

Infusion of flowers—pectoral, febrile, prescribed in bronchitis, asthma and malarial fevers.

(*J. pharm.*, 1833, 625; Wehmer, I, 511); fresh leaves in post-seeding stage contain HCN (*Onderstepoort J. vet. Sci.*, 1941, 211; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1944, 1029).

Generally grown in gardens throughout India.

**POLIANTHES** (*Amaryllidaceae*)

*P. tuberosa* Linn.

S. & B.—*Rajanigandha*; H. & Bo.—*Gulcheri*; Tel.—*Nelasampenga*; P.—*Gulshabbo*.

Flowers—diur., emetic.

Bulbs—dried and powdered used as a remedy for gonorrhoea.

Essen. oil (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1903, April, 74; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1926, I, 2010).

Cultivated in hotter parts of India. A native of Mexico.

**POLYALTHIA** (*Annonaceae*)

*P. longifolia* Benth. & Hook. f.

H. & B.—*Devdaru*; Bo.—*Asoka*; Kan.—*Putrajivi*; M.—*Nettilingam*; Mal.—*Ashokam*; Tam.—*Asogam*; Tel.—*Asokamu*.

Bark—febrile.

Cultivated throughout the hotter parts of India.

*P. simiarum* Benth. & Hook. f.

Nep.—*Khutti*; Orissa—*Mongai*; Santh.—*Dighibentia*.

Bark—used as a cure for scorpionsting.

Orissa.

**POLYCARPEA** (*Caryophyllaceae*)

*P. corymbosa* Lam.

Tam.—*Nilaisedachi*; Tel.—*Rajuma*; S.—*Bhisatta*.

Herb—administered both internally and externally as remedy for venomous bites from reptiles.

Pounded leaves—used cold or warm as poultice over boils and inflammatory swellings; used for bites from animals and given with molasses in form of a pill in jaundice.

Central and N.W. India, Western Peninsula, Sind, ascending the Western Himalayas to 7,000 ft.

**POLYCARPON** (*Caryophyllaceae*)

*P. indicum* Merrill

Infusion of roasted leaves—given for cough following upon a fever, more particularly measles in Indo-China.

Hotter parts of India in fields and waste places.

**POLYGALA** (*Polygalaceae*)

*P. chinensis* Linn.

H.—*Meradu*; Marathi—*Negli*; Gujarati—*Pilibhonyasana*.

Root—given in cases of fever and dizziness.

Throughout India, up to 5,000 ft.

*P. crotalarioides* Ham.

Santh.—*Lil kanthi*.

Used medicinally in cataract affections.

Root—chewed or ground and drunk with water to expel phlegm from the throat; provokes coughing; used as cure for snake-bite.

Temperate Himalayas, from Simla and Chamba to Sikkim, 4,000-7,000 ft., and the Khasia Hills.

*P. elongata* Klein

M.—*Periyananka*.

Plant—used in biliousness and constipation, specific for snake poison.

Western Peninsula, from Konkan southwards.

*P. glomerata* Lour.

Decoct. of stems and leaves—given in inflammatory conditions in Indo-China.

Assam, Khasia Hills and Sikkim.

*P. sibirica* Linn.

Roots—given as a substitute for senega in colds and coughs in Japan, China and Malaya; in Indo-China used as diuretic and also given in bronchitis, amnesia, sexual impotency and seminal losses.

Temperate and subtropical Himalayas, 1,000-6,000 ft., in Sikkim 8,000 ft., from the N.W. Frontier and the Punjab to Bhutan, Khasia Hills 4,000-6,000 ft., W. Ghats from the Nilgiris to Tinnevely, chiefly above 6,000 ft.

*P. telephioides* Willd.

Plant and root—used in cataract affections, expectorant.

Carnatic, in Nellore and Chingleput, Travancore.

*P. vulgaris* Thunb.; see *P. sibirica* Linn.

**POLYGONATUM** (*Liliaceae*)

*P. multiflorum* Allioni

Root—astrin., demulc., tonic, useful in female weakness and flour albus.

W. temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Kumaon, 6,000-9,000 ft.

**POLYGONUM** (*Polygonaceae*)

*P. alatum* Ham.; see *P. punctatum* Ham.

*P. aviculare* Linn.

S.—*Nisomali*; H.—*Bannalia*; B.—*Ma-chutie*; P.—*Kesru*.

## Polygonum

Herb—astrin., styptic.

Dried root—applied externally as anodyne.

Seeds—emetic, purg.

Polygonic acid, essen. oil (*Chem. Zbl.*, 1917, II, 393; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1905, 443; Year Book of Pharmacy, 1885, 160); glycosides quercetin 3-arabinosid and avicularin (*Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1940, 21); aqueous and alcoholic extracts of the leaves toxic for cats and rabbits (*Pharm. & Toxic.*, 1945, No. I, 34; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 5844).

From Kashmir to Kumaon, 6,000-12,000 ft.

### *P. barbatum* Linn.

P.—*Narri*; B.—*Bekhunjubaz*; Marathi—*Dhaktasherai*; Tam.—*Atalari*; Tel.—*Kondamalle*; Mal.—*Vellutamodelamukku*.

Seeds—used to relieve griping pains of colic.

Root—astrin., cooling.

Throughout the hotter parts of India, from Assam to Indus and southwards to Ceylon.

### *P. chinense* Linn.

Garhwal—*Ameta*; Nep.—*Kakurthone*.

Plant—tonic, vulnerary, antiscor.

Subtropical and temperate Himalayas from Simla to Bhutan, 4,000-8,000 ft., Assam, Khasia Hills, Sylhet, Cachar, Chittagong, Bihar, top of Parasnath 4,000 ft., Deccan Peninsula, Western Ghats from Konkan southwards.

### *P. cymosum* Roxb.; see *P. chinense* Linn.

### *P. flaccidum* Meissn.

Used in insect and snake-bite, as fish poison.

Throughout India in wet places, ascending the Himalayas to 4,000 ft.

### *P. glabrum* Willd.

Assam—*Bihagni*; Bo.—*Raktarohida*; Tam.—*Atlaria*.

Infusion of leaves—used in colic pain.

Plant—used as febrifuge.

Throughout India.

### *P. hydropiper* Linn.

B.—*Packur-mul*.

Herb and leaves—acrid, stim., diur., emmen., used in amen. and other uterine disorders; fish poison.

Root—stim., bitter tonic.

Leaves contain essen. oil, oxymethyl-anthraquinones (*Bull. Sci. pharm.*, 1925, 27; 1926, 138; *Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1919, 1084); also polygonic acid having irrit. properties, a glycoside which promotes the coagulation of blood (*Chem. Abstr.*, 1929, 238) and a polygonone-containing ethereal oil which lowers blood pres-

sure (*Chem. Abstr.*, 1934, 1776; U.S.D., 1369).

Plains and hills of India, in wet places, from Assam, Sylhet, Chittagong and Bengal to N.W. India, ascending the Khasia Hills to 5,000 ft., and the Himalayas to 7,000 ft.

### *P. molle* D. Don

Nep.—*Patuwa*.

Plant—astrin.

Central and E. Himalayas, Mishmi Hills.

### *P. orientale* Linn.

Plant—good tonic and vulnerary.

Himalayas, from Kashmir eastwards, Bengal and Assam.

### *P. persicaria* Linn.

English—*Lady's thumb*.

Plant—in Europe considered astrin., and used as vulnerary and lithon-  
triptic.

Kashmir.

### *P. plebejum* R. Br.

Santh.—*Raniphul*.

Root—given in bowel complaints.

Plant—dried and powdered taken internally in pneumonia.

Throughout tropical India and sometimes ascending the Himalayas to 7,000 ft., from Kashmir to Bhutan.

### *P. punctatum* Ham.

P.—*Satbalon*.

Leaves—applied to swellings.

Throughout the Himalayas, from Kashmir to Sikkim, 4,000-10,000 ft., Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft., W. and S. India.

### *P. serrulatum* Lagasca

Paste of leaves—applied to sores, bites of insects and snakes.

From the Indus in the W. Himalayas to Bengal, Assam, Central and S. India.

### *P. sphaerostachyum* Meissn.

Plant—good astrin.

Temperate and subalpine Himalayas, 11,000-15,000 ft.

### *P. virginianum* Linn.

Plant—demulc., pectoral, astrin., tonic and diur.

Temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Sikkim.

### *P. viviparum* Linn.

P. & Kash.—*Maslun*; Urdu—*Anjabar*.

Root—astrin., applied to abscesses; a decoct. is used as an injection in gleet and leucor.; makes an efficient gargle in relaxed sore-throat and spongy gums and a good lotion for ulcers; mixed with gentian given in intermittent fevers; useful in diar. and passive haemor.

From Kashmir to Sikkim, up to 15,000 ft.

**POLYPODIUM** (*Polypodiaceae*)

*P. quercifolium* Linn.; see *Drynaria quercifolia* J. Smith

*P. vulgare* Linn.

Ind. Baz.—*Basfaij*.

Rhizome—cholag. purg.

Roots and rhizomes yield essen. oil containing butyric, hexoic, lauric and succinic acids, methyl salicylate, butyric, isovaleric and  $\alpha$ -methylbutyric esters; a fatty oil acting as an energetic purg.; a resin, another resin containing BzOH and its esters which is strongly anthelm., a glucd. samambain and saponins (*Sci. pharm.*, 1934, 129; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1936, 4993; U.S.D., 1554).

Europe, America and Turkey in Asia.

**POLYPORUS** (*Polyporaceae*)

*P. anthelminticus* Berk.

Burm.—*Wamo*.

Used as anthelm.

Burma where it grows at the root of old bamboos.

*P. officinalis* Fries

Ind. Baz.—*Gharikum*; H.—*Chhattri*; P.—*Kiain*.

Diur., laxt., expect., used as nervine tonic.

Contains agaric acid also called agaricin, which has the physiological effect of stopping the secretion of sweat and in overdoses causes vomiting and purging (U.S.D., 1310).

Found on the old trunks of various coniferous trees.

**POLYSCIAS** (*Araliaceae*)

*P. fruticosa* Harms syn. *Nothopanax fruticosus* Miq.

Plant—astrin., used in fevers.

Throughout the warmer parts of India, cultivated.

**POLYTOGA** (*Gramineae*)

*P. barbata* Stapf; see *Chionachne koenigii* (Spreng.) Thw.

**PONGAMIA** (*Leguminosae*)

*P. glabra* Vent.; see *P. pinnata* (Linn.) Merr.

*P. pinnata* (Linn.) Merr. syn. *P. glabra* Vent.

S. & H.—*Karanja*; B.—*Dahur karanja*; Bo. & P.—*Karanj*; Mal.—*Punnu*; Tam.—*Pungu*; Tel.—*Kranuga*.

Seeds—used as external application in skin diseases.

Oil from seeds—useful in cutaneous affections, herpes and scabies; used in rheumatism.

Seeds and roots—used as fish poison.

Fresh bark—used internally in bleeding piles.

Leaves—in form of a poultice applied to ulcers infested with worms.

Juice of roots—used for closing fistulous sores and for cleaning foul ulcers; given internally with equal quantities of coconut milk and lime water for gonorr.

Seeds contain 27 to 36.4% of a bitter fatty oil and traces of an essen. oil (Chopra, 366; *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1925, 1086; *J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1923, 93; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1934, 267); seeds yield fixed oil, three crystalline substances karanjin, pongamol and glabrin (*Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, vol. 15A 1942, 417; vol. 14A, 1941, 123); karanjin is the principle responsible for the curative properties of the oil (*Indian J. Pharm.*, 1940, 83; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1940, 6769); bitter principle from seeds effective in a large number of skin diseases (*Proc. Indian Sci. Congr.*, 1931 & 1933); roots also contain karanjin (*Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1939, 93; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1939, 2520).

All over India on the banks of rivers and streams, especially near the sea-coast and some forest localities.

**POPULUS** (*Salicaceae*)

*P. alba* Linn.

P.—*Chitabagnu*, *Safeda*; Kash.—*Fras*.

Bark—tonic, used to purify blood and in skin diseases, said to be useful in strangury.

Leaves contain glucd. pupulin, salicin; buds contain bitter substance (*Proc. chem. Soc., Lond.*, 1900, 89; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1900, 707; *Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1892, 226).

N.W. Himalayas.

*P. ciliata* Wall.

Nep.—*Bangikat*; Kash.—*Falsch*, *Palach*; P.—*Falsh*; H.—*Tilaunja*; Kumaon—*Chalmya*; Garhwal—*Syan*.

Bark—used as a tonic stim., and to purify blood.

Temperate Himalayas, 4,000-10,000 ft., from Kashmir to Bhutan.

*P. euphratica* Oliv.

P. & Bo.—*Bahan*; Ladakh—*Hodung*.

Bark—vermifuge.

Sind, Punjab, N.W. Himalayas.

*P. nigra* Linn.

Kash. & P.—*Frast*; Ladakh—*Yulatt*.

Liquor extracted from bark—depurative.

## Populus

Buds—made into an ointment used for haemorrhoids; the balsam from these used as a remedy for colds.

Buds yield glucd., salicin, populin, chrysin, essen. oil (*Liebigs Ann.*, 1857, 372; *J. prakt. Chem.*, 1911, 483; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1912, Oct., 81).\*

Planted in the N.W. Himalayas, Punjab and Baluchistan.

### PORPHYRA (*Rhodophyceae*)

*P. umbilicalis* (L.) Ag. syn. *P. vulgaris* Ag.

Bo.—Las.

Demulc., alter., in scrofula.

Iodine. (Chopra, 519).

Manora Rocks, Sind.

*P. vulgaris* Ag.; see *P. umbilicalis* (L.) Ag.

### PORTULACA (*Portulacaceae*)

*P. meridiana* Linn.; see *P. quadrifida* Linn.

*P. oleracea* Linn.

S.—Lonika; H.—Khursa, Kulfa; B.—Baraloniya; Bo.—Kurfah; M.—Pasalai; Mal.—Koricchira; Tam.—Pulikkirai; Tel.—Pappukura.

Herb—refrig., alter., useful as an article of diet in scurvy and liver disease.

Seeds—vermifuge.

Juice of stems—applied to prickly heat and to the hands and feet when a burning sensation is felt.

All over India, up to 5,000 ft. in the Himalayas.

*P. quadrifida* Linn.

S.—Upadyki; H. & B.—Chhotaluniya; Bo.—Kota; M.—Sirupasalai; Tam.—Pasalaikkirai; Tel.—Goddupavili.

Fresh leaves—bruised and used as external application in erysipelas; an infusion used as a diur. in dysuria.

Seeds—considered vermifuge.

Throughout the warmer parts of India.

*P. sativa* Haw.; see *P. oleracea* Linn.

*P. tuberosa* Roxb.

Bo.—Lunuk; Marathi—Jangligajar; Tel.—Boddakura.

Fresh leaves—used as external application in erysipelas; as an infusion given internally in dysuria.

Sind, Bihar, Gujarat, dry districts of the Carnatic from S. Arcot to Travancore.

### POTENTILLA (*Rosaceae*)

*P. anserina* Linn.

Leaves and roots—used in Europe as astrin.

Whole herb—considered astrin. and tonic.

Herb contains 0.28% essen. oil (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1942, 372; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 499); it has a stim. action on the uterine muscle (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1944, 184).

W. Himalayas up to 16,000 ft., Kashmir.

*P. fragarioides* Linn.

Infusion of leaves—considered astrin. in N. Europe.

Temperate Himalayas, from Waziristan and Kashmir to Bhutan; Nilgiris, 7,000 ft.

*P. fruticosa* Linn.

*P.*—Spangjha; Ladakh—Pinjung; Nep.—Chinyaphal.

Infusion of leaves—used as astrin., subst. for tea.

From Kashmir, 8,000-12,000 ft., to Sikkim, 12,000-16,000 ft.

*P. kleiniana* W. & A.

Plant—astrin.

Fresh leaves—pounded and applied to abscesses.

Roots and stems—toxic, pounded and applied to bites of snakes and centipedes.

Temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir, 3,000-7,000 ft., to Sikkim, 4,000-9,000 ft., and Bhutan, Khasia Hills, 4,000 ft., Nilgiris, 6,000-7,000 ft.

*P. nepalensis* Hook.

*P.*—Rattanot.

Root—depurative; the ashes applied with oil to burns.

W. temperate Himalayas, 5,000-8,000 ft., from Murree and Kashmir to Kumaon.

*P. reptans* Linn.

Herb—astrin., febge.

Root—astrin.

Watery infusion of herb—used for diar., looseness of bowels, etc.; externally as an astrin. lotion.

Rhizome contains tormenol (*Bull. Soc. Chim. biol., Paris*, 1932, 313; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1932, II, 721).

Kashmir.

*P. sericea* Linn.

Plant—astrin.

W. alpine Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaon

*P. supina* Linn.

Root—febge., astrin., tonic.

N.W. Himalayas, up to 8,500 ft.

### POTHOS (*Araceae*)

*P. cathcarti* Schott

Lakhimpur—Hathidenkiya.

Leaves—fried in ghee eaten to cure various pains.

Tropical Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan, Assam, Khasia Hills, Manipur.

*P. scandens* Linn.

Kan.—*Adikabiluballi*; Mal.—*Anapparuva*.

Stem and leaves—used in snake-bite.

Powdered leaves—applied to the body as a cure for small-pox.

Stem—cut up with camphor smoked like tobacco for asthma.

Throughout India.

#### POUZOLZIA (*Urticaceae*)

*P. zeylanica* Benn. syn. *P. indica* Gaud.

M.—*Kalluruki*.

Plant—used in syphilis, gonorr. and snake-poison.

Throughout India.

*P. indica* Gaud.; see *P. zeylanica* Benn.

#### PRANGOS (*Umbelliferae*)

*P. pabularia* Lindl.

S.—*Avipriya*; H. & Pushtu—*Komal*; Bo. & P.—*Fiturasaliyun*; Pers.—*Badiankahi*.

Fruit—stim., carmin., stomch., diur., emmen., promotes the expulsion of the foetus; in decoct. used to cure the rot in sheep.

Seeds—stomch., aphrodis.

Roots—used to cure itch., as diur. and emmen.

Plant—considered heating.

Fruit contains essen. oil, alk., valeric acid ester (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, II, 140); fresh plant contains 2% essen. oil consisting of myrcene 48,  $\alpha$ -pinene 4, camphene traces, borneol, dihydrocuminol (free and as acetate) 17.5, aldehyde traces and resinous residue 28% (*Zh. prikl. Khim.*, Mosk., 1935, 1055; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1936, 5359; *Acta Univ. Asiae med.*, No. 39, 1939, 13; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1940, 7529).

Kashmir, 6,000-11,000 ft.

#### PREMNA (*Verbenaceae*)

*P. esculenta* Roxb.

Leaves—diur., applied externally in dropsy.

Assam and Chittagong; also cultivated.

*P. herbacea* Roxb.

S.—*Bhumjambu*; H.—*Bharangi*; B.—*Bamanhati*; Marathi—*Gantubharangi*; Tam.—*Sirudekku*; Tel.—*Kuranelli*.

Root preparation—given internally for rheumatism.

Plant—used in scorpion-sting and snake-bite.

Subtropical Himalayas, 500-3,000 ft., from Kumaon to Bhutan, N. Circars, W. Ghats of Madras State.

*P. integrifolia* Linn.

S.—*Ganakasika*; H. & Bo.—*Arni*; B.—*Ganiari*; Mal.—*Munna*; Tam.—*Munnai*; Tel.—*Karnika*.

Decoct. of root—cordial, stomach., good for liver complaint.

Decoct. of plant—used in rheumatism and neuralgia.

Leaves—rubbed along with pepper administered in colds and fevers; in decoct. given for flatulence; in form of soup used as stomch. and carmin.

Stem bark contains alk. premnine; decreases force of contraction of heart and produces dilation of the pupils; another alk. ganiarine; (*J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1947, 389; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1948, 3535).

Near the sea from Bombay to Malacca, Ceylon and the Andamans.

*P. latifolia* Roxb.

B.—*Gohara*; H.—*Bakar*; Tam.—*Munnai*; Tel.—*Peddanellikura*; P.—*Bankar*; Kumaon—*Agniu*.

Leaves—diur., given internally and applied externally in dropsy.

Milk of the bark—applied to boils. Juice of bark—given to cattle in colic.

Bengal, N. Circars and Carnatic to Tinnevely, near the coast in dry forest area.

*P. tomentosa* Willd.

Marathi—*Chambara*; Mal.—*Kattutekka*; Tam.—*Podaganari*; Tel.—*Naguru*.

Oil from root—arom., used as remedy for stomach disorders.

Madhya Pradesh, N. Circars, Deccan and Carnatic down to S. Travancore in deciduous forests up to about 4,000 ft.

#### PRIMULA (*Primulaceae*)

*P. reticulata* Wall.

Kumaon—*Bishkopra*.

Herb—used externally as anodyne; poisonous to cattle.

Central and E. Himalayas, 11,000-15,000 ft.

#### PRINSEPIA (*Rosaceae*)

*P. utilis* Royle

H., P. & Garhwal—*Bhekal*; Kumaon—*Bhekla*.

Oil from the shrub—rubft., applied externally in rheumatism.

21% fatty oil from the seeds; no constituent of medicinal value located in the oil. (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1942, 183).

## Prinsepia

Outer Himalayas (from Hazara to Bhutan, 2,000-9,000 ft., common on dry slopes and Khasia Hills).

### PRISTIMERA (*Hippocrateaceae*)

*P. indica* (Willd.) a.c. Smith syn. *Hippocratea indica* Willd.

Leaves contain alk. (*Bull. Inst. bot. Buitenz.*, 1902, XIV, 17); pristimerin, the antibacterial principle isolated from the roots in 0.1% yield; toxic to mice when administered parenterally, 0.25 g./kg. intraperitoneally killing 5/5 mice; 0.5 g./kg. subcutaneously killing 5/5 mice; it is active *in vitro* against gram-positive cocci, ineffective against gram-negative organisms (*J. sci. industr. Res.*, 1951, 56B; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1951, 10511); root bark source of dulcitol; inner red bark yields 1.4-1.7, outer yellow covering 0.1-0.2 and pith 0% (*J. sci. industr. Res.*, 1951, 117B; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1951, 10508).

In hotter parts of India from Bihar, the Konkan and southwards.

### PROSOPIS (*Leguminosae*)

*P. spicigera* Linn.

B. & Bo.—*Shami*; H.—*Jhand*; P.—*Jand*; S.—*Shami*; Tam.—*Kalisam*; Tel.—*Jammi*; Mal.—*Parampu*.

Pod—astrin.

Bark—used as remedy in rheumatism and scorpion-sting.

Flowers—pounded and mixed with sugar eaten by women during pregnancy as a safeguard against miscarriage.

Ashes—rubbed over the skin to remove hair.

Punjab, Rajputana, Bundelkhand, Gujarat, Sind and Baluchistan.

### PRUNELLA (*Labiatae*)

*P. vulgaris* Linn. syn. *Brunella vulgaris* Linn.

P.—*Austakhadus*; Bo.—*Ustukhudus*; H.—*Dharu*.

Herb—antisp., expect., used for fevers and coughs, considered antirheumatic., alter. and tonic.

Green leaves—smear with castor oil and warmed over fire applied externally to the anus in painful piles.

Bitter principle and essen. oil obtained from the herb (*Pharm. Post*, 1913, 625; *J. Soc. phys.-chem. russe*, 1903, 831).

Temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Bhutan, 4,000-11,000 ft., Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft., Nilgiris, Pulneys, and Travancore mountains.

### PRUNUS (*Rosaceae*)

*P. amygdalus* Batsch syn. *P. communis* Arcang.; *P. amygdalus* Brill.; *Amygdalus communis* Linn.

H., P., M. & Bo.—*Badam*; B.—*Bilati-badam*; S.—*Badama*; Tam.—*Vadamam*; Tel.—*Badamu*.

Seeds—demulc., stim., nervine tonic.

HCN-glucd., As 0.025 mg. in 100 g. fruit (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1912, 893; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1912, I, 1730; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1909, 927; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1908, 206, 509; 1909, 226, 542; 1910, 101; 1925, 563; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1923, 857).

Cultivated in the cooler parts of Punjab and Kashmir.

*P. armeniaca* Linn.

H.—*Khubani*, *Zardalu*; Kumaon—*Chola*; P.—*Gurdlu*.

Dried fruit—used as laxt. and refrig. in fevers.

Seeds contain fatty oil, ethereal oil, enzymes and amygdalin (*Chem. Zbl.*, 1927, I, 532; *Chem. News*, 1921, 162; *Ber. dtsh. pharm. Ges.*, 1922, 240; *J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1924, 2506; *Analyst*, 1929, 15); fruit contains lycopin,  $\alpha$ -carotin, vitamin A (*Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1933, 45; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1933, I, 3574; *J. Nutr.*, 1933, 83; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1933, I, 1644).

Commonly cultivated in N.W. India, especially in the hills at 6,000-9,000 ft.

*P. avium* Linn.

Kash. & Kumaon—*Gilas*.

Fruit—tonic, astrin.

Leaves contain Ba (*Chem. News*, 1916, 62).

Cultivated in N.W. Himalayas up to 8,000 ft., especially in Kashmir.

*P. cerasoides* D. Don syn. *P. puddum* Roxb. ex Wall.

S. & Marathi—*Padmaka*; H. & Kumaon—*Paddam*; Bo.—*Padmakasta*.

Smaller branches—used as subst. for hydrocyanic acid.

Kernel—used in stone and gravel.

Amygdalin (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1906, 398); prunasetin (isoflavone), sakuranetin (*Sci. & Cult.*, 1942-43, 463, 498); puddumetin (flavone) (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1945, 301; 1949, 329).

Wild in the temperate Himalayas from Garhwal at 3,000-6,000 ft. to Sikkim and Bhutan from 5,000-8,000 ft., Kodaikanal and Ootacamund. Often cultivated.

*P. cerasus* Linn.

H.—*Alubalu*; P.—*Gilas*, *Olchi*.

Bark—bitter, astrin., febge.

Kernel—nerve tonic; used for same purposes as hydrocyanic acid.

HCN (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1913, April, 109).

Cultivated in the Himalayas of the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province up to 8,000 ft.

*P. communis* Huds.; see *P. domestica* Linn.

*P. cornuta* (Wall.) Steud.

H. & Kumaon—*Jamana*; Kash.—*Jaman*; P.—*Jamna*.

Oil from the kernels—good subst. for oil of bitter almonds.

HCN-glucd. (*Z. allg. öst. ApothVer.*, 1892, 330; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1905, 421; 1913, 56; *J. Pharm. Chim., Paris*, 1907, 194; 1912, 574).

Temperate Himalayas from Kurrum at 4,000 ft. to Sikkim and Bhutan at 8,000-12,000 ft.

*P. domestica* Linn. syn. *P. communis* Huds.

H. & B.—*Alu-bokhara*; M.—*Alpogadapazham*.

Fruit—laxt., refig.; given in combination with other drugs in leucor., irregular menstruation and debility following miscarriage.

Cultivated in Kashmir and the Punjab plains.

*P. domestica* Linn. var. *insititia* Bailey syn. *P. insititia* Linn.

Bo. & H.—*Alubokhara*; Marathi—*Viraruruka*; S.—*Aluka*.

Fruit—laxt., refig.  
Himalayan region.

*P. insititia* Linn.; see *P. domestica* Linn. var. *insititia* Bailey

*P. mahaleb* Linn.

Bo.—*Gavala*; S.—*Priyunger*.  
Kernels—used as subst. for hydrocyanic acid, tonic, in scorpion-sting.  
Coumarin, salicylic acid, amygdalin (*Liebigs Ann.*, 1851, 83; 1852, 243; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1905, II, 1503).

Cultivated in Baluchistan. Probably also occurs in N.W. India.

*P. padus* Linn.

Properties similar to *P. cornuta*.  
Europe and Asia

*P. persica* Batsch

H., P. & Kumaon—*Aru*; Kan.—*Pichesu*.  
Flowers—diur., purg.

Fruit—stomch., demulc., antiscor.; considered to be useful as ascaricide.

HCN (*Analyst*, 1904, 105; *J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1896, 609; 1921, 1725).

Cultivated in the Himalayas, Kuna-war up to 10,000 ft., Nilgiris at 5,000-7,000 ft., in the plains of N. India, Manipur and Baluchistan.

*P. puddum* Roxb. ex Wall.; see *P. cerasoides* D. Don

*P. salicina* Lindl. syn. *P. triflora* Roxb.  
Fruit—in Indo-China considered stomch. and good for allaying thirst; given in arthritis.

Ava Hills.

*P. triflora* Roxb.; see *P. salicina* Lindl.

*P. undulata* Buch.-Ham.

Almora—*Aruwa*; Garhwal—*Aria*, *Gadharu*.

Kernels—contain an oil similar to bitter almonds.

Fruits and leaves contain HCN (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1906, 398, 670).

Kumaon, 6,000-8,000 ft., Sikkim, 8,000-12,000 ft., Khasia Hills, Bhutan and Nepal.

#### PSALLIOTA (*Agaricaceae*)

*P. campestris* (L.) Fr. syn. *Agaricus campestris* Linn.

S.—*Chhatra*; Bo.—*Alombe*; B. & H.—*Chhata*; Kash.—*Manskhel*; P.—*Bleophore*.  
Tonic, laxt., aphrodis.

Juice contains a thermostable substance which increases the strength of contraction of the heart of the toad and acts on the rate of the heart of the dog (*Arch. Soc. Biol, Montevideo*, 1945, 261; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 6646).

Common in many parts of India, chiefly in cattle-fields of central Punjab after rains, barren desert tracts of central and southern Punjab and also Baluchistan.

#### PSAMMOGETON (*Umbelliferae*)

*P. biternatum* Edgew.

Pushtu—*Ga-rgira*.  
Plant—used as stomach.  
Punjab Plain ascending the Himalayas up to 3,000 ft., Sind and Baluchistan.

#### PSEUDARTHRIA (*Leguminosae*)

*P. viscida* W. & A.

S.—*Sanaparni*; Tel.—*Muyyakuponna*.  
Plant—used in biliousness, rheumatism, excessive heat and fever, diar., asthma, heart diseases, worms and piles.  
Tropical zone, Western Peninsula.

#### PSIDIUM (*Myrtaceae*)

*P. guajava* Linn.

S.—*Mansala*; H. & P.—*Amrud*; B.—*Peyara*; Bo.—*Perala*; Tam. & Mal.—*Koyya*; Tel.—*Goyya*.

Bark of root—astrin., used in diar. of children.

## Psidium

Fruit—laxt.

Leaves—used as astrin. for bowels and for wounds and ulcers; their decoct. used in cholera for arresting vomiting and diar.

Leaves contain essen. oil, eugenol (*Chem. & Drugg.*, 1905, 14).

Cultivated and naturalized throughout India.

## PSORALEA (*Leguminosae*)

*P. corylifolia* Linn.

S.—*Bakuchi*; H. & P.—*Babchi*; B.—*Latakasturi*; Bo.—*Bawachi*; Tam.—*Karpo-karishi*; Tel.—*Kalaginja*.

Seeds—used as stomch., deobstruent, anthelm., diur. and diaphor. in febrile conditions, in leprosy, leucoderma and other skin diseases, for scorpion-sting and snake-bite.

Oleo-resinous extract of seeds—application to leucoderma.

Seeds yield essen. oil and psoralen (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1933, 41); seeds contain resin, essen. oil, a terpenoid oil, psoralen and isopsoralen (*Proc. Indian Acad. sci.*, vol. 5A, 1937, 351; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 3549; *Indian J. Pharm.*, 1940, 83); psoralen and isopsoralen possess the curative action of psoralea in leucoderma (*Indian J. Pharm.*, 1943, 105; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1944, 1609); psoralidin also isolated (*J. sci. industr. Res.*, 1948, 28B; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1948, 7492; U.S.D., 1559).\*

Throughout India.

## PSYCHOTRIA (*Rubiaceae*)

*P. ipecacuanha* Stokes; see *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* (Brot.) A. Rich.

## PTERIDIUM (*Polypodiaceae*)

*P. aquilinum* Kuhn syn. *Pteris aquilina* Linn.

P.—*Kakhash*; Tam.—*Parnai*.

Rhizome—astrin., anthelm.

Decoct. of rhizomes and fronds—given in chr. disorders arising from obstructions of the viscera and spleen.

Diet composed solely of this proved fatal to a heifer; contains catechol tannin (*J. comp. Path.*, 1945, 301; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 6643).

Common in the Himalayas, and in the Khasia Hills at 2,000-8,000 ft. Extends to the Deccan and the Madras State.

## PTERIS (*Polypodiaceae*)

*P. aquilina* Linn.; see *Pteridium aquilinum* Kuhn

## PTEROCARPUS (*Leguminosae*)

*P. indicus* Willd.

Burm.—*Padauk*; Kan.—*Honne*; Tam.—*Vengai*; Tel.—*Ettavegisa*.

Gum from the tree—used as subst. for gum kino.

Kernel of the fruit—emetic.

Yields a red kino (*Ber. dtsh. pharm. Ges.*, 1913, 88; U.S.D., 609).

Eastern and Western Peninsulas.

*P. marsupium* Roxb.

H.—*Bijasar*; B.—*Pitsal*; Bo.—*Bibla*; S.—*Pitasara*; Mal.—*Karintakara*; Tam.—*Pira saram*; Tel.—*Vengisa*.

Gum—a good astrin. in diar. and pyrosis, used for toothache.

Bruised leaves—useful external application to boils, sores and skin diseases.

Bark—astrin.

Yields gum kino, which contains kino-tannic acid (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1911, 1530; *Pharm. J.*, 1900, 226; 1903, 840; U.S.D., 608).

Western Peninsula and S. India.

*P. santalinus* Linn. f.

B. & S.—*Raktachandana*; Bo.—*Raktachandan*; H.—*Lalchandan*; Mal.—*Raktashandanam*; Tam.—*Sensandanam*; Tel.—*Raktachandanamu*.

Wood—astrin., tonic, used as cooling external application for inflam. and headache, in bilious affections and skin diseases, in fever, boils, and to strengthen the sight, diaphor., in scorpion-sting.

Fresh shoots yield glucd., colouring matter (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1912, 1061; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1929, 81; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1934, 1403; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1934, II, 2681; U.S.D., 973).

Deccan, in the hills of Cuddapah, S. Kurnool, N. Arcot and Chingleput, up to 1,500 ft.

## PTEROCYMBIUM (*Sterculiaceae*)

*P. javanicum* R. Br.

Burm.—*Tshaw*.

Gum—resembles tragacanth.

Malay Peninsula, Burma and the Nicobars.

## PTEROPYRUM (*Polygonaceae*)

*P. olivierii* Jaub. & Spach

Las Bela—*Wekho*.

Plant—considered cure for sore throat and used for disinfecting pots and milk. Sind and Baluchistan.

## PTEROSPERMUM (*Sterculiaceae*)

*P. acerifolium* Willd.

S.—*Karnikara*; H., B. & Bo.—*Kanak champa*; Kan.—*Kanakchamphaka*; Tam.—*Vennangu*; Tel.—*Matsakanda*.



Flowers—used as a general tonic.

Flowers and bark—charred and mixed with kamala applied in suppurating small-pox.

Down on the leaves—used as haemostatic.

Sub-Himalayan tract and outer Himalayan valleys and hills up to 4,000 ft., Bengal, Chittagong, Khasia Hills, Manipur, N. Kanara and extensively planted in the Bombay State.

*P. heyneanum* Wall.

Tam.—*Polavu*; Tel.—*Loluga*; Uriya—*Bailo*.

Leaves—used in leucor., smoked like tobacco.

Western Peninsula.

*P. suberifolium* Lam.

S. & Bo.—*Muchukunda*; H. & B.—*Muchkand*; M.—*Madri*; Tam.—*Tadai*; Tel.—*Tada*.

Flowers—made into a paste with rice water used as application for hemispheres.

Flowers and bark—charred and mixed with kamala applied in suppurating small-pox.

N. Circars, Deccan in Mysore, Coimbatore, Cuddapah and N. Arcot, up to 3,000 ft., Nellore coast. Planted sometimes in the Bombay State.

#### PTERYGOTA ( *Sterculiaceae* )

*P. alata* R. Br.

Assam—*Tula*; Chittagong—*Buddhanarikella*; Kan.—*Bekaro*; Mal.—*Poruton-ti*; Tam.—*Kodaittondi*.

