and pubiscent, petiolate; flowers in terminal panicles or in axillary capitate clusters, white; fruit globose, succulent.

Roots uses are same as *R. ellipticus*.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 303**

*Rumex nepalensis* Spreng,

Family: Polygonaceae

Local Name:

Locality: Saramati range,

Robust herb with stout perennial root stock; leaves oblong or elliptic ovate, cordate, Flower over long stalked, upper nearly sessile; flowers bisexual, small green in whorles on a long racemes; nut brown.

The bruised leaves are rubbed on muscle swelling and in sprain.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 304**

*Saccharum officinarum* Linn.

Family: Poaceae

Local Name: Mochi

Locality: Cultivated all over Nagaland.

A tall stout perennial with erect clumps, inflorescence, a large silky and much densely branched panicle, margin scabrid in the leaves, joint of spikes and pedicles glabrous, bisexual flowers.

Juice extract is drunk for the treatment of jaundice and urinary deseases, clumps are chewed for whitening the teeth; (As tooth brush) leaves are put in preperation of rice beer.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 305**
**Saccharum spontaneum** Linn.

Family: Poaceae  
Local Name: Pakten  
Locality: Changkikong, Langpangkong, Chari  
Variable perennial grass; rhizome thick; erect stem, solid above, hollow below, slender, nodes with silky hairs, below the flowers heads smooth, shining; Leaves erect and linear, leaf sheaths often blotched, inflorescence panicle silvery, slender and dense.

Leaves are used for thatching, mats, screens and brooms. Root paste is applied to snake bite.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 306

**Sapindus maderossi** Wendl.  
Family: Sapindaceae  
Local Name: Sangsu tong  
Locality: Longkhum, Sutsu.  
Tall tree, bark smooth, leaves pinnate, ovate lanceolate, elliptic glabrous, fruits globose, fleshy, 1-seeded drupe, pericarp and endocarp saponaceous, wrinkled, transparent when dry; seed globose, black, loose in dry fruit.

Wood used for domestic purpose and for furniture. The fleshy carples used as soap in washing. Seeds are used as artificial eye in stuffing animal skull.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 307
**Sapindus trifoliatus** Linn.

Family: Sapindaceae

Local Name: Sangsu tong

Locality: Kabza, Setsu

A large deciduous tree, bark scaly; leaves alternate, long, elliptic, glabrous; flowers in terminal, rusty, pubescent panicles, monoecious, white; fruit fleshy, rusty tomentose at first, saponaceous.

Fruits and bark used as soap and shampoo. Seeds used as an effigy for eye. Wood used in construction.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 308

**Schima Khasiana** Dyer

Family: Ternstroemiaceae

Local Name: Meri-Mesang

Locality: Noklak

Evergreen large tree; bark dark redish-brown, thick, rugged, wood red hard durable; leaves crenate, glabrous, vein distinctly reticulate; flowers white, showey fragrant; capsule globose, woody.

Uses same as *Schima Wallichii*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 309

**Schima Wallichii**, Choisy

Family: Ternstroemiaceae

Local Name: Mesang

Locality: All over Mokokchung Dist.

Evergreen large tree; bark dark grey, thick, rugged, wood red
or white, hard durable, leaves entire, chartaceous; flowers white, fragrant, capsule globose, woody.

Flowers are worn in earlobes in the forest to protect from the evil spirits. Young leaves eaten as vegetable, a kind of "Tent caterpillar" which feeds on it is a delicacy, the thick bark which contains glassy silicate needles is scrapped to goats and pigs on the skin to accelerate the hair growth. It cure the skin diseases to animals; wood is hard and excellent for constructional and building works.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 310

*Scutellarea glandulosa* Coleb.
Family:Lamiaceae
Local Name:Arem-napa
Locality:Longpha, Longjang

Dwarf pubescent annual herb; leaves glandular, hairy, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, irregularly serrate, sparsely hairy; flowers opposite in glandular racemes.

