11. ENUMERATION

Total 309 species belonging to 69 families are enumerated according to Bentham and Hookers system of classification.

RANUNCULACEAE


Climbers, stems villous. Leaves simple or ternate1-3 lobed or entire, leaflet rounded or cordate at base acute at apex. Flowers in corymbose panicle, bracts foliaceous; sepals pubescent outside achene 0.3 X 0.12 cm, ovoid compressed hairy with feathery tails up to 4cm.

*Fls.&Frts:* September –December.

*Distrib:* Frequent in open field and hill slopes of Chandbibi Mahal & Karanji ghat of Ahmednagar. DCH – 1714.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Itch: leaf paste applied to treat itching.

2. *Wounds:* Leaf extract used as poultice to treat wounds.

MENISPERMACEAE


Climbing shrubs, branches villous Leaves 3.5 x1.03 cm, ovate oblong or subacute at apex subcordate at base, softly hairy Male flower in axillary corymbose panicles bracteates, female flower in axillary clusters,Drupes 0.6cm across, turning black on ripening.

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

*Distrib*: Frequent in open field and hill slopes of Chandbibi Mahal & Karanji ghat Imampur ghat of Ahmednagar. DCH – 1727.

*Uses*:

Med.:

1. *Scorpion sting: 30-50ml of leaf extract given orally.
2. Dyspepsia: 10 - 20ml of root extract given twice / thrice a day
3. Ring worms: Leaf paste applied externally until cure
4. Cooling effect : Crushed leaves kept on head of children for 30-60 minutes. Thin stem is tied around the arm to reduce body heat.
5. *Head ache: Crushed leaves to prepare paste, applied on forehead.
6. *Spermatogenesis: Leaves consumed directly said to be effective in enhancing spermatogenesis.
7. Burning sensation while urination: 60-80 ml juice of root with sugar taken orally twice a day for 3 days as a cooling agent.
8. *Menorrhagia: 50-70 ml juice of leaves with sugar and Cuminum cyminum seeds taken in equal proportion twice a day for three days is said to be effective in treating excess bleeding during menstruation.

**Ed:** *Vegetable: Curry is made by tender leaves.

**Literature:** Jain, 1991-(lf) skin disease, (lf) wounds, (lf) urine disorder, (lf) cooling. -(lf) Stomach disorder.


Climbers, stems extensive, glabrous, lenticular with corky bark. Leaves 5.7x 6.5 cm cordate with a broad sinus, glabrous. Flowers yellow: male flowers in fascicle, female flowers usually solitary. Drupes 1-3 ca 0,5x0.4 cm across globose, red.

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

**Distrib:** Frequent in open field and hill slopes of Chandbibi Mahal & Karanji ghat Imampur ghat near temple of Vrudheshwar Ahmednagar. DCH – 1740.

**Uses:**

**Med.:**

2. Jaundice: 20-30 ml juice of leaves with honey taken twice a day for 10 days.
3. *Tooth ache:* Stem paste applied on tooth.
4. *Body ache:* 2 tablespoon juice of roots with edible oil taken orally twice a day for three days.
5. Fever: Leaf juice with honey taken twice a day for 2-3 days.
6. Tonic: 1 or 2 leaves taken early morning as tonic
7. Vomiting: One tea cup extract of whole plant with powder of *Zingiber officinale* rhizome, *Terminalia chebula* fruits and *Cyprus rotundus* taken in equal proportion and add 1 tablespoon *Piper nigrum* seed powder taken to control vomiting.

8. Wounds: Root paste externally applied.

Ed:

1. Vegetables; fruits cut into slices kept in water to remove bitterness and cooked.

2. Fruit pickled.


**PAPAVERACEAE**


Herbs 0.5-1.5m high, prickly grayish-green Leaves pinnatifid segments 5-10 x 2.5-6cm, margins spiny glaucous. Flower 2.5-6.0cm across, yellow bracteates solitary, axillary or terminal. Capsules 2.0-3.5 cm long oblong or oblong elliptic seeds blakish-brown reticulate scrobiculate.

*Fls. & Frts:* Throughout the year.

*Distrib:* Frequent in open field and hill slopes, road side&waste land Aurangabad road near Sai Lawns. DCH – 1612.

*Uses:*

Med:

1. *Wounds:* Plant paste applied externally for healing wound.

2. Tooth decay: Seed paste applied on affected tooth.
3. Jaundice: Spines of the leaves are removed and these are made into paste. This paste is applied to eyes in low quantity twice daily for 3 days.

4. Hernia: One tea cup extract of handful root bark with *Cuminum cyminum* seed powder and sugar. One tea spoon taken orally once a day early morning for three days.

5. Arthritic pain: Whole Plant paste warmed and applied externally on joints.

Vet: *Swelling*: 200 ml juice of 50gm whole plant given orally once a day for three days and paste applied externally.

Ed.: Vegetable: stem of this is chopped to remove prickles and cooked.


**BRASSICACEAE.**


Annual herbs, branches more or less hispid. Lower leaves lyrate, deeply pinnatifid or pinnataisect, upper ones shortly petaloid. Flowers in racemes. Siliqua more or less appressed to rachis.

*Fls & Frts:* September to May.

*Distrib.:* Very common weed along roadside, BTR regiment. DCH – 1754.

*Uses:*

Med.:  

1. Leucoderma: Seeds paste applied externally for three days.

2. Dyspepsia: Seeds crushed with lime juice and paste applied over belly and oil dipped *Ricinus communis* leaf heated on fire and kept over it.
3. To improve eye sight: Seeds paste applied externally for three days.

Ed.: Seeds used in spices condiments.

Misc.-Seed oil is used in soap manufacture.

*Literature:* Kirtikar & Basu, 1933 (sd) skin dis, digestive.

**CLEOMACEAE**


Annual prostrate, decumbent or erect herbs; stem with hooked, soft minute prickles. Leaves 3-foliate, the terminal leaflet much longer. Flowers axillary, solitary. Petals white or creamy yellow with orange or reddish streaks, Seeds 12-20 suborbicular.

*Fls & Frts:* July-September.

*Distrib.:* Karanji ghat near mandir. DCH – 1714.

*Use:*

Ed.: *Vegetable: Tender leaves are boiled as vegetable.*


‘Pandhari –tilvan’.

Herbs 50-70 cm high. Stems erect, hairy, Leaves 3-5-foliolate, leaflets 1.5-3.5x1.0x2.5 cm, elliptic- obovate, cuneate at base, acute in acuminate at apex, margins crenate-dentate or sub-entier. Flowers pink in corymbs later becoming elongated racemes, bracteates. gynophores 2.0-2.5 cm long Siliqua 5-7 x 0.3-0.4cm pubescent Seed muricate.

*Fls. & Frts.:* June- February.

*Distrib :* Common in waste places near the villages usually associated with
Amaranthus spinosus, Euphorbia laeta. Croton bonplandianus etc. Imampur ghat, Karaji ghat common roadside weed. DCH – 1787.

Uses:

Med.

1. Head ache: 20 gm root mixed with 5 gm *Piper nigrum* and 5 gm *Piper longum* seeds boiled in *Sesamum orientale* oil and applied over forehead.

2. *Tooth decay: Crushed leaves kept on teeth and juice of leaves pored in opposite ear which is opposite to aching tooth.*

3. Earache: Crushed leaves juice is pored in ear.

Ed.: *Vegetable: Tender leaves are boiled as vegetable.


Herbs 30-60 cm high. Stems viscous, hairy, Leaves 3-5-foliolate, lower ones petiolate upper ones subsessile, leaflets 2.0-3.0 x 1.0 x 2.0 cm, elliptic- obovate, cuneate at base, obtuse acute in acuminate at apex, margins crenate-dentate or sub-entier. Flowers yellow solitary, axillary. Siliqua 4.5-8.5 x 0.3-0.4 cm linear cylindric seed numerous

Fls. & Frts.: June-september.

Distrib: Common weed usually found in waste places throughout the district. DCH - 1621

Uses:

Med.

1. Boils: Seed paste applied on boils which avoids pus formation

2. Earache: Crushed leaves juice is pored in ear.
3. *Diabetes: 2gm seeds taken twice a day to control diabetes.


5. Wounds: Paste of leaves applied externally until cure.

6. *Vegetable: Young leaves are boiled as vegetable


**CAPPARACEAE**


Shrubs, branches Scrambling; twigs zigzag. Flowers in racemes. Petals puberulous included within hooded sepals, stamens 10-16; filaments reddish, Gynophore glabrous, ovary globose beaked. Fruits berry many seeded.

*Fls & Frts:* February- May.

*Distrib:* Imampur ghat, Karaji ghat. DCH-1812.

Uses:

Med.: Leaves are made into paste which is applied on boils, eruption and swelling.

Ed. Green and mature fruits used as vegetable.


Climbing shrubs, young parts rufous tomentose. Leaves 2.6x1.8-2.5cm, narrow at base, obtuse or acute at apex with stout mucro; stipular spines straight or hooked. Flower white or yellow, extra-axillary, 1-3; gynophores ca. 1.5-3.0 cm long. Fruits ca. 3cm across, subglobose, stalk thick.

*Fls. & Frts.*: February-April.

*Distrib*: Frequent on hilly tracts, Imampur ghat, Karaji ghat DCH-1868

*Uses:*

*Med:*

1. *Intestinal worms and Asthma*: Tender leaves with jaggery taken in equal proportions, prepared pills of 2 gm each, one tablet twice a day for 20 days.


3. *Boils*: The root paste applied over boils to reduce swelling and pain.

4. *Hernia*: One tea cup of leaf juice with 2 *Piper nigrum* seeds powder and 2ml edible oil taken once a day for 15 days.

5. *Painfull menstruation and to promote fertility*: 50-60 ml extract of leaves with leaves of *Capparis zeylanica, Gossypium herbaceum, Momordica charantia, Coccinia grandis* and flowers of *Punica granatum* taken in similar proportion (i.e. about 100 gms) added 7 *Piper nigrum* seeds poder and 7 drops of edible oil taken once a day for 5 days during menses period.

*Vet*: Tonic: 500ml juice of 200gm fresh leaves given orally twice a day for 10 days.

*Ed*: Fruits are used as vegetable.

PORTULACACEAE


Herbs 15-20cm high, long prostrate succulent reddish, nodes swollen, Stems erect branched. Leaves 0.6-1.5x0.3-0.6cm, rounded and truncate at apex. Flowers yellow few in sessile, terminal head, capsule 0.6x0.8 cm long ovoid with annular cap seeds numerous black.

*Fls. & Frts.*: Throughout year


*Uses:*

Med.:

1. *Urinary tract diseases:* 20-30ml decoction of leaves and stem is particularly useful in painful discharge of urine.

2. *Jaundice:* Whole plant dried and powered, 2-3 tea spoons of the powder is given with water on empty stomach for about a week.

Ed: The leaves and tender shoots are used as vegetable due to their nutritive value.


MALVACEAE


‘*Bhendi’.*

Herbs or undershrubs.Leaves cordate at base, lamina variously dissected. Flowers yellow or whitish- yellow with dark purple centre, 5-20cm long. Seeds glabrous, dark brown.

*Fls. & Frts.*: Almost throughout the year.
**Distrib:** Common along road sides, near BTR regiment, Aurangabad road. DCH -1641.

**Uses:**

**Med:**

1. *Boils: Leaves dipped in edible oil, warmed over fire and bandaged over boils to reduce swelling.
2. **Urinary tract diseases:** 30-40ml decoction of 20-30gm fresh seeds is taken early morning once a day for 8 days.

**Ed:** Curry is made by unripe fruits.

**Misc:** Mucilage from stem and roots is used for clarifying sugarcane juice in jaggary (gur) manufacture


**Misc:** Umrao Singh 1996.


Herbs 1- 20m tall. Stems erect, prickly. Leaves palmatly 5-lobed, 6.5-8.0x7.0 - 9.5x10 cm, cordate at base, acuminate at apex. Margins coarsely toothed, petioles 5-7cm long. Flowers yellow with purple throat, solitary, axillary and terminally fascicled, seeds hairy.

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

**Distrib:** Common along road side and near fields, near Sai Lawns, Aurangabad road.

**DCH:** 1800.

**Uses:**

**Med:**

*Cuts and Wounds: Root paste applied for treating cuts, injuries and for healing wounds.*
Ed: Fruits used as vegetable. Ripe fruits eaten directly.

Misc: Fibers obtained from stem, is used for making cloth


Erect tomentose herbs, 1 – 2.5 m tall. Leaves ovate or orbicular. 3.8 x 0.5 – 4.5 cm, 3 – 5; lobed, lobes triangular acute, serrate; petioles 2 – 10 cm long; stipules linear, 0.5 1cm long, ciliate. Flowers axillary, solitary, passing upwards into a short raceme, 5 – 8 cm across. Pedicels 0.5 – 1 cm long hispid; bracts filiform, ca 1 cm long hispid; bracts filliform, 1.1 – 5 cm long; hispid ciliate. Calyx slightly longer than the bracteoles, densely hispid on the back. Petals yellow with dark purple base, oblanceolate, 3 – 5 cm long capsules oval, 1.1.5 x 1.1 – 2 cm, glabrous or villous, acuminate, seeds reniform, grayish brown, sparsely golden muricate, fragrant when bruised.

Probably cultivated for its fragrant seeds and occasionally escaped.

*Fls & Frts:* September to December.

*Distrib:* Common in open places and undergrowth, Vambori ghat. DCH – 1695.

*Uses:*

Med:

1. Gastro-intestinal disorders: Soup made by seeds taken before meal to treat stomachic, dyspepsia, and other gastrointestinal disorders.

2. *Itch:* The seeds crushed with milk to make paste and applied topically to treat itch.


Undershrubs, 0.5-2.0 m tall, stem tomentose, branched, Leaves 2.0-5.5x1.5-4.5cm ovate, cordate at base, lobes acuminate at apex. Margins toothed. Flowers 2.0-2.5cm across axillary solitary, corolla yellow. Schizocarps 1.5-2.0cm across 15-20 carpellate, mericarps reniform, flattened 2-seeded.

Fls. & Frts.: Mostly throughout the year.

Distrib: Frequent in waste places along road side and near fields. often associated with Achyranthus aspera, Abutilon pannosum. Shendi. DCH – 1665.

Uses:

Med:

1. Indigestion: The juice of the whole plant (10-20) is administered to children in case of indigestion and liver complaints.

2. Kidney stone: Three leaves taken early morning empty stoch for 15 days to dissolve kidney stone.

3. Wounds: Fresh leaf paste applied externally on wound until cure.

4. Stomachache: 3 pills are made by paste of single leaf and taken once.

5. Dibetes: One leaf taken on empty stomach early in the morning for seven days.


7. *Scoripon sting: Fresh leaf paste applied externally at the site of scorpion sting to relieve pain.

8. *Jaundice: 1 Spoonful of leaf extract is given with a cup of cow milk early in the morning for a week.

9. Body pain: 1 glass extract of stem bark with 7 drops coconut oil and 7 Piper nigrum seeds taken orally once a day for 5 days.
10. Cooling effect: Roots with seeds of *Cuminum cyminum* and sugar in equal proportion and powdered, 5 gm powder taken once a day for three days

11. Unusual & Painful menstruation: Extract made by roots . with 7 drops of edible oil and 7 *Piper nigrum* seeds powder taken one glass once a day for 9-11 days.
   (From 4th day of menstruation)

12. *Rickets*: Paste of leaves along with jaggery applied on rickets twice a day until cure.

**Vet.:**

*Stomach ache*: Half liter decoction of handful leaves with 1 teaspoon salt and *Trachyspermum copticum* seeds given twice aday for two days to cattle.

**Misc-**

Stem fibres used for making ropes.

**Literature:** Jain, 1991-(lf); Anonymous, 1992-2008 (lf) Wounds, stomachache


**Fls & Frts**: August – December.

**Distrib**:Frequent in Karanji ghat. DCH – 1842.

**Use**: *Skin diseases*: Leaf paste is applied to treat itching and scabies.

Ed: Seeds are used for making chetney.

Erect, under shrubs; stem with few scattered prickles. Leaves palmately 3 – 5 lobed. Flowers 4 – 6 cm, across, axillary, solitary. Corolla yellow with purple center. Staminal column antheriferous throughout, purple. Capsules ovoid, enclosed within calyx, dehiscing into valves.

*Fls & Frts:* September – December.

*Distrib.:* Bhandardara. DCH – 1709.

*Use:*

*Med.:

1. *Urinary tract diseases:* Curry prepared from the leaves is usually prescribed for urinary troubles.


‘Lal Ambadi’.

Erect or suffruticose herbs. Leaves entire or 3 – 5 lobed. Corolla yellow or purple with deep purple centre, twice as long as calyx. Capsules beaked. Seeds reniform.

*Fls & Frts:* October – January.

*Distrib.:* Bhandardara. DCH - 1709

*Uses:*

*Med.:*

1. *Urinary complaints:* 3gm of powdered arils and calyx are soaked in cup of hot water and taken after meals. It also helps in lowering the levels of uric acid in urine.
2. *Health drink: A drink is made by boiling seeds with water by adding a little salt, black pepper and pinch of asafoetida.

3. Night blindness: Curry made by leaves eaten twice a day for 15 days.

4. Ring worm: Paste of leaves applied externally twice a day until cure.

Ed.: Pickle is made by calyx of plant.

Misc:

1. The dried stem are used as fuel.


Undershubs, 0.5-2.0 m tall, stem tomentose, branched, Leaves 2.0-5.5x1.5-4.5. cm ovate, cordate at base, lobes acuminate at apex. Margins toothed Flowers 2.0-2.5cm across, axillary, solitary, corolla yellow. Schizocarps 1.5-2.0cm across 15-20-carpellate mericarps reniform, flattened 2-seeded.

*Fls. & Frts.:* July-February.


*Uses:*

1. Wounds: Leaves decoction to wash the wounds and paste is applied on wounds.

2. Jaundice: Leaf extract 30-40ml taken once a day for 10 days.


'Mirachi Phul, ‘Mirachi Jaswand’.

Low shrubs. Leaves entire or palmately 3 – lobed. Flowers often drooping, axillary, solitary. Petals scarlet.

*Fls & Frts:* Almost throughout year.

*Distrib.*: Bhandardara Randhafall. DCH - 1864.

*Use:*

Med.: *Burns: Leaf paste is applied in burnt area.


Shrubs, 1 m tall stem erect or sub erect Leaves 1.5-3.5x0.5-1.0. cm lancelote to oblong rounded at base. Margins sharply serrate glabrous. Flowers 1.0-1.5 in axils; pedicels 0.4-0.5cm long solitary corolla yellow capsule across globose mericarp awned glabrous seeds ovoid.

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

*Distrib.*: Frequent in waste places along road side and near fields. often associated with *Achyranthus aspera, Tridex procumbens, Amaranthus spinosus*. Chandbibi mahal

DCH – 1623.

*Uses:*

Med.

1. *Jaundice: 25gm of bark of this plant and 1 inch rhizome of curcuma longa are ground finely and is filtered by using white cloth and is mixed ½ glass of water and is sterilized with hot earthen pot pieces and is taken twice a day for 3 days with butter milk is only rice taken during the treatment.

2. *Tonic: Root extract 20-25ml taken once a day for 15 days as a tonic.*

3. *Boils: Leaf paste applied externally twice a day until cure.*
4. Wounds: Leaf paste applied externally twice a day until cure.

Misc:

1. Tender stem pieces used like ‘toothbrush’ for cleaning teeth.

2. Dried whole plant used as a broom.

_Literature:_ Jain, 1991-(rt) tonic; Chopra _et al._, 1956-(rt) tonic; Anonymus, 1988-2008-(wp) tonic.


Herbs stem erect prostrate or ascending, Leaves 1.5-5.0x 1.0-4.5 cm, Orbicular-cordate, acuminate at apex. Margins crenate- serrate Flowers 1 few Flowered in axillary; ca.1cm across; corolla yellow mericarp 5.tetrahydral unawned glabrous seeds ca.0.2cm long, ovoid, glabrous.

_Fls. & Frts._: September- November.


_DCH_ – 1730.

_Use: _

_Med._:

Wounds: Paste made by crushing the leaves with water applied for treating injuries & healing wounds.


Herbs, 30-50cm high, minutely stellate-hairy. Leaves 2-7cmX1-6cm ovate, cordate at base acuminate at apex, margins serrate to crenate, Flowers solitary, axillary or in condensed racemes or panicles ca.1cm across, corolla ,yellow, mericarps 5 tetrahedran unawned seeds , ovoid trigonal glabrous.

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

*Distrib:* Common in fields & on hill slopes, along with *Aerva javanica, Crotalaria retusa, Justicia procumbens, Flaveria trinervia (Spreng.) C. Mohr. etc.* DCH- 1934

*Use:*

*Misc.:* Barks are used to make ropes.


Under shrubs up to 60 cm. high Leaves 0.6-4.5x0.5-4.0. cm obvate cuneate at base, rounded truncate or retuse at apex ,Margins sharply serrate, glabrous ,Flowers solitary, axillary or terminally fascicled 2.0-2.5cm across, corolla yellow, mericarp ca,0.2 cm long ,2- awned seeds smooth.

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

*Distrib.:* Frequent on hill slopes and along roadside Forest nursery Shendi.

DCH – 1678.

*Uses:*

*Med.*

1. *Tonic: One table spoon whole plant powder taken with milk considered as a tonic.*

2. *Leucorrhea: One table spoonful root powder with sugar and milk is taken orally once a day for 15 days.*


Erect diffuse herbs or undershrubs; stems with 1 – 2 spiny emergences at the base of petiole. Leaves 3 – 5 nerved at base. Flowers axillary solitary, or 2 – 5 in clusters. Calyx campanulate. Corolla yellow or yellowish white. Fruits enclosed in calyx, mericarps 5, trigonous with 2 divergent, long, awns. Seeds trigonous, glabrous.

*Fl. & Frs*: March – December.

*Distrib.*: Common along roadsides, in grasslands, on bunds of fields. Chandbibi mahal. DCH – 1794.

*Use*:

Med:

1. *Wound*: Root powder mixed in oil and applied for wound healing.


Under shrubs up to 30-50 cm. Tall Leaves 2.5-6.5 x 2-5.0. cm ovate cordate at base, irregularly 3-5 lobed below the middle lobes dilated upwards, Margins sharply serrate, glabrous, Flowers solitary, axillary, corolla pink with purple centre, capsule echinate, hairy 1-seeded seeds wedged-shaped, black.

*Fls. & Frts.*: July- December.
 DISTRIBUT: Frequent in waste places along road side and near fields. Bhandardara frequent on hill slopes and along roadside. DCH – 1648.

USES:

Med.:

1. For healthy gums: Toothbrush; stem cutting used for brushing teeth for healthy gum.

Misc: Branching used for making brooms.

LITERATURE: Kulkarni and Kumbhojkar, 1992-(bk) cordage

TILIACEAE

Corchorus depressus (L.) Vicary in J. Asiat soc. Bengal 16;1160;1847; Corchorus antichorus Raeuschel, Nom.ed. 3:158.1797; Mast. In Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 1:398.1874; Cook, Fl Pres. Bombay 1:159.1958 (Repr.ed). ‘Hirankhuri’. Herbs 15-20 cm. long. Leaves 0.6-1.5x 0.5-1.2 cm ovate -orbicular, crenate-serrate, Flowers yellow bracteate, in leaf-opposed cymes capsule 0.7-1.5cm long cylindric beaked, glabrous, 4-rolled. Seeds trigonous...

Fls. & Frts.: September- October.

DISTRIBUT: Frequent in waste places along road side and near fields. Pathardi Mohata road. DCH - 1733.

USE:

Med.:

1. Tonic: Seeds soaked overnight and in morning sugar is added and taken as a tonic.

LITERATURE: Ambasta, 2006 (sd) tonic.

‘Thinhira’

Undershurbs. 50-70 cm high. Leaves 2-4 cm across, 3-lobed, cordate-cuneate at base,margins irregularly serrate, hairy on both the sides, long petilate;petioles ca. 3cm long,upper leves shots petiolate, less than 1 cm long.

Flower ca 0.6 cm across,yellow, in terminal and leaf-opposed dense cymes. Fruit ca. 0.4 cm across; spines glabrous.

*Fls. & Frts.:* August- April

*Distrib :* Common in open areas in fields amidst grasses and *Trichodesma indicum*.

Bhandardara. DCH – 1854.

*Use:*

Med.: 

Sores: The pounded leaves and stem are used as a poultice.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (plt) sores.

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Undershurbs, ca. 1m high 1.5-3.0X1.3-3.0 cm.orbicular, cuneate or rounded at base margins toothed, Flower ca 0.6 cm. across,yellow, in raceme. Fruit ca. 0.3 cm across; spines hooked.

*Fls. & Frts.:* July- October.

*Distrib: Common in open areas, in fields amidst grasses and *Trichodesma indicum*

Bhandardara common in open areas in fields amidst grasses, DCH - 1633

*Uses:*

Med.: 

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1. Dysentery: 20-30ml leaf extract given twice a day.

Misc: Cordage: Ropes/twines made from stem bark.

Literature: Chopra, et al., 1956-(1f) dysentery.

**ZYGOPHYLLACEAE**


Herbs, stems procumbents, spreading, pilose. Leaves pinnate, leaflets 3-5 pairs, 0.6-1.0X0.3-0.6 cm, oblong, obliquely rounded at apex, mucronate, sericeo-villous. Flower yellow, solitary or leaf-opposed. Fruits 0.5-1.0cm across, globose, with spiny.

*Fls & Frts.*: Throughout the year.

*Distrib*: Common weed along road side and waste land & fallow field. Dahigoan.

DCH – 1644.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Jaundice- Decoction of the fresh fruit and leaf is drunk till cure,

2. *Tooth ache* Gargaling with whole plant decoction to reduce tooth pain.

3. Wounds: Whole plant paste is applied on wounds.

4. Arthritic pain: Decoction of whole plant is taken orally to cure arthritic pain.

Ed: Curry is made by leaves.

OXALIDACEAE


Herbs, with procumbents stem. Leaves palmately 3-foliate; leaflets 1.2-1.5X1.0-1.3cm , obcordate , cuneate at base ; petiles 3-7cm long. Flower yellow , in subumbellate, axillary cymes, peduncles 4-7cm long. Capsules ca.1.5 cm long, linear-oblong, 5-angled, shortly beaked , tomentose. Seeds numerous, ovoid.

*Fls & Frts.*: September-May.


*Uses*:

**Med.**:

1. *Urinary tract diseases*: The whole plant is wrapped in banana leaves and cooked under steam. Thereafter juice extracted by squeezing the same, pinch of salt is added and is taken after meals.

2. *Jaundice*: A teaspoonful of fresh juice of the whole plants mixed with butter milk made of cowmilk is taken once a day till cure.

3. *Wounds*: Whole plant paste is applied on wounds.


5. *Scorpion sting*: Whole plant paste is applied externally at the site of scorpion sting.

**BALSAMINACEAE**


Small annual herbs. Leaves variable, acute or rounded at base, glabrous above, glaucous beneath. Flowers small, usually 2 – 3, fascicled. Lateral sepals linear, acute. Spur absent or very minute. Capsules turgid in the middle, acute at both ends.

*Fls & Frts* : August – December.

*Distrib.*: Grows at higher altitudes, common amidst grasses on plateaus in partial shady places. Harishchandragad. DCH – 1838.

*Uses:*

*Ed.*: Seeds and leaves cooked as vegetable.

