chapter VII
MEDICINALLY AND ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT PLANTS

The previous literature regarding medicinally and economically important plants pertained to these forests provides meagre information. Therefore, during the course of botanical explorations efforts have been made to gather this information about various wild plants. The data were confirmed by repeated queries at different places. Extensive literature survey was carried out to gather additional information.

VII.1  Medicinally important plants

Following are the medicinally important wild plants of the present area. Species are arranged in alphabetical order followed by family name in paranthesis. Local name(s) wherever
available is/are given in capitals with inverted commas after family name. A brief diagnostic medicinal use of the plant is also appended.

*Abrus precatorius* L. (Fabaceae) 'GUNJ', 'GUNJA'.

Seeds - purgative, emetic, tonic, aphrodisiac, used in nervour disorder and cattle poisoning. Poultice of seeds - used as suppository to bring about abortion; root - emetic, alexiteric.

*Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sw. (Malvaceae) 'KANGHI', 'KANGORI', 'MUDRA', 'PETARI'.

Leaves demulcent; Bark - astringent; Infusion of roots - in fevers; Seeds - aphrodisiac laxative demulcent.

*Acacia chundra* (Rottl.) Willd. (Mimosaceae) 'KHAIR'.

Bark - astringent.

*A. ferruginea* DC. 'KER', 'KOGIR', 'PANDHRA KHAIR'.

Bark and pods - astringent; Gum - demulcent, emollient, nutrient.

*A. leucophloea* (Roxb.) Willd. 'HEWAR', 'HIVAR'

Bark - astringent.

*A. nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Del ssp. *indica* (Bth.) Brenan 'BABUL'.

Gum - in diarrhoea, dysentery, useful in diabetes mellitus; Bark - astringent, demulcent.

*A. pennata* (L.) Willd. 'BISWUL'.

Leaf juice - mixed with milk given to infants who suffer
from indigestion; Leaves - chewed with sugar and cumin in bleeding gums; Juice of bark - antidote for snake poison; Fruit and stem - used as a fish poison.

*Acalypha indica* L. (Euphorbiaceae) 'KHOKALI'

*Plant* - emetic, expectorant, useful in bronchitis, pneumonia and asthma; *Root* - cathartic; *Leaves* - laxative, used in scabies, in snake-bite.

*Achyranthes aspera* L. var. *aspera* (Amaranthaceae) 'AGHADA', 'LATJIRA'.

*Plant* - pungent, purgative, diuretic, in dropsy, piles, boils, skin eruption, colic, snake-bite; *Infusion of roots* - astringent; *Seeds* - emetic, in hydrophobia.

*Adhatoda zeylanica* Medic. (Acanthaceae) 'ADULSA'

*Leaves and roots* - in cough, chronic, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis; *Leaves* - used in rheumatism, insecticidal; *Flowers, leaves and roots* - antispasmodic.

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

*Pulp of ripe fruit* - aromatic, cooling, laxative; *Unripe or half ripe fruit* - astringent, digestive, stomachic, in diarrhoea; *Root bark* - in intermittent fevers, fish poison.

*Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss. (Amaranthaceae) 'CHAYA', 'KAPURI MADHUR'

*Plant* - anthelmintic, diuretic; *Root* - demulcent diuretic, in the treatment of headache.

*Ageratum conyzoides* L. (Asteraceae) 'OSADI', 'OSARI', 'SAHADEVI'

*Juice of root* - antilithic; *Leaves* - styptic, applied to cuts and sores and externally in ague.
Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. (Simaroubaceae) 'MAHA-RIK

Bark - aromatic, used for dyspeptic complaints, tonic, febrifuge, expectorant, antispasmodic, given in chronic bronchitis and asthma, used as astringent in diarrhoea and dysentery. Bark and leaves - tonic, used especially in debility after child birth.

Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang. (Alangiaceae) 'ANKOL', 'ANKOLA'

Root bark - purgative, anthelmintic, useful in fever and skin diseases; Leaves as poultice in rheumatic pains.

Albizia amara (Roxb.) Boiv. (Mimosaceae) 'LALLEI', 'LULLAI', 'KANSAR'

Seeds - astringent, given in piles, diarrhoea and gonorrhoea; Flowers - externally applied to inflammation, boils and ulcers; Leaves - useful in ophthalmia

A. lebbeck (L.) Bth. 'SIRISH'

Plant - in snake-bite and scorpion sting; Bark and seeds - astringent, given in piles and diarrhoea, tonic, restorative.

A. procera (Roxb.) Bth. 'KINAI', 'SAFED SIRISH', 'TIHIRI'.

Leaves - insecticide, made into poultice applied to ulcers.

Alternanthera sessilis (L.) R. Br. ex DC. (Amaranthaceae) 'KANCHARI'

Plant - galactagogue, cholagogue, febrifuge; Stem and leaves - used in snake-bite.

Alysicarpus longifolius (Rottl. ex Spreng.) Wt. & Arn. (Fabaceae) 'JUNGLI GAILIA', 'MOTHA DAMPTA', 'SHEVARA'

Roots - substitute for liquorice.
A. vaginalis (L.) DC.
Decoction of roots - for coughts.

Amaranthus spinosus L. (Amaranthaceae) 'KANTE MATH'.
Root - in menorrhagia, gonorrhoea, eczema; Leaves and roots - boiled given to children as laxative, and applied as emollient, poultice to abscesses, boils and burns; Plant - in snake-bite.

A. viridis L. 'LHAMAMAT'

Ammannia baccifera L. (Lythraceae) 'BHARANAMBHUL', 'DADMAHI', 'JALMUHKHI'
Leaves - acrid, used to raise blisters, in rheumatism pains, fevers and as ruberfacient in skin diseases.

Amorphophallus sylvaticus (Roxb.) Kunth (Araceae) 'JUNGLI SURAN'.
Seeds - cure for toothache and gland enlargement.

Ampelocissus latifolia (Roxb.) Planch. (Leeaceae) 'GOLINDA'.
Roots - applied to wounds.

Anagallis arvensis L. (Primulaceae)
Plant in gout, cerebral affections, hydrophobia, leprosy, dropsy, epilepsy, mania, as fish poison, in snake-bite.

Anisochilus carnosus (L.f.) Wall. (Lamiaceae) 'KAPURLI'
Plant - stimulant, expectorant, useful in cough of children; Juice of fresh leaves - cooling, mixed with sugar - candy given for coughs and colds.
Anisomeles indica (L.) O. Ktze. (Lamiaceae) 'GOPALI'

- Plant - carminative, astringent, tonic; Oil from plant - in uterine affections.

Annona squamosa L. (Annonaceae) 'SITA PHAL'

- Root - purgative; seeds, fruits and leaves - insecticide, fish poison, used to remove lice in head.

Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr. (Combretaceae) 'DHAVDA'

- Bark - bitter, astringent; Plant - in scorpion sting and snake-bite.

Arachis hypogea L. (Fabaceae) 'BHUI-CHANE', 'BHUMUG'

- Fruit and oil - astringent to the bowels; Unripe nuts - lactagogue; Oil - aperient, emollient, used as substitute of olive oil.

Argemone mexicana L. (Papaveraceae) 'DARURI', 'FIRANGI-KATE-PIVALA DHOTARA'.

- Root - alterative in chronic skin diseases; Seeds - laxative, emetic, expectorant, demulcent; Yellow juice of plant - for dropsy, jaundice and cutaneous affections; Oil - purgative, used for cutaneous affections; Seeds - antidote for snake poison.

Arisaema tortuosum (WALL.) Schott. (Araceae) 'SARPKANDA'

- Plant - poisonous; Seeds - given with salt for colic in sheep; Roots - used to kill worms which infect cattle.

Aristida adscensionis L. (Poaceae)

- Ashes of the flower - used topically for itch and ringworm.
Aristolochia bracteolata Lam. (Aristolochiaceae) 'KIDAMARI'

Plant - purgative, anthelmintic, emmenagogue; Juice of leaves - applied to foul and neglected ulcers; Bruised leaf - mixed with castor oil applied to eczema on children's legs; Decoction of root - used for expelling roundworms.

Artabotrys hexapetalus (L.f.) Bhandari (Annonaceae) 'HIRVA CHAMPHA

Decoction of leaves - for cholera; Flowers - essential oil, used in perfumery.

Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam. (Moraceae) 'PHANAS'

Leaves - used in skin diseases, antidote to snake-bite; Root - used internally in diarrhoea; Juice of Plant - applied to glandular swellings and abscesses to promote suppuration; Unripe fruit - astringent; Ripe fruit - laxative.

Asparagus gonoclados Baker (Liliaceae) 'SHATAVARI'

Roots - aphrodisiac, boiled with oil applied to cutaneous diseases, given in gonorrhoea.

A. racemosus Willd. var. javanicus Baker 'SHATAVARI'.

Root - refrigerant, demulcent, diuretic, aphrodisiac, antispasmodic, alterative, antidiarrhoea, antidysermic, galactagogue and as demulcent in veterinary medicine.

Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (Meliaceae) 'NIM'

Bark - bitter tonic, astringent, antiperiodic; Bark, root bark and young fruit - tonic, antiperiodic, alterative; Leaves - as poultice applied to boils; Decoction of leaves - antiseptic,
used in ulcers and eczema; Gum - demulcent, tonic, in catarrhal affections; Dry flowers - tonic, stomachic; Oil - stimulant, antiseptic, alterative, in rheumatism and skin diseases; Bark, gum, leaf and seed - in snake-bite and scorpion sting; Berries - purgative, emollient, anthelmintic.

*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Pennell (Scrophulariaceae) 'BRAHMI'

Plant - nerve tonic, used in asthma, epilepsy, insanity, hoarseness, diuretic, aperient; Stem and leaves - in snake-bite.