Leaves are eaten to stomach-ache. Juice extract of the plant is drunk for the treatment of malaria and liver disorder.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 311

*Scutellaria rivularis* Wall.
Family:Lamiaceae
Local Name:Angamejep Talula
Locality:Changki range

Dwarf glabrous herb with quadrangular stem, creeping below; leaves ovate, crenate; racemes all axillary, spicate; flowers
light purple; granular nutlets.

Paste of the plant is applied to insect bites and spider bites.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 312

*Semicarpus anacardium* Linn.f.
Family: Anacardiaceae
Local Name: Arentong
Locality: Changki range

Middle sized trees; bark bluish or dark brown; leaves broadly obovate, elliptic oblong obtuse, cuneate in panicles; drupe oblong, black when ripe; fleshy pseudocarp orange yellow when ripe.

Paste of the bark is applied in boil, pimple and scratching; nut bruised is given as vermifuge.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 313

*Senecio cappa* D. Don
Family: Asteraceae
Local Name: Mesakraza
Locality: Pangsa, Noklak

Gregarious under shrubs, young parts grey and zig-zag; leaves ovate, obovate or elliptic, acute base narrowed, doubly serrate; petiole auricled at base; Head axillary and terminal panicled corymbss; involucre white.

Paste of the plant is applied to cure skin diseases; used as insecticide; applied to boils.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 314
**Sesamum orientale** Linn.
Family: Pedaliaceae
Local Name: Pingnak
Locality: Satsuk, Japu.

Herbs; leaves opposite or alternate above; hair glandular, deeply lobed or divided; flowers zygomorphic, bisexual, solitary in cymes; fruits capsular, oblong, bluntly tetragonous.

Seeds used as condiment in confectionary; seeds are roasted and pounded into powder mixed with graps and fermented, used in making various curries. Pounded seeds are also used in dying cloths. Leaves are crushed and used as soap in washing.

*Sp. Examín: S.Ch. 315*

**Silvianthus bracteatus** Hk. F.
Family: Carlemanniaceae
Local Name: Peningwa
Locality: Changki

Shrubs; leaves elliptic, membranous; flowers white; fruit crowned with membranous calyx-lobes.

Paste made out of young twigs is used as astringent, applied to bone fractures and sprains.

*Sp. Examín: S.Ch. 316*

**Sinobambusa elegans** Nakai
Family: Poaceae
Local Name: Meri &waza (Tasula)
Locality: Chentang, Piong.

An evergreen, slender, tufted, shrubby bamboo; Culms dark green,
4-8 m. tall, flattened on one side in alternate internodes; Nodes raised; Internod 18-30 cm. long, 2-4 cm. in diameter; Culm-sheaths 8-10 cm. long, 4-6 cm. wide, papery, striate; Leaves linear - lanceolate, long acuminate, 10-13 cm. long, 7.5 to 14.5 mm. wide, short petioled, liqule short.

This bamboo is known for its softness and flexibility and is extensively used in bamboo craft. Other uses of the bamboo are discussed under Folk Practices "Bamboos".

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 317

**Skimmia laureola** (DC.) Hk.f.
Family: Rutaceae
Local Name:
Locality: Noklak
Aromatic shrub; bark greyish white, smooth; leaves crowded at branch tip; oblong-lanceolate, oblanceolate, acuminate, narrowed at base, glabrous; flowers greenish-yellow; fruits 1-3 seeded, ellipsoid drupes.

Leaves paste applied to small pox and skin deseases; plant used as insect repelent.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 318

**Smilax aspera** Linn.
Family: Smilacaceae
Local Name: Aoksubaza
Locality: Mokokchung, Noklak
Extensive climber with spines; leaves ovate, discoid, alternate, linear-lanceolate, reticulate, basal nerves; flowers umbellate,
sessile, white, fragrant; fruits pendulus, globose, red.

Root decoction is drunk for the treatment of epilepsy, urinary troubles and vaginal deseases. Animal traps are made of this plant. It is said the spines in the plant is very effective to kill animals by means of hooking the spines in blood streams.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 319

*Smilax lanceaefolia* Roxb.
Family: Smilacaceae
Local Name: Aoksubaza
Locality: Mokokchung, Chare
Extensive climber with sharp spines; leaves petiolate, orbicular, lanceolate or oblong lanceolate; flowers yellowish white in many flowered axillary umbels; fruits pendulus, globose.