**RUTACEAE**


Erect, strongly foetid glabrous and glaucous herbs, Leaves 2-3 pinnate. Flowers in spreading corymbs, Petals yellow, slightly longer than sepals. Fruit spreading into 3-5 apically dehiscent, mericarp gland dotted seeds angled.

*Fls & Frts.* : Throughout year.

Distribution: Dhanvantari garden, Rahuri. DCH -1824.

*Uses:

Med.: *

* Arthritic pain: The leaves crushed and paste applied on joints in arthritic pains
CELASTRACEAE


Unarmed scandent shrubs; branches covered with lenticular warts. Leaves alternate crenate-serrate in upper half, entire in lower half. Flowers in terminal, panicles, calyx urceolate 5-fid. Capsules subglobose, bright yellow transversely wrinkled, 3-valved seeds ovoid dark brown.

*Fls. & Frs.*: February-December.

*Distrib.*: Common on hill slopes Bari Kalsubai hill. DCH – 1810.

*Use:*

Med.:

*Painful menstruation: 10 gm leaf ash with rice washed water taken orally once a day until cure.

RHAMNACEAE


Shrubs or small trees, 2-3m tall. Leaves 2.0-3.5x1.5-3.0. cm ovate elliptic, round, slightly oblique at base. Margins denticulate, glabrous above, whitish-tomentose below. Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary fascicled. drupes 1.0-1.5cm across, freshy, globose, orange or red when ripe, edible.

*Fls. & Frts.*: September-October.

*Distrib* : Common in ghats and on plains, found associated. Imampur ghats, Karanji ghats, DCH – 1798.
Uses:

Med:

1. Tonic: Leaf paste made in 1 gm pills taken one or two pills twice a day for 6 days.

2. *Urinary disorder or blood in urine: One teacup juice of stembark with one teaspoon *Cuminum cyminum* seeds and sugar taken orally twice a day for 7 days.

3. *Painful menstruation: One teacup juice of fresh stembark with one teaspoon chilli powder and 7 *Piper nigrum* seeds powder taken orally once a day for three days during menses period.

4. Fodder; Leaves used as fodder for cattle.

Ed: Fruits are eaten by people.

Misc: Wood is used to make agricultural implements for house construction and packing cages.

Literature: Varghese, 1996-(fr) edible; Kapoor, 2001-(rt) tonic

VITACEAE


*Fls & Frts*: June – September.

*Distrib*: Frequent in bushes, Harishchandragad. DCH – 1839.

*Uses:*
Med:

1. Tooth ache: Juice of leaves is applied over the tooth having pain.

2. Dysentery: Extract of 15-20 leaves and equal amount of roots taken twice a day in treating dysentery for two days.


Extensive climbers, with aerial roots; stem leafless when old stem angled, Leaves broadly ovate, apex rounded, Flowers in shortly peduncled, in umbellate, axillary cymes, petals greenish white, disk 4 lobed, Berries apiculate, 1-2 seeded.

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

*Distrib.*: Common in hedges and field bunds, Akole. DCH – 1808.

*Uses*:

Med.:

1. Piles: 1 gm stem powder with sugar or ghee taken twice a day for 2 to 3 weeks.

2. Indigestion: Leaf powder 1-2gm taken with water after meal twice a day for a week.

3. Asthma and cough: Juice of boiled stem (or roasted in warm ash) with *Cuminum cyminum* seeds powder taken in equal proportions made in to 2 gm pills, 1 or 2 pills taken orally twice a day for 15 days.

4. Nasal haemorrhage: Whole plant extract used as nasal drop in nasal haemorrhage.

5. Wounds: stem paste applied on wounds till cure.
Vet: 1. Asthma and Cough: 500 ml juice of 200gm whole plant with *Allium sativum* bulb claves taken in similar proportion with rice washed water given once a day to buffaloes and cows.

2. Tonic: 500 ml juice of 200gm whole plant is given once a day to buffaloes and cows.

3. Tonsil: Juice of stem bark given once a day to buffaloes and cows.

Literature: Chopra *et al.*, 1956-(st) asthma; Kambhojkar *et al.*, 1991 (Lf) indigestion; Anonymus, 1988-2008-(st)

**SAPINDACEAE**


Herbs, annual; stem creeping, glabrous, tendrilar. Leaves deltoid, 2-ternate; segments lanceolate, margins inciso-serrate, acute at apex. Flower white in axillary, umbellate-cymes with 2 opposite, circinate tendrils. Capsule 1-5-2.0 X 1.3cm, depressed, pyriform, trigonus bladder, seeds 3, glabose, black.

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

**Distrib:** Common is open places amidst garss and along roadside. Vatephal. DCH – 1663.

**Uses:**

**Med.:**

1. *Arthritic pain:* The whole plant crushed with water and paste is applied to treat arthritic pain and stiffness of the limbs.

2. *Earache:* Plant juice 1-2 drops used ear drops.

3. *Wounds:* The whole plant crushed with water and paste is applied externally on wounds.
4. *Arthritis pain: Plantpowder(10gm) is mixed with 10gm of jaggary and this mixture is given twice a day for 10 days to cure arthritis pain.

*Literature*: Jain, 1991-(If) ear ache; Chopra et al., 1956-(If) ear ache.

**FABACEAE**


Twiners, perennial, Leaves 5-10 cm, leaflets 10-20 pairs, 0.8-1.5 x 0.4-0.5 cm, oblong, rounded at base, found and minutely apiculate at apex. Flowers pink or white, in many flowered racemes. Pods 2.5 x 3.5 x 0.9-1.2 cm, oblong, turgid, truncate at apex with a curved beak. Seeds 3-5 ca 0.4 cm across, shining, bright scarlet with a black spot.

*Fls & Frts*: August – December.

*Distrib*: Common in the forests, Gorakhshanathgad near temple. DCH – 1694.

**Uses**: Med:

1. Cough in Children: Leaf juice about 5 ml is taken in the morning and evening for 3 days to cure cough.
2. Cough: Root extract (25-30 ml) with pinch of black pepper is given twice a day to treat cough for three days.
3. *Spermatogenesis* 4-5 Leaves and small root piece taken orally for a week.
4. Wounds: Leaf paste is applied on wounds.
5. *Kidney stones*: Leaf juice 3 to 4 tablespoon taken early morning for 15 days to remove or dissolve kidney stones.
6. Blood purifiers: 20-30 ml of leaf extract given once a day for 15 days or leaves eaten raw.
7. Jaundice: Roots along with the roots of *Smilax zeylanica* *Asparagus racemosus* and seeds of *Brassica juncea* in equal proportion are ground together and extract taken twice a day for 5 days.

Vet.: 

*Constipation: Seeds boiled, dried and powder (25-30 gm) is given to cattle with water in case of constipation but if given in higher doses can be toxic.*

*Misc:* Red shining seeds with black hilum are used as jewellers’ weights and also strung into neckless.


Erect or decumbent herbs, 30 – 90 cm tall. Leaves unifoliolate, ovate – lanceolate, acuminate. Flowers pedicelled, in dense terminal spicate, racemes. Standard petal yellow colored, other petals deep pink. Pods often only 1 jointed, impressed and conspicuously reticulate..

**Fls, & Frs:** September – January.

**Distrub:** Frequent in open grasslands in eastern part of the district, moist places near sina river Shiradhon. DCH – 1606.

**Use:** Fodder: Given to cattle as a good fodder.


‘Gulabi shevara’

*Fls & Frts*: September – November.

*Distrib.*: Very common in moist places near sina river, Shiradhon. DCH – 1890.

*Use*:

Fodder: Given to cattle as a good fodder.


Herbs stems tufted, procumbent. Leaves uni-foliolate; leaflets 1.5-3.0 x 0.3-0.8 cm, elliptic oblong to lanceolate, rounded or slightly cordate at base, obtuse to subacute at apex, flowers red, in lax racemes pods moniliform, quadrangular, 2-6 jointed, transversely rugose.

*Fls & Frts*: August – October.

*Distrib*.: Common in moist fields and on hill slopes, growing along with *Caesulia axillaries, Eclipta prostrata, Indigofera linifolia*, etc.kalsubai hill range (Akola) Very common in moist places near Kalsubai hill. DCH – 1793.

*Use*:

Fodder: Given to cattle as a good fodder.


*Fls & Frts:* December – April.

*Distrub.*: Common in forests and along forest clearings in moist deciduous and semi evergreen forest. Bhandardara, DCH – 1853.

*Use:*

Med.: *Mouth ulcer:* Dried leaf powder along with cow fat is applied inside mouth.


Slender, annual herbaceous twiners, Leaves 3-fo liolate; leaflets sessile, Flowers 2-6 in short, densely pubescent, axillary racemes. Corolla yellow. Stamens with deep lines between the seeds. Seeds 3-6, black.

*Fls. Frts :* June-September.

*Distrub:* Common in moist deciduous forests and along roadsides. Bhandardara.

DCH – 1706.

*Uses:*

Med.: 

1. *Post natal complaints:* The leaves are mixed with honey and given to women after child birth for good health.

2. *Whole plant boiled in water and water used as massage over painful joints.*


**Fls. & Frts:** August – December

**Distrib.:** Frequent along bunds of fields. Bhandardara. DCH - 1891.

**Use:**

Med.: *Fruit eaten as a general tonic.

Ed.: Tender pods and seeds used as vegetable.


Herbaceous twiners, perennial. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets 5-7, 2.0-4.5X1.5-3.0cm, elliptic-elong.,obtuse or acute at the base. Flower blue, 2-3cm across, solitary, axillary, bracteoles. Pods 3.5-7.5 X 0.8-1.2cm beaked, 6-10 seeded.

Seeds ca.0.3X0.2cm,glabrous, yellowish-brown.

**Fls. & Frts.:** September- June.

**Distrib:** Common weed in fallow field Chandanapuri ghat. DCH – 1630.

**Uses:**

Med.:

1. *Eye problems: Leaf paste (5-6) is applied on forehead to cure watering and burning sensation in eyes.*
2. *Ear ache: The juice of leaves is mixed with common salt luke warm juice is applied around the ear in ear ache.

3. *Head ache : 6-7 Drops of juice of root instilled in ear.


*Fls, & Frs:* August – January.

Distrib: Common amidst grasses as well as in cultivated fields. Chandbibi mahal.

DCH – 1690.

Use:

Misc.: Plant used as fodder.


*Fls, & Frs:* July – February.

*Distrib.*: Very common in grasslands, on bunds of fields, on wasteland. Camp area near lakadi pool. DCH – 1703.
Use: Plant used as fodder.

Med:

Wart: *Paste of leaves applied externally and rubbed.


Erect or diffuse herbs; stems silky hairy. Leaves oblong or oblanceolate, glabrescent above, hairy beneath. Flowers in terminal spicate heads. yellow. Pods oblong. Seeds brownish yellow, kidney shaped.

*Fls. & Frs:* August – April.

*Distrib:* Karanjighat. DCH – 1692.

Use:

Fodder.: Plant used as fodder.


‘Tag’.


*Fls, & Frs:* August – November.

*Distrib.:* Found as an escape from the agricultural fields. Bhandardara. DCH – 1792.

*Uses:

Med: *Measles; 10-20 ml root decoction given twice a day for 7-10 days

Fodder; Leaves and tender twigs are eaten by cattle.
Misc: Cordage; bark fibres used for making ropes.

Literature: Jain, 1991-(bk) cordage.


Undershrubs, suffruticose. Leaves alternate, obovate – oblong or lanceolate, covered with appressed silvery hairs on lower surfaces. Flowers in many flowered, elongated racemes. Corolla yellow. Seeds 4 – 10

*Fls. & Frts:* September – December.

*Distrib.:* Frequent in ghat region and marshy grasslands. Bhandardara, DCH – 1889.

Use:

Med.:

Wounds: Whole plant paste applied on wounds till cure.

Vet.: Wound maggots: Plant paste applied on wounds to remove maggots and heal wounds.

Fodder: Leaves and tender twigs are eaten by cattle.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (plt) wounds maggots.


*Fls. & Frts:* October – December.


Use:
Med.: *Stomach ache: Root extract 10-15ml taken twice a day for 2 days to treat stomach ache.


Herbs, 0.3 – 1.0 m high; stems, hairy, Leaves 3.5 – 6.5 x 2.5 – 4.5 cm, broadly elliptic cuneate at base, rounded and mucronate at apex, margins dentate, hairy. Flowers bluish – purple, in dense, axillary racemes. Pods 0.5 cm long, ovoid – oblong, black, glabrous, 1 – seeded.

*Fls & Frts:* September – December.

*Distrib:* Very common on wasteland Dahigoan. DCH – 1686.

*Uses:*

Med.: 

1. Constipation: The seeds are crushed and 30-40ml extract is taken with water during early morning.

*Literature:* Chopra, 1956 (sd) purgative


Herbs; stems much-branched, duffuse, white-hairy. Leaves 0.6 -1.5 x 0.4 - 1.2 cm, broadly ovate-cordate, sub-obtuse, mucronate at apex, hairy. Flowers red, in subsessile, dense heads. Pods *ca* 0.6 cm long, cylindrie-oblong, beaked, pubescent.

*Fls & Frts:* September – December.
Distrib: Very common during monsoon in open places; along with Cassia tora. Indigofera linfolia. I. trifolia, etc. Kapurwadi talav. DCH – 1628.

Use:

Med.: * Fever: Roots extract 10-20ml given once a day in treating fever till cure.


Herbs, annual; stems 15-45 cm high, appressed-silvery hairy. Leaves 1.2 – 2.5 x 0.15 – 0.2 cm long, globose, apiculate, appressed-silky hairy, 1-seeded.

**Fls & Frts**: August – December.

Distrib: Common on hill slopes and in open areas; along with Indigofera cordifolla, l. linifolia Smithla conferta, Trichodesma indicum, Vigna trilobata. etc. Kapurwadi talav.

DCH – 1688.

Use:

Med.: Wounds and eruptions: Plant paste applied on wounds and eruptions.

**Literature**: Jain, 1991 (wp) wounds.


‘Gulabi Godhadi,’ ‘Barbada’

Perennial, erect, woody herbs; stems much branched. Leaves membranous, subdigitaely trifoliolate, leaflets oblanceolate. Flowers small in congested raceme, 6 – 12 sessile Flowers.
Corolla dark pink. Pods straight, somewhat 4 – gonous, with 4 narrow wings one at each side of the suture and with a few scattered white hairs, not torulose. Seeds 6 – 8.

*Fls & Frts:* August – November.


*Use:*

Med.: Arthritic pain: Seed paste warmed and applied over joints for 10-15 days to treat arthritic pain.


*Fls & Frts:* September – November.

*Distrib.:* Chandbibimahal. DCH – 1689.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. *Intestinal worms in children:* Seed extract given 20ml as a single dose during night to expel or kill intestinal worms in children.

2. Tooth ache: Leaf and seed paste applied on aching tooth.

Ed.: Seeds are used to make curry.

*Literature:* Jain, 1991 (sd,lf) tooth ache, edible.

Herbs 20-40 cm high. Leaves trifoliate; leaflets 1.0 – 1.5 x 4 – 0.9 cm, oblanceolate to obovate, cuneate at base, rounded to truncate at apex, margins toothed. Flowers small, in spicate-racemes. Pods ellipsoid compressed, glabrous, 1-seeded. Seeds oblong-ellipsoid, compressed.

*Fls & Frts*: December – February.

*Distrib*: Occassional, found in wet places along with Citrullus colocynthis. Verbascum chinense, etc Dharangaon (Kopergaon), DCH-1924

*Uses:*

Med.: *Swelling and bruises: It is applied to swelling and bruise.*

Ed.: Leaf and young shoots are cooked as a vegetable


‘Khaj kuhiri’.

Large, grey-pubescent, twining annual herbs Leaves 3-foliate; leaflets ovate-triangular, rhomboid –ovate. Flowers many in dense pendulous racemes. Corolla dark purple, Pods turgid, with alongotudinal rib running the lenth of each valve,falcately curved on both ends Seeds 5-6, ellipsoid, dark brown.

*Fls. & Frts*: November-May.

*Distrib.*: Frequent in moist deciduous and dry deciduous forest. Chandbibimahal.DCH– 1715.
Uses:

Med:

1. Boils: Leaf paste is applied externally.

2. Ring worm, scabies and Fever: Root juice applied and massaged gently over infection.

3. Arthritic pain: 30 ml of root extract given once a day for one month in treating arthritic pain.

4. Diabetes: One small glass juice of whole plant taken once a day for 15 days to control diabetes.

5. Injury due to Insect in ear: Leaves juice poured in ear once to remove insect in ear and as antiseptic.

6. Spermatogenesis: Root juice used to enhance spermatogenesis.

Ed - Legumes are used as vegetable.

Literature: Varghese, 1996 (If) boils; Jain, 1991 (Plt) ring worm.


‘Ran ghevada’.

Twining pubescent undershrubs. Leaves trifoliate; leaflets rhomboid to obliquely ovate. Flowers in axillary racemes or panicles. Corolla yellow. concealed in the calyx. Pods oblique short hairy, solitary dull black polished.

Fls. & Frts: September- March.

Distrib.: Kalasubai hill. DCH – 1887.

Uses:

Med:
1. Dysentry: 10-20 ml of root decoction given twice a day.

2. Stomach pain: 20-30 ml of root extract given twice or thrice a day.


Twining herbs; stems angular. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets broadly ovate or rhomboid. Flower 2 – 4 on tubercles along rachis of racemes. Pods with thickened sutures, beaked. Seeds 4-8, kidney shaped, often brown or black polished.

*Fls & Frts*: September – March.

*Distrb.*: Bhandardara. DCH – 1937.

Uses:

Med.:

*Excess bleeding during menstruation: Seeds 2-3gm roasted and pound and given 15 days after menstrual cycle.

Ed: Legumes used to make vegetable.


Erect, branchd undershrubs, with soft appressed hairs, Leave imparipinnate;

Leaflets mostly 5, opposite. Flowers in erect, lax racemes, penducles much longer than leaves. Corolla thrice as long as calyx, bright red. Pods linear flattened murconate, more or less silky hairy. Seeds 8-12.

*Fls & Frts*: September-January.

*Distrb*: Common weed along road side and waste land. Chandbibimahal.
Use:

Med.:

*Wounds: A whole plant extract externally used as poultice for wound healing.


‘Sarpunka, Unhali’

Herbs, 40 – 60 cm high, perennial, leaves 5 – 10 cm long, imparipinnately compound, leaflet 11-21, 1.5 – 3.5 x 0.6 – 1.2 cm, oblanceolate, cuneate at base, obtuse to retuse and mucronate at apex. Flowers purple, in leaf opposed, lax racemes. Pods 4 – 5 x 0.5 cm, linear, mucronate, 5 – 6 seeded.

*Fls & Frts:* Allmost throughout year.

*Distrib:* Common weed along road side and waste land. Chandbibi mahal.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Tooth ache: Root is used as tooth brush to treat tooth ache.

2. Arthritic pain: 20-30 ml extract of whole plant with buttermilk taken once a day for 8-10 days.

3. Tonic: 20-30ml of leaf extract is given to children, once a day for 10-12 days.

4. Joint pains: Warm leaf or plant paste applied.

5. Jaundice: Leaves are ground and given with buttermilk which contains a piece of garlic and 3 pepper till cure.

6. Eye complaints: Seeds paste applied on eye lids. once a day for 15 days.


Undershubs, 0.4 – 1.0, woody; stems and branches pubescent. Leaves imparipinnately compound; leaflets 3 -8 x 1.2 – 2.5 cm, elliptic oblong, mucronate, glabrous above, silky below. Flowers bright pink, in racemes. Pods 3.5 – 5.5 x 0.6 cm, linear, mucronate, silky hairy, 8 – 12 seeded. Seeds 0.3 cm long ellipsoid.

*Fls & Frts*: September – October.


*Use:*

Med.: *Instestinal worms: Root extract 20-25ml given to children during bed time which expel or irradicates intestinal worms.*

*Cracca villosa* L. Sp. Pl. 752. 1753. ‘Unhali’


*Fls. & Frts*: August – December.


*Use:*
Med.:

1. Cough and cold: Plant extract one half tea cup given twice a day for three days.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (wp) cough and cold.


Herbs, perennial; stems twining, deflexed hairy. Leaves trifoliolate; petioles 5 – 7 cm long; leaflets 3.5 – 5.5 x 2.0 – 4.5 cm, rhomboid ovate rounded or truncate at base, acute at apex, margins 3 – lobed. Flowers yellow, ca. 1 cm long in condensed racemes. pods 3.5 – 6.5 x 0.5 cm, cylindric, densely reddish hairy, 8 – 12 seeded. Seeds oblong, ca 0.3 cm long with truncate ends.

Fls & Frts: September – December.

Distrib: Frequent on bill slopes, Bhandardara. DCH - 1737.

Uses:

Ed: Seeds used as pulses.

Literature: Jain,1991-(sd) edible.


Twining herbs. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets ovate or ovate – rhomboid. Flowers in short, axillary few flowered racemes with turbid nodes. Corolla yellow.

Fls & Frts: September – December.

Use:

Med.: *Menstrual disorder: Seeds roasted and pound and 20-30gm given 15 days after menstrual cycle.

CAESALPINIACEAE


Extensive scandent shrubs, armed with hooked and straight yellow prickles. Pinnae 6-8 with a pairs of hooked, spines at the base. Flowers in dense long prduncled terminal and supra-axillary. Racemes. dense at the top. Petals ob lanceolate, yellow pods densely armed on faces with wiry prickles.

Fls & Frts: July-November.

Distrub: Kapurwadi Miravali pahad road, DCH – 1749.

Uses:

1. Intestinal worms: The leaf extract 10-15ml given to children during night as a antihelmentic.
2. *Bone fracture: Leaf ground, made into paste and applied externally and bandaged.
3. *Fits: One tea cup extract of handful leaves taken orally twice a day for two days.
4. Body pain: Seeds with *Allium sativum* bulb clove *Ricinus communis* seeds, *Trianthema portulacastrum* root and *Zingiber officinale* fresh rhizome taken in equal proportions crushed and boiled in oil, taken small glass once a day for three days.
5. For promoting pregnancy: Powder of one seed mixed with jaggery and made into 9 pills one pill taken orally once a day for 9 days.

6. Hernia: One tea cup alcoholic extract of leaves taken thrice a day for three days or leaves warmed and applied externally at night until cure.

7. Paralysis: 20-40ml of leaves extract with 4 *Piper nigrum* seeds, 5 gm *Zingiber officinale* rhizome taken orally twice a day for three days.

8. Stomach ache: Seeds with ‘hing’ (*Ferula asafoetida*) powder and *Allium sativum* bulb claves taken in a 5:1:3 proportion made into pills one or two pills taken orally.


Extensive, scandent shrubs; branches clothed with brown tomentum, prickles. Leaves bipinnate; pinnae 5 – 10 paris; leaflets 8 – 10 pairs, oblong. Flowers in simple, axillary and terminal racemes. Corolla yellow, wooly in the lower half. Seeds 6 – 8 mottled.

*Fls, & Frs:* December – March.

*Distrub:* Frequently used as hedge plant around fields, Kapurwadi Miravali pahad road.

DCH – 1796.

*Use:*

Med.:

1. Constipation: Root extract with water 20-30 ml taken with water during night.

2. Vet: Mouth sores: Leaves are used to cure mouth sores of domestic animals.

*Literature:* Jain, 1991 (lf) mouth ulcer; Ambasta (rt) purgative.


Erect shrubs, branches often unarmed or with weak prickles. Leaves bipinnate; pinnae 6 – 8 pairs, leaflets 8 – 12 pairs, oblong or obovate oblong. Flowers in terminal racemes. corolla yellow or red; petals orbicular. Stamens long exerted. Pods flat, thin. Seeds 8 – 10 smooth.

**Fls & Frts**: Almost throughout in gardens and backyards and near temples.

**Distrib.**: Kapurwadi Miravali pahad road. DCH – 1767.

**Uses**

**Med.**:

1. *Diabetes*: Fruits are dried and powdered. The 1gm of powder is given with milk regularly.

2. *Body ache*: Flower decoction 10-20 ml given once a day for 2 days.

**Literature**: Kirtikar & Basu, 1933 (fl) fever, body pain.


Shrubs 1.0 – 1.5 m high. Leaves 6 – 8 cm long; leaflets 6 – 12 pairs, 2.0 – 2.3 x 0.2 – 1.2 cm, oblong obovate, rounded at base, obtuse and emarginated at apex. Flowers bright yellow, *ca*, 5 cm across in terminal and axillary, corymbose racemes. Pods 6 – 10 x 1.2 – 1.5 cm, oblong oburse, ovate oblong flat.

**Fls & Frts**: Almost throughout the year.

**Distrib.**: Imampur ghat, , Pimpalgaon talav, (Ahmednagar) Kapurwadi. DCH - 1624

**Uses**

**Med.**:
1. *Excess bleeding during menses: 50-60 ml juice of tender leaves taken with butter milk orally twice a day for three days.

2. *For promoting fertility: 40-50 ml flowers decoction with *Coccinia grandis* flowers, taken 2:1 proportion and pinch of *Syzygium aromaticum* (clove) taken once a day for 90 days.

3. Cough: One tea spoon paste of root bark with honey taken thrice a day for three days.

4. Diabetes: One tea spoon gum dried leaves and flower are given once a day to control diabetes.

5. Body ache: Leaf paste applied externally.

6. Body swelling: Leaf dipped in ghee warmed on fire and applied externally on swelling once a day.

7. Scorpion sting: Leaf paste applied externally at the side of scorpion sting.

Vet: Tonic: Handful of leaves given orally twice a day to cattle.

*Literature:* Asolkar et al., 1992-(sd) cough.


Jain, Dict. Ethno. 46. 1991. ‘*Bahawa, Amaltas’*.

Trees, 5 – 8 m tall. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 4 – 8 pairs, 6 – 10 x 3.5 – 7.5 cm, ovate oblong, cuneate at base, acute at apex, coriaceous, glabrous above, pubescent below. Flowers bright yellow, *ca.* 3 cm across, in lax, drooping racemes up to 50 cm long. Pods 30 – 60 x 2.0 – 2.5 cm, cylindric, straight. Seeds numerous, embedded in pulp, *ca.* 0.8 cm long, broadly ovate.

*Fls & Frts:* March – May.

*Distrib:* Frequent in hilly regions of Bhandardara (Akola); Kopergaon, DCH-1916.
**Uses:**

**Med.:**

1. Whooping cough: Leaves smoke to cure asthma and whooping cough.
2. Constipation; 1-2 gm of fruit pulp along with breast milk given to infants.
3. *Scabies:* Crushed leaf paste is applied.
4. Jaundice: Leaves are powdered and mixed with dried fruit powder of *Terminalia chebula* and is given with milk till cure.
5. *Hair fall:* Paste of seeds with *Terminalia chebula* fruit pulp and *Cassia tora* seeds taken in equal proportion applied externally once a day for 15-20 days.

**Ed:** Curry is made with flowers.

**Literature:** Jain, 1991; Sharma, 1996-(fr) laxative for cattle; (If,fr) jaundice; Duke 1986; Tiwari 1996-(fr) laxatives.


Herbs, *ca* 1 m high. Leaves 6 – 8 cm long; leaflets 3 pairs, 2.5 – 3.5 x 1.2 – 1.8 cm, ovate oblong, oblique rounded at base. Flowers bright yellow, in axillary pairs. Pods 20 – 25 x 0.5 cm, subeylindric, obliquely septate. Seeds *ca.* 0.3 – 0.5 cm long, rhomboidal.

