

# **ECONOMIC PLANTS OF INDIA**

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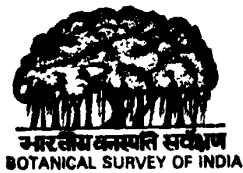
**V. S. Agarwal**

**BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA**

# ECONOMIC PLANTS OF INDIA

Volume 1

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BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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Date of Publication : 28 February, 1989

Price :

Published by the Director, Botanical Survey of India, P-8, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-700 001  
and Printed at The Radiant Process Private Limited  
6A, S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta-700 013.

## P R E F A C E

The use of plants for different purposes is perhaps as old as mankind. In India, since the Vedic period, information on the utility of plants in medicine finds place in different ancient scriptures.

In the recent times, much data on the uses of plants have been systematically gathered and compiled. This resulted in the publication of illustrious books such as Watt's Dictionary of Economic Plants, Glossary of Medicinal Plants by Chopra *et al.*, Medicinal Plants by Kirtikar & Basu and Wealth of India Series on Raw Materials by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR). While valuable information has been given in all these works, the more recent researches on ethnobotany and economic botany taken up by the Botanical Survey of India, National Botanical Research Institute, CSIR Laboratories have brought to light certain interesting and useful information on the medicinal and also less known and unrecorded ethnobotanical uses of plants. These were published in several scientific journals and technical reports.

The need for assembling all such information on the economic uses of plants scattered in different published and unpublished sources into a handy reference book has been long felt and an effort in this direction has been made in this book. While attempts have been made to bring in as much information on the economic uses of as many plants as possible, we are fully aware that the uses of several other plants are yet to be fully known or may have escaped our attention and thus may not have found a place here and the constraints in compiling such vast data from numerous sources are well known.

In this book, the introduction deals with the different aspects of plants and their uses in medicine, as food plants, in socio-religious ceremonies, in abatement of environmental pollution, as raw materials in industry for extracting dyes, fibre, tannins, oils, fats, gum, latex, narcotics etc. are discussed. This is followed by different plant names and their uses.

All the plant names dealt in this book are arranged in an alphabetical order. The currently used botanical names are given in bold print and synonyms in italics. The common names of plants in English, Hindi (H) and Sanskrit (S) are given in roman type. The economic uses of plants are dealt only under the currently used botanical name following the generally accepted practice in such reference works. For each species its family, common name(s) in English and/or in Sanskrit, Hindi (wherever known), general distribution in India (native country in case of an exotic) and the economic uses are given in the same order.

It is hoped that the book would be useful as a reference work on the economic uses of plants of our country.

We welcome any suggestions and additions for incorporating them in future editions.

We thank Shri S. C. Pal, Publication Officer and Shri Samiran Roy, Sr. Proof-reader, Publication Section, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta for their help in proof correction and processing publication of this book.

Calcutta  
6th February, 1989

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## Introduction

Study and use of Economic Plants of India have been a part of Indian medicine and Indian plant lore from ancient times. Numerous published works are available enlisting species with their local names, distribution and uses etc. eg. *Atharveda*, *Charak Samhita*, *Susruta Samhita*, *Artha Sashtra* by Kautilya, *Birihat Samhita* by Varaha Mihira, *Medicinal Plants* by Kirtikar and Basu, Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Plants*, *Glossary of Medicinal Plants* by Chopra et al., *Dictionary of Economic Plants* by Maheshwari et al., *Wealth of India series, raw materials, Economic Plants of India* by Agarwal, *Meaning of Indian Flowering Plants* by Nayar. In this work authors have made an alphabetically arranged list of species with their trade names and well accepted local names for easy reference for students of botany and layman. Nomenclature has been made up to date and important synonyms are also given.

Indian Plant resources have a special status due to its occurrence in different climatic variations and presence of large number of species under different uses i.e. Timber species, Medicinal, Tannin and Gums, Food and Fodder, Fruits and Vegetables, Oil, Resins, Ornamental, Fibre, Poisonous, Dye, Industrial plants. In India such species are quite high in comparison with other countries like Africa, Australia. The total Angiosperm flora is represented by about 15000 to 17000 species, out of which about 20% constitutes useful plants. Among this, 20% are medicinal i.e. about 1600 species (*Chopra et al.* has listed 1400 species and *Wealth of India* about 1500 under this group); edible plants including cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables etc. about 2000 species; poisonous plants 700; oil and perfumery plants 250; timber yielding plants 500; shrubs and trees 5000; famine foods and fodder plants 250; dyes and tans 200; industrial plants 180; gums and resins 150. In this statistical compilation many species are used for varied purposes.

Among the medicinal plants, roots constitute an important plant part in medicine and 650 species yield root drugs, mostly adopted to cold and semicold climatic conditions; fruit drugs (600 species) are adopted to both tropical and subtropical climatic zones of India, 350 species as bark drugs, 250 to 300 species as leaf and flower drugs. There are many species like *Moringa* whose roots, flowers and fruits are all medicinal, hence the species is included among fruits, root and flower drugs. From the statistics collected between 1970-1980 it has been observed that the requirements of anti-septics in India is about 15 million units/year, out of which more than 10% are obtained from plant resources having alkaloids, about 50% from the roots, the rest being the products from other parts of plants.

Normally medicinal preparations from plant drugs both in the modern and in the ancient systems of medicines concerned are based on the following considerations.

1) The drugs which are in use from plant parts are experimentally tested so as to ensure its properties and determine its doses to be given to human beings for a particular disease.

2) Plant drugs are also subjected to chemical and pharmacognostical investigations before prescribing to a patient even though it may have its known properties.

(3) In some cases the chemical investigation can lead to new discovery of active principles in them which are chemically separated and standardised.

(4) Sometimes without going in for chemical analysis, the recorded observational data is collected, compiled and studied in relation to its effectiveness in a particular disease and then standardised.

### **ECONOMICS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS CULTIVATION** **MENTHA (MINT)** **ARVENSIS L.**

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<b>PRODUCT :</b>	<b>MINT OIL — 70-80%</b>
<b>CULTIVATION :</b>	<b>PLAINS AND ON HILLS UP TO 400 M ON LOOSE, SANDY, SOILS, WELL DRAINED.</b>
<b>PROPAGATION :</b>	<b>BY SUCKERS SOWN IN JAN. AND FEB. AND LAST FOR ONE YEAR.</b>
<b>HARVEST :</b>	<b>3 CROPS/YR.</b>
<b>USES :</b>	<b>CONFECTIONARY, COSMETICS AND PHARMACEUTICALS INDUSTRY.</b>
<b>DEMAND :</b>	<b>200 TONS SHORT.</b>
<b>COST OF PRODUCTION :</b>	<b>4000 Rs/ACRE/YR.</b>
<b>YIELD :</b>	<b>40 KG. OIL/ACRE/YR.</b>
<b>RATE :</b>	<b>Rs 250/K.G. (10,000/ACRE/YR)</b>
<b>PROFIT :</b>	<b>Rs 6000/-/ACRE/YR.</b>
<b>PLUS USED SUCKERS :</b>	<b>Rs 3/K.G. - 12-12 QTS/ACRE.</b>

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Mentha is a highly medicinal plant & various standard solutions are prepared in pharmaceutical industry.

(5) The discovery of new active principles in plants lead to the commercial venture and then the species are cultivated in suitable phytoclimatic zones to get the maximum yield of the phytochemical principles.

(6) Many pharmacological preparations are made in order to standardise suitable doses for men, women and children separately.

Indigenous plant material serve not only for medicinal purposes but also as an effective article of food. *Luffa cylindrica* is a species from dry and cold climate zone but is also propagated in warm humid zones. The fruits constitute an important vegetable and also used in stomach troubles and given in hepatitis. It has been found experimentally that the fruits obtained from this species grown in humid climatic conditions have in them nearly 2% of silica of its dry weight and this is absent in the fruits of the species grown in dry climate. Similarly *Luffa acutangula* fruits obtained from humid climatic zone are devoid of silica while the fruits from arid zones possess silica. Therefore it is important first to know the indigenous source of the plant material before exploiting it for medicinal purposes. *Viola odorata* plants from dry cold regions i.e. from Western and Central Himalayas which has dry cold climate have been found very effective in common cold than the species grown in Eastern Himalayas which has comparatively more humid climate.

Among the edible fruits it has been found that their nutritive values differ eg. Banana (red) variety grown on the western coast of India has more minerals than the same variety grown in eastern India. Guavas (*Psidium guajava*) from Allahabad and Maharashtra region were found to contain rich vitamin B & C in comparison to those grown in eastern India, while guava grown in humid tropics have rich gelatine compared to the guava grown in northern subtropical belt. Therefore climate also plays an important role in determining the quality of the plant products.

The climate or the indigenous nature of plant determines its quality as medicine or nutritive value of the plant product and morphological variations give an indication to their possible course of utilisation.

From some of the following details it would be clear that the economic quality of species also depends much on its morphological characters.

*Tectona grandis* exhibits dimorphic character of leaves, obovate leaves and oblong ones. The obovate type gives wood of about 1 m girth without any nodal formation whereas oblong leaved teak does not grow to this extent, though wood is taken out from both the forms and the quality of both the forms is also considered good.

Some examples are cited here to show how morphology plays an important role in the economic evaluation of the species.



## Important varietal pattern of some useful plants

*Solanum melongena*—Brinjal. Native of South Asia

Types: Andhra variety—purple cluster long; Bihar—Muktakeshi; Delhi—Pusa purple round; H.P.—Black beauty; M.P.—Nurki white round; Gujarat & Mah.—Manjari Gota; Punj.—Batia round; Mysore—Mysore green; T.N.—Gutlivanga giant; U.P.—Banaras giant; W.B.—Krishnanagar green long.

*Varieties:* incanum: medium sized prickly globose fruits, yellow fruits with blue flowers.

    melongena: 5 to 30 cm long, ovoid berries, shining purple fruits or white striped or white.

    depressum: 10-12 cm fruits, purple, pyriform.

    serpentinum: elongated up to 30 cm—2.5 cm in diameter, green, yellowish in colour.

Vern: Beng—Baigun, H—Bhata or Bengan, E—Brinjal.

**Plants uses:** Good source of calcium, iron, phosphorous, vit. B complex; Roots as antiasthmatic and general stimulant, juice as to cure otitis, and in toothache; Pounded roots used in ulcers; Leaves possess narcotic properties and useful in cholera; bronchitis, dysuria, asthma; Fruits in liver complaints, drops blood cholesterol in human beings.

**Fruits:** Protein 1.4, fat 0.4, minerals 0.3, fibre 1.3, Cal 18, Mg 16, P 47, Fe 0.9, Na 3, K 200, Cu 17, S 44, Cl 52. Vit. A 124 1 u, thiamine 04 Mg, riboflavin 11 mg, C-12 mg, nicotianic acid .9 mg, choline 52 mg/100 mgm.

Possess 75% Digestibility co-efficient.

*Solanum nigrum*

H—Makoi, Beng—Gurkamai or Kakmachi or Tulidun.

Red, Yellow and black berries fruits, antiseptic, antidysenteric and given in cardalgia, gripe infusion of the plant as enema for infants in stomach upset.

Emollient, diuretic, laxative, fresh fruit extract for cirrhosis of liver, reduces blood pressure.

Leaves and tender shoots are used for dropsy, rich in roboflavin.

Black berries are highly medicinal, yellow berries are taken raw as stimulant, red ones possess low therapeutic values but bitter.

*Allium sativum* (Garlic)

H & B—lasun or lehsun.

One bulb and many bulb variety and 8 to 10 bulb variety.

Moisture 62.8, protein 6.3, Ca .03, P 0.31, Fe 1.3 mg, Vit C 13 mg, and traces of copper.

Useful in Pulmonary phthisis, bronchiectasis, gangrene of lungs.

On skin as rubefacient and juice with water as lotion for washing wounds.

Fruit extract is used in duodenal ulcers, stomach pain, in flatulence, wind trouble, dyspepsia and in pulmonary T.B. One bulb variety is highly medicinal, multibulb variety used as condiment and stimulant, 8 to 10 bulb variety possesses low therapeutic values but irritant and useful in cold effects and for fomentation on swellings.

*Amaranthus paniculatus*

H—Chowlai, Beng—Note-sag.

Asiatic species, seeds as ramdana and considered a good tonic.

Leaves—eaten as vegetable, good for stomach acidity, restorative tonic.

Three important varieties are available: red ones contains lot of iron and highly medicinal, small green leaved plants are nutritive and tonic, large leaved variety contains roughage and decreases obesity.

Cardamums—This group of economic product is obtained from the fruits of two species.

A. *Amomum cardamomum* (Big cardamum) available in 2 to 3 important varieties

i) Lanceolate variety 2-3 cm long drum like with distinct furrows of light colour but with dark green fruits.

ii) Blunt apex linear variety, green black colour, rough ridges about 1 cm long and possess high therapeutic values.

B. *Elettaria cardamomum* (Small cardamum) available in 4 distinct important varieties.

i) Globular or ovoid variety, light brown colour 1 to 1.5 cm long having high therapeutic values.

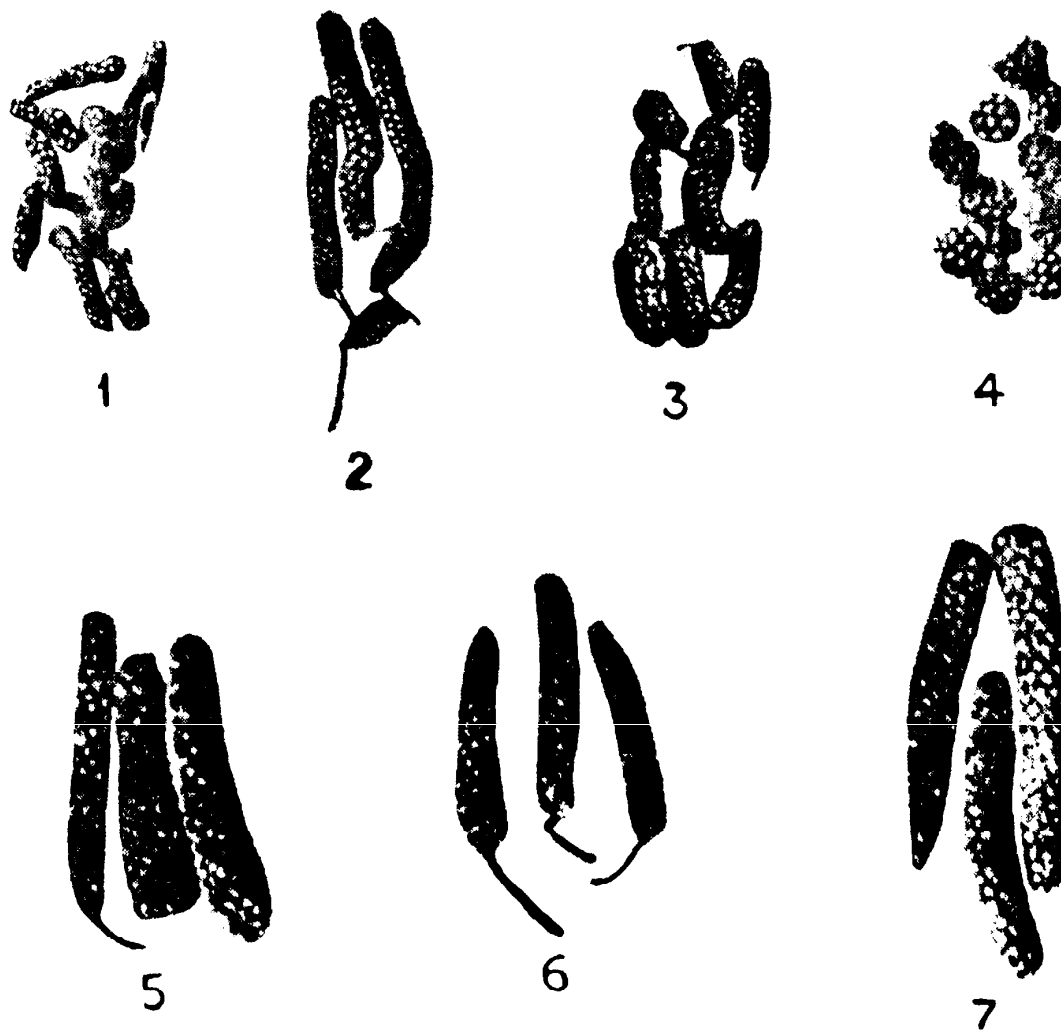
ii) Elongated variety having conical base .5 to .8 cm long pale green colour, possesses high aroma.

iii) Elliptical cream colour variety about 1 cm long with distinct ridges.

iv) Three sided Ceylon variety, light green colour having many fine ridges.

### Pipers in medicine

Mostly pipers are used either as condiment or as medicine and they are obtained from three important species. Its fruit bunches range from 2 to 8 cm.



Pipers : their varieties and species

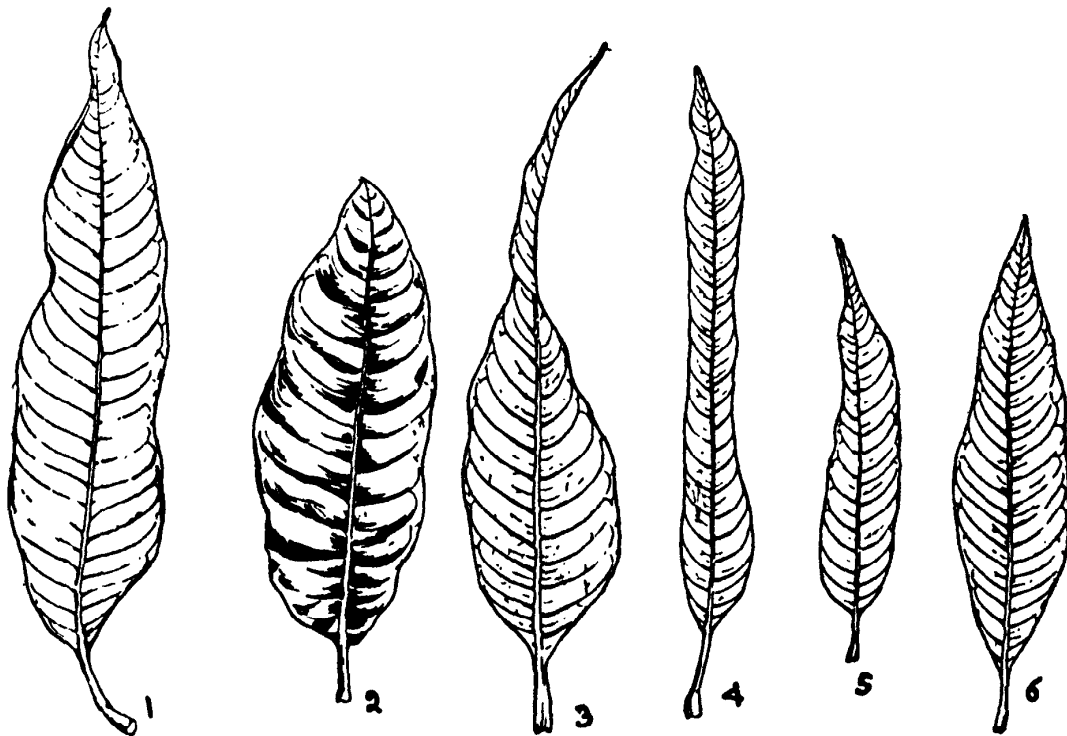
*Piper peepuloides*—Its fruits are small, bitter, acrid but possess good aroma and are used as condiment. Three important varietal forms are available as shown under Figs. 1, 3 & 4. The 4th variety is reddish green and is also taken in unripe form. It is considered as excellent diuretic and is used for curing gas-trouble. The other two varieties are used as mild condiment having low therapeutic values. The third variety is highly bitter and eaten in raw condition.

*Piper longum*—There are longer fruits as shown in Figs. 2 & 5. The fruits are reddish black (2) and dark green or brown (5). The brown variety possesses less aroma but used in medicines for cold effects, bronchitis but the second variety is used by villagers as condiment to flavour dishes.

*Piper retrofractum*—The fruits are shown under Figs. 6 & 7. Fruits of this variety are highly medicinal (Fig. 7) and the variety shown in fig. 6 possesses high aroma.

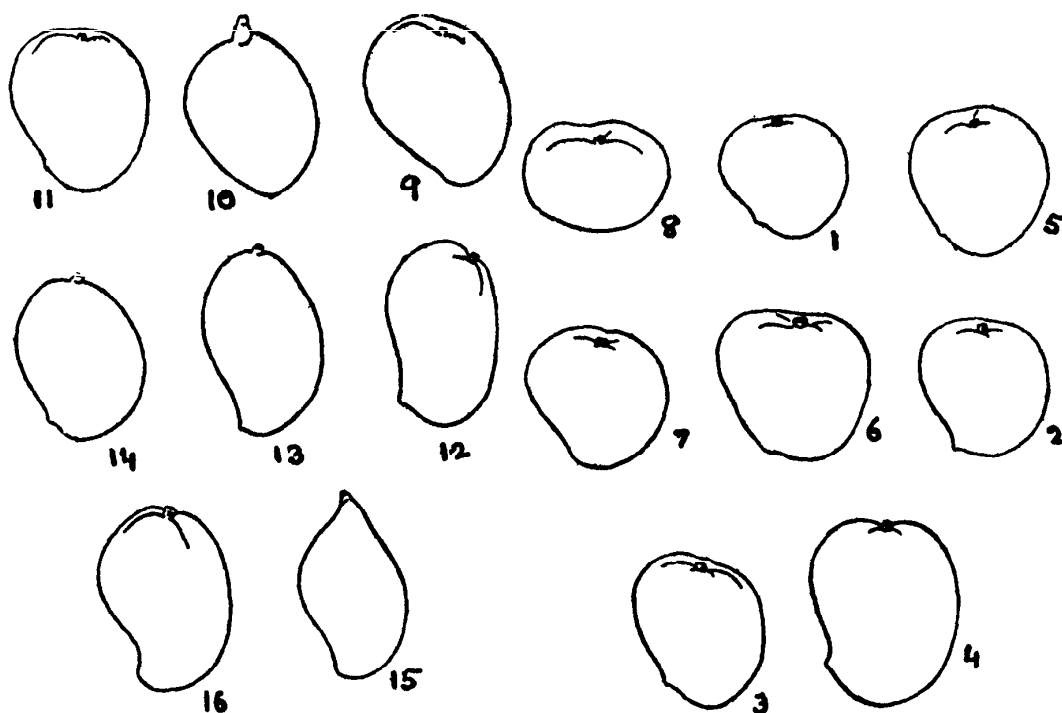
## Mangoes

*Mangifera indica* (Mango)—More than 250 to 300 important cultivars of this fruit are available in India. From the studies it is observed that the medicinal varieties can be co-related with their foliage. In the figures different varieties of fruits in figs. 1, 2 & 3 are *tukhmi* mangoes prized for their medicinal importance having mostly leaves shown in fig. 2.



Mango leaves co-related with the quality of fruits. Polymorphism, in leaves of this species is highly specialised.

Mango fruits used for table dishes are shown in figs. 4 to 11, important cultivars are *Lengra*, *Dassehri*, *Gulab Khas*, *Bombai*, *Chausa*, *Safeda*, *Himsagar* etc. Mango fruits used in canning industry are having thick pulp as shown in figures 12 to 16 in which Coconut green mango, *Bangalora*, *Fazli Malda*, *Panseri*, *Begunphuli* etc. are more important. The canning mango fruits possess foliage of varied types as shown in figs. 1, 3 & 4 but table dish mangoes do not have large leaves and range from smaller leaves to medium sized leaves.



Different types of most important varieties of Mango fruits exploited for various purposes.

### Problems of getting authentic material

Three types of important problems are being faced by various users so far medicinal plants are concerned (1) collection of plant material from the forests by those who are ignorant on the botanical identity of plants eg. *Tejpatra* leaves are collected from different species of *Cinnamomum* resulting in admixture of real *Tejpatra* with the leaves of plants having less aroma and less condiment value. Often it has been seen that even harmful plant products are mixed with the medicinal forms like *Ashok* bark from *Saraca indica* and *Polyalthia longifolia* as both the species are known in the trade as *Ashok*. Under this condition some indicative tests are required to confirm the identity of the drug as soaking about 100 gm of bark in  $\frac{1}{2}$  litre of water for about six hours will give brown decoction for *Saraca* bark and red colour water in *Polyalthia* bark. Similarly measured quantity of leaves of real *tejpatra* if macerated in *ether* and poured on a filter paper, it is seen that the high aroma with large oily spot can be observed.

(2) Some plants are collected when they are perfectly ripe but few in their raw condition eg. Fennel fruits in raw condition are dried and it constitutes a medicinal plant product; but on maturity more fibre develops and hence are used only as condiment. *Nigella* fruits if collected raw and used, produce a kind of poisonous effect but mature and ripe fruits are used as medicine, condiment and as preservative for pickles. Neem fruits in raw are bitter and harmful but ripe fruits are pulpy sweet and edible. Raddish fruits in raw condition are used as vegetable but on maturity causes irritation. Therefore, a careful study on the maturity of plant products is also important.

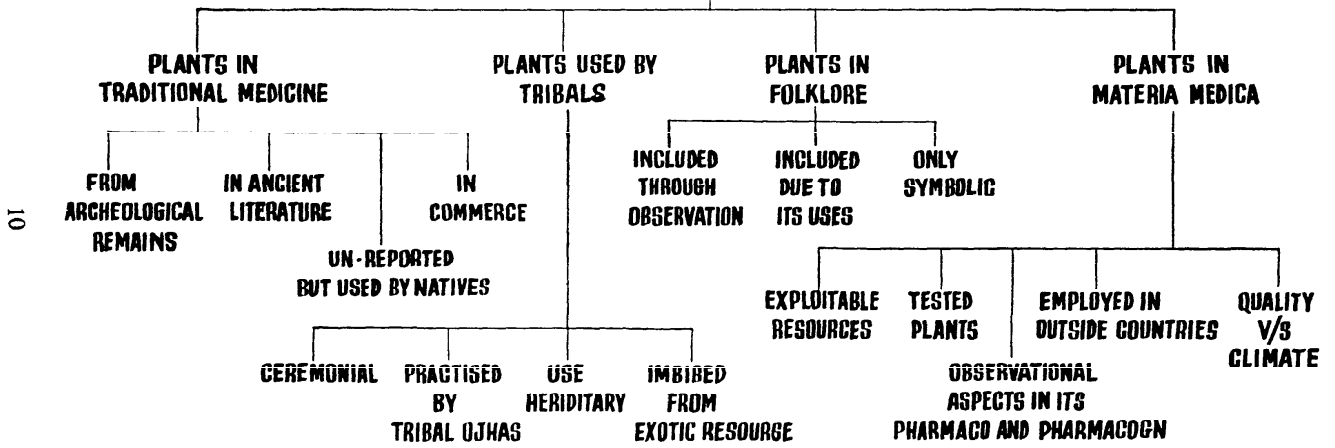
(3) Plant has also to be examined for checking the infection by pests or injury caused by pollution. Such affected species should not be used for medicine as they may not be efficaceous.

Therefore to get authentic material for use, it is important to establish the correct identity of the plant, collect the species from native habitat so as to get quality plant product, experimentally determine its value in a particular field, ensure disease free plant and ascertain the stage of their growth and maturity.

The study of plants in the service of mankind has been a part of human civilization. Information on the economic aspects of plants have been passed from one generation to the next generation without any published records. It is in this light, a new branch of Botany has emerged, termed as Ethnobotany and the scientists of the world are keen to examine the practical uses of all plants reported or unreported. In this direction a detailed analysis of the subject has been made and presented here.

Ethnobotany is the composite subject as presented in the following chart. There are large number of examples from archaeological remains, among them few can be mentioned. *Kalpa Vraksha* in stone sculptures denotes *Adansonia digitata* basically a semi arid zone species. They grow in semi dry areas where there is scanty vegetation. This plant (*Adansonia digitata*) has augmented the vegetable component besides ensured additional income to villagers derived from its fruits whose water is tonic and nutritive. The stem fibre is used as cordage. Branches and leaves are considered as a good cattle feed and flowers are used in medicine. It has been estimated that each tree can fetch about Rs. 2000 per year, (price index of 1985), and its span of life is more than few hundred years. Hence it is called *Kalpa Vraksha* in ancient literature. Mango branches with fruits have been carved in *Sanchi Stupas* denoting the importance of the plant. The mango fruits are highly prized dessert and it has been reported that the mango leaves have antimicrobial activity (Nickel 1959).

# ETHNOBOTANY



Diagrammatic presentation of ethnobotany in its various perspectives

There are number of plant species carved in our ancient monuments and temples. Hence study of archaeological monuments are of great value to understand the economic and applied value of plants during ancient times.

Some ancient literature indicates hidden qualities of plants. It is necessary to decipher or decode the contents of ancient literature eg. to know fully the applied value as considered in such works. In vedic literature mention has been made of growing *Ficus religiosa* in ashrams and educational, recreational places. Hence people worshipped this tree and considered it as sacred. It has now been found that the species is one of the 12 species considered as plants which can be planted in industrial polluted areas as it is tolerant to pollution. Similarly ladies worship Banyan twigs. It has now been found that the leaves are germicidal and during child birth in ancient times, its twigs were used to protect ladies from sepsis, a dreadful *prasoot* disease taking numerous toll of lives in remote places. In Pratimoksha, a religious book of Buddhists, mention has been made of an ordinance in which it was made obligatory on all civilians to decorate their congregational halls or worship places with mango leaves to check epidemics; otherwise punishment was imposed involving six months imprisonment. This traditional use of mango leaves has become customary for decorating pandals/houses during various functions, sometimes without understanding the meaning of this custom. Since Nickels' (1959) discovery of mango leaves emitting antimicrobial activity, it was established that this practice of decorating mango leaves was actually meant to check epidemics. From an ancient booklet published in Hindi entitled "Pustak Sandesh" about two centuries ago, large number of common plants have been enumerated for traditional uses in which *Ficus religiosa* was considered as climate purifier as it liberates considerable amount of oxygen than many other species. It is also mentioned that lotus fruits are used as a good tonic etc.

1. Cucumber—Juice from the macerated fruits is applied on face to cure dark spots and clear the face from budding pimples. The juice also cures skin spots. To make skin soft cucumber juice mixed in rose water and lemon juice is applied and kept for an hour, then washed with fresh water.

2. Sweet potato—It is boiled in water, and the water is applied on sores to cure them.

3. Spinach—It is boiled in water, macerated and the extract with the help of sterilized cotton is applied on the face and neck to give freshness to the skin and improve complexion.

4. Pears—The pulp from the fully ripe fruits is applied on the skin to check roughness and cure dry skin.



5. Raddish—The juice from the macerated roots is mixed with fresh butter (3:2 ratio) and is applied on the face to clear the shrinking skin.

6. Mint—Mint leaves (*Mentha arvensis*) are mixed in equal quantity with leaves of Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*) and Khaskhas (Vetiver) are boiled, then bathing in this water gives freshness to the skin.

7. Tomato—Juice from the ripe tomatoes is mixed in equal quantity with glycerine and lemon juice. This mixture is applied on the skin to make it smooth and soft.

The juice from tomatoes and carrot in equal quantity if rubbed on the face cures cuts and makes the skin smooth and shining.

8. Orange—To remove the dryness of the skin, orange juice is rubbed on the effected skin to cure it. The orange peel juice is good in watering eyes.

9. Lemon—Juice is used for softening finger nails.

10. Coconut—Its oil mixed with lemon juice (3 : 1 ratio) if applied on the hairs before going to bed and washed with soap nut in the morning cures dandruff of hairs.

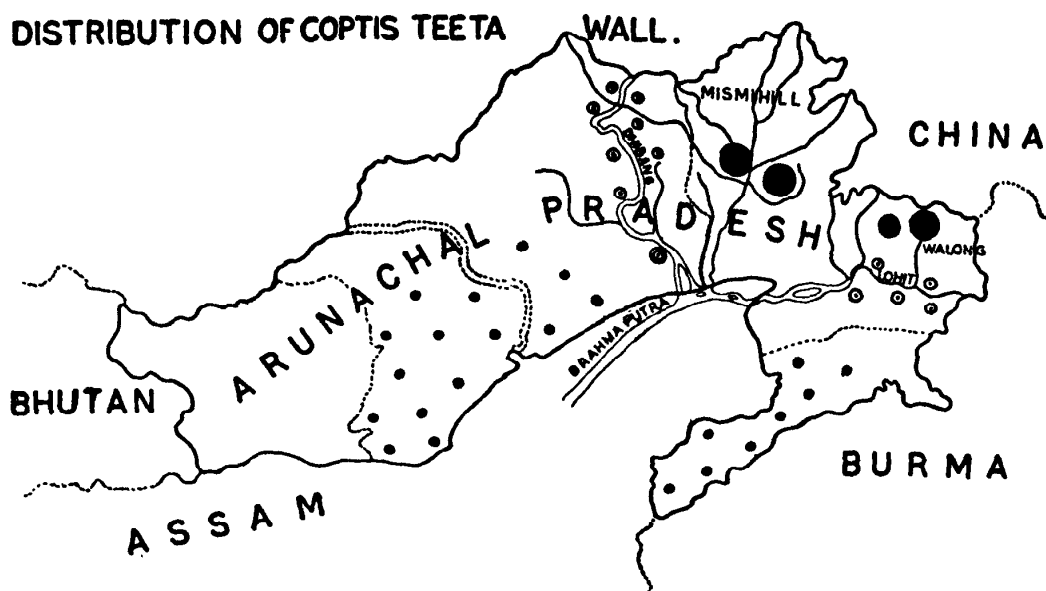
These are some of the uses mentioned in the ancient literature and with lapse of time there has been communication gap.

There are numerous uses of plants still on verbal records of tribals and carried from one generation to the next and has not found a place in the published record. Some such uses have been collected from Hazaribagh villages and is mentioned in a tabular form in this work.

Large number of plants are being traded in various states in their weekly bazars: *Pholidota imbricata* bulbs in Lohardagga (Bihar) bazars in Ranchi district, for the treatment of rheumatism by using it both internally and externally; *Coptis teeta* whole plant for fevers in various village markets in Arunachal Pradesh; Calyx of *Bombax ceiba* in Meerut district, U.P. for colitis and stomach diseases; *Centella asiatica* plants are used in West Bengal for blood purification and as anthelmintic; *Geranium* species leaves in Ootty and Coimbatore for muscular pain and cold effects; selected species of *Selaginella* for dysentery in South Bihar regions; *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* fruits in Nepal and Garhwal Himalayas for nervous diseases and as anthelmintic; *Angelica glauca* whole plant for wind troubles and as condiment in

Kumaon hills in U.P.; *Syzgium cumini* seeds in diabetes in Western India; *Acacia arabica* fruits for general debility in Kota and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan; *Pterocarpus santalinus* wood for diabetic patients in Karnataka; *Aquallaria agalocha* and *Santalum album*—wood of the species is prized for extracting perfumed oil and also exported. Its value in the international market is sometimes to the tune of Rs. 80,000/- per kg and 2,000/- per kg respectively.

The authors have made critical studies on the conservational aspects of species banned for commercial exploitation due to their scarcity or restricted endemic nature eg. *Coptis teeta* is localised to Arunachal Pradesh only. The species has been found to be of great medicinal value and large quantities of the dried plants were exported about a decade back. A map of the area where *Coptis teeta* was actually brought out under cultivation has been shown in the map of Arunachal Pradesh.

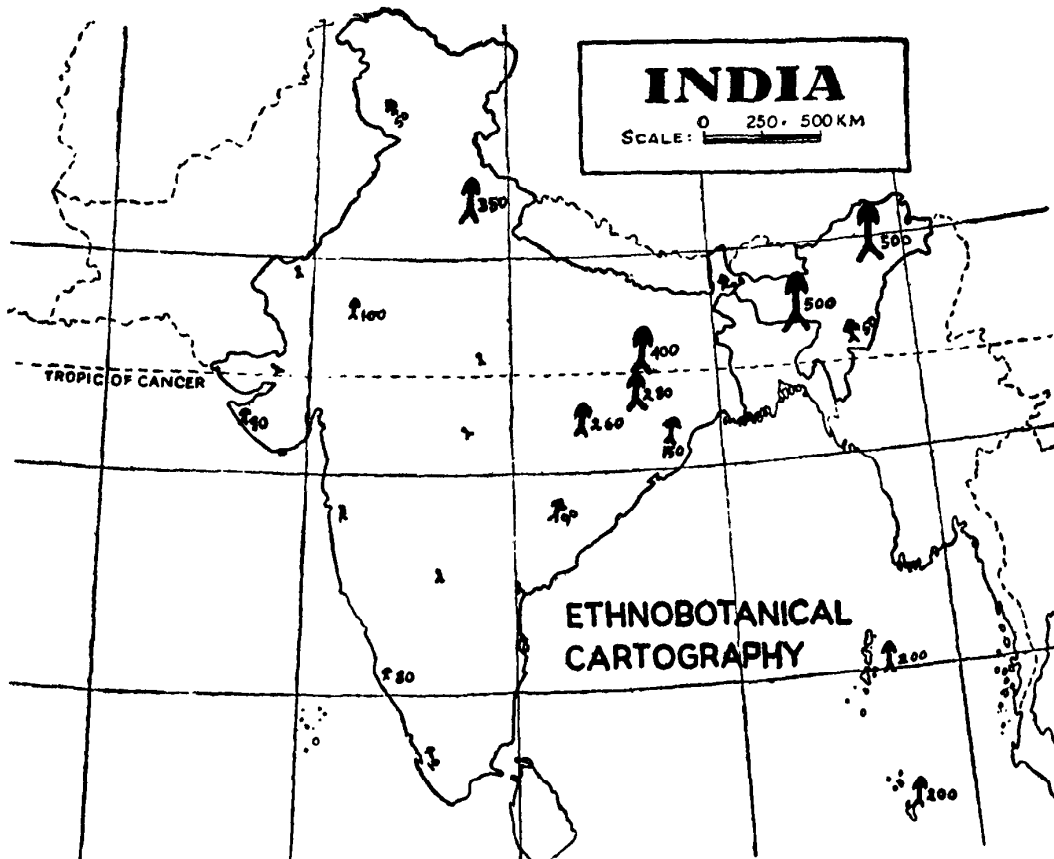


Small rounds show past trade centres and big rounds present trade centres of the species, rounds with dots in the centre show the localised distribution.

The authors have also studied the economics of some more useful and selected industrial plants. A chart is presented at p. 29 to show, how some useful species possess great commercial potentiality especially to rural masses. The cultivation statistics have been given on the 1983 price index. The 4 to 10 months crops in a semi arid region will certainly help in the economic uplift of rural masses. *Mentha arvensis* is yet another species which is hardly a two month crop and can be grown in the gap between two crops. This species yield a kind of essential oil traded as mint oil or thymol oil and commercially exploited as a flavouring agent in cosmetics and also in the preparation of many medicinal mixtures. In some of the

semi dry regions of eastern U.P. it has been found that the species brings about Rs. 2,000/- per year on the price index of 1985 without affecting the cultivation of the main crops like rice and wheat. Conservation of the species should be considered in the light of the ethnobotany trade going on among the tribals and villagers so that their economy should not be disturbed.

India has a very rich rural heritage. There are many tribals concentrated in almost every state as shown in the map. In eastern India there are 400 to 500 tribes. Each tribe has a set of customs and use of plants in their day to day life. Some uncommon usage of common plants are being narrated here to show that such uses check their ailments but do help in their general welfare.



Map shows the number of aboriginals & tribes that are distributed in the region.

*Piper nigrum* (Golmirich) is very common and used practically all over India as condiment. The fruit has been in use in various ways by tribals eg. its fruit powder with Tulsi kept below the teeth soothes toothache; in cold effects it is mixed with curd and ginger; for sneezing and allergy its hot extract is useful; mixed with honey cures cough; for headache due to cold its powder in hot pure ghee is applied; in chest pain 8 to 10 fruits are pounded with small cardamum and taken with hot water; in thick phelgum its fruit powder is taken with Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*) leaves and honey; in unconsciousness state its pounded fruits with ginger are helpful. *Piper nigrum* fruits is placed near the nose also helps in regaining consciousness; in spleen troubles powdered black pepper fruits are mixed in vinegar and applied; in dog bite the powdered fruits in mustard oil is smeared over the injury as a first aid. These uses are in addition to other uses for which the black pepper is famous. There are numerous species of plants which are commonly called as peppers in the international field eg. Jamaica pepper (*Amonium melegueta*) possesses high therapeutic properties, black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) a spice and common pepper in Indian Commerce, long peppers (*Piper officinarum*) a pepper in European Commerce used as medicine for cold effects; African pepper (*Piper cubeba*) valued as a drug in Africa and in India used in mouthsores commonly known as *sheetalchini* in trade; Betel pepper (*Piper bettle*) used as condiment and leaves eaten raw in *Pan* in India, a good stimulant; Indian Pepper (*Piper sylvaticum*) primarily a native drug in lung diseases but also used as condiment, tonic and appetizer; Kava pepper (*Piper methysticum*) a kind of intoxicant condiment in Polynesian countries.

There are many instances of such uses of common plants used in different ethnic cultures. 10 gm of black pepper with *Glycerrhiza glabra* (Mulethi) rhizome 10 gm and crystal sugar 20 gm are powdered and prescribed, for increasing memory; pumpkin seed kernel are powdered with water melon and cucumber seeds kernel in equal quantity and 2 spoons of this are taken with water on empty stomach often mixed with few grains of small cardamum and black pepper for checking cough; 15 gm of Mulethi is macerated with equal quantity of (*Embllica officinalis*) Amla, 3 gm of small Cardamum, 15 gm of dry pulp of Ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*), Big grapes (*Vitis venifera*) and are consumed with water after meals as brain tonic; for cold and throat irritation small cardamums, Lavang (*Eugenia caryophyllata*) are powdered and mixed with honey and taken 3 to 4 times a day; for inducing sleep Bedana anar (*Punica granatum*) is mixed and powdered in equal quantity of Black pepper and taken; Banafsha (*Viola odorata*), Fennel (*Foenicumvulgare*), Big grapes (*Vitis venifera*) and its extract is taken with honey 2 to 3 times a day in chest pain. In cold effects and sneezing, bronchitis, Ginger is roasted in asfoteida, black salt and powdered, and given 2 to 3 times per day after meals.

It has been further believed in many regions of Kulu valley, Garhwal Himalayas etc. that apple juice tones up liver, controls T.B., controls blood

pressure if taken in hot water; fresh ones act as general tonic, fermented apple juice is as kidney cleaner, fruits with thick skin is eaten to cure cough and cold, sour apple juice is applied on face moles etc. besides being relished as a table dish.

### **UNREPORTED TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS STUDIES ON CLIMATE V/S QUALITY**

<u>NERVOUS DISORDERS</u>	<u>COLD EFFECTS</u>	<u>IN DIABETES</u>
JUGLANS REGIA L. FRUIT KERNEL (W. HIMALAYAS-KASHMIR)	ZINGIBER CASSIUNAR ROXB. RHIZOME (DRY SUBTROP)	AEGLE MARMELOS COMLEAVES (HUMID TROP)
<u>OPHTHALMIA</u>	<u>STOMACH TROUBLES AND DYSENTRY</u>	<u>IMPOTENCY</u>
ROSA DAMAZCENA MILL FLOWERS (SEMI DRY TROP)	MANGIFERA INDICA L. BARK SYZYGIUM CUMINI (L.) SKE. BARK OR	SYZYGIUM CUMINI (L.) SK. SEEDS (TROP)
<u>EARACHE</u>	<u>ABORTION</u>	<u>RHEUMATISM</u>
AMARANTHUS PANICULATUS L. SEED (DRY TROP)	INGA DULCIS MART. FRUIT (DRY TROP)	PHOLIDOTA IMBRICATA (ROXB.) LINDL. PSEUDOBULB.
<u>TEETH TROUBLES</u>	DAUCUS CAROTA L. SEEDS (DRY TROP. + SUB TROP.)	<u>JAUNDICE</u>
QUERCUS INFECTORIA OLIV FRUIT (DRY TEMERATE)	KALLSTROEMIA PUBESCENS (G. DON) DANDY WHOLE PLANT (HAMID TROP)	SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. STEM. (HIM. TARA)
		<u>SKIN</u>
		BUTEA MONOSPERMA (LAMK) TAUB. FLOWERS. (TROP)

There are numerous such uses of plants which are mentioned in the species of plants enumerated in this work but few important ones are listed here which are traditional and used by tribals in order to provide a detailed multipurpose uses of plants. *Ocimum sanctum* (Tulsi) is widely used both by tribal and urban people. There are good number of species utilised by tribals for various purposes. The role of *Ocimum sanctum* as a household remedy in Indian families is very common as shown in the following chart. The plant commonly called Tulsi is also represented by few other species adopted to semi-arid, subtropical and tropical conditions of climate and are also grown as pot plants in various houses chiefly among rural people of India.

Japanese Tulsi is *Ocimum kilmancharicum* whose oil is crystalized into camphor, largely are useful in the preparation of medicines. The plant itself is a good pot herb, can be used to allay toothache, neutralizes bad odour of the mouth, helps in soothing the burning sensation in the chest and stomach, checks cold effects. The camphor obtained from Japanese species is useful in making *Amritdhara*, an Ayurvedic preparation where equal quantity of Thymol crystals are mixed with Tulsi camphor and peppermint crystals. *Amritdhara* is a well known remedy for swollen joints, cold effects, stomach pain, heavy constipation, headache etc. *Red Tulsi* is yet another species known as *Ocimum basilicum* which cleans the environment from harmful pests. It is a good insect repellent plant and is grown by the inhabitants of Terai region. The plant grows well in humid climate. Its leaf extract

is mixed with toothpaste as it serves as antiseptic ingredient. The leaves if taken with hot drink also checks allergy and stops sneezing due to pollution. *Ocimum viride* is another species commonly known as *Babau Tulsi* chiefly used for the extraction of oil used in rheumatic pains and bronchitis. The dried leaves of the species are also used to check vomiting and helps in digestion. The flowers of this species is taken in cold water, and this alleviates the effect of hot winds in summer. In case of boils, flower paste in water hastens suppuration. Black Tulsi is called *O. americanum* and grows mostly in cold, dry climatic conditions. This species is very strong smelling plant and its essential oil is employed in flavouring cosmetics and edible sauces, soups etc. Its leaves are good in flatulence and colic pains as well and seeds are used in kidney pain. *Ramtulsi* is from *O. gratissimum* and can be grown in all types of climate. The plant is a good airpurifier. The leaf juice is good in eye trouble, flower paste in water is used in cracked feet, essential oil in flowers soothes muscular pains and headache.

### OCIMUM SANCTUM

1.	LEAVES		PLANT WITH WARM WATER IN BRONCHITIS	FEW LEAVES WITH HONEY IN COLD EFFECTS SNEEZING	LEAF PASTE WITH SUGAR AS LAXATIVE	WHOLE LEAVES CHEWED IN THROAT IRRITATION
2.	SEEDS	SEED OIL MASTICATION AND IN INFLAMMATIONS	SEED PASTE IN URINARY TROUBLES	SEEDS WITH HONEY IN FEVERS	SEEDS WITH WARM WATER TO REMOVE CONSTIPATION	SEEDS WITH COLD WATER IN DIARRHOEA
3.	WHOLE PLANT		RELEASES GOOD OXYGEN	INSECT REPELLENT	FRAGRANT	

Some of the most important species used traditionally are being enumerated here: *Berberis aristata* (Gokhru) fruits in cholera; *Hibiscus rosasinensis* (Jaba kusum) flowers antitubercular; *Curcuma aromatica* (Ban haldi) in asthma; *Cordia dichotoma* (Lasora) fruit pulp as adhesive and in colic pains; *Toddalia asiatica* (Kanchan) leaves in dismenorrhoea; *Cajanus cajan* (Arhar) leaves in diabetes; *Tagetes erecta* (Genda) leaves to check haemorrhage; *Ocimum sanctum* (Tulsi) flowers used in tuberculosis; *Olea europea* (Zaitoon) fruit-oil in rickets, weak limbs, used as cosmetic and eaten, *Trachyspermum ammi* (Ajawain) fruits help in digestion, reduce wind formation, increase the appetite, check fever due to inflammations, help in checking vomiting, its extract used in cold effects, with honey used in body pain, relieve all types of uterus troubles, its oil used in headache, its paste in water used in skin troubles. In *Atharveda* the carums have been considered as a good domestic remedy for all types of cold effects, in Unani systems of

medicine its seed oil has been recommended for all types of body pain, whereas, in *Charak* large number of powders (churnas) have been mentioned for stomach troubles in which the seeds of carum are used.

Many native villagers use Pine oil for making paints, soap, rubber, perfumery, cosmetics, antiseptic liquids, disinfectants, detergents and they use the plant for making hand paper, resin for handloom textile industry besides as lubricant.

It is reported that the Ojhas of villages in Central India chiefly are using water hyacinth (*Eichhornia*) in curing goitre. Some successful experiments were also carried out in the Ayurvedic Research Institute at Gurukul (Hardwar), U.P. on this plant and it is reported that the species is good to cure thyroid swelling (Sachitra Ayurveda 1985).

Many tribal men and women in Chotanagpur area are using *Allium sativum* (Garlic) to check body pain and chronic bronchitis. *Psidium guajava* (Guava) fruits are also used in various purposes. In Vedic literature its name has been given as Amrood (Amar & Udar) which means a kind of *Amrit* in all stomach troubles. Even in our languages like Bengali it is called *Pyara* means lovable due to its properties, in western India *safri* a travellers boon as it can meet all types of medical emergency during journey like a staple food in absence of meals, checks vomiting, removes constipation, stops colic pain, checks wind formation etc. A synoptic local uses of the species are given below.

- (1) Spotted fruits — rich content of Vit. C and act as tonic.
- (2) Pink pulp fruits — good in Vit. A & rich in iron, in skin irritation and anemea.
- (3) White pulpy seedless variety — for curing scurvy and rickets, loss of vitality.
- (4) Raw hard fruits — made into jelly and good in constipation, rich in protein content.
- (5) Ripe fruits powder — in minerals deficiency and in general debility.
- (6) Fruit jams — nutritive, stomachic, appetizer and good in colitis
- (7) Guava soup — nervine tonic, increase memory in children.

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| (8) Guava necter           | — purgative, anthelmintic and a kind of mild accelerant.   |
| (9) Guava leaves           | — in mouth sores, in cuts and burns (antiseptic).  |
| (10) Ripe fruits eaten raw | — checks nephritis, given in children's spine convulsions, stomachic, antispasmodic, stimulant, in sannipat (Anoraxia), gastroenteric fever, giddiness, bluish veins due to general weakness, insomnia, breathlessness, pale tongue, abdominal swellings, numbness and loss of appetite. |

Some of the villagers use *Carica papaya* seeds for increasing milk secretion. The jack fruit *Artocarpus integrifolia* has been found to possess a good quality of protein, hence the raw fruits are boiled, processed and given to children. *Abors* and *Nagas* consider the fruits both ripe and raw as a diet for sages as it keeps the blood pressure within the prescribed limits. Large number of preparations are made from ripe fruits like jams, jellies and syrups.

*Mangifera indica* is a very common summer fruit of India and is relished by all groups of people, but there are some ethnobotanical uses of the fruits. It is generally considered that the fruits of *Tukhmi* variety can cure early stages of cancer and can also prevent cancer if regularly taken in two summer months. Villagers ascribe the fruit to cure seven diseases of human beings like obesity, hernia, haemorrhoids, appendicitis, verucose vein, heart trouble, colon swellings. Many of these uses require further observation data so as to include them in Indian Materia Medica. These applications

### **INCLUSION OF SPECIES FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES RESULTS IN —**

1. CONSERVATION OF PLANTS
2. STOP OVER EXPLOITATION
3. INCREASE ORGANIC PRODUCTIVITY IN ARID SEMIARID CONDITIONS
4. STIMULATE PROPAGATION
5. EFFECT INTRODUCTION IN REMOTE REGIONS
6. FIGHT POLLUTION
7. DOMESTIC TREATMENT OF SOME DISEASES



of plants have been practiced by tribal ojhas and some of the information is being passed on from one generation to another.

There are many ceremonial plants used in various functions without being used by them in their day to day life eg. *Datura* flowers on deity, *Saccharum barbatum* flowers in *Havans*, *S. munja* leaves for tying on the foot to ward off evil spirits. This probably may not have any scientific basis for the uses.

With the migration of people from one place to another quite a good number of plants have also been imbibed from exotic cultures. Use of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* roots to check cold effects came from Afghanistan, *Olea europea* oil in rheumatic pains came from Europe, *Ocimum kilmancharicum* for perfumery from Japan.

Quite a good number of plants included in the folklore have been studied and their evaluation has been shown in the following chart. It is seen that many such plants are worth studying and they have some important rural bearing of economic importance.

Some of the folklore religious plants are also very important as environmental plants. This religious text was ascribed by rulers in order to check their over exploitation and with a view to conserve the natural vege-

### RELIGIOUS PLANTS TO CHECK POLLUTION

	ORNAMENTAL (A)	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY (B)	CLIMATE PURIFIER (C)	INSECT REPELLENT (D)	IN MEDICINE (E)
1. FICUS BENGHALENSIS	+	+	+	○	○
2. FICUS RELIGIOSA	+	○	+	○	+
3. HIBISCUS ROSASINENSIS	+	○	+	○	+
4. ANTHOCEPHALUS CADAMBA	+	+	○	+	○
5. MIRABILIS JALAPA	○	+	○	○	+

table resources. The following points gives as illustrative account for inclusion of species as religious plants.

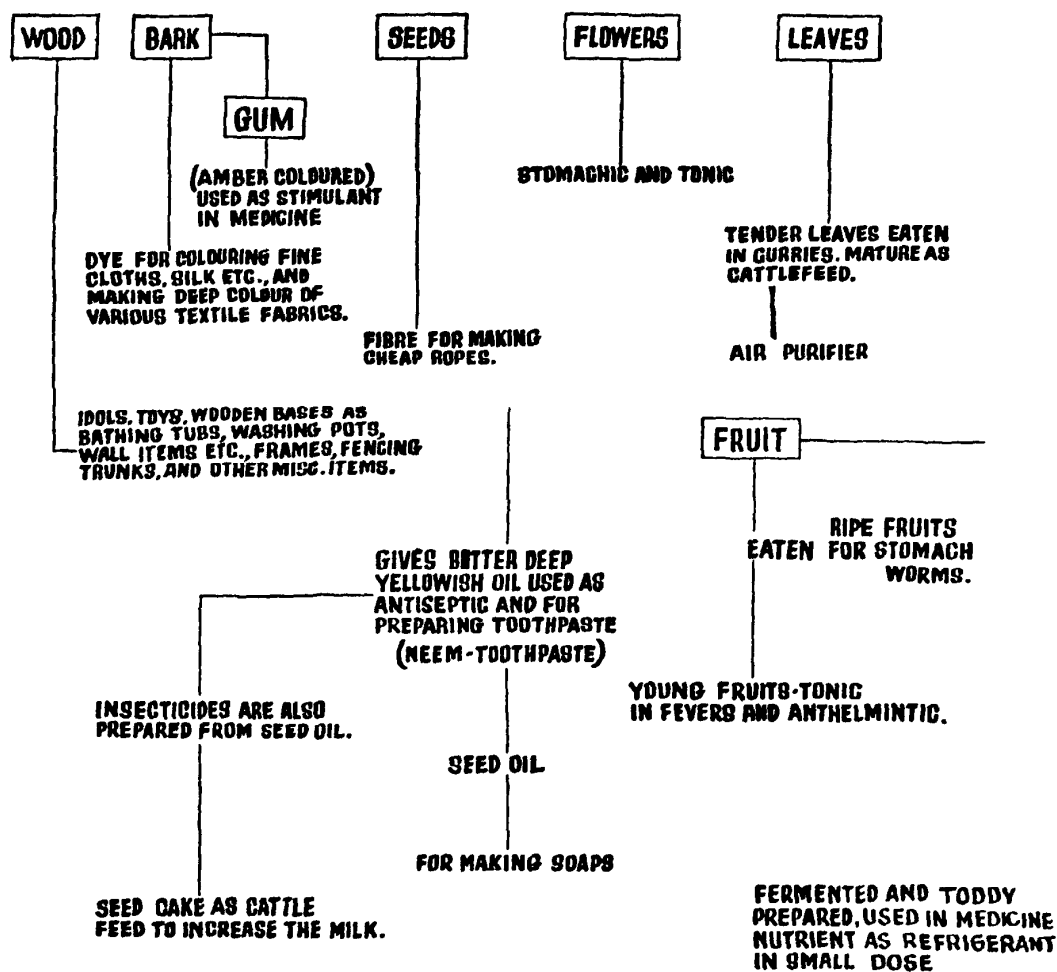
It is on the basis of observational data, ancient rulers of the country in different regions passed ordinances: eg. *Mangifera indica* leaves are to be used for decorating houses and pandals where functions are held in order to check epidemics as it is considered that the leaves possess antimicrobial activity. Such an ordinance was issued during the reign of King Ashoka and this was included in the religious book of Buddhists "*Prati moksha*"

Mention may be made about some of the following religious plants and their relative importance.

1. *Ocimum sanctum*—Worshipped throughout India and is highly medicinal and each part is used in medicine.
2. *Mirabilis jalapa*—Worshipped in villages in North India and its stem, flowers and leaves are domestic remedy in various stomach disorders.
3. *Hibiscus rosasinensis*—Its flowers are offered to Goddess Kali and Durga but its leaves, roots are highly medicinal. It purifies the environment.
4. *Areca catechu*—The fruits are tonic, edible and considered auspicious.
5. *Cocus nucifera*—Fruits are auspicious, tonic, staple food, fruit oil edible, hair tonic etc.
6. *Ficus religiosa*—Protected from cutting and are being worshipped. It liberates good quantity of oxygen and purifies the atmosphere.
7. *Mangifera indica*—Leaves are decorated in religious gathering and possess antimicrobial activity.
8. *Aegle marmelos*—Leaves are offered to Lord Shiva. Each and every part of the species is medicinal, fruits edible, nutritive.
9. *Datura metal*—Fruits offered to Lord Shiva and are medicinal and intoxicant.
10. *Curcuma longa*—Rhizomes are considered auspicious and are highly medicinal besides being used as condiment.

Many published works on the economic aspects of plants are available as this would be evident from the references given at the end of the volume but a synoptic account of classified uses as presented here will help in easy identification of utilitarian aspects of Indian plants and easy referencing on important classified uses. The important plants which have been included here are arranged alphabetically and common names are mentioned here in the parenthesis where necessary.

### CHART SHOWING THE ECONOMICS OF NEEM TREE



Some important uses of popular plants in various classified forms:

**Beverages and Stimulants:** *Anacardium occidentale* (Fruit pulp), *Annas* (Pineapple fruits), *Arenga* (Sugar palm fruits), *Borassus* (Toddy), *Camelia* (Tea leaves), *Caryota* (Sago palm), *Cichorium* (Chicory), *Coffea* (Coffee fruits), *Cola* (Lal affi fruits), *Elaeis* (African oil palms), *Hemidesmus* (Ananta mul or Indian sarsaparilla), *Hordeum* (Barley seeds), *Ilex* (Cassena leaves), *Madhuca* (Mahwa fruits), *Musa* (Banana fruits),

*Oryza* (Rice), *Phoenix* (Date palm fruits), *Theobroma* (Chocolate tree fruits), *Vitis* (Grapes), *Zea* (Maize corns), *Zizyphus* (Ber fruits), *Zingiber* (Ginger rhizome).

**Dyes & Tans:** *Acacia* (Babool, catch) bark, *Bixa* (Annatto) fruits, *Brugiera* (Brugira) wood and bark, *Butea* (Forest flame) flowers, *Caesalpinia* (Divi divi) pods for tannins, *Cassia* (Avaram) bark for tannins, *Ceriops* (Chawri) wood for dye, *Cotinus* (Tunga) bark for tannin, *Crocus* (Saffron) leaves and flowers, *Curcuma* (Haldi) rhizomes, *Datisca* (Akabir) roots, *Diospyros* (Persimmon) ebony of commerce and fruits in tanning, *Emblica* (Myrobalan) fruits and bark for tanning, *Flemingia* (Warrus) whole plant, *Galium* (Cheese rennet) roots, *Garcinia* (Comboge) bark, *Haematoxylon* (Log wood) wood, *Hedyotis* (Chay-root), *Heritiera* (Sundri) wood, *Indigofera* (Indigo) flowers, *Juglans* (Wal nut) flower bark, *Kandelia* (Goria) bark in tanning, *Lawsonia* (Henna) leaves, *Mallotus* (Kamala) plant, *Myrica* (Box myrtle) bark for tanning, *Onosma* (Gaozaban) roots, *Oroxylum* (Arlu) bark and twigs for tanning, *Paeonia* (Peony) flowers, *Peltophorum* (Copper pod) bark, *Pistacia* (Galls of Pistacho) leaf galls in deepening colour and tanning, *Pterocarpus* (Red sanders) wood, *Quercus* (Oak) bark in tanning, *Punica* (Pomegranate) bark in tanning, *Rhizophora* (Kandal Mangrove) bark for tanning, *Rhus* (Tatri) leaf galls in tanning and dyeing medicines, *Rubia* (Indian madar) roots, *Semicarpus* (Marking nut) fruits, *Sonneratia* (Kandal) bark in tanning, *Tagetes* (Marigold) flowers, *Tamarix* (Jhau) flower galls in tanning and dyeing, *Terminalia* (Myrobalan) fruits and bark, *Uncaria* (Gambir) bark for tanning, *Wagatea* (Wakeri) pods in tanning, *Xylia* (Iron wood) saw dust in dyeing and tanning.

**Essential oil:** *Alpinia* (Galangal) leaf, *Amomum* (Big cardamum) fruits, *Anethum* (Dill) seeds, *Apium* (Celery) fruits, *Artemisia* (Taragon) bark and flowers, *Bursera* (Linaloe) berries, *Cananga* (Maladi) flowers, *Carum* (Caraway) fruits, *Cedrus* (Cedar wood), *Cinnamomum* (Dalchini) bark oil, *Citrus* (Lime & oranges) fruits, *Coriandrum* (Coriander) fruits, *Cuminum* (Cumin) fruits, *Cymbopogon* (Lemon grass) whole plant, *Dianthus* (Carnation) flowers, *Elettaria* (Small cardamum) fruits, *Eucalyptus* (Eucalyptus) leaf and flowers, *Foeniculum* (Fennel) fruits, *Gaultheria* (Wintergreen) leaves, *Hibiscus* (Mishkdana) seeds, *Illicium* (Star anise) seeds, *Iris* (Orris) rhizome, *Jasminum* (Chameli) flowers, *Juniperus* (Juniper) fruits, *Lavendula* (Lavender) flowers, *Melaleuca* (Cajaput) leaves, *Mentha* (Mint) whole plant, *Michelia* (Champa flowers), *Murraya* (Curry leaf) leaves, *Narcissus* (Jonquil) flowers, *Nyctanthes* (Night jasmine) flowers, *Ocimum* (Tulsi) leaves, *Pandanus* (Screw pine or kevra) flowers, *Pavonia* (Hina) flowers, *Pelargonium* (Geranium) whole plant, *Pogostemon* (Patchouli) leaves, *Polyanthus* (Tuberosa)

flowers, *Rosa* (Rose) flowers, *Rosemarinus* (Rosemary) leaves, *Salvia* (Sage) flowers, *Santalum* (Sandal) wood, *Saussurea* (Costus) roots, *Tagetes* (Marigold) flowers and leaves, *Tanacetum* (Tansy) flowering tops, *Thalictrum* (Mamiri) roots and rhizomes, *Thuja* (White cedar) leaves, *Thymus* (Thyme) shoots, *Vanilla* (Vanilla) dried beans, *Vitiveria* (Khaskhas) roots, *Viola* (Banafsha) leaves, *Zanthoxylum* (Badrang) leaves and bark.

**Fats & Oils:** *Aleurites* (Tung) wood, *Arachis* (Groundnut) seeds, *Benincasa* (Kashiphal) seed kernel, *Brassica* (Mustard and Rape) seeds, *Carthamus* (Safflower) seeds, *Cocos* (Coconut) seed kernel, *Croton* (Oleum) seed, *Cucumis* (Musk melon) kernel, *Cucurbita* (Pumpkin) kernel, *Diploknema* (Indian butter tree) seed kernel, *Elaeis* (Oil Palm) fruits, *Brucea* (Taramira) seed, *Glycine* (Soyabean) seeds, *Gossypium* (Cotton) seed, *Helianthus* (Sunflower) seeds, *Hydnocarpus* (Chalmoogra) fruits, *Juglans* (Walnut) seed kernel, *Linum* (Linseed) seed, *Madhuca* (Mahua) fruits, *Mesua* (Nagkesar) fruits, *Olea* (Olive) fruits, *Pongamia* (Karang) fruits and seeds, *Prunus* (Almond) seed kernel, *Ricinus* (Castor) seeds, *Salvadora* (small Pilu) seed, *Sapindus* (Soap nut) fruits and seeds, *Schleichera* (Lac tree) seed, *Sesamum* (Til) seeds, *Shorea* (Sal) seed, *Telfairia* (Oysternut) seed, *Theobroma* (Cocoa) fruits, *Xanthium* (small Gokhroo) fruits, *Xanthium* (small Gokhroo) fruits and seeds, *Ximenia* (Kadaranji) kernel, *Adansonia* (Kalpa vraksha) bark.

**Fibres & Pulp:** *Agave* (Sisal) stem, *Aloe* (Indian Aloe) stem, *Boehmeria* (Rhea Ramie) stem, *Bombax* (Silk, cotton) fruits, *Borassus* (Palmyra) leaf, *Calotropis* (Madar) fruits, *Cannabis* (Hemp) stem, *Caryota* (Fish tail Palm) petiole, *Cochlospermum* (Katira) seed floss, *Cocos* (Coir) fruit husk, *Corchorus* (Jute) stem, *Corypha* (Fan Palm) leaves, *Crotalaria* (Sunhemp) stem, *Eriophorum* (False Bhabar) leaf, *Erythrina* (Coral tree) bark, *Furcraea* (African Hemp) leaf, *Girardinia* (Nettle) bark, *Gossypium* (Cotton) fruit, *Helicteres* (Isora) bark and stem, *Hibiscus* (Mesta) stem, *Linium* (Flax) straw, *Lonicera* (Honey suckle) bark, *Luffa* (Ridged Gourd) fruits, *Musa* (Plantain) stem and leaves, *Pandanus* (Pine apple) leaf, *Pergularia* (Sagovani) stem, *Phoenix* (Date palm) leaf, *Phormium* (New Zealand Flax) leaf, *Sabal* (Cabbage palm) petiole, *Sansevieria* (Murva) whole plant, *Sesbania* (Daincha) stem, *Tillandsia* (Long moss) stem and leaves as horse hair fibre, *Triumfetta* (Burbrush) bark, *Typha* (Patar) leaf, *Urena* (Congo jute) stem, *Urtica* (Bichoo Booty) stem, *Yucca* (Beer Grass) leaf.

**Food including Cereals, Pulses and Fodder:** *Amaranthus* (Ramdana) seeds, *Avena* (Oat) seeds, *Bothriochloa* (Sour Grass) fodder grass, *Brachiaria* (Crab grass) fodder, *Cajanus* (Red gram) seeds, *Caryota* (Sagopalm)

sago, *Cicer* (Gram) seeds, *Cyamopsis* (Cluster bean) pods, *Cynodon* (Drub) grass fodder, *Dioscorea* (Yams) rhizome, *Dolichos* (Horse bean) pods, *Echinochloa* (Millet) seeds, *Eleusine* (Finger millet) pods and seeds, *Eragrostis* (Teff grass) fodder, *Fagopyrum* (Buckwheat) seeds, *Glycine* (Soyabean) seeds, *Hordeum* (Barley) seeds, *Hymenachne* (Dal grass) leaf fodder, *Ipomoea* (Sweet potato) rhizome, *Lens* (Lentil) pods and seeds, *Manihot* (Tapioca) roots and rhizomes, *Maranta* (Arrowroot) stem and rhizome, *Melilotus* (Sweat clover) twigs and leaves fodder, *Mucuna* (Cowitch) pods and seeds, *Musa* (Plantain) fruits, *Oryza* (Paddy) seeds, *Pachyrrhizus* (Yam bean) tubers, *Panicum* (Horse millet) seeds, *Pennisetum* (Napier) seeds, *Phaseolus* (Beans and grams), *Phoenix* (Date palm) fruits, *Pueraria* (Kudzu or Bilai kand) tubers, *Saccharum* (Sugarcane) stem, *Pisum* (Pea) seeds & stem, *Secale* (Rye grass) grains, *Sesbania* (Agasthi) pods, *Setaria* (Fox tail) grains, *Sorghum* (Jowar) grains, *Theobroma* (Cocoa) fruits, *Trapa* (Water chestnut) fruit kernel, *Trifolium* (Clover) twigs fodder, *Triticum* (Wheat) grains, *Vaccinium* (Blue berry) fruit pulp, *Vicia* (Sem) seeds, *Vigna* (Cowpea) beans and green gram pods, *Xanthosoma* (Palchimbo) corms, *Ximenia* (Kadranji) fruits, *Zamia* (rhizomes), *Ziziphus* (Ghont) fodder.

