

## Phcog Rev.: Review Article

# Inventory of Vegetable Crude Drug samples housed in Botanical Survey of India, Howrah

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### ABSTRACT

This paper provides a comprehensive list of about 472 authentic vegetable crude drug samples belonging to about 375 plant species that are housed in the Crude Drug Museum (CDM) of Pharmacognosy Section, Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Howrah. This museum is a repository of raw drug samples or vegetable crude drug samples such as rhizomes, roots, stems, wood, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds etc. that are commonly used in the Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM). It provides a baseline information on these raw drugs. The various uses of this museum have been highlighted in this paper.

**KEY WORDS:** Inventory, Vegetable Crude Drugs, Crude Drug Museum, Pharmacognosy Section, Botanical Survey of India.

### INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in the year 1960, the Pharmacognosy unit of Botanical Survey of India located at the Central National Herbarium Building in Indian Botanic Garden Campus, Howrah has been engaged in studying the Pharmacognostic aspects of medicinal and economically important plants. Further, it is rendering public/advisory services to the teaching and research institutions and so on.

The Pharmacognosy unit is maintaining a Crude Drug Museum and at present, it is holding a total of about 472 vegetable crude drug samples (exhibits) belonging to about 375 plant species collected from different parts of India. A large number of school, college and university students, researchers and others across the country visit this Museum to consult vegetable crude drug samples (medicinal plants/plant parts) in connection with their studies and research works. This priceless botanical treasure plays an immense role in the identification and authentication of vegetable crude drug samples, which are received from outside agencies such as customs and forest authorities, research institutions, pharmaceutical companies and others.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The various data under the following headings viz. voucher number, botanical name (with respective family name), trade names (English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Tamil and Arabic), available plant parts and their uses pertaining to about 472 vegetable crude drug samples that are deposited in the Crude Drug Museum (CDM) of Pharmacognosy Section, Botanical Survey of India, Howrah are furnished in a tabular form (Table - 1).

The trade names have been provided in five different languages viz. English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Tamil and Arabic. An updated botanical nomenclature has been provided in this paper (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The botanical names are arranged in alphabetical order for easy and quick access. With regard to the trade names and medicinal properties of plants/plant parts, the following books were consulted (6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17).

Of the available/enlisted 472 vegetable crude drug samples, about 50 vegetable crude drug samples were incorporated by the author recently, which were either received from outside agencies for identification/authentication or collected by the author from different parts of India during the field collection tours undertaken by him in connection with the project entitled "Pharmacognostic studies on some selected plants of Negative list of Export".

### DISCUSSION

Providing of too many names (trade names, common names and vernacular names) to refer a single vegetable Crude drug and also using a single name to refer more than one vegetable crude drugs is a common practice in India, which often leads to confusion, deception and also gives room for fraudulent activities in the trade.

In India, various systems of medicine such as Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Tibetan, tribal, folk medicine etc. are in practice, which are predominantly based on the raw drugs/vegetable crude drugs in most of their drug preparations or formulations. The aforesaid ambiguous names (using many trade names to refer a single crude drug and a single name to refer more than one crude drugs) may often lead to/end up in using an irrelevant crude drug(s) instead of a relevant/genuine crude drug(s) to treat a particular disease/disorder, which will be causing either side effects or harmful effects to the body for those who use the medicine prepared from such ambiguous crude drugs. Sometimes, it may be even fatal.

In order to avoid such problems, the trade names have been streamlined following the suggestions/guidelines given by the author in one of his articles (18). Under the heading, trade names, five different names relating to five different languages viz. English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Tamil and Arabic have been provided for the enlisted vegetable crude drug samples. The Sanskrit, Tamil and Arabic names represent Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine respectively. In addition to these names, Hindi and English names are also

provided. In case of Unani system of medicine, mostly Arabic names are provided, wherever Arabic names are not available, either Urdu or Persian names are provided.

Further, if a plant is endemic to a particular area or region or State in India, vernacular or regional name has also been furnished (Table - 1).

**Table - 1 : An Inventory Of Vegetable Crude Drug Samples Deposited In The Crude Drug Museum (Cdm) Of Pharmacognosy Section, Botanical Survey Of India (Bsi), Howrah.**

Voucher No.	Botanical Name	Trade names used in Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) etc.	Plant parts available in CDM	Drug action and various uses in Indian Systems of Medicine etc.
BSI/CDM/001	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> Medik. (Malvaceae)	E – Musk-mallow H – Mushk-dana S – Latakasturika T – Kattukasthuri U – Hubb-ul-mushk	Seeds	Seeds musk-scented, used as stimulant and carminative. Seeds yield an essential oil called Musk seed oil, used in perfumery. Seeds considered as a very good sex tonic.
BSI/CDM/002	<i>Abroma augusta</i> (L.) L.f. (Sterculiaceae)	E – Devil's cotton H – Ulatkambal S – Pivari T – Sivapputtutti	Roots & Root bark	Roots used to treat uterine disorders. It is experimentally proved as a very good womb purifier and conceptive medicine.
BSI/CDM/003	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L. (Papilionaceae)	E – Jecquirity H – Gunchi S – Gunja T – Gundumani U – Aain-ud-deekh	Roots, Leaves & Seeds	Roots and leaves are astringent, emetic and diuretic. The seeds are acrid, bitter, astringent, purgative, abortifacient, aphrodisiac and trichogenous.
BSI/CDM/004	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet (Malvaceae)	E – Country-mallow H – Kanghi S – Atibala T – Tutti U – Masht-ul-ghoul	Aerial parts	Leaves locally applied over boils and as a fomentation to painful parts of the body. Seeds useful in piles, chronic cystitis, sexual debility and gonorrhoea.
BSI/CDM/005	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.f.) Willd. (Mimosaceae)	E – Cutch Tree H – Khair S – Khadirah T – Karungali U – Sard-o-khushk	Stem bark & Gum	Stem bark astringent. Gum yielded by the tree is used as a substitute for Gum Arabic. Heartwood used for tanning and dyeing.
BSI/CDM/006	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Del. ssp. <i>indica</i> (Benth.) Brenan (Mimosaceae)	E – Indian gum-arabic tree H – Babul S – Babbula T – Karuvelam U – Ummughilam	Bark, leaves, pods, seeds & gum.	Tender leaves demulcent. Pods are expectorant, also useful in urogenital diseases. Bark is a powerful astringent. Gum is useful in cough, asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery, seminal weakness and haemorrhages.
BSI/CDM/007	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – Indian acalypha H – Khokali S – Harita-manjari T – Kuppaimeni	Roots & Leaves	The roots and leaves are used to treat skin diseases, constipation, ulcers, bronchitis etc. Paste of leaves is applied on scabies, arthritis, eczema, burns, ringworm etc.
BSI/CDM/008	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. (Amaranthaceae)	E – Prickly Chaff-flower H – Latjira S – Apamarga T – Naayurivi U – Atkumah	Whole plant	The whole plant especially roots are anti-inflammatory and uterine stimulant. Decoction of the roots useful in stomach troubles. Roots also used as an antidote for snakebites.
BSI/CDM/009	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L. (Araceae/Acoraceae)	E – Sweetflag H – Bach S – Vacha T – Vashambu	Rhizomes	In action, rhizome carminative, stimulant and tonic; an essential oil extracted from the rhizomes used in perfumery. Rhizome powder is

		U – <i>Vaj</i>		used to increase memory power.
BSI/CDM/010	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L. (Mimosaceae)	E – <i>Red wood</i> H – <i>Barigumchi</i> S – <i>Kunchandana</i> T – <i>Aanaikkundu mani</i>	Seeds	Seeds used in boils and inflammations. Seeds also used as ornaments and jewellers' weights.
BSI/CDM/011	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees (Acanthaceae)	E – <i>Malabar nut</i> H – <i>Arusha</i> S – <i>Vasaka</i> T – <i>Aadaa dhodai</i> U – <i>Arusa</i>	Leaves	Fresh or dried leaves used in bronchial troubles and asthma for centuries. Leaf juice used in diarrhoea, dysentery and glandular tumours.
BSI/CDM/012	<i>Adiantum incisum</i> Forsk. (Adiantaceae)	E – <i>Black fern</i> S – <i>Mayurshikha</i> T – <i>Myle kondai</i>	Whole plant	The plant is having aromatic, tonic, astringent, emetic and febrifuge properties. It is also used in hemicrania and diabetes.
BSI/CDM/013	<i>Adiantum venustum</i> D. Don (Adiantaceae)	E – <i>Black maiden hair</i> H – <i>Hansraj</i> S – <i>Hansapadi</i> T – <i>Mayir sikki</i> U – <i>Kuzburatelbir</i>	Fronts	In action, fronts considered as tonic, expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue, astringent, and emetic.
BSI/CDM/014	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa (Rutaceae)	E – <i>Bengal quince</i> H – <i>Bel, Bael</i> S – <i>Bilva</i> T – <i>Vilvam</i> U – <i>Bel</i>	Fruits	Unripe fruits useful in diarrhoea, dysentery and stomachalgia. Ripe fruits cooling, febrifuge and used to cure dyspepsia, diarrhoea etc.
BSI/CDM/015	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> L. (Rosaceae)	E – <i>Agrimony</i>	Whole plant	The whole plant is considered as an astringent and tonic; roots diuretic; leaves anthelmintic.
BSI/CDM/016	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb. (Simaroubaceae)	E – <i>Tree of Heaven</i> H – <i>Maharukh</i> S – <i>Madala Aralu</i> T – <i>Pee maram</i>	Bark & leaves	Bark and leaves tonic, used especially in debility after childbirth. Bark used for treating asthma and bronchitis.
BSI/CDM/017	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.f.) Wang. (Alangiaceae)	H – <i>Akola</i> S – <i>Ankola</i> T – <i>Alinji</i>	Root bark	Root bark purgative, anthelmintic, useful in fever and skin diseases. An alkaloid isolated from the bark lowers blood-pressure.
BSI/CDM/018	<i>Albizia lebeck</i> (L.) Benth. (Mimosaceae)	E – <i>Siris tree</i> H – <i>Shiris</i> S – <i>Kapitana</i> T – <i>Vaagai</i> U – <i>Sultanaulasjar</i>	Bark, leaves & seeds	Leaves and seeds useful in eye troubles; bark in boils. Tree yields a gum, used as an adulterant of Gum Arabic.
BSI/CDM/019	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> (L.f.) Benth. (Mimosaceae)	E – <i>Black Sirish</i> H – <i>Kala Shirish</i> S – <i>Bhusirisha</i> T – <i>Karuvaagai</i>	Leaves & bark	Bark useful in ulcers, leprosy, skin diseases, erysipelas, cough, bronchitis, diabetes and burning sensation.
BSI/CDM/020	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill. (Liliaceae)	E – <i>Indian Aloe</i> H – <i>Ghikumari</i> S – <i>Kumari</i> T – <i>Chotthu katthaazhai</i> U – <i>Musabar</i>	Leaves & gum	Leaf juice cathartic and refrigerant, used in liver and spleen ailments, eye troubles, also used in X-ray burns, skin disorders etc. Gum cathartic, useful in constipation.
BSI/CDM/021	<i>Alpinia galanga</i> (L.) Sw. (Zingiberaceae)	E – <i>Greater Galangal</i> H – <i>Kulanjan</i> S – <i>Sugandha vacha</i> T – <i>Pera-rattai</i> U – <i>Khulanjan</i>	Rhizomes	Rhizomes used in rheumatism and bronchial catarrh, also considered stimulant and carminative.
BSI/CDM/022	<i>Alstonia venenata</i> R. Br. (Apocynaceae)	H – <i>Visaghni</i> S – <i>Rajaadana</i>	Bark	Bark useful in skin diseases. Psychopharmacological study

		T – <i>Pazha munnipala</i>		suggests its usefulness in various mental disorders and as a mood elevator.
BSI/CDM/023	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Martius) Griseb. (Amaranthaceae)	E – Alligator weed H – Burma Sag T – Seemai Ponnaankanni	Aerial parts	This plant is very rich in iron content, may be used to treat iron deficient anaemia. Aerial parts nutritious, consumed as vegetable, gives a cooling effect to the body.
BSI/CDM/024	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) DC. (Amaranthaceae)	E – Sessile joy weed H – Gudrisag S – Matsyaksi T – Ponnaankanni keerai U – Luqmet el-hamal	Aerial parts	Young shoots nutritious, often cultivated as a Pot-herb. Accredited with galactagogue properties, also used to treat night blindness. Leaves used to prepare soups.
BSI/CDM/025	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> L. (Malvaceae)	E – Marsh mallow H – Khitmi T – Seemai thuththi U – Bazarulkhatme	Seeds	The flowers are used as an ingredient of various cough mixtures. In action, seeds emollient.
BSI/CDM/026	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr. (Bromeliaceae)	E – Pineapple H – Ananas S – Anammasam T – Annasippalam U – Aainunnas	Leaves	The leaves are anthelmintic, abortifacient & emmenagogue and are useful in helminthiasis, amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea and whooping cough.
BSI/CDM/027	<i>Andrographis echioides</i> (L.) Nees (Acanthaceae)	H – Birkubat T – Gopuram thaangi	Aerial parts	Juice of this plant used as a febrifuge. Properties and uses of this plant is considered similar to those of <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Nees.
BSI/CDM/028	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Nees (Acanthaceae)	E – The Creat H – Kalmegh S – Kirata T – Nila-vaambu U – Qasabhuva	Aerial parts	The plant is very bitter, useful in burning sensation, wounds, ulcers, chronic fevers inflammations, cough, bronchitis, skin diseases, leprosy, intestinal worms, diarrhoea, dysentery etc.
BSI/CDM/029	<i>Anethum sowa</i> Kurz (Apiaceae)	E – Garden dill H – Sowa S – Satapushpa T – Satta cuppei U – Sivitta	Seeds	Cremocarps (commonly known as seeds) used as carminative and stomachic; an essential oil extracted from this plant given to children in flatulence. It is very good carminative drug. It is also useful in aromatherapy.
BSI/CDM/030	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L. (Annonaceae)	E – Bullock's heart H – Ramphal S – Ramphala T – Raama seethaa	Bark & fruits	Bark is a powerful astringent. Decoction of bark is given in diarrhoea. Fruits edible. Unripe fruits anthelmintic. Seeds are highly poisonous.
BSI/CDM/031	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L. (Annonaceae)	E – Custard apple H – Sitaphal S – Sitaphala T – Seethaa pazham U – Saripha	Bark	Bark is a powerful astringent and tonic, useful in diarrhoea. Fruits good for digestion. The seeds are used to destroy lice.
BSI/CDM/032	<i>Anodendron manubriatum</i> Merr. (Apocynaceae)	E – Alligator weed H – Lamtani T – Sarakkodi	Leaves	It is reported to possess properties similar to <i>Ipecacuanha</i> roots. It contains a bitter substance.
BSI/CDM/033	<i>Antidesma bunius</i> (L.) Spreng. (Stilaginaceae)	E – Chinese laurel H – Himalcheri T – Nolaithalli	Leaves	Leaves acidic and edible. The boiled leaves are used in syphilitic ulcers. It is reported to be diaphoretic.