Same as *Smilax aspera*.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 320

*Smilax macrophylla* Roxb.
Family: Smilacaceae
Local Name: Aoksubaza
Locality: Chesore
Armed climbing shrub; leaves alternate, glossy, peliole biciferous above the base; flowers small, dioecious, in umbels; fruits a globose, berry.
Young shoots are eaten as vegetable. Other uses same as *Smilax aspera*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 321

*Solanum khasianum* Clarke

Family: Solanaceae

Local Name: Akho longkok

Locality: All over Nagaland.

A much branched under shrub with the spines; leaves ovate, prickly; flower white; fruits berry yellow when ripe.

Ripe fruits are sun dried and made into powder is applied in tooth decay and tooth-ache. Ripe berry is introduced inside animal nose when leech and other kind of blood suckers goes inside and it comes out after sometime while sneezing.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 322

*Solanum kurzii* Brace

Family: Solanaceae

Local Name: Anlongkok

Locality: Mopongchuket, Sungratsu

Unarmed undershrubs; branches densely wooly; leaves ovate, irregularly lobed, stellate temontose beneath; flowers in subterminal racemose cymes.

Fruit extract is used in the treatment of blood pressure, malaria and chicken conjunctivitis. Powdered dried leaves used in the preparation of yeast cake for rice beer; berries are eaten cooked or uncooked as vegetable; Leaves are mixed with tobacco while
drying and smooked.

**Solanum nigrum** Linn.

Family: Solanaceae

Local Name: Kumbowa tazakla

Locality: Tuensang, Longkhum.

Herbaceous plant, dark green; leaves ovate-oblong or ovate-lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, glabrous; flowers white, small in extra-axillary, umbellate cymes; fruit a berry, green turning to black when ripe, globose.

Same as *Solanum spirale*. It is sold in market and is a good apitizer. Aqueous extract of the plant is used to relieve muscular pain and also used for tanning purposes.

**Solanum spirale** Roxb.

Family: Solanaceae

Local Name: Kumbo-wa

Locality: Changki

Herbs; leaves elliptic; entire, acute, membranous, glabrous; flowers white; in extra axillary racemose, spirally arranged; fruit berry, globose, ripe orange red.

Leaves and young twigs are crushed to a paste and applied on the body to neutralise the toxic substance of bee sting and *Urtica sp.* Leaves and fruits are eaten as vegetable, as well as for the treatment of Malaria, blood pressure and bladder infections.
**Solanum turvum** Swartz

Family: Solanaceae

Local Name: Kachari longkok

Locality: Khensa, Ungma

Shrub sparsely armed up to 3 mt. sparcely pubescent; leaves ovate, serrate or lobed, shortly acuminate, stellate-pubescent; flowers white, dense in lateral often branched; berry globose.

Berry is eaten as vegetable and sold in market.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 326

**Solanum xanthocarpum** Schrd & Wendl.

Family: Solanaceae

Local Name: Akho longkok

Locality: Meinkong, Mokokchung

Low diffused spiny herb; leaves glabrous, oblong, flowers light blue, solitary or in small cymes, few; fruits berry, rounded and whitish blotched in green, yellow when ripe.

Same as *Solanum indicum*.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 327

**Solena heterophylla** Lour.

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Local Name: Khotsu nokjang

Locality: Changki valley

Stems angular; leaves acuminate, sagitate, cordate, nerved at based, distantly serrate; flowers yellowish - white, calyx campanulate, lobes small; fruits oblong, subangular, red in colour.
Fruits are eaten, leaves are made into paste and applied to bileous infections.

**Sonchus arvensis** Linn.
**Family:** Asteraceae
**Local Name:** Napong jeebi
**Locality:** All over secondary forests.

Root stock creeping, stem glabrous; leaves runcinate-pinnatifid toothed cauline, heads and peduncles glandular-hispid.