*Balanites roxburghii* Planch. (Balanitaceae) 'HINGANBET'

Bark, unripe fruit and leaves - purgative, anthelmintic; Seeds - expectorant given in cough and colic; Plant - in snake-bite; Bark - used as anthelmintic for cattle and its juice as fish poison.

*Barleria prionitis* L. (Acanthaceae) 'PIVALI KORANTI', 'VAJRA DANTI'

Juice of leaf - used in catarrhal affections of children, which are accompanied by fever and much phlegm; Dried bark in cough; Juice of bark - in anasarca; Leaves - chewed to relieve toothache; Paste of root - applied to disperse boils and glandular swellings.

*Bauhinia purpurea* L. (Caesalpiniaceae) 'DEVAKANCHAN', 'RAKTAKANCHAN'

Bark - astringent in diarrhoea; Root - carminative; Flowers - laxative.

*B. racemosa* Lam. 'APTA', 'WANURAJAH'

Gum - used medicinally; Decoction of leaves - in headache and malaria; Bark - astringent, in diarrhoea and dysentery.
Biophytum sensitivum (L.) DC. (Oxalidaceae) 'JHARERA'

Leaves - diuretic; Powdered seeds - applied to wounds;
Decoction of roots - in gonorrhoea and lithiasis; Ash - stomachic.

Blumea eriantha DC. (Asteraceae). 'NIMURDI'

Juice of plant - carminative; Warm infusion - sudorific;
Cold infusion - diuretic, emmenagogue.

Boerhavia diffusa L. (Nyctaginaceae) 'ASU', 'GHETULLI',
'PUNARNAVA'

Root - diuretic, laxative, expectorant, in asthma, stomachic,
in oedema, anaemia, jaundice, ascites, anasarca, scanty urine
and internal inflammation, antidote to snake venom.

Bombax ceiba L. (Bombaceae). 'SAVAR', 'SEMIL'.

Root- stimulant, tonic, form the chief ingredient in the
'musla-semul' a medicine which is aphrodisiac, given in impo­
tence; Root and bark - emetic; Gum - aphrodisiac, demulcent,
haemostatic, astringent, tonic, alterative, used in diarrhoea,
dysentery and menorrhagia. Flowers and fruits - used in snake-bite.

Boswellia serrata Roxb. ex Colebr. (Burseraceae) 'SALAI'.

Gum - diaphoretic, diuretic, astringent, emmenagogue, in
rheumatism, nervous and skin diseases.

Brassica nigra (L.) Koch (Brassicaceae) 'MOHARI', 'RAI'

Seeds - stimulant, rubefacient, vesicant, used in snake-bite.

Bridelia airy-shawii P.T.Li (Euphorbiaceae) 'ASANA'

Roots and bark - astringent; Bark - with gingili oil used
as liniment in rheumatism.
**Buchanania lanzan** Spreng. (Anacardiaceae) 'CHARULI'

Oil from kernels - used as substitute for almond oil in native medicinal preparations; Kernel - as ointment used in skin diseases; Gum - in diarrhoea.

**Butea monosperma** (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae) 'PALAS'

Seeds - anthelmintic; Gum - astringent, in diarrhoea, and dysentery; Leaves - astringent, tonic; Flowers - astringent, diuretic, depurative, aphrodisiac; Bark and seeds - in snake-bite.

**Caesalpinia coriaria** (Jacq.) Willd. (Caesalpiniaceae) 'DIVI-DIVI', 'LIBI-DIBI'

Powder of pods - astringent, antiperiodic, tonic; Decoction of pods - used for the treatment of bleeding piles; Bark - antiperiodic, used in chronic fevers.

**C. pulcherrima** (L.) Sw. 'SANKASUR'

Leaves - stimulant, emmenagogue, purgative; Bark - emmenagogue, used as abortifacient; Infusion of flowers - pectoral, febrifuge, prescribed in bronchitis, asthma and malarial fevers.

**Calotropis gigantea** (L.) R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) 'RUI'

Root bark - in dysentery, substitute for Ipecacuanha, diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, in form of a paste applied to elephantiasis; Tincture of leaves - used in intermittent fevers; Latex - irritant, in combination with *Euphorbia ligularia* used as purgative; Powdered flowers - in colds, coughs, asthma and indigestion.
C. procera (Ait.) R. Br. 'MANDARA', 'RUI'

Properties same as of C. gigantea.

Canscora diffusa (Vahl) R. Br. (Gentianaceae)

Plant - nervine tonic, Fresh juice of plant - prescribed in insanity, epilepsy and nervous debility.

Capparis decidua (Forssk.) Edgew. (Capparaceae) 'KARI', 'NEPATI'

Top shoot and young leaves - used as a plaster for boils and swellings; in powder form used to raise blisters and to relieve toothache, and as an antidote to poison; Bark - acrid, laxative, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, useful for cough, asthma and inflammation; Fruit - astringent, useful in cardiac troubles and biliousness; Root and root bark - pungent, bitter, given in intermittent fevers and rheumatism.

C. grandis L. 'KATARNI', 'KAUNTAL', 'PUCHAONDA'

Infusion of bark and leaves - used internally for swellings and eruptions.

C. sepiaria L. 'KANTHAR'

Plant - febrifuge, alterative, tonic, useful in skin diseases.

C. zeylanica L. 'GOVINDPHAL', 'WAGATI'

Root bark - sedative, stomachic, antihidrotic, bitter, cholagogue, and in cholera; Leaves - counter irritant and as cataplasm in boils, swellings and piles.

Cardiospermum halicacabum L. (Sapindaceae) 'KANPHUTI', 'KAPALPHUTI'

Plant - in rheumatism, stiffness of limbs and snake-bite; Root - diaphoretic, diuretic, aperient, laxative, rubefacient,
emmenagogue, occasionally used for rheumatism; Leaf juice - used as a cure for earache.

**Carissa carandas** L. (Apocynaceae) 'KARAVAND'

Fruit - antiscorbutic; Unripe fruit - astringent; Ripe fruit - cooling acid; Root - bitter, stomachic, anthelmintic; Decoction of leaves - given at the commencement of remittent fever.

**Cassia absus** L. (Caesalpiniaceae) 'CHAKSIE'

Leaves - bitter, astringent, as cough remedy; Seeds - astringent, for ringworm, skin affections, in conjunctivities and ophthalmia.

**C. auriculata** L. 'TARWAD'

Bark and root - astringent; Root - used in skin diseases; Leaves and fruits - anthelmintic; Seeds - in ophthalmia, and conjuctivity, in diabetes and chylous urine.

**C. fistula** L. 'BHAVA'

Root bark, Seeds and leaves - Laxative; Fruit - applied in rheumatism and snake-bite; Root - astringent, tonic, febrifuge, purgative; Juice of leaves - in skin diseases.

**C. occidentalis** L. 'KASODA'

Plant - febrifuge, purgative, diuretic, tonic; Seeds and leaves - used externally in skin diseases; Root - in snake-bite.

**C. pumila** Lam. 'SARMAL'

Seeds - purgative.
**C. tora** L. 'TAKLA', 'TAROTA'

Decoction of leaves - laxative; Leaves and seeds - in skin diseases, for ringworm and itch; Root - in snake-bite.

**Celastrus paniculatus** Willd. (Celastraceae) 'KANGUNI', 'MALKANGONI'.

Bark - abortifacient; Seeds - bitter, laxative, emetic, stimulant, aphrodisiac, in rheumatism, leprosy, gout, various fevers, paralysis; Oil from seeds - in beriberi, powerful stimulant.

**Celosia argentea** L. (Amaranthaceae) 'KILLOO', 'KURDU'

Seeds - in diarrhoea, aphrodisiac, useful in blood diseases and mouth sores, for clearing the vision and for diseases of the eye.

**Centella asiatica** (L.) Urb. (Apiaceae) 'KARIVANA'

Plant - useful alterative and tonic in diseases of skin, leprosy, nerves and blood; Leaves - taken as tonic and for improving memory, useful in syphilitic skin diseases both externally and internally.

**Chrozophora prostrata** Dalz. (Euphorbiaceae)

Ashes of root - given to children for cough; Leaves - considered depurative; Seeds used as purgative.

**C. rotteri** (Geis.,) Juss. ex Spr.

Plant - emetic, poisonous; Seeds - cathartic.

**Cicer arietinum** L. (Fabaceae) 'CHANA', 'HARBARA'

Acid exudation - astringent, used in dyspepsia, constipation and snake-bite.
Cissampelos pariera L. var. hirsuta (Buch.-Ham. ex DC.) Forman (Menispermaceae) 'PAHADVHEL', 'PAHARMUL'.

Root - bitter, antiperiodic, diuretic, purgative, stomachic, in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dropsy, cough and urinary troubles like cystitis, in snake—bite; Leaves - external application for itch.

Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrad. (Cucurbitaceae) 'INDRAPHAL', 'INDRAYAN', 'KADUVRINDAVAN'.

Fruit and seed - purgative; Root - purgative, used in ascites, jaundice, urinary diseases and rheumatism; Fruit and root - antidote to snake poison.

Cleome monophylla L. (Capparaceae).

Pounded root - put on the lips by the Santals to restore consciousness when in a faint.

Clerodendrum multiflorum (Burm. f.) O. Ktze. (Verbenaceae) 'ARNI', 'IRAN'.

Root - bitter tonic, given in convalescence of measles; Juice of leaves- alterative, given in neglected syphilitic complaints; Plant given to cattle as a cure for diarrhoea and worms.

Clitoria ternatea L. (Fabaceae) 'GOKARNI'.

