Phase I - Survey of Unani Folk Medicine
PHOTOGRAPHS OF HAKIMS

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Hakims in the field

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PHASE I - SURVEY OF FOLK UNANI MEDICINE

ANNONACEAE


A small tree. Leaves shortly petiolate, oblong-lanceolate, pellucido-punctuate, aromatic. Flowers pale green, solitary or 2-4 together, leaf opposed or on short extra-axillary branches, fragrant. Stamens many. Fruit a globose syncarp.

**Flrs.** : June to July  
**Frts.** : September to October

**Occurrence** : Common as cultivated plants.

**Exsiccata** : SAA 145

**Local Unani Uses** :

- Leaf juice applied over ulcers.

**Recorded Uses** :

- Root purgative and useful in spinal as well as other nervous disorders like depression.

- Leaves juice applied over boils. Leaves juice drops are put in nose to control hysteria.

- Flowers paste applied over piles.

- Fruits sweet, juicy suppose to strengthen the muscles, also useful in amoebic dysentery. Thalamus of ripe fruits is used by Santhals to avoid conception. Dry fruit powder applied for abscesses.

- Seed vermicidal, abortificient. Seed powder if put into eyes produces total blindness.

[Ref. : 13, 15, 21, 42, 45, 157, 158, 162, 172. ]
MENISPERMACEAE

_Cocculus hirsutus_ (L.) Theob. in Mason, Burma ed. Theob. 2 : 657. 1883;
syn. _Menispermum hirsutum_ L., _Cocculus villosus_ (Lam.) DC.

_(Vasan, Jal Jamani)_

Woody twinners; young parts pubescent. Leaves ovate-oblong, softly villous
on both surfaces. Inflorescence short axillary racemes or panicles. Flowers unisexual, green,
trimerous, densely villous, drupes purple.

**Flrs. & Frts.** : September - March

**Occurrence** : Common in hedges around the fields & on bushes in wild.

**Exsiccata** : SAA 136

**Local Unani uses :**

Whole plant or leaf decoction is given for burning sensation in urine.

**Recorded Uses :**

The plant is alterative, cooling, laxative, antiperiodic, antirheumatic, refrigerant
and tonic. It is used for the treatment of gonorrhoea, eczema, skin diseases, inflammation
and pain in joints, to cure malaria.

Roots are antirheumatic.

Leaves are given to children to check excess urination and bed wetting. Leaf
paste is applied to bites by pregnant rats which is considered very poisonous. Extract of
the green leaves is given as health tonic. Leaf juice given to children in diarrhoea. Leaf
infusion a blood purifier. Leaf juice applied externally on forehead to relieve headache.
Leaf juice used against eczema and venereal diseases. Leaf paste on sores, cuts and
wounds.

[Ref. : 8, 13, 15, 35, 61, 91, 127, 137, 157 ]

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Menispermum cordifolium Willd. (Gulbel)  

Woody, perennial twinners with long, thin aerial roots; stems lenticulate; leaf broadly ovate, 5-9 x 4-8 cm, cordate. Inflorescence axillary raceme. Flowers unisexual, green, small, about 2-3 mm. across. Fruit a subglobose drupe; red when ripe. 

Flrs. & Frts : January - June 
Occurrence : Common in hill forest & around fields. 
Exsiccate : SAA 167 
Local unani uses : 

Whole plant powder is administered internally for chronic fever and hyperacidity.

Recorded Uses : 

Plant is bitter, antiseptic, astringent, sweet, thermogenic, anodyne, anthelmintic, antiperiodic, antispasmodic, antiinflammatory, antipyretic, digestive, carminative, appetiser, stomachic and aphrodisiac. Plant extract taken when blood passes through urine. It is used in poliomyelitis.

Root powder along with stem powder used in treatment of cancer. Cold infusion of root given in dysentery and diarrhoea. Aerial root infusion given to cure scabies, pediculosis and several other skin diseases.

Stem used in periodic fever, gonorrhoea, as immunity promoter, hepatoprotective and antioxidant, cures haemorrhhoea, useful in skin diseases, diabetes, vaginal & urethral discharges, jaundice and spleen enlargement.

Leaf extract considered to be strong antipyretic. It is woven and wrapped round
fracture and painful joints.

[Ref.: 4, 7, 18, 21, 27, 32, 59, 60, 67, 70, 102, 104, 118, 127, 133, 150, 159, 165, 172]

PAPAVERACEAE

Argemone mexicana L. Sp. pl. 508. 1753 (Satyanashi)

Erect, annual, prickly herbs, 20-80 cm. tall. Leaves radical as well as cauline, glaucous, sessile, variously lobed, spiny along margins & veins. Flowers bright yellow, solitary, terminal, 3-4 cm. across. Calyx caducous. Capsules 2-3 cm. long, spinous. Seeds numerous, black.

Firs. & Frts. : Throughtout the year.
Occurrence : A common weed in wastelands.
Exsiccata : SAA 105
Local unani uses :

Whole plant extract is given as blood purifier & also for skindiseases. Root extract is given in jaundice. The juice which comes out after detaching /plucking the leaf it is applied in eyes to cure cataract. Latex usd for eye diseases. Seed : is mixed with water and extract is prepared. It is used for eczema. Seeds when applied with coconut oil cure any type of irritational itching.

Recorded Uses :

Plant is bitter, acrid, cooling, vulnerary, diuretic, purgative, antiinflammatory, expectorant, aphrodisiac, anthelmintic, antipyretic, opthalmic, stomachic & sedative.

Roots are useful in guinea worm infestations, skin diseases, leprosy, all types of inflammation and poisoning, constipation, colic, malarial fever and vesicular calculus.
Juice used for dropsy, jaundice and skin affections. Decoction is used as eye wash, mouth wash and for inflammatory swellings. Roots are burned and fomentation done in treatment of piles.

Latex useful in jaundice, skin diseases, conjunctivitis, oil used in ulcers, leprosy, rheumatism. Kajal is prepared from oil and is applied in eyes for curing eye diseases.

Leaves used in blisters, wounds, ulcers and skin diseases. Juice used in the treatment of syphilis.

Seeds are narcotic, stronger than opium and possess emetic property. They are given in cough, whooping cough and asthma. Seed powder used for the treatment of itch and eczema.

[Ref: 5, 9, 11, 18, 21, 27, 29, 35, 37, 55, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 70, 90, 92, 97, 100, 102, 107, 114, 117, 118, 126, 134, 136, 137, 150, 157, 158, 172.]

PORTULACACEAE

*Portulaca oleracea* L. Sp. Pl. 445. 1753; *(Kulfa, Khurfa)*

Succulent herbs. Leaves alternate, opposite, subopposite or whorled, ovate, sessile. Flowers yellow, terminal, solitary or fascicled. Capsules 0.5 -0.7 cm. long, ovate - oblong. Seeds many, brown, granulate or tuberculate.

Flrs & Frts : Throughout the year.

Occurrence : Common as a weed in waste places and cultivated fields.

Exsiccata : SAA 101

Local Unani Uses :

Whole plant is used for strength, in body heat it acts as cooling.
Recorded Uses:

Extract of the plant is given as a health tonic. The extraction of plant is used in treatment of liver diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and as a blood purifier.

Bruised fresh leaves are applied on burns and scalds.

[Ref.: 35, 100]

MALVACEAE

*Abutilon indicum*: See Phase - II

BOMBACACEAE


Deciduous trees, trunk strongly prickly; prickles conical. Leaves crowded at the ends of branches, digitate; leaflets 5-7. Flowers large 5-7 cm. across, bright red, crowded at the ends of branches. Capsules woody. Seeds embedded in white silky cotton.

Flrs. & Frts.: February - April

Occurrence: Scattered throughout

Exsiccata: SAA 153

Local Unani uses:

Latex is used in arthritis. It is applied externally. It also subsides the tumor.

Recorded Uses:

Freshly crushed fruits as pain killer. It is applied on the wounds with bandage to stop the persistent pain.
Root bark extract is given as nervine tonic, also in case of sexual debility & dysentery. The root is used to cure spermatorrhoea.

Flowers are diuretic.

Powder of dried flowers with honey is given in case of excess bleeding during menstruation. The dried petals are pounded and given as a laxative to children.

Gum collected from the plant is powdered and given in case of acute diarrhoea, dysentery etc. It is also used in diabetic problem.

[Ref. : 35, 106, 136, 139, 158.]

TILIACEAE

*Corchorus fascicularis* Lam. Encycl. 2 : 104. 1786 (Choti Bahuphalli)

Herbs, suffruticose, stems and branches. Leaves 2.2-3.5 x 0.6 -1.3 cm., elliptic-oblong, serrate; stipules lanceolate-subulate. Flowers nearly sessile, in leaf-opposed cymes. Capsules 1.5 cm. long, shortly beaked. Seeds wedge-shaped, black, smooth.

