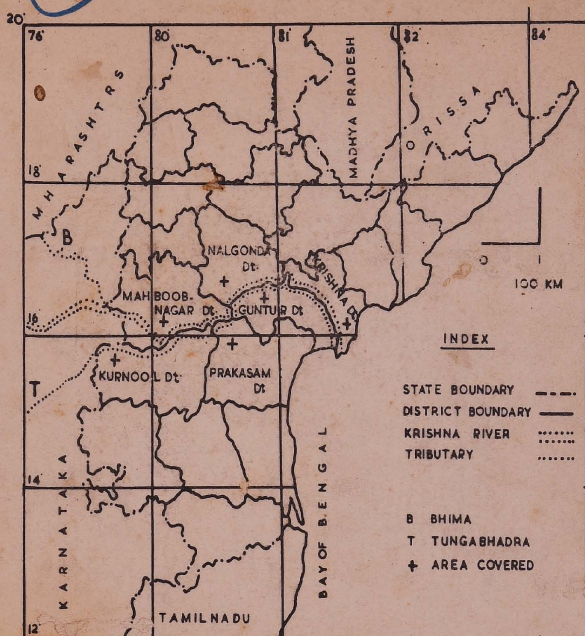


# Medicinal Plants in the Districts of Andhra Pradesh Through Which River Krishna Flows



**CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN INDIAN MEDICINE  
AND HOMOEOPATHY**

**Ministry of Health & Family Planning  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

MEDICINAL PLANTS GROWING IN THE  
DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH THROUGH  
WHICH THE RIVER K R I S H N A FLOWS



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## Prologue

The present publication by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy provides information on the medico-botanical distribution in the districts of Andhra Pradesh through which the River Krishna Mahaboobnagar district and thereafter, flows from west to east along the district boundary line, thus separating Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur districts to its south and Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Krishna districts to its north, finally joining the Bay of Bengal at ' False Divi Point ' in Krishna district.

The area covered in the present work lies between  $77^{\circ} - 81^{\circ} 30'$  longitude (east) and  $14^{\circ} 55' - 17^{\circ} 50'$  latitude (north) and includes 6 districts namely, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Prakasam, Nalgonda, Guntur and Krishna. The vegetation in these districts may broadly be classified as (a) the Moist - Deciduous Forests, (b) the Dry - Deciduous Forests, (c) the scrub Jungles and (d) the Mangroves. The moist-deciduous forests are seen in small patches, in the heart of the Mallamalais bordering the Kurnool and the Prakasam districts. The above two dis-



tricts and also that of Guntur, present both dry-deciduous forests and scrub jungles in almost equal proportions, whereas, the vegetation of Mahaboobnagar, Nalgond and Krishna districts is chiefly of scrub type with a few pockets of dry-deciduous species located here and there. The mangrove vegetation represented by a very limited number of taxa, is seen in the coastal districts of Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam.

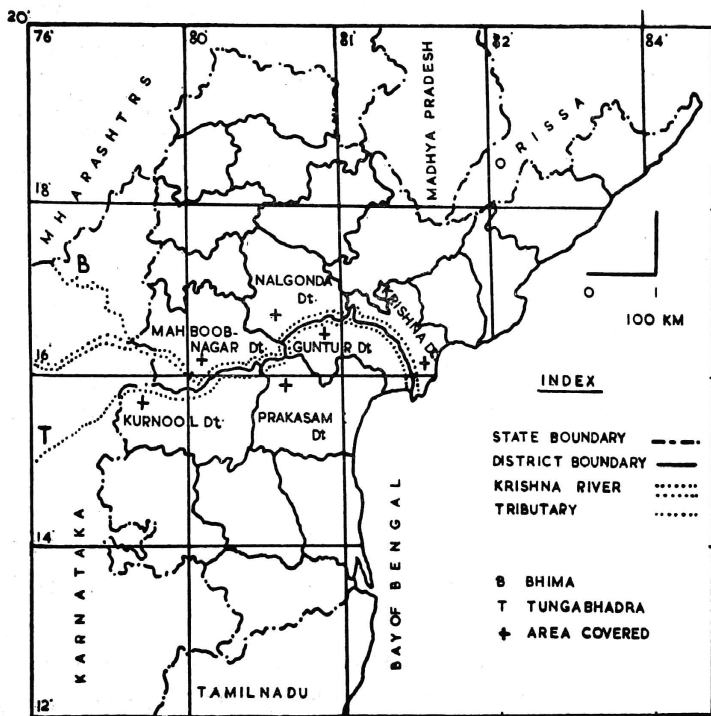
This publication is expected to be of value to all scientific personnel connected with plant studies and drug research in any form. The present report is the result of the survey undertaken by the team consisting Drs. K. Hemadri, P. V. Raj, C. Raja Rajeswara Sarma and Mr.S. Sasi Bhushana Rao of Regional Research Centre, Vijayawada. This report provides a clear picture of the distributional pattern of the medicinal plant-wealth in Andhra Pradesh, the place of its confluence with Bay of Bengal. Similar studies in other states touched by the river, Krishna by virtue of its origin or flow will be useful to the scientists to know the pattern of distribution of plants.

The Council appreciates the work done by the Officers of the Regional Research Centre, Vijayawada who have been responsible for an enumeration of this kind by periodical field studies. The Council takes the opportunity to acknowledge the co-operation and assistance received from Mr. P. S. Rao, Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh and Conservators of Forests and District Forest Officers of various districts. It is hoped that similar studies will be taken up in other States so that there can be a full and comparable picture of the flora and its variations throughout the river-course with varied ecological background.

24th March 1976.

P.N.V. KURUP  
DIRECTOR

MEDICINAL PLANTS GROWING IN THE  
DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH THROUGH  
WHICH THE RIVER K R I S H N A FLOWS



Map of Andhra Pradesh showing Districts through which the River Krishna flows.



## Medicinal Plants along the course of River Krishna in Andhra Pradesh.

MEDICO BOTANICAL survey was carried out in the districts of Andhra Pradesh through which River Krishna is flowing. The area covered lies between  $77^{\circ} - 81^{\circ} 30'$  longitude (east) and  $14^{\circ} 55' - 17^{\circ} 50'$  latitude (north). Plants known for their medicinal value have been enumerated in alphabetical order, based on the data so far gathered by the Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit of the Regional Research Centre, Vijayawada. Under the enumeration, each plant is provided with a Latin name (L:) together with popular synonyms if any ( in square brackets ) and the family (Fam:) to which it belongs. Telugu (T:) and Sanskrit (S:) names have also been given if available. This is followed by brief notes covering salient morphological features of the plant concerned, its nature of availability, and phenological data such as season of flowering (Fl.) and fruiting (Frt.). In a separate paragraph, medicinal properties and uses have been indicated. Distribution (Dist.) in various districts of Kurnool (1) Mahaboobnagar (2), Prakasam (3), Guntur (4), Nalgonda (5), and Krishna (6) has been appended to all the plants excepting a few cultivated species which are often met with in all the districts. A few important books and papers referred to in preparing this report have been listed at the end under Bibliography. In this report a total of 578 plants known for their medicinal value have been enumerated alphabetically. Latest working plans of the Forest Division concerned also have been consulted. Sample (Herbarium) specimens collected and studied by the team have been deposited in the Herbarium of the Regional Research Centre (A) Vijayawada.

1. L: Abelmoschus esculentus (Linn.) Moench.

T: Benda      S: Bhindi      Fam: MALVACEAE

An annual, erect under-shrub with purple-centered, yellow flowers and 6-8-ribbed, oblong fruits. Cultivated in all districts for its edible fruit which is eaten as vegetable. Fl. & Frt.: Throughout the year, depending upon the time of sowing.

Immature fruit: in the form of a decoction, as emollient, demulcent, diuretic; in catarrhal affections, dysuria and gonorrhoea.

2. L: Abelmoschus moschatus Medik.      Fam: MALVACEAE

T: Kasturibenda?      S: Zatakasturika

An annual under-shrub with polymorphous, palmately-lobed leaves; purple-centred, yellow flowers, oblong, lanceolate fruits and black seeds. Infrequently met with in the forest under growth. Fl.: August - October. Frt.: October - November.

Immature fruit: decoction used as emollient, demulcent; also in catarrhal affections, dysuria and gonorrhoea.

Dist.: 1 & 3

3. L: Abrus precatorius Linn.      Fam: FABACEAE

T: Gurivinda, Guriginja.      S: Gunja. (=PAPILIONACEAE)

A perennial twining shrub with rose-red flowers and bright red, ellipsoid seeds with black

spot at hilum. Common in hedges. Fl.: September-October. Frt.: February - July.

Plant - hair tonic, alterative and tonic, used in fever, itching, wounds, asthma, ascariasis, dandruff and leprosy. Root - emetic, alexiteric. Oil - prepared with root and fruit is applied externally in cervical gland swelling and also used as snuff. Seeds - poultice used as suppository to bring about abortion.

Dist.: 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

4. L: Abutilon indicum (Linn.) Sweet Fam: MALVACEAE  
T: Tutturu benda, Papidikaya S: Atibala

A perennial shrub with yellow flowers and truncate fruit with many carpels. Common weed in waste places. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - alterative, diuretic, nervine tonic; decoction used in fever. Leaves - demulcent, decoction in syphilis and urinary troubles. Bark - astringent, diuretic. Seeds - aphrodisiac; used in piles and urinary troubles.

Dist.: 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

5. L: Acacia chundra Willd. Fam: MIMOSACEAE  
T: Chandra S: Khadira?

A large shrub or small tree armed with broad-based recurved spines and greenish-white flowers in spikes. Common in forest areas.

Fl.: May - October. Frt.: October - December.

Wood extract - astringent.

Distr.: 1,3,4 & 6.

6. L: Acacia ferruginea DC. Fam: MIMOSACEAE

T: Velichandra S: Somasara

A tree with a few hooked spines, 2-pinna-  
tely compound leaves, pale yellow flowers in spikes,  
and thin, straight, flat pods. Frequently seen in  
the scrub jungles. Fl.: May - October. Frt.: Octo-  
ber - December.

Bark & Fruit: Astringent. Gum: demulcent,  
emollient & nutrient.

Distr.- 4.

7. L: Acacia leucophloea (Roxb.) Willd.

T: Tella tumaa S: Irimeda? Fam: MIMOSACEAE

A small tree with white trunk, thorny bra-  
nches and white-pale yellow flowers in panicle  
heads. Common in scrub jungles and along road sides.  
Fl.: August - October. Frt.: November - April.

Bark - astringent. Tender leaves - pounded  
and given in syphilis.

Dist.: 1,2,3,4,5,& 6.



8. L: Acacia nilotica (Linn.) Willd. ex Del. ssp.

indica (Benth.) Frenan

[= Acacia arabica not of Linn.] / Fam: MIMOSACEAE

T: Tumma, Nallatumma

S: Babbula

A small tree with black trunk, thorny branches and yellow flowers in heads. Common.

Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: February - June.

Plant - astringent, anthelmintic and alexipharmic. Gum - astringent and tonic. Bark - astringent, useful in diarrhoea, gargling of decoction is useful in stomatitis and strengthens the gums & teeth. Fruit - powder with sugar is given in spermatorrhoea.

Dist.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

9. L: Acacia pennata (Linn.) Willd. Fam: MIMOSACEAE

S: Ari

A perennial, extensive, straggling shrub armed with profuse spines and flowers in panicled, globose heads. Few in forest areas. Fl.: August-October. Frt.: December - February.

Leaf-juice - Digestive particularly with milk for infants. Leaves - chewed with sugar and cumin in bleeding gums. Bark juice - antidote for snake poison. Fruit & stem - fish poison.

Dist.: 1 & 3

10. L: Acacia torta (Roxb.) Craib

[= Acacia caesia Wt. & Arn.] / Fam: MIMOSACEAE

T: Korinta, Korinda

A perennial, extensive, climbing shrub with flat and smooth fruits. Common in forest areas.

Fl.: June - November. Frt.: October - May.

Flowers - used in delayed menstrual period.

Dist.: 1,3,4 & 6.

11. L: Acalypha indica Linn. Fam: EUPHORBACEAE

T: Kuprinta, Murakunda S: Harinmanjaree

An annual herb with long-petioled leaves, green flowers and 3-lobed fruits. Common in waste lands. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

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

Dist.: 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

12. L: Acanthus ilicifolius Linn. Fam: ACANTHACEAE

T: Alchi S: Saireyaka (Krishna)

A perennial, spiny shrub in the muddy back-waters along sea-shore. Abundant. Fl.: April - May. Frt.: May - July.

Leaves - used for fomentation in rheumatism and neuralgia. Plant - in asthma, decoction in dyspepsia. Leaves & tender shoots - in snake-bite.

Dist.: 3,4 & 6.

13. L: Achyranthes aspera Linn. Fam: AMARANTHACEAE

T: Uthareni. S: Apararga

A perennial under-shrub with profuse branching and long, terminal spikes. Common in hedges & waste places. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - pungent, purgative and diuretic; used in dropsy, piles, boils, skin eruptions, colic and snake-bite; As tooth brush useful in caries in teeth. Infusion of roots - astringent. Seeds - emetic; used in hydrophobia.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

14. L: Acrocephalus indicus (Burm.f.) O.Ktze.

Fam: LAMIACEAE (=LABIATAE)

An annual, erect herb with small, serrate leaves, and pale purple flowers in small, dense, terminal heads. Frequently seen in exposed forest areas. Fl. & frt.: October - November.

Plant - Expectorant.

Dist.: 1 & 3

15. L: Actinopteris dichotoma (Forsk.) Kuhn

Fam: POLYPODIACEAE

T: Mayura sikha. S: Mayura sikha?

A tufted fern with fan-like fronds (Leaves)  
found in rocky crevices. Few. Fructification:  
July - August.

Plant - used as styptic and anthelmintic.

Dist.: 1,3,4 & 6.

16. L: Adenostemma laefenia (Linn.) O.Ktze.

Fam: ASTERACEAE (=COMPOSITAE)

An erect, annual herb with white floral  
heads in the forest under-growth. Fl. & frt.:  
September - November.

Leaves - used as antispasmodic; fresh juice  
as stimulant and sternutatory.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

17. L: Adhatoda vasica Nees Fam: ACANTHACEAE

[=Justicia adhatoda Linn. ]

T: Adasaramu

S: Vasa

A perennial ever-green shrub with ovate-  
lanceolate leaves and white flowers in spikes.  
Mostly seen around villages as hedge plant.

Fl.: August - January. Frt.: October - February.

Leaf & root - in cough, chronic bronchitis,  
asthma, phthisis; also in bleeding tendency from  
any part of the body. Leaves - insecticidal and  
in rheumatism. Flowers - Leaves & root - antispas-  
modic.

Dist.: 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

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18. I: Adiantum caudatum Linn.      Fam: POLYPODIACEAE

T: Hamsapadi?      S: Mayurashikha?

A fern with leaf-lets forming pinnate fronds.  
Common in cool places. Frutification: July - Sep-  
tember.

Fronds - in skin diseases, diabetes, cough  
and fever.

Dist.: 1 & 3

19. I: Adiantum lunulatum Burm.f.      Fam: POLYPODIACEAE

S: Hamsapadi

A perennial fern with pinnate fronds.  
Frutification: July - September.

Plant - made into paste applied in animal  
bites, glandular swelling and skin eruptions.  
Useful in diarrhoea and internal worms.

Dist.: 1 & 3

20. I: Adina cordifolia (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex Brandis

Fam: RUBIACEAE

T: Bandarū, Rudra ganapā      S: Maridru, Kadambaka?

A large tree with cordate leaves and globose  
inflorescence. Common in dense forests. Fl.:  
June - September. Frt.: August - November.

Bark - febrifuge, antiseptic, tonic; tones  
up the colour of skin. Juice - used to kill worms  
in sores and other skin diseases; arrests vomiting

due to vitiated pitha.

Dist.: 1 & 3

21. L: Aspiceras corniculatum (Linn.) Blanco

T: Guggilamu?

Fam: MYRSINACEAE

A shrub in the muddy, back-waters along the sea coast. Abundant. Fl.: February - March. Frt.: March - April.

Bark - fish poison.

Dist.: 3, 4 & 6.

22. L: Aegle marmelos (Linn.) Corr. Fam: RUTACEAE

T: Maredu, Bilva. S: Bilva.

A tree with thorny branches, 3-foliolate leaves and globose-oblong fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: April - June. Frt.: August - November.

Ripe fruit - pulp aromatic, cooling, laxative. Half-ripe fruit - astringent, digestive, stomachic; used in diarrhoea. Root bark - intermittent fevers; also as fish poison.

Dist.: 1, 3, 4 & 6.

23. L: Aerva lanata (Linn.) Juss. Fam: AMARANTHACEAE

T: Pindi kura

S: Pashana bheda?

A perennial under-shrub with white flowers in spikes. Common in open areas. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - anthelmintic, diuretic, anodyne.  
Root - demulcent, diuretic; used in the treat-  
ment of headache. Infusion of flowers - given  
in urinary calculi. Dried leaves & flowers -  
for smoking in asthma.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

24. L: Aganosma dichotoma (Roth.) K.Schum.

(=A.caryophyllata G. Don ) Fam: APOCYNACEAE

S: Malati?

A large, perennial climber with ovate or  
oblong leaves, white flowers in lax corymbose  
cymes, and elongate fruits in pairs. Few in the  
hedges. Fl. & frt.: March - August.

Plant - emetic. Leaves - useful in com-  
plaints due to biliousness. Flowers - in diseases  
of the eye.

Dist.: 4 & 6.

25. L: Ageratum conyzoides Linn. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

An annual, erect herb with white or bluish-  
pink floral heads. A common weed. Fl. & frt.:  
Throughout the year.

Plant - anthelmintic, diuretic, anodyne.  
Root - demulcent, diuretic; used in the treatment  
of headache. Infusion of flowers - given in uri-  
nary calculi. Dried leaves & flowers - for smo-  
king in asthma.

Dist.: 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

26. L: Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. Fam: SIMARUBACEAE

T: Pedda manu S: Araluka? Mahanimba, Kaidarya?

A large tree with very long, compound leaves and flat, thin fruits. Few & infrequent. Fl.: January - March. Frt.: March - May.

Bark - aromatic, tonic, febrifuge, expectorant, antispasmodic, given in chronic bronchitis and asthma, also in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Bark & leaves - tonic, used especially in debility after child birth.

Dist.: 1,3,4 & 6

27. L: Alangium salvifolium (Linn.) Vang.

(=Alangium lamarekii Thw. ) Fam: ALANGIACEAE

T: Uduga, Akula S: Ankola

A shrub or small tree with oblong leaves and white flowers. Common in the forest out skirts. Fl.: February - April. Frt.: May - August.

Root bark - applied externally as an antidote to rat, dog & snake - bites, also purgative and anthelmintic; useful in fever and skin diseases, and in hypertension. Leaves - as poultice in rheumatic pains.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

28. L: Albizia amara (Linn.) Boivin Fam: MIMOSACEAE

T: Seekireni, Mallaregu S: Krishna shirisha?

An unarmed tree with bipinnately compound



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leaves, yellowish flowers in globose inflorescence and flat fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: April - June. Frt.: July - December.

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

Dist.: 1,3,4 & 6.

29. I: Albizia lebbbeck (Linn.) Benth. Fam: MIMOSACEAE

T: Dirisenamu

S: Shirisha

A large tree with pinnately compound leaves, greenish-white flowers in globose heads and flat fruits. Generally found along road sides and around villages. Fl.: May - August. Frt.: October - January.

Plant - in snake-bite and acorpion-sting. Bark - applied externally for reducing the glandular swellings. Bark & seeds - applied externally in skin discolouration, wounds. Bark - decoction & powder of seeds - given in impurity of blood, erysipelas, cervical gland swelling and antidote to many animal and reptile bites including snake-bite. Leaves - in night-blindness.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

30. I: Albizia odoratissima (Linn.) Benth.

Fam: MIMOSACEAE

T: Chinduga, Chinta yelaga

S: Irishna shirish

A large tree with pinnately compound leaves, pale yellow flowers in globose heads and flat fruits. Few in forest areas. Fl.: April - June. Frt.: July - October.

Bark - external application is considered efficacious in leprosy and inveterate ulcers.

Leaves - medicated ghee with leaf juice as a remedy for cough.

Distr.- 1,3 & 4.

31. L: Allophyllus cobbe (Linn.) Raeusch.

/=Allophyllus serratus Radlk. / Fam: SAPINDACEAE

T: Salli kunkudu

A straggling shrub with trifoliolate leaves and axillary racemose flowers. Few but frequent. Fl. & frt.: July - November.

Root - astringent; used in diarrhoea.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

32. L: Aloe barbadensis Mill. Fam: LILIACEAE

T: Kalabanda

S: Kumari

A perennial, succulent herb with rosette-like, thick and mucilaginous leaves bearing prickles along the margins and orange-red tubular flowers in long racemes. Often seen in all districts either in gardens or running wild.

Fl.: May - August. Frt.: October - January.

Plant - stomachic, purgative, emmenagogue and anthelmintic; useful in liver and spleen complaints and piles. Leaf-juice - cooling, cathartic; useful in fevers & ophthalmia; applied externally to reduce local swelling & pain.

33. L: Alstonia venerata R.Br. Fam: APOCYNACEAE

A shrub or small tree with milky latex, whorled leaves, white flowers and elongate fruits in pairs. Few and infrequent in forest areas.

Fl.: July - October. Frt.: September - November.

Ripe fruit - in syphilis, insanity, epilepsy and as tonic; also antiperiodic and anthelmintic.

Distr.- 6.

34. L: Alternanthera sessilis (Linn.) DC.

T: Ponnaganti kura S: Matsyakshi

A prostrate, water-loving herb with white flowers in short, sub-globose spikes. Common.

Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Plant - galactagogue, cholagogue, febrifuge.

Stem & leaves - in snake-bite.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

35. L: Alysicarpus longifolius Wt. & Arn.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

An erect undershrub with long, 1-3-foliolate leaves, bluish-purple flowers in spicate racemes,

and sub-compressed 3-6-jointed fruits. Few in open areas. Fl. & frt.: October - February.

Root - substitute for liquorice (Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn.); tonic, laxative, emollient; used in coughs, sore throat and genito-urinary diseases.

Distr. 1 & 3

36. L: Alysicarpus vaginalis (Linn.) DC.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

A sub-erect, much-branched herb with 1-foliate, variable leaves, bluish-pink flowers in racemes and reticulate, 4-8 jointed pods. Common in the forest outskirts. Fl. & frt.: October - February.

Decoction of root - used in cough.

Distr. - 1, 3 & 4.

37. L: Amaranthus spinosus Linn. Fam: AMARANTHACEAE

T: Mulla totakura S: Tanduleeya?

An erect, perennial herb with sharp spines and fascicled, greenish flowers in spikes. A common weed in waste places. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - in menorrhagia, gonorrhoea, eczema, colic, lactagogue. Leaves & root - boiled and given to children as laxative, applied as emollient poultice to abscesses, boils and burns. Plant - in snake-bite.

Distr. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

38. I: Amischophacelus axillaris (Linn.) Rolla Rao  
Kammathy

[ = Gyanotis axillaris (Linn.) R. & S. ]

Fam: COMMELINACEAE

A fleshy, sub-erect or prostrate herb with axillary bluish-pink flowers, found in moist situations such as, around cultivated fields etc. Common. Fl. & frt.: August - January.

Plant - used as a remedy in tympanitis and as external application in ascites.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

39. I: Ammania baccifera Linn. Fam: LYTHRACEAE

S: Agnigarbha

An erect, annual water-loving herb of few centimeters to 1 m. high with oblong-lanceolate leaves, red, axillary, fascicled flowers and globose fruits. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: October - February.

Leaves - acide used to raise blisters; in rheumatic pains, fevers and as rubifacient in skin diseases.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 5.

40. I: Amorphophallus campanulatus (Roxb.) Bl.

Fam: ARACEAE

T: Kanda

S: Surana

An erect herb with tuberous root, large,

solitary 3-partite leaf bearing pinnatisect segments, appearing long after the monoecious inflorescence with greenish-pink spathe (purple within) and female flowers arranged below the male flowers on the spadix and globose, red berries. Cultivated for its tuber which is eaten as vegetable, particularly in Krishna and Guntur districts.

Fl. & frt.: May - October.

Tuber: stomachic, carminative, tonic, restorative; useful in liver and spleen complaints; specific for piles & in worms. In the form of paste mixed with ghee and honey is externally applied to elephantiasis tumours.

41. L: Ampelocissus latifolia (Roxb.) Planch.

/=Vitis latifolia Roxb. \_/ Fam: VITACEAE

T: Adavi draksha

Perennial climbing shrub with branched tendrils, glabrous, lobed leaves and reddish flowers in panicles. Common in forest areas. Fl.: August-September. Frt.: September - December.

Root - applied to wounds.

Distr. - 1 & 3.

42. L: Ampelocissus tomentosa (Heyne ex Roth) Planch.

T: Adavi draksha

Fam: VITACEAE

A climbing shrub with branched tendrils,

densely tomentose leaves and panicled inflorescence.  
Common in forest areas. Fl.: August - September.  
Frt.: September - December.

Root - used to allay swellings.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

43. I: Anacardium occidentale Linn. Fam: ANACARDIACEAE

T: Jeedi manidi

S: Kajutaka

A small, profusely branched tree with hard kidney-shaped nut and fleshy, edible stalk. A native of America, extensively cultivated in the coastal districts. Fl.: January - March. Frt.: August - June.

Bark - alterative, astringent. Tar from the bark - applied in leprosy, corns, ulcers.

Root - purgative. Kernel - nutritious. Fruit - antidiarrhoeal.

Distr.- 3, 4 & 6.

44. I: Anagallis arvensis Linn. Fam: PRIMULACEAE

An erect or ascending, annual herb with sessile, ovate leaves, axillary, solitary, blue flowers, globose fruits and minute, trigonous seeds. Common weed in harvested rice fields. Fl. & frt.: October - February.

Plant - used in gout, cerebral affections, hydrophobia, leprosy, dropsy, epilepsy, mania; also as a fish poison & in snake-bite.

Distr.- 6.

45. L: Andrographis echinoides (Linn.) Nees

Fam: ACANTHACEAE

A small, annual, erect herb bearing white flowers with dark purple streaks in axillary unilateral racemes. Common in open forest areas and also as a weed in cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: July - January.

Juice of plant - given in fever.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5,& 6.

46. L: Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall.ex Nees

Fam: ACANTHACEAE

T: Nela vemu

S: Bhunimba

An annual or perennial, erect herb, bearing white flowers with dark purple streaks in terminal, lax panicles. Common in forest under growth.

Fl.: September - December. Frt.: November - January. (Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year under cultivation)

Plant - febrifuge, tonic, alterative, anthelmintic, useful in debility, dysentery and dyspepsia. Infusion of plant - in fever.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

47. L: Anisochilus carnosus (Linn.) Wall.

T: Omamaku

Fam: LAMIACEAE (=LABIATAE)



An annual, erect, fleshy herb, growing on exposed rock with purple flowers in terminal dense spikes. Common in rocky hill slopes. Fl. & frt.: September - November.

Plant - stimulant, expectorant, useful in cough of children. Juice of fresh leaves - cooling; mixed with sugar candy and given for coughs and colds.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

48. L: Anisomeles indica (Linn.) O. Ktze.

[Anisomeles ovata R.Br.] / Fam: LAMIACEAE  
(=LABIATAE)

An erect, perennial shrub, with purple flowers in terminal, spicate inflorescence. Few, but frequent. Fl.: August - October. Frt.: October-January.

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

Distr.- 1 & 3.

49. L: Anisomeles malabarica (Linn.) R.Br.

Fam: LAMIACEAE (=LABIATAE)

S: Vaikuntha (not classical)

An erect herb or under-shrub, softly white tomentose all over, with crenate-serrate leaves and purple flowers in terminal whorls. Abundant in the outskirts of the forests and on the hillocks.

Fl. & frt.: January - April.

Plant - in scorpion- sting and snake-bite.  
Oil from leaves - used externally in rheumatism.  
Infusion of leaves - in catarrhal affections, intermittent fever, colic in children and complaints during teething period.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

50. L: Annona reticulata Linn. Fam: ANNONACEAE

T: Ramaphalam S: Ramaphala

A small tree with oblong-lanceolate leaves, greenish-yellow flowers on lateral pedicels and bullock heart-shaped, orange coloured, multiple fruit bearing white, sweet pulp and black seeds. A native of West Indies, very often grown in gardens in all districts for its edible fruit.  
Fl.: More or less throughout the year. Frt.: May-July.

Bark - astringent. Leaves and seeds - insecticidal. Fruits - used in worms and dysentery.

51. L: Annona squamosa Linn. Fam: ANNONACEAE

T: Sitaphalamu S: Sitaphala

A large shrub or small tree. A native of West Indies, found under cultivation; also running wild. Fl.: April - July. Frt.: September - November.

Root - purgative. Seeds - fruits and Leaves - insecticide, fish poison; used to remove lice. Seeds - irritant to conjunctiva and osuterus, abortifacient.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

52. L: Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb.ex DC.) Bedd.

Fam: COMBRETACEAE

T: Chirumanu, Tirumanu      S: Dhava

A tall tree with greenish flowers in globose heads and small, compressed and beaked fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: October - November. Frt.: December - February.

Bark - bitter, astringent, styptic, useful in dysentery diarrhoea and bleeding piles. Plant - in scorpion-sting and snake-bite. Decoction of heart wood - antidiuretic, given in diabetes.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

53. L: Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn. Fam:EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Pullari?

A small tree with flowers in panicle spikes and red-purple fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: May - August. Frt.: July - September.

Wood - emmenagogue.

Distr.- 1 & 3

54. L: Arachis hypogaea Linn. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Veru sanaga

S: Buchanaka

An annual herb with bright orange-yellow flowers and 2-3-seeded under-ground nuts. A native of south America, more or less cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: September - November; also depending upon the time of sowing.

Fruit and oil - astringent to the bowels.

Unripe fruit - lactagogue. Oil - aperient, emollient, used as substitute for olive oil.

55. L: Argemone mexicana Linn. Fam: PAPAVERACEAE

T: Nela rakkisa, Brahma dandi S: Swarna kshiri

An annual herb with prickly leaves, bright yellow flowers and dark reddish-brown seeds. A common weed in waste places; a native of tropical America. Fl. & frt.: October - March.

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

Distr. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

56. L: Argyrea nervosa (Burm.f.) Boj.

[=Argyrea speciosa Sweet. ] Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

T: Samudra pala, Pala samudrapu teega, Kokitaku.

S: Vridha daru?

An extensive climber or straggling shrub with large, silvery white, cordate leaves and purple flowers in long peduncled cymes. Common in forest areas. Fl.: August - October. Frt.: October - November.

Root - alternative, tonic; useful in rheumatism and diseases of the nervous system. Leaves - antiphlogistic; used as emollient poultices for wounds, and externally in skin diseases.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

57. L: Aristolochia bracteolata Lamk. Fam:ARISTOLOCHACEAE  
-AF

/=Aristolochia bracteata Retz. \_7

T: Gadidagadapaku S: Keetamari

A perennial, trailing herb with broadly cordate, pale green leaves and greenish pitcher-like flowers with dark purple limb. A common weed in cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - purgative, anthelmintic, emmenagogue. Juice of leaves - applied to foul and neglected ulcers. Bruised leaf-mixed with castor oil and applied to eczema.

Root decoction - for expelling round worms.

Distr.- 4 & 6

58. L: Aristolochia indica Linn. Fam:ARISTOLOCHACEAE

T: Nalla eshwari S: Eshwari, Nakuli

A perennial, twining shrub with very variable, obovate-oblong dark green leaf and greenish pitcher-

like flower with dark purple limb. Common in hedges. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Root - tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, emetic; used in fevers; in powder form given with honey for leucoderma. Juice of leaves - in snake-bite.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

59. L: *Artemisia vulgaris* Linn. Fam: ASTERACEAE

T: Machi patri

S: Nagadamani

A perennial, ascending, aromatic herb with variously, pinnately dissected leaves and terminal, pale-yellow, racemose heads. A native of Europe, often grown in gardens in all districts for its medicinal value. Fl.: May - August.

Plant - emmenagogue, anthelmintic, antispasmodic and stomachic. Infusion of flowering twig - useful in Asthma and diseases of the brain.

60. L: *Artobotrys odoratissimus* R.Br. Fam: ANNONACEAE

T: Sampenga

A scandant or straggling evergreen shrub with greenish-yellow, fragrant flowers. Planted in gardens in all districts. Fl. & frt.: February-June.

Decoction of leaves - given in cholera.

Flowers - essential oil used in perfumary.