Seeds - purgative, aperient; Root - bitter, cathartic, purgative, diuretic; Root bark - diuretic, laxative; Plant - used in snake poisons.
**Coccinia grandis** (L.) Voigt (Cucurbitaceae) 'BHIMB', 'TONDLI'.

Juice from leaves and roots - used in diabetes; Leaves applied externally in eruptions of skin; Plant internally in gonorrhoea.

**Cocculus hirsutus** (L.) Diels (Menispermaceae) 'VASANVEL'

Root - refrigerant, laxative, sudorific, alterative, useful in chronic rheumatism and venereal diseases; Juice of leaves - when mixed with water forms a jelly which is taken as a cooling medicine for gonorrhoea and used externally for eczema, prurigo and impetigo.

**Cochlospermum religiosum** (L.) Alst. (Cochlospermaceae) 'GANERI', 'GANGLAY'.

Gum - sweetish, cooling, sedative, used in coughs and gonorrhoea; Dried leaves and flowers - stimulant.

**Coix lacryma-jobi** L. (Poaceae) 'GURLU', 'KASSAIBIJA'.

Seed - tonic, diuretic; Root - used in menstrual disorders.

**Coldenia procumbens** L. (Boraginaceae) 'TRIPAKSHI'

Fresh leaves - applied to rheumatism, swellings.

**Colebrookea oppositifolia** Sm. (Lamiaceae) 'BHAMANI', 'DASARI'

Root - a preparation of it is used in epilepsy; Leaves - applied to wounds and bruises.

**Commelina benghalensis** L. (Commelinaceae) 'KENA'.

Plant - bitter, emollient, demulcent, refrigerant, laxative, beneficial in leprosy.
**Corallocarpus epigaeus** (Rottl.) Cl. (Cucurbitaceae) *KADVI-NAI* 'KARWINAI'.

Root - aperient, alterative, used in chronic dysentery, syphilitic rheumatism, chronic mucous enteritis and snake-bite.

**Corchorus aestuans** L. (Tiliaceae)

Seeds - stomachic, in pneumonia.

**C. capsularis** L. 'SAN'.

Infusion of leaves - demulcent, stomachic, laxative, carminative, stimulant to increase appetite, bitter tonic, in dysentery, fever, dyspepsia, liver disorders; Decoction of root and unripe fruit - in diarrhoea.

**C. fascicularis** Lam.

Plant - mucilaginous, astringent, restorative.

**C. olitorius** L. 'BANPAT'.

Leaves - demulcent, tonic, diuretic, useful in chronic cystitis, gonorrhoea and dysuria; Infusion of leaves - tonic, febrifuge.

**C. trilocularis** L. 'KADU-CHINCH'

Seeds - in fever and obstruction of the abdominal viscera.

**Cordia dichotoma** Forst. (Boraginaceae) 'BHOKAR', 'GONDANI'.

Fruit - astringent, anthelmintic, diuretic, demulcent, expectorant, used in affections of urinary passages, diseases of lungs and spleen; Juice of bark - in gripes. Decoction of bark - in dyspepsia and fever; Kernels - remedy in ringworm; Leaves application to ulcers and in headache; Plant - in snake-bite.
C. macleodii (Griff.) Hk. f. & Th. *DHAIWAN*, *DAHISAG*, *DAHIVAN*.
Bark - used in jaundice.

Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm. (Zingiberaceae) *KOSHI*
Root - bitter, astringent, purgative, depurative, stimulant, tonic, anthelmintic, used in snake-bite; Root rich in starch.

Crinum defixum Ker-Gawl. (Amaryllidaceae) *NAGDOWN*.
Bulb - nauseant, emollient, emetic, diaphoretic, used for the treatment of burns, whitlow, carbuncle, toxic to cattle.

C. latifolium L. *GADAMBIKANDA*
Bulbs - crushed and roasted used as a rubefacient in rheumatism, also applied to piles and abscesses to cause suppuration; Juice of leaf - used in earache.

Crossandra infundibuliformis (L.) Nees (Acanthaceae)
Plant - aphrodisiac.

Crotalaria juncea L. (Fabaceae) *SAN*, *TAG*.
Seeds - used to purify blood, in impetigo, psoriasis, emmenagogue, poisonous to livestock.

Cryptolepis buchanani Roem. & Schult. (Asclepiadaceae)'SETAKAVALI'
Leaves - toxic; plant - used in preparation given to children as a cure for rickets.

Cryptostegia grandiflora R. Br. *KAVALI*, *VILAYATI VAKANDI*.
Leaves - toxic; Plant contains rubber.

Cucumis melo L. (Cucurbitaceae) *KHARBUJA*.
Seeds - cooling, nutritious, diuretic; Pulp of fruit - diuretic, useful in chronic eczema.
C. sativus L. 'KAKDI', 'KHIRA'.
Fruit - nutritious, demulcent; Seeds - cooling, tonic, diuretic.

Curculigo orchioides Gaertn. (Hypoxidaceae) 'KALIMULSI', 'KALIMUSALI'
Rhizome - prescribed in piles, jaundice, asthma, diarrhoea, gonorrhoea, considered demulcent, diuretic, tonic, aphrodisiac, used as poultice for itch and skin diseases.

Curcuma pseudomontana Grah. (Zingiberaceae).
Yields a form of arrowroot.

Cuscuta chinensis Lam. (Convolvulaceae)
Properties similar to C. reflexa; Seeds - tonic, diaphoretic, demulcent.

C. hyalina Roth 'NIRMULI'
Plant - boiled in water is taken against pain in chest.

C. reflexa Roxb. 'AMARVEL', 'NIRMULI'.
Seeds - carminative, anthelmintic, alterative; Plant - purgative used externally against itch, internally in protracted fevers; Infusion of plant - used as a wash for sores; Stem - useful in bilious disorders.

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. (Poaceae) 'DURVA', 'HARYALI'.
Decoction of root - diuretic, in dropsy, in secondary syphilis; Infusion of root - for stopping bleeding from piles; Crushed roots - mixed with curds used in chronic gleet.
Cyperus iria L. (Cyperaceae)

Plant - tonic, stimulant, stomachic, astringent.

C. rotundus L. ssp. rotundus 'BIMBAL', 'MOTA', 'MUSTA', 'NAGARMOtha'.

Tubers - diuretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, diaphoretic, astringent, stimulant, useful in disorders of the stomach and irritation of the bowels.

Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae) 'MHAR', 'NAVI RAGI'.

Grains - parched and eaten by women who suffer from bellyache after child birth.

Dalbergia lanceolaria L. f. (Fabaceae) 'DANDOSHI', 'DANDUS', 'TAKOLI'.

Bark - used in intermittent fever, its infusion given internally in dyspepsia; Seed oil - in rheumatism.

D. latifolia Roxb. 'SISUM'.

Plant - bitter tonic, stomachic, used in dyspepsia, diarrhea, leprosy, obesity, and worms.

D. sissoo Roxb. ex DC. 'SHISVI', 'SISU'.

Leaves - bitter, stimulant; Decoction of leaves - useful in gonorrhoea; Roots - astringent; Wood - alterative, useful in leprosy, boils, eruptions and to allay vomiting.

Datura innoxia Mill. (Solanaceae) 'DHUTURA'

Seeds, leaves and roots - in insanity, fever with catarrhal, and cerebral complications, diarrhoea and skin diseases.
Delonix elata (L.) Gamble (Caesalpiniaceae) 'VAYNI'.
Leaves - used in rheumatism and flatulence; Bark - anti-periodic and febrifuge.

Dendrobium ovatum (Willd.) Kranz. (Orchidaceae).
Plant - emollient; Juice of plant stomachic, excites the bile and acts as a laxative.

Dendrocalamus strictus Nees (Poaceae) 'BAS', 'MANVEL', 'UDHA', 'VASA'
Silicious matter - tonic, astringent; Leaves - ecbolics to animals.

Dendrophthoe falcata (L. f.) Etting. (Loranthaceae) 'VADO'.
Bark - astringent, narcotic, used for wounds and menstural troubles and also as a remedy for consumption, asthma and mania, substitute for betel nut.

Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. (Fabaceae) 'SHALAPARNI'.
Root - astringent, in diarrhoea, tonic, diuretic, in chronic fever, biliousness, cough, vomiting, asthma, snake-bite and scorpion sting.

D. triflorum (L.) DC. 'JANGLI METHI'
Leaves - galactagogue, remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery and convulsion; Fresh leaves - applied to wounds and abscesses.

Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Will. & Arn. (Mimosaceae) 'SEGUMKATI' 'YELLATUR'.
Bruised young shoots - useful in ophthalmia; Root - astringent, used in rheumatism, urinary calculi and ureinary troubles.
Digera muricata (L.) Mart. (Amaranthaceae) 'GETAN'.

Flowers and seeds - given for urinary discharges; Plant - laxative in large doses.

Dioscorea bulbifera L. (Dioscoreaceae) 'DAKU KARANDA', 'KARUKARINDA'.

Tubers - used in piles, dysentery, syphilis, applied to ulcers.

D. pentaphylla L. 'KANTA ALU'.

Tubers - used for dispersing swellings, tonic.

Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb. (Ebenaceae) 'TEMBRUNI', 'TEMBUR',

Bark - astringent; Decoction of bark - in diarrhoea, dyspepsia, tonic, a dilute extract used as astringent lotion for the eyes; leaves - diuretic, carminative, laxative and styptic; Dried flowers - useful in urinary, skin and blood diseases.

Dodonaea viscosa Jacq. (Sapindaceae) 'BANDURGI', 'JAKHMI'.

Leaves - febrifuge, sudorific, in gout and rheumatism.