**Fls & Frts:** September – October.

**Distrib:** Very common weed along roadside, on hill slopes Bajabaiche deoul.

DCH – 1640.
Uses:

Med.:

1. Stomach ache: The seeds powder 2-3 gm given with water once a day for 3 days.
2. Itch: Fresh leaf juice is applied for treating itch.
3. Ringworm: Paste of roots with lemon juice applied externally.


*Cassia occidentalis* L. Sp. Pl. 377 ; 1753; Baker in Hook f., F.; Brit India 2: 262. 1878, Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 1: 445. 1958 (Repr.ed); Pandey in J. Bom.Nat. Hist. Soc. 68; 316.t.2.f.26-31. 1971; Jain, Dict. Ethno. 46. 1991. ‘Rantakala ’ Undershubs, 0.6 – 1.3 cm tall. Leaves 15-20 cm long.; leaflets 3-5 pairs 3.8- x 1.2 – 3.5 cm, ovate, lanceolate, rounded at base, acute at apex glabrous above, pubescent below. Flowers yellow, in corymbose racemes. Pods 5 – 10 x 0.8 cm, compressed, transversely septate, glabrous, 20 – 30 seeded. Seeds 0.6 x 0.4 cm ovid, compressed.

Fls & Frts : September – December.

Distrib: Frequent on hill slopes and in waste places, Baijabai deul near Ahmednagar.

DCH – 1786.

Uses:

Med.:

1. *Jaundice:* Leaf juice is mixed with butter milk and 10 spoonfuls are taken thrice a day for 7 days.
2. Bone fracture: Whole plant paste applied over the fracture region and cloth dipped in turmeric water used as bandage.
3. Arthritic pain: 100 gm fresh leaves boiled with 100 ml of *Sesamum orientale* oil until change in to black color then oil applied externally twice a day for 41 days.
Ed: ‘Chutney’ is made by tender leaves.


Herbs; stems diffuse or procumbent, ca 30 cm. leaves 2.3 – 5.0 cm long, leaflets 10 – 20 pairs, 0.6 – 1.2 x 0.2 – 0.3 cm, liner oblong, oblique, rounded and apiculate at apex. Flowers yellow, solitary or 2 -3. Pods 2.5 – 3.5 x 0.5 cm, linear, flat, 6 -12 seeded. Seeds obovoid cuneate, compressed.

Fls & Frts : August – October.

Distrib: Frequent on hill slopes and in open places; associated with *Blumea eriantha, Cassia tora, Lagascea mollis Cav.* etc. Karanji ghat near Ahmednagar,

Use:

Med.: Vet: Improve lactation: Whole plant is given as fodder to cattle whtich enhances milk.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (wp) galactagogue


‘Jangli-takala’

Undershubs. 1.0 – 1.5m high. Leaves 30 -40 m high. Leaves 30 – 40 cm long; leaflets 6 – 10 pairs, 3.0 – 5.5 x a.2 – 1.8 cm, lanceolate, rounded at base, acute to acuminate at apex. Flowers yellow, in axillary corymbose racemes. Pods slightly recurved, turgid, septate between the seeds, 30 – 40 seeded. Seeds ovoid, acute, flat.


Distrib: A weed in wastelands, Devaldhar hill near Kalsubai hill (Akola),

DCH – 1668.
Uses:

Med.:

1. Scabies: Whole plant juice is applied to treat scabies.

2. Arthritic pain: Leaves half fried in Sesamum orientale oil applied externally over joints.

Ed Chuteny is made by leaves.


‘Takla, Tarota’.

Herbs up to 1 m tall. Leaves 6 – 10 cm long; leaflets 3 pairs, 2 -3 x 1.0 – 2.5 cm, obovate oblong, oblique rounded at base. Flowers yellow in axillary pairs. Pods 12 – 20 x 0.4 – 0.5 cm, subtetragonal, 20 – 30 seeded.

Fls & Frts : September – December

Distrib: Karanji ghat (Ahmednagar), Shendi near Ahmednagar, DCH-1911

Uses:

Med.:

1. Jaundice: One glass of plants extract or decoction given once a day for 7 days.

2. *Eye pain; Leaf juice put in eyes.

3. Ring worms: Paste of roots with lemon juice is applied externally..

Ed: Mature seeds used as substitute for drink like coffee..


Large shrubs, Leaves bipinnate; leaflets reduced to a short spine, pinnae 1-3 pairs. Flowers in axillary racemes shorter than leaves, petals yellow. Stamens 10, filaments flattened, densely villous at base. Pods moniliform.

**Fls & Frts**: November – June.

**Distrb.**: Common weed along road side and waste land Jamkhed road DCH – 1751.

**Uses**: Ed.: Fruits are eaten by local people.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (fr) edible.

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**MIMOSACEAE**


Trees 4 – 8 m tall, stems with longitudinally fissured bark. Leaves 5 – 10 cm long. 2-pinnae; pinnae 4 -6 pairs, up to 5 cm long; leaflets 10 – 25 pairs, 0.3 – 6 x 0.1 – 0.2 cm, liner oblong, subobtuse; stipular spine straight, up to 5 cm long, sharp, whitish. Flowers in axillary fascicles. Pods 6 -15 x 1.2 – 1.5 cm, moniliform, 8 – 12 seeded, grayish downy.

**Fls. & Frts**: More or less throughout the year.

**Distrib**: Very common along roadsides, near fields and on wasteland, Shendi by pass.

**DCH** - 1636.

**Uses**:

Med.
1. Burned wounds: Stem bark burnt to ash and applied with coconut oil for healing wounds.

2. *Spermatogenesis: Leaves, bark, and fruit taken in equal amount and crushed with cow milk and sugar, 100ml extract taken twice a day for 21 days.

3. *Menorrhagia: 20-25ml extract of the bark with 250ml of cow milk taken once a day for 5 days.

4. Cooling: 20ml of root extract taken with one glass of butter milk once a day for 7 days.

5. Dysentery: Gum 5 ml is dissolved in 1 cup of water and is given in the morning on empty stomach for 3 days to cure dysentery.

6. Diarrhea: About 2 gm leaf bud paste mixed with a pinch of dried rhizome powder of *Zingiber officinale* is given with water, twice a day for 2-3 days.

7. *Swelling and painful mumps: Leaf paste is applied on affected area to reduce the swelling and pain.

8. Conjectivities: Leaf juice is applied over eye lids.

Ed: Gum is edible.

Misc:

1. Twigs are used as toothbrush for cleaning teeth.

2. Wood used as fuel.


Large shrubs, armed with sharp straight thorns. Flowers dimorphic in elongated spikes the upper bisexual the lower neuter, Bisxual flowers; Corolla yellow, twice as long as calyx. Neuter flowers: Calyx and corolla palepink. Longer than those of bisexual flowers, staminodes 10 with long pink filaments. Pods curled or twisted seeds 2-10.

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

*Distrib.*: Frequent in open places Burhanagar. DCH – 1799.

*Use*:

Med.:
1. *Paralysis:* Handful fresh stem bark crushed and extracted juice up to 100 ml, and given once a day for three days.
2. *Boils in nose:* 100 ml extract of handful roots with 7 *Piper nigrum* seeds powder and 7 oil drops taken weekly once, a day for 5 weeks.

Vet:* Intestinal worm: One liter juice of 100gms of leaves with edible oil given only once to cattle.


Shrubs, 1.0 – 1.5 m high; stems much branched, prickly. Leaves up to 5 cm long, bipinnate; pinnae 3 – 6 pairs, upto 2 -5 cm long; leaflets 5 -10 pairs, 0.2 – 0.6 x 1 cm, ovate oblong, oblique at base, acute at apex, hairy below. Flowers pink, in globose heads. Pods 5 – 7 x 1 cm, falcate, Flat, jointed, 4 – 8 seeded, prickly.

*Fls & Frts :* September – October.

*Distrib:* Frequent on hill slopes in dry deciduous forests; associated with *Lantana camara* var, *aculeata, Rhus sinuata.* etc. Chandbibimahal. DCH – 1702.
Uses:

Med.:

1. Piles: 20-30ml decoction of the root and leaves taken for 7-8 days for piles.
2. Blood purifier: Seed extract about one tea cup taken once a day for 15 days.

Literature: Chopra, 1956 (rt) piles; Jain, 1991 (sd) blood purifier.


Undershubs, stems diffuse, spreading, prickly. Leaves digitate; leaflets linear oblong, acute, sensitive to touch. Flower heads pink.

Distrib.: Very common in Chandbibimahal. DCH-1900.

Notes: Cultivated in gardens for its curious, sensitive leaves

Uses:

1. Urinary tract diseases: The whole plant with an equal amount of the leaves and stem of *Zeheria scabra* crushed together and then boiled. The decoction 20-25ml taken once a day for 10 days.

2. *Body ache*: Handful leaves crushed and applied externally.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (lf) kidney disorder.

CRASSULACEAE


Herbs, succulent, glabrous, 0.3 – 1.0 cm high. Leaves decussate; lower simple to compound, upper 3 – 5 foliolate; leaflets ovate elliptie, margins crenate serrate. Flowers reddish purple;
pendent, in panicles. Follicles enclosed in persistent papery calyx and corolla. Seeds oblong ellipsoid.

*Fls & Frts:* December – February.

*Distrib:* Kuran dongar near Ratangad. DCH-1904

*Uses:*

1. *Jaundice:* Leaf juice about 5-7 ml once a day given for 12-14 days.
2. *Wounds:* Leaf paste applied externally on wounds twice a day until cure.
3. *Boils:* Leaves warmed with oil and applied externally on boils twice a day until cure.
4. *Kidney stone:* Paste of leaves with *Eclipta prostrata* whole plant in equal proportion made into 1 gm pills taken orally one or two pills twice a day for 20 days to dissolve kidney stone.


*Fls & Frts:* December – February.

*Distrib.:* Common along road side camp area near Lakadipool. DCH -1819.

*Uses:*

Med.: *Wounds:* The juice of leaves used externally to wounds, sore, burns, irritation.
LYTHRACEAE


Herbs, 15 – 30 cm high; stems erect. Leaves 1.0 – 4.5 x 0.3 – 8 cm, linear oblong or oblong– lanceolate, narrowed at base obtuse, acute at apex. Flowers in dense axillary clusters. Capsules depressed globose, dehiscent, red, seeds sub-hemispheric.

*Fls & Frts*: Throughout the year.

*Distrib*: Common near moist places; associated with *Bacopa monnieri, Eclipta prostrata, Leucas biflora, Phyla nodiflora*, etc.

Dongargan near Ahmednagar. DCH – 1721.

*Uses*:

Med.:

1. Intermittent Fever: The fresh or dried plants with ginger and *Cyperus* roots decoction 20-25ml given for intermittent fevers.

2. Arthirite pain: The leaf paste warmed and bandaged over joints to treat rheumatic pains.


Shrubs, 1.5-2 m. high; Stems straggling. Leaves opposite, ovate-lanceolate, rounded, or cordate at base acute at apex. Flowers orange-red, in axillary clusters, Capsule 1 cm long dehiscing irregularly. Seeds obovoid, cuneate, smooth.

Fls & Frts: February – May.


Uses:

1. *Jaundice: 15-30 ml bark extract with bark of Oroxylum indicum, Mangifera indica, Bauhinia racemosa and Dalbergia lanceolaria taken in equal proportions, is given twice a day for 4-5 days.

2. *Jaundice- Bark alongwith that of Bauhinia racemosa, Mangifera indica and Oroxylum indicum are taken in equal proportions and extract is made 20-30 ml of this extract is given twice aday for 4-6 days.

3. *Snakebite; Root extract with Helicteres isora roots is given as an antidote.

4. Piles: 20-30 ml extract of flower with sugar taken thrice a day.

PASSIFLORACEAE


Fls & Frts: July – December.

Distrib.: Very common in moist places near sina river Shiradhon. DCH-1893
Use:

Med: Itch: Fine paste of leaves applied externally for 5 days for treating itching.

Ed: Fruit juice lemon juice and sugar makes sarbat.


CUCURBITACEAE


_Fls & Frts:_ April – July.

_Distrib:_ Common along moist fields and river sides. Kopargaon river side, Mula dam, Dahigoan near dam. DCH – 1686.

Use:

Med.: Cough: One tea cup fruit juice taken orally once a day for 4-5 days.

_Literature:_ Anonymus, 1988-2008-(fr) cough & asthma


Perennial, glabrous, climbing herbs; stem angular, tendrils slender. Leaves broadly ovate minutely dentigulate along margins, rarely dissected. Flowers ,axillary solitary. Corolla white. Fruits ellipsoid, rounded at both ends. Seeds oblong, yellowish

_Fls. & Frts._: March-December.
Distrib: Common weed in hedges and fallow field Dahigoan DCH – 1685,

Uses:

Med.:

1. *Jaundice: Root paste is anointed on the head for 3 days,
2. Diabetes: Ripened fruit is eaten daily.
3. Arthritic pain: Leaves crushed and rubbed to control arthritic pain.
4. *Boils: Root paste boiled with sulfur containing water and applied externally on boils once day for 5 days.
5. *Eye problems: Leaf paste made up of 5-6 leaves is applied on forehead to cure watering and burning sensation in eyes.
6. *Kidney stone: 20-40 ml extract of handful leaves with one tea spoon *Cuminum cyminum* seeds sugar and made volume upto 200 ml with *Phoenix sylvestris* toddy, given once a day for 5 days to dissolve kidney stone.
7. Cooling agent: One table spoon roots powder with sugar and *Cuminum cyminum* seeds taken twice a daily for 5 days.

Vet:

1. Wounds Paste of leaves applied externally until cure.
2. Opacity of cornea 7-8 drops of leaf juice pored in eyes twice a day for 3 to 4 days

Ed.: Fruits are used as vegetable.


_Fls & Frts:_ June – August.

_Distrib._: Frequent in hanging grass on steep slopes and also in the ghats Bhandardara DCH-1894.

Use:

Ed: Fruits are eaten by locals.


Climbers, stems slender tendriler. Leaves 8.5 – 12.5 x 6.5 – 10.0 cm, cordate at base, 5 lobed; lobes oblong lanceolate, margins denticulate. Flowers unisexual, greenish yellow; male flowers in axillary clusters, female flowers axillary, solitary. Fruits 1 -2 cm across globose. Seeds 0.5 – 0.6 cm long.

_Fls. & Frts:_ August – October.

_Distrib:_ Common climbing weed, Burhanagar. DCH – 1664.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Snakebite: Fruits eaten as antidote for snakebite.

2. For promoting fertility: One teaspoon seeds eaten once a day for 10-15 days to promote fertility in women.

_Literature:_ Jain, 1991-(sd) promotes fertility; Varghese1996-(fr) snakebite.


**Fls. & Frts:** September – December.

**Distrib.**: Common on bunds of fields and in bushes. Chandbibimahal. DCH – 1784.

**Uses:**

Med.: Diabetes: One small glass juice of it whole plant taken once a day for 15 days to control diabetes.

Ed: Unripe fruits are eaten.


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**BEGONIACEAE**


**Fls & Frts:** August – September.

**Distrib:** Common in moist, shady place, Harischandragad. DCH – 1846.

**Use:**
Ed.: *To reduce thirst: Fresh leaf juice are consumed to reduce thirstiness in summer season.

CACTACEAE


Shrubs, 1.5 – 2.0 m high; stems jointed succulent, joints obovate or oblong, prickly, spines straight. Flowers yellow, showy. Fruits 4.5 x 3.4 cm, prickly, ovoid, ripening red.

Fls & Frts: February – April.

**Distrib:** Common weed along road side and waste land Burhanagar near Videocon .

DCH-1850.

**Uses:**

Med.: *Nail infection: Boiled leaves pulp applied externally once a day till cure*

Ed: Ripe fruits are eaten.

**Literature:** Jain, 1991 (fr) edible.

APIACEAE


Erect, annual herbs. Leaves 3 – 4 pinnate, divided into narrow, linear segments. Flowers in lax terminal, compound umbels; Corolla yellow. Fruits ellipsoid, dorsal ribs, sharp, lateral ribs winged.

**Frs & Frts:** June – December.

**Distrib:** Found frequent along field bunds. Bajabaiche deul. DCH – 1907
Uses:

Med:

1. *Dyspepsia: The dried ripe fruits powder 2-3 gm taken with water in treating
dyspepsia. And about 0.5 gms in children’s complaints such as indigestion.

2. *Jaundice: 10-15 ml of fresh leaf juice with water is taken orally 7-8 days.

Literature: Jain, 1991 and Ambasta, 2006 (wp) stomach complaints

Centella asiatica (L.) Urb., in Mart. Fl. Bras. 11:287 t.78,f.1.1879; Pradhan in Singh er al. Fl.
1:598. 1958 (Repr.). ‘Brahmi, Mandukaparni’.

Slender, herbaceous, creeping herbs; stems often reddish, rooting at nodes. Leaves orbicular
reniform, rather broader than long. flowers in fasci led umbels. Each um ber consisting of 3 – 4
pink, sessile flowers. Fruits ovoid, greenish brown.

Fts & Frts: May – December.

Distrib.: Common in moist places, strems, rivers. Mula chari DCH-1807.

Uses:

Med.:  

1. Brain tonic ; plant extract given regularly for good memory.

2. Urinary diseases- The decoction of leaves is given twice a day against discharge of
yellowish urine.

3. Jaundice: 10-20 ml of the whole plant juice is given twice a day till cure.

4. Lactation: The decoction of leaves is given twice a day to increase the secretion of milk
in mother.

5. Cooling :8 -10 gm of leaves taken orally as cooling agent.

6. *Vet: Lactation: Leaves when used as fodder increase the secretion of milk in cows.
7. Ed: * Plant extract with lemon juice and sugar are used as health drink

*Literature: Dastur, 1964; Sinha, 1996; Sharma and Singh, 2001- (wp) brain tonic; Jaundice (wp) diuretic, liver complaints.


Herbs, annual, erect. Leaves trifoliate; leaflets deeply lobed chartaceous Inflorescence umbellate Flowers white. Fruits subglobe, glabrous.

*Fls & Frts:* August-December.

*Distrib.:* Very common in moist places and grassland near sina river near shiradhon.

DCH – 1899.

*Uses:*

Med.: *Stomach pain: One teacup of plant extract given once a day till cure, which is said to be effective in indigestion also.

Ed: Plant is pickled.

*Literature: Jain, 1991-(wp) pickle


Herbs annual; stems erect, 30 – 60 cm high glabrous. Lower leaves bipinnate, leaflets cut into linear – lanceolate segments, upper leaves linear. Flowers white in compound umbels. Fruits 0.1 – 0.15 cm long, ovoid, brown.

*Fls. & Frts:* August – October.
**Distrib:** Common weed along road side and waste land. Chandbibi mahal. DCH – 1637.

**Uses:**

Ed.: Fruits used as spice in curry making.

**Literature:** Ambasta, 2006 (fr) spice.

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**RUBIACEAE**


Annual, diffuse, glabrous herbs, often rooting at nodes. Leaves linear or linear – lanceolate. Flowers usually solitary. Capsules broader than long, truncate and flat on top. Seeds angular.

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

**Distrib.:** Frequent on rocky substratum. Chandbibimahal. DCH - 1878.

**Uses:**

Med:

1. Tooth ache: Plant extract is used as mouth wash in treating toothache.

2. Fever: Plant decoction 10-12ml taken in treating fever for 2-3 days.

**Literature:** Ambasta, 2006 (wp) tooth ache, fever.


Erect, diffusely branched herbs. Leaves ovate or ovate – lanceolate. Flowers purple in terminal and sub terminal many Flowered corymbose cymes; peduncles 4 – gonous. Capsules compressed, much broader than by large distant calys teeths. Seeds 4 – 6 convex on the back, deeply excavated on faces, pitted, black.


**Fls & Frts:** August – November.

**Distrib.:** Common on gravelly soils. Harishchandragad DCH – 1897.

Use: *Stomach pain:* 20-30 ml of leaf extract given twice a day.


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

**Distrib.:** Frequent in rocky hill slopes. Harishchandragad. DCH- 1898.

**Use:**

Med.: Wounds: Roots are crushed with mustard oil and paste applied on wounds.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (rt) wounds.
ASTERACEAE


Annual herbs. Leaves opposite, elliptic, ovate spatulate or oblanceolate. Heads solitary, axillary or between forks of branches, sessile or very shortly pedunculate. Involucral bracts 5, uniseriate. Ray florets with yellow, ligulate corolla. Achenes compressed, with 2 long, hooked spines at the tip and small spines below.

*Fls & Frts:* August – November.

*Distr*: Very common on wasteland, Shendi by pass. DCH - 1696.

*Uses:

1. Itch and Scabies: Whole plant paste is applied.
2. *Jaundice- 1 teaspoon of fresh root juice is given once for 3 days.*


*Fls & Frts:* August – April.

*Distr.*: Very common on wasteland, Shendi near bus stand. DCH – 1762.

*Uses:

Med:

1. Itch: Fresh leaf juice applied until cure.
2. To Expel lice: Dried plant power applied externally it reduces tick and lice of hen.

Shrubs, 60 – 90 cm high; stems erect, pubescent or villous. Lower leaves 5 – 10 x 2.5 – 5.0 cm, ovate, pinnatisect; lobes entire or toothed; upper leaves smaller, 3-fid, lanceolate, all white-tomentose below. Floral heads greenish – yellow, 0.3 – 0.4 cm long, ovoid, 1 – 3 in spicate-racemes. achenes ca. 0.1 cm long, oblong-ellipsoid.

**Fls & Frts:** October – December.

**Distrib:** Kalsubai hill(Akola). Very common in ghats Kalasubai hill. DCH – 1717.

**Uses:**

**Med:**

1. *Leprosy:* Whole plant powdered & made in to pills of 1 gm each, one or two pills given orally thrice a day for 12-15 days to treat leprosy.

2. Skin diseases: Leaf paste is also useful for skin diseases.

3. Wounds: Leaf paste applied on wounds.

4. *An infusion of leaves and flowering tops given in asthma*

5. *Blood pressure: 20-40- ml decoction of leaves and stem is given to control high blood pressure.*

**Literature:** Sharma and Singh, 2001 - (If) wounds. Jain, 1991 – (If) skin diseases.

Herbs, 60 – 90 cm high, annual; stems erect. Leaves ternate, imparipinnate or bipinnate, ultimate leaflets ovate, acute at apex, margins serrate. Floral heads yellow, ca 1 cm across. Achenes 1.0 – 1.5 cm long, linear, black; pappus of 2 – 4 rigid, retrorsely hispid, spreading awns.  

*Fls & Frts:* September – October.  

*Distrib:* Common weed in open places, Karanji ghat near Ahmednagar; Mula dam (Rahuri), very common weed along roadside, Aurangabad road near BTR regiment. DCH – 1731.  

*Uses:*  

Med. :  

1. Cough: The warmed leaves are laid upon the throat and chest against bronchial attacks on exposure to coldness.  
2. Fever: Leaves are boiled with one glass of water till it remains one fourth and given at night for 3 days.  
3. Throat infection: The warmed leaves are laid upon the throat and chest  

*Literature:* Ambasta. 2006 (lf) asthma; Jain, 1991 (lf) fever.  


Erect much branched herbs, 30-150 cm tall; striate glabrescent Leaves opposite ovate-lanceolate in outline deeply 3-6 lobed 3-15 cm long; each lobe again variously lobed; petioles 1.5 cm long. Heads 5-8 cm across. Solitary on 10-15 cm long peduncles combined into corymbs. Involucral bracts 2- serriate. Outer linear lanceolate 2-5 mm long inner oblong
lanceolate 6-.8mm long Marginal florets golden yellow. Corolla neutral central florets with yellow tubular 5-fid. Achenes fusiform, 4-angled Palea linear.

**Fls & Frts:** September- December

**Distrib:** Very common on waste land Camp area near fort. DCH – 1821.

Use:

Misc: Flowers used as dye for colouring wool.


Herbs 30-60 cm high stems erect hispid. Lower leaves 4.5-7.5 X 2.5-3.5 cm obvate; upper leaves elliptic-oblong margin dentate serico-villous beneath. Head ca. 0.8 cm across axillary solitary or clustered. Florets yellow, Achenes terete, glabresent.

**Fls & Frts:** December –April.

**Distrib:** Karanj ghat near Ahmednagar; Mula dam (Rahuri),

Notes: Frequent along Ghat. DCH – 1913.

Use:

Med.; *Childhood bronchial asthma: One teaspoon juice of leaves given to children once a day for 3 – 4 weeks.


Herbs, erect, aromatic; stems and branches villous. Leaves ovate-oblong, ovate, densely hairy beneath, base tapering into petiole, margins dentate-serrate. Heads, in spiciform panicles; florets purple. Achenes 5-angled, oblong, pubescent.

**Fls. & Frts.** : December-May.
**Distrib.** : Common in waste lands, agricultural fields and field edges; DCH -1947.

**Uses**:

**Med:**

*Childhood bronchial asthma: One teaspoon juice of leaves given to children once a day for 3 – 4 weeks.


Herbs, erect, aromatic; Leaves obovate-oblong, silky pubescent on both sides, Heads involucral bracts, slightly longer then corolla. Florets yellow, Achenes oblong, sparsely hairy, Subangulate, terete.

**Fls. & Frts.** : October-May.

**Distrib.** : Common in waste lands; DCH -1948.

**Uses**:

**Med:**

1. Piles: 250 ml extract of fresh plant mixed with 250 ml of ghee and divided in to 6 doses, taken twice a day for three days.

2. Intestinal worms: Leaf juice 10-20 ml given to children above 3 years age to expel intestinal worms.

**Literature** : Asolkar et al., 1992-(lf) piles.

Annual herbs. Leaves alternate, sessile or shortly petiolate. Heads solitary, terminal. Involucral, glabrous much branched bracts many–seriate conspicuously nerved and glandular in lower half, the inner acuminate, shining, all spinous tipped. Corolla yellow turning orange red Achenes truncate at apex, 4–angular, white, shining.

*Fls. & Frs*: January–May.

*Distribution*: Occasional in fallow field & hills Vambori ghat. DCH – 1674.

*Uses*:

Med.:

1. Intestinal worms: Plant extract 20-30ml taken during night for one day to kill intestinal worms.
2. *Fever*: Plant juice applied over body of childrens which is useful in reducing temperature.

*Literature*: Ambasta, 2006 (Wp) – anthelmintic


Erect appressed hairy herbs with thick tap root. Lower leaves short petioled, lyrate pinnatifid, upper ones sagitate with rounded or semi amplexicaule base. Heads sessile, 4 – 10 together in axillary and terminal clusters combined into a leafy panicle. Involucral bracts 2 – seriate. All florets with ligulate, blue or pink coloured corolla. Achenes, turbinate, 5 – angular.

*Fls & Frts*: October – March.

*Distrib.*: Weed in cultivated field DCH-1912

*Use*:

Med.:  *Constipation*: Roots extract 20ml taken during night for couple of weeks.

Herbs, annual; stems erect, patently long, hairy. Leaves 8 – 10 x 0.5 – 2.0 cm, liner –
lanceolate to oblanceolate or spathulate; margins of apical part of lower leaves serrate –
dentate, tapering at base, acute at apex. Heads yellow, in pyramidal, leafy panicles; involucral
bracts liner – lancolate, pubscent. Achenes short, thinly hairy or glabrescent; pappus dirty
white.

*Fls & Frts:* May – October.

*Distrib:* Occasional on hill slopes and roadsides; associated with *Justicia betonica, Smithia
purpurea*, etc. Bhandardara (Akola), DCH-1875.