Seeds—used in Sylhet as a subst. for opium.

Western Peninsula, Chittagong, Sylhet and the Andamans.

#### PTYCHOTIS ( *Umbelliferae* )

*P. ajowan* DC.; see *Trachyspermum ammi* ( Linn. ) Sprague

#### PUERARIA ( *Leguminosae* )

*P. tuberosa* DC.

H. & P.—*Siali*; B.—*Shimiabatraji*; Kumaon—*Biralipuna*; Bo.—*Dari*; Tel.—*Darigummadi*.

Root—given as demulc. and refrig. in fevers; peeled and bruised into a cataplasm used to reduce swellings; crushed and rubbed on the body in fever and rheumatism; used as emetic, tonic and lactag.

From the W. Himalayas to Sikkim, up to 4,000 ft. in Kumaon, lower hills of the Punjab, Mt. Abu, hilly tracts of Bengal and S. India.

#### PULICARIA ( *Compositae* )

*P. crispa* Schultz-Bip.

H.—*Buhrnd*; P.—*Gidi*, *Bui*.

Dried plant—applied as vulnerary to bruises, etc., of bullocks.

Bruised leaves—applied to head to relieve headache.

Punjab, Upper Gangetic Plain, Bihar, Bengal and Sind.

*P. dysenterica* Gaertn.

Root—popular remedy for dysen. in Europe.

Kashmir at 5,000-6,000 ft.

*P. glaucescens* Jaub. & Spach

Baluchi—*Kolbur*.

Plant—ravenously eaten by camels and reputed to be strengthening to them, but acts as a strong purg.

Punjab, the Salt Range and Murree, Waziristan and Baluchistan.

#### PUNEERIA ( *Solanaceae* )

*P. coagulans* Stocks; see *Withania coagulans* Dunal

#### PUNICA ( *Punicaceae* )

*P. granatum* Linn.

S.—*Dadima*; H.—*Anar-ke-per*; P.—*Anar*; B.—*Dalimgachh*; Bo.—*Dalimba*; Tam.—*Madalai*; Tel.—*Dalimma*; Mal.—*Dadiman*; Assam—*Dalim*.

Root bark and stem bark—astrin., anthelm., specific in tapeworm.

Rind of fruit—combined with aromatics like cloves, etc., useful in diar. and dysen.

Seeds—stomch.

Pulp—cardiac, stomch.

Fresh juice—cooling, refrig.

Bark yields alk. pelletierine, etc. (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1899, 49; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1917, 368; 1919, 1005); root bark contains four alks., pseudo-pelletierine, pelletierine, isopelletierine and methylpelletierine (Henry, 1949, 55; U.S.D., 828)\*.

Wild in the Salt Range and in the Himalayas from 3,000-6,000 ft., and cultivated in many parts of India.

#### PUTRANJIVA ( *Euphorbiaceae* )

*P. roxburghii* Wall.

S., H. & B.—*Putranjiva*; P.—*Jiyaputra*; Bo. & Kan.—*Putrajiva*; Mal.—*Pongalam*; Tam.—*Karupali*; Tel.—*Kudurujiwi*.

Leaves, fruits and stones of fruits—given in decoct. in colds and fevers.

Throughout tropical India, wild and cultivated.

## Pycnoocyela

### PYCNOCYCLA (*Umbelliferae*)

- P. aucheriana* Boiss. f.  
Baluchi-Bibi.  
Leaves—cooling, chewed to allay thirst.  
Baluchistan.

### PYGEUM (*Rosaceae*)

- P. gardneri* Hook. f.  
Bo.—Daka.  
Kernel of fruit—used as fish-poison.  
Seeds smell strongly of hydrocyanic acid (*J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1941, 890).  
W. Ghats of Madras and Bombay States, hills of Travancore, Malabar, Nilgiris, Pulneys, the Deccan, S. Maharastra Country and Konkan above 3,000 ft. and Mahabaleshwar plateau.

### PYRETHRUM (*Compositae*)

- P. indicum* DC.; see *Chrysanthemum indicum* Linn.

### PYRUS (*Rosaceae*)

- P. aucuparia* Gaertn.; see *Sorbus aucuparia* Linn.  
*P. communis* Linn.  
S.—*Anritaphala*; H. & P.—*Nashpati*; Kash.—*Naspati*; Tam.—*Perikkay*; Tel.—*Berikaya*.  
Fruit—astrin., sedative, febrile.  
Largely cultivated in the N.W. Himalayas.  
*P. cydonia* Linn.; see *Cydonia oblonga* Mill.  
*P. malus* Linn.; see *Malus sylvestris* Mill.

### QUAMOGLIT (*Convolvulaceae*)

- Q. coccinea* Moench  
Root—sternutatory.  
Cultivated in India.  
*Q. pennata* Bojer  
S.—*Kamalata*; H.—*Kamlata*; B.—*Taru-lata*; Tam.—*Kembumalligai*; Tel.—*Kasi-ratnamu*; Kan.—*Kamalate*.  
Leaves—used as a *lep* for carbuncles; pounded and applied to bleeding piles while a preparation of the juice with hot ghee administered internally.  
Plant—considered to have cooling properties.  
Common throughout India, in gardens and as a denizen.  
*Q. vulgaris* Choisy; see *Q. pennata* Bojer

### QUERGUS (*Fagaceae*)

- Q. incana* Roxb.  
Kash.—*Silasupari*; P. & H.—*Ban, Banj*.  
Acorns—given as diur. in gonorr., and as astrin. in indig., diar. and in asthma.  
Temperate Himalayas from the Salt Range and Murree to E. Nepal, 4,500-7,500 ft.  
*Q. infectoria* Oliv.  
S., H. & B.—*Majuphal*; Bo.—*Mai-phal*; M.—*Mashikkay*.  
Bark and acorns—astrin., used in intertrigo, impetigo, eczema.  
Galls contain ellagic acid; main constituent of tannin is pentadigalloyl-glucose (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1897, 1131; *Chemikerztg.*, 1908, 918; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1914, 2485; *Liebigs Ann.*, 1923, 288; *Wehmer*, I, 222).  
Greece, Asia Minor and Syria.  
*Q. lamellosa* Smith  
Nep.—*Shalshi*; Lepcha—*Buk*.  
Bark and acorns—astrin.  
Sikkim, Bhutan, Manipur and Nepal.  
*Q. pachyphylla* Kurz  
Nep.—*Barakatus*; Lepcha—*Kashok*.  
Bark and acorns—astrin.  
Sikkim and Manipur.

### QUISQUALIS (*Combretaceae*)

- Q. indica* Linn.  
H.—*Rangoon-ki-bel*; Gujarati—*Barma-sinivel*; Bo.—*Vilayati chambeli*; Tam.—*Irangumalli*; Tel.—*Rangonimalle*.  
Seeds—anthelm.  
Gum (*Philipp. J. Sci.*, 1917, 157); seeds yield 27% oil containing linoleic, oleic, palmitic, stearic and arachidic acids, a sterol and a fatty acid, and an alk. used as anthelm. (*J. Chin. pharm. Ass.*, 1940, 132; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1941, 4913); seeds contain an active principle resembling santonin (*Schwed. ApothZtg.*, 1918, 522); seeds possess no anthelm. properties, at least against ascarides (*Amer J. med. Sci.*, 1926, 113).  
Cultivated all over India.

### RADERMACHERA (*Bignoniaceae*)

- R. xylocarpa* K. Schum.  
Bo.—*Kursingh*; Kan.—*Hulavc*; Mal.—*Edanhorna*; Marathi—*Bersinge*; Tam.—*Vedanguruni*.  
Oil from wood—used in cutaneous affections.  
Khandesh, Konkan, Deccan, S. Maharastra Country, W. Ghats of Madras State and N. Circars.

RANDIA (*Rubiaceae*)*R. densiflora* Benth.

Bark—very bitter and given in Indo-China in the so-called forest fever.

Wood—prescribed in Cambodia in the treatment of paludism.

Assam, Naga Hills, Cachar, Travancore and the Andamans.

*R. dumetorum* Lam.

S.—*Madana*; H.—*Mainphal*; B.—*Menphal*; Bo.—*Gelaphal*; Kan.—*Karigidda*; Mal.—*Kara*; P.—*Mindla*; Tam.—*Marukkarai*; Tel.—*Mangara*.

Fruit—irritating emetic; used as fish-poison.

Pulp of fruit—used in dysen., anthelm., abortif.; ground to coarse powder applied to the tongue and palate for fevers and incidental ailments of children during teething.

Bark—astrin., given internally and also applied externally when bones ache during fever; externally applied as anodyne in rheumatism.

Aqueous extract of root bark actively insecticidal (U.S.D., 1568).

Fruits contain neutral and acid saponin, essen. oil, and acid resin; neutral saponin is the active constituent and lead in seeds (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1894, 489; *Chem. & Drugg.*, 1891, 460; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1937, 131; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 1866).

Sub-Himalayan tract from the Rawalpindi district eastwards, ascending in Sikkim up to 4,000 ft. Southwards extends to Chittagong and Peninsular India.

*R. longiflora* Lam.

Berries—used medicinally in Indo-China.

Assam, Chittagong and the Andamans.

*R. tomentosa* Hook. f.

Fruit—used as a hair tonic.

Tenasserim and Malay Peninsula.

*R. uliginosa* DC.

S.—*Gangati*; H.—*Pindalu*; B.—*Piralo*; Bo.—*Pendari*; Mal.—*Punankara*; Tam.—*Vargarai*; Tel.—*Peddarranga*.

Unripe fruit—roasted in wood ashes used as a remedy in dysen. and diar., the central portion consisting of the stone and seeds being rejected; astrin.

Root—boiled in ghee given in dysen. and diar.

Eastern, central, western and southern India, but not common in the north.

RANUNCULUS (*Ranunculaceae*)*R. aquatilis* Linn. var. *capillaceus* DC. syn. *R. trichophyllus* Chaix

Plant—in Europe given in intermittent fevers, rheumatism and asthma.

Punjab Plain, W. Himalayas from the Indus to Kumaon, up to considerable elevations, Waziristan and Baluchistan.

*R. arvensis* Linn.

P.—*Chambul*.

Plant—in Europe used in intermittent fevers, gout and asthma.

Leaves contain HCN (*J. Pharm. Chim., Paris*, 1906, 355); flowers contain saponin (*Biochim. Therap. spec.*, 1931, 341; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1933, II, 76); plant contains anemonin and 1.74% protoanemonin; protoanemonin possesses irrit. properties (*Vet. J.*, 1938, 22; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 4669).

W. Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaon, plains of N.W. Punjab, Mt. Abu in Madhya Bharat.

*R. falcatus* Linn.

Baluchi.—*Wahwashu*.

Pounded plant—if applied to skin, produces blisters.

Kashmir, Punjab and Baluchistan.

*R. lingua* Linn.

Leaves—in Europe applied as a blistering agent to the joints in rheumatism.

Contains anemonin and 1.21% protoanemonin at third flower stage; protoanemonin is irrit. (*Vet. J.*, 1938, 22; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 4669).

Temperate regions of Kashmir.

*R. muricatus* Linn.

Plant—used in Europe in intermittent fevers, gout and asthma.

Punjab-Himalayas and Punjab, Kashmir.

*R. pensylvanicus* Linn. f.

Plant—used to raise blisters.

In swamps and rice fields in Upper Gangetic Plain, Khasia Hills up to 6,000 ft. and Nepal Terai.

*R. sceleratus* Linn.

Pers.—*Kabikaj*; Kumaon—*Shim*.

Plant—emmen., galact., poisonous.

Leaves—vesic., applied to the skin to raise blisters.

Plant contains anemonin (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1892, 182) and 2.50% protoanemonin just after full flower; considered most deadly poison (*Vet. J.*, 1938, 22; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 4669).

Warm valleys of Himalayas, northern India, Mt. Abu, Bengal, Sind and Waziristan.

*R. trichophyllus* Chaix; see *R. aquatilis* Linn. var. *capillaceus* DC.RAPHANUS (*Cruciferae*)*R. sativus* Linn.

S.—*Mulaka*; H. & P.—*Muli*; B.—*Mula*; Bo.—*Mula*; Tam., Tel. & Mal.—*Mullangi*. Juice of fresh leaves—diur., laxi.

## Raphanus

Seeds—expect., peptic, diur., laxt., carmin.

Roots—used for urinary complaints, piles and gastrodynic pains.

Seeds yield essen. oil; As 0.01 mg. in 100 g. root (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1912, 893; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1912, I, 1730; Dymock, Warden & Hooper, I, 129); roots contain glucd., enzyme and methyl mercaptan (*Biochem. Z.*, 1926, 31).\*

Cultivated all over India up to 16,000 ft.

## RAUWOLFIA (*Apocynaceae*)

### • *R. canescens* Linn.

Contains the alk. rauwolscine, 0.1 in root bark, 0.2 in stem bark and 0.2% in the leaves (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1941, 33; 1941, 485; 1943, 11; 1946, 6; 1951, 29; *Sci. & Cult.*, 1953, 109); rauwolscine found to be a cardiovascular depressant in experimental animals; preliminary experiments indicate a relatively high toxicity (*Sci. & Cult.*, 1942, 485; *Aust. J. Pharm.*, 1947, 857); rauwolscine has a direct action on the myocardium; injected intravenously nulls the effect of parasympathetic stimulation; depresses the tone of voluntary muscles (*Sci. & Cult.*, 1953, 338); alk. reserpine, which has sedative and hypotensive activity, isolated (*J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1954, 1381).\*

Grows side by side with *R. serpentina*, inhabiting the moist and hot regions of India. It is found abundantly in Bengal particularly in the districts of 24 Parganas and Howrah.

### *R. serpentina* Benth. ex Kurz

S.—*Sarpagandha*; H.—*Chotachand*; B. & Bo.—*Chandra*; Mal.—*Chuvannavilpuri*; Tel.—*Patala-agandhi*; Tam.—*Covannamilpori*.

Root—hypnotic, sedative, specific for insanity, reduces blood pressure, remedy in painful affections of the bowels; in decoct. employed in labours to increase uterine contractions.

Juice of leaves—used for removal of opacities of the cornea of the eyes.

Bihar variety of root yields 0.8-1.3% total alkaloids consisting of ajmaline, ajmalinine, ajmalicine, yellow alkaloids serpentine, serpentinine and amorphous bases; Dehra Dun variety of roots yield 1-1.3% total alkaloids but no yellow alk., contain two other bases, isomeric with ajmaline and ajmalinine together with alkaloids showing amphoteric characters. Besides the alkaloids root contains oleoresin and a sterol, serposterol; the resin fraction

is physiologically active (I.P.C., 218); (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1931, 667; 1932, 539; 1935, 37; *Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1932, 334; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1933, 261); Bihar variety contains alks. ajmaline, ajmalinine, ajmalicine, serpentine and serpentinine; root bark yields 0.1% isoajmaline and 1.0% neoajmaline; whole root contains 0.01 and 0.1% respectively; two other alks. isolated from root bark in 0.02 and 0.1% yield (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1939, 421; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1940, 2384); alk. rauwolfine decreases the heart rate of frogs, cats and rabbits (*Cardiologia*, 1937, 1; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 5493); intravenous injection of serpentine 1 mg./kg. in dogs produced a fall of blood pressure and increase in the tone of small intestine and decrease in the peristaltic contractions of the intestine (*C.R. Soc. Biol., Paris*, 1940, 94, 369; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1942, 564, 833); crude extracts, total alks. and serpentine lower carotid blood pressure of normal cats, ajmaline and serpentinine increase pressure, the latter depresses the cardiac musculature, produces splenic contraction and stimulates respiration; total alks. and serpentine produce opposite effects (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1942, 319; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 2819); contains a principle with sedative and hypnotic properties (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1943, 71; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1944, 5003); comparative pharmacology of total alks. of Bengal, Bihar and Dehra Dun plants (*Indian J. med. Res.* 1943, 215; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1944, 6392); alks. neoajmaline and isoajmaline isolated from Dehra Dun samples act as depressant to the intestines and cause fall of blood pressure at all doses in intact, spinal and decerebrate animals (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1944, 177; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 5148); a resin fraction produces sedative and hypnotic effects in experimental animals (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1944, 183; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 4148); serpentine has a depressor and vasodilator action on dog (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1946, 927; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1947, 1753); alk.-free oleoresin fraction from the roots produced sedative and hypnotic effects in animals (*Indian J. Pharm.*, 1947, 54; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1948, 2729; *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1947, 416; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1948, 3536); total alk. extract from Bihar variety is more toxic than from Dehra Dun (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1948, 57; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1949, 2699); alk. reserpin isolated (*Experientia*, 1952, 338); reserpin a highly active alk., shows a very marked hypnotic effect and lowers the blood pressure (*Experientia*, 1953, 107).\*

Sub-Himalayan tracts from Sirhind eastwards to Assam, especially in Dehra Dur; Siwalik range, Rohilkhand, N. Oudh, Gorakhpur ascending to 4,000 ft.; also Konkan, N. Kanara, S. Mahrata Country, W. and E. Ghats of Madras State, districts of Bihar as Patna and Bhagalpur, north and central Bengal.

#### REAUMURIA (*Tamaricaceae*)

*R. hypericoides* Willd.

Bo.—*Lanisah*.

Leaves—used in treatment of prurigo and itch.

Found in Sind and distributed to Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Persia, Arabia, Mediterranean coast and milder parts of N. Asia.

#### REINWARDTIA (*Linaceae*)

*R. indica* Dum. syn. *R. trigyna* Planch.

P.—*Karkun*, *Balbasant*; Dec.—*Abai*; Dehra Dun—*Basant*; Kumaon—*Piuli*.

Used as a medicine for 'founder' in cattle.

Along the Himalayas from the Indus eastwards, Salt Range, Trans-Indus, Simla, Kumaon to Sikkim up to 6,000 ft., Assam, Chittagong, Bihar, Mt. Abu, Bombay, Konkan and Ghats, W. Ghats forests of S. Kanara and Mysore.

*R. trigyna* Planch.; see *R. indica* Dum.

#### REMIREA (*Cyperaceae*)

*R. maritima* Aubl.

Infusion of root—given as sudorific and diur. in Brazil and Guiana.

Common in sea-sand in Kanara.

#### REMUSATIA (*Araceae*)

*R. vivipara* Schott

Bo. & Marathi—*Rukhalu*.

Root—made into an ointment with turmeric used as remedy for itch.

Juice—with cow's urine considered alexipharmic.

Subtropical Himalayas, Khasia Hills, Chota Nagpur, Bombay State and Mysore.

#### RESEDA (*Resedaceae*)

*R. odorata* Linn.

Arab.—*Khuzam*.

Root—acrid, used as a laxt., diaphor., and diur. in Spain.

Seeds—applied externally as resolv.

Widely cultivated in Indian gardens.

#### RHABDIA (*Boraginaceae*)

*R. lycioides* Mart.; see *Rotula aquatica* Lour.

#### RHAMNUS (*Rhamnaceae*)

*R. dahuricus* (Lawson in Fl. Br. Ind., I, 639); see *Rhamnus virgata* Roxb.

*R. virgata* Roxb. syn. *R. dahuricus* (Lawson in Fl. Br. Ind., I, 639)

H.—*Chadua*; P.—*Tadru*, *Chetain*; Kumaon—*Spiti*.

Fruit—bitter; emetic, purg., given in affections of the spleen.

Oxymethyl-anthraquinones, rhamnose (*Bull. Sci. pharm.*, 1924, 135; *C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1924, 1312; 1925, 925; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1914, 165)\*

Trans-Indus, Punjab Himalayas, 2,500-9,000 ft., between 5,000 and 10,000 ft. from the Indus eastwards to Simla and Bhutan, W. Ghats of Madras State, 5,000-7,000 ft.

*R. nepalensis* Laws.

Fruits—pounded and macerated in vinegar prescribed in herpes in Indo-China.

Central and E. Himalayas, Khasia Hills, Assam.

*R. purpurea* Edgew.

P.—*Batsinjal*, *Kunji*; Jaunsar—*Luhish*.

Fruit—purg.

W. Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaon up to 9,000 ft.

*R. triquetra* Wall.

P.—*Gardhan*; Almora—*Gaunta*; Dehra Dun—*Gaunt*; Garhwal—*Gaunth*.

Bark—toxic, astrin., deobstruent.

Trans-Indus, Himalayas and sub-Himalayan tract from the Indus eastwards to Kumaon between 3,000 and 7,000 ft., Salt Range, very likely introduced on a few hills of the Bombay Deccan.

*R. wightii* W. & A.

Bo.—*Raktarohda*; Tam.—*Peyppula*.

Bark—tonic, astrin., deobstruent.

Bitter principle 1.23%, tannin 2.68%, cathartic acid 4.2% (Wehmer, II, 741; *Pharm. J.*, Feb. 1888).

W. Ghats in the Nilgiris and Pulney Hills up to 7,000 ft. (apparently not in Bombay State except cultivated in a few isolated places).

#### RHAPHIDOPHORA (*Araceae*)

*R. laciniata* (Burm. f.) Merr.

Bo. & Marathi—*Ganesh kanda*; Tam.—*Ilattimaravalai*.

Juice of the plant—used in snake-bite and scorpion-sting.

Deccan Peninsula, Coromandel Coast, Malabar and southwards to Ceylon.

*R. pertusa* Schott; see *R. laciniata* (Burm. f.) Merr.

## Rhazya

### RHAZYA (*Apocynaceae*)

#### *R. stricta* Dcne.

H.—Sundwar; Bo.—Sewar; P.—Gandera, Vena.

Leaves—bitter tonic; juice given to children with milk for eruptions; infusion useful in sore throat, low fevers and general debility.

Fruits and leaves—considered efficacious in cases of boils and eruptions.

Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and Waziristan.

### RHEUM (*Polygonaceae*)

#### *R. acuminatum* Hook. f. & Th.

Uses same as of *R. emodi*.

Sikkim Himalayas, 10,000-13,000 ft.

#### *R. emodi* Wall.

H.—Hindirevandchini; B.—Banglarenvanchini; Bo.—Ladaki-revandachini; S.—Revatchini; P.—Rewandchini; Tam.—Nattirevalchini; Tel.—Natturevalchinni.

Rhizomes and roots—purg., astringent tonic.

Rhizomes yield glucd. rhaponticin, chrysophanic acid (*Apothekerztg, Berl.*, 1921, 169; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1915, 946; *Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1917, 1234); rhizomes and roots contain as their chief constituents certain anthraquinone derivatives (I.P.C., 220); root contains rhein, emodin (*J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1933, 1); rhizomes yield 0.05% essen. oil containing eugenol, a terpene alcohol and a product believed to be methyl heptyl ketone (*J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1935, 134A; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1936, 3945); leaves contain 1.34% oxalic acid (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1938, 671; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 7154); leaves may cause fatal poisoning (*Bull. Acad. Med. Belg.*, 1941, 605; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1942, 1658; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 3177); of the ten Indian varieties assayed, seven agreed with B.P. and U.S.P.; three below B.P. but acceptable by U.S.P. standards (*Indian J. Pharm.*, 1944, 55; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 3227); Indian rhubarb contains emodin and chrysophanic acid; diluted alcohol extract showed the following percentages: Kashmir 35.28, Nepal 30.57, Punjab 39.97, thus satisfying U.S.P. standard of not less than 30%; powdered drug devoid of emetic action in 20 g. doses (*J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1946, 148; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 6749); Indian rhubarb may replace Chinese drug (*Indian J. Pharm.*, 1945, 89; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 6753); observations on cats show that the hydroxymethyl-anthraquinone content of rhubarb closely parallels purg. potency (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1945, 129; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 6758).\*

Sub-alpine and alpine Himalayas, 11,000-12,000 ft.

#### *R. moorcroftianum* Royle

Uses same as of *R. emodi*.

Western Himalayas and Kumaon.

#### *R. nobile* Hook. f. & Th.

Sikkim—Tchuka.

Uses same as of *R. emodi*.

Interior ranges of Sikkim Himalayas, 13,000-15,000 ft.

#### *R. officinale* Baillon

Rhizomes and roots—purg.

Chrysophanic acid, rhein., emodin, etc. (*Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1904, 177; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1907, 141).

S.E. Tibet and W. and N.W. China.

#### *R. palmatum* Linn.

Ind. Baz.—Rewandchini.

Rhizomes and roots—purg.

Chrysophanic acid, emodin, etc. (*Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1882, 902; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1918, 91).

China.

#### *R. spiciforme* Royle

Garhwal—Archi; Ladakh—Lachu.

Root—purg.

Western Himalayas, in the drier ranges, from Kumaon, 14,000-16,000 ft., westwards to W. Tibet, 9,000-14,000 ft.

#### *R. webbianum* Royle.

Garhwal—Archi; Ladakh—Lachu; Nep.—Padamchal.

Root—laxt.

Central and W. alpine Himalayas, 10,000-14,000 ft.

### RHINACANTHUS (*Acanthaceae*)

#### *R. communis* Nees; see *R. nasutus* Kurz.

#### *R. nasutus* Kurz syn. *R. communis* Nees

S.—Yuthikaparni; H.—Palakjuhi; B.—Juipana; Bo.—Gachkaran; Mal.—Nagamulla; Tel.—Nagamalle; Tam.—Nagamalli.

Root, leaves and seeds—useful remedy for ringworm and other skin diseases.

Roots—boiled in milk used as aphrodis.; antid. to snake-bite.

Rhinacanthin (Wehmer, II, 1144; Year Book of Pharmacy, 1881, 197).

Throughout India.

### RHIZOPHORA (*Rhizophoraceae*)

#### *R. mangle* Roxb.; see *R. mucronata* Lam.

#### *R. mucronata* Lam.

B.—Bhora; Bo.—Kandel; Kan.—Kandale; Mal.—Pikantal; Tam.—Kandal; Tel.—Uppuponna.

Bark—astrin., used as cure for diabetes.

Tannin (*J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond., 1917, 188*).

Along muddy shores and tidal creeks of India.

### RHODODENDRON (*Ericaceae*)

*R. anthopogon* D. Don

Kash.—*Tazak-tsum*; P.—*Nichni*; Nep.—*Dhupi*; Bhutia—*Palu*.

Leaves—arom., stim., administered as an errhine to produce sneezing.

Alpine Himalayas, 11,000-16,000 ft., from Kashmir to Bhutan.

*R. arboreum* Sm.

P.—*Ardawal*; Garhwal—*Burans*; Kumaon—*Bras*; Kan.—*Bili*; Mal.—*Kattupuvarysu*; Tam.—*Alingi*.

Young leaves—poisonous; applied to forehead for headache.

Ericolin (Wehmer, II, 909).

Temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Bhutan, 4,000-11,000 ft., Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft., Nilgiris, Pulneys, Travancore, above 5,000 ft.

*R. barbatum* Wall. ex G. Don

Nep.—*Guras*.

Used as a fish poison.

Contains tox. bitter substance andro-medotoxin (*Arch. Pharm., Berl., 1885, 905; 1891, 552*).

Temperate Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan at 8,000-12,000 ft., Sikkim.

*R. campanulatum* D. Don

H.—*Cherailu*; Kash.—*Gaggar*; Garhwal—*Chimura*; Kumaon—*Chimul*; P.—*Simrung*.

Leaves—mixed with tobacco and made into a snuff used in colds and hemicrania; used in chr. rheumatism, sciatica and syphilis; poisonous to goats.

Dried twigs and wood—used in phthisis and chr. fevers in Nepal.

Contains tox. substance like andro-medotoxin (*Rep. Sch. trop. Med. Calcutta, 1936; Proc. Indian Sci. Congr., 1937, 390*).

Alpine Himalayas, from Kashmir to Bhutan, 9,000-14,000 ft.

*R. cinnabarinum* Hook. f.

Nep.—*Bulu*; Lepcha—*Kechung*.

Leaves—poisonous to cattle and goats.

Tox. bitter principle (*Arch. Pharm., Berl., 1885, 905*).\*

Sikkim, 10,000-12,000 ft., and Bhutan 10,000 ft.

*R. falconeri* Hook. f.

Nep.—*Kurlinga*.

Used as fish poison.

Tox. bitter substance, glucd. ericolin (*Arch. Pharm., Berl., 1885, 905; 1889, 277; 1891, 552*).

From east Nepal to Bhutan at 9,000-13,000 ft.

*R. javanicum* Benn.

Leaves—used in rheumatism and syphilis.

Leaves contain andromedotoxin (*Arch. Pharm., Berl., 1889, 164; 1891, 552*).

Malay Peninsula.

*R. lepidotum* Wall.

Bhutia—*Tsaluma*; Garhwal—*Taghistr*; Simla—*Taliori*; Tehri—*Garhwal-Simris*.

Uses similar to *R. anthopogon*.

Temperate and alpine Himalayas, 8,000-15,000 ft., from Kashmir to Bhutan.

*R. setosum* D. Don

Bhutia—*Tsallu*.

Uses similar to *R. anthopogon*.

Sikkim, 13,000-16,000 ft., and Nepal.

### RHUS (*Anacardiaceae*)

*R. chinensis* Mill. syn. *R. semialata* Murr.

H.—*Tatri*.

Fruit—used in colic.

Tannin, gallic acid (*Arch. Pharm., Berl., 1913, 468; Chemikerztg, 1912, 1201*).

Outer Himalayan ranges, 3,000-7,000 ft., from the Indus eastwards, Khasia and Naga Hills.

*R. coriaria* Linn.

H.—*Tatrak*; B.—*Sumok*; Bo.—*Sumak*.

Astrin., styptic, tonic, diur., used in dysen., haemoptysis, conjunctivitis.

Leaves and fruits contain tannin (Wehmer, II, 708).

Extensively cultivated in Spain, Italy and Sicily. Wild in the Canaries and Madeira, in the Mediterranean region, around Black Sea, in the Trans-Caucasian Provinces, Persia and Afghanistan.

*R. insignis* Hook. f.

Nep.—*Kagphulai*; Lepcha—*Sehr*.

Juice—vesic., given in colic.

Inner valleys of Sikkim Himalayas, 3,000-6,000 ft., and Khasia Hills, 4,000 ft.

*R. parviflora* Roxb.

H. & P.—*Raitung*; Almora—*Tang*; Garhwal & Kumaon—*Tunga*; Kash.—*Samak*.

Fruit—used medicinally and when mixed with salt, acts like tamarind.

N.W. Himalayas, from the Sutlej to Nepal, 2,000-5,000 ft., Pachmarhi Hills in Madhya Pradesh, Rampa Hills in the Godavari district.

*R. punjabensis* J. L. Stew. ex Brand.

B.—*Arkhar*.

## Rhus

Juice—vesic., corrosive.

N.W. Himalayas, Kunawar, 6,000 ft., Rajaori and Bashahr, 2,500-8,000 ft.

*R. semialata* Murr.; see *R. chinensis* Mill.

*R. succedanea* Linn.

S.—*Karkata sringi*; H.—*Kakrasingi*; Bo.—*Takadasingi*; B.—*Kakrasringi*; Kan.—*Karkatakashringi*; Tam.—*Karkkadagachingi*; Tel.—*Karkkarasringi*; P.—*Arkhol*; Khasia—*Dingkain*.

Thorn-like excrescences on the branches—astrin., given to children suffering from diar. and dysen.

Juice of leaves—blisters the skin.

Fruit—used in treatment of phthisis.

Fruits yield Japan wax, leaves contain tannin (Wehmer, II, 709; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1907, 4784; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1909, 650; *Bull. Soc. chim. Paris*, 1911, 608; *C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1932, 405); milky juice yields laccol which is identical with urushiol (U.S.D., 1499).

Temperate Himalayas from Kashmir, 3,000-6,000 ft., to Sikkim, 5,000-6,000 ft., Bhutan, Khasia Hills, 2,000-6,000 ft., and Sind.

*R. wallichii* Hook. f.

Nep.—*Chosi*; P.—*Arkhar*; Garhwal—*Konki*; U.P.—*Akoria*.

Juice of leaves—corrosive, vesic.

N.W. Himalayas from Kashmir to Nepal, 5,000-8,000 ft.

## RHYNCHOCARPA (*Cucurbitaceae*)

*R. foetida* (Clarke in Fl. Br. Ind., II, 627, partim, non Schrad.); see *Kedrostis rostrata* Cogn.

## RHYNCHOSIA (*Leguminosae*)

*R. minima* DC.

Marathi—*Dhaktaranghevada*; Gujarati—*Nahanikamalavel*; Kan.—*Ghattavare*; Tel.—*Nela alumu*.

Leaves—used as abortif.

Everywhere in the plains of India, ascending to 4,000 ft. in the Himalayas.

## RHYNCHOSPERMUM (*Compositae*)

*R. verticillatum* Reinw.

P.—*Hukmandaz*.

Plant—stated to be used medicinally in Kashmir.

Temperate Himalayas from Kashmir, 5,000 ft., to Sikkim, 6,000 ft., and Bhutan, Khasia Hills, 5,000 ft.

## RHYNCHOSTYLIS (*Orchidaceae*)

*R. retusa* Bl.

Plant—emol.

Throughout India.

## RIBES (*Saxifragaceae*)

*R. grossularia* Linn.

P.—*Amlanch*; Kumaon—*Baikunti*.

Fresh leaves contain HCN (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1906, 671).

Alpine western Himalayas, from Kumaon to Kashmir, 9,000-12,000 ft.

*R. nigrum* Linn.

P.—*Nabar*; Kumaon—*Paper*; Lahoul—*Askuta*.

Fruit—laxt., cooling, anodyne.

Leaves—used as diur., refrig. and detergent in Germany.

Buds contain essen. oil (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1907, April, 114); fruits contain malic, citric and tartaric acids and pectin (*J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond.*, 1926, 301T); buds yield essen. oil containing nopinene, *l*-sabinene, *d*-caryophyllene, *d*-sabinene, phenols including  $\beta$ -naphthol (*Parfums de Fr.*, 1937, 241; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 727; *Parfums de Fr.*, 1937, 33; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1937, 4057).

Kunawar and dry inner valleys of Kashmir.

*R. orientale* Desf.

P.—*Nyaiiphulanch*; H.—*Gwaldakh*; Ladakh—*Askutar*.

Berries—purg.

Arid tracts of inner Himalayas, between 6,500 and 14,000 ft., from the Indus to Nepal.

*R. rubrum* Linn.

P.—*Dak*.

Fresh leaves contain HCN (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1905, 448).

Western Himalayas, from Kumaon to Kashmir, 8,000-12,000 ft.

## RICINUS (*Euphorbiaceae*)

*R. communis* Linn.

S.—*Eranda*; H.—*Arand*; B.—*Bherenda*; Bo.—*Erendi*; Assam—*Eri*; Kan.—*Manda*; Mal.—*Erاندam*; Tam.—*Amanakku*; Tel.—*Erاندamu*.

Seeds—purg., counter-irrit., in scorpion-sting, fish poison.

Oil from seeds—purg.

Leaf—applied to the head to relieve headache and as poultice for boils.

Alk. ricinine, toxalbumin ricin (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1917, 513; *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1905, 259); beans yield 45-50% of a fixed oil (U.S.D., 238)\*.

Cultivated throughout India and naturalized near habitations.

## RIVEA (*Convolvulaceae*)

*R. cuneata* Wight; see *Argyreia cuneata* Ker

*R. ornata* Chois.

Bo. & Marathi—*Phand*; S.—*Phanji*; Tam.—*Muchuttai*; Tel.—*Bodditige*.



Juice of the plant—used in an ointment for phthiriasis and in a preparation for piles.

Konkan, Deccan and Carnatic.

**ROSA** (*Rosaceae*)

*R. alba* Linn.

B.—*Swet gulab*; H.—*Gulab*; Bo.—*Gul*; Kan.—*Mullusevantige*; P.—*Gulseoti*; S.—*Bhringeshtha*.

Flowers—used as a cooling medicine in fever and in palpitation of heart.

Petals—laxt.\*

Cultivated in India.

*R. banksiae* R. Br.

Root—bitter, astringent, considered tonic and anthelm.

Leaves—considered a good vulnerary.

Cultivated in India.

*R. chinensis* Jacq. syn. *R. indica* Linn.

B.—*Kat gulab*; P.—*Sada gulab*.

Fruits—applied to wounds, sprains, injuries and foul ulcers in China.

Cultivated in India.

*R. centifolia* Linn.

H. & P.—*Gulab*; B.—*Golap*; Kan.—*Gulabi*; Mal.—*Gulabapushpam*; S.—*Devataruni*; Tam.—*Irosa*; Tel.—*Roja*.

Root—astrin.