**FOOD VALUE OF IMPORTANT SPICE FORMING PARTS OF PLANTS UNIMPORTANT SUBSTANCES AS  
MOISTURE FATS FIBRE ETC | HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED**

S. NO.	NAME OF SPICE	PROTEIN	MINERAL MATTER (CA, P, FE)	CALORIFIC VALUE	MG. PER 100 GMS. VIT. A (LU.)	100 GMS. OF SUBSTANCES AS VIT. B COMPLEX	VIT. C
1.	PEPPER DRY	11.5	4.4	305	X	1.4 MG.	X
2.	CARDAMOMUM (SMALL)	10.2	5.4	229	X	X	X
3.	GLOVES DRY	5.2	5.2	295	X	X	X
4.	CORIANDER	14.2	4.4	288	1570	1.1 MG. (RIBOFLAVIN)	TRACES
5.	CUMINS (WHITE)	14.1	4.4	358	878	2.6	3.00
6.	FENNEL	25.2	3.00	333	180	1.1	X
7.	MUSTARD	22.00	4.2	541	278	4.38 MG. (10 MG)	X
8.	NUTMEG	7.8	1.7	478	TRACES	X	X
9.	CARUM	15.4	7.1	578	X	X	X
10.	TURMERIC	6.3	3.8	348	80	2.3 MG.	X

**Fruits and Nuts (edible):** *Achras* (Sapota), *Aegle* (Wood apple), *Anacardium* (Cashewnut), *Ananas* (Pineapple), *Annona* (Custard apple), *Areca* (Betelnut), *Artocarpus* (Jack fruit), *Averrhoa* (Carambola), *Borassus* (Palmyra), *Carica* (Papaya), *Carissa* (Kauronda), *Cicca* (Gooseberry), *Citrullus* (Bitter apple and Tinda), *Citrus* (Lemon, Orange, lime), *Cocos* (Coconut), *Corylus* (Hazel nut), *Cucumis* (Melon), *Cydonia* (Quince),

*Diospyros* (Persimmon), *Durio* (Civet fruit), *Emblica* (Amla), *Eriobotrya* (Lokat), *Ficus* (Fig and Gular), *Fragaria* (Strawberry), *Garcinia* (Mangosteen), *Grewia* (Phalsa), *Hyphaene* (Double palm), *Juglans* (Walnut), *Litchi* (Lichi), *Malus* (Apple), *Mangifera* (Mango), *Morus* (Mulbury), *Musa* (Banana), *Passiflora* (Passion flower) fruit, *Persea* (Avocado), *Phoenix* (Dates), *Physalis* (Gooseberry cape), *Pinus* (Chilgoza), *Pistacia* (Pista), *Prunus* (Almond), *Psidium* (Guava), *Punica* (Pomegranate), *Pyrus* (Pears), *Ribes* (Black currant), *Rubus* (Raspberry and black berry), *Sorbus* (Rowan), *Solanum* (Makoi and Baigun), *Spondias* (Hogplum), *Syzygium* (Rose apple and Jaman), *Telfairia* (Oysternut), *Vitis* (Grapes), *Ziziphus* (Plum-Ber).

**Gums, Latex and Resins:** *Acacia* (Gum arabic), *Algae* (Agar), *Aquilaria* (Agar wood), *Astragalus* (Tragacanth), *Boswellia* (Indian olibanum), *Butea* (Bengal kino), *Canarium* (Black Dammar), *Cannabis* (Hemp resin), *Ceratonia* (Carob), *Cochlospermum* (Kaitira gum), *Commiphora* (Ghughul resin), *Cyamopsis* (Guar gum), *Daemonorops* (Dragon's blood resin), *Dipterocarpus* (Gurjan balsam gum), *Excoecaria* (Agallocha gum), *Ferula* (Asafoetida resin), *Garcinia* (Gamboge resin), *Guaiacum* (resin), *Hevea* (Latex rubber), *Hopea* (Rock, Dammar), *Kingiodendron* (Piney gum), *Liquidambar* (Storax resin), *Macaranga* (Gum kino), *Melanorrhoea* (Burmese lacquer), *Myroxylon* (Tolu resin), *Palaquium* (Gutta Percha latex), *Pterocarpus* (Malabar kino gum), *Salmalia* (Semul gum), *Schinus* (Mastic gum), *Semicarpus* (Marking resin), *Shorea* (Dammar gum), *Sterculia* (Karaya gum), *Stereospermum* (Padaria gum), *Styrax* (Luban resin), *Tamarindus* (Seed Jalloose and bark gum), *Taraxcum* (Kanphul latex), *Tieghemopanax* (resin), *Trachylobium* (Copal gum), *Vateria* (Dammar).

**Medicinal and Poisonous:** *Aconitum* (Aconite) roots, *Acorus* (Sweet Flag) rhizomes, *Adhatoda* (Vasaca) plant, *Aloe* (Kwar pathi) leaves, *Alstonia* (Dita bark), *Andrographis* (Kalamegh) leaves, *Artemisia* (Santonica) bark, *Atropa* (Belladonna) bark, *Azadirachta* (Neem) fruits and bark, *Berberis* (Gokhru) fruits, *Cannabis* (Hemp) leaves, *Carica* (Papaya) seeds, *Cassia* (Senna) bark, *Centella* (Brahmi) leaves, *Cephalia* (Ipecac) bark and roots, *Cinchona* (Quinine) bark and wood, *Cinnamomum* (Cinnamon) leaves and bark, *Citrullus* (Colocynth) roots and fruits, *Claviceps* (Ergot), *Croton* (Purging nut), *Datura* (Dhatura) fruits, *Derris* (Tuba) roots, *Digitalis* (Digitallis) flowers and plant, *Dryopteris* (Filix mas), *Emblica* (Myrobalan or amla) fruits, *Ephedra* (Gnesmania) roots, *Erythroxylum* (Cocaine) pods, *Eucalyptus* (Eucalyptis) fruits and leaves, *Euphorbia* whole plant, *Fumaria* (Turu) whole plant, *Gentiana* (Gentian) roots, *Glycyrrhiza* (Mulethi) rhizome and roots, *Gymnema* (Meerasinghi) roots and leaves, *Hemidesmus* (Indian Sarsaparilla) roots, *Holarrhena* (Kurchi) roots and bark, *Hydnocarpus* (Chalmoogra)

fruits, *Hyoscyamus* (Henbane) plant, *Ipomoea* (Kaladana) seeds, leaves and rhizomes, *Jateorhiza* (Calumba) roots, *Matricaria* (Chamomile) flowers, *Mentha* (Mint) leaves, *Myristica* (Nutmegs) fruits, *Nardostachys* (Indian Nard) or Jatamanshi roots, *Nerium* (Indian Oleander) roots and fruits, *Nigella* (Black cumin) fruits, *Onosma* (Gaozaban) roots, *Pimpinella* (Anise) seeds, *Plantago* (Isabgol) fruits, *Polygala* (Senega) roots, *Psoralea* (Bukchi) fruits, *Quassia* (Surinam) root bark, *Randia* (Emetic Nut), *Rauwolfia* (Sarpagandha) roots, *Rheum* (Rhubarb) roots and rhizomes, *Ruta* (Rue), plant and leaves, *Sambucus* (Black elder) plant and berries, *Saraca* (Ashok) bark, *Sassafras* (Ague tree) roots, *Saussurea* (Costus) roots and rhizomes, *Saxifraga* (Patherchuri) whole plant, *Scilla* (Indian squill) bulbs, *Sida* (Country mallow) plant, *Smilax* (China roots), *Strophanthus* (Strophin) seeds, *Strychnos* (Kuchla) fruits, *Suaeda* (Sea blite) leaves, *Swertia* (Chiretta) plant, *Tanacetum* (Tansy) flowers, *Tephrosia* (Teprosia) seeds, *Thalictrum* (Mamiri) roots and rhizomes, *Thevetia* (Yellow oleander) nut and fruits, *Thymus* (Thyme) shoots, *Trachyspermum* (Carum) seeds, *Tylophora* (Anatamool) roots and leaves, *Ulex* (Gorse) flowers, *Urtica* (Bichu booty) roots and seeds, *Valeriana* (Indian valerian) rhizome, *Viola* (Banafsha) leaves and plant, *Vinca* (Sadabahar) whole plant, *Withania* (Rennet) Ashwagandha roots, *Xanthium* (Gokhru) leaves and fruits.

**Spices and Flavouring plants:** *Allium* (Onion and Garlic) bulb, *Amomum* (Ilaechy) fruits, *Anethum* (Dill) seeds, *Brassica* (Rape seeds and Rye) seeds, *Capsicum* (Chillies) fruits, *Carum* (Caraway) fruits, *Cinnamomum* (Dalchini and Tejpat) bark and leaves, *Coriandrum* (Coriander) fruits, *Crocus* (Saffron) flowers, *Cuminum* (Cumin) fruits, *Curcuma* (Turmeric) rhizome, *Elettaria* (Small cardamum) fruits, *Ferula* (Asafoetida) resin, *Foeniculum* (Fennel) fruits, *Hyssopus* (Hyssop) leaves, *Illicium* (Star anise) seeds, *Iris* (Orris) rhizomes, *Laurus* (Laurel) berries, *Mentha* (Mint) leaves, *Murraya* (Karipatta) leaves, *Myristica* (Nutmeg) fruits, *Pastinaca* (Parsnip) plant, *Origanum* (Marjoram) leaves, *Ocimum* (Tulsi) leaves, *Nigella* (Black cumin) seeds and fruits, *Piper* (Pepper and Peepal) fruits, *Pimenta* (All spice tree) fruits, *Rosemarinus* (Rosemary) leaves, *Salvia* (Sage) seeds, *Syzygium* (Lavang) fruits, *Tanacetum* (Tansy) seeds and roots, *Tetragonia* (Spinach) leaves, *Thymus* (Thyme) shoots, *Trachyspermum* (Ajowain) seeds, *Trigonella* (Fenugreek) seeds, *Vanilla* (Vanilla) flowers, *Zingiber* (Ginger) rhizomes.

**Timber and important Forest Produce:** *Abies* (Fir), *Albizia* (Siris), *Anogeissus* (Axle wood), *Bambusa* (Bamboos), *Betula* (Birch), *Boswellia* (Salai), *Broussonetia* (Paper wood), *Buxus* (Box wood), *Calamus* (Cane), *Calophyllum* (Poonspar), *Canarium* (Dhup), *Cedrela* (Toon), *Cedrus* (Deodar), *Chloroxylon* (Satin wood), *Chukrasia* (Chickrassy),



*Cupressus* (Cypress), *Dalbergia* (Sisso and Rose wood), *Dendrocalamus* (Solid bamboo), *Diospyros* (Ebony), *Dipterocarpus* (Gujrun), *Dua-banga* (Lampati), *Dysoxylum* (Cedar), *Eucalyptus*, *Eulaliopsis* (Sabai), *Gardenia* (Gardenia box wood), *Gmelina* (Gumhar), *Grewia* (Dhaman), *Hardwickia* (Anjan), *Heritiera* (Sundri), *Holoptelea* (Elm), *Juglans* (Walnut), *Juniperus* (Pencil cedar), *Melia* (Margo), *Mesua* (Mesu), *Millingtonia* (Cork tree), *Mimusops* (Bullet wood), *Morus* (Mulbury), *Oroxylum* (Sandan), *Pinus* (Chir), *Populus* (Poplar), *Pseudotsuga* (Green fir), *Pterocarpus* (Red sanders), *Quercus* (Oak), *Robina* (Black locust), *Salix* (Willow), *Salmalia* (Silk cotton tree), *Santalum* (Sandal tree), *Schleichera* (Lac tree), *Sequoia* (Red wood), *Shorea* (Sal), *Soymeda* (Indian red wood), *Swietenia* (Mahogany), *Syzygium* (Eugenia wood), *Tectona* (Teak), *Terminalia* (Triphala wood), *Tetrapanax* (Paper wood), *Tsuga* (Toy wood), *Xylia* (Iron wood).

**Narcotics and Fumitories, Masticators:** *Areca* (Betel nut), *Cannabis* (Hemp), *Cola* (Kola), *Erythroxylum* (Coca leaves), *Gaultheria* (Winter-green), *Hyoscyamus* (Henbane), *Illicium*, *Nicotiana* (Tobacco), *Papaver* (Opium), *Piper* (Betel and Shitalchini), *Rivea* (Snake plant), *Vernonia* (Fleabane).

**Vegetables:** *Abelmoschus* (Bhindi) fruits, *Allium* (Garlic and Onion) bulb, *Amaranthus* (Chaulai) leaves, *Amorphophallus* (Corm), *Apium* (Celery) seeds, *Artocarpus* (Jack tree) fruits, *Benincasa* (Kashiphal) fruits, *Beta* (Beet root), *Brassica* (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip, Knolkohl), *Canavalia* (Sword bean) pods, *Cichorium* (Chicory), *Citrus* (Orange, lemon), *Colocasia* (Taro) rhizomes, *Cucumis* (Cucumber) fruits, *Cucurbita* (Pumpkin), *Cyamopsis* (Cluster bean) pods, *Cynara* (Artichoke) rhizomes, *Daucus* (Carrot) root, *Dioscorea* (Yams) rhizomes, *Dolichos* (Lablab beans) pods, *Entada* (Mackay bean) pods, *Feronia* (Elephant apple) fruits, *Glycine* (Soyabean) seeds, *Ipomoea* (Sweet potato) rhizomes, *Lactuca* (Lettuce) leaves, *Lagenaria* (Bottle gourd) fruits, *Lepidum* (Cress) fruits, *Luffa* (Gourd) fruits, *Lycopersicum* (Tomato) fruits, *Momordica* (Bitter gourd) fruits, *Moringa* (Drum stick) fruits, *Manihot* (Casava and Tapioca) rhizomes, *Musa* (Plantain) fruits, *Mentha* (Mint) leaves, *Metroxylon* (Sago palm) fruits, *Pachyrrizus* (Yam bean) pods, *Petroselinum* (Parsely) leaves, *Phaseolus* (Beans) pods, *Pisium* (Pea) pods, *Portulaca* (Purselane) leaves, *Psophocarpus* (Goa bean) pods, *Raphanus* (Raddish) root, *Rumex* (Sorrel) leaves, *Sechium* (Squash) fruits, *Sesbania* (Agathi) pod, *Solanum* (Brinjal) fruits, *Spinacia* (Spinach) leaves, *Thlaspi* (Common pennycress) seeds, *Tragopogon* (Salsify) shoots, *Trianthema* (Gadabani) leaves, *Trichosanthes* (Snake gourd, elliptic gourd) fruits, *Trigonella* (Methi) leaves, *Vaccinium* (Kilaphal) fruits, *Vicia* (Flat bean) pods, *Vigna* (Long beans) fruits,

*Vitis* (Grapes) fruits, *Xanthosoma* (Palchembu) corm.

### STATISTICS OF COMMERCIAL EVALUATION OF FOLKLORE PLANTS

		IMPORTANCE (a)	PRODUCTION (b)	VALUATION (c)
1.	AZADIRACHTA INDICA	ANTISEPTIC (WHOLE LIFE WORSHIP)	(a) SEED OIL 10 KG/TREE/YR. (b) BARK GUM 2 KG/TREE/YR. (c) LEAF CONDIMENT 10 KG/TREE/YR. (d) FLOWER ESSENCE 1 KG/TREE/YR.	RS. 20/- KG RS. 80/- KG RS. 10/- KG RS. 2000/- KG
2.	ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA	LIVER DISEASES (BIRTH WORSHIP)	WHOLE PLANT AND LEAVES ABOUT 1 KG/PLANT/YR.	RS. 25/- KG
3.	MANGIFERA INDICA	TONIC (ON OCCASSIONS WORSHIPED IN GATHERING)	(a) LEAVES IN CHECKING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION. 10-12 KG/TREE/YR (b) FRUITS EDIBLE AND JAMMED AND PICKLED. 60 TO 80 KG/TREE/YR. (c) FLOWERS FOR ESSENCE 1 KG/TREE/YR. (d) SEED AS CATTLE FEED 20 KG/TREE/YR. (e) WOOD FOR FUEL FOR RELIGIOUS FUNCTIONS COPPICE 50-60 KG/TREE/YR.	RS. 5/- KG RS. 5/- KG RS. 1000/- KG RS. 10/- KG RS. 5/- KG
4.	AEGLE MARMELOS	IN MEDICINE (GRACING THE IDOLS)	(a) LEAVES-TENDER 10 KG/TREE/YR. (b) FRUITS 40-100 FRUITS/TREE/YR. (c) BARK GUM 2 KG/TREE/YR. (d) FLOWERS ESSENCE 1 KG/TREE/YR. (e) SEED OIL - LIMPID 5 KG/TREE/YR.	RS. 5/- KG. 0.50P/FRUIT RS. 40/KG. RS. 1000/- KG. RS. 10/- KG.
5.	ADANSONIA DIGITATA	IN GENERAL (KALPA VRAKSHA)	(a) FRUITS 160/TREE/YR. (b) BARK IN MEDICINE AND FIBRE 30 KG/TREE/YR. (c) WOOD COPPICE 50 KG/TREE/YR. (d) ROOT IN MEDICINE 5 KG/TREE/YR.	RS. 1/- TO 2/- /FRUIT RS. 5/- /KG. RS. 8/- /KG. RS. 25/- /KG.

Under utilised tropical plants: There are many species which are not commonly utilised but possess high values and they can be considered

as vegetable resources. These have promising economic nutritive values and can bring extra resources to rural people.

Among the *cereals*, species of *Echinochloa*, *Amaranthus*, *Chenopodium*, *Fagopyrum*, *Setaria*, *Zostera* may be mentioned (Edible and nutritive).

**Roots:** *Arracache*, *Colocasia*, *Dioscorea*, *Xanthosoma* (Edible and Medicinal), *Salvadora*, *Cyperus*, *Canna edulis*.

**Edible oil:** *Simaruoba glauca*.

**Vegetable:** *Benincasa* (Wax gourd), *Psophocarpus* (Goa beans),

**Forage and edible plants:** *Diplazium* (Lingora), *Enhydra* (Helencha), *Prosopis*, *Salvadora*.

**Fruits:** *Annona*, *Durio*, *Garcinia*, *Sechium*.

**Medicinal:** *Commiphora*, *Citrullus*.

Species of the above genera are not very popular in Indian urban population but requires popularization to augment the existing vegetable resources. For proper utilization of tropical plant products a study has to be made on their upkeep quality in order to examine the feasibility of transporting such perishable articles.

#### **Data on various Pharmaceutical preparations of various drug plants:**

*Ashtavarg:* A very important tonic preparation in Ayurvedic medicine and goes into combination with *Chavan prash* and other drugs in which the roots and fruits of the following eight species are used: *Litsea polyantha*, *Microstylis muscifera*, *M. wallichii*, *Habenaria intermedia*, *Lilium poly-phyllum*, *Polygonatum cirrhifolium*, *Fritillaria roylei*, *Leptadenia reticulata*.

*Dasmoola rishta:* It is another preparation useful in cold effects, general debility and made from the root extract of the following species: *Clerodendrum phlomoides*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Oroxylum indicum*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Desmodium gangeticum*, *Stereospermum suaveolens*, *Uraria picta*, *Pedaliium murex*, *Solanum xanthocarpum*, *Premna integrifolia*.

There are few other important preparations where a number of species are used eg.: *Khulanjan* from *Alpinia galanga* and *A. officinarum*; *Bakam* from *Sesbania grandiflora* and *Cuesalpinia sappan*; *Panchanga* from *Sida*

*cordifolia*, *Sida acuta*, *Sida pavonia* and *Sida odorata*; Tono blood mixture from (*Smilax*) *Anantmul*, *Foeniculum*, *Pimpinella*, *Tinospora*, *Azadirachta*, *Cassia*, *Glycyrrhiza*, *Satmuli* (*Asparagus*).

There are many species which enter into large number of pharmacological preparations eg. from *Aegle marmelos* sixty types of preparations are being made like *Quinobael*, *Idothiobael* etc. Some examples showing number of preparations from plants are listed here.

*Tribulus* Sp 65, *Piper longum* 135, *Terminalia*—species which go to make *triphala* (*T. belerica*, *T. chebula* and *Embllica officinalis*) 219, *Carum carvi* 10, *Adhatoda vasica* (Arusha) 110, *Trachyspermum ammi* 30, *Withania somnifera* 109, *Tribulus terrestris* and *Pedaliium murex* (Gokhru) 65, *Cyperus rotundatus* (Mustak) 12, *Hydrocotyle asiatica* (Brahmi) 20, *Boerhaavia diffusa* (Punarnava) 52, *Acorus calamus* (Vacha) 51, *Pongamia glabra* (Karang) 10, *Andrographis paniculata* (Kalmegh) 39, *Mesua ferrea* (Nagkesar) 27, *Berberis aristata* (Daru haridra) 65, *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Kutaja) 59. There are many ayurvedic preparations where for the same medicine different species are being used in one preparation as listed below.

<b>Borahikand</b>	: <i>Tacca aspera</i> and <i>Dioscorea</i> sp.
<b>Bidhari kand</b>	: <i>Ipomoea digitata</i> , <i>Pueraria tuberosa</i>
<b>Celery powder</b>	: <i>Apium graveolens</i> , <i>Carum ajmoda</i>
<b>Chalmogra</b>	: <i>Gynocardia odorata</i> , <i>Hydnocarpus wightiana</i>
<b>Decamli</b>	: <i>Gardenia lucida</i> , <i>Peucedanum grande</i>
<b>Gaozaban</b>	: <i>Coccinea glauca</i> , <i>Onosma bracteatum</i>
<b>Gandana</b>	: <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , <i>Allium ascalonicum</i>
<b>Garbhaphal</b>	: <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> , <i>Vitis venifera</i> , <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> , <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> , <i>Zingiber officinale</i> , <i>Piper longum</i>
<b>Guruchi</b>	: <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , <i>Cocculus cordifolius</i>
<b>Hiradakhana</b>	: <i>Calamus draco</i> <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
<b>Indian Gentian</b>	: <i>Gentiana kurroo</i> <i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>
<b>Kalazira</b>	: <i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> <i>Nigella sativa</i>
<b>Khetpapra</b>	: <i>Rungia repens</i> , <i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i>
<b>Khurasani Ajwain</b>	: <i>Hyoscyamus reticulatus</i> <i>H. niger</i>
<b>Krishna til</b>	: <i>Sesamum orientalis</i> <i>Ipomoea hedracea</i>
<b>Mari</b>	: <i>Caryota urens</i> <i>Piper nigrum</i>

<b>Mekhaka</b>	: <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> <i>Myrtus caryophyllus</i> <i>Caryophyllus aromaticus</i>
<b>Motha</b>	: <i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i> <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
<b>Murva</b>	: <i>Origanum majorana</i> <i>Clematis triloba</i>
<b>Naga motha</b>	: <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> <i>Cyperus scariosus</i>
<b>Priyangu</b>	: <i>Prunus mahaleb</i> <i>Aglaia roxburghiana</i>
<b>Rashna</b>	: <i>Vanda roxburghii</i> <i>Alpinia officinarum</i>
<b>Rudanti</b>	: <i>Cressa cretica</i> <i>Capparis moonii</i>
<b>Salam misri</b>	: <i>Eulophia campestris</i> <i>Orchis habenarioides</i>
<b>Shankpushpi Churna</b>	: <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> <i>Canscora decussata</i> <i>Convolvulus microphyllus</i>
<b>Sapistana</b>	: <i>Cordia obliqua</i> <i>Cordia latifolia</i>
<b>Saral</b>	: <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> <i>Pinus insularis</i>
<b>Sarpunkha</b>	: <i>Galaga purpurea</i> <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>
<b>Sitamuli</b>	: <i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> <i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
<b>Sanuf</b>	: <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> <i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
<b>Somlata</b>	: <i>Ephedra vulgaris</i> <i>Sarcostemma intermedium</i>
<b>Squill</b>	: <i>Urginea indica</i> <i>Urginea maritima</i>
<b>Sudarshan</b>	: <i>Crinum asiaticum</i> <i>Crinum zeylanicum</i>
<b>Talispatra</b>	: <i>Taxus baccata</i> <i>Abies webbiana</i>
<b>Todri</b>	: <i>Lepidium iberis</i> <i>Mathiola incana</i>
<b>Trijat</b>	: <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>
<b>Usheeram</b>	: <i>Andropogon muricatus</i> <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>

From the above it is seen that more than one species is used for many medicines. Among the species the plants mentioned first is considered as the original plant and the rest are harmless substitutes. In many preparations often non medicinal plants are substituted. Therefore, standardization of botanical material on the basis of its correct identity co-related with the available observational data with their indigenous sources is necessary.

#### **Plants as renewable source of Energy:**

The Bioresources are very important in the overall development of country in the present crisis of depletion of non renewable energy resources. Bacteria can also be harnessed to recover hydrocarbon from the oil.

Management from Biomass of forest refuse constituting wood, fibres, leaves, food waste, decayed organic matter of flowers and fruits etc. can also be reoriented to produce energy e.g. a natural forest of *Pine* (mixed species) produce about 35 metric tons of biomass/hectare/year. The decomposition of this waste does not pollute the environment if allowed to disintegrate in closed open situations and not at habited places. A giant kelp can also be harvested for preparing human feed and its waste for producing methane.

The wood has been considered a very important source of energy especially to rural masses. Some of the important fast growing fuel woods which grow in the tropics are *Acacia auriculiformis*, *A. mangium*, *Calliandra colothyrsus* and *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*. In addition to them there are large number of species whose wood gives high calories while using them as fuel. Hence if such species could be exploited as fuel, it would be helpful economically to rural masses because by using less wood they can cook their meals. Growing of economic species for fuel is also very important as the rural masses whose fuel requirement is completely to be met from wood, would not like to destroy the economic plants. It has been found that *Acacia* sp., *Emblia* sp., *Zizyphus* sp. etc. give about 4610 K calories/kg of wood material, whereas other wood gives low degree of heat value about 350 K calories/kg if it contains good amount of resin. The wood heat value without resin is below 100 K calories/kg of wood. It has been further noted that the wood ash from plant material can be recycled as fertilizer. About 1 million ton of dry-wood meant for fuel, 3% of it can be effectively used as fertilizer.

The wood gasification plant can use wood waste to produce gas of low calorific value and can be utilized to run diesel generation with 75% rating capacity. It has been found that 20 tons of wood waste can produce 1 mega watt electricity (Fraser—1981 Symp. of Bio-energy. Tata Inst. Fund. Sci.).

An analytical data has been prepared on the parts of a tree and their use in the production of energy while using it for varied purposes.

A fully mature tree possesses 80% residue out of which 20% is exploited as timber, and 5% nodes and internodes, wood chips 5%, saw dust 10%, the remaining 40% can be used in the form of bark etc. for paper, fibre making particle board, gums and resins etc. The 20% of dry weight constitutes leaves etc.

There are some other species of plants also whose wood purifies the environment as the fumes possess antimicrobial activity eg. *Aegle marmelos*, *Inga dulcis*, *Santalum* sp., *Azadirachta indica*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cassia angustifolia*, *Elaeocarpus* sp. and *Terminalia* sp. The wood of the following species yield low calorific value wood and produces more fumes than the heat eg. species of *Pinus*, *Boswellia*, *Madhuca*, *Thuja*, *Cupresses* etc. and thus should be avoided.

Agronomic studies show that *Euphorbia lathyris* is a potential source of petroleum like products. About 190,000 plants can be grown per hactre of dry regions of waste land and the plant material to the tune of about 20 tons/hactre/yr. can be harvested and the yield of petroleum resin is about 45% on dry wt. basis, which contains bulk of hexane. (Sachs—1981—Symp. on Bioresources of Energy. Tata Inst. Fund. Sci.).

Some of the hydrocarbon plants are Guayule (*Parthenium argentatum*), Jajoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*), Candillilla (*Euphorbia antisiphylitica*), Jangli erandi (*Jatropha curcas*) and several species of *Euphorbia* (*E. caducifolia*, *E. nivula*, *E. neriifolia*, *E. tirucalli*, *E. trigona*).

Bioconversion of palm oil by mills through anaerobic digestion produces 60 tons of oil (about 180 barrels of soft energy oil). Sweet Sorghum is yet another renewable source of energy tried successfully in USA. It has been found that 25-30 billion litres of ethanol can be produced from *Sorghum* crop which takes about 110 to 180 days for maturation from seeds and can be given 22-44 tons of organic matter/hactre which when subjected to fermentation in the absence of air, produces ethanol (Kresoirch 1981—Symp. Biosoures of Energy. Tat. Inst. Fund Sci., Bombay). It has also been found that water hyacinth which gives 21 dry tons/acre/yr of plant material and with the help of conventional secondary treatment system can produce about 10% of energy material.

#### **Plants in the protection of the environment:**

Organic productivity is an important factor in controlling the oxygen balance in the atmosphere as the chlorophyll in the leaves of plants assi-

milate CO<sub>2</sub> of the atmosphere and liberate oxygen. It has been found from the experiments conducted in about 100 species (Agarwal 1986) it is noted that *Ficus religiosa* liberates good quantity of oxygen and can serve the oxygen requirements of a family of 4 persons/tree/24 hrs. Probably it may be due to this fact that the species has been conserved by labelling it as a religious plant.

A careful analysis of various species will show that plants can be classified into the following groups from the point of view of checking pollution and protecting the environment.

#### **Pollution tolerants:**

Such species can tolerate to a limited extent both atmospheric and soil pollution. The atmospheric pollution is caused by the chemical gases emitted from Industrial enterprises in which fluoride gases, carbon monoxide, ammonia, sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxide, arsenic oxide, etc. are given out into the atmosphere and carbon dioxide from the respiration of man and animals besides petrified gases from decaying organic material. Plants in all such cases can make them inert by acting as sink for all such gases and with the help of bark, resin, cuticle etc. they combine to make them inert to the extent of 40 to 50%. In some cases like the species of *Putranjiva*, *Peltophorum* etc. even 70% of such pollution gases can be made inert and ineffective.

Singh and Rao (1983) reported that the following evergreen trees have pollution tolerance on the basis of leaf extract PH, ascorbic acid, total chlorophyll and relative water contents: eg. *Ficus glomerata*, *Polyalthea longifolia*, *Ficus infectoria*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Mangifera indica*, *Anona squamosa*, *Syzygium jambolana*, *Alstonia scholaris* etc. On the same basis Singh and Rao (1983) identified the following deciduous species for pollution tolerance; *Ficus religiosa*, *Albizzia lebbek*, *Cassia fistula*, *Zizyphus jujuba*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Psidium guajava*, *Anthocephalus cadamba*, *Madhuca indica*, *Aegle marmelos* etc.

According to Das *et al* (1981) evergreen trees with rough and hairy surface are better dust and particulate collectors in comparison with deciduous trees. It is reported that *Ficus*, *Mangifera* and *Polyalthea* are efficient dust collectors. It is mentioned by Nayar (1985) that canopies of trees function as a filtering labyrinth for pollutant gases and as a sink for pollutant particles. The rotund type of canopy (*Mangifera indica*, *Mimusops elengi*) and flat topped conopy (*Samanea saman*) act as efficient particulate sinks. The climate cleaners are those species whose fragrant volatile vapours neutralize the bad odour from petrifying organic matter



*Jasminum* sp., *Nyctanthes* sp., *Polyanthes*, *Tagetes*, *Lawsonia*, *Ocimum* sp. etc. are some of such plants which emit fragrance and clean the environment by neutralizing bad odour.

#### **Pollutant plants:**

There are some species which degrade the environment and cause harmful effects on human beings. Species of *Acacia* etc. cause allergy because of their pollen grains which cause sneezing. *Parthenium*, *Lantana* species degrade the soil by gregarious growth. These species also cause skin allergy in cattles and human being.

#### **Climate purifiers and Climate cleaners:**

To upgrade the environment and check pollution, introduction of climate purifiers in rural and urban land is very important. It has been found that almost all species of *Ficus* can be considered as climate purifiers. *Ficus indica*, *Thuja* sp., *Butea* sp., *Bombax* sp. etc. leaves act as sink for soot and dust particles. It has been found that plants can reduce about 75% of dust particles from the atmosphere/cubic litre of air, and also act as air conditioner as they liberate about 10-20 litres of water/day/tree of average height through transpiration. *Anthocephalous cadamba*, *Delonix regia*, *Cassia fistula* etc. are some of such plants which liberate water vapour and thus cools the environment. If the pollution goes beyond permissible limits (above 15%) in air and water, all pollution tolerant species behave like pollution indicators.

#### **Pollution Indicators:**

Some species cannot tolerate beyond 4% of either atmospheric or soil pollution. With the increase of pollution, the plant undergoes physical and physiological changes. The leaves show deformation by leaf curl, depigmentation and early fall, and flowers do not develop in good numbers and seeds become non viable, bark splitting increases, fruit setting slows down, growth becomes stunted etc.

With all these factors, it is quite essential to have proper screening of species for propagation either for fuel purposes or for protecting the environment so that the plants can act as sinks and purify the environment. In this work over 10,000 entries have been made indicating the economic values of plants for human welfare alphabetically arranged with their trade names, vernacular names and botanical names.

According to Varshney (1985) some of the SO<sub>2</sub> indicator plants are : *Amaranthus viridis*, *Abelmoschus esculentus*, *Glycine max*, *Helianthus annus*, *Medicago sativa*, *Spinacea oleracea*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Butea monosperma*, *Buchanania lanzan* while Varshney (1985) mentions *Cynodon dactylon* as a fluoride indicator plant.

A

- Abele—**Populus alba**
- Abelia triflora** R. Br. (Caprifoliaceae)—Western Himalayas; ornamental.
- Abelmoschus esculentus** (L.) Moench. *Hibiscus esculentus* L. Bhendi (H), Gombo, Lady's finger (Malvaceae)—cultivated throughout India; unripe fruits edible, useful in dysuria, and catarrhal infection.
- Abelmoschus ficulneus** (L.) Wight & Arn. *Hibiscus ficulneus* L. Ranbhendi (H) (Malvaceae)—Indo-gangetic plains, Peninsular India; stem source of fibre; fruits edible.
- Abelmoschus manihot** (L.) Medik. *Hibiscus tetraphyllus* Roxb., *Hibiscus manihot* L. (Malvaceae)—throughout India; source of fibre; leaves edible; medicinally used for boils, sprains, sores.
- Abelmoschus moschatus** Medic. *Hibiscus abelmoschus* L., Musk Mallow Latakasturika (S.), Musk dana (H) (Malvaceae)—throughout India; source of Ambetta seeds; Musk seed oil, Ambetta seed oil, used in perfumery; leaves eaten in soups; bark source of fibre.
- Aberia caffra**—**Doryalis caffra**
- Aberia gardneri** — **Doryalis hebecarpa**
- Abhal—**Juniperus communis**
- Abies excelsa**—**Picea abies**
- Abies nobilis**—**Abies procera**
- Abies pindrow** (Royle) Spach. Badar, Himalayan Silver fir, Paludar, Riwari (Pinaceae) — Western Himalayas; wood for aircraft and light carpentry work, match box, yields turpentine & essential oil.
- Abies procera** Rehd. *Abies nobilis* Lindl. Noble fir (Pinaceae)—native of America; cultivated for ornamental purposes, wood for packing cases.
- Abies smithiana**—**Picea smithiana**
- Abies spectabilis** (D. Don) Spach. *A. webbiana* Lindl. East Himalayan Silver fir (Pinaceae)—Eastern Himalayas; wood for carpentry work; leaves as carminative.
- Abies webbiana**—**A. spectabilis**
- Abroma—**Abroma angusta**
- Abroma angusta** (L.) L.f. Abroma, Devil's cotton, Perennial Indian hemp, Ulatkambal (H) (Sterculiaceae)—Eastern Himalayas and Eastern India; root bark medicinal, bark yields fibre; used in homeopathy.
- Abrus—**Diospyrus ebenum**; **Diospyrus melanoxyton**
- Abrus precatorius** L. Black eyed susan, Crab's eye, Ghungchi (H), Gunja (S), Jequirity, Rati (H), Rosary pea (Fabaceae)—throughout India; seeds are used for beads; roots called wild or Indian liquorice are used as substitute for liquorice; seeds contain Abrin.
- Absinthium—**Artemisea absinthium**
- Abutilon asiaticum** G. Don, Kanghi (H) (Malvaceae) — throughout India, seeds contain fatty oil.
- Abutilon avicennae**—**Abutilon theophrastii**
- Abutilon indicum** (L.) Sw., Atibala (S), Balbiz (H), Indian abutilon, Country mallow, Kanghi (H) (Malvaceae) — throughout India; source of fibre and also for medicinal use; seeds called balbiz are rich in mucilage and is considered as laxative.
- Abutilon persicum** (Burm.f.) Merr., *Abutilon polyandrum* (Roxb.) Wight and Arn. (Malvaceae)—Western Ghats; stem is a source of fibre.
- Abutilon theophrastii** Medic. *Abutilon avicennae* Gaertn. American jute, China jute, Indian mallow, Tienstin jute (Malvaceae)—Western India; a source of fibre.
- Abyssum maritimum** — **Lobularia maritima**
- Acacia, babul—**Acacia nilotica**
- Acacia, gum arabic—**Acacia senegal**
- Acacia, sweet—**Acacia farnesiana**
- Acacia arabica** — **Acacia nilotica**
- Acacia caesia** Willd., *Acacia intsia* Willd. Aila (H) (Mimosaceae)—throughout India; substitute for soap. Flowers and pollen grains cause allergy.

- Acacia catechu** (L.f.) Willd. Black catechu, Catechu. Cutch tree. Katha, Khadira (S), Khair (H) (Mimosaceae)—throughout dry part of India; source of catechu, dark catechu, black cutch, pegu catechu from wood; used for tanning, toilet preparations, dyeing fabrics; used in medicine.
- Acacia cinerea** — **Dichrostachys cinerea**
- Acacia chundra** (Roxb. ex Rottl.) Willd. Lal Khair, Red cutch, Red ebony, Sandra (Mimosaceae)—Peninsular India and Western India; Katha and Cutch obtained from heartwood.
- Acacia dealbata** Link. Silver wattle (Mimosaceae) — native of Australia and cultivated; produces gum.
- Acacia decurrens** (Wendl.) Willd. Black wattle, Green wattle (Mimosaceae)—Native of Australia and cultivated; the bark is rich in tannin.
- Acacia farnesiana** (L.) Willd. Avicenne cassia, cassie flower, sweet acacia (Mimosaceae) — native of tropical America, cosmopolitan; flowers source of cassie perfume; bark is used for tanning; pods produce a black dye.
- Acacia ferruginea** (Roxb.) DC. (Mimosaceae) — throughout the dry parts of India; wood used for agricultural implements; yields gum.
- Acacia jacquemontii** Benth. Dhakki, Khumbut (Mimosaceae) — throughout the dry part of India; source of gum; used for calico printing; the bark is used for tanning.
- Acacia horrida** (L.f.) Willd. *Acacia latronum* Willd. (Mimosaceae)—throughout the drier parts of India; wood used for fuel.
- Acacia latronum* — **Acacia horrida**
- Acacia leucophloea** (Roxb.) Willd. Arinji, Bassona gum, Hiwar, Himbar, Safed babul, Safed kikar (H), Reunja (Mimosaceae)—throughout the dry parts of India; wood used for agricultural implements; excellent fuel; bark source of strong fibre; manufacturing fishing nets, ropes, tanning materials; leaves are used for dyeing; stem is a source of gum.
- Acacia lenticularis** Buch.-Ham. ex Benth. (Mimosaceae)—throughout the dry parts of India; yields gum.
- Acacia melanoxylon** R. Br. Australian black wood (Mimosaceae)—native of Australia and introduced; wood used for furniture and takes fine polish.
- Acacia modesta** Wall. (Mimosaceae) — throughout the dry parts of Western and Northern India—source of a useful gum, Amritsar gum, used in medicine.
- Acacia mollissima** Willd. Black wattle, Wattle bark (Mimosaceae)—native of Australia and introduced; bark is rich in tanning and used in leather industry. This is sometimes considered as a variety of *Acacia decurrens* (Wendl.) Willd.
- Acacia nilotica** (L.) Willd. ex Del. *A. arabica* (Lam.) Willd. Babisaha, Babul acacia, Barburaha (S), Babul (H), Brown barbary gum (Mimosaceae) — throughout the dry parts of India; wood used for agricultural implements; bark is source of a fibre; tanning material; stem is source of a soluble gum called under various local names; Amrad, Amrawatti, Brown barbary gum.
- Acacia pennata** (L.) Willd. Aila (H), Arar, Awal, Shomla (Mimosaceae)—throughout India; bark and pulp of fruits are used for tanning, also as fish poison; twigs and roots are used as tooth brushes. Decoction of young leaves is given in bodypain, headache and fever.
- Acacia planifrons** Wight and Arn. Umbrella thorn (Mimosaceae)—the dry parts of peninsular India; wood used for agricultural implements; pods as fodder for cattle.
- Acacia pycnantha** Benth. Golden wattle (Mimosaceae) — a native

- of Australia and introduced; bark is rich in tannin.
- Acacia senegal** (L.) Willd. Arabic acacia (Mimosaceae)—native of Africa, growing wild and cultivated in dry parts of W. India, yields gum arabic; cause allergy.
- Acacia sinuata** (Lour.) Merr., *Acacia concinna* (Willd.) DC. Kochi (H), Shikai, Soap pod, Ritha (H) (Mimosaceae)—throughout India; pods used as detergent for washing silks; woollen goods, washing hair and cleaning silver plates; pods used as fish poison.
- Acacia suma** Buch.-Ham. (Mimosaceae)—Peninsular and Eastern India; the bark is a source of a tan and 'Cutch' prepared from heartwood.
- Acalypha, birch-leaved — **Acalypha fruticosa**
- Acalypha, Indian—**Acalypha indica**
- Acalypha fruticosa** Forsk. Birch-leaved acalypha (Euphorbiaceae)—Peninsular India; leaves regarded as a stomachic.
- Acalypha hispida** Burm.f. (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated in gardens.
- Acalypha indica** L. Indian acalyphs, Harita-manjari (S), Kuppi (H), Indian nettle (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India, contains Acalyphin, resin, tannin and an alkaloid; used in medicine.
- Acalypha wilkesiana** Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated in garden.
- Acampe wightiana** Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats; the plant is used in rheumatism.
- Acanthospermum hispidum** DC. (Asteraceae)—native of S. America, adventive weed; leaves diuretic and sudorific; plant is aromatic.
- Acanthus ilicifolius** L. (Acanthaceae) — mangrove or tidal forests of India; leaves used in rheumatism and neuralgia.
- Acer caesium** Wall. ex Brandis (Aceraceae) — Himalayas; wood used for furniture.
- Acer campbellii** Hook. f. and Thoms. ex Hiern. Himalayan Maple, Kabashi (Aceraceae) — Himalayas; used in tea boxes and for making wooden toys.
- Acer cappadocicum** Gleditsch (Aceraceae) — Himalayas; used for making farm implements.
- Acer laevigatum** Wall. (Aceraceae)—Himalayas; used for tea boxes and as building material.
- Acer laurinum** Hasskarl (Aceraceae) E. Himalayas; wood for making poles.
- Acer oblongum** Wall. ex DC. Himalayan Maple (Aceraceae)—Himalayas; wood used for wooden toys, drinking cups; it is also planted as an ornamental tree.
- Acer pentapomicum** J. L. Stewart ex Brandis (Aceraceae) — N. W. Himalayas wood used for agricultural implements.
- Acer thomsonii** Miq. Kobashi (Aceraceae) — Himalayas; Wood is soft, used for planking and suitable for toys.
- Ach—**Morinda citrifolia**
- Achillea—**Achillea millefolium**
- Achillea millefolium** L. Gandana (H), Millfoil, Yellow achillea (Asteraceae) — W. Himalayas; leaves and flowers carminative and aromatic; a distilled oil, 'Oleum millefolia' is used as tonic.
- Achillea santolina** L. (Asteraceae)—native of Iran. Introduced and cultivated in Kashmir; it is considered carminative and used for chest complaints.
- Achras zapota** L. Sapodilla, Sapota (Sapotaceae) — native of central America, fruits edible, cultivated; stem is source of a gum; used as a base for chewing gum called chicle.
- Achuda—**Solanum trilobatum**
- Achyranthes aspera** L. Apamarga Agya (S), Latgira (B), Prickly Chaff flower (Amaranthaceae)—throughout India; leaves as vegetable; branches are source of tooth brushes; ashes as a source of alkali in dyeing; macerated roots are used to relieve pain from scorpion stings; roots kept below the teeth prevents cold

- effect, roots abortifacient, pounded roots in water are given in stomach pain.
- Acmena acuminatissima** (Bl.) Mer. and L. M. Perry (*Eugenia acuminatissima* Kurz) (Myrtaceae) — Andamans; wood durable for house building; fruits edible.
- Aconite, Indian—**Aconitum ferox**  
Aconite, Nepal—**Aconitum spicatum**  
Aconitum—**Aconitum napellus**  
**Aconitum balfourii** Stapf. (Ranunculaceae) — Himalayas; contains pseudaconitine, highly toxic; common adulterant of *Aconitum ferox*.
- Aconitum chasmanthus** Stapf. ex Holmes; Indian Napellus (Ranunculaceae) — W. Himalayas; used in medicine, contains indaconitine.
- Aconitum deinorrhizum** Stapf. (Ranunculaceae) - Himalayas; used in medicine and contains pseudaconitine, anaesthetic.
- Aconitum ferox** Wall. ex Seringe. Indian Aconite, Bish (H) (Ranunculaceae) — Himalayas; roots for medicinal use, for fevers, neuralgia, useful as sedative; in low doses given in malarial fever.
- Aconitum heterophyllum** Wall. ex Royle, Atis root, Ativisha (S), Atis (H) (Ranunculaceae) — Himalayas; medicinal use and good tonic. It is claimed to be good aphrodisiac.
- Aconitum napellus** L. Aconitum, Monkshood (Ranunculaceae)—native of Central Europe, cultivated; used as nerve sedative. Herb. Aconite composed of dried leaves and flowering tops.
- Aconitum spicatum** (Bruhl.) Stapf. Bish, Nepal aconite (Ranunculaceae) — Himalayas; used as poison and contains toxic alkaloid.
- Aconitum violaceum** Jacq. ex Stapf. (Ranunculaceae) — W. Himalayas, medicinal and toxic.
- Acorn—*Quercus* sp.
- Acorus calamus** L. Bach (H), Calamus Vache (S), Flag root, Sweet flag, Sweet root (Araceae) — wild and cultivated throughout India; root stocks are used as flavouring agent; medicinal use; calamus oil is used for aromatic cordials and liquors; powdered root is employed in hair and tooth powder, snuff; also used as insecticide; the root contains glucoside acorin.
- Acorus gramineus** Soland (Araceae)—E. Himalayas and Khasi hills; root-stock used as an insecticide.
- Acrocarpus fraxinifolius** Wight & Arn. Mundani, Pink cedar, Red cedar, Shingle tree (Caesalpinaceae) — Western Ghats and E. Himalayas; wood used for tea-boxes, boards, furniture, shingles, building purposes.
- Acronychia laurifolia** — **Acronychia pedunculata**  
**Acronychia pedunculata** (L.) Miq. *Acronychia laurifolia* Bl. (Rutaceae) — lower Himalayas, Western ghats; barks and roots used for sores; roots used as fish poison; aromatic oil present in the leaves and used as condiment.
- Actaea spicata** L. Baneberry, Black snake root, Grape-wort (Ranunculaceae) — Himalayas; root is sedative and seed yields dye.
- Actinopteris dichotoma** Bedd. (Actinopteridaceae) — throughout India; used as an anthelmintic.
- Actinopteris radiata** (Sw.) Link Mayursikha (Actinopteridaceae)—grows throughout India; plant is anthelmintic.
- Actinodaphne hookeri** Meissn. (Lauraceae) — Peninsular India; seeds contain trilaurine and bark contains alkaloid actinodaphnine; leaves are used for urinary disorders.
- Adansonia digitata** L. Baobab, Fony oil, Gorakhimeli (H), Monkey bread tree (Bombacaceae) — native of trop. Africa, cultivated; the fruit pulp is employed for treatment of fevers, bark for fibre, wood for paper pulp, seed gives industrial oil.
- Adder's tongue — *Ophioglossum vulgatum*  
**Adenantha pavonina** L. Circassian tree, Coral wood, Kunchandana

- (S), Raktakambal, Sandal bead tree, Zumbic tree (Fabaceae)—used for house building, carpentry work, medicinal use; a source of red dye; seeds used for necklaces and other ornaments. The heartwood is used as a substitute for red sandal wood.
- Adenia hondala** (Gaertn.) de Wilde. *Granadilla hondala* Gaertn. (Passifloraceae)—Western Ghats; leaves and roots, used externally for skin diseases.
- Adhaki**—**Cajanus cajan**
- Adhatoda**—**Adhatoda vasica**
- Adhatoda vasica** Nees, Arusha (H), Adhatoda, Malabar nut tree, Vasaka (S). (Acanthaceae)—throughout India; used for bronchitis, asthma and fever.
- Adhopuspi** — **Cynoglossum micranthum**
- Adiantum capillus-veneris** L. Maiden hair fern (Adiantaceae) — throughout India chiefly mountainous ranges, often cultivated, ornamental. In Europe, plant is used in coughs, throat infection and bronchial disorders, extract taken for colic pains, fronds used in insect bites and applied in rheumatic pains, used as expectorants and tonics.
- Adiantum caudatum** L. (Adiantaceae)—Himalayas; used as expectorants and tonics.
- Adiantum lunulatum** Burm. Kalighant or Hansavati (Adiantaceae) —throughout tropics, plant paste applied in leprosy, taken in fevers.
- Adiantum venustum** G. Don (Adiantaceae) Hanspadi — Himalayas; used as expectorant and tonics, fronds deobstruent, expectorant, resolvent, aphrodisiac, given in chest inflammations, ophthalmia, hydrophobia, applied to bruises, prevents hair fall.
- Adina sessilifolia** Hook. f.—**Nauclea sessilifolia**
- Adiphala** — **Phyllanthus officinalis**
- Adityabhakta** — **Cleome viscosa**;  
**Helianthus annuus**
- Adonis aestivalis** L. (Ranunculaceae) —Himalayas; used as a cardiac stimulant.
- Adumbarum**—**Ficus glomerata**
- Aegialitis annulata** — **Aegialitis rotundifolia**
- Aegialitis rotundifolia** Roxb. *Aegialitis annulata* Kurz (Plumbaginaceae) — Mangrove forests of Sunderbans, Andamans; bark contains tannin.
- Aegiceras corniculatum** (L.) Blanco *A. majus* Gaertn (Myrsinaceae)—Peninsular India, Andamans; the bark is used as a fish poison; wood used for house construction.
- Aegiceras majus** Gaertn — **Aegiceras corniculatum**
- Aegle marmelos** (L.) Corr. Bael fruit, Bilva (S), Bengal Quince, Siriphal, Vilva (Rutaceae)—Cultivated; wood for carpentry work; unripe rind of the fruit is source of yellow dye; Marmelle oil is extracted from the rind; ripe fruits used in sherbets and drinks; fruits pulp used for washing clothes; bark is source of a gum; leaves as fodder, considered as one of the sacred trees, cultivated in temple gardens for worshipping god Shiva, leaves in diabetes.
- Aerides crispum** Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Western Ghats; flowers ornamental.
- Aerva lanata** (L.) Juss. (Amaranthaceae) — throughout India; shoots used as vegetable; in the treatment of piles given with pepper and milk.
- Aeschynomene aspera** L. Sola pith plant, Sun Helmet Hats (Fabaceae) —throughout warmer parts of India, piths used for sunhelmets or solapith also used in handicrafts.
- Aeschynomene grandiflora** — **Sesbania grandiflora**
- Aeschynomene indica** L., Kuhilia, Sola (Fabaceae) — throughout warmer parts of India in aquatic situations; used for making sola hats, floats for fishing nets, fishing rafts, fishing baskets etc.
- Aeschynomene spinulosa** — **Sesbania cannabina**
- Aeschynomene uniflora** E. Mey

- (Fabaceae) — pith is used for making helmets, toys etc.
- Aesculus assamica** Griff. (Hippocastanaceae)— Khasia hills; seeds used as medicine.
- Aesculus hippocastanum** L. Horse chestnut (Hippocastanaceae) — cultivated; wood for carpentry work; flowers, barks and fruits for medicinal use; seeds for making flour.
- Aesculus indica** Colebr. ex Camb.— Bankhor (H), Hanudun, Indian Horse chestnut, Kanor (H), Pangar (H) (Hippocastanaceae) — Himalayas; seeds and oil in medicinal use, a handsome tree.
- Aframomum melegueta** (Rosc.) K. Schum. *Amomum melegueta* Rosc. Grains of paradise (Zingiberaceae) — native of Africa, cultivated alongwith *A. grandmaradisi* K. Schum; seeds are used for flavouring liquors.
- African black wood—**Dalbergia melanoxylon**
- African lily — **Agapanthus africanus**
- African millet — **Eleusine coracana**
- African oil palm — **Elaeis guineensis**
- African tulip tree — **Spathodea campanulata**
- Azelia bijuga** A. Gray (Caesalpinaceae) — coastal forests of Sundarbans, Andamans; it is used for beams and house building.
- Agallocha—**Excoecaria agallocha**
- Aganosma caryophyllata** (Roxb. ex Sims.) G. Don (Apocynaceae)— Eastern India and Deccan; a decoction of root is used as tonic for fever and urinary troubles.
- Agapanthus africanus** Hoffm. Blue African lily (Alliaceae) — Native of S. Africa; an ornamental herb; cultivated.
- Agar (H) — **Aquilaria agallocha**; **A. malaccensis**
- Agaru—**Excoecaria agallocha**
- Agasti (S)—**Sesbania grandiflora**
- Agati—**Sesbania grandiflora**
- Agati sesbanis — **Sesbania grandiflora**
- Agave americana** L. American Aloe, Century plant (Agavaceae)—cultivated as ornamental plant in gardens.
- Agave angustifolia** Haw. *Agave wightii* Drum. and Prain. Dwarf Aloe (Agavaceae) — naturalised in India; leaves yield short fibre.
- Agave cantala** Roxb. Bombay Aloe, Cantala, Maguey (Agavaceae)— naturalised in India; as hedge plant; commonly planted along railway embankments; leaves yield fibre.
- Agave rigida** var. *sisalana*—**Agave sisalana**
- Agave sisalana** Perr. *Agave rigida* Mill. var. *sisalana*, Sisal (Agavaceae)—cultivated; fibre used for making ropes and mats.
- Agave vera-cruz** Mill. Blue elephant Aloe (Agavaceae) — native of Mexico; naturalised; leaves yield fibre which is used for rope and mats.
- Agave wightii**—**Agave angustifolia**
- Agel palm—**Corypha utan**
- Ageratum conyzoides** L. Goat weed (Asteraceae) — adventive weed found throughout India; leaves yield essential oil, used for cuts and sores.
- Agethia—**Premna obtusifolia**
- Aggai—**Dillenia pentagyna**
- Aggar attar — **Aquilaria agallocha** (distilled oil)
- Agil—**Dysoxylum malabaricum**
- Aglaia anamalayana** (Bedd.) Kosterm (Meliaceae) — South Western Ghats; fruits edible; wood is scented.
- Aglaia domestica** (Correa) Pellegrin *Lansium domestica* Correa. Daku, Langsat, Lansa (Meliaceae) — Peninsular India, roots edible; wood used for tool handles and house posts used in medicines for dysentery.
- Aglaia elaeagnoidea** (Juss.) Benth. *Aglaia roxburghiana* (Wight) Miq. Phupriyangu (H) (Meliaceae) — Western Ghats; a valuable hard timber tree; fruits edible and flowers fragrant.
- Aglaia roxburghiana** — **Aglaia elaeagnoidea**
- Agni ghass — **Cymbopogon citratus**

- Agnijal—*Clausena excavata*  
 Agnimanthri — *Clerodendrum phlo-*  
*midis*  
 Agnimukhi—*Gloriosa superba*  
 Agnisikha—*Gloriosa superba*  
 Agnus scythicus — *Cibotium baro-*  
*metz*  
 Agrimantha — *Clerodendrum phlo-*  
*midis*  
 Agrimanthini — *Clerodendrum phlo-*  
*midis*  
 Agrimonia eupatoria L. Agrimony  
 (Rosaceae) — Himalayas, Khasia  
 hills; used as tonic.  
 Agrimonia pilosa var. *nepalensis* (D.  
 Don) Nakai (Rosaceae) — Tempe-  
 rate Himalayas; used as dye.  
 Agrimony—*Agrimonia eupatoria*  
 Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv. Couch  
 grass; Quack grass (Poaceae)—  
 Western Himalayas; rhizome is  
 diuretic.  
 Agrostis alba L. Fionin, White bent  
 grass (Poaceae) — Western Hima-  
 layas and Nilgiris; fodder grass.  
 Agrostis canina L. Velvet bent grass  
 (Poaceae) — Western Himalayas  
 and Nilgiris; fodder grass.  
 Agrostis himalayana Bor (Poaceae)—  
 E. Himalayas; a good fodder grass.  
 Agrostis stolonifera L. (Poaceae)—  
 Himalayas and Nilgiris; good  
 fodder grass.  
 Agrostistachys longifolia — *Agros-*  
*tistachya meeboldii*  
 Agrostistachys meeboldii Pax et  
 Hoffm. (*Agrostistachys longifolia*  
 Benth.) (Euphorbiaceae) — Penin-  
 sular India and Andamans; leaves  
 used for thatching and wood used  
 for beams and posts.  
 Agumaki—*Melothria maderaspatana*  
 Aguni—*Dalbergia sissoo*  
 Ahar—*Dodonea viscosa*  
 Ahifen—*Papaver somniferum*  
 Aila (H) — *Acacia pennata*; *Acacia*  
*caesia*  
 Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle,  
 Chinese Sumc, Ailanto, Tree-  
 of-heaven. *Ailanthus glandulosa*  
 Desf. (Simaroubaceae)— a native  
 of China and Japan, cultivated in  
 gardens; ornamental tree.  
 Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. Bassora,  
 Madala (S), Maharuk (H) (Sima-  
 roubaceae) — Peninsular India,  
 Andaman; wood used for packing  
 cases and for making toys; bark  
 is used as a febrifuge and tonic.  
 Ailanthus glandulosa — *Ailanthus*  
*altissima*  
 Ailanthus integrifolia Lam. ssp.  
*calycina* (Pierre) Nooteboom  
 (Simaroubaceae) — Eastern Hima-  
 layas; E. India, wood suitable for  
 plywood boxes.  
 Ailanthus malabarica — *Ailanthus*  
*triphysa*  
 Ailanthus triphysa (Dennst.) Alston,  
 Mattipal, *Ailanthus malabarica*  
 DC. (Simaroubaceae) — Western  
 Ghats, Deccan, Andaman; leaves  
 used for dying silk; resin from  
 bark called Mattipal, when burned  
 gives a pleasant scent; leaves are  
 source of a black dye.  
 Ailanto—*Ailanthus altissima*  
 Ailni—*Gloriosa superba*  
 Aini—*Artocarpus hirsuta*  
 Ainto—*Securinega leucopyrus*  
 Aiphanes caryotaefolia (HBK) Wendl.  
*Caryota ruffle* Palm (Palmae)—  
 Trop. America; cultivated in  
 gardens.  
 Aira caespitosa — *Deschampsia*  
*caespitosa*  
 Aira elegans Willd. Hair grass  
 (Gramineae) — cultivated in gar-  
 dens for ornamental purposes.  
 Aira flexuosa—*Deschampsia flexuosa*  
 Air potato—*Dioscorea bulbifera*  
 Ajabhakshya—*Fagonia cretica*  
 Ajagara—*Eclipta prostrata*  
 Ajaka — *Ocimum americanum*;  
*Ocimum sanctum*  
 Ajmud — *Trachyspermum roxbur-*  
*ghianum*  
 Ajowa—*Trachyspermum ammi*  
 Ajowan — Caraway — *Trachysper-*  
*mum ammi*  
 Ajowan seed oil — *Trachyspermum*  
*ammi*  
 Ajuga bracteosa Benth. (Lamiaceae)  
 — Western Himalayas and Upper  
 Gangetic plain; the leaves are  
 aromatic and considered as sti-  
 mulant.  
 Ajivan—*Trachyspermum ammi*  
 Ak—*Calotropis gigantea*  
 Akada—*Calotropis procera*



- Akalbir—*Datisca cannabina*  
 Akanadi — *Cissampelos pareira* var. *hirsuta*  
 Akar benang tikkoos—*Vitis pallida*  
 Akasbel (H) — *Cuscuta reflexa*  
 Akasgaddah—*Corallocarpus epigaeus*  
 Akasha—*Terminalia bellerica*  
 Akashuvalli—*Cassytha filiformis*  
 Akas nim—*Millingtonia hortensis*  
 Akee—*Blighia sapida*  
 Akhl — *Rubus fruticosus* var. *discolor*  
 Akhrot—*Juglans regia*  
 Akona—*Rhus wallichii*  
 Aloka (H)—*Alangium salvifolium*  
 Akri—*Withania coagulans*  
 Akund calotrope — *Calotropis gigantea*  
 Al—*Morinda citrifolia*  
 Alarka (S)—*Calotropis procera*  
 Alangina—*Alangium salvifolium*  
*Alangium begoniifolium* — *Marlea begoniifolia*  
*Alangium chinense* (Lour.) Harms—*Marlea begoniifolia*  
*Alangium begoniifolium* (Roxb.) Baill (Alangiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; roots and bark anthelmintic.  
*Alangium lamarckii* — *Alangium salvifolium*  
*Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wang, Ankola (S), Amkola (H), *Alangium lamarckii* Thw. (Alangiaceae)—Peninsular India, medicinally used as roots and bark anthelmintic and purgative. Fruits are preventive in epidemics and eaten to cure eye diseases.  
 Alarka—*Solanum trilobatum*, *Calotropis procera*  
 Alasakapaba—*Gynocardia odorata*  
*Albizia amara* (Roxb.) Boiv. (Mimosaceae)—Peninsular India; leaves used as green manure; it is also used as shade tree for cultivating tea; wood is heavy and used for making tool handles and agricultural implements; cultivated as avenue tree; dried leaves used as soap.  
*Albizia chinensis* (Osbeck) Merr. *Albizia stipulata* Boiv. (Mimosaceae) — throughout India; cultivated as a shade tree.  
*Albizia falcata*—*Albizia falcataria*  
*Albizia falcataria* (L.) Fosberg. *Albizia falcata* (L.) Backer, *Albizia moluccana* Miq. *Moluccana albizia* (Mimosaceae)—native of Moluccas, introduced as fast growing tree, a source of pulpwood.  
*Albizia lebeck* (L.) Benth. Kalasins, Kokko, Lebbek, East Indian Walnut, Siris (H), Sirisha (S), Woman's tongue tree (Mimosaceae) — throughout India, wood is used for furniture making and internal panelling and house construction; the bark is used for tanning; cultivated as avenue tree and in tea plantations as a shade tree; leaves used as green manure, a fast growing tree, a firewood crop tree of promise, antiallergic.  
*Albizia lucida* (Roxb.) Benth. (Mimosaceae) — Eastern India; used for rafters and posts; tree is planted as an avenue tree.  
*Albizia moluccana* — *Albizia falcataria*  
*Albizia odoratissima* Benth. Black siris, Kal siris (Mimosaceae)—throughout India; wood used for construction purposes; planted along road sides.  
*Albizia stipulata* — *Albizia chinensis*  
*Alcimandra cathcartii* (Hook.f. & Thoms.) Dandy, *Michelia cathcartii* Hook. f. & Thoms. (Magnoliaceae) — E. Himalayas, Eastern India.  
 Alder, Indian—*Alnus nepalensis*  
 Alder, Nepal—*Alnus nepalensis*  
 Aleurites fordii—*Vernicia fordii*  
*Aleurites moluccana* — *Vernicia moluccana*  
*Aleurites montana* — *Vernicia montana*  
 Alexander palm — *Archontophoenix alexandra*  
 Alexandrian laurel — *Mammea longifolia*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*  
 Alfalfa—*Medicago sativa*  
 Alfileria—*Evodium cicutarium*  
 Algaroba bean—*Ceratonia siliqua*  
*Alhagi camelorum* — *Alhagi pseudalhagi*  
*Alhagi maurorum* — *Alhagi pseudalhagi*  
*Alhagi pseudalhagi* (Boeb.) Desv.