*Use:*

Med.: Burning sensation during urination : Plant extract 20-25ml taken early morning for 4-5
days

*Literature:* Ambasta, 2006 (wp) diuretic.

**Echinops echinatus** Roxb. Fl. Ind 3:447. 1832; Hook f. Fl. Brit India 3:558. 1881; Cooke,

Herbs, 30 – 60 cm high; stems, erect, branched, pubescent. Leaves 4 – 10 cm long, oblong,
pinnatifid, lobes oblong triangular, spinescent; white wooly below. Flowers heads grayish
white, 2.5 – 3 cm across, spiny; spines up to 2 – 5 cm long, involucral bracts oblanceolate,
spiny. Achnes ca. 0.4 cm long, obconic, densely villous; pappus yellow, forming a short,
cylindric brush above achenes.

*Fls & Frts:* September – April.

*Distrib.:* Common weed on waste land camp area near fort. DCH – 1697.

*Uses:*
Med:

1. *Spermatogenesis: 100 ml extract of its root bark with milk taken ones a day in evening for 8-10 days.
2. Tonic: 5 gm powder of flower with 100 ml milk taken as a tonic.
3. Antidote to poison: 5 gm root powder with honey taken orally as antidote to poisonous things by mistake or delibretely taken, particularly in case of suicide attempt, it causes vomatting.
4. *Wounds: Root powder is used to cure wounds

_Literature_: Anonymus, 1988-2008-(rt) tonic.


Herbs annual; stems erect or prostrate, appressed hairy. Leaves 2.0 – 6.5 x 1.0 – 1.5 cm, oblong lanceolate, tapering at base, acute at apex. Flowers heads 0.6 – 0.8 cm across, white on axillary pedunciles; involucral bracts ovate obtuse, or acute. Achenes 0.2 x 0.1 cm, cuncate, obovate, trigonus tubercled, black.

_Fls & Frts: August – December._

_Distrib:_ Frequent in moist places, Kapurwadi talav, DCH – 1761.

_Uses:

Med.: 

1. *Dog bite: 7-8 drops leaf juice instilled in ear thrice a day for three days.
2. Swelling: Paste of leaves with salt, made in to pills, one or two pills taken twice a day for three days.
3. Jaundice: Whole plant is boiled in water and the 50ml decoction is taken twice a day for a week.

4. Jaundice: Leaf juice (10-20 ml) is given with curd twice a day till cure.

5. Graying of hair: Whole plant boiled with *Sesamum orientale* oil and regularly used like hair oil.

6. Hair fall: Handful leaves crushed and boiled with coconut oil applied on hair to treat head ache and to stop hair fall.

7. Ed: Curry is made by leaves


Erect or decumbent, herbs. Leaves alternate, mostly near to the base, very variable. The lower petioled, lyrate, cauline amplexicaule and auricled at base. Heads few in lax corymbs. Florets all bisexual, corolla pink or purple. Achenes obscurely 5 – gonous.

*Fls & Frts:* August – December.

*Distrib.:* Common as weed in cultivated fields, gardens & on waste lands.

Bhandardara. DCH – 1884.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Wounds: Leaf paste applied on wounds.

2. Vegetable: Tender leaves cooked as vegetable.


*Fls & Frts*: February– December.

*Distib.*: Frequent in moist places near Sina river, DCH-1876.

*Use:*

Med.: *Jaundice*: Leaf extract 30-40ml given twice a day for 8-10 days after meal. Oily and spicy food is avoided.


*Khadak shepu‘, ‘Pittapapada‘.*


*Fls & Frts*: July – December.

*Distib.:* Frequent on rocky soils near lakes. Vadzire pathare. DCH -1844.

*Use:*

Med.:

1. *Chronic fever*: Spoonful extract of whole plant given along with cow milk twice a day to treat fever.
2. *Leucorroea: 10-15ml decoction of leaves is given once a day for 5 dyas to treat leucorrhoea.


‘Tharvad’. ‘Pandhri phuli’.

Herbs, annual, 40 – 90 cm high; stems erect, branched, pubescent. Leaves 2.0 – 4.5 x 1.5 – 3.0 cm, ovate, cuneate at base, acute to acuminate at apex, margins entire or serrulate. Flower heads compound 2.0 – 2.5 cm across, silky – hairy; Florets white, in involucral leaves cliptic, acute. Achences ca. 0.2 cm long, cuneate; pappus a short fimbriate cup.

*Fls & Frts*: July - October

*Distrib*: Common in ghats, near villages, hedges and in wastelands.Kapur wadi talav

DCH- 1852

*Uses:*

*Med.:

1. Wounds: Root paste applied to treat wounds or leaf juice used as an antiseptic.

2. *Head Lice: Root powder is used to wash hairs which kills lice.*

*Literature: Jain, 1991(lf) wounds.


Erect branched, annual herbs, often tinged with purple. Leaves elliptic, denate. Heads numerous on slender, hairy panicles. Pappus reddish equaling the corolla tube, rigid. Achences turgid.

*Fls & Frts*: October – November.
Distrib.: Found at higher ghats in semievergreen forests. Bhandardara DCH-1870.

Uses: Med.: Itch: The whole plant paste applied till cure.

Literature: Ambasta, 2006 (wp) antiseptic.


Erect, glabrous herbs. Leaves radical as well as cauline, sessile, runcinate or pinnatifid, finely spinulose along the margins. Heads cylindric, usually sessile, solitary or in small clusters along slender leafless branches, All Florets with pale yellow corolla. Achenes ovoid, black, tapering into a beak which is dilated into white cup-like disc.

Fls & Frts: December-June.

Distrib: Found in waste places Kapurwadi talav. DCH – 1764.

Uses:

Med.: *Burning sensation in urine: Root extract 20-25ml in early morning as diuretic.*

Ed- Leaf used as vegetable.


Herbs, annual, 15 – 30 cm high. Leaves mostly radical, 5 – 20 x 2.5 – 5.5 cm, obovate – oblong pinnatifid, segments obtuse, margins spinulose; cauline leaves distant, few. Flower heads 1 – 2 cm long, cylindric, yellow *ca* 1 cm long, fascicled on long, erect scapes. Achenes 0.2 – 0.3 cm long, polymorphous; pappus copious white.
**Fls & Frts :** August – December.

**Distrib:** Common along roadsides and fields. Kapurwadi talav, DCH – 1672.

**Uses:**

Med.:

1. Fever: Leaf juice applied over forehead and body to reduce temperature.
2. *Jaundice:* Spoonful decoction of leaf is given twice a day for three days to cure jaundice.
3. Ed- Leaf used as vegetable.

**Literature:** Jain, 1991 (lf) fever


Herbs, stems prostrate, rooting at nodes. Leaves radical, 2.5 – 5.5 cm long, oblong, runcinate, pinnatifid or sinuate-toothed or lobed. Flower heads bright yellow, ca. 1 cm long, solitary or 2 – 3, clustered. Achenes ca 0.5 cm long, obrousely tetragonous; pappus white, deciduous.

**Fls & Frts :** December – January.

**Distrib:** Kapurwadi talav DCH-1925

**Uses:**

Med.: Arthritic pain; The leaf juice is applied externally for rheumatic affection.

Ed- Leaf used as vegetable.

**Literature:** Jain, 1991 (lf) rheumatism

Herbs, 30 – 60 cm high. Leaves pinnatifid, segment linear – oblong. Flower heads 0.2 – 0.3 cm across, in pedunculate panicles; Florets white. Achenes triquetrous, compressed, puberulous along sides.

*Fls & Frts*: September – February.

*Distrib*: Common weed along road side and waste land & garden, DSP Office.

*DCH* – 1725.

*Use*:

Med.: Dysentery: 40-60 ml extract of roots taken twice a day for two days.


Herbs, 30 – 60 cm high, annual stems erect. Leaves 2 – 6 x 0.5 – 1.5 cm oblong, becoming smaller upwards, margins serrate. Flower heady yellow, 1.2 cm across, on leafy peduncles, thickened below heads. Achenes ca. 0.1 cm long, oblong, quadrangular; pappus 2 – seriate; inner whorl; caduceus, reddish, outer whord paleaceous filmbriate.

*Fls & Frts*: September – October.

*Distrib*: Common on hill slopes and in open areas ; associated with *Cissus woodroii, Indigofera cordifolia, Pimpinella adscendens* etc. Karanji Ghat (Ahmednagar);; Parner, Rehekuri (Karjat). DCH – 1939.

*Use*:

Med.: *Fever: Plant decoction 20-30ml taken twice a day to reduce temperature for two days.*

Erect annual herbs. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, white-tomentose beneath. Heads dichotomously cymose. Pappus 2 sub-seriate, white, rigid. a little longer than achenes scabrid with short hairs.

*Fls. & Frs:* September-October.

*Distrb.*: Frequent at high altitude, near Chandbibi mahal. DCH – 1791.

*Use:*

Fodder: Given as a fodder for sheep and goats.


*Fls. & Frts:* September – March.

*Distrb.*: Common weed along road side and waste land Aurangabad Road. *DCH – 1741.*

*Use:*

Med.: * Stomach ache: A decoction of the whole plant extract(20-30 ml) is taken twice a day to treat stomach ache for two days.

Herbs, annual, 30 – 45 cm high. Leaves 3.5 – 10.0 x 2.5 – 4.5 cm, ovate-oblong, semi-amplexiceual, auricles acute, 2, margins entire or runcinate, dentate. Flowers heads yellow, ca 1 cm across, in umbellate-cymes. Achenes 0.3 cm long, narrowly obovoid, compressed, ribbed, transversely muriculate; pappus white, copious.

*Fls. & Frts.*: September – May.

*Distrib:* Common weed along road side and waste land Aurangabad Road.

*DCH:* 1829.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Sores: The juice of plant used as poultice and paste applied for healing sores.
2. Tonic; 20-25ml of fresh root and leaf extract taken once a day for a week.

*Literature:* Jain, 1991 (If) tonic.


Annual erect or ascending herbs, rooting from the lower nodes. Leaves ovate, entire to serrate. Heads discoid. Marginal florets uniserriate, female, with yellow. Central Florets numerous bisexual with yellow corolla, Achenes with ciliate margins. Pappus absent.

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

*Distrb.:* Common weed near moist places Mula cannal. DCH – 1789.

*Uses:

1. Throat infection: flower heads chewed twice a day.
2. Wounds: Leaves crushed and paste applied externally on wound.
4. For stuttering speech: Inflorescence is chewed by children for stuttering of speech.
5. Hairfall and hair tonic: Whole plant crushed with cow milk and boiled in oil externally for hair tonic.

6. Ed: Flowers used to make tea


Annual branched herbs, rooting at nodes. Leaves opposite, ovate to lanceolate. Heads axillary, solitary sessile, sometimes 2. one of them pedunculate. Involucral bracts 4. Achenes dorsally compressed crowned with 2 spines or triquetrous an crowned with 3 spines.

**Fts & Frts**: Through out year.

**Distrib.**: Common weed along road side and waste land & Camp garden. DCH – 1743.

**Use:**

Med.: *Vet Constipation: Leaves given with fodder and are considered as laxative.


Herbs, stragging, 20 – 30 cm high. Leaves 2.5 – 3.5 x 1.5 – 3.0 cm, ovate-elliptic-inciso-dentate or pinnatisect, acute at base, hairy. Flower heads yellowish. 1.0 – 1.5 cm across, solitary, peduncles up to 30 cm tall. Achenes *ca* 0.2 cm long, oblong, densely silky hairy, black, pappus of aristate, feathery bristles.

**Fls & Frts**: Mostly throughout the year.

**Distrib**: Common weed along road side and waste land near civil hospital. DCH – 1626.
Uses:

1. Cuts and wounds: leaf paste applied for treating cuts, injuries and for healing wounds.

2. *Jaundice: Plant paste with jaggery is given once in a day for 3-7 days


Herbs, 15 – 25 cm high; stems erect, pubescent. Leaves 2.0 – 4.5 x 1.5 – 3.5 cm, broadly elliptic to lanceolate, obtuse to acute at apex, margins in dichotomous, terminal corymbs. Achenes *ca.* 0.1cm long, oblong, appressed, white-hairy; pappus 2-seriate, outer shorter.

*Fls & Frts:* July – February.

*Distrib:* Common weed along road side and waste land Chandbibi mahal.

DCH – 1648.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Wounds: Leaf paste applied externally for healing wounds.

2. *Earache: Root juice mixed with* *Ricinus communis* oil heated and 6-7 drops put in ear until cure.


Shrubs, up to 2.5 m tall, perennial. Leaves 5 – 12 x 2.3 – 5.5 cm, elliptic, tapering at base, acute at apex, margins serrate, scabrid above, pubescent below. Flower heads purple. ca 0.5 cm long, in dense corymbs. Achenes ca. 0.3 cm long. 10 ribbed; pappus 2 seriate, dirty white.

*Fls & Frts:* December – April.

*Distrib:* Frequent on hill slopes and hill tops; found associated with *Fleminigia strobilifera*. Ghatghar, Ratangad hill top, (Akola) DCH- 1885

*Uses:*

1. *Fever:* Flower extract 20-25ml taken twice a day for three days to cure fever.
2. *Wounds and Sores:* Plant paste is applied on wound and sores.


Herbs, 30 – 45 cm high; stems, erect, branched and stout, hairy. Leaves 4.5 – 7.5 x 4.0 – 6.5 cm, broadly triangular –ovate, 3-lobed, cordate or cuneate at base, margins inciso-serrate. Flower heads greenish, ca. 0.5 cm across, in terminal and axillary racemes. fruits ca. 2 cm long, ellipsoid or oblong, with hooked-prickles. Achenes ca. 1.2cm long, oblong, ovoid, compressed and glabrous.

*Fls & Frts:* January – May.

*Distrib:* Common weed along road side and waste land’ associated with *Argemone Mexicana, Chrozophora prostrata, Euphorbia hirta*, etc. Camp area. DCH – 1848.

*Uses:*

*Med.:*
1. Mouth ulcer: Root juice is applied inside mouth for 2-3 days twice a day until cure.

2. Boils: 5 gm powder of leaves with *Plumbago zeylanica* roots and *Balanites aegyptiaca* stem bark powder take in equal proportion, add 2 gm *Piper nigrum* seeds powder taken once a day for three days.

3. Wounds: Root paste applied externally twice a day until cure.


Herbs, *ca.* 30 cm high, erect. Leaves 2.5 – 5.5 x 3.5 cm, ovate or elliptic, gland-dotted. flower heads with pink ray florets and yellow disc florets. Achenes of ray florets oblanceolate to cuneate, dorsally compressed; achenes of disc florets laterally compressed.

*Fls & Frts*: August – December.

*Distrib*: Common weed along road side and waste land camp area DCH-1814

*Use*:

Med.: *Intestinal worms*: 10-20ml of leaf extract given to children as an antihelmenthetic.

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**PLUMBAGINACEAE**


Undershubs, perennial up to 1.5 m high; stems erect or straggling. Leaves 3.0 – 7.5 x 2.0 – 3.5 cm, ovate, shortly attenuated at base, acute at apex. Flowers white, in elongate, terminal, simple or panicked-spikes. Capsules *ca.* 0.6 cm long, oblong, pointed.

*Fls & Frts*: March– December.
**Distrib:** Found on hills slopes. Bhandardara (Akola), DCH - 1785

**Uses:**

Med.:

1. Measles; Coconut oil is applied on skin and then root paste is applied.
2. Arthritic pains: Root paste is warmed and applied.
3. Stomach pains; 2-4 ml of root extract given twice a day with water.
4. *Jaundice: 20-30 ml decoction of its roots with *Oroxylum indicum* bark and *Carissa congesta* roots taken in equal proportion, given twice for 5-6 days.
5. Fever: Root crushed and applied and massaged over backbone to reduce fever.
7. Scorpion sting: Root extract applied externally at the site of scorpion sting.

Ed*Leaves used as vegetable.


**APOCYNACEAE**

Herbs, annual. 15 – 45 cm high, stems erect. Leaves 3.5 – 6.5 x 0.8 – 2.0 cm, lanceolate, tapering at base, acute at apex. Flowers white 1 – 2 axillary. Follicles 3.5 – 5.0 cm long, slender diverging, glabrous. Seeds 0.2 – 0.3 cm long, cylindric, and muriculately ribbed.

Fls & Frts: July - September


Use:

Med.:

1. *Arthritic pain: A decoction of the dried plants boiled in edible oil and lukewarm oil is applied on the joints.

Perennial herbs.. Flowers white 1 – 2 axillary corolla. white with yellow centre or rose pink with dark red centre  Follicles 3.5 – 5.0 cm long, slender diverging, glabrous. Seeds 0.2 – 0.3 cm long, cylindric, and muriculately ribbed.

Fls & Frts: Throuhout year.

Distrib: Karanji ghat (Ahmednagar) DCH – 1763.

Uses:

Med.:

1. *Tonic: The macerated roots 20-30ml extract is given for 7-8 days as a tonic.

2. Diabetes: One small glass juice of leaf taken once a day for 15 days to control diabetes

**ASCLEPIADACEAE**

Shrubs, up to 1 m high. Leaves 12 – 15 x 3 – 4 cm, narrowly lanceolate, opposite or whoried, acute or acuminate at apex, margins entire. Flowers orange, in axillary and terminal, umbellate cymes.

Fls & Frts: February – December.

Distrib: Very common in ghats, waste land, Karanji ghat, Ahmednagar.

DCH – 1675.

Uses:

Med:

1. *Cough: Root extract 20-30ml taken to treat cough for 2-3 days.

2. Intestinal worms: Leaf juice 2-10ml mixed with curd and taken as an anthelmintic.

3. Wounds: Leaf powder mixed in oil and applied on wounds.

Literature: Ambasta, 2006 – (If) anthelmintic, wounds.


Large shrubs. Leaves opposite, decussate, broadly obovate or elliptic oblong. Flowers in lateral subcorymbose cymes. Pollinia ovoid. Corona of 5 fleshy laterally compressed lobes with a recurved spur at base and 2 rounded auricles just below the rounded apex. Follicles boat shaped with hooked tips, coma silky white.

Fls & Frts: October – June.

Distrib.: Common weed in Waste lands and along roadside Burhanagar.

DCH – 1729.

Uses:

Med:
1. Intestinal worms: 2 drops of latex mixed with jaggery (for 3 years old child)& 3-4 drops (for adult) made in to pills; One or two pills given on empty stomach in morning.

2. Headache: Dry stems smoked like cigarette.

3. Stomach pain: Abaxial side of leaf applied with oil, heated and kept over stomach.

4. Arthrite pain:
   a. The leaves are applied to paralysed parts and painful joints and swellings.
   b. Flowers warmed and tied on feet over night by using cotton cloth to reduce pain.

5 *Fit : Powder of few dried flowers with few *Piper nigrum seeds taken in equal proportion and made into pills of 1gm each and taken orally once a day for one month.

6. Painful menstruation: 20-40 ml extract of root bark with buffloes milk taken once a day for three days after fourth day of menstruation.

7. Wounds: Mature leaf extract applied on wounds till cure.

Misc.:
   a. Adiwasis use flowers woven together and used as bridal decoration during marriages.
   b. Flowers are offered to lord ‘Shani deva’
   c. Fermented mixture of maida and salt is used for unhairing of goat skin for production of nari leather, and sheep skins to make leather which is much used by cheap book-binding.


Shrubs, 1.5 – 2 m high. Leaves subsessile, 5.5 – 1.5 x 3.5 – 5.0 cm, broadly ovate, ovate-oblong or obovate. Flowers in umbellate cymes follicles 6 – 8 x 5 – 6 cm, ovoid. Seeds 0.5 x 0.4 cm, broadly ovate, acute, flattened coma ca. 3cm long.

Fls & Frts: Throughout the year.

Distrib: Very common weed in open places and along roadside, Burhanagar.

DCH – 1758.

Uses:

Med.:

1. *Head ache: Leaves kept on forehead and massage is given by warmed utensil.
2. Cough: *Piper nigrum* seeds soaked in latex for over night, crushed and made in to pills of 1 gm once a day for 15 days.
3. *Dog bite: Latex mixed in oil and jaggery taken in equal proportions, pills of 1 gm each prepared, 1 or 2 pills taken once a day for 5 days.
5. Leprosy: 40-50 ml of decoction of roots with roots of *Mangifera indica*, *Dodonea viscosa* roots *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Nerium indicum*, *Azadiracta indica*, *Justicia adhatoda*, *Clerodendrum inermes* and *Semecarpus anacardium* fruits taken in similar proportion and decoction prepared in water, taken once a day for 30 days.

Misc: Flowers offered to lord ‘Shani deva’.


Fls & Frts: June – December.

Distrib: Frequent on rocky hill slopes, Imampur ghat .DCH-1832.

Uses:

Med:

1. Cooling effect 30-40 ml juice of whole plant with 1 tea spoon Cuminum cyminum seeds powder and sugar taken orally twice a day for 41 days.

Ed.

1. Leaves are eaten.

2. Vegetable: Stems cooked as vegetable.


Twiners; stems woody, extensive. Leaves 3.5 – 1.3 cm, ovate – elliptic or ovate – lanceolate, rounded or cordate at base, acute and shortly acuminate at apex. Flowers yellow in cymes. Follicles 5 – 7 x 0.8 cm lanceolate.

Fls & Frts: June – September.
**Distrib:** Frequently on hill slopes, Harischandrad (Akola) DCH – 1635.

**Uses:**

Med.:

1. *Jaundice:* Three leaves are mixed with that of beetle leaves and they are ground and a spoonful of paste is given once orally for 3 days.
2. *Diabetes:* Leaf of is dried and powdered. The powder soaked in water for few hours and then filtered. The filtrate is given to drink with water.
3. *Intestinal worms:* 50-60 ml juice of leaves given orally twice a day for two days.
5. *Conjunctivitis:* Leaves orally taken in conjunctivitis.

Vet: Eye infection: 8-10 drops of leaf juice instilled in eye to remove white secretion from eye.


Shrubs, stems and branches twining, with corky, cracked bark. Leaves 3.0 – 6.5 x 1.5 – 3.0 cm, ovate, rounded or subcordate at base, acute at apex. Flowers greenish – yellow; in axillary or subaxillary, umbellate cymes. Follicles 6 – 8 cm long, tapering into an obtuse curved beak. Seeds. 0.6 cm long. Ovate – oblong; coma 3.0 – 3.5 cm long.

**Fls & Frts:** April-November.

**Distrib:** Occasional bushes on hill slopes, Chandbibimahal. DCH – 1823.
Use:

Med.: Tonic: whole plant extract taken 20-30ml for 15 days as a tonic.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (wp) tonic.

**Pergularia daemia** (Forssk.) Chiov, Result Sc. Miss Stefan – Paoli Sonal et al 1: 115 1916;

Herbs, perennial; stems twining. Leaves 5 -10 x 3.5 - 8.0 cm, broadly ovate to suborbicular, deeply cordate at base, acuminate at apex, veiyety-pubescent below. Flowers greenish-yellow or dirty white, in axillary cymes. Follicles 5-7 x 2.0 cm, lanceolate, tapering in to a beak, echinate. Seeds 0.8 x 0.6 cm, ovate, truncate at apex, densely pubescent; coma 2.5-3.0 cm long.

**Fls & Frts:** September – April.

**Distrib:** Common in waste land Dahigoan. DCH – 1778.

**Uses:**

Med.:

1. *Jaundice:* Bark of this plant along with that of *Moringa oleifera* bark, 5 pepper seeds, are ground and made into 3 equal parts and is given once in aday for 3 days. Only curd rice is taken during this treatment.

2. *Cough:* Paste of root and leaves with *Zingiber officinale* dry rhizome, *Piper nigrum* and *Piper longum* seeds powder each in equal proportion, crushed and made into 1 gm pills taken orally one pill twice a day for 5 days.

3. *Boils on forehead:* Paste of leaves with *Piper nigrum* seeds powder applied externally twice a day until cure.
4. Fever: Roots roasted in warm ash, sugar and *Cuminum cyminum* seeds taken in 2:1:1 proportion crushed and mixture made into pills taken orally twice a day for 3 days.

5. Monoerhagia: Handful roots with 1 gm *Piper nigrum* seed powder and 30 ml extract prepared with water. One table spoon extract prepared with water twice a day.

6. Remove spines from foot: Latex applied on feet to remove spine or thorns.

Literature: Jain, 1991-(lf) asthma, cough; Ambasta *et al.* 1992-(lf) asthma; Rao & Hennery, 1996-(lf) boils.


Much branched shrubs. Leaves scale – like or absent. Flowers in terminal sessile umbels. Corolla rotate, white. Corona double, stamina; outer copular. Follicles usually solitary, tapering at both ends.

*Fls & Frts:* June – December

*Distrib.:* Occasional Vambori-ghat. DCH – 1873.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Bone fracture: 70gm of fresh plant crushed and 100 ml of goat milk for 7 days.

2. *Cooling:* Whole plant eaten directly as cooling

3. Wounds: Plant paste is applied.

Vet: Bone fracture: 200ml juice of 100gm whole plant given twice a day until cure to cattle.


Herbs, perennial; stems slender, twining. Leaves 4.5 – 8.5 x 2.5 – 6.0 cm, ovate – oblong, rounded or cordate at base, acute to acuminate at apex. Flowers reddish-brown, in lateral, many-flowered, branched umbellate-cymes. Follicles 7 – 9 cm long, tapering in to a fine point, glabrous. Seeds ca 0.8 x 0.5 cm, ellipsoid, Flattened; coma 3.5 – 4.0 cm long.

*Fls & Frts:* April-November.

*Distrib:* Frequent on hill slopes; found twining on *Carissa congesta, Maytemus emarginata, Memecylon umbellatum, Woodfordia fruticosa* etc. Bhandardara Panchanai near Harishchandragad (Akola), DCH -1809.

*Use:*

Med.: Cough and cold: Leaves boiled with milk and taken to reduce cough and cold.


**PERIPLOCACEAE**


‘*SetaKavali*’

Extensive glabrous twining shrubs. Leaves obovate, flowers in short axillary paniculate cymes, filaments distinct; anthers with a connective produced into a fleshy apicules more or less convient into a cone and united with style. Follicles divaricate Seeds black with coma.

*Fls & Frts:* May– February.

*Distrib.:* Common on field bunds and on hill slope in karanjighat. DCH – 1716.

*Use:*

Med.: Cuts: Latex applied to cure cuts.

Climbing shrubs; stems extensive. Leaves 6 – 9 – 2.5 – 6.0 cm, ovate – elliptic or elliptic – oblong, rounded and obtusely acuminate at apex. Flowers *ca* 8 cm across, pale pink, in terminal, trichotomous cymes. Follicles 8.0 – 9.5 cm, ovate – lanceolate, 3 – angled, 3 – winged. Seeds *ca*. 0.6 x 0.2 cm narrowly – ovate.

*Fls & Frts:* April – October.

*Distrib.:* Common on hill slope in karanjighat. DCH – 1768.

*Use:*

*Med.*:

1. *Snake bite;* 20-40 ml extract of its roots with bark of *Holarrheana pubescens* and *Blume erintha* taken in equal proportion, given as antidote.

2. *Wounds and injuries: Ash of burned leaves applied externally on wounds with oil.*


*Periploca indica* L. Sp Pl. 211. 1753. ‘Anantmul, Uparsul’.