**Fhrs. & Frts** : September - December

**Occurrence** : Common throughout in fields

**Exsiccata** : SAA 116

**Local Unani Uses** :

Whole plant used in leucorrhoea. In female diseases it gives strength. It is also given in male diseases, for backache and also for spondiolysis.

**Recorded Uses** : Nil
Corchorus olitorius L. Sp. Pl. 529. 1753. (Badi Bahupalli)

Herbs, suffruticose. Leaves 3.2 - 7.5 x 1.7 - 3.5 cm, elliptic, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, rounded at base acute at apex, margins serrate. Inflorescence of extra-axillary or leaf-opposed cymes. Flowers yellow; petals oblong-spathulate. Capsules 10-ribbed, transversely partitioned in between valves. Seeds trigonous, black.

Frs. & Frts. : September - December
Occurrence : Common throughout
Exsiccata : SAA 117

Local Unani Uses :

Whole plant used in leucorrhoea. In female diseases it gives strength. It is also given in male diseases, for backache and also for spondiolytis.

Recorded uses :

Leaves used as stomachic, laxative, carminative and stimulant.

Seeds are purgative.

[Ref. : 92 ]

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Tribulus terrestris : See Phase - II

OXALIDACEAE

Biophytum sensitivum : See Phase - II
BALANITACEAE


Large shrubs or small trees; young parts tomentose; branches armed with straight sharp, long thorns. Leaves 2-foliolate; leaflets elliptic to obovate. Flowers greenish white fragrant, in short axillary cymes. Calyx and corolla silky villous. Fruit ovoid or ellipsoid drupe.

**Frls & Frts.** : February - November

**Occurrence** : On the outskirts of Melghat

**Exsiccata** : SAA 118

**Local Unani Uses :**

Surma is made out of fruit pulp and used for cataract and vision. Seeds are also used for eye diseases as well for cataract.

**Recorded uses :**

Bark and fruit extract is used in cold and cough.

The ripe is burnt till the cover of the fruit is completely burnt. Then it is powdered and mixed with cow milk and applied externally on abscess/wound for 3-4 days. The fruit pulp is mixed with goat milk and gradually rubbed on the chest of the child suffering from pneumonia.

[Ref. : 15, 89, 133]
MELIACEAE

*Melia azedarach* L. Sp. pl 384. 1753 (Bakain)

Moderate size trees; leaves 2-3 pinnate, 40-50 cm. long; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, base slightly inequilateral. Inflorescence panicle. Flowers fragrant, white with purple tinge. Staminal tube dark purple. Drupe ellipsoid, globose.

**Flrs. & Frts.** : July - September

**Occurrence** : Planted along road sides and around houses.

**Exsiccate** : SAA 166

**Local unani uses:**

Leaves and fruits used as blood purifier, bleeding piles & reduces fatness. Bark is used for eczema.

**Recorded Uses :**

Plant is acrid, bitter, cooling, astringent, stomachic, anthelmintic, diuretic, expectorant, febrifuge, useful in leprosy, leucoderma, skin diseases, wounds, ulcers, uteralgia.

Root useful in heart pain, tumor pain, blood impurities & uterine pains after delivery. Also prescribed in lung complaints and urinary disorders.

Bark and leaf decoction given after rat bite as antidote. Leaves exhibit same properties as that of whole plant. Poultice of leaves and flowers applied in nervous headache.

Fruit is purgative, useful especially against tapeworms and hookworms.

*Oil from seed* is a brain tonic, laxative, good for earache, piles, liver and spleen disorders, inflammation, blood purifier, used in leprosy and scrofula. Poultice is
used to cure headache & eruptions on scalp.

[Ref.: 21, 27, 29, 30, 35, 37, 59, 67, 94, 97, 150, 165, 172.]

SAPINDACEAE

*Cardiospermum helicacabum* L. Sp. PI. 366. 1753. (Ghanphod)

Annual, herbaceous, thinly pubescent climbers, may perennate by root stalks.

Leaves 3-foliolate, leaflets incised - serrate. Inflorescence axillary, pedunculate, umbellate cyme; peduncles with two tendrils at top. Flowers white, unisexual. Capsules trigonous, bladder like.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August - December

**Occurrence** : Occasional around fields & in wastelands.

**Exsiccate** : SAA 137

**Local Unani uses** :

Whole plant powder for kidney stone. Leaves taken with hot water helps to dissolve kidney stone and gall bladder stone.

**Recorded Uses** :

Extract of the plant is taken internally in cases of inflatulence, colic and constipation. Whole plant paste made with mustard oil is applied on eczema. Necklace made from the stem cures sores.

Whole plant used in lung diseases, ear pain and eye sores. Root are used for rheumatism.

Leaves used for oedema.

[Ref.: 35, 66, 68, 80, 113, 158]
MORINGACEAE


**(Mungne Ka Zhad)**

Trees, 5-10 m. tall. Leaflets 1-2 x 0.5 -1.0 cm. lateral leaflets elliptic, terminal, obovate. Inflorescence of puberulous panicles. Flowers 1 cm. across, white. Capsules 25-50 cm. long, 9 ribbed. Seeds 3-angled, angles winged.

**Frs. & Frts.** : August - April

**Occurrence** : Usually cultivated

**Exsiccata** : SAA 144

**Local Unani Uses** :

Whole plant poultice is applied for tonsilitis. Roots are used for leucoderma. Leaves purify the blood. Flowers for stomachache. Fruits are used for arthritis.

**Recorded Uses** :

The bark of the plant is crushed to make the paste and this paste is applied over the swollen portions caused by filariasis to cure it. Bark is used for abortion. Plant is tonic, abortifacent, stimulant, useful in rheumatism. Juice of the bark with ginger and plant juice of *Acalypa indica* is given for fever and stomachache to children.

The root bark bitter in taste, pungent, alkaline, dried and powdered used in dental caries. The fresh juice of root bark and also leaf juice used in dental caries. Bruised fresh roots are applied locally to the joints in rheumatic pains. Roots used for abortion.

Bruised fresh leaves are applied to the wounds caused by the snake and dog-bite. Extract of fresh leaves is given in acute dispepsia, flatulence, colic, in cholera and...
acute diarrhoea. Tender leaves used to relieve pain during menstruation. Leaves used in
gas trouble with pain.

   Flowers is used for abortion.

   Gum is also used for abortion.

   The Seeds are crushed and its smell is inhaled to cure headache.

[Ref. : 11, 13, 35, 68, 107, 162, 165]

FABACEAE

_Abrus precatorius_ L. Syst. Nat. ed. 2, 2:472. 1767. (Gunj)

Twiners, perennial. Leaves 8-12 cm. long, leaflets 0.5 -1.8 x 0.3 -0.8 cm, oblong
or elliptic - oblong, glabrous above, appressed - hairy beneath. Flowers pinkish-purple,
fading white in racemes. Pods 2-4 cm. long, linear - oblong, beaked. Seeds 3-5, ellipsoid,
bright scarlet with a black spot.

_Flr. & Frt._ : August - March

_Occurrence_ : Common

_Exsiccate_ : SAA 143

_Local Unani Uses :

. Leaves are chewed or decoction is given to clear the sore throat. Also useful
for cough and cold.

_Reccorded Uses :

   Roots are emetic. Roots extract is used in nervous disorder. It is taken for sore
throat and rheumatism. Roots are used for expelling hookworm. An infusion or juice of
the roots is used for procuring abortion.
The paste of the leaves is applied on body to cure pains. Leaf juice is given for the cure of sore throat, dry cough and the ardour urine. Paste of leaves applied over swelling, rheumatism etc. Juice of green leaf taken for purifying blood. Leaves are chewed to cure stomatitis. Expressed juice of leaf is said to be useful for the treatment of leucoderma.

Three seeds are pounded and given as one dose to commence abortion. Seeds are used for antifertility in women. Seeds are purgative, emetic, tonic, anti-phlogistic, aphrodisiac and against nervous disorders, used as contraceptive. Powder seed (in small quantity) is given during fever to a new born child. Paste of seed is applied externally to cure the skin diseases and abortion inducing potions. Seeds are crushed or powdered and mixed with mustard oil and applied regularly over the head to overcome baldness. A paste of one seed is given to subside the formation of gas in stomach. Poultice of seeds is used as suppository to bring about abortion.

[Ref. : 11, 15, 61, 66, 89, 99, 100, 133, 134, 138, 152, 161, 164, 165 ]

Butea monosperma (Lamk.) Taub. Patel For. Fl. Melghat. 115. 1968;

Butea frondosa Koen. ex. Roxb. (Palash)

Moderate sized deciduous trees. Leaves three foliolate; leaflets obovate-rhomboid, silky beneath. Flowers large, bright orange in dense rigid racemes. Fruit a one seeded, stalked, silky tomentose pod.