Dolichandrone falcata Seem. (Wall. ex DC.) var. lawii (Seem.) Haines (Bignoniaceae) 'MEDSHINGI', 'MEDSING'.

Plant - used as abortifacient; Fruit - considered medicinal; Bark - fish poison.

Echinochloa frumentacea (Roxb.) Link (Poaceae) 'BAVTO', 'SAMUL'.

Plant - useful in biliousness and constipation.

E. stagnina (Retz.) P. Beauv. 'BANTI', 'BARTI'.

Decoction of pith - diuretic.
Echinops echinatus Roxb. (Asteraceae) 'UTANTI'.

Plant - alterative, diuretic, nerve tonic, used in hoarse

cough, hysteria, dyspepsia, scrofula and ophthalmia; Powdered

roots - applied to wounds in cattle to destroy maggots; mixed

with acacia gum, applied to the hair to destroy lice.

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. Mant. (Asteraceae) 'BHAGRA', 'MAKA'.

Plant - tonic and deobstruent in hepatic and spleen

enlargements, emetic; Plant juice - in combination with aromatics

administered for catarrhal, jaundice; Leaves - in scorpion sting;

Root - applied externally as antiseptic to ulcers and wounds in

cattle.

Ehretia aspera Roxb. (Boraginaceae) 'KUPLA'.

Decoction of fresh roots - in veneral diseases.

Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn. (Poaceae) 'ADHAN NAGLI', 'UKDO'.

Whole plant, especially root - considered sudorific and

febrifuge, used in liver complaints.

Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC, ex Wt. (Asteraceae) 'SADAMANDI'.

Decoction of plant - used as a febrifuge in infantile

tympanites and in bowel complaint; Juice of leaves - in eye

inflammation, night blindness and sore ears; Root - used for

diarhoea.

Eranthemum roseum (Vahl) R. Br. (Acanthaceae) 'DASMULI'.

Root - in leucorrhoea, promotes growth of foetus in cattle.

Erythrina variegata L. var. orientalis (L.) Merr. (Fabaceae)

'PANGARA'.
Bark — astringent, febrifuge, in liver troubles, anthelmintic, as a collyrium in ophthalmia, antidote to snake-bite; Leaves — laxative, diuretic, anthelmintic, applied externally for dispersing venereal buboes and for relieving pain in joints; Juice of leaves — vermifuge.

_Eucalyptus citriodora_ Hk. f. (Myrtaceae) 'NILGIRI'

Leaves — yield essential oil.

_Euphorbia hirta_ L. (Euphorbiaceae) 'DUDHI', 'GOVARDHAN'.

Plant — used in diseases of children in worms, bowel complaints, cough; Juice of plant — in dysentery and colic; Decoction of plant — in bronchial affections and asthma; Latex of plant — used as application for warts.

_E. ligularia_ Roxb. 'NIWADUNG', 'SABAR', 'THOR'.

Juice of leaves — purgative, diuretic, cure for earache, mixed with neem oil applied externally in rheumatism; Root bark — in dropsy.

_E. thymifolia_ L. 'NAYETI'.

Dried leaves and seeds — aromatic, astringent, stimulant, laxative, given to children in bowel complaints; Juice of plant — for ringworm, in snake-bite and skin diseases; Root — used for amenorrhoea.

_Evolvulus alsinoides_ (L.) L. (Convolvulaceae) 'SHANKAVALLI'.

Plant — bitter, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge, in dysentery; Leaves — made into cigarettes smoked in chronic bronchitis and asthma.
**Fagonia cretica** L. (Zygophyllaceae) *DHAMASA*

Plant - bitter, astringent, tonic, febrifuge, prophylactic against smallpox, in dropsy, delirium and any disorder which arises from poisoning; Leaves and twigs - cooling.

**Ficus benghalensis** L. (Moraceae) *VAD*.

Milky juice - applied externally for pains, in rheumatism and lumbago; Infusion of bark - tonic, astringent, used in dysentery, diarrhoea, diabetes; Seeds - cooling, tonic; Leaves-applied as poultice to abscesses; Root fibres - in gonorrhoea.

**F. racemosa** L. *UMBAR*.

Bark - astringent, given to cattle when suffering from rinder-pest; Root - in dysentery; sap of root - in diabetes; Leaves powdered and mixed with honey given in bilious affections; Fruit - astringent, stomachic, carminative given in menorrhagia and haemoptysis; Milky juice - in piles and diarrhoea.

**E. religiosa** L. *PIMPAL*, *PIPAL*.

Bark - astringent, used in gonorrhoea; Fruit - laxative; Seeds - cooling, alterative; Leaves and young shoots - purgative; Infusion of bark - given internally in scabies.

**Flacourtia indica** (Burm. f.) Merr. (Flacouriaceae) *KAKER*, *TAMBAT*.

Fruit - in jaundice and enlarged spleen; Gum - given with other ingredients for cholera.

**Geruga pinnata** Roxb. (Burseraceae) *KAKAD*, *KURAK*.

Fruit - stomachic; Juice of leaves - mixed with honey given
in asthma; Juice of stem - dropped into the eye to cure opacities of the conjunctiva.

Girardinia diversifolia (Link) Friis (Urticaceae) 'AAGYA', 'BICHUA', 'MOTHI KAJOTI'.

Leaves - used for headache and swollen joints; Decoction - given in fever.

Glinus lotoides L. (Molluginaceae).

Dried plant - in diarrhoea, purgative, cure for boils, bilious attacks and for wounds and pains in the limbs; Juice - given internally to weak children.

Gloriosa superba L. (Liliaceae) 'KALLAVI', 'KARIANAG'.

Root - purgative, cholagogue, anthelmintic, used in leprosy, parasitical affections of skin, piles, colic, in snake-bite and scorpion sting; starch from root - given internally in gonorrhoea.

Glossocardia bosvallea (L.f.) DC. (Asteraceae) 'PATHARSUVA'.

Plant - emmenagogue, used in female complaints.

Gmelina arborea Roxb. (Verbenaceae) 'SHIVAN'.

Juice of leaves - demulcent, used in gonorrhoea, cough and to remove foetid discharges and works from ulcers; Plant - used in snake-bite and scorpion sting.

Gossypium herbaceum L. var. acerifolium (Guill. & Perr.) Chevalier (Malvaceae) 'KAPAS', 'KAPUS'.

Seeds - demulcent, laxative, expectorant, galactagogue,
aphrodisiac, employed to procure abortion, considered nervine tonic, given in headache; Juice of leaves - used in scorpion sting and snake-bite.

Grewia tiliifolia Vahl. var. tiliifolia (Tiliaceae) 'DHAMAN'.
   Bark - used in dysentery, employed externally to remove the irritation from cow-itch; Wood - in powder form emetic, antidote to opium poisoning.

Guazuma ulmifolia Lam. (Sterculiaceae) 'RUDRAKSH'.
   Bark - sudorific, tonic, demulcent, useful in skin diseases and elephantiasis.

Guizotia abyssinica (L. f.) Cass. (Asteraceae) 'KALE TIL', 'KARALE'.
   Oil from seeds - in rheumatism.

Gymnosporia emarginata (Wild.) Thw. (Celastraceae) 'ANKEL', 'HENKAL'.
   Bark - ground to a paste applied with mustard oil to destroy pediculi.

Haplanthodes tentaculata (L.) Majumdar (Acanthaceae) 'JHANKARA'.
   Plant - antipyretic.

H. verticillata (Roxb.) Majumdar 'JHANKARA'.
   Plant - antipyretic.

Hardwickia binata Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae) 'ANJAN'.
   Balsam - used for gonorrhoea
Helicteres isora L. (Sterculiaceae) *KEVANI*, *MURADSING*.

Fruit - demulcent, astringent, useful in the griping of bowels and flatulence of children; Bark - in dysentery and diarrhoea; Juice of root - in diabetes empyema, Stomach affections and snake-bite; Root and bark - expectorant, demulcent, astringent, to the bowels, antagalactagogue, lessen griping, a cure for scabies when applied topically.

Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. (Asclepiadaceae) *ANANTAMUL*.

Roots - used as substitute for sarsaparilla, demulcent, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, tonic, in loss of appetite, disinclination for food, fever, skin diseases, as blood purifier, in leucorrhoea, syphilis, rheumatism and in scorpion sting and snake-bite.

Heterophragma quadriloculare (Roxb.) Schum. (Bignoniaceae) *WARRAS*.

Root - prescribed as drink in viper-bite; Tar from wood - used in skin diseases.

Heteropogon contortus (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult. (Poaceae) *KANTEGAYTA*, *KUSALI*.

Root - stimulant, diuretic.

Hibiscus cannabinus L. (Malvaceae) *AMBADI*.

Juice of flowers - with sugar and black pepper in biliousness with acidity; Seeds - aphrodisiac, fattening, as external application to pains and bruises; Leaves - purgative.
**H. vitifolius** L. 'VAN KAPAS'

Roots provide a preparation to kill head-lice.

**Hiptage benghalensis** (L.) Kurz. (Malpighiaceae) 'HALADVEL'.
'MADHUMALATHI'.

Leaves - useful in chronic rheumatism, skin diseases and asthma; Juice of leaves - insecticide and application for scabies.

**Holarrhena pubescens** (Buch.-Ham.) Wall. ex G. Don (Apocynaceae)
'KUDI', 'KUDA', 'PANDHARA KUDA'.

Bark - in dysentery, dried and ground rubbed over the body in dropsy; Seeds - astringent, febrifuge, in fever, dysentery, diarrhoea and intestinal worms.

**Holoptelea integrifolia** (Roxb.) Planch. (Ulmaceae) 'VAVALA',
'PAPRI'.

Juice of boiled bark - applied to rheumatism, swellings.