61. L: Asparagus racemosus Willd. Fam: ASPARAGACEAE  
(=LILIACEAE sensu lato)

T: Pilli peethara      S: Satavari

A woody climber with a cluster of long, tuberous roots, green, acicular cladodes, short spines and white flowers in racemes. Common in and around forest areas. Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Root - tonic, astringent, used in urinary disorders, spermatorrhea and biliousness.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

62. L: Atalantia monophylla (Roxb.) DC. Fam: RUTACEAE

T: Muriki nimma, Adavi nimma, Karunimma

S: Atavi-jambira?

A large shrub or small tree with thorny branches, greenish flowers and red, ellipsoid fruits, Common in forest areas. Fl.: September - December. Frt.: October - February.

Oil from fruit - used externally in chronic rheumatism and paralysis. Root - antispasmodic, stimulant. Leaves - in snake-bite.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

63. L: Atylosia scarabaeoides (Linn.) Benth.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

A slender twiner with 3-foliolate leaves,

yellow flowers in axillary racemes and tensely hairy, 3-6-jointed fruits. Common in hedges & bush.  
Fl. & frt. - October - December.

Plant - used in diarrhoea for cattle.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

64. L: Avicennia officinalis Linn. Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Nalla mada      S: Tuvataka? Bana?

A small tree with ovoid fruits; growing in the back waters along the sea coast. Common.

Fl.: April - June. Frt.: July - August.

Bark - astringent, Root - aphrodisiac.

Unripe seeds - used as poultice to hasten suppuration of boils and abscesses.

Distr. - 3, 4 & 6.

65. L: Azadirachta indica A. Juss. Fam: MULIACEAE

[=Melia azadirachta Linn. =]

T: Vapa      S: Nimba

A tree with pinnately compound leaves, white flowers and 1-seeded fruits. Commonly seen as an avenue tree; also found wild by self-sown seed.

Fl.: March - May. Frt.: April - July.

Stem-bark, root-bark and young fruit - tonic, antiperiodic, alterative. Oil - stimulant, antiseptic, alterative, used in rheumatism and skin diseases. Stem-bark - bitter, tonic, astringent, antiperiodic, blood purifier and also used in syphilis.



Leaves - as poultice applied to boils; powder of tender leaves and resin given in debility. Resin-demulcent, tonic, useful in catarrhal affections. Flowers - tonic, stomachic, Juice of flowers - as eye drops in eye diseases. Park, resin, leaf & seed - in snake-bite and scorpion-sting. Fruit - purgative, anthelmintic.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

66. L: Azanza lampas (Cav.) Alef. Fam: MALVACEAE

[Hibiscus lampas Cav.]

T: Konda pathi S: Karpasi?

An erect shrub with attractive yellow flowers. Common in forest areas. Fl.: September - November. Frt.: November - December.

Root & fruits - used in gonorrhoea and syphilis.

Distr.- 1,3 & 4.

67. L: Azima tetraacantha Lamk. Fam: SALVADORACEAE

T: Tella uppi S: Kundali?

A scandant or straggling, strongly thorny shrub with greenish clustered flowers and globose fruits. A common bush.

Fl. & frt.: December - April.

Root - diuretic, given in rheumatism and dropsy. Root - bark - in rheumatism. Leaves - stimulant, given with food as remedy for rheuma-

tism. Juice of leaves - to relieve cough in phthisis and asthma. Bark - expectorant.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

68. L: Bacopa monnieri (Linn.) Pennel Fam: SCROPHULARIACEAE  
T: Sambrareni aku S: Brahmi

A water-loving plant rooting at nodes, with fleshy, oblong-obovate leaves and bluish-pink flowers. Common. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - nervine and cardiac tonic, antidote for many poisonous conditions including snake bite and in epilepsy, insanity and fever.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

69. L: Balanites aegyptiaca (Linn.) Del.

[=Balanites roxburghii planch. ]

Fam: BALANITACEAE (=SIMARUBACEAE - usu lato)

T: Gara S: Inguda, Ingudi

A spiny shrub or small tree with green elliptic-oblong fruit. Common in scrub forests. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: April - September.

Plant - purgative, anthelmintic, expectorant, antidote for rat-bite, useful in abdominal colic, and skin diseases including leucoderma. Park - used as fish poison. Fruit- pulp 20-60 grains for purgation.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

70. L: Baliospermum montanum (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.

[=Baliospermum axillare Bl. \_/ Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

S: Danti

An undershrub with crustaceous 3-lobed fruit.  
Few in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: December - February.

Root - cholagogue; useful in jaundice and ascites. Seeds and oil - drastic purgative, useful in liver enlargement, skin ailments and rheumatism. Leaf decoction - in asthma.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

71. L: Bambusa bambos Druce

[=Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Willd. \_/

Fam: BAMBUSACEAE (=GRAMINEAE sensu lato)

T: Bonga veduru, Mulla veduru. S: Vamsha

A large, stout, spinous bamboo with very long culms. Common. Fl. & frt.: not observed (said to be once in about 30 years.)

Silica deposits (Vamsa-lochana) - cardiac tonic, antipyretic, antiemetic and expectorant; useful in cough and other respiratory ailments, diarrhoea and haemetamesis. Root - diuretic and useful in skin diseases like ringworm, discolouration in the skin etc. Leaf decoction - emmenagogue, anthelmintic. Seeds - anti-obesity; as a substitute for rice or other cereals; also in diabetes.

Distr.- 6.

72. L: Barleria buxifolia Linn. Fam: ACANTHACEAE

A small, very prickly shrub, with elliptic-ovovate leaves, pink or white, axillary, solitary flowers and oblong, ellipsoid fruits concealed by strikingly scarious calyx lobes. Common along road sides. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Root & leaves - in cough and inflammation.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

73. L: Barleria cristata Linn. Fam: ACANTHACEAE

T: Gorinta S: Saireyaka

An erect under-shrub with blue, pink or white flowers. Common in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: December - January.

Leaves - as external application in dropsy, abscess, tooth-ache, hair tonic and also for dyeing. Leaf juice - antipruritic and used in spermatorrhoea. Root - diuretic.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4 & 6.

74. L: Barleria longiflora Linn.f. Fam: ACANTHACEAE

A profusely branched, bushy shrub with very long, white flowers, Common in open hill slopes. Fl. & frt.: October - November.

Root-decoction - in dropsy; given in case of stones and stricture in the bladder.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4 & 6.

75. L: Barleria prionitis Linn. Fam: ACANTHACEAE  
T: Mulla gorinta, Tella mulla aku S: Kurantaka  
(Saireyak variety)

A perennial, spiny shrub with yellow flowers.  
Common. Fl.: October - February. Frt.: December - February.

Juice of leaf - catarrhal affections of children accompanied by fever and phlegm. Paste of leaves and root - chewed to relieve tooth-ache; also applied to suppress boils and glandular swellings.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

76. L: Barleria strigosa Willd. Fam: ACANTHACEAE  
T: Neela gorinta S: Saireyaka variety (Artagal?)

An erect under-shrub or shrub with blue flowers. Common in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: October-December.

Root - in severe spasmodic cough.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

77. L: Barringtonia acutangula (Linn.) Gaertn.

Fam: BARRINGTONIACEAE (=MYRTACEAE sensu lato)

T: Kodimu, Nir kaniki. S: Nicula, Hijjaca?

A small tree grown along the banks of streams with long, hanging racemes bearing pink flowers and angled fruits. Common. Fl.: August - October. Frt.: September - November.

Powdered seeds - emetic, expectorant and as snuff in head-ache; paste applied in eyes in jaundice. Fruits - laxative, anthelmintic. Stem-bark, root-bark and seeds - fish poison. Leaf-juice with honey - astringent; also used in diarrhoea.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

78. L: Basella rubra Linn.

(=B. alba Linn. 7

Fam: BASILLACEAE

(=CHENOPODIACEAE sensu lato)

T: Batchali tiga

S: Upodika

A perennial, glabrous, succulent, climbing herb with tuberous root, broadly ovate leaves and white (Basella alba Linn.) or red flowers in spikes. Cultivated; also running wild. fl. & frt.: October-December.

Leaf - diuretic, useful in gonorrhoea and balanitis; applied in burns, boils and sleeplessness. Juice of leaf - in urticaria, constipation particularly in case of children and pregnant women.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

79. L: Bauhinia purpurea Linn. Fam: CECALPINIACEAE

S: Vanaraja

A moderate-sized tree with bilobed-leaves,

purple or rose, fragrant flowers in corymbose racemose, and flat, glabrous fruits. A garden favourite, generally found in all districts. Fl.: September - November. Frt.: November - January.

Bark - given in diarrhoea. Root - carminative.  
Flowers - laxative.

80. L.: Bauhinia racemosa Lamk. Fam.: CAESALPINIACEAE

T.: Are chettu      S.: Sweta kanchanara, Ashmantaka?

A tree with bilobed leaves and yellow tinged flowers. Common in forest areas. Fl.: February - May. Frt.: July - December.

Decoction of leaves - in headache and malaria.  
Bark - in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

81. L.: Bauhinia tomentosa Linn. Fam.: CAESALPINIACEAE

S.: Phalgu?

An erect shrub with bilobed leaves, yellow flowers bearing purple or dark blotch on the standard petal and flat fruits.

Plant - used in snake-bite & scorpion-sting.  
Fl.: November - January. Frt.: January - February.  
Fruit - diuretic. Root bark - decoction given in inflammation of liver; anthelmintic.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

82. L: Bauhinia vahlii Wt. & Arn. Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE

T: Addatiga      S: Murva?

A gigantic climber with tendrils, large bilobed leaves, cream-coloured flowers and velvety fruits. Common in forest areas. F<sub>1</sub>: April - May.

Seeds - aphrodisiac. Leaves - demulcent, mucilaginous. In general, it is useful in diabetes, eczema and other skin diseases (leprosy), fever, and heart diseases.

Distr. - 1, 3 & 4.

83. L: Bauhinia variegata Linn. Fam: FABACEAE

(=PAPILIONACEAE)

S: Kovida ra

A moderate-sized, deciduous tree with bilobed leaves and pink or purple variegated flowers. A garden favourite in most of the districts.

F<sub>1</sub>: November - December. Frt: December - January.

Bark - alterative, tonic, astringent, useful in skin diseases, ulcers & scrofula. Root - antidote to snake poison. Dried buds - in dysentery, diarrhoea piles and worms.

84. L: Bidens pilosa Linn. Fam: ASTERACEAE (=COMPOSITAE)

An annual, erect herb with simple-ternate leaves, terminal heads bearing white ray & yellow disc florets and slender achenes with 2-4, barbed awns. A weed in the gardens & forest outskirts.



Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Plant - in the form of infusion taken in coughs. Leaf - used as styptic; and applied to foul ulcers and swollen glands. Juice - as drops in ear & eye complaints.

Distr.- 1 & 3

85. L: Biophytum sensitivum (Linn.) DC.

Fam: ONARIDACEAE

S: Alambusha? (Tajjalu variety)

An annual herb with pinnately compound, sensitive leaves and yellow flowers with red streaks. Common weed in drying ditches and harvested fields. Fl. & frt.: August - January.

Root - decoction lithagogue; in gonorrhoea. Root - powder - with honey in chronic coughs. Root paste - in piles and swelling of testes. Seeds powder - applied to wounds. Plant ash - in stomachache.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

86. L: Blumea eriantha DC.

Fam: ASTERACEAE

(=COMPOSITAE)

An erect, annual, aromatic herb with yellow flower-heads. Common weed. Fl. & frt.: January - March.

Juice of plant - carminative, warm infusion sudorific, cold infusion diuretic and emmenagogue.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

87. L: Boerhavia diffusa Linn. Fam: NYCTAGINACEAE

T: Yerra galijeru, Atuka mamidi S: Rakta punarnava

A diffuse herb with long root-stock, red flowers and ellipsoid - obovoid, glandular fruits. Common in waste lands. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - diuretic, useful in oedema, anaemia, cardiac tonic, emetic in large doses, diaphoretic, alterative, antiperiodic particularly in quadrant fever. Seeds - aphrodisiac. Root juice - used in menorrhoea.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

88. L: Borassus flabellifer Linn. Fam: ARECACEAE  
(=PALMÆ)

T: Tadi chettu S: Tala

A tall palm with flabellifer leaves and sub-globose, fibrous, sweet fruits. Common. Fl.: January - April. Frt.: April - May (tender); July - August (ripe)

Leaf-juice - styptic, refrigerant, brain tonic, antisyphilitic; useful in fever particularly with delirium. Juice of plant - diuretic, stimulant; useful in inflammatory affections and dropsy. Kshara (specially collected ash) of flowers - with jaggery in spleen enlargement, abdominal tumours. Fruit pulp - demulcent, nutritious.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

89. L: Borreria articularis (Linn.f.) F.N.Will.

[=Spermaceo hispida Linn; Borreria hispida (Linn.)

K. Schum. ]

Fam: RUBIACEAE

T: Madanaghanti, Madana Kaada. S: Madanghanti

An annual or perennial procumbent herb with pale-mauve flowers in axillary whorls and vertically dehiscent fruits bearing 2 reddish-brown seeds. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root decoction - alterative. Seeds - stimulant; the vapour of decoction is inhaled to kill tooth-worms.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

90. L: Borreria pusilla (Wall.) DC. Fam: RUBIACEAE

[=Borreria stricta (Linn.) K.Schum. ]

An annual, erect herb with linear-oblong leaves; white flowers in small, globose heads, ventrally dehiscent fruits and grooved seeds. Common in the slopes of open hillocks. Fl. & frt.: August - November.

Seeds - stimulant.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

91. L: Boswellia serrata Roxb. ex Colebr.

[=B. glabra Roxb. ]

Fam: BURSERACEAE

T: Andugu

S: Shallaki

A tree with compound leaves greenish flowers with pinkish mouth and 3-sided fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: December - March. Frt.: March - April.

Bark - smoke is inhaled in asthma. Bark powder - with honey and ghee expectorant and useful in asthma, diarrhoea and dysentery. Gum - astringent, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue; used in rheumatism, nervous and skin diseases; in the form of ointment used in chronic wounds, cervical gland-swelling, arthritis and pimples.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

92. L: Bridelia montana Willd. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

[=B. hamiltoniana Wall. ]

T: Patangi, Panchodakamu

A perennial scandent shrub with ovoid-rhomboid leaves, monoecious or dioecious, greenish flowers and globose, black fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: August - September. Frt.: October - November.

Plant - Anthelmintic. Root & stem-bark - astringent.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

93. L: Bridelia retusa (Linn.) Spreng. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Koramanu, Mullu maddi, Anemu S: Mahavira

A tree with spinous trunk, terminal spicate flowers and globose fruits. Common in forest areas.  
Fl.: May - July. Frt.: July - December.

Root-bark - astringent. Bark - with gingelly oil used externally as ointment in rheumatism.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

94. I: Butea monosperma (Lamk.) Taub.

[=Butea frondosa Koen. ex Roxb. =]

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Moduga      S: Palasha

A tree with 3-foliolate leaves, attractive orange-red flowers and flat fruits. Common.

Fl.: March - April. Frt.: April - June.

Seeds - anthelmintic, anti-diabetic, drastic purgative, useful in gout. Leaves - anti-inflammatory  
Bark - decoction for external use in wounds, piles and vaginal discharges and diarrhoea. Flowers - diuretic, styptic, antipyretic. Gum - aphrodisiac, antacid, astringent, tonic, styptic. Kshara (spacially collected ash) of whole plant - in liver and spleen enlargements, abdominal tumour.

Distr.- 4, 5 & 6.

95. I: Butea superba Roxb.      Fam: FABACEAE

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Teega moduga      S: Latapalasha

A large, woody climber with 3-foliolate leaves,

attractive orange-red flowers and flat fruits.  
Common in forest areas. Fl.: February - March.  
Frt.: April - May.

Leaf juice - in eruptions (with curds and  
yellow zedoary).

Distr.- 4 & 6.

96. L: Byettneria herbacea Forb. Fam.: BYETTNERIACEAE  
(= STERCULIACEAE sensu lato)

A suberect or procumbent, woody herb with  
narrowly ovate-acuminate, toothed leaves, small  
vinaceous purple flowers and globose, spinous fruits.  
Common in the forest under growth. Fl. & frt.:  
July - January.

Root - ground and rubbed on swellings of legs.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

97. L: Caesalpinia bonduc (Linn.) Forb.

[ = Caesalpinia bonducella Fleming ]

Fam.: CAESALPINIACEAE

T: Gatchakaya

S: Puti karanja

A scandant or straggling, profusely spinous  
shrub with compound leaves, yellow flowers and  
puckly fruits. Few but frequent in the hedges.  
Fl.: July - October. Frt.: October - December.

Seeds - restorative, styptic, analgesic, and  
useful in purpurulent typhoid and malarial fevers

and also oedema. Decoction of pods - used in bleeding piles.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

98. L: *Cajanus cajan* (Linn.) Millsp. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Kandulu, S: Adhaki

An erect shrub with yellow flowers and elongate fruits depressed between seeds. Often cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: November - February.

Leaf-juice - astringent and cooling; with a little common salt is given in jaundice. Leaves and seeds - acts as anti-galactagogue, if made into paste, warmed and applied over the mammae.

99. L: *Calamus rotang* Linn. Fam: ARECACEAE (=PALM)

T: Penu, Bethanu S: Vetasa?

An erect or suberect, spiny shrub with pinna-tisect leaves. Few & infrequent.

Root - antidote to snake venom and useful in chronic fevers. Leaves - blood purifier; also used in biliousness. Wood - vermifuge.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

100. L: Calophyllum inophyllum Linn.

Fam: CUCCIACEAE (=CULTIFERAE)

T: Konna

S: Punnaga

A small, tree with broadly elliptic, parallel-nerved leaves, white, fragrant flowers in lax racemes and globose, smooth, yellowish fruits. A garden favourite, found in Krishna and other districts. Fl.: October - December. Frt.: November - February.

Bark - astringent; in internal haemorrhoids.

101. L: Calotropis gigantea (Linn.) R.Br.

Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Jilledu, S: Swetanka

An erect shrub with milky latex, purplish-lilac or white flowers and broadly, obliquely ovate fruits, usually in pairs. Common along road sides. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Flowers - stomachic anti-sialagogue used in piles, cough and asthma. Root-bark - bitter, digestive, carminative; in small dose it is diaphoretic and expectorant, antispasmodic; in large dose emetic; useful in liver and spleen enlargement. Bark - paste is applied externally in chronic skin diseases particularly syphilitic, elephantiasis etc. Milk (latex) - applied externally in bubo and cervical glandular swellings. Root - internally in glandular swellings.



Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

102. L: Calotropis procera (Ait.) Ait.f.

T: Jilledu. S: Raktarka Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

An erect shrub with milky latex, purplish-lilac flowers and obliquely ovoid fruits in pairs. More or less common along road sides. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Uses same as Calotropis gigantea (Linn.) R.Br. (Swetarka).

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

103. L: Calyconteris floribunda Lamk. Fam: COMBRETACEAE

T: Bonta tiga, Pippinda tiga. S: Shvetadhataki

A large straggling, climbing or scandant shrub with terminal and axillary panicle flowers and 5-ribbed fruits surmounted by enlarged calyxlobes. Common in forest areas. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: May - June.

Leaves - bitter, astringent, anthelmintic laxative, used in colic; ground and administered with butter as cure for dysentery and malaria, external application for ulcers. Root - in snake-bite.

Distr.- 1,3 & 4.

104. L: Canavalia gladiata (Jacq.) DC.

/=C. ensiformis Baker, not of DC. /

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Chamba kasya

S: Kakandola?

A perennial or biennial climber with 3-foliate leaves, pink or white flowers in axillary racemes, flat & thick fruits and reddish-brown seeds, grown in Kitchen gardens for its edible fruit in all districts. Fl. & frt.: September - December.

Fruit - edible; said to be effective in promoting pregnancy.

105. L: Canavalia virosa (Roxb.) Wt. et Arn.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Adavi chemma.

S: Khadya

A perennial twining shrub with 3-foliolate leaves, bluish-purple racemose flowers and flat fruits with variegated seeds. Common in hedges. Fl. & frt.: October - March.

Seeds - narcotic, poisonous.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

106. L: Canscora diffusa (Vahl.) R. Br.

Fam: GENTIANACEAE

An erect, annual herb with dichotomous branches, ovate leaves and pink or rose-red flowers.

Few in moist open hill slopes. Fl. & frt.: September - January.

Plant - nervine tonic.

Distr.- 1, 2 & 3.

107. L: Canthium dicoccum (Gaertn.) Merr. Fam: RUBIACEAE

/ = Plectronia didyma Kurz /

T: Nalla balusu

An evergreen shrub or small tree with shining dark green leaves, cymose flowers and globose fruits. Few in forest areas. Fl.: October - November. Frt.: November - January.

Bark - in fever.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

108. L: Canthium parviflorum Lamk. Fam: RUBIACEAE

/ = Plectronia paryiflora Bedd. /

T: Balusu. S: Gangeruki

A scandant or straggling shrub with thorny branches, yellowish flowers in cymes and globose fruits. Common along road sides and forest areas as well. Fl.: April - May. Frt.: May - June.

Root - anthelmintic. Bark & young twigs - given in dysentery.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

109. I: Capparis grandis Linn.f. Fam: CAPPARACEAE

(= CAPPARIDACEAE)

A tree with ovate-obovate, velvety leaves, white flowers in terminal corymbs and globose bright red fruits. Few. Fl.: April - June. Frt.: August - September.

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

Distr.- 4.

110. I: Capparis sepiaria Linn. Fam: CAPPARACEAE

(=CAPPARACEAE)

T: Nall uppi S: Kakadani?

A scandant or straggling shrub with short spines greenish-white flowers and globose fruits. Common in the scrub jungles and along road-sides.

Fl.: February - May. Frt.: April - June.

Bark - antipyretic, stomachic, anti-inflammatory. Useful in glandular swellings and skin diseases.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

111. I: Capparis zeylanica Linn. Fam: CAPPARACEAE

(=CAPPARIDACEAE)

[=Capparis horrida Linn.f. ]

T: Adonda

A straggling shrub with short spines, purple or white flowers and red, globose, fleshy fruits. Few but frequent in hedges. Fl.: February - April.

Frt.: April - June.

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

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

112. L: Capsicum annuum Linn. var. acuminata Fingerh.

/=Capsicum frutescens Roxb. non Linn. 7

T: Mirapa

Fam: SOLEANACEAE

A perennial herb or undershrub with white flowers and red, long fruits. Introduced from South America and cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year, January - April imparticular.

Fruit - acrid, stimulant, stomachic and rubefacient; given in atonic dyspepsia, indigestion and diarrhoea.

113. L: Caralluma adscendens R.Br. Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Kundeti Komrulu.

A stunted and tufted perennial herb with fleshy 4-sided stem, dark purple flowers and linear fruits in pairs. Common in forest outskirts in buch.

Fl.: June - October. Frt.: August - October.

Plant - in alchery; nutrient, eaten as vegetable.

Distr.- 3,4 & 6.

114. L: Caralluma attenuata Wt. Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Kundeti Konnulu

A fleshy, perennial herb with 4-sided stem, scaly leaves, dark purple, drooping flowers bearing deciduous purple hairs along margins of corolla lobes and linear fruits in pairs. Abundantly seen in hard soil around hillocks in bush.

Fl.: June - October. Frt.: August - November.

Plant - Bitter; nutrient; locally used in alchemy.

Distr.- 3, 4 & 6.

115. L: Cardiospermum halicacabum Linn.

Fam: SAPINDACEAE

T: Budda gudichi, Tella gurivinda. S: Jyotishmati?

An annual or perennial, weak twiner with compound leaves ending in tendrils, minute, white flowers and 3-sided inflated fruits. Common.

Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Plant - in rheumatism, stiffness of limbs and snake-bite. Root - diaphoretic, diuretic, aperient, laxative, rubefacient, emmenagogue, occasionally used in rheumatism, lumbago and nervous diseases. Leaves - rubefacient; useful as poultice in rheumatism and arthritis and also as vegetable. Leaf-juice - in earache & gonorrhoea. Also reported to be useful in fistula-in-ano (Jaikishandas.). In the south, it is specially recommended in acute arthritis and calculi.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

116. L: Careya arborea Roxb. Fam: BARRINGTONIACEAE  
(=MYRTACEAE sensu lato)

T: Budda dharini, Kumbhi S: Katabhi? Kumbhi?

A tree with large obovate leaves, showy greenish-white terminal flowers in short spikes and globose fruits. Few in the forest areas. Fl.: March - April. Frt.: May - June.

Stem-bark & fruit - diabetes, piles, fistula (sinuous), anthelmintic, antidote in poison.

Flowers and juice of fresh bark - given with honey as demulcent, in coughs and colds. Bark - antipyretic, antipruritic in eruptive fevers, particularly in small-pox and used in snake-bite.

Root, stem-bark & leaves - Fish poison.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

117. L: Carica papaya Linn. Fam: CARICACEAE

T: Boppayi, Madana anapa S: Irandakarkati

A soft-wooded, unbranched or less-branched tree with milky latex, large, palmatifid, long-petioled leaves, pale yellow flowers and oblong-obovoid fleshy fruits. Cultivated in all districts; introduced from South America. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Leaves & seeds - anti-inflammatory; pain killer. Leaves - externally applied in elephantiasis. Milk - anthelmintic specially for round worms. Milk - given internally in nervous diseases (paralysis, rheumatism), abdominal colic, liver & spleen

enlargement, piles. Oil of seeds - externally applied in paralysis, skin diseases. Fruit & milk - Galactagogue. Milk & seeds - amenorrhoea, menorrhagia.

118. L: Carissa hirsuta Roth      Fam: APOCYNACEAE

T: Kale kaya

A thorny shrub with milky latex, diffuse or scandant branches, ovate-elliptic leaves, small, white flowers in short, peduncled cymes, and black-purple, sour & sweet fruits. Common along road sides and in scrub jungles. Fl.: May - October. Frt.: June - December.

Root - ground and put in worm infested sores of animals; enters in to the composition of purgatives.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

119. L: Carissa spinarum DC.      Fam: APOCYNACEAE

T: Kale, Vaka kaya

S: Karamardika

A sub-erect shrub with milky latex, zig-zag branches bearing long spines, elliptic leaves, white or pink-tinged flowers and ovate-ellipsoid, black-purple sweet & sour fruits. Found in the forest areas. Fl.: April - June. Frt.: June - August.

Root - ground and applied in worm-infested sores of animals; also included as one of the ingredients of purgatives.

Distr.- 1 & 3.



120. L: Carmona retusa (Vahl.) Masamune

/=Threatia microphylla Lamk.; T. buxifolia Roxb. /

Fam: THRETIACEAE (=BORAGINACEAE sensu

T: Bapana buri, Munamuntha. lato)

A bushy shrub with obovate, rough leaves, small white flowers and scarlet, sub-globose fleshy fruits. Common in dry areas and scrub jungles.

Fl.: March - August. Frt.: July - November.

Root - alterative, useful in syphilis and debility; antidote to vegetable poison. Leaves - decoction used in cough and stomach troubles.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

121. L: Caryota urens Linn. Fam: ARECACEAE (=PALMAE)

T: Jaalugu chettu

A tall palm with large bipinnatisect leaves, and very long hanging spadix inflorescence. Few in dense forests; also planted in gardens. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Nut - acrid, cooling, to allay thirst and fatigue. Applied to the head in cases of hemicrania. Fresh toddy - laxative.

Distr.- 1 & 3

122. L: Cassia absus Linn. Fam: CASSALPINIACEAE

T: Chanupala vithulu

An annual herb with pinnately compound leaves,

yellow flowers and flat fruits. A weed in waste places and cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Leaves - bitter, astringent, useful in cough.  
Seeds - astringent, cathartic, in ring worm, skin affection, conjunctivitis and ophthalmia.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

123. L: Cassia alata Linn. Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE

T: Metta tamara

An erect shrub with pinnately compound leaves, yellow flowers and elongate, 4-winged fruits. Introduced from West Indies; some times grown in gardens of Krishna district. Fl. & frt.: October - February.

Leaves - in ringworm, snake-bite, Decoction-used internally in bronchitis and asthma; and for washing eczematous patches.

124. L: Cassia auriculata Linn. Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE

T: Tangedu

An erect shrub with auricled stipules, pinnately compound leaves, yellow flowers and flat, linear fruits. Common along road sides. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Park & root - astringent, Root - in skin diseases. Leaves & fruits - anthelmintic. Seeds - in ophthalmia, conjunctivitis, diabetes and chylous urine.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

125. L: Cassia fistula Linn. Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE  
T: Relu S: Aragwaha

A tree with pinnately compound leaves, attractive yellow flowers in hanging racemes and long, cylindrical fruits. Common in forest areas.

Fl.: April - May. Frt.: September - December.

Plant - milk purgative, carminative, jaundice, useful in abdominal colic. Root-bark - antipyretic. Fruit pulp & leaves - applied externally in wound-swelling, glandular swellings, gout, rheumatism, arthritis; decoction is used as gargle in laryngeal affections and stomatitis etc. Leaves - externally applied in skin diseases. Flowers - medicated jelly of flowers is useful in dry cough and other respiratory affections. Seeds - emetic.

Distr.- 1,3,4,5 & 6.

126. L: Cassia obtusifolia Linn. Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE  
T: Tantima S: Chakramarda (not classical)

An erect, annual herb or undershrub with pinnately compound leaves bearing a linear gland in between first pair of leaf-lets, yellow flowers and linear somewhat 4-sided fruit. A common weed along road sides & around villages. Fl. & frt.: October - March.

Uses same as Cassia tora Linn.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

127. L: Cassia occidentalis Linn. Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE  
T: Kasintha, Kasivinda. S: Kasamarda

An erect, perennial herb or shrub with pinnately compound leaves, yellow flowers and linear, compressed fruits. A common weed along road sides and around villages. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Seeds - fried and used as coffee seeds.  
Leaves - subside cough and biliousness, juice with honey given in asthma and whooping cough.  
Whole plant - purgative. Leaves and seeds - antipyretic. Root - diuretic antidote to snake-bite. Root & leaves - external application in skin diseases; decoction given internally in the skin diseases.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

128. L: Cassia pumila Lamk. Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE

A small diffuse herb with pinnately compound leaves, yellow flowers and small flat fruits. Few in waste places. Fl. & frt.: August - November.

Seeds - purgative.

129. L: Cassia tora Linn. Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE  
T: Tantima S: Chakramarda

An erect, annual herb or under-shrub with pinnately compound leaves, one gland each in between the first 2 pairs of leaflets and linear almost cylindrical fruits. A common weed along road

sides and around villages. Fl. & frt.: October - March.

Fruit - anthelmintic; in ringworm, eczema, asthma. Seeds - tonic, stomachic, useful in ringworm, skin diseases (leprosy etc.) sometimes used as coffee seeds. Leaves - purgative, anthelmintic, antiperiodic; decoction is given to children in fever specially at the time of dentition. Leaf-juice - applied externally as an antidote for the blister caused by marking-nut-resin (Semecarpus anacardium Linn.f.) Root - in snake-bite.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

130. L: Cassine glauca (Rottb.) O.Ktze.

/=Elaeodendron glaucum (Vahl.) Pers. \_/

Fam: CELASTRACEAE

T: Nerdi, Bhutankusamu      S: Bharangi?

A tree with greenish flowers in panicle cymes and globose, 3-loculed fruits. Few in the forest areas. Fl. & frt.: February - August.

Leaf powder - sternutatory, used as fumigatory to rouse women from hysterical syncope and as snuff to relieve headache. Fresh root bark - extract emetic, and paste applied to swellings. Stem bark - antispasmodic, febrifuge.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

131. L: Casuarina equisetifolia Linn. Fam: CASUARINACEAE

T: Sarugudu

A tall tree with green linear branchlets jointed at internodes and oblong, multiple fruit resembling a cone. Often grown in all districts. Common in coastal districts. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Bark - astringent, useful in diarrhoea and dysentery. Leaf decoction - used in colic.

132. L: Cassytha filiformis Linn. Fam: CASSYTHACEAE  
(=LAURACEAE sensu lato)

T: Pasi tiga S: Akashavalli?

A stem-parasite on shrubs and trees, green or greenish-yellow in colour with sessile flowers and globose fruits. Commonly found on a variety of plants from herbs to trees. Fl. & frt.: September - February.

Plant-decoction - tonic, alterative, in liver and spleen enlargement, cervical glandular swelling, wasting disease, bilious affections, chronic dysentery, urethritis and skin diseases. Plant powder - mixed with gingelly oil is used as a hair tonic, with butter and ginger used for cleansing inveterate ulcers. Juice - with sugar is taken in inflamed eyes.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

133. L: Catharanthus pusillus (Murr.) G. Don

✓=Lochnera pusilla K. Schum.; Vinea pusilla Murr.✓

Fam: APOCYNACEAE

T: Verri mirapa      S: Sangkha-phuli.