Flrs. & Frts. : February - May

Occurrence : Common

Exsiccata : SAA 178
Local Unani uses:

Bark juice is used in cataract. Leaves tied with sesamum oil for eczema.

Flowers used as deodorant.

Recorded Uses:

Flowers and leaves are given in diarrhoea, heartburn, diabetes, piles and worms.

Decoction of stem-bark is used as lotion for ulcers. It is also used as gargles in cases of pharyngitis. Ash of the stem bark is said to be laxative and diuretic and so it is given in case of constipation.

Roots are used for tuberculosis.

Fresh or dried flowers are crushed and mixed with water. One cup of extract is given for urination. Flowers are tied over abdomen for easy urine regulation. Flowers are diuretic and aphrodisiac. Flowers used for urinary complaints.

Seed powder is used as laxative and anthelmintic.

The decoction prepared from gum is a powerful astringent and given in many forms of diarrhoea.

[Ref. :15, 35, 55, 106, 120, 126, 157]

syn. *Psoralea corylifolia* L. (Baapchi, Bavchi)

Erect, annual, herbs, 50-120 cm. high; branches grooved, gland dotted. Leaves broadly elliptic, 2-7 x 2-5.5 cm, mucronate, dentate, punctate beneath; glands blackish. Inflorescence a condensed, dense, axillary raceme. Flowers bluish purple. Pod ovoid-oblong, apiculate, one seeded.
**Flrs. & Frts.**: August - December.

**Occurrence**: Common around agricultural fields & on waste lands.

**Exsiccata**: SAA 141

**Local unani uses**:

Seeds are used for making ointment applied on black as well as white patches, psorosis. If the plant paste alone is applied on skin, it tears the skin and so it is applied along with ghee to reduce its intensity.

**Recorded Uses**:

- Root useful in caries of teeth.
- Leaves used in itch, diarrhoea.
- Seeds is a best known remedy for leucoderma, skin diseases & leprosy. It is bitter, acrid, anthelmintic, laxative, stomachic, stimulant, antiseptic, aphrodisiac, diuretic and diaphoretic. It is a good hair tonic. Seed oil used for psoriasis & elephantiasis. Good for heart troubles, scabies. Cures blood diseases and also in stomach complaints.

[Ref.: 4, 5, 21, 29, 37, 59, 65, 67, 70, 129, 133, 134, 172]

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**Dalbergia sissoo** Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3 : 223. 1832. (Sheesham)

Trees, 8-12 m. high; bark greyish - brown, rough, fissured. Leaflets 2.5 -8.0 x 1.5 -3.0 cm; terminal ones largest, broadly ovate or suborbicular. Flowers white in axillary panicles. Pods strap-shaped, stalked. Seeds 1-4.

**Flrs & Frts.**: February - October

**Occurrence**: Planted along roadsides

**Exsiccata**: SAA 138
Local Unani uses:

Leaves are used for increasing the sexual strength. In Goli Gospermi of man leaf decoction is given.

Recorded Uses:

Wood alterative, useful in leprosy, boils, eruptions and to allay vomiting.

Roots are astringent.

Leaves are bitter, stimulant. The leaves in the form of decoction are used to control vomiting. Decoction of leaves useful in gonorrhoea.

[Ref. : 120]

*Tephrosia purpurea* : See Phase - II

**CAESALPINIACEAE**

*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2 : 362. 1832 Syn. *Guilandiana bonduc* L., *Caesalpinia bonducella* (L.) (Sargotgi)

Extensive, armed, scandent, yellowish pubescent, shrubs. Leaves bipinnate; petioles prickly; pinnae 6-8 pairs, 5-7 cm. long. Leaflets 5-9 pairs, oblong with stipels of short hooked spines. Inflorescence terminal or supra axillary raceme. Flowers greenish yellow. Pods oblong - ellipsoid, 5-8x 2-3 cm., armed with prickles. Seeds 1-3, ovoid - globose, ash coloured, shining.

**Flrs. & Frts**: August - February

**Occurrence**: Common in hedges and around fields.

**Exsiccate**: SAA 142
Local unani uses:

Seed powder in the form of capsule is given for diabetes, vomiting, nausea, for worms. It is given for stomachache, intestinal ache, tapeworms, also given to pregnant womens as well as to the lady after child birth, in hyperacidity & in vertigo.

Recorded Uses:

Plant juice used to cure intermittent fever.

Root bark is emmenogogue, febrifuge, expectorant, anthelmintic, dysenteric and stomachic; useful in amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, fever, cough, asthma, intestinal worms & dyspepsia. Used in the removal of placenta.

Leaves used in dyspepsia, colic and as anthelmintic.

Seeds are bitter, astringent, acrid, thermogenic, antiinflammatory, stomachic, expectorant, used in skin diseases and piles. Seed powder applied externally on testicles in hydrocele and eczema. Seed powder taken internally to remove worms.

[Ref.: 21, 27, 29, 31, 35, 59, 62, 64, 66, 67, 91, 97, 171, 172]

Cassia fistula L. Sp. Pl. 377. 1753. (Amaltas)

Moderate sized deciduous trees; leaves pinnate; leaflets in 4-8 pairs, ovate, 5 - 12.5 x 2.5 - 6 cm. Inflorescence large, drooping raceme. Flowers bright yellow. Pods cylindric, 30-60 cm. long straight, black. Seeds dark brown, shining.

Flrs. & Frts: March - June.

Occurrence: Common in hill forest, also planted along roadsides.

Exsiccata: SAA 165
Local unani uses:

Fruit pulp is warmed in water and given as laxative.

Recorded Uses:

The plant paste is applied externally to pruritus & skin diseases. Plant is with antitubercular property & is antidysenteric, astringent, febrifuge, antipyretic.

Bark is diuretic, emetic, depurative, useful in boils and pustules, headache.

Root paste is given internally in abnormal delivery. Root is given as tonic, febrifuge and is a strong purgative. Applied on swellings of throat.

Leaf poultice is said to relieve the chilblains, facial paralysis and rheumatism when rubbed on the affected parts also given internally, anthelmintic. Used in skin diseases, leprosy & intermittent fever, blood purifier, anticancer.

Flowers cooling, expectorant.

Fruit pulp is a safe purgative, stomachic, tonic and useful in dysentery, antiinflammatory, abortifient. Given in jaundice, cardiac disorders & general debility, externally on pimples, snake-bite, rheumatism.

Seed paste is prescribed in gastric disorders, dysentery. Warm infusion used as gargles in toothache & throatache. Antibacterial.

[Ref.: 4, 11, 13, 15, 21, 24, 27, 29, 34, 35, 37, 59, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67, 90, 97, 102, 111, 135, 136, 138, 139, 148, 150, 152, 165, 172 ]

*Cassia occidentalis* - See Phase - II

*Cassia tora* - See Phase - II
**Delonix regia** (Boj. ex Hook.) Raf. Fl. Tellur 2 : 92. 1836. syn. *Poinciana regia* Boj. (Gul-mohor)

Trees, 10-15 m. high; bark grey. Leaves 30-60 cm. long, pinnae 10-20 pairs, leaflets 5-25 pairs, narrowly oblong. Flowers scarlet or reddish-orange, in terminal and axillary lax racemes. Pods 30-50 cm. long.

**Flrs. & Frts.** : March - August

**Occurrence** : Cultivated in gardens & along roadsides

**Exsiccata** : SAA 154

**Local Unani Uses** :

Leaves are used as antidiabetic.

**Recorded Uses** :

Flowers are anthelmintic.

[Ref. : 11]

**MIMOSACEAE**


syn. *Acacia arabica* (Lam.) Willd. var. *indica* Bth. (Babool)

Trees, 3-8 meters, tall; bark dark brown, fissured. Leaves 5-8 cm. petiolate; petioles with gland at base; stipular thorns straight, sharp; pinnae 4-8 pairs. Leaflets linear-oblong. Inflorescence globose head. Flowers yellow. Pods 6-15 cm. long, finely tomentose. Seeds discoid, shining brown.

**Flrs. & Frts.** : July - January

**Occurrence** : Common throughout.
Exsiccatea : SAA 163

Local unani uses:

Bark extract or decoction in prolapse of uterus. Leaf powder is used as an antidote on any type of poison. It is given in chronic fever and for chronic cough. Leaves are astringent and is used as a toothpaste by burning of leaves. Flowers used in jaundice. Powder is used for mouth ulcers. Fruits powder given in the treatment of chronic dysentery and leucorrhoea. Seed powder is given in leucorrhoea. Seeds if applied on the lower part of the stomach, urination takes place which is hindered due to kidney stone.