**Hybanthus enneaspermus** (L.) F. Muell. (Violaceae).

Plant - tonic, diuretic; Leaves and tender stalks - demulcent; Root - in bowel complaints of children; Fruit - in scorpion sting.

**Hydrolea zeylanica** (L.) Vahl (Hydrophyllaceae).

Leaves - antiseptic, used as poultice for callous ulcers.

**Hymenodictyon oixense** (Roxb.) Mabberley (Rubiaceae) 'BHAVARSAL',
'KALA KADU'

Inner bark - astringent, febrifuge.
Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit. (Lamiaceae).

Plant - pounded and applied to parasitical cutaneous diseases.

Impatiens balsamina L. var. coccinea (Sims.) Hk. f. (Balsaminaceae) 'TERADA'

Flowers - cooling, tonic, useful when applied to burns and scalds; Plant - used for pains in the joints, internally acts as emetic, cathartic and diuretic.

Indigofera linifolia (L. f.) Retz. (Fabaceae) 'BHANGRA' 'PANDHARPHALLI'.

Plant - given in febrile eruptions and used in amenorrhoea.

Ipomoea tinctoria L. 'NIL', 'NILA'.

Juice of leaves - prophylactic against hydrophobia; Extract of plant - given in epilepsy and nervous disorders; used in bronchitis and as ointment in sores, old ulcers and haemorrhoids; Root - used in hepatitis, scorpion sting.

Ipomoea trifoliate L. 'LALMETI'.

Seeds - restorative, alterative, astringent, aphrodisiac, tonic, used in rheumatism and leucorrhoea.

Ipomoea trita L. ssp. trita var. trita Ali.

Seeds - used as a nutritive tonic.

Ipomoea eriocarpa R. Br. (Convolvulaceae).

Plant - boiled in oil used to cure rheumatism, headache, epilepsy, leprosy and ulcers.
I. obscura (L.) Ker.-Gawl. *PILIBONVARI*

Leaves - toasted, powdered, and boiled in ghee considered valuable application in aphthous affections.

I. pes-tigris L.

Root - purgative, antidote to dog-bite, used in boils and carbuncle.

Jasminum multiflorum (Burm. f.) Andr. (Oleaceae) 'MOGRA'.

Flowers - emetic; Dried leaves - soaked in water and made into a poultice used in indolent ulcers to generate a healthy action; Root - antidote to cobra venom.

Jatropha gossypifolia L. (Euphorbiaceae).

Leaves applied to boils and carbuncles, eczema and itches; Seeds - cause insanity and act as an emetic; Leaves and seeds - purgative.

Justicia procumbens L. (Acanthaceae).

Plant - laxative, diaphoretic, diuretic; Juice of Leaves - used in ophthalmia.

Kickxia ramosissima (Wall.) Janch. (Scrophulariaceae)

Plant - valued as a remedy for diabetes.

Kydia calycina Roxb. (Malvaceae) 'RANBHENDI', 'VARANGA', 'WARUNG'

Leaves - pounded and made into a paste applied in rheumatism and lumbago.

Lantana camara L. (Verbenaceae) 'GHANERI', 'TANTANI'.

Plant - diaphoretic, carminative and antispasmodic;
Decoction given in tetanus, rheumatism and malaria, tonic, much used in atoxy of abdominal viscera.

**Lawsonia inermis** L. (Lythraceae) 'MENDI'.

Bark - given in jaundice and enlargement of the spleen, in calculous affections, as alterative in skin diseases and leprosy; Leaves - external application in headache, rubbed over the soles of the feet in the burning of feet; Decoction of leaves - used as astringent, gargle in relaxed sore throat; Leaf juice - mixed with water and sugar given as a remedy for spermatorrhoea; Oil and essence - rubbed over the body to keep the body cool; Flowers - refrigerant, soporific.

**Leea indica** (Burm. f.) Merr. (Leeaceae) 'KARKANI'.

Root - used in diarrhoea, dysentery and as suborific; Decoction of root - given in colic, cooling and relieves thirst; Leaves - roasted and applied to the head in vertigo.

**L. macrophylla** Roxb. ex Hornem. 'DINDA'.

Root - astringent, used as remedy for ringworm and in cure of guineaworm, pounded and applied to obstinate sores to promote cicatrization, applied externally to allay pain.

**Lepidagathis cristata** Willd. (Acanthaceae) 'BHUYATERADA'.

Herb - bitter, used as tonic in fever, applied to cure itchy affections of skin; Ash of dry plant - used as application to sores.

**L. trinervis** Wall. ex Nees 'HARANCHARO', 'PANIRU'.

Plant - bitter tonic.
Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit (Mimosaceae) 'SUBABUL'
  Bark - eaten for internal pain.

Leucas asoera (Willd.) Spr. (Lamiaceae) 'KUBI', 'TAMBA'
  Plant - antipyretic, insecticide; Flowers - used in cold;
  Juice of leaves - applied in psoriasis, scabies and chronic
  skin eruptions; Leaves - considered useful in chronic rheumatism.

L. cephalotes (Roxb. ex Roth) Spr. 'TUMBA'.
  Plant - stimulant, diaphoretic, insecticide; Fresh juice -
  external application in scabies; Flowers - in form of a syrup
  used as remedy for cough and colds.

L. martinicensis (Jacq.) R. Br.
  Plant - made into an infusion used as a wash in fevers;
  infusion - used as a bath for hysterical fits, for pain in the
  joints; burnt for the purpose of expelling mosquitoes.

L. zeylanica (L.) R. Br.
  Juice of herb - used in scabies and skin diseases, in
  headache and colds.

Limnophila indica (L.) Bruce (Scrophulariaceae) 'AMBULI'.
  Plant - considered antiseptic, made into a liniment
  with coconut oil used in elephantiasis; Juice of plant - rubbed
  over the body in pestilent fevers, given internally in dysentery
  combined with ginger, cumin and other aromatics.

Lindenberqia indica Vatke 'DHOL'
  Juice - given in chronic bronchitis and mixed with that
  of coriander applied to skin eruptions.
Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb. var. amara (Lam.) Cl. (Cucurbitaceae) 'DODAKA', 'TURAI'.

Seeds - emetic, purgative; Juice of fresh leaves - dropped into the eyes in granular conjunctivities; Pounded leaves - applied locally to splenitis, haemorrhoids and leprosy.

L. cylindrica (L.) Roem. 'GHOSALI', 'GILKA'

Seeds - emetic, cathartic.

L. echinata Roxb. 'KUKADVEL', 'KUKARVEL'.

Plant - emetic, anthelmintic, in jaundice, phthisis, hiccough; Fruit - used as remedy for dropsy, purgative, in form of infusion given in colic and in cholera after each stool.

Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Macbr. (Sapotaceae) 'MAHUA', 'MOHA'.

Flowers - yield a distilled spirit which is astringent, tonic, appetizing, regarded as cooling, tonic, nutritive, used in coughs in form of a decoction, fried in ghee eaten by persons suffering from piles; Bark - used in decoction as astringent and tonic, fish poison.

Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) 'KAMALA', 'KUMKUM', 'SHENDRI'.

Glands and hairs on the fruit - bitter, anthelmintic, cathartic, styptic.

Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae) 'AM', 'AMBA'.

Leaves - in scorpion sting; Ripe fruit - laxative, diuretic, astringent, useful in haemorrhage from uterus, lungs or intestines; Unripe fruit - useful in ophthalmia and eruptions; Rind of fruit -
astringent, stimulant, tonic in debility of stomach; Seeds -
used in asthma; Bark - astringent, used in haemorrhage,
haemoptysis and melaena, diarrhoea and other discharges.

*Martynia annua* L. (Martyniaceae) 'VINCHU', 'VINCHVI'.

Leaves - given in epilepsy, applied to tuberculous glands
of the neck; Juice - used as gargle for sore throat; Fruit -
alexiteric, useful in inflammation.

*Melia azedarach* L. (Meliaceae) 'BAKANIM'

Root bark, fruit, flowers and leaves - deobstruent,
resolvent, alexipharmic; Flowers and leaves - applied as poultice
to relieve nervous headaches; Juice of leaves - used internally
as anthelmintic, antilithic, diuretic, emmenagogue; Seeds -
prescribed in rheumatism, Oil - properties considered similar
to that 'neem' oil; leaves and bark - used internally and
externally in leprosy and scrofula; Fruit - used in leprosy
and scrofula.

*Melilotus alba* Medic. ex Desr. (Fabaceae).

Plant - aromatic, emollient, taken internally to relieve
flatulence, externally applied as fomentation or poultice
for pains and aches.

*M. indica* All. 'ZIR'

Seeds - useful in bowel complaints and infantile diarrhoea,
given as a gruel; Plant - used as a discutient and emollient,
externally as a fomentation, poultice or plaster for swellings.
Melothria maderaspatana (L.) Cogn. (Cucurbitaceae) 'CHIRATI', 'GHUGRI'.

Root - in decoction useful in flatulence and masticated for relief of toothache; Tender shoots and leaves - used as a gentle aperient and recommended in vertigo and biliousness; Seeds - in decoction sudorific; crushed and applied on aching bodies, especially on strained backs.

Millettia auriculata Baker ex Brandis (Fabaceae).

Roots - applied to sores on cattle to kill vermin, used as fish poison.

Mirabilis jalapa L. (Nyctaginaceae) 'GULABBAS', 'GULBAS'.

Root - aphrodisiac, purgative; Leaves - maturant, lessen inflammation, applied to boils, phlegmons and whitlow.

Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth (Rubiaceae) 'KALAM', 'KALAMB'.