Petals—laxt., given in form of a syrup to infants.

Cultivated in India.

*R. damascena* Mill.

S.—*Shatapatri*; H.—*Gulab ke phul*; B.—*Golap-phul*; Bo.—*Gulab*; Kan.—*Panniru*; Mal.—*Penimirpushpam*; Tam.—*Irosa*; Tel.—*Gulabi*.

Petals—applied externally as astringent; made into a conserve with equal parts of white sugar, known as *gulkhand*, used as tonic and fattening.

Buds—astrin., considered aperient, cardiacal, tonic cephalic, removing bile and cold humours.

Essen. oil (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz., 1920, 50; J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond., 1922, 192*).

Cultivated all over India.

*R. gallica* Linn.

H. & B.—*Gulap*.

Petals—tonic, astringent, used in debility.

Cultivated in India.

*R. indica* Linn.; see *R. chinensis* Jacq.

*R. moschata* Herrm.

S.—*Kubjaka*; H.—*Kujai*; B.—*Kuja*.

Beneficial in bilious affections, burning of skin and eye diseases.

Temperate central and western Himalayas, from Murree to Nepal, 2,000-11,000 ft.

*R. multiflora* Thunb.

Fruits—used as an application to foul ulcers, wounds, sprains and injuries.

Cultivated in India.

**ROSCOEIA** (*Zingiberaceae*)

*R. purpurea* Royle

Root—used in vet. medicine.

Central and eastern Himalayas, from Kumaon to Sikkim, ascending to 10,000 ft., Assam, the Khasia Hills.

**ROSMARINUS** (*Labiatae*)

*R. officinalis* Linn.

H.—*Rusmari*.

Oil—carmin., stim.,

Essen. oil (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz., 1904, Oct., 82; Parfum. mod., 1924, 232; Bull. imp. Inst., Lond., 1927, 107; U.S.D., 993*); fresh leaves yield essen. oil 1.3-2.0% (*J. Amer. pharm. Ass., 1932, 30*).

Indigenous to south of Europe, Asia Minor and N. Africa. Cultivated in gardens in India.

**ROTULA** (*Boraginaceae*)

*R. aquatica* Lour.

S.—*Pashanabheda*.

Root—used in piles, stone in the bladder and venereal diseases.

Throughout India in river-beds.

**ROUREA** (*Connaraceae*)

*R. santaloides* W. & A.; see *Santaloides minus* Schellenb.

**ROYLEA** (*Labiatae*)

*R. elegans* Wall.

H.—*Patharru*; P.—*Kauri*; Garhwal & Kumaon—*Titpati*.

Infusion of leaves—bitter, tonic, febrile; drunk for contusions produced by blows.

W. Himalayas, from Kashmir to Kumaon, 2,000-5,000 ft.

**RUBIA** (*Rubiaceae*)

*R. cordifolia* Linn.

B.—*Manjistha*; H., Bo. & P.—*Manjit*; S.—*Manjistha*; Tam.—*Manjitti*; Tel.—*Manjishtatige*; Mal.—*Manjetti*.

Root—tonic, alter., astringent.

Stem—used in cobra-bite and scorpion-sting.

Glucd. munjistin (*J. chem. Soc., 1893, 1157*).

Throughout India in hilly districts.

*R. tinctorum* Linn.

P.—*Bacho*; Bo.—*Manyunth*.

## Rubia

Plant—considered in Europe as astrin., and diur.

Root—reputed effectual for promoting menstrual and urinary discharges.

Roots contain alizarin and purpurin (U.S.D., 1573).

Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan, planted.

### RUBUS (*Rosaceae*)

*R. fruticosus* Linn.

P.—*Alish, Akhi*.

Decoct. of root—useful for relaxed bowels and dysen., and against whooping-cough in its spasmodic stage.

Infusion of leaves—taken to stop diar. and for some bleedings.

Plant—cordial astrin., remedy for looseness of bowels.

Leaves contain lactic, succinic, malic and oxalic acids (*Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1923, 309); wild fruits and big fruits contain cyanidin-monoglucoside (*Helv. chim. acta*, 1930, 1067; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1930, II, 3295).

W. temperate Himalayas, 3,000-7,000 ft.

*R. moluccanus* Linn.

Kumaon—*Katsol*; Lepcha—*Sufokji*; Nep.—*Bipemkanta*.

Leaves—astrin., emmen., abortif.

Fruit—considered a useful remedy for the nocturnal micturition of children.

Central and eastern tropical and temperate Himalayas from Kumaon to Sikkim at 3,000-7,000 ft.; Assam and Khasia Hills at 3,000-5,000 ft.; W. Ghats from Mahabaleshwar southwards to Travancore, Nilgiri and Pulney hills. Rarely in E. Ghats.

*R. saxatilis* Linn.

Used as subst. for *R. fruticosus*.

W. temperate Himalayas in the Tibetan region, from Kashmir to Kumaon, 10,000-11,000 ft.

### RUELLIA (*Acanthaceae*)

*R. prostrata* Poir.; see *Dipteracanthus prostratus* Nees

*R. suffruticosa* Roxb.; see *Dipteracanthus suffruticosa* Voigt

### RUMEX (*Polygonaceae*)

*R. acetosa* Linn.

English—*Dock sorrel*.

Plant—used in scurvy.

Leaves—refrig., diur., used as a cooling drink in febrile diseases in Europe.

Oxalates and free oxalic acid (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1886, 1043); acid potassium oxalate and tartaric acid (U.S.D., 1574); potassium binoxalate (*Pharm. J.*, 1927, 105); oxymethyl-anthraquinone (*Bull. Sci. pharm.*, 1926, 138).

W. Himalayas, from Kashmir to Kumaon, 8,000-12,000 ft.

*R. acetosella* Linn.

S.—*Chutrika*; B.—*Chukapalam*.

Fresh plant juice—refrig., diaphor., diur., antiscor., used in Europe for urinary and renal troubles.

Contains acid potassium oxalate and tartaric acid (U.S.D., 1574; *Boll. Soc. eustach.*, 1933, 217).

E. Himalayas and Sikkim, 7,000-8,000 ft.

*R. crispus* Linn.

S.—*Amla-betasa*.

Root—mildly laxt. and astrin.

Emodin, chrysophanic acid, essen. oil (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1886, 1043; *Pharm. J.*, 1927, 105; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1920, III, 353; U.S.D., 1574).

Europe and N. Asia.

*R. dentatus* Linn.

S.—*Changeri*; H.—*Ambavati*.

Root—used as astrin. application in cutaneous disorders.

Khandesh, S. Mahrata Country, S. India, Kumaon, N.W. India, Sind.

*R. maritimus* Linn.

H. & P.—*Jungli palak*; B.—*Bunpalung*; P.—*Bijband, Jungli palak*.

Plant—cooling.

Leaves—applied to burns.

Seeds—aphrodis.

Seeds contain 5.1% tannin (Wehmer, I, 277; *Pharm. J.*, 1911, 350).

Marshes of Assam, Sylhet, Cachar and Bengal.

*R. nepalensis* Spreng.

Roots—purg., subst. for rhubarb.

Chrysophanic acid (Wehmer, I, 277; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1896, 325).

Temperate Himalayas, 4,000-12,000 ft., W. Ghats, Nilgiris and Pulney Hills.

*R. scutatus* Linn.

English—*French sorrel*.

Herb—refrig., astrin., given in dysen.

W. Himalayas.

*R. vesicarius* Linn.

S.—*Chukra*; H., B. & Bo.—*Chuka*; Tam.—*Shakhankirai*; Tel.—*Chukhakura*; P.—*Saluni*.

Leaves—cooling, aper., diur., astrin., used in snake-bite.

Seeds—cooling, prescribed roasted in dysen., and scorpion-sting.

Juice—cooling, useful in heat of the stomach and to allay the pain of toothache, and by its astrin. properties to check nausea.

Indigenous to W. Punjab, the Salt Range and Trans-Indus hills. Found

in most parts of India in a state of cultivation or as a garden-escape.

### RUNGIA (*Acanthaceae*)

#### *R. parviflora* Nees

S.—*Pindi*; Gujarati—*Mothokhadsalio*; Tam.—*Punakapundu*; Tel.—*Pindikunda*.

Juice of leaves—cooling, aper., given to children suffering from smallpox.

Root—febge.

Leaves—bruised and applied to contusions to relieve pain and diminish swelling.

Throughout India, up to 4,000 ft. on the Kumaon Himalayas.

#### *R. repens* Nees

Bo.—*Ghatipitpapada*; Gujarati—*Khat-salio*; H.—*Kharmor*; S.—*Parpatha*; Tam.—*Kodagasalai*.

Plant—dried and pulverized given in fevers and cough and considered vermifuge.

Fresh leaves—bruised and mixed with castor oil applied to the scalp in cases of tinea capitis.

Throughout the warmer parts of India.

### RUTA (*Rutaceae*)

#### *R. graveolens* Linn.

S.—*Somalata*; H.—*Sadab*; B.—*Ermul*; Bo.—*Satap*; P.—*Sudab*; Kan.—*Sadabu*; Tam.—*Arvada*; Tel.—*Aruda*.

Plant—antisp., stim., acro-narcotic poison, emmen., irrit., abortif.

Leaves—used in rheum. pains, in treating hysteria, worms, colic and atonic amenor. and menor.

Herb and oil—stim., chiefly of the uterine and nervous system.

Glucd. rutin (*Arch. Pharm., Berl., 1904, 255*); essen. oil (*Proc. chem. Soc., Lond., 1902, 192*; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz., 1920, 49*; U.S.D., 1573); contains rutoside which produces in dog hypotension without bradycardia and reduction of the size of the kidneys (*Bull. Sci. pharm., 1936, 279*; *Chem. Abstr., 1936, 5366*); in guinea-pigs and rabbits large doses of oil or rue produce dyspnoea, diar., torpor, hematemesis and loss of weight (*C.R. Soc. Biol., Paris, 1938, 1324*; *Chem. Abstr., 1938, 5918*); the glucd. rutin restores capillary fragility to normal thus preventing capillary haemor. (*Amer. J. med. Sci., 1946, 539*; *Chem. Abstr., 1946, 4850*).\*

Cultivated in Indian gardens.

#### *R. tuberculata* Forsk.

Arab.—*Fidjel*.

Uses similar to *R. graveolens*.

Hills of Sind and Baluchistan.

### SACCHAROMYCES (*Saccharomycetaceae*)

#### *S. cerevisiae* Meyen

H. & Dec.—*Sendhi*; M.—*Kallu*.

Poultice—applied to gangrenous ulcerations.

Cultivated.

### SACCHARUM (*Gramineae*)

#### *S. arundinaceum* Retz.

P.—*Sarkanda*; B.—*Teng*; S. & Mal.—*Munja*; Tam.—*Munji*; Tel.—*Adavicheruku*.

Root—demulc., diur.

Throughout the plains and low hills of India. Frequently cultivated.

#### *S. ciliare* Anders.; see *S. munja* Roxb.

#### *S. munja* Roxb. syn. *S. ciliare* Anders.

S.—*Munja*; Tel.—*Gundra*; H.—*Sarkanda*; B. & Bo.—*Sar*; P.—*Sarkara*.

Stem—refrig., aphrodis., useful in burning sensations, blood troubles, erysipelas, thirst and urinary complaints.

Root—burnt near women after delivery, and burns and scalds, its smoke being considered beneficial.

N. India, in the Punjab and Upper Gangetic Plain.

#### *S. officinarum* Linn.

S., Kan. & Mal.—*Ikshu*; H., P. & B.—*Ganna*; Bo.—*Serdi*; Tam.—*Karumbu*; Tel.—*Cheraku*.

Stems—sweet, laxt., diur., cooling, aphrodis.

Root—demulc., cooling, diur., Calcium oxalate (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris, 1849, 613*).\*

Cultivated in the hotter parts of India.

#### *S. spontaneum* Linn.

B.—*Kash*; H.—*Kans*; P.—*Kahi*; Tam.—*Nanal*; Tel.—*Kakicheraku*; Mal.—*Nannana*; S.—*Kasha*.

Plant—laxt., aphrodis., useful in burning sensations, strangury, phthisis, vesical calculi, diseases of blood, biliousness, haemorrhagic diathesis.

Throughout India in the warmer parts ascending to 6,000 ft. in the Himalayas.

### SACCOLABIUM (*Orchidaceae*)

#### *S. papillosum* Lindl.; see *Acampe papillosa* Lindl.

#### *S. wightianum* Hook. f.; see *Acampe praemorsa* Blatter & McCann

**SAGERAEA** (*Annonaceae*)

**S. laurifolia** (Grah.) Blatter syn. *Bocagea dalzelli* Hook. f. & Thoms. Bo.—*Andi*; Marathi—*Sageri*; Kan.—*Sagare*; Konkani—*Sageree*.  
Leaves—bitter, astringent, and pungent, used for fomentation.  
Glucd. (*Pacif. Rec.*, 1892, 304).  
S. Konkan.

**SAGITTARIA** (*Alismaceae*)

**S. sagittifolia** Linn.  
B.—*Chotokut*, *Muyamuya*.  
Plant—used in China to induce flow of lochia, in retention of the placenta and in skin diseases.  
Tubers contain starch, sugars, etc. (*J. biol. Chem.*, 1913, 221).  
Throughout the plains of India.

**SAGUERUS** (*Palmae*)

**S. rumphii** Roxb.; see *Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb.) Merr.

**SALACIA** (*Celastraceae*)

**S. oblonga** Wall.  
M.—*Ponkoranti*.  
Root bark—used in gonorrhoea, rheumatism and skin diseases.  
Western Peninsula.

**S. reticulata** Wight  
S.—*Ekanayakam*; M.—*Koranti*; Sing.—*Himbuturvel*.  
Root bark—used in gonorrhoea, rheumatism and skin diseases.  
Western Peninsula.

**SALICORNIA** (*Chenopodiaceae*)

**S. brachiata** Roxb.  
Bo.—*Machul*; Mal. & Tam.—*Umari*; Tel.—*Koyyalu*.  
Ashes—used for mange and itch and considered emmenagogue and abortifacient.  
Gujarat, Kathiawar, W. and E. Coast of the Madras State, Sundarbans, etc.

**SALIX** (*Salicaceae*)

**S. acmophylla** Boiss.  
Bo.—*Budha*; H.—*Bada*; P.—*Bed*; Kumaon—*Gadhbhains*.  
Decoct. of bark—used as a febrifuge.  
N.W. India and Baluchistan.

**S. alba** Linn.  
P.—*Bis*, *Malchang*; Kash.—*Vivir*.  
Bark—tonic, astringent, antiperistaltic.  
Decoct.—given in febrile diseases of rheumatic or gouty origin, in diarrhoea and dysentery.  
Glucd. (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1891, 581); salicin (*U.S.D.*, 1576).  
Cultivated in N.W. Himalayas.

**S. babylonica** Linn.  
H.—*Majmun*; P.—*Bedmaju*; Nep.—*Tissi*; Kash.—*Giur*; Tel.—*Attuppalai*.

Leaves and bark—tonic, astringent, used in intermittent and remittent fevers.  
Bark—anthelmintic.

Leaves contain enzyme salicinase (Wehmer, I, 203).

Cultivated in the plains of India and the Himalayas up to 9,000 ft. and elsewhere in gardens.

**S. caprea** Linn.

Urdu—*Bedmishk*; H. & P.—*Bedmushk*.  
Decoct. of leaves—given in fevers.

Distilled water from the flowers—cordial, stimulant, aphrodisiac, externally applied in headache and ophthalmia.

Ashes of the wood—useful in haemoptysis.

Stem and leaves—astringent.

Gum and juice—used to increase visual powers.

Fresh bark contains glucoside salicine, enzyme salicinase and two more glucosidases (Wehmer, I, 203).

Cultivated in Rohilkhand and N.W. India.

**S. daphnoides** Vill.

Kash.—*Yur*; P.—*Bedi*.

Glucd. salicin (*Pharm. Ztg, Berl.*, 1831, 305); fresh leaves yield 0.5% daphneflavonolignoside; branches contain populoside (*J. Pharm. Chim., Paris*, 1936, 393; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1937, 4058).

Temperate Himalayas, from Kumaon westwards, from 2,500 ft. in the outer ranges to 15,000 ft. in the inner and in W. Tibet.

**S. tetrasperma** Roxb.

H.—*Baishi*; B.—*Panijama*; Bo.—*Bacha*; S.—*Varuna*; Tam.—*Attupalai*; Tel.—*Etipisinika*; Mal.—*Attupala*.

Bark—used as a febrifuge.

Throughout tropical and subtropical India.

**SALMALIA** (*Bombacaceae*)

**S. malabarica** Schott & Endl. syn. *Bombax malabaricum* DC.

B.—*Roktosimul*; Bo.—*Semul*; H.—*Simul*; S.—*Salmili*; Mal.—*Mocha*; Tam.—*Purani*; Tel.—*Salmali*.

Root—stimulant, tonic, form the chief ingredient in the *musla-semul*, a medicine which is aphrodisiac; given in impotence.

Root and bark—emetic.

Gum—aphrodisiac, demulcent, haemostatic, astringent, tonic, alterative, used in diarrhoea, dysentery and menorrhoea.

Flowers and fruits—used in snakebite.

Gum contains catechutannic acid, seeds contain 22.3% crude fat with 0.5% stearin (Wehmer, II, 766; *f.*

*Soc. chem. Ind., Lond., 1911, 469; Bull. imp. Inst., Lond., 1920, 335*); roots of young plant contain proteins 1.2, fatty matter 0.9, phosphatides (cephaelin) 0.3, semul red 0.5, tannins 0.4, arabinose and galactose 8.2, pectous matter 6.0, starch 71.2%; mucilage appears to be a salicophosphoric ester of mannogalactan (*Indian For., 1935, 93; Chem. Abstr., 1937, 4055*).  
Throughout the hotter parts of India.

### SALSOLA (*Chenopodiaceae*)

#### *S. foetida* Del.

P.—*Motilane*; Bo.—*Lanan*; Tel.—*Ellakura*.

Plant—used as vermifuge.

Ashes—applied to itch.

Punjab Plain, Upper Gangetic Plain, Sind and Baluchistan.

#### *S. kali* Linn.

P.—*Sajji buti*; Arab.—*Elkali*.

Plant—used as a remedy for worms.

Oxalic acid (*Ann. pharm. franc., 1835, 86; Mh. Chem., 1926, 611*).

N.W. Punjab, N.W. Frontier Province, Kashmir, 12,000-14,000 ft., and Baluchistan.

### SALVADORA (*Salvadoraceae*)

*S. indica* Wight; see *S. persica* Linn.

#### *S. oleoides* Dcne.

S.—*Pilu*; H.—*Bahapilu*; Bo.—*Kankhina*; P.—*Pil*; Tam.—*Kalawa*.

Root bark—vesic.

Leaves—used as purg. and as a cure for cough.

Fruit—aphrodis.

Oil from seeds—used as a stimulating application in painful rheum. affections and after child-birth.

Leaves and root contain alk., trimethylamine (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, II, 383); seeds contain fatty oil and etheral oil (*J. Indian Inst. Sci., 1926, 117A*).

Punjab, Salt Range, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind and Baluchistan.

#### *S. persica* Linn.

S.—*Brihatpilu*; H. & B.—*Chotapilu*; Bo.—*Pilvu*; P.—*Pilu*; Tam.—*Perungoli*; Tel.—*Gogu*.

Leaves—used as external application in rheumatism; their juice given in scurvy.

Shoots and leaves—pungent, used as antid. to poisons of all sorts.

Fruit—carmin., diur., deobstruent.

Stem bark—used in decoct. in low fever and as a stim. and tonic in amenor.

Root bark—acid.

Alk. trimethylamine (*J. Indian Inst. Sci., 1926, 117A*).

Drier parts of India such as occurring in Rajputana, Bihar, Konkan, Circars, Deccan, Carnatic, and in Baluchistan and Sind.

### SALVIA (*Labiatae*)

#### *S. aegyptiaca* Linn.

P.—*Tukhm-malanga*.

Seeds—used in diar., gonor. and haemorrhoids.

Plant—used as a cure for eye diseases.

Punjab Plains, Sind and Baluchistan.

#### *S. cabulica* Benth.

Baluchi—*Mateto*.

Plant—considered a cure for fever, also for colds and lung diseases.

Baluchistan.

#### *S. lanata* Roxb.

A good subst. for *S. moorcroftiana*.

W. Himalayas, from Muree to Kumaon, 5,000-8,000 ft.

#### *S. macrosiphon* Boiss.

Plant—used as a poultice for gangrene in Waziristan.

Punjab frontier to Baluchistan.

#### *S. moorcroftiana* Wall.

P.—*Kallijarri*.

Roots—given in cold and cough.

Seeds—emetic; given for haemorrhoids; given in dysen. and colic and applied to boils.

Leaves—used as a medicine for guinea-worm and itch; in form of poultice applied to wounds.

Essen. oil, mucil. (*Rep. Sch. trop. Med. Calcutta, 1935*).

W. Himalayas, from Kashmir to Kumaon, 6,000-9,000 ft.

#### *S. officinalis* Linn.

H.—*Salbia sefakuss*.

Plant—tonic, astrin., arom.; its infusion used as a lotion for ulcers, and to heal raw abrasions of the skin and to dry up the breast milk for weaning.

Leaves—make excellent gargle for relaxed throat and tonsils and for ulceration of mouth and throat.

Essen. oil (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz., 1920, 142; Parfum. mod., 1923, 244; J. chem. Soc., 1877, 548; 1880, 678; U.S.D., 999*); leaves gave essen. oil, saponin, bitter principle, organic acids (*Apothekerztg, Berl., 1949, 82; Chem. Abstr., 1950, 7028*); extract of plant reduces the temperature of normal guinea-pigs as well as of guinea-pigs with hyperthermia (*C.R. Soc. Biol., Paris, 1941, 1458*).

Introduced into some Indian gardens.

#### *S. plebeia* R. Br.

P.—*Sathi*; B.—*Kokaburadi*; Bo.—*Kammarkas*.

## Salvia

Seeds—used in diar., gonorr., menor. and haemorrhoids.

(*Indian For. Rec.*, 1923, 10, 11, 13).  
Throughout India.

*S. pumila* Benth.; see *S. aegyptiaca* Linn.

*S. spinosa* Linn.

Pushtu—*Ganacha*.

Seeds—powdered and applied to teeth to cure toothache.

Fresh whole plant yields 0.2% essen. oil containing *l*-hexanol 13.5, *l*-linalool 55% (containing 27% acetate and isovalerate), free acetic and isovaleric acids, sesquiterpenes and aldehyde (*Acta Univ. Asiae med.*, Ser. VI, 1937, 5; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1939, 4369).

Baluchistan.

## SAMADERA (*Simarubaceae*)

*S. indica* Gaertn.

Marathi—*Lokhandi*; Mal.—*Notta*; Tam.—*Nibam*; Burm.—*Kathai*.

Bark—used in fever.

Leaves—bruised and externally applied in erysipelas; their infusion used as an insecticide.

Infusion of wood—taken as a tonic.

Oil from kernels—used as an application in rheumatism.

Glucd. samaderin, bitter substance in all parts (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1901, 96; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1900, II, 1124; *J. prakt. Chem.*, 1867, 413).

Bombay, Konkan, W. coast of Madras State, in evergreen forests in Malabar and Travancore.

*S. indica* Gaertn. var. *lucida* Blatter

Uses same as of *S. indica*.

Tenasserim, perhaps also Andamans.

*S. lucida* Wall.; see *S. indica* Gaertn. var. *lucida* Blatter

## SAMBUCUS (*Caprifoliaceae*)

*S. ebulus* Linn.

P.—*Mushkiara*, *Ganhula*.

Roots—purg., used in dropsy.

Berries—used in dropsy, purg.

Leaves—expect., diur., diaphor., purg., useful in dropsy.

Leaves contain cyanogenetic glucd., essen. oil (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1905, 16, 236; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1913, 56).\*

Dry inner valleys of the Himalayas such as Kagan valley, Kashmir, Pangi and Chamba from 6,000 to 11,000 ft.

*S. javanica* Reinw. ex Blume

Plant—used as depurative, diur. and purg. in Indo-China.

Assam and E. Bengal Plain, Sikkim up to 6,000 ft.

*S. nigra* Linn.

Arab.—*Uti-khaman*.

Flowers—diaphor., diur., used in febrile complaints, as alter. in syphilis and rheumatism.

Berries, bark and root—laxt.

Cyanogenetic glucd. sambunigrin in bark and leaves (Wehmer, II, 1184; *C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1905, 16; *J. Pharm. Chim., Paris*, 1905, 154, 210, 219, 385); oxalic acid in young leaves (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1905, 59); essen. oil, alk. sambucin (*J. Pharm. Chim., Paris*, 1901, 17; *Dtsch. ParfumZtg*, 1934, 115; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1934, II, 1213); berries yield chrysanthemine (*Proc. R. Irish Acad.*, 1931, 56; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1931, II, 2341); bark, leaves and flower heads contain choline and an alk. (*C.R. Soc. Biol., Paris*, 1936, 155; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1936, 5723); flowers contain eldrin identical with rutin (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1921, 40); flowers yield small amount of essen. oil (U.S.D., 1577).\*

Indigenous to Europe and Asia Minor; cultivated to a small extent in Indian gardens.

## SANDORICUM (*Meliaceae*)

*S. indicum* Cav.; see *S. koetjape* Merrill

*S. koetjape* Merrill syn. *S. indicum* Cav.

Burm.—*Thitto*; Tam.—*Sevai*; Tel.—*Sevamanu*.

Root—arom., carmin., stomch., antisp., astrin., used in diar. and dysen.

Toxic bitter substance, alk. (*Meded. PlTuin, Batavia*, 1899, 80, 121).\*

Tropical forests of Pegu and Tenasserim. Largely cultivated in the Western Peninsula, Ceylon, Malay Peninsula and Burma.

## SANSEVIERIA (*Haemodoraceae*)

*S. roxburghiana* Schult.

B.—*Murba*; Bo.—*Morwa*; H. & Tam.—*Marul*; S.—*Marura*; Kan.—*Maruga*; Tel.—*Chaga*.

Root—prescribed in the form of an electuary in consumptive complaints and coughs of long standing.

Juice of tender shoots—administered to children to clear their throats of viscid phlegm.

Coromandel coast.

*S. zeylanica* Willd.

S.—*Muruva*; H.—*Murva*; B.—*Murba*; Bo.—*Morwa*; M.—*Marul-kalung*.

Root—purg., tonic, expect., febge.

Alk. sanservierine (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, III, 495; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1934, 266); juice from fresh leaves contain aconitic acid; dried rhizomes

and roots contain alk. and resin (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1947, 232; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1947, 6927).

Ceylon, tropical and S. Africa. E. coast of India from Bengal to Madras. In India it exists mainly under cultivation.

### SANTALOIDES (*Connaraceae*)

*S. minus* Schellenb. syn. *Rourea santaloides* W. & A.

B.—*Vitaraka*; Bo.—*Vardara*; H.—*Vidhara*; S.—*Vridha*; Kan.—*Erudumushti*; Tel.—*Chandrapudi*.

Root—used as a bitter tonic in rheumatism, diabetes, scurvy, and pulmonary complaints; as an alter. and tonic in syphilis; externally applied to ulcers and other skin affections.

Konkan, S. Mahara Country, N. Kanara to Travancore.

### SANTALUM (*Santalaceae*)

*S. album* Linn.

S. & Kan.—*Chandana*; H., B. & Bo.—*Chandan*, *Safed chandan*; P.—*Chandan*; Mal.—*Chandanam*; Tam.—*Ingam*; Tel.—*Chandanamu*.

Wood—ground up with water into a paste applied to the temples in headache, fevers and local inflam., and to skin diseases to allay heat and pruritus; diaphor.

Oil from heartwood—used in the symptomatic treatment of dysuria, in gonorrhoeal urethritis and cystitis.

Heartwood yields essen. oil; yield varies from 1.5 to 6% (Trease, 217; *J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1928, 97A; *Indian For. Bull.*, No. 6, 1911; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1918, 125; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1915, April, 42); essen. oil 0.8-8.0%; the oil contains santalol 89-96% (*J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1932, 30; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1932, I, 3508); yield of essen. oil from the plant sometimes falls below 1% due to the inclusion of sapwood (*J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1938, 580; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 7673).

Western Peninsula. Cultivated elsewhere.

### SAPINDUS (*Sapindaceae*)

*S. mukorossi* Gaertn.

S.—*Phenila*; Assam—*Haithaguti*; H., B. & Bo.—*Ritha*.

Fruits—expect., used in salivation, chlorosis and epilepsy; used as fish poison.

Saponin (*Arch. Pharm.*, Berl., 1901, 363); fruit shell contains saponin, mucosin (*Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1931, 37, 56; 1932, 9); saponin is in the pericarp; fresh nuts yield 13.8% and old nuts

7.2% saponin (*Industr. Engng. Chem.*, 1939, 712; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1939, 5593; *J. Chin. chem. Soc.*, 1942, 151; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 6820; *J. pharm. Soc. China*, 1943, 17; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1945, 3118).

Cultivated throughout N.W. India, Bengal and Assam; wild on the Himalayas up to 4,000 ft.

*S. trifolius* Linn.

S.—*Phenila*; H., B. & Bo.—*Ritha*; Mal.—*Ponnan-kotta*; Tam.—*Ponnangottai*; Tel.—*Phenilamu*.

Fruit—tonic, alexipharmac, given internally as expect., emetic, purg. and nauseant; as an errhine used in epilepsy, asthma, hysteria and hemicrania; externally it is detergent; used as fish poison.

Saponin (*J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond.*, 1910, 1431).

South and west India round the villages. Cultivated in Bengal. Occasionally planted elsewhere.

### SAPIUM (*Euphorbiaceae*)

*S. indicum* Willd.

B.—*Hurua*; Bo.—*Hurna*; Mal.—*Karmatti*.

Seeds—used as fish poison.

Juice of tree—poisonous.

Sundarbans, W. coast along backwaters in Malabar and Travancore.

*S. insigne* Trimen

H.—*Khinna*; Bo. & P.—*Dudla*; Garhwal—*Khindra*; Tel.—*Garbhasula*.

Milky juice of the tree—acrid, vesic.

Sub-Himalayan tract, from the Beas eastwards to Assam, Chittagong, Orissa and Western Peninsula.

*S. sebiferum* Roxb.

S.—*Toyapippali*; H.—*Vilayati shisham*; B.—*Momchina*; Bo.—*Pipal-yank*.

Juice of the tree—acrid, vesic.

(*Arch. Pharm.*, Berl., 1925, 186).

Cultivated in India.

### SAPONARIA (*Caryophyllaceae*)

*S. vaccaria* Linn.

H.—*Musna*; B.—*Sabuni*.

Sap of plant—considered febrige. and tonic in long-continued fevers of a low type.

Plant—used in the cure for itch.

Saponin (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, I, 157; Wehmer, I, 304).

A weed of cultivation throughout India.

### SARACA (*Leguminosae*)

*S. indica* Linn.

S.—*Ashoka*; H. & Bo.—*Ashok*; P. & B.—*Asok*; Mal.—*Asoka*; Tam.—*Asogam*; Tel.—*Asokamu*.

## Saraca

Bark—astrin., used in uterine affections and in menor., in scorpion-sting.

Bark contains tannin and catechol (*Indian med. Rec.*, 1939, 112; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1939, 8917).

Central and E. Himalayas, E. Bengal and Western Peninsula.

### SARCOCEPHALUS (*Rubiaceae*)

*S. cordatus* Miq.; see *Nauclea orientalis* Linn.

*S. horsfieldii* Miq.; see *Nauclea orientalis* Linn.

### SARCOSTEMMA (*Asclepiadaceae*)

*S. acidum* (Roxb.) Voigt

S. & Bo.—*Soma*; H. & B.—*Somlata*; Tel.—*Kondapala*; Mal. & Tam.—*Somam*.  
Dried stem—emetic.

Plant—bitter, cooling, alter.

Arid rocks in Konkan, Deccan, N. Circars, Carnatic and Horsleykonda up to 4,500 ft. and Bengal. Reported from Ranchi (Horhap forest), Singhbhum and Puri.

*S. brevistigma* W. & A.; see *S. acidum* (Roxb.) Voigt

*S. brunonianum* W. & A.  
Uses same as of *S. acidum*.  
South India.

*S. intermedium* Dcne.  
Kan.—*Soma*; Mal.—*Jivati*; Tam.—*Kodikkalli*; Tel.—*Somalata*.  
Uses same as of *S. acidum*.  
Western Peninsula.

*S. stocksii* Hook. f.  
Use same as of *S. acidum*.  
S. Mahrata Country and Sind.

### SARCOSTIGMA ( *Icacinaceae*)

*S. kleinii* W. & A.  
Tam.—*Puvanna*, *Puvennai*.  
Oil—used in the treatment of rheumatism.

W. Ghats from N. Kanara southwards to the Wynaad, Anamalai and Travancore hills at low elevations.

### SATUREJA (*Labiatae*)

*S. hortensis* Linn. syn. *Calamintha hortensis* Linn.  
Herb—arom., carmin.  
Leaves and flowers—stim.  
Kashmir.

### SAURAUJA (*Ternstroemiaceae*)

*S. napaulensis* DC.  
H.—*Gogina*; Kumaon—*Gogin*.

Bark—used as poultice to help extraction of splinter imbedded in the flesh in Tongking.

Temperate Himalayas, from Bhutan and Sikkim at 5,000-7,000 ft. to Garhwal at 2,400-5,000 ft.; Khasia Hills at 5,000 ft.; Mishmi Hills.

### SAUROMATUM (*Araceae*)

*S. guttatum* (Wall.) Schott  
Bo.—*Loth*; M.P.—*Bhasamkand*.

Tubers—used as a stimulating poultice.

Punjab Plain, Upper Gangetic Plain, W. Himalayas, Dehra Dun, Bundelkhand, Chota Nagpur, Tirhut, Konkan and the Deccan.

*S. pedatum* Schott; see *S. guttatum* (Wall.) Schott

### SAUROPUS (*Euphorbiaceae*)

*S. quadrangularis* Muell.-Arg.

H.—*Surasaruni*; S.—*Aruni*; Tel.—*Telavusirika*.

Dried leaves—smoked in tonsillitis.  
Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Western Peninsula.

### SAUSSUREA (*Compositae*)

*S. affinis* Spreng.  
Assam—*Ganganula*.

Juice of root—given with other medicines for diseases of women.

Bengal, from Sylhet to the foot of the Nepal hills.

*S. candicans* C. B. Clarke  
P.—*Batula*, *Kaliziri*.

Seeds—carmin., used for horses; considered as a cure for horse-bite.

From the Salt Range, Hazara and Kashmir to Bhutan, 2,000-7,000 ft., and Baluchistan.

*S. hypoleuca* Spreng. syn. *Aplotaxis auriculata* DC.

Leaves—considered purg. and anti-syp. in Indo-China.

Temperate Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim, 7,000-13,000 ft.

*S. iappa* C. B. Clarke

S.—*Kushtha*; H., P. & Kash.—*Kuth*; B.—*Pachak*; Bo.—*Ouplate*; Tam.—*Gosh-tam*; Tel.—*Kustam*; Mal.—*Sepuddy*.

Root—tonic, stomch., carmin., stim., used as spasmodic in asthma, cough and cholera and as alter. in chr. skin diseases and rheumatism.

Roots contain essen. oil, alk. saussurine and a bitter resin (*Chem. & Drugg.*, 1924, 413; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1892, 41; 1896, April, 42; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1914, 2433, 2687; *J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1929, 519); the drug has a



remarkable effect in controlling bronchial asthma, especially those of the vago-tonic type (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1929, 351; *Amer. Perfum.*, 1933, 509; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1934, I, 2049); physical constants of the essen. oil from root (*Parfums de Fr.*, 1936, 271; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1937, 1553); roots gave essen. oil containing bicyclic lactone (*Bull. Soc. chim., Paris*, 1948, 357; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1949, 362); roots yield 0.6-2.8% essen. oil; the resinoid on distillation with superheated steam under reduced pressure yields 3.5-4.8%; essen. oil contains 1% terpenes, 20% apotaxene, 60% sesquiterpenes (*Mfg. Chem.*, 1949, 318; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1950, 581); kushtin isolated from the roots (*J. sci. industr. Res.*, 1950, 1B; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1950, 5888).  
Kashmir, 8,000-12,000 ft.