An erect, annual herb with lanceolate leaves, small white flowers and linear fruits in pairs. A common weed in and around cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: August - November.

Plant - poisonous to cattle; medicated oil prepared with the dried plant is used for massage on the loins in cases of lumbago.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

134. L: Catharanthus roseus (Linn.) G. Don.

[= Virca rosea Linn. ]      Fam: APOCYNACEAE

T: Billa ganneru

An erect, perennial undershrub with ovate-elliptic leaves, and red/or white flowers. A garden favourite in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - used as a remedy for diabetes.

Infusion of leaves - administered in menorrhoea.

135. L: Cayratia carnosa (Lamk.) Gagnep.      Fam: VITACEAE

T: Meka mathani kada.

A climbing undershrub or shrub with branched tendrils, 3-foliolate leaves, greenish flowers and globose fruits. Found in hedges and over trees. Fl. & frt.: August - October.

Root - astringent, paste prepared with is applied to boils. Leaves - used as poultice in the treatment of yoke-sores of bullocks.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

136. L: Cayratia pedata (Wall.) Gagnep. Fam: VITACEAE

/=Vitis pedata Vahl. \_]

S: Godhapadi?

A large, climbing shrub with branched tendrils, pedately 7-9-foliolate leaves and globose fruits. Few in hedges. Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Leaf - astringent, refrigerant, and course ulcers. Leaf - decoction - checks uterine reflexes.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

137. L: Celastrus paniculatus Willd. Fam: CELASTRACEAE

T: Teega palleru, Manir teega. S: Jyotismati

A scandant or straggling shrub with lenticellate branches, obovate toothed leaves, greenish flowers in terminal panicles and orange-yellow to orange-red, globose fruits. More or less common in forest areas. Fl.: April - July. Frt.: June - September.

Seeds - bitter and pungent, nervine tonic, used in leprosy. Oil of seeds - stimulant, useful in beriberi, and fever, externally applied as liniment for pains in rheumatism, arthritis, lumbago,



cervical gland swelling and applied over male genital organs in impotency. To improve memory, and also in mental diseases it is given with cow's ghee. Leaf juice - given as an antidote for opium addiction. As leafy vegetable it is given in menorrhagia.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

138. L: Colosia argentea Linn. Fam: AMARANTHACEAE

S: Kurantika? Saravallika?

An erect, annual or perennial herb with ovate-lanceolate leaves, white flowers tinged pink, in terminal, dense spikes. A common weed in cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Seeds - aphrodisiac, useful in impurity of blood, mouth sores, diarrhoea; also as lotion in eye disease.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

139. L: Celtis wightii Planch. Fam: ULMACEAE

T: Kakamushti?

A middle-sized tree with ovate or elliptic-oblong, acuminate, leaves, polygamous, yellow flowers in axillary cymes, and ovoid, scarlet fruits. Few in the forest areas. Fl.: February - May. Frt.: May - August.

Wood - made into a fine powder, mixed with lemon juice and taken internally in itch for blood purification and skin eruptions; also used in headache.

Distr.- 1 & 3

140. L: Centella asiatica (Linn.) Urban Fam: APIACEAE

/=Hydrocotyle asiatica Linn./ (=UMBELLIFERAE)

T: Saraswati aku S: Mandukaparni

A water-loving plant with orbicular, wavy leaves and umbellate flowers. Common in and around wet cultivated fields & along streams.

Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - alterative, tonic, diuretic, blood purifier, wound cleanser and healer, narcotic, in large doses. Leaf juice - juice of 2-4-leaves given in dysentery with cumin seeds and sugar (Mishri). Leaves - taken as tonic and for improving memory, useful in syphilitic skin diseases both internally and externally, given to children in speech therapy.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

141. L: Centipeda minima (Linn.) A.Br.et Aschers

/=C.orbicularis Lour. / Fam: ASTERACEAE (=COMPOSITAE)

S: Ksavaka

A small, prostrate, annual herb with obovate, toothed leaves and axillary, solitary,

yellow flower heads. Few in wet places.

Fl. & frt.: December - February.

Powdered leaves and seeds - induce sneezing; snuff is made and used in case of colds.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

142. L: Ceratopteris siligiosa (Linn.) Copel.

[=Ceratopteris thalictroides Brong. ]

Fam: PARKERIACEAE

An aquatic fern with succulent, 2-3-pinnate fronds. Frequently seen in running waters of mountain streams. Frutification: October - November.

Fronds (leaves) - used as poultice in skin complaints. Plant - as tonic and styptic.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

143. L: Ceropegia bulbosa Roxb. Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Batchali dampa

A fleshy, twining herb with round, depressed tuber, ovate-elliptic or lanceolate fleshy leaves, yellow, greenish-purple tubular flowers in pedunculate umbellate cymes and linear fruits in pairs. Tuber edible; leaf sour in taste in the forenoon & tasteless after wards. Few, found growing in the bush. Fl. & frt.: August - November.

Tuber - tonic and digestive.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

Med. Plants along the course of  
River Krishna in Andhra Pradesh

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144. L: Cheilanthes tenuifolia (Burn.f.) Sw.

Fam: POLYPODIACEAE

A fern in moist and dense forest areas.  
Infrequently met with. Fructification: September-  
November.

Root - a preparation from the roots is  
supposed to be a cure for the sickness attributed  
to the evil eye.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

145. L: Chionachne koenigii (Spreng.) Thw.

/=Polytoca barbata Stapf. / Fam: POACEAE  
(=GRAMINEAE)

T: Kaliveru gaddi, Kasigaddi S: Kanda

A tufted, coarse grass with compressed,  
ellipsoid, hard fruits. A common weed; also cul-  
tivated for its fodder. Fl. & frt.: October -  
December.

Plant - laxative, aphrodisiac, useful in  
burning sensations, strangury, phthisis, vesical  
calculi, diseases of blood, biliousness, haemorr-  
hagic diathesis.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

146. L: Chlorophytum arundinaceum Baker. Fam: LILIACEAE

T: Kutcharu puvvu S: Swethamusalali?

An erect herb with thick roots, white

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flowers and 3-angled fruits. Fl. & frt.: July - August.

Tubers - tonic. Flowers - used as vegetable; nutrient.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

147. L: Chlorophytum tuberosum Roxb. Fam: LILIACEAE

A scapigerous herb with ellipsoid tuberous roots, sessile, recurved, oblong-lanceolate leaves, white flowers, obovoid, transversely veined, 3-locular capsules and black seeds. Common in open rocky areas. Fl. & frt.: July - August.

Tubers - tonic.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 6.

148. L: Chloroxylon swietenia DC. Fam: FLINDERSIACEAE

T: Billudu, Bitlu (=RUTACEAE sensu lato)

A tree with rough, yellowish, soft bark, aromatic, compound leaves, terminal and axillary flowers in panicles and oblong 3-angled fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: June - July.

Bark - astringent. Leaves - externally applied to wounds and rheumatic affections and also said to be used in Filariasis.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

149. L: Cicer arietinum Linn. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Chanagalu, senega      S: Chanaka

An annual herb with one or two-seeded fruit. Often cultivated in all districts.

Fl.: November - December. Frt.: January - March.

Plant - astringent, cooling, used in fever, impurities of blood and biliousness. Acid exudation - astringent, used in dyspepsia, constipation and snake-bite.

150. L: Cissampelos pareira Linn. Fam: MENISPERMACEAE

/=Cissampelos convolvulacea Willd. /

T: Chiru boddhi      S: Patha

A woody climber with rounded, cordate leaves, greenish male and female flowers and globose fruits. Few but frequent in hedges.

Fl.: August - October. Frt.: October - November.

Root - bitter, astringent, antipyretic, tonic and diuretic; also as a purgative in large doses. Plant - in indigestion, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, is given with other aromatic drugs. Root - decoction - urinary troubles like cystitis, calculi, haematuria. Leaves - external application for itch.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

151. L: Cissus pallida (Wall. ex Wt. & Arn.) Steud.

T: Budara teega, Kurdandi? Fam: VITACEAE

A large, straggling shrub with or without tendrils and globose fruits. More or less common in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: July - September.

Fruited roots - applied for rheumatic swellings.

Distr.- 1 & 3

152. L: Cissus quadrangularis Linn. Fam: VITACEAE

T: Nallaru S: Asthisamhar

A straggling and climbing shrub with fleshy, 4-sided, green stem, reddish, leaf-opposed flowers and globose, fruits. Common all over. Fl. & frt.: July - September.

Leaves and young shoots - alterative, stomachic, used in powder form in digestive troubles. Juice of stem - irregular menstruation and scurvy. Stem - given internally and applied topically for fracture of bones; beaten into a paste and given in asthma. Plant - laxative, anthelmintic; also used in eye diseases and piles.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

153. L: Cissus setosa Roxb. Fam: VITACEAE

T: Barre batchali

A perennial, fleshy, acrid, tendril-climber with tuberous root, 1-3-foliolate, bristly

leaves, green flowers in cymes, bright-red, globose berries and deeply pitted seeds. Common in hedges. Fl.: July - October. Frt.: August - October.

Leaves - stimulant, used in indolent tumours; applied externally in the extraction of guinea worms.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

154. L: Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Mansf.

/=Citrullus colocynthis (Linn.) Schrad. ]

Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Chedu putcha kaya

S: Indravaruni

A trailing, perennial herb with rough, deeply, pinnately divided leaves and small, sub-globose variegated fruits. Common weed around cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Fruit pulp - bitter, purgative, diuretic, in large doses gastro-intestinal irritant.

Root - purgative, used in ascites, jaundice, urinary diseases and rheumatism; applied externally on mammary gland swelling. Fruit & root - antidote to snake poison.

Distr.- 3,4 & 6.

155. L: Citrullus vulgaris Schrad. Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Putcha kaya.

S: Kalinda



A trailing, annual herb with variously pinnately lobed leaves and large, globose or ovoid fruits with red watery flesh. Cultivated in and around the sandy beds of the river, in all districts. Fl.: February - March. Frt.: March - June.

Seeds - cooling, diuretic and tonic.

Fruit - cooling, diuretic.

156. L: Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle  
/=Citrus medica Linn.var.acida (Roxb.) Brandis.7  
Fam: RUTACEAE

A tree with spiny branches, aromatic leaves and globose, yellow fruits. Often grown in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year; October - January in particular.

Fruits - refrigerant, digestive carminative, antiscorbutic and used in bilious vomiting. Fruit-rid-anthelmintic. Seeds & fruit - emmenagogue. Seeds - paste applied in inflammation, skin diseases and scorpion-sting.

157. L: Cleistanthus collinus (Benth.) Benth.et Hook.f.  
T: Kodisa, Vodisa. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

A shrub or small tree with rounded or obovate, notched leaves and globose, some what 3-lobed fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: November - December. Frt.: January - March.

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Root, leaf & bark - fish poison. Plant-  
astrigent, extremely poisonous. Extract of leaves,  
root & specially fruits - violent gastrointestinal  
irritant.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

158. L: Cleome chelidonii Linn.f. Fam: CAPPARACEAE  
(=CAPPARIDACEAE)

An erect, annual herb with digitately  
5-9-foliolate leaves, attractive, rose flowers  
and linear fruits. A weed in moist places.

Fl. & frt.: July - February.

Root - considered as vermifuge. Infusion  
of plant - in gingivitis and skin diseases.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

159. L: Cleome felina Linn.f. Fam: CAPPARACEAE  
(=CAPPARIDACEAE)

An erect, annual herb with 3-foliolate  
leaves, pink flowers and linear fruits. A common  
weed. Fl. & frt.: July - November.

Seeds - rubefacient, vesicant; also given  
internally as vermifuge. Plant - antiscorbutic.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

160. L: Cleome gynandra Linn. Fam: CAPPARACEAE  
(=CAPPARIDACEAE)

[=Gynandropsis gynandra Briq.; Gynandropsis pen-  
taphylla DC. ] 7

T: Yeta Kura, Tolla vaninta. S: Ajagandha?

An erect, annual herb with digitately 3-5-foliolate leaves, white flowers with purple stamens and linear fruits. A common weed in waste places. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - decoction in fever. Leaves - rubefacient, vasicant; also used in rheumatism; juice in otalgia. Seeds - anthelmintic, rubefacient. Plant - antidote for scorpion-sting and snake-bite.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

161. L: Gleome monophylla Linn. Fam: CAPPARACEAE  
(=CAPPARIDACEAE)

An erect, annual herb with simple leaves, pink flowers and linear fruits. A common weed in cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Pounded root - placed on the lips to restore consciousness in case of fainting.

Distr., - 1,3 & 4.

162. L: Gleome viscosa Linn. Fam: CAPPARACEAE  
(=CAPPARIDACEAE)

T: Vanita, Vaminta. S: Suvarchala? Ajagandha?

An erect, annual herb with 3-5-foliolate leaves, yellow flowers and linear fruits. A common weed in waste places. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Seeds - anthelmintic particularly for round worms. Leaves & whole plant - irritant and rubefacient when applied externally. Leaf juice - as drops used in ear troubles. Plant - diaphoretic, Stimulant, carminative and anthelmintic.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5,& 6.

163. L: Clorodendrum inerme (Linn.) Gaertn.

Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Pisingi, Pisunki. S: Kundali?

A scandant shrub in white flowers and globose fruits. Common near brackish waters in coastal districts; also planted as hedge in all districts. Fl.: throughout the year.

Leaves - in the form of poultice used to resolve buboes; Juice alterative, febrifuge. Root - alterative; medicated liniment useful in rheumatism.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

164. L: Clorodendrum phlomidis Linn.f. Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Konda takili, Takkolamu S: Laghwagnimantha

A shrub or small tree with white flowers in terminal panicles. Few; some times grown in garden. Fl.: January - February. Frt.: February March.

Root - bitter tonic, given in convalescence of measles. Leaf-juice - alterative, given in neglected syphilitic complaints. Plant -

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given to cattle as a cure for diarrhoea and worms.  
Leaf & stem - useful in diabetes mellitus.

Distr. - 4.

165. L: Clerodendrum serratum (Linn.) Moon.

Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Gantu bharangi

S: Bharangi?

An erect shrub with bluish-purple flowers and 4-lobed fruits. Infrequently met in the forest areas. Fl.: August - November. Frt.: October - November.

Root - in asthma and cough. Resin - employed in syphilitic rheumatism. Leaves - in snake-bite and fevers; eaten as a curry in malarial fever; ointment prepared by boiling leaves with oil and butter is used in cephalalgia and ophthalmia.

Distr. - 1 & 3.

166. L: Clitoria ternatea Linn. Fam: FABACEAE

T: Adavi chikkudu

S: Aparajita

A twining, perennial herb with imparipinnate leaves bearing 5-7-leafless, greenish-white or blue-purple flowers, flat, elongate fruits and yellowish-brown seeds. Frequently seen in the forest out-skirts; also grown in gardens for its attractive flowers. Fl. & frt.: June - January.

Plant - in snake poisons. Root - bitter,  
cathartic, purgative & diuretic. Seeds - pur-  
gative & aperient.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

167. L: Coccinia grandis (Linn.) Voigt

[=Coccinia indica Wt. et Arn.; Coccinia cordi-  
folia Cogn. ]

T: Kaki donda. S: Bimbi Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

A tendril climber with lobed leaves,  
white male and female flowers and oblong, scar-  
let, fleshy fruit. Common in hedges. Fl. & frt.:  
Throughout the year.

Leaf & root juice - in diabetes.

Leaves - externally in eruptions of skin. Fruit-  
in stomatitis. Plant - antidiuretic, antiphleg-  
matic and wound healing.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

168. L: Cocculus hirsutus (Linn.) Diels.

[=Cocculus villosus DC. ] Fam: MENISPERMACEAE

T: Dusara tiga; Duseditiga S: Chilhintia

A climbing, perennial under-shrub with  
ovate-cordate, very variable leaves, minute,  
greenish flowers and globose fruits. Common in  
hedges. Fl.: September - February. Frt.: October-  
February.

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Plant - aphrodisiac. Root - refrigerant,  
laxative sudorific, alterative; useful in chronic  
rheumatism and venereal diseases.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

169. I: Cochlospermum religiosum (Linn.) Alston

/=Cochlospermum gossypium DC. 7

Fam: COCHLOSPERMACEAE (=BIXACEAE sensu lato)

T: Kondagogu. S: Galagal

A tree with palmately 5-lobed leaves  
and large, attractive, yellow flowers with red  
streaks. Common in forest areas. Fl.: February -  
April. Frt.: March - May.

Gum - cooling, sedative; used in cough  
and gonorrhoea. Dried leaves & flowers - stimu-  
lant.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

170. I: Cocos nucifera Linn. Fam: ARECACEAE (=PALMAE)

T: Kobbari, Tenkaya S: Narikela

A tall palm with large pinnate leaves,  
spadix inflorescence and fibrous fruit enclosing  
hard nut with white kernel. Common in the coastal  
districts; also grown in all districts.

Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - astringent, diuretic; decoction

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in calculi, diabetes and menorrhoea. Fruit - aphrodisiac, diuretic. Oil - hair tonic; local application in alopecia and loss of hair after fevers and debilitating diseases. Water - cooling, allays thirst, fever and urinary disorders. Oil from fruit shell - externally applied in skin diseases.

171. L: Coix lacrymajobi Linn. Fam: POACEAE  
(=GRAMINEAE)

T: Gorivipusa, Gorivindlu S: Gavedhuka

An erect, tufted grass with ovoid, beaked, hard, smooth, bead-like fruits. A common weed in rice fields. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Seeds - tonic, diuretic. Root - used in menstrual disorders. Grains - considered blood purifier and diuretic.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

172. L: Cordenia procumbens Linn. Fam: BORAGINACEAE

T: Hamsa padu? S: Tripekshee

An annual, prostrate herb with crisped leaves covered by silky hairs, white flowers and small one-seeded fruits. Common in moist situations. Fl. & frt.: September - December.

Fresh leaves - ground and applied to rheumatic swellings. Dried plant - with equal part of fenugreek seeds (Trigonella foenum-graecum Linn.) is made into a fine powder and applied warm to boils for suppuration.

Distr.- 4 & 6.



173. L: Colebrookea oppositifolia Sm.

Fam: LAMIACEAE (=LABIATAE)

An erect shrub with opposite or ternate leaves, minute white flowers in terminal dense spikes. Few in the forest areas. Fl. & frt.: December - April

Root - in epilepsy. Leaves - applied to wounds and bruises.

Distr. - 1 & 3.

174. L: Coleus amboinicus Lour. Fam: LAMIACEAE

[= C. aromaticum Benth. ]

T: Vamu aku      S: Parnayavancee

A succulent, aromatic herb with some what orbicular thick leaves and terminal, small, pale-purple flowers. A malayan species, often grown in gardens in most of the districts. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Leaves - in urinary diseases & vaginal discharges; juice mixed with sugar acts as aromatic; carminative; given in colic and dyspepsia.

175. L: Colocasia esculenta (Linn.) Schott.

[= Colocasia antiquorum Schott ]

T: Chona      S: Kachu      Fam: ARACEAE

A herb with tuberos rhizome, large peltate leaves and spathaceous flowers. Commonly cultivated for its leaf and corms which are eaten

as vegetable. Fl. & frt.: August - September.

Juice of petiole - styptic, stimulent, rubefacient. Juice of coem - alopecia and scorpion-sting.

Distr.- 5, 6 & 7.

176. L: Commelina benghalensis Linn. Fam: COMMELINACEAE

S: Kanchata (not classical)

A diffuse, fleshy herb with ovate, obtuse, leaves, blue flowers protected by spathes, also bearing under-ground cleistogamous flowers, pyriform fruits and oblong, closely pited seeds. Common in moist places. Fl. & frt.: August - December.

Plant - bitter, emollient, demulcent, laxative; beneficial in leprosy.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

177. L: Commelina nudiflora Linn. Fam: COMMELINACEAE

S: Koshapushpi

A diffuse herb with lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate leaves, blue flowers in peduncled spathes and broadly oblong, acuminate, coriaceous fruits bearing oblong-cylindric, tuberculate, reticulate seeds. Few in the open areas. Fl. & frt.: October - January.

Bruised plant - applied to burns, itches and boils. Leaves - as poultice in sores.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

178. L: Commelina obliqua Buch.-Ham. Fam: COMMELINACEAE

A perennial herb with lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate leaves, solitary or crowded spathes in terminal heads, blue flowers and trigonous, oblong, subequally 3-valved capsules bearing smooth, oblong or ellipsoid seeds. Few in the forest areas. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Root - antidote to snake poison; useful in vertigo, fever & bilious affections.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

179. L: Commiphora berryi Engl. Fam: BURSERACEAE

T: Chilla kampa

A large shrub or small tree with spiny branches 3-foliolate leaves, obovate, sessile leaflets and small, solitary or fascicled, greenish-white flowers. Abundantly met with as a hedge plant. Fl. & frt.: February - May.

Resin - said to be used as external application in skin diseases.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

180. L: Commiphora caudata Engl. Fam: BURSERACEAE

T: Konda ravi

A deciduous unarmed tree with papery bark, pinnately compound leaves, greenish-white flowers in cymes and subglobose-oblong berries. Common

in the forest areas. Fl.: April - May.

Frt.: June - July.

Fruit - pickles prepared out of fruit are said to be good in bilious complaints.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

181. L: Corallocarpus epigaesus (Rottl.) Benth.

Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Panu donda

S: Patalagaruda (not classical)

A perennial climbing herb with turnip-shaped tuberous root, deeply 3-5-lobed leaves, monoecious greenish-yellow flowers, and ovoid, scarlet, green-tipped fruit bearing brown, pyriform seeds in orange-coloured pulp. Frequently meet with in the hedges. Fl. & frt.: June - October.

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

182. L: Corchorus aestuans Linn.

Fam: TILIACEAE

[=Corchorus acutangulus Lam. ]

S: Cancu?

An erect, woody, perennial herb or undershrub with yellow flowers and 3-winged, 6-angled fruits. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: August - December.

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Seeds - stomachic; used in pneumonia.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

183. L: Conchorus fascicularis Lamk. Fam: TILIACEAE

S: Bhirupatrika

An erect or suberect woody herb with small, linear fascicled fruits. Common in waste places.

Fl.: September - December. Frt.: December - February.

Plant - mucilaginous, astringent and restorative.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

184. L: Conchorus olitorius Linn. Fam: TILIACEAE

S: Shuska saka

An erect herb or undershrub with yellow flowers and stout, cylindrical and beaked fruits. A common weed around cultivated fields.

Fl. & frt.: August - December.

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

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

185. L: Cordia dichotoma Forst.f. Fam: BORACINACEAE

/=Cordia myxa of Roxb. not of Linn.; Cordia obliqua Willd. ]

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T: Banka Nakkera

S: Skleshnataka?

A tree with oblique leaves, small white flowers in panicles and globose, orange or pink fruits with mucilaginous pulp. Few but frequent around villages. Fl.: March - April. Frt.: April-June.

Fruit - astringent, anthelmintic, diuretic, demulcent, expectorant; used in affections of urinary passages, diseases of lungs and spleen. Bark juice - in grips. Bark decoction - in dyspepsia and fevers. Kernels - remedy in ringworm. Leaves - application to ulcers and in head ache.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

186. L: Coriandrum sativum Linn. Fam: APIACEAE

(=UMBELLIFERAE)

T: Kothimira, Dhaniyalu

S: Dhanyaka

An annual, aromatic herb with white umbellate flowers and ovoid-ellipsoid fruits. Cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year, depending upon the time of sowing.

Fruits - aromatic, stimulant, carminative, diuretic, tonic, stomachic, antibilious, refrigerant, aphrodisiac. Seeds - chewed to correct foul breath.

187. L: Costus speciosus (Koen.ex Retz.) Sm.

Fam: ZINGIBERACEAE

T: Bomma katchika, Chengalva kostamu

S: Kebuka

perennial, succulent herb with spirally twisted stem and large, white flowers bearing dark red bracts in terminal dense spikes. Common in the forest under growth. Fl.: July - September.  
Frt.: September - October.

Root - bitter, astringent, purgative, depurative, stimulant, anthelmintic, tonic and used in snake-bite.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

188. L: Crateva adansonii DC. ssp. odora (Buch.-Ham.)  
Jacobs

[=Crateva religiosa not of Forst.f.; Crateva  
nervala, not of Buch.- Ham. ]

Fam: CAPPARACEAE (= CAPPARIDACEAE)

T: Uskamanu, ulimiri chettu, Marlinga

S: Varuna (variety)

A tree with trifoliolate leaves, white corymbose flowers and red, globose fruits. Few along streams and in forest areas. Fl.: February-March. Frt.: March - April.

Stem-bark - demulcent, laxative, diuretic, antipyretic and tonic.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

189. L: Crinum defixum Ker.-gawl. Fam: AMARYLLIDACEAE

T: Kaja gadda. S: Kandali?

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A herb with bulbous root-stock, very long, elongate leaves and attractive white flowers bearing bright red stamens. Common along streams and irrigation canals. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Bulb - nauseant, emetic, emollient, diaphoretic, used in the treatment of burns, whitlow, carbuncle; toxic to cattle.

Distr. - 4 & 6.

190. L: Crossandra infundibuliformis (Linn.) Nees

[=C. undulaefolia Salib. ] Fam: ACANTHACEAE

T: Kanakambaram

An undershrub or shrub with orange-yellow or red, flowers in numerous, axillary, often long pedunculate spikes, and oblong fruits. A garden favourite in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - aphrodisiac.

191. L: Crotalaria juncea Linn. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Jammu      S: Shana

An erect herb with bright yellow flowers and oblong inflated fruits. Often cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: April - May. & November - January.

Seeds - emmenagogue, blood purifier; used in impetigo and psoriasis, Leaves - as applica-



tion in skin diseases, infusion is given internally.

192. L; Crotalaria prostrata Rottl. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

A perennial, trailing woody shrub with simple leaves oblong, glabrous, inflated fruits. A common forest under growth. Fl. & frt.: October-February.

Root - used in derangements of the stomach and infantile diarrhoea.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

193. L: Crotalaria verrucosa Linn. Fam: FABACEAE  
S: Shanapushpi

A perennial herb or under-shrub with 1-foliolate, ovate-deltoid leaves, bluish flowers in terminal or lateral racemes, densely pubescent, oblong-cylindric, stalked fruits and yellow, polished seeds. Frequently met with in the forest outskirts. Fl. & frt.: October - January.

Root - emetic; useful in skin ailments, Leaves - applied externally to reduce swelling of bilious nature. Decoction of leaves - as a gargle in throat affections; juice considered efficacious in diminishing salivation.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

194. L: Croton bonplandianum Baill. Fam: EUPHORBACEAE

T: Gali vana mokka, Konda mirapa tuppā

An erect herb or under shrub with whitish watery greenish-white male & female flowers and 7-lobed fruits. A common introduced weed for America. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Latex - in skin diseases. Plant - decoction - in malarial conditions of fever.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

195. L: Cryptolepis buchanani Roem. et Schult.

Fam: PERIPLOCAEAE (=ASCLEPIADACEAE sensu lato)

T: Advai pala tica S: Sariva (Krishna?)

An extensive climber with milky latex, oblong leaves, greenish-yellow flowers and linear fruits in pairs. Common in forest hedges.

Fl.: June - September. Frt.: September - October.

Plant - useful in bilious ailments, gout, itch, leprosy fever, diabetes and deodorant; also in a preparation, given to children as a cure for rickets.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

196. L: Cryptostegia grandiflora F.Br.

Fam: PERIPLOCAEAE

(=ASCLEPIADACEAE sensu lato)

T: Rabbaru tica

An extensive, woody climber with milky latex, large purple flowers and sharply angled fruits in pairs. Introduced from tropical America; grown in gardens; also running wild in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Leaves and latex - toxic.

197. L: Curculigo orchiioides Gaertn.

Fam: HYPOXIDACEAE (=AMARYLLIDACEAE sensu lato)

T: Nelatadi      S: Bhumitala

A herb with elongate, thick root-stock, oblong-lanceolate leaves and yellow flowers. Common in the forest under growth and in open gravelly areas. Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Rhizome - used in piles, jaundice, asthma, diarrhoea, gonorrhoea; considered demulcent, diuretic, tonic, aphrodisiac used as poultice for itch and skin diseases.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

198. L: Curcuma longa Linn.      Fam ZINGIBERACEAE

T: Pasupu      S: Haridra

A herb with tuberous, aromatic rhizome with large, oblong, caudate-acuminate, tapering leaves and pale-yellow flowers in dense spikes. Grown as a commercial crop mostly in Guntur & Krishna districts. Fl.: January - February. Frt.:

not observed.

Rhizome - aromatic, carminative, blood purifier, used in chronic fevers, jaundice; tonic; externally applied to sprains and wounds and antidote to poisons. Fresh juice - anti-diabetic, anthelmintic and antiparasitic for many skin diseases. Decoction of Rhizome - used in purulent conjunctivitis.

199. L: Cyamopsis tetragonolobus (Linn.) Taub.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Goru chikkudu

An erect annual herb with trifoliolate leaves, small, purple flowers in axillary racemes and elongate, flat, green fruits. Often cultivated in all districts for its fruit which is eaten as vegetable. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year depending upon the time of sowing.

Fruit - laxative; in biliousness and night blindness.

200. L: Cylista scariosa Roxb. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Karu chikkudu S: Nadinishpara

A climbing under-shrub with 3-foliolate leaves, yellow flowers concealed in a prominent, papery enlarged calyx, Few in the forest bush. Fl.: November - December. Frt.: February - March.

Root - astringent, decoction used as a

remedy for dysentery and leucorrhoea; also applied externally along with other drugs to reduce tumours.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

201. L: Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers. Fam: POACEAE  
(+GRAMINEAE)

T: Garikagaddi      S: Durva nila

A perennial, weak grass with erect culms ending normally in 4-digitate spikes. A common weed along road sides and around cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year; October - December in particular.

Root - infusion - styptic; also given in piles. Crushed root - mixed with curds and used in chronic gleet. Juice of plant - astringent, diuretic; used as application to fresh cuts and wounds; also in dropsy, ansarca, hysteria, epilepsy, insanity, astringent, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery, catarrhal ophthalmia.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

202. L: Cyperus rotundus Linn. Fam: CYPERACEAE

T: Tunga mustha      S: Musta

An erect sedge with ellipsoid, aromatic, tuberous roots, short, linear leaves and reddish-brown, flat, terminal spikes. A common weed in cultivated fields. Fl., Frt. & tubers: Throughout the year.

Tubers - diuretic, emmenagogue, anthel-

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mintic, diaphoretic, astringent, stimulent; also used in disorders of the stomach and irritation of bowels.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

203. L: Dactyloctenium aegyptium (Linn.) P.Beauv.

Fam: POACEAE (=GRAMINIAE)

An erect or prostrate grass with linear leaves, 1-7-digitately radiating spikes. Common weed along road sides, around cultivated fields etc., Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year; October - December in particular.

Grains - parched and eaten by women suffering from bellyache after child birth; decoction is reported to be used in Africa to alleviate pain in the kidney region.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

204. L: Dalbergia lanceolaria Linn.f. Fam: FABACEAE

T: Patchari

A large deciduous tree with pinnately compound leaves, pinkish or bluish-white flowers in copious axillary and terminal leafless panicles and thin oblong-lanceolate fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: July - October.

Plant - a source substitute for 'Kapota-vanka' useful in certain forms of Arthritis.

Bark - in intermittent fever and dyspepsia.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

205. L: Dalbergia latifolia Roxb. Fam: FABACEAE

(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Jittegi, Virugudu cheva S: Shinshapa

(variety, not classical)

A tree with orbicular leaf-lets paniced inflorescence and flat pods. Common in the forest areas. Fl.: April - August. Frt.: August -October.

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

Distr.- 1 & 3.

206. L: Dalbergia volubilis Roxb. Fam: FABACEAE

(=PAPILIONACEAE)

A woody climber with pinnately compound leaves, pale-blue flowers and flat fruits. Common. Fl.: January - March. Frt.: March - May.

Leaf-juice - as gargl in sore throat and aphthae. Root-juice - in gonorrhoea.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

207. L: Datura innoxia Mill. Fam: SOLANACEAE

T: Ummetha S: Dhatura

An erect herb with large, dirty white

flowers and ovoid fruits clothed by long but soft spinous out growths. A native of Mexico, commonly met with as a weed.

Uses same as Datura metel Linn.

Distr.- 1,3,4,5 & 6.

208. L: Datura metel Linn. Fam: SOLANACEAE

/=Datura fastuosa Linn. /

T: Nalla ummetha S: Dhatura (Krishna)

An erect herb with large purplish flowers and tubercled-shortly spinous, ovoid fruits. Few introduced from Tropical America; sometimes running wild. Fl. & frt.: October - February.