Decoction of the plant is drunk to dysentry and cholera. Leaves and young twig is eaten as vegetable, feeds to cattle and goats; paste of the leaves is applied to burn and sore; and as haemostatic; it is also applied to cure bone fractures and sprains.

**Sonchus asper** Vill.
**Family:** Asteraceae
**Local Name:** Yei-tong
**Locality:** Longmesa, Chujuyembang

Annual, glabrous herb; upper parts glandular, subumbellately branched; leaves lanceolate, half amplexicaul with rounded auricles pinnatifidly toothed; heads crowded.

Leaves paste is applied as haemostatic, to skin deseases. Small pieces of leaves are put in the preparation of yeast cakes for
brewing rice beer.

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch.  330*

*Sphenocleaa zeylanica* Gaertn.
Family:Sphenocleaceae
Local Name:Injukaza
Locality:Changki Valley
Annual marshy herbs; flowers greenish yellow, small, sessile, in dense terminal peduncled spikes.

Used as vegetable.

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch.  331*

*Stephania glandulifera* Miers
Family:Menispermaceae
Local Name:Ketcha moli
Locality:Changki range, Toubo
Range climber with tuberous roots; tubers globose, deep-yellow inside; leaves orbicular, peltate, lobed margins, membranous, glabrous; flowers yellow peduncles axillary, drupe globose.

Plant paste is applied to bone fracture and sprains, leaves are fed to cattle and goats. Tubers seem to have some medicinal property.

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch.  332*

*Stephania hernandifolia* Walp
*Japonica* (Thunb.) Pers.
Family:Menispermaceae
Local Name:Mezurong-moli
Locality:Waromong, Dibuya
Slender winding clockwise climber; branchlets glabrous striate; leaves long, broad, broadly ovate-deltoid, glabrous, green, thinly felted pubescent; flowers yellow, ultimate umbels, sessile flowers; fruits globose, small, red when ripe.

Paste of the plant is applied to burns and in injuries to heal without leaving marks on the skin.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 333

**Sterculia alata** Roxb.

Family: Sterculiaceae

Local Name: Mezen-batarn

Locality: Changki range, Japu range.

A tall tree with a high narrow conical crown and horizontal branches; bark greyish-brown, smooth with horizontal wrinkles; leaves simple, ovate, cordate, glabrous; flowers hermaphrodite, brownish yellow; seeds numerous, tightly packed, elliptic, compressed with white spongy terminal wing.

Same as **Sterculia villosa**.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 334

**Sterculia coccinea** Roxb.

Family: Sterculiaceae

Local Name: Achep batam

Locality: Changki and Japu range.

A small tree; bark grey, warty; leaves oblanceolate, acuminate, quite entire glabrous above, adpressed hairs beneath, flowers pale yellow; follicle scarlet, velvety outside, glabrous and red inside, seeds 4-8, ovoid, smooth.
Tender fruit is eaten cooked like beans and mature seeds are eaten fried or roasted.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 335

*Sterculia villosa* Roxb.
Family: Sterculiaceae
Local Name: Ingpang batam
Locality: Changki and Japu ranges.
Moderate sized deciduous tree with a spreading crown; bark smooth and thick; inside light red, fibrous; leaves crowded at the ends of branches, simple, deeply 5-7 lobed, light red when young. Flowers dull yellow, crowded drooping, panicles long; seeds oblong, with a shinning black aril.

Wood is soft and light, used for making bed, benches, etc. Inner bark made into ropes or breast-bands for elephants for dragging timber. Seeds are roasted and eaten. Other *Sterculia* sp. are also used for making war-drum by Ao-Naga.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 336

*Steriospermum cheloneoides* DC.
Family: Bignoniaceae
Local Name: Mesusung
Locality: Khari, Waromong
Large deciduous tree; leaflets glabrous, elliptic, caudate acuminate; panicle branches, slender, glabrous; flowers fragrant, yellow, tinged and marked pale red; capsule slender, curved pairs; seeds wedge-shaped.
Juice extract of the root and bark is drunk to cure dysentery, cholera, and it is drunk for the treatment of malaria fever. This plant is called the witch among all the plants. The wood is extensively used in construction work for its durability and long lasting.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 337**

*Swertia chirayita* (Roxb.) Karst.
Family: Gentianaceae
Local Name: Aluenjangnaro
Locality: Longkhum, Aliba.
Annual or perennial herbs; stem and branches quadrangular; leaves opposite with distinct veins; flowers whitish or blue.