Recorded Uses:

Bark is astringent, acrid, cooling, emollient, vulnerary, anthelmintic, constipating, depurative, aphrodisiac, diuretic, expectorant and nutritive. Used in chronic dysentery, diarrhoea, leprosy, leucoderma, skin diseases, leucorrhoea, utero-vesical disorders and oral-ulcers. Used in treatment of gonorrhoea and diabetes mellitus.

Gum is sweet, astringent, cooling, largely used as tonic, antidiarrhoeal, antisyptemic and antidiabetic.

Leaf decoction given orally in urinary troubles & sexual weakness. Also used in skin diseases. Paste of tender leaves is supposed to cure malignant tumors.

Flowers used in earache.

Fruit improves health. Pods given in sexual impotency. Water infusion to cure burning sensation in the body. Pods are galactagogue.

[Ref.: 8, 9, 15, 21, 35, 37, 59, 64, 66, 74, 89, 97, 109, 118, 127, 133, 158]
syn. Mimosa lebbeck L. (Shirish)

Trees, 7-12 m. high. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 4-9 pairs, 2.0 - 5.5 x 1.0 - 2.5 cm; lateral, elliptic-oblong, terminal, ovate-oblong. Inflorescence globose head. Flowers white, fragrant. Pods 8 - 30 x 4 - 6 cm, pale yellow. Seeds 4 - 12.

Flrs. & Frts : April to September.

Occurrence : Planted along roadsides

Exsiccata : SAA 164

Local unani uses :

Plant is used for teeth problems.

Recorded Uses :

Bark is astringent, bitter, acrid, sweet, thermogenic, expectorant, aphrodisiac, ophthalmic, restorative & tonic. Useful in cough, catarrh, asthma, scrofula, skin eruptions, leprosy, leucoderma, wounds & ulcers. Used in piles, diarrhoea, dysentery and gonorrhoea.

Bark paste applied on insect bite and scorpion sting.

Leaf extract used for night blindness.

Flowers used as an emollient, on boils and swellings. Decoction of flowers and root used for gargling in weak, spongy and ulcerated gums. Useful in chronic pharyngitis.

Seeds used in snake bite and scorpion sting. Anticancer activity against Sarcoma has been tested.

[Ref. : 9, 15, 30, 35, 64, 66, 67, 100, 109, 118, 157, 172]
**Mimosa pudica** L. Sp. Pl. 518. 1753. (*Lajwanti, Sharmilee*)

Prostrate, prickly, woody plants; leaves pinnate, pinnae usually in two pairs, leaflets 12-20 pairs, sensitive to touch. Inflorescence axillary, globose head. Flowers pink. Pods flat, jointed; joints clothed with yellowish bristles.

**Fhrs. & Frts.** : September - January

**Occurrence** : Frequent along roadsides in outskirts.

**Exsiccate** : SAA 140

**Local Unani Uses** :

If women eat this plant then during sexual intercourse man cannot show manly instincts.

**Recorded Uses** :

Plant is bitter and astringent, cooling, duretic, antispasmodic, constipating, aphrodisiac and febrifuge. Decoction of whole plant used to cure skin diseases, hydrocele, diarrhoea, kidney stone & gall bladder stone.

Root used in urinary troubles, acute abdominal pains, dysentery, inflammation, jaundice, asthma, fistula, small-pox, fever, infantile diseases, snake-bite, epilepsy and sexual weakness.

Leaf applied on boils, cuts & wounds, oedema, rheumatism, tumors of uterus, swollen testicles, piles, burns and headache.

[Ref.: 11, 15, 21, 27, 29, 30, 35, 47, 65, 68, 83, 92, 97, 107, 127, 133, 150, 166, 172]
COMBRETAACEAE


*(Arjun)*

Large evergreen trees. Bark peeling off in large flakes. Leaves oblong, elliptic, pale brown beneath; petiole with two glands at a top. Flowers bisexual, sessile, small, greenish-yellow, in short axillary spikes of terminal panicles. Fruit an ovoid drupe with five thick hard wings with many veins curve upwards.

**Flrs.** : June - August  
**Frts.** : March - April

**Occurrence** : Infrequent

**Exsiccata** : SAA 155

**Local Unani Uses**:

Bark is used in cardiac problems. Bark is used for ulceration on body, pimples, acne, mouth ulcers. Leaves poultice is used for bone fractures.

**Recorded Uses** :

Bark is tonic, astringent. Bark powder paste prepared with coconut oil taken orally in burn injuries and also applied on the burns used in cardiac disorders. Decoction of the stem bark is used as a heart tonic. Plant used in heart diseases, particularly to reduce obesity and applied on wounds.

Juice of fresh leaves is used in earache. Powdered leaves are used for healing the wounds.

*[Ref. : 66, 126, 138, 139]*
PUNICACEAE

Punica gratum L. Sp. PI. 472. 1753 (Anar)

Shrubs or small trees, 6m. tall. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, obtuse at apex. Flowers 3 cm. across; sepals persistent; petals red; stamens many. Fruit a berry with numerous seeds surrounded by juicy pulp.

Flrs. & Frts. : August - November

Occurrence : Cultivated

Exsiccata : SAA 119

Local Unani uses :

- Bud is used in fit.

Recorded uses :

- Bark of the stem is anthelmintic, particularly useful in removing tapeworm.
- Root is anthelmintic.
- Juice of fresh leaves given in dysentery. Paste of the leaves is locally used in conjunctivitis.
- Young fruit is given in dysentery. Rind of fruit is given in dysentery and diarrhoea. Pulp of the fruit is useful in heart disorder and digestion. Fresh juice is cooling.
- Seeds are stomachic and demulcent.

[Ref. : 11, 15]

PASSIFLORACEAE


Annual, foetid climbers; tendrils simple. Leaves deeply 3-lobed, glandular
hairy; lobes lanceolate, denticulate; stipules semilunate divided into filiforms segments.

Flowers large, white, usually solitary or two. Bracts bipinnatifid, persistent, enclosing the
fruit, glandular hairy. Stamens on short gynophore. Fruit globose.

**Firs. & Frts.** : July - December

**Occurrence** : Infrequent

**Exsiccata** : SAA 120

**Local Unani Uses :**

Fruit powder is antiinflammatory, given for rheumatic pains and subsides the
tumor.

**Recorded uses :**

Plant extract relieves itching and leaf extract for headache.

Paste prepared from leaves & fruits is used in coating boils for 2-3 days for
relief of pain and absorption.

[Ref. :111, 157]

**CUCURBITACEAE**

*Trichosanthes cucumerina* L. Sp. Pl. 1008. 1753; *(Sanp Ki Bel)*

Extensive climbers; stems herbaceous, slender. Leaves 7-10 x 8-12 cm., broadly
ovate or orbicular- reniform, shallowly to deeply 5-7 lobed, margins denticulate. Flowers
white male and female flowers in same or different axis; male flowers 8-15 flowered in
long racemes, female solitary, ovary - oblong. Berries 6 x4 cm., ovoid fusiform, scarlet to
orange when ripe-seeds ovoid, undulate, compressed, truncate.

**Firs. & Frts** : August - October
Occurrence : Infrequent
Exsiccata : SAA 170

Local Unani uses :

- Leaf powder or decoction is used to subside the hard tumors.

Recorded Uses :

- Root used in case of stomach trouble and disorder.
- Paste of leaves is applied on boils and abscesses. Extract of leaves is given in liver congestion and jaundice.

[Ref. : 35, 73]

AIZOACEAE

_Trianthema portulacastrum_ - See Phase - II

ASTERACEAE

_Amberboa ramosa (Roxb.)_ Jafri in Scientist 3 : 29. 1959; syn. _Cardus ramosus_ Roxb., _Volutarella divaricata_ (DC.) Bth & Hook. (Brahmadandi)

- Annual, erect or procumbent herbs, 15-60 cm. tall; branches angled; leaf pinnatifid, lobed. Heads solitary, terminal. Florets tubular, pink purple; involucral bracts spinescent. Achenes oblong, pappus silvery brown.
- Fls. & Frts. : November - March
- Occurrence : Occasional in waste land
- Exsiccata : SAA 113
Local Unani uses:

Whole plant juice if fresh or powder or decoction is given in malarial fever and also used in all types of fever. Leaves decoction is given as blood purifier, in Tibb it is used for malarial fever. It is also used in all types of fever.

Recorded Uses: Nil


*(Kakroonda, Kukkadsajji)*

Annual, erect, glandular pubescent, aromatic herbs. Leaves subsessile, elliptic-ovate, crenate-lobulate, serrate dentate, silky pubescent on both sides. Capitula small, 4 - 6 x 5 - 7 mm. across in axillary or terminal, spiciform panicles. All florets yellow, marginal filiform, central tubular.