Perennial prostrate or twining shrubs. Leaves lanceolate or linear – lanceolate, linear, very variable, dark green or often variegated above. Flowers in dense axillary sessile cymes. Corona greenish outside, purple within. Filaments distinct, anthers cohering at apex. Seeds black, coma silvery white.
**Fls & Frts:** August – December.

**Distrib.:** Common amidst bushes. Bhandardara. DCH - 1666

**Uses:**

**Med.:**

1. **Diarrhea and Dysentery:** Root decoction about 5 ml is taken twice a day for 2-3 days to cure diarrhoea. It is also used to treat dysentery.

2. **Itch:** The root paste is applied to cure itching and other skin diseases.

3. **Jaundice:** Root of this plant along with sugarcandy, dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinalis*, bark of *Cassia auriculata* and black pepper (in equal proportion) are ground and made into pills these are given twice a day for 15 days. Fish and meat are avoided.

4. **Jaundice:** Root is powdered and given with honey twice a day for 7 days.

5. **Skin disease:** The root paste is applied to cure other skin diseases.

6. **Tonic, Cooling & Blood purifier:** Root powder 1-2 gm boiled in water or milk is taken orally as tonic, cooling & blood purifier.


**GENTIANACEAE**


Herbs, *ca* 30 cm tall; stems 4 – winged. Leaves sessile; lower leaves 2.0 –2.5x1 – 2 cm, oblong, with attenuate base, upper leaves smaller. Flowers rosy, in subtrichotomous cymes. Capsules memgranous.
**Fls & Frts:** September – December.

**Distrib:** Frequent in open, moist situations, along ghats and in plains. Dongargan. DCH - 1609

**Uses:**

Med.: *Tonic: Plants extract 10-20ml given for 15 days as a tonic.*


Herbs, perennial, 10 – 30 cm high, stems erect. Leaves 2.5 – 5 x 0.3 cm, linear, linear – oblong or elliptic – oblong, obtuse to to acute at apex. Flowers white, in axillary clusters.

Capsules ca 0.4 cm long, ellipsoid rounded with apicute apex.

**Fls & Frts:** September – January.

**Distrib:** Frequent in open moist situations amidst grasses. Kapurwadi Talav. DCH – 1647.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Fever: Fresh roots of the plant are crushed into paste or roots boiled for preparation of decoction. Half cup of the drug administered twice a day for three days to cure fever. It should not be taken empty stomach.

2. *Blood pressure: 10-30 ml plant extract is given twice a day for 15 days.*

3. *Diabetes: 5 gm leaves with 5 gm *Gymnema sylvestre* leaves crushed and taken early in the morning once a day to control diabetes. For 15-20 days.*

4. *Stomach ache: Paste of whole plant with jaggery taken in similar proportions, made in to 5 gm pills, one pill taken thrice a day until cure.*
5. *Tumor in stomach & Stomach ulcer*: Whole plant with *Acacia farnesiana*, root bark, *Plumbago zeylanica* whole plant, *Balanites aegyptica* root bark *Solanum virginianum* roots, *Vitex negundo* roots and *Coccinia grandis* roots taken in equal proportions added pinch of *Piper nigrum* seed powder and *Piper longum* seed powder and one tea cup extract taken once a day for 41 days.

6. Scorpion sting: One tea cup extract of leaves taken orally, likewise 3 doses are given at the interval of one hour.

7. Leucorrhea: Plant with *Phyllanthus amarus* plant taken in equal proportion, crushed and eaten with sugar once a day for 3 days.

**Vet:** *Constipation*: 200 ml decoction of 100 gm fresh roots given orally twice a day.

**Misc.: Religious Belief:** Amongst the Bhils and banjas, there is a firm belief that the charm of leaves if tied to a patient’s, arm will immediately get rid of all sorts of fever

**Literature:** Jain, 1996-(wp) fever.


**Fls & Frts:** September – December.

**Distrib.:** Frequent in grasses at higher altitudes. Bhandardara DCH-1872

**Use:**

Med.: *Stomach ache*: Plant extract 20-30ml given before meal, twice a day for two days.
BORAGINACEAE


**Fls & Frts:** August – October.

**Distrib.:** Harishchandragad. DCH – 1896.

**Use:** *A whole plant paste applied externally to wound until cure.


Herbs, 20 – 50 cm high; stems erect, much branched, hispid. Leaves 3.8 x 0.2 – 0.5 cm, variable, sessile, ovate or oblong to lanceolate – oblong, cordate at base, obtuse or subacute at apex, tubercled – hairy. Flowers pale violet – blue, solitary, leaf – opposed or in terminal cymes. Fruits pyramidal, 4 – ribbed, tipped with style base; nutlets ovoid, polished rugose on inner face, white.

**Fls & Frts:** February-March.

**Distrib:** Common in exposed areas Kalsubai hill DCH- 1892.

**Use:**

Med.: *Wounds: Plant paste with pinch of turmeric powder is applied on wounds.


Herbs, annual; stems, 15 – 35 cm high, erect. Leaves 3.0 – 8.5 x 0.5 – 0.4 cm, ovate – oblong to lanceolate – oblong, cordate at base, obtuse or acute at apex. Flowers pale blue, ca. 1 cm long, solitary, leaf – opposed and in terminal cymes. Fruits pyramidal; nutlets ca. 0.5 cm long.

*Fls & Frts:* October-February.

*Distrib:* Frequent in open places along with *Evolvulas alsinoides, Trimumfetta rhomboidea,* etc. Imampur ghat near Ahmednagar, Karanji ghat DCH-1802.

*Use:* *Joint swelling: The root pounded paste is applied on joints to treat swelling.*

**CONVOLVULACEAE**


Stragglers; stems sancent, pubescent. Leaves 3.5 – 8.5 x 3.0 – 7.5 cm broadly ovate, cordate at base, abruptly acuminate at apex. Flowers ca 6 cm long, in branched, corymbose – cymes. Fruits ca 2 cm across.

*Fls & Frts:* September - October

*Distrib:* Karanji ghat near Ahmednagar. DCH - 1858

*Use:* 

Med.: *Cough: Leaf paste applied externally over neck in case of chronic cough.*


*Convolvulus nervosus* Burm.f. Fl. Ind 48, t 20, f, 1.1768. *Argyreia speciosa* (L.f.) Sweet,

Extensive twiner; stem densely white tomentose, with milky juice. Leaves broadly ovate to orbicular, deeply cordante at base, persistently white tomenstose beneath. Flowers in subcapitate cymes. Corolla tubular – funnel shaped, pink – purpule. Stamens included; filaments pilose at base. Fruits globose, brown, seed 2-4, subglobose, black.

*Fls & Frts:* September – March.

*Distrib.:* Common along road sides, near convent school A.nagar. DCH - 1698

*Uses:*

**Med:**

1. Boils: Leaves crushed and applied.

2. *Urinary disorders:* One tea cup of root extract given twice a day.

3. *Cooling effect:* 30-40 ml of leaf and root extract given twice a day.


*Ed:* leaves with salt and chilli are spread on the uncooked chapatti by seed flour of Cajanus cajan Roll is made and steam cooked. This is eaten as ‘wadi’.


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Herbs, steams trailing. Leaves 2.5 – 4.5 cm long, ovate to oblong, obtuse and apiculate at apex. Flowers pink or white, ca 1.5 cm long, 1 – 3, pedicelled. Capsules 0.6 – 0.8 cm across, globose, glabrous. Seeds subtrigorous.

*Fls & Frts:* December - June

*Distrib:* Common Chandbibi mahal. DCH – 1805.
Use:

Med.: Constipation: 25-30 ml of roots extract taken for 15-20 days during night.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (rt) purgative.


Herbs, perennial; rootstock woody, stems prostrate, creeping, wity, hairy or glabrous. Leaves 1.0 – 2.5 x 0.2 – 1.0 cm, ovate, elliptic – oblong, obtuse, apiculate at apex, appressed – hairy. Flowers light blue, solitary, axillary, on filiform pedicels. Capsules 0.2 – 0.3 cm across, globose, 4 seeded, glabrous. Seeds oblong, glabrous.

Fls & Frts: July – November.

Distrib.: Common in open areas along with Digitaria ciliaris. Trichodesma indicum. Triumfetta rhomboidea. etc.Burhanagar. DCH – 1724.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Brain tonic: Plant power 1-2gm taken regularly with water and sugar to strengthen the brain and improve memory.
2. Indigestion: The decoction of leaf 10-20ml taken with leaves of Ocimum sanctum in 2:1 proportion for indigestion.
3. *Jaundice: 2 spoonful of leaf paste is mixed with onion bulb paste and is given twice a day with cow milk for 3 days.
4. Fever: One tea cup decoction of whole plant with Zingiber officinale rhizome powder Piper nigrum, Piper longum seeds powder taken 2:2:1:1 proportion and given twice a day for 10 days.
5. Head ache: Fine powder of the plant inhaled deeply to reduce headache.
6. Wounds: Whole plant paste applied on wounds until cure.


‘Bhuikohala’, ‘Nalachi bhaji’.

Herbs, aquatic; stems, spreading, trailing. Leaves 6.0 – 12.5 x 3.5 – 8.0 cm, elliptic – oblong or sub – deltoid, acute at apex, cordate or hastate at base; petioles 3 – 7 cm long. Flowers pale purple, solitary or 3 – 4 in eymes. Capsules 0.5 – 0.8 cm long, ovoid, apiculate.

**Fls & Frts:** November – April;

**Distrib:** Frequent along river banks; found associated with *Eichhornia crassipes, Ipomoea carnea ssp. fistulosa* etc. Pravara sangam. DCH – 1646.

**Uses:**

Med.: Jaundice: Fresh juice of whole plant with cow milk in ratio of 1:2 is given twice a day till cure.

Ed: Curry is made by tender leaves

Literature: Jain, 1991 (wp) liver disorders.


Twiners, perennial; older stems semi – woody, lenticular. Leaves palmately 5-7- lobed, 4.0-6.0 cm long and as broad as long; lobes divided almost to the base, oblanceolate, obtuse or subacute, mucronate; petioles 1 – 4 cm long. Flowers light violet, in axillary, subumbellate
cymes. Capsules ca. 1 cm long, ovoid or subglobose, glabrous. Seeds pubescent with marginal hairs.

*Fls & Frts:* Almost throughout the year.

*Distrib:* Near Sidhibag A.nagar DCH – 1781.

*Uses:*

Med.: *Constipation: Fresh seeds 20-30gm crushed in water and extract taken early morning .

**Ipomoea carnea** Jacq. ssp *fistulosa* (Mart.ex Choisy) Austin in Taxon 26 (2 – 3); 237. 1977.


Shrubs, 1.5 – 2.5 m tall, woody at base. Leaves 10 – 20 x 4 – 11 cm, ovate – lanceolate, acuminate at apex. Flowers pink to rose – purple, ca 6 cm long, in corymbose – paniculate fascicles. Fruits ca. 2 cm long, subglobose.

*Fls & Frts:* March – April.

*Distrib:* Found near villages. Pravara sangam. DCH - 1782.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1 Cuts and wounds: Leaf juice applied on cuts and paste on wounds till cure.

2 Arthritic pain: Leaves warmed and wrapped over joints


*Fls & Frts:* July – August.


*Fls. & Frts:* September – January.

*Distrib.:* Common along road side Aurangabad road Near CIV gate DCH - 1742

*Use.:

Med.: 1. *Scabies:* Handful of leaves is crushed and the paste is applied.


Perennial with large ovoid or elongated tuberous roots, Leaves often broader than long, deeply palmately divided; lobes 5 – 7. flowers in many Flowered corymbosely paniculate cymes. Corolla purple. Seeds clothed with brownish cottony detachable hairs.

*Fls & Frts :* August – January.

*Distrib.:* Found on bunds of fields. DCH - 1917

*Uses:*
Med.: Lactation: 20-30ml of tuber extract given to lactating mother to improve milk secretion.

Vet: Lactation: 500ml of tuber extract given to cattle to improve milk secretion.

Ed.: Tubers are cooked as vegetable.


Herbaceous twiners. Leaves 3-9 x 4-9 cm, 3-lobed, rarely entire, broadly ovate, cordate at base, acute or acuminate at apex. Flowers pink -purple, solitary, axillary or few in eymes. Capsules 0.8-1.5 cm across, globose, glabrous. Seeds black, oblong, glabrous and smooth.

**Fls & Frts:** September – November.

**Distrib:** Frequent on hedges. and common along road side Aurangabad road near CIV gate DCH – 1676.

Uses:

Med.:

1. *Scabies:* Seeds paste applied externally on ring worm and skin diseases until cure.
2. *Ring worm:* Seeds paste applied externally on ring worm.
3. *Skin diseases:* Seeds paste applied externally on skin diseases until cure.

**CUSCUTACEAE**

Herbs, stems leafless, yellow or greenish – yellow, twining, with haustorial connections. Flowers greenish – yellow; in cymose – paniculate cluster. Capsules 0.6 – 0.8 cm across, depressed – globose, circumscissile near the base. Seeds 2 – 4, glabrous.

Fls & Frts: January – April.


Uses:

Med.:

1. *Urinary tract diseases: Consumption of the 20-30ml decoction of whole plant once a day for 4-5 days promotes easier flow of urine.


Vet: Ranikhet disease of hen; Whole plant extract with bark of *Terminalia bellirica* is given to hen.

Literature: Sharma and Singh, 2001-(wp) chickens diseases.

SOLANACEAE


Herbs, 30 – 60 cm high annual, stems much branched, branches tomentose. Leaves 3.5 – 8.5 x 2.0 – 4.5 cm, ovate – oblique, margins entire. Flowers white, 10 – 15 cm long. Capsules ca. 5 cm long; calyx perisitent. Seeds reniform, many.

Fls & Frts: September – April.


Uses:
Med.:


Misc.: Fruits are offered to Lord ‘Shiva’.


Erect, glabrous, much branched annual herbs; branches often tinged with purple leaves ovate obliquely cuneate at base, sinuate-denuate. Flower solitary. Collora purplish outside, white with capsules globose, spinous with short tubercles. Seeds subreniform, brown.

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

*Distrib.:* Frequent in waste land along roadsides and open places, Burhanagar. DCH – 1718.

*Uses:*

1. Cough: Dry leaves smoked to cure cough.
2. Toothache: Stem cuttings used as toothbrush or crushed stem paste kept on affected tooth.
3. Arthritic pain: Leaves dipped in *Ricinus communis* oil warmed on fire and tied over joints for arthritic pain.
4. Boils: Crushed leaf or leaf paste applied on boils.
5. Scorpion sting: Leaf paste applied externally at the side of scorpion sting to relieve pain.
6. *Wounds: Root ash with roots of *Plumbago zeylanica, Achyranthes aspera* and *Calotropis procera* burnt to ash and applied externally with lime or *Ricinus communis* oil until cure.


**Fls. & Frts.:** July-October


**Uses:**

**Med.:**

1. *Cough:* Leaves smoked to cure asthma and whopping cough.

2. *Wounds:* Root ash with roots of *Plumbago zeylanica, Achyranthes aspera* and *Calotropis procera.* burnt to ash and applied externally with lime or *Ricinus communis* oil until cure.

3. *Dog bite:* Root paste mixed with turmeric is applied

4. *Wounds:* Root ash with turmeric powder and *Ricinus communis* oil until cure

**Misc.:** Fruits are offered to Lord ‘Shiva’.


Corolla pale blue with white, short tube. Berries globose, brown, enclosed in enlarged calyx.

Seeds flat, brown.

*Fls & Frts:* September – December.

*Distrib.*: Occasional, on wasteland around fields; DCH-1926

*Use:*

*Med.:*

1. Head Lice: Leaves crushed and applied over head for killing head lice.

*Misc:* Fish poison: Entire plant crushed and spread in small ponds which makes fish stunned temporarily and can be caught.


*Fls & Frts:* October – March.

*Distrib.*: Common weed along road side and waste land & garden Sidhibag. DCH – 1611.

*Use:*

*Med:*

1. Earache: Leaf juice mixed with mustard oil and 2-3 drops put in ear twice a day till cure.

*Ed:* Ripe red berries are eaten by children.


Undershubs, 0.5 – 1.5 cm high. Leaves 3 – 12 x 1.5 – 6.0 cm, broadly elliptic to elliptic – oblong, obliquely truncate at base. Subacute at apex. Flowers blue – purple, in 8 – 10 – Flowered, extra – axillary racemes. Berries *ca*, 0.7 – 0.8 cm across, globose. Seeds spherical, flat, minutely pitted.

*Fls & Frts:* August – October

**Distrub:** Frequent in wastelands, found associated with *Abutilon indicum, Achyranthes aspera* L., *Solanum virginianum.* etc. Chandbibi mahal. DCH - 1627.

**Uses:**

1. Stomach pains; 15-25 ml of root extract given twice aday,
2. Earache; 3-4 drops of root juice are put in the ear.
3. *Dog bite; 20-40 ml stem bark extract is given.
4. *Jaundice-* Decoction of the whole plant (20-25ml) is taken with curd once a day till cure.

Ed:Leaves used as vegetable.

**Literature:** Jain,1991- (lf), vegetable. Balasubramanian & Narendraprasad,1996 -(rt) stomach pain.


Common, weed of wet fields and waste land.
Distrib.: Common weed along road side and waste land Shendi near bypass. DCH – 1735.

Uses:
Med;

1. Jaundice: Leaves are shade dried and powdered 1 spoon of this powder is given daily thrice for a week.
2. Itch and Ring worm: Leaf paste applied to treat itch and ring worm
3. *Asthma: One tea cup extract of handful leaves with *Hemidesmus indicus* leaves in equal proportion with 7 oil drops taken orally once a day for 41 days.
4. Liver disease: Fruit directly taken as tonic during liver infection.
5. Night blindness: Curry made by leaves is eaten for treating night blindness.

Ed: Ripe fruits are eaten.

Literature: Jain, 1991-(If) liver complents, skin disease; Kapoor, 2001-(wp) jaundice, (If) skin disease.


Herbs, diffuse, prickles up to 2 cm long. leaves 5 – 10 x 2.5 – 7 cm, lacerate, attenuate at base, acute at apex, prickly. Flowers light to deep purple in extra – axillary, pedunculate racemes. berries ca. 1.5 cm across, globose, yellow or orange – red when ripe. Seeds subspherical or spherical, compressed, minutely rugose.

*Fls & Frts:* December – May.
Distrub: Common in wastelands and open areas. Chandbibi mahal, Ahmednagar, DCH – 1747.

Uses:

1. Toothache: Dry seeds soaked overnight in water, mixed with coconut oil and applied externally on cheeks.

2. Tooth decay: Dry seeds mixed in water taken in a bowl and kept on live coal; one earthen pot with a hole put inverted over bowl and with the help of hollow tube the fumes are inhaled through mouth for treating the decayed tooth, it kills worms.

3. Scorpion sting: Paste of root with red lime rock applied externally on sting point to relieve pain.

4. Fever: One tea cup decoction of seeds with Vitex negundo leaves, Piper nigrum seeds, Piper longum seeds Eclipta prostrata whole plant and Zingiber officinale rhizome each in equal proportion taken orally twice a day for 5 days.

5. Hair tonic: Ripened fruits made into paste mixed with turmeric powder and applied on head in case of hair fall in patches and also use as hair tonic.

6. Kidneystone: Root powder is mixed with a curd and taken once a day for 7 days for dissolving kidney stones.

   Vet: 1 Snake bite: 100 gm powder of fruits given orally with rice washed water another dose given at interval of 30 minutes.

7. Eye infection: 10 -12 drops of juice of fruits instilled in eye once for 3-4 days.

   Ed: Curry is made by unripe fruit.


Undershubs, 30 – 50 cm high; stems erect, branched. Leaves 5 – 10 x 2.5 – 4.5 cm ovate, acute at base, subacute at apex, stellately tomentose. Flowers greenish – yellow, in umbellate – cymes. Berries *ca.* 0.6 cm across, red, enclosed in calyx. Seeds subreniform, yellow.

*Fls & Frts:* March – July.

*Distrib:* Common weed along road side and waste land Nagar-Manmad road Civil hospital.

DCH - 1602

*Uses:*

**Med.:**

1. Tonic: One table spoon powder of root with similar proportion of sugar taken orally twice a day for 41 days.

2. *Loose motions in children:* Leaf paste applied externally on back bone until cure.

3. *Excess bleeding during menses:* 2 tea spoon roots powder with pinch of *Piper longum* seeds powder, *Elettaria cardamomum* seeds powder and black salt (saindhava lavanamu) mixed together and pinch of it taken with cow ghee once a day until cure.

4. *Spermatogenesis:* One table spoon whole powder taken orally once a day for 41 days.

5. *Tuberculosis:* One tea cup decoction of 5gm root powder with sugar taken twice a day for 21 days.
6. Back ache: Root powder with root of *Vigna trilobata* Curculigo orchoides and seeds of *Mucuna pruriens* and *Barleria prionitis* taken equal proportion, prepare powder one table spoon powder taken with milk twice a day for 15 days.

*Literature:* Jain, 1996-(rt) tonic; Chattarjee & Satyesh, 2003-09-(rt) tonic, menstruation troubles, spermatogenesis.

**SCROPHULARIACEAE**


Herbs; stems prostrate. Leaves 0.4 – 1.5 x 0.2 – 0.7 cm, obovate – oblong or spatulate, obtuse at apex, subsessile. Flowers white to pale blue, axillary, solitary. Capsules 0.5 – 0.6 x 0.2 – 0.7 cm, obovate – oblong or spatulate, glabrous. Seeds minute, cuneate or ellipsoid – oblong, striate.

*Fls & Frts:* Throughout the year.

*Distrub:* Common fields and open areas, Tukai hills, very common in moist places mula chari Rahuri ,Ahmednagar, DCH - 1719

*Uses:

Med:

1. Tonic: Plant juice 5-10ml with half cup of cow’s milk once daily for 20-25 days is given to school going children as brain tonic.
2. Chest pain: Juice of whole plant 10 ml mixed with mustard oil (25ml) and 5 gm of black mung (*Phaseolus mungo* L.) warmed and gently massaged it over chest to get relief from pain due to congestion.

3. Cough and Cold: Plant juice of 5 ml given with half cup lukewarm cow’s milk ½ cup twice a day for 2-3 days to cure cough and cold.

4. Arthritic pain: The juice of leaves mixed with petrol is used as a local application in arthritic pain.

5. Leg swelling: Leaf paste with buttermilk applied externally on leg swelling once a day until cure.

6. Bronchitis: A teaspoonful of the juice of the leaves given to infants suffering from severe bronchitis gives relief by causing vomiting.

7. *Ed.: Leaf juice with sugar and lime juice is used as health drink.*


*Centranthera indica* (L.) Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 971; 1924 12: 683. 1957 (Repr);


‘Undir kani’


*Fls & Frts:* September – February.

*Distrib.*: Frequent in wet places on grasslands. Ratangad DCH-1879.

*Uses:*
Med.: Fever: Dry plant powder mixed with water and given to reduce temperature.

Literature: Sabnis and Bedi, 1983 (wp) antipyretic.


*Use:*

Med.:

1. *Cuts and Wounds:* The juice of the plant is applied.


Herbs, 15 – 20 cm high; stems slender, erect, scabrous – hairy. Leaves 1.5 – 2.0 x 0.2 – 0.5 cm, narrowly linear or liner – lanceolate, sessile. Flowers white, axillary, solitary and in terminal spikes. Capsules 0.5 – 9.6 x 0.3 cm, ellipsoid – oblong, cuneate, longitudinally striate.

*Fls & Frts:* August-January.

*Distrib:* In open places amidst grasses and *Justicia procumbens and Linum mysorens* . etc.Kalsubai hills, Rajur (Akola), DCH-1933

*Uses:*
**Med.:** *Plant improves appetite and taste.*


Herbs, 18 – 20 cm high; stems erect. Leaves 1.0 – 2.5 cm long, linear. Flowers in lax spikes. Capsules *ca.* 0.5 x 0.2 cm oblong – ellipsoid.

**Fls & Frts:** August – December.

**Distrub:** Frequent in grasslands and on hill tops. Pambare dongar, Ratanwadi (Akola), DCH-1931.

**Uses:**

Med.: *Appetiser:* Plant decoction is served as a soup before meal it improves appetite.

**Literature:** Ambasta, 2006 (plt) improve appetite.


Erect, much branched, glabrous or pubescent, annual herbs, dark reddish – purple. Leave scale like, passing upwards into bracts. Flowers many, sessile, in terminal spikes. Corolla white or pink incurved about the middle. Seeds truncate at both ends, dark brown.

**Fls & Frts:** August – December.

**Distrib.:** Common parasite on *Lepidagathis* a high altitude. Bhandardara.

DCH – 1863.
Use:

Med.

Diabetes: *The plant extract is given to control diabetes.

**OROBOANCHACEAE**


Scarpigorous root parasites; scales scattered, Ovate to ovate-lanceolate. Flowers in dense terminal spikes; corolla-tube white lobes purple. Capsule long ellipsoid or ovoid. Seeds ovoid, reticulate, black.

*Fls & Frts:* January-March.

Distr.: Troublesome root parasites on tabaco, Brinjal, Tomato. DCH-1929.

Use:

Med.: *Vet:* Sore throat in cattle: Plant paste applied inside mouth of cattle twice a day for 3-4 days.

**BIGNONIACEAE**


*Fls & Frts:* almost throughout the year.

Distr.: Common climber along road side and garden Miravali pahad. DCH -1830.

Use:
Med: Fever Leaf extract applied externally on forehead which gives relief for fever.

MARTYNIACEAE


Herbs, 60 cm high, viscidly pubescent. Leaves 5 – 15 x 4 – 14 broadly ovate to suborbicular. Flowers pinkish with throat, 3 – 4 cm long in axillary racemes. Drupes 2.5 – 2.8 x 1.5 cm, with curved beak, endocarp longitudinally ribbed, black with 2 sharp hooks.

_Fls & Frts:_ August – October.

_Distrub:_ Common weed along road side and waste land, camp area. DCH – 1622.

_Uses:_

Med.:

1. Sore throat: Leaf decoction gargled twice a day for sore throat.

2. *Tooth ache:* Roots crushed and kept on tooth and 20-30ml of root extract is given twice.

3. *Scorpion sting:* Fruit paste is prepared and applied over scorpion sting.

_Literature:_ Chopra et al, 1956-(wp) sore throat; Chattarjee & Satyesh, 2003-09-(wp) sore throat.

ACANTHACEAE


Erect, branched, annual herbs; branches quadrangular, glabrous, flowers solitary distant, in lax, terminal and axillary racemes or panicles. Corolla white with rose or pink throat,
pubescent outside. Filaments hairy in upper part; anther beared at base. Capsules acute at both ends, glabrous, Seeds many, rugose or pitted, pale brown, glabrous.

_Fls & Frts:_ August - February.

_Distrib:_ Rahuri Dhanvnatari nursery. DCH – 1804.

_Uses:_

1. Jaundice: 5gm of the leaf paste along with the paste of 7 black peppers is taken orally till cure.

2. Jaundice: A spoonful of plant powder is given twice a day till cure.

3. Diabetes- 8-10 leaves is eaten raw for 15 days.

4. *Childhood asthma: One tea spoon powder of leaves with one glass milk given orally once a day early morning for two days.

5. Skin diseases: 1 tea spoon of leaf powder taken with water in curing skin diseases like scabies, ringworm and itch.

6. Abdominal colic: One tea cup extract of whole plant with pinch of _Piper nigrum_ seeds powder taken orally once a day for 41 days.

7. Viralfever: 1 small glass of diluted leaf juice with 7 _Piper nigrum_ seeds powder is given orally twice a day for three days.