Seeds, leaves & root - in insanity, fever with catarrhal and cerebral complications, diarrhoea, and skin diseases, anti-spasmodic, aphrodisiac. Dried leaves - applied to boils, sores and fish-bites.

Distr.- 6.

209. L: Delonix elata (Linn.) Gamble Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE

/=Poinclana elata Linn. /

T: Sankesula, Vatanarayana

A tree with bipinnately compound leaves, white flowers turning to yellow at length, and flat pods. Common in garden and as avenue tree. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.



Plant - used in rheumatism and flatulence.

Bark - antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

210. I: Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees

Fam: BAMBUSACEAE (=GRAMINAE sensu lato)

T: Veduru, Sanna veduru S: Vansha?

A non-spinous bamboo with tall culms. Most common. Fl. & frt.: Said to be once in 16 years; sporadic flowering is observed in August - October.

Leaves - ecobolic to animals, i.e., hasten the delivery of calf.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

211. I: Dendrophthoea falcata (Linn.f.) Etting.

/=Loranthus longiflorus Desv. 7

Fam: LORANTHACEAE

T: Vajinika, S: Vanda, Bandak

A stem-parasite on trees with woody branches, thick leaves and long scarlet-orange flowers. Common. Fl. & frt.: February - April.

Bark - astringent, narcotic, used for wounds and menstrual troubles, and also as a remedy for consumption, asthma & mania, substitute for betel nut. Leaves & flowers - paste warmed and applied to reduce swelling.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

212. L: Dentella repens (Linn.) J.R. & G. Forest.

Fam: RUBIACEAE

A tiny, prostrate herb with small leaves, white, axillary flowers and ovoid-ellipsoid, hairy fruits. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: January - July.

Plant - used as poultice in sores.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

213. L: Derris scandens (Roxb.) Benth.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Mallatiga

A straggling or climbing shrub with compound leaves, pinkish flowers and about 5-seeded, thin fruits. Common in the forest areas.

Fl.: June - August. Frt.: August - October.

Plant - used as fish poison.

Distr.- 1 & 3

214. L: Desmodium gangeticum (Linn.) DC.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Kolaku ponna?      S: Shalaparni

An under-shrub or shrub with ovate, simple (1-foliolate) leaves, bluish-purple flowers in terminal racemes and flat, jointed fruits. Common in the forest under growth. Fl. & frt.: September-December.

Root - astringent, tonic, diuretic, used

in chronic fever biliousness, diarrhoea, cough, vomiting, asthma, snake-bite and scorpion-sting. Plant-decoction - stomachic, anthelmintic, alterative; used in malarial fever and piles.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

215. L: Desmodium pulchellum (Linn.) Benth.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

S: Ledron.

A shrub with simple leaves, pale-yellow flowers in terminal racemes concealed by leafy bracts and 2-jointed fruits. Common in the forest areas. Fl. & frt.: August - December.

Decoction of root-bark - used in haemorrhage, diarrhoea, poisoning and eye diseases.

Flowers - used in biliousness.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

216. L: Desmodium triflorum (Linn.) DC.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

A weak, wiry herb spreading on the ground with 3-foliolate leaves, 1-3-axillary pinkish flowers and flat, jointed pods. Common in wet places. Fl. & frt.: August - December.

Leaves - galactagogue, remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery and convulsion; bruised leaves applied to wounds and abscesses.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

217. L: Desmodium triquetrum (Linn.) DC. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

An erect under-shrub or shrub with 3-sided branches, 3-foliolate leaves, purple flowers in axillary and terminal racemes, and linear-oblong fruits. Frequently seen in the open forest areas. Fl. & frt.: September - December.

Leaves - extract or pills used in piles; also used as substitute for tea.

Distr.- 1 & 3

218. L: Desmodium velutinum (Willd.) DC. Fam: FABACEAE  
[=Desmodium latifolium DC. ] (=PAPILIONACEAE)

An erect shrub or undershrub with broad, simple leaves, purple flowers and 1-seeded fruits. Common in the forest hedges. Fl. & frt.: October - January.

Roots - mixed with small hot papers and used in enema to cure blood in urine.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

219. L: Eichrostachys cinerea (Linn.) Vt. & Arn.  
Fam: MIMOSACEAE

T: Volturu chettu. S: Virataru

A shrub or small tree with thorny twigs, flowers of pink, white and yellow colour on the same spike and linear, flat fruits. Common in the

scrub jungles. Fl.: Throughout the year.

Frt.: November - February.

Bruised young shoots - useful in ophtha<sup>l</sup>-  
mia. Root - astringent; used in rheumatism, uri-  
nary calculi and renal troubles and also useful  
in neuratic pains.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

220. L: Digera muricata (Linn.) Mart. Fam: AMARANTHACEAE

/=Digera arvensis Forsk. /

T: Chenchali kura? S: Manjirika

An erect or suberect, annual herb with  
pink flowers in axillary peduncled spikes. A  
common weed in cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.:  
August - December.

Flowers and seeds - given in urinary dis-  
charges. Plant - laxative in large doses.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

221. L: Dicoma tomentosa Cass. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITE)

An erect, annual under-shrub, with sessile,  
linear or oblong-obovate leaves, white or pale-  
yellow flowers in heads and turbinate, truncate  
achenes. Few in waste places. Fl. & frt.: October-  
February.

Plant - bitter; used in fever, specially after child birth; paste applied to the putrescent wounds.

222. L: Dillenia pentagyna Roxb. Fam: DILLENIACEAE

T: Chinnia kalinga, Parataku, Revadi

A tree with very large, parallel-nerved oblong-ob lanceolate leaves, yellow flowers and small, globose fruits, enclosed by fleshy, persistent sepals. Frequently met with in dense forest areas.

Fruits - tonic and laxative.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

223. L: Dioscorea alata Linn. Fam: DIOSCOREACEAE

/=D. globosa Roxb. /

T: Pandalamu

S: Raktaluka

A climber with elongate, tuberous root, winged stem, ovate-cordate leaves and spicate, greenish-white, male & female flowers. Cultivated in almost all districts for its tuberous root which is eaten as vegetable.

Tubers - anthelmintic; useful in leprosy, piles and gonorrhoea.

224. L: Dioscorea hispida Dennst. Fam: DIOSCOREACEAE

A climber with elongate, tuberous root,

stem twining to the left, 3-foliolate leaves, greenish-white flowers in dense, cylindric, male spikes clustered along a rhachis, solitary distant female spikes, and quadrately oblong, winged fruits. Few, in the forest areas.

Juice of tubers - mixed with the late of Antiaris toxicaria (Pers.) Leschen. and used as arrow poison.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

225. I: Dioscorea pentaphylla Linn. Fam: DIOSCOREACEAE

T: Chenchu gadda

A twining herb with tuberous root, prickly stem, 3-5-foliolate leaves, white male and female flowers and 3-winged oblong fruits. Common in the forest hedges.

Tubers - tonic; used for dispersing swellings.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

226. I: Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb. Fam: EBFENACEAE

T: Tuniki, Tumiki. S: Tinduki?

A tree with hairy, ovate leaves, small male and female flowers and globose fruits. Common in dense forest areas. Fl.: April - June.  
Frt.: February - March.

Unripe fruit - astringent and cooling.

Ripe fruits - blood purifier, used in diabetes, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea. Stem bark - astringent; in malarial fevers. Leaf - diuretic, carminative and styptic.

Distr.- 1 & 3

227. L: Diplocyclos palmatus (Linn.) Jeffrey

[= Bryonopsis laciniosa. not of Naud.]

T: Linga donda

S: Bahupatra

A climbing herb with perennial root-stock, 2-fid tendrils, palmately 5-lobed leaves, fascicled male and female flowers and globose, red fruits with vertical stripes. Common in hedges.

Fl. & frt.: August - October.

Plant - bitter, aperient, tonic, used in bilious attacks, fevers and flatulence. Leaves - applied to inflammation.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

228. L: Dipteracanthus prostratus (Poir.) Nees

Fam: ACANTHACEAE

A sub-erect under-shrub with pale blue-purple flowers. Common. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Leaves - in gonorrhoea and ear diseases.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.



229. L: Dodonaea viscosa (Linn.) Jacq.

Fam: DODONAEACEAE (=SAPINDACEAE sensu lato)

T: Pulivavili, Bandedu S: Suvarchala (Peetha)

An erect shrub with oblong-ob lanceolate leaves and winged fruits. Common in open forest areas. Fl.: January - February. Frt.: March - May.

Leaves - febrifuge, sudorific, in gout and rheumatism, for wounds, swellings and burns. Bark - employed in astringent baths and fomentations. Plant - fish poison.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

230. L: Dolichandrone falcata Seem. Fam: BIGNONIACEAE

T: Vaddi, Vodi S: Meshasringi?

A tree with compound leaves, white flowers and linear, flat, curved fruits. Common in the forest areas. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: October - December.

Plant - used as abortifacient. Bark - Fish poison.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

231. L: Dolichos biflorus Linn. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Vulavalu S: Kulattha

A sub-erect or trailing annual herb with 3-folliculate leaves and flat, curved fruits, Often

cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: November-February.

Seeds - astringent, diuretic, tonic, decoction - used in leucorrhoea, and menstrual disorders. Plant - anthelmintic and in asthma, cough, fever, obesity and checks excessive perspiration.

232. L: Dolichos lablab Linn. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Chikkudu S: Shimbi

A large twining or straggling under shrub with 3-foliolate leaves, white or purple flowers in racemes and flat fruits. Grown in Kitchen gardens in all districts for its fruit, which is eaten as vegetable. Fl. & frt.: September - January.

Root - poisonous. Seeds - febrifuge, stomachic, antispasmodic and aphrodisiac.

233. L: Dregea volubilis (Linn.f.) Benth. ex Hook.f.

[=Marsdenia volubilis (Linn.f.) T.Cooke. ]

Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Dudipala?

S: Madhumalati

A large climber with milky latex, cordate leaves, umbellate, greenish flowers and large ovoid-lanceolate fruits in pairs. Common in hedges. Fl.: March - June. Frt.: May - September.

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Leaves - used as an application to boils and abscesses. Root & tender stalks - considered emetic and expectorant. Plant - in snake-bite, colds and eye diseases, and to cause sneezing.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

234. L: Ecbolium viride (Forsk.) Alston var. dentata  
(Cl.) Raizada

/=Ecbolium linneanum Kurz. var. dentatum Cl. \_/

Fam: ACANTHACEAE

An erect under-shrub or shrub with bluish-green flowers and toothed bracts. Common in the forest under growth. Fl. & frt.: September - December.

Root - in jaundice, menorrhoea and rheumatism. Decoction of leaves - given for stricture. Plant - used for gout and dysuria.

Distr.- 6.

235. L: Echinops echinatus Roxb. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

T: Pitchi kusuma S: Kantalu

An annual or perennial herb with spinescent leaves clothed with white tomentum beneath and globose, spinescent flower heads. A common weed along road sides. Fl. & frt.: November - February.

Plant - alterative, diuretic, nerve tonic used in hearse cough, hysteria, dyspepsia, scrofula

and ophthalmia. Powdered root - applied to wounds of cattle to destroy maggots; mixed with gum-arabic and applied to destroy lice.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

236. L: Eclipta alba (Linn.) Hassk. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

T: Gunta galagaraku      S: Bhringaraja

A prostrate to erect, water-loving herb with white floral heads. Common.

Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - tonic and deobstruent in hepatic and spleen enlargements, emetic, hair tonic.

Leaves - in scorpion-sting. Root - purgative, emetic, applied externally as antiseptic to ulcers and wounds in cattle.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

237. L: Eichornia crassipes Solms. Fam: Pontederiacae

T: Gurrupudekka mokka

An aquatic, floating herb, also rooting in mud, with a rosette of leaves, turbinate swollen petioles, erect scape bearing bluish-purple flowers. An American species abundantly seen in tanks canals etc. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Flowers - regarded as medicine in the

skin diseases of horses.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

238. L: Elytraria acaulis (Linn.f.) Lindau  
Fam: ACANTHACEAE

T: Chappataku, Nelamarri, Yerru adugu

A perennial, scapigerous herb with obovate, basal leaves and one or two linear scapes bearing white flowers. Common in the forest under growth and also in waste places. Fl. & frt.: October - February.

Whole plant or leaf - pounded and applied externally in mammary gland-abscess, wounds & bruises.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

239. L: Emilia sonchifolia (Linn.) DC.

Fam: ASTERACEAE (=COMPOSITAE)

A weak, erect herb with elongate, pink-purple floral heads. Common along road sides in hedges. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Decoction of plant - used as a febrifuge, in infantile tympanites and in bowel complaint.

Leaf-juice - in eye in-flammation, night blindness and sore ears. Root - used in diarrhoea.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

240. L: Enicostema hyscopifolium (Willd.) I.C. Verdoorn

[=E. littorale Bl., E. verticellatum Engl. \_]

Fam: GENTIANACEAE

S: Nagajihva, Nayika?

An erect, perennial, herb with thick root-stock, linear-oblong, 3-ribbed leaves and white flowers in dense axillary clusters. Frequently met with in open areas and also as a weed in cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: August - November.

Plant - bitter, stomachic, laxative, tonic; dried powder is given with honey in skin affections, dropsy, rheumatism, hernia abdominal ulcers, malarial fever, diabetes and insect poisoning.

Distr. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

241. L: Entada pursaetha DC. Fam: MIMOSACEAE

[=E. scandens, not of (Linn.) Benth. \_]

T: Konda chinta, Yenugu chinta.

A very large, woody tendril-bearing climber with compound leaves, small yellowish flowers in narrow spikes and very long, linear, flat, many-jointed fruits bearing round, compressed, shining, reddish-brown seeds. Few in dense forest areas. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: October - December.

Seeds - considered tonic, emtic, anthelmintic and antiperiodic, paste applied locally for inflammatory glandular swellings; also fish poison. Seeds & stem - bark - poisonous. Stem - emetic. Wood & bark-juice - external application for ulcers.

Distr. - 1 & 3.

242. L: Erythrina indica Lamk. Fam: FABACEAE

T: Baditha      S: Paribhadra

A tree with prickly branches, 3-foliolate leaves, red (rarely white) flowers and linear, torulose fruits. Commonly planted in all districts. Fl.: March - April. Frt.: June - August.

Bark - astringent, febrifuge, anthelmintic, in liver troubles, obesity, as a collyrium in ophthalmia, antidote to snake-bite; a bitter principle named 'Erythrine' is an antidote to Strychnine. Leaves - laxative, diuretic, galactagogue, emmenagogue, applied externally in buboes and for relieving pain in joints. Flowers - useful in biliousness and ear complaints.

243. L: Erythrina stricta Roxb. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)  
S: Murva

A moderate-sized tree with prickly branches, 3-foliolated leaves bright scarlet flowers

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in terminal racemes arranged in fascicles of 1-3- along the rachis, elongate fruits with narrowed ends. Few, in the forest areas. Fl.: February - May. Frt.: June - August.

Bark - powder used in biliousness, rheumatism, itch, burning sensation, fever, Asthma, leprosy & epilepsy, Flowers - antidote to poison.

Distr.- 1 & 3

244. L: Erythroxylum monogynum Roxb. Fam: ERYTHROXYLACEAE

(=LINACEAE sensu lato)

T: Devadaru. S: Gadhagiri

A shrub or small tree with thick, obovate leaves, greenish-white flowers and oblong-ellipsoid, bright red fruits. Common in the scrub jungles.

Fl.: July - December. Frt.: September - February.

Infusion of wood & bark - stomachic, diaphoretic, stimulant, diuretic. Leaves - refrigerant. Also eaten as vegetable. Heart-wood - substitute for sandal wood.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

245. L: Euphorbia acaulis Roxb. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

A dwarf, unarmed, herb with milky latex, tuberous root, fleshy, nerveless, radical leaves, dichotomously branched cymes on long peduncles from the crown of the root-stock and fruits with 3 cocci. Few, in open rocky hill slopes.



Fl. & frt.: April - June.

Milk, latex - acrid & vesicant. Tuber -  
said to be roasted & eaten.

Distr.- 3.

246. L: Euphorbia barnhartii Croizt. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

[= E. trigona Haw. ]

T: Burra jemku

A large shrub or small tree with thick trunk, trigonous branches milky latex, straight spines in pairs, obovate leaves, cyathia (inflorescence) in dichasial cymes of 3, and fruit with 3, more or less compressed Cocci. Abundant in scrub forests; also grown as a hedge plant.

Fl. & frt.: May - September.

Milky latex - vesicant, irritant, purgative. Leaf-powder - with or without turmeric used as poultice for boils.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

247. L: Euphorbia caudicifolia Haines Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Jemudu

A much-branched, thorny shrub with main stem practically none, branches arising from the base, spines in pairs, small, fleshy, sub-orbicular, deciduous leaves and red, fruits with 3, sharply-angled cocci. Abundant in open rocky

places. Fl. & frt.: April - June.

Milky latex - locally used as substitute  
for 'Patra snuhi' (Euphorbia nivulia Buch.-Ham.)

Distr.- 1,3,4,5 & 6.

248. L: Euphorbia hirta Linn. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Reddi vari nambalu S: Kshirini? Dugdhika

A perennial herb with milky latex, hairy  
stem and leaves, and paniculate cyathia (inflo-  
rescence.) . A common weed in waste places..

Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - used in diseases of children in  
worms, bowels complaints, cough; fertility promoter,  
Plant decoction - in bronchial affections and asthma.  
Plant juice - in dysentery and colic; galactagogue.  
Milky latex - applied to warts. Root - antiemetic.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

249. L: Euphorbia nivulia Buch.-Ham. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Jenku S: Patra snuhi

A tree, with milky latex, whorled branches,  
spines in pairs, oblanceolate, obtuse, large, thick  
deciduous leaves and red cymose cyathia (inflore-  
scence) and red fruits with 3-cocci. Abundant in  
scrub jungles. Fl. & frt.: April - June.

Juice of leaves - purgative, diuretic, cure

for earache; mixed with neem oil (Azadirachta indica  
L. Juss. ) applied externally in rheumatism.

Root - bark - in dropsy.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

250. L: Euphorbia parviflora Linn.

/=E. hypericifolia non Linn., partly of Gamble ]

Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

S: Dugdhika

An annual or perennial, slender herb with  
elliptic-oblong leaves; cyathia in cymes and hairy  
fruits with 3 cocci. A common weed in waste places  
and around cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: Throu-  
ghout the year.

Infusions of dried leaves - astringent;  
used in dysentery, diarrhoea, menorrhoea and leu-  
corrhoea.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5, & 6.

251. L: Euphorbia tirucalli Linn. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Jemudu S: Shatala? Kandasnuhee

A shrub or small tree with cylindrical,  
green twiggy branches, milky latex and very small  
oblong leaves. Common; also planted as hedge plant  
in all districts; said to be introduced from  
America. Fl. & frt.: June - October.

Milky juice - vesicant, rubifacient purgative, counter irritant, application for warts, rheumatism, neuralgia tooth-ache, in cough, asthma and ear-ache; fish poison.

252. L: Evolvulus alsinoides Linn. FAM: CONVOLVULACEAE

S: Vishnu krantha

A weak, perennial herb with densely hairy, prostrate or sub-erect branches, light blue or bluish-purple flowers and globose fruits. Common in the forest under growth & in open areas.

Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Plant - bitter, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge in dysentery, mental diseases; fertility promoter. Leaves - made into cigarettes and smoked in chronic bronchitis and asthma. Plant - juice - in blood vomiting.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

253. L: Exacum pedunculatum Linn. Fam: GENTIANACEAE

An erect, annual herb with 4-angled stem, elliptic or lanceolate leaves, blue or lilac flowers in terminal cymes and globose fruits. Few in the forest areas. Fl. & frt.: October - January.

Plant - substitute for 'gentian' (Gentiana kurroa Royle ) & 'Chiretta' (Swertia chirata Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.) whose properties & uses are as follows: (G. kurroa:- root - tonic, stomachic,

febrifuge and in urinary affections). (S. chirata:-  
Plant - bitter, tonic, stomachic, useful in malarial fever and liver complaints.)

Distr.- 1.

254. L: Excoecaria agallocha Linn. Fam: EUPHORBACEAE

T: Tilla      S: Agarua

An evergreen tree with poisonous milky latex, alternate leaves and deeply lobed fruits. Few in tidal forests and swamps along the sea coast. Fl. & frt.: July - September.

Plant juice - boiled in oil and applied in rheumatism, leprosy and paralysis. Leaf decoction - in epilepsy, application to ulcers. Bark - emetic, purgative. Latex - purgative, abortifacient, fish poison. Root - an ingredient of embrocations used for swellings of hands and feet.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

255. L: Ficus benghalensis Linn. Fam: MORACEAE

T: Narri chettu      S: Vata

A tree with red, globose figs. Commonly planted in all districts. Fl. & frt.: April - September.

Milky juice - applied externally for pains, in rheumatism lumbago, in dental caries. Bark decoction - astringent, tonic, used in polyuria, dysentery and diarrhoea. Figs - in diabetes me-

llitus. Root fibres - in gonorrhoea. Leaves - applied as poultice to abscesses.

256. I: Ficus hispida Linn. Fam: MORACEAE

T: Brahma nadi; Bommedu S: Kakodumbarika

A shrub or small tree with large hispid leaves and obovoid greenish figs. Common, generally along streams. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - bitter, astringent useful in diarrhoea, piles, jaundice and leucoderma. Fig, seeds & bark - emetic and purgative. Bark - given with milk in malarial fever. Figs - as poultice to reduce swellings, glandular growth.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

257. I: Ficus microparpa Linn.f. Fam: MORACEAE

[=Ficus retusa, not of Linn., of Ind. Floras.]

T: Yerla juvvi S: Mandivriksha?

A tree with few, short, aerial roots, ovate-retuse leaves milky latex and depressed-globose figs. Few; also planted as an avenue tree. Fl. & frt.: October - January.

Juice of bark - given with milk in liver disease. Powdered leaves and bark - in rheumatic headache. Root-bark & leaves - boiled in oil and applied for wounds and bruises.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

258. L: Ficus racemosa Linn. Fam: MORACEAE

[=Ficus glomerata Roxb. ]

T: Medi chettu S: Udumbara

A tree with few, very short aerial roots, glabrous ovate-oblong leaves and red, obovoid figs. Fl. & frt.: April - October.

Bark - astringent, given to cattle when suffering from rinder-pest. Fruit - astringent, stomachic, styptic, carminative, given in menorrhagia and haemoptysis. Milky juice - in piles and diarrhoea. Sap of root - in diabetes. Leaves-powder mixed with honey is given in bilious affections.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

259. L: Ficus religiosa Linn. Fam: MORACEAE

T: Ravi chettu S: Aswattha

A tree with cordate, acuminate, shining leaves and globose figs. A common avenue tree. Fl. & frt.: April - October.

Bark - astringent, used in gonorrhoea. Bark ashes - mixed with water, decanted and used to stop hiccough and vomiting. Fruit - laxative. Fruit, root & bark - with honey and sugar boiled in milk and used as aphrodisiac. Seeds - cooling and alterative. Infusion of bark - given internally in scabies.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

260. L: Ficus virens Ait. Fam: MORACEAE

[=Ficus infectoria Roxb. ]

T: Juvvi S: Plaksha

A tree without aerial roots; with oblong-ovate leaves and globose figs in pairs. Few in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: January - May.

Plant - cooling, astringent, blood purifier; used in dropsy. Decoction of bark - used as a wash for ulcers, as an injection in leucorrhoea, and as gargle in salivation.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

261. L: Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr.

[=Flacourtia ramontchi L' Merit. ]

Fam: FLACOURTIACEAE (=BIXACEAE sensu lato)

T: Kanaregu S: Vikankata

A shrub or small tree with thorny branches, greenish flowers and dark purple sub-globose-oblong fruits. Few but frequent. Fl.: January - February. Frt.: March - June.

Fruit - in jaundice and enlarged spleen.  
Gum - given with other ingredients in cholera.  
Bark - astringent and used as diuretic.

Distr.- 1 & 3

262. L: Flacourtia sepriaria Roxb. Fam: FLACOURTIACEAE  
(=BIXACEAE sensu lato)

T: Kanaregu



A thorny shrub, with elliptic, obovate or obcordate leaves, dioecious flowers, usually on thorny twigs and globular, fleshy fruits. Few but frequent in scrub jungles. Fl. & frt. March-June.

Infusion of leaf & root - in snake bite,  
Bark - liniment prepared with sisamum oil is used in rheumatism.

Distr. - 4 & 6.

263. L: Flemingia strobilifera R.Br. ex Ait.

/=Moghania strobilifera (Linn.) St. Hill. ex  
Jacks. ]

Fam: FABACEAE (\*PAPILIONACEAE)

An erect undershrub or shrub with simple leaves and small white or greenish-white flowers with pink veins, concealed by large, showy bracts arranged in terminal racemes. Common in forest areas. Fl.: January - February. Frt.: February - March.

Root - used in epilepsy, hysteria.

Distr. - 1 & 3

264. L: Gardenia gummifera Linn.f. Fam: RUBIACEAE

T: Bikki S: Macihingu

Non-spiny shrub or small tree with white flowers changing to yellow at length and oblong-ellipsoid fruit of about 3 cm. long. Common in

forest areas. Fl.: April - June. Frt.: July - September.

Resin - antispasmodic, carminative, antiseptic, stimulant in dyspepsia, flatulence, piles, spleen enlargement; anthelmintic, particularly useful in round worms. Also used in veterinary medicine to keep off flies from sores.

Distr.- 1 & 3

265. L: Gardenia latifolia Mit. Fam: RUBIACEAE

T: Pedda bikki

Non-spiny tree with very large, obovate-orbicular leaves, large, white flowers changing to yellow at length and ovoid fruit of 4-5 cm. long. Common, some times in pure colonies. Fl.: April - June. Frt.: July - November.

Resin - uses same as Gardenia gumvifera Linn.f.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

266. L: Gardenia resinifera Roth Fam: RUBIACEAE

[ =Gardenia lucida Roxb. ]

T: Karinguva.

S: Janthuka

Non-spiny shrub or small tree with shining, closely parallel-nerved, elliptic-oblong leaves, white, flowers turning to yellow at length and ellipsoid fruit of 2-2.5 cm. long. Common. Fl.: March-

October. Frt.: July - November.

Resin - used in cutaneous diseases and to keep off flies and worms.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 6.

267. L: Gardenia turgida Linn.f. Fam: RUBIACEAE

T: Kukka-elka, Yerrikikki, Tella elka

A small tree armed with spines; leaves obovate with few nerves, dimorphic flowers and large ovoid fruit of about 6 cm. long. Common in forest areas. Fl.: April - July. Frt.: July - October.

Root - for indigestion of children.

Fruit - as a substitute or an adulterant to the classical drug 'Bharangi'.

Distr.- 1 & 3

268. L: Garuga pinnata Roxb. Fam: PURSERACEAE

T: Garugudu, Garugu

A tree with hairy, compound leaves and globose fruits. Common in dense forest areas.

Fl.: March - April. Frt.: May - July.

Fruits - stomachic. Leaf-juice - mixed with honey and given in asthma. Juice of stem - as eye drops to cure opacities of the conjunctiva.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

269. L: Glinus lotoides Linn. Fam: MOLLUGINACEAE  
(=FICOIDEA sensu lato)

[=Mollugo lotoides (Linn.) O. Ktze. ]

T: Chadrasi kura S: Bhissata

A prostrate her, with orbicular, obovate leaves, and greenish flowers. Common weed in wet places. Fl. & frt.: January - May.

Dried plant - in diarrhoea; purgative, cure for boils, bilious attacks and for wounds and pains in the limbs.

Juice - given internally to weak children for strength.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

270. L: Glinus oppositifolius (Linn.) A.DC.

[=Mollugo oppositifolius Linn. ]

Fam: MOLLUGINACEAE (=FICOIDEA sensu lato)

T: Chayuntarasi kura? S: Phanija

An annual, prostrate herb with obovate, oblanceolate leaves and white flowers. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Plant - stomachic, aperient, antiseptic, administered for suppression of the lochia; moistened with a little castor oil, applied warm as cure for ear-ache. Juice - in skin diseases and itch.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

271. L. Glochidion zeylanicum A. Juss. Fam: EUPHOR LACEAE

A tree with glabrous leaves, yellow flowers and orange, depressed fruits. Few in dense forest areas. Fl.: July - August. Frt.: September - October.

Fruits - cooling, restorative. Leaves - in itches. Jack - stomachic.

Distr. - 1 & 3

272. L. Gloriosa superba Linn. Fam: LILIACEAE

T: Pothi Gurpa, Adavi nabhi, Kalaga purva

S: Langali

A climbing herb with cernous rhizome, ovate-lanceolate leaves ending in undrillan tips and attractive orange-red or scarlet flowers. Common in hedges in the forest out skirts. Fl.: August - October. Frt.: October - November.

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

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

273. L. Glossocardia bosvalleei (Linn.f.) DC.

S: Nithari

Fam: ASTERACEAE (=COMPOSITAE)

An annual, prostrate or erect, aromatic herb with narrowly, variously-lobed leaves, yellow

flowers in heads and oblong-lanceolate achenes with 2, divaricate horns. Common in dry, hard soil. Fl. & frt.: August - October.

Plant - emmenagogue; used in female complaints.

Distr. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

274. L: Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) DC. Fam: RUTACEAE

/=Glycosmis arborea (Roxb.) DC. /

T: Golugu

S: Ashvashakota

A shrub with pinnate leaves bearing 3-5-leaflets and globose, pulpy fruits. Common in the forest under growth. Fl.: January - February.  
Frt.: March - May.

Root - pounded with sugar and given in low fever. Wood - given in snake-bite.

Distr. - 1, 3 & 4.

275. L: Gmelina arborea Roxb. Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Gummadi-chettu, Gummadi-Toku, Poggummudu

S: Kasmaree

A tree with large, deltoid leaves brownish-yellow flowers and obooid fruits. Frequently seen in the forest areas. Fl.: March - May.  
Frt.: May - July.

Leaf-juice - demulcent, used in urinary troubles, gonorrhoea, cough, and to remove foetid-discharges and worms from ulcers; applied externally in headache. Plant - useful in piles, calculi, fever, mental retardation, snake-bite and scorpion-sting.

Distr.- 1 & 3

276. L: Gmelina asiatica Linn. Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Chitti gummudu S: Gopabhadra

A scandant or straggling shrub with spinous twigs, entire or variously lobed leaves, yellow flowers and obovoid fruits. Common.

Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - demulcent, alterative, astringent, aromatic; used in rheumatism, gonorrhoea and cattarrh of the bladder.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

277. L: Grangea maderaspatana Poir. Fam:ASTRACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

A small, prostrate, annual herb with sinuately pinnatifid leaves and yellow flower heads. A common weed in wet places such as a harvested rice fields, drying ditches etc. Fl. & frt.: September - February.

Plant - stomachic, antispasmodic, deobstruent; prescribed in infusion and electuary in

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cases of obstructed menses and hysteria; used in preparing antiseptic and anodyne fomentations.  
Juice of leaves - as ear drops for ear-ache.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

278. L: Grewia hirsuta Vahl. Fam: TILIACEAE

T: Secpuru chettu S: Nagabala?

An erect undershrub or shrub with densely hairy, oblong leaves, and globose or 2-4-lobed fruits clothed by long hairs. Common in open forests & scrub jungles. Fl. & frt.: August - October.

Fruit & root - in diarrhoea and dysentery.  
Root - pounded in water applied externally to hasten suppuration and as a dressing for wounds.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

279. L: Grewia tiliaefolia Vahl. Fam: TILIACEAE

T: Tada, Pedda Jana S: Dhavana

A shrub or small tree with broadly cordate, unequal-sided leaves and globose or 2-lobed fruits. Infrequently met within forest areas. Fl. & frt.: April - August.

Bark - used in dysentery, employed externally to remove irritation from cow-itch. Wood - in powder from emetic, antidote to opium poisoning.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.



280. L: Grewia villosa Willd. Fam: TILIACEAE

A shrub with profuse branches, 5-ribbed, velvety leaves pale-yellow flowers in axillary cymes and globose, crustaceous fruits. Frequently found in scrub jungles. Fl. & frt.: September - December.

Root - in diarrhoea. Juice of fresh bark - with sugar and water in gonorrhoea and urinary complaints accompanied by bladder irritation.

Distr. - 4.

281. L: Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) A.Br. ex Schult.

Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Poda patri

S: Meshasringi?

A perennial climbing shrub with yellowish juice, hairy leaves, small yellowish flowers and linear fruits in pairs. Common in hedges.

Fl.: July - November. Frt.: October - January.