BSI/CDM/034	<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> (Wall.) Park. (Meliaceae)	E – <i>Amoora</i> H – <i>Harinhara</i> S – <i>Rohituka</i> T – <i>Vellai kongu</i>	Fruits & Seeds	Fruis astringent, useful in rheumatism and liver diseases. Seeds accredited with laxative and anthelmintic properties; Seed oil used in rheumatism.
BSI/CDM/035	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lam. (Thymelaeaceae)	E – <i>Eagle wood</i> H – <i>Agaru</i> S – <i>Agaru</i> T – <i>Agali chanthanam</i> U – <i>Agar-e-hindi</i>	Infected woods	The fungus-infected heartwood saturated with resinous substance, the basis of incense, when distilled, it is used in perfumery and medicine. It is also used in aromatherapy.
BSI/CDM/036	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Ground Nut</i> H – <i>Mung-phali</i> S – <i>Bhuchanakah</i> T – <i>Nilakkadalai</i>	Seeds	Kernels (commonly known as seeds) are a rich source of protein and oil. Kernels edible. Peanut oil, obtained from the Kernels, is predominantly used for culinary (cooking) purposes.
BSI/CDM/037	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L. (Papaveraceae)	E – <i>Mexican poppy</i> H – <i>Bharbhand</i> S – <i>Bramhadandi</i> T – <i>Pirama thandu</i> U – <i>Baramdandi</i>	Roots & seeds	Roots alterative, stimulant, used in skin diseases etc. Seeds poisonous if taken internally and cause dropsy. Seeds laxative, emetic, expectorant, demulcent etc.
BSI/CDM/038	<i>Argyrea nervosa</i> (Burm. f.) Bojer (Convolvulaceae)	E – <i>Elephant climber</i> H – <i>Samandar-ka-pat</i> S – <i>Bastantri</i> T – <i>Samuttirappalai</i>	Leaves	Leaves eaten as a vegetable, applied externally in itch, eczema, and other skin troubles. Leaves antiseptic and astringent and very good medicine for boils.
BSI/CDM/039	<i>Arisaema speciosum</i> (Wall.) Mart. ex Schott (Araceae)	E – <i>Snake lilly</i> H – <i>Kiralu</i>	Roots	Roots given to sheeps for colic; also used for killing worms in the wounds of cattle.
BSI/CDM/040	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L. (Aristolochiaceae)	E – <i>Indian Birthwort</i> H – <i>Isvarmul</i> S – <i>Arkamula</i> T – <i>Isvaramuli</i> U – <i>Zaravand-e-hindi</i>	Roots	Roots and rhizomes esteemed as a gastric stimulant and bitter tonic. Roots considered as antidote for different kinds of poisons.
BSI/CDM/041	<i>Artemisia maritima</i> L. var. <i>thomsoniana</i> Clarke (Asteraceae)	E – <i>Wormseed</i> H – <i>Kirmala</i> S – <i>Gandha</i> U – <i>Afsanthinulbarh</i>	Fruits	An alkaloid, santonin extracted from unopened floral heads is used as an anthelmintic, it is very effective against round worms.
BSI/CDM/042	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L. (Asteraceae)	E – <i>Mugwort</i> H – <i>Nagdona</i> S – <i>Nagadamani</i> T – <i>Machipatri</i>	Aerial parts	Infusion of leaves given in asthma, nervous and spasmodic affections. This plant yields an essential oil, used as a flavouring agent.
BSI/CDM/043	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> L. (Asclepiadaceae)	E – <i>Blood flower</i> H – <i>Kakatundi</i> S – <i>Kakatundi</i>	Roots	Roots emetic and cathartic; used in ulcer, piles and gonorrhoea.
BSI/CDM/044	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd. (Asparagaceae)	E – <i>Native asparagus</i> H – <i>Shatavar</i> S – <i>Shatavari</i> T – <i>Thanneervittaam kizhangu</i> U – <i>Shaaqul</i>	Roots	Tuberous roots useful in nervous disorders, dyspepsia, burning sensation, throat infections, cough, bronchitis, leprosy, fatigue, hyperacidity, hypertension etc. It is a very good galactagogue drug.
BSI/CDM/045	<i>Astragalus gummifer</i> Labill. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Gum Tragacanth</i>	Gum	Source of Gum tragacanth, originating from stem injuries. It has no known therapeutic action. However, it is used as a laxative, in making emulsions etc.
BSI/CDM/046	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	E – <i>Coromandel</i>	Leaves &	In action, leaves antipruritic,

	(Averrhoaceae)	<i>gooseberry</i> H – <i>Kamaranga</i> S – <i>Karmarangah</i> T – <i>Thaamaraththai</i> U – <i>Kamarakha</i>	fruits	antipyretic and anthelmintic. They are used to treat scabies, various types of poisoning, intermittent fevers and intestinal worms. Fruits edible.
BSI/CDM/047	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. (Meliaceae)	E – <i>Margosa tree</i> H – <i>Neem</i> S – <i>Nimbah</i> T – <i>Vaappamaram</i> U – <i>Neemb</i>	Baks, leaves & seeds	Leaves considered antiseptic, applied over boils in the form of poultice. Bark used in skin troubles. Seeds yield non-drying oil (Neem oil) useful in skin diseases.
BSI/CDM/048	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Wettst. (Scrophulariaceae)	E – <i>Water hyssop</i> H – <i>Brahmi</i> S – <i>Nira-brahmi</i> T – <i>Neer pirammi</i> U – <i>Jarnav</i>	Aerial parts	The plant is said to improve intellect, used to treat epilepsy, insanity and other nervous diseases. Leaves used as diuretic and aperient. Often confused with <i>Centella asiatica</i> Urban.
BSI/CDM/049	<i>Baliospermum montanum</i> (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – <i>Wild Jamalgota</i> H – <i>Danti</i> S – <i>Danti</i> T – <i>Miradimuttu</i> U – <i>Habbussalatinebarri</i>	Roots	The roots used to treat dropsy, flatulence, constipation, jaundice, haemorrhoids, leprosy, skin diseases, wounds, anaemia etc.
BSI/CDM/050	<i>Barleria buxifolia</i> L. (Acanthaceae)	H – <i>Desikanta</i> T – <i>Rose mullippoondu</i>	Aerial parts	Roots and leaves are useful in coughs and inflammations. The root contains an anthraquinone pigment, barleriaquine.
BSI/CDM/051	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam. (Caesalpiniaceae)	H – <i>Kachmal</i> S – <i>Sveta kanchana</i> T – <i>Aaththi</i>	Leaves	The leaves astringent and althelmintic in properties. The paste of leaves applied on wounds and headache.
BSI/CDM/052	<i>Berberis aristata</i> DC. (Berberidaceae)	E – <i>Tree turmeric</i> H – <i>Darhaldi</i> S – <i>Daru haridra</i> T – <i>Mara manjal</i> U – <i>Aargis</i>	Leaves & roots	The root bark and wood are useful in skin diseases, menorrhagia, diarrhoea, jaundice etc. This plant contains an alkaloid called <i>berberine</i> , also yields a yellow dye.
BSI/CDM/053	<i>Betula utilis</i> D. Don (Betulaceae)	E – <i>Silver Birch</i> H – <i>Bhujpatra</i> S – <i>Bhurjah</i> T – <i>Bhurjjamaram</i> U – <i>Bhurja-patra</i>	Bark	Bark is having antiseptic and carminative properties. Outer bark is papery and were used to write manuscripts in ancient days.
BSI/CDM/054	<i>Biophytum reinwardtii</i> (Zucc.) Klotzsch (Oxalidaceae)	H – <i>Durumbhir</i>	Whole plant	A decoction of the herb is useful in fevers. The leaves and roots are given in insomnia.
BSI/CDM/055	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L. (Nyctaginaceae)	E – <i>Hogweed</i> H – <i>Sant</i> S – <i>Punarnava</i> T – <i>Mukkarattai-keerai</i> U – <i>Handakuki</i>	Whole plant	In action, this plant is cooling, tonic, astringent, diuretic, aphrodisiac, cardiac stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant, anti-inflammatory and febrifuge.
BSI/CDM/056	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L. (Bombacaceae)	E – <i>Silk cotton tree</i> H – <i>Semal</i> S – <i>Simal</i> T – <i>Mul ilavam</i>	Bark	Bark used to treat blood dysentery, bone fracture, sexual weakness, skin disorders, urinary complaints etc.
BSI/CDM/057	<i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) Koch (Brassicaceae)	E – <i>Black mustard</i> H – <i>Asalrai</i> S – <i>Sarasap</i> T – <i>Kadugu</i>	Seeds	Seeds pungent in taste, used as a spice and condiment. Seeds yield a slow drying oil, used for edible purposes, as a lubricant etc.

BSI/CDM/058	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Kuntze (Papilionaceae)	U – <i>Khardal</i> E – <i>Flame of the forest</i> H – <i>Palas</i> S – <i>Palasha</i> T – <i>Porasu</i> U – <i>Palash-papra</i>	Flowers & seeds	The flowers used to cure leprosy, swellings, arthritis, bone fractures and are very efficacious in birth control. The seeds useful in herpes, skin diseases, arthritis, constipation and diabetes.
BSI/CDM/059	<i>Butea superba</i> Roxb. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Creeping forest flame</i> H – <i>Palas lata</i> S – <i>Lata palas</i> T – <i>Kodimurukkan</i>	Flowers	In action, flowers considered as astringent, diuretic, depurative and aphrodisiac. Flowers and bark reported to be useful in scorpion stings and snake bites.
BSI/CDM/060	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L.) Roxb. (Caesalpinaceae)	E – <i>Fever nut</i> H – <i>Karanju</i> S – <i>Latakaranjah</i> T – <i>Kazharchikkaai</i> U – <i>Hajar-ul-nasra</i>	Leaves, fruits & seeds	Leaves and bark febrifuge, emmenagogue and anthelmintic. Fruits tonic and antipyretic. Seeds useful in colic.
BSI/CDM/061	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Red gram</i> H – <i>Tuver</i> S – <i>Tuvari</i> T – <i>Thuvarai</i>	Leaves	Green leaves and tops used as fodder, also used as green manure. Leaves useful in oral ulcers, odontalgia, gingivitis, strangury and inflammations. The leaves and seeds applied as poultice over the breast to induce lactation.
BSI/CDM/062	<i>Calamus viminalis</i> Willd. (Arecaceae)	E – <i>Rattan</i> H – <i>Bara bet</i> T – <i>Pirambu</i>	Seeds	Fruits edible. Seeds exported to foreign countries. Fruits and pith used to cover female genital organs in Onges of Andaman & Nicobar islands.
BSI/CDM/063	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L. (Clusiaceae)	E – <i>Alexandrian laurel</i> H – <i>Sultan champa</i> S – <i>Naga champa</i> T – <i>Punnai</i>	Bark	Bark contains tannin (12%). Pounded bark is applied in orchites and its juice used as a purgative. Bark is used to treat stomatitis, wounds and peptic ulcers.
BSI/CDM/064	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Aiton f. (Asclepiadaceae)	E – <i>Gigantic swallow wort</i> H – <i>Madar</i> S – <i>Arkah</i> T – <i>Erukku</i> U – <i>Ashur</i>	Root	The powdered root promotes gastric secretions and is used to cure asthma, bronchitis and dyspepsia.
BSI/CDM/065	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) Aiton f. (Asclepiadaceae)	E – <i>Apple of Sodom</i> H – <i>Akada</i> S – <i>Alarka</i> T – <i>Vellerukku</i> U – <i>Ochar</i>	Stem	Stem yields a fibre similar to that of <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> . Fibre durable under water. Latex is poisonous; it should be avoided from the eyes.
BSI/CDM/066	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.) Kuntze (Theaceae)	E – <i>Tea plant</i> H – <i>Chai</i> S – <i>Chaha</i> T – <i>Thaeyilai</i> U – <i>Chha</i>	Leaves	Leaves used to prepare tea. It is a very good refreshing hot drink (beverage). It acts as a stimulant due to the presence of caffeine. Further, tea is also considered as astringent, diuretic and nerve tonic.
BSI/CDM/067	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.) DC. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Sword bean</i> H – <i>Laal kadsumbal</i> T – <i>Segappu tampattai</i>	Fruits	Fruits sweet, cooling, astringent, appetizer, digestive etc. The fruits (green pods) extensively used as a vegetable, beneficial in anorexia,

BSI/CDM/068	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L. (Cannabaceae)	E – Indian Hemp H – Bhang S – Bhangaa T – Ganjaa U – Hinnab	Leaves	dyspepsia and hyperdipsia. Leaves narcotic and poisonous and also a very good sex tonic, to be taken only under medical supervision.
BSI/CDM/069	<i>Canthium dicoccum</i> (Gaertn.) Merr. (Rubiaceae)	E – Green coffee H – Arsul T – Alampa maram	Bark & leaves	Bark employed as a febrifuge and applied externally to fractures.
BSI/CDM/070	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i> Lam. (Rubiaceae)	H – Kirma T – Mullu kaarai	Stem	In action, stem is anthelmintic and anti-dysenteric. The stem also yields a fibre.
BSI/CDM/071	<i>Capparis grandis</i> L. (Capparidaceae)	H – Puchaonda T – Mutkondai	Aerial parts	Infusion of bark and leaves used internally for swellings and eruptions.
BSI/CDM/072	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L. (Sapindaceae)	E – Baloon vine H – Kanphuti S – Jyotismati T – Mudakkatthaan U – Habbulkalkal	Aerial parts	The leaves are rubefacient and useful in arthritis. The seeds are tonic and diaphoretic. The plant has sedative action on the central nervous system.
BSI/CDM/073	<i>Carica papaya</i> L. (Caricaceae)	E – Papaya tree H – Papita S – Chirbhita T – Pappaali U – Aanabahe-hindi	Bark	This plant yields a blood anticoagulant substance. Latex (papain) derieved used from different parts of the plant is used as a digestant.
BSI/CDM/074	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L. (Caesalpiniaceae)	E – Tanner's Cassia H – Tarwar S – Talapota T – Aavaaram	Leaves & fruits	Paste of leaves is used to treat skin disorders including leprosy. Seeds used in eye troubles, diabetes etc. Whole plant is used to tan leather.
BSI/CDM/075	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L. (Caesalpiniaceae)	E – Pudding-pipe tree H – Amaltas S – Suvarnaka T – Sarakkonnai U – Khiyar-e-shambur	Leaves & fruits	The leaves are laxative, anti-periodic and also useful in leprosy. Dried fruits used as a purgative; laxative for habitual constipation.
BSI/CDM/076	<i>Cassia senna</i> L. (Caesalpiniaceae)	E – Tinnevelly Senna H – Hindi-sana S – Svarnapatri T – Ponnaavarai U – Sana-e-hindi	Leaves	Leaves useful in constipation, abdominal disorders, leprosy, skin diseases, leucoderma, jaundice, bronchitis, typhoid fever etc.
BSI/CDM/077	<i>Cassia siamea</i> Lam. (Caesalpiniaceae)	H – Kassod T – Manja-konnai	Leaves	This species is one of the hosts of Lac insects. Leaves also used as manure.
BSI/CDM/078	<i>Cassia sophera</i> L. (Caesalpiniaceae)	E – Sophera senna H – Kasaunda S – Kasamarda T – Sularai U – Kalakasonji	Fruits & leaves	Leaves, bark and seeds cathartic and juice of the leaves is used to treat ringworm. Powdered seed used to treat itch.
BSI/CDM/079	<i>Catharanthus pusillus</i> (Murr.) G. Don (Apocynaceae)	H – Sangkhi S – Sangkhapuli T – Paalaichchetthai	Aerial parts	Plant poisonous, particularly to cattle. Causing temporary blindness with urticarial rash on the body.
BSI/CDM/080	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don (Apocynaceae)	E – Red periwinkle H – Sadabahar S – Nityakalyani T – Niththiya kalyaani	Leaves	An alkaloid 'vincristine' isolated from this plant is useful in treating breast cancer, leukaemia etc.
BSI/CDM/081	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (D. Don) G. Don f.	E – Himalayan Cedar H – Devdar	Heart-wood	Oleoresin (oil) distilled from heartwood of this plant is