The whole plant is crushed and soaked in water overnight is used as a tonic, stomachic and laxative.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 338**

*Symplocos grandiflora* Wall.
Family: Symplocaceae
Local Name: Surumba
Locality: Japu Jlange
Tree upto 30 m; bark grey with white patches; leaves lanceolate, acuminate, subentire, rigidly coriaceous, glabrous; flowers in racemes; fruits smooth, sub-cylindric.

Bark and leaves are crushed and mixed with the crushed roots of *Rubia sikkimensis* is used for dying cloths into red colour.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 339**

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**Tagetes Indicus** Lindl.
Family:Asteraceae
Local Name:Kitsung naro
Locality:Various variety occurs in Study area.
Annual aromatic erect shrub; stem corky straited, soft; leaves coaresly serated, bipinetifid, glabrous, hispid; flowers in long terminal tubular disc; Achens long, glabrous.

Plant is kept in the kitchen gardens to protect from evil spirits, insects and snakes. Paste of the leaves is applied in the stomach near the naval to cure gastric problems and also applied as poultice. A yellow dye is extracted from this plant.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 340

**Tectona grandis** Linn.
Family:Verbenaceae
Local Name:Tick-Sung
Locality:Tsurang Valley, Changki Valley
Large deciduous tree, bark pale brown; leaves are broadly elliptic, entire rough above, stellate tomentose beneath; fruits a sub globose drupe.

Wood is used for timber; leaves are used as wrapper and for making plates.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 341

**Teinostachyum dullooa** Gamble
Family:Poaceae
Local Name:Depu/Chuju
Locality:Chungtia, Chuju yemlang.
A straggling bamboo similar to *T. griffithii* with smaller size and dark-green brown culms; Culms erect, arching, 4-10m. long, branched from the nodes; Internodes 40-55 cm. long, thin, walled; Culm-sheaths 13 cm. long, 30 mm. broad, slightly veined, convolute; Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 15-20 cm. long, 12-30 mm. broad, petioled.

The culms are thin, light and durable. Mainly used in weaving looms, wall mats, etc.

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 342*

*Teinostachyum griffithii* Munro

Family: Poaceae

Local Name: Anii/Anna

Locality: Tuli, Tsurang valley, Chungtia.

A straggling or sub-scandent bamboo; Culms erect, arching, 8-16 m. long and 6-10 cm. in diameter, thin walled, verticillately branched from the nodes; Internodes 45-65 cm. long, scattered; Culm-sheaths 15 cm. long and 36 mm. broad, glabrous and shining at the base, covered with appressed white hairs, ciliate on the margins; Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 12-25 cm. long, 17-35 mm. broad, rounded at the base into a strong peliole, scabrid in the margins.

The internode split is used as a knife-blade. The culm is used for making water jugs, wall mats, etc. Other uses are as discussed under Folk Practices "Bamboos".

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 343*
**Terminalia bellérica** Roxb.

**Family:** Combrátaceae

**Local Name:** Awa-sung

**Locality:** Tuli, Longleng

A large tree, 18-24 m. high; leaves alternate, 7.6-20 cm. long, petioled; upper flower of the spikes male, lower one hermaphrodite, male flower sessile, greenish yellow; fruit 12-18.7 mm. in diameter, globular, suddenly narrowed into a short stalk, smooth, covered by a close fulvous tomentum and when dried obscurely 5-angled.

Fruits—bitter, astringent, tonic, laxative, antipyretic used in piles, dropy, diarrhoea, leprosy, biliousness, dyopepsia and headache; when half ripe—purgative and when fully ripe astringent. Kernel—narcotic.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 344

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**Terminalia chebula** Ritz.