**Flrs. & Frts:** January - April

**Occurrence:** Not common. Found especially at foot hills along streams.

**Exsiccata:** SAA 171

Local unani uses:

Leaves juice is used in typhoid fever.

Recorded Uses:

Plant is bitter, astringent, acrid, thermogenic, errhine, antiinflammatory, styptic, ophthalmic, anthelmintic, liver tonic, expectorant, febrifuge, diuretic and stimulant. Used in bruises, wounds, abdominal disorders, haemorrhagia, cough, bronchitis, intermittent fever and hyperdypisia. Antispasmodic, antisyphenteric, used in cholera and enteric fever.
Root astringent and febrifuge.

Leaves astringent, diuretic, vermifuge. Used in treatment of piles. Leaves used for eye wash. Oil from leaves is antimicrobial & antifungal.

[Ref.: 9, 27, 55, 59, 67, 127, 150, 172]

**Echinops echinatus** Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3 : 447, 1832. (Unth Katara)

Annual herbs, 30-60 cm. tall, branching from base; branches rigid, covered with cotton pubescence. Leaves sessile, 5 -12 x 2 - 5 cm, lyrate, sinuate, spinous along the margin. Inflorescence compound globose head, solitary on long peduncle, flowers tubular, white, involucral bracts, spinous tips, achenes densely villous at base with short, brush like yellowish pappus.

**Flrs. & Frts** : December -April.

**Occurrence** : Common on arid lands.

**Exsiccata** : SAA 111

**Local unani uses** :

Whole plant powder is used for strength, asthma in children, allergy. Root bark is given in sexual debility. Root powder is used to increase the sex. Fruit is given for backache. It also increases the sexual tendency of a person.

**Recorded Uses** :

Plant alterative, diuretic, nervine, tonic, used in hoarse cough, hysteria, dyspepsia, scrofula and ophthalmia.

Root used in impotency. Pieces of root are tied to the neck of children suffering from cold. Juice taken internally for acute debility after child birth; kills lice.

[Ref.: 27, 29, 59, 97, 127, 136, 137]
Eclipta alba - See Phase - II

Laggera aurita - See Phase - II

Launea procumbens - See Phase - II

Sphaeranthus senegalensis - See Phase - II

Tridax procumbens - See Phase - II

Xanthium strumarium - See Phase - II

Sapotaceae

Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dub. in Ann. Mus. Col. Mars. 3, 3 : 9, f.2.1915; syn. Mimusops hexandra Roxb. (Khirni)

Evergreen trees, 15-18 m. tall; bark deeply fissured. Leaf obovate - oblong, 4.5-10 x 2.5-5 cm., shining. Inflorescence axillary fascicles or solitary. Flowers whitish. Fruit one seeded berry.

Flrs. & Frts. : September - November

Occurrence : Not Common

Exsiccata : SAA 121

Local Unani Uses:

Aqueous extract of seeds is used for urination and the residue which remains
is applied on the stomach.

Recorded uses:

Fruits of the plant help in digestion.

[Ref. : 138]

ASCLEPIADACEAE


Stout shrubs or small trees, 2-4 meters tall; branches clothed with white tomentum. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, broadly elliptic-oblong, 5-17 x 3-9 cm., tomentose beneath. Inflorescence sub corymbose, pedunculate cyme. Corolla lobes white, spreading, 3-4 cm. across. Corona white, adnate to staminal column. Follicles 7-10 cm. long, in pairs, boat shaped with hooked tip, cottony pubescent. Seeds with silky coma.

Flrs. & Frts : Throughout year

Occurrence : Frequent on wastelands.

Exsiccata : SAA 102

Local unani uses :

Flowers are burnt in a clean, earthen pot and its ash is used for asthma. Flowers & latex given for stomachache. Bud is given in the treatment of malaria and cold. In case of tonsils latex is applied externally.

Recorded Uses :

Plant is expectorant, depurative, anthelmintic, irritant, purgative, given for intermittent fever, cold, cough, asthma, diseases of spleen, liver, abdomen.
Root bark used in dysentery, rheumatism, febrifuge, appetiser, antidote for snake bite and scorpion sting. Used in the treatment of elephantiasis, leprosy, eczema, diarrhoea, ringworms, sprains, anticancer.

Leaves used in bone fracture, as poultice on sores, in treatment of paralysis, swellings and intermittent fevers, wound healing.

Latex applied to remove warts and unhealthy granulation from ulcers. Latex applied in burns. Latex and gum abortifacent. Latex applied over infected teeth & gums.

Flowers used in cough, asthma, rat-bite and diseases of abdomen, cures rabies, for mental disorders.

Seeds hinder conception.

[Ref.: 11, 15, 21, 24, 27, 29, 30, 35, 55, 57, 59, 67, 70, 90, 92, 97, 102, 111, 115, 129, 130, 136, 137, 143, 150, 152, 153, 157, 161, 162, 163, 172]

*Calotropis procera* - See Phase - II


Twining shrubs; stems much branched, cylindrical young branches densely pubescent. Leaves petiolate 3-6 x 2.5-3.5 cm., ovate or elliptic lanceolate or oblong, pubescent below, puberulous above, apex acute, base rounded. Flowers minute, in lateral corymbose cymes; Calyx pubescent. Corolla campanulate, lobes 5; corona of 5, fleshy processes, inserted on corolla tube, alternating with lobes, produced downwards on tube as double villous ridges; gynostegium 1.5 mm. long.
Firs. & Frts.: April - January
Occurrence: Infrequent
Exsiccate: SAA 158

Local Unani Uses:
Whole plant is antidiabetic.

Recorded Uses:
Leaves are bitter, stimulant. About 100 ml. aqueous extract of leaves is given twice a day in urinary trouble and in diabetes. Leaves are chewed to reduce glycosuria in diabetes.

Latex is medicinally important.
[Ref.: 106, 126, 133, 157]


Woody twinnners, densely pubescent, leaves broadly ovale, 4-6 x 6 cm., pubescent beneath. Inflorescence drooping corymbose cyme. Flowers white or yellowish; Corolla hairy within; corona double. Follicles strongly reflexed covered with soft spines. Seeds with silky coma.

Firs. & Frts.: July - February
Occurrence: Frequent in wild
Exsiccate: SAA 159

Local Unani uses:
Leaves is boiled in water and applied on sprains.

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Recorded uses:

Plant is emetic, expectorant, anthelmintic and useful in diarrhoea, rheumatism, gynaecological conditions, particularly in uterine bleeding etc.

Leaves used for abdominal distension in children. Leaves taken orally to cure urinary tract, inflammation. Juice of the leaves is taken in for any wound in the body and the paste of the leaves is applied on it. The juice of the fresh leaves is taken in for asthma. Leaf juice for catarrhal infections, infantile diarrhoea, rheumatic swellings and snake bite. Leaves is used for piles. The extract of the flowers is given to children for curing cough.

[Ref.: 11, 17, 68, 107, 138, 157]

BORAGINACEAE


Erect annual herbs, upto 0.5 m. high stems & branches softly hairy. Leaves oblong - lanceolate, hispid hairy on both side, acute apex and narrowed base. Flowers lightblue in paniculate cymes, terminal. Calyx divided upto base, corolla lobes campanulate. Nutlets ovoid, faintly margined.

*Flrs. & Frts.* : August - November

*Occurrence* : Common in open fields

*Exsiccata* : SAA 177

*Local Unani uses* :

Whole plant is given for cough and cold.
Recorded Uses:

Expressed juice of the leaves is mixed with small quantity of salt and used during dysentery. Leaves are antidiabetic.

[Ref. : 133]

CONVOLULACEAE

Ipomoea aquatica Forsk. Fl. Aeg. - Arab. 44. 1775; syn. I. reptans Poir

*Convolvulus reptans* (L.) Merr. (*Hirankhuri*)

Aquatic herbs; stems hollow, trailing or floating, rooting at nodes. Leaves sagitate or hastate. Inflorescence few flowered axillary cyme or solitary. Flowers white; stamens included. Capsules ovoid, glabrous. Seeds hairy.

Flrs. & Frts. : September - June

Occurrence : Common in wetlands & ponds, also in irrigated fields

Exsiccate : SAA 139

Local Unani Uses : Leaf juice is given to concentrate the semen.

Recorded Uses :

Raw juice of the plant has an emetic effect but dry raw plant powder is used for mild purgative purpose. It is an antidote to opium.

[Ref. : 13,157]
CUSCUTACEAE

_Cuscuta reflexa_ Roxb. Pl. cor. 2 :3, t. 104. 1798 (Amar Bel)

Twinning leafless parasites; stems yellow. Inflorescence cymose or paniculate cluster. Flowers small, 6-8 mm. long; corolla white, fleshy. Capsules globose, conical, apiculate.