- Alhagi camelorum* Bisch, *Alhagi maurorum* Backer, Camel thorn, Jawasa (H), Persian manna plant, (Fabaceae) — Western India; the sugary "Secretion manna" is mildly laxative; good fodder to camels; a decoction of the plant used in chest complaints and it is mildly laxative.
- Aliar—*Dodonaea viscosa*  
 Alikulasankula—*Rosa* × *centifolia*  
 Alish—*Rubus fruticosus* var. *discolor*  
**Alisma plantago-aquatica** Water plantain (Alismataceae) — Indo-gangetic plain and Eastern India; the tuberous rhizome is edible.
- Allemanda cathartica** L. Golden trumpet (Apocynaceae) — a native of America, cultivated in gardens; large yellow flowers, ornamental; the leaves possess cathartic properties.
- Alliaria officinalis** Andrzej ex Cl. *Sisymbrium alliaria* Scop. (Brassicaceae) — W. Himalayas; seeds are medicinal.
- Alligator Pear—*Persea americana*  
**Allium ascalonicum** L. Ganduna (H), Shallot (Alliaceae) — native of Palestine, cultivated in India; bulbs and leaves are used for flavouring curries.
- Allium cepa** L. Onion, Palandu (S), Piyaz (H) (Alliaceae) — cultivated; bulbs used in food; medicinal use as expectorant, diuretic and stimulant.
- Allium fistulosum** L. Green Onion (Liliaceae) — native of Asia, cultivated; leaves used as salad.
- Allium porrum** L. Winter Leek (Liliaceae)—a native of Europe, cultivated in India; it is used for flavouring curries.
- Allium sativum** L. Aristha (S), Garlic, Lashuna (S), Lasan (H), (Alliaceae) — cultivated; bulbs used for flavouring food; used for whooping cough, flatulence, colic and skin diseases & used as ear drops.
- Allium schoenoprasum** L. Chive, Piazi (Liliaceae) — native of Europe, cultivated in India; it is used to flavour curries.
- Europe, cultivated in India; it is used to flavour curries.
- Allophylus cobbe** (L.) Raeusch (Sapindaceae) — Peninsular India and Eastern India; wood is used for agricultural implements; fruits edible.
- All spice tree—*Pimenta dioica*  
 Almendro—*Terminalia catappa*  
 Almond—*Prunus amygdalus*  
 Almond, Earth—*Cyperus esculentus*  
 Almond, Indian — *Terminalia catappa*  
 Almond, Java—*Canarium commune*  
 Almond, Shorea—*Shorea eximea*  
 Almond, Tropic — *Terminalia catappa*
- Alnus nepalensis** D. Don, Indian Alder, Utis (H) (Betulaceae) — Himalayas; timber is used for house construction.
- Alnus nitida** (Spach) Endl. Himalayan Black Cedar, Kunis (H), Sharol (H), Utis (Betulaceae) — Western Himalayas; wood used for house building and carpentry work; bark is source of a tan and dye.
- Alocasia cucullata** (Lour.) Schott., Giant Taro (Araceae) — Cultivated; corms are consumed as food.
- Alocasia indica** (Roxb.) Schott. Large leaved caladium, Indo-Malayan Alocasia, Mankanda (H) (Araceae) — cultivated; stems and root stocks are used in curries; ornamental plant.
- Alocasia indica** var. *metallica* Schott. (Araceae) — cultivated as ornamental plant.
- Alocasia lowii** Hook. (Araceae)—cultivated as ornamental plant.
- Alocasia macrorrhiza** Schott, Giant Alocasia, Giant taro, Boroman-kacha (H) (Araceae)—wild and cultivated; corms are used as food after washing and boiling.
- Aloc. American—*Agave americana*  
 Aloc. Barbadosis Mill.—*Aloe vera*  
 Aloc. Barbados—*Aloe vera*  
 Aloc. Blue elephant—*Agave vera*  
 Aloc. Bombay—*Agave cantala*  
 Aloc. Curcao—*Aloe vera*  
 Aloc. Dwarf—*Agave angustifolia*

- Aloe, Indian—**Aloe vera**  
Aloe, Jafferbad—**Aloe vera**  
Aloe, Uganda—**Aloe ferox**  
**Aloe vera** (L.) Burm. f. *Aloe barbadensis* Mill. Curacao Aloe, Barbados Aloe, Indian Aloe, Jafferbad Aloe (Liliaceae)—native of North Africa, established in India; Aloe is used as purgative and used in the treatment of piles. The mucilage is used to poultice sores and inflammations.
- Aloe wood—**Aquilaria agallocha**  
**Alopecurus geniculatus** L. March Fox-tail (Poaceae)—Himalayas, forage grass.
- Alopecurus himalaicus** Hook. f. (Poaceae)—W. Himalayas, forage grass.
- Alopecurus myosuroides** Huds. Slender Fox-tail (Poaceae) — Tropical Himalaya, forage grass.
- Alopecurus nepalensis** Trin. ex Steud. (Poaceae)— W. Himalayas and Nepal.
- Alopecurus pratensis** L. Meadow Fox-tail (Poaceae) — Himalayas, forage grass.
- Alpa marisha (S) — **Amaranthus lividus**
- Alphonsea ventricosa** Hook. f. & Thoms. (Annonaceae) — East India, Andamans; timber used in boat building.
- Alpinia galanga** Willd. Greater Galangal, Kalingan (S, H) (Zingiberaceae) — Eastern Himalayas and Southern Western Ghats; Rhizomes are carminative and stomachic and also used in rheumatism and bronchial troubles.
- Alpinia malaccensis** (Burm.f.) Rosc. (Zingiberaceae) — Himalayas and Peninsular India, Eastern India; sources of an essential oil called Essence d'Amali.
- Alpinia nutans** — **Alpinia speciosa**  
**Alpinia speciosa** (Wendl.) K. Schum. *Alpinia nutans* Rosc, light Galangal, shell-flower, Punnag champa (H) (Zingiberaceae) — Eastern India; used as a substitute for galangal; cultivated as an ornamental plant.
- Alriba resin — **Canarium strictum**
- Alseodaphne petiolaris** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — Eastern India; timber used for making furniture.
- Alseodaphne semicarpifolia** Nees (Lauraceae) — South Western Ghats; wood used for house building and carpentry.
- Alsi — **Linum usitatissimum**  
*Alsine serpyllifolia* — **Arenaria serpyllifolia**  
*Alsodeia bengalensis* — **Rinorea bengalensis**
- Alstonia scholaris** (L.) R. Br. Dita Bark, Chatium (H), Palmira alstonia, Pulai, Sapta parna (S), Satwin (H) (Apocynaceae) — throughout India, bark is bitter and used as febrifuge; wood used as second class plywood; grown as an ornamental tree.
- Alternanthera sessilis** (L.) R. Br. ex DC. (Amaranthaceae) — Weed, throughout India; cultivated as a pot herb.
- Althaea folia*—**Althaea officinalis**  
**Althaea officinalis** L. Marsh mallow (Malvaceae) — Western Himalayas; flowers ornamental and leaves used for making ointment, demulcent.
- Althaea rosea** (L.) Cav. Gulkhera (H), Holly-hock (Malvaceae) — Western Himalayas; flowers yield a red dye; leaves used in Egyptian cookery.
- Altingia excelsa** Noronha, Silavas (H) (Hamamelidaceae) — Eastern India, good timber for railway sleepers.
- Alu—**Solanum tuberosum**  
Alubalm—**Prunus cerasus**  
Alubukhara—**Prunus domestica**  
Alucha—**Prunus domestica**  
Alyce clover—**Alysicarpus vaginalis**  
**Alysicarpus glumaceus** (Vahl) DC. *Alysicarpus rugosus* (Willd.) DC. Shevra (H) (Fabaceae) — used as fodder for domestic animals.
- Alysicarpus longifolius** (Rottb.) Wight & Arn. Jangligailia (H) (Fabaceae) — throughout India, good fodder plant.
- Alysicarpus rugosus* — **Alysicarpus glumaceus**  
**Alysicarpus vaginalis** DC. Alyce

- clover (Fabaceae) — throughout India; good for fodder for livestock.
- Am—*Mangifera indica*
- Amada—*Curcuma amada*
- Amal-bel—*Cayratia carnosa*
- Amaltas—*Cassia fistula*
- Amanda—*Ricinus communis*
- Amaranth prickly — *Amaranthus spinosus*
- Amaranth, Red — *Amaranthus hybridus*
- Amaranth, Slim— —*Amaranthus hybridus*
- Amaranth, Thorny — *Amaranthus spinosus*
- Amaranthus blitum* — *Amaranthus lividus*
- Amaranthus caudatus* L. Inca Wheat, Ram dana (Amaranthaceae)—cultivated; used as a pot-herb and as a garden plant.
- Amaranthus gangeticus* — *Amaranthus tricolor*
- Amaranthus gracilis* — *Amaranthus viridis*
- Amaranthus hybridus* L. Red
- Amaranth, Slim Amaranth.
- Amaranthus paniculatus* L. (Amaranthaceae) — cultivated; leaves eaten as pot-herb.
- Amaranthus lividus* L. *Amaranthus blitum* L., *Amaranthus oleraceus* L. Alpa marisha (S), Sada natiya (H) (Amaranthaceae)—throughout India, used as pot-herb.
- Amaranthus oleraceus* — *Amaranthus lividus*
- Amaranthus paniculatus* — *Amaranthus hybridus*
- Amaranthus spinosus* L. Prickly
- Amaranth, Thorny Amaranth
- Tanduliya (S), Katalichauli (H), Kantewali chaulai (Amaranthaceae) — throughout India; leaves consumed as vegetable; used in medicines.
- Amaranthus tricolor* L. Lal Sag, Arikisira (S), Bari Chaulai (H); *Amaranthus gangeticus* L. (Amaranthaceae) — cultivated throughout India; the plant is cooked as food.
- Amaranthus viridis* L. *Amaranthus gracilis* Desf. (Amaranthaceae)—cultivated; the shoots and leaves are consumed as pot-herb.
- Amarbeli—*Cassia filiformis*
- Amari—*Amoora wallichii*
- Amari corte— *Citrus aurantium*
- Amarkand—*Eulophia nuda*
- Amarvela (S)—*Cuscuta reflexa*
- Amati (H)—*Antidesma bunius*
- Amazon lily, Eucharis — *Eucharis grandiflora*
- Am—*Mangifera indica*
- Ambara—*Spondias pinnata*
- Ambari—*Rumex vesicarius*
- Ambari—*Hibiscus cannabinus*
- Ambari hemp — *Hibiscus cannabinus*
- Ambashtha — *Cissampelos pareira* var. *hirsuta*
- Ambavah—*Rumex dentatus*
- Ambika—*Phyllanthus emblica*
- Ambretta seeds—*Abelmoschus moschatus*
- Ambruruha — *Hybanthus enneaspermus*
- Ambuja—*Nelumbo nucifera*
- American aloe—*Agave americana*
- American ebony wood—*Brya ebenus*
- American jute — *Abutilon theophrastii*
- American summach — *Caesalpinia coriaria*
- Amhaldi—*Curcuma amada*
- Amherstia *nobilis* Wall. Noble Amherstia. The tree-of-heaven (Fabaceae) — native of Burma, a tree cultivated for its beautiful flowers.
- Amilbed—*Citrus megaloxycarpa*
- Amla—*Tamarindus indica*
- Amla (H)—*Phyllanthus emblica*
- Amli—*Tamarindus indica*
- Amlika—*Emblica officinalis*
- Ammannia baccifera* L. Blistering Ammannia, Dadmari (H) (Lythraceae) — a weed in marshy areas throughout India; the fresh leaves are used for skin diseases.
- Ammi—*Trachyspermum ammi*
- Ammoniacum — *Dorema amoniacum*
- Amomum aromaticum* Roxb. Bengal cardamom, Morang elaichi (H) (Zingiberaceae) — cultivated in the foot hills of E. Himalayas,

- E. India; the seeds used as a condiment and for flavouring.
- Amomum costatum** Benth. Brown cardamom (Zingiberaceae) — E. Himalayas. Its oil is good in rheumatism, water paste in headache.
- Amomum dealbatum** Roxb. (Zingiberaceae) — Eastern Himalayas, Eastern India; used as a substitute for cardamom.
- Amomum melegueta** — **Aframomum melegueta**
- Amomum subulatum** Roxb. Greater cardamom. Nepal cardamom, Bara elaichi (H) (Zingiberaceae) — foot hills of E. Himalayas, E. India; seeds for flavouring.
- Amomum xanthioides** Wall. Bastard cardamom, Tavoy cardamom (Zingiberaceae) — native of Burma, cultivated; used as a condiment.
- Amoora**—**Aphanamixis polystachya**  
**Amoora rohituka** — **Aphanamixis polystachya**
- Amoora spectabilis** — **Amoora wallichii**
- Amoora wallichii** King, *Amoora spectabilis* Miq. Amari, Lalchini (H) (Meliaceae) — Eastern India, Andamans; timber suitable for boat building and for furniture.
- Amorphophallus campanulatus** (Roxb.) Bl. ex Dane. White-spot giant arum, Arsaghna (S), Zamin-kand (H) (Araceae) — the corms are consumed as food when boiled.
- Ampelocissus latifolia** (Roxb.) Planch. *Vitis latifolia* Roxb. Panibel (H) (Vitaceae)—Western Ghats, Peninsular India and Eastern India; the fruits are edible.
- Amphicome emodi** Lindl. (Bignoniaceae) — West Himalayas; roots used as a febrifuge and as a substitute for chirata.
- Ampich**—**Clausena lansium**
- Ampilophis odorata** A. Camus. *Andropogon odoratus* Lisbon (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; aromatic grass and a volatile oil is extracted.
- Araucaria araucana** — **A. imbricata**  
**Araucaria bidwillii** Hook. Bunya-Bunya, Monkey puzzle tree. (Araucariaceae) — native of Australia cultivated in gardens, seeds edible, ornamental tree.
- Araucaria columnaris** (Forst. f.) Hook. *Araucaria cookii* R. Br. Cook Pine (Araucariaceae) — native of New Caledonia, cultivated in gardens.
- Araucaria cookii** — **Araucaria columnaris**
- Araucaria cunninghamii** Sw. Hoop pine, Moreton Bay Pine (Araucariaceae) — native of Australia, cultivated, used in carpentry work.
- Araucaria excelsa** — **Araucaria heterophylla**
- Araucaria heterophylla** (Salisb.) Franco., *Araucaria excelsa* (Lamb.) R. Br. Norfolk island Pine (Araucariaceae) — native of Norfolk island, cultivated in gardens.
- Araucaria imbricata** Pav. *Araucaria araucana* (Molina) Koch., Monkey puzzle (Araucariaceae) — native of Chile, cultivated.
- Arbutus uva-ursi** — **Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi**
- Archaka** — **Sonneratia caseolaris**
- Arctium lappa** L. Burdock (Asteraceae) — Western Himalaya; seeds used in the treatment of acne; roots are considered and possess diuretic properties.
- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi** (L.) Spreng. *Arbutus uva-ursi* L. Bearberry (Ericaceae) — native of N. America, Europe; cultivated, dried leaves used as astringent and diuretic.
- Ardisia colorata** Roxb. *A. complanata* Wall. (Myrsinaceae)— Eastern India; a decoction of the roots used for rheumatism.
- Ardisia complanata** — **Ardisia colorata**
- Ardisia solanacea** Roxb. Banjam (Myrsinaceae) — throughout India excepting desert India; roots used in diarrhoea and rheumatism.
- Areca catechu** L. Arecanut, Betelnut, Poogiphalam (S), Supari (H)

- (Arecaceae) — cultivated, source of betelnut.
- Arecanut—*Areca catechu***
- Areca triandra* Roxb.** (Arecaceae)—Andamans; fruits used as a substitute for betelnuts.
- Arenaria holosteoides* Edgew.** (Caryophyllaceae) — Western Himalayas; used as vegetable.
- Arenaria serpyllifolia* L.** *Alsine serpyllifolia* L. (Caryophyllaceae) — Himalayas from Nepal to Kashmir; the herb is used for bladder diseases.
- Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb.) Merr.** *Arenga saccharifera* Lab. Arrack, Sugar palm of Malacca, Gomute palm, (Arecaceae)— Eastern India, cultivated.
- Arenga saccharifera* — *Arenga pinnata***
- Arenga wightii* Griff.** Wight's sago palm (Arecaceae) — South Western Ghats; toddy is tapped from the flower stalks.
- Areuj ki Barerar — *Vitis pallida***
- Argemone mexicana* L.** Bramhandandi (S), Bharband (H), Mexican poppy, Shialkanta (H) (Papaveraceae) — native of America, adventive weed; the oil is used for skin diseases.
- Argyreia aggregata* (Roxb.) Choisy** *Lettsomia aggregata* Roxb. (Convolvulaceae) — Peninsular India; leaves made into a paste applied externally for cough.
- Argyreia cuneata* (Willd.) Ker.** Gawl; *Rivea cuneata* Wight (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; flowers and seeds used in diabetes.
- Argyreia nervosa* (Burm. f.) Boj.** *Convolvulus nervosus* Burm.f. *Argyreia speciosa* Sw., Ghabel, Samundar ka pat (H), Samudrapalaka (S) (Convolvulaceae)— throughout India; cultivated as an ornamental plant; leaves used as poultices for wounds and skin diseases.
- Argyreia speciosa* — *Argyreia nervosa***
- Argyreia splendens* Sw.** *Convolvulus splendens* Hormen, Silver morning glory (Convolvulaceae) — cultivated as an ornamental climbing plant.
- Arhar—*Cajanus cajan***
- Arikisira (S) — *Amaranthus tricolor***
- Arinji—*Acacia leucophloea***
- Arisaema speciosum* (Wall.) Mart.** Kuralu, Sampo-ki-klumb (Araceae) — Eastern Himalaya and Eastern India; roots used as an antidote for snake poison; roots given to sheep for colic and for killing worms in cattle.
- Arisaema tortuosum* (Wall.) Schott.** Birbanka (Araceae) — throughout India; roots given to cattle for killing worms.
- Arishta — *Sapindus trifoliatum***
- Aristha (S) — *Allium sativum***
- Aristida adscensionis* L.** *Aristida depressa* Retz. (Poaceae) — throughout India; the panicles are used for making brooms.
- Aristida depressa* Retz. — *Aristida adscensionis***
- Aristida setacea* Retz.** (Poaceae)— throughout India; the panicles are used for making brooms.
- Aristolochia bracteata* Retz.** Dhumrapatra (S), Kiramur (H), The Bracteated Birthwort (Aristolochiaceae) — throughout India, used medicinally as anthelmintic and purgative, pounded leaves and roots given internally in rheumatism.
- Aristolochia grandiflora* Sw.** Pelican flower, hog-meat, (Aristolochiaceae) — native of Central America and cultivated as an ornamental climbing shrub.
- Aristolochia indica* L.** Isharmul (H), Ishvari (S), The Indian Birthwort (Aristolochiaceae) — Peninsular India and Eastern India. The root is tonic and with honey and black pepper given for leucoderma and fever; used in gout.
- Aristolochia longa* L.** (Aristolochiaceae) — native of mediterranean region; cultivated; roots used as tonic and also for snake bites.
- Aristolochia reticulata* Merrtt.** Snake root (Aristolochiaceae) — native of Southern United States; culti-

- vated; dried rhizome and roots used medicinally.
- Aristolochia rotunda** Merr. Zarrowand-i-gird (Aristolochiaceae)—Mediterranean region, cultivated; tuberous roots are used as a tonic.
- Aristolochia serpentaria** L. Virginia snake root (Aristolochiaceae)—Southern United States; cultivated; dried roots are aromatic and they are used as tonic and bitter stimulant.
- Aritha—**Sapindus mukorosii**
- Arjuna—**Terminalia arjuna**
- Arjuna Terminalia* — **Terminalia arjuna**
- Arka—**Calotropis gigantea**
- Arkakanta—**Cleome viscosa**
- Arkapushpi—**Holostemma annularis**
- Arkavallabha — **Pentapetes phoenicea**
- Arkol—**Rhus wallichii**
- Arlu—**Oroxylum indicum**
- Armoracia labathifolia** Gibb. *Rorippa armoracia* (L.) Hitch., *Cochlearia armoracia* L. Horse radish (Brassicaceae) — native of Europe—cultivated in Northern India and hill stations of Peninsular India; roots are used for flavouring.
- Arnebia hispidissima** (Lehm.) DC. **Lithospermum hispidissimum** Lehm. Ratangot (H) (Boraginaceae) — Northern India; roots are source of dye.
- Arni—**Clerodendrum phlomidis**
- Arnica—**Arnica montana**
- Arnica montana** L. Arnica (Asteraceae) — native of Europe and cultivated; dried flower buds are used medicinally and a tincture of arnica root when injected causes fluctuation in the rate of blood pressure.
- Arnicae radix (drug name)—**Arnica montana**
- Arrow head — **Sagittaria sagittifolia**
- Arrow leaf — **Sagittaria latifolia**
- Arrowroot — **Cycas circinalis**
- Arrowroot, Brazilian — **Ipomoea batatas**; **Manihot esculenta**
- Arrowroot, East India — **Curcuma angustifolia**
- Arrowroot, Giniiana — **Dioscorea alata**
- Arrowroot, Indian — **Hitchenia caulina**
- Arrowroot, Para — **Manihot esculenta**
- Arrowroot, Sago — **Cycas circinalis**
- Arrowroot, Tikhur — **Curcuma angustifolia**
- Arrowroot, St. Vincent — **Maranta arundinacea**
- Arsaghana (S) — **Amorphophallus campanulatus**
- Artemisia absinthium** L. Absinthium. Common wormwood (Asteraceae) — N. W. Himalayas and cultivated; used for flavouring cordials and bitters; used in medicine.
- Artemisia maderaspatana* L. — **Grangea maderaspatana**
- Artemisia vulgaris** L. Mugwort (Asteraceae) — Temperate Himalayan region; cultivated; used in flavouring beer and used as a condiment and as a culinary herb.
- Arthrocnemum indicum** (Willd.) Moq. (Chenopodiaceae) — herb used as salad.
- Artichoke—**Cynara scolymus**
- Artillary plant—**Pilea microphylla**
- Artocarpus altiles* — **Artocarpus incisus**
- Artocarpus chaplasha** Roxb. Chaplash (Moraceae)—W. Bengal, Andaman, Assam; Timber used for house-building and general carpentry.
- Artocarpus communis* — **Artocarpus incisus**
- Artocarpus heterophyllus** Lam. *Artocarpus integra* (Thunb.) Merr. Chaka, Jack fruit (Moraceae)—Peninsular India and Eastern India; fruits eaten, fresh cooked, seeds are also cooked and eaten, pulpy fruits edible.
- Artocarpus hirsuta** Lam. Anjeli wood tree, Aini (Moraceae)—Western Peninsular India; wood used for general carpentry work; pulpy fruit edible.
- Artocarpus incisus** L.f. *Artocarpus communis* J. R. & G. Forst. *Artocarpus altiles* (Parkinson) Fosberg, Bread fruit (Moraceae)

- Moluccas islands, cultivated; fruits edible and used as vegetables.
- Artocarpus integra* — **Artocarpus heterophyllus**
- Artocarpus integrifolia* — **Artocarpus heterophyllus**
- Artocarpus lakoocha* Roxb. Lakoocha (Moraceae) — often cultivated throughout India; fruits edible, wood used for furniture and for boat building.
- Aru — **Prunus persica**
- Arum bicolor* — **Caladium bicolor**
- Arum, white spot giant — **Amorphophallus campanulatus**
- Aruna — **Sphaeranthus indicus**
- Arundinaria prainii* Gamble (Poaceae) — N. Eastern India; stem used for basket work and hut building.
- Arundinaria racemosa* Munro (Poaceae) — Sikkim Himalaya; culms used for mat making, roofs of native houses.
- Arundinaria wightiana* Nees — **Indocalamus wightianus**
- Arundinella agrostoides* — **Arundinella holcoides**
- Arundinella holcoides* (Kunth) Trin. *Arundinella agrostoides* Trin. (Poaceae) — native of Burma; cultivated for fodder.
- Arundo donax* L. Giant reed, Spanish reed (Poaceae) — used for making mats and screens.
- Arusha (H) — **Adhatoda vasica**
- Arvi — **Colocasia esculenta**
- Asafetida — **Ferula asafoetida**
- Asana — **Bridelia retusa**
- Asbarg Dye — **Delphinium zalil**
- Ash, Himalayan — **Fraxinus floribunda**
- Ash, Griffith — **Fraxinus griffithii**
- Ash, Hooker — **Fraxinus hookeri**
- Ashoka — **Saraca asoca**
- Ashvaha — **Thevetia neriifolia**
- Ashvakatri — **Drynaria quercifolia**
- Ashvashakota — **Glycosmis pentaphylla**
- Asiatic Yam — **Dioscorea alata**
- Asmarighna — **Crataeva magna**
- Asok — **Saraca asoca**
- Asoka — **Polyalthia longifolia**
- Asparagus — **Asparagus officinalis**
- Asparagus adscendens* Roxb. Shakakul-hindi (Liliaceae) — Himalayas; used as a substitute for salad.
- Asparagus officinalis** L. *Asparagus* (Liliaceae) — native of Europe and temperate area; cultivated; roots used as vegetable and medicine.
- Asparagus racemosus** Willd. *Painasaperi* (Liliaceae) — throughout India; roots used in medicine, roots pickled and preserved; the fresh roots used for the preparation of 'Ranu'.
- Asparagus sarmentosus** L. (Liliaceae) — throughout India; fleshy roots are consumed as food.
- Asphoto — **Jasminum angustifolium**
- Asphoto — **Jasminum sambac**
- Aspidium falcatum* — **Cyrtomium falcatum**
- Assam lemon — **Citrus limon**
- Assam lota — **Eupatorium odoratum**
- Assam rubber — **Ficus elastica**
- Aster chinensis* — **Callistephus chinensis**
- Asthisanhara — **Cissus quadrangularis**
- Asvatha — **Ficus religiosa**
- Atasi — **Linum usitatissimum**
- Athal tamarisk — **Tamarix aphylla**
- Atibala (S) — **Abutilon indicum**
- Atimukta — **Hiptage benghalensis**
- Atis (H) — **Aconitum heterophyllum**
- Atis root — **Aconitum heterophyllum**
- Ativisha (S) — **Aconitum heterophyllum**
- Atriplex canescens** (Pursh) Nutt. Four-wing-salt bush (Chenopodiaceae) — East Coast of India; seeds are used as food.
- Atropa acuminata** Royle ex Lindley. Indian Belladonna, Mart-brand, Bentamaka, Yebru (Solanaceae) — Himalayas; roots and leaves used in medicine.
- Attahbar — **Ficus elastica**
- Attardana — **Clerodendrum fragrans**
- Aubergine — **Solanum melongena**
- Auranti — **Citrus aurantium**
- Auranti Dulcis cortex — **Citrus sinensis**
- Australian blackwood — **Acacia melanoxylon**
- Australian Fan palm — **Livistona australia**
- Australian umbrella tree — **Schefflera actinophylla**



- Avachiretta (H) — *Exacum tetragonum*  
 Avartani—*Helicteres isora*  
 Avartini—*Gymnema sylvestre*  
 Avarum senna—*Cassia auriculata*  
*Avena sativa* L. Oat (Poaceae)—  
 native of Europe, cultivated for  
 Oat.  
*Averrhoa bilimbi* L. Bilimbi, cucum-  
 ber tree (Averrhoaceae)—native  
 of Malesia; cultivated; fruits are  
 pickled and eaten.  
*Averrhoa carambola* L. Carambola,  
 country gooseberry (Averrhoea-  
 ceae) — native of Indo-Malesia;  
 cultivated; fruits are pickled.  
*Avia flexuosa* — *Deschampsia fle-  
 xuosa*  
*Avicinnia cassia* — *Acacia farnesiana*  
 Avipriya—*Prangos pabularia*  
 Avocado—*Persea americana*  
 Awal—*Acacia pennata*  
 Axle wood—*Anogeissus latifolia*  
 Azadarach—*Melia azedarach*  
*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. *Melia  
 azadirachta* L. Margosa, Nim,  
 Neem tree, Nimba (Meliaceae)—  
 throughout India; seeds are source  
 of Margosa oil, for skin diseases,  
 cortex *Azadirachta* used against  
 fever, used for making soap,  
 leaves are insect repellent, seed/  
 fruit oil checks diabetes if taken  
 orally in small doses, fruit paste  
 with water or leaf paste reduce  
 blood sugar.  
 Azamod (H)—*Apium graveolens*  
 Azamoda (S)—*Apium graveolens*  
 Aztec marigold—*Tagetes erecta*
- ## B
- Baberang—*Embelia ribes*  
 Babool—*Acacia nilotica*  
 Babri—*Eclipta prostrata*  
 Babui—*Eulaliopsis binata*  
 Babui—*Ocimum basilicum*  
 Babul Acacia—*Acacia nilotica*  
 Babuna—*Cotula anthemoides*  
*Baccaurea macrostachya* (Wight &  
 Arn.) Hook. f. *Litqua* (Euphor-  
 biaceae) — E. Himalayas, Eastern  
 India; pulp of arillus is eaten.  
 Bach (H) — *Acorus calamus*  
 Bachata—*Urena lobata*  
 Bachelor's button—*Centaurea cyanus*  
 Bacho—*Rubia tinctorum*  
 Bada—*Salix acmophylla*  
 Badam—*Prunus amygdalus*  
 Badam—*Terminalia catappa*  
 Badam—*Terminalia procera*  
 Badamgiri—*Prunus amygdalus*  
 Badamite—*Prunus amygdalus*  
 Badanjan—*Solanum melongena*  
 Badar—*Abies pindrow*  
 Badara—*Pyrus malus*  
 Badara—*Zizyphus mauritiana*  
 Badara—*Gossypium herbaceum*  
 Badari—*Zizyphus jujuba*  
 Badhava—*Gmelina asiatica*  
 Badian—*Pimpinella anisum*  
 Badrang (H) — *Zanthoxylum rhetsa*  
 Badu—*Ficus palmata*  
 Bael fruit—*Aegle marmelos*  
 Bagamushada—*Tiliacora acuminata*  
 Bagasse—*Saccharum officinarum*  
 Bagbherenda—*Jatropha curcus*  
 Bahamagrass—*Cynodon dactylon*  
 Bahapilu—*Salvadora oleoides*  
 Bahera—*Terminalia bellerica*  
 Bahu—*Populus euphratica*  
 Bahupada—*Ficus benghalensis*  
 Bahuparni — *Trigonella foenum-  
 graecum*  
 Bahupatri—*Phyllanthus fraternus*  
 Bahuvaraka—*Cordia dichotoma*  
 Baib—*Eulaliopsis binata*  
 Baina—*Hedyotis scandens*  
 Baingan—*Solanum melongena*  
 Bairlon lily—*Lilium candidum*  
 Bairola—*Cordia vestita*  
 Baishi—*Salix tetrasperma*  
 Baiza—*Hibiscus macrophyllus*  
 Bajra—*Pennisetum americanum*  
 Bajur—*Corypha utan*  
 Bajur—*Picea smithiana*  
 Bak—*Sesbania grandiflora*  
 Bakaf—*Leonotis leontopetalum*  
 Bakain—*Melia azedarach*  
 Bakal-pip—*Derris elliptica*  
 Bakam—*Caesalpinia sappan*  
 Bakarcha—*Securinega virosa*  
 Baker—*Hitchinia caulina*  
 Baker kulari — *Chlorophytum tuber-  
 osum*  
 Bakhuri-miryam—*Cyclamen indicum*  
 Bakla—*Phaseolus vulgaris*  
 Bakla (H) — *Anogeissus latifolia*  
 Bakli—*Lagerstroemia parviflora*  
 Bakra (H) — *Cassine glauca*  
 Bakrachimaka—*Podophyllum emodi*

- Bakthakehi—*Celtis coromandelina*  
 Bakuchi—*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*  
 Bakuchi—*Psoralea corylifolia*  
 Bala—*Sida rhombifolia*  
 Balakanda—*Eulophia nuda*  
**Balanites aegyptiaca** (L.) Delile,  
*Balanites roxburghii* Planch.  
 Hingan, Hingua (H), Ingudi (S),  
 Zachun-oil tree (Balanitaceae)—  
 throughout India; wood used for  
 walking sticks; pulp of the fruit  
 edible; seeds are source of Zachum  
 oil; bark used as anthelmintic;  
 fruits used for washing silk.  
*Balanites roxburghii* — **Balanites**  
**aegyptiaca**  
 Balaraksha — **Gnaphalium luteo-**  
**album**  
 Balarhta—*Zizyphus jujuba*  
 Bala-tagra—*Valeriana jatamansi*  
 Balbiz (H)—*Abutilon indicum*  
 Bali—*Vigna mungo*  
**Baliospermum montanum** (Willd.)  
 Hudl. & Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)—  
 Assam, Kashmir, Bhutan; roots  
 as strong purgative.  
 Balkinware—*Ginkgo biloba*  
 Balm—*Melissa officinalis*  
 Balraga—*Eleusine indica*  
 Balri—*Eclipta prostrata*  
 Balsa—*Ochroma pyramidale*  
 Balsam—*Impatiens* spp.  
 Balsam, Apple — *Momordica bal-*  
**samina**  
 Balsam, Himalayan — *Impatiens*  
**glandulifera**  
 Balsam, Pear — *Momordica charan-*  
**tia**  
 Balsam, Royle — *Impatiens glandu-*  
**lifera**  
*Balsamodendron caudatum*—**Com-**  
**miphora caudata**  
*Balsamodendron mukul*—**Commiphora**  
**wightii**  
*Balsamodendron myrrha* — **Com-**  
**miphora myrrha**  
*Balsamodendron roxburghii* — **Com-**  
**miphora roxburghii**  
*Balsamodendron wightii* — **Com-**  
**miphora wightii**  
*Balsamodendron berryi* — **Com-**  
**miphora berryi**  
 Balsana—*Hypericum perforatum*  
 Balukasag—*Gisekia pharnacioides*  
 Balya—*Terminalia chebula*  
 Bama fat—*Diploknema butyracea*  
 Bamboo — *Arundinaria* sp., *Bam-*  
**busa** sp., *Dendrocalamus* sp., *Phy-*  
**llostachys** sp.  
 Bamboo, Calcutta — *Dendrocala-*  
**mus strictus**  
 Bamboo, Feathery — *Bambusa*  
**vulgaris**  
 Bamboo, Giant — *Dendrocalamus*  
**giganteus**  
 Bamboo, Mala — *Dendrocalamus*  
**strictus**  
 Bamboo Slender — *Oxytenanthera*  
**stocksii**  
 Bamboo, Solid — *Dendrocalamus*  
**strictus**  
 Bamboo, Spiny — *Bambusa arun-*  
**dinacea**  
 Bamboo, Tufted — *Oxytenanthera*  
**nigrociliata**  
**Bambusa arundinacea** (Retz.) Willd.  
 Spiny bamboo (Bambusaceae)  
 —Paribans wood used in household  
 carpentry, furniture boxes etc;  
 young buds known as bamboo  
 shoots relished as vegetable,  
 black root deposited on the stems  
 is scraped and with lime applied  
 on the cuts and wounds.  
**Bambusa longispiculata** Gamble  
 ex Brandis (Bambusaceae) —native  
 of India; used for building pur-  
 poses.  
**Bambusa polymorpha** Munro (Bam-  
 busaceae) — used for house roof  
 construction; recommended for  
 paper making.  
**Bambusa spinosa** Roxb. Spiny  
 Bamboo (Bambusaceae) — native  
 of India; cultivated; young shoots  
 consumed as vegetable.  
**Bambusa tulda** Roxb. Deobans,  
 Talda bans (Bambusaceae)—  
 native of S. Asia; young leaves  
 are consumed as vegetable; shoots  
 used for building purposes, bas-  
 kets; source of paper pulp.  
**Bambusa vulgaris** Schrad ex Wendl.  
 Feathery Bamboo (Bambusaceae)  
 —cultivated.  
 Bammalli—*Jasminum angustifolium*  
 Ban—*Quercus incana*  
 Banafsha—*Viola odorata*  
 Banana—*Musa* sp.  
 Bananiyar—*Sida veronicaefolia*

- Banadrak—*Zingiber zerumbet*  
 Bana khura — *Dendrocalamus strictus*  
 Banapas—*Thespesia lampas*  
 Banapurkha—*Tephrosia purpurea*  
 Banchilla—*Holoptelea integrifolia*  
 Banda—*Dendrophthoe falcata*  
 Bandhuka—*Ixora coccinea*  
 Bandra—*Setaria glauca*  
 Bane berry—*Actaea spicata*  
 Bangikat—*Populus ciliata*  
 Bangolia—*Launaea nudicaulis*  
 Bangulab—*Rosa macrophylla*  
 Banhardi—*Morinda angustifolia*  
 Banj—*Quercus incana*  
 Banjam—*Ardisia solanacea*  
 Bankapas—*Hibiscus vitifolius*  
 Bankapas—*Thespesia lampas*  
 Bankalmi—*Ipomoea maxima*  
 Bankhor (H)—*Aesculus indica*  
 Bankikar—*Orthosiphon rubicundus*  
 Banmallika—*Jasminum angustifolium*  
 Ban mehal—*Malus baccata*  
 Banmethi—*Melilotus indica*  
 Bannafat—*Diploknema butyracea*  
 Bannaringa—*Gelonium multiflorum*  
 Ban natia—*Polygonum aviculare*  
 Ban nimbu—*Glycosmis pentaphylla*  
 Banogal—*Fagopyrum dryandri*  
 Ban oak—*Quercus incana*  
 Banpalti—*Sorbus lanata*  
 Banpatra—*Ligustrum indicum*  
 Banpindalu—*Gardenia latifolia*  
 Banshana—*Crotalaria verucosa*  
 Bansangli—*Crataegus oxyacantha*  
 Bansi—*Panicum antidotale*  
 Banskaba—*Dendrocalamus strictus*  
 Banskhund — *Dendrocalamus strictus*  
 Banti—*Echinochloa stagnina*  
 Bantulsi—*Origanum vulgare*  
 Bantulsi—*Ocimum gratissimum*  
 Ban-rhea—*Oreocinde integrifolia*  
 Banyan tree—*Ficus benghalensis*  
 Baobab tree—*Adansonia digitata*  
 Baphuli—*Corchorus depressus*  
 Bar—*Ficus benghalensis*  
 Barabi—*Entada pursaetha*  
 Baracharayta—*Exacum bicolor*  
 Bara chuli—*Limnanthemum indicum*  
 Bara elaichi—*Amomum subulatum*  
 Bara gokhru—*Petalium murex*  
 Bara gular—*Ficus geniculata*  
 Bara masi—*Rosa* sp.  
 Baranda—*Ocimum sanctum*  
 Barangi—*Clerodendrum serratum*  
 Bara nimbu—*Citrus limon*  
 Bara nimbu—*Citrus medica*  
 Barasalpan—*Flemingia macrophylla*  
 Bara sem — *Canavalia gladiata*,  
*C. ensiformis*  
 Barbados cherry—*Malpighia glabra*  
 Barbados flower fence — *Euphorbia pulcherrima*  
 Barbados pride — *Euphorbia pulcherrima*  
 Barberton daisy—*Gerbera jamesonii*  
 Barberry—*Berberis angulosa*  
 Barberry, Nepal—*Berberis chitria*  
 Barberry, Indian—*Berberis lycium*  
 Barbrisaha (S)—*Acacia nilotica*  
 Barburaha—*Acacia nilotica*  
 Barchar—*Quercus semecarpifolia*  
 Barela—*Sida rhombifolia*  
 Bargad—*Ficus benghalensis*  
 Barhanta—*Solanum indicum*  
 Barhichuda — *Clerodendrum infortunatum*  
 Bariare—*Sida acuta*  
 Bari champa—*Magnolia grandiflora*  
 Bari chaulai (H) — *Amaranthus tricolor*  
 Barichob-chinni—*Smilax glabra*  
 Barik chirayata (H) — *Centaurium roxburghii*  
 Bari-pipli—*Scindapsus officinalis*  
 Bari sanwani—*Lagerstroemia thoreli*  
 Bark, Acacia—*Acacia nilotica*, *A. decurrens*  
 Bark, Dita—*Alstonia scholaris*  
 Bark, emblic—*Phyllanthus emblica*  
 Bark, granatum—*Punica granatum*  
 Bark, Kurchi — *Holarrhena anti-dysenterica*  
 Bark, Nim—*Azadirachta indica*  
 Bark, Tellicherry — *Holarrhena anti-dysenterica*  
 Barleria prionitis L. (Acanthaceae)—cultivated; leaves and juice used in medicine.  
 Barley, common — *Hordeum vulgare*  
 Barna—*Crataeva magna*  
 Barphali—*Euonymus tingens*  
 Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn. Ingar. (Barringtoniaceae) — throughout India, along water courses, moderate sized tree with scarlet pendulous racemes.  
 Barringtonia asiatica (L.) Kurz. *Barringtonia speciosa* J. R. & G. Forst. (Barringtoniaceae) — on

- the shores of back waters and estuaries; pounded fruits are used to stupefy fish.
- Barringtonia racemosa** (L.) Spreng, Samudraphala (Barringtoniaceae) — on the shores of back waters, seashores; moderate sized tree with red purple flowers.
- Barringtonia speciosa* — **Barringtonia asiatica**
- Barsali—**Rottboellia exaltata**
- Barsanga—**Murraya koenigii**
- Barsinagar comras (Trade name)—**Gossypium arboreum** race **bengalense**
- Basak—**Dichroa febrifuga**
- Basanthe—**Reinwardtia indica**
- Basella alba** L. *Basella rubra* L., *Basella cordifolia* Lam. Vine spinach, Ceylon spinach (Basellaceae) — cultivated; a good pot herb and vegetable.
- Basella cordifolia*—**Basella alba**
- Basella rubra*—**Basella alba**
- Basil holy—**Ocimum sanctum**
- Basil sweet—**Ocimum basilicum**
- Basingh—**Excoecaria acerifolia**
- Basket willow—**Salix viminalis**
- Basna—**Sesbania grandiflora**
- Bassant—**Hypericum perforatum**
- Bassia butyracea* — **Diploknema butyracea**
- Bassia latifolia* — **Madhuca butyracea**
- Bassia longifolia* — **Madhuca longifolia**
- Bassona—**Ailanthus excelsa**
- Bastard cardamom — **Amomum xanthioides**
- Bastard Oleaster Ghiwain — **Elaeagnus latifolia**
- Bastard sandal — **Erythroxylum monogynum**
- Bastard Teak — **Butea monosperma**; **Premna tomentosa**
- Bastra—**Callicarpa tomentosa**
- Batata—**Ipomoea batatas**
- Batatas edulis* — **Ipomoea batatas**
- Batavican—**Citrus sinensis**
- Batchelor's button — **Gomphrena globosa**
- Battal—**Sorbus aucuparia**
- Batwali—**Blepharispermum subsessile**
- Baunra—**Eurya japonica**
- Bauhinia acuminata** L. Sufaid Kachnar (Caesalpiniaceae) — flowers white and flowering throughout the year—cultivated; leaves and roots used in medicine.
- Bauhinia galpinii** W. E. Br. (Caesalpiniaceae) — native of trop Africa; a semi climbing shrub with large crimson flowers; cultivated in gardens.
- Bauhinia purpurea** L. The mountain ebony, Camel's foot tree, Butterfly tree, Deva Kanchan, Sona (Caesalpiniaceae) — Moderate sized tree, cultivated; the flowers are fragrant and showy with purple colour; flowers edible.
- Bauhinia racemosa** Lam. (Caesalpiniaceae) — throughout India; a shrubby scandent with white flowers; cultivated.
- Bauhinia tomentosa** L. St. Thomas tree, Bell Bauhinia (Caesalpiniaceae)—native of Ceylon; a shrub with pale yellow flowers, cultivated.
- Bauhinia variegata** L. Variegated Bauhinia, Kachnar, Kanchan (Caesalpiniaceae) — a medium sized tree with pink white and purple flowering varieties, cultivated.
- Bavanchi—**Psoralea corylifolia**
- Bay rum tree—**Pimenta racemosa**
- Bay tree—**Pimenta racemosa**
- Bdellium, African — **Commiphora myrrha**
- Bdellium, Indian — **Commiphora wightii**
- Bead tree — **Melia azedarach**; **Elaeocarpus sphaericus**
- Bean bush—**Phaseolus vulgaris**
- Bean, common—**Phaseolus vulgaris**
- Bean fleshy pod — **Mucuna pachylobia**
- Bean, Garbee—**Entada pursaetha**
- Bean, Horse—**Canavalia gladiata**
- Bean, Jack—**Canavalia gladiata**
- Bean, Kidney—**Phaseolus vulgaris**
- Bean, Lima—**Phaseolus lunatus**
- Bean, Lucky—**Thevetia neriifolia**
- Bean, Mackay—**Entada pursaetha**
- Bean, Moth—**Vigna aconitifolia**
- Bean, Mung—**Vigna mungo**

- Bean, Pharemy — *Phaseolus lathyroides*  
 Bean, Pole—*Phaseolus vulgaris*  
 Bean, Potato—*Apios tuberosa*  
 Bean, Rice—*Vigna umbellata*  
 Bean, Sword—*Canavalia gladiata*  
 Bean, Tree Indian — *Catalpa bignonioides*  
 Bean, Wax — *Phaseolus vulgaris*  
 Bebina—*Mussaenda frondosa*  
 Bed—*Salix acmophylla*  
 Bedina—*Mussaenda frondosa*  
 Bedmeshk—*Salix caprea*  
 Bedstraw, our lady's—*Galium verum*  
 Bedstraw, sweet-scented — *Galium triflorum*  
 Bedu—*Ficus palmata*  
 Beech, common—*Fagus sylvatica*  
 Beech, European—*Fagus sylvatica*  
 Beet—*Beta vulgaris*  
 Befri—*Indigofera glandulosa*  
 Begana—*Holoptelea integrifolia*  
 Beggerweed—*Desmodium tortuosum*  
 Bekora—*Pterygota alata*  
 Bekkra—*Prinsepia utilis*  
 Bel (H)—*Jasminum sambac*  
 Belate seris (H) — *Samanea saman*  
 Beli—*Hesperethusa crenulata*  
 Belkangu—*Clematis gouriana*  
 Belladonna, Sweet — *Phytolacca acinosa*  
 Bell Bauhinia — *Bauhinia tomentosa*  
 Belleric Terminalia — *Terminalia bellerica*  
 Bene—*Sesamum indicum*  
 Bengal cardamom—*Amomum aromaticum*  
 Bengal gram—*Cicer arietinum*  
 Bengal kine—*Butea monosperma*  
 Bengal quince—*Aegle marmelos*  
 Bengal rose—*Rosa chinensis*  
 Bengal clockvine — *Thunbergia grandiflora*  
 Bengal sage—*Meriandra bengalensis*  
 Bengal trumpet — *Thunbergia grandiflora*  
 Bengor Nut—*Caesalpinia bonducella*  
 Ben tree—*Moringa oleifera*  
*Benincasa cerifera* — *Benincasa hispida*  
*Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn., *Benincasa cerifera* Gol-Kaddu (H) (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated throughout India, fruits used as vegetable; the fruit is considered as tonic and diuretic; specific for internal haemorrhages.  
 Benjamin tree—*Ficus benjamina*  
 Bentamaka—*Atropa acuminata*  
 Benteak—*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*  
 Ber — *Zizyphus jujuba*; *Zizyphus mauritiana*  
*Berberis angulosa* Wall. ex Hook.f. Barberry (Berberidaceae) — native of Himalayas; fruit edible.  
*Berberis chitria* Lindl. Nepal Barberry (Berberidaceae) — native of Himalayas; dried stem used in medicine; roots and stems are source of dye; berries edible.  
*Berberis lycium* Royle, Indian Barberry (Berberidaceae) — native of Himalayas; fruit edible; leaves dried and used as tea.  
*Berberis nepalensis* — *Mahonia nepalensis*  
*Bergenia ligulata* (Wall.) Engl. *Saxifraga ligulata* Patherchuri, (Saxifragaceae)—roots in fever ophthalmia and kidney stone.  
 Bermuda grass—*Cynodon dactylon*  
*Berrya ammonella* Roxb. — *Berrya cordifolia*  
*Berrya cordifolia* (Willd.) Burret. *Berrya ammonella* Roxb. Trincomalee wood (Tiliaceae) — India; wood used for house building and boats.  
*Bertholletia excelsa* Humb. & Bonpl. Brazil Nut, Butternut (Lecythidaceae) — native of Brazil, cultivated; nuts used as food.  
*Beta benghalensis* — *Beta vulgaris* var. *orientalis*  
*Beta orientalis* Roth — *Beta vulgaris* var. *orientalis*  
*Beta vulgaris* L. Beet, Chard, Sugar beet (Chenopodiaceae) — native of Europe; cultivated; sugar beet for sugar industry in Europe.  
*Beta vulgaris* var. *orientalis* (Roth) Moq. *Beta orientalis* Roth; *Beta benghalensis* Roxb. Palangsag, Palanki, Palak (Chenopodiaceae) — native of India, cultivated; the leaves are used for liver and spleen diseases, leaves cooling and laxative.  
 Betel—*Piper betle*  
 Betelnut palm—*Areca catechu*

- Bettar—*Juniperus macropoda*  
*Betula acuminata*—*Betula alnoides*  
*Betula alnoides* Ham. ex D. Don,  
*Betula acuminata* Wall. (Betulaceae) — Himalayas from Sutlej eastwards, Khasia, Manipur; timber used for making commercial plywood.  
*Betula bhojpatra*—*Betula utilis*  
*Betula utilis* D. Don., *Betula bhojpatra* Wall., Himalayan birch. Indian paper birch (Betulaceae) — Himalayas; bark used for packing and for writing material.  
Bhabar—*Eulaliopsis binata*  
Bhadrabala—*Convolvulus arvensis*  
Bhadu—*Helicteres isora*  
Bhaggachura—*Pisonia grandis*  
Bhakshataka—*Tribulus terrestris*  
Bhakura—*Cucumis trigonus*  
Bhalia—*Flemingia macrophylla*  
Bhanda (H)—*Geranium nepalense*  
Bhanda—*Ricinus communis*  
Bhandraparani—*Gmelina arborea*  
Bhang—*Cannabis sativa*  
Bhanga—*Cannabis sativa*  
Bhangra—*Eclipta prostrata*  
Bhangra—*Wedelia calandulacea*  
Bhanjira—*Perilla frutescens*  
Bhankalink — *Cynanchum arnotianum*  
Bhant—*Clerodendrum infortunatum*  
Bhanta—*Solanum melongena*  
Bhantaka — *Clerodendrum infortunatum*  
Bhaphali—*Corchorus fascicularis*  
Bharanbakra—*Podophyllum emodi*  
Bharangi—*Clerodendrum serratum*  
Bharangi—*Clerodendrum indicum*  
Bharangi—*Picrasma quassioides*  
Bharangi—*Premna herbacea*  
Bhargi—*Clerodendrum indicum*  
Bharia—*Sida spinosa*  
Bhartya Neel—*Indigofera tinctoria*  
Bhasbond (H)—*Argemone mexicana*  
Bhatjivla—*Erythrina resupinata*  
Bhat—*Glycine max*  
Bhauan—*Hymenodictyon excelsum*  
Bhavan bakra—*Podophyllum emodii*  
Bhavya—*Dillenia indica*  
Bhedani—*Corchorus depressus*  
Bhekal—*Prinsepia utilis*  
Bheki—*Centella asiatica*  
Bhela—*Semecarpus anacardium*  
Bhemal—*Grewia optiva*  
Bhendi—*Abelmoschus esculentus*  
Bhenght—*Nymphaea nouchali*  
Bherenda—*Jatropha gossypifolia*  
**Bhesa indica** (Bedd.) Ding Hou;  
*Kurrimia indica* (Bedd.) Gamble;  
*K. bipartita* Laws; *K. paniculata* Laws. (Celastraceae) — Peninsular India, fibre yielding.  
**Bhesa robusta** (Roxb.) Ding Hou;  
*Kurrimia robusta* (Roxb.) Kurz;  
*K. pulcherrima* Wall. ex Laws (Celastraceae) — E. India, Andaman Islands, wood durable for cabinet work.  
Bhikshu—*Sphaeranthus indicus*  
Bhilawa—*Semecarpus anacardium*  
Bhilli—*Symplocos racemosa*  
Bhimnam valah — *Phyllanthus fraternus*  
Bhinsu—*Salix tetrasperma*  
Bhirra (H)—*Chloroxylon swietenia*  
Bhirupatrika—*Corchorus fascicularis*  
Bhissanta—*Glinus lotoides*  
Bhiunli — *Sida rhombifolia*; *Sida veronicaefolia*  
Bhogi—*Hopea parviflora*  
Bhola—*Kleinhovia hospita*  
Bhoma—*Glochidion hohenackeri*  
Bhonyabali—*Phyllanthus fraternus*  
Bhora—*Rhizophora stylosa*  
Bhoree loth—*Combretum pilosum*  
Bhringaraja—*Eclipta prostrata*  
Bhuchampaca—*Kaempferia rotunda*  
Bhunchampa kamu — *Kaempferia rotunda*  
Bhui-okra—*Lippia nodiflora*  
Bhumiari—*Cassia angustifolia*  
Bhumichampa—*Kaempferia rotunda*  
Bhumikushmanda—*Ipomoea digitata*  
Bhumyamalak—*Phyllanthus fraternus*  
Bhunimba (S) — *Andrographis paniculata*  
Bhupadma—*Cassia angustifolia*  
Bhurkur—*Hymenodictyon excelsum*  
Bhursali—*Rottboellia exaltata*  
Bhurundi—*Heliotropium indicum*  
Bhusa—*Dioscorea pentaphylla*  
Bhustrina—*Cymbopogon citratus*  
Bhutaghna—*Eruca sativa*  
Bhutakesi—*Corydalis govaniana*  
Bhutan cypress—*Cupressus torulosa*  
Bhutiabadam—*Corylus colurna*  
Bhutkis—*Corydalis govaniana*

- Bhutta—*Zea mays*  
 Bibu—*Holigarna arnottiana*  
 Bichu (H)—*Martynia annua*  
 Bichua—*Girardinia heterophylla*  
 Bidari-kan—*Pueraria tuberosa*  
 Bidi leaves—*Diospyros melanoxylon*;  
     **D. tomentosa**  
 Bigarde orange—*Citrus aurantium*  
 Big quaking grass—*Briza maxima*  
 Big Marigold—*Tagetes erecta*  
*Bignonia speciosa* — *Clytostoma*  
     **callistegioides**  
 Bihi (H)—*Cydonia oblonga*  
 Bija—*Pterocarpus marsupium*  
 Bijasal—*Pterocarpus marsupium*  
 Bijauna—*Citrus medica*  
 Biksa—*Hemarthria compressa*  
 Bilaikand—*Ipomoea digitata*  
 Bilangra—*Flacourtia indica*  
 Bilari (H) — *Melothria maderas-*  
     **patana**  
 Bilasi—*Crataeva magna*  
 Bilayati (H)—*Crescentia cujete*  
 Bili devadari — *Dysoxylum mala-*  
     **baricum**  
 Bilimbi—*Averrhoa bilimbi*  
 Bilinandi—*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*  
 Bilpat—*Melochia corchorifolia*  
 Bilsa—*Salix tetrasperma*  
 Bilva (S)—*Aegle marmelos*  
 Bimba—*Coccinea grandis*  
 Bimlipatam jute — *Hibiscus canna-*  
     **binus**  
 Binda—*Colebrookea oppositifolia*  
 Bindak—*Corylus avellana*  
 Birbanka—*Arisaema tortuosum*  
 Birch-leaved acalypha — *Acalypha*  
     **fruticosa**  
 Bird's foot trefoil — *Lotus corni-*  
     **culatus**  
 Birdwood grass—*Cenchrus biflorus*  
 Birhatta—*Solanum indicum*  
 Birthwort, bracteated — *Aristolochia*  
     **bracteata**  
 Birthwort, Indian — *Aristolochia*  
     **indica**  
 Birl—*Grewia optiva*  
 Bis—*Salix alba*  
**Bischofia javanica** Bl. (Euphor-  
     biaceae)—throughout India; wood  
     used for construction of houses,  
     lutes; bark a source of dye.  
 Bish (H) — *Aconitum ferox*; *Aconi-*  
     **tum spicatum**
- Bishkhaf — *Eremostachya acantho-*  
     **calyx**  
 Bishkopra—*Primula reticulata*  
 Bistendu—*Diospyros montana*  
 Bistort—*Polygonum bistorta*  
 Bithua—*Dalbergia lanceolaris*  
 Bitmara—*Gardenia campanulata*  
 Bitten—*Citrus aurantium*  
 Bitter apple—*Citrus colocynthis*  
 Bitter bush—*Eupatorium odoratum*  
 Bitter gourd—*Momordica charantia*  
 Bitter melon—*Momordica charantia*  
 Bitter sweet—*Solanum dulcamara*  
 Bitter wood—*Quassia amara*  
 Black bean — *Castanospermum*  
     **australe**  
 Black catechu—*Acacia catechu*  
 Black cutch—*Acacia catechu*  
 Black chuglam—*Terminalia manii*  
 Black cumin—*Nigella sativa*  
 Black current umtas (H) — *Antidesma*  
     **ghesaembilla**; *Ribes nigrum*  
 Black-eyed Susan — *Abrus preca-*  
     **torius**  
 Black gram—*Vigna mungo*  
 Black locust—*Robinia pseudoacacia*  
 Black Medick—*Medicago lupulina*  
 Black Mulberry—*Morus nigra*  
 Black Mustard—*Brassica nigra*  
 Black Nightshade—*Solanum nigrum*  
 Black pepper—*Piper nigrum*  
 Black poplar—*Populus nigra*  
 Black psyllium—*Plantago psyllium*  
 Black salisbury—*Scorzonera hispanica*  
 Black sapote—*Diospyros ebenum*  
 Black siris—*Albizia odoratissima*  
 Black snake root—*Actaea spicata*  
 Black wattle — *Acacia decurrens*,  
     **Acacia mollissima**  
 Blackwood, African — *Dalbergia*  
     **melanoxylon**  
 Blackwood, Australian — *Acacia*  
     **melanoxylon**  
 Blackwood, Bombay — *Dalbergia*  
     **latifolia**  
 Blackwood, Chinese — *Dalbergia*  
     **melanoxylon**  
 Black Zedoary—*Curcuma caesia*  
 Bladder dock—*Rumex vesicarius*  
 Bladder senna—*Colutea nepalensis*  
 Blanket flower—*Gaillardia pulchella*  
**Blechnum orientale** L. Blechu (Ble-  
     chnaceae) — throughout tropics.  
     Plant as poultice in boils in

- Malaya and rhizomes anthelmintic in China.
- Blechnum ternatum** (Thunb.) Sw. Yin Tichuch (Blechnaceae) — Eastern India, Mt. Abu; rhizomes used in dysentery.
- Blechnum virginianum** (L.) Sw. Rattlesarpparni, North east India; fleshy roots antiseptic applied on cuts and bruises.
- Bleeding heart—**Dicentra spectabilis**  
Bleeding heart, Golden Eardrops—**Dicentra chrysantha**  
Bleeding heart, Pacific — **Dicentra formosa**
- Blepharispermum subsessile** DC. Batwali (Asteraceae) — plant extract as tonic.
- Blighia sapida** Koenig, Akee apple *Cupania sapida* Voigt. (Sapindaceae)—native of W. Africa, cultivated for its edible fruit.
- Bling-your-eyes-trees — **Excoecaria agallocha**
- Blister Buttercup — **Ranunculus scleratus**
- Blistering Ammannia — **Ammannia baccifera**
- Blood berry—**Rivina humilis**
- Blood wood tree — **Haematoxylum campechianum**
- Blue African lily — **Agapanthus africanus**
- Blue couch grass — **Digitaria didactyla**
- Blue elephant aloe—**Agave vera-cruz**
- Blue grams—**Bouteloua gracilis**
- Blue trumpet vine — **Thunbergia grandiflora**
- Blumea balsamifera** (L.) DC. *Conyza balsamifera* L. Ngai camphor. (Asteraceae) — cultivated, used in medicine.
- Blumea lacera** (Burm. f.) DC. *Conyza lacera* Burm. f. (Asteraceae)—throughout India; leaves consumed as vegetable.
- Bod—**Salix tetrasperma**
- Boda—**Sphaeranthus indicus**
- Boddi—**Macaranga peltata**
- Bodula—**Erythropsis colorata**
- Boehmeria cledemioides** Miq., *B. platyphylla* var. *cinerascens* Hook. f. (Urticaceae) — East Himalaya, Eastern India; stem a source of fibre.
- Boehmeria macrophylla** D. Don (Urticaceae) — Himalaya from Garhwal to Arunachal Pradesh, Eastern India; stem a source of fibre.
- Boehmeria malabarica** Willd. (Urticaceae) — East India and Western Ghats; a source of fibre.
- Boehmeria nivea** (L.) Gaud. China grass (Urticaceae) — native of China; cultivated; source of fibre; chinese linen, canton linen, grass linen for table cloth & mats etc.
- Boehmeria platyphylla** D. Don (Urticaceae) — throughout India; source of fibre.
- Boehmeria platyphylla* var. *cinerascens* — **Boehmeria cledemioides**
- Boehmeria polystachys** Wedd. (Urticaceae) — Himalayas; Eastern India; source of fibre.
- Boehmeria regulosa** Wedd. (Urticaceae)—Himalaya, Eastern India; source of fibre.
- Boerhavia diffusa** L. *Boerhavia repens* L. Punarnava (Nyctaginaceae) — throughout India; roots and leaves used in medicine for peritonitis asthma & jaundice, leaves used in soups, plant juice is good in eye troubles.
- Boerhavia repens*—**Boerhavia diffusa**
- Bois jaune—**Ochrosia oppositifolia**
- Bokhara clover—**Melilotus alba**
- Bol—**Commiphora myrrha**
- Bola—**Hibiscus tiliaceus**
- Bombax ceiba** L. *Bombax malabaricum* DC. *Salmalia insignis*, *Salmalia malabarica* (DC.) Schott & Endl. *Gossampinus malabarica* (DC.) Merr. Red silk cotton tree, Raktapushpa, Rotosimul, Salmali, Semul, Kantakadruma (Bombacaceae) — throughout tropical deciduous forests of India; wood is used for paper; resin obtain is called gum of Malabar; roots used in medicine for impotency, fruits yield fibre for stuffing pillows; the fleshy petals are used in soups, calyx eaten as vegetable.



- Bombax pentandrum* — *Ceiba pentandra*  
Bombay aloe—*Agave cantula*  
Bombay blackwood — *Dalbergia latifolia*  
Bombay ebony—*Diospyros montana*  
Bombay hemp—*Crotalaria juncea*  
Bombay mace tree—*Myristica malabarica*  
Bombay Rosewood — *Dalbergia latifolia*  
Bombay Sumbul — *Dorema ammoniacum*  
Bombay Terminalia — *Terminalia procera*  
Bombon rose—*Rosa bourboviana*  
Bonnet pepper — *Capsicum tetragonum*  
Bor — *Ficus benghalensis*; *Ficus elastica*  
**Borassus flabellifer** L. Palmyra palm (Arecaceae) — throughout India; leaves used for thatching for making mats bags and fruits, young seedlings edible; palm sap is used for making jaggery and toddy.  
Boromankachu (H) — *Alocacia macrorrhiza*  
**Boswellia ovalifoliolata** Balk. et Henry (Burseraceae) — Andhra Pradesh, gum used for incense 'Konda sambrane'.  
**Boswellia serrata** Roxb. Salai, Indian frankincense tree, Indian olibanum (Burseraceae) — throughout India: cultivated; sources of gum called Salai-gugul; used in medicine; a soup is made from the sap.  
Bot tree—*Ficus religiosa*  
**Botrychium lunaria** (L.) Sw. Chandravart (Ophioglossaceae) — N.W. Himalayas, South India; plant used in dysentery, applied on cuts and wounds.  
Bottle brush tree—*Callistemon citrinus*, *C. speciosus*, *C. rigidus*  
Bottle gourd—*Lagenaria siceraria*  
**Boucerosia hutchinia** Decne (Asclepiadaceae) — Karnataka, fruits stomachic.  
Bougainvillea — *Bougainvillea spectabilis*  
**Bougainvillea spectabilis** Willd. Bougainvillea (Nyctaginaceae)—native of Brazil, cultivated in garden.  
**Bouteloua chondriosioides** (H.B.K.) Benth. ex. S. Wats. Grama grass (Poaceae) — native of U.S.A; introduced good grazing grass.  
**Bouteloua gracilis** (H.B.K.) Lag. ex Steud. *B. oligostachya* (Nutt) Torr. ex Gray. Blue grama (Poaceae)—native of U.S.A.; introduced, a good grazing grass.  
**Bouteloua filiformis** (Fourn.) Griff. Slender grama (Poaceae)—native of U.S.A.; introduced, a good grazing grass.  
*Bouteloua oligostachya* — *Bouteloua gracilis*  
Bovumara—*Hopea parviflora*  
Bowstring hemp — *Sansevieria roxburghiana*  
Box—*Buxus wallichianus*  
Box, Wallichian — *Buxus wallichianus*  
Boxwood Gardenia Papra—*Gardenia latifolia*  
**Brachiaria brizantha** (Hochst. ex Rich.) Stapf. *Panicum brizanthum* Hochst. ex Rich. Palisade grass (Poaceae) — native of Africa; introduced into India as fodder grass and also as a soil binder.  
**Brachiaria mutica** (Forsk.) Stapf., *Panicum muticum* Forsk. Paragrass, California grass (Poaceae) — native of Africa; introduced as a fodder grass.  
**Brachiaria ramosa** (L.) Stapf. (Poaceae) — throughout India, a good fodder grass.  
Bracket plant — *Chlorophytum capense*  
*Bragantia wallichii* — *Apama siliquosa*. Fruits stomachic.  
Bramhadandi (S) — *Argemone mexicana*; *Tricholepis glaberrimum*  
Bramha-manduki—*Centella asiatica*  
Brahmi—*Centella asiatica*  
Brahmi-sag—*Nasturtium officinale*  
Brank—*Fagopyrum esculentum*

- Bras—**Rhododendron arboreum**
- Brasenia schreberi** J. F. Gmel. (Nymphaeaceae) — root stalk edible.
- Brassaia actinophylla** — **Schefflera actinophylla**
- Brassica campestris** L. Rape, Rape bird, wild mustard (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; source of oil used as food.
- Brassica caulorapa** — **Brassica oleracea** var. **gongyloides**
- Brassica chinensis** L. Chinese cabbage, Chinese mustard, Pakchoi (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable.
- Brassica juncea** (L.) Czernj & Coss. Kaichoi, Indian mustard, Leaf mustard (Brassicaceae)—cultivated.
- Brassica nigra** (L.) Kochi—Black mustard (Brassicaceae) — cultivated throughout India; used in flavouring and for vegetable oil.
- Brassica oleracea** L. var. **botritis** L. Cauliflower (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable.
- Brassica oleracea** L. var. **capitata** L. Green cabbage, cabbage (Brassicaceae) — cultivated, used as vegetable.
- Brassica oleracea** L. var. **gemmifera** DC. Brussel sprout (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable.
- Brassica oleracea** L. var. **gongyloides**; **Brassica caulorapa** Pasq. Kohlrabi (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable.
- Brassica oleracea** L. var. **italica** Plenck. Italian sprouts. (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable.
- Brassica pekinensis** (Lour.) Rupr. Petsai Celery cabbage (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable.
- Brassica rapa** L. Rapa, Turnip (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable.
- Brazil cherry—**Eugenia uniflora**
- Brazil Nut—**Bertholetia excelsa**
- Brazilian Arrowroot — **Ipomoea batatas**
- Breadfruit—**Artocarpus incisus**
- Bridal bouquet—**Porana paniculata**
- Bridal creeper—**Porana paniculata**
- Brown barbary gum—**Acacia nilotica**
- Bridelia crenulata** Roxb. **Bridelia roxburghiana** (Muell.) Gehrm. (Euphorbiaceae) — ripe fruit edible.
- Bridelia retusa** (L.) Spreng. **Bridelia spinosa** (Roxb.) Willd. Asana (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; wood used for agricultural implements; bark is used for tanning; fruits edible.
- Bridelia roxburghiana** — **Bridelia crenulata**
- Bridelia spinosa**—**B. retusa**
- Bridelia stipularis** (L.) Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; fruits edible.
- Brinjal—**Solanum melongena**
- Bristle stem Hempnettle — **Galeopsis tetrahit**
- Brittle Bladder fern — **Cystopteris fragilis**
- Briza maxima** L. Big Quaking grass (Poaceae) — native of mediterranean region; cultivated for ornament; wild in South Western Ghats.
- Bromus catharticus** Vahl. **Bromus unioloides** (Willd.) H. B. K. **Festuca unioloides** Willd. Prairie grass (Poaceae) — native of S. America; adventive and running wild in Nilgiris and Darjeeling; good fodder grass.
- Bromus japonicus** Thunb. (Poaceae) — N. W. Himalayas; a good fodder grass.
- Bromus unioloides**—**Bromus catharticus**
- Broom—**Cytisus scoparius**
- Broom, Scotch—**Cytisus scoparius**
- Broom, Montpellier — **Cytisus monspessulanus**
- Broom, White — **Cytisus monspessulanus** L.
- Broussonetia papyrifera** L. 'Herit ex Vent. Paper mulberry (Moraceae) — introduced and cultivated in India; bark yields fibre, used in paper making.
- Browallia americana** L. (Solanaceae) — native of N. America; cultivated in gardens.
- Brown cardamom — **Amomum costatum**

- Brown Oak of Himalaya — **Quercus semecarpifolia**
- Brownea coccinea** Loeffl. ex Griseb. W. Indian mountain rose (Fabaceae)—native of Venezuela; an ornamental shrub with scarlet flowers in clusters, cultivated in gardens.
- Brownea grandiceps** Jacq. Rose of Venezuela (Fabaceae)—cultivated for its ornamental value.
- Brucea javanica** (L.) Merr. *Brucea sumatrana* Roxb. (Simaroubaceae) — Eastern India, South W. Ghats, Andamans; seeds used in amoebic dysentery, plant astringent; roots used as insecticide.
- Brucea sumatrana*—**Brucea javanica**
- Brugmansia suaveolens** — **Datura suaveolens**
- Bruguiera gymnorrhiza** (L.) Lamk. (Rhizophoraceae) — mangrove of Sunderbans, Eastern and W. Coast of India, Andamans; fruit reported to be eaten by natives of Andamans, wood used as fuel; bark used as tan.
- Bruguiera parviflora** (Roxb.) Wight et Arn. (Rhizophoraceae) — Mangrove forests of Sundarbans and eastern coasts, Andamans; germinating embryo; used as vegetable.
- Bruinsmia polysperma** (Clarke) van Steenis (Styracaceae)—Khasia hills, fruits edible.
- Brunfelsia americana** L. (Solanaceae) —native of America; cultivated in gardens as ornamental plants.
- Brunfelsia latifolia** Benth. (Solanaceae) — native of America; cultivated in gardens as ornamental plants.
- Brussels sprouts—**Brassica oleracea** var. *gemmifera*
- Brya ebenus** DC. Jamaica ebony-wood, American ebony wood—(Fabaceae)—introduced and cultivated in gardens.
- Bryonia dioica** Jacq. Red Bryony (Cucurbitaceae) — North-western India; bryony root is administered as 'tincture Bryonia' against cough, chest troubles and it acts as a purgative in heavy doses.
- Bryonia laciniosa** — **Bryonopsis laciniosa**
- Bryonia multiflora** Boiss et Heldr. (Cucurbitaceae) — North-Western India; used in medicine.
- Bryonopsis laciniosa** (L.) Waud, *Bryonia laciniosa* L., Gargu-naru, *Shiveling* (Cucurbitaceae) — throughout India; the leaves are edible as pot herb; the plant is considered to possess tonic properties; powdered seeds are given to help conception in women.
- Bubi kowa—**Garcinia paniculata**
- Buchanaka (S) — **Arachis hypogaea**
- Buchanania angustifolia** Roxb. Cuddapa's almond, Piyala (H) (Anacardiaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits edible.
- Buchanania lanzan** Spreng. *Buchanania latifolia* Roxb. Chironji (H) (Anacardiaceae) — drier regions of India; seeds as a substitute for almond oil; fruits and seeds edible, leaves antiseptic, applied to cure wounds.
- Buchanania latifolia* Roxb. — **Buchanania lanzan**
- Bucklandia populnea** — **Symingtonia populnea**
- Buckripathi (H) — **Dracaena angustifolia**
- Buckwheat—**Fagopyrum esculentum**
- Buckwheat, common — **Fagopyrum esculentum**
- Buckwheat, Japanese — **Fagopyrum esculentum**
- Budahanari kela—**Pterygota alata**
- Buddleja asiatica** Lour. Nimda (H) (Buddlejaceae) — throughout India and also cultivated for its white fragrant flowers, smoke from burning leaves is pressed on the boils to reduce pain, anaesthetic.
- Buddleja madagascariensis** Lamk. (Buddlejaceae) — cultivated in gardens as ornamental plants.
- Buffel grass— **Cenchrus ciliaris**
- Buffelo grass—**Paspalum conjugatum**
- Bugbane—**Cimicifuga foetida**

- Bui—*Kochia indica*  
 Bukchi—*Psoralea corylifolia*  
 Bulbous coronae imperialis — *Fritillaria imperialis*  
 Bulbous meadowgrass—*Poa bulbosa*  
 var. *elanata*  
 Bullet wood—*Mimusops elengi*  
 Bullock's heart—*Annona reticulata*  
**Bunium persicum** (Boiss.) Fedts.  
*Carum persicum* Boiss., Kala-zira  
 (Apiaceae) — N. W. India; the  
 seeds are used as spice; tubers  
 are edible.  
 Bunya bunya—*Araucaria bidwillii*  
**Bupleurum juncundum** Kurz (Api-  
 ceae)—N. W. India; roots used  
 in liver complaints.  
 Burachucha—*Cyperus iria*  
 Buralesura—*Cordia wallichii*  
 Burans—*Rhododendron arboreum*  
 Burash—*Dipsacus fullonum*  
 Burdock—*Arctium lappa*  
 Burhna—*Pulicaria crispa*  
 Buri palm—*Corypha utan*  
 Burmese Lacquer tree—*Melanor-  
 rhoea usitata*  
 Burning bush—*Dictamus album*  
**Bursaria spinosa** Cav. (Pittospora-  
 ceae) — native of Australia; an  
 evergreen shrub with white frag-  
 rant flowers borne on terminal  
 panicles, cultivated in gardens.  
**Bursera paniculata** (Sesse & Moc.  
 ex DC.) Engl. (Burseraceae)—  
 native of tropical America, in-  
 troduced and cultivated in S.  
 India; the oil obtained from fruits,  
 used for flavouring food.  
*Bursera serrata*—**Protium serratum**  
 Buta—*Cicer arietinum*  
 Butapala—*Cassine glauca*  
 Butea gum—*Butea monosperma*  
*Butea frondosa*—**Butea monosperma**  
**Butea monosperma** (Lamk.) Taub.  
*Butea frondosa* Roxb. Flame of the  
 forest; Dhak (H), Bengal kine,  
 Bastard teak, Palas (Fabaceae)  
 —throughout India; source of  
 gum and dye; flowers used in  
 medicine, powdered seeds with-  
 out seed coat to prevent pre-  
 gnancy.  
**Butea superba** Roxb. Latapalas  
 (Fabaceae) — India; large climber,  
 leaves used as a substitute for  
 plates (Pala fibre), seeds prevent  
 pregnancy.  
**Butomus umbellatus** L. (Butomaceae)  
 —N. W. India; corms edible.  
 Butter fruit—*Diospyros discolor*  
 Butternut—*Bertholetia excelsa*  
 Butterfly tree—*Bauhinia purpurea*  
**Buxus wallichianus** Baill., Box. Walli-  
 chian box, Chikri (H) (Buxaceae)  
 —W. Himalaya; wood used for  
 making musical instruments and  
 for making croquet balls.  
**Byrsonima lucida** DC. (Malpighia-  
 ceae) — Central America; culti-  
 vated in gardens.  
**Byrsonima spicata** Rich. ex Juss.  
 (Malpighiaceae) — S. America;  
 cultivated in gardens.