*S. obvallata* Wall.

P.—*Kanwal*, *Birmkanwal*.

Root—applied to bruises and cuts.

W. Himalayas, from Kashmir to Sikkim, 10,000-15,000 ft.

SAXIFRAGA (*Saxifragaceae*)

*S. ligulata* Wall.; see *Bergenia ligulata* (Wall.) Engl.

SCAEVOLA (*Goodeniaceae*)

*S. frutescens* Krause ~~syn.~~ *S. koenigii* Vahl

Bo.—*Bhadrak*; Tam.—*Vellamuttagam*.

Juice of berries—instilled into the eyes to clear off opacities and take away dimness of vision.

Bitter substance and glucd. (*Meded. PlTwin, Batavia*, 1894, 33; 1899, 133; *Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1896, No. 48).

Seashores of India.

*S. koenigii* Vahl; see *S. frutescens* Krause

SCAPHIUM (*Sterculiaceae*)

*S. affine* Ridley

Fruit—demulc.

Malay Peninsula.

*S. wallichii* Schott & Endl.

Fruit—used in China as a remedy for dysen. and piles.

Chittagong, Tenasserim and Martaban.

SCHIMA (*Ternstroemiaceae*)

*S. wallichii* Chois.

H. & Assam—*Chilauni*; Khasia—*Dingan*.

Bark—irritates skin, anthelm., rubft.

Saponin (Wehmer, II, 777; *Bull. Inst. bot. Buitenz.*, 1904, 3).

Assam, Khasia Hills, Manipur, Chittagong, Sikkim up to 5,000 ft., Bhutan and Nepal.

SCHLEICHERA (*Sapindaceae*)

*S. oleosa* (Lour.) Merr. syn. *S. trijuga* Willd.

H.—*Kosum*; Bo.—*Kosam*; Kumaon—*Kusm*; Mal.—*Puvam*; Tam.—*Kolama*; Tel.—*Posuku*.

Bark—astrin., rubbed up with oil used as a cure for itch.

Powdered seeds—applied to ulcers of animals and for removing maggots.

Oil of the seeds—used for the cure of itch and acne; efficient and stimulating agent for the scalp, both cleansing it and promoting growth of hair.

Seeds contain cyanogenetic glucd. (*J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond.*, 1920, 88; *Analyst*, 1915, 3; *Apothekerztg, Berl.*, 1920, 17; *Pharm. Zentralh.*, 1891, 396; *Amer. chem. J.*, 1894, 467).\*

Dry forests of the sub-Himalayan tract from the Sutlej to Nepal, Chota Nagpur, central and southern India; not in Assam.

*S. trijuga* Willd.; see *S. oleosa* (Lour.) Merr.

SCHREBERA (*Oleaceae*)

*S. swietenoides* Roxb.

B.—*Ghantaparul*; Bo.—*Mokagantha*; H.—*Moka*; S.—*Ghantapatali*; Tam.—*Magalingum*; Tel.—*Magalinga*.

Root—used in leprosy.

Sub-Himalayan tract from Kumaon eastwards, Madhya Bharat, Rajputana.

SCHWEINFURTHIA (*Scrophulariaceae*)

*S. sphaerocarpa* A. Br.

H.—*Nepalnimb*, *Sanipat*; Bo.—*Sonpat*.

Fruit and powdered leaves together with portions of the stem—prescribed in typhoid conditions.

Powdered plant—snuffed up for bleeding at the nose.

Drug contains alk. (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, III, 6).

Rajputana Desert, Sind and Baluchistan.

SCILLA (*Liliaceae*)

*S. coromandeliana* Roxb.; see *Urginea coromandeliana* Hook. f.

*S. indica* Baker

B.—*Suphadiekhus*; Bo. & H.—*Bhukanda*; Tam.—*Sirunariyengayam*.

Bulb—expect., cardiac tonic, diur.

Assays carried out show that it is no way inferior to *Urginea scilla* and *U. maritima* of the B.P. and U.S.P. (*Indian med. Gaz.*, 1931, December).

## Scilla

Bundelkhand, Gwalior, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Bharat, Konkan, Mahabaleshwar, S. Mahrata Country, and all districts of the Madras State except W. coast up to 4,000 ft.

### SCINDAPSUS (*Araceae*)

*S. officinalis* Schott

H. & B.—*Gajapipal*; Bo. & Marathi—*Thorapimpli*; S.—*Gajapippali*; Mal.—*Attittippali*; Tam.—*Anaitippili*; Tel.—*Enugattippali*.

Fruit—aphrodis., stim., diaphor., anthelm., applied externally for rheumatism.

Alk. (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, III, 544).\*

Tropical Himalayas, from Sikkim eastwards, Bengal, Chittagong and the Andaman Islands.

### SCIRPUS (*Cyperaceae*)

*S. articulatus* Linn.

S. & H.—*Chichora*.

Plant—purg.

All over India ascending to 3,000 ft. in the Himalayas.

*S. corymbosus* Heyne

Plant—in S. Africa suspected to be poisonous to cattle.

W. India, Mt. Abu, Goonah, Jubbulpore, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

*S. grossus* Linn. f.

Vern. names same as of *S. kysoor*.

Uses same as of *S. kysoor*.

Amylase from the fruit (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1941, 407).

More or less throughout India.

*S. kysoor* Roxb.

S.—*Kaseruka*; H. & B.—*Kasuru*; Bo.—*Kachera*; Tel.—*Gundatungagaddi*; P.—*Kaseru*.

Tubers—given in diar. and vomiting.

More or less throughout India.

*S. lacustris* Linn.

Rootstock—astrin., diur.

Kashmir and Ladakh reaching up to 4,500-5,000 ft.

*S. maritimus* Linn.

P.—*Dila*

Root—used in China as astrin. and diur.

Kashmir, Kashgar, 10,000 ft., and Moradabad to Mysore and Malabar.

### SCOPARIA (*Scrophulariaceae*)

*S. dulcis* Linn.

Plant—in infusion used in ague; in Guiana used as emetic.

Alk. (*Meded. PlTuin, Batavia*, 1897, 83; 1899, 135); an antidiabetic principle amellin (*Ann. Biochem.*, 1943, 55; *Chem.*

*Abstr.*, 1945, 3361; *Sci. & Cult.*, 1941-42, 572).

Widely spread in India.

### SCOPOLIA (*Solanaceae*)

*S. anomala* (Link & Otto) Airy-Shaw syn. *S. lurida* Dunal

Tincture of leaves—made in the proportion of one ounce to eight ounces of alcohol, administered produces dilation of the pupil.

Hyoscyamine, hyoscyne (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1890, 145; 1891, 492); roots contain 2 to 2.8% alks. of which one-fifth is hyoscyne (*Farmatsiya*, 1939, 21; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1942, 3910); roots also contain hyoscyamine and cuscutygrine (*J. gen. Chem., Moscow*, 1946; 2121).\*

Sikkim and Nepal, up to 5,000 ft.

*S. lurida* Dunal; see *S. anomala* (Link & Otto) Airy-Shaw

*S. praealta* Dunal; see *Physochlaina praealta* Miers

### SCUTELLARIA (*Labiatae*)

*S. galericulata* Linn.

Decoct. of plant—used in epilepsy, intermittent fever and ague.

Glucd. scutellarin (*Chem. Zbl.*, 1923, III, 244).

Western temperate Himalayas, Kashmir, 5,000-8,000 ft.

### SEBASTIANIA (*Euphorbiaceae*)

*S. chamaelea* Muell.-Arg.

Konkan—*Bhuiyendi*.

Juice of the plant—in wine used as astrin.

Plant—in form of a *ghrita* considered tonic and is applied to the head in vertigo.

Bihar and Deccan Peninsula.

### SECAMONE (*Asclepiadaceae*)

*S. emetica* R. Br.

B.—*Shadaburi*; Tam.—*Sagadam*; Kan.—*Siranigehambu*.

Root—emetic.

Deccan and Carnatic, hilly regions from Nellore to Coimbatore, south to Tinnevely and up to 4,000 ft. on Horsleykonda.

### SECURINEGA (*Euphorbiaceae*)

*S. leucopyrus* Muell.-Arg.; see *Flueggea leucopyrus* (Koen.) Willd.

### SEDUM (*Crassulaceae*)

*S. asiaticum* Spreng.; see *S. crassipes* Wall.

**S. crassipes** Wall.

Plant—emol., resolv. and vulnerary.  
Alpine Himalayas, from Kashmir to Sikkim, 11,000-16,000 ft.

**S. multicaule** Wall.

Plant—used as emol. and vulnerary in China.  
Temperate Himalayas, 4,000-7,000 ft.

**SEMECARPUS** (*Anacardiaceae*)**S. anacardium** Linn. f.

S.—*Bhallika*; B.—*Bhela*; Bo.—*Biba*; H. & P.—*Bhilawa*; Mal.—*Temprakku*; Tam.—*Serangottai*; Tel.—*Bhallatamu*.

Nut—bruised and applied to os uteri to procure abortion; given as a vermifuge.

Oil from the nuts—vesic., used externally in rheumatism and leprous nodules.

Gum from bark—used in scrofulous, venereal and leprous affections and nervous debility.

Ashes of plant—in combination with other drugs used in snake-bite and scorpion-sting.

Anacardic acid, cardol, catechol, anacardol and fixed oil (*Liebigs Ann.*, 1847, 259); semecarpol, bhilawanol (*J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1925, 129A; *J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1931, 517).

Sub-Himalayan tract from the Beas eastwards, ascending in the outer hills up to 3,500 ft., Assam, Khasia Hills, Chittagong, Madhya Bharat, Gujarat, Konkan, S. Mahrata Country, Kanara and deciduous forests of all districts of the Madras State.

**S. travancoricus** Bedd.

Mal.—*Avukaram*; Tam.—*Kattu-shenkottai*.

Properties similar to *S. anacardium*.  
Evergreen forests of Tinnevely and Travancore up to 4,000 ft.

**SENECIO** (*Compositae*)**S. densiflorus** Wall.

P.—*Chitawala*.

Leaves—applied to boils as emol. and maturant.

Central and Eastern Himalayas from Nepal to Bhutan, 5,000-7,000 ft. and Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft.

**S. jacobaea** D. Don

Plant—poisonous to livestock.

Root contains alk. as in *S. vulgaris* (Wehmer, II, 1252; *Pharm. J.*, 1895, Nr. 1331, 535); alk. jacobine (*Canad. J. Res.*, 1931, 651; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1932, I, 1540); contains 0.06% total alks. consisting of jacobine, jacodine and jaconine (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1937, 584; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1937, 4454).

Temperate Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim, 8,000-13,000 ft. and Khasia Hills, 4,000-5,000 ft.

**S. Jacquemontianus** Benth.

Kash.—*Hatermul*, *Poshkar*.

Root—used in Kashmir as nervine tonic and as adulterant for *kuth* root. Apparently endemic in Kashmir, 8,000-13,000 ft.

**S. laciniatus** Wall.; see **S. jacobaea** D. Don**S. quinquelobus** Hook. f. & Thoms.

P.—*Morta*.

Seeds—given in colic.  
Temperate Himalayas, from Garhwal to Bhutan, 10,000-12,000 ft.

**S. tenuifolius** Burm.

P.—*Nimbar*, *Sanggye*.

Leaves—used as emol. and vulnerary in Kashmir.

S. Mahrata Country, Deccan, Carnatic.

**S. vulgaris** Linn.

Plant—poisonous to livestock: induces hepatic cirrhosis when administered to animals.

Alks. senecionin, senecin and a base (Wehmer, II, 1252; *C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1895, 1120; *Bull. imp. Inst., Lond.*, 1911, 346; *Proc. roy. Soc.*, 1911, 188); yield of alk. from samples collected in April, June and September is 0.015, 0.06 and 0.015% respectively (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1936, 743; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1936, 5995); yields 0.0265% alk. senecionine (*Bull. Soc. chim. Fr.* 1937, 1285; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1937, 7436).

Nilgiri Hills, as an escape, and Moradabad; cultivated in gardens.

**SERRATULA** (*Compositae*)**S. anthelmintica** Roxb.; see **Centratherum anthelminticum** (Willd.) Kuntze**SESAMUM** (*Pedaliaceae*)**S. indicum** Linn. syn. *S. orientale* Linn.

S.—*Tila*; H., B. & Bo.—*Til*; Tam.—*Yelluchedi*; Tel.—*Nuvvulu*; Mal.—*Ellu*.

Seeds—emol., tonic, diur., lactag., useful in piles; in form of a decoct. used as emmen.; as a poultice applied to ulcers.

Seeds and oil—used as demulc. in dysen. and urinary complaints in combination with other medicines.

Leaves—in form of an infusion used in affections requiring demulcents in the southern United States.

Seeds yield a fixed oil, leaves contain gummy matter (U.S.D., 1584).

Cultivated all over India, Baluchistan and Waziristan.

## Sesamum

*S. orientale* Linn.; see *S. indicum* Linn.

### SESBANIA (*Leguminosae*)

*S. aculeata* Pers.; see *S. bispinosa* (Jacq.) Fawcett & Rendle

*S. bispinosa* (Jacq.) Fawcett & Rendle syn. *S. aculeata* Pers.

S., H. & B.—*Jayanti*; Bo.—*Ranshewra*; P.—*Jaintar*; Mal.—*Kitamu*; Tam.—*Mudchembai*; Tel.—*Ettajenga*.

Seeds—mixed with flour applied to ringworm and skin diseases.

Plant—considered cure for wounds. Analysis of the plant (*Bull. imp. Inst., Lond., 1919, 184*; Wehmer, I, 574).

Plains from the Western Himalayas to Ceylon.

*S. aegyptiaca* Poir.; see *S. sesban* (Linn.) Merr.

*S. grandiflora* (Linn.) Pers.

S.—*Agasti*; H. & Bo.—*Basna*; B.—*Bak*; Tam.—*Agatti*; Tel.—*Agise*; Mal.—*Akatti*.

Bark—astrin., tonic, in infusion given in small-pox.

Juice of leaves or flowers—used as a remedy for nasal catarrh and headache.

Ash analysis and composition (*Chem. Zbl., 1909, II, 649*).

Plains of Western Peninsula.

*S. sesban* (Linn.) Merr. syn. *S. aegyptiaca* Poir.

H., S. & B.—*Jayanti*; Bo.—*Jait*; Mal.—*Shempa*; Tam.—*Sembai*; Tel.—*Jalugu*.

Bark—astrin.

Seeds—used in diar., excessive menstrual flow; mixed with flour applied for itching of the skin.

Juice of leaves—given as an anthelm.

Plains from the Himalayas to Ceylon, ascending to 4,000 ft. in north-west.

### SESELI (*Umbelliferae*)

*S. indicum* W. & A.

S.—*Vanayamani*; B.—*Banjowan*; Bo.—*Kirminji-ajwan*.

Seeds—stim., carmin., stomch., anthelm.; used as a medicine for cattle.

Fruits contain 1.3% of a neutral unsaturated lactone and 0.6% of a compound probably a furocoumarin (*Sci. & Cult., 1936, 326*; *Chem. Zbl., 1937, 238*; *Chem. Abstr., 1938, 3361*).

Sub-Himalayan tracts from Dehra Dun to Gorakhpur, Bundelkhand, Assam, Central Bengal and Coromandel Coast.

### SETARIA (*Gramineae*)

*S. italica* Beauv. syn. *Panicum italicum* Linn.

B., Bo., P. & H.—*Kangni*; S.—*Kangu*; Kash.—*Pingni*; Mal.—*Tanna*; Tel.—*Koralu*; Tam.—*Tennai*.

Grains—diur., astrin., used externally in rheumatism and as a domestic remedy for alleviating the pains of parturition.

Toxic glucd., oily alk. (*Amer. chem. J., 1899, 861*).

Cultivated throughout India and up to 6,000 ft. in the Himalayas.

*S. plicata* T. Cooke

Plant—used in La Reunion as emol. and diur.

Throughout the moister hilly parts of India, from Kumaon in the Himalayas eastwards, ascending to 5,000 ft. in Sikkim, and the Nilgiris up to 6,000 ft.

*S. viridis* Beauv.

Plant—crushed and mixed with water, used as an external application for bruises.

Temperate Himalayas and W. Tibet up to 11,000 ft., rare in the plains of India, reported from the Nilgiri Hills.

### SHOREA (*Dipterocarpaceae*)

*S. robusta* Gaertn. f.

S.—*Sala*; H., P., B. & Bo.—*Sal*; Tam.—*Kungiliyam*; Tel.—*Sarjakamu*; Mal.—*Mulappumarutu*.

Resin—astrin., detergent, used in dysen. and for fumigations and plasters; given for weak digestion, gonorr. and as aphrodis.

Resin contains essen. oil 62% (*Indian Soap J., 1946, 77*; *Chem. Abstr., 1948, 3536*).

Kangra district of the Punjab, from the Kalesar forest in the Ambala district along the sub-Himalayan tract to the Darrang district of Assam, sometimes in the outer Himalayan valleys up to 5,000 ft.; Garo Hills, Kamrup, Khasia Hills, Jaintia Hills, from the Santal Parganas through Chota Nagpur and Orissa to Ganjam, Jeypore, Madhya Pradesh and Vizagapatam.

*S. tumbuggaia* Roxb.

H. & B.—*Kaladamar*; Tam.—*Karupudamar*; Tel.—*Nalladammaru*; Mal.—*Tampakam*.

Resin—used as an external stim. Forests of the Cuddapah, N. Arcot and Chingleput Hills up to 3,000 ft.

### SIDA (*Malvaceae*)

*S. acuta* Burm.

S.—*Bala*; H.—*Bariara*; B.—*Bon-methi*; Bo.—*Janglimethi*; Tam.—*Vattatiruppi*; Tel.—*Visaboddi*; Mal.—*Malatanni*; M.—*Palambasi*.

Root—astrin., cooling, tonic, useful in nervous and urinary diseases and in

disorders of the blood and bile; bitter, used as a febrile, stomachic, in chronic bowel complaints and as aphrodisiac.

Leaves—made warm and moistened with gingili oil, employed to hasten suppuration.

Throughout the hotter parts of India.

*S. carpinifolia* Linn. f.; see *S. acuta* Burm.

*S. cordifolia* Linn.

H.—*Kungyi*; B. & S.—*Brela*; Bo.—*Chikana*; P.—*Kharent*; Mal.—*Katturam*; Tam.—*Nilatutti*; Tel.—*Chirubenda*.

Decoct. of root—with ginger used as febrile.

Root bark—with sesamum oil and milk effective in curing cases of facial paralysis and sciatica; as powder given with milk and sugar for the relief of frequent micturition and leucor.

Juice of plant—with water given for spermatorrhoea.

Juice of root—used for healing wounds.

Seeds—aphrodisiac, administered in gonorrhoea; given for colic and tenesmus.

Whole plant contains an alk. probably identical with ephedrine (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1930, 825; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1930, 467; U.S.D., 1584).

Throughout the ~~tropical~~ and subtropical India.

*S. grewioides* Guill. & Perr.

Rajputana—*Ball*.

Seeds—ground and mixed with *gur* used as a cure for lumbago.

N.W. Provinces and Sind.

*S. humilis* Cav.; see *S. veronicaefolia* Lam.

*S. rhombifolia* Linn.

S.—*Atibala*; H. & B.—*Swet-barela*; Mal.—*Anakkuruntotti*; Tam.—*Tenacham*; Tel.—*Gubatada*.

Leaves—pounded and applied on swellings.

Stem—mucilaginous, used as demulcent and emollient, both internally and externally.

Root—considered valuable in rheumatism.

Plant—used in pulmonary tuberculosis and rheumatism in Europe.

Leaves contain large amount of mucilage (U.S.D., 1584).

Widely cultivated throughout India, and a weed of waste places throughout the tropics.

*S. spinosa* Linn.

S.—*Nagabala*; H.—*Gulsakari*; B.—*Bonmethi*; Tel.—*Mayilumanikyam*; Tam. & Mal.—*Mayirmanikkam*.

Root bark and root—in decoct. used as a demulcent in irritability of the bladder and in gonorrhoea.

Roots—tonic, diaphoretic, used in debility and fevers.

Leaves—demulcent, refrigerant, useful in cases of gonorrhoea, gleet and scalding urine.

Throughout the hotter parts of India from N.W. India to Ceylon.

*S. veronicaefolia* Lam.

B.—*Junka*; H.—*Bhiunli*; Tam.—*Palam-pasi*; Tel.—*Gayapuwaku*; S.—*Bhumibala*.

Flowers and unripe fruit—given with sugar for burning sensation in micturition.

Leaves—given in diarrhoea of pregnancy; pounded and used as a local application to cuts and bruises.

Throughout the hotter parts of India.

### SIEGESBECKIA (*Compositae*)

*S. orientalis* Linn.

M.—*Katampam*; Garhwal—*Lichkura*; Gujarati—*Pilibadkadi*.

Plant—depurative, sialogogue, cardio-tonic, useful in healing gangrenous ulcers and sores and in diseases of skin and the urethra.

Crystalline bitter substance darutin (Wehmer, II, 1224).

Throughout India, ascending to 5,000 ft. in the Himalayas and other mountains.

### SILENE (*Caryophyllaceae*)

*S. apetala* Willd.

Juice—used in eye troubles in Spain.

Plant—used in baths or as a fomentation for its emollient properties in Spain. Peshawar.

*S. conoidea* Linn.

Plant—used in Spain as subst. for *S. cucubalus*.

Kashmir and Baluchistan; from Kumaon to the Indus and from Oudh to the Punjab; in W. Tibet, at Ladakh.

*S. cucubalus* Wibel

Plant—considered emollient and used in baths or as a fumigant in Spain.

Juice—used in ophthalmia.

Temperate Himalayas at 5,000-11,500 ft., from Nepal to the Indus.

*S. gallica* Linn.

Plant—used in Spain as subst. for *S. cucubalus*.

Garhwal and Carnatic.

### SILYBUM (*Compositae*)

*S. marianum* (Linn.) Gaertn.

Leaves—aperient, sudorific.

Seeds—demulcent, used in haemorrhoids.

## Silybum

Tyramin (Wehmer, II, 1255; *Merck's Index*, 1902, 341); extracts of the drug cause a rise of blood pressure due to presence of tyramine (*Biochem. Z.*, 1922, 402; U.S.D., 1629).

Punjab, N.W. Himalayas, Peshawar, Hazara and from Kashmir to Jammu, 6,000-8,000 ft.

### SISYMBRIUM (*Cruciferae*)

#### *S. altissimum* Linn.

Leaves and flowers—astrin. and antiscor.

Kashmir, up to 8,000 ft. and Chitral.

#### *S. irio* Linn.

H.—*Khubbkalan*; Pers.—*Khakasi*; Merwara—*Parjan*; P.—*Maktrusa*.

Seeds—expect., stim., restor., used in asthma; externally used as a stimulating poultice.

Infusion of leaves—given in affections of the throat and chest in Spain.

Northern India, Rajputana, Punjab, Peshawar, Baluchistan and Kohat.

#### *S. loeselii* Linn.

Leaves and flowers—given in scurvy and in scrofula.

Kashmir, 5,000-8,000 ft.

*S. sophia* Linn.; see *Descurainia sophia* (Linn.) Webb

### SKIMMIA (*Rutaceae*)

*S. laureola* Sieb. & Zucc. ex Walp. Nep.—*Chumlani*; P.—*Ner*; Garhwal—*Nair*; Kumaon—*Nehar*.

Leaves—used in small-pox; the smoke produced by their burning is said to purify the air.

Essen. oil (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1926, April, 46; 1932, 61; *J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond.*, 1921, 126); essen. oil contains 13% terpenes (*d*- $\alpha$ -pinene and *d*- $\beta$ -phellandrene), 18% *l*-linalool, 63% *l*-linalyl acetate, azulene and bergapten (*J. prakt. Chem.*, 1936, 113; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1937, 215); alk. isolated, has no specific pharmacological action (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1938, 481); besides alk. skimmianine, a furocoumarin bergapten and a neutral substance skimmiol, the leaves contain 3 more active principles, 0.005% isopimpinellin, 0.1% umbelliferone, 0.02% laureoline; bark also contains these constituents (*Curr. Sci.*, 1947, 222; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1947, 7455).<sup>z</sup>

Temperate Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaon, 6,000-10,000 ft. and Khasia Hills, 5,000-6,000 ft.

### SMILAX (*Liliaceae*)

#### *S. aspera* Linn.

Roots—used as a subst. for Indian sarsaparilla.

Roots and stem contain a heteroside parillin and much KNO<sub>3</sub>; extract of root diur. due to KNO<sub>3</sub> (*C.R. Soc. Biol., Paris*, 1938, 305; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1939, 740).

Throughout India, from Kashmir to Khasia Hills and southwards to Travancore, 4,000-7,000 ft.

#### *S. china* Linn.

S., H., B. & Bo.—*Chobchini*; M.—*Paringay*.

Root—aphrodis., sudorific, demulc., alter., used in chr. rheumatism, syphilis and skin diseases.

Saponin (Wehmer, I, 162).

Japan, China and Cochin China.

#### *S. glabra* Roxb.

H.—*Bari-chobchini*; B.—*Harina-shukchina*; Garo—*Hazina*.

Decoct. of fresh roots—used in venereal complaints and sores.

Assam, Sylhet and Lower Khasia Hills.

#### *S. lanceaefolia* Roxb.

H.—*Hindi-chobchini*; B.—*Gutcashukchina*.

Fresh root—the juice taken for the cure of rheumatism, and the refuse, after extracting the juice, applied to the affected parts.

Assam and Sikkim Himalayas.

*S. macrophylla* Roxb.; see *S. zeylanica* Linn.

*S. ovalifolia* Roxb.; see *S. zeylanica* Linn.

#### *S. prolifera* Roxb.

H.—*Ram dataun*; Sing.—*Mahakabara*.

Root—ground with old molasses or with coagulated cows milk is mixed with water and drunk as a remedy against blood-mixed stools in dysen. and against 'aradaud', a urinary complaint, in which the urine is dark and reddish.

Tropical Western Himalayas, Kumaon, Nepal, Sylhet, Bengal, Bihar and Deccan Peninsula.

#### *S. zeylanica* Linn.

B.—*Kumarika*; H.—*Jangli aushbah*; Bo. & Marathi—*Guti*; Tam.—*Malaitamarai*; Tel.—*Kondatamara*; Mal.—*Kal-tamara*.

Roots—used as a subst. for sarsaparilla in the treatment of venereal diseases; applied for rheumatism and pains in the lower extremities; used in bloodless dysen.

Throughout India.

### SMITHIA (*Leguminosae*)

#### *S. conferta* Sm.

S.—*Lakshmana*; M.—*Elakanni*.

Plant—laxt., used in biliousness, rheumatism, ulcers and sterility in women; removes effects of old age and wrinkles. Throughout India.

*S. geminiflora* Roth; see *S. conferta* Sm.

*S. sensitiva* Ait.

B.—*Nullakashina*; H.—*Odabrini*.

Plant—in the form of a lotion used for headache.

Throughout India and Andamans.

#### SOJA (*Leguminosae*)

*S. hispida* Moench; see *Glycine max* Merr.

#### SOLANUM (*Solanaceae*)

*S. albicaule* Kotschy ex Dunal

Plant—crushed and boiled in water and this water taken against ulcers.

Rajputana Desert and Sind.

*S. dulcamara* Linn.

S.—*Kakmachi*; P.—*Rubabarik*; Pers.—*Anabessalib*.

Berries—alter., diur., diaphor., useful in skin diseases, psoriasis, lepra, syphilitic affections, chr. rheumatism, enlargement of the liver and as hydragogue cath.

Twigs—diur., resolv., narcotic; promote all secretions and used in rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, scrofula, etc.

Leaves, stems and fruits contain glycosidal alk. solanine; alk. solanidine mostly in leaves, young shoots and fruits; herb contains a bitter principle dulcamarin, two other saponins dulcamarinic and dulcamaretinic acid (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1835, 299; 1857, 335; *C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1856, 978; *Pharm. J.*, 1902, 160; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1875, 289; *Bull. Sci. pharm.*, 1912, 283; *Analyst*, 1929, 153; *Pharm. Zentralh.*, 1929, 151; U.S.D., 1437); berries contain lycopin (*Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1932, 25; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1932, 3820);\*

From Kashmir to Garhwal, 4,000-8,000 ft., Sikkim and Baluchistan.

*S. ferox* Linn.

B.—*Rambegun*; S.—*Garbhada*; Tam.—*Anaichundai*; Tel.—*Mulaka*; Mal.—*Anachhunta*.

Roots and berries—used medicinally in the same way as those of *S. xanthocarpum*.

Assam, Konkan, S. Mahrata Country and W. Ghats of the Madras State.

*S. gracilipes* Dcne.

P.—*Halun*; Ind. Baz.—*Marghipal*.

Juice of fruits and leaves—applied to ostitis.

Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan.

*S. incanum* Linn.

Merwara—*Asind*.

Root—used as a medicine for horses. Plant—used as a remedy for toothache and sore throat; the decoct. taken for chest troubles.

Sind, Punjab, Merwara and W. Peninsula.

*S. indicum* Linn.

S.—*Vanavrintaki*; H.—*Birhatta*; P.—*Kandyari*; B.—*Byakura*; Bo.—*Ringani*; Tam.—*Papparamulli*; Tel.—*Chittimulaga*; Mal.—*Nilavalutina*.

Root—carmin., expect., useful in asthma, cough, catar. affections, difficult parturition, toothache, fevers, worm complaints, colic, in dysuria and in churia.

Juice of leaves—with fresh juice of ginger taken to stop vomiting.

Leaves and fruit—rubbed up with sugar used as external application for itch.

Enzyme in fruits (*J. biol. Chem.*, 1934, 675; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1934, II, 2840); alk. solanine, solanidine in roots and leaves (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1934, 269; *J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1941, 329).\*

Throughout tropical India.

*S. lycopersicum* Linn.; see *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.

*S. melongena* Linn.

S.—*Bhantaki*; H.—*Baigun*; B.—*Begun*; Bo.—*Baigana*; Tel.—*Vankaya*; Tam.—*Kaththiri*; Mal.—*Valuthina*; P.—*Bengan*.

Leaves—used as a narcotic.

Seeds—stim.\*

Widely cultivated in India.

*S. nigrum* Linn.

S.—*Kakamachi*; B.—*Kakmachi*; H.—*Makoi*; Bo. & P.—*Mako*; Tam.—*Manattakkali*; Tel.—*Kamanchi*.

Berries—used in fevers, diar., eye diseases, hydrophobia.

Juice of plant—hydragogue cath., diur., alter., given in chr. enlargement of the liver, in blood-spitting, piles, dysen., etc.

Young shoots—given in skin diseases and used in psoriasis.

Decoct. of leaves—diur., laxt.

Alk. solanine, saponin in plant and berries (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1891, 527; *Pharm. Zentralh.*, 1892, 712; U.S.D., 1593); feeding experiments on sheep for toxicity showed negative results (*Aust. vet. J.*, 1939, 19).\*

Throughout India, up to 9,000 ft. in the W. Himalayas.

*S. spirale* Roxb.

H.—*Mungas kajur*; Sylhet—*Bagua*.

Root—narcotic, diur.

Assam, Khasia Hills and E. Bengal up to 3,500 ft.

## Solanum

### *S. torvum* Swartz

B.—*Titbaigun*; Assam—*Hathibhekuri*;  
Tam.—*Sundai*; Tel.—*Kondavuste*; Mal.—*Kattuchunta*.

Fruits—eaten as a vegetable and said to be good for enlargement of the spleen.

Fruits contain sterolin (sitosterol- $\beta$ -glucoside) and 0.1% gluco-alk. solanone ( *J. sci. industr. Res.*, 1949, 97B; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1949, 8617 ).

Throughout India in the tropical region except the W. Desert area.

### *S. trilobatum* Linn.

S.—*Alarka*; Kan.—*Mullumusta*; Mal.—*Tutavalam*; Tam.—*Tuduvalai*; Tel.—*Telavuste*.

Root and leaves—bitter, prescribed in consumptive cases in form of decoct., powder and electuary.

Berries and flowers—given in cough.

Decoct. of plant—useful in chr. broncht.

Alk. solanine ( *Rep. Sch. trop. Med.*, *Calcutta*, 1938 ).

Gujarat, Deccan, S. Mahrata Country, N. Circars and Carnatic.

### *S. verbascifolium* Linn.

Nep.—*Dursul*; H.—*Asheta*; P.—*Kalamewa*, S.—*Vidari*; Tel.—*Rasagadi*; Tam.—*Malaichundai*; Mal.—*Malanjunta*.

Dried plant—ground with warm water applied externally to inflam.; good for burns.

Alk. solanine, saponin ( Wehmer, II, 1092; *J. Chim. Med.*, 1825, 517; *Pharm. Zentrallh.*, 1892, 712 ).

Throughout the tropical and subtropical zone of India.

### *S. xanthocarpum* Schrad. & Wendl.

S. & B.—*Kantakari*; P.—*Kandiari*; H.—*Kateli*; Bo.—*Bhuringni*; Tam.—*Kandangattiri*; Tel.—*Challamulaga*; Mal.—*Kantankattiri*.

Root—expect., used in cough, asthma, catar. fever, and pain in chest; beaten up and mixed with wine given to check vomiting.

Juice of berries—useful in sore throat.

Stem, flowers and fruits—bitter, carmin., prescribed in burning of the feet in cases attended with a vesicular, watery eruption.

Plant—used in diur. dropsy; in decoct. used in gonor.

Leaves—applied locally to relieve pain; their juice given with black pepper in rheumatism.

Bud and flower—with salt solution good for watery eyes.

Fruits yield carpesterol and 1.3% gluco-alk. solanocarpine ( *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, vol. 4A, 1936, 255; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1937, 805; *J. Amer. chem. Soc.*,

1937, 2467; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 572 ); fruits yield gluco-alk. solanine-S; on hydrolysis it yields alk. solanidine-S ( *J. Mysore Univ.*, 1942, 117; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 1437 ); glycosidal alk. solanocarpine obtained from the seeds believed to be identical with solanine-S ( *J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1937, 1404; U.S.D., 1594 ).\*

Throughout India.

## SOLIDAGO ( *Compositae* )

### *S. virga-aurea* Linn.

Herb—carmin., antisept., diur., used for stone in bladder; in Europe given in dropsy.

Saponin ( *Pharm. Zentrallh.*, 1925, 424; *Amer. chem. J.*, 1904, 69 ); the flavanol glucd. quercitrin is present and accounts for its value in haemorrhagic nephritis; the saponin content probably adds to the effect ( *Sci. pharm.*, 1949, 128; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1950, 5538 ).

Temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir eastwards 5,000-9,000 ft., and Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft.

## SONCHUS ( *Compositae* )

### *S. arvensis* Linn.

H.—*Sahadevibari*; B.—*Banpalang*; P.—*Bhangra*; Tel.—*Nallatapata*.

Uses similar to *Lactuca scariola*.

Root—given in jaundice.

Bitter principle ( Wehmer, II, 1262; *Mh. Chem.*, 1925, 459; *Liebigs Ann.*, 1846, 83 ).

Very sparingly throughout the plains of India, wild or cultivated, more common on the hills where it ascends to 8,000 ft. in the Himalayas and the Khasia Hills.

### *S. asper* Vill.

Plant—pounded and applied to wounds or boils.

Bitter substance ( *Mh. Chem.*, 1926 689 ).

Throughout India in fields and cultivated places, ascending to 12,000 ft. in the Himalayas.

### *S. maritimus* Linn.

Uses similar to *Lactuca scariola*.

Punjab and Baluchistan.

### *S. oleraceus* Linn.

Bo.—*Mhatara*; Patna—*Titaliya*; P.—*Dodak*; Tel.—*Ratrinta*.

Gum—formed by evaporation of the juice of the plant a powerful hydragogue cath.

Infusion of root and leaves—tonic, febrifuge.

Sparingly throughout India ascending to 8,000 ft. in the Himalayas.



SONNERATIA (*Lythraceae*)

*S. acida* Linn. f.; see *Sonneratia caseolaris* Engl.

*S. caseolaris* Engl.

B.—*Archaka*; Bo.—*Chipi*; Tam.—*Kinnai*; Kan.—*Kandale*; Mal.—*Thirala*; Marathi—*Tiwar*; Uriya—*Sundarignua*.

Fruit—used as a poultice in swellings and sprains.

Fermented juice of fruit—useful for arresting haemor.