	(Pinaceae)	S – <i>Devadaru</i> T – <i>Thaevatharu</i> U – <i>Shajratuddevadar</i>		considered as antiseptic, diaphoretic, depurative and diuretic. Oil used to cure leprosy, syphilis and strangury.
BSI/CDM/082	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd. (Celastraceae)	E – <i>Climbing Staff plant</i> H – <i>Malkangni</i> S – <i>Jyotishmati</i> T – <i>Vaaluhvai</i> U – <i>Malkanguni</i>	Bark & fruits	The bark is abortifacient, depurative and a brain tonic. Seeds tonic and aphrodisiac. Seed oil is a reputed nerve stimulant and a very good brain tonic.
BSI/CDM/083	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb. (Apiaceae)	E – <i>Indian pennywort</i> H – <i>Brahmi-manduki</i> S – <i>Mandukaparni</i> T – <i>Vallaarai</i>	Leaves	Diuretic and tonic; also used in skin diseases, leprosy and for improving memory. It is good brain stimulator and nerve tonic.
BSI/CDM/084	<i>Centratherum anthelminticum</i> Kuntze (Asteraceae)	E – <i>Purple Fleabane</i> H – <i>Somraj</i> S – <i>Somraji</i> T – <i>Kaattu-cheeragam</i> U – <i>Janglijiri</i>	Seeds	Achenes (seeds) accredited with anthelmintic properties and are effective against threadworms.
BSI/CDM/085	<i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i> (Stokes) Baill. (Rubiaceae)	E – <i>Ipecac</i>	Roots	Roots, in large doses used as emetic; in small doses, used as expectorant, diaphoretic and alterative; in intermediate doses as nauseant.
BSI/CDM/086	<i>Chlorophytum borivilianum</i> Sant. & Fernand. (Liliaceae)	E – <i>White Musli</i> H – <i>Musli</i> S – <i>Safed Musli</i>	Roots	Tuberous roots, a well-known energizer and tonic. It is mainly used as aphrodisiac agent and to treat general debility. It is considered as a very good sex tonic.
BSI/CDM/087	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> L. (Rubiaceae)	E – <i>Cinchona tree</i> H – <i>Alsi quinine</i> S – <i>Sinkona</i> T – <i>Sinkona</i>	Bark	'Quinine' an alkaloid isolated from the bark is mainly used in the treatment of malarial fevers. It is a best antipyretic, analgesic and anti-malarial drug.
BSI/CDM/088	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J. Presl (Lauraceae)	E – <i>Camphor tree</i> H – <i>Karpur</i> S – <i>Karpura</i> T – <i>Karpooram</i> U – <i>Kafur</i>	Bark	Camphor is obtained mainly from the leaves and also from the stems by distillation. The camphor is aromatic, bitter, thermogenic, diaphoretic, antiseptic, anodyne, and aphrodisiac. It is also used in aromatherapy.
BSI/CDM/089	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> Blume (Lauraceae)	E – <i>Chinese Cinnamon</i> H – <i>Lalka</i> U – <i>Salikha</i>	Bark	Bark is accredited with stomachic and carminative properties.
BSI/CDM/090	<i>Cinnamomum iners</i> Reinw. ex Blume (Lauraceae)	H – <i>Jangli-darchini</i> T – <i>Kaattu-kkaruvappattai</i>	Bark	Bark contains a volatile oil with the odour of cloves and musk seeds, used to treat cough and dysentery in children.
BSI/CDM/091	<i>Cinnamomum macrocarpum</i> Hook.f. (Lauraceae)	S – <i>Tejapatra</i> T – <i>Karuva pattai</i>	Bark	Essential oil extracted from root-bark used in rheumatism.
BSI/CDM/092	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.- Ham.) Nees & Eberm. (Lauraceae)	E – <i>Indian Cassia</i> H – <i>Tejpat</i> S – <i>Tejpatra</i> T – <i>Talish patthiri</i> U – <i>Tejapat</i>	Leaves & bark	Leaves carminative, used as a spice or condiment to flavour foods. Bark is an adulterant of <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Bl. Leaves and bark yield an essential oil.
BSI/CDM/093	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J. Presl	E – <i>Ceylon Cinnamon</i>	Bark	Bark, known as true Cinnamon,

	(Lauraceae)	H – <i>Dalchini</i> S – <i>Tamalapatra</i> T – <i>Lavanga pattai</i> U – <i>Darsini</i>		extensively used as a spice or condiment. Bark yields an essential oil used for flavouring confectionary, pharmaceuticals and soaps; also used in gastric troubles.
BSI/CDM/094	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L. (Menispermaceae)	E – <i>False pareira root</i> H – <i>Akanadi</i> S – <i>Ambashtha</i> T – <i>Appattaa</i>	Aerial parts	Roots diuretic, antiperiodic and purgative used in dyspepsia, dropsy and urinary troubles. It is very good medicine for blood disorders.
BSI/CDM/095	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L. (Vitaceae)	E – <i>Bone-setter</i> H – <i>Hadjora</i> S – <i>Vajravalli</i> T – <i>Pirandai</i> U – <i>Harjora</i>	Aerial parts	This plant is useful in colonopathy, scurvy, asthma, burns and wounds. Powdered roots as well as the stem paste are very specific for bone fractures.
BSI/CDM/096	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrader (Cucurbitaceae)	E – <i>Bitter apple</i> H – <i>Indrayan</i> S – <i>Indravaruni</i> T – <i>Paey kumatti</i> U – <i>Hamzal</i>	Fruits	Fruit galactagogue and stomachache. Fruit pulp, a drastic purgative. Seeds contain a fixed oil.
BSI/CDM/097	<i>Clausena excavata</i> Burm. f. (Rutaceae)	E – <i>Pink lime-berry</i> H – <i>Agnijal</i>	Roots	Root paste with water is given in phenumonia. Infusion of the roots, flowers and leaves useful in colic.
BSI/CDM/098	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L. (Capparidaceae)	E – <i>Bastard mustard</i> H – <i>Hurhuria</i> T – <i>Nalla vaelai</i> U – <i>Abu qarn</i>	Aerial parts	This plant is useful in treating rubifacient, also useful in treating rheumatism and fever.
BSI/CDM/099	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (L.) Spreng. (Verbenaceae)	E – <i>Green witch's tongue</i> H – <i>Barangi</i> S – <i>Bharangi</i> T – <i>Siru thaekku</i> U – <i>Bharangi</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves used as febrifuge. Seeds aperient, also employed in external applications for cephalagia and ophthalmia. Seeds aperient, used in dropsy.
BSI/CDM/100	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> Vent. (Verbenaceae)	H – <i>Tiatabhamt</i> T – <i>Perukilai</i>	Leaves	Leaves useful in vitiated conditions of kapha, helminthiasis, leprosy, skin diseases, intermittent fevers etc.
BSI/CDM/101	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) J. Voigt (Cucurbitaceae)	E – <i>Ivy gourd</i> H – <i>Kanduri</i> S – <i>Bimbi</i> T – <i>Kovai</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves bitter, sweet, astringent and cooling. Raw fruits used as vegetable, ripened fruits eaten. Fruits useful in burning sensation, leprosy, skin diseases, asthma, cough, bronchitis, jaundice etc.
BSI/CDM/102	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels (Menispermaceae)	E – <i>Broom creeper</i> H – <i>Patalagarudi</i> S – <i>Patalagarudah</i> T – <i>Sirunkaattukkodi</i> U – <i>Faridbutti</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves mucilaginous, cooling, aphrodisiac, demulcent, anodyne and expectorant. Roots and leaves are very good medicine for genito-urinary disorders.
BSI/CDM/103	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. (Arecaceae)	E – <i>Coconut tree</i> H – <i>Nariyal</i> S – <i>Nari-kela</i> T – <i>Thennai-maram</i> U – <i>Narjil</i>	Kernel	Kernel is sweet, cooling, appetizer, aphrodisiac, laxative and tonic. Coconut oil, employed in the preparations of food products, soaps, cosmetics items etc.
BSI/CDM/104	<i>Colchicum luteum</i> Baker (Liliaceae)	E – <i>Golden collyrium</i> H – <i>Surinjan</i> S – <i>Hiranya-tutha</i> U – <i>Asab-e-hurmus</i>	Corms	Corms used as a carminative, laxative and aphrodisiac, used in gout, rheumatism and diseases of liver and spleen.
BSI/CDM/105	<i>Colocasia esculanta</i> (L.) Schott (Araceae)	E – <i>Taro</i> H – <i>Arvi</i>	Corms	Boiled and fried tubers consumed. Corm is laxative, demulcent,

		S – <i>Kachu</i> T – <i>Saeppan-kizhangu</i> U – <i>Kalkas</i>		anodyne, nutritive, galactagogue, stimulant etc.
BSI/CDM/106	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> Engl. (Burseraceae)	E – <i>Indian bdellium</i> H – <i>Guggul</i> S – <i>Guggulu</i> T – <i>Kungiliam</i> U – <i>Muclul yasud</i>	Gum resin	A pale yellow or brown aromatic Gum resin obtained from the bark is used as incense, fixative in perfumery and in medicine as an astringent and antiseptic.
BSI/CDM/107	<i>Commiphora myrrha</i> (Nees) Engl. (Burseraceae)	E – <i>Myrrh</i> H – <i>Bol</i> S – <i>Rasagaduhi</i> T – <i>Vellaippapolam</i> U – <i>Myrrh</i>	Gum resin	The gum resin exudates from the wounds in the stem is used in perfumery, mouth washes, religious ceremonies as incense. This was used by ancients for embalming.
BSI/CDM/108	<i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Arn.) Bhand. (Burseraceae)	E – <i>Indian Bdelium</i> H – <i>Guggulu</i> S – <i>Deva dhupa</i> T – <i>Kiluvai</i>	Gum resin	The gum resin obtained from this plant is used as an incense. The gum resin is astringent, antiseptic, carminative and aphrodisiac.
BSI/CDM/109	<i>Coptis teeta</i> Wall. (Ranunculaceae)	E – <i>Gold thread</i> H – <i>Mamira</i> S – <i>Supita</i> T – <i>Pitarohini</i> U – <i>Mamira-chini</i>	Rhizomes	Rhizome tonic and stomachic, used in debility and dyspepsia; also employed as a salve for the eyes.
BSI/CDM/110	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L. (Tiliaceae)	E – <i>Jew's mallow</i> H – <i>Koshta</i> T – <i>Sanal</i> U – <i>Molukhyia</i>	Leaves	Infusion of leaves tonic and febrifuge; also used as a demulcent in cystitis and dysuria.
BSI/CDM/111	<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> (Gaertn.) Colebr. (Menispermaceae)	E – <i>Tree turmeric</i> H – <i>Jhari-haldi</i> S – <i>Daru haridra</i> T – <i>Maramanjil</i>	Stems	Decoction of the stem has antiseptic properties, used to dress wounds. Stem yields a yellow dye used in dyspepsia, as a febrifuge, and for dressing wounds.
BSI/CDM/112	<i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koenig) Sm. (Costaceae)	E – <i>Elegant costus</i> H – <i>Kushy</i> S – <i>Kimuka</i> T – <i>Malai vasampu</i>	Rhizomes	Rhizomes accredited with purgative and tonic properties. It is employed in general debility, sexual debility, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, dyspepsia, skin diseases, asthma etc.
BSI/CDM/113	<i>Crateva religiosa</i> Forst.f. (Capparidaceae)	H – <i>Barum</i> S – <i>Varana</i> T – <i>Mavilingam</i> U – <i>Barna</i>	Bark	Bark stimulates liver, its extract used as a laxative and for promoting appetite; also given in calculus and other urinary affections.
BSI/CDM/114	<i>Croton roxburghii</i> Balak. (Euphorbiaceae)	H – <i>Chucka</i> S – <i>Bhutankusa</i> T – <i>Millakumari</i>	Bark	Decoction of roots and bark given in constipation, diarrhoea, dysentery and other stomach diseases.
BSI/CDM/115	<i>Croton tiglium</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – <i>Purging croton</i> H – <i>Jamalgota</i> S – <i>Jayapala</i> T – <i>Nervalam</i> U – <i>Habb-us-salatin</i>	Seeds	Seeds and seed oil useful in constipation, abdominal disorders, dyspepsia, convulsions, cough, bronchitis etc.
BSI/CDM/116	<i>Cryptolepis buchananii</i> Schult. (Periplocaceae)	E – <i>Milk vine</i> H – <i>Karanta</i> T – <i>Paal kodi</i>	Aerial parts	This plant used to cure children from rickets. Fibre derived from this plant used to make cordage and a kind of cloth.
BSI/CDM/117	<i>Cullen corylifolia</i> (L.) Medik. (Papilionaceae)	H – <i>Bavanchi</i> S – <i>Bakuchi</i>	Seeds	Seeds laxative, diuretic, diaphoretic and aphrodisiac, recommended for

BSI/CDM/118	<i>Curculigo orchiioides</i> Gaertn. (Hypoxidaceae)	T – <i>Karpooragam</i> U – <i>Babechi</i> E – Black musli H – <i>Kali-musli</i> S – <i>Tala-muli</i> T – <i>Nilappanai</i> U – <i>Musali</i>	Roots	leucoderma, leprosy, psoriasis etc. Tuberous roots considered as demulcent, diuretic and tonic. It is also used in skin disorders.
BSI/CDM/119	<i>Curcuma amada</i> Roxb. (Zingiberaceae)	E – <i>Mango ginger</i> H – <i>Aam -haldi</i> S – <i>Karpura-haridra</i> T – <i>Maangaay-inji</i> U – <i>Daru-haladi</i>	Rhizomes	The rhizomes has a very good carminative and antiseptic properties. Contain an essential oil.
BSI/CDM/120	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i> Roxb. (Zingiberaceae)	E – <i>Indian Arrow root</i> H – <i>Tikhur</i> S – <i>Tavakshira</i> T – <i>Ararut kizhangu</i> U – <i>Tavashira</i>	Rhizomes	Tubers yield starch resembling arrow-root, easily digestible, recommended for invalids and children.
BSI/CDM/121	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i> Salisb. (Zingiberaceae)	E – <i>Wild turmeric</i> H – <i>Jangli-haldi</i> S – <i>Vana-haridra</i> T – <i>Kasturi manjal</i> U – <i>Judwar</i>	Rhizomes	Paste prepared from rhizomes applied on sprains, blunt injuries, boils, fracture etc. It is used as a substitute for turmeric <i>Curcuma domestica</i> Valetton.
BSI/CDM/122	<i>Curcuma domestica</i> Valetton (Zingiberaceae)	E – <i>Turmeric</i> H – <i>Haldi</i> S – <i>Haridra</i> T – <i>Manjal</i> U – <i>Zirsud</i>	Rhizomes	Dried rhizome powder is used in cooking as condiment, in various cosmetic items and applied on wounds, cuts, swellings etc. It is also used as a colouring agent.
BSI/CDM/123	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> (Christm.) Roscoe. (Zingiberaceae)	E – <i>Zedoary</i> H – <i>Kachura</i> S – <i>Sati</i> T – <i>Kasturi manjal</i> U – <i>Zadwar</i>	Rhizomes	Rhizomes considered as stimulant, carminative and stomachic. Rhizomes yield an essential oil, a very good medicine for digestive disorders.
BSI/CDM/124	<i>Cycas beddomei</i> Dyer (Cycadaceae)	E – <i>Beddome's Cycad</i> Telugu - <i>Perita</i>	Seeds & male cones	Seeds edible and eaten with 'Ragi' cereal. The male cones are pruned by the local tribals for its professed medicinal value as a major ingredient in rejuvenating tonic.
BSI/CDM/125	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> L. (Cycadaceae)	E – <i>Sago palm</i> H – <i>Jangli madanphool</i> S – <i>Varaguna</i> T – <i>Madanagama poo</i>	Male cones	Male flowers (cones) are used to eradicate rats from paddy fields. Young leaves used as a vegetable. Seeds edible.
BSI/CDM/126	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Miller (Rosaceae)	E – <i>Quince</i> H – <i>Bih</i> S – <i>Amritphala</i> T – <i>Shimaimathala</i> U – <i>Sfarjel</i>	Seeds	Seeds mucilaginous, used as a demulcent vehicle in skin lotions. Mucilage also used in preparation of cosmetic lotions, creams and a stabilizer in dairy preparations.
BSI/CDM/127	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf (Poaceae)	E – <i>Lemon grass</i> H – <i>Gandhatrina</i> S – <i>Bhustrina</i> T – <i>Vaasanappullu</i>	Leaves	Leaves yield an essential oil with fresh lemon scent, useful in soap manufacturing and as a flavouring agent. It has anticancer property. It is also used in aromatherapy.
BSI/CDM/128	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Yellow broom</i>	Stems	Green twigs (before flowering) used as a cardiac tonic and diuretic in dropsy.
BSI/CDM/129	<i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> (D. Don) Soo (Orchidaceae)	E – <i>Marsh orchid</i> H – <i>Salam panja</i> S – <i>Salam pamisri</i>	Tubers	Tubers used as nervine tonic and aphrodisiac. Decoction of the root useful in seminal debility and