Leaves - in diabets; chewed to reduce glycosuria. Root - emetic and expectorant, externally applied in snake bite and decoction internally. Leaves - mixed with castor oil and applied externally in glandular swellings, liver and spleen enlargements.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

282. L: Ecklonia granularis (Linn.) C.Ktze.

Fam: POLCEAE (=GRAMINEAE)

S: Palanggini

A tufted, erect grass with sub-globose grains. Common in open grassy slopes. Fl. & frt. October - November.

Plant - juice with gingelly oil used internally in enlarged spleen and liver.

Distr.- 1 & 3

283. L: Hedyotis biflora (Linn.) Wt. & Arn.

/=Oldenlandia biflora Linn. / Fam: RUBIACEAE

S: Parpata?

A diffuse, succulent herb with white flowers in racemose panicles and 4-sided fruits. Few in the forest under growth in moist situations. Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Plant - used in remittent fever, gastric irritation and nervous depression.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

284. L: Hedyotis corymbosa (Linn.) Lamk.

/=Oldenlandia corymbosa Linn. / Fam: RUBIACEAE

S: Parpata?

An erect or diffuse, annual herb with white flowers and globose fruits. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: August - December.

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Plant - cooling, antipyretic, bitter tonic; useful in jaundice worms and liver complaints, particularly in measles. Decoction of plant - given in remittent fever, gastric irritation and nervous depression; juice applied in burning sensation of palms and soles due to fever.

Distr. - 1 & 3.

285. L: Helicteres isora Linn. Fam: STERCULIACEAE

T: Gubatada, Nulukaya S: Mocuva? Mriga shringi,  
Avartani

An erect shrub with attractive, red flowers, and screw-like twisted fruits. Common in open hill slopes. Fl.: July - October. Frt.: October-February.

Fruit - demulcent, astringent, useful in the griping of bowels and flatulence in children. Bark - in dysentery and diarrhoea. Root-juice - in diabetes, empyema, stomach affections and snake-bite. Root and bark - expectorant, demulcent, astringent to the bowels, antigalactagogue; less on gripping, applied for scabies externally.

Distr. - 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

286. L: Heliotropium indicum Linn. Fam: BORAGINACEAE

T: Nagadanti S: Cancuphala

An erect, annual herb with large leaves and small, pale violet flowers in long spikes.

A common weed. Fl. & frt.: September - February.

Plant - diuretic. Leaves - applied to boils, ulcers wounds, and in stings and bites of insects and reptiles.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

287. L: Heridesmus indicus (Linn.) R.Br. ex Schult.

Fam: PERIPLOACEAE (= ASCLEPIADACEAE sensu lato)

T: Sugandhi pala. S: Sweta sariva

A perennial, twining undershrub with sweet-scented root, axillary, greenish-purple flowers and linear fruits in pairs. Common both in the plains and forest areas. Fl.: August - January. Frt.: January - April.

Root - substitute for Smilax sp. (sarasa-parilla), demulcent, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, alexapharmic and used in loss of appetite disinclination for food, fever, leucorrhoea, skin diseases, syphilism and in scorpion-sting and snake-bite; paste applied externally to wounds. Milky latex - as eye drops in conjunctivitis.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

288. L: Hesperethusa crenulata (Roxb.) Roem.

/= Limonia acidissima Wt. & Arn., not of Linn.;

Limonia crenulata Roxb. ]

T: Torri yelaga

Fam: RUTACEAE

A tree with thorny branches, winged, compound leaves and small globose fruits. Common.

Fl.: April - May. Frt.: October - December.

Root - purgative, sudorific, used in colic and cardialgia. Dried fruit - antidote to various poisons, tonic diminishes intestinal fermentation, resists the contagion of small pox, malignant and pestilient fevers. Leaves considered remedy for epilepsy.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 6.

289. L: Heteropogon contortus (Linn.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.

Fam: POACEAE (=GRAMINEAE)

T: Kaseri gaddi?

A tufted, erect grass with very long, stiff awns. Common. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Root - stimulant and diuretic.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

290. L: Hibiscus cannabinus Linn. Fam: MALVACEAE

T: Gongura

S: Wali

An annual herb or under-shrub with sour, palmately-lobed leaves, yellow flowers with purple-centre and densely hairy, beaked fruits. Cultivated for its fibre & edible leaf.

Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Juice of flowers - with spear and black

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pepper given in biliousness with acidity.

Leaf - purgative. Seeds - aphrodisiac, fattening;  
as external application to pains and bruises.

291. L: Hibiscus ovalifolius (Forsk.) Vahl.

[=Hibiscus micranthus Linn.f.] Fam: MALVACEAE

An erect under-shrub or shrub with ovate-elliptic leaves, white or pink flowers and sub-globose fruits. Common, both in the plants and forest areas as well. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - febrifuge.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

292. L: Hibiscus rosa-sinensis Linn. Fam: MALVACEAE

T: Mandara

S: Japa

A scandant shrub with attractive crimson flowers. Common garden favourite in all districts. Fl.: Throughout the year.

Plant - useful in dysentery, piles, diabetes; hair tonic and brain tonic. Root - in cough, substitute for Althaea. Flowers - supposed to have antifertility effect.

293. L: Hibiscus vitifolius Linn. Fam: MALVACEAE

T: Adavi patti

S: Bharadvaji

An erect, annual or perennial undershrub

or shrub with attractive, yellow flowers and winged fruits. Common in open forest areas and in hedges.  
Fl. & frt.: August - December.

Root - to remove lice.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

294. L: Holarrhena antidysenterica (Linn.) Wall. ex.  
G. Don.

Fam: APOCYNACEAE

T: Akupala, Kodisa pala      S: Kutaja

A shrub or small tree with white flowers and linear fruits in pairs with free tips. Few in the forest areas. Fl. & frt.: April - July.  
Frt.: October - March.

Bark - in dysentery, decoction used externally to wash the wounds, paste applied externally in dropsy, Seeds - astringent, in fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, gout and skin eruptions.

Distr.- 1,3 & 6.

295. L: Holoptelia integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch.

Fam: ULMACEAE

T: Nemali nara, Nemali      S: Chirabilwa

A tree with minute greenish, fascicled flowers and flat, orbicularly winged fruits with edible seeds. Infrequent; also grown around villages. Fl.: February - March. Frt.: April - June.

Plant -- useful in vomiting, piles, intestinal worms and diabetes. Extract of bark - applied to rheumatic swellings. Leaves - boiled with oil and applied to wounds. Seeds - made into a watery paste and applied externally to ringworm.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

296. L: Holostemma annulare (Roxb.) K. Schum.

/=Holostemma rheedii Wall. ex Gr. 7  
Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Pala gurji? S: Arkapuspi?

A large climber with milky latex, cordate leaves, showy purple-pink flowers and thick, lanceolate, elongate fruits. Common in hedges.  
Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Root - alterative; used as a remedy for scalding in gonorrhoea; paste externally applied to the eyes in ophthalmia and internally with cold milk in diabetes; dried powder with equal quantity of the root of Ceiba pentandra (Linn.) Gaertn. is given in spermatorrhoea.

Distr. - 1 & 3.

297. L: Homonocea riparia Lour. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

S: Pashanbhedaka?

An erect under-shrub or shrub with linear-oblong leaves, male and female, red flowers and 3-lobed globose fruits. Common in the rocky



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river beds. Fl.: January - April. Frt.:  
March - May.

Root decoction - used in piles, stone  
in bladder, gonorrhoea and syphilis. Root -  
laxative, diuretic, given ulcers, strangury,  
urinary discharges vesical calculi.

Distr.- 7.

298. L: Eugenia mystax Linn. Fam: LINACEAE

T: Ungarala podini, Peesangi

A scandant or climbing shrub with opposite;  
ring-like hooks, yellow flowers and globose fruits.  
Common in scrub jungles. Fl.: July - September.  
Frt.: September - December.

Root - used externally in reducing in-  
flammatory swellings, and as antidote to snake-bite;  
powder internally as febrifuge and anthelmintic.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

299. I: Hybanthus suffruticosus (Linn.) Baill.ex Lanessy  
Fam: VIOLACEAE

/=H. enneaspermus F.V. Muell.; Ionidium enneasper-  
-mus DC.; L.suffruticosum Ging. 7

S: Sthalapadma?

T: Ratnapurusha

A small suffrutescent, perennial herb  
with oblong-ob lanceolate leaves, red, axillary,

solitary flowers having unequal petals, 3-valved subglobose fruits and ovoid, longitudinally striate seeds. Frequently seen in the forest undergrowth. Fl. & frt.: July - December. (Throughout the year under cultivation.)

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

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5,& 6.

300. L: Hygrophila auriculata (Schumach.) Heine

/=Asteracantha longifolia Nees 7

Fam: ACANTHACEAE

T: Neeru golimidi, Neeru gobbi S: Kokilakshi

A water-loving, annual herb with long spines and bluish-purple flowers. Common along irrigation canals, around cultivated fields etc., Fl. & frt.: September - March.

Plant - in dropsy, rheumatism and gravelish diseases.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

301. L: Eymenodictyon excelsum Wall. Fam: RUBIACEAE

T: Dudippa, Chedippa S: Bhiringahwa

A tree with broadly ovate leaves, greenish flowers in terminal, erect spikes and pendulous ellipsoid fruits. Common. Fl.: June - August.

Frt.: October - December.

Bark - astringent, febrifuge.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 6.

302. L: Egyptis suaveolens (Linn.) Poit.

Fam: LAMIACEAE (=LABIATAE)

An erect annual or perennial, aromatic herb with ovate leaves and small, blue flowers. A native of tropical America, frequently found in the forest under growth and in waste places.

Fl. & frt.: September - February.

Plant - paste applied to parasitical cutaneous diseases.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

303. L: Ichnocarpus frutescens (Linn.) Ait.f.

T: Pala tiga? S: Sariva? Fam: APOCYNACEAE

A large, perennial climber with milky latex, small white flowers in terminal panicles and linear fruits in pairs. Common in hedges.

Fl.: November - January. Frt.: February - April.

Root - properties similar to Hemidesmus indicus (Linn.) E.Br. ex Schult.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

304. L: Imperata cylindrica (Linn.) P. Beauv.

/=Imperata arundinacea Cyrille \_7

Fam: POACEAE (=GRAMINEAE)

T: Dharba gaddi.

A tufted, perennial grass with solid culms, narrow leaves and terminal cylindrical, white silky inflorescence. Common along river banks. Fl. & frt.: August - February.

Root - restorative, haemostatic, anti-febrile; also used as emollient, mostly in the fumigation of piles.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

305. L: Indigofera aspalathoides Vahl. ex DC.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

S: Sivanimba

An erect undershrub with 1-5-foliolate leaves, solitary, axillary, pink or red flowers and straight, cylindric fruits. Found in waste lands. Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Plant - externally applied with butter to reduce oedematous tumours. Root - remedy for tooth ache. Leaves - flowers & tender shoots - cooling, demulcent; decoction given in leprosy and cancerous affections.

Distr.- 6.

306. L: Indigofera cassioides Rottl.

/=Indigofera pulchella Roxb. 7

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Karkandi?

A shrub with compound, leaves, red flowers in terminal racemes and linear, cylindrical fruits. Common in the forest areas. Fl.: September - October. Frt.: October - November.

Decotion of root - given in cough.  
Powder of root - applied externally for pain in chest.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

307. L: Indigofera glabra Linn. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

An annual, much-branched under-shrub with 5-foliolate leaves, small, red flowers in axillary racemes and long, straight, sub-cylindric fruits. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Leaves - bitter tonic, febrifuge and also applied externally as emollient.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

308. L: Indigofera linifolia (Linn.f.) Retz.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

An erect or diffuse, annual herb with simple, linear or oblong-obovate leaves, red

flowers and 1-2-seeded fruits. A common weed.  
Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Plant - given in febrile eruptions and  
used in amenorrhoea.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5, & 6.

309. I: Indigofera linnaei Ali Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)  
[=I. enneaphylla of Gamble Flora]  
S: Vasuka (not classical)

A deep-rooted, prostrate, woody plant  
with small, 7-9(-11) foliolate leaves, small,  
bright-red flowers in spicate heads and cylindric,  
oblong fruits. A weed along road sides and aban-  
doned fields. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout  
the year.

Juice of plant - antiscorbutic, altera-  
tive, diuretic; used in chronic venereal affections.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

310. I: Indigofera oblongifolia Forsk.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)  
S: Raktaphala

An under-shrub with pinnate leaves  
bearing 1-4-(-5) leaflets, red flowers in elon-  
gate racemes and slender, deflexed fruits. Few  
but frequently seen in the forest outskirts.

Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Plant - considered antidote to poisons of all kinds.

Distr.- 4.

311. L: Indigofera tinctoria Linn. Fam: FABACEAE  
T: Neeli S: Neeli (=PAPILIONACEAE)

A shrub with pinnate leaves bearing 9-13 leaflets; pink flowers in lax, spicate racemes and linear fruits. Frequently met with as weed around cultivated fields & waste lands. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Plant - useful in epilepsy, mental disorders, liver and spleen enlargement, intestinal worms; as ointment in sores, ulcers and haemorrhoids. Leaf-juice - juice with cow milk in equal quantity is given once in a day as an antidote for hydrophobia. Leaves - paste is prepared & applied to dye the hair.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

312. L: Indigofera trita Linn.f. Fam: FABACEAE  
T: Nakka narā (=PAPILIONACEAE)

An erect undershrub with 3-foliolate leaves, red flowers in short racemes and 4-sided fruit. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: November - May.

Seeds - used as a nutritive tonic.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

313. L: Ipomoea aquatica Forsk. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

[= Ipomoea reptans Poir.]

T: Tantikada, Thutikura S: Malika?

An aquatic herb running and floating on the surface of water with hastate-cordate leaves and attractive purple flowers. Common. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - in nervous and general debility particularly in females; juice is emetic, purgative, antidote to opium and arsenical poisoning.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

314. L: Ipomoea batatas Lamk. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

T: Tella dumpa, Chilagada dumpa S: Pindalu

A trailing herb with white or red perennial tuberous edible root. Said to be a native of America; often cultivated in all districts. Fl.: April - May. Frt.: Not observed.

Tuber - laxative, nutritive.

315. L: Ipomoea dissecta Willd. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

A prostrate, perennial herb with digitately 3-7-lobed leaves, white, solitary flowers, subglobose fruits and usually 3, pubescent seeds. Few. Fl. & frt.: October - November.

Leaves - said to cure chest complaints of children.

Distr.- 4 & 6.



316. L: Ipomoea eriocarpa R.Pr. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

[=Ipomoea hispida (Vahl) R. & S.]/

T: Puriti tige S: Nakhari

A weak, trailing and twining, densely hairy herb with small pink flowers. Common in the forest out skirts. Fl. & frt.: September - December.

Plant - boiled in oil and used in rheumatism, headache, epilepsy, leprosy and ulcers.

Distr.- 1,3 & 6.

317. L: Ipomoea hederifolia Linn. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

[=Ipomoea angulata Lamk.; Ipomoea coccinea of C.B. Cl., not of Linn.;  
Quamoclit coccinea of Cooke, not of Moench.; Quamoclit phoenicea Choisy]/

A weak, twining herb with cordate leaves and tubular scarlet or orange flowers. Running wild in hedges; introduced from south America. Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Root - sternutatory

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

318. L: Ipomoea mauritiana Jacq. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

[=I. paniculata Choisy]/

T: Nelagummudu S: Vidari?

An extensive, perennial climber with milky latex large tuberous root, palmately 5-7-lobed leaves pale-purple, showy flowers in long-peduncled corymbs and globose fruits. Few in the steep hill slopes in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: September - November.

Tuber (Root) - tonic alterative, aphrodisiac, demulcent, lactagogue, cholagogue & purgative; also useful in scorpionsting.

Distr. - 4 & 6.

319. L: Ipomoea nil (Linn.) Roth. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

[= Ipomoea hederacea not of (Linn.) Jacq.]

S: Krishna beeja

A weak twining herb with cordate, 3-lobed leaves, large blue-purple flowers with long, green sepals. Common in bush an introduced plant.

Fl. & frt.: August - December.

Seeds - purgative, substitute for jalap, anthelmintic, useful in dropsy, ascites, fever, gout and rheumatism.

Distr. - 4 & 6.

320. L: Ipomoea obscura Ker.-Gawl. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

T: Golla jiddu aaku? S: Vachagandha

A perennial, weak climber with cordate leaves, yellowish-white flowers with purple centre.

Frequently seen in hedges. Fl. & frt.: September-December.

Leaves - medicated ghee with the leaf-powder or juice for application in aphthous ulcer.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

321. L: Ipomoea pes-caprae Sweet. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE  
/=Ipomoea biloba Forsk. /

T: Chevulapilli tiga S: Masoorvidala?

A creeping, sand-binding herb with bilobed leaves and attractive purple flowers. Common along the sea coast. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Herb - astringent, stomachic, laxative.

Leaves - externally applied in rheumatism and colic; juice internally given as diuretic, and paste externally to the affected part in dropsy.

Distr.- 3,4 & 6.

322. L: Ipomoea pestigridis Linn. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

T: Moka madugu

A climbing or trailing, densely hairy herb with palmately, deeply-lobed leaves, sub-capitate, pale pink flowers. Common in hedges. Fl. & frt.: July - January.

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

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

323. L: Ixora arborea Roxb. ex Sm. Fam: RUBIACEAE

/=Ixora parviflora Vahl. /

T: Korivi S: Nevali

A large shrub or small tree with thick leaves, small flowers in terminal panicles and 2-lobed, sub-globose fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: January - April. Frt.: April - June.

Root or fruit - given to females when the urine is highly coloured.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

324. L: Jasminum auriculatum Vahl. Fam: OLEACEAE

T: Adavimalle S: Yuthika

A perennial, climbing shrub with white, sweet-scented flowers and globose, black fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Flowers - antidote to poisons, also given in consumption, cardiac affections, diseases of skin, eyes and teeth.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

325. L: Jasminum sambac (Linn.) Ait. Fam: OLEACEAE

T: Malle S: Mallika

A scandant or climbing shrub with broadly ovate leaves; fragrant, white flowers in solitary or simple cymes. A garden favourite, found in all

districts. Fl.: February - July. Frt.: May - July.

Plant - cooling; used in case of eye-sight; also in affections of the mouth. Root - decoction as aphrodisiac and emmenagogue. Flowers - applied externally to breasts, to arrest secretion of milk, in puerperal state in cases of threatened abscess.

326. L: Jatropha curcas Linn. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE  
T: Nepalamu S: Kancheranda

A shrub or small tree with greenish male and female flowers and sub-globose fruits. A common hedge plant in most of the districts, a native of America. Fl. & frt.: May - October.

Roasted fruits & seeds - purgative.

Plant juice - useful in scabies, eczema and ring worm. Twigs - used for tooth brushing in swollen gums. Leaves - rubifacient; used in the form of decoction and cataplasm to the mammary as a lactagogue. Plant - fish poison.

327. L: Jatropha glandulifera Roxb. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE  
T: Tella dundilamu, Tella dundinapa S: Nikumba

A shrub with stout, thick stem, glandular, deeply-pinnately 3-5-lobed leaves, monoecious, greenish-yellow flowers, in glandular corymbose cymes. 3-lobed fruits and ellipsoid-oblong seeds.

Common around cultivated fields in black cotton soil. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year; March - July in particular.

Root - brayed with water and given to children suffering from abdominal enlargements; purgative, also said to reduce glandular swellings. Oil from seeds - purgative; used in chronic ulcerations, foul wounds, ringworm, rheumatism and paralysis.

Distr.- 3,4,5 & 6.

328. L: Jatropha gossypifolia Linn. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Yerra dundilamu, Sima nepalemu

A shrub, with deeply 3-5-lobed, glandular leaves, red, male and female flowers and sub-globose, fruits. Introduced from Brazil; found running wild. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - applied to boils and carbuncles, eczema & itches. Decoction of bark - emmenagogue. Seeds - emetic and cause insanity. Leaves and seeds - purgative.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

329. L: Justicia ganderussa Burm.f. Fam: ACANTHACEAE

T: Nalla vavili S: Nila-nirgundi

An erect shrub with narrowly-lanceolate leaves and white or rose-purple spotted flowers in spikes. A hedge plant in gardens in all dis-

tricts. Fl. & frt.: October - January.

Infusion of leaves - given internally in cephalalgia, hemiplegia and facinal paralysis.

Leaf-juice - in ear ache. Leave and tender shoots diaphoretic; decoction given in chronic rheumatism.

330. L: Justicia glauca Rottl. Fam: ACANTHACEAE

T: Kodi juttu mokka

An erect, annual herb with ovate or orbicular, leaves, white or rose flowers in terminal spikes with orbicular, leafy bracts and small obovoid fruits. Abundantly found in the open forest areas. Fl. & frt.: August - December.

Plant - supposed to be antidote for scorpion sting.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

331. L: Kydia calycina Roxb. Fam: MALVACEAE

T: Konda pathi, Konda pothari

A tree with some-what lobed leaves, small, white flowers in terminal panicles and depressedly globose fruits bearing wing-like sepals. Common. Fl.: August - October. Frt.: October - November.

Leaves - paste applied in rheumatism and lumbago.

Distr.- 1,3 & 4.

332. L: Kyllinga monocephala Rottl. Fam: CYPERACEAE

S: Nirvisha?

A perennial sedge with creeping rhizome, linear leaves and white spikes. Few in open areas. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Root - antidote to poisons; also used in fevers.

Distr. - 1 & 3

333. L: Kyllinga triceps Rottb. Fam: CYPERACEAE

S: Apavisha (not classical)

A tufted sedge with linear leaves and terminal white dense spikes. Common in open places. Fl. & frt.: August - November.

Decoction of root - relieves thirst in fevers and diabetes. Oil boiled with roots - applied externally in pruritus.

Distr. - 1 & 3

334. L: Lagenaria leucantha (Duch.) Busby

[=Lagenaria vulgaris Ser. ]

Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Sora kaya, Anabokaya S: Alabu

A climber with variously shaped (obovate, oblong etc.) fruits. Cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: October - March.

Pulp - emetic, purgative; applied to the



soles in burning sensation of the feet. Leaf-decoction - with sugar given in jaundice.

335. L: Iaggersa alata (D. Don) Sch.-Bip.

Fam: ASTERACEAE (=COMPOSITAE)

Erect, stout herb with winged stem and pink floral heads. Few. Fl. & frt.: November - January.

Herb - used as a disinfectant.

Distr. - 1 & 3

336. L: Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.

/=Ocina wodier Roxb. 7 Fam: ANACARDIACEAE

T: Gumpena, Gumpini S: Jingini

A tree with compound leaves, small flowers, in terminal panicles and obovoid fruits. Common.

Fl.: February - March. Frt.: April - June.

Bark - astringent, used as a lotion in impetigevous eruptions, leprosy and obstinate ulcers. Leaves - boiled and applied for local swellings and pains of body. Decoction of bark - for tooth ache.

Distr. - 1,2,3,4,5, 66.

337. L: Lantana camara Linn.

var. aculeata (Linn.) Moldenke Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Akshinta poolu

Med. Plants along the course of  
River Krishna in Andhra Pradesh

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An aromatic, scandant or straggling shrub, with small recurved prickles, scabrous, ovate leaves in yellow orange, red and white flowers short, sub-umbellate spikes. A common hedge plant in all districts; introduced from tropical America. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Plant - decoction given in tetanus, rheumatism and malaria; tonic, much used in atoxy of abdominal viscera.

338, I: Launaea fallax (Jaub. & Spach.) O.Ktze.

[Launaea nudicaulis Hook.f.]

Fam: ASTERACEAE (=COMPOSITAE)

A small perennial herb with mostly basal leaves, and yellow floral heads. Few in waste places. Fl. & frt.: November - February; throughout the year in general.

Leaves - applied to the head particularly of children in fever.

Distr. - 4 & 6

339, I: Lawsonia inermis Linn. Fam: LYTHRACEAE

[Lawsonia alba Lam.]

T: Gorintaku

S: Madayanthika

A shrub with white flowers and globose fruits. A common hedge plant, also found along the banks of Krishna river. Fl.: April - Sep-

tember. Frt.: May - September.

Park - in jaundice and enlargement of the spleen, in calculous affections, as alterative in skin diseases and leprosy. Leaves - external application in headache, in the burning sensation of feet; used as hairy dyeing agent. Decoction of leaves - used as astringent gargle in relaxed sore throat, in syphilis. Leaf-juice - with sugar in spermatorrhoea.

Distr.- 3,4,5 & 6.

340. L: Leonotis nepetifolia (Linn.) Lit.f.

T: Magabura

Fam: LAMIACEAE

A tall herb with oblong-lanceolate leaves and orange-scarlet flowers in spinous whorles at upper nodes. Said to be native of South Africa, frequently found as weed around cultivated fields and in the out skirts of forests. Fl.: August - October. Frt.: October - December.

Root - crushed and rubbed on the breast when it swells and milk does not pass through nipples. Decoction of leaves - tonic. Ash of flower heads - applied to burns and scalds; with curd applied to ringworm and itchy skin diseases.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

341. L: Leptadenia reticulata (Retz.) Wt. & Arn.

Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Mulaku tummuḍu tica      S: Jivanti?

A climbing shrub with watery sap and yellowish-green, star-shaped flowers. Common in hedges. Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: October-March.

Plant - stimulant, tonic, intestinal astringent; useful in difficult micturation, dysuria and also in other urinary troubles.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

342. L: Leucas aspera Spreng. Fam: LAMIACEAE (=Labiatae)

An erect, annual herb with oblong or oblong-lanceolate leaves, white flowers in terminal and axillary whorls. A common weed in & around cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Plant - antipyretic, insecticide. Flowers - used in colds. Juice of leaves - applied externally in psoriasis, scabies and chronic skin eruptions. Leaves - considered useful in chronic rheumatism.

Distr.- 4.

343. L: Leucas cephalotes Spreng. Fam: LAMIACEAE  
(=LABIATAE)

T: Tummi      S: Drona pushpi

An erect annual herb with ovate-lanceolate leaves, ovate, leafy, bracts and white flowers in globose whorls. A common weed in cultivated

fields. Fl. & frt.: July - November.

Plant - stimulant, insecticide; used in diarrhoea. Fresh juice - external application in scabies, snake-bite, as nasal drops in common cold, and headache, as eye drops in jaundice; internally given in malarial fever. Flowers - in the form of a shrub is given in cough and colds.

Distr.- 4, 5 & 6.

344. L: Limnophila indica (Linn.) Druce.

/=Limnophila gratioloides R.Br. ]

T: Ambuja

Fam: SCROPHULARIACEAE

An aquatic herb with lower dissected leaves, upper entire leaves, pink flowers and globose fruits. Common. Fl. & frt.: October - January.

Plant - considered antiseptic, a liniment of this with coconut oil is used in elephantiasis. Plant-juice - rubbed over the body in pestilent fevers; internally with ginger, cumin and other aromatics in dysentery.

Distr.- 1 & 3

345. L: Limonia acidissima Linn.

Fam: RUTACEAE

/=Pteronia elephatum Corr. ]

T: Volaga

S: Kapitha

A tree with spiny branches, compound, winged leaves and woody, globose fruits. Few in the forests; also planted for its edible pulp & seeds. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: July - November.

Fruit - astringent, stomachic and stimulant. Leaves - aromatic and carminative. Pulp - applied externally as a remedy for insect and reptile bites. Bark - in biliousness.

346. I: Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) Raven ssp. sessiliflora (Mich.) Raven

[=Jussiaea suffruticosa Linn. / Fam: ONAGRACEAE

S: Bhulavanga?

An erect under-shrub with yellow flowers and linear fruits. Common in moist situations. Fl. & frt.: August - November.

Plant - paste mixed in butter-milk and given, in dysentery. Decoction - vermifuge and purgative. Root - decoction in fever.

Distr. - 1 & 3

347. L: Luffa acutangula (Linn.) Roxb.

T: Beera      S: Koshataki      Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

An annual climber with usually 3-fid tendrils, ovate, 5-7-angled, orbicular leaves, monoecious, yellow flowers, clavate, oblong-oblanccolate, longitudinally ribbed, fibrous fruits and black seeds. Cultivated in all districts for its fruit

which is eaten as vegetable. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Juice of fresh leaves - as eye drops in granular conjunctivitis. Leaves - crushed and applied locally to splenitis, haemorrhoids and leprosy. Seeds - emetic, purgative.

348. L: Luffa acutangula (Linn.) Roxb. var. amara (Roxb.)

C.B. Cl.

Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Chedukira, Adavibira S: Rajakoshthaki

A tendrillar climber with yellow flowers and small, angled oblong-obovoid fruits. Common in bush. Fl. & frt.: June - October.

Seeds - emetic, purgative, Juice of fresh leaves - dropped into the eyes in glandular conjunctivitis. Pounded leaves - applied locally to splenitis, haemorrhoids and leprosy. Plant - in spleen enlargement, impurity of blood, dropsy and antidote to poisons.

Distr. - 1 & 3

349. L: Luffa cylindrica (Linn.) H. Roem.

Luffa aegyptiaca Mill. ex Hook.f. /

Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Gutti bira

S: Dhamargava

A tendril climber with orbicular, palmately

5-(-7)-lobed leaves, monoecious, yellow flowers, smooth, cylindric, fibrous fruits and black or grey, smooth seeds. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Cultivated in all districts for its fruit which is eaten as vegetable.

Plant - useful in abdominal disorders, cough, asthma and antidote to many poisons. Seeds - emetic & cathartic.

350. L: Lygodium flexuosum (Linn.) Sw. Fam: SCHIZARACEAE

A climbing fern with variously, palmately lobed fronds. Common in moist areas as forest under growth. Frutification: August - October.

Plant - expectorant. Fresh root - mustard oil boiled with fresh root, as local application to carbuncles, externally in rheumatism, sprains, scabies, ulcers, eczema and cut wounds.

Distr.- 1 & 3

351. L: Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Mac Bride var.

latifolia (Roxb.) Chev.

[=Cassia latifolia Roxb. =] Fam: SAPOTACEAE

T: Iopa      S: Madhuka

A tree with broad elliptic leaves, fascicled, cream-coloured flowers near the ends of branches among leaves, and ovoid fruits. Infre-



quently seen in forest areas. Fl.: March - April.  
Frt.: May - June.

Flowers - yield a distilled spirit which is astringent, tonic; and appetizing; also cooling, nutritive; in coughs in the form of a decoction; as a sedation in cases of orchitis due to sedative effect; fried in ghee and eaten in case of piles. Bark - decoction astringent and tonic; also fish poison.

Distr.- 1 & 3

352. L: Macrura arenaria Hook.f. et Thoms.

Fam: CAPPARACEAE (=CAPPARIDACEAE)

T: Bhuchakra gadga      S: Murva?

A large, perennial woody climber with simple, thick leaves, greenish-yellow flowers in corymbs and elongate, moniliform fruits. Common. Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Root - alterative, tonic and stimulant.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

353. L: Mallotus philippensis (Lamk.) Ruell.-Ing.

Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Konkuma chettu, Vasanta gunda chettu, Senduri

A tree with ovate leaves, minute flowers in spikes and globose, 3-valved fruits covered by orange-red powder. Common in dense forests.

Fl.: January - February. Frt.: March - April.

Powder (glands & hairs) on the fruit - bitter, anthelmintic, cathartic, styptic; purgative, comminative; mixed with oil externally in skin diseases, wounds and cuts.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

354. L: Mangifera indica Linn. Fam: ANACARDIACEAE

T: Manidi S: Amra

A tree with oblong-lanceolate leaves, small greenish flowers in terminal panicles and ovoid, fleshy fruits, with fibrous, hard seed. Few in wild condition; common under cultivation in all districts and a large number of local local varieties. Fl.: January - March. Frt.: April - June.

Rind of the fruit - astringent, stimulant.  
Seeds - in asthma and diarrhoea.

355. L: Manilkara achras (Mill.) Fosberg.

/=Achras sapota Linn. / Fam: SAPOTACEAE

T: Sapota

A tree with milky latex, creamy flowers and fleshy ovoid-ellipsoid fruits. Common under cultivation in all districts; introduced from America. Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: November-May.

Fruit - preventive against biliousness  
and febrile attacks. Bark - tonic and febrifuge.  
Seeds - diuretic.

356. L: Monilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dub. Fam: SAPOTACEAE

/=Mimusops hexandra Roxb. /

T: Pala pandu chettu S: Ksirika? Rajan?

A tree with milky latex, oblong leaves,  
creamy flowers and small, yellow, oblong-ellipsoid  
fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: September -  
November. Frt.: January - March.

Fruit - aphrodisiac; paste applied exter-  
nally in skin dis-colouration, internally given  
as brain tonic. Bark - astringent, tonic, demulcent,  
emollient and alterative.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

357. L: Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Moon

T: Penu jittu S: Moorva? Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

A large climbing shrub with milky latex,  
cordate, densely hairy leaves, corymbosely bran-  
ched cymes and large fruits. Common. Fl.: August-  
September. Frt.: October - December.