Bark and root - given in fever and colic; Bark - ground and made into a paste applied for muscular pains.

Mollugo pentaphylla L. (Molluginaceae) 'JHARAS'.

Plant - stomachic, aperient, antiseptic; Infusion of plant - emmenagogue; Leaves - bitter, antiperiodic.

Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd. (Cucurbitaceae). 'KARTOLI', 'KURTOLI'.

Root - toasted and used to stop bleeding from piles; used in urinary complaints, ground to paste smeared over the body as a sedative in high fever with delirium, used in snake-bite and scorpion sting, juice used as antiseptic; Powder or infusion
of dried fruits - if introduced into nostrils, produces a powerful errhine effect, and provokes a copious discharge from the schneiderian mucous membrane.

_Morinda tomentosa_ Heyne ex Roth (Rubiaceae) 'AL'.

Root - used internally as an astringent.

_Mucuna pruriens_ (L.) DC. (Fabaceae) 'KUHILI'.

Seeds - aphrodisiac, nervine tonic, in scorpion sting; Pods - anthelmintic; Root - purgative, prescribed as remedy for delirium in fever, powdered and made into a paste applied to the body in dropsy, strong infusion mixed with honey given in cholera.

_Nepeta hindostana_ (Heyne ex Roth) Haines var. _hindostana_ (Lamiaceae).

Plant - largely used in fevers and as cardiac tonic, internally taken in gonorrhoea; Decoction - used as gargle in sore throat.

_Neuracanthus sphaerostachyus_ (Nees) Dalz. (Acanthaceae) 'GANTHERA'

Root - powdered and made into a paste used as cure for ringworm, administered in that form of indigestion in which fatty or saponaceous grape-like masses are observed in the stools.

_Nicotiana tabacum_ L. (Solanaceae) 'TAMBAKU'.

Leaves - sedative, narcotic, emetic, antispasmodic; used in rheumatic swelling, skin diseases, for scorpion sting and as fish poison.
Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L. (Oleaceae) 'PARIJAT'.

Leaves - useful in fever and rheumatism, fresh juice given with honey in chronic fever; Decoction of leaves - prepared over a gentle fire, recommended as a specific for obstinate sciatica; Expressed juice of leaves - given with a little sugar to children as remedy for intestinal worms.

Ocimum basilicum L. (Lamiaceae) 'SABJA', 'TUKHAMARIA'

Flowers - carminative, diuretic, stimulant, demulcent; Seeds - mucilaginous, given in infusion in gonorrhoea, dysentery and chronic diarrhoea; Root - used in bowel complaints of children; Leaves - useful in treatment of croup, for which the warm juice with honey is given.

O. canum Sims.

Leaves - made into paste used in parasitical skin diseases and applied to the finger and toe-nails during fever when the extremities are cold.

O. gratissimum L. 'RAMTULASI'.

Plant - aromatic, baths of fumigations prepared with it recommended in the treatment of rheumatism and paralysis, a strong decoction effectual in the aphthae of children; Decoction of leaves - useful in seminal weakness, remedy in gonorrhoea; Seeds - given in headache and neuralgia.

Oldenlandia corymbosa L. (Rubiaceae) 'PAPLI', 'PAPTI'.

Decoction of plant - given in remittent fever with gastric
irritation and nervous depression; Plant - given in jaundice and diseases of liver and used as anthelmintic; Juice applied in burning of the palms of hands and soles of feet from fever.

**Oxalis corniculata** L. (Oxalidaceae) 'AMBUTI'

Leaves - cooling, refrigerant, stomachic, antiscorbutic; Plant - used as cure for scurvy.

**Perularia daemia** (Forssk.) Chiov. (Asclepiadaceae) 'UTARANI', 'UTRAN'.

Plant - expectorant, emetic; Juice of leaves - used as expectorant in catarrhal affections, in infantile diarrhoea, given in asthma, applied to rheumatism, swellings in combination with lime or ginger, in snake-bite; Fresh leaves - made into pulp used as a poultice in carbuncle with good effect; Root bark - mixed with cow's milk used as a purgative in rheumatism cases.

**Peristrophe paniculata** (Forssk.) Brum. (Acanthaceae) 'PITPAPRA'.

Plant - macerated in an infusion of rice said to be antidote to snake poison.

**Phoenix sylvestris** (L.) Roxb. (Arecaceae) 'KHAJUR', 'SHINDI'.

Fruit - tonic and restorative; Juice of tree - used as a cooling beverage; Root - used in toothache; Kernels - made into a paste with the root of *Achyranthes aspera*, eaten with betel leaves are remedy for ague.

**Phyllanthus emblica** L. (Euphorbiaceae) 'AMLA', 'AWLA', 'AWALI'.

Fruit - acrid, cooling, refrigerant, diuretic, laxative;
Raw fruit - aperient; Dried fruit - useful in haemorrhage, diarrhoea and dysentery in combination with iron used for anaemia, jaundice and dyspepsia; Fermented liquor prepared from the fruit - used in jaundice, dyspepsia and cough; Exudation from incisions on the fruit - used as external application for the inflammation of the eye; Flowers - cooling, refrigerant, aperient; Root and bark - astringent; Seeds - used for asthma, bronchitis and biliousness; Fruit rich natural source of vitamin C.

_P. maderaspatensis_ L.

Infusion of leaves - given for headache.

_P. reticulatus_ Poir 'PAVANA'

Leaves - diuretic, cooling; Bark - alterative and attenuant; Juice of leaves - made into pills with camphor and cubebs and allowed to dissolve in the mouth act as remedy for bleeding gums, used for diarrhoea in infants.

_Physalis minima_ L. (Solanaceae) 'THANMORI'.

Fruit - considered tonic, diuretic, aperient, used for horses and gonorrhoea; Juice of leaves - mixed with water and mustard oil used as a remedy against earache.

_Pisum sativum_ L. (Fabaceae) 'VATANA'.

Seeds - believed to cause dysentery when eaten raw, flour considered emollient and resolvent and applied in form of a cataplasm.
Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Bth. (Mimosaceae) 'CHINCH', 'VILAYATI-CHINCH'.

Bark - used as febrifuge; Decoction - given as an enema.

Plumbago zeylanica L. (Plumbaginaceae) 'CHITRA', 'CHITRAK'

Root - appetizer, used in skin diseases, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, piles, anasarca, made into a paste with vinegar, milk or salt and water applied externally in leprosy and other skin diseases; Tincture of root bark - powerful sudorific, antiperiodic; Milky juice - used as application in scabies and unhealthy ulcers.

Pogostemon parviflorus Bth. (Lamiaceae) 'PANGLI', 'PHANGLA'.

Fresh leaves - styptic, bruised and applied as a cataplasm to clean wounds and promote healthy granulation; Root - remedy for haemorrhage, useful in uterine haemorrhage, antidote to scorpion sting and snake-bite.

Polygala erioptera DC. (Polygalaceae) 'NEGLI', 'PHUTANI'.

Root - given in cases of fever and dizziness.

Polygonum barbatum L. var. gracile Steward. (Polygonaceae) 'DHAKTASHERAL'.

Seeds - used to relieve griping pains of colic; Root - astringent, cooling.

P. glabrum Willd. 'RHAKTAROHIDA'.

Infusion of leaves - used in colic pain; Plant - used as a febrifuge.
**Pongamia pinnata** (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae) 'KARANJ'.

Seeds - used as external application in skin diseases; Oil from seeds - useful in cutaneous affections, herpes and scabies, used in rheumatism; Seeds and roots - used as fish poison; Fresh bark - used internally in bleeding piles; Leaves - in form of a poultice applied to ulcers infested with worms; Juice of roots - used for closing fistulous sores and for cleaning foul ulcers, given internally with equal quantities of coconut milk and lime water for gonorrhoea.

**Portulaca oleracea** L. (Portulacaceae) 'GHOL-BHAJI', 'KURFAH', 'MOTI-GHOL'.

Plant - refrigerant, alterative, useful as an article of diet in scurvy and liver disease; seeds - vermifuge; Juice of stems - applied to prickly heat and to the hands and feet when a burning sensation is felt.

**Psoralea corylifolia** L. (Fabaceae) 'BAWACHI'.

Seeds - used as stomachic, deobstruent, anthelmintic, diuretic and diaphoretic, in febrile conditions, in leprosy, leucoderma and other skin diseases, for scorpion sting and snake-bite; Oleo-resinous extract of seeds - application to leucoderma.

**Pueraria tuberosa** (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC. (Fabaceae) 'DARI'.

Root - given as demulcent, and refrigerant in fevers, peeled and bruised into a cataplasm used to reduce swellings, crushed and rubbed on the body in fever and rheumatism, used as emetic, tonic and lactagogue.
Ricinus communis L. (Euphorbiaceae) 'ERENDA', 'ERENDI'

Seeds - purgative, counter-irritant, in scorpion sting, fish poison; Oil from seeds - purgative; Leaf - applied to the head to relieve headache and as poultice for boils.

Salvia plebeia R. Br. (Lamiaceae) 'KAMMARKAS'

Seeds - used in diarrhoea, gonorrhoea, menorrhagia and haemorrhoids.

Santalum album L. (Santalaceae) 'CHANDAN'

Wood - ground up with water into a paste applied to the temples in headache, fevers and local inflammation and to skin diseases to allay heat and pruritus, diaphoretic; Oil from heartwood - used in the symptomatic treatment of dysuria, in gonorrhreal urethritis and cystitis.

Sarcostemma acidum (Roxb.) Voigt. (Asclepiadaceae) 'SOMA'.

Dried stem - emetic; Plant - bitter, cooling, alterative.

Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken. (Sapindaceae) 'KOSAM', 'KOSHIMB'.