		T – <i>Salamisri</i>		general weakness particularly in debilitated women after delivery.
BSI/CDM/130	<i>Daphne oleoides</i> Schreb. (Thymelaeaceae)	H – <i>Kuital</i>	Leaves	Bark and leaves used in skin diseases. Crushed leaves with wheat flour and oil are used for poulticing boils. The fruits are eaten to induce nausea.
BSI/CDM/131	<i>Daphne papyracea</i> Wall. ex Steud. (Thymelaeaceae)	H – <i>Satpura</i>	Leaves	Leaves considered as bitter, purgative and febrifuge. Bark of this plant is employed for making paper.
BSI/CDM/132	<i>Datura innoxia</i> Miller (Solanaceae)	E – <i>Sacred Datura</i> H – <i>Sadadatura</i> U – <i>Datoura</i>	Aerial parts	Whole plant antihydrophobic; leaf useful in asthma and boils; fruits in rheumatism; seeds in pyorrhoea. Seeds also used in country liquor.
BSI/CDM/133	<i>Datura metel</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – <i>Thorn apple</i> H – <i>Dhatura</i> S – <i>Dhustura</i> T – <i>Karu-oomaththai</i> U – <i>Hachichet el feddah</i>	Leaves & fruits	Leaves narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, expectorant etc. Seeds aphrodisiac, narcotic and antispasmodic. It is useful in skin diseases and to treat dandruff and lice.
BSI/CDM/134	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – <i>Mad apple</i> H – <i>Shivprya</i> S – <i>Dhattura</i> T – <i>Seemai-uumaththai</i> U – <i>Janzelmathil</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves and seeds anodyne, antispasmodic and narcotic. Leaves useful in dislocation of joints, stomach complaints and tooth ache. Fruits useful in veterinary lactation.
BSI/CDM/135	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf. (Caesalpinaceae)	E – <i>Royal gulmohar</i> H – <i>Gul-mohar</i> T – <i>Mayil konrai</i>	Aerial parts	This plant is grown as an ornamental as well as avenue trees. Flowers sweet, astringent, appetizer, demulcent, nutritive etc. Bark and pods astringent.
BSI/CDM/136	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> (L.f.) Ettingsh. (Loranthaceae)	E – <i>Sickle mistletoe</i> H – <i>Banda</i> S – <i>Vrikshadani</i> T – <i>Pulluruvi</i>	Aerial parts	It is a stem parasitic plant and also poisonous. The plant used in pulmonary tuberculosis, menstrual disorders, epilepsy, rheumatism etc.
BSI/CDM/137	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC. (Papilionaceae)	H – <i>Sarivan</i> S – <i>Shalaparni</i> T – <i>Pulladi</i> U – <i>Shalwan</i>	Roots	Roots useful in indigestion, dyspepsia, inflammations, cough, asthma, bronchitis, debility etc. It is a very good analgesic and nerve tonic.
BSI/CDM/138	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn. (Mimosaceae)	E – <i>Sickle bush</i> H – <i>Vartuli</i> S – <i>Vallataru</i> T – <i>Vedathalaa</i>	Stem & leaves	The young shoots are bruised and applied to the eyes in the cases of ophthalmia. Leaves astringent. It is also used to treat urogenital disorders.
BSI/CDM/139	<i>Digitalis lanata</i> Ehrh. (Scrophulariaceae)	E – <i>Woolly Foxglove</i> H – <i>Makhmali lomar</i>	Leaves	Leaves are cardiac stimulant and tonic. The leaves produce the characteristic physiological effects like that of <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> L., the effect being considerably strong.
BSI/CDM/140	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> L. (Scrophulariaceae)	E – <i>Common Foxglove</i> H – <i>Digitalis</i> S – <i>Hritapatri</i>	Leaves	Leaves employed in low doses in heart disorders, skin diseases, colic, diarrhoea, blood pressure, epilepsy, tuberculosis etc.
BSI/CDM/141	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	E – <i>Elephant apple</i>	Bark &	Bark and leaves astringent.

	(Dilleniaceae)	H – <i>Chalta</i> S – <i>Bharija</i> T – <i>Uva</i>	leaves	Decoction of leaves and bark is given in diarrhoea, diabetes, stomatitis, dysentery etc.
BSI/CDM/142	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> Wall. ex Griseli (Dioscoreaceae)	H – <i>Singli-mingli</i>	Tubers	Tubers not edible, but rich in saponin and are used for washing silk, wool and hair and in dyeing; also used as fish-poison and to kill lice.
BSI/CDM/143	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Desr.) Kostel. (Ebenaceae)	E – <i>Malabar ebony</i> H – <i>Kalatendu</i> S – <i>Tinduka</i> T – <i>Kattatti</i> U – <i>Abnus-e-hindi</i>	Stem	Fruit and stem bark possess astringent properties. Bark is also used in dysentery and intermittent fevers. Seeds given in diarrhoea.
BSI/CDM/144	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) C. Jeffrey (Cucurbitaceae)	E – <i>Striped cucumber</i> H – <i>Shivalingi</i> S – <i>Lingini</i> T – <i>Sivalingakkay</i>	Aerial parts	This plant is acrid, anti-inflammatory, alterative, depurative and tonic. Seeds given to women in order to conceive pregnancy and also useful in leucorrhoea.
BSI/CDM/145	<i>Dolichos biflorus</i> L. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Horse gram</i> H – <i>Kulthi</i> S – <i>Kulaththa</i> T – <i>Kollu</i> U – <i>Hab-ul-kilat</i>	Seeds	Seeds (pulse) edible. Seeds used to treat obesity, piles, diarrhoea, bronchitis, asthma, hiccough etc. It is very good medicine for treating calculi.
BSI/CDM/146	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult. (Caryophyllaceae)	E – <i>Chick weed</i> H – <i>Pindidryma</i>	Aerial parts	Whole plant useful in diarrhoea, dysentery, food poison, mouth and tongue sores. Plant juice is laxative and antifebrile.
BSI/CDM/147	<i>Eclipta alba</i> (L.) Hassk. (Asteraceae)	E – <i>False daisy</i> H – <i>Bhangra</i> S – <i>Bhringaraja</i> T – <i>Karisilaanganni</i> U – <i>Sa'ada</i>	Aerial parts	This plant is useful in blackening and strengthening of the hairs, for stopping haemorrhages and fluxes and also for strengthening the gums. The seeds good for increasing sexual vigour.
BSI/CDM/148	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burm.f. (Myrsinaceae)	E – <i>Embelia</i> H – <i>Baberang</i> S – <i>Vidanga</i> T – <i>Vivilangam</i> U – <i>Baibarang</i>	Roots, leaves & seeds.	The root possesses antifertility property. Leaves useful in pruritus and leprosy. Fruits useful in chest diseases, throat troubles and lip cancer.
BSI/CDM/149	<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i> Lour. (Asteraceae)	H – <i>Harkuch</i> S – <i>Jalabrahmi</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves eaten as a vegetable. considered laxative, antibilious and demulcent, used in cutaneous and nervous affections. This herb yields an essential oil.
BSI/CDM/150	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Indian Coral tree</i> H – <i>Dadap</i> S – <i>Paribhadrah</i> T – <i>kalyana-murungai</i>	Bark, leaves & fruits	Bark extract febrifugic, useful in liver troubles. Leaves considered as laxative, diuretic, anthelmintic, galactagogue & emmenagogue.
BSI/CDM/151	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnh. (Myrtaceae)	E – <i>Red gum tree</i>	Leaves	Leaves yield an essential oil useful in dysentery. Also a source of Red gum, used in diarrhoea, relaxed throats and dentistry.
BSI/CDM/152	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. (Myrtaceae)	E – <i>Blue gum tree</i>	Leaves	Leaves yield an essential oil useful in vitiated conditions of kapha and whooping cough, headache, tuberculosis, chronic cough, asthma, bronchitis, skin diseases etc. Oil also used in aromatherapy.

BSI/CDM/153	<i>Eupatorium triplinerve</i> Vahl (Asteraceae)	E – <i>Ayapana tea</i> H – <i>Ayapana</i> S – <i>Ayaparnah</i> T – <i>Ayappani</i>	Leaves	Leaves stimulant and tonic in small doses and laxative in higher doses. A decoction of the leaves is a popular haemostatic remedy against various kinds of haemorrhage.
BSI/CDM/154	<i>Fagopyrum cymosum</i> Meissn. (Polygonaceae)	H – <i>Banogal</i>	Leaves	Principally a fodder plant. Leaves cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Grains used in colic, choleric diarrhoea and abdominal obstructions.
BSI/CDM/155	<i>Ferula assa-foetida</i> L. (Apiaceae)	E – <i>Asafoetida</i> H – <i>Hing</i> S – <i>Hingu</i> T – <i>Perunkayam</i> U – <i>Hillatit</i>	Resin	The resinous substance of this plant is used in cooking as condiment. It is very good carminative and anti-flatulent medicine.
BSI/CDM/156	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L. (Moraceae)	E – <i>Banyan tree</i> H – <i>Peepal</i> S – <i>Nyagrodhah</i> T – <i>Aala maram</i>	Bark	It is a religious tree in India. Bark useful in burning sensation, dysentery, diabetes, skin diseases etc.
BSI/CDM/157	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem. (Moraceae)	E – <i>Indian rubber</i> H – <i>Bor</i>	Bark	It is an important rubber-yielding tree and a good source of fodder.
BSI/CDM/158	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f. (Moraceae)	E – <i>Devil Ficus</i> H – <i>Katgularia</i> S – <i>Kakadumbura</i> T – <i>Paei Atthi</i>	Bark	Bark is useful in constipation, asthma, leucoderma, diabetes, piles, leprosy, bronchitis, leucorrhoea etc. Bark is very good medicine for leucorrhoea.
BSI/CDM/159	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L. (Moraceae)	E – <i>Country fig</i> H – <i>Gular</i> S – <i>Udumbarah</i> T – <i>Vellai Atthi</i> U – <i>Jammaiz</i>	Bark	Bark highly efficacious in leucorrhoea and in threatened abortions. Due to the presence of tannins, it is widely used in diabetes, leucorrhoea and diarrhoea.
BSI/CDM/160	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. (Moraceae)	E – <i>Sacred fig</i> H – <i>Peepal</i> S – <i>Pippalah</i> T – <i>Arasa maram</i> U – <i>Medah</i>	Bark	It is a sacred and religious tree of India. Bark astringent, sweet, cooling, aphrodisiac, antiseptic, expectorant and antiphlogistic.
BSI/CDM/161	<i>Frerea indica</i> Dalz. (Asclepiadaceae)	Marathi – <i>Shindal-makudi</i>	Aerial parts	A highly valued succulent plant, useful in indoor decoration. Stem and leaves edible, also used as a fodder. It is useful in biliousness and to reduce body temperature.
BSI/CDM/162	<i>Garcinia quaesita</i> Pierre (Clusiaceae)	H – <i>Goraka</i> T – <i>Korakkaipuli</i>	Fruits	The fruits, which are very acid, are used for making fish curries and also added to brine for fish preservation.
BSI/CDM/163	<i>Gardenia resinifera</i> Roth (Rubiaceae)	E – <i>Brilliant Gardenia</i> H – <i>Dikamali</i> T – <i>Kambi maram</i>	Leaves	Leaves used in cutaneous diseases to keep off flies and worms. Gum collected from this plant is identical with that of <i>Gardenia gummifera</i> L.f. and finds the same uses.
BSI/CDM/164	<i>Gaultheria fragrantissima</i> Wall. (Ericaceae)	E – <i>Fragrant wintergreen</i> H – <i>Gandapuro</i> S – <i>Gandhapurna</i>	Leaves	Volatile oil of the leaves of the plant is identical with oil of <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> L. (wintergreen oil). It is stimulant, carminative, antiseptic, rubefacient,

BSI/CDM/165	<i>Gentiana kurroo</i> Royle (Gentianaceae)	E – <i>Indian Gentian</i> H – <i>Kutki</i> S – <i>Traayamaana</i> T – <i>Chirayattu</i> U – <i>Goffis</i>	Rhizomes & roots	analgesic, diaphoretic etc. Rhizomes and roots anti-inflammatory, aphrodisiac, tonic and diuretic. Also used for improving appetite and stimulating gastric secretion. Also used for fattening the horses, to dissolve stones in stomach and in diabetes, renal troubles etc.
BSI/CDM/166	<i>Geranium nepalense</i> Sweet (Geraniaceae)	E – <i>Nepal Geranium</i> H – <i>Bhanda</i>	Aerial parts	This plant possesses the astringent properties of the genus and is employed as an astringent and in certain renal diseases.
BSI/CDM/167	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Liquorice</i> H – <i>Mulhathi</i> S – <i>Yastimadhuh</i> T – <i>Athimathuram</i> U – <i>Asl-us-sus</i>	Roots	Roots useful in asthma, sore throat, sexual debility, epilepsy, coughs, bronchitis, skin disorders, acidity, jaundice etc. Roots useful in falling and greying of hairs.
BSI/CDM/168	<i>Gnidia glauca</i> (Fresen.) Gilg. (Thymelaeaceae)	H – <i>Rametha</i>	Bark & leaves	Bark and leaves useful in vesic, swellings and contusions. Also used as a fish poison.
BSI/CDM/169	<i>Grewia asiatica</i> L. (Tiliaceae)	E – <i>Phassa</i> H – <i>Parusha</i> S – <i>Parushaka</i>	Bark	Bark employed in rheumatism, demulcent and diabetic. Bark yields a fibre used locally for making ropes.
BSI/CDM/170	<i>Grewia serrulata</i> DC. (Tiliaceae)	H – <i>Kath bewal</i> T – <i>Pirunnu</i>	Leaves	A host plant for lac insect. Leaves are lopped for fodder.
BSI/CDM/171	<i>Grewia tenax</i> (Forssk.) Fiori (Tiliaceae)	T – <i>Achchu</i>	Stem & fruits	Wood used for making walking sticks. Affords fodder for camels and goats. Fruits edible.
BSI/CDM/172	<i>Grewia villosa</i> Willd. (Tiliaceae)	E – <i>Mallow raisin</i> H – <i>Jalidar</i> T – <i>Kullai</i>	Fruits	Fruits and seeds edible. Seeds contains a fatty oil. The drupe is edible. Roots used in diarrhea, small-pox and syphilis.
BSI/CDM/173	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam. (Sterculiaceae)	E – <i>Bastard cedar</i> H – <i>Nipalunth</i> T – <i>Uthraksham</i>	Fruits	Fruits edible and tonic, useful in skin diseases, elephantosis, demulcent and sudorific.
BSI/CDM/174	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) Schult. (Asclepiadaceae)	E – <i>Indian Ipecacuanha</i> H – <i>Gurmar</i> S – <i>Madhunashni</i> T – <i>Sirukurinjaan</i> U – <i>Barkista</i>	Leaves, roots	Fresh leaves when chewed have the remarkable property of paralysing the sense of taste for sweet and bitter substances for sometime. It is considered as a very good drug for diabetes.
BSI/CDM/175	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i> R. Br. (Flacourtiaceae)	H – <i>Ganta</i>	Seeds	Seeds possess insecticidal properties, also useful in skin ailments. Seed oil used to treat leprosy and other skin diseases.
BSI/CDM/176	<i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae)	H – <i>Anjan</i> S – <i>Anjan</i> T – <i>Aaaccha</i>	Leaves	Leaves used as cattle fodder and manure. Fibre is obtained from young branches of this plant.
BSI/CDM/177	<i>Hedera helix</i> L. (Araliaceae)	E – <i>Nepal Ivy</i> H – <i>Lablab</i> U – <i>Lablab kebir</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves and berries stimulant, diaphoretic and cathartic. Berries and seeds contain a glycoside which slows function of the heart, and may cause even death by paralysis of respiration.
BSI/CDM/178	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L. (Boraginaceae)	E – <i>Scorpion weed</i> H – <i>Hatta-juri</i>	Aerial parts	Decoction of whole plant is employed in cough, bronchitis,



BSI/CDM/179	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) Sm. (Periplocaceae)	S – <i>Hati-sunda</i> T – <i>Thael kodukku poondu</i> E – <i>Indian Sarasaparilla</i> H – <i>Anantamul</i> S – <i>Anantamula</i> T – <i>Nannari</i> U – <i>Ashbahe-hindi</i>	Roots	asthma, rheumatism etc. Paste of leaves is applied on wounds, sores, boils, pimples etc. Roots aromatic, sweet, astringent, blood purifier, refrigerant, aphrodisiac, carminative, appetiser, tonic etc. It has a very good blood purifying property.
BSI/CDM/180	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L. (Malvaceae)	E – <i>China rose</i> H – <i>Jasun</i> S – <i>Jaba</i> T – <i>Semparuthi</i>	Roots	Roots sweet cum acid in taste. It is demulcent, useful in coughs. Fresh root juice given for gonorrhoea and powdered root for menorrhagia.
BSI/CDM/181	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Wall. ex Don (Apocynaceae)	E – <i>Ivory tree</i> H – <i>Kurchi</i> S – <i>Kutaja</i> T – <i>Veppaalai</i> U – <i>Asafir-ul-nurra</i>	Bark & fruits	Bark and seeds useful in amoebic dysentery, diarrhoea, asthma, aphrodisiac, internal haemorrhages, vomiting etc. It is a very good antidiysenteric and antidiarrhoeal drug.
BSI/CDM/182	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch. (Ulmaceae)	E – <i>Indian elm</i> H – <i>Kanju</i> S – <i>Chirabilvah</i> T – <i>Aavi maram</i>	Bark	Decoction of bark and leaves employed in dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, skin disorders, piles, rheumatism etc. It is a very good medicine for joint disorders.
BSI/CDM/183	<i>Hydnocarpus kurzii</i> (King) Warb. (Flacourtiaceae)	H – <i>Chaulmoogra</i>	Seeds	Oil derived from the seeds (kernels) of this plant is used to treat leprosy. Fruits used as fish-poison, but the fish so killed are not edible.
BSI/CDM/184	<i>Hydnocarpus laurifolia</i> (Dennst.) Sleumer (Flacourtiaceae)	E – <i>Marothi tree</i> H – <i>Chalmogara</i> S – <i>Tuvarakah</i> T – <i>Maravattai</i> U – <i>Branjmoogra</i>	Fruits	Seeds yield oil, useful in leprosy, effective in early cases. Seeds useful in chronic skin affections, ophthalmia and for dressing wounds.
BSI/CDM/185	<i>Hydrocotyle javanica</i> Thunb. (Apiaceae)	H – <i>Brahmi-manduki</i>	Leaves	Leaves tonic and diuretic, used in cutaneous diseases, indigestion, nervousness and dysentery. It is substitute for <i>Centella asiatica</i> L.
BSI/CDM/186	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> Lam. (Apiaceae)	H – <i>Khulkhurai</i> S – <i>Mandukaparani</i>	Leaves	Leaves useful in rheumatism, pulmonary, digestive and cutaneous troubles and also used as diuretic and vermifuge. Leaves applied to boils to promote suppuration.
BSI/CDM/187	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schum.) Heine (Acanthaceae)	E – <i>Long leaved barleria</i> H – <i>Kuliakhara</i> S – <i>Ikshugandha</i> T – <i>Neermulli</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves useful in rheumatism, diseases of urogenital tract, arthritis etc. Seeds useful in gonorrhoea, promoting sexual vigour and strength, arresting abortion etc.
BSI/CDM/188	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit. (Lamiaceae)	E – <i>Bush-tea</i> H – <i>Gangatulsi</i>	Aerial parts	This plant is pounded and applied to cutaneous diseases. Infusion is used as a curminative and sudorific in catarrhal conditions.
BSI/CDM/189	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) Aiton (Apocynaceae)	E – <i>Shrubby Ichnocarpus</i> H – <i>Kalidudhi</i> S – <i>Syamalata</i> T – <i>Manipilaan kodi</i>	Roots	Roots tonic, demulcent, diaphoretic and diuretic. Powdered roots useful in diabetes and stone bladder.