8. *Menorrhagia: Whole plant extract taken one cup with teaspoon powder of _Piper nigrum_ seeds once a day for 41 days to be effective in treating excess bleeding during menstruation.

9. *Piles: One teacup juice of handful leaves with half teaspoon of _Zingiber officinale_ rhizome powder with _Piper nigrum_ seeds powder, each taken twice a day for three days.
Vet:
1. Intestinal worms: 250 ml water extract of leaves given orally once a day for three days to cattle.
2. Foot and mouth disease: water extract of leaves given orally once a day for three days to cattle.


Erect; perennial undershrubs. Flowers in axillary and terminal, short, dense spikes; branches acute, with ciliate and distantly toothed margins. Corolla blue or purple, pubescent outside, 2.5 – 4.5 cm long; tube wide; limb 2 – lipped, lobes, rounded. Stamens 2 fertile, with 2 staminodes. Seeds 4, orbicular, hairy.

_Fls & Frts:_ September – January.

_Distrib._: Frequent Harishchandragad. DCH – 1601

_Uses:_

_Med._:

1. Joint pains: The root and leaves are crushed to paste and bandaged over legs to reduce swelling and reduce pain.
2. Body ache: The root and leaves are crushed to paste applied externally.

_Literature:_ Jain, 1991 (wp) swelling.

Shrubs, *ca.* 1.5 m high. Leaves 10-18 x 3.5-7 cm, elliptic-lanceolate, tapering at base, acuminate at apex. Flowers blue with reddish-purple throat, *ca* 8.5 cm long, in unilateral raceme – like cymes. Capsules 2.5 x 0.8 cm, narrowed at both ends. Seeds broadly ellipsoid, obtuse, hairy.

*Fls & Frts:* October – December.

*Distruib:* Occasional, confined to higher ghats over 800 m alt. as the undergrowth of semi – evergreen forests, Harishchandragad, DCH – 1757.

*Uses:*

**Med:**

1. *Wounds:* A paste is made of the root which is applied to treat boils and glandular swelling, and a oil, made by boiling the leaves and stem with sweet oil until all the water has been driven off, is used as a cleansing application to wound.

2. *Swelling:* A paste is made of the root which is applied to treat boils and glandular swelling.

3. *Dental caries:* A tooth paste made of the leaves and common salt is used to strengthen the gums and in toothache due to caries.


Shrubs, 30 – 80 cm high; stems erect, branched, prickly. Leaves 5 -15 x 2.5 – 6.0 cm, elliptic acicular, axillary spines. Flowers yellow, 3.0 – 3.5 cm long, solitary in the lower axils becoming spicate upwards; bracts foliaceous. Capsules 2.0 – 2.5 cm long, ovoid, beaked. Seeds 2 *ca* 0.8 across, hairy.

*Fls & Frts:* October – January.

*Distrub:* Abundant, associated with *Mundulea sericea*, Harishchandragad.
Uses:

1. Tooth ache: Leaf paste with salt is applied to strengthen gums and to relieve toothache.

2. *The root is useful in various skin diseases.

Literature: Kirtikar & Basu, 1933 (If) tooth ache.

**Barleria terminalis** Nees emend Malhotra *et* al. Muchly in Indian Forester 107 (7); 449. 1981.


‘Katekoranti’.

Shrub; young stem more or less sparsely strigose. Leaves with bulbous based hairs, base decurrent, wing like into petiole. Flowers in terminal strigosely hairy spikes often crowded at the tips of branches. Corolla blue, the tube paler than limb. Filments of stamens and staminodes hairy at the very base. Capsules glabrous, 4 – seeded.

*Fls & Frts*: November - March.

*Distrib*: Frequent on stream banks, way to Bhandardara. near Shendi. DCH – 1834.

*Use:*

Med.: *Tooth ache: Leaf paste used as tooth paste in case of tooth ache and gum troubles.


Prostrate herbs; stems hispid. Leaves in whorls of 4, subsessile, fleshy. Flowers sessile, axillary, solitary; bracteoles 8 – 10 in opposite pairs, bristly, with spinulose apex. Corolla
blue or white. Stamens 4; anther cells unequal, the larger fertile; the smaller obsolete. Capsules sub-compressed, shining. Seeds 2, compressed, appressedly hairy.

*Fls. & Frts:* September – December.

*Distrib.:* Frequently on rocky soils on hill slopes. DCH - 1910

*Use:*

Misc: Plant is used as fodder.


Herbs, stems hairy, prostrate with ascending branches. Leaves 2.5 – 3.0 x 2 – 3 cm, ovate, lanceolate, acute or acuminate at apex, crenulate, hairy. Flowers blue or white, solitary, axillary or in terminal spikes; bracteoles in pairs. Capsules oblong, 2 – seeded. Seeds ovoid, compressed.

*Fls & Frts:* September – February.

*Distrub:* Frequent on hill slopes, Harishchandra gad (Akola), DCH – 1909.

*Use:*

Med: *Tonic: Seeds boiled in mildly and eaten as general tonic.


Undershrubs; stem terete. Leaves in whorls of 4. Flowers in terminal peduncled erect 4-sided spikes. Calyx deeply 4-partite Corolla bright orange, with yellow throat stamens 4, included;
anthers 1-celled villous Capsules 4-gonous. Seeds 4 flat densely covered with hygroscopic
fimbriate scales.

Fls & Frts: Through out year.

Distrib: Bhandardara. DCH – 1816.

Use:

Med.: Aphrodisiac: Fruit extract taken with milk once a day as a sex stimulant.

Literature: Ambasta, 2006 (plt) aphrodisiac.

Dipterocanthus prostratus (Poir) Nees Sp.Pl. 15. 1753; Londhe in Singh et al. Fl.
Procumbent, herbs. Leaves ovate or elliptic. Flowers subsessile, axillary, solitary or elliptic.
Calyx divided 3/4way down;teeths linear-subulate acute. Corolla blusi-purple or
pink, pubescent outside; tube narrow below; lobes obovate-oblong rounded at apex thinly
pubescent. Seeds 16-20 orbicular glabrous and with hygroscopic hair along margins.

Fls & Frts: July-November.

Distrib: Frequent in bushes along with streams. Forest Nursery (Rahuri)

Use:

Med.: Abdominal pain: Leaves boiled and pinch of salt added and 30-40
ml given to treat abdominal pain.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (tu) abdominal pain.

Hygrophila schulli (Buch., Ham.) M. R. & S. M. Almeida in J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 83
(Suppl.); 221. 1986; Bebel schulli Buch – Ham. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 14; 289, 1825;

Stout herb with numerous fasciculate, usually unbranched subquadrangular stems; nodes tumid, hispid with long hairs. Leaves sessile, in whorls of 6 at each node, the two outer ones much larger than 4 inner ones. Thorns from the axils of leaves sharp, yellowish brown. Flowers in axillary clusters and at each node. Corolla purple – blue; limb 2 – lipped. Capsules pointed. Seeds 4 – 8, black, compressed hygroscopically hairy.

*Fl. & Frts:* June – February.

*Distrib.:* Common in wet and marshy places. Pimpalgoan talav ,DCH – 1775.

*Uses:*

Med.: Spermatogenesis: One table spoon powder of seeds with *Tribulus terrestris* fruits powder taken in similar proportion taken orally once a day for 41 days.

Ed: Curry is made by tender leaves.

*Literature:* Chatterjee & Satyesh, 2003 -09-spermatorrhoea.


Erect herbs, branching from the base; stem quadrangular clothed with spreading hairs. Flowers on a glandular hairy rachis, in axillary racemes. Calyx glandular hair. Corolla white, lobes blotched with dark purple. Filaments sparsely hairy; anthers bearded capsules pitted, glabrous.

*Fls & Frts:* August – January .

*Distrib.:* Frequent on gravelly hill slopes. Bhandardara. DCH - 1895 .
Use:

Med.: Eczema and Ring worm: Leaf paste applied externally on ringworm and itch twice a day until cure.

Literature: Rao & Henry, 1996- (If) skin disease.


*Fls & Frts:* August – December.

*Distrib.:* Found as an escape, Police headquarter A.nagar, DCH – 1739.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Cough: 50-60ml decoction of tender leaves with *Zingiber officinale* rhizome, *Piper longum* seeds, and *Piper nigrum* seeds in equal proportion, taken

    Thrice a day for three days. (or) dried flowers smoked like ‘bedi’ to treat cough.

2. *Jaundice:* One tea cup juice of tender leaves taken orally once a day for three days.

3. *Nasal-haemoharrage:* Leaves are powdered along with the leaves of *Plumbago zeylanica* and is given with milk once a day for 7 days.

   Vet:*Cattle stop eating due to illness: Leaves crushed and rubbed on backbone of cattle.

Herbs, perennial; stems procumbent, root – stock woody. Leaves 5 – 7 x 8 – 10 cm, linear – oblong, margins spinous – serrulate. Flowers white or pale pink, bracts ovate – acuminate, spinous – tipped. Capsules ca. 0.5 cm long, ovoid – acute, glabrous. Seeds 0.2 – 0.3 cm long, ovoid – oblong, hygroscopically hairy.

_Fls & Frts_: October – March.

_Distrub_: Kapurwadi talav, DCH – 1677.

_Use:_

Med.: Wounds and boils: Ash of its inflorescence with oil applied externally once a day until cure.

_Literature_: Jain, 1991-(wp) wounds.


Erect, much branched herbs; stem 6-angled, swollen at nodes. Flowers in trichotomous cymes arranged in lax, divaricate, pubescent panicles; bracts 2, arranged in lax, divaricate, pubescent panicles, bracts 2., very unequal; bracteoles 4. Corolla pink. Seeds 4, orbicular, papillose, brugose.

_Fls & Frts_: August – February.
Distrib.: Common weed along road side and waste land & garden, BTR regiment.

DCH – 1728.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Head ache: 3-5 drops of leaf juice instilled in nose 4 to 5 times a day at the interval of 1 hour.

2. Cuts and wounds: Paste of oil fried leaf applied externally twice a day until cure.

Literature: Jain, 1991-(If) wounds, headache.

Rostellularia crinita Nees in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 3: 101, 1832 & in DC. Prodr. 11: 373. 1847;

Justicia micrantha Wall. ex. Cl. in Hook. Fl. Brit. India 4: 536. 1885. Non Pohl ex Nees;


Fls & Frts: August - December.


Uses:

Med: 1 *Swelling: Leaf juice is applied to reduce swelling.

2. Body ache: Leaf juice is applied to reduce swelling.


*Fls & Frts*: October to March.

*Distrib*: -Bhandardara- DCH – 1881.

*Use:*

Med.: *Bone fracture: Paste of whole plant is applied and bandaged to treat bone fracture.*


Slender herb, branching from the base. Flowers in dense axillary and terminal, cylindric spikes. Corolla pink, pubescent outside; tube as long as the 2 lipped limb; lobes short rounded. Filaments hairy at base. Capsules pointed and pubescent at apex, with a solid stalk. Seeds orbicular, concentrically rugose.

*Fls & Frts*: November-March.


*Use:*

Med.: 

*Periodic Fever: 10-20ml fresh decoction of plant given twice a day in fever.*


*Fls & Frts:* October-March.


*Use:*

Med.: *Fever:* Fresh decoction of plant is warmed, pinch of salt added and 10-20ml once given in fever.


Herbs; stems diffusely branched. Leaves 2.0 – 3.5 x 0.5 – 1.0 cm, narrowly linear – lanceolate. Capsules ca. 0.5 cm, long, oblong, pointed, glabrous. Seeds minute, rugose.

*Fls & Frts:* October – December.

*Distrib:* Common along road side camp area near lakadipool. DCH - 1604

*Use:*

Med.: *Ear ache:* 2-3 drops of juice of fresh leaves is dropped into ear for ear ache.


_Fls & Frts:_ August – December

_Distrib._: 1932

Use:

Med.: Tonic: *Leaf juice* 10-20 ml taken once a day for 8 days.


Decumbent herbs; stems rooting at lower nodes. Flower in sessile, terminal spikes. Corolla blue pubescent outside, 2-lipped. Stamens 2, anthren 2-celled cells, superposed, the lower cell often with a white basal appendage. Seeds 4, sub-orbicular, brown, glabrous.

Fls & Frts.: November-March.


Uses:

Med.:

1. *Swelling;* Paste of whole plant is applied to reduce swelling.

2. Fever: Fresh 10-20ml decoction of plant is with a pinch of salt and given twice a day for two days in fever.

Literature: Ambasta, 2006 (If) fever.

**VERBENACEAE**


Erect shrubs or small trees with drooping or subscandent branches. Leaves deeply and coarsely crenate – serrate. Flowers in lax, cymose panicles. Corolla tubular, often white, pubescent outside, much longer than lobes. Stamens exerted. Drupes globose, black.
Fls. & Frts.: September – December.

Distrib: DCH- 1914

Use:

*Med.: Kidney stone: Plant extract 20-30ml is given to dissolve kidney stone for 10-15 days.


Shrubs; stems blunt quadrangular. Flowers in lax villous panicles, with bractiform leaves at the base of cymes. Calyx cup like, truncate or minutely 5 – toothed pubescent. Corolla Bluish purple or white; longer lobe dark bluish. Stamens definite, long exserted. Fruits drupaceous, 4 – lobed; pyrenes one – sided.

Fls & Frts: September – November


Uses:

Med.:

1. Fever: About 20gm of leaves crushed in about 30 ml of water, pinch of black pepper powder added, extract 25 -30ml given once a day for 3 days.

2. Wounds: Paste of leaves applied externally until cure

Literatrue: Ambasta, 2006 (lf) febrifuge.


*Fls & Frts:* July – October.

*Distrib.*: Bhandardara. DCH – 1851.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. *Burning in urination:* Root extract 20-30ml taken twice a day for 3 days.

2. *Wounds:* Leaf paste applied externally to cure wounds.

*Literature:* jain1991(lf) wounds.


Shrubs, 1.0 – 2.5 m tall, stems straggling, armed with prickles. Leaves 2.5 – 5.0 x 2 – 6 cm, ovate, margins crenulate to crenate, nerves impressed above. Flowers pink, dark red or orange, aggregated, in compact, 2 – 4 cm broad spikes. Pyrenes 0.3 – 0.4 cm across, globose, dark green.

*Fls & Frts:* More or less throughout the year.

*Distrub:* Locally abundant, Tolarkhind on the way to Harishchandragad form Bhandardara, DCH - 1923

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Injuries and cuts; Leaf juice is applied to stop bleeding and healing.

2. Wounds: Leaf paste applied for healing wounds.
Literature: Ambasta, 2006 (lf) wounds, cuts.


*Fls & Frts:* August – December.

*Distrib.*: Common along road side camp area lakadipool DCH - 1753

*Use:*

Ed.: Fruits are eaten by local people.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (fr) edible.

**Phyla nodiflora** (L.) Greene in Pittonia 4: 46. 1899; *Verbena nodiflora* L., Sp. Pl. 20. 1753.


Prostrate, perennial herbs; stem much branched creeping, rooting at the nodes. Leaves opposite, subsessie. Flowers minute, sessile, in densely packed, subglobose to oblong head. Calyx spathaceous 2 – lobed, embracing the furit. Corolla white or pink, the middle lobe longest. Fruits flat, splitting into 2, 1 – seeded pyrenes.

*Fls & Frts:* September – April.

*Distrib.:* Common weed along road side and waste land & garden BTR regiment.

DCH - 1883.
**Uses:**

Med.:  

1. *Wounds:* Leaf paste applied externally for treating cuts and for healing wounds.  
2. *Stomach ache:* One table spoon juice of leaves taken orally twice a day until cure.  

*Ed:* The chutney prepared with leaves is given in piles.

**Premna obtusifolia**  
**Premna serratifolia** L. Mant 2: 253. 1771.  

Large shrubs. Flowers small in terminal, pubescent paniculate corymbose cymes. Calyx 2 lipped, 1 – lip 2 – toothed, the other subentire. Corolla tube cylindric, hairy in the throat inside, lobes 4. Stamens slightly exserted; filaments hairy at the base. Fruits pear shaped, 4 – seeded.  

**Fls & Frts:** July – September.  
**Distrib.:** On the way to Ratangad DCH-1831.  

**Uses:**

Med:  

1. *Constipation:* Roots crushed and half tea cup of extract taken during bed time for a week.  
2. *Obesity:* Leaf powder is taken regularly with water to reduce obesiety  
3. *Arthritis:* The stem bark paste warmed and applied over joints.  

**Literature:** Ambasta, 2006 (rt) laxative.

Shrubs, 2 – 3 m tall; young parts grey – pubescent. Leaves compound; leaflets 5 – 10 x 1 – 2.5 cm, oblanceolate, acute at base, acuminae at apex, glabrous above, grey – pubescent below. Flowers purple to violet, in terminal panicles 15 – 20 cm long. Druped \( ca. 0.5 \) cm across, globose, dark purple to black.

*Fls & Frts:* More or less throughout the year.

*Distrub:* Common weed along road side and waste land Karanji ghat DCH-1720.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Fever: Leaves boiled in water and vapours inhaled.
2. Body ache ,Muscular pain & arthritic pain; Leaves boiled in water and bath is taken with luke warm water.
3. Rhumatism: One gram of powdered roots mixed with two ml of *Sesamum orientale* oil, mixed and taken twice a day for a week.
4. Ring worm and itch: Leaf paste applied externally to cure rigworm and itch.
5. Wounds: Leaf paste applied externally.


**LAMIACEAE**

Erect, woody herbs; white woolly. Flowers in dense whorls. Corolla tubular, pink purple. Stamens 4, exserted; filaments pubescent. Nutlets, pale brown or black.

*Fls & Frts:* September – March.

*Distrib.:* Frequent on waste lands. Rahuri  Dhanvnatari nursery. DCH – 1707.

*Uses:*

Med:

1. Arthiritc pain: Leaves boiled in water and hot water poured regularly on joints to relieve pain.
2. Scorpion sting: Leaf paste applied externally at the site of scorpion sting.
3. *Leucoderma:* Leaf paste applied externally on white patches.


Undershrubs, 0.5 – 2 m high, branches obtusely 4 – gonous, hispid. Leaves 2.5 – 10.0 x 1.5 – 6.5 cm, broadly ovate, acute at apex, obliquely truncate to acute at base, margins irregularly serrulate. Flowers blue, in verticels or in short stalked cymes. Nutlets 2, ovoid or oblong, blackish – brown.

*Fls & Frts:* October – February.

*Distrib:* Frequent in open areas, near villages and wastelands; associated with *Abutilon indicum*  *Tephrosia purpurea* etc. Aurangabad road DCH – 1752.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Fever: Crushed leaves rubbed and massaged over body to reduce temperature.
2. Measles: leaf extract or juice is applied
3. Nasal haemorrhage: 2-3 drops leaf juice instilled in nose for 2-3 days.

4. Spermatogenesis: 1 tea spoon powder of seeds with sugar taken orally with one glass of goat milk once a day for 15 days.

5. Wounds: Leaf paste applied for healing wounds.

Vet: To expel worms from wounds: Whole plant or leaf paste applied externally.

Literature: Jain1991 and Varghese,1996-(1f) fever, skin diseases.


Erect viscid-pubescent herbs. Leaves sessile, pinnatifid. Flowers in simple or branched spikes floralbracts with strongly nerved base and capillary setaceous awns at apex longer than calyx, Corolla tubular blue or with an elliptic auriculate areole on one face.

Fls. & Frts: September-January


Uses:

Med.:

1. *Tooth ache: Leaf paste is applied on gum to reduce toothache.

2. *Cough: Leaf powder with pinch of clove powder is smoked in bidi for cough.


Erect, woody herbs; stems obtusely 4-angled. Inflorescence globose, many Flowered, in head like whorls. Calyx tubular, ribbed; teeths 8 – 9, unequal, spinous pointed. Corolla tubular,
orange – red, densely covered with orange red hairs, annulate with 3-tranverse rings of white hairs. Nutlets oblong obovoid, depressed at apex.

*Fls & Frts:* September – February.

*Distrib.:* Frequent on waste places around villages. Nagar Solapur road MIRC. DCH – 1746.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Burns: The ash of Flower is applied to burns.
2. Wounds and skin disease: Ash of inflorescence or leaves applied externally until cure.


Herbs, 20 – 30 cm high; stems erect, pubescent. Leaves 1.5 – 5.5 x 0.1 – 0.6cm, linear, tapering at base, obtuse to subacute at apex. Flowers in few – flowered, axillary whorls forming apparent, terminal spikes. Nutlets ca. 0.25 cm long, obovoid – oblong and trigonous.

*Fls & Frts:* August – September.

*Distrib:* Frequent on roadsides; associated with *Indigofera trifoliata. Salvia plebeiam.* Goregoan pathar Parner DCH – 1608.

*Uses:*

Med.: *Cough and cold: 05-10ml of extract of flowers is taken thrice a day till cure.

Herbs, annual; stems up to 30 cm high, erect or diffuse, hairy. Leaves 2 – 6 x 0.5 – 1.3 cm, linear – lanceolate, to elliptic – lanceolate, cuneate at base, acute at apex, margins entire to serrate. Flowers white in axillary and terminal, globose verticels. Nutles oblong, subtruncate at apex, back smooth.

Fls & Frts: September – October.

Distrub: Vaisale forest, Kalsubai hills (Akola), DCH – 1779.

Uses:

Med.:

1. *Skin disease*: 60-70 ml extract of leaves taken once a day for 5-8 days.

2. Jaundice: Fresh juice of young shoot is used as nasal drops.

Ed: Curry is made by leaves.

Literature: Ambasta, 2006 (If) skin eruption.


Erect, much branched, hispid herbs; hispid with ofthen bulbous based hairs. Flowers sessile or nearly so, usually in terminal whorls. Corolla white; upper lip densely white, woolly. Nutlets obovoid – oblong, rounded or truncate at apex.

Fls & Frts: October – December.

Distrib.: Frequent on waste places. Bhandardara. DCH – 1859.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Wounds: Leaf paste applied over wounds.

2. Toothache: Leaf juice put on a aching tooth as a pain reliever.

3. Headache: Leaf paste applied on forehead in treating head ache.

Herbs, perennial, 20 – 40 cm high, aromatic; stems branched, erect. Leaves 2 – 3 x 0.8 – 1.3 cm, elliptic – lanceolate at base, acute at apex, margins, serrate, petiolate, pubescent. Flowers white, in compact whoris, ca 6 in each whorl forming spicate, terminal racemes. Nutlets ca 0.1 cm long. ellipsoid, or oblong.

Fls & Frts: October – February.

Distrub: Frequent in open areas along with Trichodesma indicum. Chandanapuri ghat (Sangamner), DCH – 1615.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Indigestion: The luke warm paste of leaves and inflorescence, is applied on belly to treat stomach pain. Indigestion; leaves eaten as purgative.

2. Stomach ulcer: 1 tea spoonfull juice of leaves taken twice a day for 7-8 days.

3. *Eye infection :Leaf juice is put in eyes.


2 Opacity of cornea: Leaf juice is put in eyes.

Ed: Leaves used in making chutney.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (Plt) stomach ache, (sd) ulcer, edible.


*Fls. & Frts:* Almost throughout the year.


*Uses:*

*Med.:*

1. Cough and cold: Few leaves crushed and mixed with little honey, is given to small children in cough and cold.
2. Cough: Chewing 5-6 leaves thrice a day to cure cough.
3. Ear ache: Leaves juice 2-3 drops put in ear twice a day.
4. Cooling effect: 1 teaspoon full of seeds soaked in water and taken one a day. For 3-4 days as a cooling agent.


Undershubs, 30 – 60 cm high; branchlets hispid. Leaves 1 -5 x 0.5 – 2.0 cm, elliptic – ob lanceolate, ovate or ovate – oblong, truncate at base, acutely apiculate at apex, margins serrate, undulate. Flowers white and purplish within, in compact whorls, in axillary and terminal racemes. Nutlets broadly ellipsoid, smooth.

*Fls & Frts:* Throughout the year.

*Distrib:* In open areas. Devaldhar hills, Kalsubai hill area (Akola), DCH – 1687.

*Uses:*
1. Cough and cold: Leaf extract with little honey is often given to small children in cough and cold.

2. Scabies: Leaf juice is applied to affected part

3. Jaundice: Entire plant juice 10-15ml is taken once a day along with buttermilk till cure.

4. Ear ache: Leaf juice is instilled in ear.

5. Body ache: One tea cup decoction of roots, with roots of *Calotropis procera*, *Abrus precatorius*, *Barleria prionitis*, and *Solanum virginianum* taken in equal proportion total weight up to 10 gm with *Syzygium aromaticum* cloves and *Piper longum* seed powder each 2gm taken orally once a day for 15 days.

Ed: Leaves and inflorescence added in tea preparation for good taste & flavour.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (lf) cough, liver complains, scabies, (infl&lf) edible


Perennial herbs with thick subfleshy rootstock flowers in 6-10 –Flowered distantly arranged whorls on spike like racemes. Corolla tubular, pale purplish or blue; upper lip 4-lobed; lower lip boat shaped, conspicuously produced horizontally beyond the tube Nutlets subglobose, smooth, blackish.

*Fls & Frts*: August- December.

*Distrb.*: Gorkhanath gad. DCH – 1811.

*Uses*:

Med.:

2. *Cough*; Tablespoonful decoction of leaves is given twice a day for 2-3 days in treating cough.

Ed- Rhizome used in tea.


Large much branched shrubs branches often dark purple Flowers dense hoary-pubescent or villous terminal and axillary stout spikes forming a paniculate inflorescence; whroles many flowered close. Corolla pink or white, Stamens much excerted; filaments beared nutlets broadly ellipsoid, the inner faces angular shining brown black when ripe.

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

**Distrib.:** Common in moist shady places. Kalsubai hill DCH - 1748

**Use:**

**Med.:**

Wounds: Fresh inner bark paste applied on wounds.

**Literature:** Jain, 1991 (lf) wounds.

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**NYCTAGINACEAE**


Herbs, stems diffuse, prostrate or ascending; roots fusiform. Leaves 0.5 – 3.3 x 0.4 – 3.0 cm, broadly ovate, or suborbicular, rounded or subcordate base, rounded at apex. Flowers pink, in umbellate – corymbose, or axillary and terminal panicies. Anthocarps *ca* 0.3 x 0.1 cm, clavate, obovoid.
**Fls & Frts:** August – November.

**Distrub:** Common in open places and grasslands, BTR regiment on Aurangabad Road. DCH –1734.

**Uses:**

**Med.:**

1. Burning sensation in Urine: 20-30ml leaf decoction taken once a day for 5-6 days urinary troubles.

2. Arthritic pain: 20 ml of fresh leaf juice with 2-3 *Piper nigrum* seeds powder taken twice a day for three days.

3. Fever: 20-30ngms of roots boiled in 150 ml water to make volume 80-90 ml then taken once a day for 3 days *Piper nigrum and Piper longum* seeds powder 5 gm each mixed in it.

4. Eye itching: Root grounded with snail’s shell is applied.

5. Jaundice: 1 spoonful of leaf powder is taken in hot milk for 3 days


7. Jaundice: A paste of whole plant is made into pills of soapnut size and 3 pills are given thrice a daily for 7 days

**Ed:** Curry is made by leaves.

**Literature:** Jain, 1996-(lf) eye compl, burning sensation; Rao & Henry, 1996-(lf) Jaundice.


Perennial, stout, glabrous herbs; roots moniliform, Fleshy; stem thickened at nodes. Flowers crowded at the end of branches, corymbose. Perianth red, pink, white, yellow or variegated. Stamens 5, exserted. Fruits globose rugose, black.
Fls. & Frts: September - March

Distrib.: Common weed along road side and waste land camp area DCH – 1699.