Plant - in malarial fevers.

Distr.- 1 & 3

358. L: Martynia annua Linn. Fam: MARTYNIACEAE

[=Martynia diandra Glox.] (=PEDALIACEAE sensu lato)

T: Telu kondi kaya S: Kakanasa

An erect, annual, densely hairy herb emitting foetid smell, with purple flowers and ovoid-fruits ending in two sharp hooks. A native of Mexico, frequently met with as a weed.

Fl.: August - December. Frt.: September - January.

Leaves - in epilepsy; applied to tuberculous glands of the neck. Juice - used as gargle for sore-throat. Fruit - alexi-pharmic, paste applied externally in scorpion-sting, oil applied in skin diseases and inflammation.

Distr.- 1,3,4,5 & 6.

359. L: Martynia emarginata (Willd.) Ding Hou

Fam: CELASTRACEAE

[=Gymnosporia montana Benth.; Gymnosporia emarginata Willd.; Celastrus senegalensis, not of Bank.]

T: Danti, Chinni tuppa. S: Vikankata?

A shrub or small tree with spines, thick, notched leaves, greenish flowers and obovoid fruits. Common in scrub jungle and along road sides.

Fl.: October - January. Frt.: January - March.

Bark - paste applied with mustard oil to destroy pediculi.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

300. L: Nelia azedarach Linn. Fam: MELIACEAE

T: Turaka vepa S: Mahanimba

A medium-sized tree, wit bi-(tri-), pinnate, leaves, fragrant, lilac flowers in long peduncled, axillary panicles and ellipsoid-globose, 4-seeded fruits. A garden favourite in Guntur and Krishna districts. Fl.: April - June. Frt.: June - August.

Plant - useful in diabetes, asthma, abdominal complaints of piles, malarial fever; antidote to rat bite; also given for blood purification. Leaves & bark - used internally and externally in leprosy and scrofula. Juice of leaves - anthelmintic, diuretic, emmenagogue and antilithic.

361. L: Melochia corchorifolia Linn. Fam: STEROUILLACEAE

T: Sithanta kura?

A diffuse or erect undershrub with ovate leaves and terminal, crowded flowers. An infrequent weed around cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: September - November.

Stem & leaves - boiled in oil and used in bites of water snakes.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

362. L: Memecylon umbellatum Burm.f. Fam: MELASTOMATACEAE

/=Memecylon edule Roxb. ]

T: Alli S: Anjani

A shrub or small tree with thick ovate-elliptic leaves, bluish-purple, umbellate flowers and globose fruits. Common in forest areas.

Fl.: January - March. Frt.: April - June.

Leaves - cooling, astringent, in conjunctivitis as a lotion; internally in leucorrhoea and gonorrhoea. Decoction of root - in menorrhagia.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

363. L: Merremia gangetica (Linn.) Cufodont

/=M. emarginata Hall.f.; Ipomoea reniformis Choisy.]/

Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

T: Yeluka chevi aaku      S: Musikaparni?

A weak, creeping herb rooting at nodes with orbicular-cordate leaves, yellow flowers, subglobose fruits and black seeds. A common weed around cultivated fields and in moist situations. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Plant - deobstruent, diuretic, alterative, used in rheumatism and neuralgia.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

364. L: Merremia tridentata Hall.f. Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

/=Ipomoea tridentata Roth.]/

S: Prasarini?

A trailing perennial herb with elongate

branches, pale yellow flowers and globose fruits.  
Common. Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Plant - tonic and laxative; in rheumatism,  
piles and urinary disorders.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

365. L: Mimosa pudica Linn. Fam: MIMOSACEAE

T: Attha pathi S: Lajjalu

A perennial, diffuse undershrub with sensitive, compound leaves, pink floral heads and bristly, flat, jointed, fruits. A common weed in moist situations. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - decoction in stones. Leaves & root - in diarrhoeas, dysentery, bleeding piles and fistula. Leaves - paste applied to hydrocoele. Leaf and stem - in scorpion-sting.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

366. L: Mimosa elingai Linn. Fam: SAPOTACEAE

T: Pogada chettu S: Bakula

A tree with sweet-scented, creamy flowers and ovoid, orange fruits. A garden favourite, found in all districts. Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: May - July.

Bark - decoction astringent, gargle to strengthen gums, teeth; in pyorrhea, fever. Leaves - in snake-bite. Pulp of ripe fruit - astringent and in chronic dysentery. Seeds -

bruiced and locally applied inside anus of children in constipation.

367. L: Mirabilis jalapa Linn. Fam: NYCTAGINACEAE

T: Chandra kanta S: Krishnakali

A perennial undershrub with crimson, yellow or white tubular flowers and globose fruits. A native of Peru; often grown in gardens in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - aphrodisiac and purgative. Leaves - maturant and in inflammation, boils phlegmons and whitlow.

368. L: Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth.

= Stephegyne parvifolia Korth. / Fam: RUBIACEAE

T: Batta ganapa; Rudra ganapa

A tree with leafy, orbicular stipules, and small, pale yellow flowers in globose heads. Common in dense forests.

Bark & root - given in fever and colic.

Bark - ground into a paste and applied for muscular pains.

Distr. - 1, 3 & 4.

369. L: Holluga nudcaulis Lamk. Fam: NOLLUGINACEAE

An annual, scapigerous herb with basal leaves and small buff-coloured flowers in terminal



panicles. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: July - November.

Leaves - applied to boils to draw out pus.  
Plant - bitter, considered pectoral; used in athropy and whooping cough.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

370. L: Mollugo pentaphylla Linn. Fam: MOLLUGINACEAE

[=Mollugo stricta Linn. ]

An erect, annual herb with linear-lanceolate or obovate leaves and buff-coloured flowers. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: July - November.

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

Distr.- 1,2,3,4 & 6.

371. L: Mollugo cerviana Ser. Fam: MOLLUGINACEAE

S: Parpataka?

A slender, small, annual herb with rosulate, radical leaves, linear, upper leaves pink flowers in axillary and terminal umbels subglobose fruits and yellowish-brown minute seeds. Common in the coastal districts in sandy areas. Fl. & frt.: September - November.

Plant - febrifuge; used for promoting the flow of lochial discharges and as cure for hemorrhoea.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

372. L: Momordica charantia Linn. Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Kakarakaya

S: Karavellika

An annual climber with yellow flowers and oblong-lanceolate, tubercled, yellow fruits. Common under cultivation in all districts. Fl. & fbt.: Throughout the year.

Leaf-juice - emetic, purgative, in bilious affections; externally in burning sensation of the soles; paste applied on eye lids in night blindness.

Fruit and leaves - anthelmintic and vermifuge in piles, leprosy, obesity, diabetes, jaundice.

Juice of fruit - in snake-bite.

373. L: Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd. Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

CELE

T: Agakara

S: Karkotaka

A weak, trailing or climbing herb with perennial tuberous root, yellow male and female flowers and elliptic-lanceolate, echinate, orange fruits. Sometimes found in the road side and river side hedges. Fl. & fbt.: July - September.

Root - in bleeding piles, urinary complaints paste applied externally in wounds, dandruff, smeared over the body as a sedative in high fever with delirium; in snake-bite and scorpion-sting; juice antiseptic. Powder or infusion- powerful emetic; in common cold, cough and headache.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

374. L: Momordica luberosa (Roxb.) Cogn.

T: Kasaragadda

Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

A trailing, perennial herb with a tuberous root, orbicular, deeply cordate, shortly 5-7-lobed leaves, monoecious, white-pale-yellow flowers and small, pyriform or lasiform, fruits. A weed in cultivated fields of black cotton soil. Fl. & frt.: August - October.

Tuber - abortifacient. Fruit - eaten as vegetable.

Distr. - 4.

375. L: Norinda tomentosa Hayne ex Roth Fam: RUBIACEAE

[=Norinda tinctoria Roxb. var. tomentosa Hook.f.]

T: Togaru,

S: Aksikiphala?

A Shrub or small tree, with soft, hairy leaves, white flowers and green irregularly ovoid, false fruits. Common. Fl. & frt.: April - October.

Root - astringent.

Distr. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

376. L: Moringa concanensis Nimmo ex Gr. Fam: MORINGACEAE

T: Karu munaga, Karu mulaga, Adavi mulaga

S: Madhurigru

A tree with 2-pinnately compound leaves, yellowish flowers with red streaks and elongate

fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: May - July.  
Frt.: July - December.

Root - used as substitute for Moringa  
oleifera Lamk.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

377. L: Moringa oleifera Lamk. Fam: MORINGACEAE

[=Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn. ]

T: Munaga, Mulaga      S: Shigru

A tree with 3-pinnately compound leaves,  
white flowers and elongate fruits. Common under  
cultivation; also running wild by self-sown seed.  
Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Root - stimulant, cardiac and circulatory  
tonic in paralytic affections and intermittent  
fever, epilepsy, fainting, hysteria, spasmodic  
affections of the bowels. Bark - abortifacient.  
Fruit - in liver and spleen diseases, Flowers -  
stimulant & aphrodisiac. Seed-oil - external appli-  
cation in rheumatism and joint pains. Gum - in  
dental caries; with gingelly oil in otalgia.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

378. L: Mucuna pruriens Hook. Fam: PAPACEAE

(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Dulagondi kaya, Teeta kogila, Durada gondi

S: Kapikachhu

A perennial, climbing shrub with 3-foliolate leaves and sigma-shaped linear fruits covered by dark-brown, stinging hairs. Common. Fl.: October-November; Frt.: January - March.

Seeds & root - aphrodisiac, tonic, nervine tonic, Root - diuretic and in nervous diseases. Fruit-hari - anthelmintic, specially in round worm.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

379. I: Mukia maderaspatana (Linn.) W.Roem.

/=Melothria maderaspatana (Linn.) Gogn.\_/

Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Budama dosa, Kuturu budama S: Flavaluka

A trailing and climbing herb with tendrils, yellow male and female flowers and globose brick-red fruits covered by spreading bristles. Common in hedges. Fl. & frt.: July - November.

Root - decoction in flatulence, toothache (by mastication). Tender shoot and leaves - a gentle aperient in vertigo and biliousness. Seeds - decoction sudorific, paste externally in sprain particularly on the back.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

380. I: Mundulea sericea (Willd.) Cheval.

/=Mundulea suberosa Benth. \_/

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Verri billudu

A shrub or small tree with compound leaves, attractive rose flowers in racemes and flat, elongate fruits. Common in open forest areas.

Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Seeds - fish poison.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

381. L: Murraya koenigii (Linn.) Spreng.

T: Karivepaka    S: Kalasaka    Fam: RUTACEAE

A shrub or small tree with aromatic, compound leaves, greenish flowers in terminal panicles and red sub-globose or oblong fruits. Few, grown in kitchen gardens in all districts.

Fl.: February - May.    Frt.: May - July.

Plant - tonic, stomachic. Bark and root - stimulant, externally used to cure eruptions and animal bites. Green leaves - in dysentery; with bitters as febrifuge; in snake-bite.

382. L: Murraya paniculata (Linn.) Jack.    Fam: RUTACEAE

[=Murraya exotica Linn.]

T: Naga golugu

An erect, scandent shrub with aromatic, compound leaves, greenish flowers and red, ellipsoid, compressed fruits. Common. Fl.: June - October.    Frt.: September - November.

Bark of root - paste internally and exter-

nally in bodyache. Powdered leaf - in fresh cuts;  
decoction in dropsy. Leaf, stem-bark & root - in  
diarrhoea and dysentery.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 6.

383. L: Musa paradisica Linn. Fam: MUSACEAE

T: Arati chettu

S: Kadali

The well-known plantain plant, grown for  
its edible fruit in all districts. Fl. & frt.:  
Throughout the year.

Root - anthelmintic. Flowers - astringent.  
Juice of stem - in otalgia and haemoptysis.

384. L: Nerium indicum Mill Fam: APOCYNACEAE

[=Nerium odorum Lit; ]

T: Gannoru

S: Karavira

A shrub with oblong-lanceolate, thick  
leaves and attractive white or red simple or double  
flowers. A garden favourite, grown in all districts.  
Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: February - May.

Plant - poisonous. Root - powerful resol-  
vent and attenuant if used externally; watery  
paste applied to ulcers on the penis. Leaf decoction - reduces swelling; juice as eye drops in eye  
complaints. Root bark - antiperiodic and supposed  
to be more powerful than cinchona. Seeds - with  
piper nigrum Linn. (Pepper) given in malarial fevers.

385. L: Nicotiana tabacum Linn. Fam: SOLANACEAE

T: Pogaku

An erect herb with broad, oblong-lanceolate, aromatic leaves, terminal, rose, tubular flowers and ovoid-ellipsoid fruits, with numerous seeds. Supposed to be native of South America and is a common commercial crop in several districts; mostly in 3,4,5 & 6. Fl. & frt.: March - May.

Leaves - Sedative, antispasmodic, used in rheumatic swellings & skin diseases.

386. L: Notonia grandiflora DC. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

A fleshy, perennial, xerophytic shrub with obovate, or elliptic-lanceolate, thick leaves, pale-yellow flowers in divaricate corymbose heads and long cylindrical achenes. Few in the forest hill slopes. Fl. & frt.: October - March.

Stem - fresh extract is used as a preventive for hydrophobia. Leaf-juice - external application in scorpion-sting.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

387. L: Nyctanthes arborescens Linn.

Fam: NYCTANTHACEAE (=OLIVACEAE sensu lato)

T: Parijatamu, Kinnara. S: Parijata

A shrub or tree with rough, ovate leaves, sweet-scented, white flowers with orange corollatube and flat fruits. Frequently seen in forests; also grown in all districts for its flowers.

Fl.: August - November. Frt.: October - January.



Leaf-juice - liver complaints, biliousness, piles, intestinal worms and also in snake-bite, with honey in chronic fever and rheumatism; decoction as a specific remedy for obstinate sciatica. Seeds - paste applied externally in alopecia.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

388. L: Nymphaea nouchali Burm.f. Fam: NYMPHAEACEAE

[= Nymphaea lotus of Hook.f. & Thoms., not of

Linn.; Nymphaea rubra Roxb. ex Salisb. ]

T: Kaluva puvvu

S: Raktotpala

An aquatic herb with tuberous root, large orbicular, cordate leaves and attractive flowers. Few, Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Powdered root & stalk - given in dyspepsia, diarrhoea and piles. Decoction of flowers - in palpitation of heart.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

389. L: Nymphaea stellata Willd. Fam: NYMPHAEACEAE

T: Kaluva puvvu

S: Utpala

A perennial, aquatic herb with tuberous root, peltate, orbicular, glabrous leaves, blue, white or rose flowers and sub-globose fruits with numerous seeds. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Decoction of flowers - used in palpitation of heart, Plant - useful in mental illness, diarrhoea, dysentery, piles and also given to prevent complications during pregnancy.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

390. L: Nymphoides cristatum (Roxb.) O. Ktze.

[= Limnanthemum cristatum (Roxb.) Griseb.]

Fam: MENYANTHACEAE (=GENTIANACEAE sensu lato)

An aquatic herb with small orbicular, cordate leaves, and small, white flowers with yellow centre. Common in water ponds & ditches. Fl. & frt.: October - February.

Plant - in fever and jaundice.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

391. L: Ocimum basilicum Linn. Fam: LAMIACEAE  
(=LABIATAE)  
T: Sabja, Rudrajada S: Phanijihaka?

An aromatic under-shrub with white or pale purple flowers in terminal, racemose whorls. Planted in all districts; also running wild around villages. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

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

392. L: Ocimum canum Sims Fam: LAMIACEAE (=LABIATAE)  
[=Ocimum americanum not of Linn.]

T: Kukka tulasi S: Ajaka

An aromatic undershrub with white-purple flowers in terminal racemose whorls. A common, introduced American weed. Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Leaves - paste in parasitical skin diseases  
and as stimulant in fever.

Distr. - 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

393. L: Ocimum sanctum Linn. Fam: LAMIACEAE (=LABIATAE)

T: Tulasi S: Tulasi

An aromatic, undershrub with white or purple flowers in terminal racemose whorls. Planted in all districts; occasionally running wild.

Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - in snake-bite and scorpion-sting; used as antiseptic, deodorant, stimulant; paste externally to the mosquito bites. Juice of leaves - diaphoretic, antiperiodic, and strong expectorant; used in catarrh and bronchitis; as ear-drops in earache. Dried leaves - powder as snuff in ozaena. Seeds - diuretic, used in gonorrhoea, dysentery and other urinary troubles.

394. L: Clax scandens Roxb. Fam: OLACACEAE

T: Tige nakkera S: Karbudara?

A straggling, woody shrub with thorns on old-wood, ovate, obtuse leaves, greenish flower in short racemes and orange-red fruits, partly enclosed by the enlarged calyx. Common in forest areas. Fl.: October - December. Frt.: December-February.

Bark - in anaemia.

Distr. - 1,3,4 & 6.

395. L: Opuntia dillenii Haw. Fam: CACTACEAE

T: Naga jamudu      S: Vidara

A spiny xerophytic shrub with flat, jointed stem, deciduous, scally leaves, yellow, pedicellate flowers and purple fr its bearing acicular hairs in bundles. Introduced from America and is often seen as a protective hedge. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year. March - July in particular.

Plant - in snake-bite. Fruit - in gonorrhoea; baked and given in whooping cough; syrup given to control spasmodic cough and expectoration Sap - purgative.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

396. L: Croxylum indicum (Linn.) Vent. Fam: BIGNONIACEAE

T: Pampini, Kaligottu      S: Syonaka

A tree in 2-3-pinnately compound leaves, large flowers in terminal racemes and flat, very long sword-like fruits. Rare. Fl.: July - September. Frt.: December - April.

Bark - juice externally in wounds; juice or decoction in dyspepsia, worms, diarrhoea and dysentery; powder or infusion is a bitter, tonic and diaphoretic, useful in acute rheumatism.

Seeds - purgative. Stem - in scorpion-sting.

Distr.- 4 & 6

397. L: Oryza sativa Linn. Fam: POACEAE (=GRAMINEAE)

T: Dhanyanu, Vari S: Sali

The well-known paddy plant with several hybrids is under cultivation in all districts.

Fl.: August - September. Frt.: November - December.

Rice-gruel - in bowel complaints, diarrhoea and dysentery. Rice water - demulcent, soothing, nourishing drink in febrile diseases and inflammatory states of intestines.

398. L: Oxalis corniculata Linn. Fam: OXALIDACEAE

(=GERANIACEAE sensu lato)

T: Pulichinta S: Gangeri

A diffuse, creeping herb, sour in taste, with long petioled, 3-foliolate leaves, yellow flowers and elongate, green fruit. A common weed.

Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Leaves - cooling, refrigerant, stomachic, antiscorbutic. Plant - in sourvy.

Distr. - 1, 3 & 6.

399. L: Oxystelma esculentum R. Br. Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

S: Dugdhika

A perennial, twining herb with milky latex, linear-lanceolate leaves, wide open rose-purple flowers and elongate, lanceolate, fruits in pairs. Common in the hedges. Fl. & frt.: July - November.

Plant - decoction is used as gargle in  
apthous ulcerations of mouth and in sore throat.  
Root - specific for jaundice; Milky-latex - wash  
for ulcers.

Distr. - 4 & 6.

400. L: Pandanus tectorius Soland. ex Parkinson

[ = Pandanus odoratissimus Rorb. ]

T: Mosali      S: Ketaki      Fam: PANDANACEAE

An erect shrub with strong, supporting  
roots, very long leaves with spiny margins, male  
and female inflorescence surrounded by sweet-scented  
bracts, and oblong-subglobose woody, multiple fruits.  
Common along the banks of river & streams.  
Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Leaves - bitter, pungent, aromatic, used  
in leprosy, small-pox, syphilis, scabies & leuco-  
derma. Oil from bracts - stimulant, antispasmodic  
and in diabetes. Flowers - as snuff in epilepsy.

Distr. - 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

401. L: Parthenium hysterophorus Linn. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

T: Pitchi machi patri, Pitchi ganjayi

An erect, annual herb with variously pi-  
nnately dissected leaves and star-like white flower  
heads. A common weed along road sides, river beds  
and project areas; a native of West Indies and  
North & Central America. Fl. & frt.: Throughout  
the year.

Pollen - causes allergic reactions by contact or pollution of air; antigen is prepared for dermatitis and bronchial asthma due to allergy.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

402. L: Paspalum commersonii Lamk. Fam: POACEAE  
(=GRAMINEAE)

/=Paspalum scrobiculatum not of Linn. 7

S: Kodrava

An annual, sub-erect or erect grass with linear leaves and sessile spikes. Found in bush.  
Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Plant - used in scorpion-sting, sometimes develops narcotic properties.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

403. L: Passiflora foetida Linn. Fam: PASSIFLORACEAE

T: Tella jumuki? S: Mukkopcera?

A perennial trailing and climbing shrub with tendrils, 3-lobed leaves and globose red fruits covered by glandular hairy calyx lobes. Common in the hedges. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Decoction of leaves - in biliousness, asthma. Fruit - emetic. Leaves - applied to the head in giddiness and headache.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

404. L: Pavetta indica Linn. Fam: RUBIACEAE

T: Papidi kommi      S: Papata?

An erect shrub with glabrous leaves, white, cymose flowers and globose fruits. Common in the forest under growth. Fl.: March - July. Frt.: July - September.

Root - bitter, aperient; prescribed in visceral obstructions; powder mixed with ginger and rice-water in dropsy. Leaves - as fomentation in haemorrhoidal pains.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

405. L: Pavetta tomentosa Roxb. ex Rees

/=Pavetta indica Linn. var. tomentosa Hook.f.7

T: Papidi kommi      Fam: RUBIACEAE

An erect shrub with densely, soft hairy leaves, white flowers in cymes and globose fruits. Common. Fl.: May - July. Frt.: August - October.

Root & leaves - same as pavetta indica Linn.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

406. L: Pavonia odorata Willd. Fam: MALVACEAE

T: Chiru benda?      S: Hriveka.

An annual (perennial?) erect herb with angled-lobed leaves and white or rose flowers. Common in the open forest areas & hill slopes.



Fl. & frt.: July - December; throughout the year if grown in gardens.

Root - astringent, tonic, cooling, carminative, fabrifuge; in dysentery. Plant - used as a cure for rheumatism.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

407. L: Pavonia zeylanica Cav. Fam: MALVACEAE

T: Chirubenda

An erect, annual (perennial?) herb with deeply palmately lobed leaves and white-rose flowers. Few but & infrequent. Fl. & frt.: July - November.

Plant - vermifuge and purgative.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

408. L: Pedaliium murex Linn. Fam: PEDALIACEAE

T: Yemugu pallaru S: Brihat gokshuru

An erect, foetid herb with some what fleshy stem, broadly ovate leaves, bright-yellow, axillary, tubular flowers, ovoid, 4-angled fruit bearing 4-spines. A common weed in open places. Fl. & frt.: September - December.

Infusion of leaf & stem - used in gonorrhoea and dysuria.

Fruit - diuretic, antispasmodic, aphrodisiac & demulcent. Decoction given in inconti-

nuance of urine, spermatorrhoea, nocturnal emission and impotency.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

409. L: Pentatropis capensis (Linn.f.) Bullock

/=Pentatropis microphylla (Roxb.) Wt. et Arn. //

S: Kakanasika? Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

A perennial, slender climber with small, ovate-elliptic leaves, few-flowered cymes purplish corolla, and linear fruits in pairs. Common in hedges. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Plant - cooling & alterative.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

410. L: Pergularia daemia (Forsk.) Chiov.

/=Daemia extensa R. Br.; Pergularia extensa  
F. & Br. //

Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Jistapu tiga; Distaputiga S: Vrischikali

A perennial climbing shrub with milky latex, cordate orbicular leaves, greenish flowers with pale purple centre and softly spiny, lanceolate fruits in pairs. Common in the hedges.

Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Plant - expectorant, emetic. Juice of leaves - in catarrhal affections, infantile diarrhoea and asthma; applied externally to rheumatic

Med. Plants along the course of  
River Krishna in Andhra Pradesh

swellings with lime or ginger, in snake-bite.  
Fresh leaves - as poultice in carbuncle. Root  
bark - as purgative in rheumatism.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

411. L: Peristrophe bicalveolata (Retz.) Nees

S: Parpata? Kakajanga Fam: ACANTHACEAE

An erect, annual herb with small, white  
or pink flowers in terminal panicles. A common  
weed. Fl. & frt.: July - February.

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

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5, & 6.

412. L: Phaseolus aconitifolius Jacq. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Pillipesara S: Makusthaka

A trailing herb with 3-foliolate leaves,  
variously-lobed leaflets, yellow flowers in racemes  
and cylindrical, slightly recurved fruits. Some-  
times cultivated for its fodder in all districts.  
Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year, depending upon  
the time of sowing.

Root - narcotic. Seeds - used as diet  
in fever.

413. L: Phascolus trilobus (Linn.) Aiton

Fam: FABACEAE (=FABITIONACEAE)

S: Mudgaparni

A trailing herb with 3-foliolate leaves, variously lobed leaflets, yellow flowers in racemes and cylindrical, slightly recurved fruits. Sometimes cultivated, though often found in wild condition in the plains. Fl. & frt.: October - December.

Plant - used in diarrhoea, piles, fever and haemolytic conditions. Root - powder is recommended in rat - bite.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

414. L: Phoenix sylvestris (Linn.) Roxb.

T: Yeeta chettu      S: Parushaka      Fam: ARECACEAE  
(=PALMACEAE)

A tall palm with large pinnately compound leaves, spadix inflorescence and reddish brown fruits. Common. Fl.: January - February.  
Frt.: April - June.

Fruit - tonic and restorative. Juice of plant - as a cooling beverage. Root - in tooth ache. Kernels - paste in ague.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

415. L: Phyllanthus nodiflorus (Linn.) Greene

/=Lippia nodiflora Mich. / Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Meeru pippali kada S: Jala pippali

A water-loving herb rooting at nodes with obovate, toothed leaves and purple flowers in short dense spikes. Common. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - febrifuge, diuretic; as a poultice maturant of boils. Leaves and tender stalks - infusion given in indigestion to children and women after delivery.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

416. L: Phyllanthus acidus (Linn.) Steud

/=Cicca acida (Linn.) Merr.; C.disticha Linn.;

Phyllanthus distichus (Linn.) Muell.-Arg. 7

T: Usiri chettu S: Iavali

A tree with densely clustered leafy twigs looking like compound leaves, small reddish flowers in fascicles and sub-globose, fleshy, ribbed, sour and sweet, edible fruits. A native of Malay islands and Madagascar, frequently seen in Kitchen gardens, in all districts. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Fruit - astringent. Leaves & root - antidote to viper venom.

417. L: Phyllanthus asperulatus Wutch. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

/=Phyllanthus niruri of Indian Floras; not of Linn./

T: Wela usiri      S: Bhudhatree

An erect annual or perennial herb with small pale green leaves, greenish flowers and sub-globose, green fruits. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - diuretic, in dropsical affections, gonorrhoea, and other troubles of genito-urinary tract. Fresh root - jaundice. Leaves - stomachic. Juice - used as application to foul sores.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

418. L: Phyllanthus emblica Linn. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

/=Emblica officinalis Gaertn./

T: Usiri chettu      S: Amalaki

A tree with small leaves greenish, fascicled flowers and globose fruits. Few but frequent; also planted in all districts for its fruit. Fl.: July - October. Frt.: December - February.

Fruit - in arresting the process of ageing; acrib, refrigerative, diuretic and laxative. Dried fruit - powder in hair washing; useful in haemorrhage, diarrhoea and dysentery. In combination with Iron, used for anaemia, jaundies and dyscypsia. Fermented liquor from the fruit - used in dyspepsia

and cough. Flowers - cooling refrigerative, op-  
erative. Root & bark - astringent. Seeds - in  
asthma, bronchitis and biliousness.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

419. L: Phyllanthus maderaspatensis Linn. Fam: EUPHOR-  
BIACEAE

An erect annual or perennial herb-shrub  
with ob-ovate-wedge-shaped leaves and depressed-  
globose fruits. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: Through-  
out the year.

Plant - infusion in headache.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

420. L: Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE  
[=Kinganelia reticulata (Poir.) Baill. ]

T: Purugudu, pulicheru, puredu S: Krishna kambhoji?

A straggling shrub with greenish flowers  
in fascicles and globose, dark purple, fleshy  
fruits. Common along the hedges. Fl.: Throughout  
the year. Frt.: August - December.

Leaves - diuretic, cooling. Bark - alter-  
ative and attenuant. Leaf-juice - in gums, and  
also diarrhoea in infants.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

421. L: Phyllanthus simplex Retz. Fam: EUPHORBACEAE

An erect sub-erect annual herb with oblong-leaves, and depressed-globose fruits. Few but frequently found in the forest under growth. Fl. & frt.: July - November.

Plant - diuretic, in dropsical affections, gonorrhoea and other genito-urinary troubles; fish poison. Root - in-somnia particularly in children.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

422. L: Phyllanthus urinaria Linn. Fam: EUPHORBACEAE

S: Bhoodhatri?

An annual, erect herb with small, oblong leaves, axillary, solitary, minute, greenish yellow flowers and globose, minutely echinate fruits bearing transversely furrowed seeds. Frequently met with in the forest under growth. Fl. & frt.: July-November.

Plant - in cough, Asthma, fever and liver enlargement. Root - given to sleepless children. Leaves - crushed and applied on wounds and skin affections; with salt, applied to fractures. Seeds - crushed with a little rice water and given internally in menorrhagia and leucorrhoea.

Distr.- 1 & 3.



423. L: Physalis minima Linn. Fam: SOLANACEAE

T: Buddha gachi S: Parapetaki? Chirapotika

An annual herb with solitary, axillary yellowish flowers, and globose, yellow fruits enveloped in the bladder-like calyx. Few but frequent as a weed, around cultivated fields.

Fl. & frt.: July - January.

Fruit - tonic, aperient; in gonorrhoea.

Juice of leaves - with mustard oil in ear-ache.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

424. L: Pilicostigma malabaricum (Roxb.) Benth.

/=Bauhinia malabarica Roxb. / Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE

T: Pedda are S: Seetaka? Ashmantaka?

Aksheerasman

A tree with bilobed leaves and cream-coloured flowers. Few in forest areas. Fl.: October - November. Frt.: January - May.

Bark - astringent; in diarrhoea. Flowers - laxative, astringent. Root - in cough, menorrhagia, glandular swelling (cervical) piles and snake venom.

Distr.- 1 & 3

425. L: Piper attenuatum Buch.-Ham. Fam: PIPERACEAE

A slender root-climber with zig-zag bran-

chlets, ovate-cordate leaves, dioecious inflorescence, extremely slender male spikes, elongate, female spikes and small, globose berries. Common in moist and dense forest areas. Fl. & frt.: Not observed.

Root - macerated in water is an excellent diuretic.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

426. L: Piper betle Linn. Fam: PIPERACEAE

T: Tamalapaku S: Tambula

A perennial climber with nodal roots and ovate leaves. A malay creeper, often grown for its leaf, particularly in Krishna and Guntur districts. Fl. & frt.: Not observed.

Juice of leaves - as eye drops in painful affections & night blindness, used as cardiac tonic; also as gargle in throat affections. Leaves - warmed and applied externally on glandular swellings. Essential oil from leaves - in respiratory catarrhs and as antiseptic.

427. L: Piper nigrum Linn. Fam: PIPERACEAE

T: Miriyala S: Maricha

A climbing shrub, rooting at nodes, with ovate-cordate leaves dioecious or some-times polygamous flowers and globose yellow berries turning to red when ripe and black on drying. Rare in

moist and dense forest areas. Fl. & frt.: January-June.

Fruit - used as aromatic, stomachic; in dyspepsia and flatulence; as stimulant in cholera, weakness following fevers, vertigo, coma malarial fever; as alterative in paraplegia and arthritic diseases; local application in piles, relaxed sore throat and skin diseases.

Distr.- 1 & 3

428. L: Pistia stratiotes Linn. Fam: ARACEAE

T: Antara tamara      S: Vamiparni?

A small floating herb with tufted roots, obovate-cuneate, thick leaves forming a cup. Common. Fl. & frt.: not observed.

Plant - demulcent, refrigerant, in dysuria. Root - emollient, laxative, diuretic. Leaves - as poultice to haemorrhoids; in asthma, cough and with coconut milk in dysentery; ash applied to ringworm of the scalp.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 6.

429. L: Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth.

T: Seema chinta      Fam: MIMOSACEAE

A tree with spinous branches, 2 pairs of leaflets, greenish flowers in globose heads and red, twisted fruits. A native of tropical America, often seen running wild in all districts by self-

sown seed. Fl.: January - March. Frt.: April - July.