BSI/CDM/190	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch. (Poaceae)	E – Bedding grass H – Ulu S – Iksurapathraka T – Tharbaippul U – Halfa	Whole plant	Rhizomes tonic, useful in piles, liver and spleen complaints. Roots emollient.
BSI/CDM/191	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth (Convolvulaceae)	E – Pharbities H – Kaladana S – Krishnabija T – Kakkatran U – Halobund	Seeds	In action, seeds attenuant, anthelmintic, blood purifier, diuretic, drastic purgative and emmenagogue. It is also beneficial in rheumatism and paralytic affections.
BSI/CDM/192	<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i> Vahl (Oleaceae)	E – Vine jasmine H – Juhi S – Juthika T – Kodi malli	Aerial parts	Leaves chewed in case of stomatitis. Flowers given in constipation, also used in aromatherapy.
BSI/CDM/193	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – Purging nut H – Safed arand S – Dravanti T – Vellai kaattaamani U – Dandebbarri	Seeds	The oil extracted from the seeds possesses purgative properties and is used externally in rheumatism and paralytic affections. Bio-diesel prepared from the seeds.
BSI/CDM/194	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L. (Zingiberaceae)	E – Galanga H – Chandramula S – Chandramulika T – Kacholam	Rhizomes	Rhizomes and leaves aromatic, used as a perfume in hair washes and other cosmetics. Rhizomes administered with honey in coughs and pectoral affections. Rhizomes also possess insecticidal properties.
BSI/CDM/195	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers. (Crassulaceae)	E – Air plant H – Zakhme-hayat S – Parnabijah T – Ranakkalli	Roots, stems & leaves	Leaves useful in calculi, haemorrhoids, menorrhagia, cut wounds, discolouration of the skin, boils, burns etc.
BSI/CDM/196	<i>Lallemantia royleana</i> (Wall. ex Benth.) Benth. (Lamiaceae)	E – Royle lallemantia H – Tukhm-malanga	Seeds	This plant is cultivated for its mucilaginous seeds. Seeds valued for their cooling, sedative and diuretic properties. A poultice of the seeds applied to abscesses, boils and inflammations.
BSI/CDM/197	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr. (Anacardiaceae)	E – Wodier tree H – Jhingam T – Uthiyan	Gum	Gum exudates of this plant used as a flocculating agent for purification of cane juice. Also used in sprains and bruises with coconut milk.
BSI/CDM/198	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L. (Lythraceae)	E – Egyptian Privet H – Mehandi S – Medhini T – Maruthaani U – Hinna	Leaves	Leaves useful in wounds, leprosy, leucoderma, scabies, boils, falling of hair, greyness of hair etc. It is widely used in premature graying of hair. It is also used in aromatherapy.
BSI/CDM/199	<i>Leea macrophylla</i> Roxb. ex Horn. (Leeaceae)	H – Dholsamudra S – Dholsamudrika	Leaves	Leaves eaten as a vegetable. It is used to treat leucorrhoea. Also used to increase the Cow's milk.
BSI/CDM/200	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link (Lamiaceae)	E – Rough Leucas H – Chota-halkusa T – Thumbai	Aerial parts	This herb is having an antipyretic property. Juice of the leaves applied externally in psoriasis, chronic skin eruptions and painful swellings.
BSI/CDM/201	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L. (Rutaceae)	E – Wood apple H – Bilin	Leaves	Tree lopped for fodder. Leaves aromatic, carminative and

		S – <i>Kapittha</i> T – <i>Vila</i>		astringent, yield an essential oil. Fruits edible, considered tonic, antiscorbutic and alexipharmic.
BSI/CDM/202	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L. (Linaceae)	E – <i>Linseed</i> H – <i>Alsi</i> S – <i>Atasi</i> T – <i>Aalivirai</i> U – <i>Katten</i>	Seeds	Crushed seeds used to treat inflammations, ulcers, boils and carbuncles. In veterinary practice, the linseed oil is employed as a laxative for horses and cattle.
BSI/CDM/203	<i>Lobelia nicotianaefolia</i> Heyne (Lobeliaceae)	H – <i>Narasala</i> S – <i>Devanala</i> T – <i>Kattuppugaiyilai</i>	Roots & leaves	This plant is having antiseptic properties. Roots used for treating scorpion stings.
BSI/CDM/204	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb. (Cucurbitaceae)	E – <i>Ridged gourd</i> H – <i>Tori</i> S – <i>Dhamargavah</i> T – <i>Peerkkangai</i>	Fruits	Fruits astringent, demulcent, diuretic, tonic and nutritive. Fruits used as vegetable, useful in calculi, anorexia, piles, constipation etc.
BSI/CDM/205	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> L. (Lycopodiaceae)	E – <i>Common clubmoss</i> H – <i>Bendarli</i>	Whole plant	Herbs diuretic and antiseptic, used in rheumatism and diseases of lungs and kidneys. Powder of this plant is used as a dusting powder and absorbent in excoriations of skin.
BSI/CDM/206	<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i> (Wall.) Drude (Ericaceae)	H – <i>Angyar</i>	Aerial parts & bark	Infusion of young leaves and buds useful in cutaneous troubles. Leaves considered as insecticidal and poisonous to goats.
BSI/CDM/207	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Koenig) Macbr. (Sapotaceae)	E – <i>Indian butter tree</i> H – <i>Mahua</i> S – <i>Madhukah</i> T – <i>Illuppai</i>	Aerial parts & bark	Bark is used to treat inflammations, sprains and pruritus. Flowers useful in sexual debility etc. Seed oil is useful in dermatopathy, rheumatism, cephalalgia and haemorrhoids.
BSI/CDM/208	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Muell.- Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – <i>Kamala tree</i> H – <i>Kameela</i> S – <i>Kambha</i> T – <i>Kunnanj cholai</i>	Fruits	Glandular hairs of the fruits are acrid, anthelmintic, purgative, digestive, vermifuge etc.
BSI/CDM/209	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L. (Malvaceae)	H – <i>Gulkhair</i> U – <i>Khubaji</i>	Fruits	This plant is used in pulmonary and urinary affections, inflammations and abscesses. Flowers used for gargles and mouth washes.
BSI/CDM/210	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L. (Anacardiaceae)	E – <i>Mango tree</i> H – <i>Aam</i> S – <i>Amrah</i> T – <i>Maamaram</i> U – <i>Amba</i>	Bark	Roots and bark are astringent, acrid, refrigerant, styptic, antisyphilitic and anti-inflammatory.
BSI/CDM/211	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz (Euphorbiaceae)	E – <i>Tapioca</i> H – <i>Sakkarkand</i> S – <i>Darukandah</i> T – <i>Aalvallikkizhangu</i>	Leaves	Young leaves of this plant are eaten as vegetable. Tubers of this plant is a staple food of the poorer section of the population in many tropical countries.
BSI/CDM/212	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) Royen (Sapotaceae)	E – <i>Naseberry</i> H – <i>Sapota</i> T – <i>Sappotaa</i>	Stem bark	Bark contains latex, used as a base for chewing gum. Bark also contains tannin used by fisherman for colouring sails. Fruits edible, sweet to taste.
BSI/CDM/213	<i>Marsilea minuta</i> L. (Marsileaceae)	E – <i>Pepper wort</i> H – <i>Susni Shak</i> T – <i>Aaraikeerai</i>	Leaves	Leaves edible, used to induce sleep. Many of the floras refer this plant to <i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> L., which occurs only in Kashmir.

BSI/CDM/214	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L. (Meliaceae)	E – <i>Persian Liliac</i> H – <i>Bakain</i> S – <i>Mahanimba</i> T – <i>Malaivembu</i>	Stem & leaves	The stem yields a valuable timber. Leaves used as green manure. The leaves, bark and fruits accredited with insect-repellent properties. Leaves very much useful in skin diseases, especially in leprosy.
BSI/CDM/215	<i>Mentha piperita</i> L. (Lamiaceae)	E – <i>Peppermint</i> H – <i>Piparaminta</i> T – <i>Pudhina</i>	Leaves	Herbs aromatic, antiseptic, stimulant, carminative, deodorant, anodyne etc. It has a very good carminative and rubefacient properties. It is also used in aromatherapy.
BSI/CDM/216	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L. (Clusiaceae)	E – <i>Iron-wood tree</i> H – <i>Nageswar</i> S – <i>Nagakesara</i> T – <i>Naagappu</i> U – <i>Miskuruman</i>	Flowers	Flowers useful in asthma, hiccough, leprosy, scabies, burning sensation of feet etc. It is a very good haemostatic and aphrodisiac drug.
BSI/CDM/217	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L. (Magnoliaceae)	E – <i>Champak</i> H – <i>Champa</i> S – <i>Champaka</i> T – <i>Shenbagam</i>	Bark	Stem bark useful in chronic gastritis, strangury, cough, bronchitis and cardiac debility.
BSI/CDM/218	<i>Mikania cordata</i> (Burm.f.) B.L. Rob. (Asteraceae)	H – <i>Sarpani</i>	Stem	Stems and leaves used as a fodder, rich source of Vitamins A, B & C. This plant is used as a remedy for snakebite and scorpion stings.
BSI/CDM/219	<i>Mimosa intsia</i> L. (Mimosaceae)	H – <i>Shiah-kanta</i> T – <i>Kaattu seekkai</i>	Leaves	Leaves useful in piles and burns.
BSI/CDM/220	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L. (Mimosaceae)	E – <i>Sensitive plant</i> H – <i>Lajjuk</i> S – <i>Lajjari</i> T – <i>Thottaar sinungi</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves useful in hydrocele, haemorrhoids, fistula, scrofula, conjunctivitis, cuts wounds and haemorrhages. Seeds useful in rheumatism, leucorrhoea etc.
BSI/CDM/221	<i>Mimosa elengi</i> L. (Sapotaceae)	E – <i>Spanish Cherry</i> H – <i>Mulsari</i> S – <i>Bakula</i> T – <i>Magilam</i>	Bark	Bark is used as a gargle for odontopathy and ulemorrhagia. Bark and fruits used in diarrhea and dysentery.
BSI/CDM/222	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L. (Nyctaginaceae)	E – <i>Four O' clock plant</i> H – <i>Gulabash</i> S – <i>Krishnakeli</i> T – <i>Andhi manthaarai</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves suppress inflammation. Bruised leaves applied to boils and abscesses. Juice of leaves applied to wounds and for allaying itching, swellings etc.
BSI/CDM/223	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> (Roxb.) Korth. (Rubiaceae)	E – <i>Kaim</i> H – <i>Hayim</i> S – <i>Vitana</i> T – <i>Neer kadambai</i>	Aerial parts	Tree is lopped for fodder. Bark and roots used in colic and as febrifuge. Bark yields a cordage fibre. Leaves rich in tannin.
BSI/CDM/224	<i>Mollugo cerviana</i> (L.) Ser. (Molluginaceae)	E – <i>Wire-stem chick weed</i> H – <i>Gimasag</i> T – <i>Parpadagam</i>	Aerial parts	Flowers and tender shoots diaphoretic and febrifuge. Roots boiled in oil and applied in gout and rheumatism.
BSI/CDM/225	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L. (Cucurbitaceae)	E – <i>Bitter gourd</i> H – <i>Karella</i> S – <i>Karavellam</i> T – <i>Paaharkaai</i>	Aerial parts	Unripe fruits used as a vegetable. It is a very good medicine for diabetes and liver disorders.
BSI/CDM/226	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L. (Rubiaceae)	E – <i>Indian mulberry</i> H – <i>Ak</i> S – <i>Aksiba</i> T – <i>Nuna</i>	Leaves	Leaves considered as tonic and febrifuge, applied in wounds. The juice of the leaves is externally applied in gout.
BSI/CDM/227	<i>Morinda pubescens</i> Sm.	H – <i>Manjanattai</i>	Bark &	This plant is known by the same

	(Rubiaceae)	T – <i>Nuna</i>	leaves	vernacular names as those of <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L. and is put to similar uses. Leaves used in diarrhoea and dysentery.
BSI/CDM/228	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam. (Moringaceae)	E – <i>Drum-stick tree</i> H – <i>Sajina</i> S – <i>Shobhanjana</i> T – <i>Murungai</i> U – <i>Sahajna</i>	Root bark	The root of the young tree and root bark are rubefacient and vesicant. Leaves and fruits used as vegetables. Leaves rich in Vitamin A & C, also used as emetic.
BSI/CDM/229	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Cowhage</i> H – <i>Kouch</i> S – <i>Atmagupta</i> T – <i>Poonaiikkaali</i> U – <i>Habulkulai</i>	Seeds	Seeds useful in gonorrhoea, sterility, general debility, sexual debility, to increase sperm cells etc. It is considered as a very good aphrodisiac drug.
BSI/CDM/230	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack (Rutaceae)	E – <i>Satin wood</i> H – <i>Bibzar</i> S – <i>Mandala</i> T – <i>Kara maram</i>	Root bark & leaves	Root bark useful in bodyache. Leaves used to cure fresh cut wounds. Leaves and root bark sometimes used against rheumatism, coughs and hysteria.
BSI/CDM/231	<i>Myrica esculenta</i> Buch.- Ham. ex D. Don (Myricaceae)	E – <i>Box-myrtle</i> H – <i>Kaiphal</i> S – <i>Kayaphala</i> T – <i>Marudam pattai</i> U – <i>Audul</i>	Root bark	Powder or lotion of bark is applied over cut wounds, fistula, sores, tumours etc. It has very good antiseptic and astringent properties.
BSI/CDM/232	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt. (Myristicaceae)	E – <i>Nutmeg</i> H – <i>Jaiphal</i> S – <i>Jatiphalah</i> T – <i>Jaathikkaai</i> U – <i>Joujboa</i>	Seeds	Seeds known as nutmeg and their arils are mace. Seeds very good sex tonic. Nutmeg oil is useful in inflammation, swelling and rheumatism.
BSI/CDM/233	<i>Myristica malabarica</i> Lam. (Myristicaceae)	E – <i>False nutmeg</i> H – <i>Van jayphal</i> S – <i>Vanyajati</i> T – <i>Kaattu</i> <i>jaadhikkaai</i>	Arils	The aril of the seeds is astringent, aphrodisiac, febrifuge and expectorant. Seed-oil is considered as a very good sex tonic.
BSI/CDM/234	<i>Myrtus communis</i> L. (Myrtaceae)	E – <i>Common Myrtle</i> H – <i>Vilayati Mehndi</i> T – <i>Kulinaval</i> U – <i>Habulas</i>	Leaves	Leaves useful in colds, coughs, bronchitis, rheumatism, cystitis, headache, diarrhoea, dysentery, anorexia etc.
BSI/CDM/235	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> (D. Don) DC. (Valerianaceae)	E – <i>Indian Spikenard</i> H – <i>Balchhar</i> S – <i>Jatamansi</i> T – <i>Jataamaasi</i> U – <i>Sumbul-i-hind</i>	Roots	Roots stimulant, used in epilepsy, hysteria etc. It is a very good intellect-promoting and nerve tonic. It is a very good medicine for mental disorders. Essential oil is used in aromatherapy.
BSI/CDM/236	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bossler (Rubiaceae)	E – <i>Kadam</i> H – <i>Kadamba</i> S – <i>Kadamba</i> T – <i>Vellai-cadamba</i>	Bark	Bark tonic and febrifuge. Flowers yield an essential oil. Receptacle of flowers edible.
BSI/CDM/237	<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i> Hook.f. (Nepenthaceae)	E – <i>Pitcher plant</i> Khasis – <i>Tiew-rakot</i> Garo – <i>Memang koksi</i>	Pitcher	The fluid of the unopened pitcher is used by locals to cure cataract and night blindness, stomach troubles and diabetes. The unopened pitcher with its contents is made into paste and are used to treat various skin diseases including leprosy.
BSI/CDM/238	<i>Nephelium lit-chi</i> Cambess. (Sapindaceae)	E – <i>Litchi</i> H – <i>Lichi</i> T – <i>Ilchi</i>	Leaves	Leaves used as a remedy for the bites of animals. Seeds used in intestinal troubles, as anodyne and