Colouring matters, archin (emodin), archinin (chrysophanic acid) (*J. sci. industr. Res.*, 1948, 202B).

Tidal creeks and mangrove swamps of India.

SOPHORA (*Leguminosae*)

*S. griffithii* Stocks

Juice—put into sore eyes.

Decoct. of roots—applied warm to the head to remove headache.

Seeds—powdered and mixed with oil used to kill lice in hair.

Baluchistan.

*S. mollis* Grah.

P.—*Buna*; Arab. & Pers.—*Arghavan*; Garhwal—*Sakina*.

Seeds—considered useful to destroy vermin.

Plains and low hills of the north-west, Hazara and the Salt Range to Kumaon and Nepal, up to 7,000 ft., Bushahr and Sahansradhara near Dehra Dun.

*S. tomentosa* Linn.

Burm.—*Thimbawmagyi*; Sing.—*Mudumurunga*.

Seeds and roots—considered specific in bilious sickness; used in cholera.

Alk. cytosine in roots and seeds (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1891, 561; 1894, 444; 1895, 430; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1890, 3589); the poisonous seeds yield a volatile liquid alk. sophorine which is identical with cytosine (U.S.D., 1603).

Andaman and Nicobar Islands; very occasionally cultivated in Indian gardens.

SOPUBIA (*Scrophulariaceae*)

*S. delphinifolia* G. Don

Bo.—*Dudhali*.

Juice of the plant—astrin., applied to the feet to heal sores caused by exposure to moisture.

Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, W. Ghats, Deccan and Carnatic.

SORBARIA (*Rosaceae*)

*S. sorbifolia* A. Br. syn. *Spiraea sorbifolia* Linn.

Herb and flowers contain HCN Wehmer, I, 435).

Western temperate Himalayas; from Hazara to Kumaon at 4,000-11,000 ft.

SORBUS (*Rosaceae*)

*S. aucuparia* Linn. syn. *Pyrus aucuparia* Gaertn.

P.—*Battal*.

Fruit—used in scurvy; in form of infusion used in haemorrhoids and strangury; extract employed in gall-bladder irritations and digestive disturbances due to faulty liver function.

Bark contains HCN-glucd. (*Liebigs Ann.*, 1851, 79; 1852, 242); fruit contains the sugar sorbose, sorbitol and sorbic acid; the seeds contain 22% of a fixed oil (U.S.D., 1604).

Western temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Kumaon, 9,000-13,000 ft.

SORGHUM (*Gramineae*)

*S. halepense* (Linn.) Pers.

H. & P.—*Baru*; B.—*Kala-mucha*; Kash.—*Braham*; Kumaon—*Bikhonda*; Tel.—*Gaddijanu*.

Seeds—demulc., diur.

Rhizome contains HCN (*Chemikerztg.*, 1911, 1436).

Throughout India in open places.

*S. saccharatum* Pers.; see *S. vulgare* (Linn.) Pers. var. *saccharatum* Boerl.

*S. vulgare* (Linn.) Pers.

S.—*Dirghamala*; H., P., B. & Bo.—*Joar*, *Jowar*; Tam.—*Cholam*; Tel.—*Jonnalu*; Mal.—*Chavela*; Kan.—*Jolah*.

Seeds—diur., demulc., aphrodis.

Glucd. dhurin, leaves contain HCN (*Proc. roy. Soc.*, 1902, 153; *Chem. News*, 1902, 301; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1921, I, 31; *J. agric. Res.*, 1924, 717; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1910, 220; *Chemikerztg.*, 1911, 1436; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1912, I, 583); leaves contain HCN (*Biochem. J.*, 1929, 1099; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1931, I, 3150); leaves contain 3-25 times more HCN than stalks of plants; leaf sheaths low in HCN; upper leaves have more HCN than lower (*J. Amer. Soc. Agron.*, 1938, 725; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 8470); dried leaves contain 12-75% of HCN of the entire plant depending on varieties (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 1939, 146; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1939, 4629).\*

Widely cultivated in India.

*S. vulgare* (Linn.) Pers. var. *saccharatum* Boerl. syn. *S. saccharatum* Pers.

H. & Bo.—*Deo-dhan*; M.—*Tella-jonna*. HCN in sap (*J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1903, 55).

Cultivated to some extent in all the States in India.

**SOYMIDA (Meliaceae)**

*S. febrifuga* A. Juss.

S.—*Rohini*; H.—*Rohun*; B. & Bo.—*Rohan*; Tam.—*Somadanam*; Tel.—*Somida*; Kan.—*Sumbi*.

Bark—astrin., bitter tonic, febrige, used in general debility, intermittent fevers, diar. and dysen.

Bark contains bitter substance (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1851, 271; U.S.D., 1616).

Dry forests of the W. Peninsula, extending northwards to Merwara, the Mirzapur hills and Chota Nagpur.

**SPATHOLOBUS (Leguminosae)**

*S. roxburghii* Benth.

M.—*Plashi-valli*.

Decoct. of the bark—used as a remedy in dropsy, worms, bowel complaints and in snake poison.

Root contains rotenone 1.0% (*J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1933, 1734; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1933, I, 3954).

Plains from the foot of the Western Himalayas to Ceylon.

**SPERGULA (Caryophyllaceae)**

*S. arvensis* Linn.

Used as a diur. in Colombia.

In cultivated fields in various cool parts of India.

**SPERMACOCE (Rubiaceae)**

*S. hispida* Linn.; see *Borreria hispida* (Linn.) K. Schum.

**SPHAERANTHUS (Compositae)**

*S. africanus* Linn.

Herb—stomch., diur.; in Indo-China used as emol. and resolv.

Common in swamps, in damp waste ground and in mud, throughout the plains of Bengal and Sylhet.

*S. indicus* Linn.

S.—*Mundirika*; H.—*Mundi*; Bo.—*Gorakhmundi*; B.—*Murmuria*; Tam.—*Kottakkarandai*; Tel.—*Bodasoram*; Mal.—*Attakkamanni*.

Herb—tonic, deobstruent, alter., aphrodis.

Root and seed—anthelm.

Flowers—alter., cooling, tonic.

Decoct. of plant—used as a diur. in urethral discharges.

Rind of fruit—used as a fish poison.

Essen. oil in herb, alk. in leaves, stems and flowers (*Dymock, Warden & Hooper*, II, 258; *Pharm. J.*, 1884, 985); contains alk. sphaeranthine; fresh flowering plant yields essen. oil (*J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1946, 274; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1947, 566)\*.

Throughout India ascending the Himalayas up to 5,000 ft. from Kumaon to Sikkim.

**SPHENOMERIS (Polypodiaceae)**

*S. chusana* Copeland syn. *Stenoloma chinensis* Bedd; *Davallia tenuifolia* Sw.

Used internally for chr. enteritis in Mauritius.

Western mountains of the Madras State at 3,000-6,000 ft.; in the Himalayas from the Simla region to Bhutan at 1,000-7,000 ft., Khasia Hills at 1,000-3,000 ft., Madhya Pradesh, Pachmarhi.

**SPILANTHES (Compositae)**

*S. acmella* Murr.

Bo.—*Akarkara*; Assam—*Pirazha*; P.—*Akarkarha*; Tel.—*Maratitige*.

Flowers—made into a tincture used to relieve toothache; powerful mosquito larvicide.

Seeds—chewed to produce salivation when the mouth is dry.

Crushed plant—used as fish poison.

Spilanthol obtained from flowers has strong local anaesthetic action (*J. pharm. Soc. Japan*, 1922, 460; 1927, 77; U.S.D., 1605); flowers contain also a sterol and a non-reducing polysaccharide (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1945, 250; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 2934).

Throughout India and up to 5,000 ft. in the Himalayas and other mountains.

*S. acmella* var. *oleracea* C.B. Clarke syn. *S. oleracea* Jacq.

P.—*Pakarmul*; B.—*Roshunia*; Bo.—*Akra*; M.—*Ukva*.

Flower-heads—stim., sialog.; used in paralysis of tongue and affections of throat, toothache, gums and in headaches; remedy for children who stammer.

Spilanthol (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1903, 270; *Apothekerztg, Berl.*, 1908, 947).

Cultivated in gardens in India.

*S. oleracea* Jacq.; see *S. acmella* var. *oleracea* C.B. Clarke

**SPINACIA (Chenopodiaceae)**

*S. oleracea* Linn.

H. & P.—*Palak*; B. & Bo.—*Palang*; S.—*Palankya*; Tam.—*Vasaiyilakkirai*; Tel.—*Matturbachhali*.

Leaves—cooling, useful in febrile affections, inflam. of lungs and bowels.

Seeds—laxt., cooling, used in difficult breathing, inflam. of the liver and in jaundice.

Green plant—given for urinary calculi.

Iodine, lecithin, chlorophyll, carotin; As 0.009 mg. in 100 g. leaves (C.R.)

*Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1912, 893; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1912, I, 1730; 1927, I, 1327; *J. biol. Chem.*, 1920, 1; oxalic acid 0.31% (*J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1931, 1909); saponin; prolonged rainy weather lowers the saponin content (*Jb. wiss. Bot.*, 1937, 710; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 9177); fresh plant contains 0.934% and dry plant 8.27% oxalic acid (*Chin. J. Physiol.*, 1938, 209; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 9318); germinated seed contains enzymes gentiobiase, cellobiase and lichenase (Wehmer, I, 286).

Cultivated throughout India.

#### SPIRAEA (Rosaceae)

*S. aruncus* Linn.; see *Aruncus sylvestris* Kostel.

*S. sorbifolia* Linn.; see *Sorbaria sorbifolia* A. Br.

#### SPONDIAS (Anacardiaceae)

*S. mangifera* Willd.; see *S. pinnata* Kurz

*S. pinnata* Kurz syn. *S. mangifera* Willd.

S.—*Amrataka*; H., B. & Bo.—*Amra*; Tam.—*Mambulichi*; Tel.—*Amratakamu*; Mal.—*Mampuli*; Kan.—*Ambate*.

Bark—refrig., useful in dysen.; ground and mixed with water rubbed on in both ~~articulations~~ and muscular rheumatism.

Fruit—antiscor. and the pulp astrin., used in bilious dyspep.

Juice of leaves—used in earache.

Analysis of fruit (Wehmer, II, 704; *Chemikerztg*, 1897, 719).

Sub-Himalayan tract and outer valleys up to 3,000 ft., from the Chenab eastwards, Salt Range, Andamans and W. Peninsula.

#### STACHYS (Labiatae)

*S. palustris* Linn.

Plant—in Europe reputed vulnerary; in America used as vulnerary antisp., emetic and emmen.

Kashmir.

*S. parviflora* Benth.

P.—*Baggibuti*, *Kirimar*.

Bruised stems—applied to the guinea worm.

Punjab Plains and Hills.

*S. sylvatica* Linn.

Plant—in France credited with tonic, emmen. and diur. properties.

Kashmir.

#### STACHYTARPHETA (Verbenaceae)

*S. indica* Vahl; see *S. jamaicensis* (Linn.) Vahl var. *indica* H.J. Lam.

*S. jamaicensis* (Linn.) Vahl var. *indica* H.J. Lam. syn. *S. indica* Vahl M.—*Simainayuruvi*; Kan.—*Kariyutarani*; Mal.—*Katapunuttu*.

Plant—in Brazil used externally for purulent ulcers, given internally for fevers and rheum. inflam.; in Guiana used in the treatment of dysen.

Leaves—in La Reunion used as maturant.

Glucosidic substance (*Ber. dtsh. pharm. Ges.*, 1899, 214).

Tropical India from the Punjab and Sylhet to Travancore. Sometimes cultivated.

#### STATICE (Plumbaginaceae)

*S. aegyptica* Pers.

Leaves—febge., stomch.

Sind, Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Egypt.

*S. cabulica* Boiss.

Baluchistan—*Mashnawaro*.

Plant—stomch.

Baluchistan, Waziristan.

#### STELLARIA (Caryophyllaceae)

*S. aquatica* Scop.

Decoct. of leaves—given as galact. in Indo-China.

Plant—used for treatment of fistula in China.

Temperate Himalayas from Nepal to Murree at 4,000-8,000 ft.

*S. media* Linn.

Plant—employed in plaster for broken bones and swellings, as it is supposed to be cooling and binding; in Spain used as vulnerary, astrin., and resolv.

In cultivated and waste places, roadsides and edges of streams throughout the Punjab and temperate regions of India, ascending in the Himalayas to 12,000 ft. and in W. Tibet to 14,500 ft.

*S. uliginosa* Murr.

Decoct. of leaves—used as galact. in Indo-China.

In wet places of temperate and alpine regions at 4,000-10,000 ft.; in the temperate and alpine Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim up to 16,000 ft.; Khasia Hills at 5,000-6,000 ft.

#### STEMODIA (Scrophulariaceae)

*S. viscosa* Roxb.

B.—*Nukachuni*; Tel.—*Bodasarum*, *Guntakaminamu*.

Infusion of dried plant—mucilaginous, used as a demulc.

Central and peninsular India.

## Stenolobium

### STENOLOBIUM (*Bignoniaceae*)

*S. stans* Seem.

Tam.—*Sonnappatti*; Tel.—*Pachagotta*;  
Kan.—*Koranekehar*.

Root—considered remedy for snake-  
and rat-bites and for scorpion-sting.

Cultivated and almost run wild in  
some parts of India.

### STENOLOMA (*Polypodiaceae*)

*S. chinensis* Bedd.; see *Sphenomeris*  
*chusana* Copeland

### STENOTAPHRUM (*Gramineae*)

*S. glabrum* Trin.

Rhizome—diur., in decoct. used in  
Brazil as a diur. and sudorific.

In the plains throughout India.

### STEPHANIA (*Menispermaceae*)

*S. glabra* (Roxb.) Miers

Dehra Dun—*Purha*; Garhwal—*Ginda-*  
*ru*; Nep.—*Nimilahara*.

Root—acrid, used in Cochin-China  
in pulmonary tuberculosis, asthma,  
dysen. and fever.

Alks. gindarine, gindarine, gindari-  
nine (*J. sci. industr. Res.*, 1950, 79B).

Himalayas from Simla to Sikkim,  
Khasia Hills, Assam.

*S. hernandifolia* (Willd.) Walp.

S.—*Vanatiklika*; B.—*Agnadnemuka*;  
Mal.—*Patavalli*; Nep.—*Tambariki*; Uriya—  
*Nimukha*.

Root—bitter, astrin., used in fever,  
diar., dyspep., urinary diseases.

Saponin (*Meded. PlTuin, Batavia.*,  
1897, 97; 1898, 124; *Bull. Inst. bot.*  
*Buitenz.*, 1902, 14).

W. and E. coast, Dehra Dun, Bihar,  
Cachar, Sikkim, E. Bengal and Assam.

*S. rotunda* Hook. f. & Th.; see *S.*  
*glabra* (Roxb.) Miers

### STEPHEGYNE (*Rubiaceae*)

*S. parvifolia* Korth.; see *Mytragyna*  
*parvifolia* Korth.

### STERCULIA (*Sterculiaceae*)

*S. alata* Roxb.; see *Pterygota alata*  
R. Br.

*S. balanghas* Linn.

Mal.—*Kavalam*; Sing.—*Nawa*.

Fruit—considered cooling and laxt.  
in the Philippines.

Throughout the hotter parts of India.

*S. foetida* Linn.

H. & Bo.—*Janglibadam*; Kan.—*Penari*;  
Tam. & Mal.—*Pinari*; Tel.—*Manjipona-*  
*ku*.

Oil from seed—laxt., carmin.

Leaves—repellent, aper.

Decoct. of fruit—mucilaginous, astrin.

Seeds and fruit pulp contain fatty  
oil (*Wehmer*, II, 767; *Chem. Zbl.*,  
1903, I, 1249; *Philipp. J. Sci.*, 1915, 105).

Konkan, forests of the W. coast of  
the Madras State at low elevations.

*S. rubiginosa* Vent.

Fruit—laxt.

Burma, from Singapore to Penang,  
Cochin-China, Java and Sumatra.

*S. scaphigera* Wall.; see *Scaphium*  
*wallichii* Schott & Endl.

*S. urens* Roxb.

M.P. & Bo.—*Gulu*; H.—*Karrai*; Kan.—  
*Bhutali*; Konkani—*Pandruk*; Mal.—*Tonti*;  
Tam.—*Vellaiipputtali*; Tel.—*Ponaku*.

Gum—used as subst. for tragacanth;  
used in throat affections.

Leaves and tender branches—when  
steeped in water yield a mucilaginous  
extract useful in pleuro-pneumonia  
in cattle.

Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, N. Kanara,  
S. Mahrata Country, dry forests of the  
Madras State, Rajputana, N. and Cen-  
tral India and Chota Nagpur.

### STEREOSPERMUM (*Bignoniaceae*)

*S. chelonoides* DC.; see *S. tetra-*  
*gonum* DC.

*S. suaveolens* DC.

S.—*Patala*; H. & Bo.—*Paral*; B.—  
*Parul*; Tam.—*Padiri*; Tel.—*Kokhesa*; Mal.—  
*Pupatiri*; P.—*Padal*; Kan.—*Hude*.

Root bark—considered cooling, diur.,  
tonic; forms an ingredient in *dasamula*.

Flowers—rubbed up with honey  
given to check hiccough; taken in form  
of a confection as an aphrodis.

Root bark contains bitter substance  
(*Meded. PlTuin, Batavia*, 1897, 39;  
1899, 136).

Throughout India in drier localities  
than *S. tetragonum*, often planted.

*S. tetragonum* DC. syn. *S. chelonoides*  
DC.

H.—*Pader*; B.—*Dharmar*; Bo.—*Padal*;  
S.—*Patoli*; Kan.—*Kaludi*; Mal.—*Karin-*  
*kara*; Tam.—*Kural*; Tel.—*Kaligottu*.

Root, leaves and flowers—used in  
decoct. as a febrige.

Juice of leaves—mixed with lime  
juice used in maniacal cases.

Flower and fruit—in scorpion-sting.

Bark contains crystalline bitter sub-  
stance (*Meded. PlTuin, Batavia*, 1897,  
39; 1899, 136).

Throughout moist regions of India.

*S. xylocarpum* Benth. & Hook. f.;  
see *Radermachera xylocarpa* K.  
Schum.

**STEUDNERA** (*Araceae*)**S. virosa** (Kunth) PrainB.—*Bish kachu*.Plant—poisonous, used medicinally.  
Chittagong in Bengal and Assam.**STIPA** (*Gramineae*)**S. capillata** Trin.

Grass—frequently kills sheep, not by a direct poisonous action, but by its glumes working through the skin into the vital organs.

W. Himalayas, ascending up to 11,000 ft. in Kashmir.

**S. sibirica** Lam.

Grass—actively poisonous to horses and other domestic animals.

W. temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Kunawar up to 8,000-9,000 ft.

**S. tortilis** Desf.HCN-glucd. (*J. Pharm. Chim., Paris, 1908, 542*).

Punjab, Peshawar and Waziristan.

**STRANVAESIA** (*Rosaceae*)**S. glaucescens** Lindl.Kumaon—*Garmehal*.Leaves contain HCN (*Arch. Pharm, Berl., 1906, 670*).Western and Central Himalayas; Kumaon 3,000-7,500 ft., Khasia Hills, 4,000-5,000 ft. and ~~Nepal~~.**STREBLUS** (*Moraceae*)**S. asper** Lour.S.—*Shakhotaka*; H.—*Siora*; B.—*Sheora*;  
Bo.—*Karvati*; Mal.—*Paruva*; P.—*Dahya*;  
Tam.—*Piray*; Tel.—*Barinika*.

Decoct. of bark—given in fever, dysen. and diar.

Roots—used as application to unhealthy ulcers and sinuses; antid. to snake-bite.

Milky juice—antisept., astringent, applied to chapped hands and sore heels.

Bark contains bitter substance (*Ned. Tijdschr. Pharm. Chem. Toxic., 1896, 204*).

Drier parts of India, from Rohilkhand, eastwards and southwards to Travancore and Andaman Islands.

**STRIGA** (*Scrophulariaceae*)**S. gesneroides** (Willd.) Vatke syn.**S. orobanchioides** Benth.H.—*Lalagia*; Marathi—*Tambdikari-chagvat*; Gujarati—*Ratoagio*.

Plant—used in diabetes.

W. Peninsula.

**S. lutea** Lour.S.—*Kuranti*; Gujarati—*Agiyo*; Marathi—*Laghukurandika*.

Plant—bitter, improves appetite and taste, useful in strangury and diseases of blood.

Sind, Punjab, Bengal and W. Peninsula.

**S. orobanchioides** Benth.; see **S. gesneroides** (Willd.) Vatke**STROBILANTHES** (*Acanthaceae*)**S. auriculatus** NeesSanth.—*Gadakahla*; Bo.—*Kara*; Tam.—*Kurinji*.

Pounded leaves—rubbed on the body during the cold stage of intermittent fever.

Upper Gangetic Plain, Madhya Bharat up to 4,000 ft., Chota Nagpur and Madhya Pradesh.

**S. callosus** NeesBo. & Marathi—*Karvi*; Pachmarhi—*Maruadana*.

Bark—emol., used for fomentation in tenesmus and as external application in parotitis.

Flowers—vulnerary.

Madhya Bharat, Konkan, Deccan, N. Kanara, W. Ghats of Bombay State.

**S. ciliatus** NeesBo.—*Karvi*; Tam.—*Kurinji*.

Bark—emol.

Flowers—vulnerary.

Kanara to Travancore.

**STROPHANTHUS** (*Apocynaceae*)**S. dichotomous** Wall.; see **Strophanthus wallichii** A.DC.**S. wallichii** A.DC. syn. **S. dichotomous** Wall.

Seeds—poisonous.

Leaves, bark and seeds contain strophanthin like tox. glucd. (Wehmer, II, 995; *Meded. PlTwin, Batavia, Nr. XXV, 124*; *Chem. Zbl., 1905, II, 975*); seeds contain a powerful cardiac poison (*Pharm. J., 1936, 147*; *Chem. Abstr., 1936, 7785*).

N. Circars, in the mountains.

**S. wightianus** Wall.

Contains strophanthin (Wehmer, II, 996).

W. Coast, in Malabar and Travancore.

**STRYCHNOS** (*Loganiaceae*)**S. aenea** A.W. Hill syn. **S. rheedii** ClarkeH. & B.—*Kuchilalata*; M.—*Nagamusadi*.Uses similar to *S. nux vomica*.

Contains brucine but no strychnine (Trease, 465).

W. Ghats, Anamalais and hills of Travancore at 2,000-4,000 ft.

## Strychnos

*S. bourdillonii* Brandis; see *S. cinnamomifolia* Thw.

*S. cinnamomifolia* Thw.

M.—*Valli-kanjiram*; Sing.—*Etakirin-diwel*.

Decoct. of the root—applied in rheumatism, ulcers, elephantiasis, fever and epilepsy.

Brucine and strychnine (*Yearb. Pharm.*, 1924, 646).

Deccan, forests of Kurnool and Mysore; W. Ghats, S. Kanara to Travancore in evergreen forests up to 3,000 ft.

*S. colubrina* Linn.

H. & B.—*Kuchilalata*; Bo.—*Goagari-lakei*; Mal.—*Modirakaniram*; Marathi—*Kajarvel*; Tel.—*Nagamushti*.

Fruit—bruised and applied to the head in mania.

Root—rubbed down with pepper given to check diar.; boiled with oil used as liniment for pains in the joints.

Fresh leaves—rubbed into a paste with cashewnut kernel applied to suppurating tumours.

Seeds, bark and wood contain brucine and strychnine (*Arch. Pharm.*, *Berl.*, 1892, 401; 1901, 491; *Pharm. J.*, 1879, 1013)\*.

W. and S. India in Bombay, Konkan, Poona, Kanara, Carnatic, Veligonda Hills of Nellore and W. Coast from S. Kanara to Travancore to the lower forests of W. Ghats.

*S. gauthieriana* Pierre; see *S. malaccensis* Benth.

*S. ignatii* Berg.

H., B. & Bo.—*Pipita*; M.—*Kayap-pankottai*.

Uses similar to *S. nux vomica*.

Strychnine, brucine (*Arch. Pharm.*, *Berl.*, 1889, 145; U.S.D., 1486)\*.

Philippines.

*S. malaccensis* Benth. syn. *S. gauthieriana* Pierre

Uses similar to *S. nux vomica*; particularly said to be used in chr. skin diseases.

Brucine, strychnine (*Arch. Pharm.*, *Berl.*, 1892, 348; U.S.D., 1479).

Andamans or Tenasserim.

*S. nux vomica* Linn.

S.—*Visha-mushti*; H.—*Kuchla*; B. & P.—*Kuchila*; Bo.—*Kajra*; Kan.—*Kanjira*; Mal.—*Kanniram*; Tam.—*Etti*; Tel.—*Mushti*.

Root bark—ground up into a fine paste with lime juice and made into pills which are said to be effectual in cholera.

Leaves—applied as poultice to sloughing wounds and ulcers, specially in

cases when maggots have formed.

Seeds—with aromatics given in colic.

Wood—used for dysen., fevers and dyspep.

Leaves, bark, wood and root contain strychnine, brucine; investigation shows that the alkaloidal content is not altered by long storage in a moist condition; adulteration of the seeds with *S. blanda*, a non-strychnine-bearing seed, appears to be the real cause of the reported variation (*Quart. J. Pharm.*, Dec. 1932); 3 new alks.  $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  colubrine and pseudo-strychnine (*Helv. chim. acta*, 1931, 997; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1932, I, 824); therapeutic value of seeds is due entirely to the two alks., brucine and strychnine although other substances present are of some interest (U.S.D., 753); fleshy portions of fruit contain the same alks. besides the glucd. loganin (Wehmer, II, 962).

Forests of Gorakhpur, Bihar, Orissa, Konkan, N. Kanara, N. Circars, Deccan, Carnatic, W. Coast of Madras State in deciduous forests and up to 4,000 ft. in the hilly country, Travancore.

*S. potatorum* Linn. f.

S.—*Kataka*; H., P., B. & Bo.—*Nirmali*; Tam.—*Tetankottai*; Tel.—*Katakamu*; Mal.—*Katakam*.

Seeds—used as a local application in eye diseases; rubbed with honey and little camphor, the mixture applied to the eyes in lachrymation or copious watering; used as emetic in dysen., in diabetes and gonor.

Brucine (*Arch. Pharm.*, *Berl.*, 1892, 549; U.S.D., 1609).

Konkan, N. Kanara, Madhya Bharat, N. Circars, Deccan, Carnatic to S. Travancore.

*S. rheedii* Clarke; see *S. aenea* A. W. Hill

*S. wallichiana* Benth.

Used as arrow poison in the Malay Peninsula.

Plant has its greatest effect in paralyzing the peripheral nerves (U.S.D., 1492).

Sylhet, Assam and Mikir Hills.

## STYRAX (Styraceae)

*S. benzoin* Dryand.

H., B. & Bo.—*Luban*, M.—*Shambirani*. Balsamic resin—external antisept., stimulating expect.

(*Parfum. mod.*, 1925, 117, 143; *Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1936, 374; U.S.D., 147)\*.

Malacca and Malaya.

*S. officinalis* Linn.

B.—*Silajit*; Bo.—*Usturak*.

Resin—stimulating expect.  
A. native of Levant, Asia Minor and Syria.

**S. serrulatum** Roxb.

B.—*Kam-jameva*.  
Resin—uses similar to resin from *S. benzoin*.  
Eastern India, 3,000-7,000 ft., Bhutan and Nepal.

**SUAEDA** (*Chenopodiaceae*)

**S. fruticosa** Forsk.

P.—*Lunak*; Bo.—*Morasa*.  
Leaves—as a poultice applied to ophthalmia; infused in water used as an emetic.  
Woolly excrescences on the tips of the branches—mixed with an empyreumatic oil used as application to sores on the backs of camels.

N.W. India, Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, Kathiawar and Western Peninsula.

**S. monoica** Forsk.

Tam.—*Karuvumari*; Tel.—*Koyyalakura*; Uriya—*Nunia*.  
Plant—made into an ointment used for wounds.  
Baluchistan, Sind, Konkan and E. Coast from the Kistna southwards.

**SWERTIA** (*Gentianaceae*)

**S. affinis** Clarke; ~~see~~ *S. angustifolia* var. *pulchella* Burkill

**S. alata** Royle ex D. Don

P.—*Hatmul*; Kash.—*Bui*.  
Infusion of plant—used as a tonic and febge.  
Temperate W. Himalayas, 4,000-6,000 ft., from Kashmir to Kumaon.

**S. angustifolia** Buch.—Ham.

H.—*Pahari chiretta*; Marathi—*Pahadikiraita*.  
Plant—used as a subst. for *S. chirata*  
Subtropical Himalayas, 1,000-6,000 ft., from the Chenab to Bhutan.

**S. angustifolia** var. *pulchella* Burkill

Plant—bitter, tonic, antiper.  
Chota Nagpur, N. Circars, Deccan, W. Ghats from the Nilgiris southwards at 2,000-6,000 ft.

**S. chirata** Buch.—Ham.

S.—*Kairata*; H. & B.—*Chireta*; Bo.—*Chiraita*; Tam. & Tel.—*Nilavembu*; Mal.—*Nelaveppa*.  
Plant—bitter, tonic, stomch., febge., laxt.

Plant contains bitter substance chiratin and ophelic acid (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1869, 213; *Pharm. J.*, 1919, 82; U.S.D., 1398); chiratin resolved into two compounds of well-defined melting point (*J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1933, 29 A).

Temperate Himalayas, 4,000-10,000 ft., from Kashmir to Bhutan and Khasia Hills, 4,000-5,000 ft.

**S. corymbosa** Wight

Plant—used as a subst. for *S. chirata*.  
Mountains of the S. Deccan Peninsula, 4,000-7,000 ft.

**S. decussata** Nimmo ex Grah.

Dec.—*Silajit*; Mahabaleshwar—*Kadu*.  
Plant—a good subst. for *S. chirata* and *Gentiana kurroo*.  
W. Ghats of Bombay State.

**S. lawii** Burkill

Plant—used as a subst. for *S. chirata*.  
Mountains of the W. Peninsula of India.

**S. paniculata** Wall.

Bo. & Marathi—*Kadavi*.  
Plant—used as a subst. for *S. chirata*  
Temperate W. Himalayas, 5,000-8,000 ft., from Kashmir to Nepal.

**S. perennis** Linn.

Gentiopiecin (*J. Pharm. Chim., Paris*, 1912, 481).  
N. Temperate regions.

**S. purpurascens** Wall.

H.—*Chirettah*.  
Plant—used as a subst. for *S. chirata*.  
Temperate N.W. Himalayas, 5,000-12,000 ft., from Kashmir to Kumaon.

**SYMPLOCOS** (*Symplocaceae*)

**S. crataegoides** Buch.—Ham.; see *S. paniculata* Wall.

**S. paniculata** Wall.

P.—*Lodar*; Bo. & H.—*Lodh*; S.—*Lodhra*.  
Bark—uses same as of *S. racemosa*; considered tonic; used in ophthalmia.  
Himalayas up to 9,000 ft. from the Indus to Assam and Khasia Hills.

**S. racemosa** Roxb.

S.—*Lodhra*; H., B. & Bo.—*Lodh*; Tel.—*Lodduga*; Assam—*Bhomroti*.

Bark—cooling, astrin., useful in menor., bowel complaints, eye diseases, ulcers; in decoct. used as a gargle for giving firmness to spongy and bleeding gums.

Bark contains two alkaloids, loturine and coloturine which are chemically related to harmine found in *Peganum harmala* (*Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1878, 1542; *Mh. Chem.*, 1920, 401; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1921, I, 292; U.S.D., 1621)\*

Throughout N.E. India, up to 2,500 ft., from the Terai of Kumaon to Assam and Chota Nagpur.

## Synantherias

### SYNANTHERIAS (*Araceae*)

*S. sylvatica* Schott; see *Amorphophallus sylvaticus* (Roxb.) Kunth

### SYNEDRELLA (*Compositae*)

*S. nodiflora* Gaertn.

Boiled leaves—used as laxt. by natives of Gold Coast.

Occurs in cultivated places in Assam.

### SYRINGA (*Oleaceae*)

*S. emodi* G. Don

P.—*Shafri*, *Kehimu*; Kumaon—*Tworsing*.

Seeds—astrin.

Seeds contain a bitter principle.

Subalpine Himalayas, 9,000-12,000 ft., from Kashmir to Kumaon.

*S. persica* Linn.

Glucd. syringin (*J. Pharm. Chim.*, Paris, 1906, 145).

West Kashmir, 8,000 ft., possibly wild; frequently cultivated in India.

### SYZYGIUM (*Myrtaceae*)

*S. aromaticum* (Linn.) Merr. & L.M.

Perry syn. *Eugenia aromatica* Kuntze; *E. caryophyllata* Thunb.; *Caryophyllus aromaticus* Linn.

S. & B.—*Lavanga*; H. & P.—*Laung*; Bo.—*Lavang*; Tam.—*Krambu*.

Dried flower buds—stim. arom., carmin., used in flatulence and dyspep.

Essen. oil containing eugenol (*Analyt.*, 1909, 519; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co.*, Lpz., 1912, April, 92; I.P.C., 56).

A native of Moluccas. Cultivated in S. India.

*S. cumini* (Linn.) Skeels syn. *Eugenia jambolana* Lam.

S. & Bo.—*Jambu*; H.—*Jamun*; B.—*Jam*; Tam.—*Neredam*; Tel.—*Jambuvu*; Mal.—*Naval*.

Bark—astrin., used in the preparation of astrin. decoctions, gargles and washes; fresh juice given with goat's milk in the diar. of children.

Juice of leaves—used in dysen.

Juice of ripe fruit—made into a vinegar used as a stomch., carmin. and as diur.

Fruit—useful astrin. in bilious diar.

Seeds—used in diabetes.

Glucd., essen. oil in seeds (*Pharm. J.*, 1912, 414; *J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1916, 2805); no glucd. (*Indian For.*, 1939, 377); seeds contain ellagic acid (*Pharm. J.*, 1913, 245); an alk. jambosine was reported (U.S.D., 1448); an aqueous extract of the seeds found to cause marked, prolonged decrease in blood sugar upon hypodermic injection into dogs; oral administration had no such

effect (*C.R. Soc. Biol., Paris*, 1940., 150; U.S.D., 1448).

Throughout India.

*S. hemispherium* (Walp.) Alston syn. *Eugenia hemispherica* Wight; *Jambosa hemispherica* Walp.

Kan.—*Banenerale*; Mal.—*Payanaval*; Tam.—*Vellainaval*.

Decoct. of bark—used in biliousness and syphilis.

West Peninsula, Ceylon up to 4,000 ft.

*S. jambos* (Linn.) Alst. syn. *Eugenia jambos* Linn.

S.—*Jambu*; H. & Bo.—*Gulabjaman*; B.—*Gulabjamb*; Tam.—*Perunaval*; Tel.—*Jambuneredu*; Mal.—*Jambavam*.

Bark—astrin.

Leaves—boiled and used for sore eyes.

Fruit—used in liver complaints

Leaves and bark contain alk. jambosine (*Pharm. J.*, 1884, 717); tannin (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1894, 209); an oleoresin and minute quantities of an alk. (U.S.D., 1493).\*

Sikkim Terai.

*S. operculatum* Gamble syn. *Eugenia operculata* Roxb.

H.—*Rai-jaman*; Garhwal—*Paiman*; Mal.—*Naral*; S.—*Bhumijambu*.

Root—boiled down to the consistence of a syrup, applied to the joints by rubbing.

Fruit—eaten for rheumatism.

Leaves—used in dry fomentation.

Leaves contain essen. oil (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co.*, Lpz., 1931, 86).

Sub-Himalayan tract from the Jumna eastwards, common in savannahs in Sal forests, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Sylhet, Cachar and Chittagong.

*S. zeylanicum* DC. syn. *Eugenia spicata* Lam.

Mal.—*Nyara*; Tam.—*Marungi*; Kan.—*Nerkal*; Marathi—*Bhedas*; Uriya—*Sagarabalna*.

Plant—held in great repute as stim., antirheumatic and antisyp. in Indo-China.

W. Peninsula, Orissa and Sylhet.

### TABERNAEMONTANA (*Apocynaceae*)

*T. coronaria* R. Br.; see *Ervatamia coronaria* Stapf

*T. dichotoma* Roxb.; see *Ervatamia dichotoma* (Roxb.) Blatter

*T. heyneana* Wall.; see *Ervatamia heyneana* T. Cooke

### TACCA (*Taccaceae*)

*T. aspera* Roxb.