**Family:** Combrátaceae

**Local Name:** Awa-sung

**Locality:** Changki-tulibelt

A large, deciduous tree; 24-30 m. high; leaves 7.6-15.2 cm. long, ovate or elliptic, acute, petioled, flowers all hermaphrodite, sessile, dull-white or yellow; fruit 1.8-3.3 cm. ellipsoidal or obovoid from a broad base and glabrous, 5-ribbed when dry.

Fruit—astringent, laxative, alterative, used externally as a local application to chronic ulcers and wounds and as a gargle in stomatitis; finely powdered used as a dentifrice and considered
Terminalia myriocarpa Heurck & Muell. - Arg.
Family: Combratraceae
Local Name: Awasung
Locality: Meinkong, Waromong.
Tree, 24-30 m. high; leaves oblong or elliptic, acute, adult nearly glabrous, petiole very short; spike panicked, dense, bracteoles and young ovaries villose; fruit yellow shining with two very broad wings and narrow one.

Bark is crushed and decoction is drunk as tonic for the treatments of cardiac and liver. Wood is good timber for making furnitures and constructional work.

Thalictrum folium Bl. - Lel.
Family: Ranunculaceae
Local Name:
Locality: Longsa
Glabrous stem shrub; leaves pinnately decomposed; leaflets sub-orbicular, membranous, glabrous, glaucose beneath sheath uricled; flowers polygamous, on filiform pedicels, dull bluish or greenish white; Achenes few, sharply 8-ribbed.
Leaf paste is applied in sores and boils.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 345
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 346
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 347
**Thladiantha calcarata**

Family: Cucurbitaceae  
Local Name: Mei/Tuensang wa.  
Locality: Hellipong, Chentang  

Large climber with sulcate branches; leaves acute or acuminate, polymorphic, simple and ovate cordate to digitately tripartide, membranous, hispidous on both surfaces; Tendril simple; flowers golden yellow; fruits cylindric oblong.

Leaves and flowers are eaten as vegetable and sold in market.  
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 348

**Thunbergia coccinea** Wall.

Family: Thunbergiaceae  
Local Name: Nulidongmoli  
Locality: Meinkong, Chare.  

Profusely branched climber; tuberous; leaves lanceolate, elliptic, acuminate, entire, serrate or remotely toothed, membranous, glabrous; flowers fascicled at the nodes; long, red; capsule long.

Tubers are crushed and juice extract is drunk as aphrodisiac and tonic.  
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 349

**Thysanolaena maxima** Roxb.

Family: Poaceae  
Local Name: Atsungtong/Rangtsung  
Locality: Occurs all over study area.  

Herbs; culms reed-like; leaves long lanceolate; spikelets, greenish
or purplish, 2-flowered.

Roots crushed to a paste and used as an antidote. A kind of colonial termites lives inside a ball structure which occurs in the root stocks of this plant called "China", it is used in birds and animal traps as prey. Termites are pounded mixed with rice and made into paste is used as fixative like cement in potteries, fixing various implement handles etc. Inflorescence is made into sweeping brown. Inside the stem it appears like blood red in colour is believed to be Rangtsung's blood.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 350

*Tinospora senensis* (Lour.) Merr.

Family: Menispermaceae

Local Name: Tsula mesukzu

Locality: Toubo, Longleng

Glabrous climbing succulent shrub; thick stem, rough in outer surface, inner part is yellow; leaves petioled, cordate, alternate; flowers axillary, terminal racemes, yellow; male flowers fascicled and female usually solidary.

Juice extract of the stem is drunk to stomachie, aphrodisiae; paste of the plant is applied to burns and bone fracture and sprains.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 351

*Toddalia asiatica* (Linn.) Lamk

Family: Rutaceae

Local Name: Waza chemen

Locality: Changki

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Large prickly climbing shrubs; bark brown; leaves ob lanceolate, obovate-ellipsoid, crenate, glabrous; flowers whitish yellow; 
Berry, globose, obtusely lobed; single seed in each cell.