BSI/CDM/239	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i> (L.) Gaertn. (Solanaceae)	U – <i>Lichur</i> E – <i>Shoo-fly</i> H – <i>Ran-popati</i>	Leaves & fruits	also prescribed in neuralgic disorders. This plant is reported to possess diuretic, anthelmintic and insecticidal properties. A decoction of the leaves is used for killing head lice.
BSI/CDM/240	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – <i>Tobacco</i> H – <i>Tamaku</i> S – <i>Tamakhu</i> T – <i>Pugaiyilai</i>	Leaves	It is a narcotic drug. Due to its active principle nicotine, it is used as a mental stimulator. Taking tobacco in any form is injurious to health. Excessive intake of tobacco for a long time may cause cancer.
BSI/CDM/241	<i>Nigella sativa</i> L. (Ranunculaceae).	E – <i>Black cumin</i> H – <i>Kala-jira</i> S – <i>Krishna-jiraka</i> T – <i>Karum siragam</i> U – <i>Habba sooda</i>	Seeds	Seeds stimulant, emmenagogue, galactagogue, and carminative. It is widely used after delivery for purification of uterus and to increase breast milk.
BSI/CDM/242	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L. (Nyctanthaceae)	E – <i>Coral Jasmine</i> H – <i>Harsinghar</i> S – <i>Parijatah</i> T – <i>Pavazha malligai</i>	Leaves	Leaves considered as an herbal aspirin due to the presence of methyl salicylate.
BSI/CDM/243	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L. (Lamiaceae)	E – <i>Hoary basil</i> H – <i>Vantulsi</i> S – <i>Vanabarbarika</i> T – <i>Kaattu thulasi</i>	Seeds	Seeds mucilaginous, diuretic and tonic. Seeds have very good cooling property, much useful in uro-genital disorders.
BSI/CDM/244	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L. (Lamiaceae)	E – <i>Sweet basil</i> H – <i>Ram-tulasi</i> S – <i>Varvara</i> T – <i>Karpura thulasi</i> U – <i>Rehan</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves a very good mosquito repellent. Seeds useful in seminal weakness, diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, general debility etc.
BSI/CDM/245	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L. (Lamiaceae)	E – <i>Shrubby basil</i> H – <i>Bantulsi</i> S – <i>Vanabarbarika</i> T – <i>Elumichchan thulasi</i>	Aerial parts	Leaf powder and juice is given in rheumatism, stomatitis, paralysis, sexual weakness, cough, bronchitis, fever etc. Seeds given in headache and neuralgia.
BSI/CDM/246	<i>Ocimum kilimandscharicum</i> Gurke (Lamiaceae)	E – <i>Camphor basil</i> H – <i>Kapur tulsi</i> S – <i>Karpur tulsi</i>	Aerial parts	This plant possesses insecticidal and mosquito repellent properties. The leaves and flowers yield camphor and camphor oil used in cosmetics and medicines.
BSI/CDM/247	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L. (Lamiaceae)	E – <i>Sacred basil</i> H – <i>Kala-tulasi</i> S – <i>Tulasi</i> T – <i>Thulasi</i> U – <i>Alsi-badruj</i>	Aerial parts	Considered as a sacred plant for the Hindus, mostly cultivated at home as pot-herb. It has a very good mosquito repellent, carminative and expectorant properties. Seeds are useful in urinary disorders.
BSI/CDM/248	<i>Ophiorrhiza mungos</i> L. (Rubiaceae)	E – <i>Mongoose plant</i> H – <i>Sarahati</i> S – <i>Naga suganda</i> T – <i>Kiripurandam</i>	Roots & aerial parts	Roots bitter and tonic, used as a remedy against the bites of venomous snakes, mad dogs etc. Bark stomachic; leaves potent antiseptic, used for dressing wounds.
BSI/CDM/249	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Ker Gawl.) Haw. (Cactaceae)	E – <i>Prickly pear</i> H – <i>Nagphana</i> T – <i>Sappaaththi kalli</i>	Aerial parts	Fruits edible. Baked fruit used in whooping cough, their syrup increases the flow of bile and controls spasmodic cough and expectoration.

BSI/CDM/250	<i>Osbeckia crinita</i> Benth. (Melastomataceae)	H – <i>Chulasi</i>	Aerial parts	Dried leaves useful in tooth-ache. Decoction of root used as a stomachic.
BSI/CDM/251	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L. (Oxalidaceae)	E – <i>Yellow oxalis</i> H – <i>Ambuti</i> S – <i>Churika</i> T – <i>Puliari keeri</i> U – <i>Hemd</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves used as a vegetable. It has a very good stomachic and carminative properties. Leaves also used as refrigerant, stomachic and antiscorbutic.
BSI/CDM/252	<i>Pachygone ovata</i> (Poir.) Hook.f. & Thoms. (Menispermaceae)	T – <i>Kaattukkodi</i>	Aerial parts & fruits	Dried fruits used as a vermicide and fish poison.
BSI/CDM/253	<i>Paederia foetida</i> L. (Rubiaceae)	H – <i>Gandheli</i> S – <i>Prasarani</i> T – <i>Penarisangaii</i>	Aerial parts	Decoction of the leaves useful in treating urinary lithiasis, rheumatism, gastritis and enteritis.
BSI/CDM/254	<i>Panax pseudo-ginseng</i> Wall. (Araliaceae)	E – <i>Himalayan ginseng</i> H – <i>Jinseng</i>	Rhizome	Ginseng is popularly known as elixir of life. It is a popular rejuvenating, revitalizing and sex tonic. Useful in stomach and gastric troubles. Also used to keep blood pressure normal.
BSI/CDM/255	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L. (Papaveraceae)	E – <i>Opium poppy</i> H – <i>Afim</i> S – <i>Ahiphenam</i> T – <i>Kasakasa</i> U – <i>Afiyn</i>	Seeds & fruits	It is a narcotic plant. Opium obtained from the fruits is having aphrodisiac, sedative, narcotic, antispasmodic properties etc. Seeds are the best drug to relieve pain, but to be used only under medical supervision.
BSI/CDM/256	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> L. (Pedaliaceae)	E – <i>Big caltrap</i> H – <i>Bada gokhru</i> S – <i>Goksura</i> T – <i>Yaanaai-nerinji</i> U – <i>Khussuke-kabir</i>	Leaves	This plant is having astringent, cooling, mucilaginous, diuretic, aphrodisiac, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, carminative, tonic and rejuvenating properties.
BSI/CDM/257	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L. (Zygophyllaceae)	E – <i>Wild rue</i> H – <i>Harmal</i> S – <i>Isband</i> T – <i>Simai-yalavinai</i> U – <i>Harmel</i>	Seeds	Seeds employed in asthma, hysteria, general debility, sexual debility, parkinsonism, rheumatism, jaundice, to increase breast milk etc. It is a toxic plant.
BSI/CDM/258	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC.) Backer ex K. Heyne (Caesalpiniaceae)	E – <i>Yellow flamboyant</i> T – <i>Perun-gondrai</i>	Leaves & fruits	Bark, wood and leaves contain tannin. Leaves rich in protein (55%), used as a cattle feed.
BSI/CDM/259	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L. (Arecaceae)	E – <i>Date palm</i> H – <i>Khajur</i> S – <i>Kharjuri</i> T – <i>Paericchai</i> U – <i>Tamr</i>	Fruits	Fruits useful in nephropathy, pectoral diseases, rheumatism, sexual debility, bronchitis, cough, burning sensation and gastropathy. Excessive intake of fruits may cause indigestion, flatulence etc.
BSI/CDM/260	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. & Thonn. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – <i>Seed-under-leaf</i> H – <i>Jar-aml</i> S – <i>Bhumu-amalaki</i> T – <i>Keezhaa nelli</i>	Whole plant	This plant is useful in gastropathy, jaundice, liver disorders, diseases of the urino-genital systems etc. It is a very good medicine for liver disorders particularly Jaundice.
BSI/CDM/261	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – <i>Indian gooseberry</i> H – <i>Amla</i> S – <i>Dhatri</i> T – <i>Thoppu-nelli</i> U – <i>Amluj</i>	Fruits	Fruits edible, sour, astringent, cooling and diuretic. Rich in vitamin C. Fruits useful in diabetics, cough, asthma, bronchitis, peptic ulcer, leprosy, anaemia, jaundice, cardiac

BSI/CDM/262	<i>Physalis minima</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – Wild gooseberry H – Tulati pati S – Mridukunchika T – Sodakku thakkaali	Aerial parts	disorders, greyness of hairs etc. This plant is bitter, sweet, cooling, diuretic, laxative, expectorant, appetising and tonic. It is a good medicine for blood disorders.
BSI/CDM/263	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – Cape gooseberry H – Tipari S – Tiparaiya T – Perungunni	Aerial parts	Juice of leaves given in worms and bowel complaints. Leaves also useful in abdominal disorders particularly during pregnancy. Fruits edible.
BSI/CDM/264	<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i> Royle ex Benth. (Scrophulariaceae)	E – Picroriza H – Kutki S – Katuka T – Katugu-rohini U – Kharov-ke-hindi	Rhizomes	Rhizomes useful in burning sensation, constipation, leprosy, skin diseases, cardiac diseases, asthma, bronchitis, diabetes, jaundice, general debility etc. It is a very good liver tonic.
BSI/CDM/265	<i>Pinus insularis</i> Endl. (Pinaceae)	E – Khasi Pine H – Saral	Bark	Bark a source of oleoresin (Turpentine), superior to the one isolated from <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> . Bark also contains tannin.
BSI/CDM/266	<i>Piper betle</i> L. (Piperaceae)	E – Betel wine H – Pan S – Tambul T – Vetrilai U – Tambul	Leaves	Betel leaves have strong aromatic flavour used as a masticatory with areca nuts. Useful in leprosy, impotency, rheumatism, dyspepsia etc.
BSI/CDM/267	<i>Piper longum</i> L. (Piperaceae)	E – Long pepper H – Pipli S – Pippali T – Thippili U – Dar-filfil	Fruits	Fruits (dried spikes) much useful in rheumatism, sexual debility, asthma, bronchitis, hiccough etc. It is very much useful in tuberculosis, anaemia and anorexia.
BSI/CDM/268	<i>Pistacia khinjuk</i> Stocks (Pistaciaceae)	E – Gall plant H – Kakra S – Kakrasinghi T – Kakkasta-shingi	Galls	The insect galls formed from leaves and petioles of this plant are useful in cough, hiccough, bronchitis, asthma and other diseases and disorders of respiratory tract.
BSI/CDM/269	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth. (Mimosaceae)	E – Manila tamarind H – Vilaiti imli S – Dakhanibabul T – Kodukkaappuli	Bark	Decoction of bark is employed in fever and diarrhoea. Paste of leaves applied on blunt injury and boils. Aril of fruit (pod) is edible.
BSI/CDM/270	<i>Plantago ovata</i> Forsk. (Plantaginaceae)	E – Blond psyllium H – Isabgol S – Sheeta bija T – Ishapukol U – Buzkatuna	Seeds	Seeds mucilaginous, used to cure inflammation. It is a very good mild laxative and is useful in both constipation and diarrhoea.
BSI/CDM/271	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L. (Plumbaginaceae)	E – Ceylon leadwort H – Chitrak S – Chitraka T – Cithiramoolam U – Shituruj	Roots	Roots used to treat dyspepsia, leprosy, muscular pain, skin disorders, veterinary and skin diseases. Also used as abortifacient, antifertility etc.
BSI/CDM/272	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> Royle (Podophyllaceae)	E – Indian May apple H – Paapra S – Giriparpata	Rhizomes	Rhizomes useful in low doses in constipation, jaundice, fevers, liver disorders, skin diseases, cancer, urticaria, piles etc.
BSI/CDM/273	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thw. (Annonaceae)	E – Mast tree H – Debdari S – Ulkatah T – Nettilingam	Bark	Bark is useful in skin diseases, diabetes, hypertension, bleeding piles etc. Bark is considered as a very good medicine for menstrual problems.



BSI/CDM/274	<i>Polygala chinensis</i> L. (Polygalaceae)	E – Chinese milkwort H – Meradu S – Meradu	Roots & leaves	Roots stimulant and expectorant. Decoction of the leaves is useful in inflammatory conditions.
BSI/CDM/275	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre (Papilionaceae)	E – Indian beech H – Karanj S – Karanja T – Pungam U – Akte-makah	Bark & seeds	Fresh bark used in bleeding piles. Seeds and seed oil used as an external application for skin diseases such as herpes, scabies, leprosy etc.
BSI/CDM/276	<i>Potentilla mooniana</i> Wight. (Rosaceae)	H – Masi	Whole plant	Roots chewed with betel leaves as a stimulant. It act as antiseptic in nature.
BSI/CDM/277	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC. (Mimosaceae)	E – Mesquite H – Vilayati kikkar T – Vaelikkaruvai	Leaves & fruits	Foliage used as fodder. Spongy walls of ripe pods (fruits) are highly nutritive food.
BSI/CDM/278	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L. (Myrtaceae)	E – Guava H – Amrud S – Mansala T – Koyyaa U – Amrud	Bark & leaves	Leaves useful in wounds, diabetics, stomatitis, epilepsy, odontalgia etc. Bark used for tanning. Decoction of bark given in diarrhoea. Fruits edible, rich in Vitamin C.
BSI/CDM/279	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L. (Papilionaceae)	E – Purple fleabane H – Bakuchi S – Vakuchi T – Karpooragam	Seeds	Seeds and seed oil useful in leucoderma, scabies, leprosy, dermatitis, ringworm, elephantiasis etc. Seed oil is thermogenic, may be mixed with coconut oil before use.
BSI/CDM/280	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb. (Papilionaceae)	E – Indian kino tree H – Bijasal S – Asana T – Vaengai	Wood & bark	Bark and heartwood are useful in elephantiasis, leucorrhoea, inflammations, fractures, bruises, leprosy, diabetes, sexual debility, asthma, greyness of hair. It is a very good medicine for diabetes.
BSI/CDM/281	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f. (Papilionaceae)	E – Red Sandalwood H – Lal chandan S – Raktachandana T – Sikappu santhanam	Heartwood, bark & fruits	Paste prepared from heartwood of this plant is applied on pimples, boils, wounds, burns, black spots, skin diseases etc. It is much useful in bleeding disorders like haemorrhages, bleeding piles etc. Fruits astringent and tonic.
BSI/CDM/282	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> (L.) Willd. (Sterculiaceae)	E – Maple-leaved bayur H – Kanak champa S – Karnikara	Flowers	Flowers edible, used to treat conditions like blood in urine, dehydration, feeling hot in stomach, ulcers, leprosy etc.
BSI/CDM/283	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Willd.) DC. (Papilionaceae)	E – Indian Kudzu H – Vidari kand S – Bidhari kand	Tuberous roots	Tuberous roots edible. The powdered root used to treat peptic ulcers, general debility, biliousness, sexual debility and also to increase breast-size, breast's milk and sperm count. It is a very good drug for sexual disorders.
BSI/CDM/284	<i>Punica granatum</i> L. (Punicaceae)	E – Pomegranate H – Anar S – Madura T – Maadhulai U – Ruman	Stems bark & leaves	Roots and stem bark useful in bleeding piles, to increase breast-size, strengthening the gums etc. Leaves applied in eyes during conjunctivitis and to check abortion.
BSI/CDM/285	<i>Rauvolfia micrantha</i> Hook. f. (Apocynaceae)	E – Malabar Rauvolfia H – Malabari Sarp	Roots	Roots used as an adulterant of <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> roots.