B., H. & S.—*Varahikanda*; Marathi—*Dukarkanda*.



Tuber—tonic, useful in haemorrhagic diathesis, skin diseases and leprosy. Chittagong.

**T. pinnatifida** Forst.

Bo.—*Diva*; Tam.—*Karachunai*; Tel.—*Chanda*; Mal.—*Chanekizhanna*; Dec.—*Barakanda*.

Rootstock—bitter, full of starch, which, when prepared, is of excellent culinary properties and useful in dysen.

(Wehmer, I, 167; *Pharm. Ztg, Berl.*, 1892, 770).

Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Bharat, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar.

**TAGETES (Compositae)**

**T. erecta** Linn.

H., P. & B.—*Genda*; Bo.—*Guljajari*; S.—*Zanduga*; M.—*Turukkasamandi*; Tel.—*Banti*.

Flowers—used in diseases of the eyes, for unhealthy ulcers; internally said to purify the blood; their juice given for bleeding piles.

Leaves—used as an application for boils and carbuncles; their juice given in earache.

Essen. oil, colouring matter; (*Proc. chem. Soc., Lond.*, 1902, 75; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1908, Oct., 147); Indian flowers contain the pigment quercetagetin (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1938, 87); whole plant yields 0.01% essen. oil (*Parfums de Fr.*, 1936, 6, 306; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1936, 2705; 1937, 1956); quercetagitrin, a glucd. of quercetagetin isolated from the dried petals (*Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, vol. 14A, 1941, 289; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1942, 2555).

Grown in gardens in India.

**TAMARINDUS (Leguminosae)**

**T. indica** Linn.

S.—*Tintrini*; H., P. & Bo.—*Imli, Amlī*; B.—*Ambli, Tentul*; Tam.—*Amilam*; Tel.—*Amlīka*; Mal.—*Amlam*.

Fruit—refrig., digest., carmin., laxt., useful in diseases caused by deranged bile; their infusion employed as a drink in febrile diseases.

Fruit contains trace of oxalic acid (*Chem. Zbl.*, 1905, II, 1042; 1923, II, 1170; *Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1923, 80; U.S.D., 1180).

Cultivated throughout India; self-sown in waste places and forest lands in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and S. India.

**TAMARIX (Tamaricaceae)**

**T. aphylla** Karst. syn. *T. articulata* Vahl

H.—*Lal-jhav*; B.—*Rakta-jhav*; Bo.—*Maggiya-main*; Tam.—*Sivappattushavukku*; Tel.—*Ettashirisaru*; P.—*Farash*.

Galls—astrin.

Bark—bitter, astrin; powdered and in combination with oil and *Kamala* used as aphrodis.; used as application in eczema capitis.

Gall with 36.8-43.9% tannin, bark 10% tannin, wood 1% tannin (Wehmer, II, 794; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1928, II, 1412; 1929, I, 1012).

Punjab Plains, Sind, Cutch, Baluchistan; also occasionally planted in gardens.

**T. articulata** Vahl; see *T. aphylla* Karst.

**T. dioica** Roxb.

H.—*Jhau*; B.—*Laljhau*; Bo.—*Jao*; P.—*Pilchi*; S.—*Pisula*; Tam.—*Nirumari*; Tel.—*Palivela*.

Galls and twigs—used as an astrin.

Throughout N. India, up to 2,500 ft. in the outer Himalayan valleys, Sind, Bombay, Bengal, Assam and Santal Parganas. Common along the Ganges, Hooghly and forms extensive forests along the Indus in Sind. Also found along the seacoast, Mt. Abu, in sandy river beds and on the seacoast of the Madras State.

**T. gallica** Linn. syn. *T. troupii* Hole  
S.—*Jhavuka*; H. & B.—*Jhau*; Bo. & Gujarati—*Javnu-jhadu*; Mal.—*Jhavukam*; Tam.—*Sirusavukku*; Tel.—*Sirasaru*; P.—*Pilchi*.

Galls—astrin., given internally in dysen. and diar.

Manna—laxt., expect. and detergent.

Galls contain as much as 40% tannic acid (Kirt. & Basu, I, 248).

Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Sind, Baluchistan and Mt. Abu.

**T. troupii** Hole; see *T. gallica* Linn.

**TANACETUM (Compositae)**

**T. fruticosum** Ledeb.

Herb—tonic, anthelm.

W. Himalayas, 12,000-15,000 ft.

**T. gracile** Hook. f. & Th.

Plant—considered cure for fevers.

Alpine W. Himalayas, from Kashmir to N. of Kumaon, 13,500 ft.

**TARAKTOGENOS (Flacourtiaceae)**

**T. kurzii** King; see *Hydnocarpus kurzii* (King) Warb.

**TARAXACUM (Compositae)**

**T. officinale** Weber

P.—*Kanphul*; Bo.—*Bathur*; Ladakh—*Rasuk*.

## Taraxacum

Root—diur., tonic, aper., used as remedy for chr. disorders of kidney and liver.

Leaves—used for fomentation.

A bitter crystalline principle taraxacin and a crystalline substance taraxacerin; the phytosterols taraxasterol and homotaraxasterol also present in the drug (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1861, 6; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1912, 2411; 1913, 399; *Chem. & Drugg.*, 1912, 822; *Mh. Chem.*, 1926, 681; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1927, I, 2326; U.S.D., 1189); saponin (*Schweiz. Apoth.-Ztg.*, 1926, 16).

Throughout the Himalayas, from 1,000-18,000 ft. and Mishmi Hills.

## TARENNA (Rubiaceae)

*T. asiatica* Gaertn.

M.—*Kura*.

Leaves—used in skin diseases.

W. Peninsula from Konkan southwards.

## TAVERNIERA (Leguminosae)

*T. cuneifolia* Arn.

Bo.—*Jetimad*.

Leaves—applied to ulcers as a poultice.

Deccan, Gujarat, Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan.

*T. nummularia* Baker in Fl. Br. Ind., II, 140 (non DC.); see *T. cuneifolia* Arn.

## TAXUS (Taxaceae)

*T. baccata* Linn.

H., Kash. & P.—*Birmi*; B.—*Bhirmie*; Bo.—*Barmi*; Khasia—*Dingsableh*; Kumaon—*Thuner*; Bushahr—*Arkhan*.

Leaves and fruits—emmen., sedative, antisp.

Leaves—used in asthma, bronch., hiccough, for indign. and epilepsy, as an aphrodis.

Plant—poisonous, used as fish poison.

Alk. taxine, the toxic principle contained in leaves, shoots and seeds, (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1902, 874; 1931, 2138; *Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1921, 240; *J. pharm. Soc. Japan*, 1922, 1074); leaves contain alk. taxine, taxinine, traces of ephedrine (*J. pharm. Soc. Japan*, 1931, 37; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1931, II, 1867; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1931, 2148); alkaloidal content maximum during winter; alk. taxine is vigorously active heart poison (*Dtsch. Apoth.-Ztg.*, 1937, 1265; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 723); yields a glucd. taxicatin (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1943, 205; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1944, 5883); in rabbits the lethal intravenous dose of taxine is between 2 and 3 mg. per kilo and it is depres-

sant both to heart and to respiration (*Quart. J. Pharm.*, 1932, 205; U.S.D., 1623).

Temperate Himalayas at 6,000-11,000 ft. and Khasia Hills at 5,000 ft.

## TEGOMA (Bignoniaceae)

*T. stans* HBK.; see *Stenolobium stans* Seem.

*T. undulata* G. Don; see *Tecomella undulata* (G. Don) Seem.

## TECOMELLA (Bignoniaceae)

*T. undulata* (G. Don) Seem.

H. & Bo.—*Rugtrora*; Marathi—*Rakhtreora*; P.—*Rohira*; S.—*Rohi*.

Bark of young branches—used as a remedy for syphilis.

Punjab, Sind, Waziristan, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Deccan.

## TECTONA (Verbenaceae)

*T. grandis* Linn. f.

S.—*Saka*; H., P. & Bo.—*Sagwan*; B.—*Segun*; Tam.—*Tekku*; Tel.—*Peddatchu*; Mal.—*Tekha*; Kan.—*Tega*; Assam—*Chingjagu*.

Wood—powdered and made into a plaster used for hot headaches and for swellings; internally taken in dyspep., with burning stomach; vermifuge.

Ashes of wood—applied to swollen eyelids.

Bark—astrin.

Oil from nuts—promotes growth of hair, useful in scabies.

Flowers and seeds—diur.

Wood contains resin 2.93% which is irrit. to the skin, a little essen. oil and fatty oil (*Wehmer*, II, 1024; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1887, 868; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1877, 2234; *Ber. dtsh. pharm. Ges.*, 1914, 385); wood contains quinine-like substance tectoquinine (*Bull. chem. Soc. Japan*, 1932, 114; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1932, II, 871; *J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1933, 401).

Konkan, W. Ghats of Bombay and Madras States, Circars, Deccan, Carnatic and Madhya Bharat.

## TEPHROSIA (Leguminosae)

*T. candida* (Roxb.) DC.

H.—*Lashtia*.

Plant—used as a fish poison.

Extracts made with chlorinated solvents from leaves, roots and stems are more toxic than extracts made from non-chlorinated solvents such as benzene, alcohol, etc. (*Proc. Lenin Acad. agric. Sci.*, 1941, 21; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 6747).

Tropical Himalayas from Garhwal to Khasia and Assam up to 5,000 ft. in Sikkim, Chittagong, Sameswar Hills. Occasionally grown as an ornamental plant.

**T. petrosa** Blatter & Halb.

S.—*Kanthalu*; Rajputana—*Bishoni*.

Leaves—boiled in water and eaten considered good against syphilis.

W. Rajputana; Jodhpur, Jaisalmer.

**T. purpurea** (Linn.) Pers.

S.—*Sharapunkha*; B.—*Bainilgach*; Bo.—*Sarphunkha*; H. & P.—*Sarphonka*; Kan.—*Phanike*; Mal.—*Kolinnil*; M.—*Mollukkay*.

Plant—tonic, laxt., used as anthelm. for children; used internally as a purifier of the blood and considered a cordial.

Root—bitter, given in tympanitis, dyspep., and chr. diar., used as a fish poison.

Fresh root bark—ground and made into a pill, with a little black pepper, given in cases of obstinate colic.

Glucd. rutin (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1910, 1833); roots contain tephrosin, deguelin, isotephrosin, rotenone, etc. (*Science*, 1930, 396; 1931, 17; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1930, 2752; 1931, 1509; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1931, I, 1459; *J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1932, 4454; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1933, I, 1948); leaves contain about 2% of a glucd. osyritin (*Proc. chem. Soc., Lond.*, 1910, 16; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1910, 440; *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1941, 896).

All over India and ascending the Himalayas up to 6,000 ft.

**T. villosa** Pers.

Tam.—*Punaiikkaivettai*; Tel.—*Nuguvempali*; Porebunder—*Runchhali sarpankho*; Uriya—*Sroetokolothiya*.

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

(*Indian J. Pharm.*, 1945, 60).

Throughout the plains of India.

**TERAMNUS** (*Leguminosae*)

**T. labialis** Spreng.

S.—*Mashaparni*; H.—*Mashoni*; B.—*Mashani*; Gujarati—*Valiyovelo*; M.—*Kattulandu*.

Fruit—astrin., stomch., febge., used in nerve diseases, paralysis and rheumatism; in La Reunion considered very useful in catarrhs and haemoptysis.

Throughout India.

**TERMINALIA** (*Combretaceae*)

**T. arjuna** W. & A.

S.—*Arjuna*; H., Bo. & B.—*Arjun*; Gujarati—*Arjunasadara*; P.—*Arjan*; Tam.—*Marudu*; Tel.—*Tellamaddi*; Mal.—*Vellamarutu*.

Bark—tonic, astrin., febge., used in heart diseases as a cardiac tonic, in bilious affections, for sores and as an antid. to poisons.

Fruit—tonic, deobstruent.

Juice of fresh leaves—used for ear-ache.

Ashes of bark—prescribed in scorpion-sting.

Bark contains a crystalline compound arjunine, a lactone, arjunetin, essen. oil, tannin., reducing sugars and colouring matter (*Proc. Acad. Sci., Unit. Prov.*, 1935, 50; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1936, 1179; *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci. India*, 1936, 305; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1937, 6206; *Indian med. Gaz.*, 1929, 70; I.P.C., 23).

Throughout the greater part of India. In the sub-Himalayan tract, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, parts of the Bombay and Madras States.

**T. belerica** Roxb.

S.—*Bahira*; H., P. & B.—*Bahera*; Bo.—*Behara*; Tam.—*Akkam*; Tel.—*Tandara*; Mal.—*Tusham*; M.—*Tandi*; Assam—*Hulluch*.

Fruit—bitter, astrin., tonic, laxt., antipyr., used in piles, dropsy, diar., leprosy, biliousness, dyspep. and headache; when half ripe purg., when fully ripe astrin.

Kernel—narcotic.

Fruits contain about 17% tannin substances (I.P.C., 238; *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1951, 475; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1951, 10497).

Throughout the forests of India, below elevations of about 3,000 ft., except in the dry and arid region of Sind and Rajputana.

**T. bialata** Steud.

Andamans—*Chugalam*; Burm.—*Leinben*.

Bark—fairly potent cardiac stim.

Andamans.

**T. catappa** Linn.

H. & Bo.—*Jangli badam*; B.—*Bangla badam*; S.—*Grahadruma*; Tam.—*Nattuva-dumai*; Tel.—*Natubadamu*; Mal.—*Natubadam*.

Oil from the kernels—used as a subst. for almond oil.

Bark—astrin., mildly diur. and fairly potent cardiotonic.

Juice of young leaves—employed to prepare an ointment for leprosy, scabies and other skin diseases; internally said to be useful in colic and headache.

Extensively planted in tropical India. Indigenous in the Andamans and adjacent islands and in the Malay Peninsula, in coast forests.

## Terminalia

### *T. chebula* Retz.

S. & B.—*Haritaki*; H.—*Harir*; Bo.—*Hirida*; Tam.—*Kadukkai*; Tel.—*Karitaki*; Mal.—*Katukka*; Assam—*Hilikha*.

Fruit—astrin., laxt., alter., used externally as a local application to chr. ulcers and wounds and as a gargle in stomatitis; finely powdered used as a dentifrice and considered useful in carious teeth, bleeding and ulcerations of the gums.

Bark—diur., cardiotoxic.

Tannin (*Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1909, 353; 1919, 1238; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1897, 1131; *J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond.*, 1903, No. 21); fruits contain about 30% of an astrin. substance; astringency is due to the characteristic principle chebulinic acid; also contain tannic acid (20-40%), gallic acid, resin, etc., and some purg. principle of the nature of anthraquinone (*I.P.C.*, 155; *U.S.D.*, 1529).

Abundant in N. India from Kangra and Kumaon to Bengal and southwards to the Deccan tablelands at 1,000-3,000 ft. and up to 6,000 ft. in Travancore; higher forests of the Bombay Ghats, Satpuras, Belgaum and Kanara.

### *T. citrina* Roxb.

H.—*Harira*; Assam—*Hilika*; B.—*Haritaki*.

Fruit and bark—properties similar to *T. chebula*.

Assam, Mymensingh and Dacca.

### *T. coriacea* W. & A.

Tam.—*Sadagam*; Kan.—*Banapu*.

Bark—fairly potent cardiac stim.

Madras State, Deccan, on dry hills in deciduous forests, chiefly in the Ceded Districts and up to 4,500 ft., as at Horsleykonda, mountains of the Coromandel coast and hills of Malabar.

### *T. myriocarpa* Heurck & Muell.-Arg.

Assam—*Hollock*; Lepcha—*Sungloch*; Nep.—*Panisaj*.

Bark—fairly potent cardiac stim. and mild diur.

E. Himalayas from Nepal eastwards up to 5,000 ft. Bhutan, Abor Country and Assam.

### *T. oliveri* Brandis

Burm.—*Thon*.

Bark—diur., cardiotoxic.

Upper Burma.

### *T. pallida* Brandis

Tam.—*Vellaikkadukkay*; Tel.—*Tellaharaka*.

Bark—mildly diur.

Madras State, Deccan, Cuddapah, Kurnool, N. Arcot and Chingleput, up to 2,000 ft.

### *T. paniculata* Roth

Bo.—*Kindal*; Kan.—*Honalu*; Mal.—*Pumarutu*; Tam.—*Pumarudu*; Tel.—*Putanalamanu*.

Juice of fresh flowers—rubbed with the root of *Cocculus villosus* used as a remedy in cholera and opium poisoning.

Bark—diur., cardiotoxic.

Western regions of the Peninsula from Bombay through Kanara and Malabar to Travancore up to 2,000 ft., Coorg, Nilgiris, Anamalais, Cuddapah, and Bellary.

### *T. pyrifolia* Kurz

Burm.—*Leinpen*.

Bark—fairly potent cardiac stim.

Pegu and Tenasserim.

### *T. tomentosa* W. & A.

H. & P.—*Asan*; B.—*Piasal*; Bo.—*Asna*; S.—*Saradru*; Tam.—*Karuppumarudu*; Tel.—*Nelamadu*; Mal.—*Tempavu*; Assam—*Amari*.

Decoct. of bark—astrin., taken internally for atonic diar.; applied locally to ulcers.

Bark—diur., cardiotoxic.

Common throughout India, except in Sind and Rajputana.

## TERNSTROEMIA (*Ternstroemiaceae*)

### *T. japonica* Thunb.

Bark and root—astrin., used in Japan as antidysen.

E. Bengal and E. Peninsula, from the Khasia Hills at 4,000-5,000 ft. to Moulamein; W. Peninsula in the Nilgiris and Ceylon.

## TETRACERA (*Dilleniaceae*)

### *T. assa* DC.; see *T. indica* Merrill

### *T. indica* Merrill

Infusion of the plant—in the Philippines used internally for pulmonary haemor. and externally as gargle for the treatment of aphthae.

Eastern Bengal and the Eastern Peninsula from Chittagong to Singapore.

### *T. laevis* Vahl

Mal.—*Piripul*; Tam.—*Anittichal*.

Decoct. of leaves—mixed with rice gruel given for the treatment of aphthae.

W. Peninsula, forests of the Malabar.

## TEUCRIUM (*Labiatae*)

### *T. chamaedrys* Linn.

Arab.—*Kamazariyins*.

Herb—tonic, diur., sudorific.

Essen. oil, bitter substance (*Merck's Index*, 1902, 308).

A native of Europe and certain parts of Asia.

**T. polium** Linn.Arab.—*Bulium*.

Plant—in form of a liquid extract used in the treatment of fungoid diseases and abscesses.

Essen. oil (*Ann. Chim. appl. Roma*, 1925, 162).

Mediterranean region and orient.

**T. scordium** Linn.

Herb—in Europe considered antisept., diaphor., stim.

Infusion of herb—useful in inflammatory diseases.

Amorph. bitter substance (Wehmer, II, 1029; *Rep. Pharm.*, 1831, 252).

Kashmir.

**T. stocksianum** Boiss.

Baluchistan—*Kalpura*.

Plant—used in cases of pain at the heart and as a cure for fever.

W. Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan.

**THALICTRUM** (*Ranunculaceae*)**T. foliolosum** DC.

H.—*Mamira*, *Pinjari*; P. & B.—*Gurbiani*; Bo.—*Mamiran*; Kash.—*Chaitra*; Kumaon—*Barmat*.

Root—tonic, aper., purg., diur., febrifuge, good remedy for atonic dyspepsia, useful in convalescence after acute diseases and as application for ophthalmia.

Berberine (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, I, 35); and thalictrine (*J. Indian Chem. Soc.*, 1941, 641; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1942, 5478).

Throughout the Himalayas, 5,000-8,000 ft. and Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft.

**T. minus** Linn.

Infusion of the leaf or decoct. of root—used by the Sutos in fever.

Inner valleys of the temperate Himalayas, and W. Tibet between 9,000-12,000 ft.

**THEA** (*Ternstroemiaceae*)

**T. sinensis** Linn.; see *Camellia sinensis* (Linn.) Kuntze

**THEMEDA** (*Gramineae*)**T. triandra** Forsk.

Plant—said to be used medicinally in China.

Yields hydrocyanic acid.

Hotter, drier parts of India, from Upper Bengal to Travancore, ascending the Himalayas to 3,000-4,000 ft.

**THEOBROMA** (*Sterculiaceae*)**T. cacao** Linn.

Fat from the roasted seeds—emol., used to soften and protect chapped

hands or lips and for cracked nipples; used as a suppository base.

Seeds—nutritive.

Theobromine and caffeine (*Rep. Cacao Res. Trinidad*, 1938, 36; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1940, 588).

An introduced tree cultivated to some extent in Southern India as on the Malabar coast and the Nilgiri valleys.

**THESPESIA** (*Malvaceae*)**T. lampas** Dalz. & Gibs. syn. *Hibiscus lampas* Cav.

B. & H.—*Bankapas*; Bo. & Marathi—*Ranbhendy*; Kan.—*Turuve*; Mal.—*Kattuparatti*; Tel.—*Kondapatti*.

Root and fruit—used in gonorrhea and syphilis.

Flowers contain quercetin and protocatechuic acid (*J. Chem. Soc.*, 1909, 1855).

Himalayas up to 4,000 ft., Bengal, W. India (Konkan, Kanara, W. Ghats up to 3,000 ft.), N. Circars and Deccan.

**T. populnea** Soland. ex Correa

S.—*Parisha*; H. & P.—*Paraspipal*; B.—*Parash*; Bo.—*Parsipu*; Tam.—*Puvarasu*; Tel.—*Gangaravi*; Mal.—*Kallal*; Kan.—*Arasi*.

Fruit, leaves and root—applied externally to scabies, psoriasis and other skin diseases.

Root—tonic.

Bark—astrin., given internally as an alter.

Flower petals contain populnin (0.33%), populnetin (0.07%) and herbacetin (mostly as its glucd., 0.03%) (*Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, vol. 17A, 1943, 26; vol. 24A, 1946, 456; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 4423; 1947, 3798).

Coast forests of India, largely grown as a roadside tree in tropical regions.

**THEVETIA** (*Apocynaceae*)

**T. neriifolia** Juss.; see *T. peruviana* (Pers.) Schum.

**T. peruviana** (Pers.) Schum. syn. *T. neriifolia* Juss.

H. & Bo.—*Pila-kaner*; B.—*Kolka-phul*; S.—*Ashwaha*; Tam.—*Pachaiyalari*; Tel.—*Pachchaganeru*; Mal.—*Pachchaarali*.

Milky juice of the tree—highly poisonous.

Kernel—acronarcotic poison.

Bark—bitter, cath., febrifuge, useful in different kinds of intermittent fevers.

Seeds—poisonous.

Glucd. thevetin (*Pharm. J.*, 1881, 457; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1876, 385; *Bull. Sci. pharm.*, 1923, 81; *J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1927, 15A); another glucd. thevetoxin (*Bull. Acad. Sci.*

## Thevetia

*Unit. Prov.*, No. 2, 1932; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1933, 5470); thevetin is pharmacologically the most active constituent, especially on heart (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1933, 903); thevetoxin closely resembles thevetin in pharmacological action, but is less toxic (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1934, 605); a fatty oil constituting more than 62% of the kernel, and four crystalline substances—a phytosterolin, ahouain, kokilphin and thevetin extracted (*J. biol. Chem.*, 1934, 321; U.S.D., 1626); nuts gave a new heteroside neriifolin (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1945, 645; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1945, 645); seeds contain glucosides neriifolin, acetylneriifolin, thevetin (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1947, 695; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1948, 1298).

Often planted in gardens in the plains of India.

## THLASPI (Cruciferae)

### *T. arvense* Linn.

Plant—considered astringent in Spain.  
Seeds—stim.

A weed of cultivation throughout the temperate and subalpine Himalayas, ascending to 14,000 ft.

## THOMSONIA (Araceae)

### *T. nepalensis* Wall.

Plant—acrid, poisonous.  
Tropical Himalayas, Nepal, Sikkim, 2,000-6,000 ft., Assam and Khasia Hills 1,000-5,000 ft.

## THYMUS (Labiatae)

### *T. serpyllum* Linn.

H.—*Banajwain*; P.—*Marizha, Masho*;  
Urdu—*Hasha*.

Herb—given in weak vision, complaints of stomach and liver, suppression of urine and menstruation; in Europe considered tonic, antisp., carmin. and in infusion used in skin diseases.

Seeds—given as a vermifuge.

Oil—applied in toothache.

Essen. oil, 0.5% containing phenols *p*-cymene, terpenes, terpene alcohols (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1880, 277; 1878, 485; *J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1932, 78A; Geunther, III, 763).

W. temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Kumaon, 5,000-13,000 ft.

### *T. vulgaris* Linn.

Volatile oil from the plant—employed in preparations for use in the treatment of bronch. and whooping cough.

Essen. oil (*Ber., Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1925, 56; 1927, 106; *Bull. imp. Inst., Lond.*, 1924, 274; *Bull. Sci. pharm.*, 1923, 201); contains 2% essen. oil (*Bull. nat. Formul. Comm.*, 1940, 70; *Chem.*

*Abstr.*, 1941, 1931); essen. oil from flowers and leaves contain about 45.0% of thymol and carvacrol, cymene, *l*-pinene, borneol, linalool and bornyl acetate (*Food*, 1944, 13; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1944, 1609); maximum amount of essen. oil found 2.6% (*Pharm. Ind., Berl.*, 1943, 22; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1943, 1910; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1944, 4756); oleanolic acid and its isomer ursolic acid isolated (*J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1949, 122; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1950, 581).

Europe, Australia and N. Asia; cultivated.

## THYSANOLAENA (Gramineae)

*T. acarifera* Nees & Arn.; see *T. procera* Mez.

### *T. procera* Mez.

Santh.—*Karsar*; Uriya—*Phulosoro*.

Decoct. of root—used as mouth-wash in fever.

Subtropical Himalayas, from Kumaon eastwards and the Khasia Hills 4,000-5,000 ft., Bihar on the Parasnath and the Deccan.

## TILIAGORA (Menispermaceae)

*T. acuminata* (Lam.) Miers syn. *T. racemosa* Colebr.

H.—*Bagamushada*; B.—*Tiliakoru*;  
Kan.—*Kuri*; Mal.—*Vallikkanniram*; Tel.—*Tigemushidi*.

Root—rubbed between stones and mixed with water given as a drink for the cure of venomous snake-bites.

Alk. tiliacrine (*Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1922, 1381).

Bengal to Orissa and Konkan.

*T. racemosa* Colebr.; see *T. acuminata* (Lam.) Miers

## TINOSPORA (Menispermaceae)

*T. cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers

S.—*Guduchi*; H. & B.—*Giloe, Gulancha*;  
Bo.—*Gulwel*; P.—*Gilo*; Tam.—*Sindal*; Tel.—*Somida*; Mal.—*Sittanrytu*.

Stem—bitter, stomachic, antiper., antipyr.; powdered and made into an infusion used as alter. and aphrodis.

Starch from roots and stems—nutrient, used in chr. diar. and chr. dysen.

Juice of fresh plant—diur., useful in gonorr.

Berberine, bitter substance (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, I, 56; *Bull. Inst. bot. Buitenz.*, 1902, XIV. II; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1932, 663); stem contains 0.1% of a bitter substance, another bitter principle and a neutral substance (*J. Univ. Bombay*, 1941, 89; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1942, 3797); fresh

stems gave crude giloin and giloinin (*J. sci. industr. Res.*, 1949, 115B; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1950, 1520).\*

Throughout tropical India and the Andamans.

**T. crispa** Miers

Plant—bitter, antiper. in fevers, tonic, alter., diur., used in general debility.

Contains 0.6-0.8% of a bitter principle picroretin (*Bull. Sci. pharm.*, 1939, 73; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1939, 6525); stems contain a glucd. (*Bull. Sci. pharm.*, 1938, 7; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 3089; U.S.D., 1631).

Sylhet and Assam.

**T. malabarica** (Lam.) Miers

S.—*Sudarsana*; B.—*Padmagaluncha*; H. & Almora—*Gurch*; Marathi—*Gulvel*; Tam.—*Potchindil*.

Plant—tonic.

Fresh leaves and stems—used in chr. rheumatism in China and Tongking.

Bengal, Khasia, Assam, Orissa, Konkan, Kanara and nearly all districts of the Madras State.

**T. tomentosa** (Colebr.) Miers; see **T. malabarica** (Lam.) Miers

**TODDALIA** (*Rutaceae*)

**T. aculeata** Pers.; see **T. asiatica** Lam.

**T. asiatica** Lam. syn. **T. aculeata** Pers. S.—*Kanchana*; H.—*Kanj*; B.—*Kodattali*; Bo.—*Jungli-kali-mirchi*; Tam.—*Milagaranai*; Tel.—*Kondakasinda*; Mal.—*Mulakutanni*; Kan.—*Macimullu*.

Root bark—bitter, arom. tonic, stim., antiper.; given in weak infusion useful in constitutional debility and in convalescence after febrile and other exhausting diseases.

Plant—used as a febge.

Essen. oil; alk. berberine (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1893, April, 64; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1895, 413; *Chem. News*, 1895, 71, 207); root contains a poisonous resin which in small doses produced abortion in guinea pigs, and in larger doses paralysis and death; leaves contain a glycosidal alk., toddaline, this is a neuromuscular poison and a depressant to the heart (*Bull. Sci. pharm.*, 1931, 157); root bark also contains the alkaloids toddaline and toddalinine, toddalolactone, resins and glycosides (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1933, 477; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1935, 765; U.S.D., 1633).\*

Konkan, Deccan, S. Mahrata Country, N. Kanara, in almost all districts of the Madras State, Kumaon between 1,000 and 4,500 ft., eastwards to Bhutan, up to 5,000 ft. and Khasia Hills up to 6,000 ft.

**T. bilocularis** W. & A.; see **Vepris bilocularis** Engler

**TORENIA** (*Scrophulariaceae*)

**T. asiatica** Linn.

Mal.—*Kakupu*; Sing.—*Kotalawel*.

Juice of leaves—considered a cure for gonorr.

South India.

**TRACHELOSPERMUM** (*Apocynaceae*)

**T. fragrans** Hook. f.

Kumaon—*Dudhi*; Lepcha—*Yokchounrik*; Nep.—*Dawarilahara*.

Plant—used as a subst. for *Alstonia scholaris* in Kumaon.

Temperate and subtropical Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan (not Sikkim), Assam and Cachar.

**TRACHYLOBIUM** (*Leguminosae*)

**T. hornemannianum** Hayne

Ind. Baz.—*Sandarus*.

Fossil resin—astrin., anthelm., diur., emmen., in scorpion-sting.

Tropical Africa.

**TRACHYSPERMUM** (*Umbelliferae*)

**T. ammi** (Linn.) Sprague syn. *Carum copticum* Benth. & Hook. f.; *Ptychotis ajowan* DC.

S.—*Ajamoda*; Bo.—*Ajwan*; H.—*Ajowan*; B.—*Jowan*; Tam.—*Omum*; Tel.—*Omamu*; Kan.—*Omu*.

Fruit—antisp., stomch., carmin., stim., tonic, used in diar., atonic dyspep., colic, flatulence, indign. and cholera.

Root—diur., carmin.

Fruits yield 4-6% of an essen. oil containing 45-55% thymol (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1903, Oct., 82; 1920, 3; 1928, 14; *J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond.*, 1918, 604; *Bull. imp. Inst., Lond.*, 1918, 30; *Perfum. essent. Oil Rec.*, 1923, 399; U.S.D., 1311; I.P.C., 240).

Cultivated extensively in Indian gardens.

**T. roxburghianum** (DC.) Sprague syn. *Carum roxburghianum* Benth. & Hook. f.

H.—*Ajmuda*; B.—*Randhoni*; Marathi—*Koranza*; Kan.—*Ajmodavoma*; Tam.—*Ashamtagam*; Tel.—*Ashumadagavoman*.

Seeds—carmin., stim., stomch., useful in dyspep., hiccough, vomiting and pain in bladder.

Seeds yield essen. oil with *d*-limonene,  $\alpha$ -terpinene, dipentene, *d*-linalool, terpineol, *dl*-piperitone, thymoquinol, thymol and a crystalline ketonic acid (*Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, vol. 16A, 1942, 157; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 1009).

Cultivated in many Indian gardens.

## Tradescantia

### RADESCANTIA (Commelinaceae)

*T. axillaris* Linn.; see *Cyanotis axillaris* Roem. & Schult. f.

### TRAGIA (Euphorbiaceae)

*T. involucrata* Linn.

S.—*Vrischikali*; H.—*Barhanta*; B.—*Bichati*; Bo.—*Kanchkuri*; Tam.—*Kannichi*; Tel.—*Dulagundi*; Mal.—*Choriyanam*; Kan.—*Turachi*.

Root—diaphor., alter., given during fever when the extremities are cold; also for pains in the legs and arms; in form of a paste used to aid the extraction of guinea-worm; in infusion given in ardent fever and in itching of the skin; forms the basis of an external application in leprosy.

Fruit—rubbed over the head with a little water useful in baldness.

Throughout India from the Punjab and outer Himalayan ranges eastwards to Assam and southwards to Travancore.

### TRAGOPOGON (Compositae)

*T. porrifolius* Linn.

Roots—specific in obstructions of the gall and the jaundice.

Found in cultivated places at Simla and W. Tibet.

*T. pratensis* Linn.

Decoct. of root—given for heart burn, loss of appetite, disorders of the breast and liver.

As, 0.007 mg. in 100 g. plant (C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris, 1912, 893; Chem. Zbl., 1912, I, 1730; Mh. Chem., 1926, 691).

Western Himalayas and Western Tibet, 12,000-14,000 ft.

### TRAPA (Onagraceae)

*T. bispinosa* Roxb.

B.—*Paniphal*; S.—*Shringata*; Kash.—*Gaunri*; H. & Tam.—*Singhara*; Bo. & Gujarat—*Shingoda*; Tel.—*Kubyakam*; Mal.—*Karimpolam*.

Nuts—cooling, useful in diar. and bilious affections.

Throughout India.

### TREMA (Ulmaceae)

*T. orientalis* Blume syn. *Celtis orientalis* Linn.

S.—*Jivanti*; B.—*Jibon*; Bo.—*Khargul*; Assam—*Jupong*; Mal.—*Malantotali*; Tel.—*Morali*; Tam.—*Munnai*.

Plant—used in epilepsy.

More or less throughout India.

### TREWIA (Euphorbiaceae)

*T. nudiflora* Linn.

S. & H.—*Pindara*; B.—*Pitali*; Bo.—*Petari*; Tam.—*Attarasu*; Tel.—*Eruponaku*; Mal.—*Malankumil*; Kumaon—*Khamara*.

Plant—used for the removal of swelling, bile and phlegm.

Decoct. of root—given to relieve flatulence and applied locally in gouty and rheum. affections.

Alk. (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, III, 295).\*

Throughout the hotter parts of India from Kumaon southwards and eastwards to Assam.

### TRIANTHEMA (Ficoideae)

*T. decandra* Linn.

S.—*Punarnavi*; H. & B.—*Gadabani*; Tam.—*Vallaisharunnai*; Tel.—*Tellagali-geru*; Kan.—*Gaijasoppu*; Dec.—*Bhiskupra*.

Root—aper., useful in hepatitis, asthma and suppression of the menses; ground up with milk and given internally considered specific in orchitis.

Decoct. of root bark—aper.

Juice of leaves—dropped into the nostrils to relieve one-sided headache.

S. Mahrata Country, Deccan, Carnatic, on dry-soil lands, a roadside weed.

*T. monogyna* Linn.; see *T. portulacastrum* Linn.

*T. pentandra* Linn.

P.—*Itsit*; Bo.—*Bishkappa*.

Plant—used as astring. in abdominal diseases, abortif., used as a cure for pain in the bladder and for snake-bite.

Punjab, Sind, W. Rajputana, Konkan, Deccan, S. Mahrata Country and parts of the Uttar Pradesh.

*T. portulacastrum* Linn. syn. *T. monogyna* Linn.

H.—*Lalsabuni*; Bo. & P.—*Bishkappa*; Tam.—*Sharunnai*; Tel.—*Galijeru*; Kan.—*Muchchugoni*; S.—*Punarnavi*; Marathi—*Pundharighentuli*.