## C

- Cabbage — **Brassica oleracea** var.  
**capitata**  
 Cabbage, Chinese — **Brassica**  
**chinensis**  
 Cabbage, green — **Brassica oleracea**  
 var. **capitata**  
 Cabbage, palm — **Roystonea**  
**oleracea**; **Sabal palmetto**  
 Cabbage rose — **Rosa centifolia**  
*Cacalia coccinea* — **Emilia sagittata**  
*Cacalia cylindriflora* — **Gynura**  
**procumbens**  
 Cacao, Madre de — **Gliricidia sepium**  
 Cacao—**Theobroma cacao**  
*Cadaba farinosa* — **Cadaba fruticosa**  
**Cadaba fruticosa** (L.) Druce. *Cadaba*  
*indica* L., Kathab (Capparidaceae)  
 —Dry districts of Western India;  
 Peninsular India; roots and leaves  
 used for, as decoction in uterine  
 troubles; leaves and twigs edible.  
*Cadaba indica* — **Cadaba fruticosa**  
**Cadaba trifoliata** (Roxb.) Wight &  
 Arn. (Capparidaceae) — Western  
 Ghats; leaves and roots used as  
 purgative and anthelmintic.  
*Caesalpinia cristata* — **Caesalpinia**  
**bonducella**

- Caesalpinia bonducella** (L.) Roxb.  
*Caesalpinia cristata* L. Fever nut, Katkaranja, Karanju (Caesalpinaceae) — dry districts of India; the leaves and barks used as febrifuge and anthelmintic.
- Caesalpinia coriaria** (Jacq.) Willd.  
American summach, Livi Debi (Caesalpinaceae) — Native of S. America and cultivated in India; the pods are an important source of tanning material.
- Caesalpinia cristata* — **Caesalpinia bonducella**
- Caesalpinia decapetala** (Roxb.) Alston, *C. sepiaria* Roxb. (Caesalpinaceae) — throughout India; an useful hedge plant; bark is used in tanning.
- Caesalpinia didyna** Rottl. Teri pods (Caesalpinaceae) — Eastern India and Andamans; pods are rich in tannin.
- Caesalpinia nuga** (L.) Ait. (Caesalpinaceae) — Eastern India and West coast of India; the root is diuretic and useful in the treatment of urinary troubles.
- Caesalpinia pulcherrima** (L.) Sw. Gulutor, Peacock flower, Pride of Barbadoes, Ratnagandhi (Caesalpinaceae) — native of America cultivated in gardens; ornamental for its reddish yellow flowers: leaves and barks purgative and tonic.
- Caesalpinia sappan** L. Bakam (Caesalpinaceae) — Peninsular India and Eastern India; cultivated as hedge plant; the pod and bark contain tanin.
- Caesalpinia sepiaria* — **Caesalpinia decapetala**
- Cailliea callistachys* — **Dichrostachys cinerea**
- Cainito—**Chrysophyllum cainito**
- Cajanus cajan** (L.) Millsp. *C. indicus* Spr. Pigeon pea, Congo pea, Adhaki, Arhar, Invarika (S), Red gram, tur, Tuvarai, Tuver (H). (Fabaceae) — throughout cultivation; used as fodder for livestock; pulse used for preparing soups.
- Cajanus indicus*—**Cajanus cajan**
- Cajuput tree — **Melaleuca leucadendron**
- Calabash tree— **Crescentia cujete**
- Calabazo—**Crescentia cujete**
- Caladium bicolor** (Ait) Vent. var. **bicolor**, *Arum bicolor* Ait., (Araceae) — cultivated as an ornamental foliage plant.
- Calamander Ebony Persimmon — **Diospyros quaesita**
- Calamintha chinopodium** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — Western Himalayas; the plant is a cardiac tonic and carminative.
- Calamintha umbrosa** Fisch. & Mey (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas and Southern Western Ghats; the leaves and roots possess an essential oil with a camphoraceous smell.
- Calamus jenkinsianus* — **Daemonorops jenkinsianus**
- Calamus rotang** L. Chachi bet, Rattan cane (Arecaceae) — throughout central and Peninsular India, cane used for basket making.
- Calamus tenuis** Roxb. (Arecaceae) — sub Himalayan tracts; used for walking sticks.
- Calamus vache* (S) — **Acorus calamus**
- Calanthe masuca** (D. Don) Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Himalayas and W. Ghats; cultivated, ornamental orchid.
- Calanthe veratrifolia** (Willd.) R. Br. (Orchidaceae) — Peninsular India, ornamental terrestrial orchid with white flowers.
- Calanthe zebrina** Lindl. Zebra plant (Orchidaceae) — native of Brazil; cultivated as an ornamental foliage plant.
- Calendula officinalis** L. Zergul (H) (Asteraceae) — cultivated throughout India as ornamental.
- California grass — **Brachiaria mutica**
- California poppy — **Eschscholzia californica**
- Californian Bur clover — **Medicago hispida**
- Californian grape — **Vitis vinifera**
- Calisaya bark — **Cinchona calisaya**
- Calla aromatica* — **Homalomena aromatica**

- Calliandra grandiflora** (L. 'Her.) Benth. (Fabaceae) — native of trop. America, cultivated on gardens.
- Callicarpa arborea** Roxb. Ghiwata, Khoja (Verbenaceae) — throughout India; cultivated.
- Callicarpa lanata** — **Callicarpa tomentosa**
- Callicarpa tomentosa** (L.) Murray, *Callicarpa lanata* L. Bastra (Verbenaceae) — Peninsular India; W. Ghats; barks and roots used as medicine and for skin diseases.
- Callistemon citrinus** (Curtis) Skeel. *Callistemon lanceolatus* DC. Bottle brush tree, Red bottle brush (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in gardens.
- Callistemon lanceolatus**—**Callistemon citrinus**
- Callistemon linearis** DC. Bottle brush (Myrtaceae)—native of Australia cultivated in gardens.
- Callistemon rigidus** R. Br. Bottle brush (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia, cultivated in gardens.
- Callistemon speciosus** DC. Bottle brush. (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in gardens as ornamental plants.
- Callistephus chinensis** (L.) Nees., *Aster chinensis* L. China aster (Asteraceae) — native of China; cultivated in gardens.
- Callitris cupressiformis** Vent. (Cupressaceae) — native of Australia; introduced and cultivated as an ornamental plant.
- Calocarpum sapota** (Jacq.) Merr. Mamey sapote, marmelade fruit (Sapotaceae)—native of C. America; cultivated for its edible fruits.
- Calonyction muricatum** — **Ipomoea muricata**
- Calophyllum apetalum** Willd. (Clusiaceae) — W. Peninsular India; oil obtained from seeds are used for leprosy.
- Calophyllum inophyllum** L. Alexandrian laurel, Dilo oil, Nagachampa, Punonaga, Sultan-champa (H), Surangi (Clusiaceae) — throughout the coastal regions and interior; source of Dombo oil; oil used for skin disease and for illumination.
- Calopogonium mucunoides** Desv. (Fabaceae) — native of Mexico—introduced as a cover crop in rubber plantations.
- Calotropis gigantea** (L.) R. Br. ex Ait. Ak, Akund calotrope, Arka, Apple of sodom (Asclepiadaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine: stem yields fibre.
- Calotropis procera** (Air.) R. Br. Akada (H.), Alarka (S) (Asclepiadaceae) — throughout India; barks of roots used in medicine.
- Calpurnia aurea** (Air.) Benth. (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; flowers showy, a good ornamental plant for gardens.
- Calycopteris floribunda** (Roxb.) Lamk. Kokaray (H) Shvetadhataki (Combretaceae) — Peninsular and Eastern India; flowers as dense axillary clusters, a good scandent shrubbery for gardens.
- Camboge tree—**Garcinia gummigutta**; **Garcinia xanthochymus**
- Camel's foot tree—**Bauhinia purpurea**.
- Camel thorn—**Alhagi pseudalhagi**
- Camellia—**Camellia japonica**
- Camellia drupifera**—**Camellia kissi**
- Camellia japonica** L. Camellia (Theaceae)—native of China, Japan; cultivated in gardens.
- Camellia kissi** Wall. *C. drupifera* Dyer non Lour. (Theaceae) — under cultivation, leaves used as tea.
- Camellia sasanqua** Thunb. *Sasanqua camellia* (Theaceae) — native of China and Japan; cultivated in gardens; seeds are source of tea seed oil.
- Camellia sinensis** (L.) Ktz. Assam tea, Black tea, Cha, Chai, Chinese tea, common tea, Green tea, Japanese tea, Tea, *Thea sinensis* L. (Theaceae) — native of N. E. India and China; cultivated; cured leaves are used as beverage.
- Camel thorn—**Alhagi pseudalhagi**
- Camogan ebony—**Diospyros discolor**
- Campeachy tree — **Haematoxylum campechianum**

- Camphira—*Lawsonia inermis*  
 Camphor—*Cinnamomum camphora*  
*Camphora officinarum* — *Cinnamomum camphora*  
 Camphor, basil — *Ocimum kilimandscharicum*  
 Camphor, Nagai — *Blumea balsamifera*  
 Camphor tree — *Cinnamomum camphora*  
 Canada fleabane — *Erigeron canadensis*  
 Canada thistle—*Cirsium arvense*  
**Canarium bengalense** Roxb. (Burseraceae) — native of E. India; source of gum called black Dammer resin.  
**Canarium commune** L. Jangli badam (Burseraceae) — cultivated in Peninsular India; seed oil used for illumination.  
**Canarium euphyllum** Kurz. Andaman Canary tree (Burseraceae) — Andamans; wood used for general carpentry work.  
**Canarium sikkimense** King, Gogul dhup (Burseraceae) — Sikkim Himalayas; aromatic resin used as an incense.  
**Canarium strictum** Roxb. Alriba resin, Kala Dammer (H), The Black Dammer tree (Burseraceae) — Peninsular India; sources of Black Dammer used in varnishes, bottling wax, etc; wood durable for plywood.  
**Canavalia ensiformis** DC. Jack Bean, Bara Sem, Sufed Kadumbal (H) (Fabaceae) — cultivated, used as food; roasted seeds are used as substitute for coffee.  
*Canavalia ensiformis* Baker non DC. — *Canavalia gladiata*  
**Canavalia gladiata** (Jacq.) DC. *C. ensiformis* Baker non DC. Horse bean, Jack bean, Sword bean, Bara Sem, Lal kadsumbal (H) (Fabaceae) — Cultivation — beans used as vegetable.  
 Candalabra brush—*Cassia alata*  
 Candied peel—*Citrus medica*  
 Candle nut—*Vernicia moluccana*  
 Candle tree—*Parmentiera cereifera*  
 Candle wood—*Dodonaea viscosa*  
 Candytuft—*Iberis amara*  
 Cane reed spiral flag—*Costus speciosus*  
 Canes, North Indian — *Saccharum sinense*  
 Canes, Thin — *Saccharum sinense*  
**Canna edulis** Ker.-Gawl. (Cannaceae) — native of S. America; under cultivation, starch obtained from rhizomes.  
*Canna indica* var. *orientalis* — *Canna orientalis*  
**Canna orientalis** Rosc. *Canna indica* L. var. *orientalis*, Indian short-krishna tamara, Sarvajaya (H), Devakili (S), Sabbajaya (Cannaceae)—cultivated; for ornamental purposes; roots used in medicine; seeds used in making necklaces and rosaries.  
**Cannabis sativa** L. Bhang, Charas, Jia (H), Vijaya, Siddhi (Urticaceae)—throughout India, stem is a source of hemp fibre; source of Marihuane used for smoking, Bhang, Patti are the dried leaves used for chewing and for the preparation of drinks.  
 Cannon ball tree—*Couroupita guianensis*  
**Canscora decussata** Schult (Gentianaceae) Sankakusa, occurs throughout India in moist situations. Anticancerous property, juice in insanity, epilepsy, laxative.  
 Cantala—*Agave cantala*  
 Canteloupe—*Cucumis melo*  
**Canthium parviflorum** Lam. Kirni (H) (Rubiaceae) — Peninsular India; leaves used, fruit edibles.  
 Cape, Gooseberry — *Physalis peruviana*  
 Cape honey suckle—*Tecoma capensis*  
 Cape Jasmine—*Gardenia angusta*  
 Caper bush — *Capparis spinosa*  
*Capparis aphylla* — *Capparis decidua*  
*Capparis crustacea* — *Lindernia crustacea*  
**Capparis decidua** (Forsk.) Edgew. *Capparis aphylla* Roth, Gudhatva (S), Karer (H), Karira, Kurrel (Capparidaceae) — flower buds and fruits edible; wood is used for making tools.

- Capparis grandis** L. (Capparaceae) — Peninsular India; source of illumination oil.
- Capparis horrida**—**Capparis zeylanica**
- Capparis sepiaria** L. Kanthari (H), (Capparaceae) — throughout the dry regions of India; used as a hedge plant.
- Capparis spinosa** L. Caper bush, Kabra (H) (Capparaceae) — Peninsular India and Western India; flower buds called 'Capers' used as a condiment.
- Capparis zeylanica** L., *Capparis horrida* L.f. Ardanda (H), Karambha (S) (Capparaceae) — Peninsular India; leaves and roots, barks used in medicine.
- Capsicum annum** L. var. **annum**. *Capsicum frutescens* L., Red pepper, Lal-mirchi (H) (Solanaceae) — cultivated throughout India, dry chille of commerce, used as condiment.
- Capsicum annum** var. **annum** cultivar. **cerasiforme** Mill. Cayenne, Chille, green pepper, Cherry pepper, (Solanaceae) — fruits deep red or yellow, ornamental.
- Capsicum frutescens* — **Capsicum annum** var. **annum**
- Capsicum minimum** Roxb. (Solanaceae) — native of Philippine islands—introduced in India and cultivated; the fruits are intensely pungent.
- Capsicum tetragonum** Muell. Bonnet pepper, Paprika, Turkish pepper (Solanaceae) — cultivated for culinary purposes.
- Caragana pygmaea** DC. (Fabaceae) — W. Himalayas; a good fodder for goats and cattle.
- Caralla wood—**Carallia brachiata**
- Carallia brachiata** (Lour.) Merr. *Carallia integerrima* DC. Caralla wood, Karalli, Kierpa (H) (Rhizophoraceae) — throughout India excepting the dry regions; fruits edible, used in ulcers; bark used in medicine.
- Carallia-integerrima* — **Carallia brachiata**
- Caralluma adscendens** (Roxb.) R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) — Peninsular India, used as a vegetable.
- Caralluma fimbriata** Wall. Make-dshingi (Asclepiadaceae) — Peninsular India, used as a vegetable.
- Carambola—**Averrhoa carambola**
- Caranda—**Carissa carandas**
- Caraway, common — **Carum carvi**
- Cardamom, clusler—**Elettaria cardamomum**
- Cardamom, lemon—**Citrus limon**
- Cardamom—**Elettaria cardamomum**
- Cardamom, Bastard — **Amomum xanthioides**
- Cardamom, Bengal — **Amomum aromaticum**
- Cardamom, Malabar — **Elettaria cardamomum**
- Cardamom, Nepal — **Amomum subulatum**
- Cardamom, Tavoy — **Amomum xanthioides**
- Cardiaca vulgaris* — **Leonurus cardiaca**
- Careya arborea** Roxb. Kumbhi (S); Kumbi (H), Tummy wood (Myrtaceae) — throughout India; leaves used as food for silkworm; seeds are edible after roasting; leaves for making bidis. Red decoction from the pounded bark cures diarrhoea, for washing eyes in eye diseases.
- Carica papaya** L. Melon tree, Papeeta, Papaya (H), Pawpaw— (Caricaceae) — cultivated; fruits consumed as food; tough meat becomes tender when wrapped and cooked with the leaves; fruit pulp source of ingredient in creams and shampoos.
- Carilla fruit — **Momordica charantia**
- Carissa — **Carissa grandiflora**
- Carissa carandas** L. Karanda (Apocynaceae) Berries edible.
- Carissa grandiflora** A. DC. Natal plum (Apocynaceae) — cultivated; berries edible.
- Carissa spinarum** L. Karamadika Karunda (H) (Apocynaceae)— throughout India; fruits edible; wood used for making combs, spoons, roots as purgative for fence.
- Carmona microphylla* — **Ehretia microphylla**



- Carnation — **Dianthus caryophyllus**  
 Carob—**Ceratonia siliqua**  
 Carpet echeveria — **Echeveria agavoides**  
 Carrot—**Daucus carota**  
 Carrot wild — **Daucus carota**  
**Carthamus tinctoria** L. Karrah (H); Kusum, Kusumbha (S), Safflowers (Asteraceae) — cultivated; source of dye; employed in cosmetic industry, varnish, paints, etc. also edible.  
**Carum carvi** L. *Apium carvi* Crantz, *Seseli carvi* Lam. Caraway, Shiajiva, Sushan (S), Zira (H)—(Apiaceae)—cultivated, seeds are used for flavouring in bread, meat, vegetables etc.; roots are eaten as vegetable; fruits used in medicine; contain oil called oil of caraway, *Oleum carvi*.  
**Carum copticum** — **Trachyspermum ammi**  
**Carum graveolens** — **Apium graveolens**  
**Carum persicum** — **Bunium persicum**  
**Carum petroselinum** — **Petroselinum crispum**  
**Carum roxburghianum** — **Trachyspermum roxburghianum**  
**Caryophyllus aromaticus** — **Syzgium aromaticum**  
**Caryota mitis** Lour. (Arecaceae)—very young leaves consumed as vegetable; fibre yielding.  
 Caryota ruffle palm — **Aiphanes caryotaefolia**  
**Caryota urens** L. Dirgha (S), Ceylon piassava, Fish-tail palm, Madra, Mari (H) (Arecaceae)—sources of Kittus-fibre, Ceylon piassava used for brushes; young leaves edible; juice from trunk made into sugar, also made into alcohol.  
 Casaba—**Cucumis melo**  
 Cashew nut tree—**Anacardium occidentale**  
 Cassava—**Manihot esculenta**  
**Cassia alata** L. Candalabra bush, Ringworm senna (Caesalpinaceae) — native of trop. America; cultivated, medicinal use.  
**Cassia angustifolia** Vahl, Arabian senna, Bhumiari, Bhupadma (S), Hindisena, Mecca senna, Tirunelveli senna (Caesalpinaceae) — cultivated, used in medicine as laxative.  
**Cassia auriculata** L. Avaram senna, Tarwar (H) (Caesalpinaceae) — throughout India; bark a source of tanning material.  
 Cassia, Avicienna — **Acacia farnesiana**  
 Cassia bark tree — **Cinnamomum cassia**  
 Cassia buds—**Cinnamomum cassia**  
**Cassia didymobotrya** Fresen (Caesalpinaceae) — native of Africa; cultivated as an ornamental plant.  
**Cassia fistula** L. Amaltas, Girmalah (H), Rajataru (S), Golden shower, Golden rain, Indian laburnam, Puddingpipe tree (Caesalpinaceae) — native of trop. Asia; cultivated as an ornamental avenue tree; dried pods used in medicine; pulp of fruit used as purgative.  
 Cassia flower—**Acacia farnesiana**  
**Cassia grandis** L. f. Pink shower (Caesalpinaceae) — native of C. America; cultivated in gardens.  
**Cassia javanica** L. Java cassia, Pink and White shower (Caesalpinaceae) — native of trop. Asia; cultivated in gardens.  
**Cassia occidentalis** L. Coffee Senna, Kasamarda (S), Kasondi (H) (Caesalpinaceae) — native of Trop. America, cultivated; seeds used as a substitute for coffee; medicinal use.  
 Cassia pods — **Cassia fistula**  
 Cassia, purging—**Cassia fistula**  
**Cassia pumila** Lam. (Caesalpinaceae) — throughout India, recommended for green manure.  
**Cassia siamea** Lam. Siamese senna, Kasondi (Caesalpinaceae)—native of S. E. Asia; cultivated.  
**Cassia sophera** L. Kasunda, Sophera senna (Caesalpinaceae) — throughout India; leaves, bark and seeds used in medicine; juice of leaves is a specific for ringworm, used by Hakims in cold effects, leaf juice taken internally in gonorrhoea, applied in syphilis, leaf infusion in inflammatory fever and rheumatism, cathartic.

- Cassia spectabilis** DC. (Caesalpiaceae)— native of trop. America, cultivated.
- Cassia tora** L. Chakunda, Dadamari (S), Sickle senna, Panevar (H) (Caesalpiaceae) — throughout India; used for skin diseases, seeds and leaves paste in water applied on eczema, seeds used as mordant in dyeing.
- Cassine glauca** (Rottb.) O. Kuntze *Elaeodendron glaucum* Pers. Jamrassi Dhebri, Chouttli (H), Bakra (H), Butapata (Celastraceae) — throughout India; powdered roots used as fumigatory; cultivated as ornamental tree.
- Cassumunar ginger—**Zingiber cassumunar**
- Cassytha filiformis** L. Akashavalli (S), Amarbelli (H) (Lauraceae)— Stem sources of dye.
- Castanea sativa** Mill. *C. vesca* Gaertn., *C. vulgaris* Lam. European chestnut (Fagaceae) — grown in temperate Himalayas; the seeds are edible.
- Castanea vesca* — **Castanea sativa**  
*Castanea vulgaris* — **Castanea sativa**
- Castanopsis hystrix** A. DC. Hingori (Fagaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; seeds are edible.
- Castanopsis indica** (Roxb.) A. DC. Indian chestnut, Sevang (Fagaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; fruits edible; the leaves are used for wrapping bidis.
- Castanopsis lanceaefolia** — **Quercus lanceafolia**
- Castanopsis tribuloides** (Smith) A. DC. (Fagaceae) — E. Himalayas; fruits edible.
- Castanospermum australe** A. Cunn. Black Bean, Moreth, Bay chestnut (Fagaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated as a shade tree.
- Castilla elastica** Cen. Panama rubber tree (Moraceae) — native of Central America; the tree has been introduced as a rubber yielding plant, but not successful as *Hevea brasiliensis*.
- Castor, Bean — **Ricinus communis**  
Castor oil plant — **Ricinus communis**
- Casuarina equisetifolia** Stockm. Bull Oak, Jangli sam (H), Swamp oak cultivated in coastal region (Casuarinaceae) — wood used for gates, fencing, fuel, a good avenue tree.
- Casuarina littoralis** Salisb. *Casuarina suberosa* Otto & Dietr. River Black oak, Swamp oak (Casuarinaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in Nilgiris; the bark is used for tanning.
- Casuarina suberosa* — **Casuarina littoralis**
- Catalonian Jasmine — **Jasminum officinale** forma **grandiflorum**
- Catalpa bignonioides** Walt. Common catalpa, Indian bean tree (Bignoniaceae) — native of S. E. America; cultivated.
- Catechu—**Acacia catechu**  
Catechu, Black — **Acacia catechu**
- Catharanthus roseus** (L.) G. Don *Lochnera rosea* (L.) Reichenb. *Vinca rosea* L. Madagascar Periwinkle, Red periwinkle (Apocynaceae) — native of Madagascar and cultivated, naturalized, used in medicine.
- Catmint—**Nepeta cataria**  
Catnip—**Nepeta cataria**
- Cat's tail—**Typha angustata**
- Cattley Guava — **Psidium catteyanum**
- Cauliflower — **Brassica oleracea** var. **botritis**
- Cayenne cherry—**Eugenia uniflora**  
Cayenne pepper—**Capsicum annum**
- Cayratia carnos** (Lamk.) Gagnep syn. *Cissus carnos* Lamk. *Vitis carnos* Wall. ex Wight & Arn. Aranyavasmi, Amalbel, Foxgrape, Ramchana (Vitaceae) — throughout the plains of India; the root is astringent and with black pepper; it is applied on to boils.
- Cayratia mollissima** (Wall.) Gagnep (Vitaceae) — Peninsular India; berries used as poultice on swellings and muscular pains.
- Cayratia pedata** (Wall.) Juss ex Gagnep. *Vitis pedata* Wall. Godhapadi Goalilatha (Vitaceae) — Eastern India and Western Ghats; leaves are astringent and refrigerant.

- Cayso—*Dillenia ovata*  
 Cedar, Bastard — *Soymida febrifuga*  
 Cedar, Himalayan—*Cedrus deodara*  
 Cedar, Himalayan Tencil — *Juni-  
 perus macropoda*  
 Cedar, Japanese — *Cryptomeria  
 japonica*  
 Cedar of Lebanon—*Cedrus libanii*  
 Cedar, Pink — *Acrocarpus fraxi-  
 nifolius*  
 Cedar, Red — *Erythroxylum mono-  
 gymum*; *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*  
 Cedar, White — *Dysoxylon mala-  
 baricum*  
***Cedrela serrata*** Royle, *Toona serrata*  
 M. Roem. Hill Town, Drawa  
 (Meliaceae) — Lower Himalayas;  
 wood used for house construc-  
 tion and it is immune to white  
 ant infestation.  
*Cedrela toona*—***Toona ciliata***  
 Cedrela tree—***Toona ciliata***  
 Cedro oil—***Citrus limon***  
***Cedrus deodara*** (Lamb.) Loud.  
 Deodar, Himalayan cedar, Deva-  
 daru, Deodaru (S) (Pinaceae) —  
 Western temperate Himalayas;  
 wood used for buildings, bridges  
 railroad.  
***Cedrus libanii*** Barrel (Pinaceae)  
 Cedar-of-Lebanon, Western  
 Himalayas. Timber yielding tree  
 used for buildings; sources of  
 essential oil for perfumery; the  
 wood is resistant to white ants.  
***Ceiba pentandra*** (L.) Gaertn.  
*Eriodendron anfractuosum*, *Bombax  
 pentandrum* L. Sveta Salmali (S),  
 Safed Simul, Hattian, Katan (H)  
 Kapok tree, Silk cotton tree  
 (Bombacaceae) — native of trop.  
 America, cultivated throughout  
 India; silky fibre kapok used for  
 stuffing pillows, mattresses, etc;  
 seeds are source of an oil, used for  
 illumination and for manufactur-  
 ing soap; wood used for packing  
 boxes and matches.  
*Celastrus edulis*—***Maytenus edulis***  
*Celastrus montana* — ***Maytenus  
 edulis***  
***Celastrus paniculatus*** Willd. Jyo-  
 tishmati, Kanguni, Malkangum  
 (H) (Celastraceae)—Grows in Eas-  
 tern India, seeds used in rheuma-  
 tism, paralysis and it is considered  
 as a prodisiac and stimulant.  
 Pounded leaves and roots are  
 used as poultice to relieve head-  
 ache. Root bark paste in water is  
 applied on swollen veins to reduce  
 them.  
 Celery—***Apium graveolens***  
 Celery-leaved crowfoot — ***Ranun-  
 culus scleratus***  
***Celosia argentea*** L. Murgha, Quail  
 grass, Sufaid, Sarwari (H), Vitu-  
 nna (S) (Amaranthaceae) —  
 throughout India; used as pot  
 herb.  
***Celosia argentea*** L. var. ***cristata*** (L.)  
 Ktze. *C. cristata* L., Cock's comb,  
 Mayuva-shikha, Lal muvghkev,  
 Kokan (Amaranthaceae) — culti-  
 gen, throughout India: the plant  
 is cultivated for ornamental pur-  
 poses; leaves used as pot-herb.  
*Celosia cristata* — ***Celosia argentea*  
 var. cristata**  
***Celtis australis*** L. Nettle wood,  
 Khark (Ulmaceae) — temperate  
 Himalayas and Khasia hills; wood  
 is durable and used for wagon-  
 building and house hold utensils;  
 seeds are edible.  
***Celtis cinnamomea*** Lindl. ex Planch.  
*Celtis wightii* Pl. Djalilan, Kroja,  
 Riwat (Ulmaceae) — Eastern  
 Himalayas, Eastern India, Penin-  
 sular India; wood scraped and  
 mixed with lemon juice used as a  
 blood purifier.  
***Celtis coromandelina*** Vahl, Bhata-  
 keshi, Kokshima (Ulmaceae)—  
 throughout India; juice of leaves  
 used as a sedative and also used  
 for skin diseases.  
*Celtis roxburghii* — ***Celtis tetrandra***  
***Celtis tetrandra*** Roxb. *C. roxburghii*  
 Planch (Ulmaceae) — outer Hima-  
 layas, Eastern India and Penin-  
 sular India; wood suitable for  
 match boxes.  
*Celtis wightii*—***Celtis cinnamomea***  
***Cenchrus biflorus*** Roxb. Birdwood  
 grass (Poaceae) — Upper Gange-  
 tic plains; seeds are consumed  
 under famine condition.

- Cenchrus ciliaris** L. *Pennisetum cenchroides* Rich., *P. ciliare* Lamk. Anjan (H), Birdwood grass, Buffel grass, Dhaman, Kusa (Poaceae) — Plains of India; cultivated as a fodder grass.
- Cenchrus montanus** — **Cenchrus setigerus**
- Cenchrus setigerus** Vahl, *Cenchrus montanus* Nees ex Steud (Poaceae) — W. India; a good fodder grass and also cultivated for soil conservation.
- Centaurea behan** L. Safed bahman (Asteraceae) — native of Persia, cultivated in India; roots are used as aphrodisiac and for jaundice.
- Centaurea calcitrapa** L. (Asteraceae) — Kashmir; young leafy stem are used as pot herb.
- Centaurea cyanus** L. Bachelor's button, Cornflower (Asteraceae) — native of Mediterranean region and now growing as adventive weed in N. W. India; flower heads are used as tonic and stimulant.
- Centaurium centaurioides** (Roxb.) Rolla Rao et Hemadri, *Centaurium roxburghii* (G. Don) Druce, *Erythraea roxburghii* G. Don Barik chirayata (Gentianaceae) — throughout India. It is bitter stomachic and febrifuge and is used as a substitute for *Swertia chirayita*.
- Centaurium roxburghii** — **Centaurium centaurioides**
- Centella—**Centella asiatica**
- Centella asiatica** (L.) Urban. *Hydrocotyle asiatica* L. *C. repanda* Sm. Bheti, Brahma, Nabdyju Brahmi, Centella, Indian Pennywort, Khulakhundi Brahm, Mandukaparni (S) (Apiaceae) — throughout India in marshy fields; leaf eaten as salad; plant used as a tonic and for improving memory and diseases of skin.
- Centella repanda**—**Centella asiatica**
- Central Indian Malvi —**Gossypium arboreum** race **bengalense**
- Centipeda minima** (L.) A. Br. et Aschers, *Centipeda orbicularis* (Lour) Chhikika, Nakkchickni (Asteraceae) — throughout the plains of India. Inflorescence of plant used in Ophthalmia.
- Centipeda orbicularis** — **Centipeda minima**
- Centratherum anthelmenticum** (L.) O. Ktze. Somraj (Asteraceae) — throughout India; seeds anthelmentic.
- Centrosema pubescens** Benth. (Fabaceae) — native of Trop. America; introduced as a crop for coffee plantation.
- Century plant—**Agave americana**
- Cephalandra indica** — **Coccinia grandis**
- Cephaleis ipecacuanha** (Stokes) Baill (Rubiaceae) — native of Brazil cultivated as the roots are used in medicine.
- Cephalostachyum pergracile** Munro (Poaceae) — Eastern India; source of paper pulp.
- Cerasus jenkinsii** — **Prunus jenkinsii**
- Ceratonia siliqua** L. Algaroba bean, Carob, Locust bean, St. John's bread (Fabaceae) — native of Mediterranean region; introduced and pods are edible.
- Ceratopteris thalictroides** (L.) Brongn. (Parkeriaceae)—throughout India; plants used as salad. Leaf tips as vegetable.
- Cerbera parviflora** Wall. — **Ochrosia oppositifolia**
- Ceriops candolliana** Arn. — **Ceriops tagal**
- Ceriops tagal** (Perr.) C. B. Robins, *Ceriops candolliana* Arn. Goran (H) (Rhizophoraceae) — In tidal forests; barks and leaves used as a tan.
- Ceropegia bulbosa** Roxb. (Asclepiadaceae) — throughout India; tubers and leaves edible.
- Ceropegia candelabrum** L. (Asclepiadaceae) — Peninsular India; roots edible.
- Ceropegia elegans** Wall., *Ceropegia mysorensis* Wight, *Ceropegia walckeriae* Wight (Asclepiadaceae)—Peninsular India; roots edible.

- Ceropegia evansii** McCann. (Asclepiadaceae) — W. Ghats; tubers edible.
- Ceropegia mysorensis* — **Ceropegia elegans**
- Ceropegia noorjahaniae** Ansari (Asclepiadaceae) — W. Ghats of Maharashtra, a good ornamental plant.
- Ceropegia sahyadrica** Ansari et Kulkarni (Asclepiadaceae) — Peninsular India especially in Maharashtra; roots edible.
- Ceropegia walkeriae* — **Ceropegia elegans**
- Ceroxylon andicolum** Humb. & Bonpl. (Arecaceae) — native of S. America; cultivated in gardens.
- Cestrum aurantiacum** Lindl. Orange Cestrum (Solanaceae) — native of Central America; cultivated in gardens.
- Cestrum elegans** Schlecht. Purple Cestrum (Solanaceae) — native of Mexico; cultivated in gardens.
- Cestrum nocturnum** L. Night blooming Cestrum (Solanaceae) — native of West Indies; cultivated in gardens.
- Ceylon Cinnamon — **Cinnamomum zeylanicum**
- Ceylon Ebony—**Diospyros ebenum**
- Ceylon Gooseberry—**Dovyalis hebecarpa**
- Ceylon morning glory — **Merremia tuberosa**
- Ceylon Oak—**Schleichera oleosa**
- Ceylon Olive—**Elaeocarpus serratus**
- Ceylon piassava—**Caryota urens**
- Ceylon spinach—**Talinum triangulare**
- Chab—**Piper retrofractum**
- Chabeni—**Grewia tenax**
- Chachibet—**Calamus rotang**
- Chachinga—**Trichosanthes anguina**
- Chadra—**Grewia tenax**
- Chadua—**Rhamnus virgata**
- Chaerifolium cerefolium* — **Anthriscus cerefolium**
- Chagulbati—**Naravelia zeylanica**
- Chagulputputi — **Euphorbia dracunculoides**
- Chai—**Camellia sinensis**
- Chailletia gelonioides* — **Dichapetalum gelonioides**
- Chaka—**Artocarpus heterophyllus**
- Chakra—**Pistachia integerrima**
- Chakunda—**Cassia tora**
- Chalta—**Dillenia indica**
- Chamaemelum tinctorium* — **Anthemis tinctoria**
- Chamaerops ritchieana* — **Nannorrhops ritchieana**
- Chamba—**Jasminum sambac**
- Chameli — **Jasminum officinale** form. **grandiflorum**
- Cham-khimi—**Polyalthea suberosa**
- Chamomille, Dyer — **Anthemis tinctoria**
- Chamomille, English — **Anthemis nobilis**
- Chamomille, Golden — **Anthemis tinctoria**
- Chamomille, Roman — **Anthemis nobilis**
- Champa—**Michelia champaca**
- Champaka—**Michelia champaca**
- Champeya—**Mesua ferrea**
- Chamror—**Ehretia laevis**
- Chana—**Cicer arietinum**
- Chanadruma—**Tribulus terrestris**
- Chanaka—**Cicer arietinum**
- Chanchri—**Ficus gibbosa**
- Chandal—**Antiaris toxicaria**
- Chandramallika — **Chrysanthemum coronarium**
- Changeable rose—**Hibiscus mutabilis**
- Chandravat—**Botrychium lunaria**
- Chantenary — **Daucus carota** var. **sativa**
- Chantium (H) — **Alstonia scholaris**
- Chaplash—**Artocarpus chaplasha**
- Charas—**Cannabis sativa**
- Charati—**Hybanthus enneaspermus**
- Charangi—**Picrasma quassioides**
- Charayatah—**Swertia chirata**
- Chard—**Beta vulgaris**
- Charia—**Cicer arietinum**
- Charkoni-sem—**Psophocarpus tetragonolobus**
- Chato—**Rhamnus virgata**
- Chaulmogra—**Gynocardia odorata**
- Chaulmoogra — **Hydnocarpus laurifolia**
- Chaval—**Oryza sativa**
- Chavi—**Piper retrofractum**

- Chavica auriculata* — Piper betle  
 Chayote—*Sechium edule*  
 Chay-root—*Hedyotis umbellata*  
 Chawar—*Hitchenia caulina*  
 Cheena narunga — *Triphasia trifolia*  
 Cheeruia gulab — *Rosa* × *bourboniana*  
 Cheese Rennet—*Galium verum*  
 Chelwa—*Hibiscus tiliaceus*  
 Champaka—*Michelia champaca*  
 Cheeniagulab—*Rosa* × *bourboniana*  
 Chena—*Panicum miliaceum*;  
     *Cicer arietinum*  
 Chenrung—*Morinda angustifolia*  
 Cherailu — *Rhododendron campanulatum*  
 Cherimoya—*Anona cherimola*  
 Cherokee—*Desmodium tortuosum*  
 Cherry—*Prunus cerasus*  
 Cherry, Clammy — *Cordia dichotoma*  
 Cherry, Indian—*Cordia dichotoma*  
 Cherry, Laurel — *Prunus lauro-cerasus*  
 Cherry, Red — *Prunus cerasus*  
 Cherry, Sour — *Prunus cerasus*  
 Cheval—*Cola nitida*  
 Chervil—*Anthriscus cerefolium*  
 Chervil, garden — *Anthriscus cerefolium*  
 Cheru—*Holigarna arnottiana*  
 Chestnut, European — *Castanea sativa*  
 Chestnut, Indian — *Castanopsis indica*  
 Chetaki—*Jasminium officinale* forma *grandiflorum*  
 Chhikika—*Centipeda minima*  
 Chhimber (H) — *Eleusine compressa*  
 Chhiruvel—*Holostemma annulares*  
 Chichoda—*Cyperus esculentus*  
 Chichenda—*Trichosanthes anguina*  
 Chickasaw Lima — *Canavalia gladiata*  
 Chickling vetch — *Lathyrus sativus*  
 Chick pea — *Cicer arietinum*  
 Chicory—*Cichorium intybus*  
 Chikarassi — *Chukrasia tabularis*  
 Chikri — *Girardinia heterophylla*;  
     *Buxus wallichianus*  
 Chikti—*Triumfetta batramia*  
 Chikyeng—*Cassine glauca*  
 Chil—*Pinus roxburghii*  
 Chilauni—*Schima wallichii*  
 Chilbil—*Holoptelea integrifolia*  
 Chilbilra—*Holoptelea integrifolia*  
 Chicle (Chewing gum) — *Achras zapota*  
 Chilli—*Capsicum annum* var. *annum*  
 Chiloc Strawberry—*Fragaria chiloensis*  
 China berry tree — *Melia azadirach*  
 China fur — *Cunninghamia lanceolata*  
 China grass — *Boehmeria nivea*  
 Chinaighal — *Gracilaria lichenoides*  
 Chinaka—*Setaria italica*  
 Chinar—*Platanus orientalis*  
 China Jute—*Abutilon theophrastii*  
 China Rose—*Rosa sinensis*  
 Chinchri—*Ficus gibbosa*  
 Chindramulika — *Kaempferia galanga*  
 Chinese blackwood — *Dalbergia melanoxylon*  
 Chinese Cabbage — *Brassica chinensis*  
 Chinese Dates—*Zizyphus mauritiana*  
 Chinese gelsemium — *Gelsemium elegans*  
 Chinese-hat-plant — *Holmskioldia sanguinea*  
 Chinese Jujub — *Zizyphus jujuba*  
 Chinese Laurel — *Antidesma bunius*  
 Chinese loquat — *Eriobotrya japonica*  
 Chinese mat grass — *Cyperus corymbosus*  
 Chinese Mustard — *Brassica chinensis*  
 Chinese pink — *Dianthus chinensis*  
 Chinese primrose — *Primula sinensis*  
 Chinese rose — *Hibiscus mutabilis*  
 Chinese scholar tree — *Sophora japonica*  
 Chinese sumac — *Ailanthus altissima*  
 Chinese tea — *Camellia sinensis*  
 Chinese water lily — *Nelumbo nucifera*  
 Chinni—*Morus alba*  
 Chir—*Pinus roxburghii*  
 Chirabilra — *Holoptelea integrifolia*  
 Chirla—*Rhamnus pentapomica*  
 Chirata—*Swertia chirata*  
 Chironji—*Buchanania lanzan*  
 Chirval—*Hedyotis umbellata*  
 Chita—*Plumbago zeylanica*  
 Chitarak—*Plumbago zeylanica*  
 Chiti—*Marsdenia tenacissima*  
 Chitiphul—*Heliotropium strigosum*

- Chitra — *Plumbago indica*, *Drosera peltata*  
 Chittagong wood — *Chukrasia tabularis*  
 Chiura—*Diploknema butyracea*  
 Chives—*Allium schoenoprasum*  
**Chloris barbata** (L.) Sw. *Andropogon barbatus* L. Swollen finger grass, (Poaceae) — native of tropical America, throughout the plains of India.  
**Chloris gayana** Kunth. Rhodes grass (Poaceae) — native of Africa; introduced as a fodder grass.  
*Chloris myosuroides* — **Schoenefeldia gracilis**  
*Chloris pallida* — **Schoenefeldia gracilis**  
**Chlorophora excelsa** Benth. & Hook. f. fustic tree (Moraceae)— native of Tropical America and Africa, introduced; valuable timber, bark used in dyeing cloth and leather.  
**Chlorophytum capense** (L.) Voss, Bracket plant (Liliaceae) — native of Africa, cultivated in gardens.  
**Chlorophytum elatum** Spr. (Liliaceae) — native of S. Africa, cultivated in gardens; cultivar variegatum, an indoor decorative plant.  
**Chlorophytum tuberosum** (Roxb.) Baker, Kulari (H) (Liliaceae) — Central and Peninsular India; leaves used as vegetable, roots edible.  
**Chloroxylum swietenia** DC. Bhirra (H), Satinwood (Flindersiaceae) — Peninsular India; valuable timber for furniture; insect repellent timber.  
 Chob-chinni — *Smilax china*; **Smilax ovalifolia**  
 Chocolate tree—*Theobroma cacao*  
 Chodhava—*Anisomeles malabarica*  
 Chogar—*Garuga pinnata*  
 Choisy—*Argyrea aggregata*  
**Chonemorpha fragrans** (Moon) Alston, *C. macrophylla* (Roxb.) G. Don (Apocynaceae) — Peninsular India, Eastern India; yields fibre.  
*Chonemorpha macrophylla* — **Chonemorpha fragrans**  
 Chootapilu—*Salvadora oleoides*  
 Chora (H)—*Angelica glauca*  
**Chorisia speciosa** St. Hel. Flosio silk tree (Bombacaceae) — native of Brazil, cultivated.  
 Chosa—*Papaver somniferum*  
 Chotachand—*Rauvolfia serpentina*  
 Chota chirayata — **Enicostema verticillatum**  
 Chota halkusa—*Leucas aspera*  
 Chotakut—*Sagittaria sagittifolia*  
 Chota lasora—*Cordia dichotoma*  
 Choti dudhi—*Euphorbia thymifolia*  
 Choti elachi — **Ellettaria cardamomum**  
 Choum-Choum—*Oryza sativa*  
 Choupultea—*Kydia calycina*  
 Chow-Chow—*Sechium edule*  
 Chowli—*Vigna sinensis*  
 Chowri—*Cassine glauca*  
 Christmas bush — **Eupatorium odoratum**  
 Christmas vine pavana — **Porana paniculata**  
**Chrozophora prostrata** Dalz., Shaderi, Subali (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; seeds used as purgative.  
**Chrozophora rottleri** (Geis.) A. Juss ex Spr. (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout warmer parts of India; fruits as source of dye; seeds and leaves used as purgative.  
**Chrozophora tinctoria** (L.) A. Juss. *Croton tinctorium* L. Giradol (Euphorbiaceae) — Mediterranean plant, adventive, petals, fruits and sap are source of red and blue dye, Turnesol, Tornasolisa, Bezetta rubra, Bambazetto used for coloring liquers, etc.  
**Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium** (Trev.) Boce. *Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium* Trev. (Asteraceae) — native of Dalmatia, cultivated in N. W. Himalayas and Nilgiris; used as insecticide.  
**Chrysanthemum coccineum** Willd. *C. roseum* Adam, Persian Pyrethrum (Asteraceae) — native of Persia, cultivated in India, used as insecticide.

- Chrysanthemum coronarium** L. Chandramallika, Girldandi (Asteraceae)—native of the mediterranean region; cultivated in India for its ornamental flower; the flowers are aromatic and stomachic.
- Chrysanthemum indicum** L. Guldandi (H), Sevanti (S) (Asteraceae)—native of China, cultivated in gardens, ornamental plant; the flowers are all stomachic.
- Chrysanthemum roseum*—**Chrysanthemum coccineum**
- Chrysobalanus icaco** L. Coco plum (Rosaceae) — native of tropical America; cultivated in Kerala; the fruits are edible.
- Chrysophyllum cainito** L. West Indian Star apple, Cainto (Sapotaceae)—native of Central America and West Indies and cultivated in warmer parts of India; fruits edible and tree is noted for its ornamental beauty because of its foliage which is dark green above and golden brown below.
- Chrysophyllum lanceolatum** (Bl.) DC. *Chrysophyllum roxburghii* G. Don, Star apple, takara, Pitakara (Sapotaceae) — Western Ghats in Peninsular India, Eastern India; the fruits are edible.
- Chrysophyllum roxburghii*—**Chrysophyllum lanceolatum**
- Chrysopogon aciculatus** (Retz.) Trin. *C. subulatus* (Presl.) Trin. ex Steud. Golden beard grass, Surwalov (Poaceae)—throughout the plains of India; used as lawn grass.
- Chrysopogon fulvus** (Spr.) Chiov. *C. monticola* (R. & S.) Haines; *Polia fulva* Spr., (Poaceae)—throughout India; a good fodder grass.
- Chrysopogon gryllus** (L.) Trin. Salima (Poaceae) — Temperate Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim; good fodder grass.
- Chrysopogon lancearius** (Hook. f.) Haines, (Poaceae) — Eastern Himalayas, Eastern India and Central India; a good fodder grass.
- Chrysopogon montanus** Trin., *Chrysopogon serrulatus* Trin. Gorla Chickna (Poaceae) — Western Himalayas; a valuable fodder grass.
- Chrysopogon monticola* — **Chrysopogon fulvus**
- Chrysopogon serrulatus* — **Chrysopogon montanus**
- Chrysopogon subulatus* — **Chrysopogon aciculatus**
- Chufa—**Cyperus esculentus**
- Chui-mui—**Mimosa pudica**
- Chuk—**Rumex acetosella**
- Chuka—**Croton roxburghii**
- Chuka — **Rumex vesicarius**; **Rumex acetosa**
- Chuka tripati—**Oxalis corniculata**
- Chukrasia tabularis** A. Juss. Chikrassi, Chittagong wood (Meliaceae)—Eastern India, Peninsular India and Andamans; the timber is valuable for panelling and plywood and furniture; the bark is astringent.
- Chuma—**Hippophae salicifolia**
- Chum goi cay dan — **Serrula gracilifolia**
- Chundrika—**Rauvolfia serpentina**
- Chunna—**Cicer arietinum**
- Chuprialu—**Dioscorea alata**
- Chuta—**Mangifera indica**
- Cibotium assamicum** Hook. (Cyathea-ceae),—Assam. Rhizomes as tonic in China, vermifuge and used in lumbago, young stems are eaten in Hawaii.
- Cibotium barometra** J. Sm. Agnus scythicus, Golden moss (Cyathea-ceae) — E. Himalayas; root is used as atonia and given for lumbago.
- Cicca acida** (L.) Merr. Star Gooseberry, Lavaliphala; *Phyllanthus acidus* Skeels; *Cicca disticha* L., *Phyllanthus distichus* Muell.—Arg. Harifarai (Euphorbiaceae)—native of Madagascar and cultivated in home yards in India



- for its fruit; the juice of the root is used as poison.
- Cicca disticha***—***Cicca acida***
- Cicer arietinum*** L. Buta. Charia, Chena, Chanaka (S), Chunna (H), Bengal gram, Garbanzos (Fabaceae) — native of Central Asia, cultivated; seeds consumed as food, also made for flour for bread making; fodder for livestock.
- Cicer jacquemontii*** — ***Cicer soon-garicum***
- Cicer microphyllum*** — ***Cicer soon-garicum***
- Cicer soongaricum*** Steph. ***C. microphyllum*** Royle, ***C. jacquemontii*** Jaub. & Spach. Tizhu (Fabaceae) — Western Himalayas, cultivated; used as food.
- Cichorium intybus*** L. Chicory (Asteraceae) — native of S. Europe and cultivated; roots used for coffee substitute; fodder for livestock; medicinal use.
- Cichorium endivia*** L. Endive, Escarolle, Kasni (Asteraceae) — native of Mediterranean region, cultivated in India; leaves are consumed as vegetable.
- Cicuta virosa*** L. Water Hemlock (Apiaceae) — marshy places in Kashmir. The whole plant contains toxic substance which affects central nervous system.
- Cimicifuga foetida*** L. Bugbane, Jiumti (Ranunculaceae) — temperate Himalayas; the root possesses sudorific and emetopurgative properties.
- Cinar**—***Dillenia indica***
- Cinchona** — ***Cinchona calisaya***; ***C. officinalis***
- Cinchona calisaya*** Wedd. Calisaya bark, Cinchona, Peruvian bark. Quinine, (Rubiaceae) — native of America, cultivated; the bark is a source of quinine.
- Cinchona ledgeriana*** Moens ex Trumen; Ledger bark cinchona (Rubiaceae) — native of America, cultivated; sources of Ledger bark and a soma of quinine.
- Cinchona officinalis*** L. Cinchona, Crown bark, Roxa bark (Rubiaceae) — native of America; cultivated, sources of quinine.
- Cinchona succirubra*** Paven ex Klotz. Red bark, Quinine (Rubiaceae) — native of S. America, source of quinine.
- Cinnamomum camphora*** (L.) Nees ex Eberm. ***Camphora officinarum*** Nees. Camphor tree, Kapur, Karpur (Lauraceae) — native of China and Japan, introduced; sources of camphor; volatile oil; furniture making and medicinal use.
- Cinnamomum cassia*** Bl. Salikha, Cassia buds, Cassia bark tree (Lauraceae) — native of China; cultivated; the bark is carminative and a substitute for Ceylon cinnamon.
- Cinnamomum glanduliferum*** Meissn. (Lauraceae) — Central and Eastern Himalayas; the leaves and the twigs can be used for the production of a camphoraceous essential oil.
- Cinnamomum glauscens*** (Nees) Hand —Mazz, Gonari, Malgiri, Nepal camphor or Nepal sassafras, Rehu (Lauraceae)—Eastern Himalayas; sources of excellent timber used in carpentry; the flesh of the fruits is fragrant.
- Cinnamomum iners*** Reinw. Jangli-dalchini (Lauraceae) — South Western ghats; bark contains essential oil.
- Cinnamomum obtusifolium*** Nees, Tezpat (Lauraceae) — Central and Eastern Himalayas and Andaman islands; the leaves are aromatic.
- Cinnamomum tamala*** (Buch.-Ham.) Nees ex Eberm. Indian cassia bark, Lignea, Tamalaka, Tejpatra, Tamalapatra, Tejpat (Lauraceae) — Tropical Central and Eastern Himalayas and Eastern India. The leaves are used mainly as spice; the bark is aromatic.
- Cinnamomum zeylanicum*** Bl. Ceylon Cinnamon, Tamalapatra (S), Dalchini (H) (Lauraceae) —native of Ceylon and grown in Southern and Western Ghats.

- Cinnamon, Ceylon — *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*
- Circassian Tree — *Adenantha pavonina*
- Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. *Cnicus arvensis* Hoffm. Canada thistle, Creeping thistle (Asteraceae)—Western Himalayas and Gangetic plains; the plant is emetic and tonic.
- Cissampelos pareira* L. var. *hirsuta* (Buch.-Ham. ex DC.) Forman, Akanadi, Ambashtha, False *pareira brava*, Hajori (Menispermaceae) — throughout India; the root is used for cough, diarrhoea and urinary trouble. A decoction of roots is given in the treatment of spleen.
- Cissus adnata* Roxb. *Vitis adnata* Wall. (Vitaceae) — throughout India; the decoction of tubers used for blood purification.
- Cissus carnosa* — *Cayratia carnosa*
- Cissus glauca* — *Cissus repens*
- Cissus quadrangularis* L. *Vitis quadrangularis* Wall; the edible-stemmed vine; Asthisanhara, Vajravalli (S); Hadjora (H) (Vitaceae) — throughout India, sources of fibre.
- Cissus repens* Lam. *C. glauca* Roxb., *Vitis repens* Wight & Arn. (Vitaceae)—Eastern Himalayas, Eastern India and Western Ghats; leaves and fruits are edible.
- Citrak—*Plumbago zeylanica*
- Citron—*Citrus medica*
- Citronella grass — *Cymbopogon nardus*
- Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad. Colocynth, Bitter Apple, Mahendraruni, Indrayam (Cucurbitaceae) — throughout India; the fruit and seed purgative and used in jaundice and urinary diseases.
- Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad var. *fistulosus* (Stocks) V. J. Nair *Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad var. *fistulosus* (Stocks) Duthie Fuller, Tirida (Cucurbitaceae)—cultivated in Punjab, U.P., Bihar and Rajasthan; the fruits are used as vegetables.
- Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad. Water Melon, Turbuj, Tarmuj (Cucurbitaceae) — native of Tropical Africa, cultivated throughout India; the fruit is used as dessert.
- Citrullus vulgaris* var. *fistulosus*—*Citrullus colocynthis* var. *fistulosus*
- Citrus aurantifolia* (Christr.) Sw. *C. media* L. var. *acida* Brandis *C. limetta* (Risso) Lushing., Lime, Kaghznimbu (H) (Rutaceae) — cultivated; fruits used for drinks; oil is distilled.
- Citrus aurantium* L. *C. aurantium* var. *bigaradia* Watt. *C. vulgaris* Risso, Aurantii, Amari corte, Bigarde orange Lime, Lime quiat, Seville, Sour bitter (Rutaceae)—Peninsular India; used in confections, liquours and in other drinks; sources of volatile oil used in perfumery; timber used in cabinet making and turnery.
- Citrus aurantium* var. *bigaradia*—*Citrus aurantium*
- Citrus chrysoarpa*—*Citrus reticulata*
- Citrus decumana* — *Citrus grandis*
- Citrus grandis* (L) Osbeck. Pummelo Shaddock. *C. decumana* L. *C. maxima* (Burm.) Merr. Forbidden fruit (Rutaceae) — native of Polynesia, cultivated; delicious fruit; there are different varieties with white, rose and honey yellow coloured pulps.
- Citrus ichangensis* Sw. Ichang Papeda, Ichang littu orange (Rutaceae) — native of E. India and Southern China; it is a wild plant and fruit not edible.
- Citrus indica* Tanaka, Indian wild orange (Rutaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; it is used as a root-stock for hybridization.
- Citrus jambhiri* Lushing. Jambhiri (Rutaceae) — Eastern India, cultivated in other regions; used as fruit and for pickles.
- Citrus japonica*—*Fortunella japonica*
- Citrus karna* — *Citrus aurantium*
- Citrus latipes* (Sw.) Tanaka; Khasi pipela, Khasia bitter orange (Rutaceae) — Khasia hills; fruits bitter and sour, used in beverages.

- Citrus limetta* — **Citrus auranti-  
folia**
- Citrus limettioides** Tanaka, *C. medica* var. *limetta* Wight & Arn. Sweet lime (Rutaceae) — cultivation; eaten fresh as in preserves; it is valued as a refrigerant in fevers and jaundice.
- Citrus limon** (L.) Burm. f. Assam lemon, Baranimbu, Cedro oil, Elachilebu, Katajamuri, Khatta orange, Jambira, Nimbu, Paharimbu, Paharikaghzi (H) (Rutaceae) — under cultivation fruits used for beverages, flavouring, confectionary, sources of lemon oil, citric acid, godha patilobu.
- Citrus macroptera** Montr. Melanesian Papeda, Bittu orange, Melanesia bitter orange (Rutaceae) — native of Melanesia, cultivated.
- Citrus marginata* — **Fortunella marginata**
- Citrus medica** L. Citron, Baranimbu, Bijauna, Candied peel, Jewish citron, Turanj (H) (Rutaceae) — cultivated, used in confectionary, etc.
- Citrus medica* var. *acida* — **Citrus aurantifolia**
- Citrus medica* var. *limetta* Wight & Arn. — **Citrus limettioides**
- Citrus megaloxycarpa** Lushing. Sour pummelo, Amilbed (Rutaceae) — Eastern India and cultivated in other regions of India; used in medicine.
- Citrus nobilis** Lour. King orange (Rutaceae) — native of Indo-China, cultivated, a valuable fruit.
- Citrus reticulata** Bl. *C. chrysocarpa* Lushing, Mandarin orange, loose skinned orange, Santara (H) (Rutaceae) — cultivated; edible fruit.
- Citrus sinensis** (L.) Osbeck, Auranti, Dulcis cortex, Batavican, Kamala nimbu (H), Mozambique orange, Musambi, Narangi, Sweet orange, Tight skinned sweet orange (Rutaceae) — cultivated; edible fruit; wood used for walking sticks, etc.
- Citrus vulgaris* — **Citrus aurantium**
- Cives — **Allium schoenoprasum**
- Civet fruit—**Durio zibethinus**
- Clammy cherry—**Cordia dichotoma**
- Claoxylon indicum** Hassk. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; leaves are purgative.
- Clarkia pulchella** Pursh (Onagraceae) — native of N. W. America, cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.
- Clausena excavata** Burm. f. Agnijal (Rutaceae) — Sub-Himalayan region of Central and Eastern Himalayas and Eastern India; the infusion of leaves given in colic. Root extract in malarial fever.
- Clausena lansium** (Lour.) Skeels, *Clausena wampii* Oliver, Wampee, Ampich (Rutaceae) — native of China, cultivated in Indo-gangetic plains for its edible fruit.
- Clausena pentaphylla** (Roxb.) DC. Ratanjote (Rutaceae) — Sub Himalayan region; the bark is used in indigenous veterinary medicine.
- Clausena willdenowii** Wight & Arn. (Rutaceae) — Peninsular India; berries edible; the leaves are aromatic.
- Claviceps purpurea** (Fr.) Tul. Ergot — a fungus parasite and cultivated in Nilgiris; the dried sclerotium known in commerce as Ergot is used in medicine for controlling bleeding.
- Clausena wampii* — **Clausena lansium**
- Clavel de oro—**Turnera ulmifolia**
- Cleavers—**Galium aparine**
- Cleistanthus collinus** (Roxb.) Benth. Hook. f. Garari (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India and Indo-gangetic plains; the bark is used as tan; extract of leaves and fruits used as intestinal irritant.
- Cleome brachycarpa** Vahl ex DC. Panwar (Capparaceae) — Western India; the leaves used in leucoderma.
- Cleome chelidonna** L.f. (Capparaceae) — Peninsular India; the

- leaves used for skin diseases.
- Cleome monophylla** L. (Capparaceae) — Peninsular India and Gangetic plains; pasted root is used by Santals for gaining consciousness.
- Cleome spinosa** L. Giant spider-plant (Capparaceae) — A scented herb grown as ornamental.
- Cleome viscosa** L. Adityabhakta, Arkakanta (S), Hulhul, Hurhur (H) (Capparaceae) — throughout India; used as stimulant in food; pods are made into pickles.
- Clerodendrum fragrans** Vent. Glory tree, Attardana (Verbenaceae) — native of China and Japan; cultivated as an ornamental.
- Clerodendrum indicum** (L.) Kuntze, *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (R. Br.) C. B. Cl. Bhargi, Bharangi (Verbenaceae) — Peninsular India and Eastern India, cultivated as an ornamental plant; roots used for asthma and cough and resin for rheumatism.
- Clerodendrum inerme** (L.) Gaertn. Kundali, Langai (Verbenaceae) — throughout Indian plains.
- Clerodendrum infortunatum** L. Barhichuda, Bhantaka, Bhant (Verbenaceae) — throughout India; leaves and roots for skin diseases.
- Clerodendrum multiflorum** (Burm.f.) O. Ktze. *Clerodendrum phlomidis* L.f. Arni, Agnimantha, Agnimanthini, Vataghni (Verbenaceae) — throughout India; decoction of the leaves given in syphilitic complaints.
- Clerodendrum phlomidis* — **Clerodendrum multiflorum**
- Clerodendrum serratum** (L.) Moon, Bharangi (S), Barangi (H) (Verbenaceae) — throughout India; leaves and flowers are edible.
- Clerodendrum siphonanthus* — **Clerodendrum indicum**
- Clerodendrum squamantum** Vahl (Verbenaceae) — native of China, cultivated as an ornamental.
- Clanthus dampieri** A. Cunn. Glory Pea (Fabaceae) — a native of Australia, cultivated as an ornamental herb.
- Climbing fig—**Ficus pumila**
- Climbing buckweat — **Polygonum convolutum**
- Clinogyne dichotoma** Salisb. Sitalpati (Marantaceae) — Eastern India; the stems are used for making mats known as Sitalpati mats.
- Clitoria ternatea** L. Butterfly pea, Aparajit (H) (Fabaceae) — throughout India; pods are consumed; seeds and roots used as purgative, cultivated as a garden plant.
- Clock—**Angallis arvensis**
- Clove—**Syzygium aromaticum**
- Clove Pink — **Dianthus caryophyllus**
- Clover, Alyce—**Alysicarpus vaginalis**
- Club moss, common — **Lycopodium clavatum**
- Club rush—**Scirpus lacustris**
- Clubstem Larkspur — **Delphinium dasycaulon**
- Club wheat—**Triticum compactum**
- Cluster bean — **Cyamopsis tetragonoloba**
- Cluster cardamon — **Elettaria cardamomum**
- Clytostoma callistegioides** (Cham.) Burm. *Bignonia speciosa* R. Grah. (Bignoniaceae) — native of Brazil, cultivated as an ornamental shrub.
- Cnicus arvensis*—**Cirsium arvense**
- Cocaine plant—**Erythroxylum coca**
- Coca tree—**Erythroxylum coca**
- Coccinia grandis** (L.) Voight, *C. indica* Wight & Arn. *Cephalandra indica* Naud., Bimba (S); Kovai fruit; Kunduri (H) (Cucurbitaceae) — throughout India; fruits used as vegetable; used as laxative in medicine.
- Coccinia indica* — **Coccinia grandis**
- Cocculus hirsutus** (L.) Diels, *C. villosus* DC. Vasanti tikta, Patalagarudi, Jamtikibel (Menispermaceae) — throughout India; the root is cooling and sudorific.
- Cocculus laurifolius** DC. (Menispermaceae) — throughout India; the plant contains alkaloid, highly toxic.

- Cocculus leaba* — **Cocculus pendulus**
- Cocculus macrocarpus*—**Diploclisia glaucescens**
- Cocculus pendulus** (Forsk.) Diels. *C. leaba* DC. Illaribillar (Menispermaceae) — Peninsular India and Western India; the root is used for fever and urinary diseases.
- Cocculus villosus* — **Cocculus hirsutus**
- Cochin eucalyptus — **Eucalyptus bicolor**
- Cochin lemon grass — **Cymbopogon flexuosus**
- Cochlospermum gossypium* — **Cochlospermum religiosum**
- Cochlospermum religiosum** (L.) Alston. *C. gossypium* DC. Silk cotton tree, Kumbi, Galgal (H); (Cochlospermaceae) — cultivated; sources of Katira gum and dried leaves used in medicine. Tree bark is pounded and applied on broken limbs to make it strong. Tender fruits are eaten after boiling.
- Cockspur coral tree — **Erythrina cristagalli**
- Cock's comb — **Celosia argentea** L. var. **cristata**
- Cocksfoot grass — **Dactylis glomerata**
- Cocoa—**Theobroma cacao**
- Coco grass — **Cyperus rotundus**
- Coconut palm—**Cocos nucifera**
- Coco palm—**Cocos nucifera**
- Cocoplum—**Chrysobalanus icaco**
- Cocos nucifera** L. Coco palm, Nari-kela (S) Nariyal (H) (Arecaceae) Coastal areas of India, particularly in Kerala, commercial crop, thick albuminous endosperm of fruits eaten raw, used in confectionary; dried copra for preparation of coconut oil, employed in food products, in soaps, cosmetics, etc., pressed oil cake is food for livestock; young inflorescence are source of palm sugar, palm wine, arrack and vinegar; coir or rough fibre compressing husk of fruit is used in mats, ropes, etc., source of an excellent charcoal; young buds are consumed as vegetable; leaves are made into mats thatching, etc., wood employed for cabinet work, etc; also medicinal uses; water of fruit, sweet, cooling and used in urinary disorders and it is aphrodisiac.
- Codiaeum variegatum** Bl. Croton (Euphorbiaceae) — commonly cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.
- Codonopsis ovata** Benth. (Campanulaceae) — Western Himalayas; the roots and leaves used as poultice for bruises and ulcers.
- Coffea arabica** L. Arabian coffee (Rubiaceae) — native of Abyssinia; cultivated in India, mainly in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala; the seeds are used as beverage; also in medicine.
- Coffea liberica** Bull. ex Hiern. Liberian coffee (Rubiaceae) — native of West coast of Africa—cultivated; used as beverage.
- Coffea robusta** Linden, Congo coffee Robusta coffee, (Rubiaceae) — native of Congo; cultivated; the seeds are used as a source of a beverage.
- Coffea stenophylla** G. Don, Sierra Leone Coffee (Rubiaceae) — a native of Sierra Leone (West Africa) cultivated; the seeds are a source of a beverage.
- Coffee, Arabian—**Coffea arabica**
- Coffee, Congo—**Coffea robusta**
- Coffee, Liberian—**Coffea liberica**
- Coffee, Senna—**Cassia occidentalis**
- Coffee, Sierra Leone — **Coffea stenophylla**
- Coir—**Cocos nucifera**
- Coix lacryma-jobi** L. Job's tears, Jargadi (S), Sankru (H) (Poaceae) — grains used in bread-chains, roseries, etc; foliage used as fodder.
- Cola nitida** (Vent.) Cheval, Kola nut, Colanut (Sterculiaceae) — introduced into India; sources of commercial Kola nuts and is used in preparing beverages.
- Cola nut—**Cola nitida**
- Colchicum luteum** Baker, Golden collyrium, Hira nyatutha, Hiran-tutiya (Liliaceae) — Western Himalayas; corms used as carmi-

- native and aphrodisiac; source of colchicine.
- Coldenia procumbens** L. Tripakshee, Tripungki (Boraginaceae) — common weed throughout India; fresh leaves applied to rheumatic swellings.
- Colebrookea oppositifolia** Sm. Binda, Pansra (Lamiaceae)—Hilly regions of India; the decoction of the root is used in epilepsy.
- Coleus amboinicus** Lour. *Coleus aromaticus* Benth. Indian Borage, country Borage, Pathorchur (Lamiaceae) — native of Indonesia; cultivated in gardens; used for seasoning meat dishes; decoction used for washing clothes and hairs; a decoction of leaves used in coughs and asthma.
- Coleus aromaticus* — **Coleus amboinicus**
- Coleus barbatus* — **Coleus forskohlii**
- Coleus forskohlii** (Poir.) Briq. *C. barbatus* Benth., *Ocimum asperum* Roth (Lamiaceae) — native of Tropical Africa — cultivated in Peninsular India; roots are presented and consumed as pickles.
- Coleus parviflorus* — **Coleus rotundifolius**
- Coleus rotundifolius** (Poir.) A. Cheval *C. parviflorus* Benth., *Plectranthus tuberosus* Bl., Madagascar potato, country potato, Koorkan (Lamiaceae) — cultivated. The tuberous underground stem is used as a vegetable.
- Coleus vettiveroides** K. C. Jacob, Vettiver (Lamiaceae) — cultivated. The fibrous roots are strongly aromatic.
- Colocasia antiquorum** — **Colocasia esculenta**
- Colocasia esculenta** (L.) Schott *Colocasia antiquorum* Schott Taro, Kachu (S); Kachalum Ghuiya (H), Elephant ear Dasheen, Elephant ear Taro (Araceae) — native of East Asia and cultivated; tubers consumed after boiled or fried; young leaves eaten as spinach.
- Colocynth**—**Citrullus colocynthis**
- Colubrina asiatica** (L.) Brongn (Rhamnaceae) — coastal areas of India. An ornamental shrub with thorns.
- Columbine**, Common — **Aquilegia vulgaris**
- Colutea nepalensis** Sims, Bladder Senna (Fabaceae) — Himalayas. The leaves are used as suitable and adulterant of senna.
- Colt's foot — **Tussilago farfara**
- Colvillea racemosa** Boj. Colville's glory, Kilbli (Fabaceae) — native of Madagascar; cultivated as a hedge tree.
- Colville's glory — **Colvillea racemosa**
- Combretum decandrum** Roxb. *Combretum roxburghii* Spr. Punk (Combretaceae) — Peninsular India and Eastern India. The leaves of the plant for treatment of malarial fevers in W. Africa. Seed oil is applied on eczema.
- Combretum pilosum** Roxb. Bhoree loth, Thoonia loth (Combretaceae) — Eastern India. The leaves are anthelmintic.
- Combretum roxburghii* — **Combretum decandrum**
- Commelina benghalensis** L. Kanchata, Kanchara (Commelinaceae) — throughout India; used as pot herb.
- Commelina nudiflora** L. Kanshura, Koshapushpi (Commelinaceae) — throughout India. The leaves are used as vegetable. Bruised plants applied to itches.
- Commelina obliqua** Buch. Ham. Kanjura (Commelinaceae) — throughout India. The leaves and young shoots are eaten as vegetables. The roots are laxative.
- Commiphora berryi** (Arn.) Engl. *Balsamodendrum berryi* Arn. Indian Balm of Gilead (Burseraceae) — Peninsular India; grown as hedge plant; a frequent gum is obtained.
- Commiphora caudata** (Wight & Arn.) Engl. *Balsamodendron caudatum* Wight & Arn. Hill Mango (Burseraceae) — Peninsular India. The leaves and barks have the smell

- of mango; the gum resin is used as incense and the fruits are pickled; cultivated as avenue tree.
- Commiphora myrrha** (Nees) Engl, *Balsamodendron myrrha* Nees; Rasagandhi, Bol (Burseraceae)— native of Arabia and Africa near red sea. The gum resin is known as myrrh; which is antiseptic, carminative and it also acts as expectorant.
- Commiphora pubescens** Engl. (Burseraceae) — Western Himalayas, Gum from trees in stomach troubles.
- Commiphora roxburghii** (Stocks) Engler, *Balsamodendron roxburghii* Stocks Gugal (Burseraceae) Eastern India and North Deccan. The gum resin is aromatic and it is used as an incense. It is carminative and astringent.
- Commiphora wightii** (Arn.) Bhandari, *Balsamodendron mukul* Hook. ex Stocks, *Balsamodendron wightii* Arn. Indian Bdellium tree, Guggul, Guggulu, Koushi Kapha, Devadhupa (Burseraceae) — Western and Peninsular India. The gum-resin used as an incense and is called Indian Bdellium; it is also a common adulterant of myrrh, the African Bdellium; the gum resin is astringent, antiseptic, carminative and aphrodisiac.
- Common Beech — **Fagus sylvatica**
- Common buckwheat — **Fagopyrum esculentum**
- Common catalpa — **Catalpa bignonioides**
- Common chinese Fir — **Cunninghamia lanceolata**
- Common columbine — **Aquilaria vulgaris**
- Common Emetic nut — **Randia spinosa**
- Common English Dog Rose — **Rosa × alba**
- Common fig — **Ficus carica**
- Common Ginger Lily — **Hedychium coronarium**
- Common grape myrtle — **Lagerstroemia indica**
- Common gurjun tree — **Dipterocarpus turbinatus**
- Common Honeylocust — **Gleditsia triacanthos**
- Common horsetail — **Equisetum arvense**
- Common Jasmine — **Jasminum officinale**
- Common jujub — **Ziziphus jujuba**
- Common jujube — **Ziziphus sativa**
- Common Lespedeza — **Lespedeza striata**
- Common Melilot — **Melilotus officinalis**
- Common millet — **Panicum miliaceum**
- Common motherwort — **Leonurus cardiaca**
- Common purslane — **Portulaca oleracea**
- Common Reed — **Phragmites communis**
- Common sausage tree — **Kigelia pinnata**
- Common seabuck thorn — **Hippophae rhamnoides**
- Common stock — **Mathiola incana**
- Common wormwood — **Artemisia absinthium**
- Common Wood sorrel — **Oxalis acetosella**
- Comogen ebony — **Diospyros discolor**
- Confederate rose — **Hibiscus mutabilis**
- Congea tomentosa** Roxb. (Verbenaceae) — Eastern India. native of India; a popular garden hedge plant.
- Congo Coffee — **Coffea robusta**
- Congo pea — **Cajanus cajan**
- Conium maculatum** L. Poison Hemlock, Kundumana (Apiaceae) — native of Europe. The alkaloid conine is poisonous and is used in stimulation during depression of central nervous system.
- Connarus monocarpus** L. (Connaraceae) — Peninsular India; the decoction of root is given in syphilis and pulp of fruit is used in eye diseases.