Bark - astringent, rubbed up with oil used as a cure for itch; Powdered seeds - applied to ulcers of animals and for removing maggots; Oil of the seeds - used for the cure of itch and ache, efficient and stimulating agent for the scalp, both cleansing it and promoting growth of hair.

Schrebera swietenioides Roxb. (Oleaceae) 'MOKA', 'MOKAGANTHA'.

Root - used in leprosy.

Securinega leucopyrus (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae).

Leaves - made into paste with tobacco used to destroy worms in sores; plant - fish poison.
Sesamum orientale L. (Pedaliaceae) 'TIL'.

Seeds - emollient, tonic, diuretic, lactagogue, useful in piles, in form of a decoction used as emmenagogue, as a poultice applied to ulcers; Seeds and oil - used as demulcent in dysentery and urinary complaints in combination with other medicines.

Sesbania bispinosa (Jacq.) W.F. Wight. (Fabaceae) 'RANSHEWRA'.

Seeds - mix with flour applied to ringworm and skin diseases; Plant - considered cure for wounds.

S. grandiflora (L.) Poir. 'BAGNA'.

Bark - astringent, tonic, in infusion given in small pox, Juice of leaves or flowers - used as a remedy for nasal catarrh and headache.

Sida acuta Burm. f. (Malvaceae) 'JANGLIMETHI'.

Root - astringent, cooling, tonic, useful in nervous and urinary diseases and in disorders of the blood and bile, bitter, used as a febrifuge, stomachic, in chronic bowel complaints and as aphrodisiac; Leaves - made warm and moistened with gingili oil, employed to hasten suppuration.

S. rhombifolia L. ssp. rhombifolia Borss. 'ATIBALA'.

Leaves - pounded and applied on swellings; Stem - mucilaginous, used as demulcent and emollient both internally and externally; Root - considered valuable in rheumatism; Plant - used in pulmonary tuberculosis and rheumatism.

S. spinosa L. 'JANGLI METHI'.

Root bark and root - in decoction used as a demulcent in
irritability of the bladder and in gonorrhoea; Roots - tonic, diaphoretic used in debility and fevers; Leaves - demulcent, refrigerant, useful in cases of gonorrhoea, gleet and scalding urine.

_Siegesbeckia orientalis_ L. (Asteraceae)

Plant - depurative, sialogogue, cardiotonic, useful in healing gangrenous ulcers and sores and in diseases of skin and urethra.

_Smithia conferta_ Sm. (Fabaceae).

Plant - laxative, used in biliousness, rheumatism, ulcers, sterility in women, removes effects of old age and wrinkles.

_Solanum incanum_ L. (Solanaceae).

Root - used as a medicine for horses; Plant - used as a remedy for toothache and sore throat, the decoction taken for chest troubles.

_S. nigrum_ L. 'KAKAMACHI', 'MAKO'.

Berries - used in fevers, diarrhoea, eye diseases, hydrophobia; Juice of plant - hydragogue cathartic, diuretic, alterative, given in chronic enlargement of the liver, in blood spitting, piles, dysentery; Young shoots - given in skin diseases and used in psoriasis; Decoction of leaves - diuretic, laxative.

_S. surattense_ Burm. f. (Solanaceae) 'BHURINGINI', 'KATERINGNI'.

Root - expectorant, used in cough, asthma, catarrhal fever, and pain in chest, beaten up and mixed with wine given to check
vomiting; Juice of berries - useful in sore throat; Stem, flowers and fruits - bitter, carminative, prescribed in burning of the feet in cases attended with a vesicular, watery eruption; Plant - used in diuretic, dropsy, decoction used in gonorrhoea; Leaves - applied to relieve pain, their juice given with black pepper in rheumatism; Bud and flower - with salt solution good for watery eyes.

**Sonchus oleraceus** L. (Asteraceae).

Gum - formed by evaporation of the juice of the plant a powerful hydragogue cathartic; Infusion of root and leaves - tonic, febrifuge.

**Sopubia delphinifolia** (L.) Don (Scrophulariaceae) 'DUDHALI'.

Juice of the plant - astringent, applied to the feet to heal sores caused by exposure to moisture.

**Sorghum halepense** (L.) Pers. (Poaceae) 'BORU'.

Seeds - demulcent, diuretic.

**Soymida febrifuga** (Roxb.) A. Juss. (Meliaceae) 'ROHAN', 'RUHINO'.

Bark - astringent, bitter tonic, febrifuge, used in general debility, intermittent fevers, diarrhoea and dysentery.

**Spermacoce hispida** L. (Rubiaceae) 'CHANTACHIBAJI'.

Decoction of root - alterative; Seeds - stimulant.

**Sphaeranthus indicus** L. (Asteraceae) 'GORAKHMUNDI'.

Plant - tonic, deobstructent, alterative, aphrodisiac; Root and seed - anthelmintic; Flowers - alterative, cooling, tonic;
Decoction of plant - used as a diuretic in urethral discharges; Rind of fruit - used as a fish poison.

*Sterculia urens* Roxb. (Sterculiaceae) 'GULU', 'KADAI', 'KANDOL', 'SARDA'.

Gum - used in throat affections; Leaves and tender branches - when steeped in water yield a mucilaginous extract useful in pleuro - pneumonia in cattle.

*Striga gesneroides* (Willd.) Vatke (Scrophulariaceae) 'TAMBADIKARICHAPAT'.

Plant - used in diabetes.

*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae) 'JAMBU', 'JAMUN'.

Bark - astringent, used in the preparation of astringent decoctions, gargles and washes, fresh juice given with goat's milk in the diarrhoea of children; Juice of leaves - used in dysentery; Juice of ripe fruit - made into a vinegar used as a stomachic, carminative and as diuretic; Fruit - useful astringent, in bilious diarrhoea; Seeds - used in diabetes.

*Tamarindus indica* L. (Caesalpiniaceae) 'AMLI', 'CHINCH', 'IMLI'

Fruit - refrigerant, digestive, carminative, laxative, useful in diseases caused by deranged bile; their infusion employed as a drink in febrile diseases.

*Tectona grandis* L. f, (Verbenaceae) 'SAG', 'SAGAN'.

Wood - powdered and made into a plaster used for hot headaches and for swellings; internally taken in dyspepsia,
xcix

with burning of stomach, vermifuge; Ashes of wood - applied to swollen eyelids; Bark - astringent; Oil from nuts - promotes growth of hair, useful in scabies; Flowers and seeds - diuretic.

Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae) 'SARPHUNKHA', 'UNHALI'.

Plant - tonic, laxative, used as anthelmintic for children, used internally as a purifier of the blood and considered a cordial; Root - bitter, given in tympanitis, dyspepsia and chronic diarrhoea, used as a fish poison; Fresh root bark - ground and made into a pill, with a little black pepper, given in cases of obstinate colic.

T. villosa (L.) Pers.

Juice of leaves - given in dropsy, useful in diabetes.

Teramnus labialis (L. f.) Spr. (Fabaceae).

Fruit - astringent, stomachic, febrifuge, used in nerve diseases, paralysis and rheumatism.

Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wt. & Arn. (Combretaceae) 'ARJUN SADHADA'.

Bark - tonic, astringent, febrifuge, used in heart diseases as a cardiac tonic, in bilious affections, for sores and as an antidote to poisons; Fruit - tonic, deobstruent; Juice of fresh leaves - used for earache; Ashes of bark - prescribed in scorpion sting.

T. bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb. 'BEHADA'.

Fruit - bitter, astringent, tonic, laxative, antipyretic, used in piles, dropsy, diarrhoea, leprosy, biliousness, dyspepsia and headache, when half ripe purgative, when fully ripe astringent
Kernel - narcotic.

*Tradescantia crenulata* Roth 'SADHADA'.

Decoction of bark - astringent, taken internally for diarrhoea, applied locally to ulcers; Bark - diuretic, cardiotonic.

*Themeda triandra* Forssk. (Poaceae) 'KARAD', 'PHULERA', 'SHONGRUT'.

Plant yields hydrocyanic acid.

*Thespesia lampas* (Cav.) Dalz. ex Dalz & Gibbs. (Malvaceae) 'RANBHENDY'.

Root and fruit - used in gonorrhoea and syphilis.

*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers ex Hk. f. & Th. (Menispermaceae) 'GUL'EL'.

Stem - bitter, stomachic, antiperiodic, antipyretic, powdered and made into an infusion used as alterative and aphrodisiac; Starch from roots and stems - nutrient, used in chronic diarrhoea and chronic dysentery; Juice of fresh plant - diuretic, useful in gonorrhoea.

*Trema orientalis* (L.) Bl. (Ulmaceae) 'KHARGUL'

Plant - used in epilepsy.

*Trewia nudiflora* L. (Euphorbiaceae) 'PETARI'.

Plant - used for the removal of swelling, bile and phlegm; Decoction of root - given to relieve flaculence and applied in gouty and rheumatism affections.

*Trianthema portulacastrum* L. (Aizoaceae) 'PUNDHARI GHENTULI'.

Leaves - diuretic, used in oedema and dropsy due to various
causes, in case of ascites especially due to early liver, peritoneal and kidney conditions; Powdered root - bitter, cathartic, abortifacient, used in amenorrhoea.

**Tribulus terrestris** L. (Zygophyllaceae) 'GÔKRU', 'LAHANA-GÔKRU', 'SARATA'.

Fruit - cooling, diuretic, tonic, aphrodisiac, used in painful micturition, calculus affections, urinary discharges and impotence, in form of infusion useful as a diuretic in gout, kidney diseases and gravel.