Leaves of the white variety—diur., used in oedema and dropsy due to various causes; in cases of ascites especially due to early liver, peritoneal and kidney conditions.

Powdered root—bitter, cath., abortif., used in amenor.

Saponin (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, II, 103); alk. punarnavine up to 0.01% calculated on air-dry sample (I.P.C., 212; Indian J. med. Res., 1940, 475); yields a new alk.  $C_{32}H_{36}O_6N_2$  (Quart. J. Pharm., 1947, 38; Chem. Abstr., 1947, 7671).

Throughout India.

### TRIBULUS (Zygophyllaceae)

*T. alatus* Del.

H.—*Gokhuri-kalan*; P.—*Bhakra, Hasak*; Bo.—*Trikundri*.



Fruits—used for same purposes as of *T. terrestris*.

Sind, Cutch, Desert of W. Rajputana and Baluchistan.

*T. terrestris* Linn.

S.—*Gokshura*; H.—*Chotagokhru*; B.—*Gokhru*; Bo.—*Lahanagokhru*; Tam.—*Nerunji*; Tel.—*Palleru*; Kan.—*Negalu*; Mal.—*Neringil*; P.—*Bhakhra*.

Fruits—cooling, diur., tonic, aphrodis., used in painful micturition, calculus affections, urinary discharges and impotence; in form of infusion useful as a diur. in gout, kidney diseases and gravel.

Fruits contain traces (0.001%) of an alk., a fixed oil, a small quantity of essen. oil, resins and nitrates (I.P.C., 243; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1929, 377; *Bull. Acad. Sci. Unit. Prov.*, 1933, 163; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1933, 4274).\*

Throughout India and up to 11,000 ft. in Kashmir.

TRICALYSIA (*Rubiaceae*)

*T. sphaerocarpa* Gamble syn. *Diplospora sphaerocarpa* Hook. f.

Roasted seeds—taste and smell like coffee.

Alk. like caffeine.

W. Peninsula or the Ghats from Bombay southwards.

TRICHILIA (*Meliaceae*)

*T. trifoliata* Wall.; see *Walsurapiscidia* Roxb.

TRICHODESMA (*Boraginaceae*)

*T. africanum* R. Br.

Bo.—*Paburpane*.

Leaves—emol., alter., diur.

Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan.

*T. indicum* R. Br.

H.—*Chhota kulpha*; B.—*Choto kulpa*; Bo. & Marathi—*Lahana-kalpa*; S.—*Suras*; Tam.—*Kalhudaitumbai*; Tel.—*Guvvagutti*; Kash.—*Ratisurkh*.

Plant—diur., used as an emol. poultice.

Leaves—in a cold infusion considered depurative.

Root—pounded and made into a paste applied to reduce swellings, particularly of the joints; pounded with water given as a drink to children in dysen.

Throughout the greater part of India in the plains and Baluchistan.

*T. zeylanicum* R. Br.

S.—*Jhingi*; Marathi—*Jalashirasi*; H.—*Hetemuria*.

Leaves—emol., diur.

Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, S. Mahrata Country and all dry districts of the Madras State.

TRICHOLEPIS (*Compositae*)

*T. angustifolia* DC.

Plant—bitter tonic, diur., used in cough.

W. Peninsula, Kanara, Mangalore and Travancore.

*T. glaberrima* DC.

Marathi, Kan., S. & H.—*Brahmadandi*; B.—*Vamanadandi*; Bo.—*Motabor*.

Plant—used in leucoderma and skin diseases; considered nervine tonic and aphrodis. and used in seminal debility.

W. Rajputana, Mt. Abu, Madhya Bharat, Konkan, Deccan, S. Mahrata Country, W. Ghats in the Bombay State, S. Kanara, Coorg and the hills of Mysore.

*T. procumbens* Wight; see *Amberboa divaricata* Kuntze

TRICHOSANTHES (*Cucurbitaceae*)

*T. anguina* Linn.

S. & P.—*Chichinda*; H.—*Chachinga*; B.—*Chichinga*; Bo.—*Pandolu*; Kan.—*Padavala*; M.—*Pudel*; Tel.—*Lingapotta*.

Seeds—cooling.

Fruit—considered purg., anthelm. and emetic in the Philippine Islands.\*

Extensively cultivated throughout the hotter parts of India.

*T. bracteata* (Lam.) Voigt syn. *T. palmata* Roxb.

S.—*Mahakala*; H.—*Lal-indrayan*; B.—*Makal*; Bo.—*Kaundal*; Tam.—*Korattai*; Tel.—*Avaduta*; Mal.—*Kakatonti*; Kan.—*Avagudehannu*.

Fruit—smoked as a cure for asthma; hydragogue cath.; the oil obtained by boiling it in coconut or gingelly oil when applied to the scalp, said to cure hemicrania and ozoena.

Root—used in lung diseases of cattle; with an equal portion of *Colocynth* root, rubbed into a paste applied to carbuncles; boiled with mustard oil used for headache.

Bitter substance (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, II, 72; *Pharm. J.*, 1890, 169; *Pharm. Zentralh.*, 1892, 944).

Throughout India, ascending to 5,000 ft. on the Himalayas.

*T. cordata* Roxb.

B.—*Bhumikumra*, *Patol*.

Root—used as a tonic; dried and powdered given in enlargements of the spleen and liver; fresh and mixed with oil forms an application for leprous ulcers.

Dried flowers—given as a stim.

## Trichosanthes

Upper Gangetic Plain, along the base of the Himalayas from Nepal eastwards and Bengal.

### *T. cucumerina* Linn.

S.—*Patola*; H.—*Jangli-chichonda*; B.—*Banpatol*; Bo.—*Ranparul*; Tam.—*Pudol*; Tel.—*Chetipolla*; Mal.—*Katupatolam*; Kan.—*Kiripodla*; P.—*Mohakri*.

Plant—general and cardiac tonic, alter., antipyr., febr., useful for boils and intestinal worms.

Fruit—bitter, laxt.

Juice of leaves—emetic.

Juice of root—cath.

Leaves and stems—used in decoct. for bilious disorders, skin diseases and as emmen.

Seeds—antifebrile, anthelm., good in disorder of the stomach.

Throughout India.

### *T. dioica* Roxb.

S.—*Patola*; H.—*Parvar, Parval*; B.—*Potol*; Bo. & Gujarati—*Potala*; Tam.—*Kombuppudalai*; Tel.—*Kommupolla*; Mal.—*Patolam*.

Leaves—made into a decoct. with equal parts of coriander given in bilious fever as a febr. and laxt.

Root—hydragogue cath., tonic and febr.

Fruit—used as a remedy for spermatorrhoea.

Fresh juice of unripe fruit—used as a cooling and laxt. adjunct to alter. medicines.

Roots contain an amorph. saponin, hentriacontane, a phytosterol a non-nitrogenous bitter principle, glucosidic in nature and resembling colocynth, small amount of essen. oil, little fixed oil and traces of tannins (*Patna Univ. J.*, 1945, 56; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1947, 3174).

Throughout the plains of N. India, extending to Assam and E. Bengal.

### *T. nervifolia* Linn.

H.—*Parvar*; B.—*Potol*; Tam.—*Kombuppudalai*; Tel.—*Kommupolla*; Mal.—*Patolam*; Kan.—*Podlakayi*.

Plant—bitter tonic, febr.

Root—purg.

Konkan, Coorg, Nilgiris and Pulneys.

*T. palmata* Roxb.; see *T. bracteata* (Lam.) Voigt

### *T. wallichiana* Wight

Ripe fruit—bitter, pounded and mixed with opium used as a poison in Kelantan.

Sikkim, Khasia Hills, 2,000-6,000 ft.

## TRIFOLIUM (Leguminosae)

*T. indicum* Linn.; see *Melilotus indica* (Linn.) All.

### *T. pratense* Linn.

P.—*Trepatra*.

Dried flowers—antisp., expect., employed in whooping cough and bronch. and in anti-asthmatic cigarettes; in form of ointment used as a local application to ulcers.

Essen. oil, glucd. trifolin and isotrifolin in the blossoms (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1910, 231); As, 0.012 mg. in 100 g. fresh plant and 0.037 mg. in dry (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1914, 268; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1914, II, 885); HCN glucd. (*N.Z. J. Sci. Tech.*, 1933, 222; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1934, I, 1661); gave trifolin and trifolitin (*J. pharm. Soc. Japan*, 1943, 444; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1950, 7315); another glucd. trifolianol (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1913, 399, 1022; U.S.D., 1635).

Kashmir to Garhwal, 4,000-8,000 ft.

### *T. repens* Linn.

P.—*Shaftal*.

Plant—poisonous to horses.

Glucd. (*Chem. News*, 1911, 276; *Pharm. J.*, 1911, 881); contains cyanogenetic glucd. lotaustralin and pinitol (*J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond.*, 1938, 162; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 6253).

Temperate and alpine Himalayas, ascending to 20,000 ft. and the Nilgiris.

## TRIGLOCHIN (Naiadaceae)

### *T. maritima* Linn.

HCN glucd. (*Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1908, 1167; 1913, 1295).

Temperate and alpine Himalayas and Western Tibet, 12,000-16,000 ft.

### *T. palustris* Linn.

HCN (*Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1908, 1167).

Temperate and alpine Himalayas and Western Tibet, 8,000-15,000 ft.

## TRIGONELLA (Leguminosae)

### *T. corniculata* Linn.

Pers.—*Tirir*; S.—*Malya*; Urdu—*Pirang*.

Fruit—bitter, astrin., styptic; applied to swellings and bruises.

Bengal and Kumaon to Kashmir, 5,000-12,000 ft.

### *T. foenum-graecum* Linn.

H., S., P., B. & Bo.—*Methi*; Tam.—*Vendayam*; Tel.—*Mentulu*; Mal.—*Ventayam*; Kan.—*Menthya*.

Seeds—carmin., tonic, aphrodis.; an infusion given to small-pox patients as a cooling drink; toasted and then infused, used for dysen.

Leaves—used both internally and externally for their cooling properties.

Seeds contain alk. trigonelline and choline (*Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1885, 2518; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1887, 985; *Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1932, 75; *Chem. Zbl.*,

1932, II, 1640); essen. oil (*Pharm. Ztg. Berl.*, 1903, 58); saponin (*J. Pharm. Chim., Paris*, 1919, 86; *C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1926, 994; *Jb. wiss. Bot.*, 1937, 710; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 9177); prolamin (*Biochem. J.*, 1932, 1643; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1933, II, 2838); trigonelline has highly toxic action on neuromuscular preparations (*Bull. Acad. Med. Belg.*, 1939, 241; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1940, 4805); fixed and volatile oils, mucil., bitter extractive and a yellow colouring substance (U.S.D., 1635); air-dried seeds contain 0.38% trigonelline and 3 mg.% nicotinic acid (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1943, 378; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1945, 5040)\*.

Punjab and Kashmir. Cultivated in many parts of India.

**T. occulta** Delile

Seeds—used in dysenteric affections. Upper Gangetic Plain, Sind, Deccan.

**T. polycerata** Linn.

Seeds—given in diarrhoeic conditions. Punjab Plain and W. Himalayas up to 6,000 ft.

**T. uncata** Boiss.

Ind. Baz.—*Iktil-el-malik*.  
Narcotic, paralyses heart.\*  
Persia and Afghanistan.

**TRITICUM** (*Gramineae*)

**T. aestivum** Linn. syn. *T. sativum* Lam.

S.—*Godhuma*; H.—*Gahun*, *Giun*; P.—*Kanak*; B.—*Gam*; Bo.—*Gahu*; Mal.—*Godum*; Tel.—*Godumulu*; Tam.—*Godumai*.

Seeds—cooling, tonic, fattening; increase appetite and relish for food; useful medicine in general disorders of health.

As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 0.03 mg. in 1 kg. grain (*Pharm. Weekbl.*, 1921, 1482; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1922, II, 113; *J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1919, 1212; *Biochem. Z.*, 1927, 113; *J. biol. Chem.*, 1927, 781); fresh plant oxalic acid 0.02% (*J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1931, 1040); grains contain Mg, Mn, Zn, Fe, Cu (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris.*, 1932, 1527; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1932, II, 887).

Widely cultivated in many parts of N. India and the Deccan Peninsula, especially in the north-west, and up to 13,000 ft. in the Himalayas and Tibet.

**T. repens** Linn.; see *Agropyron repens* Beauv.

**T. sativum** Lam.; see *T. aestivum* Linn.

**TRIUMFETTA** (*Tiliaceae*)

**T. bartramia** Linn.

H.—*Chikli*; B.—*Bunokra*; M.—*Adeiyotti*; Marathi—*Jhinjhira*; S.—*Jhinjhiriti*; Tam.—*Puramutti*; Tel.—*Chirusitrika*.

Leaves, flowers and fruits—mucilaginous, demulc., astring., given in gonorrhoea.

Root—bitter, diuretic; a hot infusion is taken to facilitate childbirth or to hasten the inception of parturition when it is delayed.

Bark and fresh leaves—used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Throughout tropical and subtropical India and ascending to 4,000 ft. in the Himalayas.

**T. rhomboidea** Jacq.; see *T. bartramia* Linn.

**T. semitriloba** Linn.

Leaves and fruits—mucilaginous, astringent.

Decoction of herb or fruit—used as an injection in inveterate gonorrhoea in Brazil.

Tenasserim.

**TURRAEA** (*Meliaceae*)

**T. villosa** Benn.

Bo.—*Kapurbhendi*.

Root—applied to fistulas and administered internally in leprosy.

Bombay State: Gujarat, Konkan, W. Ghats, N. Kanara; Madras State: W. Ghats in the Anamalai Hills up to 4,000 ft. and hills of Travancore.

**TUSSILAGO** (*Compositae*)

**T. farfara** Linn.

P.—*Watpan*; H.—*Watapana*; Urdu—*Fanjiwun*.

Roots and leaves—used in chest complaints, chronic bronchitis and asthma.

Leaves—demulcent, smoked in pulmonary complaints.

Leaves contain bitter glucoside. (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1887, 340; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1924, 281; *Pharm. Mh.*, 1924, 25); leaves contain mucilage. (U.S.D., 1450).

W. Himalayas, from Kashmir to Kumaon, 6,000-11,000 ft.

**TYLOPHORA** (*Asclepiadaceae*)

**T. asthmatica** W. & A.; see *T. indica* (Burm. f.) Merr.

**T. fasciculata** Ham. ex Wight

Bo.—*Bhuidari*, *Bhindoli*.

Juice of root—given with milk as a tonic.

Leaves—pounded and used as an application to unhealthy ulcers and wounds to induce healthy granulation.

Plant—used as a poison for rats and vermin.

Leaves contain alkaloid. (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, II, 441).

## Tylophora

Upper Gangetic Plain, eastwards to the Khasia Hills and through Madhya Bharat and Konkan southwards to N. Circars, the Deccan and Carnatic.

*T. indica* (Burm. f.) Merr. syn. *T. asthmatica* W. & A.

H. & B.—*Antamul*; Bo.—*Anthamul*; Mal.—*Vallippala*; Tel.—*Vettipala*; Tam.—*Nayppalai*.

Plant—used as a subst. for Ipecacuanha.

Leaves—emetic, diaphor., expect., useful in overloaded states of the stomach and other cases requiring the use of emetics.

Contains 2 alks. tylophorine and tylophorinine (*Bull. Pharm.*, 1891, 6; *Merck's Index*, 1927, 471; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1935, 443; 1935, 263; U.S.D., 1636); dry plant yields 0.44% total alks. containing 0.1% tylophorine; also contains a substance with emetic properties; (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1937, 236; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1937, 5509); air-dried root yields 0.18% of a colourless crystalline solid; total yield of essen. oil 0.26% (*Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, vol. 28A, 1948, 173; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1949, 3567).\*

N. and E. Bengal, Assam, Cachar, Orissa, Konkan, Deccan, Kanara and all plain districts in the Madras State and up to 3,000 ft. in the hilly country.

*T. tenuis* Blume

M.—*Nanjaruppan*.

Plant—used as a cure for perspiration, urticaria and small-pox; an infusion considered alexipharmac; decoct. antid. to arsenic poison and snake poison.

W. Coast and Ghats of Madras State.

## TYPHA (Typhaceae)

*T. angustata* Bory & Chaub.

Tel.—*Dabbujambu*, *Jambu*.

Rootstock—astrin., diur.

More or less throughout India.

*T. elephantina* Roxb.

B.—*Hogla*; Bo.—*Ramban*; Kash.—*Pitz*; P.—*Boj*; H.—*Pater*; S.—*Gundra*; Tam.—*Chambu*; Tel.—*Jammugaddi*; Kan.—*Jambuhullu*.

Down of the ripe fruit—used as an application to wounds and ulcers, which acts like medicated cotton wool.

Rootstock—astrin., diur., employed in measles, dysen. and gonorr.

Marshes from N.W. India to Assam and southwards, Indus Delta.

*T. laxmanni* Lepech.

Stamens and pollen—used as astrin. and styptic.

Kashmir, 9,000 ft.

## TYPHONIUM (Araceae)

*T. trilobatum* (Linn.) Schott

B.—*Chetkochu*; Mal.—*Chena*; Tam.—*Karunaikkilhangw*; Tel.—*Kandagadde*.

Root—stim., used for piles; eaten with bananas cures stomach complaints; applied externally to the bite of venomous snakes and at the same time given internally.

Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central and E. Bengal, Chittagong, Assam and E. Coast of the Madras State.

## UNGARIA (Rubiaceae)

*U. gambir* Roxb.

S.—*Khadir*; H.—*Kathkutha*; B.—*Khayer*; Bo.—*Chinaikatha*; Tel.—*Ankudukurra*.

Dried aqueous extract prepared from the leaves and twigs—useful astrin., used in diar.

Catechutannic acid, catechin (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1897, 1131; 1902, 1160; 1905, 398; *J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1931, 1500); astrin. properties are due to the presence of catechutannic acid (U.S.D., 488).\*

Malay Peninsula. Borneo and Sumatra.

## UNONA (Annonaceae)

*U. desmos* Raeusch.; see *Desmos cochinchinensis* Lour.

*U. discolor* Vahl; see *Desmos chinensis* Lour.

*U. narum* Dun.; see *Uvaria narum* Bl.

## URARIA (Leguminosae)

*U. hamosa* Wall.

Decoct. of leaves—used with other drugs in cases of fever.

Upper Gangetic Plain, eastwards to Bengal, ascending in Sikkim to 4,000 ft.

*U. lagopoides* DC.

S.—*Prishniparni*; H.—*Pithavana*; B.—*Chakulia*; Bo.—*Dowla*; Mal.—*Orila*; Tel.—*Kolaponna*.

Plant—considered alter., tonic and anti-catarrhal; given with milk to women in the seventh month of pregnancy to produce abortion.

Tropical zone, Nepal, Chota Nagpur and Bengal to Ava (Burma).

*U. picta* Desv.

H.—*Dabra*; B.—*Sankarjata*; Bo.—*Prishniparni*; S.—*Chitraparni*; Tam.—*Sittirappaladai*.

Fruit—applied to the sore mouths of children.

Plant—considered antid. to snake-bite.

Throughout India.

URENA ( *Malvaceae* )*U. lobata* Linn.

H.—*Bachata*; B.—*Bonokra*; Bo. & Marathi—*Vanabendha*; S.—*Vanabhenda*; Tam.—*Ottatti*; Tel.—*Peddabenda*; Mal.—*Udiram*; Kan.—*Otte*.

Root—diur., used as an external remedy for rheumatism.

Seeds contain urease (*Biochem. J.*, 1914, 449).

Generally distributed over the hotter parts of India. A weed of waste places, forest-clearings and roadsides. Common in the bamboo and mango clumps of Bengal.

*U. repanda* Roxb.

Santh.—*Sikuar*; Uriya—*Sikhini*.

Root and bark—considered a cure for hydrophobia.

Punjab, Dehra Dun, Madhya Pradesh, N. Circars, Ganjam in Sal forests.

*U. sinuata* Linn.

H.—*Lotloti*; B.—*Kunjia*; Bo.—*Tapkote*; Tel.—*Piliyamankena*; Tam.—*Ottuttutti*; Mal.—*Uram*.

Root—applied externally for lumbago. Generally distributed over the hotter parts of India.

URGINEA ( *Liliaceae* )*U. coromandeliana* Hook. f.

Bulb—used as a subst. for squill. Coromandel Coast.

*U. indica* Kunth

S.—*Vana-palandam*; Kumaon—*Ghesuwa*; H. & B.—*Jangli-piyaz*; Bo.—*Jangli-kanda*; Tam.—*Narivengayam*; Tel.—*Nakavalligadda*; Mal.—*Kanthanga*.

Bulb—cardiac stim., diur., in form of a syrup useful as an expect. in bronchial catarrh and chr. broncht.; medicinal properties are similar to the European squill obtained from *U. maritima*.

Fresh squill yields at least two glycosides; scillaren-A which is crystalline and scillaren-B which is amorphous (*I.P.C.*, 247).

W. Himalayas, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Konkan and Coromandel Coast.

URTICA ( *Urticaceae* )*U. dioica* Linn.

H. & P.—*Bichu*.

Juice of plant—used as an external irrit.

Root—diur.

Decoct. of plant—diur., astrin., emmen., anthelm., used in nephritis, haematuria, menor., consumption and jaundice.

Lecithin (*Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1919, 165; *Pharm. Zentralh.*, 1889, 609; Wehmer, I, 253).

N.W. Himalayas, from Kashmir and the Salt Range to Simla, 8,000-10,700 ft.

*U. parviflora* Roxb.

M.—*Anachoriyanom*; Urdu—*Bichhu*.

Decoct. of plant—given in fevers. Temperate Himalayas from Kashmir to Mishmi at 5,000-12,000 ft., and Nilgiris.

*U. pilulifera* Linn.

Plant—used as a subst. for *U. dioica* in Spain.

Occurs occasionally near houses in Simla and elsewhere.

UTRICULARIA ( *Lentibulariaceae* )*U. bifida* Linn.

Santh.—*Arakjhawar*.

Plant—used in urinary diseases. Throughout India.

UVARIA ( *Annonaceae* )*U. dulcis* Dunal

Malay—*Pisang-pisang hitam*. Root bark—astrin., stim., alter. Burma and Malay Peninsula.

*U. narum* Bl.

Mal.—*Narampanal*; Tam.—*Pulichan*; Kan.—*Kariballi*.

Roots and the oil from the roots—used medicinally in various diseases; arom.

Bombay State: Konkan, N. Kanara; Madras State: Forests of the W. Ghats from S. Kanara to Travancore, and hills of Salem up to 4,000 ft.

VALERIANA ( *Valerianaceae* )*V. brunoniana* W. & A.; see *V. leschenaultii* DC.*V. hardwickii* Wall.

H. & B.—*Taggar*; Bo.—*Taggar-ganthoda*; P.—*Nahani*; Kumaon—*Asarun*.

Root—properties similar to those of *V. wallichii*.

Essen. oil.

Temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Bhutan, 4,000-12,000 ft. and Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft.

*V. jatamansi* DC.; see *Nardostachys jatamansi* DC.*V. leschenaultii* DC.

Roots—used as a subst. for those of *V. officinalis*.

Root contains 0.09% essen. oil (Wehmer, II, 1193).

Nilgiris, Mysore and Coorg.

*V. officinalis* Linn.

Bo. & Marathi—*Kalavala*; Ajmere—*Billilotan*.

Root—stim., carmin., antisp., useful in hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, shell shock and neurosis.

## Valeriana

Essen. oil, glucd., alks. (*Apothekerztg, Berl.*, 1891, 21; *C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1907, 154; 1921, 1059; 1893, 1096; 1935, 780; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1918, 7; *J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1912, 67; Dymock, Warden & Hooper, II, 237; *J. pharm. Soc. Japan*, 1907, 355; 1926, 75); rhizome and root contain essen. oil 0.83% (*Pharm. Zentralh.*, 1933, 134; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1933, I, 3101); volatile base (*C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1934, 119; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1934, II, 261); fresh roots contain alks. chatinine and valerine and a water-soluble base having physiological activity (*Pharm. J.*, 1939, 299; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1939, 8921; I.P.C., 248); fresh root is 3 times as effective as that dried at 40°; temperature over 82° destroys the active principle (*Acta polon. pharm.*, 1939, 57; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1939, 906; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1941, 3716).

Kashmir.

### V. wallichii DC.

S.—*Tagara*; H. & B.—*Mushkbala, Tagar*; Bo.—*Tagar-ganthoda*; P.—*Balamushk*; Urdu—*Rishawala*.

Root—medicinal properties similar to *V. officinalis* for which it is a good subst.

Essen. oil (*Pharm. J.*, 1925, 122; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1922, 8; Wehmer, II, 1192); roots yield 0.5-2.12% of the volatile oil; fresh roots contain an appreciable quantity of a water-soluble physiologically active base (I.P.C., 250).

Temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Bhutan, 10,000 ft. and Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft.

## VALLARIS (Apocynaceae)

V. heynei Spreng.; see V. solanacea O. Ktze.

### V. solanacea O. Ktze.

S.—*Bhadravalli*; H.—*Ramsar*; B.—*Haparmali*; Tel.—*Puttapodarayarala*; Uriya—*Haporomoli*.

Milky juice—irrit., applied to old wounds and sores.

More or less throughout India, commonly cultivated.

## VALLISNERIA (Hydrocharitaceae)

### V. spiralis Linn.

H.—*Sawala*; Tel.—*Punatsu*; Gujarati—*Jalasarpolian*.

Plant—stomch., used in leucor.

Throughout India.

## VANDA (Orchidaceae)

V. roxburghii R. Br. syn. *V. tessellata* Hook. ex G. Don.

S., H., B. & Bo.—*Rasna*; Kan.—*Bandanike*; Tel.—*Kanapabadanika*.

Root—useful in rheumatism and allied disorders; enters into the composition of various medicated oils for external application in diseases of the nervous system and rheumatism.

Leaves—made into a paste by pounding applied to the body during fever; the juice is introduced into the aural meatus as a remedy for otitis media.

Whole plant contains alk. (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, III, 394); a glucd. which stimulates all organs having autonomic cholinergic nerve supply at dose levels 0.3 to 1.0 mg./kg. (*Indian J. med. Res.*, 1946, 253; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1947, 7530).\*

Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, W. Peninsula and Travancore.

### V. spathulata Spreng.

Mal.—*Ponnampommaraiya*.

Flowers—reduced to powder given in consumption, asthma and mania.

Juice of plant—given to temper the bile and abate phrenzy.

W. Peninsula from Malabar to Travancore.

V. tessellata Hook. ex G. Don; see V. roxburghii R. Br.

## VANDELLIA (Scrophulariaceae)

V. erecta Benth.; see V. pyxidaria Maxim.

### V. pedunculata Benth.

Bo. & Marathi—*Gadagvel*.

Plant—used for the same purpose as *V. pyxidaria*.

More or less throughout India, in damp places.

### V. pyxidaria Maxim.

Bo. & Marathi—*Vakapushpi*.

Plant—used in a *ghrita* as a remedy for gonor.

Juice—given to children who pass green-coloured stools.

Himalayas from Kashmir to Assam, common in Bengal, also in Central and S. India.

## VANGUERIA (Rubiaceae)

### V. spinosa Roxb.

S.—*Pindituka*; H. & B.—*Muyuna*; Bo.—*Atu*; Kan.—*Mullakare*; Tam.—*Manakkarai*; Tel.—*Visikilamu*.

Fruit—refrig., cholag., strengthening and an expellant of phlegm and bile.

Powdered leaves—considered useful for diphtheria.

N. Bengal, Konkan, Deccan, N. Kanara and most plain districts of the Madras State.

VATERIA (*Dipterocarpaceae*)

*V. indica* Linn.

S.—*Ajakarna*; H.—*Sageddamar*, *Sandras*; B.—*Chundrus*; Bo.—*Ral*; Kan.—*Rala*; Mal.—*Payani*; Tam.—*Kundurukam*; Tel.—*Telladamaru*.

Fatty oil from fruit—used as a local application in chr. rheumatism.

Damar resin (*J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond., 1898, 991*).

Western India: From N. Kanara to Travancore up to 3,500 or 4,000 ft., chiefly in evergreen forests, but occasionally along rivers in deciduous forests. In Coorg both in the Ghat forests and east of the Ghats up to 3,500 ft., in the latter locality always in evergreen forest.

VENTILAGO (*Rhamnaceae*)

*V. calyculata* Tulasne

B.—*Ruktupita*; Bo.—*Kanyel*; H.—*Raidhani*; Kumaon—*Kalibel*; Kan.—*Kuriyadi*; Tel.—*Errashiratalatige*; Uriya—*Pitoli*.

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

Throughout the hotter parts of India, from the Kumaon Himalayas and Nepal to Bhutan, Sylhet and throughout the Western Peninsula.

*V. madraspatana* Gaertn.

S.—*Raktavalli*; H.—*Pitti*; B.—*Raktapita*; Bo.—*Lokhandi*; Kan.—*Pappali*; Tam.—*Pappili*; Tel.—*Ettasurugudu*.

Powdered root bark—carmin., stomch., stim., useful in atonic dyspep., debility and in mild fever.

Powdered bark—mixed with gingelly oil used as an application for skin diseases and itch.

Root bark contains trihydroxymethyl-anthranolmonomethyl ether; emodinmonomethyl ether (*J. chem. Soc., 1894, 943*).

Bombay State: Konkan, Deccan, W. Ghats, S. Mahrata Country; Madras State: Deccan forests from Kistna to Mysore and Coimbatore.

VEPRIS (*Rutaceae*)

*V. bilocularis* Engler

S.—*Krishnaaguru*; M.—*Devadarom*.

Wood—boiled in oil used in eye and ear diseases, rheumatism and asthma.

Decoct. of root—given in biliousness.

N. Kanara, forests of Malabar, Anamalais and Travancore up to 4,000 ft.

VERBASCUM (*Scrophulariaceae*)

*V. thapsus* Linn.

P.—*Bantamaku*; Urdu—*Jang-litamak*; H.—*Gidar-tamaku*.

Herb—employed for treatment of asthma and other pulmonary complaints.

Leaves—warmed and rubbed with oil, used as an application to inflamed parts.

Leaves, flowers and roots—demulc., astrin. and pectoral.

Leaves and flowers—useful in pulmonary diseases, coughs, consumption, bleeding of the lungs and bowels.

Seeds—aphrodis., narcotic., used as a fish poison.

Root—febge.

Leaves contain bitter substance, saponins (*Amer. J. Pharm., 1890, 71; Arch. Pharm., Berl., 1902, 57; 1905, 247; Pharm. Zentralh., 1925, 4; Pharm. Weekbl., 1918, 49; U.S.D., 1644*);  $\alpha$ -croctin (*Mh. Chem., 1932, 341; Chem. Zbl., 1932, II, 75; Mh. Chem., 1932, 305; Chem. Zbl., 1932, II, 2267*).

Temperate Himalayas 5,000-12,000 ft., from Kashmir to Bhutan, and also occurs in W. Ghats, Nilgiris in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund.

VERBENA (*Verbenaceae*)

*V. officinalis* Linn.

P.—*Karaita*, *Pamukh*; Urdu—*Faris-tariin*.

Fresh leaves—used as a febge., tonic and as a rubft. in rheumatism and diseases of the joints.

Plant—useful in nerve complaints and amenor.; used as a depurative and febge.

Root—considered as a remedy for scrofula and snake-bite.

Entire plant contains glucd. verbenalin (*J. Pharm. Chim., Paris, 1908, 49; Arch. Pharm., Berl., 1908, 272; 1935, 357*); aerial parts contain a verbenalose (*J. Pharm. Chim., Paris, 1937, 5; Chem. Abstr., 1937, 8829*); contains glucosides verbenalin and verbenin; in frogs verbenin acts upon the sympathetic nerve endings of the epidermal mucous glands, of the heart and vessels, and of uterus and salivary glands; in mammals it effects a strong and lengthy milk secretion (*J. exp. Med., 1939, 28; Chem. Abstr., 1939, 7396*); twigs, leaves and flowers yield verbenalin (*Helv. chim. acta, 1946, 1544; Chem. Abstr., 1947, 1643*).

Plains of Punjab and Bengal and up to 7,000 ft. on the Himalayas from Kashmir eastwards. Occasionally in Bihar also.

VERNONIA (*Compositae*)

*V. anthelmintica* Willd.; see *Centratherum anthelminticum* (Willd.) Kuntze

## Vernonia

### *V. cinerea* Less.

S., H. & Tam.—*Sahadevi*; B.—*Kuksim*; Bo. & Marathi—*Sadodi*; M.—*Nirnochi*; Mal.—*Puvankuruntal*; Tel.—*Gharitika-mini*.

Plant—considered diaphor., used in decoct. to promote perspiration in febrile conditions; used as a remedy for spasm of the bladder and strangury.

Juice of plant—given in piles.

Root—given for dropsy.

Flowers—administered for conjunctivitis.

Seeds—used as anthelm., alexipharmac and as a constituent of *masalas* for horses.

Throughout India, ascending to 8,000 ft. in the Himalayas, Khasia and Peninsular Hills.

### *V. roxburghii* Less.

Sing.—*Sanniyakam*.

Properties and uses same as of *V. cinerea*.

Upper Gangetic Plain, Kumaon, Bengal, Central and W. India.

### *V. teres* Wall.

Plant—in Annam a popular medicine for luxations, ulcers and wounds; given for dysmen. and dropsy.

Flower heads—considered ascaricidal.

Tropical Himalayas, from Kumaon 5,000 ft., to Sikkim, Bihar and Madhya Bharat, in dry forests.

## VERONICA (Scrophulariaceae)

### *V. anagallis* Linn.

Medicinal uses same as of *V. beccabunga*.

Plant yields glucd. rhinanthin (aucubin) (*Bull. Soc. Chim. biol., Paris, 1924, 665*).

Kashmir, Punjab, Bhutan, Bengal, Assam and W. Peninsula.

### *V. arvensis* Linn.

Properties similar to *V. beccabunga*.

Glucd. rhinanthin (aucubin) (*Bull. Soc. Chim. biol., Paris, 1924, 665*).

Western Himalayas, from Kashmir and Kishtwar, 7,000-9,000 ft., to Garhwal.

### *V. beccabunga* Linn.

Herb—alter., diur., antiscor., given in scurvy, impurity of blood, etc.; used as a remedy for scrofulous affections, especially of the skin, bruised and applied externally for healing burns, ulcers, whitlows and mitigation of swollen piles.

Glucd. rhinanthin (aucubin) (*Bull. Soc. Chim. biol., Paris, 1924, 665*)\*

W. Himalayas from Kashmir to Kana-war at 9,000-12,000 ft.

### *V. hederifolia* Linn.

Properties similar to *V. beccabunga*.

Glucd. rhinanthin (aucubin) (*Bull. Soc. Chim. biol., Paris, 1922, 568*).  
Kashmir 6,000 ft.

## VETIVERIA (Gramineae)

### *V. zizanioides* (Linn.) Nash syn. *Andropogon muricatus* Retz.

B.—*Khasahas*; Bo.—*Khasakhasa*; H.—*Khas*; S.—*Ushira*; Tel.—*Vattiveru*; Tam. & Mal.—*Vettiver*.

Roots—in infusion considered refrig., febrige., diaphor., stim., stomch. and emmen.; pulverized and made into a paste in water used as a cooling external application in fevers; their essence used as a tonic.

Essen. oil (*Chem. & Drugg., 1914, 225*; *J. Indian Inst. Sci., 1925, 147A*; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz., 1902, 84*; *1903, 76*); essen. oil 1.1-1.7% (*Bull. imp. Inst., Lond., 1930, 28*; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz., 1932, 71*); yields 0.2-0.25% essen. oil (*Parfum. mod., 1937, 25*; *Chem. Abstr., 1937, 2749*); root contains 0.403% essen. oil (*Amer. Perfum., 1939, 30*; *Chem. Abstr., 1939, 3965*); ketone fraction of the essen. oil varies from 20-90% and yield of  $\beta$ -vetivone from 2-49% (*Helv. chim. acta, 1939, 640*; *Chem. Abstr., 1939, 5832*).

Practically over the whole of India.

## VIBURNUM (Caprifoliaceae)

### *V. foetidum* Wall.

S.—*Shirporna-jaya*; Bo.—*Narvel*.

Plant—astrin., emmen.

Juice of leaves—used internally in menor. and in post-partum haemor.