- Connarus paniculatus** Roxb. (Connaraceae) — Eastern India; the oil is used for soap making.
- Cook pine — **Araucaria columnaris** Copal, Indian — **Vateria indica**
- Conocephalus suaveolens** — **Poikilospermum suaveolens**
- Convolvulus arvensis** L. Deer's foot, Bhadrabala, Rajbala, Hiranpadi (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; the root is purgative.
- Convolvulus nervosus** — **Argyrea nervosa**
- Convolvulus pescaprae** — **Ipomoea pescaprae**
- Convolvulus scammonia** L. Sakmunia, Scammony root, Scammony resin (Convolvulaceae) — native of Mediterranean region and cultivated in India, scammony is cathartic and purgative.
- Convolvulus splendens** — **Argyrea splendens**
- Conyza balsamifera** — **Blumea balsamifera**
- Conyza lacera** — **Blumea lacera**
- Coptis teeta** Wall. Gold Thread, Mamira (Ranunculaceae)—Eastern Himalayas, given in fevers.
- Coral bean—**Erythrina** spp.
- Coral Hibiscus — **Hibiscus schizopetalus**
- Coral tree, Cockspur — **Erythrina crista-galli**
- Coral tree, Common — **Erythrina corollodendrum**
- Coral tree, Himalayan — **Erythrina arborescens**
- Coral wood — **Adenantha pavonina**
- Corallocarpus epigeus** Benth. & Hook. f. Akargaddah Patalagarruda, Rakas gaddah (Cucurbitaceae) — Western India and Peninsular India; the roots are used in rheumatism.
- Corchorus capsularis** L. Jute, White Jute, Pat, Titapat, India Jute (Tiliaceae) — native of India, cultivated; bark is source of a fibre called Jute; of much commercial importance.
- Corchorus depressus** (L.) Christ. Baphuli, Bhedani (Tiliaceae)—
- Western India and Peninsular India; the plant has tonic properties and seeds in decoction with milk and sugar given as tonic.
- Corchorus fascicularis** Lam. Bhaphali, Bhirupatrika (Tiliaceae) — throughout warm parts of India; the plant has tonic and restorative properties.
- Corchorus olitorius** L. Jew's mallow, Daisee, Desi jute, Metha pat, Nolita jute (Tiliaceae) — native of India, cultivated; sources of fibre.
- Corchorus trilocularis** L. Kadukosta, (Tiliaceae) — cultivated; used as fibre.
- Cordia dichotoma** Forst. f. *Cordia obliqua* Willd., *Cordia myxa* auct non L. Sebesten, Clammy cherry, Indian cherry, Lasoora, Bahuvarka (Boraginaceae) — throughout India; the fruits are edible as vegetable and good in colitis, it is anthelmintic and expectorant, boiled fruit pulp in skin trouble; given in rheumatism, laxative.
- Cordia fragrantissima** Kurz (Boraginaceae) — native of Burma, cultivated in gardens as the wood is ornamentally mottled and fragrant.
- Cordia gharaf** (Forsk.) Ehrenb. & Asch. *Cordia rothii* Roem. & Schult. Laghushleshnateea, Gondi (Boraginaceae) — Western India and Peninsular India; the bark is astringent.
- Cordia macleodii** Hook. f. & Thoms. Hadang, Dahipalas (Boraginaceae) — Central India and Peninsular India; timber is used for furniture and panelling; the bark is used in jaundice.
- Cordia myxa* — **Cordia dichotoma**
- Cordia obliqua* — **Cordia dichotoma**
- Cordia rothii* — **Cordia gharaf**
- Cordia sebestena** L. Geiger tree, Scarlet cordia, Lal Lasoora (Boraginaceae) — native of Brazil; cultivated in Garden as an ornamental tree with orange red flowers.
- Cordia terminalis** Kunth. (Boraginaceae) — Eastern India; culti-



- vated as an ornamental plant; the root is eaten with betel as a remedy for diarrhoea.
- Cordia vestita** Hook. f. & Thoms. Kumpaiman, Bairola (Boraginaceae) — Sub-Himalayan tracts of Western Himalayas; the timber is used for furniture and fruits are astringent and expectorant.
- Cordia wallichii** G. Don, Bahuvarakaka, Uddalaka, Buralesura (Boraginaceae) — Peninsular India, fruit expectorant.
- Coriander — **Coriandrum sativum**  
Coriander seed oil — **Coriandrum sativum**
- Coriandrum sativum** L. Coriander, Dhania, Dhanya (H), Kustunburi (S) (Apiaceae) — Native of Mediterranean region; cultivated; fruits used for flavouring soups etc. in food; source of coriander seed oil; used in perfumes, soap and also in medicine.
- Coriaria nepalensis** Wall. Makola, Masuri (Coriariaceae) — Himalayas; the leaves and seeds are poisonous; the wood is used for making ornamental boxes.
- Corn—**Zea mays**  
Corn, Butter cup — **Ranunculus arvensis**  
Corn flower — **Centaurea cyanus**  
Corn, Indian—**Zea mays**  
Corn, Mint—**Mentha arvensis**  
Corn, Pop—**Zea mays**  
Corn, Sow thistle — **Sonchus arvensis**  
**Cornutia corymbosa** — **Premna obtusifolia**  
Coromandel ebony — **Diospyros melanoxylon**  
Corydalis—**Dicentra canadensis**  
**Corydalis govaniiana** Willd. Bhutakesi Bhutkis (Fumariaceae) — Western Himalayas — roots tonic and prescribed in skin disease and syphilis.  
**Corydalis vaginans** Royle, Mamiran (Papaveraceae) — Himalayas; the sap of the plant is used in the treatment of eye diseases.  
**Corylus avellana** L. Filbert, Hazel nut, European Hazel, Findak, Bindak (Betulaceae) — native of Europe and cultivated in hill garden; the Hazelnut has edible kernel.  
**Corylus colurna** L. Turkish Hazel, Bhutiabadam (Betulaceae) — Western Himalayas, nuts are edible.  
**Corylus ferox** Wall. Himalayan Hazel, Langura (Betulaceae) — Central and Eastern Himalayas. The kernel is edible.  
**Corypha elata**—**Corypha utan**  
**Corypha taliera** Roxb. Tara, Tallier (Arecaceae) — native of Bengal; the leaves are used for thatching and after treatment it is used for writing.  
**Corypha umbraculifera** L. Fan Palm, Talipot Palm, Karalika, Sritalum tali (S) (Arecaceae) — Southern and Western Ghats; leaves used in thatching, umbrellas etc. stripes of the leaves after processing used for writing; seeds are made into button; cultivated in gardens as an ornamental palm.  
**Corypha utan** Lamk. *C. elata* Roxb. Buri Palm, Agel Palm, Bajur (Arecaceae) — native of Andamans; the leaves are used for mat making; sago obtained from the soft interior portion; the juice obtained from the inflorescence is used for making toddy.  
**Coscinium fenestratum** (Gaertn.) Colebr. Daru haridra (S), Jharihaldi, False Calumba, (Menispermaceae) — Western Ghats, wood source of a yellow dye; roots considered as tonic.  
**Cosmos sulphureus** Cav. Yellow cosmos (Asteraceae) — native of tropical America; cultivated in gardens; the flowers yield an orange red dye.  
Cosmos, yellow—**Cosmos sulphureus**  
**Costus speciosus** (Koen.) Sim. Spiral flag cane reed. (Costaceae) — throughout India; an ornamental herb; the tuberous roots are edible, causes anti-fertility.  
**Cosmostigma racemosa** Wight (Asclepiadaceae) — Western Ghats

- and Eastern India; roots are used for curing ulcers, sores. Bark in gum boils and reduce skin swellings.
- Cotinus coggygia** Scop. *Rhus cotinus* L. Smoke tree, Wig tree; Indian sumach; tungla (Anacardiaceae) — Western Himalayas: the leaves are used for tanning.
- Cotoneaster acuminata** Lindl. Rin. (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; the wood is used for walking sticks.
- Cotoneaster bacillaris** Wall. ex Lindl. Khariz (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; the leaves yield hydrocyanic acid.
- Cotoneaster nummularia** — **Cotoneaster racemiflora**
- Cotoneaster racemiflora** (Desf.) Koch. *C. nummularia* Fisch. & Mey (Rosaceae) — Kashmir source of shir khist; it is expectorant and stomachic.
- Cotton— Species of *Gossypium*
- Cotton, American — **Gossypium hirsutum**
- Cotton, American long staple— **Gossypium hirsutum**
- Cotton, Arabian — **Gossypium herbaceum**
- Cotton, Asiatic tree — **Gossypium arboreum**
- Cotton, Bourbon — **Gossypium hirsutum**
- Cotton, Brazilian — **Gossypium barbadense**
- Cotton, Egyptian — **Gossypium barbadense**
- Cotton, Kidney — **Gossypium barbadense**
- Cotton, Levant — **Gossypium herbaceum**
- Cotton, Maltese — **Gossypium herbaceum**
- Cotton, Peruvian — **Gossypium barbadense**
- Cotton rose — **Hibiscus mutabilis**
- Cotton, Sea island — **Gossypium barbadense**
- Cotton, short staple — **Gossypium herbaceum**
- Cotula — **Anthemis cotula**
- Cotula anthemoides** L. Babuna (Asteraceae) — Indo-gangetic plains; the plant is applied externally for rheumatism.
- Cotula australis** (Spr.) Hook. f. Southern brassbuttons (Asteraceae) — It is used for checking soil erosion in South Indian tea estates.
- Couch grass — **Agropyron repens**
- Country Borage — **Coleus amboinicus**
- Country gooseberry — **Averrhoa carambola**
- Country mallow—**Abutilon indicum**; **Sida cordifolia**
- Country Potato — **Coleus rotundifolius**
- Couroupita guianensis** Aubl. Cannon ball tree, Topegola (Lecythidaceae) — native of America, grown as an ornamental tree in gardens for its large rosy purple flowers and large globular fruits.
- Cow herb — **Saponaria vaccaria**
- Cow pea — **Vigna capensis**
- Cow Tamarind — **Pithecellobium saman**
- Crab apple — **Malus** sp.
- Crab grass — **Digitaria bicornis**, **Eleusine indica**
- Crab's eye — **Abrus precatorius**
- Crack willow — **Salix fragilis**
- Crambe cordifolia** Stw. (Brassicaceae) — Western Himalayas; the plant is used for curing itch.
- Crambe maritima** L. Sea kale (Brassicaceae) — native of Europe; introduced and tried as a vegetable.
- Crataeva magna** (Lour.) DC. *C. nurvala* Buch.—Ham., *C. religiosa* Forst. Asmaringhna (S); Barna, Bilasi (H) (Capparaceae) — Throughout India, bark used in medicine as laxative, cultivated in garden for its white and pale yellow flowers. Bark is said to be useful as contraceptive, antiseptic, applied on wounds.
- Crataeva nurvala** — **Crataeva magna**
- Crataeva religiosa** — **Crataeva magna**
- Crataegus oxyacantha** L. English Hawthorn. Ban-sangli (Rosaceae) — Western Himalayas; the liquid extract of the fruit is a cardiac tonic; an ornamental tree for hill gardens; the fruits are edible.
- Cratoxylum cochinchinense** (Lour.)

- Bl. *C. formosum* Benth. & Hook. f. (Hypericaceae) — Andaman, cultivated in garden; timber is useful for bundh work and cabinet work.
- Cratoxylum formosum* — *C. cochinchinense*
- Cratoxylum ligustrinum* (Spach.) Bl. *C. polyanthum* Korth (Hypericaceae) — Andamans; the wood is used for cabinet work.
- Cratoxylum polyanthum* — *Cratoxylum ligustrinum*
- Creeping sky flowers — *Duranta repens*
- Creeping thistle — *Cirsium arvense*
- Creeping thyme — *Thymus serpyllum*
- Crinkled hair grass — *Deschampsia flexuosa*
- Crescentia cujete* L. Calabash tree, Calabazo, Jicaro, cujete, Bilayati (H) (Bignoniaceae) — A native of tropical America, cultivated in gardens; pulp used in medicine; shell of fruits used for decoration, young fruits used as pickles.
- Cressa cretica* L. Rudravanti, Rudanti (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India, leaves are used as tonic and aphrodisiac.
- Crested Dog tail — *Cynosurus cristatus*
- Crinum asiaticum* L. Nagadamani, Nagapatra, Kanwal, Pindan (H) (Amaryllidaceae) — throughout India; bulb is used as tonic, expectorant and other urinary troubles; cultivated as an ornamental plant.
- Crinum defixum* Ker-Gawl. poison bulb, Vishamandala, Pindar (Amaryllidaceae) — throughout India; cultivated as an ornamental; the bulbs are toxic.
- Crinum latifolium* L. Vrishakarni, Madhuparnika (Amaryllidaceae) — throughout India; the bulbs crushed and roasted are used in rheumatism.
- Crocus sativus* L. Saffron, Saffron crocus, Keshara (S), Kesar, Lafran (H) (Iridaceae) — native of South Europe and cultivated in Kashmir; styles and stigmas of the flowers are source of saffron; used in medicinal as nerve sedative; dye, incense, spice etc.
- Crossandra infundibuliformis* (L.) Nees. *C. undulaefolia* Salisb. Priyadarsa, Gobbi, Kanakambaram (Acanthaceae) — cultivated as an ornamental shrub; used as aphrodisiac.
- Crossandra undulaefolia* — *C. infundibuliformis*
- Crotalaria anagyroides* H. B. & K. (Fabaceae) — a native of South America introduced into India for green manure.
- Crotalaria burhia* Buch. Ham. Sis, Khip (Fabaceae) — Western India; the branches and leaves are used as fodder and the stem for making ropes.
- Crotalaria juncea* L. Bombay hemp, Indian hemp, San Hemp, Sana (S), Sannai (H), Sunn (H) (Fabaceae) — probably wild in India, cultivated; stem source of a fibre; employed as green manure.
- Crotalaria laburnifolia* L. Munna (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; infusion of plant used as gargle for throat trouble; cultivated as an ornamental for its large yellow flower.
- Crotalaria medicaginea* Lam. Gulale (Fabaceae) — throughout India; medicinal; used as fodder.
- Crotalaria mucronata* Desv. *C. striata* DC. Striped crotalaria, San hemp (Fabaceae) — throughout India; seeds are used as a substitute for coffee; it is used as a green manure and cover crop in rubber and coconut plantation.
- Crotalaria retusa* L. Golden yellow, Sweet Pea, Ghunghunia (Fabaceae) — cultivated all over India; the stem is a source of fibre.
- Crotalaria sericea* — *Crotalaria spectabilis*
- Crotalaria spectabilis* Roth, *C. sericea* Retz. Jhunjihunia (Fabaceae) — common throughout India; fibre extracted from stem; pounded soft twigs are given to children to eject intestinal worms.

- Crotalaria striata* — **Crotalaria mucronata**
- Crotalaria verrucosa** L. Banshana, Shanapushpa (Fabaceae) — throughout India; the leaves are used in scabies.
- Croton—Codiaeum variegatum**
- Croton caudatus** Geisel (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine as to relieve constipation.
- C. laccifer** L. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; an aromatic shrub which produces gum resin.
- Croton, purging—Croton tiglium**
- Croton roxburghii** Balak. **Croton oblongifolius** Roxb., Chuka (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; powdered seed and oil used as insecticide and for stupefying fish. Root bark with piper in snake bite. Root bark extract in dysentery.
- Croton tiglium** L. Jamalgoto, Purg-ing croton (Euphorbiaceae) — Eastern and Peninsular India; the seeds are source of croton oil, known in trade as *Oleum crotonis* and *Oleum tiglii*; used as purgative. Pounded seeds with water to kill insect pests, a climate purifier.
- Croton tinctorium** — *Chrozophora tinctoria*
- Crown bark — **Cinchona officinalis**
- Crow foot — **Dactyloctenium aegyptium**
- Crowfoot grass—**Eleusine indica**
- Crown bark—**Cinchona officinalis**
- Crown-of-thorn Euphorbia — **Euphorbia milii**
- Crown Imperial — **Fritillaria imperialis**
- Cryophytum cristallinum** (L.) N.E. Br. ex E. P. Phillips. *Mesembryanthemum cristallinum* L. Ice Plant (Aizoaceae) — a herb grown in gardens.
- Cryptocarya wightiana** Thw. (Lauraceae) — Neela vriksha (S) — Peninsular India; wood durable for rafters and general building purposes; suitable for match boxes and splints; leaves used in medicine for rheumatism, elephantiasis
- Cryptocoryne spiralis** (Retz.) Fisch. Wydler. False Ipecacuanha, East Indian Ipecacuanha (Araceae) — Eastern India, Peninsular India; the rhizome is used as a remedy for vomiting and cough.
- Cryptolepis buchananii** Roem. & Schult. Karanta (Asclepiadaceae)— throughout India; the plant yields latex. Root bark paste in warm water is taken for rheumatism.
- Cryptomeria japonica** (L. F.) D. Don, *Cupressus japonica* L. f. Japanese Cedar (Taxodiaceae)— Himalayas and Nilgiris; the wood pulp is used in making papers.
- Cryptophyllum perigrinum** — **Fagraea cochinchinensis**
- Cryptostegia grandiflora** R. Br. Palay Rubber vine (Asclepiadaceae) — throughout India, cultivated as ornamental, source of paley rubber.
- Cuban Royal palm—**Roystonea regia**
- Cubebs—**Piper cubeba**
- Cucumber—**Cucumis sativus**
- Cucumber, Snake — **Cucumis melo** var. **utilissimus**
- Cucumber tree—**Averrhoa bilimbi**
- Cucumber Wild — **Cucumis prophetarum**
- Cucumber, Squirting — **Ecballium elaterium**
- Cucumis anguria** L. Gherkin (Cucurbitaceae) — Introduced from W. India; the fruits are used as vegetable.
- Cucumis melo** L. Melon, Musk melon, Canteloupe, Kharbuja, Madhupaka (S), (Cucurbitaceae) —cultivated; fruits eaten.
- Cucumis melo** L. var. **agrestis** Naud. Small gourd, Maki, Tamkak Honey dew casba, Kassha melon, European cantalaupe melon, Honey melon, Mango-melon, Netter melon, Orange melon, Pineapple melon, Pomogranite melon, Queen Annes melon, Serpant melon (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated: the fruits are edible.
- Cucumis melo** L. var. **momordica** Duth. & Full. Snake melon, Kachra, Phunt (Cucurbitaceae) —

- cultivated; the fruits are edible.
- Cucumis melo** L. var. **utilissimus** Duth. & Full. *Cucumis utilissimus* Dutt. & Full. Snake cucumber, kakri (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated in Indo-gangetic plains; fruits edible.
- Cucumis prophetarum** L. Wild cucumber (Cucurbitaceae) — An arabian species adventive in western India; the fruit is emetic and purgative.
- Cucumis pseudocolocynthis* — **Cucumis trigonus**.
- Cucumis sativus** L. Cucumber, Khira (H) (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated; used as salad; seeds as source of cucumber seed oil.
- Cucumis trigonus** Roxb. *C. pseudocolocynthis* Royle. Vishala, Bhakura (Cucurbitaceae) — the pulp of fruit is bitter and purgative.
- Cucumis utilissimus* — **Cucumis melo** var. **utilissimus**
- Cucurbita maxima** Duch. ex Lam. Squash, Winter Squash, Kadimahi, Kaddu, Red Pumpkin, Lal kumra, (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated for its edible fruits; the seeds are anthelmintic.
- Cucurbita moschata** Duch. ex Poir. Methia kumra, Mitha kaddu (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated; the fruit is edible.
- Cucurbita pepo** L. Vegetable marrow, pumpkin, Kumra, Safed kaddu (H) (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated; fruits, are eaten boiled as a vegetable; seeds used medicinally.
- Cuddapa's almond — **Buchania angustifolia**
- Cudrania javanensis** Trec. Manda. *Vaneria cochinchinensis* Lour (Moraceae) — Eastern India, leaves and fruits are edible; wood is source of a dye.
- Cujete—**Crescentia cujete**
- Cullenia excelsa** Wight. Wild Durian (Bombacaceae) — Karani, Western Ghats, wood used for packing cases and cigar boxes, veneers and plywood.
- Cumin—**Cuminum cyminum**
- Cuminum cyminum** L. Cumin, Jiraka, Jira (Apiaceae) — native of Mediterranean region, cultivated for its aromatic fruits; used for flavouring.
- Cumuda — **Limnanthemum cristatum** (Roxb.) Griseb.
- Cunninghamia lanceolata** (Lamb.) Hook. f. *C. sinensis* R. Br. China Fir (Pinaceae) — native of China and cultivated in India as an ornamental tree.
- Cunninghamia sinensis* — **Cunninghamia lanceolata**
- Cupania sapida*—**Blighia sapida**
- Cupania sumatrana* — **Mischocarpus sumatranus**
- Cupressus cashmeriana** Royle ex Carr. Kashmir Cupress (Cupressaceae) — cultivated as an ornamental plant.
- Cupressus funebris** Endl. Mourning Cupress, Weeping Cupress (Cupressaceae)—native of China, Cultivated as an ornamental.
- Cupressus glauca* — **Cupressus lusitanica**
- Cupressus japonica* — **Cryptomeria japonica**
- Cupressus lusitanica** Mill. *C. glauca* Lam. Mexican cypress, Goa cypress; Portugese cypress (Cupressaceae) — native of Mexico; cultivated for its aromatic oil; in Western Ghats; the names Goa cypress and Portugese cypress are misnomers as the tree is that of Mexico.
- Cupressus sempervirens** L. Italian cypress, Mediterranean cypress Surahva (S); Sara, (Pinaceae) — introduced; wood durable for buildings and furniture; the leaves yield essential oil.
- Cupressus torulosa** D. Don Himalayan cypress, Bhutan cypress (Cupressaceae) — Himalayas; the timber is durable and used for building and construction purposes; the leaves yield essential oil.
- Curalvallipanna — **Lygodium microphyllum**
- Curanga amara*—**Curanga fel-terrae**
- Curanga fel-terrae** (Lour.) Merr. *C. amara* (Scrophulariaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; the glycoside

- curangin has similar properties of Digitalin.
- Curcas oil—*Jatropha curcas*
- Curculigo capitulata** Kuntze, *C. recurvata* Dry (Amaryllidaceae)—tropical Himalayas; leaves are source of a fibre and cultivated as ornamental for its beautiful foliage.
- Curculigo latifolia** Dry (Amaryllidaceae) — Andamans; an ornamental herb.
- Curculigo orchioides** Gaertn. Mushali (S); Kalimusli (H) (Amaryllidaceae) — Subtropical Himalayas and Western Ghats; the rhizome is used for jaundice, piles and asthma. Pounded tubers with Carum (Ajwain) soaked in water, decoction given to children in Kinka disease.
- Curculigo recurvata* — **Curculigo capitulata**
- Curcuma—**Curcuma longa**
- Curcuma amada** Roxb. Mango-ginger, Amada, Karpura-haridra (S), Am haldi (H) (Zingiberaceae) — Eastern India and Peninsular India; it is cultivated for aromatic rhizomes used in pickles, they are called as Mango ginger, as they are having characteristic odour of raw mango.
- Curcuma angustifolia** Roxb. Eastern Indian Arrow-root, Tikhur (H) (Zingiberaceae) — Eastern India and Peninsular India; cultivated, rhizomes are sources of a starch called East Indian Arrowroot called Travancore starch.
- Curcuma aromatica** Salisb. Wild Turmeric, Yellow Zedoary, Jangli haldi (Zingiberaceae) — wild throughout India; cultivated in Bengal and Kerala; used as a substitute for Turmeric; the rhizomes are tonic and carminative.
- Curcuma caesia** Roxb. Black Zedoary, Kalihaldi, Narkachura (H) (Zingiberaceae) — native of Bengal, cultivated; rhizome is aromatic and it is used as a cosmetic; the essential oil is a good source of camphor.
- Curcuma longa** L. Curcuma, Turmeric, Haridra (S); Haldi, Halada (H) (Zingiberaceae) — native of India; cultivated; sources of turmeric, used coloring agent, food preparation; used in medicine as carminative and stimulant.
- Curcuma zedoaria** Rosc. Zedoary, Kachura (H) (Zingiberaceae) — native of India, cultivated; rhizome is used as a condiment; employed in medicine as carminative.
- Curled Dock—**Rumex crispus**
- Curri—**Corylus ferox**
- Curry leaf tree—**Murraya koenigii**
- Cuscuta reflexa** Roxb. Amarvela, Akasbel (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; the plant is purgative and the seeds are demulcent and tonic.
- Cutch tree—**Acacia catechu**
- Cyamopsis tetragonoloba** (L.) Taubert. Cluster bean, Bakuchi, Dridhabija Goraksha phalini, Gorani (S), Gowar (H) (Fabaceae) — cultivated; the tender pods are cocked as vegetable; seeds are sources of Guar Gum used in paper and textile industries; employed in cosmetics.
- Cyanotis axillaris** Roem. & Schult. f. Soltraj (Commelinaceae) — throughout India; used in external application of sores.
- Cyathula prostrata** (L.) Bl. (Amaranthaceae) — Eastern India and Peninsular India; the plant is used for skin diseases.
- Cycas beddomei** Dyer, Madras Cycas (Cycadaceae) — South India; grown as ornamental in gardens.
- Cycas circinalis** L. Varaguna (S); Jangh-Madan-Mast, Ka-phul (H), Arrowroot, Sago (Cycadaceae)—wild in South India and also cultivated in gardens; stem is source of Sago.
- Cycas revoluta** Thunb. (Cycadaceae) — cultivated in gardens; seeds edible.
- Cycas pectinata** Griff. Nepal Cycas (Cycadaceae) — Eastern India; cultivated in gardens.

- Cyclamen europaeum** L. Hathajooree (Primulaceae) — introduced and cultivated in Hill stations for its pretty flowers; the corms are cathartic.
- Cyclamen indicum** L. *C. persicum* Mill. Bakhuri-miryam (Primulaceae) — introduced; cultivated in Hill stations for its pretty flowers and corms are used as fish poison.
- Cyclamen persicum* — **Cyclamen indicum**
- Cyclanthera pedata** Schrad. Mitha Karela (Cucurbitaceae) — native of Central America; introduced; the fruits are edible.
- Cyclea peltata** (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thoms. (Menispermaceae) — the rhizome contains alkaloid cyclein and used in antifebrile medicine.
- Cyclea wallichii** Diels (Menispermaceae)—Bengal; highly medicinal, antiseptic.
- Cyclista scariosa** Roxb. Nadinishpara (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; the root is used as a remedy for leucorrhoea.
- Cyclostemon assamicus* — **Drypetes assamica**
- Cyclostemon confertiflorus* — **Drypetes confertiflora**
- Cyclostemon ellipticus* — **Drypetes elliptica**
- Cyclostemon eglandulosus* — **Drypetes eglandulosa**.
- Cyclostemon griffithii* — **Drypetes griffithii**
- Cyclostemon indicus* — **Drypetes indica**
- Cyclostemon lancifolius* — **Drypetes lancifolia**
- Cyclostemon macrophyllus* — **Drypetes macrophylla**
- Cyclostemon subsessilis* — **Drypetes subsessilis**
- Cydonia oblonga** Mill. *Cydonia vulgaris* Pers. Vinee, Bihi (Rosaceae) — cultivated in Western Himalayas and Nilgiris; the fruit is astringent and cardiac tonic; the seeds are demulcent and used in dysentery and sore throats.
- Cydonia vulgaris*—**Cydonia oblonga**
- Cymbopogon caesius** (Hook. & Arn.) Stapf. Ginger grass, Kachi grass (Poaceae)—Western Ghats; yield essential oil which is used in perfumery.
- Cymbopogon citratus** (DC.) Stapf, Agni ghash (H), Bhustrina (S), Gandhatrina (Poaceae) — West Indian lemon grass, Sugandh rohisha; cultivated; sources of lemon grass oil; used for perfuming soaps, cosmetic etc.
- Cymbopogon flexuosus** (Nees ex Steud.) Stapf. Cochin lemon grass, Malabar lemon grass (Poaceae)—East Indian lemon grass; source of an essential oil; used in soap industry; also used in medicines.
- Cymbopogon jwarancusa** (Jones) Schult. Jaurancusa grass (Poaceae) —Himalayas from Kashmir to Assam; yields essential oil.
- Cymbopogon martini** (Roxb.) Wats, Rosha grass, Rohisa, Rusa grass, Gardh bel (H) (Poaceae)—throughout India; cultivated; sources of Palmorosa oil; used in perfumery.
- Cymbopogon nardus** (L.) Rendle. Ganjini (H), Citronella grass (Poaceae)—cultivated; sources of Citronella, used in perfumery, varnishes, for scenting soaps; leaves used in for flavouring soups.
- Cynanchum arnottianum** Wight, Bhankalink (Asclepiadaceae) — Kashmir; used in insecticide, used for killing maggots in wounds of domestic animals.
- Cynanchum pauciflorum* — **Cynanchum tunicatum**
- Cynanchum tunicatum** (Retz.) Alston. *C. pauciflorum* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) — Peninsular India; the young leaves are chewed; a milky juice is obtained from the plant.
- Cynanchum vincetoxicum** (L.) Pers. *Vincetoxicum officinale* L. White Swallow wort (Asclepiadaceae)—temperate Himalayas; the plant is highly poisonous.
- Cynara scolymus** L. Globe artichoke, Hathi chak (Asteraceae) — cultivated; the globose young flower heads are used as vegetable; the flower heads contain inulin and

- hence a valuable diet for diabetic patients.
- Cynodon arcuatus** J. S. Presl ex C.B. Presl (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; a good pasture grass.
- Cynodon barberi** Rang. et Tad. (Poaceae) — Madras region of Peninsular India; a good pasture grass.
- Cynodon dactylon** (L.) Pers. Dhub grass, Bermuda grass, Bahama grass, Durva, Durba, Hariali, Haritali (Poaceae) — throughout India; a good grass for lawns; used as fodder.
- Cynodon plectostachyus** (K. Schum.) Pilger, *Leptochloa plectostachya* K. Schum. Star grass, Giant star grass (Poaceae) — native of tropical Africa; introduced into India as fodder grass and as soil binder.
- Cynodon ternatus** — **Digitaria ternata**
- Cynoglossum glochidiatum** — **Cynoglossum wallichii**
- Cynoglossum micranthum** Desf. Adhopuspi (Boraginaceae) — Himalayas; the plant is used for stop vomiting.
- Cynoglossum wallichii** G. Don, *C. glochidiatum* Wall., Dhala-brauisabta (Boraginaceae) — Himalayas, Western Ghats; juice from roots used to vomiting.
- Cynometra cauliflora** L. Tripa (Caesalpinaceae) — South Western Ghats, fruits edible, pickled or prepared with fish.
- Cynometra polyandra** Roxb. Ping (Caesalpinaceae) — Khasi hills in Assam; a tree cultivated in Garden for its foliage and flower; wood is used for construction work.
- Cynometra ramiflora** L. (Caesalpinaceae) — Tidal forests of Peninsular India, Sunderbans and Andamans; a lotion prepared with honey from leaves is used for scabies; oil prepared from seeds is used for skin diseases.
- Cynosurus coracanus** — **Eleusine coracana**
- Cynosurus cristatus** L. Crested Dogtail (Poaceae) — Western Himalayas; fodder grass.
- Cynosurus echinatus** L. (Poaceae)— native of Europe; adventive and established, a moderate pasture grass.
- Cynosurus indicus** — **Eleusine indica**
- Cynosurus retroflexus** — **Dinebra retroflexa**
- Cyperus articulatus** L. Guinea rush (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; cultivated; tuberous roots are used for perfuming clothes, stems are made into mats.
- Cyperus bulbosus** Vahl (Cyperaceae) — throughout the plains of India. The small tubers are roasted and eaten.
- Cyperus canescens** — **Mariscus albescens**
- Cyperus compactus** — **Mariscus compactus**
- Cyperus corymbosus** Rottb. *C. tegetiformis* Roxb. Chinese mat grass (Cyperaceae) — throughout India in marshy region; the stems are used for mats.
- Cyperus esculentus** L. Flat Sedge, Chufa, Earth almond, Yellow nut grass, Chichoda (H) (Cyperaceae) — cultivated; tuberous rootstock are consumed as food; source of an oil known as Chufa oil; earth almond oil, sedge oil, tiger nut oil.
- Cyperus hexastachyos** — **Cyperus rotundus**
- Cyperus iria** L. Burachucha (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; the culm are used for making mats.
- Cyperus longus** L. Galingala, Flat sedge (Cyperaceae) — Western India. The rhizomes are used in perfumery.
- Cyperus malaccensis** Link. (Cyperaceae) — Peninsular India and Bengal; the stems are used for making mats and baskets.
- Cyperus pennatus** — **Mariscus albescens**
- Cyperus rotundus** L. *C. hexastachyos* Rottb. Musta (S), Mutha, Nut grass, Cocoa grass, Mustaka (Cyperaceae) — throughout India — dried tuberous roots known as souchet used in perfumery.



- Cyperus scariosus** R. Br. Flat sedge, Nut grass (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; the rhizome used in perfumery.
- Cyperus stoloniferus** Retz. Jatamanei (Cyperaceae) — along the coast of India; it is a sand binder and rhizomes used in perfumery and stimulant for heart.
- Cyperus tegetiformis* — **Cyperus corymbosus**
- Cypress-vine—**Ipomoea quamoclit**
- Cyphomandra betacea** (Cav.) Steud. *Solanum betaceum* Cav. Tree tomato (Solanaceae) — native of Peru and cultivated in hilly region of Peninsular India and Eastern India for its edible fruits.
- Cyrtomium falcatum** Presl. *Aspidium falcatum* Sw. (Polypodiaceae) — Himalayas; the Nilgiris in W. Ghats; the rhizome used as an anthelmintic.
- Cryptophyllum peregrinum* — **Fagraea cochinchinensis**
- Cystopteris fragilis** Bern. Brittle Bladder fern (Polypodiaceae) — Himalayas the decoction of rhizome is used as an anthelmintic.
- Cytisus monosperulus** L. Montpellier broom, white broom (Fabaceae) — garden escape in Nilgiris.
- Cytisus scoparius** Broom, Scotch broom (Fabaceae) — native of Europe and now established as garden escape in the Nilgiris and Simla; the plant is used as diuretic and dropsy and in large doses used as purgative.

## D

- Dab—**Desmostachya bipinnata**
- Dabh—**Imperata cylindrica**
- Dacrydium bidiwillii** Hook.f. Mountain pine (Taxaceae) — a native of New Zealand; cultivated in Hill gardens.
- Dacrydium elatum** Wall. (Taxaceae) — native of the Malaysian region; introduced and cultivated in Hill gardens.
- Dacrydium taxoides** Brongn. & Griseb. (Taxaceae) — a native of new Caledonia and cultivated in Hill gardens.
- Dactylis glomerata** L. Orchard grass, Cocksfoot grass (Poaceae) — a native of Europe and naturalised in temperate Himalayas and the Nilgiris; a fodder grass.
- Dactyloctenium aegypticum** (L.) Beauv. *Eleusine aegyptica* (L.) Desf. Crowfoot, Makra (H) (Poaceae) — throughout India; seeds consumed as food; used medicinally for pains in the kidney; used as fodder.
- Dactyloctenium australe** Steud. (Poaceae) — native of S. Africa introduced; a good lawn grass and sand binder.
- Dadamari—**Cassia tora**
- Dadap—**Erythrina subumbrans**
- Dadhpushpi—**Mucuna monosperma**
- Dadmari (H) — **Ammannia baccifera**
- Daduri—**Ficus hispida**
- Daedalacanthus roseus* — **Eranthemum roseum**
- Daemia extensa* — **Pergularia daemia**
- Daemonorops grandis* — **Daemonorops kurzianus**
- Daemonorops jenkinsianus** Mart. *Calamus jenkinsianus* Griff. Gola bet (Arecaceae) — Eastern India; used in basket work.
- Daemonorops kurzianus** Hook. f. *Daemonorops grandis* Kurz, East Indian Dragon's blood (Arecaceae) — Andamans; sources of resin and for colouring varnishes.
- Daffodil, common — **Narcissus pseudo narcissus**
- Daguriu—**Ficus hispida**
- Dahia—**Streblus asper**
- Dahlia—**Dahlia** sp. (Asteraceae)—cultivated in gardens in India for its beautiful flowers; some of the species are *Dahlia coccinea* (Fire Dahlia), *D. excelsa* (Tree Dahlia), *D. graciles* (Dwarf Dahlia), *D. imperialis* (Candelarina Dahlia), *D. rosea* (Old garden Dahlia); there are more than 7000 horticultural varieties of Dahlia in cultivation.
- Dahipales—**Cordia macledonii**
- Daincha—**Sesbania cannabina**
- Daisee—**Corchorus olitorius**

- Dakh—*Vitis vinifera*  
 Daku—*Aglaia domestica*  
**Dalbergia assamica** Benth. (Fabaceae) — Central and Eastern Himalayas — cultivated as a shade plant in tea plantations.  
*Dalbergia ferruginea* — **Dalbergia stipulacea**  
**Dalbergia lanceolaria** L.f. Takoli, Bithua (H) (Fabaceae) — throughout India; wood used for agricultural implements, tool handles; packing cases, carpentry work; bark sources of tannin; bark and oil used in medicine for dyspepsia, rheumatic affections.  
**Dalbergia latifolia** Roxb. Rosewood of southern India, East Indian Rose wood, Malabar Rose wood, Bombay Rose wood, Black Rose wood, Rosseta Rose wood, Javanese Palissander, Shisham (H) (Fabaceae) — throughout India; timber yielding; used in carpentry, turnery, flooring etc; leaves used as fodder; used in medicine also in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, leprosy; pounded bark is given to relieve body pain.  
*Dalbergia latifolia* var. *sissoides* — **Dalbergia rostrata**  
**Dalbergia melanoxylon** Guill. & Pers. African Black Wood, Senegal or Sudan Ebony, Chinese Black wood (Fabaceae) — cultivated in Peninsular India, Indo-gangetic plain; timber yielding used for musical instruments, walking sticks, combs, hair pins, fancy articles etc.  
*Dalbergia multiflora* — **Dalbergia sympathetica**  
**Dalbergia paniculata** Roxb. (Fabaceae) — Peninsular and Central India; wood used for building purposes; also used for musical instruments.  
**Dalbergia parviflora** Roxb. (Fabaceae) — Andamans; sources of essential oil.  
**Dalbergia pinnata** (Lour.) Prain. *D. tamarindifolia* Roxb. Keti Daman (Fabaceae) — E. Himalayas, Peninsular India; roots used in medicine as masticatory and anthelmintic, bark chewed with betel; leaves used for fodder.  
**Dalbergia reniformis** Roxb. (Fabaceae) — Eastern India, used as fuel.  
**Dalbergia rostrata** Grah. *D. latifolia* Roxb. var. *sissoides* Baker, Malabar black wood (Fabaceae) — Southern W. ghats, Timber yielding tree; leaves are browsed by cattle.  
**Dalbergia sissoo** Roxb. Sissoo, Shinshapa, aguni (S), Shisham, Sissu, Sissai (H) (Fabaceae) — Himalayan region; used for carpentry work for high class furniture and cabinet; used for making charcoal; leaves used in medicine for gonorrhoea.  
**Dalbergia horrida** (Dennst) Mabb, *D. spinosa* Roxb. (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India coasts; roots are powdered and taken to allay the effects of alcohol.  
*Dalbergia multiflora* — **Dalbergia sympathetica**  
*Dalbergia spinosa* — **Dalbergia horrida**  
**Dalbergia stipulacea** Roxb. *D. ferruginea* Roxb. (Fabaceae) — E. Himalayas; infusion of wood and rods is considered an emmenagogue; bark and roots are used as fish poison; used as abortive taken in small amounts.  
**Dalbergia sympathetica** Nimmo ex Grah. *Dalbergia multiflora* Heyne ex Wall. (Fabaceae) — cultivated; Western Ghats; bark used in medicine for pimples.  
*Dalbergia tamarindifolia* — **Dalbergia pinnata**  
**Dalbergia volubilis** Roxb. (Fabaceae) — throughout India; the juice of leaves used as gargle for sore throat.  
 Dalchini—**Cinnamomum zeylanicum**  
**Dalhousiea bracteata** Grah (Fabaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; leaves used as wrappers for biddies.  
 Dalika—**Punica granatum**  
 Dalkon—**Raphanus sativus**  
 Dalne—**Securinega virosa**  
 Damahan—**Fagonia cretica**  
 Daman paper—**Hedyotis corymbosa**

- Dammar black—*Canarium strictum*  
 Dammer, Sal—*Shorea robusta*  
 Dammer, white—*Vateria indica*  
 Dampel—*Garcinia xanthochymus*  
 Danda—*Valeriana jatamanshi*  
 Dansara—*Rhus sinuata*  
*Danthonia exilii*—*Danthonia cachemyriana*  
*Danthonia Jacquemontii* Bor (Poaceae)  
 — Himalayas; fodder grass for cattle.  
 Dantiya—*Maytenus emarginatus*  
 Danvers — *Daucus carota* var. *sativa*  
*Daphne involucrata* Wall. (Thymelaeaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; sources for paper making.  
*Daphne oleoides* Schreb. (Thymelaeaceae) — Western Himalayas, roots used as a purgative.  
*Daphne papyracea* Wall. ex Steud. Satpura, Setburosa (H) (Thymelaeaceae) — Himalayas; used for making papers; Nepal paper is the common name.  
*Daphne sureil* W. W. Sm. (Thymelaeaceae) — Western Himalayas; sources for making paper.  
*Daphniphyllum glaucescens* — *Daphniphyllum neilgherrense*  
*Daphniphyllum himalayense* Muell.-Arg. Lal Chandan (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas, wood used in carpentry work; suitable for turnery and carving; the wood is coloured.  
*Daphniphyllum neilgherrense* (Wight) Rosenth. *D. glaucescens* Muell.-Arg. non Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood sources as fuel.  
 Daradhansha—*Eria sativa*  
 Darbha—*Imperata cylindrica*  
 Dark catechu—*Acacia catechu*  
 Darnel—*Lolium temulentum*  
 Daru haridra—*Coscinium fenestratum*  
 Darya-ka-naryal—*Lodoicea maldivica*  
 Dasni—*Rhus sinuata*  
 Date, Chinese—*Ziziphus mauritiana*  
 Date, Common—*Phoenix dactylifera*  
 Date Palm—*Phoenix dactylifera*  
 Date plum persimmon—*Diospyros lotus*  
*Datisca cannabina* L. Akalbir, False hemp (Datiscaceae) — Himalayas sources of dyestuff called Akalbin; used in medicine for fevers, gastric complaints; the roots yield dye which is used for colouring cotton and wool.  
 Datranga—*Ehretia laevis*  
*Datura alba*—*Datura metel*  
 Datura, Angeltears — *Datura suaveolens*  
*Datura arborea* L. Tree datura, Angel's trumpet, Floripondio. *Datura* (Solanaceae) — cultivated in gardens for its white flowers.  
*Datura fastuosa*—*Datura metel*  
*Datura fastuosa* var. *alba*—*Datura metel*  
 Datura, Floripondio — *Datura arborea*  
 Daturae folium—*Datura metel*  
 Datura, Hindu—*Datura metel*  
*Datura innoxia* Mill. *Datura metel* auct. non L. Sadahdhatura (Solanaceae) — Western Himalayas and Peninsular India; sources of alkaloid, scopolamine; used in medicine as a pre-anaesthetic; leaves contain fixed oil and vitamin 'C'.  
 Datura, Jimson weed — *Datura stramonium*  
*Datura metel* L. *D. fastuosa* L. *D. fastuosa* var. *alba* (Nees) C. B. Cl. *D. alba* Nees; Hindu Datura, Dhustura, *Daturae folium* (Solanaceae) — throughout India, cultivated; dried seeds and leaves used in medicine; leaves are used in cigarettes for asthma; *Daturae folium* is commercial name.  
*Datura sanguinea* Ruiz. & Pax. Scarlet Datura (Solanaceae) — native of S. America; cultivated as an ornamental plant for its orange red flowers.  
*Datura stramonium* L. Thorn Apple, Jimson weed, Stink weed, Mad apple, Stramonium, Dhatura, Unmatta (Solanaceae) — throughout India; the leaves and seeds are narcotic; used in medicine for the treatment for asthma.  
*Datura suaveolens* Humb. & Bonpl. *Brugmansia suaveolens* Bercht. & Presl. Angel's trumpet; Tree Datura (Solanaceae) — native of

- Mexico; cultivated; ornamental value.
- Daucus carota** L. Wild Carrot; Queen Annels lace (Apiaceae)—Himalayas; sources of fixed and volatile oil used in medicine.
- Daucus carota** L. var. **sativa** DC. cultivated; carrot, shikha-mula (S), Gajar (H) (Apiaceae) — cultivated throughout India; edible, used as a vegetable; important exotic types grown are Early thorn, Chantenary, Davivers, Nantes and Early Gem; sources of carrot seed oil; seeds are used in medicine for kidney troubles.
- Devar—**Ehretia laevis**
- Day lily orange—**Hemerocallis fulva**
- Deythan—**Polyalthia longifolia**
- Debregeasia ceylanica** Hook. f. (Urticaceae) — Peninsular India; sources of fibre.
- Debregeasia hypoleuca** Wedd. Sansaru (Urticaceae) — Western Himalayas; sources of fibre; fruits edible; leaves as fodder for sheep.
- Debregeasia longifolia** (Burm. f.) Wedd. *D. velutina* Gaud. Wild Rhea, Sansaru (Urticaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; Western Ghats; sources of fibre; wood making for charcoal; an ornamental shrub.
- Debregeasia velutina* — **Debregeasia longifolia**
- Debregeasia wallichiana** Wedd. (Urticaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; sources of fibre.
- Decaisnea insignis** Hook. f. and Thoms. (Lardizabalaceae) — Eastern Himalayas, the fruits are eaten.
- Decalepis hamiltonii** Wight & Arn. Mahali Kizangu (Asclepiadaceae) — Peninsular India; roots used in medicine as blood purifier and as an appetiser; roots are used as spice and condiment.
- Deccan Hemp—**Hibiscus cannabinus**
- Decaspermum fruticosum** Forst. *D. paniculatum* Kurz (Myrtaceae)—E. Himalayas; fruits edible; leaves medicinally used for dysentery; wood used for tool handles.
- Decaspermum paniculatum* — **Decaspermum fruticosum**
- Deeringia amaranthoides** (Lam.) Merr. *D. celosioides* R. Br. Latman (H) (Amaranthaceae) — throughout India; leaves medicinal use; sources of alkaloid.
- Deeringia celosioides* — **Deeringia amaranthoides**.
- Deer's foot — **Convolvulus arvensis**
- Dehnhardt Long beak Eucalyptus—**Eucalyptus camaldulensis**
- Dela—**Porana paniculata**
- Deldona—**Leucas cephalotes**
- Delima sarmentosa* — **Tetracera sarmentosa**
- Delima sarmentosa* var. *glabra*—**Tetracera sarmentosa**
- Delonix regia** (Boj. ex Hook.) Rafin. *Poinciana regia* Boj. ex Hook. Royal poinciana, Flamboyant, Gul Mohur, Gold Mohur (Caesalpinia-ceae) — native of Madagascar, cultivated; used as ornamental plant as well as avenue trees; wood is durable; sources of gum used in textile industries.
- Delphinium ajacis** L. Rocket larkspur (Ranunculaceae) — native of Europe; cultivated throughout India; sources of alkaloids; seeds used in medicine, cultivated as an ornamental.
- Delphinium brunonianum** Royle, Laskar, Musk Larkspur (Ranunculaceae) — native of Europe, Himalayas, cultivated as ornamental plant; juice from the leaves used by the natives to destroy sticks of domestic animals; sources of alkaloides; seeds used in medicine.
- Delphinium cashmerianum** Royle, Kashmir Larkspur (Ranunculaceae) — N. W. Himalayas, cultivated as an ornamental plant; leaves used as insecticide.
- Delphinium coeruleum** Jack ex Camn. Dhakangu (Ranunculaceae) — Himalayas N. W. India; roots used to kill maggots in wound of goats; the root is used as an insecticide.
- Delphinium consolida** L. Forking Larkspur (Ranunculaceae) —

- cultivated; sources of alkaloids and dye; tincture of the seeds is used as parasiticide, insecticide and also in medicine.
- Delphinium dasycaulon** Fresen. Clubstem Larkspur (Ranunculaceae) — Peninsular India; medicinal.
- Delphinium denudatum** Wall. Vishalakarani, Niruisha (S), Jadwar, Nirbisi (H) (Ranunculaceae) — Western Himalayas; roots used in medicine for tooth ache.
- Delphinium elatum** L. Bee Larkspur; candle larkspur (Ranunculaceae) — Western Himalayas; seeds used for insecticidal and employed in the treatment of itch and other skin eruptions; seeds sources of alkaloids.
- Delphinium zalil** Aitch. & Hemsl. Zalil Larkspur (Ranunculaceae) — Western Himalayas; sources of dye called Asbarg Dye.
- Dendrobium amplum** Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; ornamental with large white and dull green flowers.
- Dendrobium chlorops** — **Dendrobium ovatum**
- Dendrobium crumenatum** Sw. (Orchidaceae) — Andamans; medicinal use for boils and pimples; ornamental.
- Dendrobium eriaeflorum** Griff. (Orchidaceae) — Eastern Himalayas, ornamental.
- Dendrobium formosum** Roxb. (Orchidaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; ornamental flowers.
- Dendrobium macraei** — **Desmotrichum fimbriatum**
- Dendrobium nobile** Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; herbs used in medicine as stomachic and tonic; ornamental; there are large number of varieties and horticultural hybrids.
- Dendrobium ovatum** (Willd.) Kranzl. *D. chlorops* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicines for stomach ache; ornamental.
- Dendrocalamus giganteus** Munro, Giant Bamboo (Poaceae) — cultivated, used for manufacturing of baskets etc.
- Dendrocalamus hamiltonii** Nees and Arn. Kaghsi bans (H) (Poaceae) — stem used for water and milk pails; young shoots as vegetables: used in manufacturing paper.
- Dendrocalamus hookeri** Munro (Poaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; leaves used for paper industry.
- Dendrocalamus longispatus** Kurz. (Poaceae) — Eastern India; sources of manufacture of kraft paper; cultivated as ornamental.
- Dendrocalamus sikkimensis** Gamble (Poaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; leaves used as paper pulp.
- Dendrocalamus strictus** (Roxb.) Nees, Mala Bamboo, Solid Bamboo, Bans, Calcutta Bamboo, Vansha (S); Bans Kaba, Bams Khunrd, Narbans (H) (Poaceae) — throughout India, stem employed for baskets, sticks, furnitures, poles, musical instruments, mats etc.; leaves used as fodder for livestock, paper pulp.
- Dendrophthoe elastica** (Desv.) Danser, *Loranthus elasticus* Desv. (Loranthaceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicine to check abortion and also for stone in bladder and kidney.
- Dendrophthoe falcata** (L.f.) Ettings *Loranthus falcatus* L.f., *L. longiflorus* Desv.; Vanda, Vrisksha bhaksha, Vrihsharuha (S), Banda (H) (Loranthaceae) — throughout India; sources of tannin material; bark used in medicine for wounds, asthma and menstrual troubles, plant growing on *Calotropis* is good to increase brain power, with *Tamarindus* in impotency. Stem bark extract in wine prevents pregnancy, found very effective and at times only one dose is enough.
- Dendrophthoe pentandra** (L.) Miq. *Loranthus pentandrus* L. (Loranthaceae) — Eastern India; leaves used as poultice for sores and ulcers.
- Dendu**—**Hypericum perforatum** L

- Dentella repens** (L.) Forst. & Forst.f. (Rubiaceae) — Peninsular India and Eastern India, used medicinally for poulticing sores.
- Deobans—**Bamusa tulda**
- Deodaru — **Cedrus deodara**
- Derris cuneifolia** Benth. (Fabaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; roots contain cunneifolin, feebly toxic to fish.
- Derris ferruginea** Benth. Indian Tuba root, Panlata (Fabaceae) — Eastern and Peninsular India; sources of rotenone.
- Derris elliptica** (Wall.) Benth. Derris tuba root, Bakal-bip (Fabaceae) — throughout India, powdered root is used an effect insecticide, used to stupefy fish and for poisoning arrows.
- Derris malaccensis** Prain (Fabaceae) — native of Malaya, cultivated; sources of rotenone.
- Derris marginata** Benth. (Fabaceae) — Eastern India; wood used in the bent wood industry.
- Derris robusta** Benth. (Fabaceae)— Eastern Himalayas, E. India and Peninsular India; sources of insecticidal properties like Tephrosin; wood used in for making tea chests, posts and ploughs; leaves lopped for fodder.
- Derris scandens** (Roxb.) Benth. Gonj (Fabaceae) — throughout India and Andaman islands; cultivated for its flowers, used for fish poison; bark as source of fibre.
- Derris tuba root—**Derris elliptica**
- Derris trifoliata** Lour. *D. uliginosa* Benth. Panlata (Fabaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; Peninsular India; sources of rotenone; leaves used as fodder.
- Derris uliginosa*—**Derris trifoliata**
- Desabadana—**Terminalia catappa**
- Deschampsia caespitosa** Beauv. Tufted Hair Grass (Poaceae) — Himalayas; used as fodder grass; dried inflorescence used for indoor decorations; used as door mats also.
- Deschampsia flexuosa** (L.) Trin. *Avia flexuosa* L. Crinkled hair grass (Poaceae) — N. W. Himalayas; it is used as fodder.
- Descurainia sophia** (L.) Webb. ex Pransl. *Sisymbrium sophia* L. Flaxweed, Khubkallana (H) (Brassicaceae) — Himalayas; sources of alkaloid; used immediate for ulcers, fever etc.
- Desi Jute—**Corchorus olitorius**
- Desmodium diffusum** DC. (Fabaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains; used as fodder, manure plant.
- Desmodium discolor** Vog. (Fabaceae) —grown as forage plant.
- Desmodium gangeticum** (L.) DC. Shalaparni (S), Sarivan, Salpan, Salwan (H) (Fabaceae) — throughout India; used for catarrh and as febrifuge; green manure.
- Desmodium gyroides** (Roxb. ex Link.) DC. (Fabaceae) — Central and Eastern Himalayas; fodder plant; the leaves used for lumbago.
- Desmodium heterocarpum* — **D. polycarpum**
- Desmodium heterophyllum** (Willd.) DC. (Fabaceae) — E. Himalayas and Eastern India; good fodder for cattle; the root is carminative tonic and diuretic.
- Desmodium lasiocarpum* — **Desmodium latifolium**
- Desmodium latifolium** (Roxb.) ex Ker. DC. *D. lasiocarpum* DC. (Fabaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; fodder plant and soil binder.
- Desmodium polycarpum** (Poir.) DC. *Desmodium heterocarpum* (L.) DC. (Fabaceae) — throughout India, used as green manure, planting at slopes for preventing wash; used in medicine.
- Desmodium pulchellum** (L.) Benth. ex Baker, Lodrom (S) (Fabaceae) — throughout India; fodder plant; the decoction of plant used for eye diseases.
- Desmodium retroflexum** (L.) DC. (Fabaceae) — Eastern India; fodder plant.
- Desmodium tiliacifolium** G. Don, Sambar (H) (Fabaceae) — sub-Himalayan region; the root is tonic and carminative, fodder plant.

- Desmodium tortuosum** (Sw.) DC., Cherokee, Beggerweed, Tickclover (Fabaceae) — introduced from Central America as a fodder plant.
- Desmodium triflorum** (L.) DC., Kandaliya (H) (Fabaceae) — throughout India; used for dysentery; as cover crop and green manure and soil binder.
- Desmodium triquetrum** (L.) DC. (Fabaceae) — Eastern Himalayas, Peninsular India; used as green manure, used in medicine for piles.
- Desmos chinensis** Lour. *Unona discolor* Vahl (Annonaceae) — Western Ghats and Eastern India; cultivated for its fragrant flowers; used in medicine for dysentery and vertigo; sources of dye.
- Desmos cochinchinensis** Lour. *Unona desmos* Raeusch (Annonaceae) — Eastern India; the roots used as febrifuge.
- Desmos dumosus** (Roxb.) Staff. *Unona dumosa* Roxb. (Annonaceae) — Eastern India; yields palatable water.
- Desmos longiflorus** (Roxb.) Staff. *Unona longiflora* Roxb. (Annonaceae) — Eastern India; the fruits are edible.
- Desmos pannosus** (Dalz.) Staff. *Unona pannosa* Dalz. (Annonaceae) — South Western Ghats, sources of fibre.
- Desmos praecox** (Hook.f. & Thoms.) Staff. *Unona praecox* Hook.f. & Thoms. (Annonaceae) — Eastern India; a small tree with fragrant flowers.
- Desmostachya bipinnata** (L.) Staff. *Eragrostis cynosuroides* (Retz.) Beauv. Darbha, Kusha (S); Dab, Durva (H) (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass; sources of raw material for paper manufacturing; used for thatching and rope making; a good sand binder; it is used in religious ceremonies of Hindus and during the Shradh ceremony a ring of it is worn.
- Desmotrichum fimbriatum** Bl. *Dendrobium macraei* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; Peninsular India; used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic.
- Deura—**Eurya japonica**
- Deutzia corymbosa** R. Br. Himalayan Deutzia (Saxifragaceae) — Himalayas; ornamental plant; stellate hairs used as sand paper; wood as fuel.
- Deutzia crenata* — **Deutzia scabra**
- Deutzia Himalayan — **Deutzia corymbosa**
- Deutzia Fuzzy — **Deutzia scabra**
- Deutzia scabra** Thumb. *D. crenata* Sieb. & Zucc. Deutzia fussy (Saxifragaceae) — native of China and Japan, cultivated in Indian Gardens; ornamental plant with white and pink flowers.
- Devadaru—**Cedrus deodara**
- Devadauda—**Sida veronicaefolia**
- Devadhupa—**Commiphora mukul**
- Deva kanchan—**Bauhinia purpurea**
- Devakili—**Canna orientalis**
- Devanala—**Lobelia nicotinaefolia**
- Devi—**Linum usitatissimum**
- Devil Claw—**Martynia annua**
- Devil nettle—**Laportea crenulata**
- Devil pepper, Java — **Rauvolfia serpentina**
- Devil pepper, Trinidad — **Rauvolfia tetraphylla**
- Devil's cotton—**Abroma angusta**
- Dhak (H)—**Butea monosperma**
- Dhakangu—**Delphinium coeruleum**
- Dhakki—**Acacia jacquemontii**
- Dhaman—**Cenchrus ciliaris**
- Dhamani—**Grewia tiliaefolia**
- Dhamin—**Grewia subinaequalis**
- Dhama—**Holoptelea integrifolia**
- Dhamsinia — **Hymenachne amplexicaulis**
- Dhan—**Oryza sativa**
- Dhanapatra — **Trianthema portulacastrum**
- Dhania—**Coriandrum sativum**
- Dhanta—**Woodfordia fruticosa**
- Dhanuvriksha—**Grewia tiliaefolia**
- Dhanya—**Oryza sativa**
- Dhanyamasha—**Vigna mungo**
- Dharauli—**Wrightia mollissima**
- Dhatila—**Prinsepia utilis**
- Dhatri—**Phyllanthus emblica**
- Dhattura (H)—**Datura stramonium**
- Dhaura—**Lagerstroemia parviflora**
- Dhaval—**Lobelia nicotinaefolia**

- Dhavala—*Terminalia arjuna*  
 Dhawi—*Woodfordia fruticosa*  
 Dheri—*Cassine glauca*  
 Dheniana—*Olax scandens*  
 Dheldhak—*Erythrina suberosa*  
 Dhol phulio—*Eragrostis tremula*  
 Dholsamudra—*Leea macrophylla*  
 Dhoop—*Jurinea macrophylla*  
 Dhub grass (H) — *Cynodon dactylon*  
 Dhudhali—*Eryngium caeruleum*  
 Dhumra-patra—*Aristolochia bracteata*  
 Dhunchi—*Sesbania cannabina*  
 Dhup — *Juniperus macropoda*;  
     *Cynodon dactylon*  
 Dhupa—*Vateria indica*  
 Dhupa Fat—*Vateria indica*  
 Dhurchuk — *Hippophae rhamnoides*  
 Dhurfi sag—*Leucas cephalotus*  
 Dhustura—*Datura metel*  
**Dialium travancoricum** Bourd.  
 Travancore Velvet Tamarind  
 (Caesalpiaceae) — Southern  
 western Ghats; fruits eaten by  
 birds; timber yielding trees.
- Dianella ensifolia** DC. (Liliaceae)—  
 Himalayas, Peninsular India; used  
 for rockery plant; in cosmetics and  
 poultices; used in medicines as in-  
 gredient of an ointment for herpes.
- Dianthus anatolicus** Boiss. Kanturi-  
 yam, (Caryophyllaceae) — W.  
 Himalayas; ornamental and used  
 for fevers.
- Dianthus barbatus** L. Sweet Williams  
 (Caryophyllaceae) — cultivated;  
 ornamental value.
- Dianthus caryophyllus** L. Carna-  
 tion, Clove pink, Grenadine Pico-  
 tee (Caryophyllaceae)—native of  
 Europe, cultivated; sources of  
 essential oil, used for perfumes.
- Dianthus chinensis** L. *D. sinensis*  
 Hort. Chinese Pink, Rainbow  
 Pink (Caryophyllaceae) — culti-  
 vated in plains of India; orna-  
 mental value.
- Dianthus sinensis*—**Dianthus chinensis**
- Dicentra canadensis** Walp. Corydalis,  
 Squirrel corn (Papaveraceae)—  
 cultivated; medicinal use; tubers  
 commercial name is 'Corydalis'.
- Dicentra chrysantha** Walp. Bleeding  
 heart, Golden Ear drops (Papa-  
 veraceae) — cultivated; orna-  
 mental value.
- Dicentra formosa** Walp. Pacific  
 bleeding heart (Papaveraceae)—  
 cultivated ornamental value.
- Dicentra spectabilis** Lem. Bleeding  
 heart (Papaveraceae) — cultivat-  
 ed for ornamental herb.
- Dichanthium annulatum** (Forsk.)  
 Stapf. Apang, Marvel grass, Zarga  
 (Poaceae) — throughout India;  
 Fodder grass.
- Dichanthium aristatum** (Poir.) C.E.  
 Hubb. (Poaceae) — Peninsular  
 India; this is an excellent fodder  
 grass.
- Dichanthium caricosum** (L.) A.  
 Camus. Kartuk Khel (Poaceae)  
 —throughout India; a good  
 fodder grass.
- Dichapetalum gelonioides** (Roxb.)  
 Engl., *Chailletia gelonioides* Hook.  
 f. (Dichapetalaceae) — E. India,  
 Peninsular India, wood used for  
 agricultural implements.
- Dichopsis elliptica* — **Palaquium**  
**ellipticum**
- Dichopsis obovata* — **Palaquium**  
**obovatum**
- Dichopsis polyantha* — **Palaquium**  
**polyanthum**
- Dichroa febrifuga** Lour. Basak (H)  
 (Saxifragaceae) — E. Himalayas;  
 used in medicines for malarial  
 fevers.
- Dichrocephala integrifolia** (L.f.)  
 Kurz, *Dichrocephala latifolia*  
 (Lam.) DC. (Asteraceae) — Hima-  
 layas; used in medicine as a poul-  
 tice and for insect bites and stings.
- Dichrocephala latifolia* — **Dichro-**  
**cephala integrifolia**
- Dichrostachys cinerea** (L.) Wight &  
 Arn. *Acacia cinerea* Spr., *Cailliea*  
*callistachys* Hassk. Vurtuli (H);  
 Dirghamula (Mimosaceae) —  
 North, Western, Central and  
 Peninsular India; bark employed  
 for tanning; roots are astringent  
 and used in rheumatism; wood  
 used for cog-wheels, pegs, etc.
- Dicliptera bupleuroides** Nees (Acan-  
 thaceae) — Hills throughout  
 India; used as tonic.
- Dicliptera roxburghiana** Nees  
 (Acanthaceae) — Indo-gangetic  
 plain and E. India; used as a tonic.