Fruits are eaten, Roots are crushed and the juice is used as yellow dye.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 352

*Trichosanthes multiloba* Mig
Family: Cucurbitaceae
Local Name: Susang mapu
Locality: Meinkong, Longchang

A climber; tendrils 2-3 fid; leaves 5 lobed, glabrous or scabrous with bristly hairs, subcordate, lobes toothed; flowers dioecious, male flowers peduncled, pairs, bracts deeply toothed; fruits bright red with orange stripes, ovoid or oblong, acute; seeds angular on the margin.
Same as *T. palmata*.
Sp. Examin: S.Ch 353

*Trichosanthes palmata* Roxb.
Family: cucurbitaceae
Local Name: Susang mapu
Locality: Chungtia, Mekeli

A climber, steem woody below, with pale grey bark, spotted with rows of circular lenticels; Tendrils 3, often 2-fid, upto fork; Leaves palmately 5-7 lobed, 3 nerved outer, forked close to the base; Lobes acuminate or acute, lower surface paler and with cystoliths on the nerves when dry; Flowers dioecious, male flowers
in elongate recemes, solitary, female flowers on short peduncles; Fruits ellipsoid or globose, red-deep red; Seeds numerous in dark greyish green pulp.

Tubers are made into paste and applied to bone fracture and sprains.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 354

_Urena lobata_ Linn.
Family: Malvaceae
Local Name:
Locality: All over study area.
Erect under shrub; thick bark, dark brown, leaves variable, lanceolate to ovate or rhomboid, nerves prominent beneath; flowers pink, fruits globose, tetragonous.

Flowers are pasted and applied to burns, pimples, boils and in soars. Bark is used to make rope. Root paste is applied to snake bite.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 355

_Urtica parviflora_ Roxb.
Family: Urticaceae
Local Name: Temlongtsu
Locality: All over study area.
Slender perennial herb; branches angled; leaves variable, ovate-cordate, acuminate, doubly crenate or serrate, membranous, covered with copious stiff stinging hairs; flowers monocious, erect terminal panicle; male and fruiting sepals hispid.
Paste of the leaves mixed with the drops (excreta) of rats and some singed hairs of the dog is applied to cure dog bites. Young tender leaves are eaten as vegetable and it is considered as sex stimulant.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 356

**Vernonia scandens** DC.
Family:Asteraceae
Local Name:Mesakra moli
Locality:Noklak, Longleng
Scandent woody shrubs; leaves elliptic to ovate-lanceolate, acute, base cuneate; Head in leafy panicles; flowers white.

Leave paste is applied to skin diseases.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 357

**Vinca rosea** Linn.
Family: Apocynaceae
Local Name:Tsuinri naro
Locality:Changki
Evergreen under shrub; leaves long, ovate, glossy; flowers white rose.

Milky leave juice is applied to skin diseases. Wasp sting; extract root juice is drunk to stomach-ache.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 358

**Viscum articulatum** Burm.
Family: Loranthaceae
Local Name:Teretzang lubawa
Locality:Longkhum, Chentang

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A pale green much branched parasite shrub; branches flattened, striate, readily disarticulating and contracted at the nodes. Leaves reduced to scales; flowers minute, sessile in clusters of 1-6 at the nodes in connate cupular bracts; perianth segments triangular; Berry sub-globose, yellow, smooth.

Leaves and branches made into paste and is applied to set right bone fracture and sprains.

**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 359**

*Wallichia densiflora* Mart.

**Family:** Arecaceae  
**Local Name:** Chiya  
**Locality:** Changki range  
Tree; trunk sheathed; leaflets oblong or linear-oblong, sinuately lobed, acutely toothed, white beneath; spathe purple; male flowers yellow, solitary; fruit 1.5 cm long, dull purple. Seeds are crushed and the paste applied to kill germs present in wounds of animals. Leaves are used for thatching houses, young fruits are eaten.  
**Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 360**

*Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br.

**Family:** Apocynaceae  
**Local Name:** Sapanpou  
**Locality:** Noklak, Toubo  
Small deciduous tree; smooth pale brown bark; wood is white; leaves elliptic, lanceolate, acuminate, glabrous, whitish beneath; white scented flowers, cyme lax ending; calyx glandular
inside, folicle two, cylendrically hanging, jointed at tip, seeds long, comose.