Bark - febrifuge; decoction - given as an enema.

430. L: Plesmonium margaretiform (Roxb.) Schott

Fam: ARACEAE

A herb with tuberous root, large solitary, leaf (rarely 2) bearing narrowly lanceolate, acuminate or forked leaflets, broadly ovate, green spadix with deep purple at the base within, male flowers above the female ones separated by neutre flowers and ovoid, 2-3-seeded berries. Fl. & frt.: June - August.

Seeds - crushed and placed in the hollow tooth and covered with cotton to relieve tooth-ache.

Distr.- 1 & 3

431. L: Plumbago zeylanica Linn. Fam: PLUMBAGINACEAE

T: Chitra mulamu

S: Chitraka

A perennial, suberest shrub with white flowers bearing a tubular calyx studded with stalked glands. Common. Fl. & frt.: August - February.

Root - acrid, vesicant, stimulant, as external application in rheumatism and paralytic affections; powerful sialogogue, remedy for secondary syphilis and leprosy. Plant juice - useful

in ophthalmia and application to scabies.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

432. L: Plumeria acuminata Air. Fam: APOCYNACEAE

[=P. acutifolia Poir.]=]

T: Deva ganneru

A tree with milky latex, large parallel-nerved leaves and white flowers with yellow centre. Planted in all districts. Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: March - June.(occasional)

Root-bark - purgative, antihepatic; in gonorrhoea and venereal sores. Bark - given with coconut, ghee and rice in diarrhoea. Milky-juice - purgative, and as rubifacient in rheumatism.

433. L: Pogostemon benghalensis (Burm.f.)C.Ktze.

[=Pogostemon plectranthoides Desf.]=]

Fam: LAMIACEAE (=LABIATAE)

An erect, profusely branched, aromatic, shrub with ovate, serrate leaves and purple or pale pink flowers in terminal and axillary spikes. Common in the forest areas. Fl. & frt.: January-April.

Root - useful in uterine haemorrhoids; antidote to scorpion sting and snake-bite.

Fresh leaves - styptic; bruised and applied to clean wounds.

Distr. - 1 & 3

434. L: Polyalthia longifolia (Sonneret) Thw.

Fam: ANNONACEAE

T: Naramamidi      S: Asoka?

A tree with oblong-lanceolate leaves, greenish flowers and red globose fruits in bunches. Planted in all districts. Fl.: February - May. Frt.: June - August.

Bark - febrifuge.

435. L: Polycarpaea corymbosa (Linn.) Lamk.

S: Parpata?

Fam: CARYOPHYLLACEAE

An erect annual-perennial herb with whorled, linear leaves and white-pale pink flowers. Few but frequent in open areas. Fl. & frt.: September - January.

Plant - in venomous reptile bites.

Pounded leaves - in the form of poultice anti-inflammatory, in animal bites and with molasses in jaundice.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

436. L: Polygala chinensis Linn.      Fam: POLYGALACEAE

An erect, annual herb with obovate, sub-orbicular or linear-oblong leaves, yellow flowers

in axillary, short, few-flowered racemes, dicymous, orbicular-oblong, fruits, and hairy seeds rounded at the apex, furnished with 3 membranous nasal appendages. Common weed around cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: July - December.

Root - given in fever and dizziness.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

437. L: Polygala elongata Klein    Fam: POLYGALACEAE

An erect or ascending, annual herb with linear-oblong leaves, yellow flowers in lax supra-axillary racemes; emarginate, unequal-sided, oblong fruits and pyriform seeds with 3-lobed, shortly appendaged strophiole. Few in open areas.

Fl. & frt.: July - December.

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

Distr. - 1 & 3.

438. L: Polygonum barbatum Linn.    Fam: POLYGONACEAE

An aquatic, erect herb with linear, lanceolate leaves, finely fimbriate stipules and white flowers. Common in streams & along the river banks. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Fruits - relieve gripping pains and colic.

Root - astringent, cooling.

Distr. - 1 & 3.

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439. L: Polygonum plebeium R.Br. Fam: POLYGONACEAE

An annual or perennial, prostrate or ascending herb with small oblong-obovate leaves and small, red fascicled flowers. A common weed in moist situations.

Root - in bowel complaints. Dried plant-powder internally in pneumonia.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

440. L: Pongamia pinnata (Linn.) Pierre Fam: MIMACEAE

[=Pongamia glabra Vent. ] (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Kanuga S: Karanja

A tree with compound leaves, purple flowers in terminal racemes and woody, flat and thick fruits. Frequently seen in forests; also planted as avenue tree in all districts.

Fl.: March - July. Frt.: July - November.

Seeds - used as external application in skin diseases. Seeds & root - fish poison.

Fresh-bark - in bleeding piles. Oil from seeds - in cutaneous affections, herpes, scabies and rheumatism.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

441. L: Portulaca oleracea Linn. Fam: PORTULACACEAE

T: Pappu kura, Paayilikura S: Lonika

A prostrate or suberect, succulent, annual herb with alternate, wedge-shaped or obovate leaves,



yellow flowers in sessile terminal heads, and ovoid fruits, dehiscing circumscissally. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - leafy vegetable used in piles, dyspepsia; crushed and applied externally to reduce swelling, burns & head ache.

Distr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

442. L: Portulaca quadrifida Linn. Fam: PORTULACACEAE  
S: Loni?

A small, diffuse, annual herb with ovate, acute leaves, terminal, subsessile, solitary, yellow flowers and conical fruits. A common weed in moist situations, such as cultivated fields etc. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Fresh leaves - bruised and used as external application in erysipelas; and infusion used as a diuretic in dysuria. Seeds - considered vermifuge.

Distr. - 4 & 6.

443. L: Portulaca tuberosa Roxb. Fam: PORTULACACEAE

A perennial, succulent herb with fusiform root, alternate, fleshy, linear-oblong leaves, terminal, solitary, sessile, yellow flowers and ovoid, fruits. Few in open rocky places. Fl. & frt.: August - October.

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Uses - same as portulaca quadrifida Linn.

Distr.- 4.

444. L: Pouzolzia zeylanica (Linn.) Benn.

/=Pouzolzia indica Caud. / Fam: URTICACEAE

An erect-ascending, annual herb with fascicled, minute greenish flowers and small 2-4-winged fruits. Infrequently met with in moist forest areas. Fl. & frt.: August - October.

Plant - in syphilis, gonorrhoeas and snake-poison.

Distr.- 1,3 & 4.

445. L: Premna latifolia Roxb. Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Nelli

A tree with aromatic, leaves, greenish flowers in terminal panicles and globose fruits. Common. Fl.: June - July. Frt.: August - October.

Leaves .. diuretic, given internally and applied externally in dropsy. Juice of bark - applied to boils, and given to cattle in colic.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

446. L: Premna tomentosa Willd. Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Naguru chettu

A tree with yellowish hairy leaves, green-

nish-flowers in terminal panicles and globose fruits.  
common in forest areas. Fl.: May - July. Frt.:  
July - August.

Oil from root & leaves - aromatic; used as  
remedy for stomach disorders.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

447. L: Prosopis cineraria (Linn.) Druce

/=Prosopis spiciqera Jinn. / Fam.: MIMOSACEAE

T.: Jammi-chattu. S.: Sami

A tree with spinous branches, compound  
leaves and greenish-white flowers in spikes. Few  
but frequently seen around cultivated fields.

Fl.: December - March. Frt.: March - April.

Pod - in rheumatism and scorpion-sting.

Flowers - pounded, mixed with sugar and eaten by  
women as a safe guard against miscarriage. Ashes -  
rubbed over the skin to remove hair.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

448. L: Protium serratum (Watt et Colebr.) Engl.

/=Bursera serrata Colebr. / Fam.: BURSERACEAE

T.: Chitregu

A tree with compound, serrate leaves,  
panicled flowers and red sub-globose fruits. Few  
but frequent. Fl.: May - June. Frt.: August -  
September.

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Leaf - aromatic.

Distr.- 1 & 3

449. L: Psidium guajava Linn. Fam: MYRTACEAE

T: Jami chettu

A tree with white flowers and ovoid-globose-obovoid fruits. A native of America; grown in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root-bark - astringent; used in diarrhoea of children. Fruit - laxative. Leaves - astringent, decoction used in cholera.

450. L: Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb. Fam: FABACEAE  
(=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Yegisa, Bijasaramu S: Asana, Bijasara.

A tree with compound leaves, yellowish flowers in terminal panicles and flat orbicular, 1-seeded fruits. Common in dense forest areas.

Fl.: May - June. Frt.: December - February.

Gum - a good astringent in diarrhoea and pyrosis; used in toothache. Bruised leaves - external application to boils, sores and skin diseases. Heart wood - in diabetes.

Distr.- 1 & 3

451. L: Pterospermum xylocarpum (Gaertn.) Sant. & Wagh

[=Pterospermum heyneanum Wall. ex Wt. & Arn.]

T: Loluen

Fam: STERCULIACEAE

A tree with oblong-obovate, shallowly-lobed leaves coated with white cotton beneath, flowers of about 6 cm. long and woody fruits. Common in forest areas.

Leaves - used in leucorrhoea, smoked like tobacco.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 5.

452. L: Pueraria tuberosa (Romb.ex Willd.) DC.

Fam: PAPILIONACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Vidari kanda

S: Vidari

A large, climbing shrub, with root forming a series of sub-globose tubers, 3-foliolate leaves, blue flowers in lax racemes and flat fruits clothed by long, silky, bright-brown hairs. Infrequently met with in the forest areas. Fl.: February - March. Frt.: April - June.

Tubers - tonic, aphrodisiac, lactagogue and useful in liver and spleen enlargement and fever.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

453. L: Punica granatum Linn. Fam: PUNICACEAE

(=LYTHRACEAE sensu lato)

T: Danamma S: Dadima

A shrub or small tree with spinescent twigs, oblong or obovate leaves, scarlet-red flowers, globose fruits, crowned by persistent calyx and sour-sweet seeds. Generally grown in all districts.

Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: May - July.

Root-bark & stem-bark: astringent, anthelmintic, specific in tape worms. Rind of fruit - useful in diarrhoea and dysentery. Seeds - stomachic. Pulp - Cardiac & stomachic. Fresh juice - refrigerant.

454. L: Pupalia lappacea (Linn.) Juss. Fam: AMARANTHACEAE

T: Yerri chitramulamu S: Nagadamani? Apamarga (sweta)

A perennial, straggling herb with flowers bearing recurved spines in terminal interrupted spikes. Common. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - considered to be useful in snake-bite; also in mental disorders.

Distr.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

455. L: Quamoclit pinnata (Linn.) Bojer

[=Quameolit vulgaris Choisy; Ipomoea quamoclit Linn.]

S: Kamala

A perennial, twining herb with deeply, pinnately dissected leaves, dark-red or white tubular flowers & globose fruits. A garden favourite in most of the districts; introduced from tropical America. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Plant - cooling. Leaves - paste applied to carbuncles; pounded and applied to bleeding piles & juice with ghee given internally.

456. L: Quisqualis indica Linn. Fam: COMBRETACEAE

T: Raḍha manoharam

A large, straggling shrub with long, tubular orange-red flowers in bunches. A native of Malay Archipelago, found as a garden favourite in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Seeds - anthelmintic.

457. L: Pandia dumetorum Lamk. Fam: RUBIACEAE

T: Manga chettu

S: Madana

A thorny shrub or small tree with white flowers turning to yellow at length and ovoid-oblong fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Fruit - irritating, emetic; used as fish poison. Fruit-pulp - used in dysentery, anthelmintic applied to the tongue and palate during teething. Bark - astringent, antipyretic, extor-

nally applied as anodyne in bone ache during fever  
and in rheumatism.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

458. L: Rhinacanthus nasuta (Linn.) Kurz

/=Rhinacanthus communis Nees. / Fam:ACANTHACEAE

S: Yuthikaparni

An erect, shrubby, perennial with white  
flowers in terminal panicles. Few in forest under  
growth. Fl. & frt.: October - January.

Root, leaves & seeds - in ring worm and  
skin diseases. Root - boiled in milk and used  
as aphrodisiac; antidote to snake-bite.

Distr.- 1 & 3

459. L: Rhizophora mucronata Lamk. Fam:RHIZOPHORACEAE

T: Uppu ponna

A mangrove tree with aerial roots and  
pneumatophores (roots projecting upwards), elliptic  
leaves and viviparous fruits. Fl. & frt.: August -  
December.

Bark - astringent; used as cure for diabetes.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

460. L: Rhynchosia minima (Linn.) DC. Fam: FABACEAE

(=PAPILIONACEAE)



An annual or perennial trailing or twining herb with 3-foliolate leaves, ochre-yellow flowers and flat 1-2-seeded fruits. Common in hedges.

Fl. & frt.: August - January.

Leaves - abortifacient.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

461. L: Ricinus communis Linn. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Amudamu chettu S: Branda

An erect-shrub or a small tree with large palmately lobed leaves, greenish-white male and female flowers in panicles and 3-lobed softly prickly fruits. Cultivated; also found as an escape in all districts. Said to be a native of Africa. Fl.: September - October. Frt.: December - February

Seeds - purgative, counter irritant in scorpion-sting, fish poison; oil purgative. Leaves - applied externally as poultice for boils and to the head to relieve head-ache. Tender-leaves - antidote to snake-bite, aconite and opium poisoning.

462. L: Rivea hypocrateriformis (Desv.) Choisy

Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

T: Boddhi-tiga

A perennial climber with broadly cordate, densely hairy leaves, long, tubular, sweet-scented white flowers, ovate calyx lobes, and woody, glo-

bose, fruits. Common on hedges. Fl. & frt.:  
Throughout the year.

Young leaf - nutrient; eaten as vegetable.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

463. L: Rivea ornata (Roxb.) Choisy Fam: CONVOLVULACEAE

T: Boddhi S: Phanji

A perennial, shrubby plant, erect or climbing with broadly cordate, densely hairy leaves, long, tubular, sweet-scented, white flowers, lanceolate calyx lobes and woody, globose fruits. Few in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: July - October.

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

Distr.- 1 & 3

464. L: Rotula aquatica Lour. Fam: PORAGINACEAE

/=Rhabdia lycioides Mart.=/

S: Pashanbhada?

A stunted perennial shrub with spatulate leaves, small, reddish flowers and globose, orange red fruits. Common in the stream and river beds. Fl. & frt.: October - April.

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

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

465. L: Ruellia tuberosa Linn. Fam: ACANTHACEAE

A herb or under-shrub with tuberous roots, showy, deep blue flowers and black, linear cylindrical fruits. Common weed in gardens and around cultivated fields. A native of tropical America. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Tubers - said to be useful in liver & spleen diseases.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

466. L: Rungia repens (Linn.) Nees. Fam: ACANTHACEAE

S: Parpatha

An erect or diffuse herb with attractive, long spikes and bluish-pink flowers. Common in the forest under growth. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - dried, powdered and given in fevers and cough and considered vermifuge. Fresh leaves - bruised, mixed with castor oil and applied to the scalp in cases of tinea capitis.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

467. L: Saccharum officinarum Linn. Fam: POACEAE

T: Cheruku S: Ikshu (=GRAMINAE)

The well-known sugar-cane with several hybrids, is grown as a commercial crop in most of the districts. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Stem - sweet, laxative, diuretic, cooling and aphrodisiac. Root - demulcent, cooling, diuretic, galactagogue.

468. L: Saccharum spontaneum Linn. Fam: POACEAE  
(=GRAMINEAE)  
T: Rellu gaddi S: Kasa

A perennial, tufted, tall grass with narrow, linear leaves and large terminal, silky hairy panicles. Common, generally found along the banks of streams and rivers. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - laxative, aphrodisiac; useful in burning sensation, strangury, phthisis, vesical calculi, diseases of blood, biliousness, haemorrhagic diathesis.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5, & 6.

469. L: Salvadora persica Linn. Fam: SALVADORACEAE  
T: Vara gogu S: Peelu

An evergreen tree with drooping branches ovate-oblong, thick leaves, small, greenish-yellow flowers in axillary & terminal, lax, compound panicles and small, globose, red fruits. Infrequently seen in the forest areas. Fl.: November-February. Frt.: January - March.

Leaves - external application in piles, rheumatism and tumours. Leaf-juice - given in

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scurvy, cough & cold. Twigs - commonly used as tooth brush. Seeds - used as antidote to snake bite. Fruit - carminative, diuretic.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

470. L: *Sansevieria roxburghiana* Schult.f.

Fam: AGAVACEAE (=LILIACEAE sensu lato)

T: Saganara

S: Murva?

A stem-less herb with creeping root-stock, linear, oblong, deeply concave, fleshy & fibrous leaves, white flowers in racemes on a stout scape and red globose fruits. Frequently found in rocky areas and in the bush. Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Root - prescribed in the form of an electuary, in consumptive complaints and coughs of long standing. Juice of tender shoots - administered to children to clear throats of viscid phlegm.

Distr.- 3,4 & 6.

471. L: *Santalum album* Linn. Fam: SANTALACEAE

T: Chandamamu

S: Sweta chandan

An ever-green tree, semiparasitic on roots of other plants with elliptic-ovate leaves, brownish-purple flowers in axillary or terminal, cymose panicles and globose, black fruits. Frequently seen in the forests; also planted by the Forest department. Fl.: March - October. Frt.: October - December.

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Wood - made into a paste with water and applied to the temples in head ache, fevers, local inflammation and in case of skin diseases to allay heat and pruritus; also antidote to poisons.

Heart wood & oil - used in female complaints.

Oil - in the symptomatic treatment of dysuria, gonorrheal urethritis and cystitis.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

472. L: Sapindus emarginatus Vahl. Fam: SAPINDACEAE

T: Kunkudu

A tree with pinnate leaves bearing 3-pairs of emarginate leaflets, panicked flowers and 3-lobed fruits. Few But frequent. Fl.: October-January. Frt.: February - May.

Plant - detergent; substitute for soap.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

473. L: Sapium insigne Benth. var. malabaricum (Wt.)  
Hook.f.

[=S. insigne of Gamble & Cooke Floras;

Falconeria malabarica Wt. ]

Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

A small, deciduous tree with crowded elliptic-ovate or obovate, crenate-serrate leaves, monoecious or dioecious, minute flowers forming erect spikes and globose fruits. Few in the forest areas. Fl.: January - February. Frt.:

March - April.

Sap - acrid and vesicant.

Distr.- 1 & 3

474. L: Saraca asoka (Roxb.) de Wilde

[=Saraca indica non Inn.; of Indian Floras]/

Fam: CATSAIPINIACEAE

T: Asokamu      S: Ashoka

A small tree ( or a shrub in gardens )  
with pinnately compound leaves, oblong-lanceolate  
leaflets, bright orange-scarlet, fragrant flowers  
in dense axillary corymbs and flat, woody fruits.  
Fl.: March - April. Frt.: May - July.

Bark - astringent; used as uterine tonic,  
in menorrhagia; also antidote for scorpion-sting.

475. L: Sarcostemma acidum (Roxb.) Voigt

[=Sarcostemma brevistigma Wt. & Arn.;

Asclepias acida Roxb. ]/

Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

T: Teega jemudu      S: Soma?

A straggling plant with linear, cylin-  
drical zig-zag branches, very small scally leaves,  
unbellate greenish-white flowers and elongate,  
linear fruits in pairs. Common in scrub forests.  
Fl.: June - October. Frt.: September - October.

Dried stem - emetic. Plant - cooling,  
alterative.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

476. Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Merr. Fam: SAPINDACEAE

T: Pusuku Putiki, Busi      S: Kosamra?

A tree with pinnately compound leaves bearing 2-4-pairs of oblong leaflets, yellowish-green flowers in drooping racemes and ellipsoid-pointed fruits often bearing blunt prickles. Few but frequent in forest areas. Fl.: March - June. Frt.: July - September.

Bark - astringent, with oil used as a cure for itch. Powdered seeds - applied to ulcers of animals and for removing maggots. Oil of the seeds - used in itch and acne; stimulant agent for the scalp, both in cleansing and promoting growth of hair.

Distr.- 1 & 3

477. L. Schrebera swietenoides Roxb. Fam: OLIVACEAE

T: Mokkam      S: Moksaka

A tree with compound leaves, small white-brownish flowers in terminal panicles and pyriform fruits. Few but frequent in forest areas.

Fl.: February - April. Frt.: April - June.

Root - used in leprosy.

Distr.- 1 & 3



478. L: Scilla hyacinthina (Roth.) Mac. Bride

[?]=Scilla indica Baker [?] Fam: LILIACEAE

A scapigerous herb with tunicate bulb, oblong-lanceolate leaves, narrowed into sheathing petiole, often blotched with purple spots, greenish-purple flowers in racemes, and sub-globose fruits. Frequently found in the open forest areas. An interesting vegetative propagation, namely, leaf-tips producing bulbs with bifurcous roots on coming in contact with the soil, is observed on the hillocks around Vijayawada. Fl. & frt.: July-September.

Bulb - expectorant, cardiac tonic and diuretic.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

479. L: Scirpus articulatus Linn. Fam: CYPERACEAE

T: Jirra

S: Krauncadan?

A tufted, erect sedge with articulated stem and greenish spikes. Abundant in marshy places and margins of lakes & temporary water pits. Fl. & frt.: September - February.

Plant - purgative.

Distr.- 4.

480. L: Scoparia dulcis Linn. Fam: SCROPHULARIACEAE

An erect, perennial undershrub with ellip-

tic-lanceolate, serrate leaves, white flowers and globose fruits. Common in open forest areas.

Fl. & frt.: July - March.

Plant - infusion used in ague and as an emetic.

Distr. 1, 3, 4 & 6.

481. L: Sebastiania chamaelia Muell.-Arg.

Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

A weak, erect, annual herb with oblong leaves and 3-lobed fruit, each with 2 rows of small spines. Common in the forest under growth.

Fl. & frt.: August - November.

Juice of the plant - with wine used as astringent. Plant - considered tonic, also applied to the head in vertigo.

Distr. - 1 & 3

482. L: Securinega leucopyrus (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.

[=Fluggea leucopyres Willd. =]

T: Telia purugudu

Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

A shrub with spinous twigs obovate, retuse leaves, dioecious, greenish, minute flowers in clusters and globose, fleshy, white fruits. Few in scrub jungles. Fl. & frt.: April - September.

Plant - fish poison. Leaves - made into

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paste with tobacco and applied to sores.

Distr.- 4.

483. I: Sacurinega virosa (Roxb.ex Willd.) Baill.

/=Flugasa microcarpa Bl. / Fam.: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Tella purugudu

A scandant shrub with orbicular-obovate leaves, greenish, male and female flowers and globose fruits. Few but frequent in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: April - September.

Plant - fish poison. Root - in gonorrhoea. Leaves - paste with tobacco used in sores.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

484. I: Samocarpus anacardium Linn.<sup>f</sup>. Fam.: ANACARDIACEAE

T: Nalla jeedi

S: Bhallataka

A tree with oblong-obovate leaves, small flowers in panicles and sub-globose, oblique fruit attached to a fleshy orange stalk. Common in forest areas. Fl.: May - August. Frt.: October - December.

Nut - abortifacient; internally given as a vermifuge. Nut's oil - vesicant; used externally in rheumatism and leprous nodules. Gum from bark - used in scrofulous, venereal and leprous affections and nervous debility. Ashes of plant - antidote to snake-bite and scorpion-sting.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

485. L: Sesamum indicum Linn. Fam: PEDALIACEAE

T: Nuvvulu

S: Tila

An annual, erect herb with foetid smell, simple, oblong leaves, pink-purple or white flowers and oblong fruits, with smooth seeds. Commonly cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: depending upon the time of sowing.

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

486. L: Sesbania bispinosa (Jacq.) Fawcett & Rendle

Fam: FABACEAE

[=Sesbania aculeata Pers.] (=PAPILIONACEAE)

S: Itkata? Klitaka?

A tall, weak, annual under-shrub with prickly stem, compound leaves, pale yellow flowers and elongate fruits. A weed around cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: September - December.

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

Distr.- 4.

487. L: Sesbania grandiflora (Linn.) Pers.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Avisi

S: Agastya

A shrub or small tree with weak stem, compound leaves, pale yellow flowers in racemes and elongate fruits. Commonly cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Bark - astringent, tonic; used in the form of infusion in small pox. Juice of leaves & flowers - used as a remedy for nasal catarrh and head-ache.

488. I: Sesbania sesban (Linn.) Merr.

[=S. aegyptiaca Poir. =]

Fam.: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

A shrub with pinnately compound leaves, yellow flowers in lax racemes sometimes with red spots and twisted, torulose, linear pods. Often grown in all districts for its fodder & green manure. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - supposed to bring down in the pain caused by scorpion sting if fresh root itself is held in the hands; also said to cure fever if root is held on head. Leaves - In the form of decoction used in throat affections, Polyuria. Leaf-juice - recommended in intestinal worms and also used in most of the metallic preparations. Seeds - in diarrhoea, excessive menstrual flow; mixed with rice-flour and applied to itching skin.

489. I: Sida acuta Burm.f. Fam: MALVACEAE

S: Bala

A perennial undershrub with ovate-lanceolate leaves and yellow flowers. Common weed along road sides & also in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - astringent, cooling, tonic, bitter, stomachic, aphrodisiac; useful in nervous and urinary diseases and in disorders of blood and bile. Leaves - with gingelly oil employed to hasten suppuration.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

490. I: Sida cordata (Burm.f.) Borss. Fam: MALVACEAE

[=Sida humilis Cav.; Sida veronicifolia Lamk. ]

S: Bala (variety)

A weak diffuse, perennial herb with cordate leaves, and long-stalked, yellow flowers. Common in waste places & hill slopes. Fl. & frt.: throughout the year.

Flowers & unripe fruit - with sugar for burning sensation.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

491. I: Sida cordifolia Linn. Fam: MALVACEAE

S: Bala

An erect, annual or perennial herb or under-

shrub with cordate, densely hairy leaves, pale flowers and long-awned carpels. A common weed.

Fl.: July - April. Frt.: November - April.

Root - in the form of decoction with ginger used as febrifuge; juice for healing wounds.

Root bark - in facial paralysis and sciatica; in frequent micturation and leucorrhoea. Juice of

plant - with water given for spermatorrhoea,

Seeds - aphrodisiac; given in gonorrhoea, colic and tenesmus.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

492. L: Sida rhombifolia Linn. Fam: MALVACEAE

S: Mahabala, Sahadevi?

A perennial undershrub with rhomboid leaves, and yellow flowers. Common in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: September - November.

Leaves - pounded and applied on swellings.

Root - considered valuable in rheumatism, externally applied with arsenic in elephantitis, decoction in dysuria as analgesic. Plant - used in pulmonary tuberculosis and rheumatism.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

493. L: Sida spinosa Linn. Fam: MALVACEAE

S: Naga bala?

A perennial under-shrub with ovate-ellip-

tic leaves bearing 2-minute spines on either side of the petiole and white flowers. Few in the plains. Fl. & frt.: October - February.

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

Distr.- 4.

494. L: Smilax zeylanica Linn. Fam: SMILACACEAE  
/=Smilax macrophylla Roxb. 7 (=LILIACEAE sensu lato)  
T: Kummari teega

A perennial, prickly climber with cordate, orbicular leaves bearing 2 tendrils on the petiole, umbellate flowers and globose fruits. Few but frequently seen in forest areas, Fl.: August - October. Frt.: October - December.

Root - used as a substitute for 'Sarsparilla' in the treatment of venereal diseases; applied for rheumatism and pains in the lower extremities; used in dysentery.

Distr.- 1,3 & 4.

495. L: Solanum melongena Linn. Fam: SOLANACEAE  
T: Vankaya S: Vartaku, Vrintaku



An annual prickly, under-shrub with purple flowers and smooth, obovoid berries. Commonly cultivated in all districts for its fruit which is eaten as vegetable. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Leaves - narcotic; juice is recommended in snake-bite, Seeds - stimulant and used as heart tonic. Fruit - in the form of poultice applied to reduce inflammation and pain. Curry prepared with white fruits and egg is specially recommended in piles.

496. L: Solanum nigrum Linn. Fam: SOLANACEAE

T: Kamanchi

S: Kakamachi

An erect, annual herb with ovate-lanceolate leaves, white flowers and black or purple globose fruits. Few but frequent as a weed. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Fruit - used in fevers, diarrhoea, eye diseases, hydrophobia. Plant-juice - diuretic, alterative, given in chronic enlargement of liver, in blood spitting, piles and dysentery. Young shoots - given in skin diseases and used in psoriasis.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

497. L: Solanum surattense Burm.f. Fam: SOLANACEAE

[=Solanum xanthocarpum Schard. & Wendle.]=]

T: Nela valudu, Nela munaga S: Kantakari

A perennial, trailing, spinous herb with pinnatifid, spinous leaves, purple and yellow, globose fruits. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - expectorant, used in cough, asthma, catarrhal fever and pain in chest. Juice of fruit - useful in sore throat. Plant - diuretic; used in dropsy; decoction used in gonorrhoea. Buds & flowers - with salt solution administered in watery eyes.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

498. L: Solanum trilobatum Linn. Fam: SOLANACEAE

T: Uchinta S: Alarka (not classical)

A prickly, trailing and climbing perennial shrub with ovate, somewhat lobed leaves, purple flowers in extra-axillary racemose cymes and scarlet berries. Common in hedges. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Root & leaves - bitter; decoction prescribed in consumptive cases. Plant - decoction in chronic bronchitis.

Distr. - 4 & 6.

499. L: Solena heterophylla Lour. Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

/=Melothria heterophylla (Lour) Cogn. \_/

A perennial, tendrill climber with ovate or 3-5-lobed leaves, greenish-white male and female flowers and oblong, red fruits. Few but frequent. Fl.: June - August. Frt.: August - September.

Juice of root - with cumin and sugar in cold milk is given as a remedy for spermatorrhoea. Juice of leaves - externally applied as an antidote for juice of marking nut (*Semecarpus anacardium* Linn.f.)

Distr.- 1 & 3

500. L: Sopubia delphinifolia (R.Br.) G.Don.

Fam: SCROPH LARIACEAE

An erect, annual herb with pinnatisect leaves bearing filiformultimate lobes and funnel-shaped purple flowers. Few in open grassy areas. Fl. & frt.: September - November.

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

Distr.- 1 & 3.

501. I: Soyimida febrifuga A. Juss. Fam: MELIACEAE

T: Somitha, Somida, Somi S: Mamsa rohini

A tree with large, compound leaves, greenish-white panicked flowers and woody 5-valved fruits. Rare in forest areas. Fl.: March - April.  
Frt.: May - July.

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

Distr. - 4.

502. I: Sphaeranthus indicus Linn. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

T: Bodasaramu S: Sravani

An annual, aromatic, herb with winged stem and purplish, globose, compound heads. A common weed in wet harvested rice fields. Fl. & frt.: November - February.

Herb - tonic, deobstruent, alterative, aphrodisiac. Root and seed - anthelmintic.  
Decoction of plant - used as a diuretic in urethral discharges.

Distr. - 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

503. I: Sterculia urens Roxb. Fam: STERCULIACEAE

T: Tapsi, Yerra poliki, Kovili S: Kateera

A tree with very large palmately 5-lobed leaves, dense panicked flowers and bunches of ovoid fruits covered by brown, stiff bristles. Infrequently met with in the forests. Fl.: December - February. Frt.: April - June.

Gum - a substitute for tragacanth; used in throat affections. Leaves & tender twigs - a mucilaginous extract is useful in pleuro-pneumonia in cattle.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 6.

504. L: Stereospermum personatum (Hassk. ) Chatt.

[=Stereospermum chelinoides Roxb.; Stereospermum tetragonum DC.]

T: Kalaguru, Isika rasi S: Patala?  
Fam.: BIGNONIACEAE

A tree with large compound leaves, yellow flowers tinged with rose, in lax panicles and elongate, slender 4-angled fruits. Few and infrequent. Fl.: April - June. Frt.: August - February.

Root, leaves & flowers - decoction as a febrifuge. Juice of leaves - mixed with lime juice and used in maniacal cases. Flower & fruit - in scorpion-sting.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

505. L: Stereospermum suaveolens (Roxb.) DC.

S: Patala Fam.: BIGNONIACEAE

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A tall, deciduous tree with large, imparipinnate leaves, pale-crimson, fragrant flowers in large, lax panicles, very long, straight, cylindric, slightly ribbed fruits and winged seeds. Few in the forest areas. Fl.: December - February. Frt.: April - June.

Root-bark - cooling, tonic, diuretic, decoction given in acidity. Flowers - powder mixed with honey is given to check hiccough; taken in the form of a confection as an aphrodisiac and cardiac tonic. Seeds - paste applied externally on forehead to relieve hemicrania.