- Dicoma tomentosa** Cass. (Asteraceae)  
— Western and Peninsular India; used as a febrifuge.
- Dicranopteris linearis** (Beauv.) Underwood, *Gleichenia linearis* Bedd., *G. linearis* C. B. Cl., *G. dichotoma* Willd (Gleicheniaceae)  
— throughout India; handsome fern used for woven mats, chair seats, caps, fishing traps, belts, ropes; rhizome fronds used in medicine; plant extract used as laxative.
- Dictamnus albus** L. Burning Bush, Gas plant Dittany (Rutaceae)  
— Himalayas; sources of volatile oil; sources of alkaloid, used in medicine.
- Didhi**—**Sonchus asper**
- Didymocarpus aromatica** Wall. (Gesneriaceae) — Central Himalayas; aromatic herbs.
- Didymocarpus pedicellata** R. Br. Shila pushpa (S); Pathar phori (H) (Gesneriaceae) — Western Himalayas; used in medicine as a cure for stones in kidney and bladder.
- Didymosperma nanum** H. Wendl. and Drude, Dwarf palm; Little dryad palm (Arecaceae) — North Eastern India; cultivated for ornamental purposes.
- Diectomis fastigiata** (Sw.) Kunth. (Poaceae) — Indo-gangetic plain; a good fodder grass in the young stages before the formation of awns.
- Dieffenbachia picta** Schott. Variable tuffroot (Araceae) — native of Tropical America; introduced as an ornamental pot plant for its variegated leaves.
- Dieffenbachia seguine** (Jack) Schott. Dumb cane of West Indies (Araceae) — cultivated; used in medicine for the treatment of rheumatism and swellings; cultivated for ornamental and kept for decoration of drawing room.
- Digera arvensis*—**Digera muricata**
- Digera muricata** (L.) Mart. *Digera arvensis* Forsk. Latumbuna (H) (Amaranthaceae) — throughout India; cattle food; used in medicine for urinary discharges; tender leaves and branches used as vegetables.
- Digitalis**—**Digitalis purpurea**
- Digitalis lanata** Ehrb. Grecian foxglove, Woolly foxglove (Scrophulariaceae) — W. Himalayas; native of Europe, cultivated; used in medicine.
- Digitalis purpurea** L. Digitalis, Foxglove (Scrophulariaceae) — native of W. Europe, cultivated in Kashmir and Nilgiris; the leaves are used as cardiac stimulant; sources of the clones are Gloxinia, Leopard, Rose spotted and White, ornamental.
- Digitaria adscendens** (HBK) Henr. *Panicum adscendens* HBK., *D. marginata* Link., *D. marginata* Link. var. *fimbriata* (Link.) Stapf. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass; lawn grass.
- Digitaria bicornis** (Lamk.) Roem. and Schult., *Paspalum bicornis* Lamk. (Poaceae) — throughout India; Crab grass; used as fodder for cattle; as persistent weeds in lawns.
- Digitaria bifasciculata* — **Digitaria cruciata**
- Digitaria brownii** (Roem. & Schult) Hughes, *Panicum brownii* Roem. & Schult. (Poaceae) — native of Australia; introduced as a good fodder grass.
- Digitaria chinensis* — **Digitaria violescens**
- Digitaria corymbosa** (Roxb.) Merr., *Panicum corymbosum* Roxb., *Paspalum sanguinale* var. *extensum* Hook. f. (Poaceae) — fodder and lawn grass.
- Digitaria cruciata** (Nees) A. Camus, *D. bifasciculata* auctt. non Henr., *Paspalum sanguinale* var. *cruciatum* Hook. f. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder and lawn grass.
- Digitaria didactyla** Willd. Blue couch grass (Poaceae) — native of Mascarenes. Introduced as a lawn grass.
- Digitaria fusca* — **Digitaria violascens**

- Digitaria griffithii** (Hook. f.) Henr., *Paspalum sanguinale* var. *griffithii* Hook. f. (Poaceae) — Peninsular India.
- Digitaria ischaemum** (Schreb.) Schreb. *Panicum ischaemum* Schreb. Smooth Crab grass (Poaceae) — N. W. Himalayas; a good fodder grass.
- Digitaria jubata** (Griseb.) Henr., *Paspalum jubatum* Griseb (Poaceae) — Khasi hills in E. India; fodder and lawn grass.
- Digitaria longiflora** (Retz.) Pers., *Paspalum longiflorum* Retz., *Syntherisma longiflora* (Retz.) Skeels (Poaceae) — throughout India; a good pasture grass.
- Digitaria marginata* — **Digitaria adscendens**
- Digitaria marginata* var. *fimbriata* — **Digitaria adscendens**
- Digitaria microbachne** (Presl.) Henr., *Panicum microbachne* Presl. (Poaceae) — E. India; a good fodder grass.
- Digitaria nodosa** Parl., *Paspalum sanguinale* (L.) Lamk. var. *pubulare* (Aitch.) Hook. f. (Poaceae) — W. India; a good grass for growing in arid region and give fodder.
- Digitaria pentzii** Steut. Woolly finger grass (Poaceae) — native of S. Africa, introduced; a good fodder grass and sand binder; it is very resistant to heavy grazing.
- Digitaria pruriens** (Fisch. ex Trin.) Bune, *Paspalum sanguinale* (L.) Lamk. var. *pruriens* (Trin.) Hook. f. (Poaceae) — native of Java; a good lawn grass.
- Digitaria sanguinalis** (L.) Scop., *Panicum sanguinale* L., *Paspalum sanguinale* (L.) Lamk. (Poaceae) — throughout India; a good fodder grass.
- Digitaria ternata** (A. Rich.) Stapf., *Cynodon ternatus* A. Rich., *Paspalum ternatum* Hook. f. (Poaceae) — Eastern India; a handsome grass with silvery racemes and dark purple fruits.
- Digitaria timorensis** (Kunth.) Bal., *Panicum timorense* Kunth., *Paspalum sanguinale* (L.) Lamk. var. *debile* Hook. f. (Poaceae) — throughout India: a good fodder grass.
- Digitaria violascens** Link., *Digitaria chinensis* (Nees) A. Camus., *Syntherisma fusca* (Presl.) Scribner, *Digitaria fusca* (Presl.) Merr. (Poaceae) — throughout India; a good fodder grass.
- Digitaria wallichiana** (Wight & Arn.) Stapf., *Paspalum perrottetti* Hook. f. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder and lawn grass.
- Dikamali — **Gardenia gummifera**
- Dillenia andamanica** C. E. Parkinson (Dilleniaceae) — Andaman Islands; timber yielding.
- Dillenia aurea** Sm. *Dillenia pulcherrima* Kurz (Dilleniaceae) — Himalayas and Indo-gangetic plains; wood used as fuel.
- Dillenia bracteata** Wight, *Wormia bracteata* (Wight) Hook. f. & Thoms. (Dilleniaceae) — Peninsular India; sources of wood.
- Dillenia indica** L. Elephant apple, Chalta (H), Cinar, Motta Karmal, Ruvya, Bhavya (Dilleniaceae) — Himalayas, E. India and Peninsular India; Wood used for boat building, gun stocks, firewood, charcoal, etc; fleshy petals edible as vegetable; the hairy leaves are employed for polishing ivory and horn; fruits used in medicine.
- Dillenia ovata** Wall. Cay so, Phlarthom, Xopho (Dilleniaceae) — fruits are consumed; barks used in medicine.
- Dillenia pentagyna** Roxb. Aggai, Kallai (H) (Dilleniaceae) — throughout India and Andaman islands; leaves used as sand paper; timber yielding, used for rafters, planking; buds and fruits edible; leaves for green manure; bark sources of tannin.
- Dillenia pulcherrima* — **Dillenia aurea**
- Dillenia scabra** (D. Don) Roxb. (Dilleniaceae) — E. India; timber yielding; fruits edible.
- Dilo oil — **Calophyllum inophyllum**
- Dinebra arabica* — **Dinebra retroflexa**

- Dinebra retroflexa** (Vahl) Panz., *Cynosourus retroflexus* Vahl, *Dinebra arabica* Jacq. (Poaceae) — Indo-gangetic plain, Peninsular India; good fodder for cattle.
- Dinochloa andamanica** Kurz (Poaceae) — Andamans; culms used for making baskets and fences.
- Dinochloa compactiflora** (Kurz) McClure, *Pseudostachyum compactiflorum* Kurz, *Melocalamus compactiflorus* Benth. (Poaceae) — E. India; an evergreen bamboo with greyish green culms; used in basket work.
- Dinochloa maclellandii* — **Dinochloa compactiflora**.
- Dioclea javanica* — **Dioclea reflexa**
- Dioclea reflexa** Hook. f., *D. javanica* Benth. (Poaceae) — Eastern India; the flowers are fragrant and seeds are used along with “grains-of-paradise” as a tonic.
- Dioscorea aculeata* — **Dioscorea esculenta**
- Dioscorea alata** L. *Dioscorea atropurpurea* Roxb., *D. globosa* Roxb., *D. purpurea* Roxb., *D. rubella* Roxb., Chupri alu, Khamalu (H), Arrowroot giniana, winged Yam, The greater Yam, Asiatic Yam (Dioscoreaceae) — widely cultivated throughout India; wild at Peninsular India; sources of edible tubers used as vegetable; medicinal use for leprosy, piles and gonorrhoea.
- Dioscorea anguina* — **Dioscorea puber**
- Dioscorea atropurpurea* — **Dioscorea alata**
- Dioscorea bulbifera** L., *D. sativa* Thunb., *D. crispata* Roxb. Air potato, Potato yam, Tatalu, suaralu, Pitaalu (H) (Dioscoreaceae) — cultivated Himalayas; tubers are consumed as food; medicinally used for piles, dysentery and syphilis.
- Dioscorea clarkei* — **Dioscorea prazeri**
- Dioscorea crispata* — **Dioscorea bulbifera**
- Dioscorea daemona* — **Dioscorea hispida**
- Dioscorea deltoidea** Wall. Kniss, Kirta (Dioscoreaceae) — cultivated in N. W. Himalayas; the tubers are edible and yields cortisone.
- Dioscorea deltoidea* var. *sikkimensis* — **Dioscorea prazeri**
- Dioscorea esculenta** (Lour.) Burkill, *D. aculeata* L., *D. fasciculata* Roxb., *D. spinosa* Roxb. ex Wall, the Lesser Yam. Karen potato, Susnialu Spring Yam (Dioscoreaceae) — throughout India; cultivation also; tubers edible.
- Dioscorea fasciculata* — **Dioscorea esculenta**
- Dioscorea glabra** Roxb. (Dioscoreaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; Andaman Islands; tubers edible.
- Dioscorea globosa* — **Dioscorea alata**
- Dioscorea hamiltonii** Hook. f., *D. hookeri* Prain (Dioscoreaceae) — E. India, Western ghats; tubers edible.
- Dioscorea hirsuta* — **Dioscorea hispida**
- Dioscorea hispida** Dennst., *D. daemona* Roxb., *D. hirsuta* Dennst., *D. triphylla* L., Karukandu (H) (Dioscoreaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; tubers edible.
- Dioscorea hookeri* — **Dioscorea hamiltonii**
- Dioscorea jacquemontii* — **Dioscorea pentaphylla**
- Dioscorea oppositifolia** L. Taryakand. (Dioscoreaceae) — Peninsular India; tubers edible; appetizer and tonic.
- Dioscorea pentaphylla** L., *D. jacquemontii* Hook. f., *D. triphylla* L., Bhusa. Gazaria, Kanta alu (H) (Dioscoreaceae) — Himalayas and Andaman Islands; tubers edible.
- Dioscorea prazeri** Prain & Burkill, *D. clarkei* Prain & Burkill, *D. deltoidea* Wall. var. *sikkimensis* Prain, *D. sikkimensis* Prain & Burkill (Dioscoreaceae) — E. Himalayas; tubers used as hair wash for killing lice; used as fish poison; tubers are a source of

- cortisone which is used in rheumatism.
- Dioscorea puber** Bl. *D. anguina* Roxb. Kasa alu (H) (Dioscoreaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; tubers edible.
- Dioscorea purpurea* — **Dioscorea alata**
- Dioscorea rubella* — **Dioscorea alata**
- Dioscorea sativa* — **Dioscorea bulbifera**
- Dioscorea sikkimensis* — **Dioscorea prazeri**
- Dioscorea spinosa* — **Dioscorea esculenta**
- Dioscorea triphylla* — **Dioscorea pentaphylla**
- Dioscorea versicolor* — **Dioscorea bulbifera**
- Diospyros affinis** Thw. (Ebenaceae) — Southern Western ghats; timber for building work.
- Diospyros buxifolia** (Bl.) Hiern, *D. microphylla* Bedd. (Ebenaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for match boxes and splints; a large ornamental tree.
- Diospyros candolleana** Wight (Ebenaceae) — Western Ghats, root bark is used in medicine for rheumatism.
- Diospyros chloroxylon** Roxb. Green Ebony Persimmon, Coromandel ebony (Ebenaceae) — Indo-gangetic plain and Peninsular India; wood is durable; fruits edible; leaves used as fodder.
- Diospyros crumenata** Thw. (Ebenaceae) — Peninsular India; a large tree, sources of wood.
- Diospyros discolor** Willd. *D. mabola* Roxb. Mabola Persimmon, Butter fruit, Comogen ebony (Ebenaceae) — native of Philippines, cultivated in gardens, fruits consumed.
- Diospyros ebenum** Koenig ex Retz. *D. sapota* Roxb. Ebony tree, Ceylon ebony. Black sapote, Ebans, Abrus (H), Persimmon ebony (Ebenaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for turnery, stands for ornaments, etc.; source of Ebony wood.
- Diospyros embryopteris* — **Diospyros peregrina**
- Diospyros ferrea** (Willd.) Bakh. Phillippine Ebony Persimmon, Pers (Ebenaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for boat anchors, handles and sheaths of weapons and rafters; fruits edible.
- Diospyros foliolosa** Wall. (Ebenaceae) — Southern Western Ghats; sources of timber suitable for building construction.
- Diospyros insignis** Thw. (Ebenaceae) — South Western Ghats; wood durable for posts, rafters.
- Diospyros kaki** L.f. Kaki Persimmon, Japanese Persimmon, Kaki Vhondo Halwa tendu (H) (Ebenaceae) — native of China; cultivated, Peninsular India, E. India; fruits edible; wood durable for carpentry work.
- Diospyros lanceaefolia** Roxb. (Ebenaceae) — N. E. India; sources of timber for building construction.
- Diospyros lotus** L. Dateplum Persimmon Amtok (H) (Ebenaceae) — W. Himalayas; fruits edible and used in preparation of sherbets; wood durable.
- Diospyros mabola* — **Diospyros discolor**.
- Diospyros marmorata** Parker. Andaman marble wood, Persimmon (Ebenaceae) — Andaman islands, W. ghats; timber used for turnery, ornamental purposes, cabinet work, carving, etc.
- Diospyros melanoxylon** Roxb. *Diospyros tupru* Buch. — Ham. Abrus, Jalaja, Coromandel ebony, Kakada, Kendu, Persimmon tendu, Bidi leaves, Sudan bloom (Ebenaceae) — Peninsular India, Indo-gangetic plains; sources of coromandel ebony; leaves used for wrapping cigarettes; fuel wood, timber used for curved walking sticks, brush, picture frames, combs, toys, etc.
- Diospyros microphylla* — **Diospyros buxifolia**

- Diospyros montana** Roxb. Mountain Persimmon, Bistendu Tamala (S), Tendu (H) (Ebenaceae)—throughout India; sources of Bombay ebony, suitable for carpentry, agricultural implements, rafters, matches, carvings.
- Diospyros ovalifolia** Wight, Thin duka (S) (Ebenaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for match boxes; timber yielding; leaves as fish poison, also for medicine for gonorrhoea, blood poison, etc.
- Diospyros peregrina** (Gaertn.) Girke, *D. embryopteris* Pers, Crab, Gaub Persimmon, Kalatendu, Krishnasara, Makurkendi (H) Tinduka (Ebenaceae) — throughout India; sources of tanin; wood used for building construction and boat making.
- Diospyros pyrrocarpa** Miq. var. **andamanica** Kurz (Ebenaceae)—Andaman Islands; fruits edible; sources of red dye; sources of durable wood.
- Diospyros racemosa* — **Diospyros topsia**
- Diospyros ramiflora** Roxb. (Ebenaceae) — N. E. India; sources of timber; suitable for building construction.
- Diospyros sapota* — **Diospyros ebum**
- Diospyros stricta** Roxb. (Ebenaceae) — N. Eastern India; sources of timber, suitable for building construction.
- Diospyros sylvatica** Roxb. (Ebenaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for fancy work.
- Diospyros tomentosa** Roxb. Nepal Ebony, Bidi leaves Persimmon, Tendu, Kendu (H) (Ebenaceae) — Himalayas, Indo-gangetic plains; wood used.
- Diospyros topsia** Buch. Ham. *D. racemosa* Roxb. (Ebenaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; wood used for ornamental value; gum used as a remedy for tooth ache.
- Diospyros tupru* — **Diospyros melanoxyton**
- Dipani — **Trigonella foenum-graceum**
- Dipcadi erythraeum** Webb. & Benth. *D. unicolor* Baker (Liliaceae)—Western India; used as a substitute for *Urginea indica* which resembles *Digitalis*.
- Dipcadi unicolor* — **Dipcadi erythraeum**
- Diplachne fusca** (L.) Beauv. *Festuca indica* Retz. (Poaceae)—Indo-gangetic plains and Peninsular India; an average fodder grass.
- Diploclisia glaucescens** (Blume) Diels, *Cocculus macrocarpus* Wight & Arn. (Menispermaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; leaf powdered, used in medicine for gonorrhoea and syphilis.
- Diploknema butyracea** H. J. Lam., *Madhuca butyracea* Macb., *Bassia butyracea* Roxb. Banna fat, Chiura, Indian Butter tree, Phulel (H), (Sapotaceae) — Himalayas; Andaman islands; fruits edible; substitute for ghee; used in medicine for rheumatic pain.
- Dipsacus fullonum** L. Fuller's teasel, Burash (Dipsacaceae) — native of Europe, cultivated in hill stations of India; used in woollen industry; seeds used as food for poultry; sources of a dye and tanin.
- Dipteracanthus prostratus** (Poir.) Nees. *Ruellia prostrata* Poir., *Ruellia prostrata* var. *dejecta* C. B. Cl. (Acanthaceae) — throughout India; leaves used for ear diseases.
- Dipteracanthus suffruticosus** Voigt. *Ruellia suffruticosa* Roxb. (Acanthaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains; roots used for inducing fermentation in rice mash to produce beer.
- Dipterocarpus alatus** Roxb. *D. costatus* Gaertn. Gurjum (Dipterocarpaceae) — Andaman islands; source of Gurjum balsam in medicine.
- Dipterocarpus bourdillonii** Brandis (Dipterocarpaceae) — S. W.

- Ghats; Wood used for canoes, house building, matches, etc.
- Dipterocarpus costatus* — **Dipterocarpus alatus**
- Dipterocarpus grandiflorus** Bl. Apitong, Gurjum (Dipterocarpaceae) — Andaman islands; sources of wood and oleoresin.
- Dipterocarpus indicus** Bedd. Gurjum (H) (Dipterocarpaceae) — Peninsular India; timber yielding; used in house construction, ship building, railway carriages, cabinet work; fuel; the oleoresin used for rheumatism.
- Dipterocarpus kerrii** King (Dipterocarpaceae) — Andaman Islands; timber yielding.
- Dipterocarpus macrocarpus* — **D. pilosus**
- Dipterocarpus pilosus** Roxb., *D. macrocarpus* Vesque, Hollong gurjum tree (Dipterocarpaceae) — E. India; wood employed in the manufacture of plywood for tea chests, railway sleepers; sources of oleoresin.
- Dipterocarpus tuberculatus** Roxb. Gurjum tree (Dipterocarpaceae) — E. India; timber yielding; used in carpentry; boats, boxes, carts, etc. sources of tanin; sources of oleoresin.
- Dipterocarpus turbinatus** Gaertn. f. Common gurjum tree (Dipterocarpaceae) — E. India; Andaman Islands; wood used for internal construction work; packing cases, tea boxes, wagon construction; sources of gurjum oil, used in medicine for gonorrhoea.
- Dipya—**Hyoscyamus niger**
- Dirgha (S) — **Caryota urens**
- Dirghamula — **Dichrostachys cinerea**
- Dirgha patolika — **Luffa cylindrica**
- Dirgha patra — **Strychnos nuxvomica**
- Dischidia rafflesiana** Wall. (Asclepiadaceae) — E. India; roots used in medicine for coughs.
- Diserneston gummiferum* — **Dorema ammoniacum**
- Dita bark — **Alstonia scholaris**
- Dittany Gas plant—**Dictamnus albus**
- Dittelasma rarak* — **Sapindus rarak**
- Dividin—**Caesalpinia coriaria**
- Divya—**Hydrocotyle asiatica**
- Dobera roxburghii** Planch. (Salvadoraceae) — flowers are sources of an essential oil, used as perfume.
- Docynia indica** Decne, Indian Crab Apple, False quince (Rosaceae)—Himalayas, E. India; fruits edible; wood used for tool handles, walking sticks.
- Dodak—**Sonchus oleraceus**
- Dodonaea viscosa** (L.) Jacq., Jamaica, Switch sorrel, Hopseed bush, Candle wood, Sintha, Ahar (H) (Sapindaceae) — throughout India; grown as hedge plant; leaves febrifuge and sudorific.
- Dogal tree — **Sarcochlamys pulcherimma**
- Dogtail, crested — **Cynosurus cristatus**
- Dolichandrone falcata** (DC.) Seem. Hawar, Manchingi (Bignoniaceae) — Indo-gangetic plain. Peninsular India; decoction of the plant is used for abortion, bark is used as fish poison.
- Dolichandrone rheedii* — **Dolichandrone spathacea**
- Dolichandrone spathacea** K. Schum. *D. rheedii* Seem. (Bignoniaceae) — Peninsular India; Andaman Islands; wood used for making floats and wooden shoe; bark yields fibre; bark used in the presedative treatment of fishing nets.
- Dolichandrone stipulata** Benth. *Markhamia stipulata* (Wall.) Seem. (Bignoniaceae) — Andaman Islands; timber yielding; used for house posts, bows, spear shafts, cars, furniture.
- Dolichos biflorus** L. Horsegram, Kulaththa (S), Kulthi (H) (Fabaceae) — throughout India; used as food for livestock and as green manure.
- Dolu—**Rheum emodi**
- Domba oil — **Calophyllum inophyllum**

- Dombeya mastersii** Hook. f. (Sterculiaceae) — native of Madagascar, cultivated in garden.
- Dom-sal — **Miliusa velutina**
- Domuti — **Hydrocera triflora**
- Dopahariya — **Pentapetes phoenicea**
- Dopatilata — **Ipomoea pescaprae**
- Dordi—**Vigna mungo**
- Dorema ammoniacum** D. Don, *Diserneston gummiferum* Jaub. and Spich. (Apiaceae) — native of Persia; sources of Ammoniacum, a gum resin.
- Dori — **Leptadenia reticulata**
- Doronicum falconeri** Hook. f. (Asteraceae) — E. Himalayas; roots used as an aromatic tonic.
- Doryalis caffra** Harv. & Sond. *Aberia caffra* Warb. Keiapple (Flacourtiaceae) — introduced; the fruits are edible.
- Doryalis hebecarpa** (Gard.) Warb. *Aberia gardneri* Glos. Ceylon gooseberry, Ketembilla (Flacourtiaceae) — cultivated; berries used for jelly and preserves, also served with fish and meat.
- Double bean—**Phaseolus lunatus**
- Double coconut — **Lodoicea maldivica**
- Doughlus Fir, common — **Pseudotsuga taxifolia**
- Downy rosemyrtle — **Rhodomyrtus parviflora**
- Draba muralis** L. (Brassicaceae) — Western Himalayas; Plant used as antiscorbutic.
- Dracaena — **Dracaena cinnabari**
- Dracaena angustifolia** Roxb. Buckripathi (H) (Liliaceae)— Lower Himalayas, Andaman Islands; leaves used as a goat fodder, also used for colouring cakes.
- Dracaena cinnabari** Balf. f. Dragon's blood, Dracaena, Hira-dukhi (H) (Liliaceae) — native of E. Africa and S. Africa; stem yields resin (Socotra dragon's blood) which is used for varnishes.
- Dracocephalum heterophyllum** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — W. Himalayas; leaves eaten by goats and sheep; roots used as vegetables.
- Dracocephalum moldavica** L. Moldavica Dragonhead (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas; ornamental value; sources of essential oil; seeds used in medicine as demulcent in fevers.
- Dracontium polyphyllum** L. (Araceae)—native of Tropical America; cultivated in gardens; used in medicine in Asthma, haemorrhoids and also as emmenagogue.
- Dracontomelon mangiferum** Bl. (Anacardiaceae) — Andaman Islands; timber used in house construction also used for match splints; the fruits are edible; the flowers and fruits are used for flavouring.
- Dragon head, Moldavica — **Dracocephalum moldavica**
- Dragon's blood — **Dracaena cinnabari**
- Drakh — **Vitis vinifera**
- Draksha -- **Vitis vinifera**
- Drawn — **Cedrela serrata**
- Dregea volubilis** — **Wattakaka volubilis**
- Drek — **Melia azadirach**
- Dridhabija — **Cyamopsis tetragonoloba**
- Drimycarpus racemosus** Hook. f. (Anacardiaceae) — E. India; wood used for planking canoes.
- Drosera burmanii** Vahl, Mukhajali (Droseraceae) — throughout India; used in medicine.
- Drosera indica** L. (Droseraceae) Peninsular India; used as tonic.
- Drosera lunata** — **Drosera peltata**
- Drosera peltata** Sm. *D. lunata* Buch. Ham. Mukhajali, Chitra (Droseraceae) — throughout India; leaves used as blistering agent; used as anti-syphilitic and tonic.
- Drug Eye bright — **Euphrasia officinalis**
- Drug squill, Indian— **Urginea indica**
- Drymaria cordata** (L.) Willd. ex Roem. (Caryophyllaceae) — throughout India; juice used as laxative and anti-febrile properties.
- Drynaria quercifolia** (L.) J. Sm. *Polypodium quercifolium* L. Ashvakatri, (Polypodiaceae) — Epiphytic, throughout India;

- rhizomes are bitter astringent; antibacterial properties seem in aqueous extracts.
- Drymoglossum carnosum** Hook. (Polypodiaceae) — Himalayas; fronds diuretic and astringent.
- Drymoglossum heterophyllum** (L.) Presl. (Polypodiaceae) — used in medicine a remedy for eczema.
- Dryopteris barbiger** (Moore) Kuntze (Polypodiaceae) — Himalayas; rhizomes are anthelmintic.
- Dryopteris blandfordii** (Heyne) C. Chr. (Polypodiaceae) — Himalayas; the rhizome has anthelmintic properties.
- Dryopteris filixmax** (L.) Schott. Male fern (Polypodiaceae) — introduced in garden; the rhizome possesses anthelmintic properties.
- Dryopteris marginata** (Wall.) Christ (Polypodiaceae) — Himalayas; the rhizome possesses anthelmintic properties.
- Dryopteris odontoloma** (Moore) C. Chr. (Polypodiaceae) — Himalayas; the rhizome possesses anthelmintic properties.
- Dryopteris schimperiana** (Hochst.) C. Chr. (Polypodiaceae) — Himalayas; the rhizome possesses anti-anthelmintic properties.
- Drypetes andamanica** — **Hemicyclia andamanica**
- Drypetes assamica** Pax. & Hoffm. *Cyclostemon assamicus* Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae) — E. India; timber yielding.
- Drypetes eglandulosa** Pax. & Hoffm. *Cyclostemon eglandulosus* Kurz (Euphorbiaceae) — E. India; timber yielding.
- Drypetes elata** — **Hemicyclia elata**.
- Drypetes elliptica** Pax. & Hoffm. *Cyclostemon ellipticus* Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae) — E. India; timber yielding.
- Drypetes griffithii** Pax. & Hoffm. *Cyclostemon griffithii* Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae) — E. India; timber yielding.
- Drypetes indica** Pax. & Hoffm. *Cyclostemon indicus* Muel.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — India; timber yielding.
- Drypetes lancifolia** Pax. & Hoffm. *Cyclostemon lancifolius* Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae) — E. India; timber yielding.
- Drypetes macrophylla** Pax. & Hoffm. *Cyclostemon macrophyllum* Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) — Western Ghats and Andaman islands; the fruit pulp poisonous and used as fish poison; wood is hard.
- Drypetes subsessilis** Pax. & Hoffm. *Cyclostemon subsessilis* Kurz (Euphorbiaceae) — E. India; timber yielding.
- Drypetes travancorica** **Hemicyclia travancorica**
- Drypetes venusta** — **Hemicyclia venusta**
- Duabanga sonneratioides** Buch.-Ham. Bandorhulla, Lampati (Sonneratiaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India, Andaman islands; wood used for canoes, tea boxes, house and boat building; fruits edible.
- Dubard — **Manilkara roxburghiana**
- Duchesnea indica** Focke. Indian strawberry, Kiphaliya. *Fragaria indica* Andr. (Rosaceae) — a herb occurring in the temperate Himalayas and the Nilgiris; the fruits are edible.
- Duck wheat — **Fagopyrum tataricum**
- Dudhi — **Euphorbia hypericifolia**, **Euphorbia hirta**, **Sonchus oleraceus**, **Wrightia tinctoria**, **Wrightia mollissima**
- Dudhiakasmī — **Ipomoea alba**
- Dudhi alata — **Oxystelma secamone**
- Dudhlak — **Launaea nudicaulis**
- Duku — **Aglaia domestica**
- Dulcamara — **Solanum dulcamara**
- Dulcis cortex — **Citrus sinensis**
- Dumb cane of West Indies — **Dieffenbachia seguine**
- Dunbaria heynei** Wight & Arn. (Papilionaceae) — S. W. Ghats; tried as a crop in rubber estates.
- Duranta plumeri** — **Duranta repens**
- Duranta repens** L. **Duranta plumeri** Jacq. Golden Dew drop, Creep-



- ing sky flowers, Pigeon berry (Verbenaceae) — native of tropical America; cultivated; wood suitable for turnery; hedge plant, ornamental value.
- Durba** — *Cynodon dactylon*
- Durian**—*Durio zibethinus*
- Durio zibethinus** L. Durian, Civet fruit (Bombacaceae) — native of Malaya, cultivated; Peninsular India; fruits edible; wood for construction; also used in medicine.
- Durra**—*Sorghum vulgare*
- Durva** — *Desmostachya bipinnata*; *Cynodon dactylon*
- Dushpatrijati** — *Impatiens balsamina*
- Dusparsha**—*Fagonia cretica*
- Dwarf Aloe** — *Agave angustifolia*
- Dwarf Date Palm** — *Phoenix humilis*
- Dwarf or Annual meadow grass**—*Poa annua*
- Dwarf palm** — *Didymosperma nanum*
- Dyera costulata** Hook. f. *D. laxiflora* Hook. f. Jelutory, Pontianck (Apocynaceae) — native of Malaya and Indonesia; introduced in Bangalore Botanic Garden and used as a substitute for rubber and as an ingredient of chewing gum base.
- Dyera laxiflora* — *Dyera costulata*
- Dyer's Rocket**—*Reseda luteola*
- Dysophylla auricularia** Bl. (Lamiaceae) — Eastern Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; the decoction of the plant is used for rheumatism.
- Dysophylla quadrifolia** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; Peninsular India; the plant is used for rheumatism.
- Dysoxylum binectariferum** (Roxb.) Hook. f. ex Bedd. (Meliaceae)—E. Himalayas; E. India; W. Ghats; timber yielding — suitable for match boxes, splints, cigar boxes and plywood.
- Dysoxylum glandulosum* — *Dysoxylum malabaricum*
- Dysoxylum hamiltonii** Hiern (Meliaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; wood used for house building, boats and canoes; bark is used in medicine for stomach ache.
- Dysoxylum grande** Hiern (Meliaceae) — E. India; timber used for house building.
- Dysoxylum procerum** Hiern (Meliaceae) — E. India; timber used for house building.
- Dysoxylum malabaricum** Bedd. *D. glandulosum* Talbot, White cedar, Agil, Bili devadari (Meliaceae) — Western Ghats; wood for tea chests, rubber boxes, furniture, construction work, etc.

## E

- Early Gem** — *Daucus carota* var. *sativa*
- Early Horn** — *Daucus carota* var. *sativa*
- Earth Almond** — *Cyperus esculentus*
- East Himalayan Silver Fir** — *Abies spectabilis*
- East Indian arrowroot** — *Curcuma angustifolia*
- East Indian Dragon's blood** — *Daemonorops kurzianus*
- East India Pecacuanha** — *Cryptocoryne spiralis*
- East Indian lemon grass** — *Cymbopogon flexuosus*
- East Indian Rosewood** — *Dalbergia latifolia*
- East Indian Screw tree** — *Helicteres isora*
- East Indian tobacco** — *Nicotiana rustica*
- Ebans** — *Diospyros ebenum*
- Eberm** — *Cinnamomum tamala*
- Ebony** — *Diospyros ebenum*
- Ebony, Bombay** — *Diospyros montana*
- Ebony, Ceylon** — *Diospyros ebenum*
- Ebony, Coromandel** — *Diospyros chloroxylon*
- Ebony of Ancient Egypt** — *Dalbergia melanoxylon*
- Ebony, Persimmon** — *Diospyros ebenum*
- Ebony, Persimmon green** — *Diospyros chloroxylon*
- Ebony, Red** — *Acacia chundra*
- Ebony, Sudan** — *Dalbergia melanoxylon*

- Ecbolium linneanum** Kurz, *E. viride* (Forsk.) Merr. Udagati (H) (Acanthaceae) — N. E. India, Peninsular India; flowers ornamental; roots medicinally used for jaundice and rheumatism.
- Ecbolium linneanum** var. **dentata** — *E. viride* var. *dentata*
- Ecbolium viride* — **Ecbolium linneanum**
- Ecbolium viride** (Forsk.) Alston var. *dentata* (Cl.) Raizada, *E. linneanum* Kurz var. *dentata* Cl. (Acanthaceae) — cultivated for flowers.
- Ecdysanthera micrantha** A. DC. *Parabarium micranthum* (Wall.) Pierre (Apocynaceae) — E. India, source of rubber.
- Echeveria agavoides** Lam. Carpet Echeveria, (Crassulaceae) — native of temperate and tropical America; cultivated in hill gardens for edging flower beds and rockeries.
- Echeveria gibbiflora** DC. (Crassulaceae) — native of tropical and temperate America; cultivated in hill gardens for edging flower beds and in rockeries.
- Echeveria glauca** Baker (Crassulaceae) — native of temperate and tropical America; cultivated in hill gardens for edging flower beds.
- Echeveria secunda** Booth (Crassulaceae) — native of tropical and temperate America; cultivated in hill gardens for edging flower beds and in rockeries.
- Echinocarpus assamicus** Benth. (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. India; wood is used for planking and tea boxes.
- Echinocarpus dasycarpus** Benth. (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India, wood used for planking, tea boxes, making charcoal, said to be suitable for matches and match boxes.
- Echinocarpus nimonii** J. Grah. (Elaeocarpaceae) — Peninsular India, bark yields rope fibres; wood used for yokes and rafters.
- Echinochloa colona** (L.) Link. Jungle rice, *Panicum colonum* L., Sawank (S) (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Echinochloa crus-galli** (L.) Beauv., *Panicum crus-galli* L., Barnyard Millet, Samak, Sanwak (H) (Poaceae) — cultivated, fodder value; grains eaten during scarcity, used for reclamation of soil; used in medicine for spleen disorders.
- Echinochloa frumentacea** (Roxb.) Link. *Panicum crus-galli* L. var. *frumentacea* Roxb. Japanese Millet., Sawa; (Poaceae) — cultivated in U.P., Madhya Pradesh; sources of beer.
- Echinochloa pyramidalis** (Lamk.) Hitch. et Chase, *Panicum pyramidale* Lamk. (Poaceae) — native of Tropical Africa; introduced and good fodder grass.
- Echinochloa stagnina** (Retz.) Beauv. *Panicum stagninum* Retz. Banti (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder value, grains eaten during scarcity.
- Echinops echinatus** Roxb. Kantalu, Utati (S); Gokru, Utakanta (H) (Asteraceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for cough, hysteria.
- Eclipta alba* — **Eclipta prostrata**
- Eclipta prostrata** (L.), *E. alba* (L.) Hassk., Bhingaraja, Kesaraja, Ajagara (S); Bhangra, Mochkand, Balri (H) (Asteraceae) — throughout India; leaves used as laxative; sources of a black stain; decoction of the leaves in water is spread over the head of new-born children to stimulate the growth of hair; decoction is mixed with coconut oil.
- Edgeworthia gardneri* — **Edgeworthia tomentosa**
- Edgeworthia tomentosa** (Thunb.) Nakai, Oriental Paper Bush, *E. gardneri* Meissn. *E. papyrifera* Scrub. & Druce (Thymelaeaceae) — Himalayas E. India; an ornamental shrub with golden yellow sweet-scented flowers; sources of Nepal paper, Mitsummata Paper, fibre yielding.

- Edgeworthia papyrifera* — **Edgeworthia tomentosa**  
 Edible stemmed vine — **Cissus quadrangularis**  
**Ehretia acuminata** R. Br. *E. acuminata* var. *serrata* (Roxb.) Johnston Punia, Punyam Konda (H) Heliotrope tree, Lahichan (Boraginaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood used for buildings, agricultural implements; fruits edible; leaves used as fodder; cultivated as an avenue tree, stem bark chewed to cure mouth sores.  
*Ehretia acuminata* var. *serrata* — **Ehretia acuminata**  
**Ehretia aspera** Willd. *E. obtusifolia* Hochst, *E. laevis* Roxb. var. *aspera* C. B. Cl. (Boraginaceae) — Peninsular India and W. India; wood useful for building and agricultural implements; roots used in medicine.  
*Ehretia buxifolia* — **Ehretia microphyll**  
**Ehretia laevis** Roxb. Chamror, Koda, Datranga, Davar (H) (Boraginaceae) — throughout India, S. Andamans; wood suitable for match boxes, also for building and agricultural implements, leaves used as fodder.  
*Ehretia laevis* var. *aspera* — **Ehretia aspera**  
*Ehretia microphylla* — **Carmona microphylla**  
*Ehretia obtusifolia* — **Ehretia aspera**  
**Ehrharta calycina** J. E. Sm. (Poaceae) — native of S. Africa; introduced in India; a good grazing grass in arid regions.  
**Ehrharta capensis** Thunb. (Poaceae) — native of S. Africa; introduced in India; a good grazing grass.  
**Ehrharta erecta** Lamk. (Poaceae) — native of S. Africa; introduced in India; a good grazing grass.  
**Ehrharta longiflora** J. E. Sm. (Poaceae) — native of S. Africa; introduced in India; a good grazing grass.  
**Eichhornia crassipes** (C. Martius) Solms. *E. speciosa* Kunth, Water Hyacinth; (Pontederiaceae) — native of tropical South America; used as food for cattle.  
*Eichhornia speciosa* — **Eichhornia crassipes**  
 Ela — **Elettaria cardamomum**  
 Elachi, Bara—**Amomum subulatum**  
 Elachi, Chote — **Elettaria cardamomum**  
 Elachi lebu — **Citrus limon**  
**Elaeagnus angustifolia** L., *E. hortensis* Bieb. Oleaster, Shiulik (Elaeagnaceae) — Russian Olive — W. Himalayas; fruits edible.  
*Elaeagnus hortensis* — **E. angustifolia**  
**Elaeagnus latifolia** L. Bastard Oleaster, Ghiwain (Elaeagnaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits are consumed.  
**Elaeagnus umbellata** Thunb. (Elaeagnaceae) — Himalayas; fruits edible, wood used as fuel.  
**Elaeagnus pyriformis** Hook. f. (Elaeagnaceae) — E. India; fruits are edible.  
**Elaeis guineensis** Jacq. Oil Palm. (Arecaceae) — native of W. Africa; cultivated; Peninsular India; sources of Palm oil.  
**Elaeocarpus aristatus** Roxb. (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; Andaman islands; suitable for tea boxes.  
**Elaeocarpus ferrugineus** (Jack.) Steud. (Elaeocarpaceae) — S. W. Ghats; wood used for building purposes, boards, rafters; an ornamental tree.  
**Elaeocarpus floribundus** Bl. Jalpau (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas; E. India, infusion of the bark and leaves is used for mouth wash for inflamed gums.  
*Elaeocarpus glandulosus* — **Elaeocarpus oblongus**  
*Elaeocarpus ganitrus* — **Elaeocarpus sphaericus**  
*Elaeodendron glaucum* — **Cassine glauca**  
*Elaeocarpus integer* — **Elaeocarpus petiolatus**  
**Elaeocarpus lanceaefolius** Roxb. (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas & E. India; wood used

- in house building, tea boxes and for making charcoal; the fruits are edible; the stones of fruits are used as beads for rosaries.
- Elaeocarpus oblongus** Mast. non Gaertn. (*E. glandulosus* Wall.) (Elaeocarpaceae) — W. Ghats; fruits used in medicine for rheumatism, pneumonia, ulcers, piles, leprosy; wood used for match boxes.
- Elaeocarpus obtusus** Bl. (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; stones used as beads.
- Elaeocarpus petiolatus** Wall. *E. integer* Wall. (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. India; bark used in medicine; roots used for fever.
- Elaeocarpus prunifolius** Wall. (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; fruits edible.
- Elaeocarpus robustus** Roxb. (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. India, Andaman islands; wood used for making boxes.
- Elaeocarpus rugosus** Roxb. (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas; E. India, Peninsular India; suitable for tea-boxes.
- Elaeocarpus serratus** L. Veralu (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas, Peninsular India; fruits called wild olives, Ceylon olive, used in curries.
- Elaeocarpus sphaericus** (Gaertn.) K. Schum. *E. ganitrus* Roxb. Rudraksha, Bead tree; (Elaeocarpaceae) — Upper gangetic plains, East and Central India; the fruits are edible, the stones are used as beads for rosaries and bracelets.
- Elaeocarpus tuberculatus** Roxb. (Elaeocarpaceae) — S. Western Ghats; timber yielding; bark used in medicines for typhoid, epilepsy, rheumatism.
- Elaeocarpus varunua** Buch. Ham (Elaeocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; fruits edible.
- Elatostema sessilis** Forst. (Urticaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; poultice of the leaves used in medicine for abdominal disorders.
- Elder, Black — **Sambucus nigra**
- Elder, European— **Sambucus nigra**
- Eleocharis acutangula** (Roxb.) Schultes; *E. fistulosa* Schult. & Schult. f. (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; the leafless sedge is used in making mats.
- Eleocharis dulcis** Trin. *E. plantaginea* R. Br., *E. tuberosa* Schult. (Cyperaceae) — Chinese water-nut; throughout India; tubers edible.
- Eleocharis tuberosa* — **Eleocharis dulcis**
- Eleocharis plantaginea* — **Eleocharis dulcis**
- Elephant apple — **Feronia limonia**;  
**Dillenia indica**
- Elephant creeper — **Entada phaseoloides**
- Elephant ear Dhasheen — **Colocasia esculenta**
- Elephant ear Taro — **Colocasia esculenta**
- Elephant grass — **Themeda cymbaria**
- Elephantopus scaber** L. Gojihva, Karipadam (S), Gobhi, Samudulum, Punjki (H) (Asteraceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery; roots given to arrest vomiting and toothache; also used in for ulcers and eczema.
- Elettaria cardamomum** (L.) Maton, Cardamom, Upakunchika, ela (S), Choti elachi (H) long cardamum, Cluster cardamum (Zingiberaceae) — cultivated; sources of cardamom seeds; used as condiments; used in perfumes, medicinal use.
- Eleusine aegyptica* — **Dactyloctenium aegypticum**
- Eleusine arabica* — **Eleusine compressa**
- Eleusine compressa** (Forsk.) Aschers. ex Schw. Chhimber, *Panicum compressum* Forsk. *Eleusine flagellifera* Nees (Poaceae) — W. India. Pasture grass.
- Eleusine coracana** (L.) Gaertn. *Cynosurus coracanus* L. African millet, Korakar, Ragi, Finger millet, Rajika (S), Mandua, Mandal (H) (Poaceae)—cultivated,

- throughout India; source of ragi flour, used in cakes, puddings, etc.
- Eleusine flagellifera* — **Eleusine compressa**
- Eleusine indica** (L.) Gaertn. *Cynosurus indicus* L. Crow foot grass, Crab grass, Mandla (H), Balraja (Poaceae) — throughout India, stems are used for making mats; hay food for livestock; a good soil binder.
- Elm, Himalayan — **Ulmus wallichiana**
- Elsholtzia blanda** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — Eastern Himalayas, E. India; sources of essential oil used in the treatment of sores and choleric diarrhoea.
- Elsholtzia cristata* — **Elsholtzia patrini**
- Elsholtzia fruticosa* — **Elsholtzia polystachya**
- Elsholtzia patrini** (Lep.) Gorcke *E. cristata* Willd. (Lamiaceae)—Himalayas, E. India; introduced in Nilgiris; sources of essential oil used in medicine as carminative and stomachic.
- Elsholtzia polystachya** Benth. *E. fruticosa* (D. Don) Rehd. (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas; it is useful in giving protection to seedlings of Deodar and Blue pines; wood used as fuel.
- Elytraria acualis** (L. f.) Lindau *E. crenata* Vahl. *Tubiflora acaulis* Kuntze (Acanthaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for cough and venereal diseases.
- Elytraria crenata* — **Elytraria acaulis**
- Embelia ribes** Burm. f. Vidanga, Vrishanasana (S); Baberang, Wawrung (H) (Myrsinaceae)—throughout India; used as adulterant of black pepper and in medicine for curing tapeworm in children.
- Embelia robusta* — **Embelia tsjeriamcottam**
- Embelia tsjeriamcottam** (Roem. et Schult.) A. DC. *E. robusta* C. B. Cl. non Roxb. (Myrsinaceae)—throughout India; used in medicine as antispasmodic; carminative and also for tooth ache.
- Emblie myrobalan — **Phyllanthus emblica**
- Emblie fischeri** Gamble, Myrobalan, Emblie (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits, are edible.
- Emblie officinalis* — **Phyllanthus emblica**
- Emetic swallow wort — **Tylophora indica**
- Emilia flammea* — **Emilia sagittata**
- Emilia sagittata** DC., *E. flammea* Cass., *Cacalia coccinea* Sims, Tassel flower (Asteraceae) — a native of China; cultivated, throughout India; leaves eaten fresh in salads; ornamental herb.
- Emilia sonchifolia** (L.) DC. ex Wight (Asteraceae) — Hirankhum (H), cultivated; throughout India; young leaves eaten with rice and a soup; plant is sudorific.
- Emmer — **Triticum dicoccum**
- Endive—**Cichorium endivia**
- Endospermum chinense** Benth. (Euphorbiaceae) — E. India; wood suitable for match splints, packing cases and paper pulp.
- Endospermum malaccense** Benth. ex Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — Andamans; suitable for match splints and planks.
- Endospermum peltatum** Merr. (Euphorbiaceae) — Andamans; suitable for match splints and planks.
- Engelhardtia colebrookiana** Lindl. (Juglandaceae) — Himalayas and E. India; leaves as fodder, ashes of leaves as manure; timber used for building purposes and for making tea boxes.
- Engelhardtia polystachya** Radlk. (Juglandaceae) — E. India; bark used as a fish poison.
- Engelhardtia spicata** Bl. Silapoma (H) (Juglandaceae) — E. India, E. Himalayas; wood used for building purposes, planking and tea boxes; suitable for carving; bark sources of tanning material; as fish poison.
- English Hawthorn — **Crataegus oxyacantha**

- English Pennyroyal — **Mentha pulegium**
- Enhydra fluctuans** Lour, *E. helonchu* DC. Harkuch, Hilamochi (Asteraceae) — E. India; cultivated; young leaves as condiment; employed as laxative used for liver complaints.
- Enhydra helonchu** — **Enhydra fluctuans**
- Enicostema littorale** — **Enicostema verticillatum**
- Enicostema verticillatum** (L.) Engl. *E. littorale* Bl., Chota Chirayata (H) Indian Gentian (Gentianaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for rheumatism, dropsy, abdominal disorders, itches, insect poisons.
- Entada pursaetha** DC., *E. scandens* Bl. Elephant creeper, Mackay bean, Garbee bean, Barabi, Gila (H) (Mimosaceae) — throughout India; sources of soap substitute, as fish poison; used in medicines for inflammatory glandular swellings; ulcers; powdered seeds boiled in water and its vapour for curing eye watering.
- Entada scandens** — **Entada pursaetha**
- Enteropogon melicoides** — **Enteropogon monostachyos**
- Enteropogon monostachyos** (Vahl) Schum. ex Engl. *E. melicoides* Nees (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; a good fodder plant.
- Epaltes divaricata** (L.) Cass (Asteraceae) — Peninsular India; the roots are astringent.
- Ephedra gerardiana** Wall. *E. vulgaris* Hook. f. non A. Rich. Khanda Phok (Gnetaceae) — Himalayas; the stem and roots are used for curing asthma; a stimulant for cardiac and circulatory system.
- Ephedra intermedia** Schrenk & Mey (Gnetaceae) — Kashmir; the stems are source of a drug for curing asthma.
- Ephedra vulgaris** — **Ephedra gerardiana**
- Epilobium angustifolium** L. Firewood, Rosebay (Onagraceae) — Himalayas and E. India; used in medicine as astringent; the leaves are used in Russia as a beverage (Kaporie tea).
- Equisetum arvense** L. Common Horsetail (Equisetaceae) — Himalayas; strobilii are eaten after boiled; used in dropsy and kidney infections.
- Equisetum debile** Roxb. (Equisetaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for cooling.
- Ergot** — **Claviceps purpurea**
- Eragrostiella bifaria** (Vahl) Bor, (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; fodder grass.
- Eragrostis abyssinica** Link. Teff Grass (Poaceae) — cultivated; fodder grass.
- Eragrostis amabilis** (L.) Wight & Arn. *Eragrostis plumosa* (Retz.) Link., *E. tenella* var. *plumosa* Stapf. Jhusa (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Eragrostis cilianensis** (All.) Vignol. *E. megastachya* (Koel.) Link., *E. major* Hort. (Poaceae) — throughout India; a good fodder grass.
- Eragrostis curvula** (Schrad) Nees; Weeping Love grass (Poaceae) — native of Africa; introduced for soil conservations.
- Eragrostis cynosuroides** — **Desmostachya bipinnata**
- Eragrostis gangetica** (Roxb.) Steud. (Poaceae) — throughout India; a good fodder grass.
- Eragrostis interrupta** (Lour.) Doell. (Poaceae) — throughout India; culms are used for broom sticks.
- Eragrostis lehmanniana** Nees, Lehman Love grass (Poaceae) — native of S. Africa, introduced for soil conservations.
- Eragrostis major** — **Eragrostis cilianensis**
- Eragrostis megastachya** — **Eragrostis cilianensis**
- Eragrostis pilosa** (L.) Beauv. Indian Love grass (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Eragrostis plumosa** — **Eragrostis amabilis**

- Eragrostis tenella** (L.) Beauv. ex Roem. and Schult. (Poaceae)—throughout India; fodder grass.
- Eragrostis tenella* var. *plumosa*—**Eragrostis amabilis**
- Eragrostis tremula** Hochst., Rhol, Phulio (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Eragrostis unioides** (Retz.) Nees ex Steud. (Poaceae) — throughout the plains of India; a good fodder grass.
- Erandi—**Ricinus communis**
- Eranthemum roseum** R. Br. *Daedalacanthus roseus* T. Anders, Gulsham (H) (Acanthaceae) — Peninsular India; roots used in medicines for leucorrhoea; cultivated in garden as an ornamental plant.
- Eremolemon — **Citrus limon**
- Eremopogon foveolatus** (Del.) Stapf. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Eremostachys superba** Royle ex Benth. (Lamiaceae) — W. Himalayas; the plant is used as fish poison.
- Eremurus himalaicus** Baker, Himalayan Desert Candle (Liliaceae) —Himalayas; cultivated as ornamental plants.
- Ergot — **Claviceps purpurea**
- Eria pannea** Lindl. Karakulong (Orchidaceae) — Himalayas and E. India; used in medicinal baths.
- Erianthus arundinaceus** (Retz.) Jesu. ex Heyne, *Saccharum arundinaceum* Retz. Pinreed grass, Ramsar, Sarkanda, Sara (Poaceae) — cultivated throughout India; leafsheath sources of fibre, used for ropes, paper, chair, table, basket.
- Erianthus longisetosus** Anders ex Benth. (Poaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; fodder plant.
- Erianthus mollis* — **Eulalia mollis**
- Erianthus munja** (Roxb.) Jesu. *Saccharum munja* Roxb. *S. bengalensis* Retz. Munj. Senth, Sarkanda, Munja (Poaceae)—Punjab, U. P.; stem sources of fibre; used for making baskets, mats, cordage; leaves for thatching; sources of paper; grasses used as soil binder.
- Erianthus ravennae** (L.) Beauv. Plume grass, Ravenna grass, Moonj, Sarkara (Poaceae) — Himalayas; fodder plant, manure, culms used for making screens.
- Erigeron asteroides** Roxb. (Asteraceae) — throughout India; used as a stimulating diuretic.
- Erigeron canadensis** L. Canada Fleabane, Jarayapriya, Makshikavisha (Poaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; used in medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, uterine disorders, kidney infections; oil is known as Erigeron oil; Oleum Erigeron or Oil of Fleabane.
- Erigeron oil — **Erigeron canadensis**
- Erinocarpus nimmoni** J. Grah (Tiliaceae) — Peninsular India; a medium sized endemic tree; timber useful for yokes and building construction; good avenue tree.
- Eriobotrya angustissima** Hook. f. (Rosaceae) — E. India; fruits edible.
- Eriobotrya bengalensis** Hook. f. (Rosaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; suitable for shuttles; flowers are fragrant.
- Eriobotrya dubia** Decne (Rosaceae) — E. Himalayas; fruits edible.
- Eriobotrya japonica** Lindl. Chinese Loquat, Lokat (H) (Rosaceae)—cultivated, Japanese Medlar; fruits edible, made into pies, jams, jellies; medicinally used for vomiting and thirst, also as sedative; used as a substitute for pear; wood used for drawing materials; flowers fragrant.
- Eriobotrya petiolata** Hook. f. (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; cultivated in gardens.
- Eriocaulon sexangulare** L. (Eriocaulaceae) — Peninsular India; yields good manure; also used as a drug in China.
- Eriochloa annulata* — **Eriochloa procera**
- Eriochloa procera** (Retz.) C. E. Hubb. *E. annulata* (Flueg.)

- Kunth, Tropical cup. grass (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Eriodendron anfractuosum* — **Ceiba pentandra**
- Erioglossum edule* — **Erioglossum rubiginosum**
- Erioglossum rubiginosum** Bl. *E. edule* B. Ritha (H) (Sapindaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India, Andaman and Nicobar islands; the fruits are edible; tender shoots used as vegetable; roots used for fever, wood durable for rice pounding and tool handles.
- Eriolaena candollei** Wall. Swani, Salmoon wood (Sterculiaceae) — throughout India; timber yielding; wood used in for rice pounders, cart building.
- Eriolaena hookeriana** Wight & Arn. (Sterculiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for ploughs and axe handles; bark yields good fibre.
- Eriolaena quinquelocularis** Wight (Sterculiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood useful; roots used for healing the wounds.
- Eriolaena spectabilis** Planch. (Sterculiaceae) — E. Himalayas; bark suitable for rope making.
- Eriolaena wallichii** DC. (Sterculiaceae) — E. Himalayas, bark yields fibre.
- Eriophorum comosum** Wall. False Bhabar (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; used for making ropes.
- Eriosema chinense** Vog. (Fabaceae) — Himalayas; E. India; tuberous roots edible; cortex used in medicine.
- Erophila verna** (L.) E. Mey ex Gareke, *E. vulgaris* DC. (Brassicaceae) — Kashmir; the plant is astringent.
- Erophila vulgaris*—**Erophila vera**
- Eruca sativa** Mill. Bhutaghna, Daradharsha (S) Rocket Salad, Roquette, Sessa (H), Taramira (Brassicaceae) — native of S. Europe, cultivated; W. India; Himalayas seeds sources of Jamba oil; used for burning; used in medicine; oil cake used as cattle feed; young plants used as vegetable.
- Ervatamia coronaria* — **Tabernaemontana divaricata**
- Ervatamia dichotoma** (Roxb.) Blatter, *Rejoua dichotoma* Gamble; *Tabernaemontana dichotoma* Roxb. Eve's Apple, Forbidden Fruit (Apocynaceae) — W. Ghats, medicinal, purgative, narcotic.
- Ervatamia divaricata* — **Tabernaemontana divaricata**
- Ervatamia heyneana** (Wall.) Cooke *Tabernaemontana heyneana* Wall. (Apocynaceae) — Peninsular India; sources of latex.
- Eryum lens*—**Lens culinaris**
- Erycibe paniculata** Roxb. (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; fruits edible; barks used in medicine, for cholera.
- Erycibe paniculata* var. *wightiana* — **Erycibe paniculata**
- Erycibe wightiana** Grah., *E. paniculata* var. *wightiana* C. B. Cl. (Convolvulaceae) — Peninsular India; an ornamental shrub.
- Eryngium caeruleum** Bieb. Dhudhali (Apiaceae) — W. Himalayas; roots considered as aphrodisiac, ornamental plant.
- Eryngium foetidum** L. (Apiaceae) — E. India; used as substitute for flavouring rice and curries; fodder for cattles, ornamental plant.
- Erysimum asperum** GC. *E. arkansanum* Nett. plains **Erysimum** (Brassicaceae) — cultivated for horticultural value; racemes of orange yellow flowers, seeds contain Cheirotine which resembles quinine in its pharmacological properties.
- Erysimum**, Afghan — **Erysimum perofskianum**
- Erysimum arkansanum* — **Erysimum asperum**
- Erysimum**, Asiatic — **Erysimum rupestre**
- Erysimum**, plains — **Erysimum asperum**
- Erysimum**, spreading — **Erysimum repandum**



- Erysimum perofskianum** Fisch. and Mey, Afghan Erysimum (Brassicaceae) — cultivated for its saffron yellow flowers and as hedge plant.
- Erysimum repandum** L. Spreading Erysimum (Brassicaceae) — Kashmir; the seeds are given in fever.
- Erysimum rupestre** DC. (Brassicaceae) — cultivated as an ornamental plant.
- Erythraea roxburghii**— **Centaurium centauroides**
- Erythrina arborescens** Roxb. Himalayan Coral Tree (Fabaceae) — Himalayas; Hedge plant, ornamental value.
- Erythrina blakei** Hort. (Fabaceae) —exotic cultivated in gardens for its beautiful scarlet flowers.
- Erythrina caffra** Thunb. (Fabaceae) —exotic, cultivated in gardens.
- Erythrina corallodendron** L. Common Coral Tree (Fabaceae) — Exotic and cultivated in gardens.
- Erythrina crista-galli** L. Cockspur, Coral Tree (Fabaceae) — grown as shade tree for coffee and other crops.
- Erythrina indica** Lamk. Indian Coral Tree (Fabaceae) — grown as an ornamental plant, bark fibre for Cordage, yields tannin.
- Erythrina lithosperma** — **Erythrina subumbrans**
- Erythrina resupinata** Roxb. Bhatgule (Fabaceae) — throughout India; roots used for relieving pain.
- Erythrina stricta** Roxb (Fabaceae) E. India; S. W. ghats; fence plant, support for pepper, betel and grape vines; barks in medicine for fever, rheumatism. itch, asthma, leprosy and epilepsy.
- Erythrina suberosa** Roxb. Dholdhak, Madar (H), Rangra (Fabaceae) — throughout India; wood used for manufacturing large jars, sieve frames, liquor boxes, drums, packing cases, etc., barks used for making cork plugs, for insulation boards.
- Erythrina subumbrans** (Hassk.) Merr, **E. lithosperma** Miq. (Fabaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; shade plant for coffee and leaves used as manure.
- Erythropsis colorata** (Roxb.) Burkill, **Sterculia colorata** Roxb., **Firmiana colorata** R. Br. (Sterculiaceae) — Bodula, walena, Samarri (H), throughout India; bark yields fibre, leaves used as fodder, cultivated for its orange scarlet flowers.
- Erythropsis pallens** (Wall.) Ridley, **Sterculia pallens** Wall. (Sterculiaceae) — throughout India; bark yields fibre, cultivated in gardens for its bright yellow flower.
- Erythroxyllum acuminatum** — **Erythroxyllum moonii**
- Erythroxyllum coca** Lamk. Coca Tree, Cocaine plant, Huanuca coca (Erythroxyllaceae) — native of S. America, cultivated in E. India, Peninsular India; sources of Haanuca coca; dried leaves used in medicine; source of several alkaloides; leaves are chewed as stimulant.
- Erythroxyllum lucidum** — **Erythroxyllum moonii**
- Erythroxyllum monogynum** Roxb. Bastard Sandal (Erythroxyllaceae)— Peninsular India; leaves edible, as fodder for cattle; wood as fuel.
- Erythroxyllum moonii** Hochr., **E. acuminatum** (Arn.) Walp., **E. lucidum** Moon (Erythroxyllaceae)— Western ghats; leaves used in medicines.
- Escarolle — **Cichorium endivia**
- Eschscholtzia californica** Cham. California Poppy (Papaveraceae) — an ornamental herb.
- Essence d'Amlī — essential oil from **Alpinia malaccensis**
- Etanayakam—**Salacia reticulata**
- Eucalyptus acmenioides** — **Eucalyptus triantha**
- Eucalyptus amygdalina** var. **regnans** — **Eucalyptus regnans**
- Eucalyptus** Beakpod — **Eucalyptus robusta**

- Eucalyptus bicolor** A. Cunn. (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia, cultivated for essential oil.
- Eucalyptus, Blackbutt — *Eucalyptus globulosus*
- Eucalyptus, Blackmarlock — **Eucalyptus redunca**
- Eucalyptus, Broad Leaf Iron Bark—**Eucalyptus siderophloia**
- Eucalyptus, Bluegum — **Eucalyptus globulosus**
- Eucalyptus, Butbut — **Eucalyptus stuartiana**
- Eucalyptus calophylla** R. Br. ex Lindl. (Myrtaceae) — cultivated in Nilgiris, leaves yield essential oil; wood used for packing cases, tool handles, spokes and shafts, flowers are much sought by honey bees; fruits are used as pipe bowls after polishing.
- Eucalyptus camaldulensis** Dehnh. Longbeak Eucalyptus, *E. rostrata* Schlecht. (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia; sources of volatile oil from leaves; wood used for engineering construction, railway sleepers, piles, posts and pavings, sources of charcoal; sources of Eucalyptus gum, Eucalyptus kino or Red gum.
- Eucalyptus citriodora** Hook. *E. maculata* Hook. var. *citriodora* Bailey, (Myrtaceae) — Lemon-scented Eucalyptus, Lemon gum; native of Australia; cultivated in W. ghats; leaves yield essential oil; timber yielding; used for general construction purposes, carriage building, ship building, tool handles, sleepers.
- Eucalyptus crebra** F. v. Muell. narrow Leaf Iron Bark Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — cultivated in hills of India; sources of essential oil; wood used for posts, tiles, bridges and wagon construction.
- Eucalyptus eugenioides** Sieb. ex Spr., white stringy bark Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — cultivated in Nilgiris and Upper plains, Simla; sources of essential oil; wood suitable for building purposes, sleepers, fence posts; suitable for paper manufacturing; bark for making mats and packing.
- Eucalyptus, Flooded box — **Eucalyptus microtheca**
- Eucalyptus, giant — **Eucalyptus regnans**
- Eucalyptus globulus** Labill., Tasmanian Blue Gum, Blue gum Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — cultivated in hill station of India; sources of essential oil; timber yielding; sources of raw materials for paper pulp.
- Eucalyptus, Gray box — **Eucalyptus moluccana**
- Eucalyptus, gray iron bark — **Eucalyptus paniculata**
- Eucalyptus, Horncap — **Eucalyptus tereticornis**
- Eucalyptus, Kino — **Eucalyptus resinifera**
- Eucalyptus, Leather Jacket — **Eucalyptus punctata**
- Eucalyptus, Lemon — **Eucalyptus citriodora**
- Eucalyptus leucoxydon** F. v. Muell., white Iron bark Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — cultivated, Simla, Nilgiris; sources of essential oil; wood used for posts, tiles, sleepers, wagon building, fellows, paving blocks.
- Eucalyptus, Longbeak — **Eucalyptus camaldulensis**
- Eucalyptus macrorhyncha** F. v. Muell., Red string bark Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — cultivated, Himalayas, Nilgiris; sources of essential oil; sources of tanin material.
- Eucalyptus maculata* var. *citriodora* — **Eucalyptus citriodora**
- Eucalyptus, Messmate stringy bark — **Eucalyptus obliqua**
- Eucalyptus microcorys** F. v. Muell. Tallow wood Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in Nilgiris.
- Eucalyptus, Moitch — **Eucalyptus rudis**
- Eucalyptus, Mulga Ironbark — **Eucalyptus sideroxydon**

- Eucalyptus microtheca** F. v. Muell. Flooded box Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in plains.
- Eucalyptus moluccana** Roxb. Gray box Eucalyptus, *E. hemiphloia* F. v. Muell. (Myrtaceae) — cultivated in Simla and Nilgiris; sources of essential oil; wood durable for posts, buildings, wheel work, tool handles; sources of good pasturage for bees.
- Eucalyptus multiflora* Poir—**Eucalyptus robusta**  
Eucalyptus, narrow leaf iron bark — **Eucalyptus crebra**
- Eucalyptus obliqua** L'Herit, Mesmate stragybark Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — introduced in Nilgiris, wood durable for rough building purposes; framework weather boards as fuel; bark used for roofing, sources of paper pulp.
- Eucalyptus paniculata** Sm. Grey Iron bark Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — cultivated in hill stations, wood durable for posts, wheelworks, carriage, building and general construction purposes; making charcoal.
- Eucalyptus pilularis** Sm. Black butt Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae)— native of Australia; cultivated in Nilgiris, ornamental.
- Eucalyptus polyanthemos** Schauer, Red box Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in Nilgiris, ornamental.
- Eucalyptus punctata** DC. Leather Jacket Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — introduced in hill stations in Southern India; sources of essential oil; wood durable for building construction.
- Eucalyptus, Red box—**Eucalyptus polyanthemos**  
Eucalyptus, Redstring bark — **Eucalyptus macrorhyncha**
- Eucalyptus redunca** Schaner, Black morlock Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — Nilgiris wood suitable for poles; wheelwork, shafts and tool handles.
- Eucalyptus regnans** F. v. Muell. Giant gum, Giant Eucalyptus *Eucalyptus amygdalina* Labill var. *regnans* F. v. Muell. (Myrtaceae) — Simla hills wood employed in interior filaments, coach building; sources of paper pulp; plywood industries.
- Eucalyptus resinifera** Sm. Kinogum, Red mahogany, Kino Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in Nilgiris.
- Eucalyptus robusta** — Sm. *E. multiflora* Pair Beakpod Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — cultivated, Himalayas, W. Ghats, used as fuel wood.
- Eucalyptus rostrata* — **Eucalyptus camaldulensis**
- Eucalyptus rudis** Endl. Moitch Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia, cultivated in hills and plains.
- Eucalyptus saligna** Sm. Sydney Blue Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae)— W. Ghats, Dehra Dun; wood for ship building, carpentry, sources of paper pulp.
- Eucalyptus sieberiana** F. v. Muell. (Myrtaceae) — Nilgiris, Simla hills, wood used for ship-building, tool handles, furniture, packing cases, sources of paper pulp.
- Eucalyptus siderophloia** Benth. Broad Leaf Iron bark Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — Nilgiris, wood durable for tool handles; posts, piles; sources of tannin material.
- Eucalyptus sideroxylon** A. Cunn, Mulga Iron bark Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia, cultivated in Nilgiris, ornamental.
- Eucalyptus stuartiana** F. v. Muell. Buthut Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in the Nilgiris.
- Eucalyptus, Sydney Blue—**Eucalyptus saligna**  
Eucalyptus, Tallow Wood—**Eucalyptus microcorys**  
Eucalyptus, Tasmanian Blue—**Eucalyptus globulus**  
**Eucalyptus tereticornis** Sm. Horn Cap Eucalyptus. *E. umbellata* (Gaertn.) Domin (Myrtaceae)

- ceae) — Hill stations of India; sources of essential oil; wood durable for engineering construction, sleepers, ship building and flooring.
- Eucalyptus triantha** L. *E. acmenioides* Sch. (Myrtaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in Nilgiris.
- Eucalyptus umbellata* — **Eucalyptus tereticornis**
- Eucalyptus viminalis** Labill. Ribbon gum; Ribbon Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae) — cultivated in Nilgiris; wood used for building construction, vehicles, sources of paper pulp.
- Eucalyptus, White Iron bark — **Eucalyptus leucoxylon**
- Eucalyptus, White String bark — **Eucalyptus eugenioides**
- Eucharis amazonica* — **Eucharis grandiflora**
- Eucharis grandiflora** Planch. *E. amazonica* Linden, Amazon lily Eucharis (Amaryllidaceae) — native of tropical America; naturalized in India; cultivated in Gardens as pot plant.
- Euchlaena mexicana** Schrad. Teosinte (Poaceae) — native of Mexico, introduced; excellent fodder for cattle.
- Euchresta horsfieldii** Bennett (Fabaceae) — Khasia hills in E. India; the plant possesses insecticidal properties.
- Eucomis undulata** Ait. (Liliaceae) — native of S. Africa, cultivated; garden herb with undulate leaves; it is found as a garden escape in Nilgiris and Palni Hills; bulbs are poisonous.
- Eugenia acuminatissima* — **Acmena acuminatissima**
- Eugenia aquea* — **Syzygium aqueum**
- Eugenia aromatica* — **Syzygium aromaticum**
- Eugenia caryophyllata* — **Syzygium aromaticum**
- Eugenia formosa** Wall. Jamrul (H) (Myrtaceae) — E. India; fruits edible, eaten as vegetable.
- Eugenia fruticosa* — **Syzygium fruticosum**
- Eugenia jambolana* — **Syzygium cuminii**
- Eugenia jambos* — **Syzygium jambos**
- Eugenia javanica* — **Syzygium aqueum**
- Eugenia kurzii** Duthie (Myrtaceae) — E. Himalayas and E. India; wood used for tea boxes and planking; fruits edible.
- Eugenia malaccensis* — **Syzygium malaccense**
- Eugenia polycephala** Miq. (Myrtaceae) — cultivated for its fruits.
- Eugenia praecox** Roxb. *E. wallichii* Wight (Myrtaceae) — E. India; fruits edible.
- Eugenia uniflora** L. Pitanga, Surinam Cherry, Brazil Cherry, Cayenne Cherry, Florida Cherry (Myrtaceae) — native of S. America; cultivated in gardens for its edible fruits which are deep crimson when ripe; a decoction of the tender leaves and fruits are used for disorders of the stomach.
- Eugenia wallichii* — **Eugenia praecox**
- Eulalia argentea* — **Eulalia trispicata**
- Eulalia cumingii* — **Eulalia leschenaultiana**
- Eulalia leschenaultiana** (Decne) Ohwi. *Pollinia cumingii* Nees; *Eulalia cumingii* (Nees) A. Camus (Poaceae) — Indo-gangetic plain; a good fodder grass.
- Eulalia mollis** (Griseb.) O. Kuntze, *Pollinia mollis* (Griseb.) Hack. (Poaceae) — Himalayas, a beautiful grass; can be cultivated for ornamental purposes.
- Eulalia pallens** (Hack.) O. Ktze. *Pollinia pallens* Hack. ex DC. (Poaceae) — Khasi hills in E. India; a beautiful grass with purple anthers against the background of whitish hairs on the rachis, can be cultivated.
- Eulalia trispicata** (Schult.) Henr. *E. tristachya* Kuntze, *E. argentea* Brogn., *Pollinia argentea* Trin. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass; used for thatching and brooms.