BSI/CDM/286	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz (Apocynaceae)	E – <i>Indian snake root</i> H – <i>Chota-chand</i> S – <i>Sarpagandha</i> T – <i>Sarpagaanthi</i>	Roots & whole plant	Roots useful in depression, uterine contractions, insomnia, hypertension, epilepsy etc. It is a very good drug for mental disorders. It is highly reputed for hypertension. Leaves used as a remedy for the removal of opacities of the cornea.
BSI/CDM/287	<i>Rauvolfia tetraphylla</i> L. (Apocynaceae)	E – <i>Four-leaf devil pepper</i> H – <i>Barachandrika</i> T – <i>Paampu kaalaachchedi</i>	Roots & leaves	Roots and leaves hypotensive and sedative; substitute for roots of <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> .
BSI/CDM/288	<i>Renanthera imschootiana</i> Rolfe (Orchidaceae)	E – <i>Red Vanda</i>	Flowers	Highly valued in horticultural trade due to its beautiful ornamental flowers.
BSI/CDM/289	<i>Rheum emodi</i> Wall. ex Meissn. (Polygonaceae)	E – <i>Indian rhubarb</i> H – <i>Revand chini</i> S – <i>Revat-chini</i> T – <i>Nattu-ireval chinni</i>	Roots	Roots employed in constipation, acidity, liver disorders, epilepsy, bleeding piles, chronic dysentery, jaundice, asthma etc.
BSI/CDM/290	<i>Rhododendron anthopogon</i> D. Don (Ericaceae)	H – <i>Nichni</i>	Stems & leaves	Leaves aromatic and stimulant, useful in cold, cough and bronchitis.
BSI/CDM/291	<i>Rhododendron arboretum</i> Sm. (Ericaceae)	E – <i>Tree Rhododendron</i> H – <i>Burans</i> S – <i>Buras</i>	Leaves	Leaves applied over forehead to get rid of headache. Leaves also used in dysentery, rheumatism, wounds etc.
BSI/CDM/292	<i>Rhododendron lepidotum</i> Wall. ex G. Don (Ericaceae)	H – <i>Talisfur</i>	Stems & leaves	Leaves stimulant, yield a volatile oil, used in perfumes and incenses.
BSI/CDM/293	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – <i>Castor-oil plant</i> H – <i>Rendi</i> S – <i>Eranda</i> T – <i>Aamanakku</i> U – <i>Khirbaia</i>	Seeds	Seeds used to treat dyspepsia and arthralgia. Seed oil is a very effective purgative. Oil also massaged on cracked soles and lips.
BSI/CDM/294	<i>Rosa damascena</i> Mill. (Rosaceae)	E – <i>Damask rose</i> H – <i>Gulab</i> S – <i>Satapatri</i> T – <i>Roja</i> U – <i>Warde ahmar</i>	Flowers & fruits	Flowers and fruits useful in brain, eye and heart troubles, and in constipation, diarrhoea, impotency, burning of body due to high temperature etc.
BSI/CDM/295	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> L. (Rubiaceae)	E – <i>Indian Madder</i> H – <i>Manjit</i> S – <i>Manjishta</i> T – <i>Manjitti</i> U – <i>Fuvvah</i>	Stems & leaves	Stem antidiarrhetic, antipyretic, analgesic and anthelmintic. Leaves useful in snakebite and scorpion sting. It is a very good drug for skin diseases.
BSI/CDM/296	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L. (Acanthaceae)	E – <i>Meadow-weed</i> T – <i>Tapas kaaya</i>	Whole plant	Paste of leaves applied on skin diseases, wounds, boils etc. Seeds employed in sexual debility, spermatorrhoea, leucorrhoea etc.
BSI/CDM/297	<i>Santalum album</i> L. (Santalaceae)	E – <i>Sandalwood</i> H – <i>Safed-Chandan</i> S – <i>Chandana</i> T – <i>Santhanam</i> U – <i>Sandal-abiaz</i>	Wood & leaves	Heartwood widely used for making various cosmetic items. Paste of sandalwood powder used for prickly heat, applied on forehead in headache. It is also used in aromatherapy.
BSI/CDM/298	<i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i> L. (Sapindaceae)	E – <i>Soap nut tree</i> H – <i>Ritha</i>	Fruits	Fruits used to treat asthma, verminosis, bronchitis, cough,

		S – <i>Phenila</i> T – <i>Poovankottai</i>		constipation, food poisoning, itches etc. It is widely used as soap to remove dandruff etc.
BSI/CDM/299	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (L.) Roxb. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – <i>Chinese tallow-tree</i> H – <i>Vilayati shisham</i> S – <i>Toyapippali</i>	Bark & leaves	Leaves yield a black dye and also used for rearing silkworms. The acrid juice of leaves is a powerful vesicant.
BSI/CDM/300	<i>Saraca asoka</i> (Roxb.) de Wilde (Caesalpiniaceae)	E – <i>Asoka tree</i> H – <i>Asok</i> S – <i>Asoka</i> T – <i>Asogam</i> U – <i>Ashoka post</i>	Bark	Bark is useful in diabetics, skin disorders, burning sensation, menorrhagia, leucorrhoea etc. It is a very good drug for various gynecological problems.
BSI/CDM/301	<i>Saussurea costus</i> (Falc.) Lipsch. (Asteraceae)	E – <i>Costus root</i> H – <i>kuth</i> S – <i>Kushtha</i> T – <i>Costum</i> U – <i>Kuste-hindi</i>	Roots	Roots useful in chronic and foul ulcers, skin diseases, rheumatism, jaundice, asthma, leprosy, ringworm, hysteria, sexual debility etc. It is a very good drug for skin diseases.
BSI/CDM/302	<i>Schima wallichii</i> (DC.) Korth. (Theaceae)	E – <i>Needle wood</i> H – <i>Makusal</i> S – <i>Makrisal</i>	Bark	Bark rubefacient and anthelmintic, used in suitable doses to expel tapeworm from the intestines.
BSI/CDM/303	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour.) Oken (Sapindaceae)	E – <i>Lac tree</i> H – <i>Kusum</i> S – <i>Koshamra</i> T – <i>Puvathipuvam</i>	Bark	Bark useful in rheumatism, leucorrhoea, leprosy and to remove dandruff, pruritus etc. It is very good drug for skin diseases.
BSI/CDM/304	<i>Schoenoplectus articulatus</i> (L.) Palla (Cyperaceae)	T – <i>Poppan goraippul</i>	Fruits	Fruits used in medicine as purgative. Also used as one of the ingredients of Pot Pourri.
BSI/CDM/305	<i>Securinega leucopyrus</i> (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)	H – <i>Hartho</i> T – <i>Madhuppulaanthi</i>	Aerial parts	Leaves and berries edible. Juice or paste of the leaves used along with tobacco to destroy worms in the sores. Stem bark contains tannin, employed as a fish-poison.
BSI/CDM/306	<i>Selinum vaginatum</i> C.B. Clarke (Apiaceae)	H – <i>Pushwari</i>	Roots	Roots yield an essential oil having hypotensive, sedative and analgesic properties, also used as nerve tonic.
BSI/CDM/307	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f. (Anacardiaceae)	E – <i>Marking nut tree</i> H – <i>Bhilawa</i> S – <i>Bhallatakah</i> T – <i>Senkottai</i> U – <i>Hab-el-kalb</i>	Fruits	Fruits useful in beriberi, asthma, constipation, leprosy, scaly skin eruptions, diabetics, general debility, sexual debility, paralysis, rheumatism etc.
BSI/CDM/308	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Pers. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Swamp pea</i> H – <i>Agasti</i> S – <i>Agati</i> T – <i>Agaththi</i>	Bark	Juice of the bark is good for dyspepsia, diarrhoea and gastralgia. It is very much useful in night blindness. An infusion is given in small-pox.
BSI/CDM/309	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> (L.) Merr. (Papilionaceae)	E – <i>Egyptian rattlepod</i> H – <i>Jainti</i> S – <i>Jayanti</i> T – <i>Karung chempai</i>	Bark & leaves	Bark used to check excessive menstrual flow and diarrhoea. Leaves anthelmintic, absorbs hydrocele when applied as poultice.
BSI/CDM/310	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm. f.) Bross. (Malvaceae)	E – <i>Country-mallow</i> H – <i>Bananiyar</i> S – <i>Bhumibala</i> T – <i>Palampasi</i>	Stem	Stem used to treat burning sensation in micturition (discharge of urine) and diarrhoea during pregnancy.

BSI/CDM/311	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L. (Malvaceae)	E – Paddy's lucerne H – Mahabala S – Kotikan-bewila T – Chiththamutti	Roots & aerial parts	Roots, leaves and seeds bitter, tonic, diuretic, demulcent, aphrodisiac, expectorant etc. It is a very good drug for asthma and sexual disorders.
BSI/CDM/312	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> L. (Brassicaceae)	E – London rocket H – Khubkalan U – Khubb	Seeds	In action, seeds diaphoretic, expectorant, fattening, stimulant etc. Useful in asthma, skin diseases, measles and general debility.
BSI/CDM/313	<i>Smilax china</i> L. (Smilacaceae)	E – China root H – Chob-chini S – Chob-chini T – Parankicekkai U – Aslal-zaini	Roots	Roots useful in leprosy, rheumatism, paralysis, epilepsy, psoriasis, seminal weakness, general debility, tuberculosis etc.
BSI/CDM/314	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i> Lour. (Smilacaceae)	H – Ramdataan	Roots	Powdered roots taken with goat milk to cure white vaginal discharges and blood in urine respectively.
BSI/CDM/315	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L. (Smilacaceae)	H – Chobchini T – Malaittamarai	Stems	Stem is used treat dysentery. Roots used to treat venereal and skin diseases; decoction given for sores, swellings and abscesses. Leaves consumed as vegetable.
BSI/CDM/316	<i>Smithia conferta</i> Sm. (Papilionaceae)	T – Elakanni	Whole plant	Herbs laxative and tonic, used in biliousness, rheumatism and to cure sterility. Leaves used as a vegetable.
BSI/CDM/317	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav. (Solanaceae)	E – White horse-nettle	Fruits	Fruits and leaves contain solasodine, a steroidal alkaloid.
BSI/CDM/318	<i>Solanum erianthum</i> D. Don (Solanaceae)	E – Potato tree S – Vidari T – Aanai sundaikaai U – Jaleed	Leaves & fruits	Leaves diuretic, used externally to treat inflammation and burns, also to treat fever. Fruits edible, kills worms in stomach.
BSI/CDM/319	<i>Solanum ferox</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – Large egg plant H – Barikateri S – Chaksu T – Popparamatt U – Kataikatan	Leaves & fruits	Leaf used in stomach diseases. Fruits edible, purifies blood; fruit juice curdles milk.
BSI/CDM/320	<i>Solanum incanum</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – Sodom apple H – Jangli bhanta U – Mazg	Leaves	Plant used in toothache and sore throat, decoction given in chest troubles.
BSI/CDM/321	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – Brinjal H – Baingan S – Vartaki T – Kaththiri U – Badangan	Leaves	Leaves sialagogue, narcotic and antiherpetic. Fruits are consumed as vegetables.
BSI/CDM/322	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – Black night-shade H – Makoi S – Kachmach T – Manaththakkaali U – Ambussalap	Roots, fruits & seeds	Root very much useful in oedema and joint diseases. Fruits antiseptic and antidyentric. Seeds aphrodisiac and diuretic.
BSI/CDM/323	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw. (Solanaceae)	E – Turkey-berry H – Titbaigun T – Sundai	Fruits	Fruits eaten as a vegetable and said to be good for enlargement of the spleen.
BSI/CDM/324	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L. (Solanaceae)	S – Alarka T – Thuudhuvalai	Stem & leaves	Leaves cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Berries and flowers used for cough.

BSI/CDM/325	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L. (Solanaceae)	E – <i>Yellow-berried nightshade</i> H – <i>Kateri</i> S – <i>Kantakari</i>	Leaves & fruits	Leaves useful in rheumatism and pain. Fruit juice gives relief from ear pain. It is very good medicine for asthma.
BSI/CDM/326	<i>Soyimida febrifuga</i> (Roxb.) A. Juss. (Meliaceae)	E – <i>Indian redwood</i> H – <i>Rohan</i> S – <i>Rohini</i> T – <i>Somi maram</i>	Bark	Bark astringent and antipyretic, antiperiodic, appetiser, blood purifier etc. Decoction of bark used in tongue sores, fixing loose teeth, gum infection and ulcer in stomach.
BSI/CDM/327	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L. f.) Kurz (Anacardiaceae)	E – <i>Wild mango</i> H – <i>Jangli aam</i> T – <i>Kaattu maangai</i>	Bark	Bark astringent, refrigerant, used in diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism. Bark is also used for tanning.
BSI/CDM/328	<i>Stephania japonica</i> (Thunb.) Miers (Menispermaceae)	E – <i>Tape-vine</i> H – <i>Nimukha</i> S – <i>Vanatikika</i> T – <i>Molagaranai kodi</i>	Root & aerial parts	Roots used in diarrhoea, dyspepsia and urinary diseases. Aerial parts astringent and febrifuge, useful in urinary diseases.
BSI/CDM/329	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour. (Moraceae)	E – <i>Siamese rough bush</i> H – <i>Siora</i> S – <i>Sakhotak</i> T – <i>Puraa maram</i>	Bark	Bark employed in diarrhoea, dysentery, serophula, elephantiasis, piles, swellings, leucorrhoea etc. Twigs used as herbal tooth brush.
BSI/CDM/330	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L. (Strychnaceae)	E – <i>Nux-vomica</i> H – <i>Kucchla</i> S – <i>Vishamushti</i> T – <i>Yetti</i> U – <i>Azaraki</i>	Root bark, stem bark & seeds	It is a very poisonous plant. Stem bark useful in stomach pain. Seeds bitter, acrid, aphrodisiac, appetiser, emmenagogue, purgative etc.
BSI/CDM/331	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> L.f. (Strychnaceae)	E – <i>Clearing-nut tree</i> H – <i>Nirmali</i> S – <i>Kataka</i> T – <i>Thettham kottai</i>	Seeds	Seeds astringent, alterative, refrigerant, diuretic, appetizer, aphrodisiac, tonic, water purifier etc. Seeds used to purify foul and muddy water.
BSI/CDM/332	<i>Swertia chirayita</i> (Roxb.) Karst. (Gentianaceae)	E – <i>Chiretta</i> H – <i>Chiraita</i> S – <i>Nepalanimba</i> T – <i>Cirattakucci</i> U – <i>Kasbuzarira</i>	Whole plant	This plant is useful in all types of chronic and intermittent fevers, diabetes, hiccough, bronchitis, asthma, jaundice, biliousness, liver disorders, skin diseases, leprosy, thinness etc.
BSI/CDM/333	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb. (Symplocaceae)	E – <i>Lodh tree</i> H – <i>Lodhra</i> S – <i>Lodhra</i> T – <i>Lodhram</i>	Bark	Bark useful in leucoderma, leprosy, asthma, bronchitis, toothache, bleeding piles, miscarriage, vaginal ulcers etc. It is a very good drug for menstrual problems.
BSI/CDM/334	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae)	E – <i>Java plum</i> H – <i>Jamun</i> S – <i>Jambu</i> T – <i>Naaval</i>	Stem bark	Bark useful in spleen disorders, jaundice, anaemia, diabetes, leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, stomatitis etc. It is very good drug for anaemia and diabetes.
BSI/CDM/335	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. (Caesalpiniaceae)	E – <i>Tamarind</i> H – <i>Imli</i> S – <i>Chincha</i> T – <i>Puli</i> U – <i>Tamrehindi</i>	Bark & leaves	Bark astringent and stomachic, useful in diarrhoea, asthma, amenorrhoea and gingivitis. Leaves useful in scabies, tumours, ringworm, boils, smallpox and conjunctives.
BSI/CDM/336	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> Zucc. (Taxaceae)	E – <i>Himalayan yew</i> H – <i>Thuner</i>	Leaves	Leaves popularly known as Talispatra in trade, credited with emmenagogue and antispasmodic properties. Leaves also used in