Uses:

Med.:

1. * Leucorrhea: One tea cup juice of handful roots with sugar taken orally twice a day until cure.
2. Boils: Roots crushed and boiled in butter milk applies externally once a day for 15 days.
3. Cooling: One glass juice of roots with sugar taken once a day for one week.

Literature: Chopra et al., 1956-(I) boils.

AMARANTHACEAE


Herbs, 30 – 40 cm high; stems erect. Leaves 2.5 – 4.5 x 2.0 – 3.0 cm, elliptic or obovate or suborbicular, rounded at apex. Flowers greenish – white, rachis forming terminal spikes. Utricles oblong, cylindric, truncate at apex, membranous, enclosed in hard perianth.

Fls & Frts: September – October.


Use:

Med.:

1. Arthritic pain: Plant decoction is used as poultice in treating arthritic pain.
2. Wounds: Root paste is applied on wounds.
3. Migraine: Root and leaf paste taken in cloth, warmed over fire and kept on forehead to treat migraine.
4. *Eye swelling: Root powder mixed with diluted honey and 1 drop put in eyes.

5. *Hernia: Fresh leaf paste is applied externally twice a day until cure.

6. Leucorrhoea: 20- 25 ml extract of the root with goat milk taken orally once a day and dose is repeated on alternate days for 15 days.

7. Menorrhagia: Curry of tender of leaves prepared with dal and eaten once a day for 15 days.

8. Piles: leaves prepared with dal and eaten once a day for 7 days.

9. Snake bite: Handful seeds are eaten as an antidote for snake poison.

Vet:

Bone fracture: Fractured parts bandaged externally with bamboo sticks and jute thread and juice of leaves poured externally over it for bone fracture in cattle.

Ed: Curry is made by tender leaves.

Fodder: Leaves eaten by cattle and goat.


Herbs; stems erect, woody, 30 – 60 cm high. Leaves 3.5 – 11.0 x 2 – 5 cm, broadly elliptic to elliptic – lanceolate, acuminate at apex. Flowers greenish – purple, in elongated, terminal spikes. Utricles *ca.* 0.2 cm long, oblong – cylindric.

*Fls & Frts:* September – December.

Distrub: Common along roadsides and in open places; associated with *Amaranthus spinosus*, *Bidens biternata. Lagascea mollis* etc. Panchanai plateau (Akola). DCH – 1756.

Uses:

Med:
1. Fever: Roots are tied on arm for reducing the fever.

2. *Urinary disorders: The whole plant extract (20-30ml) for 15 days is taken for burning sensation in urine.

3. *Cough: 1 tea spoonful root powder taken with water to treat cough.

4. *Eye swelling: Root powder mixed with diluted honey and 1 drop put in eyes.thrice a day for two days.

5. Wounds: Root paste is applied on wounds.

Misc.: Plant leaves offerd to Ganesh pooja with other flowers.

Literature: Jain, 1991 –(wp) fever.


Sub fruticose herbs, 60 – 90 cm high; stems and branches tomentose. Leaves 0.5 – 1.5 x 0.2 – 1.0 cm, linear – oblong. Spikes forming terminal panicles. Utricles orbicular, thin. Seeds ca 0.1 cm across, shining.

Fls & Frts: December– February.

Distrub: Chandanapuri ghat (Sangamner), Rahata, Rahuri. DCH – 1711.

Uses:

Med:

1. Kidney stone: Curry of leaves eaten twice a day for 10-12 days.

2. Head ache: The roots extrach 10-15ml given twice a day to treat head ache.

3. *Leucorrhoea: One tea cup of whole plant extract with 1teaspoon Cuminum cyminum seeds and sugar taken orally once a day for three days.

4. Ed: Curry is made by tender leaves.

Literature: Jain, 1996- (wp) kidney stone, head ache.


Herbs; stems and branches prostrate or ascending. Leaves 1.0 – 4.5 x 0.3 – 1.5 cm, linear – oblong, or lanceolate, obtuse or subacute at apex. Flowers white, shining in axillary, sessile heads. Bracteoles scarious. Utricles 0.15 – 0.2 x 0.2 – 0.3 cm, obrocrate, compressed. Seeds suborbicular.

Fls & Frts: More or less throughout the year.

Distrub: Common in moist places; associated with *Eclipta prostrata. Ipomoea aquatica* etc., Camp area near fort. DCH – 1638.

Uses:

Med:

1. *Piles: Curry of plants leaves with* *Allium sativum* bulb cloves taken orally once a day until cure.

2. To improve vision: Whole plant crushed and applied overs eye lid with cow butter once a day for one week.

3. Indigestion: 20-30ml of leaf extract is taken as a soup before meal in case of indigestion.

Ed: Curry is made by tender stem and leaves.


Herbs, perennial, 10 – 15 cm high; stems erect, or decumbent, appressedly hairy. Leaves 1 – 7 x 4 – 5 cm, in subequal pairs, oblong, oblong – obovate or spatulate, acute to obtuse and finely mucronate at apex. Flowers in a axillary or terminal heads 0.5 – 1.0 cm long, in dense clusters; tepals 5, unequal, ovate – lanceolate. Uricle falling off with tepals.

Distrub: Very common on wasteland Camp area near fort and Shirdi (Kopergaon).

DCH – 1617.

Uses:


‘Kate Math’.

Erect much branched, annual herbs. Flowers in dense, axillary, interrupted spikes. Tepals those of male flowers longer than females, all acute, bristle pointed. Stamens as long as tepals. Capsules ovoid, thickened at top, circumsciss about middle. Seeds brown, discoid.

Fls & Frts: August – January.

Distrib: Very common on wasteland Nagapur MIDC. DCH – 1643.

Uses:

Med:

1. Indigestion: 25ml decoction of whole plant taken for 10-15 days.

2. Menorrhagia: One teaspoon of leaf powder with honey and cow ghee taken orally once aday for 30 days.

3. *Tonic: One tea cup plant decoction given as a tonic, twice a day for 30 days.

4. Head ache: Paste of leaves with pinch of *Curcuma longa* rhizome powder and salt applied on forehead.
Ed- Curry is made by tender leaves.


Erect, robust, annual herbs. Flowers in dense clusters in the lower leaf axils, upper ones in simple or branched thick spikes; bracts and bracteoles awned, shorter than perianth. Tepals long awned. Filaments as long as the perianth. Fruits flask shaped. Seeds discoid.

*Fls & Frts:* August – January.

*Distrib.:* Very common on wasteland Nagapur MIDC. DCH – 1780.

*Uses:*

Med:

1. Vomiting: Root extract 20-30ml is given to check vomiting.

2 *Piles: 10 gm of root powder taken twice a day with honey until cure.

Ed: Leaves and stems used as vegetable.

*Literature:* Jain, 1991-(lf)vegetable.


Herbs, 30 – 40 cm high; stems erect. Leaves 2.5 – 5.5 x 1.0 – 4.5 cm, ovate or deltoid – ovate, cuneate or truncate at base, obtuse and notched at apex. Flowers greenish – white, in axillary clusteres and axillary and terminal paniculate – racemes. Utricles ca. 0.15 cm long, suboricicular, compressed. Seeds shining black.

*Fls & Frts:* September – February.
**Distrub:** Very common on wasteland Rahuri Khrud, Shendi, near Ahmednagar Nagapur MIDC. DCH – 1619.

**Use:**

Ed.: Leaves used as vegetable

**Literature:** Jain, 1991 (lf) vegetable.


Herbs, annual 30 – 90 cm high; stems erect. leaves variable, 2.5 – 8.0 x 0.5 – 3.0 cm, liner to linear – lanceolate, tapering at base, acute at apex. Flowers pinkish, turning shining – white in terminal spikes. Capsules 0.3 – 0.4 cm, long, ellipsoid. Seeds 4 – 8, subreniform, black, shining.

**Fls & Frts:** October – April.

**Distrub:** Common as a weed in cultivated fields and in open grasslands, Bari near Kalsubai hill (Akola); fallow field Shendi DCH - 1753

**Uses:**

Med.:  
1. *Kidney stone:* 1gm seeds powder taken once a day for 5 days to dissolve kidney stone.

2. Cooling effect: One tea spoon powder of seeds with sugar taken orally once a day for 7 days.

Ed. The leaves are used as vegetable.


Herbs, 30 – 60 cm high. Leaves 1.5 – 7.0 x 1.0 – 4.5 cm, ovate or elliptic, rounded at apex. Flowers in threes, in tax, axillary, peduncled, 5 -12 cm long spikes. Fruits 0.25 – 0.3 cm across, globose, muriculate.

Fls & Frts: August – November.

Distrib: Common in moist places and waste places, Immampur ghat, (Parner), Shendi near Ahmednagar. Frequent in open places Burhanagar DCH – 1673.

*Uses:*

Med.: Urinary tract diseases: The flowers and seeds extract about one tea cup taken once a day for 15 days.

Scorpion sting;*Leaf paste applied externally at the site of scorpionsting.*

Ed: Leaves used as vegetable.


Stiff, erect, branched herbs, stem thickened at nodes often tinged with red. The two uppermost leaves sessile or nearly so. Flowers in sessile or subsessile, solitary or clustered terminal, globose heads. Bracteoles deep purple, pink or white – woolly outside. Fruits ovoid. Seeds reniform, turgid.

*Fls, & Frs:* August – March.

*Distrib.*: Bhandardara. DCH - 1755
Use:

Med.:

1. *Tooth decay: 6-7 drops juice of leaves with *Allium sativum* bulb claves juice instilled in ear, crushed paste kept on decayed tooth.
2. *Bronchial asthma: Decoction of 9-15 gm of dried inflorescence prepared, 10-15ml taken twice a day for 5 days.

CHENOPODIACEAE


Stout erect branched, glabrous herbs. Lower leaves opposite, the alternate. Flowers mostly unisexual but sometimes polygamous, in axillary and terminal, more or less panicleed racemes; bracteoles in male flowers absent, in female 2, flat, accrescent enlarged in fruit. Fruits membranous, enclosed in accrescent bracteoles, reticulately veined.

*Fls. & Frts*: October-February.

*Distrib*: Chandbibi mahal ,DCH – 1822.

*Uses:*

Ed.:Tender leaves used as vegetable.

*Literature:* Ambasta, 2006 (lf) edible.


Herbs, 15 – 40 cm high; stems erect or ascending. Leaves variable in size and shape, oblong, rhomboid or lanceolate, obtuse or acute at apex, margins entire or toothed. Flowers in clusters, forming lax, paniculate – spikes. Utricles membranous, enclosed in perianth.
**Fls & Frts:** September – October.

**Distrub:** Bari near Kalsubai hil, Mula Dam, Rahuri, DCH-1905

**Uses:**

Med.:

1. Intestinal worms: Juice of tender twigs 5 ml with 2-3 drops of honey is used in the morning on empty stomach for 3-4 days to irradicate worms.

2. Wounds: Leaf paste applied on wounds till cure.

Ed: Leaves used as vegetable.

**Literature:** Ambasta, 2006 (lf)- anthelmintic, vegetable.

### BASELLACEAE


**Fls & Frts :** October – March.

**Distrib.:** Commonly cultivated in back yards, Near village Padali Parner DCH – 1606.

**Uses:**

Med.:

1. *Mouth ulcer:* Leaf paste applied inside mouth.

2. Wounds: Leaf paste applied externally until cure.

3. Eyes cooling:- Leaf juice of with *Aloe vera* leaf juice applied on eye lids for cooling.
Ed: Leaves used as vegetable Leaf with basan flour salt and chilli powder makes the role boiled called wadi.


POLYGONACEAE


‘Icecream-vel’

Large climbers; roots tuberous; tendrils axillary, branched, bearing flowers. Flowers bisexual, fasciculate; fascicles combined into axillary racemes or panicles. Tepals 5 – 6, pink or white. Fruits ovoid, conical. Seeds longitudinally grooved.

**Fls & Frts:** October – May.

**Distrib:** Very common along hedges, Aurangabad road near Gurudawara Natraj chauk. DCH – 1726.

**Uses:**

Med: *Jaundice: Tubers crushed in water, sugar is added and taken 60-90 ml as a syrup for 10-15 days.


Herbs, stems branched, prostrate; root – stock woody. Leaves 0.3 – 1.5 x 0.1 – 0.15 cm, oblong – linear or obovate; stipules fimbriate. Flowers pink, axillary, 2 – 3 or solitary. Nutlets ca. 0.1 cm long, trigonous, smooth and shining.

**Fls & Frts:** August – April.

**Distrib:** Frequent in moist places. Bari near Kalsubai hill, Ratangad, DCH – 1708.

**Uses:**
Ed.: Curry is made by leaves and tender shoots.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (lf, wp) edible.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE


Silender, perennial herbs. Flowers axillary, solitary; pedicels with a large, sessile, orbicular bract at the base, Perianth with a subglobose base and cylindric, ash grey coloured tube; mouth trumpet shaped; lip linear dark purple, with revolute margins. Capsules 6 – grooved and ribbed. Seeds black.

*Fls & Frts:* July – November.

*Distrib.*: Common weed in garden Sidhibag, DCH - 1797

*Uses:*

1. *Asthma:* Leaves with *Calotropis gigantea* flower crushed to make paste, 5 gm paste taken with water orally once a day for 7 days.
2. *Arthritic pain:* Leaves dipped in oil and warmed kept over joints and tied by cotton cloth.
3. Intestinal worms: Plant extract 20-30ml given to children once at night time with sugar to expel intestinal worms.
4. *Boils in nose:* Leaf with cow excreta ash, *Calotropis gigantea* latex, and *Clerodendrum inerme* flowers powder taken in equal proportions. Fine powder prepared and smelted through nasals daily thrice until cure.

*Vet:*

*Dyspepsia:* 250 ml juice of 100gm fresh leaves given orally thrice a day for one day.
Literature: Ambasta, 2006- (wp) anthelmintic.


*Fls & Frts:* September – January.

*Distrib.:* Frequent in open forest.

*Uses:*

Med:

1. Snakebite: 30-50ml of roots juice is given as antidote which causes vomiting
2. Scabies: Paste made from root bark or stem bark is applied.
3. Menstrual disease: 20-40 ml juice of the leaves given once a day for 7 days.


PIPERACEAE


‘*Lendi pimpali’*

Stout woody climbers or trailing shrubs; branches with swollen nodes. Leaf base usually acute, nearly equal sided, 3 – nerved, with 2 subopposite nerves a little higher up. Flowers in lax more or less interrupted pubescent spikes. Fruits globose, yellow.

*Fls & Frts:* October – May.

*Distrib.:* Common on hill slopes in moist deciduous forests at higher altitudes
Kedarnath hill Harish chandragad. DCH – 1938.

Use:

Ed: Fruit is used as spice in curry making.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (fr) spice.

EUPHORBIACEAE


‘Khokali’

Herbs, 30-40 cm high; stems much branched, ascending, hairy. Leaves 2-5 x 1.5 cm, ovate or rhomboid-ovate, acute, crenate-serrate, glabrous, cuneate at base. Flowers unisexual. in axillary spikes; male flowers near the apex of the spikes. Female flowers at the lower half of the spikes; bracts campanulate, shortly dentate. Capsules hispid, concealed by bracts, often one-seeded. Seeds ovoid smooth.

Fls. & Frts:

Distrib: Very common on wasteland, Shendi by pass. DCH - 1613.

Uses:

Med:

1. *Jaundice: Leaves with leaves of Momordica charantia taken in propotion of given orally for 10 days to treat jaundice. Doses of 5 tablespoons are recommended for adult and children respectively.

2. Itch and Ring worm: Leaves crushed with lime and applied externally.

3. *Rat bite: Half tea cup juice of the leaves with 10-15 ml of Sesamum orientale oil taken twice a day for three days.

4. *Fits: 5-6 drops of leaves juice instilled in nose to control fits in children.
5. Intestinal worms: *The leaf juice with little garlic given 5-10 ml to children as an anthelmintic.

6. Arthritic pains: A mixture of fresh leaf juice and oil is applied in treating arthritic pains.

7. Cough: Powder of whole plant 1 gm with few drops of honey is given twice daily for 4-5 days (or till required) to cure cough.

8. Asthma: Plant juice 10 ml mixed with old ghee 5ml massaged gently over to chest to get relief from asthmatic troubles.

9. Ear ache: One drop of leaf juice is put in ear to stop ear ache.

10. *Jaundice: 9 leaves 9 black peppers and camphor are mixed and made into paste. This paste is made into pills of peanut size. These pills are given every morning and evening during these days 2 teaspoons of leaf paste in curd daily once for 3 days.


*Literature: Jain,1991-(lf) skin disease, arthritic pain, cough, ear ache; Asolkar et al.,1992-(lf) toothache.


Herbs, 20-40 cm high, monoecious; stems erect, fulvous – tomentose. Leaves 2-6 x 1.5-5.5 cm, broadly ovate, acute to subcordate at base, obtus at apex, alternate. Flowers unisexual, in subterminal, tomentose racemes. Capsules 0.5-0.6 cm across, depressed – globose. Seeds globose, shining.

**Fls. & Frts.:** December – July.

Herbs 40-80 cm high, woody at base, branches stellate hairy, Leaves 2-4 x 1.5-2.0 cm lanceolate, rounded or acute at base, acute at apex, margins wavy, toothed. Flowers greenish-white, in terminal racemes; male flowers numerous with few basal female flowers. Capsules 0.5-0.6 cm long, oblong, trigonous, stellately hairy.

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

**Distrib**: Very common on wasteland Camp area. DCH – 1769.

**Uses**:

Med.: Cuts and wounds: Latex applied over cuts and wounds to stop bleeding.

**Literature**: Jain, 1991 (latex) cuts and wounds.
sprinkled with stellate hairs; petals of male white filaments 15-20, woolly at the base ovary tomentose. Capsule 3-lobed seeds smooth.

*Euphorbia* geniculata


Herbs, 30-60 cm high, annual; stems erect. Leaves 2.5-4.5 x 1-3 cm broadly elliptic to obovate. Inflorescence terminal branched cymes. Capsules 3-celled.

*Fls. & Frts:* August-October.

*Distrib:* Frequent in moist places, Public garden weed. Mahalaxmi garden. DCH – 1772.

*Use:*

Med.: *Vet.* Improve lactation: Whole plant is given with fodder once a day for 15 days to improve milk production in cattle.


Herbs, up to 45 cm long, branches ascending, hispid. Leaves 0.5-2.5 x 0.4-1.5 cm, broadly oblong, or elliptic lanceolate, obliquely truncate at base, margins serrulate to serrate. Cyathia ca. 20, arranged in a single or paired axillary clusters; involucre campanulate, glands of the limb 5, red. Flowers unisexual. Capsules ca. 0.2 cm across. Seeds 4 angled, finely furrowed.
Fls & Frts: Throughout the year.

Distrib.: Frequent in moist places, Public garden weeds Mahalaxmi garden. DCH – 1618.

Uses:

Med.: 
1. Warts: Milky juice of plant is applied on warts.
2. Wounds: Whole plant paste applied on wounds.

Literature: Jain, 1991-(wp) cuts, (latex) warts.


Shrubs, up to 6m tall; stems glabrous, Fleshy prickly, spirally twisted. Leaves 10-20 x 4-8 cm, alternate towards the ends of the branches, obovate to obovate-oblong, tapering towards the base, sessile or nearly so deciduous. Involucre himspheric, forming solitary or twin pedunculate cyathia; limbs of glands large, fimbriate. Flowers unisexual. Capsules ca. 0.5 cm across, 3 lobed. Seed 4 angles, smooth.

Fls & Frts: December – April

Distrib.: Shirpunje, near Rajur (Akola), DCH – 1922.

Uses:

Med.: *Ear ache: Juice is instilled in ear.*

Herbs, up to 10-25 cm high; stems erect or spreading. Leaves 0.5-2x0.4-1.5 cm, elliptic oblong, obtuse, margins serrulate, obliquely rounded at base. Cyathia axillary or terminal pedunculate, many flowered. Involucral lobes lanceolate; limb of the gland orbicular; Flowers unisexual. Capsules subglobose.

*Fls. & Frts:* August – November.

*Distrib:* Common weed. ‘Babajai che deul’ on Aurangabad Road near Ahmednagar, DCH – 1625.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. *Dysentery: An infusion of the dried leaves (10-15ml) taken twice a day for dysentery.*


Shrubs, 2-3m tall; stems woody below, slender above. Leaves compound. Flowers yellow or red in terminal racemes.

*Fls & Frts:* August-January.

*Distrib:* Frequent in moist places Public garden weeds Mahalaxmi garden. DCH-1815.

*Use:*

Med.: Wounds: Leaf paste applied on wounds.

*Literature:* Jain, 1991 (latex) wounds.

Prostrate, annual herbs, pubescent often tinged with red. Leaves opposite; stipules fimbriate. Cyathia axillary. 1:3 in short cymes, involucres campanulate, with petaloid appendages. Fruits ovoid – globose, 3 – lobbed; lobes obtusely angled, densely hairy. Seeds obrusely quadrangular, obtuse at both ends, transversely rugose.

*Fls & Frts:* Throughout year.

*Distrib.*: Very common along road side near BTR Office. DCH- 1841.

*Uses:*

**Med.:**

1. Skin diseases: Whole plant decoction of dry herb is used as poultice for skin diseases.
2. Dog bite: One tea cup extract of whole plant with 5 gms salt, 6-7 *Piper nigrum* seeds powder & one spoon honey taken orally once a day for 5 days.
3. Vet. Indigestion: Plant is given along with fodder in case of indigestion.

*Literature:* Jain, 1991 (wp) skin dis, stomach disorders.


Much branched large shrubs or small trees, branches terete, green, succulent, dichotomously branched. Leaves alternate scaly, caudicous. Cythia subsessile, 1-7 in peduncled cymes either terminal or in forks of branches, yellowish-green; bracts triangular-semiorbicular; glands oval, broad, without petaloid appendages.

*Fls & Frts: February-May.*

*Distrib.:* Burhanagar. DCH – 1827.

*Uses:*
Med.:

1. **Tooth decay**: Latex applied on decayed tooth.

2. **Jaundice**: Fresh stem crushed with *Syzygium aromaticum* claves taken in 5:1 proportion, made in to pills of 1gm each, one pill taken orally once a day for 15 days.

3. **Jaundice**: 2 spoonful of leaf paste is mixed with onion bulb paste and is given twice a day with cow milk for 3 days.

4. **Dog bite**: Paste of tender stem made into 1gm pills and 2 pills taken once a day for three days.

5. **Warts**: Latex applied externally twice a day.

6. **Arthritic pain**: Latex applied externally on joints to reduce pain.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (latex tooth ache).


Shrubs, 2.5-4.0 m tall. Leaves 10-15 x 5 – 12 cm, entire or shallowly 5 lobed, truncate to cordate at base, acute at apex, Flowers bracteates unisexual, in *ca.* 1 cm long cymes. Capsules 3.0 x 2.5 cm oblong-globose, 3 lobed. Seeds carunculate.

*Fls & Frts.* : Mostly throughout the year

Distrib.: Commonly found along hedges along road sides, camp area near fort DCH – 1701.

*Uses*:

Med.:

1. **Blood dysentery**: Latex 3-4 drops is taken for 2-3 days along with sugar to treat blood dysentery.

2. **Sores**: Root Bark is ground and paste used as dressing for sore.

3. **Scabies**: Leaf juice is applied.
4. *Jaundice*-100ml of latex is mixed with 100-150gm. of sugar and is cooked. A spoon of juice is taken orally. Fish, meat, Chicken are avoided during the treatment period.

5. Hairfall and hair tonic: Seeds paste applied externally for treating hair fall occurs in patches.

6. Wounds: Latex is applied on wounds till cure.

Misc: Seed are pierced in thin & long stick to make hand made candle.

**Literature:** Chopra, et al., 1956-(1f) scabies; Duke, 1986-(sd) candle; Jain, 1991 (bk) sores.


Much branched shrubs, with yellow juice. Leaves alternate, 3 – 5 fid beyond the middle, green or more often dark purplish – red, ciliate with stalked glands; sripules modified into decurrent rows of stalked glands. Flowers to terminal, corymbose panicles. Calyx green with purple tinge, gland – ciliate. Petals dark red. Seeds trigonous, glabrous, greenish – yellow. Seeds oblong, carunculate.

**Distrib.:** Common along road side Aurangabad road, Pandharipul. DCH – 1649.

**Uses:**

Med.;

1. *Eczema & itch: The leaves are applied to treat ecema and itches.

2. *Jaundice: Seeds paste applied on eye lids daily once a day for 15 days.


Erect, annual herbs. Leaves distichous. Flowers small in leaf axils, 1 – 2 together. Perianth segments 5 or 6, green with broad scarious margins, enlarged in fruting. Stamens 3; filaments

*Fls & Frts:* July – December.

*Distrib.:* Common weed along road side and waste land & garden BTR regiment.

DCH – 1670.

*Uses:*

*Med.:*

Jaundice: Paste of whole plant with jaggery is taken in equal proportion made in to 1 gm pills taken orally twice a day for 7 days. (Pills taken with buttermilk).

Cooling: 30-40 ml juice of leaves with *Cuminum cyminum* seeds powder and sugar each one teaspoon taken once a day for 7 days as cooling agent.

Leucorrhrea: Whole plant crushed and tablets 1gm each are prepared taken twice a day for 10 days help in treating leucorrhrea.

*Literature:* Chopra *et al.*, 1956-(If) jaundice; Chattarjee & Satyesh, 2003-09-(wp) cooling, jaundice.


Shrubs, upto 4m tall, evergreen, monoecious. Leaves palmatifid, 5-10 lobed; lobes 7-15 x 4-7 cm, lanceolate, margins serrate, acuminate at apex, petioles up to 20 cm long. Flowers unisexual, in terminal, paniculate-racemes; male flowers below the female Flowers. Capsules *ca* 2 cm across, 3 lobed, prickly. Seeds oblong, smooth, carunculate, marbled.

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

*Distrib.:* Common weed along road side and waste land Shendi near bypass. DCH – 1693.

*Uses:*

*Med.:*
1. *Eye pain: Seed oil is applied and kept as it is for 15 minutes then washed with water.

2. Constipation: *Ricinus* oil, honey and *Zingiber officinale* rhizome powder taken in 3:1 proportion and crushed to prepare a paste, 20-25ml taken with water at night.

3. *Jaundice: 8-10 Tender leaves are ground finely with 8 pepper seeds and made into pills of pea size, 1 pill is given once a day with cow milk. Half of the dose is prescribed for children.

4. *Mumps: One table spoon fine leaf paste with cow urine taken orally once a day and applied externally until cure.

5. Cooling: One tea cup extract of roots with rice wash water taken orally once a day for 9 days.

Vet: Opacity of Cornea (Due to injuries or infection): 10 drops seed oil light warm and mix with *Coccinia grandis* leaves juice put in eyes once only.

*Literature:* Kapoor, 2001-(sd) constipation; Jain, 1996-(sd) constipation.

**CANNABACEAE.**


Annual, erect, dioecious herbs. Leaves alternate or the lower opposite, digitate; leaflets in the upper leaves 1-3, in the lower leaves 5 – 11. Male flowers in short cymes combined into terminal panicles. Female flowers solitary, axillary forming leafy spikes. Achenes grayish brown, compressed. Seeds flattened.