- Eulalia tristachya* — **Eulalia trispicata**
- Eulaliopsis binata** (Retz.) C. E. Hubb. *Ischaemum angustifolium* Hack., *Pollinidium angustifolium* Haines; *P. binatum* (Retz.) C.E. Hubb. Sabai grass, Bhabar, Baib, Babui (Poaceae) — throughout India; sources of raw materials for paper manufacture, making ropes, mats and strings; eaten by cattle when tender.
- Eulophia campestris** Wall. Salibmisr (H); Sungmisne, Sudhamuli Amrita (S) (Orchidaceae)—throughout India; rhizomes used in medicines as tonic, employed in heart ailments and cough.
- Eulophia epidendraea** (Retz.) Fischer, *E. virens* (Roxb.) R. Br. (Orchidaceae) — Peninsular India, E. India; tubers used in medicine.
- Eulophia herbacea** Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — W. Himalayas; tuberous roots are a source of salep.
- Eulophia nuda** Lindl. (Orchidaceae)—Manza, Bala kanda (S); Amarkand, Goruma (H), Himalayas, E. India; Peninsular India; tubers used in medicines for tumours, bronchitis.
- Eulophia pratensis** Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Peninsular India; tubers are anthelmintic.
- Eulophia virens* — **Eulophia epidendraea**
- Euonymus crenulatus** Wall. ex Wight & Arn. (Celastraceae)—Peninsular India; wood suitable for carving and turnery; substitute for box wood spindles and pegs; for charcoal.
- Euonymus dichotomus** Heyne ex Roxb. (Celastraceae) — Peninsular India; wood suitable for carving and turnery.
- Euonymus glaber** Roxb. (Celastraceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood durable for carving and turnery, suitable for furniture.
- Euonymus grandiflorus** Wall. Himalayas **Euonymus** (Celastraceae) — Himalayas and Eastern India; wood durable for carving and turnery; leaves lopped for fodder.
- Euonymus hamiltonianus** Wall. (Celastraceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood used for carving and turnery; used for making spoons.
- Euonymus japonicus** L. Golden Pillar, Spindle tree (Celastraceae) — native of Japan; ornamental value, cultivated.
- Euonymus lacerus** Buch.-Ham. (Celastraceae) — Himalayas & E. India; wood suitable for carving and turnery; red arils are used as beads and ornaments; grown as an ornamental tree in garden.
- Euonymus pendulus** Wall. (Celastraceae) — Himalayas & E. India; wood suitable for carving and turnery.
- Euonymus tingens** Wall. Kung Ku (H), Barphali (Celastraceae) —Himalayas; bark used in medicines for diseases of the eye, constipation; sources of dye; wood durable for carving; used as a substitute of the drug **Euonymus**.
- Eupatorium ayapana* — **Eupatorium triplinerve**
- Eupatorium cannabinum** L. (Asteraceae) — E. Himalayas and E. India; Hemp Eupatorium; used in medicine for ulcers; sores etc.
- Eupatorium odoratum** L. Christmas Bush Eupatorium, Assam lota, Bitter Bush (Asteraceae)—Assam, a weed in the Himalayan plains and foothills.
- Eupatorium triplinerve** Vahl, *E. ayapana* Vent., Ayapana (Asteraceae) — native of America; sources of essential oil; the plant is cardiac stimulant and tonic.
- Euphorbia acaulis** Roxb. (Euphorbiaceae) — Tropical Himalayas; the juice is acrid.
- Euphorbia antiquorum** L. Vajrakantaka, Vajri (S), Tredhara, Schund (H) (Euphorbiaceae) — the juice of the plant is purgative and used in toothache and rheumatism; it is often grown as a hedge plant.
- Euphorbia**, Common Poinsettia—**Euphorbia pulcherrima**

- Euphorbia dracunculoides** Lamk. Jychee oil Euphorbia, Chagulputputi (H) (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India, capsules used for removing warts; sources of drying oil.
- Euphorbia granulata** Forsk. Kanthae-mak (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India, the plant is considered as a blood purifier.
- Euphorbia helioscopia** L. San Euphorbia, Sun Spurge, Hir-ruseeah, Mahabi (H) (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas, Nilgiris, seeds are given with roasted pepper in cholera; sources of oil; the root is anthelmintic.
- Euphorbia hirta** L. Dudhi (H) (Euphorbiaceae)—throughout the plains of India; used in medicine for cough and asthma.
- Euphorbia hypericifolia** L. Jalsjardama, Dudhi (Euphorbiaceae)—throughout India (hotter part); used in medicine for dysentery, diarrhoea, leucorrhoea.
- Euphorbia, Jychee-oil — **Euphorbia dracunculoides**
- Euphorbia ligularia* — **Euphorbia neerifolia**
- Euphorbia longifolia** D. Don (Euphorbiaceae) — C. Himalayas, the juice applied for sores.
- Euphorbia Malabar tree — **Euphorbia tirucalli**
- Euphorbia milii** Ch. des. Martins, *E. splendens* Bog. ex Hook. (Euphorbiaceae) — native of Madagascar; cultivated in gardens.
- Euphorbia neerifolia** L. *E. ligularia* Roxb., *E. pentagona* Bl. Snuhi (S); Pattonkisend, Sehund, Thohar (H) (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; cultivated as a hedge plant; latex used in medicine used for stupefying fish; the juice used to remove warts.
- Euphorbia nivulia** Buch.-Ham. Patrasnuhi, Vajri (S), Katathohar (H) (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for ear ache, rheumatism; latex used in curing wounds.
- Euphorbia pentagona* — **Euphorbia neerifolia**
- Euphorbia peplus** L. Petty Euphorbia (Euphorbiaceae) — introduced in India; used as medicine for lowering blood pressure.
- Euphorbia Petty — **Euphorbia peplus**
- Euphorbia pilosa** L. (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas; medicinal use for treatment of fistula sores.
- Euphorbia pulcherrima** Willd ex Klotz. Poinsettia, Barbodos flower fence, Barbodos pride (Euphorbiaceae) — native of Mexico, Garden cultivation, ornamental plant, some cultivars, christmas pink; christmas red, rosy.
- Euphorbia rosea** Retz. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; leaves and seeds used as vermifuge.
- Euphorbia royleana** Boiss. Thor. Suli, Shakarpitan (H) (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas, used in medicine for eye troubles.
- Euphorbia splendens* -- **Euphorbia milii**
- Euphorbia, Sun — **Euphorbia helioscopia**
- Euphorbia thomsoniana** Boiss. Hirtiz Hiruvi (Euphorbiaceae) — Kashmir Himalayas; crushed root stocks used in medicine; also for washing hair.
- Euphorbia thymifolia** L. Laghududhika (S); Choti-dudhi (H) (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine, curing ring-worms and bowl complaints; sources of essential oil as tonic.
- Euphorbia tirucalli** L. Milk Bush, Malabar Euphorbia tree, Indian tree spurge, Trikantaka, Vajradruma (S); Konpal sehund (H) (Euphorbiaceae)—native of Africa, E. India and Peninsular India; medicinal use for warts, rheumatism, neuralgia and toothache; resin used in Linoleum, oil in skin and leather cloth industries.
- Euphorbia trigona** Ham. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; Andaman islands; medicinal use as purgative; used for ear-ache.
- Euphorbia longan** (Lour.) Steud. *E. longana* Lamk. *Nepelium longana*

- (Lamk.) Comb. Longan (*Sapindaceae*) — S. W. Ghats, E. India often cultivated. ornamental and shade tree; edible fruits; bark sources of tannin; wood durable for posts, agricultural implements, furnitures, good fuel wood; also used in medicines.
- Euphrasia officinalis** L. Eyebright (*Scrophulariaceae*) — Himalayas; used in lotions for general eye disorders.
- European Beech — **Fagus sylvatica**
- European cantaloupe melon — **Cucumis melo** var. **agrestis**
- European Chestnut — **Castanea sativa**
- European Elm — **Ulmus campestris**
- European Goldenrod — **Solidago virgaurea**
- European Grape — **Vitis vinifera**
- European Hazel — **Corylus avellana**
- European Pennyroyal — **Mentha pulegium**
- European Raspberry — **Rubus idaeus**
- European Willow — **Salix alba**
- Eurya acuminata** DC. (*Ternstroemiaceae*) — Himalayas; E. India; wood used as fuel.
- Eurya japonica** Thunb. Baunra, Gonte, Deura (H) (*Ternstroemiaceae*) — E. Himalayas, S. W. Ghats; leaf adulterant for tea; wood as fuel.
- Euryale ferox** Salisb. (*Nymphaeaceae*) — Makhana (H), Fox Nut, Gorgon fruit Kashmir, Indoganggetic plains, E. India; flower used as substitute for Arrowroot.
- Eve's apple — **Ervatamia dichotoma**
- Evodia fraxinifolia** Hook. f. Kanukpa (*Rutaceae*) — Himalayas, E. India; fodder plant; wood used for posts, tea boxes, partitions, match splints boxes; fruits edible and used in medicine for dysentery; lamp oil is prepared from seed.
- Evodia lunu-ankenda** (Gaertn.) Merr. Vanashempaga, Kanalei (*Rutaceae*) — Peninsular India, E. Himalayas; E. India, Andamans; decoction from the root-bark boiled in oil is used to improve complexion; flowers and leaves used as tonic.
- Evodia meliaefolia** Benth. (*Rutaceae*) — E. Himalayas, E. India; wood used for shingles and looms, makes good cigar boxes; the bark contains berberine.
- Evodia rutaecarpa** Hook. f. & Thoms. (*Rutaceae*) — E. Himalayas, E. India, dried fruits used as carminative and stimulant and stomachic.
- Evodium cicutarium** L.'Herit, Alfileria (*Geraniaceae*) — N. W. India; used for dropsy.
- Evodium moschatum** L.'Herit, Musk Heron Bill. (*Geraniaceae*) — Nilgiris, cultivated; used in medicine.
- Evolvulus alsinoides** (L.) L. Vishnugrandhi (S); Shyamakranta, Sankhapuspi (U) (*Convolvulaceae*) — throughout India; leaves are made into cigarettes, which are smoked in asthma and chronic bronchitis.
- Exacum bicolor** Roxb. Baracharayata (*Gentianaceae*) — Peninsular India; the plant is tonic and stomachic and a substitute for chiretta.
- Exacum lawii** C. B. Cl. (*Gentianaceae*) — W. Ghats, medicinal use for kidney disorders and laxative.
- Exacum pedunculatum** L. (*Gentianaceae*) — throughout India; a substitute for gentian and chiretta.
- Exacum tetragonum** Roxb. Avachiretta (H) (*Gentianaceae*) — throughout India, the plant is used in fevers.
- Exallage auricularia** (L.) Bremek. *Hedyotis auricularia* L., *Oldenlandia auricularia* K. Schum. (*Rubiaceae*) — E. India, Peninsular India; used in medicine for cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery.
- Excoecaria acerifolia** F. Didr. Basingh (H) (*Euphorbiaceae*) — Central Himalayas and Khasi Hills in E. India; the leaves are used in rheumatism.
- Excoecaria agallocha** L. Agallocha, Agarua (*Euphorbiaceae*) — coastal mangrove forests of India; wood

used for incense, carpentry work, used for toys, latex used for curing ulcers, fish poison and as purgative.

*Excoecaria bicolor* — **Excoecaria cochinchinensis**

**Excoecaria cochinchinensis** Lour. *E. bicolor* Hassk. (Euphorbiaceae) — An ornamental shrub with its coloured foliage and cultivated in gardens; the latex is used as fish poison.

**Excoecaria oppositifolia** Griff. (Euphorbiaceae) — Assam in E. India; the latex is poisonous and corrosive.

**Excoecaria robusta** Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; the latex is used as fish poison.

**Exogonium purga** (Heyne) Lindl. *Ipomoea purga* Heyne, *I. jalapan*, Jalap (Convolvulaceae) — native of Mexico; introduced in hills of Peninsular India; in other places as a garden escape; the roots are used as purgative.

Eyebright — **Euphrasia officinalis**

## F

*Fagara budrunga* — **Zanthoxylum rhetsa**

*Fagara myriacantha* — **Zanthoxylum myriacanthum**

*Fagara oxyphylla* — **Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum**

*Fagara rhetsa* — **Zanthoxylum rhetsa**

*Fagonia arabica* — **Fagonia cretica**

*Fagonia bruguieri* — **Fagonia cretica**

**Fagonia cretica** L. *Fagonia arabica* L. *Fagonia bruguieri* DC. Ajabhakshya, Damashan, Dusparsha (S), Hinguna, Ustarkhar, Usturgar (H) (Zygophyllaceae) — W. India and Peninsular India; used in medicine for the preparation of Kumari Asava.

*Fagopyrum cymosum* — **Fagopyrum dibotrys**

**Fagopyrum dibotrys** (D. Don) Hara. *Fagopyrum cymosum* (Trev.) Meisn. Banogal (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; used as food and medicine.

**Fagopyrum esculentum** Moench.

*Polygonum fagopyrum* L. Brank, Common Buckwheat, Japanese Buckwheat, Kotu, Phaphra (H) (Polygonaceae) — native of Central Asia; Himalayas, W. Ghats, cultivated; sources of Buckwheat flower; flowers are sources of commercial honey; used for feeding animals; serves as a soil binder.

**Fagopyrum tataricum** (L.) Gaertn. Duck Wheat, Kaspas, Indian Buckwheat, Paphra, Siberian Buckwheat (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas, cultivated; seeds are source of a flour used for different food.

**Fagraea cochinchinensis** A. Chev. *F. fragrans* Roxb. (Potaliaceae) — Andaman islands; sources of wood used for bridges, boats, bobbin and paraquet floor blocks; bark used in medicine.

*Fagraea fragrans* — **Fagraea cochinchinensis**

*Fagraea morindaefolia* — **Fagraea racemosa**

**Fagraea obovata** Wall. (Potaliaceae) — E. Himalayas and Peninsular India; leaves used in medicine for fever and headache.

**Fagraea racemosa** Jack. *F. morindaefolia* Bl. (Potaliaceae) — Andaman and Nicobar islands; sources of wood; tar is made from wood for blackening teeth; used in medicine for dropsy and in rheumatism.

**Fagraea zeylanica** Thunb. (Potaliaceae) — S. W. Ghats; sources of alkaloid.

**Fagus sylvatica** L. European Beech, Common Beech (Fagaceae) — N. W. India, Peninsular India; wood used for carpentry work, excellent firewood; beech-wood tar; used in medicine; Beech nuts are edible; sources of oil; used as feed for cattle.

Falsch—**Populus ciliata**

False Acacia—**Robinia pseudoacacia**

False Bhabar—**Eriophorum comosum**

False Calumba — **Coscinium fenestratum**

Fan Flower — **Scaevola frutescens**



- False Hemp—*Datisca cannabina*  
 False Ipecac—*Richardia scabra*  
 False Ipecacuanha — *Cryptocoryne spiralis*  
 False Nutmeg — *Myristica malabarica*  
 False Pareira brava — *Cissampelos pareira* var. *hirsuta*  
 False Quince—*Docynia indica*  
 Fan Palm — *Corypha umbraculifera*  
 Fan Palm, Assam — *Livistona jenkinsiana*  
 Fan Palm, Australian — *Livistona australis*  
 Fan Palm, Chinese — *Livistona chinensis*  
 Faradaya *splendida* F. v. Muell. (Verbenaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated for ornamental value; bark used as fish poison; fruits edible; climbing shrub with beautiful flowers.  
 Farash—*Tamarix aphylla*  
 Farid-buti — *Farsetia aegyptiaca*, *Farsetia jacquemontii*, *Farsetia hamiltonii*  
*Farsetia aegyptiaca* Turra, Farid-buti (Brassicaceae) — Punjab; specific for rheumatism.  
*Farsetia hamiltonii* Royle, Farid-buti (Brassicaceae) — N. W. India; considered in Ayurveda as a specific for rheumatism.  
 Falsi gulab—*Rosa damascena*  
*Farsetia jacquemontii* Hook. f. & Thoms. Faridbuti (Brassicaceae) — N. W. India; medicinal use for rheumatism; the tender twigs are used as condiment.  
 Fat, Dhupa—*Vateria indica*  
 Feathery Bamboo — *Bambusa vulgaris*  
 Feijoa—*Feijoa sellowiana*  
*Feijoa sellowiana* Berg. Feijoa, Pineapple, Guava, New Zealand Banana (Myrtaceae) — cultivated in hills on Peninsular India; fruits edible; juice may be used for aromatic non-alcoholic beverages.  
 Fennel—*Foeniculum vulgare*  
 Fennel, Florence — *Foeniculum vulgare*  
 Fenugreek — *Trigonella foenum-graecum*  
 Fern-leaved-flowering-tree — *Filicium decipiens*  
*Feronia elephantum*—*Feronia limonia*  
*Feronia limonia* (L.) Sw. *F. elephantum* Correa, Elephant Apple, Wood Apple, Gopakarna, Kapitha Malura, Manmatha (Rutaceae) — throughout India, cultivated; fruits edible; leaves used for indigestion; sources of Feronia gum or velampisini; used in water colours and as a glue; also employed in varnishes and paints.  
*Ferula alliacea* Boiss. Hing (H) (Apiaceae) — native of Persia; the gum resin is antiseptic and carminative.  
*Ferula asafoetida* L. Asafoetida, Hing (Apiaceae) — imported from Persian and Afghanistan; sources of Asafoetida, a gum resin; used in medicine; cultivated in Kashmir and Punjab.  
*Ferula galbaniflua* Boiss et Buhse. Jawashir, Galbanum, Gandabiroza (Apiaceae) — N. W. India; the gum resin is used in perfumery and in the treatment of Asthma and bronchites.  
*Ferula jaeschkeana* Vatke (Apiaceae) — W. Himalayas; Kashmir; source of a gum resin applied wounds and bruises; fodder plant.  
*Ferula narthex* Boiss. Hing, Narthex asafoetida (Apiaceae) — Kashmir, sources of oleo-gum-resin; used for flavouring food products.  
 Fescue, Giant—*Festuca gigantea*  
 Fescue, Meadow—*Festuca elatior*  
 Fescue, Red—*Festuca rubra*  
 Fescue, Sheep's—*Festuca ovina*  
*Festuca elatior* L. Meadow fescue (Poaceae) — cultivated in S. India for fodder.  
*Festuca gigantea* (L.) Vill. Giant Fescue (Poaceae) — temperate Himalayas grown for fodder.  
*Festuca indica*—*Diplachne fusca*  
*Festuca ovina* L. Sheep's Fescue (Poaceae) — introduced a good pasture grass.  
*Festuca rubra* L. Red Fescue (Poaceae) — temperate Himalayas; grown as fodder.

- Festuca uniloides* — **Bromus catharticus**  
 Fevernut — **Caesalpinia bonducella**  
 Fever plant of Sierre Leone—**Ocimum viride**  
*Fibraurea manipurensis* — **Fibraurea trotteri**  
**Fibraurea trotteri** Watt. *F. manipurensis* Brace ex Diels. (Menispermaceae) — E. India; used for dyeing cloth.  
 Fibre, Amabari — **Hibiscus cannabinus**  
 Fibre, Aramina — **Urena lobata**  
 Fibre, Bimlipatam — **Hibiscus cannabinus**  
 Fibre, Cantaola — **Agave cantala**  
 Fibre, Coir — **Cocos nucifera**  
 Fibre, Date Palm—**Phoenix dactylifera**  
 Fibre, Deccan Hemp — **Hibiscus cannabinus**  
 Fibre, Flax — **Linum usitatissimum**  
 Fibre, Gambo Hemp — **Hibiscus cannabinus**  
 Fibre, Gatapa — **Hibiscus tiliaceus**  
 Fibre, Hemp — **Cannabis sativa**  
 Fibre, Jute — **Corchorus capsularis, C. olitorius**  
 Fibre, Kapok—**Ceiba pentandra**  
 Fibre, Kittus—**Caryota urens**  
 Fibre, Majugua — **Hibiscus tiliaceus**  
 Fibre, Pala—**Butea superba**  
 Fibre, Pitera — **Furcraea foetida**  
 Fibre, Queensland Hemp — **Sida rhombifolia**  
 Fibre, Ramie—**Boehmeria nivea**  
 Fibre, Rattan—**Calamus rotang**  
 Fibre, Rosella—**Hibiscus sabdariffa**  
 Fibre, Sisal—**Agave sisalana**  
 Fibre, Sunn Hemp — **Crotalaria juncea**  
 Fibre, Vegetable pungo — **Luffa cylindrica**  
**Ficus altissima** Bl. Gadgubar (Moraceae) — Assam; aerial roots for cordage, bark for paper making; good host for lac insects.  
**Ficus arnottiana** (Miq.) Miq. Plaksha (S), Paraspipal (Moraceae) — Peninsular India; Western India; the leaves and bark used for skin diseases; the leaves are used as fodder.  
**Ficus asperrima** — **Ficus exasperata**  
**Ficus benghalensis** L. Banyan tree, Bargad, Vov, Wur, Bahupada. Vata (S), Bar, Bargad, Bor (H) (Moraceae) — throughout India; good shade and avenue tree; fodder for sheep, leaves have antimicrobial property.  
**Ficus benjamina** L. (Moraceae) — Benjamin tree, Weeping Fig; E. India and Peninsular India; planted as an avenue tree; decoction of leaves applied to ulcers.  
**Ficus carica** L. Common Fig. (Moraceae) — cultivated in Western and Peninsular India; fruits eaten raw, dried or preserved; fig-co is a tea made from figs and barley; source of alcohol.  
**Ficus conglomerata**—**Ficus cunia**  
**Ficus cunia** Buch.-Ham. Jahrpali, Khatn, Khenan (H). *F. conglomerata* Roxb. Fruits consumed; juice used for bladder ailments in medicine; sources of fodder.  
**Ficus dalhousiae** Miq. Kallol (Moraceae) — Nilgiris, fruits used in heart diseases; leaves for skin diseases.  
**Ficus elastica** Roxb. Assam Rubber. Attahbar, Bor, Indian Rubber tree, Karet tree (Moraceae) — E. Himalayas; sources of rubber; good sources of fodder, fuel.  
**Ficus exasperata** Vahl, *F. asperrima* Roxb. Kalonnor (H) (Moraceae) — Peninsular India; the juice of bark is used in curing liver enlargement.  
**Ficus geniculata** Kurz. Baragular. (Moraceae) — Sikkim & Assam; Bark fibre used for cordage.  
**Ficus glomerata** Roxb. Adumbaram, Gular, Pavitrake, Umar (H), (Moraceae) — throughout India; wood used for building construction; carpentry work; fruits edible; sacred tree of the Hindus; host plant for Indian lac insect.  
**Ficus heterophylla** L.f. (Moraceae)— throughout India; fruits edible.  
**Ficus hirta** Vahl (Moraceae) — fruits edible.  
**Ficus hispida** L. f. *Ficus oppositifolia* Willd. Daduri, Daguriu, Gobla, Kagsha, Katgularia (H) (Mora-

- ceae) — throughout India; fruits edible, sources of latex; bark is sources of tanin; leaves lopped for fodder.
- Ficus indica** L. *Urostigma tjiela* Miq. Indian Fig (Moraceae) — throughout India, medicinal use; bark considered tonic; buds and latex are astringent; root fibres used for gonorrhoea; fruits used in aphrodisiacs.
- Ficus infectoria* — **Ficus lacor**
- Ficus krishnae** A. DC. Krishna's Buttercup, Makhan Katari (Moraceae) — small tree grown as a hedge plant.
- Ficus lacor** Buch. Ham. Hahimal, Kaina, Keol (H); *Ficus lucescens* Bl. *F. infectoria* Roxb. (Moraceae) — throughout India; shade plants for coffee, leaves as fodder, host of Indian lac insect; bark yields fibre; fruits edible.
- Ficus lanceolata** Buch.-Ham. (Moraceae) — Humid tropics, fruits edible.
- Ficus lucescens* — **Ficus lacor**
- Ficus mysorensis** Heyne, Mysore Angir (Moraceae) — E. Himalayas, Peninsular India, fruits edible; a good shade tree for coffee.
- Ficus nemoralis** Wall. (Moraceae) — fruits edible.
- Ficus nervosa** Roth, Pepri (Moraceae) — warmer parts of India; fruits edible; leaves as cattle feed.
- Ficus obtusifolia** Roxb. (Moraceae) — E. India, latex is source of rubber.
- Ficus oppositifolia* — **Ficus hispida**
- Ficus palmata* Forsk. Anjini, Badu, Khemri (H), Punjab Fig (Moraceae) — Upper Gangetic Plains; fruits edible; source of fodder; fruits used in medicine for diseases in lungs and bladder.
- Ficus pomifera** Wall. (Moraceae) — E. Himalayas; fruits edible.
- Ficus pumila** L. Climbing Fig, Indian Laurel Fig (Moraceae) — native of China and Japan; cultivated in gardens for a covering.
- Ficus religiosa** L. Asvatha, Bot tree, Peepul tree, Pipal, Pipli (H) (Moraceae) — throughout India; held sacred by Hindus and Buddhists; gum source of sealing-wax; used by artificers for filling up cavities or ornaments; bark source of fibre; figs edible; a good climate purifier.
- Ficus retusa** L. Kamrup (H) (Moraceae) — throughout India; the juice of bark used in liver diseases.
- Ficus rostrata** Lamk. (Moraceae) — cultivated; fruits edible.
- Ficus rumphii** Bl. Gagjaira, Gajna, Kabar, Pakar, Pilkhan (H) (Moraceae) — throughout India; considered suitable as a roadside tree; fruits edible; used as fuel and charcoal; host plant for Indian lac insect in Assam; used in medicine for asthma.
- Ficus talboti** G. King, Plaksha (S) (Moraceae) — Western Ghats; decoction of the bark is used in ulcers and leprosy.
- Ficus tsiela** Roxb. Jari (H), Kanika (S) (Moraceae) — Peninsular India; the bark is used in colic.
- Ficus tsjakela** Burm. f. *F. venosa* Dryand (Moraceae) — Peninsular India; the leaves are the source of food for silk worm; suitable for match boxes.
- Ficus venosa* — **Ficus tsjakela**
- Field Mint — **Mentha arvensis**
- Fig, Climbing — **Ficus pumila**
- Fig, Common — **Ficus carica**
- Fig, India — **Ficus indica**
- Fig, Indian laurel — **Ficus retusa**
- Fig, Krishnabor — **Ficus krishnae**
- Fig, Mysore — **Ficus mysorensis**
- Fig, Punjab — **Ficus palmata**
- Fig, Tree — **Ficus carica**
- Fig, Weeping — **Ficus benjamina**
- Filbert — **Corylus avellana**
- Filicium decipiens** (Wight & Arn.) Thw. Fern leafed-flowering tree (Sapindaceae) — S. W. Ghats, Wood used for posts, beams and furniture; also suitable for wagon, tool handles, cart wheels etc.; host plant for lac insect; avenue cultivation.
- Fimbristylis annus** (All.) Roem. & Schult. *F. diphylla* Vahl (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; used for mat making.

- Fimbristylis diphylla* — **Fimbristylis annus**
- Fimbristylis globulosa** (Retz.) Kunth. (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; used for making mats, basket work etc.
- Fimbristylis spathacea** Roth, (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; used for mat making.
- Findak—**Corylus avellana**
- Findora—**Lilium wallichianum**
- Finger Leaf Morning Glory—**Ipomoea digitata**
- Finlaysonia obovata** Wall. (Asclepiadaceae) — Sunderbans, leaves eaten as salad.
- Fionin—**Agrostis alba**
- Fior and Paol—**Triticum aestivum**
- Fir, Common Chinese—**Cunninghamia lanceolata**
- Fir, East Himalayan — **Abies spectabilis**
- Fir, Noble—**Abies procera**
- Fir, Pindrow—**Abies pindrow**
- Fir, Silver Himalayan — **Abies pindrow**
- Firmiana colorata — **Erythropsis colorata**
- Firewood — **Epilobium angustifolium**
- Fish Tail Palm—**Caryota urens**
- Five-leaved-pine — **Pinus wallichiana**
- Flacourtia cataphracta* — **Flacourtia jangomas**
- Flacourtia indica** (Burm.f.) Merr. *F. ramontchi* L'Herit. Bilangr, Kanju (H), Governor's Plum, Madagascar Plum (Flacourtiaceae) — Himalayas, Peninsular India; fruits edible; leaves are used for fodder; wood used for turning, posts and agricultural implements, bark paste is used for skin diseases.
- Flacourtia inermis** Roxb. Lovi-Lovi, Tomi-Tomi (Flacourtiaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits used for preparing jams, cultivated.
- Flacourtia jangomas** (Lour.) Raeusch, *F. cataphracta* Roxb. Paniala (H), Talisha (S), Puneala Plum (Flacourtiaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains and Peninsular India; fruits palatable, used for preparing jams, marmalades; leaves and barks are used in medicine for bleeding gums and toothache; wood used for agricultural implements.
- Flacourtia montana** Grah (Flacourtiaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits edible, used in making jelly; wood used for building purposes.
- Flacourtia ramontchi* — **Flacourtia indica**
- Flacourtia sepiaria** Roxb. Kondai, Kondari (H) (Flacourtiaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, and Peninsular India; fruits edible; leaves used as cattle fodder, wood used for charcoal; bark medicinally used for rheumatism.
- Flag root—**Acorus calamus**
- Flagellaria indica** L. (Flagellariaceae) — Peninsular India, stems used for making baskets; leaves used for hair-washes.
- Flamboyant tree—**Delonix regia**
- Flame-of-the-forest — **Butea monosperma**
- Flatsedge — **Cyperus esculentus**; **Cyperus longus**; **Cyperus scariosus**
- Flat sedge, Nutgrass — **Cyperus rotundus**
- Flax weed — **Descurainia sophia**
- Flea seed—**Plantago psyllium**
- Flemingia bracteata** Wight, *F. strobilifera* var. *bracteata* Baker (Fabaceae) — throughout India; tubers edible.
- Flemingia chappar** Buch.-Ham. Salpan (H); *Moghania chappar* Kuntze (Fabaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, Peninsular India; tubers are eaten.
- Flemingia congesta* — **Flemingia macrophylla**
- Flemingia congesta* var. *nana*—**Flemingia nana**
- Flemingia grahamiana** Wight & Arn. *Moghania grahamiana* Kuntze (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India, medicinally used for skin diseases, as a purgative and for colds.
- Flemingia macrophylla** (Willd.) Merr. *Moghania macrophylla* (Willd.) O. Ktze. *F. congesta* Roxb. Bara-salpan, Bhalia (H) (Fabaceae)—throughout India, including Andaman islands; the pods are eaten, roots used in medicines

- for ulcers and swellings; the plant is grown in gardens as an ornamental plant.
- Flemingia nana** Roxb. *Moghania nana* Mukerjee; *F. congesta* var. *nana* Baker (Fabaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains; used in medicine for ulcers and swellings.
- Flemingia strobilifera** (L.) R. Br. Kusrunt (H), *Moghania strobilifera* (L.) St. Gill (Fabaceae)—throughout India including Andaman and Nicobar islands; roots used for epilepsy and hysteria; also given to induce sleep and relieve pain.
- Flemingia strobilifera* var. *bracteata* — **Flemingia bracteata**
- Flemingia tuberosa** Dalz. *Moghania tuberosa* Kuntze (Fabaceae) — roots edible; used in medicine for dysentery and leucorrhoea.
- Flemingia vestita** Benth. *Moghania vestita* Kuntze (Fabaceae) — Himalayas; tuber edible.
- Fleurya interrupta** (L.) Gaudich. Lal Bichua (H) (Urticaceae) — E. India and Peninsular India; used in medicines for itching, dermatitis carbuncle.
- Florence Fennel — **Foeniculum vulgare**
- Florida Cherry — **Eugenia uniflora**
- Floripondio Datura — **Datura arborea**
- Floscopa scandens** Lour (Commelinaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for sore eyes, fractured bones.
- Floso Silk tree — **Chorisia speciosa**
- Fluggea leucopyrus* — **Securinega leucopyrus**
- Fluggea microcarpa* — **Securinega virosa**
- Foeniculum officinale** — **Foeniculum vulgare**
- Foeniculum vulgare** Mill. *Foeniculum officinale* All. Saunf, Fennel, Florence fennel, Sweet fennel, Madhurika (Apiaceae) — cultivated throughout India; used for flavouring food, sources of oil; leaf-stalk eaten raw, as a vegetable in salads.
- Fony oil—**Adansonia digitata**
- Forbidden Fruit — **Ervatamia dichotoma**; **Citrus grandis**
- Foreign Henna—**Peganum harmala**
- Forking Larkspur — **Delphinium coeruleum**
- Forsskaolea tenacissima** L. (Urticaceae) — Western India; leaves are eaten by goats; bark yields strong fibre.
- Fortunella japonica** (Thunb.) Sw. *Citrus japonica* Thunb. Marumi Kumquat (Rutaceae) — native of Japan, cultivated; fruits edible, ornamental shrub.
- Fortunella margarita** (Lour.) Sw. *Citrus margarita* Lour. Nagami Kumquat (Rutaceae) — native of Japan, cultivated; fruits edible, ornamental shrub.
- Fountain Tree — **Spathodea campanulata**
- Four-O'Clock-Plant — **Mirabilis jalapa**
- Fourwing Saltbush — **Atriplex canescens**
- Foxglove—**Digitalis purpurea**
- Foxglove, Grecian — **Digitalis lanata**
- Foxglove, Woolly—**Digitalis lanata**
- Foxgrape—**Cayratia carnosia**
- Fox Nut—**Euryale ferox**
- Foxtail, March — **Alopecurus geniculatus**
- Foxtail, Millet—**Setaria italica**
- Foxtail, Slender — **Alopecurus myosuroides**
- Fragaria chiloensis** Duch. Garden Strawberry, Chiloe Strawberry (Rosaceae) — cultivated; fruits edible, preparation of jams.
- Fragaria daltoniana** Gay (Rosaceae) —Himalayas; used in rock gardens or for carpeting.
- Fragaria indica* — **Duchesnea indica**
- Fragaria nilgerrensis** Schl. Nilgiri Strawberry (Rosaceae) — E. India; W. Ghats; fruits edible.
- Fragaria vesca** L. European Strawberry, Alpine Strawberry (Rosaceae) — cultivated in Himalayas, leaves and roots used in medicine, for diarrhoea, urinary disorders.
- Fragrant Winter Green — **Gaultheria fragrantissima**

- Frankenia pulverulenta** L. Khareeya (Frankeniaceae) — Western India; it has aromatic and demulcent properties.
- Fraxinus edenii** — **Fraxinus griffithii**  
**Fraxinus excelsior**—**Fraxinus hookeri**  
**Fraxinus floribunda** Wall. Kanga, Himalayan Ash, Griffith Ash (Oleaceae) — Himalayas, Manna is derived by incision from the stem which is noted for its sweating and laxative properties.
- Fraxinus griffithii** Cl. *F. edenii* Boerl, et Koord. Griffith Ash (Oleaceae) — Himalayas; leaves are smoked as a substitute for opium.
- Fraxinus hookeri** Wenz. *Fraxinus excelsior* auct. non L. Hooker Ash (Oleaceae) — W. Himalayas; timber yielding.
- French Honey-suckle — **Hedysarum coronarium**
- French Rose—**Rosa gallica**
- French Tamarisk — **Tamarix troupii**
- Freshbean—**Phaseolus vulgaris**
- Frest—**Populus nigra**
- Fritillaria cirrhosa** D. Don (Liliaceae) — E. Himalayas, corms given in asthma and bronchitis.
- Fritillaria imperialis** L. Bulbous coronae imperialis, Crown Imperial, Imperial Fritillary (Liliaceae) — cultivated in Himalayas; bulbs used in medicine; grown in hill garden as an ornamental herb.
- Fritillaria oxypetala** Royle, Kakoli (Liliaceae) — W. Himalayas; a constituent of Ashtavarg, a tonic preparation.
- Fritillaria roylei** Hook. (Liliaceae)—Himalayas; used in medicine for asthma and tuberculosis.
- Fuller's Teasel—**Dipsacus fullonum**  
**Fumaria media**—**Fumaria officinalis**  
**Fumaria officinalis** L. *F. media* Loisel, Fumitory, Pitpapara (Fumariaceae) — native of Europe; cultivated herb is used as a laxative and blood purifier.
- Fumaria parviflora** subsp. *vaillantii*—**Fumaria vaillantii**  
**Fumaria vaillantii** Loisel. *F. parviflora* subsp. *vaillantii* (Loisel) Hook. f. Kalapanga, Nakra (S), Shahterah (H) (Papaveraceae)—Himalayas; also used in medicine as laxative, diuretic, skin affections.
- Fumitory—**Fumaria officinalis**
- Funtumia elastia** Stapf. Lagos Silk Rubber, Ire Rubber (Apocynaceae) — native of Africa; introduced; sources of rubber-floss; used to stuff cushions.
- Furcraea foetida** (L.) Haw. Mauritius Hemp, Piteira, *Furcraea gigantea* (D. Dietr.) Vent (Amaryllidaceae)—Peninsular India, leaves are source of a fibre called Mauritius Hemp, Pitura fibre.
- Furcraea gigantea*—**Furcraea foetida**  
Fustic, tree—**Chlorophora excelsa**  
Fuzzy Deutzia—**Deutzia scabra**

## G

- Gadgubar—**Ficus altissima**
- Gagandhul—**Pandanus odoratissimus**
- Gaggimul—**Geum alatum**
- Gagjaira—**Ficus rumphii**
- Gaillardia pulchella** Foug. Blanket Flower (Asteraceae) — an ornamental herb.
- Gajapipal—**Scindapsus officinalis**
- Gajar—**Daucus carota** var. *sativa*
- Gajhara—**Melia composita**
- Gajna—**Ficus rumphii**
- Galava—**Symplocos racemosa**
- Galbanum—**Ferula galbaniflua**
- Galeopsis tetrahit** L. Common Hempnettle, Bristlestem Hempnettle (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas; medicinal use for pulmonary troubles.
- Galgal—**Cochlospermum religiosum**
- Galingala—**Cyperus longus**
- Galion—**Sorbus lanata**
- Galinsoga—**Galinsoga parviflora**  
**Galinsoga parviflora** Cav. Galinsoga (Asteraceae)—native of Tropical America, throughout India as weed; used as vegetable.
- Galium aparine** L. Cleavers, Goose; grass (Rubiaceae) — Himalayas—the infusion of the plant is diuretic and antiscorbutic.
- Galium rotundifolium** L. (Rubiaceae) —Himalayas; used in medicine for colic, sore throat and chest complaints.

- Galium triflorum** Michx. Sweet-scented Bedstraw (Rubiaceae)—Himalayas; sources of cumarin.
- Galium verum** L. Our Lady's Bedstraw, Cheese Rennet (Rubiaceae)—Himalayas; sources of dye; used in medicine.
- Galphimia gracilis** Barth. Gold shower galphimia (Malpighiaceae)—native of Mexico and cultivated in Gardens as an ornamental shrub with its golden-yellow flowers.
- Gamathiphundina—**Mentha piperita**
- Gambhan—**Gmelina arborea**
- Gambhari—**Gmelina arborea**
- Gambhira—**Ocimum americanum**
- Gambir—**Uncaria gambir**
- Gambir, Black—**Uncaria gambir**
- Gambir, Cube—**Uncaria gambir**
- Gambir, Bengal Plant — **Uncaria gambir**
- Gamboge — **Garcinia hanburyi**; **G. morella**
- Gamboge, pipe — **Garcinia hanburyi**
- Gamboge, Sian—**Garcinia hanburyi**
- Ganda-biroza—**Ferula galbaniflua**
- Gandali—**Ophiorrhiza mungos**
- Gandar—**Vetiveria zizanoides**
- Gandapuro — **Gaultheria fragrantissima**
- Gandhali—**Paederia foetida**
- Gandhapatra—**Majorana hortensis**
- Gandharaj — **Gardenia angusta**
- Gandhari—**Gmelina arborea**
- Gandhashati—**Hedychium spicatum**
- Gandhatrina—**Cymbopogon citratus**
- Gandhavallari—**Sida rhombifolius**
- Gandhela—**Murraya koenigii**
- Gandhini—**Rheum emodi**
- Gandibudi—**Glinus lotoides**
- Ganduna (H)—**Allium ascalonicum**
- Gangerval — **Momordica cochinchinensis**
- Ganjini—**Cymbopogon nardus**
- Ganna—**Saccharum sinense**
- Garari—**Cleistanthus collinus**
- Garbanzos—**Cicer arietinum**
- Garbee bean—**Entada pursaetha**
- Garbhaghatini—**Gloriosa superba**
- Garbijam—**Litsea glutinosa**
- Garcinia cambogia** — **Garcinia gummigutta**
- Garcinia cowa** Roxb. ex DC. Kowa (Clusiaceae) — E. India, Andamans; fruits edible, pulp and pericarp are of good flavour.
- Garcinia dulcis** (Roxb.) Kurz (Clusiaceae) — native of Malaya; cultivated for its fruits.
- Garcinia echinocarpa** Thw. (Clusiaceae) — S. W. Ghats; used in preparation of stearine and in candle manufacture; wood used for shingles; bark used in medicine for dropsical affections and as vermifuge.
- Garcinia gummi-gutta** (L.) Robs. **G. cambogia** (Gaertn.) Desr. Camboge tree, Vilaitii imli, Hela, Hila (Clusiaceae) — Peninsular India, fruits edible; rind used for polishing gold and silver; wood used as poles; suitable for match boxes and splints; used in medicine for rheumatism and bowel complaints.
- Garcinia hanburyi** Hook. f. Camboge, Siam Camboge (Clusiaceae) — Bark is source of Pipe Camboge, a gum resin; used as pigment in water colour.
- Garcinia hombooniana** Pierre, Mangis Butan (Clusiaceae) — Nicobar islands, fruits edible.
- Garcinia indica** Choisy, Kokam (H), Kitambi, Kokam Butter Tree (Clusiaceae) — cultivated; W. Ghats, fruits eaten raw and also used in jelly and syrup; source of Goa or Kokam butter.
- Garcinia malabarica** — **Garcinia talbotii**
- Garcinia mangostana** L. Mangostan (H) (Clusiaceae) — native of Moluccas; cultivated in Peninsular India; edible fruits and delicious fruit.
- Garcinia microstigma** Kurz (Clusiaceae) — Andamans; fruits edible; young leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Garcinia morella** (Gaertn.) Desv. Indian Camboge tree, Tamal (H) (Clusiaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; sources of Camboge used in the preparation of water colours and spirit varnishes for metals; wood used for cabinet work and temporary structures.

- Garcinia ovalifolia* var. *spicata*—  
**Garcinia spicata**  
**Garcinia paniculata** Roxb. Bubi-  
kowa (Clusiaceae) — Himalayas,  
E. India, fruits edible.  
**Garcinia pedunculata** Roxb. Tikul  
(Clusiaceae) — E. India; culti-  
vated, fruits eaten and used in  
curries.  
**Garcinia rubro-echinata** Kosterm.  
(Clusiaceae) — S. W. Ghats,  
fruits edible.  
**Garcinia speciosa** Wall. (Clusiaceae)  
—Andaman islands; wood suit-  
able for house and bridge posts.  
**Garcinia spicata** (Wight & Arn.)  
Hook. f. *G. ovalifolia* Hook. f.  
var. *spicata* (Clusiaceae) — Penin-  
sular India; wood used for general  
construction.  
**Garcinia talbotii** Raizada ex Sant.  
*Garcinia malabarica* Talbot  
(Clusiaceae) — W. Ghats; fruits  
edible.  
**Garcinia xanthochymus** Hook. f.  
Matus, Camboge tree, Dampel  
(Clusiaceae) — E. Himalayas, E.  
India and Peninsular India; fruits  
edible.  
Garden Balsam — **Impatiens**  
**balsamina**  
Garden Cress—**Lepidium sativum**  
Garden Dakhia—**Dahlia pinnata**  
Garden Gardenia—**Gardenia angusta**  
Garden Heliotrope — **Valeriana**  
**officinalis**  
Garden Hyacinth — **Hyacinthus**  
**orientalis**  
Garden Lettuce—**Lactuca sativa**  
Garden Mint—**Mentha spicata**  
Garden Pea—**Pisum sativum**  
Garden Sage—**Salvia officinalis**  
Garden Sorrel—**Rumex acetosa**  
Garden Sunflower — **Helianthus**  
**annus**  
Garden Strawberry — **Fragaria**  
**chiloensis**  
**Gardenia angusta** (L.) Merr. *G.*  
*jasminoides* Ellis, *G. florida* L.  
Cape jasmine, Garden Gardenia,  
Gandharaj (Rubiaceae) — native  
of tropical China, cultivated in  
gardens as an ornamental plant;  
flower are used for scenting tea and  
used in perfumery.
- Gardenia arborea* — **Gardenia**  
**gummifera**  
**Gardenia campanulata** Roxb.  
Bitmara (Rubiaceae) — E. India;  
fruits considered cathartic and  
also used as fish poison.  
**Gardenia coronaria** Buch. Ham.  
(Rubiaceae) — Andaman islands;  
wood used for making combs and  
for turning; sources of wax.  
**Gardenia gummifera** L.f. *G. arborea*  
Roxb., Pindava, nadi-hingu (S);  
Dikamali (Rubiaceae)—Peninsular  
India; sources of resin called  
Dikkamalyor combee; used in  
veterinary medicine to keep  
flies from sores of domestic ani-  
mals; wood suitable for turnery  
work, for combs, tool handles;  
penholders, suitable for box  
wood.  
*Gardenia jasminoides* — **Gardenia**  
**angusta**  
*Gardenia inermis* — **Gardenia**  
**gummifera**  
**Gardenia latifolia** Ait. Box wood,  
*Gardenia papra*, Paphar, Banpin-  
dalu (H) (Rubiaceae) — through-  
out India; wood used as a sub-  
stitute for box wood; used for  
engraving, turnery articles, light  
furnitures, camp beds; an orna-  
mental tree.  
*Gardenia lucida*—**Gardenia resinifera**  
**Gardenia resinifera** Roth, *G. lucida*  
Roxb. Dikamali (Rubiaceae) —  
mostly cultivated; as an orna-  
mental shrub; sources of gum.  
Gardhbel—**Cymbopogon martinii**  
Garlic—**Allium sativum**  
Garlic, Hedge—**Sisymbrium alliaria**  
Garlic, Mustard—**Sisymbrium alliaria**  
Garlic, Wort—**Sisymbrium alliaria**  
**Garnotia tenella** (Miq.) Jonowski  
(Poaceae) — throughout India;  
fodder value; used for thatching.  
Garshuma—**Pittosporum eriocarpum**  
Garudaphala — **Hydnocarpus**  
**laurifolia**  
**Garuga pinnata** Roxb. Chogar (H),  
Jum Karak Toom, Kaikar,  
Kharpat (Burseraceae) — thro-  
ughout India, juice used in medi-  
cine for eye conjunctiva; leaves  
also used medicinally for asthma.



- Gas Plant Dittany—*Dictamnus albus*  
 Gatap—*Hibiscus tiliaceus*  
 Gaub Persimmon — *Diospyros peregrina*  
 Gauj—*Millettia extensa*  
 Gaudhari—*Gmelina arborea*  
 Gauri — *Jasminum sambac*; *Polyalthia fragrans*  
*Gaultheria fragrantissima* Wall. Fragrant Winter green, Gandapuro (Ericaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, S. W. Ghats; source of Winter-green-oil.  
 Gay ka lundi — *Schrebera swietenoides*  
 Gazaria—*Dioscorea pentaphylla*  
 Geiger tree—*Cordia sebestena*  
*Gelonium lanceolatum* Willd. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; suitable for avenue and lawn planting; wood is useful for house building.  
*Gelonium multiflorum* Juss. Ban naringa (H) (Euphorbiaceae) — E. India; Andaman islands; wood used for rafters and posts; sources of gum, boiled fruits in mustard oil used in skin diseases.  
*Gelsemium elegans* (Gard. et Champ.) Benth. Chinese Gelsemium (Loganiaceae) — E. India; rhizomes used in medicine for cerebral hypersemia, hysteria.  
 Genda—*Tagetes erecta*  
 Gentian—*Gentiana lutea*  
 Gentian, India—*Gentiana kurroo*  
 Gentian, Radix—*Gentiana lutea*  
 Gentian, Root—*Gentiana lutea*  
 Gentian, Yellow—*Gentiana lutea*  
*Gentiana dahurica*—*Gentiana olivieri*  
*Gentiana decumbens* L.f. (Gentianaceae) — high altitudes of Kashmir; the tincture of the plant is used as stomachic.  
*Gentiana kurroo* Royle, Indian Gentian, Karu, Kutki (H) (Gentianaceae) — N. W. Himalayas; rhizomes and roots are used in medicine.  
*Gentiana lutea* L. Yellow Gentian, Gentian, Gentian Radix and Gentian Root (Gentianaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicines to stimulate gastric secretion, improve appetite and cure debility.  
*Gentiana olivieri* Griseb. *G. dahurica* Fisch. Agherpannae (Gentianaceae) — Western Himalayas; the plant is used as a sudorific.  
*Gentiana tenella* Rottb. *Gentianella tenella* H. Sm. (Gentianaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine as febrifuge.  
*Gentianella tenella*—*Gentiana tenella*  
*Geodorum densiflorum* (Lam.) Schult. (Orchidaceae) — lower Himalayas, Andaman islands; used in medicine for diarrhoea and for poulticing sores.  
 Geranium — *Pelargonium capitatum*; *Geranium robertianum*  
*Geranium lucidum* L. (Geraniaceae) — high altitude of W. Himalayas; plant astringent and diuretic.  
*Geranium molle* L. (Geraniaceae) — W. Himalayas; plant astringent.  
*Geranium nepalense* Sw. Nepal Geranium, Nepalese Crane's Bill, Bhandra (H) (Geraniaceae) — Himalayas; root is source of dye and also employed for colouring medicinal oil.  
*Geranium pratense* L. (Geraniaceae) — W. Himalayas; the plant is used as astringent and vulneraries.  
*Geranium robertianum* L. Herb-Robert Geranium (Geraniaceae) — W. Himalayas; used in medicine for diarrhoea; applied for throat trouble.  
*Geranium rotundifolium* L. (Geraniaceae) — W. Himalayas; the plant is used as astringent.  
*Geranium sibiricum* L. (Geraniaceae) — W. Himalayas; the plant is used as astringent and diuretic.  
*Geranium wallichianum* D. Don, Kao asnud, Lal Jahri, Mamiran (Geraniaceae) — Himalayas; roots used in tanning and dyeing.  
 Gerbera gossypina — *Gerbera lanuginosa*  
*Gerbera jamesonii* Bolus ex Hook f. Transval Daisy, Barberton Daisy (Asteraceae) — an ornamental herb.  
*Gerbera lanuginosa* Benth. *G. gossypina* (Royle) Roxb. (Asteraceae)

- ceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine.
- Gerbera piloselloides** Cass. (Asteraceae) — E. Himalayas; the decoction in the milk used for chest complaints.
- German Chamomile — **Matricaria chamomilla**
- German Iris—**Iris germanica**
- Geum alatum** Wall. Gaggimul (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; used in dysentery.
- Geum urbanum** L. Avena, Herb Bennet (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine in chronic dysentery, diarrhoea and fever; sources of volatile oil.
- Ghabel—**Argyrea nervosa**
- Ghandaraj—**Gardenia angusta**
- Ghant—**Schrebera swietenoides**
- Ghantil—**Eleusine compressa**
- Ghauta—**Sida veronicaefolia**
- Ghawar—**Hitchinia caulina**
- Gherkin—**Cucumis anguria**
- Ghiya tori—**Luffa cylindrica**
- Ghiwain—**Elaeagnus latifolia**
- Ghiwata—**Callicarpa arborea**
- Ghodegaui—**Lavandula bipinnata**
- Ghonta—**Ziziphus jujuba**
- Ghuiya—**Colocasia esculenta**
- Ghungchi—**Abrus precatorius**
- Ghunghunian—**Crotalaria retusa**
- Giant Blood Rhododendron—**Rhododendron barbatum**
- Giant Alocasia — **Alocasia macrorrhiza**
- Giant Bamboo — **Dendrocalamus giganteus**
- Giant Dracaena—**Cordyline australis**
- Giant Fescue—**Festuca gigantea**
- Giant Gum—**Eucalyptus regnans**
- Giant Reed—**Arundo donax**
- Giant Spider plant—**Cleome spinosa**
- Giant Taro — **Alocasia cucullata**;  
**Alocasia macrorrhiza**
- Gidar rukh—**Miliusa velutina**
- Gigantochloa macrostachya** Kurz (Poaceae) — E. India; used for matting and basket work
- Gila—**Entada pursaetha**
- Gilas—**Prunus cerasus**
- Gilia rubra** (L.) Heller, *Polemonium rubrum* L. Standing Cypress (Polemoniaceae) — grown in gardens as an ornamental herb.
- Gili flower—**Mathiola incana**
- Ginger—**Zingiber officinale**
- Ginger grass—**Cymbopogon caesius**
- Ginger, Mango—**Curcuma amada**
- Ginger, Spiked—**Hedychium spicatum**
- Ginger, Zerumbet — **Zingiber zerumbet**
- Ginigras—**Panicum maximum**
- Ginkgo biloba** L. Maidenhair tree, Bal Kinwari (Ginkgoaceae) — native of China, grown as an ornamental tree.
- Giradola—**Chrosophora tinctoria**
- Girardinia diversifolia** (Link) Fries, Himalayan Nettle, Bichua, Chikri (Urticaceae) — Himalayas; the bark fibre is used for making ropes.
- Girardinia heterophylla* var. *palmata* — **Girardinia palmata**
- Girardinia heterophylla* var. *zeylanica*—**Girardinia zeylanica**
- Girardinia heterophylla*—**Girardinia diversifolia**
- Girardinia leschenaultiana* — **Girardinia palmata**
- Girardinia palmata** (Forsk.) Gaud. *G. heterophylla* var. *palmata*, Nilgiri Nettle, *G. leschenaultiana* Decne (Urticaceae) — W. Ghats; stem source of fibre.
- Girardinia zeylanica** Decne, *G. heterophylla* var. *zeylanica* Decne (Urticaceae) — W. India and Peninsular India; bark used for making ropes, rough cloth.
- Girasole—**Helianthus tuberosus**
- Girimalah—**Cassia fistula**
- Girdandi — **Chrysanthemum coronarium**
- Gironniera cuspidata** (Bl.) Kurz, *G. reticulata* Thw. Narakiya (Ulmaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; wood valuable timber for construction; used for planking, rafters and general constructions; leaves as fodder; fruits edible.
- Gironniera reticulata* — **Gironniera cuspidata**
- Gironniera subacqualis** Planch. (Ulmaceae) — Andaman islands; wood suitable for planking and general construction.
- Gisekia pharnacioides** L. Valuka, Balukasag (Aizoaceae) — through-

- out India, leaves eaten as pot herb.
- Givotia moluccana** (L.) Sreem. *G. rottleriformis* Griff. White Catamaran tree (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for carving figures; toys; theatrical masks, also for catamarans and light packages; sources of oil valuable for lubricating fine machinery.
- Givotia rottleriformis* — **Givotia moluccana**
- Gleditsia triacanthos** L. Common Honey locust (Fabaceae) — cultivated; wood durable for fencing posts, furniture and building purposes; good fuel, ripe pods used as feed for livestock.
- Gleichenia dichotoma* — **Dicranopteris linearis**
- Gleichenia linearis* — **Dicranopteris linearis**
- Glinus lotoides** L. *Mollugo hirta* Thunb. Bhissanta, Gundthudi, Okharadi (Aizoaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for abdominal disorders.
- Glinus oppositifolius** (L.) A. DC. Grishma-sundarako, Jima (H), Phanja (S); *Mollugo oppositifolius* L. *M. spargula* L. Bhissato, Jima (Aizoaceae) — throughout India, used in medicine for skin diseases.
- Gliricidia maculata*—**Gliricidia sepium**
- Gliricidia sepium** (Jacq.) Kunth. ex Walp. *G. maculata* (H.B.K.) Steud. (Fabaceae)—native of Mexico; introduced; Peninsular India; sources of green manure, sources of nectar for honey bees; shade trees in coffee plantations.
- Globba bulbifera* — **Globba marantina**
- Globba marantina** L. *Globba bulbifera* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae) — E. India; medicinal use.
- Globba orixensis** Roxb., Sulle (Zingiberaceae) — Peninsular India, rhizome used for muscle pain and epilepsy.
- Globe Amaranth, Common — **Gomphrena globosa**
- Globe Artichoke—**Cynara scolymus**
- Glochidion acuminatum** Muell.-Arg. Latikat (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas, wood used in turnery.
- Glochidion arborescens** Bl. *G. sclerophyllum* Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae) — E. India; wood used for house building.
- Glochidion littorale** Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) — S. W. Ghats, medicinal use for stomach ache.
- Glochidion hohenackeri** Bedd. Bhoma, Kulochan, Kalohia (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; bark used in medicine for stomach disorders.
- Glochidion neilgherrense** Wight, Hanikay (Euphorbiaceae) — Nilgiris in W. Ghats; wood suitable for cabinet work.
- Glochidion sclerophyllum* — **Glochidion arborescens**
- Glochidion velutinum** Wight (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India, used for fuel bark used for tanning.
- Glochidion zeylanicum** Juss. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India, Eastern India; used in medicine for stomach ache.
- Gloriosa superba** L. Climbing lily, Malabar glory lily, Tiger's claws Langli, Kalikari, Ailni, Agnisikha, Garbhaghatini, Agnimuki (S) (Liliaceae) — throughout India; roots poison used sometimes for the purpose of suicide; used in Indian medicine in colic, piles and leprosy.
- Glory lily, Malabar — **Gloriosa superba**
- Glory Pea — **Clanthus dampieri**
- Glory Tree — **Clerodendrum fragrans**
- Glossocardia bosvallia** (L.f.) DC. *G. linearifolia* Cass. Pithari (S), (Asteraceae) — throughout India, used as vegetable; as emmenagogue.
- Glossocardia linearifolia* — **Glossocardia bosvallia**
- Glossogyne bidens** (Retz.) Alston, *G. pinnatifida* DC. (Asteraceae)— Peninsular India; E. India; roots used for medicine for tooth ache.
- Glossogyne pinnatifida* — **Glossogyne bidens**

- Glossonema variana** Benth. (Asclepiadaceae) — W. India, fruits edible.
- Gluta travancorica** Bedd. (Anacardiaceae) — Southern Western Ghats; timber yielding used for furniture, cabinet work, house fittings, turnery, carving, etc.
- Glycine bracteata** L. subsp. **Edgeworthia** (Benth.) Ohashi, Wild Bean (Fabaceae) — Himalayas; seeds edible.
- Glycine hispida*—**Glycine max**
- Glycine javanica** L. Rhoderian Kudze vine (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; used for soil conservation.
- Glycine max** (L.) Merr. *G. soja* (L.) Sieb. & Zucc., *G. hispida* Max. Soja Max, Soybean, Soya Bean, Soya, Soja, Bhat (Fabaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, E. India; seeds consumed as vegetable; sources of products like Soysprouts, soymilk, soybean oil, soybean lecithin, soybean meal.
- Glycine soja*—**Glycine max**
- Glycosmis mauritiana** (Lamk.) Tanaka, *Glycosmis pentaphylla* DC. *Limonia pentaphylla* Retz. *Murraya cerassiformis* Bl. Ashvashakota, Vananimbuka, Pathalagarudi (S); Bannimbu (H) (Rutaceae) — throughout India; leaves used in medicine for fevers, skin diseases.
- Glycosmis pentaphylla* — **Glycosmis mauritiana**
- Glycyrrhiza glabra** L. Liquorice, Madhuka, Yashtimadu, Mulhatti (Fabaceae) — native of Mediterranean, cultivated in hilly districts and temperate Himalayas; the root is used as tonic and laxative. An extract from the roots is used in confectionary and as a flavouring material.
- Gmelina arborea** Roxb. Gambhari, Bhadrapparani, Kasmari, Gaudhari Shriparni, Gambhan, Gumhar, Kambari, Seivan (H) (Verbenaceae) — throughout India, Andaman islands; timber yielding used for furniture, carving, musical instruments, shafts, axles, jute bobbins, loom articles; suitable for tea chest plywood, paper making, match stick and match boxes; leaves used for feeding silkworm, good fodder for cattle, bark used for chest pain.
- Gmelina asiatica** L. Gopabhadra, Vikrini (S); Badhava, Nag-phul (S) (Verbenaceae) — Peninsular India, used in medicines for rheumatism, gonorrhoea, fruits edible.
- Gmelina elliptica** Sm. *Gmelina villosa* Roxb. (Verbenaceae) — Nicobar islands, used as an application for preventing loss of hair; leaves and roots are applied to wounds; juice applied for ear ache.
- Gmelina villosa*—**Gmelina elliptica**
- Gnaphalium lutea-album** L. Jersey Cudweed, Balraksha (Asteraceae) — throughout India; used in medicine as astringent and vulnerary.
- Gnetum funiculare* — **Gnetum latifolium**
- Gnetum gnemon** L. (Gnetaceae) — E. India, seed pulp used in cooking; bark yields fibre valued for fishing lines and nets, the seed edible.
- Gnetum indicum*—**Gnetum latifolium**
- Gnetum latifolium** Bl. *Gnetum macropodium* Kurz. *Gnetum funiculare* Bl. *Gnetum indicum* (Lour.) Merr. (Gnetaceae) — Andaman islands and Nicobar island; bark is used for making ropes and nets; fruits kernel edible.
- Gnetum macropodium* — **Gnetum latifolium**
- Gnetum montanum** Markg. *G. scandens* Roxb. (Gnetaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, sources of fibre.
- Gnetum scandens*—**Gnetum montanum**
- Gnetum ula** Br. (Gnetaceae) — Peninsular India; the seeds are edible and seed oil is used rheumatism.
- Goa Bean — **Psophocarpus tetragonolobus**
- Goa Butter—**Garcinia indica**
- Goa Cypress — **Cupressus lusitana**
- Goalilata—**Cayratia pedata**

- Goatweed—*Ageratum conyzoides*  
 Goatwillow—*Salix caprea*  
 Gobba—*Ficus hispida*  
 Gobbi—*Crossandra infundibuliformis*  
 Gobhi—*Elephantopus scaber*  
 Gobla—*Ficus hispida*  
 Godgubar—*Ficus altissima*  
 Godhapadi—*Cayratia pedata*  
 Godhapadi—*Vitis pallida*  
 Godha Patilebu—*Citrus limon*  
 Goganda—*Satureja nepaulensis*  
 Gogul Dhup—*Canarium sikkimense*  
 Gojihva—*Elephantopus scaber*  
 Gokhura—*Tribulus terrestris*  
 Gokru—*Echinops echinatus*  
 Gola Bet—*Daemonorops jenkinsianus*  
 Gold and Silver flower — *Lonicera japonica*  
 Golden Apple — *Spondias cytherea*  
 Golden beard grass — *Chrysopogon aciculatus*  
 Golden collyrium — *Colchicum luteum*  
 Golden Dew Drop — *Duranta repens*  
 Golden Dock—*Rumex maritimus*  
 Golden Eardrops — *Dicentra chrysantha*  
 Golden Feather Palm — *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*  
 Golden moss—*Cibotium barometra*  
 Golden Pillar—*Euonymus japonicus*  
 Golden Rain—*Cassia fistula*  
 Golden Shower—*Cassia fistula*  
 Golden Trumpet — *Allemanda cathartica*  
 Golden Wattle—*Acacia pycnantha*  
 Golden Yellow—*Crotalaria retusa*  
 Gold Mohur—*Delonix regia*  
 Goldshower Galphimia — *Galphimia gracilis*  
 Gold Thread—*Coptis teeta*  
 Gol-kaddu—*Benincasa hispida*  
 Golkandra—*Momordica dioica*  
 Golmorich—*Piper nigrum*  
 Golphal—*Nipa fruticans*  
 Golsinchi—*Plumeria acuminata*  
 Goma—*Leucas cephalotes*  
 Gombo—*Abelmoschus esculentus*  
 Gomphia *angustifolia* — *Ouratea serrata*  
 Gomphrena *globosa* L. Globe Amaranth, Batchelor's Button (Amaranthaceae) — cultivated; throughout India, used as vegetable; roots used in medicine for cough.  
 Gomute palm—*Arenga pinnata*  
 Goncha—*Mucuna prurita*  
 Gondi—*Cordia gharaf*  
 Gongada—*Satureja hortensis*  
 Gonj—*Millettia extensa*  
 Gonj—*Derris scandens*  
 Goniotalamus *cardiopetalus* Hook. f. and Thoms. (Annonaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for posts.  
 Gonte—*Eurya japonica*  
 Gonystylus *macrophyllus* (Miq.) Airy Shaw. *G. miquelianus* (Gonystylaceae) — Nicobar islands; timber yielding; sources of volatile oil.  
*Gonystylus miquelianus* — *Gonystylus macrophyllus*  
 Goosberry, Indian — *Phyllanthus emblica*  
 Goose grass—*Eleusine indica*; *Galium aparine*  
 Gopakarna—*Feronia limonia*  
 Gopakanya—*Hemidesmus indicus*  
 Gopabhadra—*Gmelina asiatica*  
 Gorakhimeli—*Adansonia digitata*  
 Goraksha—*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*  
 Goran—*Ceriops tagal*  
 Gorani—*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*  
 Gordon Eurayle—*Eurayle ferox*  
 Gordonia *excelsa* Bl. (Ternstroemiaceae) — Khasia hills, E. India, bark is a source of black dye.  
 Gordonia *obtusa* Wall. (Ternstroemiaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for rafters and building purposes; leaves used as a substitute for tea.  
 Gorgon fruit—*Eurayle ferox*  
 Goria — *Kandelia candel*; *Chrysopogon montanus*  
 Goruma—*Eulophia nuda*  
*Gossypium anomalum* — *G. arboreum* cultivar *sinense*  
*Gossypium arboreum* L. *G. nanking*; *G. neglectum* Todd; *G. indicum* Todd. Asiatic tree cotton, Tree cotton, Kapas, Rui (Malvaceae) — cultivated throughout India; sources of tree cotton.  
*Gossypium arboreum* L. cultivar *bengalense* Silow, *G. arboreum* var. *neglecta* Watt. p.p., *G. arboreum* var. *rosea* Watt., *G. nanking* var. *rubicunda* Watt. Trade names;

- Bengals, Dholleres, Madhya Pradesh verum, Jarila, Madhya Pradesh Comras, Mogalai or Hyderabad Comras, Bersi Nagar Comras, Central Indian Malvi; Mungari, Mollisoni.
- Gossypium arboreum** L. cultivar **burmanicum** Silow, *G. arboreum* var. *neglecta* Watt. p.p., *G. nanking* Meyen var. *nadam* Watt p.p., *G. nanking* Watt. p.p., *G. nanking* var. *himalayana* Watt. Trade: Burmas, Wagala, Wagyi.
- Gossypium arboreum** L. cultivar **cernum** Silow, *G. arboreum* var. *assamica* Watt. Trade names: Kil, Barsinagar Comras, Borkapa, Sorukapa, Eastern India.
- Gossypium arboreum* var. *neglecta* — **C. arboreum** cultivar **bengalense**
- Gossypium arboreum* var. *neglecta* — **G. arboreum** cultivar **burmanicum**
- Gossypium arboreum** cultivar **indicum** Silow *G. nanking* var. *roja* Watt., *G. nanking nadam* Watt. p.p. Trade names: Karunganni, Tinnevelles, Hyderabad Gaorani, Cocanadas, Central Indian Malvi, Warangal mostly Peninsular India.
- Gossypium arboreum** cultivar **sinense** Silow, *G. nanking* Meyen p.p., *G. anomalum* Watt—N. W. India.
- Gossypium arboreum* var. *rosea* — **G. arboreum** cultivar **bengalense**
- Gossypium barbadense** L. *G. peruvianum* Cav.; *G. vitifolium* Lam; *G. brasiliense* Mac.; *G. microcarpum* Tod.; *G. maritimum* Tod. (Malvaceae) — Sea island cotton; Egyptian cotton; Brazilian cotton; Peruvian cotton; Kidney cotton, cultivated; sources of cotton.
- Gossypium brasiliense* — **Gossypium barbadense**
- Gossypium herbaceum** L. *G. obtusifolium* Roxb.; *G. wightianum* Tod. Arabian cotton, Badara, Guda, Kalakanta, Levant cotton, Marubhova chhandana, Short staple cotton (Malvaceae) — cultivated races like *wightianum* J. B. Hutchins also available; sources of cotton. Many cultivars are reported. Trade names are Broach Vijay, Wagad, Jayadhar, Jayawant, Uppam, Kumpta, cultivated, sources of cotton used in cotton goods, fabrics etc., seeds sources of cotton seed oil; oil cake is used as fertilizer; fodder for cattle and dyestuff; root bark is medicinally used; flowers are sources of a mild honey.
- Gossypium hirsutum** L. *G. mexicanum* Tod. *G. religiosum* L. *G. punctatum* Schum. et Thoms., *G. purpurascens* Poir, American cotton, Bourbon cotton, Upland cotton (Malvaceae) — cultivated; commercially called kapas, employed in textile industry, seed oil edible.
- Gossypium indicum* — **Gossypium arboreum**
- Gossypium maritimum* — **Gossypium barbadense**
- Gossypium mexicanum* — **Gossypium hirsutum**
- Gossypium microcarpum* — **Gossypium barbadense**
- Gossypium nanking* — **Gossypium arboreum** cultivar **sinense**
- Gossypium nanking* var. *himalayana* — **Gossypium arboreum** cultivar **burmanicum**
- Gossypium nanking* var. *nadam* — **Gossypium arboreum** cultivar **indicum** Silow
- Gossypium nanking* var. *roji* — **Gossypium arboreum** cultivar **indicum**
- Gossypium nanking* var. *rubicunda* — **G. arboreum** cultivar **bengalensis**
- Gossypium nanking* — **Gossypium arboreum**
- Gossypium neglectum* — **Gossypium arboreum**
- Gossypium obtusifolium* — **Gossypium herbaceum**
- Gossypium peruvianum* — **Gossypium barbadense**
- Gossypium punctatum* — **Gossypium hirsutum**

- Gossypium purpurescens* — **Gossypium hirsutum**  
*Gossypium religiosum* — **Gossypium hirsutum**  
*Gossypium vitifolium* — **Gossypium barbadense**  
*Gossypium wightianum* — **Gossypium herbaceum**  
 Gothber—**Zizyphus xylocarpus**  
**Gouania leptostachya** DC. (Rhamnaceae) — Kangor Kur Sub-Himalayan tract from Kumoan to Assam and E. Ghats of Orissa; the leaves are used as poultice for sores; leaf infusion used in jaundice.  
 Gourd, Ribbed or Ridged — **Luffa acutangula**  
 Gourd, Small — **Cucumis melo** var. **agrestis**  
 Gourd, Sinkwa Towel — **Luffa acutangula**  
 Governor's Plum — **Flacourtia indica**  
 Gower — **Cyamopsis tetragonoloba**  
 Gracian Foxglove — **Digitalis lanata**  
*Gracilea royleana* — **Melanocentris jacquemontii**  
 Grama, Blue — **Bouteloua gracilis**  
 Grama Grass — **Bouteloua chondrioides**  
 Grama, Slender — **Bouteloua filiformis**  
 Gram, Black — **Vigna mungo**  
 Gram, Green — **Vigna radiata**  
 Granada — **Punica granatum**  
 Granadilla, True or Giant — **Passiflora quadrangularis**  
*Granadilla hondala* — **Adenia hondala**  
 Granadilla, Siam purple — **Passiflora edulis**  
**Grangea maderaspatana** (L.) Poir.  
*Artemisia maderaspatana* L.  
 Mukhatari (Asteraceae) — throughout India, leaves used in medicines in stomach troubles.  
 Grape Common—**Vitis vinifera**  
 Grape fruit—**Citrus paradisi**  
 Grape Jasmine — **Tabernamontana divaricata**  
 Grape vine—**Vitis vinifera**  
 Grape wort—**Actaea spicata**  
*Graptophyllum hortense* — **Graptophyllum punctum**  
**Graptophyllum punctum** Griff. *G. hortense* Nees, Caricature plant (Acanthaceae) — cultivated, medicinally used for earache, skin complaints.  
 Grass, Bahama — **Cynodon dactylon**  
 Grass, Bermuda — **Cynodon dactylon**  
 Grass, Bharbur—**Eulaliopsis binata**  
 Grass, Bigquaking—**Briza maxima**  
 Grass, Birdwood—**Cenchrus ciliaris**  
 Grass, Blue couch — **Digitaria didactyla**  
 Grass, Buffel—**Cenchrus ciliaris**  
 Grass, California — **Brachiaria mutica**  
 Grass, Canada blue — **Poa compressa**  
 Grass, Canary — **Phalaris canariensis**  
 Grass, China—**Boehmeria nivea**  
 Grass, Chinese mat — **Cyperus corymbosus**  
 Grass, Citronella — **Cymbopogon nardus**  
 Grass, Cocksfoot — **Dactylis glomerata**  
 Grass, Crab — **Eleusine indica**  
**Digitaria bicornis**  
 Grass, Crinkled hair — **Deschampsia flexuosa**  
 Grass, Crowfoot — **Eleusine indica**, **Dactyloctenium aegyptium**  
 Grass, Couch — **Agropyron repens**  
 Grass, Dal — **Hymenachne amplexicaulis**  
 Grass, Dhub — **Cynodon dactylon**  
 Grass, Elephant — **Typha elephantina**; **Pennisetum purpureum**  
 Grass, Finger — **Digitaria pentzii**  
 Grass, Flattened Meadow — **Poa compressa**  
 Grass, Ginger — **Cymbopogon caesius**; **C. martini**  
 Grass, Goose—**Eleusine indica**  
 Grass, Golden beard — **Chrysopogon aciculatus**  
 Grass, Grame — **Bouteloua chondrioides**  
 Grass, Gummed — **Cymbopogon caesium**; **C. flexuosus**  
 Grass, hair—**Aira elegans**  
 Grass, jawarancuss — **Cymbopogon jwarancusa**  
 Grass, Lehman Love — **Eragrostis lehmanniana**

- Grass, Kachi — *Cymbopogon caesius*  
 Grass, Kangaroo — *Themeda australis*  
 Grass, Lemon — *Cymbopogon citratus*; *C. flexuosus*  
 Grass, Marvel — *Dichanthium annulatum*  
 Grass, Meadow— *Poa alpina*  
 Grass, Napier — *Pennisetum purpureum*  
 Grass, Orchard — *Dactylis glomerata*  
 Grass, Palisade — *Brachiaria brizantha*  
 Grass, Para — *Brachiaria mutica*  
 Grass, Pinreed — *Erianthus arundinaceus*  
 Grass, Plume — *Erianthus ravennae*  
 Grass, Prairie — *Bromus catharticus*  
 Grass, Quack — *Agropyron repens*  
 Grass, Ravenna—*Erianthus ravennae*  
 Grass, Rhodes—*Chloris gayana*  
 Grass, Rice—*Leersia hexandra*  
 Grass, Rosha—*Cymbopogon martini*  
 Grass, Rough Meadow — *Poa trivialis*  
 Grass, Rusa—*Cymbopogon martini*  
 Grass, Small Canary—*Phalaris minor*  
 Grass, Sour—*Ampilophis pertusa*  
 Grass, Stalked Meadow — *Poa pratensis*  
 Grass, Star — *Cynodon plectostachyum*  
 Grass, Star—*Cynodon plectostachyum*  
 Grass, Tangle—*Heteropogon hirtus*  
 Grass, Teff—*Eragrostis abyssinica*  
 Grass, Thatch—*Imperata cylindrica*  
 Grass, Tropical cup — *Eriochloa procera*  
 Grass, Tufted hair — *Deschampsia caespitosa*  
 Grass, Velvet bent — *Agrostis canina*  
 Grass, Weeping Love — *Eragrostis love-grass*  
 Grass, White Bent—*Agrostis alba*  
 Grass, Wood Meadow — *Poa nemoralis*  
 Grass, Woolly Finger — *Digitaria pentzii*  
 Grass, Yellow Nut — *Cyperus esculentus*  
 Great Bubush — *Scirpus lacustris*  
 Greater Galangal—*Alpinia galanga*  
 Grecian Fox clove—*Digitalis lanata*  
 Green Almond—*Pistacia vera*  
 Green Bristle grass—*Setaria viridis*  
 Green Cabbage — *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*  
 Green Ebony Persimmon — *Diospyros chloroxylon*  
 Green Oak—*Quercus dilata*  
 Green Onion—*Allium fistulosum*  
 Green Pepper—*Capsicum annum*  
 Green Wattle—*Acacia decurrens*  
 Grenadine — *Punica granatum*; *Dianthus caryophyllus*  
*Grevillea robusta* A. Cum., Silver Oak; Silky Oak (Proteaceae) — throughout India, cultivated as a shade tree in tea and coffee plantation, and also an avenue tree; sources of gum; wood durable for furniture, toys, fuel.  
*Grewia asiatica* — *Grewia subinaequalis*  
*Grewia carpinifolia* Juss. (Tiliaceae) — decoction used in hair washing to remove lice.  
*Grewia disperma* Roxb. Bl. *G. laevigata* Mast. non Vahl; *G. glabra* Bl. Kath bewal, Kakki (Tiliaceae) — throughout India, wood used for turnery, rubber boxes, inside fittings of opium chests; bark yields fibre.  
*Grewia elastica* — *Grewia subinaequalis*  
*Grewia glabra*—*Grewia disperma*  
*Grewia laevigata*—*Grewia disperma*  
*Grewia microcos* — *Microcos paniculata*  
*Grewia oppositifolia*—*Grewia optiva*  
*Grewia optiva* Drum. *G. oppositifolia* Roxb. ex Mast. Bhemal, Birl (Tiliaceae) — planted as hedge plant; timber yielding; used for shafts, shoulder poles, cot frames, bows, tool and axe handles; bark yields fibre; leaves as fodder.  
*Grewia populifolia*—*Grewia tenax*  
*Grewia scabrophylla* — *Grewia sclerophylla*  
*Grewia sclerophylla* Roxb., *G. scabrophylla* Roxb. (Tiliaceae)— E. Himalayas and E. India; wood used for field tools and posts; root used in medicine.