**Flrs. & Frts.** : November - May

**Occurrence** : Common parasite on many plants.

**Exsiccate** : SAA 114

**Local unani uses** :

Whole plant powder is made into tablets and it is administered in hysteria (Flts.)

**Recorded Uses** :

Plant is acrid, bitter, sweet, astringent to the bowels, myalgia, cough, bronchitis, strangury, cephalalgia, aphrodisiac, alterative, tonic, useful in diseases of the eye and of the heart, in biliousness, expectorant, carminative, anthelmintic, purgative, diaphoretic, diuretic, purifies the blood, anti-inflammatory; useful in jaundice, pains in the muscles and the joints, heat of the brain, headache, bone fracture, paralysis, diseases of the spleen, vomiting; cures body pain. Applied externally on arthritis, headache, nervine weakness of the body, diptheria, swollen testicles, throatache; useful in conjunctivities, wound healing, abortifient.

[Ref.: 4, 7, 8, 21, 27, 29, 46, 55, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 70, 73, 101, 104, 111, 114, 133, 150, 152, 158, 159, 160, 165, 172]
SOLANACEAE

Physalis minina L. Sp. pl. 183. 1753; syn. P. augulata L. (Ghanphod)

Much branched, erect annual herbs, 22-30 cm. high, stems soft, angular, glabrous, leaves broadly ovate, unequal at base. Flowers solitary, axillary or terminal, nodding, pale yellow; anthers blue or violet. Berries orange-yellow, enclosed in an enlarged, persistent calyx.

Fhrs. & Frts. : July - April
Occurrence : Common throughout in open situations.
Exsicata : SAA 160

Local Unani uses :

Leaves used for kidney stone.

Recorded uses :

Plant juice used for ear-ache. It is useful in abdominal troubles, a bitter tonic and safe oral contraceptives. The juice of the plant used for earache. Whole plant considered diuretic, laxative & purgative.

Flowers are applied locally for toothache.

Roots given in case of burning sensation of the stomach.

[Ref. : 62; 66, 73, 152, 157]

Solanum nigrum L. Sp. Pl. 186. 1753. (Kamuni, Mako)

Erect, glabrous, annual herbs, 22-50 cm. tall. Leaves petiolate, ovate lanceolate, 2-7 x 2-5 cm., remotely dentate. Inflorescence extra-axillary, pedunculate, sub-umbellate cyme. Flowers white, small, 4-8 mm. across. Berries globose, purplish - black when ripe.
Flrs. & Frts : August - January

Occurrence : Common throughout

Exsiccata : SAA 134

Local unani uses :

Whole plant is used in jaundice, anaemia, constipation. Leaves juice is anti-inflammatory. Fruits, roots and leaves given for jaundice, for liver problems. Fruits, leaves and stem juice is used in worms, releases constipation & checks the gas formation in stomach. Fruit is useful in digestion of food. Used as toothpaste.

Recorded Uses :

Plant is bitter, acrid, emollient, mild thermogenic, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, expectorant, laxative, diuretic, cardiotonic and febrifuge. Useful in vitiated conditions of tridosh. Decoction of plant suppresses central nervous system and reflexes of spinal cord. Decoction given in jaundice, piles, dysentery, sedative. Effective in liver cirrhosis, spermatogenic. Root bark laxative, useful in diseases of ear, eye and nose.

Hot leaves applied over swollen and painful scrotum and testicles. Infusion is cardiotonic, useful in piles, blood spitting, psoriasis and enlargement of liver & malaria, gonorrhoea and rheumatism.

Flowers useful in cough.

Berries useful in diarrhoea, hydrophobia, cough, rat-bite, bronchitis and pulmonary tuberculosis. Fruit juice is put into nose to kill germs infecting nostrils; is expectorant and cooling, diuretic, aphrodisiac, useful in diseases of heart and eye.

[Ref. : 8, 11, 15, 27, 29, 30, 37, 42, 66, 70, 83, 92, 117, 127, 130, 143, 147, 170, 172 ]

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**Solanum virginianum** L. Sp. Pl. 187. 1753; **S. surattense** Burm, **S. xanthocarpum** Schrad & Wendl. (Ringni)

Trailing herbs; stem woody at base, freely branching; branches with long prickles; young part stellate hairy; leaves sub pinnatifid, prickly on both surface. Inflorescence extra-axillary, few flowered cyme. Flowers violet purple; anthers yellow-oblong inserted at the throat of corolla. Berries globose, pale green with dark green veins, yellow when ripe.

**Flrs. & Frts** : June - March

**Occurrence** : Common throughout

**Exsiccata** : SAA 174

**Local unani uses** :

Whole plant used in asthma, cough and cold. Root, leaf & fruits bhasm is very effective on cold. Roots & fruits are given in asthma, infertility, chest pain and all diseases related to chest. Root is given in cold chronic bronchitis; root powder or decoction for tuberculosis. Root is used in drugs of arthritis. Fruit oil is applied externally for earache, deafness, otitis media (inflammation of the ear), ear discharges. Seeds vapour is used to kill dental germs.

**Recorded Uses** :

Plant is bitter, acrid, thermogenic, anthelmintic, antiinflammatory, digestive, carminative, stomachic, febrifuge, expectorant, diuretic, laxative. It is aphrodisiac and rejuvenating. Decoction useful in cough, fever, asthma, heart disease, pain in chest, stone in urinary bladder, herniya. Induces fertility in women. Extract has shown antiviral activity against Ranikhet disease virus and sarcoma.
Root expectorant and bronchodilator, used to increase female fertility. Paste applied in toothache.

Leaf powder used in asthma. Used as poultice to reduce swellings.

Fruits and seeds smoke inhaled to treat toothache. Good in heart diseases, asthma and fever, anaphrodisiac. Juice in sesame oil applied in paralysis.

[Ref. : 8, 15, 29, 36, 37, 61, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 97, 107, 123, 127, 133, 140, 157, 161, 172.]

_Withania somnifera_ (L.) Dunal in DC Prodr. 12 (1) : 453. 1852; _Physalis somnifera_ L. (Asgandh, Ashwagandh)

Much branched undershrubs, densely clothed with mealy, stellate tomentum; leaves petiolate, ovate, 4-8 x 3-5 cm., densely tomentose beneath. Inflorescence axillary, sub-sessile fascicles. Flowers greenish yellow. Berries red, globose, enclosed in enlarged persistant calyx.

**Flrs. & Frts** : August - January.

**Occurrence** : Common on waste lands.

**Exsiccata** : SAA 135

**Local unani uses** :

Roots powder & young leaves used for bodyache, backache, as blood purifier. Root powder is given to gents for sexual debility & increases lactation. Root is also given for leucorrhoea. Root of 3 year old plant is very effective. It is given in powder form for arthritis, obesity. Leaf decoction is given in rheumatism, arthritis, general debility, asthma, cough.
Recorded Uses:

Plant juice is administered internally for stomachache. Plant is also given in poliomyelitis. It is an indigenous anti-ulcerogen drug.

Root alternative, aphrodisiac, diuretic, narcotic, rheumatism, abortifacent, bloody discharge from the uterus. It is given to the women for toning up the uterus who habitually miscarry, stimulant, tonic, given in nervine, cardiac, respiratory, urinary, mental, senile and blood pressure complaints. Considered to possess anticancer properties. Powder given in marasmus in children.

Leaves also possess the properties of root. Extract anthelmintic, febrifuge given in menstrual irregularities, sterility and impotency kill lice, antibacterial and antiviral. Paste applied over syphilitic regions. Fomentation for curing sore eye, swellings & boils. Seeds hypnotic, used for coagulating milk.

[Ref.: 4, 5, 15, 29, 30, 35, 37, 42, 56, 59, 63, 65, 67, 70, 102, 104, 118, 137, 159, 161, 172]

SCROPHULARIACEAE

*Kickxia ramosissima* - See Phase - II

*Verbascum chinense* - See Phase - II

MARTYNIACEAE

*Martynia annua* - See Phase - II
ACANTHACEAE

Andrographis paniculata (Burm f.) Wall ex. Nees in wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3 :116. 1832; (Bhuineem)

Herbs, upto 1-2 feet tall, annual, erect, branched; branches sharply quadrangular, often narrowly winged in upper portions. Leaves lanceolate, slightly undulate, acute, tapering towards base. Flowers white with pinkish tinge, small, solitary, distant, in lax, spreading, axillary and terminal racemes or panicles, the whole forming a large, pyramidal, paniculate inflorescence. Capsules C 2 x 0.3 cm. acute at both ends.

Flrs. & Frts : September to January.
Occurrence : Not common.
Exsiccatata : SAA 172
Local unani uses :

Plant powder or decoction is given in jaundice & also in fever.