BSI/CDM/337	<i>Terminalia alata</i> Heyne ex Roth (Combretaceae)	E – <i>Indian laurel</i> H – <i>Asan</i> S – <i>Asan</i> T – <i>Karramarda</i>	Bark	hysteria, epilepsy, nervousness, asthma and bronchitis. Taxol obtained from this plant is used to cure uterine and breast cancers. Bark styptic and cardiotoxic, useful in foul ulcers, diarrhoea, anaemia and wounds.
BSI/CDM/338	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (DC.) Wight & Arn. (Combretaceae)	E – <i>Arjuna myrobalan</i> H – <i>Arjun</i> S – <i>Arjunah</i> T – <i>Vella maruthu</i> U – <i>Arjun post</i>	Bark	Bark useful in bleeding piles, leprosy, sexual debility, diabetes, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, cirrhosis of the liver, hypertension, etc. It is much useful in heart problems.
BSI/CDM/339	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb. (Combretaceae)	E – <i>Belliric Myrobalan</i> H – <i>Bahera</i> S – <i>Vibhitaka</i> T – <i>Thaandikkaai</i> U – <i>Balilaj</i>	Fruits	Fruits useful in sore throat, diabetes, asthma, indigestion, tonsillitis, bronchitis, insomnia, leprosy, general debility etc. Oil obtained from the seeds is useful in skin diseases, leucoderma, greyness of hair and to prevent hair fall.
BSI/CDM/340	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L. (Combretaceae)	E – <i>Indian Almond</i> H – <i>Deshi Badam</i> S – <i>Grahadruma</i> T – <i>Naattu vaadham</i> U – <i>Bedam</i>	Bark & fruits	Decoction of bark and leaves given in leucorrhoea, diarrhoea & diabetes. Seeds (kernel) edible, used as a substitute for true almond.
BSI/CDM/341	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz. (Combretaceae)	E – <i>Chebulic myrobalan</i> H – <i>Hara</i> S – <i>Haritaki</i> T – <i>Kadukkaai</i> U – <i>Aleluj-aswad</i>	Fruits	Fruits useful in rheumatism, sore throat, constipation, gas, piles, anaemia, elephantiasis, hydrocele, leprosy, cardiac disorders etc. It is a very good carminative and laxative drug.
BSI/CDM/342	<i>Thalictrum foliolosum</i> DC. (Ranunculaceae)	H – <i>Pilazari</i> S – <i>Gurbiani</i>	Roots	Roots valued in ophthalmia. Also used as diuretic, purgative and bitter tonic.
BSI/CDM/343	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol. ex Corr. (Malvaceae)	E – <i>Portia tree</i> H – <i>Paras-pipal</i> S – <i>Gardha-bhanda</i> T – <i>Puvarasu</i>	Leaves & fruits	The crushed fruit used to treat urinary tract problems and abdominal swellings. Fruits given to women along with cumin and sugar candy to get progeny.
BSI/CDM/344	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) Merr. (Apocynaceae)	E – <i>Yellow oleander</i> H – <i>Pila-kaner</i> S – <i>Divyapushpa</i> T – <i>Ponnarali</i>	Leaves & fruits	Leaves emetic, purgative and antiseptic. Seeds and latex are drastic cathartic and poisonous, internal use to be avoided.
BSI/CDM/345	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Hk.f. & Thoms. (Menispermaceae)	E – <i>Tinospora</i> H – <i>Guduchi</i> S – <i>Gulancha</i> T – <i>Sindil</i> U – <i>Gulanch</i>	Stems	Stem used as blood purifier, antiperiodic, carminative, appetiser, cardiotoxic, aphrodisiac, rejuvenating etc. It is useful in liver disorders.
BSI/CDM/346	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae)	E – <i>Lopez root</i> H – <i>Jangli-kalimirch</i> S – <i>Kanchano</i> T – <i>Kaattumilag</i>	Roots	Root bark tonic, stimulating, carminative, diaphoretic, stomachic and antipyretic. It is a potent antimalarial drug.
BSI/CDM/347	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> (L.) Sprague (Apiaceae)	E – <i>Carum</i> H – <i>Ajowan</i> S – <i>Ajmoda</i> T – <i>Omum</i> U – <i>Cunul muluki</i>	Seeds	In action, seeds antispasmodic, antiseptic, carminative, diuretic, stimulant, stomachic and tonic. Useful in acidity, bowel disorders, colic, flatulence, indigestion etc.

BSI/CDM/348	<i>Tragia involucrata</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	E – <i>Indian stinging-nettle</i> H – <i>Kanchori</i> S – <i>Dhusparsha</i> T – <i>Poonai-kaththari</i>	Roots	Root useful in pruritic skin conditions, piles, diabetes, skin eruptions, venereal diseases etc. One should not touch the plant because it causes irritation and itches.
BSI/CDM/349	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L. (Aizoaceae)	E – <i>Horse purslane</i> H – <i>Svet-sa-buni</i> S – <i>Shveta-punarnava</i> T – <i>Shaaranaj</i>	Stems	Leaves used as vegetable. Juice of the whole plant used to treat asthma, strangury, amenorrhoea, dropsy, oedema, rheumatism, worms etc. It has very good diuretic property.
BSI/CDM/350	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L. (Zygophyllaceae)	E – <i>Devil's thorn</i> H – <i>Gokhru</i> S – <i>Ikshugandha</i> T – <i>Nerunji</i> U – <i>Hasak</i>	Fruits	Roots and fruits useful in rheumatism, piles, renal and vesical calculi, menorrhagia, impotency, premature ejaculation, general weakness etc. It is a very good diuretic and tonic drug.
BSI/CDM/351	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> Roxb. (Cucurbitaceae)	E – <i>Pointed Gourd</i> H – <i>Parwal</i> S – <i>Putulika</i> T – <i>Kombu-pudalai</i>	Leaves	Leaves cholagogue and laxative. Leaves and unripe fruits eaten as vegetable.
BSI/CDM/352	<i>Trigonella corniculata</i> (L.) L. (Papilionaceae)	H – <i>Kasturi methi</i> S – <i>Malya</i>	Seeds	This plant is cultivated as a pot-herb and is reported to be as good as Spinach. Fruits bitter, astringent and styptic.
BSI/CDM/353	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr. (Asclepiadaceae)	E – <i>Emetic swallowwort</i> H – <i>Antamul</i> S – <i>Pittamari</i> T – <i>Nanjilai pirattai</i>	Leaves	Leaves and roots given in low doses in early morning in cases of whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, piles, cancerous tumours, leukaemia etc. It is a very good medicine for asthma.
BSI/CDM/354	<i>Uria logopodioides</i> (L.) DC. (Papilionaceae)	H – <i>Pithvan</i> S – <i>Prisniparni</i>	Aerial parts	The bark has fracture healing properties. The leaves have antiseptic properties, useful in treating gonorrhoea.
BSI/CDM/355	<i>Urena lobata</i> L. (Malvaceae)	E – <i>Congo jute</i> H – <i>Bachita</i> S – <i>Vana-bhenda</i> T – <i>Ottu-tutti</i>	Roots & leaves	Roots bitter, abortifacient, antipyretic, aphrodisiac, emmenagogue, carminative, blood purifier etc. Leaves emollient and expectorant, useful in apathae and sore throat.
BSI/CDM/356	<i>Urginea indica</i> (Roxb.) Kunth (Liliaceae)	E – <i>Indian squill</i> H – <i>Jangali-piyaz</i> S – <i>Van-palandu</i> T – <i>Nari vengayam</i> U – <i>Basam-el-unsal</i>	Bulbs	Bulbs emetic, employed in skin diseases in low doses, heart troubles, asthma, cancer, scabies, paralytic affection, skin troubles. Externally used for removing corns and warts.
BSI/CDM/357	<i>Valeriana jatamansii</i> Jones (Valerianaceae)	E – <i>Indian valerian</i> H – <i>Mushkbala</i> S – <i>Tagarah</i> T – <i>Takaram</i>	Rhizomes	Rhizomes remedy for hysteria, nervous unrest and emotional troubles. It is a very good medicine for mental disorders.
BSI/CDM/358	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> L. (Valerianaceae)	E – <i>Common valerian</i> H – <i>Mushkwalee</i>	Rhizomes	Rhizomes antispasmodic with depressant effect on central nervous system, also used in hysteria, nervous unrest and similar

BSI/CDM/359	<i>Vanda coerulea</i> Griff. ex Lindl. (Orchidaceae)	E – <i>Blue Vanda</i>	Flowers	emotional states. Highly valued in horticultural trade due to its beautiful ornamental flowers.
BSI/CDM/360	<i>Vanda tessellata</i> (Roxb.) G. Don (Orchidaceae)	H – <i>Banda</i> S – <i>Rasna</i> T – <i>Aratta</i>	Whole plant	Juice of the leaves dropped in ears in otitis, also used in inflammatory conditions. Roots used in dyspepsia, bronchitis, rheumatic swellings and nervous troubles.
BSI/CDM/361	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L. (Scrophulariaceae)	E – <i>Aaron's rod</i> H – <i>Gidar-Tamaku</i>	Aerial parts & leaves	Aerial parts demulcent and astringent, useful in asthma, pulmonary complaints, pectoral coughs etc.
BSI/CDM/362	<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> (L.) Willd. (Asteraceae)	H – <i>Somraj</i> S – <i>Somaraji</i> T – <i>Kaattu cheeragam</i> U – <i>Atarilal</i>	Seeds	Fruits useful in jaundice, diabetes, hiccough, asthma, leprosy, skin diseases, leucoderma etc. It is very good medicine to treat leprosy and round and thread worms.
BSI/CDM/363	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less. (Asteraceae)	E – <i>Purple fleabane</i> H – <i>Kak-jangi</i> S – <i>Mayurapatra</i> T – <i>Mukkuththi-pooundu</i>	Stems	In action, stem is diaphoretic, used as a remedy for spasm of the bladder and strangury. It is a very good drug for urinary diseases.
BSI/CDM/364	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (L.) Nash (Poaceae)	E – <i>Vetiver</i> H – <i>Khas-khas</i> S – <i>Sugandhimula</i> T – <i>Vettivaer</i>	Roots	Roots useful in burning sensation, skin diseases, sprains, hysteria, insomnia, amnesia, cardiac debility, general debility etc. Essential oil of root is cooling to the body.
BSI/CDM/365	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L. (Verbenaceae)	E – <i>Chaste tree</i> H – <i>Nirgundi</i> S – <i>Nirgundi</i> T – <i>Nalla nochchi</i> U – <i>Fengengist</i>	Leaves	Leaves useful in cough, bronchitis, asthma, headache, piles, rheumatism, toothache, leprosy, arthritis, paralysis, sprains, etc. It is having an insect repellent property.
BSI/CDM/366	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i> Wall. ex Schauer (Verbenaceae)	E – <i>Long spike chaste</i> H – <i>Minjurgorwa</i>	Bark	Infusion of the leaves and bark used in malarial and other fevers. Bark is used for making an external application for pains in the chest.
BSI/CDM/367	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal (Solanaceae)	E – <i>Winter cherry</i> H – <i>Asgandh</i> S – <i>Aswagandha</i> T – <i>Amukkilaa chedi</i> U – <i>Ammukara varai</i>	Roots	Tuberous roots tonic, useful in arthritis, diabetics, general debility, sexual debility, rheumatism, epilepsy, infertility, thinness, fatigue, asthma, tuberculosis, constipation, insomnia etc. It is a very good aphrodisiac drug.
BSI/CDM/368	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz (Lythraceae)	E – <i>Fire-flame flower</i> H – <i>Dhaataki</i> S – <i>Taamrapushpi</i> T – <i>Dhatri jargi</i> U – <i>Dhawa</i>	Flowers & fruits	Flowers useful in miscarriage, infertility, bleeding piles, leprosy, skin diseases, burning sensation, haemorrhages, dysentery, foul ulcers, diabetes, bilious fever, verminosis etc.
BSI/CDM/369	<i>Wrightia arborea</i> (Dennst.) Mabb. (Apocynaceae)	E – <i>Tomentose wrightia</i> H – <i>Dudhi</i> S – <i>Sweta kutajah</i> T – <i>Karuppaalai</i>	Bark & fruits	Bark used in menstrual and renal complaints. Latex of bark and unripe fruits used by locals for coagulating and solidifying milk. Seeds given in sexual debility, spermatorrhoea, general debility.
BSI/CDM/370	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R.Br.	E - <i>Pala Indigo-plant</i>	Root bark &	Root bark tonic, used in piles, skin



	(Apocynaceae)	H – <i>Indrajau</i> S – <i>Svetakutaja</i> T – <i>Veppalai</i> U – <i>Lasanulaasafir</i>	seeds	diseases and biliousness. Seeds used in flatulence and bilious affections. Seeds said to possess aphrodisiac and anthelmintic properties.
BSI/CDM/371	<i>Xanthium indicum</i> J. Koenig (Asteraceae)	E – <i>Ditch bur</i> H – <i>Chhota-gokhuru</i> S – <i>Arishta</i> T – <i>Ottara chedi</i> U – <i>Shabha</i>	Roots & aerial parts	Roots useful in cancer, toxemia, skin diseases etc. Paste of leaves applied on boils, abscesses, wounds etc. Fruits employed in menorrhagia, rheumatism, colic, arthritis, pruritus, sore-throat etc.
BSI/CDM/372	<i>Zanthoxylum acanthopodium</i> DC. (Asteraceae)	H – <i>Darmar</i>	Whole plant & stem bark	Fruits have coriander-like flavour used as a spice. Aromatic seeds sudorific and febrifuge.
BSI/CDM/373	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Poaceae)	E – <i>Maize</i> H – <i>Makai</i> S – <i>Makaya</i> T – <i>Muththuchchulam</i> U – <i>Makai</i>	Seeds	The grains are useful in anorexia, general debility, dyspepsia, sexual debility, tuberculosis etc. It is very heavy to digest. Excess intake of maize may cause flatulence.
BSI/CDM/374	<i>Ziziphus glabrata</i> Heyne ex Roth (Rhamnaceae)	E – <i>Jagged Jujube</i> S – <i>Vatadalla</i> T – <i>Karukaavu</i>	Leaves	Decoction of leaves act as alterative, given in cachexia. Also used in veneral diseases.
BSI/CDM/375	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam. (Rhamnaceae)	E – <i>Indian jujube</i> H – <i>Baer</i> S – <i>Badari</i> T – <i>Ilanthai</i> U – <i>Zruf</i>	Aerial parts & Fruits	Fruits sweet, tonic, cooling, anodyne, aphrodisiac, styptic, depurative, appetiser etc. Excess intake of fruits may cause cough.

**Abbreviations:** E - English; H - Hindi; S - Sanskrit; T - Tamil; U - Arabic or Urdu or Persian.

## CONCLUSION

The Crude Drug Museum (CDM) housed in the Pharmacognosy unit of Botanical Survey of India, Howrah is a repository of about 472 vegetable crude drug samples belonging to about 375 plant species that are highly valued in Indian systems of medicine and/or Indian vegetable crude drug market/industry. These voucher specimens/samples are very much helpful in ascertaining the identity/authenticity of the vegetable crude drug samples that are received from outside agencies for identification/authentication. They are also useful in checking adulterations or substitutions, if any. Further, these museum exhibits/collections impart practical knowledge to the visitors from various teaching (schools, colleges and universities) and research institutions.

The Pharmacognosy Section of Botanical Survey of India is intending to take up an intensive research project in the near future on the potential vegetable crude drugs that are used by different communities/societies across the country. The outcome of the project will enable us to prepare a compendium/database on potential Indian vegetable crude drug samples (medicinal plants/plant parts) with their identifying characters (especially morphological and sensory characters) and photographs. This will also be made available on the internet for public utility and awareness across the globe. The ultimate aim and objective of this section is to develop itself as one of the Nodal or Resource Centres in Vegetable Crude Drug research in Indian subcontinent.

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