Essen. oil, crystalline alk. (*Dymock, Warden & Hooper, II, 168*).

Khasia Hills and Assam, 3,000-5,000 ft.

## VICIA (Leguminosae)

### *V. faba* Linn.

H.—*Bakla*.

Shoots—efficacious in rousing a drunkard from stupor.

As, 0.02 mg. in 100 g. seeds (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris, 1912, 893*; *Chem. Zbl., 1912, I, 1730*); 0.304% PbO in plant ash (*Wehmer, I, 561*); fruit contains *l*-tyrosine, *l*-dioxypyphenylalanine (*Biochem. Z., 1933, 465*; *Chem. Zbl., 1933, I, 3584*); convicine, vicine (*J. Amer. chem. Soc., 1932, 2038*).

Commonly cultivated, especially in north-west India.

### *V. hirsuta* Koch

Seeds contain HCN (*Chem. Zbl., 1900, I, 208*).

From the Punjab to Nepal, in the tropical and temperate region, frequent in cultivated ground, ascending to 6,000 ft. and in the Nilgiris.



*V. sativa* Linn. var. *angustifolia* Roth  
H.—*Ankra*; B.—*Ankari*.

Seeds contain glucd. vicianine and HCN (Fluckiger, Pharmacognosy, 1891, 1012; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1896, 2108; *Hoppe-Seyl. Z.*, 1892, 193; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1922, 857; 1925, 63; *Pharm. Acta Helvet.*, 1928, 31); As, 20 mg. in 100 g. fresh plant and 54 mg. in dry (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1914, 268; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1914, II, 885).

Plains of the north-west India.

#### VIGNA (*Leguminosae*)

*V. catjang* Walp.; see *V. cylindrica* Skeels

*V. cylindrica* Skeels syn. *V. catjang* Walp.

S.—*Rajamasha*; H.—*Lobia*; B.—*Barbati*; Bo.—*Lobeh*; Tam.—*Caramunnipayira*; Tel.—*Boberlu*; Mal.—*Alasendi*.

Seeds—diur., used to strengthen the stomach; boiled and eaten, considered good food and to destroy worms in the stomach.

Three proteins (*J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1897, 494; Wehmer, I, 581).

Extensively cultivated.

#### VINGA (*Apocynaceae*)

*V. pusilla* Murr. syn. *Lochnera pusilla* (Murr.) K. Schum.

Mal.—*Kapavila*; S.—*Sangkha-phuli*.

Decoct. of dried plant—boiled in oil, rubbed on the loins in cases of lumbago.

Plant—poisonous to cattle.

Alk. which acts as a heart poison (*Meded. PlTuin, Batavia*, 1899, 49).

W. Himalayas, Upper Gangetic Plain, Bihar, Orissa, Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan and Carnatic.

*V. rosea* Linn. syn. *Lochnera rosea* (Linn.) Reichb.

Marathi—*Sada-phul*; B.—*Nayantara*; P.—*Rattanjot*; Tel.—*Billaganneru*.

Plant—used as a remedy for diabetes.

Infusion of leaves—administered in menor.

Juice of leaves—application to wasp-sting.

Alk. which acts as a heart poison (*Meded. PlTuin, Batavia*, 1899, 49); leaves contain a syrupy alk., a resin and essen. oil (*Rev. filip. Med.*, 1937, 308; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1938, 5443); a hypotensive alk. vincain isolated which appears to be identical or stereoisomeric with  $\delta$ -yohimbine (= ajmalicine = raubasin) (*Sci. & Cult.*, 1955, 568).

Commonly grown in Indian gardens. A native of W. Indies.

#### VIOLA (*Violaceae*)

*V. biflora* Linn.

Root—emetic.

Flowers—emol., pectoral, diaphor., antisp.

Leaves—emol., laxt.

Temperate Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim, 6,000-11,000 ft.; common in Kashmir at Gulmarg, 8,000 ft., Khelanmarg, 10,000 ft., Tosh Maidan, 9,600 ft. and at Basam Gali in Juniper tract.

*V. cinerea* Boiss.

P. & Bo.—*Banafsha*.

Plant—used in the same way as *v. odorata*.

Punjab, W. Rajputana, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan and Waziristan.

*V. diffusa* Ging.

Flowers—in Indo-China given in diseases of chest as a pectoral and bechic.

Subtropical Himalayas from Nepal to Mishmi, 3,000-5,000 ft. and Khasia Hills.

*V. odorata* Linn.

H. & Bo.—*Banafshah*; B.—*Banafsha*; S.—*Nilapushpa*; M.—*Vayilettu*.

Plant—antipyr., diaphor., febge.

Flowers—emol., demulc., used in biliousness and lung troubles.

Petals—made into a syrup used as a remedy for infantile disorders.

Root—emetic.

Roots contain glucd., methyl salicylate (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co.; Lpz.*, 1926, 125; 1929, 109; *J. prakt. Chem.*, 1925, 273; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1882, 378; *Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1909, 181; *Pharm. Zentralh.*, 1921, 691; 1922, 577); yields an alk. violine, a glycoside violaqueritrin which is probably identical with rutin and a saponin (*Chem. Abstr.*, 1919, 2963; U.S.D., 1645); roots contain saponin and an alk.; roots, leaves and blossoms contain methyl salicylate in the form of a glucd. (*Pharmazie*, 1946, 85; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1947, 65; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1947, 6022)\*.

Kashmir, 5,000-6,000 ft.; planted in many hill-stations.

*V. patrinii* Ging.

Flowers—in China, Indo-China and Malaya said to purify blood.

Plants—bruised and applied to ulcers and foul sores.

Temperate Himalayas, 4,000-8,000 ft., from Kashmir to Bhutan, Khasia Hills; hills of the Western Peninsula and Western Tibet.

*V. serpens* Wall.

H. & P.—*Banafsha*; Kumaon—*Thungtu*.

Medicinal properties similar to *v. odorata*.

Hilly districts throughout India.

## Viola

### *V. sylvestris* Lam.

Plant—used in chest troubles as bechic and pectoral.

Stems, leaves and flowers—bruised and applied to wounds and foul sores.

Kashmir and Kishtwar, 4,000-8,000 ft.

### *V. tricolor* Linn.

Plant—in Spain considered stim. and used in rheumatism and in skin diseases; taken internally in infusion as a depurative in skin eruptions.

Root—used as a subst. for Ipecacuanha; in infusion useful in dysen. of children.

Plant contains glucd. (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1897, 1134; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1883, 1685; *Helv. chim. acta*, 1933, 292).

Cultivated in India; occurs occasionally as an escape from cultivation.

## VISCUM (*Loranthaceae*)

### *V. album* Linn.

H.—Banda; Jaunsar—Chulukabanda; Nep.—Hurchu; Kulu—Rini; P.—Kahbang.

Berry—laxt., tonic, aphrodis., diur., cardiogenic.

Plant—given in enlargement of the spleen, in cases of wound, tumours, diseases of the ear, etc.

As (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1907, 941; 1912, 291; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1912, II, 1291; 1918, I, 555); acetyl-choline, propionyl-choline (*Chem. Zbl.*, 1933, I, 1303); contains two active principles, one depresses the heart and contracts isolated intestine and uterus, the other produces a fall of blood pressure (*Arch. exp. Path. Pharmac.*, 1933, 428; 1940, 290; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1941, 3328; U.S.D., 1646); contains choline, oleanolic acid and a resin alcohol; yellowish white flakes obtained from the extract that were lethal to rabbits in 0.007-0.008 g./kg. weight; another glucosidic substance obtained having lethal dose 0.0036-0.004 g./kg. (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1942, 23; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1942, 2904; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 3507); N-containing fraction of the cardiac depressant yielded pyridine and 1, 3-dimethylnaphthalene (*Pharm. Ind., Berl.*, 1942, 37; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1942, 2905; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1943, 3508; *Rev. Flora med.*, 1931, 195).\*

Temperate Himalayas, from Kashmir to Nepal, 3,000-7,000 ft. and Waziristan.

### *V. articulatum* Burm.

H.—Pudu; Santh.—Katkompanga; B.—Mandada; S.—Kamini; Marathi—Kamarukha; Tel.—Kattabadanika.

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

Himalayas, Assam, Khasia Hills, Madhya Pradesh and W. Peninsula.

### *V. monoicum* Roxb.

B.—Banda; H.—Kuchle-ka-malang; Tam. & Tel.—Pulurivi; Dec.—Kuchle-kisonkan.

Plant—used as a subst. for nux vomica, poisonous.

Dry leaves—in powder form used as a subst. for strychnine and brucine.

Alk. found in the parasitic plant is taken over from the host plant *Strychnos nux vomica* (Wehmer, II, 962).

Oudh, Sikkim, Khasia Hills, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and S. India.

### *V. orientale* Willd.

H.—Banda; Tel.—Sundarabadanika.

Plant—used medicinally in different diseases.

Bengal, Bihar, Chittagong and W. Peninsula.

## VITEX (*Verbenaceae*)

### *V. agnus-castus* Linn.

Pers.—Panjangusht; Arab.—Athlak.

Seeds—bitter, boiled in ghee and the mixture given to horses for colic.

Plant—used as a cure for eye diseases and stomachache; used for pains due to chills, one who has caught cold takes a bath in water in which the leaves have been boiled.

Baluchistan.

### *V. glabrata* R. Br.

B.—Goda; Bo.—Sheraz; Assam—Bhodiya; Kan.—Sengeni; Tel.—Luki.

Bark and root—astrin.

From Assam and Cachar to Malacca.

### *V. leucoxydon* Linn.

Mal.—Mayilila; Sing.—Nebedda; Tam.—Nirnochi; Tel.—Nevaledi; Kan.—Hole-nekki.

Bark and root—astrin.

Root—used in intermittent fever.

Leaves—smoked in catarrh and headache.

Fruit—vermifuge.\*

All forest districts of Madras State and W. Peninsula.

### *V. negundo* Linn.

S., Bo. & B.—Nirgundi; H.—Nirgandi; Tam. & Mal.—Vennochi; Tel.—Nallavavili; Kan.—Niragundi.

Leaves—arom., tonic, vermifuge; dried ones smoked for relief of headache and catarrh; discutient, useful in dispersing swellings of joints from acute rheumatism and of the testes from suppressed gonorr.

Root—expect., febrifuge, tonic.

Decoct. of leaves—with long pepper given in catarrh fever with heaviness of head and dullness of hearing; used as a bath in the puerperal state of women.

Juice of leaves—used for removing foetid discharges and worms from

ulcers; an oil prepared with it applied to sinuses and scrofulous sores.

Dried fruit—vermifuge.

Alk. (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, III, 72; *Meded. PlTuin, Batavia*, 1900, 31; *J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1936, 634); fresh leaves gave 0.05% essen. oil; air-dried leaves gave an alk. (*Indian J. Pharm.*, 1944, 71; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 3227); alk. nishindine isolated (*Quart. J. Pharm.*, 1947, 136; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1948, 1025).\*

Throughout India in the warmer zone.

**V. peduncularis** Wall.

H.—*Nagbail*; B.—*Goda*; Assam—*Osai*; Kan.—*Navaladi*.

Bark—used for making an external application for pains in the chest.

Infusion of leaves or of root bark or young stem bark—useful in malarial and blackwater fever.

Leaves contain traces of an alk.; appears useless in treatment of malaria (*Indian med. Gaz.*, March 1924); it might inhibit the haemolysis that occurs in blackwater fever; may be advantageously given before quinine to those malaria patients who seem liable to blackwater fever (*Indian med. Gaz.*, 1942, 721; *Trop. Dis. Bull.*, 1943, 677; *Chem Abstr.*, 1947, 3205).

Assam, Bihar and Bengal.

**V. pubescens** Vahl

Tam.—*Myladi*; Tel.—*Busi*; Uriya—*Muria*.

Resin—burnt with dhatura seeds to produce lethargy in Malaya.

Deccan Peninsula and E. Bengal.

**V. trifolia** Linn.

S.—*Surasa*; H.—*Pani-ki-sanbhalu*; B.—*Panisanalu*; Bo.—*Nirgundi*; Tam.—*Nirnochi*; Tel.—*Nochili*; Mal. & Kan.—*Nochi*.

Leaves—considered useful as an external application to rheum. pains, sprains, etc.; pillows stuffed with these used to cure catarrh and headache; powdered and given in intermittent fevers.

Flowers—prescribed with honey in fevers accompanied by vomiting and severe thirst.

Fruit—used in amenor.

Essen. oil, alk. (*Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1894, Oct., 74; *Meded. PlTuin, Batavia*, 1900, 31; *J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond.*, 1921, 411).\*

Scattered throughout India in the tropical and subtropical region.

**VITIS** (*Vitaceae*)

**V. adnata** Wall.; see *Cissus adnata* Roxb.

**V. araneosa** Laws.; see *Ampelocissus araneosa* Planch.

**V. carnos**a Wall.; see *Cayratia carnos*a (Wall.) Gagnep.

**V. indica** W. & A.; see *Ampelocissus arnottiana* Planch.

**V. latifolia** Roxb.; see *Ampelocissus latifolia* Planch.

**V. pallida** W. & A.; see *Cissus pallida* Planch.

**V. pedata** Vahl ex Wall.; see *Cayratia pedata* (Wall.) Gagnep.

**V. quadrangularis** Wall.; see *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn.

**V. repens** W. & A.; see *Cissus repens* Lam.

**V. setosa** Wall.; see *Cissus setosa* Roxb.

**V. tomentosa** Heyne; see *Ampelocissus tomentosa* Planch.

**V. vinifera** Linn.

S.—*Draksha*; H., P. & B.—*Angur*; Bo.—*Drakh*; Tel. & Kan.—*Draksha*; M.—*Trachei*; Mal.—*Gostani*; Tam.—*Kottani*.

Sap of young branches—used as a remedy for skin diseases.

Leaves—astrin., used in diar.

Juice of unripe fruits—astrin., used in throat affections.

Dried fruit—demulc., cooling, sweet, laxt., stomch., useful in thirst, heat of body, cough, hoarseness, consumption and in wasting diseases.

As, 0.05 mg. in 100 cc. fruit juice (*Arb. GesundhAmt., Berl.*, 1909, 304; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1929, II, 1085; oxalic acid in unripe fruits (*Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1876, 982); also malic, tartaric and racemic acids (U.S.D., 1568).

Cultivated in many parts of India especially in the north-west.

**VOLUTARELLA** (*Compositae*)

**V. divaricata** Benth. et Hook. f.; see *Amberboa divaricata* Kuntze

**WAGATEA** (*Leguminosae*)

**W. spicata** Dalz.

Kan., Marathi & Bo.—*Wagati*; Tam.—*Pulinakkagondai*.

Bark—used as an application for skin diseases.

Root—given in pneumonia.

Hills of the Western Peninsula.

**WALLICHIA** (*Palmae*)

**W. disticha** T. Anders.

Lepcha—*Katong*.

Berries—irritate the skin.

Oudh, valleys of Sikkim Himalayas up to 2,000 ft. and Assam.

WALSURA (*Meliaceae*)

*W. piscidia* Roxb.

Bo.—*Walasura*; Kan. & Tel.—*Walurasi*; Mal.—*Perillappichu*; Tam.—*Malai-virali, Valasura*.

Bark—stim., expect., emmen., emetic., used in skin diseases and as a fish poison.

Saponin (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, I, 341; *Meded. PlTuin, Batavia*, 1900, 31).\*

W. Ghats from N. Kanara to the Anamalais, Pulneys and Travancore, N. Circars, Carnatic, Deccan, Hazaribagh, Gaya and Puri Division.

WALTHERIA (*Sterculiaceae*)

*W. indica* Linn.

Tel.—*Nallabenda*.

Plant—considered emol. and bechic and used as a cough medicine in Mauritius.

All the hotter parts of India.

WATTAKAKA (*Asclepiadaceae*)

*W. volubilis* (Linn.) Stapf syn. *Marsdenia volubilis* T. Cook.; *Dregea volubilis* Benth. ex Hook. f.

S.—*Madhumalati*; H.—*Nakchikni*; B.—*Titakunga*; Bo.—*Dodhi*; Tam.—*Kodipalai*; Tel.—*Dudipala*; Mal.—*Vattakkakkoti*.

Leaves—used as an application to boils and abscesses.

Roots and tender stalks—considered emetic and expect.

Plant—used in colds and eye diseases, to cause sneezing; in snake-bite.

Glucd. dregein, alk. (*Bull. Pharm.*, 1891, 211; *Pharm. J.*, 1891, 617).\*

Bengal, Assam, Deccan, S. Mahrata Country and all plains of Madras State.

WEBERA (*Rubiaceae*)

*W. corymbosa* Willd.; see *Tarenna asiatica* Gaertn.

WEDELIA (*Compositae*)

*W. calendulacea* Less.

S.—*Pitabhringi*; H.—*Bhangra*; B.—*Bangra*; Bo.—*Pivalabhangra*; Marathi—*Pivalamaka*; Dec.—*Pilabungra*; Tam.—*Patalaikaiantagerai*.

Leaves—tonic, alter., useful in cough, cephalalgia, alopecia and in skin diseases.

Decoct. of plant—used as deobstruent and given in uterine haemor. and menor.

Bengal, Assam, Konkan, plain districts of the Madras State.

*W. wallichii* Less.

Plant—applied to wounds to heal them.

Tropical Himalayas up to 5,000 ft. from Kumaon to Bhutan and the Mishmi and Khasia Hills.

WIKSTROEMIA (*Thymelaeaceae*)

*W. indica* (Linn.) C.A. Mey. var. *viridiflora* (Meissn.) Hook. f.

Root bark and stem bark—vesic., purg., used as a fish poison. Chittagong.

*W. ridleyi* Gamble

Malay—*Depu pelandok*.

Bark—given in a composite drink for small-pox; used for treatment of boils when pounded and mixed with boiled rice and turmeric as a poultice; used as a fish poison.

Leaves—purg.

Malay Peninsula.

*W. viridiflora* Meissn.; see *W. indica* (Linn.) C.A. Mey. var. *viridiflora* (Meissn.) Hook. f.

WITHANIA (*Solanaceae*)

*W. coagulans* Dunal

H.—*Akri*; B.—*Ashvaganda*; Bo.—*Kak-naj*; P.—*Khamjira*; Kan.—*Asvagandhi*; Tel.—*Pennerugadda*; Tam.—*Amukkura*.

Dried fruit—employed in flatulent colic and dyspep. and other intestinal affections; used for coagulating milk.

Ripe fruit—emetic, anodyne, sedative, alter., diur., useful in chr. liver complaints.

Seeds contain an enzyme (*J. Pharm. Chim., Paris*, 1885, 563; *Proc. roy. Soc.*, 1883, 55; *Pharm. J.*, 1883, 588; 1884, 606).\*

Punjab, Sutlej valley, Sind and Baluchistan.

*W. somnifera* Dunal

S.—*Ashvakandika*; B. & Bo.—*Asvagandha*; H. & P.—*Asgand*; Kan.—*Aman-gura*; Mal.—*Amukkiram*; Tam.—*Amukkira*; Tel.—*Vajigandha*.

Root—considered alter., aphrodis., tonic, deobstruent, diur., narcotic, abortif.; used in rheumatism, consumption, debility from old age, emaciation of children, etc.

Leaves—bitter, given in infusion in fever.

Bruised leaves and ground root—used as a local application to painful swellings, carbuncles and ulcers.

Fruit—diur.

Seeds—hypnotic, diur., used for coagulating milk.

Three alks. (*J. chem. Soc.*, 1911, 490; *Arch. Farmacol. sper.*, 1924, 151; *J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1933, 29A; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1934, 1470; U.S.D., 1649).\*

In the drier parts of India ascending to 5,500 ft. in the Himalayas.

**WOODFORDIA** (*Lythraceae*)

*W. floribunda* Salisb.; see *W. fruticosa* Kurz

*W. fruticosa* Kurz

S. & Tel.—*Dhataki*; H. & B.—*Dhai*; Bo.—*Dhauri*; P.—*Dhaur*; Kan.—*Bela*; Mal.—*Tatire*; Tam.—*Velakkai*.

Dried flowers—astrin., used in dysen., menor., in derangements of the liver, disorders of the mucous membrane and in haemorrhoids; considered a safe stim. in pregnancy.

Throughout India and Baluchistan.

**WRIGHTIA** (*Apocynaceae*)

*W. antidysenterica* J. Grah.; see *Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.

*W. tinctoria* R. Br.

S.—*Svetakutaja*; H.—*Mitha indarjou*; B.—*Indrajau*; Bo.—*Kalakado*; Kan.—*Kirikodasige*; Mal.—*Kotakappala*; Tam.—*Vetpalai*; Tel.—*Jeddapala*.

Bark and seeds—medicinal uses same as those of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*.

Bark—tonic.

Seeds—aphrodis.

Indican (*Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1879, 2311; *Chem. News*, 1878, 223); seeds yield 30.49% fixed oil (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1946, 307).\*

Rajputana, Madhya Pradesh, Deccan, Konkan, S. Mahrata Country, Circars and W. Ghats of the Madras State.

*W. tomentosa* Roem. & Schult.

Assam—*Athuri*; B.—*Dudhkoraiya*; Bo.—*Daira*; H.—*Dharauli*; P.—*Kilawa*; Kan.—*Kadunagalu*; Tam.—*Palai*; Tel.—*Kolamukhi*.

Bark—a preparation given in menstrual and renal complaints.

Throughout tropical India.

**XANTHIUM** (*Compositae*)

*X. strumarium* Linn.

S.—*Arishta*; H.—*Chhota-gokhru*; B.—*Banokra*; Bo.—*Shankeshvara*; Kash.—*Lanetsuru*; P.—*Sungtu*; Tel.—*Marulutige*; Tam.—*Marlumutta*.

Plant—diaphor., sedative, sudorific, sialog., considered useful in long-standing cases of malaria.

Root—bitter, tonic, useful in strumous diseases and cancer.

Fruit—cooling, demulc., given in small-pox.

Seeds contain glucd. xanthostrumarin, oxalic acid (*Apothekerztg, Berl.*, 1891, 133; *Ber. dtsh. chem. Ges.*, 1881, 2587; *Indian J. med. Res.*, 1945, 158); believed to have a second active principle (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1842, 134; U.S.D., 1650).\*

Throughout India ascending the W. Himalayas up to 6,000 ft.

**XIMENIA** (*Olacaceae*)

*X. americana* Linn.

Kan.—*Kandarakkare*; Tam.—*Kadaranji*; Tel.—*Kondanakkera*.

Wood—used as a subst. for sandalwood.

Seeds yield a fatty oil (*Chem. Zbl.*, 1913, I, 940; 1917, II, 303; Wehmer, I, 256); a cyanogenetic glucd. sambunigrin (*J. Soc. chem. Ind., Lond.*, 1938, 162).

W. and E. Peninsulas and the Andamans.

**XYLIA** (*Leguminosae*)

*X. dolabriformis* Benth.; see *X. xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub.

*X. xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. syn. *X. dolabriformis* Benth.

Bo.—*Jamba*; H.—*Jambu*; S.—*Kanakakuli*; Kan.—*Jambe*; Tel.—*Ettachennangi*; Mal. & Tam.—*Irul*.

Decoct. of the bark—used in worms, leprosy, vomiting, diar., gonorr. and ulcers.

Oil from the seeds—given in rheumatism, piles and leprosy.

W. Peninsula and Burma.

**XYRIS** (*Xyridaceae*)

*X. anceps* Lam.

M.—*Kochelachi-pullu*.

Leaves—boiled in oil used as a remedy for itches, leprosy and skin diseases.

S. Deccan Peninsula.

*X. indica* Linn.

S.—*Dadumari*; H.—*Dadmari*; B.—*Chineghas, Dabidubi*; Mal.—*Kochillettipullu*.

Plant—used as a cure for ringworm, itch and leprosy.

Bengal, Assam and W. Peninsula.

**YUCCA** (*Liliaceae*)

*Y. aloifolia* Linn.

Fruit—purg.

Cultivated in India.

*Y. gloriosa* Linn.

Fruit—purg.

Root—detergent.

Almost naturalized in Indian gardens.

**ZANONIA** (*Cucurbitaceae*)

*Z. indica* Linn.

S.—*Dirghapatra*; H.—*Chirpoti*; Gujarati—*Parpoti*; Bo. & Marathi—*Chirapota*; Mal.—*Penarvalli*.

Plant—considered febrile.

Fruit—acrid, aper., cath., beneficial in asthma and cough.

Leaves—applied topically to reduce inflam.; beaten up with butter and milk, applied as a liniment in antisp. affections; made into a bath by boiling them in water used to remove the nervous irritation caused by boils.

Assam, E. Bengal, Konkan, Deccan, Malabar Ghats and Mysore.

### ZANTHOXYLUM (*Rutaceae*)

*Z. acanthopodium* DC.

H.—*Tumra*; B.—*Tambul*; Lepcha—*Nan-gryupot*; Nep.—*Bogaytimur*.

Plant—used for same purposes as *Z. alatum*.

Essen. oil; linalool, dipentene, cinnamic methyl ester (*Indian For. Rec.*, 1922, 111); fruits contain an essen. oil and a resinous substance which produces an intense tingling sensation in the mouth; this irrit. principle is possibly fagaramide (*Ann. Biochem.*, 1943, 35; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1944, 1285).

Hot valleys of the subtropical Himalayas from Kumaon to Sikkim, up to 7,500 ft. and Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft.

*Z. alatum* Roxb.

S.—*Tumburu*; H. & P.—*Tejbal*; B.—*Nepalidhamia*; Kumaon—*Timru*; Urdu—*Kababe*; Kan.—*Tumburudu*.

Seeds and bark—used as an arom. tonic, in fever, dyspep. and cholera.

Fruits, branches and thorns—used as a fish poison; used as a remedy for toothache; considered carmin. and stomch.

Essen. oil (*Indian For. Rec.*, 1922, 111); fruits contain 1.5% essen. oil (*Indian For. Rec.*, 1929, 133); bark contains a bitter crystalline principle which is identical with berberine, volatile oil and resins (*J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1941, 898)\*.

Hot valleys of the subtropical Himalayas, Trans-Indus, Punjab along the foot of the Himalayas from the Indus eastwards up to 5,000 ft., Kumaon, 5,000-7,000 ft., eastwards to Bhutan and Khasia Hills, 2,000-3,000 ft.

*Z. budrunga* Wall. syn. *Z. rhetsa* DC.

B.—*Bazinali*; Bo.—*Tessul*; H.—*Bad-rang*; Assam—*Brojonali*; Kan.—*Jum-mina*; Mal.—*Kuyitti*; S.—*Tikta*; Tel.—*Rachamam*; Tam.—*Iratchai*.

Fruit—arom., astring., stim., stomch., prescribed in dyspep. arising from at-bilis and in some forms of diar.; given in honey in rheumatism.

Root bark—considered a purg. of the kidneys.

Alk. 0.24% (*Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1919, 260; *Indian For. Rec.*, 1922, 111); essen. oil (*J. Indian Inst. Sci.*, 1925, 143A); bark contains alks. budrungaine

(0.0025%), budrungaine (0.005%) (*Curr. Sci.*, 1947, 185; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1948, 326)\*.

Konkan, Deccan, S. Mahrata Country, N. Kanara, W. Ghats in S. Kanara, Mysore, Malabar, Anamalais and Travancore at low elevations, Orissa, Sylhet, Khasia Hills and Chittagong.

*Z. hamiltonianum* Wall.

Nep.—*Purpuraytimur*.

Fruit—arom., stim.

Roots—used as a fish poison.

A boiled fresh solution of the roots killed 100 anopheline larvae in 7 minutes; it acts equally on anophelines and culicines but has no action on pupae (*J. Malar. Inst. India*, 1939, 85; *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1941, 899).

Throughout Assam in low-level forests, except in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills.

*Z. ovalifolium* Wight

Plant—used for same purposes as *Z. alatum*.

Essen. oil (*Indian For. Rec.*, 1924, 12; *Chem. & Drugg.*, 1925, 457).

Western Peninsula, in Kanara, Coorg, Nilgiri Hills and near Madras, Khasia Hills, Assam and Mishmi Hills.

*Z. oxyphyllum* Edgew.

Nep.—*Timur*; Lepcha—*Siritakdangji*.

Plant—used for same purposes as *Z. alatum*.

Throughout the hills of Kumaon between 6,000-9,000 ft., eastwards to Sikkim and Bhutan and Khasia Hills, 4,000-6,000 ft.

*Z. rhetsa* DC.; see *Z. budrunga* Wall.

*Z. triphyllum* Juss.; see *Evodia lunur-ankenda* Merr.

### ZATARIA (*Labiatae*)

*Z. multiflora* Boiss.

Ind. Baz.—*Saatar*.

Plant—arom., stomch., stim., dia-phor.

Essen. oil (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, III, 115).

Baluchistan.

### ZEA (*Gramineae*)

*Z. mays* Linn.

S.—*Yavanala*; B.—*Bhutta*; H., P. & Bo.—*Makai*; Tam.—*Makhasholam*; Tel.—*Mokkajanna*; Kan.—*Mekhejola*; Mal.—*Cholam*.

Grain—resolv., astring., nutritive, nourishing; considered to be a suitable diet in consumption and in a relaxed condition of the bowels.

As, 30 mg. in 100 g. fresh corn (*C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1914, 268; *Chem. Zbl.*, 1914, II, 885); oxalic acid

(*J. Amer. chem. Soc.*, 1931, 3046); a substance extracted from cobs of certain inbreeds which inhibited growth of corn disease fungi and was highly toxic to rats; probably connected with "cornstalk disease" of horses and cattles (*Contr. Boyce Thompson Inst.*, 1946, 277; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 6123).

Widely cultivated in India.

#### ZEHNERIA (*Cucurbitaceae*)

*Z. hookeriana* Arn.; see *Melothria perpusilla* Cogn.

*Z. umbellata* Thw.; see *Melothria heterophylla* Cogn.

#### ZEUXINE (*Orchidaceae*)

*Z. strateumatica* Schlechter  
B.—*Shwethuli*.

Tubers—locally used as salep.

Throughout the greater portion of India and up to 5,000 ft. on the outer Himalayan ranges.

*Z. sulcata* Lindl.; see *Z. strateumatica* Schlechter

#### ZINGIBER (*Zingiberaceae*)

*Z. cassumunar* Roxb.

S.—*Vanardraka*; H. & B.—*Banada*; Bo. & Marathi—*Nisan*; Tel.—*Karallamu*; Kan.—*Kadushunti*; Uriya—*Bonooda*.

Rhizome—used for same purposes as that of *Z. officinale*.

Essen. oil (Dymock, Warden & Hooper, III, 427); enzyme (*J. Indian chem. Soc.*, 1944, 223).

Throughout India.

*Z. officinale* Rosc.

S. & Kan.—*Ardraka*; H. & P.—*Adrak*; B.—*Ada*; Bo.—*Adu*; Tam.—*Inji*; Tel.—*Ardrakamu*; Mal.—*Andrakam*.

Rhizome—used as a stim., carmin., and flavouring agent; given in dyspep. and flatulent colic; prescribed as an adjunct to many tonic and stimulating remedies.

Potassium oxalate (*Pharm. J. Trans.*, 1892, 802; *Ber. Schimmel u. Co., Lpz.*, 1905, Oct., 34; *Arch. Pharm., Berl.*, 1882, 372; *J. chem. Soc.*, 1917, 769; Guenther, V, 117); air dry scrapings from North Travancore rhizomes gave 0.8% essen. oil with camphene,  $\beta$ -phellandrene and zingiberene (*Curr. Sci.*, 1945, 322; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1946, 5206); rhizome yields about 1-3% of a volatile oil containing camphene, phellandrene, cineol, citral, borneol and zingiberene; gingerol and shogaol are the pungent constituents (*I.P.C.*, 256).

Widely cultivated in India.

*Z. zerumbet* Rosc. ex Smith

S.—*Sthulgranthi*; H. & B.—*Mahabari-bach*; Tel.—*Santapasupu*; P.—*Narkachur*; Kan.—*Kallusunthi*; Mal.—*Kattinji*.

Rhizome—used for same purposes as that of *Z. officinale*.

Throughout India.

#### ZIZIPHORA (*Labiatae*)

*Z. clinopodioides* M. Bieb.

Pushtu—*Maurai*.

Decoct. of the dried plant—used to cure typhus fever.

Infusion of leaves—drunk in cases of heat.

Baluchistan.

*Z. tenuior* Linn.

Ind. Baz.—*Mishkatarelmashih*.

Seeds—used as a cure for fevers; powdered and mixed with butter milk used to cure dysen.

Herb—expect., carmin., aphrodis.

Essen. oil (*Chem. Zbl.*, 1927, 1311).

Baluchistan and N.W. Frontier Province.

#### ZIZYPHUS (*Rhamnaceae*)

*Z. glabrata* Heyne; see *Z. trinervia* Roxb.

*Z. jujuba* Lam.

S.—*Badari*; H., P. & B.—*Ber*; Bo.—*Bor*; Tam.—*Ilandai*; Tel.—*Gangarenu*; Mal.—*Badaram*; Kan.—*Bore*.

Leaves—form a plaster in strangury.

Fruit—mucilaginous, pectoral, styp-tic, considered to purify the blood and aid digestion.

Root—used in decoct. in fever and as a powder applied to old wounds and ulcers.

Bark—considered to be a remedy in diar.\*

Indigenous and naturalized throughout India, and in the outer Himalayas up to 4,500 ft.

*Z. nummularia* W. & A.

S.—*Bhubadari*; H.—*Jharber*; P.—*Ko-kanber*; Marathi—*Junglebor*; Tam.—*Kor-godi*; Tel.—*Nelaregu*; Kan.—*Purpalli*.

Fruit—cooling, astrin., used in bilious affections.

Leaves—applied in scabies and to boils.

Dry and arid regions of the Punjab, Waziristan, Sind, Baluchistan, W. Rajputana, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Khandesh and S. Mahrata Country.

*Z. oenoplia* Mill.

S.—*Srigalakoli*; H.—*Makai*; B.—*Siakul*; Kan.—*Purgi*; Mal.—*Kottavalli*; Tam.—*Suraimullu*; Tel.—*Paraki*.

Decoct. of root bark—used to heal fresh wounds.

## Zizyphus

Fruit—used as an ingredient of stomachache pills.

Throughout the hotter parts of India.

*Z. rugosa* Lam.

H.—*Suran*; Bo.—*Turan*; Dehra Dun—*Bhand*; Kan.—*Mahigotte*; Mal.—*Malantutali*; Tam.—*Kattilandai*; Tel.—*Pinduparighamu*.

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

Throughout India.

*Z. sativa* Gaertn. syn. *Z. vulgaris* Lam.

Bo.—*Unnab*; H.—*Kandiari*; Kash. & P.—*Simli*.

Drupes—emol., pectoral.

Syrup of dried fruit—used for broncht.

Leaves when chewed completely anaesthetize the taste for 5-20 minutes; yields 1.7% of amorph. or microcrystalline substance with high potency and a gummy fraction with lower potency (*Farmatsiya*, No. 11/120, 1941, 20; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1944, 2792).

Punjab, Punjab Himalayas up to 6,500 ft., eastwards to Bengal, N.W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

*Z. trinervia* Roxb.

Mal.—*Karkala*; Kan.—*Chuchipali*; Tam.—*Karukava*; Tel.—*Kakupala*. S.—*Vatadala*.

Decoct. of leaves—given to purify blood in cases of cachexia and as an alter. in venereal diseases.

Gujarat, W. Ghats of the Madras State in Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Anamalais to S. Travancore at low elevations.

*Z. vulgaris* Lam.; see *Z. sativa* Gaertn.

### ZORNIA (*Leguminosae*)

*Z. diphylla* Pers.

Santh.—*Taudijhapni*; Mal.—*Nelam mari*.

Root—given to induce sleep in children.

Throughout the plains of India, ascending to 4,000 ft. in Kumaon.

### ZOSIMIA (*Umbelliferae*)

*Z. orientalis* Hoffm.

Baluchistan—*Gwath*.

Plant—considered a cure for cough and bowel disorders.

Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan.

### ZYGOPHYLLUM (*Zygophyllaceae*)

*Z. coccineum* Linn.

Seeds—reputed as anthelm.

Sind and Baluchistan.

*Z. simplex* Linn.

P. & Bo.—*Alethi*.

Infusion of leaves or seeds—applied to the eyes in ophthalmia and leucoma.

Seeds—considered anthelm.

Rajputana Desert, Cutch, Sind and Baluchistan.



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