Recorded Uses :

Plant is bitter, acrid, cooling, laxative, vulnerary, antipyretic, antiperiodic, anti-inflammatory, expectorant, anthelmintic, digestive and stomachic used in skin diseases, leprosy, dysentery, malarial and other intermittent fevers. Also used as antidote to snake bite, antidiarrhoeal, antidysenteric, given in dyspepsia & filaria. Useful as tonic in debility.

Root used in convalescence after fever & in liver disorders, vermifuge.

Leaf used in malignant oedema, eczema, rables, liver disorders, epilepsy & also as an appetiser. Leaf juice given as blood purifier.

[Ref. : 9, 15, 27, 29, 30, 46, 55, 57, 59, 67, 68, 90, 92, 102, 111, 127, 157, 160, 172]
VERBENACEAE

*Lantana camara* - See Phase - II

**Tectona grandis** L. f. Suppl. 151. 1781. (Sagwan)

Large, deciduous trees, 10-20 m. tall; branches densely clothed with yellowish grey tomentum. Leaves large (30-50 x 15-20 cm., elliptic - obovate, rough, tomentose. Inflorescence terminal panicle. Flowers white. Fruit subglobose, enclosed in enlarged bladdery calyx.

**Flrs. & Frts.** : June - December

**Occurrence** : Abundant in wild.

**Exsiccata** : SAA 161

**Local Unani Uses**:

Seed; juice or powder is used for kidney stone.

**Recorded Uses**:

The bark is astringent, acrid, sweet cooling, anodyne, constipating, anthelmintic, depurative and uterine, sedative. It is useful in bronchitis, hyperacidity, dysentery, verminosis, burning sensation, diabetes, leprosy and skin diseases. Wood is useful in neuralgia, arthritis, inflammatory, swelling of the eyelids, leucoderma, abortion.

The roots are useful in anuria.

The leaves are cooling haemostatic, depurative, anti-inflammatory and vulnerary. They are useful in inflammation, leprosy, pruritis, stomatitis, indolent ulcers, haemorrhages, haemoptysis. A blood red juice comes out by rubbing the young leaves, when applied cures mouth sores & syphilis.
The flowers are bitter, refrigerant, depurative, diuretic and are useful in burning sensation, leprosy, strangury and diabetes.

The fruits are diuretic and demulcent and are useful in vesical calculi, pruritus and stomatitis. The fruit oil promotes hair growth.

The seeds are emollient, demulcent and are useful in pruritus.

The oil obtained from seeds, flowers and wood is trichogenous and is useful in the treatment of eczema & ringworm.

[Ref. : 27, 59, 154, 157, 158, 172]

**Vitex negundo**  L. Sp. Pl. 638. 1753; (Semalu nirgundi, Sambhalu)

Erect, shrubs or small trees; branches grey tomentose; leaves 3-5 foliate; leaflets elliptic, lanceolate, serate, hairy beneath. Inflorescence terminal or axillary panicle. Flowers bluish. Fruit sub-globose drupe, enclosed in campanulate persistent calyx.

**Flrs. & Frts.** : June - January

**Occurrence** : Frequent, sometimes planted in the houseyards.

**Exsiccata** : SAA 173

**Local unani uses** :

Plant is used on rheumatism. Root if tied around the neck of infants teething diarrhoea will stop/ checked. Leaf decoction is given in headache. Poultice and oil is used for arthritis. Leaf is boiled in water & bath is taken to cure arthritis. Seed, if given after menstruation to women then there is no need of tubectomy (family planning operation).
Recorded Uses:

Plant is bitter, acrid, thermogenic, anthelmintic, expectorant, digestive, stomachic, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, diuretic, ophthalmic and tonic.

Roots useful in arthritis, dyspepsia, colic, dysentery, europathy, wounds, ulcers, bronchitis, cough.

Stem abortifient.

Bark used in vitiated conditions of vata & ophthalmopathy.

Leaves useful in sprains, splenohepatomegaly, swellings, sinus & headache, rheumatism, rabies, piles, ulcers, boils and abscesses. Extract put in earache, used in paralysis, wounds, smoke to get relief from headache, insect repellent, vermifuge and febrifuge.

Flowers used in diarrhoea, liver complaints, haemorrhagia, hepatopathy and cardiac disorders.

Seed used in treatment of rheumatism, vermifuge.

[Ref.: 3, 5, 15, 21, 27, 29, 32, 34, 37, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, 73, 89, 92, 97, 102, 104, 107, 111, 126, 127, 130, 133, 138, 150, 152, 161, 161, 162, 172, 173]

LAMIACEAE

Leucas cephalotus (Roth.) Spr. syst. veg. 2 : 743. 1825.

Herbs erect; stems short, pubescent; branches obtusely 4 angled, hairy. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, pubescent, margins crenate-serrate. Flowers white, sessile in globose heads; bracts foliaceous. Calyx 2 cm. long; corolla long, lower lip slightly longer than upper. Nutlets obovoid, smooth, brown.
Firs. & Frts.: September - November
Occurrence: Common throughout
Exsiccata: SAA 122

Recorded Uses:

Plant is tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, increases perspiration, insecticide and useful in scabies, cough and cold. Fresh juice used in external application for scabies. Plant decoction is used for malarial fever.

Juice of leaves is dropped into the eyes 2-3 times a day to relieve burning sensation and redness. Leaves used for piles, cures old boils, especially on head.

Flowers in the form of syrup used as remedy for cough and colds.

[Ref.: 62, 66, 120, 157]

**NYCTAGINACEAE**

*Boerhaavia repens* - See Phase - II

*Mirabilis jalapa* L.Sp. Pl. 177. 1753; *(Gul - E- Abbas)*

Herbs, perennating by root stalks, 60-100 cm tall, profusely branched; stem thickened at nodes; leaf ovate-triangular, slightly cordate, 3-15 x 2 - 9 cm with undulate margins. Inflorescence terminal, corymbose. Flowers variously coloured. Perianth tubular. Fruit globose, rugose, black.

Flrs. & Frts.: August - January
Occurrence: Grown as ornamental
Exsiccata: SAA 176
Local Unani Uses:

Root: powder is given in stomachache, inflammation of stomach, chronic dysentery for acute stomachache. Root is tied around woman's back after delivery. Anal region is washed with root water to cure the ulcers. Leaves heal wound, subside tumor, antiinflammatory. It is eaten during enlargement of liver.

Recorded Uses:

Plant is aphrodisiac, purgative, anti-inflammatory.

Root purgative used in body pain, sexual debility, piles, itching and whitlow. Accelerates child birth.

Tuber given in post natal complaints. Poultice applied on carbuncles.

Leaf demulcent, useful in urticaria. Applied on boils.

Fruit poisonous, used in small dose to vomit out unwanted eaten things.

[Ref.: 11, 21, 29, 37, 55, 55, 62, 65, 144, 152, 163 ]

AMARANTHACEAE

Achyranthus aspera L. Sp. Pl. 204. 1753; (Aghada)

Herbs, woody, 30-8 cm. high, erect. Leaves 2.5 - 9.0 x 1.5 - 6.0 cm., elliptic - oblong, ovate or obovate, apex acuminate. Inflorescence elongate, terminal spikes. Flowers greenish - white. Fruit oblong- cylindric, truncate, enclosed in hardened perianth.

Flrs. & Frts: September - January

Occurrence: Common throughout.

Exsiccata: SAA 132
Local Unani Uses:

Plant is burnt and the ash is put into water. It is kept as it is for 24 hours. Supernatant is taken and boiled, till the water is completely evaporated. The salt which remains is given with honey for cough, asthma & fever. Dry root powder is made in tablets and these tablets are used as antidote for snake-bite. For easy delivery piece of root is tied to the stomach of the women in labour pairs. Piece is immediately removed after child delivery. It is believed that if the piece of root remains there it causes prolapse of uterus. A piece of root is given with betel leaf in malarial fever. Root infusion given in kidney stone. Root paste if applied on greying hairs for 15-20 days, hairs become black. If seeds are eaten one may not feel the sensation of hunger.

Recorded Uses:

Plant is bitter, acrid, thermogenic, expectorant, carminative. Plant diuretic, laxative, ash used in ascites, anasarca and earache, antidote against snake bite. Used for easy delivery and also in cramps. Decoction used in acute diarrhoea, cholera and in treatment of piles.

Root paste given to stop bleeding after abortion; dry powder given in cough, leaves used as antidote against insect - bite and snake bite. Stomachic, haemostatic, also used in bronchitis, asthma, mouth sores, toothache, syphilitic sores, antifertility and in menstrual disorders.

Leaf extract used in eczema, leprosy, cataracts and tetanus, wound healing. Juice used for renal dropsy.

Flowers given in menorrhagia.

Seed paste used as antidote against insect bite also used in bronchial affections.
and biliousness. Powder used in bleeding piles.