Distr. - 1 & 3

506. L: Streblus asper Lour      Fam: MORACEAE  
    (=URTICACEAE)

T: Barrinka, Barninka      S: Sakhota

A shrub or small tree with milky latex, elliptic-obovate leaves, minute male and female flowers and yellow, sub-globose fruits. Common. Fl.: December - March. Frt.: April

Decoction of stem-bark - given in fever, dysentery and filaria. Root - antidote to snake-bite. Milky juice - antiseptic, astringent, applied to chapped hands and sore heals.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

507. L: Striga gesnerioides (Willd.) Vatke

[=S. orobanchioides Benth. ]

Fam: SCROPHULARIACEAE

A herbaceous, erect root-parasite generally on Acanthaceae & Euphorbiaceae species, with scaly, dark reddish-purple, greenish-yellow or dirty-white leaves and flowers of the same colour in dense terminal spikes. Rare in the forest out-skirts. Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Plant - in diabetes.

508. L: Striga lutea Lour. Fam: SCROPHULARIACEAE

S: Kuranti (Not classical)

An erect, herbaceous root-parasite on grasses with narrow, rough leaves bright yellow, occasionally red or white flowers in slender spikes. Few in the grassy hill slopes. Fl. & frt.: August - October.

Plant - bitter; improves appetite and taste; useful in blood diseases & painful micturition.

Distr. - 4 & 6.

509. L: Strychnos cinnamomifolia Thw. var. wightii.

A. W. Hill.

[=S. bourdillonii Brandis. ] Fam: LOGANIACEAE

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A large climbing shrub with simple tendrils, elliptic or ovate, abruptly acuminate leaves, yellow flowers in terminal cymes, very large, globose berries and ovoid, flat seeds. Few, in the forest areas. Fl.: April - May. Frt.: July - September.

Decoction of the root - applied in rheumatism, ulcers, elephantiasis, fever and epilepsy.

Distr.- 1 & 3 .°

510. L: Strychnos nux-vomica Linn. Fam: LOGANIACEAE

T: Visha mushti, Musini chettu, Musidi chettu.

S: Visha mushti

A tree with thick, ovate leaves, small greenish-white flowers in cymes, globose orange-red fruits and discoid seeds. Common. Fl.: April-May. Frt.: August - February.

Root-bark - astringent; given in cholera. Leaves - applied as poultice to sloughing wounds and ulcers, specially for maggots. Seeds - with aromatics given in colic, nervous debility. Wood - in dysentery, fevers and dyspepsia.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

511. L: Strychnos potatorum Linn.f. Fam: LOGANIACEAE

T: Indupa, Chilla S: Kataka

A tree with ovate-lanceolate leaves,



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small white flowers in cymes, small globose fruits with sub-globose seeds. Few but frequent. Fl.: May - July. Frt.: October - December.

Seeds - used to purify water as a local application in eye diseases; used as emetic in dysentery; also in diabetes and gonorrhoea.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

512. L: *Synedrella nodiflora* Gaertn. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

An erect, annual herb with ovate-lanceolate leaves and axillary, yellow flower heads.

A common weed. Fl. & frt.: September - November.

Boiled leaves - laxative.

Distr.- 1 & 3

513. L: *Syzygium cumini* (Linn.) Skeels Fam: MYRTACEAE

/=Sajambolanum DC. ; Eugenia jambolana Lamk. /

T: Ala. neredu, Alla neredu S: Jambu

A tree with oblong-lanceolate, acuminate leaves, white flowers in panicked cymes and oblong dark purple fruits. Common; planted as avenue tree and also provides edible fruit. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: May - July.

Bark - used in the preparation of astringent decoction, gargles and washes; fresh juice

with goat milk is given in diarrhoea for children.  
Leaf-juice - in dysentery. Seeds - in diabetes.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

514. L: Tabernaemontana divaricata (Linn.) R.Br.

/ = Pyratamia coronaria Stapf; Tabernaemontana  
divaricata Willd. ]

T: Nandivardhanam Fam: APOCYNACEAE

A shrub with milky latex, oblanceolate leaves and white single or double-whorled flowers. A common garden favourite, found in all districts. Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: Not observed.

Wood - refrigerant. Root - acrid, bitter, used as local anodyne and chewed for relief of tooth ache. Milky juice - in eye diseases.

515. L: Tacca leontopetaloides (Linn.) O.Ktze.

/ = Tacca pinnatifida Forst. ] Fam: TACCACEAE

T: Ritta kanda

An erect herb with subglobose tubercous root, single, tripartitely, variously lobed, long-petioled leaf, greenish, purple-striped flowers in terminal umbels on a long scape, filiform bractac-les and sub-globose, ribbed, fruits. Few but frequently seen in the forest undergrowth.

Fl. & frt.: May - July.

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Tuber - bitter; useful in dysentery.

Distr.- 1,3 & 6.

516. L: Tamarindus indica Linn. Fam: CAESALPINIACEAE

T: Chinta-chettu      S: Amlika

A tree with compound leaves, yellow flowers with reddish streaks and sickle-shaped fruits. Common particularly around villages and as an avenue tree. Fl.: April - July. Frt.: January-April.

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

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

517. L: Tamarix ericoides Rottl. Fam: TAMARICACEAE

T: Pempa?

A xerophytic shrub with minute, scale-like leaves and attractive pink flowers in racemes. Often seen in the river beds. Fl. & frt.: October-January.

Calla - astringent, laxative, expectorant and detergent; given internally in dysentery and diarrhoea.

Distr.- 1,2 & 3.

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518. L: Tamarix gallica Linn. Fam: TAMARICACEAE

T: Perivili, Pulivi

S: Machika?

A xerophytic shrub or small tree with minute, sheathing leaves and white-pink spikes. Few but frequent, in the river beds. Fl. & frt.: December - March.

Uses same as Tamarix ericoides Rottl.

Distr.- 1, 2 & 3. .

519. L: Tarenna asiatica (Linn.) Alston Fam: RUBIACEAE

[=Chomelia asiatica (Linn.) C. Ktze; Webera  
corymbosa Willd. \_/

T: Kommi

A shrub with yellowish exudation from young shoots, shining oblong-lanceolate leaves, greenish-white flowers in cymes and green, globose fruits. Common in open forest areas & scrub jungles. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Leaves - in skin diseases.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

520. L: Taverniera cuneifolia Arn. Fam: FABACEAE

(=PAPILIONACEAE)

An undershrub with 1-3-foliolate leaves, red flowers in axillary racemes, and echinate, 1-2-jointed fruits. Few in the forests. Fl. & frt.:

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December - March.

Leaves - applied to ulcers as a poultice.

Distr.- 1.

521. L: Tecoma stans (Linn.) Juss. emend. HBK

Fam: BIGNONIACEAE

[=Stenolobium stans (Linn.) Ssem. ]

T: Patcha ganneru .

A perennial, large shrub with pinnate leaves bearing toothed or deeply cut-leaflets, yellow flowers and linear fruits in pairs. A native of South America introduced into India and now found running wild by self-sown seeds, particularly around Bellam Konda fort in guntur districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - considered remedy for snake and rat bites and for scorpion-sting.

522. L: Tectona grandis Linn.f. Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Teku S: \$aka

A tree with large, rough leaves, white flowers in terminal panicles and globose fruits enclosed in the enlarged calyx. Common. Fl.: June - September - Frt.: November - January.

Wood - powdered and made into a plaster and used in headaches and swellings; given in intestinal worms. Ashes of wood - applied to swollen

eyelids. Oil from nuts - hair tonic, useful  
in scabies. Flowers & seeds - diuretic.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

523. L: Tephrosia hirta Buch.-Ham. Fam: FABACEAE

[=Tephrosia villosa non Pers. / (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Nuvu vempali S: Sharapunkha

An erect, perennial under-shrub with pale  
and flowers in racemes and linear, compressed,  
densely silky hairy fruits. A common weed along  
road sides & cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: Through-  
out the year.

Juice of leaves - in dropsy and diabetes.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

524. L: Tephrosia purpurea (Linn.) Pers.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Vempali S: Sharapunkha

An erect, perennial under-shrub with red  
flowers in racemes and linear, flat glabrescent  
fruits. A common weed along road sides and culti-  
vated fields. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Plant - tonic, laxative, anthelmintic,  
used internally in cough, asthma, fever and abdo-  
minal tumours. Root - bitter, given in tympanitis,  
dyspepsia and chronic diarrhoea; used as a fish  
poison. Root - ashes - given internally in liver  
and spleen enlargement.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

525. L: Teramnus labialis (Linn.f.) Spreng.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Karu minumulu      S: Mashapanni

A perennial, weak climber with 3-foliolate leaves, minute, flowers in slender racemes and flat, elongate, hooked fruits. Common in hedges.

Fl. & frt.: August - December.

Fruits - astringent, stomachic, febrifuge; used in nerve diseases, paralysis and rheumatism; considered very useful in catarrhs and haemoptysis.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

526. L: Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.ex DC.) Dalz. & Gibs.

Fam: COMBRETACEAE

T: Yeru maddi, Tella maddi      S: Arjuna

A tree with oblong leaves, greenish-white flowers in spikes and narrowly 5-winged fruits. Common along the streams. Fl.: April - May.

Frt.: July - October.

Bark - tonic, astringent, febrifuge; used in heart diseases as a cardiac tonic; in bilious affections, for sores and as antidote to poisons.

Fruit - tonic, deobstructn. Ashes of bark - in scorpion-sting.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

527. L: Terminalia bellirica (Breyn ex Gaertn.) Roxb.

Fam: COMBRETACEAE

T: Tani, Tandra

S: Bibhitaka

A tree with broadly elliptic leaves, small flowers covered by brownish hairs and subglobose fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: March - April. Frt.: July - December.

Fruit - bitter, astringent, tonic, anti-pyretic; used in piles, dropsy, diarrhoea, leprosy, biliousness, dyspepsia. Half ripe fruit - purgative. Kernel - narcotic.

Distr. - 1, 3 & 4.

528. L: Terminalia catappa Linn. Fam: COMBRETACEAE

T: Badam chettu

S: Grahadruma

A tree with obovate leaves, greenish-white flowers in spikes and ellipsoid, compressed 2-ridged fruits. A native of Malaya, frequently seen in gardens in all districts. Fl.: March - October. Frt.: July - January.

Bark - astringent, mildly diuretic, and a potent cardiotonic. Juice of young leaves - used in a preparation of ointment for leprosy, scabies and other skin diseases. Kernel's oil - a substitute for almond oil.



529. L: Terminalia chebula Retz. Fam: COMBRETACEAE

T: Karakkaya

S: Haritaki

A tree with ovate-elliptic or obovate leaves, small greenish flowers in spikes and obovoid, faintly angled fruits. Common in dense forest areas. Fl.: March - April. Frt.: June - January.

Bark - diuretic, cardi tonic. Fruit - astringent, laxative, alterative; used externally as a local application to chronic ulcers and wounds and as a gargle in stomatitis; fine powder used as a dentifrice and considered useful in carious teeth; bleeding and ulcerations of the gums.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

530. L: Terminalia coriacea Wt. et Arn.

Fam: COMBRETACEAE

A tree with coriaceous, velvety leaves bearing 1 or 2 sessile glands on the midrib below, papery-winged, yellowish-brown, velvety tomentose fruits. Few in the forests. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: July - October.

Stem - bark - fairly potent cardiac stimulant.

Distr.- 1 & 3.

531. L: Terminalia pallida Brandis Fam: COMBRETACEAE

T: Tella karakaya

A small tree with thick, ovate leaves, greenish-yellow flowers obovoid, faintly 5-ringed fruits. Few in the forest areas. Fl.: March - May. Frt.: July - October.

Bark - mildly diuretic.

Distr.- 1.

532. L: Themeda triandra Forsk. Fam: POACEAE

A tufted, perennial, erect grass with long-awned spikelets in bunches. Common in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: September - November.

Plant - yields Hydrocyanic acid.

Distr.- 1 & 3

533. L: Thespesia populnea (Linn.) Soland. ex Corr.

T: Gangaravi S: Pareesha Fam: MALVACEAE

A tree with broadly cordate, acuminate leaves, attractive yellow flowers turning purplish on withering and discoid fruits. Planted in gardens etc. in all districts. Fl. & frt.: More or less throughout the year.

Root - tonic, Bark - astringent, alterative. Fruit - leaves & root - applied externally

to scabies, psoriasis and other skin diseases.

534. L: Thevetia peruviana (Pers.) K.Schum.

/=Thevetia nerifolia Juss. ex Steud.\_/

Fam: APOCYNACEAE

T: Patcha ganneru

S: Peeta karavira

A shrub or small tree with linear-leaves, yellow flowers and green fruits. A native of South America. Often grown in gardens in all districts, also running wild. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Latex - highly poisonous. Kernel - acro-narcotic poison. Bark - bitter, cathartic, febrifuge; useful in intermittent fevers. Plant - cardiac tonic, diuretic; used in ascites.

535. L: Tiliacora acuminata (Lamk.) Miers.

Fam: MENISPERMACEAE

T: Teega mushti, Adavi tamalapaku

A large, evergreen climber with ovate-cordate, acuminate, leaves, yellow flowers in axillary panicle racemes and oblong-obovoid, red, fruits with solitary seeds. Fl. & frt.: September-December.

Root - rubbed and mixed with water and given as a drink in venomous snake bites.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

536. L: Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f.&Th.

T: Tippiatiga      S: Guduchi      Fam: MENISPERMACEAE

A perennial climber with thread-like aerial roots, glabrous cordate leaves, greenish-yellow male and female flowers and sub-globose, bright red fruits. Common in hedges. Fl.: August - October  
Frt.: February - June.

Stem - bitter, stomachic, anti-periodic, antipyretic; infusion used as alterative and aphrodisiac. Starch from root & stem - nutrient, used in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. Juice of fresh plant - diuretic; useful in gonorrhoea.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

537. L: Toddalia asiatica (Linn.) Lamk.

[=Toddalia aculeata Pers. ]      Fam: RUTACEAE

T: Konda kasinda      S: Sauvarnatvak?

A prickly climbing shrub with 3-foliolate leaves, greenish flowers and sub-globose fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: September - December.  
Frt.: October - December.

Root-bark - bitter, aromatic, tonic, stimulant, antiperiodic; infusion useful in constitutional debility and in convalescence after febrile and other exhausting diseases. Plant - febrifuge.

Distr. - 1, 3 & 4.

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538. L: Tragia cannabina Linn.f. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Dulagondi-aku

A perennial, erect or climbing under-shrub clothed by stinging bristles, with palmately 3-partite leaves and greenish male and female flowers and 3-lobed fruits. Common in road side bush.

Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Leaf - pounded together with jaggery and til oil and applied externally for bone-setting.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

539. L: Tragia involucrata Linn. Fam: EUPHORBIACEAE

T: Dulagondi teega S: Vrischikali?

A perennial, climbing under-shrub with stinging bristles, ovate leaves, greenish male and female flowers, and 3-lobed fruits seated on pinnatifid, woody perianth lobes. Few in hedges.

Fl. & frt.: July - January.

Root - diaphoretic, alterative, anodyne; given during fever when the extremities are cold; paste is used to aid the extraction of guinea-worm, where as, infusion is given in ardent fever and itching of the skin; as external application in leprosy. Fruit - watery paste useful in baldness.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4

540. L: Trema orientalis (Linn.) Bl. Fam: ULMACEAE

T: Godla-nelli, Boggu chettu S: Jeevanthi?

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River Krishna in Andhra Pradesh

A tree with obliquely ovate, leaves, greenish male and female flowers and small, sub-globose fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: August - October.

Plant - used in epilepsy.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 4.

541. L: Trianthema portulacastrum Linn.

[=Trianthema monogyna Linn. ]

Fam: AIZOACEAE (=FIGOIDEAE sensu lato)

T: Tella galijeru      S: Varshabhu?

A diffuse herb with obovate leaves and solitary, greenish or purplish sessile flowers seated in the leaf-sheath. A common weed along road sides and in cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

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

Distr.- 4 & 6.

542. L: Tribulus terrestris Linn.      Fam: ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

T: Palleru      S: Gokshura

A diffuse or prostrate herb with compound

leaves, yellow flowers and spinous, lobed fruits.  
A common weed. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Fruits - cooling, diuretic, tonic, aphrodisiac; used in painful micturation, calculus affections, discharges and impotence; infusion useful as a diuretic in gout, kidney diseases and gravel.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

543. L: Trichodesma indicum R. Br. Fam: BORAGINACEAE

S: Avakapuspi? Adhapuspi

An erect, annual herb with greenish, oblong-leaves, bluish-pink flowers with 5 pairs of glands and hastate calyx lobes. A weed in waste places.

Fl. & frt.: August - January.

Fruit- diuretic; used as an emollient poultice. Leaves - cold infusion considered depurative. Root - anti-inflammatory; paste applied to reduce swellings of the joints.

Distr.- 1,3 & 4.

544. L: Trichosanthes anguina Linn. Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Potla S: Kulaka?

A climber with foetid smell, monoecious, white flowers with fringed petals and very long, snake-like fruits. Grown in kitchen gardens of all the districts for its fruits, which are eaten as vegetable. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year,

depending upon the time of sowing.

Fruit - considered purgative, anthelmin-  
tic and emetic. Seeds - cooling.

545. L: Trichosanthes bracteata (Lamk.) Voigt

/=Trichosanthes palmata Roxb. / Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

S: Vishala

A perennial, tendrillar climber with  
palmately lobed, variable leaves, attractive laci-  
nated, leafy bracts and tubular, white male and  
female flowers and ovoid-oblong bright red fruits.  
Common sometimes growing over Palmyra palms.

Fl.: April - October. Frt.: January - March.

Fruit - hydragogue, cathartic; smoked as  
a cure for asthma, medicated oil when applied to  
the scalp, said to cure hemicrania and oozona.

Root - used in lung diseases of cattle; with  
colocynth root (Citrullus lanatus (Thumb.) Mansf.)  
made into a paste and applied to carbuncles.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

546. L: Trichosanthes cucumerina Linn.

Fam: CUCURBITACEAE

T: Adavi potla, Pichuka potla S: Uttundiki?

An annual tendrillar climber with pal-  
mately-lobed leaves, white laciniate male and  
female flowers and ovoid-fusiform, white-striped,  
green fruits turning to scarlet at maturity.



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Few in forest bush. Fl. & frt.: July - October.

Plant general and cardiac tonic, alterative, antipyretic; useful for boils and intestinal worms. Fruit - bitter and laxative, Leaf-juice - emetic. Juice of root - cathartic.

Distr.- 3.

547. L: Tridax procumbens Linn. Fam: ASTERACEAE

T: Gaddi chemanti. (=COMPOSITAE)

A straggling and ascending, perennial herb with ovate, dentate or lobed leaves and yellow flowers heads on a very long peduncle. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Juice of the plant - applied externally to cuts and wounds as styptic and antiseptic.

Distr,- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

548. L: Trigonella foenum-graecum Linn.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

T: Menthulu, Menthikura S: Methika

An erect, annual herb with 3-foliolate leaves, yellow flowers and elongate fruits. Often cultivated in all districts. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year depending up on the time of sowing.

Seeds - carminative, tonic, aphrodisiac; infusion is given in small-pox as a cooling drink; toasted and infused seeds given in dysentery.

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Leaves - cooling, both externally and internally.

549. L: Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq. Fam: TILIACEAE

[=Triumfetta bartramia Linn. =]

T: Chiru chitrika

S: Jhinghirita

A perennial undershrub or shrub with palmately 3-lobed leaves, yellow flowers and ovoid, spinous fruits. Common in open forest areas. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - bitter, diuretic; a hot infusion is given in delayed child birth. Bark & fresh leaves - used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Leaves, flowers & fruits - mucilaginous, demulcent, astringent; given in gonorrhoea.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

550. L: Triumfetta rotundifolia Lamk. Fam: TILIACEAE

A perennial shrub with rounded, greyish leaves, yellow flowers and ovoid, spinous fruits. Few in the forest out skirts. Fl. & frt.: August-December.

Plant - demulcent.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

551. L: Tylophora indica (Burm.f.)Merr.

[=Tylophora asthmatica Wt. Arn. =]

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T: Neka meyani aku, Vollaru virupu aku, Jittuka teega

S: Ajadweski      Fam: ASCLEPIADACEAE

A CLIMBING herb with perennial fascified root-stock, ovate leaves, greenish flowers with purplish centre and elongate fruits in pairs. Frequently met with along road-sides. Fl.: August - May. Frt.: February - March.

Plant - used as a substitute for Ipecacuanha. Leaves - emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, useful in asthma and overloaded states of the stomach.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4, & 6.

552. L: Typha angustata Bory & Chaub.      Fam: TYPHACEAE

T: Neeti jambu      S: Gundra? Guntha

An erect herb with long, linear leaves and minute brownish flowers forming a cylindrical spike on a very long peduncle. Common in marshy places. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root-stock - astringent, diuretic; useful in urine-genital ailments.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

553. L: Uraria picta Desv.      Fam: FABACEAE

S: Prishniparni

A perennial, erect under-shrub with trifoliolate leaves, narrow, upper leaflets, purple

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flowers in long racemes and flat, jointed fruits.  
Frequently met with in the forest under growth.  
Fl. & frt.: September - November.

Plant - useful in gastric flatulence, dysentery & bleeding piles. Root - in the form of decoction given with meat soup in fractures; also considered antidote to snake bite. Fruit - applied to the sore mouth of children.

Distr. - 1 & 3

554. L: Urana lobata Linn. Fam: MALVACEAE

T: Vana benda S: Nagabala?

An erect, perennial shrub with palmately lobed leaves, rose flowers and lobed, spinous fruits. Common in open areas. Fl. & frt.: October - January.

Root - diuretic; used externally in rheumatism.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

555. L: Utricularia stellaris Linn.f. Fam: LENTIBULARIACEAE

An aquatic, submerged, insectivorous herb with stellate 'floats', minute bladders, and yellow flowers in raceme arising above the water. Often found in fresh water-ponds. Fl. & frt.: December - May.

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Plant - useful in urinary complaint.

Distr.- 4.

556. L: Vallaris solanacea (Roth.) O.Ktze.

Fam: APOCYNACEAE

T: Ginne malati

S: Bhadravalli

A large, straggling shrub with elliptic or lanceolate leaves and white, cup-shaped flowers. Grown in gardens of all districts, for its sweet-scented flowers. Also sometimes found running wild by self-sown seeds, particularly around Kondapalli fort in Krishna district. Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: February - June.

Milky juice - irritant, applied to wounds and sores.

557. L: Vanda tessellata Hook.ex G.Don.

[=Vanda roxburghii R.Br.]

Fam: ORCHIDACEAE

S: Rasna?

A perennial, epiphytic plant with thick, linear-oblong leaves and very attractive, sweet-scented yellow-brownish flowers with rose odd petal and oblong-ellipsoid fruits. Common, found growing on trees. Fl.: June - August. Frt.: July - October.

Root - useful in rheumatism and allied disorders; medicated oils prepared with root is applied externally in diseases of nervous system

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and rheumatism. Leaves - paste applied to the body during fever. Leaf-juice - as ear drops for otitis media.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 6.

558. L: Ventilago maderaspatana Gaertn. Fam: RHAMNACEAE

T: Surati tige S: Tamravalli? Vanataruni  
(Dulhana)

A large, woody climber with ovate-oblong leaves, green flowers in terminal panicles, persisting calyx and winged fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: October - December. Frt.: February - April.

Root-bark - in the form of powder used as carminative & stomachic; useful in atonic dyspepsia, debility & in mild fever; mixed in gingelly oil and applied externally in skin diseases.

Distr.- 1 & 3

559. L: Vernonia anthelmintica Willd.

[=Centratherum anthelminticum (Willd.) O.Ktze.]

Fam: ASTERACEAE (=COMPOSITAE)

S: Somaraji

A tall, erect, annual herb with ovate-lanceolate leaves and purple flower heads. Few in the forest under growth. Fl. & frt.: October-February.

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

Distr. - 3.

560. L: Vernonia cinerea (Linn.) Less. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

S: Sahadevi?

An erect, annual or perennial herb with ovate-lanceolate leaves, and pink-purple flower heads. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - given in dropsy. Plant - diaphoretic, given in febrile conditions; used as a remedy for spasm of the bladder and strangury; juice given in piles. Flowers - in conjunctivitis. Seeds - anthelmintic, alexipharmic.

Distr. - 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

561. L: Viscum monoicum Roxb. Fam: LORANTHACEAE

T: Bajanika

A large, parasitic shrub with rather thin leaves, monoecious, greenish flowers in axillary fascicles and yellowish fruits. Infrequently found on the forest trees. Fl. & frt.: January - May.

Plant - a substitute for musvomica (Strychnos nuxvomica Linn.), poisonous. Dry leaf - powder used as a substitute for strychnine and brucine.

Distr. - 1 & 3

562. L: Viscum nepalense Spreng. Fam: LORANTHACEAE

[=Viscum articulatum, not of Burm.f.=]

T: Bajanika, Badanika S: Kamini

A stem-parasite with leaf-leas, flat, articulate branches, greenish, sessile, male and female flowers and globose fruits. Common on trees. Fl. & frt.: March - July.

Plant - used medicinally in different diseases; in fever with aching limbs.

Distr.- 1, 3 & 6.

563. L: Vitex leucoxylon Linn.f. Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Lokki, Gajawavili S: Kaka'angha? (variety not classical)

A tree with 3-5-foliolate leaves, white flowers with purple hairs in cymes and obovoid, dark purple edible fruits. Few but frequent in forest areas. Fl.: March - April. Frt.: June - August.

Bark and root - astringent. Root - used in intermittent fever. Fruit - vermifuge. Leaves - smoked in catarrh and head-ache.

Distr.- 1 & 3

564. L: Vitex negundo Linn. Fam: VERBENACEAE

T: Vavili S: Nirgundi



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A large shrub or a small tree in (3)-5-foliolate leaves and bluish-purple flowers in terminal panicles. Common. Fl. 8 frt.: Throughout the year.

Leaves - aromatic, tonic, vermifuge; useful in dispersing swellings of joints due to acute rheumatism and of the testes from suppressed gonorrhoea. Root - expectorant, febrifuge, tonic. Juice of leaves - an oil is prepared and applied to sinuses and scrofulous sores.

Distr.- 1,3,4,5 & 6.

565. L: Waltheria indica Linn. Fam: STERCULIACEAE

T: Mallabenda

An erect under-shrub with ovate-elliptic leaves, yellow flowers in globose clusters and 2-valved fruits. Common in open hill slopes & plains. Fl.: August - December.

Plant - considered emollient and bechic; used in cough.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

566. L: Withania somnifera (Linn.) Dunal

T: Penneru gadda

T: Ashwagandha

Fam: SOLANACEAE

An erect, under-shrub with a thick tap root, broadly ovate leaves, greenish-yellow flowers

in axillary fascicles, red berries enclosed by  
inflatted calyx with numerous yellow, seeds.

Found around cultivated fields. Fl. & frt.:  
More or less throughout the year.

Root - alterative, aphrodisiac, tonic,  
narcotic, abortifacient; useful in rheumatism,  
debility & emaciation of children. Leaves - bi-  
tter; infusion given in fever. Seeds - hypnotic,  
diuretic; used for coagulating milk.

Distr.- 6.

567. L: Woodfordia fruticosa (Linn.) Kurz.

[=Woodfordia floribunda Salisb. ]

T: Jaji, Are puvvu S: Dhataki Fam: LYTHRACEAE

A shrub with ovate-lanceolate leaves and  
attractive scarlet flowers. Few in open forest  
areas. Fl. & frt.: February - May.

Dried flowers - astringent; used in dysen-  
tery, menorrhagia, in liver diseases, disorders of  
mucous membrane and in haemorrhoids; considered as  
a safe stimulant in pregnancy.

Distr.- 1 & 3

568. L: Wrightia tinctoria R.Br. Fam: APOCYNACEAE

T: Tedla pala

A shrub or small tree with milky latex,  
oblong or ovate-elliptic, glabrous or hairy leaves

[in var. rothii (G. Don) Hook. f. ] white flowers  
and linear, cylindrical fruits in pairs fused  
together at the tips. Common in forest areas.

Fl.: May - July. Frt.: September - January.

Bark - substitute for Holarhena antidy-  
senterica (Linn.) Wall. ex G. Don. Seeds -  
aphrodisiac.

Distr. - 1, 3, 4 & 6.

569. L: Wrightia tomentosa Roem. et Schult.

T: Peddattedla pala Fam: APOCYNACEAE

A tree with milky latex, densely hairy  
leaves, yellowish flowers and linear fruits in  
pairs fused together lengthwise. Few but infre-  
quent. Fl.: April - July. Frt.: September -  
December.

Bark - in menstrual and renal complaints.

Distr. 1, 3, 4 & 6.

570. L: Xanthium strumarium Linn. Fam: ASTERACEAE  
(=COMPOSITAE)

T: Marula matangi? S: Artagala

An annual, erect, woody herb with broad,  
angled leaves, greenish 2-flowered heads and ovoid,  
spinous, utricle with 2 hours enclosing 2 achenes.

A common weed along road sides & river bunds.

Fl.: July - October. Frt.: September - March.

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Plant - disphoretic, sedative, sudorific, sialogogue; useful in long-standing cases of malaria. Fruit - cooling, given in small-pox.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

571. L: Ximenia americana Linn. Fam: OLACACEAE

T: Billa nakkera, Ura nakkera

A large, thorny shrub or small tree with thick, ovate-rounded leaves, greenish-white flowers in short racemes and ovoid, orange-scarlet fruits. Common in forest areas. Fl.: January - February. Frt.: March - July.

Wood - used as a substitute for sandal wood.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

572. L: Xylia xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.

[=Xylia dolabriformis Benth. ]

T: Konda tangedu S: Kanakakuli Fam: MIMOSACEAE

A tree with large, bipinnately compound leaves, globose, yellowish flower heads in racemes and woody, flat fruits. Common in forests.

Fl.: April - July. Frt.: November - January.

Decoction of bark - used in worms, leprosy vomiting, diarrhoea, gonorrhoea and ulcers. Oil from seeds - given in rheumatism, piles and leprosy.

Distr.- 1,3,4 & 6.

573. L: Zaylea decandra (Linn.) Burm.f.

[=Trianthema decandra Linn. ] Fam: AIZOACEAE

T: Tella galijeru S: Punarnava?

A perennial, prostrate herb with thick elliptic obovate leaves, pink-purple or light-green flowers in dense axillary, sub-umbellate clusters and black seeds. A common weed along road sides and in waste lands. Fl. & frt.: Throughout the year.

Root - aperient; useful in hepatitis, asthma & amenorrhoea. Juice of leaves - as nasal drops to relieve one sided head-ache.

Distr.- 4 & 6.

574. L: Zingiber officinale Rosc. Fam: ZINGIBERACEAE

T: Allamu S: Ardraka

An erect herb, with aromatic, root-stock, sessile leaves, yellowish flowers with dark purple lip in oblong-cylindric spikes. Often cultivated in all districts. Fl.: June - August.

Rhizome - used as a stimulant, carminative; and flavouring agent; given in dyspepsia and flatulent colic; prescribed as an adjunct to many tonic and stimulant remedies.

575. L: Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk. Fam: RHAMNACEAE

[=Zizyphus jujuba Lamk. ]

T: Regu chettu S: Badari

A tree with prickles, ovate-elliptic greyish leaves, greenish flowers and globose fruits. Common. Fl.: Throughout the year. Frt.: December-March.

Fruit - styptic, pectoral, mucilaginous; considered to purify the blood and aid digestion. Root - decoction antipyretic; as a powder applied in trauma and ulcers. Bark - used in diarrhoea.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

576. L: Zizyphus oenoplia (Linn.) Mill.

T: Pariki, Parimi S: Valli badari Fam: RHAMNACEAE

A straggling and climbing prickly shrub with obliquely ovate lanceolate leaves and black globose fruits. Common along the hedges.

Fl.: April - June. Frt.: September - January.

Root decoction - to heal fresh wounds. Fruit - as an ingredient of stomachache pills.

Distr.- 1,2,3,4,5 & 6.

577. L: Ziziphus rugosa Lamk. Fam: RHAMNACEAE

1  
A large, straggling, prickly shrub with ovate-elliptic leaves, small greenish-yellow flowers in panicles and white ovoid-oblong fruits. Few in forest areas. Fl. & frt.: March - May.

Flowers - with other drugs used in menorrhagia.

Distr.- 1 & 3

578. L: Zornia diphylla (Linn.) Pers.

Fam: FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

An annual or perennial diffuse herb with 2-foliolate leaves, yellow flowers, each enclosed by a pair of leaf-like bracts and prickly, jointed fruits. A common weed. Fl. & frt.: September - February.

Root - given to induce sleep in children.

Distr.- 1, 3, 4 & 6.

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