Wood is excellent for wood carving; bark is pasted and applied to skin deseases, ring worms, leprosy; decoction is drunk to dysentry, cholera; seed is roasted and eaten as carminative and as laxatives.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 361

**Wrightia tomentosa** R. & S.
Family: Apocynaceae
Local Name: Show poubo
Locality: Meinkong, dongsa
Small deciduous tree; bark rough, corky, often warty; leave distichous, elliptic or elliptic-oblong; flowers white with unpleasant smell, terminal corymbose cymes; fruits follicle united.

Bark is crushed and decoction is drunk as liver tonic; apitiser, and as stimulant. Wood is also used in wood-carving.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 362

**Xanthium strumarium** Linn.
Family: Asteraceae
Local Name:
Locality: Longkhim
Herbs; leaves triangular-cordate or orbicular lobed and toothed; flowers in heads, axillary; fruit achenes.

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Juice of the plant is mixed with water and drunk in case of chronic malaria.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 363

Zanthoxylum acanthopodium DC.
Family: Rutaceae
Local Name: Changpet
Locality: Changki

Fungent, aromatic, small, armed tree; leaflets 2-6 pairs, lanceolate, secondary nerves distinct, petiole and rachis, narrowly winged; flowers axillary in terminal, cymes; fruits capsule, seeds brown black, acutely tubercled.

Leaves and fruits crushed to a paste and used as fabrifuge and poultice. Crushed leaves and fruits are washed in stream for fish poisoning. Paste of the fruits is applied to tooth-ache. Fruits are also used as condiment.

Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 364

Zanthoxylum armatum DC.
Family: Rutaceae
Local Name: Ongret
Locality: Changki range

Dense foliaged small tree with fungent aromatic taste and smell; prickles vertically on the trunk and branches; petiole glabrous, narrowly winged with two stipules, lanceolate, obtusely acuminate; flowers white; panicle loose.

Leaves are eaten as vegetable. Fruits as condiment. Leaves and
inflorescence are crushed to paste and used as poultice.

*Sp. Examin: S.Ch. 365*

**Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum** Edgew.

**Family:** Rutaceae

**Local Name:** Mongmong

**Locality:** Changki range, Longjang

Pungent aromatic prickled small tree; leaves imparipinnate, leaflets ovate lanceolate, acuminate, sometimes with the spines in lower surface of the vein, gland-dotted beneath; flowers white in terminal panicles.

Leaves are eaten as vegetable. Fruits as condiment. Leaves are boiled and juice is drunk as liver tonic; leaves and inflorescence is crushed to paste is used as fabricuge and as poultice. Dried fruits are chewed in toothache. (*Zanthoxylum* contains essential oil and chemical called xanthoxinen which is reported as antisickle blood. Safowara, 1986).

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**Zanthoxylum rhetsa** (Roxb.) DC.

**Family:** Rutaceae

**Local Name:** Mongret

**Locality:** Satsukba, Changki

Large upto 30 mt. high tree; Bark corky, yellowish-brown; branches with sharp spines; leaves long, oblong-lanceolate, oblique, caudate-acuminate, glabrous, distantly crenate; flowers greenish-yellow; Ripe carpels reddish, 2-valved; seed solitary black and globose.
Fruits used as condiment, fruits and bark crushed and washed in stream for poisoning the fish. Paste of the leaves and fruits are used as fabrifuge and poultic. Wood is used in construction work.

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*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.

Family: Zingiberaceae

Local Name: Sungsung

Locality: Longja©, Tzutsung

Perinnial herbs; rhizometous, pinkish to yellow rhizome; leaves long, lanceolate, acuminate; flowers green in pendulose spike.

Ginger is extensively used by the Nagas as medicinal, condiment and in various ceremonial and rite performances. It is used for treatment of bone fracture and sprains; expectorant, stimulant, carminatives, dyspepsia and flatulent, colic, tonic etc. It is offered to spirits during sacrifices and ceremonies. It is also used to protect from the evil spirits. It is used as vegetable, flavouring agents, and condiments.

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