**Trichodesma indicum** (L.) R. Br. (Boraginaceae) 'LAHANA-KALPA'.

Plant - diuretic, used as an emollient, poultice; Leaves - in a cold infusion considered depurative; Root - pounded and made into a paste applied to reduce swellings, particularly of the joints, pounded with water given as a drink to children in dysentery.

**Trichosanthes cucumerina** L. (Cucurbitaceae) 'KADU-PADVAL', 'RANPARUL'.

Plant - general and cardiac tonic, alterative, antipyretic, febrifuge, useful for boils and intestinal worms; Fruit - bitter, laxative; Juice of leaves - emetic; Juice of root - cathartic; Leaves and stems - used in decoction for bilious disorders, skin diseases and as emmenagogue; Seeds - good in disorder of the stomach.

**Trigonella foenum-graceum** L. (Fabaceae) 'METHI'.

Seeds - carminative, tonic, aphrodisiac, an infusion given
to small pox patients as a cooling drink, toasted and then infused, used for dysentery; Leaves - used both internally and externally for their cooling properties.

**Triumfetta rhomboidea** Jacq. (Tiliaceae) 'JHINJHIRA', 'NICHARDI'.

Leaves, flowers and fruits - mucilaginous, demulcent, astringent, given in gonorrhoea; Root - bitter, diuretic, a hot infusion taken to facilitate child birth or to hasten the inception of parturition when it is delayed; Bark and fresh leaves - used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

**Uraria picta** (Jacq.) Desv. (Fabaceae) 'PRISNIPARNI'.

Fruit - applied to the sore mouths of children; Plant - considered antidote to snake-bite.

**Urena lobata** L. ssp. sinuata (L.) Borss. (Malvaceae) 'VANABENDHA', 'VAN-BHENDI'.

Root - diuretic, used as an external remedy for rheumatism.

**Urginea indica** (Roxb.) Kunth (Liliaceae) 'JANGLIKANDA'.

Bulb - cardiac stimulant, diuretic, in form of a syrup useful as an expectorant in bronchial catarrh and chronic bronchitis.

**Vallisneria spiralis** L. var. denseserrulata Makino (Hydrocharitaceae).

Plant - stomachic, used in leucorrhoea,

**Vanda tesselata** (Roxb.) Hk. f. ex Herklots (Orchidaceae) 'RAGNA'.

Root - useful in rheumatism and allied disorders, enters into
the composition of various medicated oils for external application in diseases of the nervous system and rheumatism; Leaves - made into a paste by pounding applied to the body during fever, the juice is introduced into the aural meatus as a remedy for otitis media.

Ventilago denticulata Willd. (Rhamnaceae) 'KANVEL', 'KARKANDicha-VEL', 'LOKHANDI'.

Juice of bark and young shoots - applied to the body as a remedy for pains which accompany malarial fever.

Vernonia anthelmintica (L.) Willd. (Asteraceae) 'KALIJIri'.

Seeds - anthelmintic, in skin diseases, tonic, stomachic, diuretic employed for destroying pediculi, in scorpion sting.

V. cinerea (L.) Less. '3ADODI'.

Plant - considered diaphoretic, used in decoction to promote perspiration in febrile conditions, used as a remedy for spasm of the bladder and strangury; Juice of plants - given in piles; Root - given for dropsy; Flowers - administered for conjunctivities; Seeds - used as anthelmintic, alexipharmac and as a constituent of 'masalas' for horses.

Viscum articulatum Burm. f. (Viscaceae) 'KAMARUKHA'.

Plant - a preparation given in fever attended with aching limbs.

Vitex negundo L. (Verbenaceae) 'NIRGJDI'.

Leaves - aromatic, tonic, vermifuge, dried ones smoked for relief of headache and catarrh, discutient, useful in dispeming
swellings of joints from acute rheumatism and of the testes from suppressed gonorrhoea; Root - expectorant, febrifuge, tonic; Decoction of leaves - with long pepper given in catarrhal fever with heaviness of head and dullness of hearing, used as a bath in the puerperal state of women; Juice of leaves - used for removing fetid discharges and worms from ulcers, an oil prepared with it applied to sinuses and scrofulous sores; Dried fruit - vermifuge.

*Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz. (Lythraceae) 'DHAITI', 'DHAURI'.

Dried flowers - astringent, used in dysentery, menorrhagia, in derangements of the liver, disorders of the mucous membrane and in haemorrhoids, considered a safe stimulant in pregnancy.

*Wrightia arborea* (Densst.) Mabberley (Apocynaceae)

Bark - a preparation given in menstrual and renal complaints.

*W. tinctoria* R. Br. 'KALA KUDI'.

Bark and seeds - medicinal uses same as those of *Holarrhena pubescens*; Bark - tonic; Seeds - aphrodisiac.

*Xanthium indicum* Koen. (Asteraceae) 'DUMUNDI', 'DUTUNDI', 'SHANKESHVARA'.

Plant - diaphoretic, sedative, sudorific, sialogogue, considered useful in long-standing cases of malaria; Root - bitter, tonic, useful in strumous diseases and cancer; Fruit - cooling, demulcent, given in small pox.

*Zeuxine strateumatica* (L.) Schltr. (Orchidaceae).

Tubers - used as salep.
Ziziphus glabrata Heyne ex Roth (Rhamnaceae).

Decoction of leaves - given to purify blood in cases of cachexia and as an alterative in venereal diseases.

Z. mauritiana Lam. 'BOR'.

Leaves - form a plaster in strangury; Fruit - mucilaginous, pectoral, styptic, considered to purify the blood and aid digestion; Root - used in decoction in fever and as a powder applied to old wounds and ulcers.

Z. nummularia (Burm. f.) Wt. & Arn. 'CHANIA BOR', 'JUNGLEBOR'.

Fruit - cooling, astringent, used in bilious affections; Leaves - applied in scabies and to boils.

Z. rugosa Lam. 'TORANI', 'TURAN'.

Flowers - with equal quantity of the petioles of the betel leaf and half as much lime, given in 4-grain pills twice a day for menorrhagia.

Zornia gibbosa Span. (Fabaceae) 'SAMARAPANI'.

Root - given to induce sleep in children.

VII.2 Economically important plants

Various economically important plants are being cultivated, at times growing wild in this area grouped as under:

VII.2.A Cereals and millets

Eleusine coracana, Oryza sativa, Panicum miliaceum, Pennisetum americanum, Sorghum bicolor, Zea mays etc.
VII.2.B Pulses

Cajanus cajan, Cicer arietinum, Pisum sativum, Vigna radiata, V. unguiculata ssp. cylindrica etc.

VII.2.C Vegetables

Abelmoschus esculentus, Allium cepa, Brassica oleracea var. capitata, Colocasia esculenta, Cucumis sativus, Ipomoea batatas, Luffa acutangula, L. cylindrica, Lycopersicon lycopersicum Momordica charantia, Raphanus sativus, Solanum melongena etc.

VII.2.D Oil seeds

Guizotia abyssinica is the main crop grown for oil seeds. Arachis hypogea, Azadirachta indica, Brassica nigra, Cymbopogon martinii, Pongamia pinnata, Ricinus communis, Sesamum orientale are also cultivated.

VII.2.E Fruits

Annona squamosa, Capparis decidua, Citrus lanatus, Cordia dichotoma, C. gharaf, Mangifera indica, Manilkara zapota, Phoenix sylvestris, Phyllanthus emblica, Psidium quejava, Sacconetalum tomentosum, Tamarindus indica, Ziziphus mauritiana etc.

VII.2.F Fibre yielding plants

Agave incens, Bombax ceiba, Calotropis procera, Corchorus olitorius, Crotalaria juncea, Gossypium arboreum, Gossypium herbaceum var. acerifolium, Helicteres isora, Hibiscus cannabinus, Urena lobata etc.
VII.2.G **Fodder plants**

*Apaluda mutica, Cynodon dactylon, Dactyloctenium aegyptium, Dichanthium annulatum, Brempopocon foveolatus, Heteropogon contortus, Sorghum halepense* etc.

VII.2.H **Other crop plants**

*Saccharum officinarum* and *Nicotiana tabacum* are cultivated as cash crops.

VII.2.I **Spices and condiments**

*Brassica juncea, Capsicum annuum var. acuminatum, Coriandrum sativum, Foeniculum vulgare* etc.

VII.2.J. **Beverages**

'Nira' is obtained by tapping trunks of *Borassus flabellifer* and *Phoenix sylvestris*.

VII.2.K **Tooth brushes**

Tender branches of following plants used for the purpose: *Acacia nilotica* ssp. *indica, Azadirachta indica, Cassia auriculata, Ficus benghalensis* etc.

VII.2.L **Bidi-wrappers**

Leaves of *Bauhinia racemosa, Diospyros melanoxylon* are used as bidi-wrappers.
VII.2.M Timber yielding trees

Acacia chundra, Dalbergia latifolia, Desmodium ooeinensis, Gmelina arborea, Haldinia cordifolia, Hardwickia binata, Lagerstroemia spp., Tectona grandis, Terminalia spp. are the major timber yielding trees.

VII.2.N Minor forest products

(a) Match wood species. Ailanthus excelsa, Bombax ceiba, Garuga pinnata, Holoptelea integrifolia, Hymenodictyon orixense, Kydia calycina, Wrightia tinctoria etc.

(b) Dye yielding species. Acacia chundra, Butea monosperma, Cassia fistula, Ziziphus xylopyra etc.

(c) Resin and gum yielding species. Acacia chundra, A. nilotica ssp. indica, Azadirachta indica, Boswellia serrata, Garuga pinnata, Terminalia crenulata etc.

(d) Tannin yielding plants. Cassia auriculata, C. occidentalis, Ziziphus mauritiana etc.