*Fls & Frts:* September – November.

*Distrib.:* Found along roadside & fallow field. Vatephal. DCH – 1849.

*Uses:

Med.:
1. *Head Lice and dandruff: Leaf juice is applied on scalp to remove head lice and dandruff

2. *Wounds: Whole plant paste applied externally for healing wounds

3. Ear ache and ear wounds: 3-4 drops of leaf juice instilled in ear till cure.

4. Intestinal worm: Leaf extract given orally.

Vet:

1. To remove maggots from ear wounds: 3-4 drops of leaf juice instilled in ear.


**HYDROCHARITACEAE**


Fresh water submerged herbs, with fibrous unbranched roots. Leaves sessile. linear or linear oblong 4-8 in each whorl. Flowers unisexual. Perianth-segments very variable fruits smooth or muricate. Seeds oblong.

*Fls. & Frts:* January-April

*Distrib.:* Pimpalgoan talav DCH - 1803.

*Uses:*

Med.:

1. *Scabies and itching: Plant paste applied.*

Herbs, tufted, submerged, Leaves linear, ribbon-shaped sheathing at base, apex obtuse, margins faintly dentate or entire. Flowers dioecious, on long or short scapes; male spathes shortly peduncled ovate; female spathes connate tubular. Fruits long linear, included in spathes seeds numerous.

Fls. & Frts.: October- April.


Use:

Med.: Leucorrhea: Plant soaked overnight in water and in morning crushed to prepare extract, one tea cup of extract taken in morning for 7 days.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (la) leucorrhea.

ORCHIDACEAE


Capsules ellipsoid.

Fls & Frts: August – December.

Distrib: Grow on steep slopes of hills as undergrowth in Carvia callosa,

Kedarnath hill Harischandragad. DCH – 1845.

Uses: *Ed.: Tubers are eaten by local people.
CANNACEAE


*Fls.&Frts:* Throughout year.

*Distrib.*: Very common weed on moist places along roadside near Nepti naka. DCH – 1616.

*Uses:*

Med:

1. *Itch:* Leaf paste applied twice a day until cure.

2. *Vet.:

   Antidote to poisonous fodder: Stock of this plant which break up into small pieces boil in rice water with pepper, and give the cattle to drink as an antidote.

   *Tonic:* fruits are given as tonic to cattle.


HYPOXIDACEAE


‘Kajuri’

Perennial herbs; rootstock elongated with copious fleshy root fibres. Leaves sessilis or petiolate linear or linear-lanceolate, membranous, plicate, base sheathing. Flower numerous in racemes, upper staminate, lower hermaphrodite, bright-yellow. Capsules hypogaeous, 1-4-seeded with a slender break; septa spongy. Seeds black.
Fls. & Frts.: June – November.


Uses:

Med.:

1. *Hydrocele: One table spoon rhizome powder with 1 glass cow milk and 1 table spoon ghee taken together orally once a day for 40 days.

2. *Face glow: Rhizome paste prepared with goat milk and mixed with honey applied externally for skin glow.

3. *Hicough and Vomiting: 1 tea spoon powder of its rhizome with Achyranthes aspera L. roots taken orally with water once only to stop hiccough & vomiting.

4. *Body ache: One tea cup juice of rhizome with, Zingiber officinale rhizome in equal proportion, taken orally twice a day for 7 days.

5. Jaundice: 4 gm rhizome powder with Cuminum cyminum seeds 2:1 proportion taken orally once a day for 7 days.


Perennial herbs; rootstock subglobose or elongate and erect. Leaves radical, narrowly linear, subcoriaceous, acute, keeled. Scapes 1 – 4, filiform, Flowers yellow. Capsules oblong or clavate oblong, walls thin. Seeds black finely tuberculate.


Distrib.: Common in grasslands, on plateaus on hill slopes. Harishchandragad. DCH - 1840.

Use:

Med.: Roots extract 20-30ml taken during night as sex stimulant.
Literature: Ambasta, 2006 (rt) aphrodisiac.

**AMARYLLIDACEAE**


‘Gadhani kand’ ‘Nagdaun’.

Herbs with bulbs. Leaves linear lanceolate with sheathing base. Flowers white, fragrant on scapes.

**Distrb:** Very common on wasteland Camp area near fort. DCH -1826.

**Uses:**

**Med.:**

1. *Cough:* The decoction of leaves (20-25ml) taken twice for 3 days.
2. *Wounds and injuries:* The leaves crushed and mixed with castor oil and paste applied to get relief from swellings due to injuries and wounds.
3. *Body swelling:* The leaves crushed and mixed with castor oil and paste applied to get relief from swellings.
4. *Ear ache:* Whole plant extract applied externally on ear till cure.

**AGAVACEAE**


Perennial robust herbs or undershrubs. Leaves linear lanceolate ot oblong lanceolate in a rosette, dark green and yellow, twisted, marginal spines erect or recurved. Flowers numerous, yellowish green on a large scape or stalk. Perianth lobes elliptic lanceolate or linear lancolate. Capsules trigonous.

**Fls. & Frts:** January – March.
Distrub: Planted in gardens and very common on wasteland Shendi near S, T. stand. DCH – 1825.

Uses:

Med:

1. *Ear ache: Leaf heated on fire crushed and juice instilled in ear twice a day.
2. *Cooling: 30-40 ml of leaf extract with jaggery taken once a day for 5-6 days.
3. *Swelling and boils: A thin slices of the large fleshy leaves warmed over fire and kept on boils to reduce swelling and relieve pain.

LILIACEAE


Herbs, acaulescent, succulent. Leaves radical, 4-8 cm broad, ensiform, narrowed from base to apex, margins spinous-dentate. Flowers yellow or orange, in 15-25 cm long, scapigerous racemes; scapes 30-50 cm long. Fruits ellipsoid oblong.

_Fls. & Frts:_ December – May.

_Distrib._: Very common on waste land, Camp area near fort. DCH – 1629.

_Uses:_

Med:

1. Piles: Tablets are prepared by 50gm dried juice with 1 gm sulpher powder and 2 tablets are given daily with buttermilk in treating piles.
2. Jaundice- 25ml of leaf juice is mixed with 3 black peppers given twice a day for 3 days butter milk is given only during those days.
3. Jaundice: Fresh leaf juice is given 3 days twice a day till cure.
4. *Body pains: Leaf juice with *Curcuma longa* rhizome powder taken in equal proportions and applied externally.

5. Cooling effect: Leaf juice taken orally as cooling agent once a day for 15 days.

6. Dog bite: Juice of one leaf taken twice a day for three days.

7. Leucorrhoea: 20-30 ml juice of leaves with few crushed *Cuminum cyminum* seeds and sugar taken thrice a day until cure.

8. Menorrhagia: Pulp of leaf taken out and dried and jaggery in similar proportions mixed and made into pills of 1gm, 1 pill taken twice a day.


‘*Sasachigongadi’*

Under shrubs, stems straggling, woody, banched, spinous. Leaves linear-subulate, with stout spinous spurs, cladodes 2-6 nate, 1.5-2.0 cm long, linear. Flowers white, solitary or fascicles in racemes, Berries *ca.* 0.6 cm across, globose, red when ripe.

*Fls. & Frts:* July – October.


*Uses:*

Med.:

1. Blood dysentery: Root juice about 20ml with water is taken daily for 2-3 days to treat blood dysentery.

2. *Skin disease:* Root paste applied to treat itch and scabies:

3. Dysentery and Stomach pain: 10-20ml of root extract given twice a day.

4. Swelling: Crushed roots bandaged on body to reduce swelling.
5. *Spermatogenesis: One tea spoon of root powder with one glass of buttermilk taken once a day for three days.

6. Tonic: One tea spoon root powder taken with sugar twice a day for 15 days.

7. *Diabetes : Roots *Cuminum cyminium* seeds one teaspoon of each taken orally with rice washed water once a day for 15 days.

8. Lactation: Root tubers powder mixed with one glass of *Phonix sylvestris* toddy given once a day for 15 days.

Vet:

500 gm powder of Root tubers given orally with rice washed water to buffalos and cows. once a day for 15 days.


*Fls & Frts: June – January.*

*Distrib.:* Common on barren, rocky soil, under the shade of trees Bhandardara rocky hilly slopes. DCH – 1871.

*Uses:*
Med.: 

1. *Kidney stones: Decoction of leaves 20-30ml is taken for dissolving or expelling kidney stones.

2. *Jaundice: Roots (10-15gm) are roasted and eaten 3 times a day for 3 days.

3. Eye complaint: Root extract is given orally for redness of eyes once a day till cure.


**Fls & Frts:** July – September.

Distrib. – Occur among grasses and in open places. Bhandardara. DCH – 1667.

**Uses:**

Med.: *Tonic: The roots used as tonic.

**PONTEDERIACEAE**


Floating perennial herbs. Leaves elliptic-ovate or elliptic-oblong, rounded at apex, leathery shining green on both surfaces. Flower numerous irregular, sessile on spikes. Perianth lobes united below forming tube; pale blue or pale violet with a yellow patch in the center. Stamens 6, filaments subequal. Capsules ovoid. Seeds numerous, ribbed.

**Fls & Frts:** Throughout the year.
Distrib: Frequent in lakes, river and also in streams, very troublesome aquatic weed. Sina river. DCH – 1918.

Use:

Med.: *Skin diseases: Whole plant paste applied in chronic skin disease.

COMMELINACEAE


Herbs; stems 40-60 cm long, slender, dichotomously branched, creeping, Leaves 3.0 – 7.5 x 1.5-4.5 cm ovate, oblong or elliptic-oblong rounded, cuneate or cordate at base, obtuse at apex. Flowers blue, in 2-3 flowered, spathulate cymes. Capsules 0.5-0.6 cm long, membranous, pyriform. Seeds -5, oblong, pitted.

Fls. & Frts: August – December.

Distrib.: Very common weed on moist places along roadside, Pravarasangam DCH – 1620.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Wounds: Leaf paste applied on wounds.

2. Ed.: Leaves used as vegetable and also for making pakodi.


Herbs; stems diffuse, 30-60 cm long, branches prostrate or subscandent. Leaves 5.0-6.5 x 0.4-0.7 cm, lanceolate to ovate lanceolate subcordate at base, acuminate at apex. Flowers blue, in
1-3 flowered, spathaceous cymes; spathes 2.5-3.0 cm long, ovate or ovate lanceolate. Capsules up to 0.8 cm long, oblong beaked, 3 celled. Seeds tuberculate reticulate.

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

**Distrib:** Very common weed on moist places along roadside Pravatarasangam. DCH – 1732.

**Uses:**

Med.:

Fever: Root decoction 10-15ml given thrice a day for 3 days to treat fever.

Ed- Leaves used as vegetable and also makes pakodi

**Literature:** Jain, 1991 (rt) fever.


**Fls & Frts:** June-November.

**Distrib :** Common in marshy places.Dongargan,Bhandadara. DCH - 1632

**Use:**


Literature: Jain, 1991 (rt) vet. fever.


*Fls & Frts*: June – November.


*Use*:

Med.:

Fever: Fresh root juice 5-10ml taken in fever for 3 days.

Literature: Ambasta, 2006 (rt) febrifuge.

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**ARECACEAE**


Trees, 15-20 m tall; stems cylindric, unbranched with petiolar scars. Leaves 3-4 m long; leaflets numerous, 10-25 x 2-2.5 cm, rigid, narrowed at base, acuminate at apex, spinous. Flowers unisexual, in spadix up to 1 m long; male Flowers dense, in spikes; female Flowers lax in spikes. Drupes upto 2 cm long, oblong ellipsoid.

*Fls. & Frts.*: January – April.

*Distrib.*: Common on waste land, Chincholi Parner DCH-1936.

*Uses*:

Med.:

1. *Leucorrhoea*: One tea cup juice of soft basal internal portion of stem taken twice a day for 7 days.

2. *Aphthae*: Flower juice gargling twice a day until cure
3. Epilepsy: One cup juice of its soft basal internal portion of stem with cow milk taken orally, another dose taken after three days three times only. (or) one cup of extract once a day for one week.

Vet: *Lactation: Soft basal internal portion of root extract with rice washed water given orally for a week.

Ed: Ripe fruits are eaten by children.

1. Wood sap ‘toddy’ taken all over the area as an alcoholic drink.

Misc:

1. Leaves used for making brooms mats, baskets etc.
2. Leaves used for thatching.


**TYPHACEAE**


Herbs, 2-3m tall; stems robust, up to 1.0 cm wide, terete. Leaves 2.0-2.5m x 2.0 – 2.5 cm, distichous, linear, sheathing at base, acute, tapering at apex. Flowers unisexual in compact spikes; male spikes 10-20 cm long, yellow; female spikes upto 20 cm long, compact, brown. Fruits fusiform, ca 0.2 cm long.

*Fls. & Frts.:* March - October

*Distrib.:* Locally abundant in a nalla near Kedarnath hill, Harishchandragad (Akola; Rahuri Mula river bed.). DCH - 1642

*Uses:*

Med.: *Cuts:* Inflorescence paste applied to stop bleeding.
Misc.: Dried inflorescence used as substitute to cotton for lightening the fire by rubbing two stones on each other.


**LEMNACEAE**


Herbs, free floating. Fonds 0.6 – 0.8 cm across, suborbicular or obovate, thick, Flat above, spongy and convex beneath, flowers unisexual; male Flowers in pairs and female Flowers solitary, Utricle circumscissile with erect seeds.

*Fls. & Frts.:* January – April.


*Uses:*

*Med.:*

1. *Arthritic pain:* Plant decoction lukewarm poured over joints for treating arthritic pain.

2. *Scabies:* Plant paste is applied.

**CYPERACEAE**


Annual rufted herbs. Leaves few, linear lanceolate or linear, long acuminate. Spikelets greenish yellow in terminal simple or compound umbel. Nuts oblong – observed, triquetrous, brownish black.

*Fls & Frts:* August – September.

Herbs, perennial, stoloniferous. Leaves 5-10 x 0.5 – 0.8 cm, linear. Acuminate, usually clustered at the base of the stems. Spikelets 2-12, 12-30 flowered in redish brown spikes; glumes 0.3-0.4 cm long, ovate, obtuse. Nuts. 0.15-0.2 x 0.1 cm, obovoid to ellipsoid, trigonous, black, shining.

*Fls. & Frts.:* September – December.


*Uses:*

Med.:

1. *Head ache and hair fall:* Handful rhizome crushed and boiled with coconut oil applied on hair to cure head ache and to stop hair fall.

2. *Itch:* Rhizome powder with *Curcuma longa* rhizome powder and *Vigna radiata* seed powder taken in equal proportion and applied externally twice a day until cure.

3. *Cough:* Rhizome powder with *Piper nigrum* seeds powder taken in equal proportion 1 tea spoon powder taken orally with honey twice a day until cure.

5. Wounds: Crushed rhizome applied on wounds till cure.

_Literature:_ Jain, 1991-(rt), skin diseases; Asolkar _et al._, 1992-(rt) cough and cold.


Herbs, annual; stems 4-6 cm high, tufted. Leaves shorter than the stems filiform. Spikelets _ca._ 0.4 cm long, oblong, few in compound umbels, Glumes oblong keled. Nuts obovoid, biconvex, compressed.

_Fls. & Frts._: December – April.

_Distrib._: Frequent in moist places near Sina river. DCH – 1659.

_Uses:_

Med.: *Dysentery: Roots paste 1-2gm given with sugar twice a day till cure.


Herbs, annual; stems 10-15 cm high, tufted, slender. Leaves 8-15 cm x 0.7 – 0.1 cm, linear, flat, acuminate, pubescent. Inflorescence 4.6 – 2.5 cm. decompounds; spikelets 0.4 – 1.0 x 0.1-0.2 cm, many flowered; glumes _ca_ 0.15 cm long, ovate, strongly keeled mucronate. Nuts _ca_ 0.05 cm, obovoid biconvex shortly stipitate.

_Fls. & Frts._: August – December.

_Distrib._: Frequent in moist places near Sina river -DCH - 1654

_Use:_

Med.: *Cooling: Plant extract taken early in the morning for 15 days as a cooling agent.

Annual herbs; stems tufted. Leaves as long as or shorter than stems. Spikelets numerous in densely packed, terminal contracted, compressed heads. Nuts oblong or obovoid, trigonous, dark brown.

*Fls & Frts:* September – October.

*Distrib.*: Found in marshy places. Kapurwadi talav. DCH - 1653

*Uses:* it is used as fodder.


Annual, erect herbs. Leaves filiform, as long as or much shorter than culms. Spikelets red or brown in simple umbels of condensed heads. Nuts oblong – obovoid, minutely tubercled.

*Fls & Frts:* July – March.

*Distrib.*: Kapurwadi talav. DCH – 1652.

*Use:*

Fodder :Plant used as fodder.

POACEAE


**Fls & Frts:** August – December.

**Distrib:** Common along the road sides, in open grasslands and on rocky hills.

Pravara sangam near river bank. DCH – 1651.

**Use:**

Fodder.: It is used as fodder.


**Fls & Frts:** August – December.

**Distrib.:** Very common along the river banks, in waste lands, hilly regions and in shady placer. Imampurghat .DCH - 1661

**Use:**

**Med.:**

1. *Tonic: An infusion of fresh flower 20-30ml taken for 8-10 days as tonic.*

2. *Skin diseases: Externally a decoction of plants used in bath preparation treating eczema and other skin diseases.*

3. *Wounds: Externally a paste of plants used to cure wounds.*

4. *It is used as fodder.*

Ed. *Leaf is used as substitute for ordinary tea mix with leaves of tulasi.*

Annual herbs, Clums subcompressed, erect, slender glabrous or sparsely hairy; nodes glabrous or hairy. Leaves linear-lanceolate, glabrescent. Panicles diffuse; rachis slender, erect, glabrous or hairy with long hairs, branches alternate or lower fascicled; pedicels long, capillary. Spikellets elliptic- lanceolate, acuminate.

*Fls & Frts*: August – December.

*Distrib.:* Very common in ghats, Karanji ghat. DCH - 1662

*Use:*

Med.:

2. *Skin disease: Leaf paste applied till cure .


Perennials, Culms tall, upto 25m, branching from all nodes from base upwards leaves linear or linear lanceolate apex stiff, base rounded ciliate. Inflorescence of enormous leafless compound panicle Spikelets lanceolate Caryopsis oblong, beaked by style bases, grooved on one side.

*Fls & Frts:* Once in life time (100 years) often during September-May.

*Distrib:* Occassional patches Tukai hills. DCH – 1723.

*Uses:*

Med.: Wounds: Tender stem paste applied over wounds.

Misc: Bamboo for making hut, basket, mat, etc.
Literature: Jain, 1991 (st) wounds.

‘Shengari gavat’.


Distrib.: Common in open grasslands Imampur ghat DCH – 1683.

Fls & Frts: July – December.

Use: Fodder: Plant is used as fodder.


Herbs, annual, upto 1.5m high, erect, rooting at lower nodes Leaves linear-lanceolate. Racemes1-many, peduncles flat, female spikelets solitary,ca1cm long; males ca1.2cm long. Grains flat, reddish brown.

Fls.&Frts: August-January.

Distrib: Common throughout in standing waters and along banks of streams.DCH-1903.

Uses:

Med.:

Urinary disorder: 5-10ml of fresh leaf and grain juice taken twice a day for urinary troubles like burning sensation while urination, blood through urine, etc. for 10-15 days.
Mature white beads are used for curtain making and also woven together in the form of necklaces which used by tribe women.

Literature: Ambasta, 2006 (If) urinary tract problems.


*Andropogon martini* Roxb. FL. Ind. 280.1820.  

*Andropogon sehaenanthus* L. var. martini hooke.f. FL. Brit.Ind.7.204:1896.  

‘Rosha’.

Herbs, Perennial upto1 m. high erect aromatic, Leaves linear- lanceolate, glabrous or sparsely pubescent, Panicles narrowly oblong. Racemes binate; spatheole enclosing the spikelets.

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

**Distrib:** Common in open grasslands, on the bunds of fields and hill slopes. Rehakuri.

DCH – 1657.

**Use:**

Med.:  

* Arthritic pain: Leaf paste warmed and applied on joints to get relief from arthritic pains.


*Panicum dactylon* L. Sp . Pl. 58.1753.  

‘Darbha’, Durva, Harali’.

Perennial herbs. Clumps terete, stolon widely creeping, rooting at the nodes. leaves linear-lanceolate, usually distichous; apex acute or pungent. Spikes 2-8, whorled, erect or spreading. Spikelets sessile, olong, laterally compressed, 1-flowered, green or purple.
Fls. & Frts.: Throughout the year.

Distrib: Common throughout in irrigated field along road side, on wetlands and in grasslands.

DCH – 1669.

Uses:

Med.:

1. Cuts and wounds: The leaf juice is applied in fresh cuts and wounds.

2. Urinary tract diseases: The fresh juice extracted from whole plant. 30-40ml taken twice a day for a week.

3. *Nasal haemorrhage: Plant juice used as nasal drops 4-5 times a day till cure.

4. *Boils on forehead: Root juice applied externally until cure.

5. Amoebiasis, skin diseases and bleeding piles: Roti prepared by mixing plant powder with Triticum aestivum flour and eaten is useful for amoebiasis, skin diseases and bleeding piles.

6. * Kidney stone: 10-20 ml extract of whole plant with roots taken orally twice a day for 8-10 days to dissolve kidney stone.

Literature: Jain, 1991 (wp) wounds, urinary complaints.


Herbs, perennial, tufted, 30-35 cm.high. Leaves 5.5 - 28.0 x 0.1- 0.3 cm. linear, flat Panicles 9-13cm long. Spikelets sessile, 2-seriate and crowded, narrowly ovate to linear-oblong brownish-violet, 0.3 cm long. Grains obliquely ovoid, trigonous.

*Fls & Frts:* July – October

Distrib.: Common on open and waste places, Dhule road, DCH- 1906.
Use:

Med.:

*Jaundice:* Root with black pepper in 3:1 ratio crushed and boiled to prepare decoction, 10-15ml taken twice a day for 15 days.


Annual herbs. Clumps tufted terete, stolon widely creeping, rooting at the nodes. Leaves linear-lanceolate dark green or purplish in colour. Racemes pyramidal, 5-25cm long, erect, rachis stout, smooth; Spikes 2-8, linear, alternate, opposite or whorled, erect or spreading. Spikelets sessile, pale yellow or purple

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

**Distrib:** Frequent in moist places, near bushes and weeds of cultivated fields. Burhanagar. DCH – 1655.

Use:

Fodder: Plant used as fodder.


Annual herbs. tufted, Leaves linear lanceolate. Panicles ovate-oblong, rachis glabrous; branches spreading yellowish at the base; pedicel shorter than the spikelet Spikelets 5-16-flowered lemmas long, grayish-green. Grains globose, redish brown.
**Fls & Frts:** Throughout the year.

**Distrib:** Common in open grasslands and as a weed in cultivated field. DCH-1920.

**Uses:**

Fodder: Leaves and tender twigs are eaten by cattle.


Annual herbs. Culms densely tufted, erect, simple or branched; nodes glabrous. Leaves linear – lanceolate, convolute. Panicles lax, oblong – ovate; rachis angular, glabrous; branched; nodes glabrous. Alternate spikelets ovate – oblong. 10 – 30 – Flowered, pale purple or whitish green, breaking up from below upwards. Grains ellipsoid.

**Fls. & Frts:** August – December.

**Distrib.:** Frequent along the roadsides, margins of ponds, river banks and in wet rice fields. Bhandardara. DCH – 1874.

**Use:**

Fodder: Leaves and tender twigs are eaten by cattle.


Annual herbs. Culms densely tufted, erect; nodes glabrous. Leaves flat or convolute, linear. Panicles ovate-oblong, rachis glabrous; branches spreading yellowish at the base; pedicel shorter than the spikelet with or without small yellowish bands. Spikelets 5-16-flowered breaking up from below upwards, grayish-green. Gains globose , white.
Fls & Frts: Throughout the year.

Distrib: Common in open grasslands and as a weed in cultivated field. DCH-1921.

Uses:

Fodder: Leaves and tender twigs are eaten by cattle.


Annual or perennial herbs, Culms terete, tufted. Leaves Flat, linear – lanceolate, glabrous or sparsely hairy. Raceme solitary, terminating the culms and branches, upper awned heteropogamous

Fls & Frts: July – January.

Distrib.: Common in open grasslands, along roadsides and in dry rocky places. Pimpalgoan talav. DCH – 1682.

Uses:

Med.:

1. *Urinary tract diseases*: 20-25ml of roots decoction taken once a day early morning for 8 days.

Misc.:

1. The plants used for thatching purpose.
2. Plant is used as raw material in paper industry.


_Fls & Frts:_ July – February.

_Distrib.:_ Found in water logged places shallow ditches and along margins of ponds. Kapurwadi talav. DCH – 1656.

_Uses:_

Fodder: Plant used as fodder.


_Fls. & Frts.: October-December_

_Distrib.:_ Cultivated as fodder crop. Kapurwadi talav. DCH - 1660

_Use:_ It is used as fodder

Misc.: Dry culms are used for construction of huts and for fencing.


*Fls & Frts:* July – December.

*Distrb:* Common along roadsides, in open grasslands, in waste places and wetlands. Chandbibi mahal. DCH – 1661.

*Uses:*

*Med.:* *Intestinal worms:* Awns of inflorescence are collected and crushed in milk it is then boiled and filtered, one spoonful of this filtrate are given to children to get rid of from intestinal worms.


Perennial herbs, culms tufted, Subcompressed, rhizomatous. Leaf margins spinously serrate panicles oblong or oblong elliptic, contracted branches filiforms sessile spikelets oblong- lanceolate, awnless. Pedicelled spiklets lanceolate.

*Fls & Frts:* September.- December.

*Distrib.:* Frequent on the bunds of fields and along the stream banks.Bhandadara. DCH – 1813.

*Uses:*

*Med: Head ache:* Root paste applied on forehead.

*Ed -Rhizome extract used in making cold drink*

*Misc: *To prevent abortion: Roots with root of *Pennisetum pedicellatum* packed together as an amulate and tied around neck of pregnant lady to avoid abortion.*

*Literatru:* Molla and Pal, 1992 (rt) head ache.
**ACTINOPTERIDACEAE**


Terrestrial fern lamina fan-shaped, clustered, deeply dissected, lobes linear, glabrous. Sori arranged in two rows on the lower side of pinna lobes.

**Distrib.** Common under rocks Imampur ghats. DCH – 1901.

**Uses:**

**Med:**

1. *Wounds:* Whole plant powder applied externally with oil twice a day for healing wounds.

2. *For pregnancy:* Handful of whole plant crushed with 250 ml of cow milk and two teaspoon ghee given orally second dose repeated after interval of 4 days and total 3 doses given within 12 days.

**POLYPODIACEAE**


Stipes 10-15cm. long tufted, wiry, naked polished dark chestnut-brown; fronds 15-30cm. long and 7.5 cm. broad simply pinnate often elongated and rooting at the apex; pinnae subdimiate the lower edge is oblique with petiole, the upper edge rounded and like the bluntly rounded sides usually more or less lobed; petiole of the lower ones spreading 6-13mm long texture herbaceous; the rachis and both surface naked; sori in continuous lines along the edges.

**Distrib.** Dongargan temple. DCH – 1705.

**Uses:**

**Med:**
1. Fever: The root extract 10-20ml given twice a day for 3 days to treat fever.

2. Loose motions: Whole plant extract 20ml given twice a day empty stomach to treat fever.