[Ref. : 9, 11, 13, 15, 21, 27, 28, 29, 34, 54, 56, 58, 59, 64, 68, 73, 90, 92, 126, 127, 130, 133, 150, 157, 158, 161, 165, 170, 171, 172]

*Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss. ex Scholt.- Syst. Veg. ed. 15.5 : 564. 1819; (Kapoori)

Erect or prostrate annual herbs. Leaves 0.5 - 1.5 x 0.2 - 1.0 cm. broadly ovate, pubescent above, white cottony beneath. Flowers greenish - white. Utricles 0.1 x 0.1 cm., broadly ovoid, acute.

**Flrs. & Frts** : Throughout the year.

**Occurrence** : Common throughout.

**Exsiccate** : SAA 104

**Local unani uses** :

Plant is taken in fever, nausea and for strength.

**Recorded Uses** :

Plant is astringent, bitter, cooling, emollient, vermifuge, suppurative, diuretic, antidiabetic and lithontriptic. Useful in boils, cephalalgia, cough, strangury and lithiasis. Decoction of whole plant given in pneumonia, typhoid and other prolonged fevers.

Root is demulcent and useful in headache, chronic congestion of liver, jaundice, biliousness. Root paste used to treat ulcer of cornea. Extract given for headache. Extract given to stop excessive bleeding during menstruation.

Leaf decoction given in ulcer of cornea, kidney stone, earache & to stop burning of male genitalia.

[Ref. : 9, 21, 29, 35, 43, 64, 68, 96, 100, 126, 130, 137, 153, 157, 159, 172]
**Amaranthus spinosus** (L.) Sp. Pl. 991. 1753.

Erect, spiny, annual, herbs, 30-35 cm. high. Leaves 2-6 x 0.5 - 3.5 cm. ovate, rhomboid or oblong. Spikes pale green, 2.0 - 9.5 cm. long, simple or branched. Utricles 1.0 - 1.5 mm. long, conical, thickened at top, rugose. Seeds shining, discoid, about 1 mm. across.

**Flrs. & Frts**: August - February

**Occurrence**: Common on waste lands

**Exsiccata**: SAA 133

**Local Unani Uses**:

- Plant juice is used in jaundice, kidney stone.

**Recorded Uses**:

- Plant is sweet cooling, alexeteric, laxative, diuretic, stomachic, antipyretic, febrifuge, galactagogue, haematinic, appetiser and tonic. Useful in vitiated conditions of pitta, hyperdipsia, hallucination, leprosy, eczema. Controls serum cholesterol.


- Leaves used on oedema; laxative. Used as mouth wash for toothache. Juice applied on cuts and wounds to check bleeding.

- Flower extract used in allergic asthma.

- Seed powder with warm water is given to produce heating effect in men.

*Ref. : 9, 11, 21, 60, 67, 68, 75, 100, 111, 150, 152, 162, 172*
BASELLACEAE


Perennial, slender, glabrous, herbaceous, twinners. Leaves broadly ovate, narrowing down into petiole. Inflorescence 2-15 cm. long, pedunculate spike. Flowers sessile; perianth white or pink, fruits globose, red, white or black pseudoberrics.

**Flrs. & Frts.** : August - January

**Occurrence** : Cultivated in house yards.

**Exsiccata** : SAA 156

**Local unani uses** :

- Powder or decoction made of leaf & stem is used for killing worms and also to reduce the stomachache.

**Recorded Uses** :

- Plants succulent, sweet, cooling, emollient, aphrodisiac laxative, haemostatic, appetiser, sedative, anthelmintic, diuretic & tonic. Used in anorexia, haemorrhagia, gonorrhoea, sleeplessness, balanitis, fatigue, urticaria and general debility. Poultice is made for setting bones. Used as antidysenteric, wound healer and also in labour pains.

- Root used in headache. Decoction is given to stop bilious vomiting and in intestinal complaints.

- Leaf Fresh juice is used in eye, liver and spleen troubles. It is a blood purifier.

[Ref. : 21, 27, 29, 59, 147, 171, 172]

EUPHORBIACEAE

*Acalypha indica* - See Phase - II
Euphorbia hirta - See Phase - II

Euphorbia thymifolia - See Phase - II


Shrubs, 90 cm. tall, succulent. Leaves 5 x 3 cm. alternate, broadly ovale, fleshy. Flowers in terminal cymes. Fruits capsular.

Flrs. & Frts. : April - May  
Occurrence : Rare  
Exsiccata : SAA 169  

Local Unani uses :

Leaf : poultice is applied on tumors to subside it, Whitlow as well as for wounds leaves are used.

Recorded Uses :

The stem is introduced into vagina and to be kept for overnight for abortion.

[Ref. : 162]


Annual, erect, herbs, 10-40 cm. tall, leaves 5-1 x 2 - 5 mm. distichous. Flowers solitary, axillary, perianth minute, green. Fruit a globose, trigonous capsules depressed at apex, subtended by persistent perianth.

Flrs. & Frts. : July-December.
Occurrence : Common, especially in cultivated fields.

Exsiccatas : SAA 162

Local Unani Uses :
Whole plant is used for blood pressure, hypertension.

Recorded Uses :
The plant is deobstruent, diuretic, astringent and cooling. It is useful in jaundice, dropsy, gonorrhoea, menorrhagia, genito-urinary affections, chronic dysentery, ophthalmia, ulcers, sores, swelling, skin affections, dyspepsia, diabetes. It also acts as abortifacient, antiseptic and hair tonic.

[Ref. : 11, 30, 37]

_Phyllanthus reticulatus_ - See Phase - II

**MORACEAE**


Large, glabrous, deciduous trees with few or no areal roots. Leaves ovate or ovate-rhomboid. Receptacles depressed, globose; in axillary pairs.

Receptacles : February - May

Occurrence : Occassional throughout.

Exsiccatas : SAA 168

Local Unani Uses :
Bark decoction is applied on any type of bleeding (Wound).

Recorded Uses :
The bark decoction is used as a tonic, astringent, cooling. Bark decoction is
given in gonorrhoea and scabies, and it is astringent. Decoction of stem-bark is useful for spongy gums. The paste of the young shoots is applied to cure the skin diseases. Extract of bark in water is given to relieve 'kalikhansi'.

Root bark of pipal and equal amount of leaves of *Hibiscus cannabinus* L. are mashed together and eaten orally to cure jaundice.

Extract of fresh leaves is considered as medicine for diarrhoea. A soft leaf bud is penetrated into the ear of the person bitten by the snake. Bud will try to penetrate deep inside the ear so it requires a fast holding, otherwise it may rupture the eardrum.

Fig. powder is given in asthma. The powder of fruit if given to a infertile lady, the lady will be pregnant & will give birth to a child.

Powder of seeds is given with the milk in electuary and as a purifier of the blood. Seeds crushed and the extract in water used for curing urinary trouble in man.

Latex of the plant is given as a tonic to improve vigour.

[Ref.: 11, 15, 35, 57, 60, 62, 100, 112, 136, 161, 169]

LILIACEAE

*Aloe vera* (L.) *Burn* f. Fl. Ind. 83. 1768; syn. *A. perfoliata* L. var vera L.

*A. barbadensi* Mill (*Gavarphata*)

Perennial, scapigerous herbs. Leaves fleshy, ensiform with prickly margins. Scapes 50 - 100 cm. tall, simple or branched. Flowers tubular, orange - red, reflexed at maturity. Capsules ellipsoid, trigonous.

**Flrs. & Frts** : September - January

**Occurrence** : Frequent on rocky soils.

**Exsiccata** : SAA 157
Local Unani Uses:

Juice is used for the preparation of various drugs. Root is used for white discharge in women, energy & also given to men. Root powder is given to men for strength. Leaf is used for chronic wound which is always bleeding. Leaf is cut and a line is made with the help of a knife and clean turmeric is then filled in it. This leaf is then tied around the wound. It will completely heal up. Except eye and ear ulcers all types of ulcers can be cured with the leaf. Pulp is used to lessen the burning sensation of eyes. Pulp is given in leucorrhoea.

Recorded Uses:

Plant is sweet cooling, alexeteric, laxative, diuretic, stomachic, antipyretic, febrifuge, galactagogue, haematinic, appetiser and tonic. Useful in vitiated conditions of pitta, hyperdipsia, hallucination, leprosy, eczema, control serum cholesterol.


Leaves used on oedema, laxative. Used as mouth wash for toothache. Juice applied on cuts and wounds to check bleeding.

Flower extract used in allergic asthma.

Seed powder with warm water is given to produce heating effect in men.

[Ref.: 9, 11, 21, 60, 67, 68, 75, 100, 111, 150, 152, 162, 172]

COMMELINACEAE

Commelina benghalensis See Phase - II

Commelina diffusa - See Phase - II