- Grewia subinaequalis** DC., *G. elastica* Royle, *G. vestitata* Baill., *G. asiatica* L., Dhamin, Phalsa (Tiliaceae) — throughout India, used for bows, spear handles, shoulder poles, etc.; bark is source of fibre for ropes; fruits edible.
- Grewia tenax** (Forsk.) Fiori; *G. populifolia* Vahl; Forsk. Chabeni, Gondni (Tiliaceae) — W. India; S. India, fruits edible.
- Grewia tiliaefolia** Vahl. Dhamani, Phalea, Swaduphala, Ruksha, Raktakusuma, Dhanuvriksha (Tiliaceae) — throughout India, wood used for tent poles, plough yokes, agricultural implements, etc.; bark is source of fibre; leaves used as fodder for livestock; fruits edible, root paste used for syphilis.
- Grewia vestitata** — **Grewia subinaequalis**
- Grewia villosa** Willd. Tamthar (Tiliaceae) — Western, Indo-gangetic plains, Peninsular India; drupes edible; stem used for spear shafts; walking sticks and bows; bark yields fibre; roots used for diarrhoea and syphilis.
- Grey Oak—**Quercus incana**
- Grishma-Sundarako — **Glinus oppositifolius**
- Gromwell, Corn — **Lithospermum arvense**
- Guaiacum—**Guaiacum officinalis**
- Guaiacum officinale** L. Lignum vitae, Gum guaiacum, (Zygophyllaceae) — cultivated in gardens; sources of timber and gum.
- Guava—**Psidium guajava**
- Guava Common—**Psidium guajava**
- Guava, Guinea—**Psidium guineense**
- Guazuma tomentosa** — **Guazuma ulmifolia**
- Guazuma ulmifolia** Lam. *G. tomentosa* H. B. & K. (Sterculiaceae)—cultivated: wood used in carpentry.
- Guda—**Gossypium herbaceum**
- Gudapatra—**Capparis decidua**
- Guettarda speciosa** L. (Rubiaceae)
- Andaman islands; wood durable for house blocks and furniture, also used in medicine for dysentery.
- Gugal—**Commiphora roxburghii**
- Guggul—**Commiphora wightii**
- Guggulu—**Commiphora wightii**
- Guinea grass—**Panicum maximum**
- Guinea rush—**Cyperus articulatus**
- Gujur—**Pastinaca sativa**
- Guizotia abyssinica** (L. f.) Cass. Niger, Kalatil (Asteraceae)—cultivated; sources of niger seed oil.
- Gulab—**Rosa × alba**
- Gulabash—**Mirabilis jalapa**
- Gulabi—**Crotalaria medicaginea**
- Gulab Jamun—**Syzygium jambos**
- Gulale—**Crotalaria medicaginea**
- Gulal tulsi—**Ocimum basilicum**
- Gulanchar—**Tinospora cordifolia**
- Gular—**Ficus glomerata**
- Gulcheri—**Polianthes tuberosa**
- Guldaudi — **Chrysanthemum indicum**; **C. coronarium**
- Gulga—**Nipa fruticans**
- Gulkara—**Momordica cochinchinensis**
- Gulkhair—**Malva sylvestris**
- Gulkhara (H)—**Althaea rosea**
- Gulmendhi—**Impatiens balsamina**
- Gulmohur—**Delonix regia**
- Gulsakari—**Sida spinosa**
- Gulshabbo—**Polianthes tuberosa**
- Gulsham—**Eranthemum roseum**
- Gulutora—**Caesalpinia pulcherrima**
- Guma — **Leucas lavandulaefolia**; **Leonurus sibiricus**
- Gum, Ammoniac — **Dorema ammoniacum**
- Gum, Amrad—**Acacia nilotica**
- Gum, Amrawatti—**Acacia nilotica**
- Gum, Amritsar—**Acacia modesta**
- Gum, Arabic—**Acacia senegal**
- Gum, Babul—**Acacia nilotica**
- Gum, Brown barbary—**Acacia nilotica**
- Gum, Passona—**Acacia leucophloea**
- Gum, Garanna—**Bursera gummifera**
- Gum, Chewing—**Achras zapota**
- Gum, Chicle—**Achras zapota**
- Gum, Feronia—**Feronia limonia**
- Gum, Guar—**Cyamopsis tetragonolobus**
- Gumhav—**Gmelina arborea**

- Gum, Jingam—*Odina woodier*  
 Gum, Karaya—*Sterculia urens*  
 Gum, Kattera—*Sterculia urens*  
 Gum, Lucca—*Olea europaea*  
 Gum, Malabar—*Bombax malabarica*  
 Gum, Mango—*Mangifera indica*  
 Gum, Olive—*Olea europaea*  
 Gum, Salai-gugul—*Boswellia serrata*  
 Gum, Velampisini—*Feronia limonia*  
 Gunara—*Panicum antidotale*  
 Gunghunian—*Crotalaria mucronata*  
 Gunja—*Abrus precatorius*  
 Gunpowder plant—*Pilea microphylla*  
 Gurjun — *Dipterocarpus grandiflorus*; *D. indicus*; *D. turbinatus*  
 Gurjun — Commercial timber trade name of *Dipterocarpus alatus* Roxb., *D. indicus* Bedd., *D. tuberculatum* Roxb.  
 Gurjun balsam — Oleo-resins of *Dipterocarpus alatus* Roxb., *D. indicus* Bedd., *D. tuberculatus* Roxb.  
 Gurmar—*Gymnema sylvestre*  
 Gurugu—*Pistacia khinjuk*  
 Gwalam—*Malus baccata*  
*Gymnacranthera canarica* Warb.  
*Myristica canarica* Bedd. (Myristicaceae) — Peninsular India; seeds are sources of oil used for manufacturing candles.  
*Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult. Gurmar, Marasingi, Avartini, Karnika, Vartika (Asclepiadaceae) — Peninsular India, used in medicine, leaves destroy the power of the tongue to distinguish between bitter and sweet.  
*Gymnocladus assamicus* U. Kanjilal (Fabaceae) — E. India; fleshy pods used for washing hairs.  
*Gymnopetalum cochinchinense* Kurz (Cucurbitaceae) — Andaman and Nicobar islands; fruits edible.  
*Gymnostachyum febrifugum* Benth. (Acanthaceae) — Peninsular India; roots used in medicine.  
*Gynandropsis gynandra* (L.) Briq. *G. pentaphylla* DC. Sugandhika (Capparaceae) — throughout India; medicinal use; leaves are eaten for head ache, neuralgia rheumatism.  
*Gynandropsis pentaphylla* — *Gynandropsis gynandra*
- Gynocardia odorata* R. Br. Chaulmogra, Alaskapaba, Kushthapa, Tuvataka (Flacourtiaceae) — Eastern Himalayas; E. India; oil from the acid used in medicine for leprosy and skin diseases; fruits used as fish poison.  
*Gynura crepidioides* — *Crassocephalum crepidioides*  
*Gynura pseudo-china* DC. (Asteraceae) — E. India, Himalayas, Peninsular India, used in medicine for tumours in the breast, inflammation of the throat, leprosy.  
*Gyrinops walla* Gaertn (Thymelaeaceae) — Peninsular India; source of fibre; wood used for buoys, rafters, cabinet work.  
*Gyrocarpus americanus* Jacq. *G. jacquinii* Gaertn. (Gyrocarpaceae) — Peninsular India, E. India, Andaman islands; wood used for making toys, boxes and catamarans.  
*Gyrocarpus jacquinii* — *Gyrocarpus americanus*
- ## H
- Hab-el-ghat—*Laurus nobilis*  
*Habeneria commelinifolia* Wall. ex Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — root tuber is source of a salep.  
*Habeneria menziesii* — *Habeneria orbiculata*  
*Habeneria orbiculata* (Pursh) Torr., *H. menziesii* (Lindl.) McCan (Orchidaceae) — Throughout India, leaves used in medicine to treat blisters.  
*Habeneria susannae* (L.) R. Br. *Platanthera susannae* (L.) Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — W. India, Peninsular India; tubers edible.  
 Hadang—*Cordia macleadii*  
 Hadjora—*Cissus quadrangularis*  
*Haematoxylon compechianum* L. Logwood, Campeachy tree, Patang, Bloodwood tree (Fabaceae) — Cultivated; sources of dye; contains tannin, resin, quercetin, traces of volatile oil, oxalic acid and acetic acid; used in medicine in diarrhoea and dysentery.  
 Haima—*Swertia chirata*

- Hajora — *Cissampelos pareira* var. *hirsuta*  
 Hakshardane—*Euphorbia hyperifolia*  
 Halada—*Curcuma longa*  
 Haldi—*Curcuma longa*  
 Haldu—*Adina cordifolia*  
 Halganne—*Palaquium ellipticum*  
 Halim—*Lepidium sativum*  
 Halis—*Podocarpus neriifolius*  
 Halkusa—*Leucas lavandulaefolia*  
 Halsi—*Aegiceras corniculatum*  
 Haltian—*Ceiba pentandra*  
 Halwa tendu—*Diospyros kaki*  
**Haloxylon recurvum** Bunge (*Chenopodiaceae*) — W. India, Peninsular India, sources of crude Sodium carbonate; used for making soap and glass; leaves used as fodder.  
 Hamdra—*Curcuma longa*  
**Hamelia patens** Jacq. Scarlet-bush (*Rubiaceae*)—native of America, grown in gardens.  
**Hamiltonia suaveolens** Roxb. Mahabal (*Rubiaceae*) — E. India; used in medicine; wood used for making gunpowder charcoal; cultivated in gardens for its ornamental flowers.  
 Hanikay—*Glochidion neilgherrense*  
 Hanudun—*Aesculus indica*  
*Haplophragma adenophyllum* — *Heterophragma adenophyllum*  
 Hapusha—*Piper nigrum*  
 Harara—*Terminalia chebula*  
**Hardwickia binata** Roxb. Anjan (*Caesalpinaceae*) — Indo-gangetic plains; Peninsular India; timber yielding, used for cart wheels, oil mills, ploughs, bridges, etc; bark sources of fibre; leaves used as cattle fodder and manure; a good avenue tree.  
*Hardwickia pinnata* — **Kingiodendron pinnatum**  
 Harenu—*Pisum sativum*  
 Hariali—*Cynodon dactylon*  
 Haricot—*Phaseolus vulgaris*  
 Haridra—*Curcuma longa*  
 Harifarau—*Cicca acida*  
 Harinhara—*Aphanamixis polystachya*  
 Haripriya—*Wedelia calandulacea*  
 Harira—*Terminalia citrina*  
 Haritali—*Cynodon dactylon*  
 Harita-manjari — *Acalypha indica*  
 Harkuch—*Enhydra fluctuans*  
 Hajori—*Cissampelos pereira*  
 Harmal—*Peganum harmala*  
**Harpephyllum caffrum** Beruh, Kafir plum (*Anacardiaceae*) — Peninsular India; fruits edible; sources of tannin.  
**Harpullia arborea** (Blanco) Radlk. *H. imbricata* Thw., *H. cupanioides* Hiern (*Sapindaceae*) — E. India, W. Ghats; fruits used for washing purposes; also used as fish poison, fruits and bark used to prevent leech bites.  
*Harpullia cupanioides* — **Harpullia arborea**  
*Harpullia imbricata* — **Harpullia arborea**  
 Hars, Sun-Helmet — *Aeschynomene aspera*  
 Harsinghar — *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*  
 Hata Dekhia — *Lygodium flexuosum*  
 Hathajora—*Martynia annua*  
 Hathajooree — *Cyclamen europaeum*  
 Hathathoria—*Opuntia dillenii*  
 Hathichat—*Cynara scolymus*  
 Hartjo—*Securinega leucopyrus*  
 Hatichuk—*Helianthus tuberosus*  
 Hati-sund—*Heliotropium indicum*  
 Hatiya—*Sesbania grandiflora*  
 Hats, Sola-topis — *Aeschynomene aspera*  
 Hatta-juir—*Heliotropium indicum*  
 Hattian—*Ceiba pentandra*  
 Hatti-sura—*Heliotropium indicum*  
 Haunera—*Juniperus communis*  
 Haulia—*Phoebe lanceolata*  
 Hawar—*Dolichondrone falcata*  
 Hawthorn, English — *Crataegus oxyacantha*  
 Hazar mani—*Phyllanthus urinaria*  
 Hazel Nut—*Corylus avellana*  
 Hazel, European—*Corylus avellana*  
 Hazel, Himalayan—*Corylus ferox*  
 Hazel, Turkish—*Corylus colurna*  
 Heart-of-flame—*Bromelia serra*  
 Heart-of-Jesus—*Caladium bicolor*  
 Heavenly Bamboo—*Nandina domestica*  
 Heavenly blue — *Thunbergia grandiflora*; *Ipomoea purpurea*  
**Hedera helix** — C. B. Cl. non L. *H. nepalensis* Koch., *H. himalaica* Tabler, Nepal Ivy (*Araliaceae*) — used in medicine.

- Hedera himalaica* — **Hedera helix**  
*Hedera nepalensis* — **Hedera helix**  
Hedge Euphorbia — **Euphorbia neriifolia**  
Hedge Garlic—**Sisymbrium alliaria**  
**Hedychium coronarium** Koeing.  
Common Ginger Lily (Zingiberaceae) — cultivated; sources of raw material for paper manufacturing; rhizome a source for starch.
- Hedychium spicatum** Buch.-Ham.  
Spiked Ginger Gandhashari (S). Kapurakachri (H) (Zingiberaceae) — Himalayas; leaves woven into mats; dried fruits added to soften meat and pulses during cooking.
- Hedyotis auricularia** — **Exallage auricularia**  
**Hedyotis corymbosa** (L.) Lam.  
*Oldenlandia corymbosa* L. Kshetrarpata (S); Parpata, Damanpaper (Rubiaceae) — throughout India, used in medicine.
- Hedyotis costata** (Roxb.) Kurz,  
*H. vestitata* R. Br. (Rubiaceae) — E. India; used in medicine for rheumatism.
- Hedyotis diffusa** Willd. *Oldenlandia diffusa* Roxb. (Rubiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine as a tonic, for fever and gonorrhoea.
- Hedyotis fruticosa** L. *Oldenlandia fruticosa* K. Schum (Rubiaceae) — W. Ghats, used for fencing; used in medicine.
- Hedyotis glabra** R. Br. (Rubiaceae) — E. India, used in medicine for headache and stomachache also as a blood purifier
- Hedyotis herbacea** — **Oldenlandia herbacea**  
**Hedyotis hispida** — **Hedyotis verticillata**  
**Hedyotis nitida** Wight & Arn. *Oldenlandia nitida* Gamble (Rubiaceae) — Peninsular India; leaves eaten with rice.
- Hedyotis pinifolia** Wall. ex G. Don (Rubiaceae) — E. India, Andaman islands; used in medicine for body ache.
- Hedyotis scandens** Roxb. *Oldenlandia scandens* K. Schum. (Rubiaceae) — E. India; Baina, used in medicine for eye diseases; used for sprains; root paste used in diarrhoea.
- Hedyotis stipulata** R. Br. (Rubiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; used in medicine for cattle suffering from sores and worms in the skin.
- Hedyotis umbellata** (L.) Lam.  
*Oldenlandia umbellata* L. Chayroot, Indian Madder, Chirval (H) Imburral (Rubiaceae) — used in medicine for asthma, bronchites and constipation.
- Hedyotis verticillata** (L.) Lamk.,  
*Hedyotis hispida* Retz., *Oldenlandia hispida* Benth. (Rubiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; used in medicine for dysentery, headache, stomachache.
- Hedyotis vestitata**—**Hedyotis costata**  
**Hedysarum coronarium** L. Sulla, French Honey suckle, Spanish sainfoin, Surajmukhi (Fabaceae) — introduced in garden cultivation; fodder plant.
- Hajurchei—**Leonotis nepetaefolia**  
Hela—**Garcinia gummigutta**  
**Helianthus annuus** L. Sunflower, Surajmukhi (H), Adityabhakta (Asteraceae) — sources of Sunflower seed oil; used in foods as salads, burning oil, varnishes, paints; oil cake valuable as fodder for cattle; pith from stems is used in microscopical technique for making slides; seeds used in medicines for cold and cough.
- Helianthus tuberosus** L. Jerusalem Artichoke, Girasole, Hatichuk (H) (Asteraceae) — cultivated in W. India, E. India; tubers edible, sources of paper manufacture.
- Helicia erratica** Hook f (Proteaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; fruits edible, wood used for inlay work and fancy articles.
- Helicia javanica**—**Helicia robusta**  
**Helicia robusta** (Roxb.) R. Br. *Helicia javanica* Bl. (Proteaceae) — E. India; wood used for house-building; leaves are eaten and used for poulticing.

- Helicteres isora** L. East Indian Screw tree, Avartani, Mriga-shinga; Jonkaphal, Bhadu (H) (Sterculiaceae) — throughout India; bark is source of fibre; pods used as drug for intestinal complaints, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery; fruit decoction used in fever, cold and cough.
- Heliotrope tree — **Ehretia acuminata**  
**Heliotropium brevifolium** — **Heliotropium strigosum**
- Heliotropium curassavicum** L. (Boraginaceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicine for sores and wounds.
- Heliotropium ellipticum** Ledeb. Bithua, Papatbuti, *H. eichwaldii* Steud. (Boraginaceae) — W. India; medicinally used for ulcers, warts, earaches.
- Heliotropium indicum** L. Bhurundi, Batta-sura, Hati-sunda, Hattajuri, Siriari, Vrischikali, Srihastini (S) (Boraginaceae) — throughout India, used in medicine for urticaria muscular pain, fevers; sources of dye.
- Heliotropium ovalifolium** Forsk. (Boraginaceae) — throughout India, medicinally used for syphilitic ulcers.
- Heliotropium strigosum** Willd. *H. brevifolium* Wall., *H. strigosum* var. *brevifolium* (Wall.) Cl. Chitiphul (H) (Boraginaceae) — throughout India, used for pains in the limbs; applied to sore eyes, for boils, wounds and ulcers.
- Heliotropium strigosum* var. *brevifolium* — **Heliotropium strigosum**
- Heliotropium subulatum** (DC.) Vatke, *H. zeylanicum* C. B. Cl. (Boraginaceae) — W. India; used in medicine for gonorrhoea.
- Heliotropium zeylanicum** — **Heliotropium subulatum**
- Helleborus viridis** L. (Ranunculaceae) — The Green Hellebore cultivated; purgative.
- Helminthostachys dulcis** — **Helminthostachys zeylanica**
- Helminthostachys zeylanica** (L.) Hook. *H. dulcis* Kaulf. (Ophioglossaceae) — Peninsular India; young fronds eaten either raw or cooked; used in medicine also for whooping cough, dysentery, anodyne and expectorant.
- Hemarthria compressa** (L. f.) R. Br. *H. fasciculata* Kunth; *Rottboellia compressa* (L.f.) Bikss (H) (Poaceae) — throughout India, fodder grass.
- Hemarthria fasciculata* — **Hemarthria compressa**
- Hemarthria protensa** Steud., *Rottboellia protensa* Hack. (Poaceae) — E. India, good fodder.
- Hemerocallis fulva** L. Tawny Day-lily, Orange Day-lily (Liliaceae) — E. India; also cultivated throughout India, ornamental value, used as a blood purifier.
- Hemicyclia andamanica** Kurz, *Drypetes andamanica* (Bedd.) Pax. & Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae) — Andaman islands; sources of charcoal; fruits edible.
- Hemicyclia elata** Bedd. *Drypetes elata* (Bedd.) Pax. & Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for house construction.
- Hemicyclia posterii** Gamble, *Drypetes posterii* (Gamble) Pax. & Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for house posts, rafters, poles etc.
- Hemicyclia sepiaria** Wight & Arn. *Drypetes sepiaria* (Wight & Arn.) Pax. & Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for handles; fruits edible.
- Hemicyclia travancorica** Bourd. *Drypetes travancorica* (Bourd.) (Euphorbiaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for fuel.
- Hemicyclia venusta** Thw. *Drypetes venusta* (Wight) Pax. & Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae) — W. Ghats, used for house posts; small plants used for walking sticks.
- Hemicyclia wightii** Hook.f. *Drypetes wightii* (Hook.f.) Pax. & Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae) — W. Ghats, used for posts.

- Hemidesmus indicus** (L.) R. Br. Gopakanya (S), Hindi-salsa, Magrabu (H), Naga-jihva (Asclepiadaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, E. India; Peninsular India, sources of Indian Sarasaparilla; used in native medicine, for stomach pain and fever.
- Hemigyrosa canescens* — **Lepisanthes tetraphylla**
- Hemp — **Cannabis sativa**
- Hemp, African—**Urena lobata**
- Hemp, Ambari—**Hibiscus cannabinus**
- Hemp, Bombay—**Crotalaria juncea**
- Hemp, Ceylon Bowstring — **Sansevieria hyacinthoides**
- Hemp, Deccan—**Hibiscus cannabinus**
- Hemp, Eupatorium — **Eupatorium cannabinum**
- Hemp, Gambo—**Hibiscus cannabinus**
- Hemp, Indian Bowstring — **Sansevieria roxburghiana**
- Hemp, Indian—**Crotalaria juncea**
- Hemp, Mauritius — **Furcraea foetida**
- Hemp, Perennial, Indian—**Abroma angusta**
- Hemp, Queensland — **Sida rhombifolia**
- Hemp, Rajmahal — **Marsdenia tenacissima**
- Hemp, San—**Crotalaria juncea**
- Hempnettle, Bristlestens—**Galeopsis tetrahit**
- Henbane—**Hyoscyamus niger**
- Henbit—**Lamium amplexicaule**
- Henna—**Lawsonia alba**
- Henna Shrub—**Lawsonia alba**
- Heptapleurum elatum* — **Schefflera elata**
- Heptapleurum racemosum* — **Schefflera racemosa**
- Heptapleurum wallichianum* — **Schefflera wallichiana**
- Herb Bennet—**Geum urbanum**
- Herb-of-grace—**Ruta graveolens**
- Herb, Robert Geranium—**Geranium robertianum**
- Heritiera fomes** Buch.-Ham. *H. minor* Roxb. Sundri Tree (Sterculiaceae) — E. India, W. Bengal; wood sources of charcoal; seeds edible.
- Heritiera littoralis** Aiton (Sterculiaceae) — Peninsular India, Andaman islands, timber yielding, in building boats, canoes, ship, furnitures, etc., seeds edible; bark a source of tannin; used in medicine.
- Heritiera minor*—**Heritiera fomes**
- Hernandia ovigera** L. *H. peltata* Meissn. (Hernandiaceae) — Andaman islands; wood used for making canoes; sources of etherial oil; can be used for manufacture of soaps, in illuminations.
- Hernandia peltata* — **Hernandia ovigera**
- Herpestis moniera** H. B. & K. (Scrophulariaceae)—used in medicine as nerve tonic.
- Hesperethusa crenulata** (Roxb.) M. Roem. *Limonia crenulata* Roxb., *L. acidissima* auct. non L. Kaith Beli (Rutaceae)—throughout India; wood durable for turnery, cart axles, rice pounders, walking sticks, and a good fuel.
- Heteropanax fragrans** Seem, Tarla (Araliaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Andaman Islands; leaves used for feeding silkworm for silk industry; good fodder; wood useful for articles of turnery.
- Heterophragma adenophyllum** Seem, *Haplophragma adenophyllum* (Wall.) P. Dop (Bignoniaceae)—E. India, Andaman islands; wood suitable for furniture, cabinet work, shafts for carts and carriages.
- Heterophragma quadriloculare** (Roxb.) K. Schum. *H. roxburghii* DC., Warras, Pollung (Bignoniaceae) — Peninsular India, W. India, Indo-gangetic plains; wood suitable for rough planking, rafters, posts as well as fuel; medicinally used for skin diseases.
- Heterophragma roxburghii* — **Heterophragma quadriloculare**
- Heteropogon contortus** (L.) Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult. Pilighass, Spear grass, Kumoria shurval (Poaceae) — Fodder; fibre; conservation of soil, manufacture of paper.
- Heteropogon hirtus** Pers, Spearhead Tangle grass, Kher, Kumeria,

- Parwa, Sura (H) (Poaceae) — throughout India, fodder for livestock, sources of fibre, used for coarse mats and for thatching.
- Hevea brasiliensis** Muell.-Arg. Para Rubber Tree (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated; source of Heavea or para rubber; seeds are sources of para rubber, seed oil for manufacture of soap.
- Hibiscus abelmoschus** — **Abelmoschus moschatus**
- Hibiscus aculeatus** Roxb. *Hibiscus furcatus* Roxb. non Willd. (Malvaceae) — E. India; Peninsular India; leaves eaten after cooking; roots used in medicine for cleansing kidneys; sources of fibre.
- Hibiscus bifurcatus** — **Hibiscus surattensis**
- Hibiscus cannabinus** E. Kenaf-Hibiscus, Bimplipatam tree, Nalita (S), Ambari, Patsan, Pitwa (Malvaceae) — cultivated; sources of Ambari hemp, Gambo, Deccan hemp or Bimplipatam fibre; fibre competes with jute; seeds are source of oil used for burning.
- Hibiscus**, Chinese — **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis**
- Hibiscus esculentus** — **Abelmoschus esculentus**
- Hibiscus ficulneus** — **Abelmoschus ficulneus**
- Hibiscus furcatus** — **Hibiscus aculeatus**
- Hibiscus guiensis**—**Hibiscus tiliaceus**
- Hibiscus lampas**—**Thespesia lampas**
- Hibiscus macrophyllus** Roxb. Baiza (Malvaceae) — E. India; for wood; sources of fibre.
- Hibiscus manihot** — **Abelmoschus manihot**
- Hibiscus mutabilis** L. Chinese rose, Changeable rose, Cotton rose, Confederate rose, Shalapa, Sthal kamal (H) (Malvaceae) — cultivated, sources of fibre; ornamental plant; used in medicine for coughs, dysuria, fistulae and tumours.
- Hibiscus rosa-sinensis** L. Shoe flower, Chinese Hibiscus, Japa, Java, Rudra Pushpam (S); Jasut, Jasum (H) (Malvaceae) — cultivated, as ornamental plant; flowers used in medicine.
- Hibiscus rosa-sinensis** var. *schizopetalus* — **Hibiscus schizopetalus**
- Hibiscus sabdariffa** L. Rosella, Jamaica Sorrel, Red Sorrel, Lalambari, Patwa (H) (Malvaceae) — cultivated; leaves used as salad; used in soups, puddings; sources of fibre.
- Hibiscus sabdariffa** var. *altissima* Webster (Malvaceae) — cultivated; sources of fibre.
- Hibiscus schizopetalus** (Mast.) Hook. f. *H. rosa-sinensis* L. var. *schizopetalus* (Mast.) Coral Hibiscus (Malvaceae) — ornamental value, native of E. Africa.
- Hibiscus similis** — **Hibiscus tiliaceus**
- Hibiscus surattensis** L. *H. bifurcatus* Bl. Ranbhindi (Malvaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; bark is source of good fibre; medicinally used for coughs.
- Hibiscus syriacus** L. Rose of Sharon, Shrubby Altheae (Malvaceae)—cultivated; ornamental value; sources of fibre; used in medicine, for itch and other skin diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea, ulcers, etc.
- Hibiscus tetraphyllus** — **Abelmoschus manihot**
- Hibiscus tiliaceus** L. *H. guiensis* DC., *H. similis* Bl., *Paritium tiliaceum* (L.) Britt., Gatap, Bola, Chelwa (H), Majugua fibre, Coast Cotton tree, Yellow Mallow tree (Malvaceae) — source of fibre used for cordage.
- Hibiscus vitifolius** L. Bankapass (Malvaceae) — N. India, Madhya Pradesh; bark sources of stony fibre.
- Hieracium umbellatus** L. (Asteraceae) — Himalayas; sources of insulin of steroid.
- Hieracium virosum** Pall. (Asteraceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine as a parients and vulneraries.
- Hieracium vulgatum** (Fr.) Almq. (Asteraceae) — Himalayas; source for inulin.

- Hila—*Garcinia gummigutta*  
Hilamochi—*Enhydra fluctuans*  
Hill Coconut—*Sterculia foetida*  
Hill Date Palm—*Phoenix humilis*  
Hill Gooseberry — *Rhodomyrtus parviflora*  
Hill Mango—*Commiphora caudata*  
Hill town—*Cedrela toona*  
Himalayan Bird Cherry — *Prunus cornuta*  
Himalayan Birch—*Betula utilis*  
Himalayan Black Cedar — *Abrus nitida*  
Himalayan Cherry — *Prunus cerasoides*  
Himalayan Cypress — *Cupressus torulosa*  
Himalayan Desert Candle — *Eremurus himalaicus*  
Himalayan Deutzia — *Deutzia corymbosa*  
Himalayan Elder—*Sambucus hookeri*  
Himalayan Elm—*Ulmus wallichiana*  
Himalayan Euonymus — *Euonymus grandiflorus*  
Himalayan Hazel—*Corylus ferox*  
Himalayan Maple — *Acer campbelli*; *Acer oblongum*  
Himalayan Molberry—*Morus serrata*  
Himalayan Musk rose — *Rosa brunonii*  
Himalayan Nettle — *Girardiana diversifolia*  
Himalayan Pencil Cedar — *Juniperus macropoda*  
Himalayan Peony—*Paeonia emodi*  
Himalayan Poplar—*Populus ciliata*  
Himalayan Rhubarb—*Rheum emodi*  
Himalayan Silver Fir — *Abies pindrow*  
Himalayan White-beam — *Sorbus cuspidata*  
Hindirevandchini—*Rheum emodi*  
Hindi-Salsa—*Hemidesmus indicus*  
Hindi Sena—*Cassia angustifolia*  
Hindu Datura—*Datura metal*  
Hing — *Ferula asafoetida*; *F. alliacea*; *F. jaeschkeana*; *F. narthex*  
Hingan—*Balanites aegyptiaca*  
Hingli—*Solanum melongena*  
Hingori—*Castanopsis hystrix*  
Hingua—*Balanites aegyptiaca*  
Hinguana—*Fagonia cretica*  
*Hippophae rhamnoides* L. Com-  
mon Sesbuck thorn, Dhurchuk (*Elaeagnaceae*) — Himalayas; fruits made into jelly; used in medicine; sources of oil; wood used as fuel and for making charcoal.  
*Hippophae salicifolia* D. Don Chuma, Kalabis (*Elaeagnaceae*) — Himalayas; bark used in medicine for cancer treatment.  
*Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz. *H. madablota* Gaertn. Madhavilata, Madholata, Kampti, Aneta (S), Madhavi, Atimukta (*Malpigiaceae*) — throughout India; leaves used in medicine in cutaneous diseases; has insecticidal properties.  
*Hiptage madablota* — *Hiptage benghalensis*  
Hiradukhi—*Dracaena cinnabari*  
Hirakhuri—*Emilia sonchifolia*  
Hiranpadi—*Convolvulus arvensis*  
Hirantutiya—*Colchicum luteum*  
Hiranyatutha—*Colchicum luteum*  
Hiruseeah—*Euphorbia helioscopia*  
Hirtis Hiruvi — *Euphorbia thomsoniana*  
Hisalu—*Rubus ellipticus*  
Hisawang—*Rhazya stricta*  
*Hitchenia caulina* (Grah.) Baker, Indian Arrowroot, Ghawar, Tikhur (H), Nisham (*Zingiberaceae*) — tubers are sources of flour, used for making glues and for sizing.  
Hiwar—*Acacia leucophloea*  
*Hodgsonia macrocarpa* (Bl.) Cogn. (*Cucurbitaceae*) — E. India; seeds edible after roasting; sources of oil.  
Hodsale—*Palaquium ellipticum*  
Hogplum—*Spondias pinnata*  
*Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall. Tellicherry bark, Kutaja, Kalinga (S), Kurchi, Karchi, Karra, Kora, Kuar, Kureya, Kura (H) (*Apocynaceae*)—throughout India; used in medicine; seeds are used for dysentery, diarrhoea, etc.; sources of cones or kurchi bark.  
*Holboellia latifolia* Wall. (*Lardi-zabalaceae*) — Himalayas, E.



- India; used for its ornamental foliage.
- Holigarna arnottiana** Hook. f. Bibu, Cheru, Holinga (Anacardiaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for house building, boat building, packing cases, cigar boxes, trunk and rind of the fruits are sources of varnish.
- Holigarna grahamii** (Wt.) Kurz. (Anacardiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood suitable for matches and packing cases; juice used as varnish.
- Holigarna longifolia** Roxb. (Anacardiaceae) — E. India; wood used for house building, boat making, used in medicine.
- Holigarna nigra** Bourd. (Anacardiaceae) — subtropics of India; sources of varnish.
- Holinga—**Holigarna arnottiana**
- Hollock—**Terminalia myriocarpa**
- Hollong Gurjun tree — **Dipterocarpus pilosus**
- Holly, Common—**Ilex aquifolium**
- Holly, English—**Ilex aquifolium**
- Holly-hock—**Althaea rosea**
- Holmskioldia sanguinea** Retz. Chinese-Hat-Plant, Kaphi (H) (Verbenaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; eaten by cattles.
- Holoptelea integrifolia** (Roxb.) Planch. Chirabilra (S); Kanju, Papri, Banchilla, Chilbil, Dhamna, Begana (H), (Ulmaceae) — throughout India; timber yielding, for building purposes, carving, cabinet work, yokes, carts, combs, bobbins, cotton reels, making charcoal, match boxes, splints, paper pulp, hardboard; leaves and fruits edible; bark paste used for ringworm infection.
- Holostemma ada-kodien** Schultes *H. rheedei* Wall. Arkapushpi, Jivanti (S) Chhiruvel (Asclepiadaceae) — throughout India; used as vegetable: sources of paper making fibres, roots as remedy to gonorrhoea and its juice in ophthalmia.
- Holostemma rheedei** — **Holostemma ada-kodien**
- Holy Basil—**Ocimum sanctum**
- Holy or Holm Oak—**Quercus ilex**
- Homalium tomentosum** Benth. (Flacourtiaceae) — Peninsular India, also cultivated; wood used for shafts of heavy carts, hammer handles, furnitures, electric transfusion poles, fishing rods, etc.; suitable for oil well sucker rods.
- Homalium zeylanicum** Benth. (Flacourtiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for posts, rafters, shingles, building purposes.
- Homalocenchrus hexandrus** — **Leersia hexandra**
- Homalomena aromatica** Schott. *Calla aromatica* Roxb. Kuchugudubi (Araceae) — E. India; rhizomes powder used in tobacco and snuff composition, sources of essential oil; used in medicine for skin diseases.
- Homalomena pubescens** Kunth. Gandubikachu (Araceae) — E. India; used as poison, employed in the preparation of Ipoh, which is thrown in the rivers and creeks to poison the water.
- Homonoia riparia** Lour. Pashana-bhedaka, Kshudrapashanabheda (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; leaves and fruits used in medicine for skin diseases; juice used for blackening teeth and making them firm when loose.
- Honey Dew Casba — **Cucumis melo** var. **agrestis**
- Honey melon — **Cucumis melo** var. **agrestis**
- Honey Suckle, Himalayan — **Lonicera quinquelocularis**
- Honey Suckle, Woodbine — **Lonicera perichyenum**
- Hongay oil—**Pongamia pinnata**
- Hoop Pine—**Araucaria cunninghamii**
- Hopea glabra** Wight & Arn. (Dipterocarpaceae) — Peninsular India; timber yielding; used for beams, posts, rafters, carts.
- Hopea odorata** Roxb. (Dipterocarpaceae) — Andaman islands, timber yielding used for boat building, for construction, carts, ploughs roofing, sleeper wood, etc., yield rock dammer—a resin.

- Hopea parviflora** Bedd. Ironwood of Malabar, Bogi, Bovumara, Tirpa (Dipterocarpaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for bridges, construction work, boat building, furniture etc.
- Hoppea dichotoma** Willd. (Gentianaceae) — throughout India; medicinally used for piles and in snake bites.
- Hop seed bush, Clammy—**Dodonaea viscosa**
- Hordeum vulgare** L. Common Barley, Jai, Jar Pearled barley (Poaceae) — cultivated; Indoganggetic plains; sources of bread flour; used in making beer; straw is used as fodder for livestock.
- Horn-of-plenty—**Datura metel**
- Horse Bean—**Canavalia gladiata**
- Horse Chestnut — **Aesculus hippocastanum**
- Horsegram—**Dolichos biflorus**
- Horsemint—**Mentha longifolia**
- Horse Radish — **Armoracia lappathifolia**
- Horse Radish Tree — **Moringa oleifera**
- Horse-tail Tree — **Casuarina equisetifolia**
- Horsfieldia irya** (Gaertn.) Warb. *Myristica irya* Gaertn. Soomalah Kalapa tjoong, Kannarahan (Myristicaceae) — Andamans; wood used for boards; source of essential oil, used in perfumery.
- House Geranium — **Pelargonium lantorum**
- Hovenia dulcis** Thunb. Japanese Raisin Tree, the Coral tree, sicks (Rhamnaceae)— Himalayan tract, E. India; fuel and timber yielding; seeds used for relieving intoxication due to wine.
- Hoya multiflora** Bl. (Asclepiadaceae) — E. India; medicinal use for rheumatism.
- Hoya pendula** Wight & Arn. (Asclepiadaceae) — Peninsular India; sources of fibre.
- Huanuca coca—**Erythroxylon coca**
- Hugonia mystax** L. (Linaceae)— Peninsular India; roots used in medicine for intestinal worms and snake bites.
- Hulhul—**Cleome viscosa**
- Humble-plant—**Mimosa pudica**
- Humboldtia vahliana** Wight (Caesalpinaceae) — W. Ghats; bark used in medicine for leprosy, ulcers, epilepsy, wood used as fuel; suitable for match boxes.
- Humulus lupulus** L. (Cannabaceae) cultivated; Kashmir; sources of fibre used for textile purposes; used as fodder and manure; used in medicine.
- Hundred-leaved-rose—**Rosa centifolia**
- Hunraj—**Polygonum aviculare**
- Hunteria corymbosa** — **Hunteria zeylanica**
- Hunteria zeylanica** (Retz.) Gardner ex Thw. *H. corymbosa* Roxb. (Apocynaceae) — Peninsular India, Andaman islands; wood used for inlay and suitable for carving; substitutes for boxwood; leaves used in medicine for wounds and cuts; latex used for treating yaws.
- Hura crepitans** L. Sandbox tree (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated; fruits used as paper weight after filling with lead; latex used in medicine; as fish poison; wood used for boxes, plywood.
- Hurf—**Lepidium sativum**
- Hurhur—**Cleome viscosa**
- Hurricane plant — **Monstera deliciosa**
- Hyacinth—**Hyacinth orientalis**
- Hyacinth Bean—**Dolichos lablab**
- Hybanthus enneaspermus** (L.) F. Muell. *Ionidium suffruticosum* (L.) R. & S. *Ionidium enneaspermum* (L.) Vent. Amburuha, Charati (S), Ratanpurus (H) (Violaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for gonorrhoea, bowel affections.
- Hydnocarpus castanea** Hook. f. (Flacourtiaceae) — Andaman islands; wood used for house building; used in medicine for skin diseases.
- Hydnocarpus kurzii** — **Taraktogenos kurzii**

- Hydnocarpus laurifolia** (Dennst) Sleumer, *H. wightiana* Bl. Garudaphala, Chaulmoogra (H) (Flacourtiaceae) — W. Ghats; sources of oil used in the treatment of leprosy etc., cake used as green manure, timber yielding. *Hydnocarpus wightiana* — **Hydnocarpus laurifolia**
- Hydnophytum andamanense** Bosc. *H. formicarium* Hook. f. (Rubiaceae) — Andaman islands; medicinal use for liver and intestinal complaints. *Hydnophytum formicarium* — **Hydnophytum andamanense**
- Hydrangea altissima* — **Hydrangea anomala**
- Hydrangea anomala** D. Don, *H. altissima* Wall. (Saxifragaceae) — hilly tracts of India; used as a substitute for paper.
- Hydrilla verticillata** (L. f.) Royle, Jhangi, Kureli (H) (Hydrocharitaceae) — throughout India; suitable for indoor and outdoor aquaria and is considered to be a good oxygenator; it is eaten by fishes and used as green manure.
- Hydrocera triflora** Wight & Arn., Domuti (Balsaminaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; used in the same way as henna for dyeing finger nails; fruits eaten by water birds.
- Hydrocotyle asiatica* — **Centella asiatica**
- Hydrocotyle rotundifolia* — **Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides**
- Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides** Lamk. *H. rotundifolia* Roxb. (Apiaceae) — throughout India; diuretic and in small doses act as a stimulant.
- Hydrolea zeylanica** Vahl, Langali (S) (Hydrophyllaceae) — throughout India, cultivated; leaves eaten with rice.
- Hygrophila auriculata** (Schumach.) Heine, *H. spinosa* T. Ander. (Acanthaceae) — throughout India; seeds are tonic and aphrodisiac.
- Hygrophila serpyllum** T. Anders (Acanthaceae) — Indo-Gangetic plains, Peninsular India; fruits edible, leaves also eaten.
- Hygroryza aristata** Nees, Aranyadhanya, Aranyajali (S), Jangli, Vanti (H) (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder.
- Hymenachne amplexicaulis** (Rudge) Nees, *H. myuros* Beauv; *H. pseudointerrupta* C. Muell; *Panicum myuros* H. B. & K., Dal Grass, Dhamsina (H) (Poaceae) — throughout India; good fodder. *Hymenachne myuros* — **Hymenachne amplexicaulis**
- Hymenachne pseudointerrupta* — **Hymenachne amplexicaulis**
- Hymenodictyon excelsum** Wall. Bhaulan, Bhurkum (H), Kukurkat, Uragandha (S) (Rubiaceae) — throughout India; wood used for box planking, rollers, picture and slate frames, furniture; bark used for tanning; leaves used for dyeing and as cattle fodder.
- Hymenodictyon obovatum** Wall. Kadva-sirid (Rubiaceae) — W. Ghats; used as a substitute for quinine.
- Hyoscyamus niger** L. Dipya, Parasikaya (S), Khurasaniajvayas (H), Henbane, Black Henbane (Solanaceae) — W. Himalayas; sources of drug Henbane; used in medicine.
- Hypericum japonicum** Thunb. *Hypericum pusillum* Choisy (Hypericaceae) — Himalayas, Peninsular India; used in medicine for wounds and leech bites.
- Hypericum patulum** Thunb. (Hypericaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; used in medicine for dog bites and bee stings.
- Hypericum perforatum** L. Common St. John's wort, Bassant, Balsana, Dendhu (H) (Hypericaceae) — Himalayas; sources of volatile oil.
- Hypericum pusillum* — **Hypericum japonicum**
- Hypochoeris glabra** L. (Asteraceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicine.
- Hypoxis aurea** Lour., *Hypoxis fraquevillei* Miq. (Hypoxidaceae) — Karnataka, W. India and Hima-

- layas; used in medicine as rejuvenating, reconstructive tonic.
- Hypoxis fraquevillei* — **Hypoxis aurea**
- Hypserpa cuspidata** (Wall.) Miers. *Limachia cuspidata* Hook. f. & Thoms. (Menispermaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India, Andaman islands; sources of fibre; used for making ropes.
- Hyptis pectinata** Poit. (Lamiaceae) E. India, Peninsular India, medicinally used for fever and round worms; sources of essential oil.
- Hyptis suaveolens** (L.) Poit. Vilayati tulusi (H) (Lamiaceae) — Peninsular India, Eastern India; used as green manure; taken as a beverage; cattle fodder.
- Hyssop — **Hyssopus officinalis**
- Hyssopus officinalis** L. Hyssop, Zufahyabis (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine; sources of volatile oil, leaves bitter aromatic, considered for flavouring dishes, given in nervous disorders, toothache, pulmonary, uterine & urinary troubles, leaf juice anthelmintic, herb-paste in water for fomentation in swellings, sprains and rheumatic joint pain, plant yields a green dye.
- I**
- Iberis amara** L. *I. coronaria* Hort. Candy tuft, Rocket candytuft (Brassicaceae) — cultivated in Gardens; used in medicine for rheumatism and gout.
- Iberis coronaria* — **Iberis amara**
- Iceco-plum — **Chrysobalanus icaco**
- Ice plant — **Mesembryanthemum crystallinum**; **Cryophytum crystallinum**
- Ichandarin — **Citrus ichangensis**; **C. reticulata**
- Ichang, Littu Orange — **Citrus ichangensis**
- Ichang papeda — **Citrus ichangensis**
- Ichanocarpus frutescens** (L.) R. Br. Syamalata, Sariva, Paravalli (S); Kalidudhi, Siamalata (H) (Apocynaceae) — throughout India; used as a substitute for Indian Sarasaparilla in medicines; used in fevers, skin troubles; branches used as ropes, basket making and finishing nets.
- Ikshu — **Saccharum officinarum**
- Ilex aquifolium** L. English Holly, Common Holly (Aquifoliaceae) — grown in gardens; wood used for turnery, cabinet work; used in medicine.
- Ilex cassine* — **Ilex vomitoria**
- Ilex godjam* — **Ilex umbellulata**
- Ilex malabarica** Bedd. (Aquifoliaceae) — Western ghats; wood used for tea boxes and packing materials.
- Ilex sulcata* — **Ilex umbellulata**
- Ilex umbellulata** (Wall.) Loes. *I. sulcata* Wall. *I. godjam* Hook. f. (Aquifoliaceae) — E. India, wood suitable for scabboards, platters and toys; decoction of bark used in diarrhoea.
- Ilex vomitoria** Ait. *I. cassine* Walt. non L. Yaupon, Cassena (Aquifoliaceae) — cultivated; sources of tea like beverage; used in medicine as tonic.
- Ilex wightiana** Wall. (Aquifoliaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for bowls, tea boxes, packing cases, cabinet work.
- Illaribillar — **Cocculus pendulus**
- Illicium verum** Hook. f. Star anise, (Illiciaceae) — native of China, cultivated; sources of oil, used in perfumery and confectionery; also used in medicine as expectorant and carminative.
- Illipe — **Madhuca indica**
- Imburral — **Hedyotis umbellata**
- Imli — **Tamarindus indicus**
- Impatiens balsamina** L. Garden Balsam, Dushpatrijati (S). Gul-mendhi (H), (Balsaminaceae) — cultivated; flowers used for dyeing finger nails.
- Impatiens chinense** L. (Balsaminaceae) — E. India; used in medicine for gonorrhoea, application to burns.
- Impatiens glandulifera** Royle non Arn. *I. roylei* Walp. Royle's or Himalayan Balsam (Balsaminaceae) — Himalayas; sources of

- oil, used for preparation of varnish.
- Impatiens racemosa* — **Impatiens tingens**
- Impatiens roylei* — **Impatiens glandulifera**
- Impatiens tingens** Edgew. *I. racemosa* Hook. f. (Balsaminaceae)—Himalayas; sources of edible seeds; oil for burning lamps.
- Imperata arundinacea* — **Imperata cylindrica**
- Imperata cylindrica** (L.) Baeuv. *I. arundinacea* Cyr. Darbha (S), Dabh, Thatch grass, Siru, Ulu (Poaceae) — throughout India; raw, materials for paper pulp, good soil binder, for railway embankments, river banks, dams; suitable for reclamation of soil, rootstocks used in medicine for dysentery.
- Imperial Fritillary — **Fritillaria imperialis**
- Inca wheat—**Amaranthus caudatus**
- India, Bate—**Corchorus capsularis**
- India, Date palm — **Phoenix sylvestris**
- India, Drugsquill—**Urginea indica**
- India, Love grass—**Eragrostis pilosa**
- India, Madder—**Rubia cordifolia**
- India, Poon—**Calophyllum inophyllum**
- India, Rubber—**Ficus elastica**
- India, Sansevieria — **Sansevieria roxburghiana**
- Indian Abutilon—**Abutilon indicum**
- Indian, Almond—**Terminalia catappa**
- Indian Acalypha—**Acalypha indica**
- Indian Aconite—**Aconitum ferox**
- Indian Alder—**Alnus nepalensis**
- Indian Arrowroot—**Hitchenia caulina**
- Indian Balm of Gilead — **Commiphora berryi**
- Indian Berberry—**Berberis lycium**
- Indian Banyan—**Ficus benghalensis**
- Indian Bdellium tree — **Commiphora wightii**
- Indian Belladonna — **Atropa acuminata**
- Indian Blue pine—**Pinus wallichiana**
- Indian Borage—**Coleus amboinicus**
- Indian Buckthorn—**Rhamnus virgata**
- Indian Buckwheat — **Fagopyrum tartaricum**
- Indian Butter tree — **Diploknema butyracea**
- Indian Cassia Bark — **Cinnamomum tamala**
- Indian Cassia Legnee — **Cinnamomum tamala**
- Indian Cherry—**Cordia dichotoma**
- Indian Chestnut—**Castanopsis indica**
- Indian Coral tree — **Erythrina indica**
- Indian Copal—**Vateria indica**
- Indian Cork tree — **Millingtonia hortensis**
- Indian Corn—**Zea mays**
- Indian Crab Apple — **Docynia indica**
- Indian Drug squill—**Urginea indica**
- Indian Dwarf Wheat — **Triticum sphaerococcum**
- Indian Eagle wood — **Aquilaria agallocha**
- Indian Frankincense — **Boswellia serrata**
- Indian Fig—**Ficus indica**
- Indian Gamboge tree — **Garcinia morella**
- Indian Gentian — **Enicostema verticillatum**; **Gentiana kuroo**
- Indian Goosberry — **Phyllanthus emblica**
- Indian Gum Arabic tree — **Acacia nilotica**
- Indian hemp—**Crotalaria juncea**
- Indian Horse Chestnut — **Aesculus indica**
- Indian Kino tree — **Pterocarpus marsupium**
- Indian Kudzu—**Pueraria tuberosa**
- Indian Laburnum—**Cassia fistula**
- Indian Lilac—**Melia azadirach**
- Indian Liquorice—**Abrus precatorius**
- Indian Long Pepper—**Piper longum**
- Indian Madder—**Hedyotis umbellata**
- Indian Mallow—**Abutilon theophrastii**
- Indian Mustard—**Brassica juncea**
- Indian Mulberry — **Morinda citrifolia**; **Rubia cordifolia**
- Indian Nard — **Nardostachys jatamansi**
- Indian Nepellus — **Aconitum chasmanthum**
- Indian Nettle—**Acalypha indica**
- Indian Olibanum tree—**Boswellia serrata**
- Indian Olive—**Olea ferruginea**
- Indian Paper Birch—**Betula utilis**

- Indian Percha tree — *Palaquium ellipticum*  
 Indian Poplar—*Populus euphratica*  
 Indian Pennywort—*Centella asiatica*  
 Indian Pink — *Ipomoea quamoclit*;  
*Silene laciniata*  
 Indian Poke—*Phytolacca acinosa*  
 Indian Privet—*Clerodendrum inerme*  
 Indian Redwood—*Somydia febrifuga*  
 Indian Rubber tree—*Ficus elastica*  
 Indian Serasaparilla — *Hemidesmus indicus*  
 Indian Short—*Canna orientalis*  
 Indian Sorrel — *Oxalis corniculata*  
 Indian Strawberry—*Duchesnea indica*  
 Indian Sumach—*Cotinus coggygia*  
 Indian tree Spurge — *Euphorbia tirucalli*  
 Indian Tube root — *Derris ferruginea*  
 Indian Valerian — *Valeriana jatamansii*  
 Indian Yellow—*Mangifera indica*  
 Indian Wild Orange—*Citrus indica*  
 Indian Wild Thyme — *Micromeria biflora*  
 Indian Willow—*Salix tetrasperma*  
 Indian Winter-green — *Gaultheria fragrantissimum*  
 Indigo, Bengal—*Indigofera arrecta*  
 Indigo, Egyptian — *Indigofera articulata*  
 Indigo, Himalayan — *Indigofera heterantha*  
*Indigofera atropurpurea* Buch.-Ham. ex Horn (Fabaceae) — W. Himalayas, Assam; ornamental plant.  
*Indigofera argentea* var. *caerulea*—*Indigofera articulata*  
*Indigofera arrecta* Hochst; Natal Indigo, Java Indigo, Bengal Indigo, Neel (Fabaceae) — Indogangetic plains; green manure, flowers give blue dye.  
*Indigofera articulata* Gouan, *I. argentea* L. var. *caerulea* Baker, *I. caerulea* Roxb. Kalaklitaka (S), Surmainil (H), Surat Indigo, Wild Indigo, Egyptian Indigo, Arabian Indigo (Fabaceae) — W. India, Peninsular India; green manure, seeds used as famine food, flowers yield blue dye, ornamental.  
*Indigofera aspalathoides* Vahl ex DC. Wiry Indigo, Ratakohomba, Sivanimba (S) (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India: used as medicine for leprosy and cancer infections, used in preparation for dandruff; source of oil for syphilitic and skin affections.  
*Indigofera barberi* Gamble (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; used as green manure and ornamental.  
*Indigofera caerulea* — *Indigofera articulata*  
*Indigofera cordifolia* Heyne (Fabaceae)—W. India; seeds used for making bread, flowers give light blue colour and for green manuring.  
*Indigofera glandulosa* Willd. Befri (Fabaceae) — W. India, Peninsular India; sources of forage for cattle, green manure.  
*Indigofera heterantha* Wall ex Brandis (Fabaceae) — Himalayas; used for basket work, for making rope bridges; fodder, ornamental.  
*Indigofera linnaei* Ali Trailing Indigo (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; used as green manure.  
*Indigofera oblongifolia* Forsk. *I. paucifolia* Delite, Jhilla, Mridupatraka Nila, Raktapala (S) (Fabaceae) — throughout India; used as fodder, in medicine as purgative, flowers give indigo dye, ornamental.  
*Indigofera paucifolia* — *Indigofera oblongifolia*  
*Indigofera simlensis* Ali (Fabaceae) Garhwal Himalayas, ornamental.  
*Indigofera tinctoria* L. Bhartya Neel; (Fabaceae) — throughout India; ornamental, yields indigo dye.  
*Indigofera trifoliata* L. Junglimethi (Fabaceae) — throughout tropics and subtropics; ornamental, for green manuring; seeds astringent, restorative, alterative, aphrodisiac, tonic.  
*Indigofera trita* L. f. Kandaram, Torementi Vekharo (Fabaceae) — Himalayas; seeds used in ancient medicines, ornamental.  
*Indocalamus wightianus* (Nees) Naksi, *Arundinaria wightiana*

- Nees (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; used for making baskets, mats and walking sticks.
- Indo-Malayan *Alocasia* — *Alocasia indica*
- Indrayam—*Citrullus colocynthis*
- Ingar—*Barringtonia acutangula*
- Ingudi — *Balanites aegyptiaca*;  
*Ximenia americana*
- Intsia hookeri* Prain, Iron wood (Caesalpiniaceae) — Andaman islands; wood durable for construction work and furniture, sources of yellow dye which is used for colouring clothes and mats.
- Inkarika — *Cajanus cajan*
- Ionidium enneaspermum* — *Hybanthus enneaspermus*
- Ionidium suffruticosum* — *Hybanthus enneaspermus*
- Iphigenia indica* Kunth (Liliaceae) — throughout India; sources of red dye; used for medicine for colic and head-ache; yields 0.6% colchicine steroid.
- Iphigenia mysorensis* Arekal et Swamy (Liliaceae) — W. India; yields colchicine in low percentage.
- Iphigenia stellata* Blatter (Liliaceae) — W. India; yields 0.8% colchicine.
- Ipomoea alba* L. Moon flower, Dudhiakalmi (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; ornamental herb; leaves and fleshy calyx eaten as vegetables.
- Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk. *I. reptans* Poir. Swamp cabbage, Kalmisag, Kari, Patuasag (H) (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India, fodder; fish food, used in medicine for piles, ringworm treatments; flower-juice in eye inflammations.
- Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam. *Batatas edulis* Choisy, Arrowroot, Brazilian Arrowroot, Sweet potato, Batate, Mitha alu, Shakarkand (H) (Convolvulaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; roots used as tonic & edible.
- Ipomoea eriocarpa*—*Ipomoea hispida*
- Ipomoea gomezii* — *Merremia mammosa*
- Ipomoea hederacea* Cl. Kaladanah, Krishnabija (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; roasted seeds used as purgative and are used to produce abortion.
- Ipomoea hispida* (Vahl) Roem. & Schult. *I. eriocarpa* R. Br. (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; used as vegetable; used in medicine for rheumatism, leprosy, epilepsy, ulcers.
- Ipomoea jalapa*—*Exogonium purga*
- Ipomoea leari*—*Ipomoea indica*
- Ipomoea indica* (Burm.) Merr., *I. leari* Paxt., Blue downflower (Convolvulaceae) — ornamental plant, cultivated; native of tropical America.
- Ipomoea muricata* — *Ipomoea turbinata*
- Ipomoea pentaphylla* — *Merremia aegyptica*
- Ipomoea pes-carprae* (L.) R. Br. *Convolvulus pescarpae* L. Dopatilate (H), Seaside morning-glory (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; roots edible; seeds used in medicine.
- Ipomoea purga*—*Exogonium purga*
- Ipomoea quamoclit* L. *Quamoclit pinnata* (Desr.) Boj. Cypress-vine, Indian Pink; Kamalaka (Convolvulaceae) — native of America, cultivated; ornamental value.
- Ipomoea reniformis* — *Merremia emarginata*
- Ipomoea reptans* — *Ipomoea aquatica*
- Ipomoea sepiaria* Koeing ex Roxb. Bankalmi (H), (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; used as fodder for cattle; used as antidote to arsenic.
- Ipomoea tricolor*—*Ipomoea violacea*
- Ipomoea tridentata* — *Merremia tridentata*
- Ipomoea tuberosa* — *Merremia tuberosa*
- Ipomoea turbinata* Lag., *I. muricata* (L.) Jacq., *Convolvulus muricatus* L., Meehai (Convolvulaceae) — native of trop. America; cultivated, ornamental plant.
- Ipomoea turpethum* — *Operculina turpethum*

- Ipomoea violacea** L., *I. tricolor* Cav., Morning-glory (Convolvulaceae) — native of trop. America; cultivated in gardens.
- Ipomoea vitifolia* — **Merremia vitifolia**
- Iral—**Ochlandra travancorica**
- Iripa—**Cynometra cauliflora**
- Iris ensata** Thunb. (Iridaceae)—Himalayas; used as fodder, thatching, matting and basket work; sources of fibre; also used in medicine.
- Iris germanica** L. Orris, German Iris, Keoreka-mul (Iridaceae) — native of Europe; cultivated in Kashmir, sources of Orris oil; used in perfumery.
- Ironwood—**Intsia hookeri**
- Ironwood, Malabar — **Hopea parviflora**
- Ironwood, Tree — **Memecylon umbellatum**
- Isabghul—**Plantago ovata**
- Isafghol—**Plantago ovata**
- Isband-lahouri—**Peganum harmala**
- Ischaemum angustifolium* — **Eulaliopsis binata**
- Ischaemum laxum*—**Schima nervosum**
- Ischaemum sulcatum* — **Schima sulcatum**
- Iseilema laxum** Marel (Poaceae)—throughout India; fodder value.
- Isharmul — **Aristolochia indica**
- Ishyari — **Aristolochia indica**
- Isonandra candolleana* — **Isonandra perrottetiana**
- Isonandra perrottetiana** A. DC. *I. candolleana* Wight (Sapotaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for door panels of huts.
- Isphaghul—**Plantago amplexicaulis**
- Iswara—**Ixora arborea**
- Itakata—**Sesbania cannabina**
- Italian Cypress — **Cupressus sempervirens**
- Italian sprout — **Brassica oleracea** var. *italica*
- Itea nutans** Royle (Saxifragaceae)—Himalayas; wood useful for turnery.
- Ivory Nut Palm — **Phytelephas macrocarpa**
- Ixonanthes khasiana** Hook. f. (Erythroxylaceae) — E. India; wood durable for cabinet work.
- Ixora acuminata** Roxb. (Rubiaceae) — Tropical India; stem fibre for cordage.
- Ixora arborea** Roxb. Torchwood *Ixora* (Rubiaceae) — Upper Gangetic to Peninsular India; Iswara, Nevali (S), Kotagandhal, Nerari (H); ripe fruits edible, leaves used as fodder; used in medicine for whooping cough, antidote for coloured urine.
- Ixora coccinea** L. Jungleflame *Ixora*, Rangan, Rookmini, Rajana, Raktaka, Dandhuka (S) Thetti (Rubiaceae) — cultivated fruits edible, throughout India; used in medicine for fever, diarrhoea and dysentery, wood durable and suitable for tool handles.
- Ixora*, Jungleflame—**Ixora coccinea**
- Ixora lanceolaria*—**Ixora malabarica**
- Ixora malabarica** (Dennst.) Maberley, *I. lanceolaria* Colebr. ex Roxb. (Rubiaceae)—Trop. India; flowers ornamental.
- Ixora parviflora*—**Ixora arborea**
- Ixora* torchwood—**Ixora arborea**

## J

- Jaborandi Pepper—**Piper longum**
- Jacaranda—**Jacaranda mimosifolia**
- Jacaranda mimosifolia** D. Don, *J. ovalifolia* R. Br., Jacaranda, Nilgulumohur (Bignoniaceae) — native of Brazil, cultivated as hedge plant in India.
- Jacaranda ovalifolia* — **Jacaranda mimosifolia**
- Jack bean—**Canavalia ensiformis**
- Jack fruit—**Artocarpus heterophyllus**
- Jack-in-the-pulpit — **Arisaema triphyllum**
- Jade plant—**Crassula argentea**
- Jade vine—**Strongylodon macrobotrys**
- Jadwar—**Delphinium denudatum**
- Jagged-leaf Aralia — **Polyscias paniculata**
- Jahrphali—**Ficus cunia**
- Jainti—**Sesbania sesban**
- Jaiphal—**Myristica fragrans**
- Jait—**Sesbania sesban**
- Jalaja—**Diospyros melanoxylon**
- Jalap—**Exogonium purga**



- Jalapapili—*Lippia nodiflora*  
 Jalmala—*Salix tetrasperma*  
 Jalpau — *Elaeocarpus floribundus*;  
     *Elaeocarpus serratus*  
 Jamaica Dogwood — *Piscidia piscipula*  
 Jamaica Ebony wood — *Brya ebenus*  
 Jamaica Pepper tree—*Pimenta dioica*  
 Jamaica Sorrel — *Hibiscus sabdariffa*  
 Jamaica Switch Sorrel — *Dodonea viscosa*  
 Jamalgota—*Croton tiglium*  
 Jaman—*Syzygium cumini*  
 Jamana—*Prunus cornuta*  
 Jambava—*Syzygium cumini*  
 Jambhiri—*Citrus jambhiri*  
 Jambira—*Citrus limon*  
 Jambolana—*Syzygium cumini*  
 Jambu —*Syzygium cumini*  
 Jambula—*Syzygium cumini*  
 Jamla—*Terminalia arjuna*  
 Jamrassi—*Cassine glauca*  
 Jamrosade—*Syzygium jambos*  
 Jamrul—*Syzygium samarangense*  
 Jantikibel—*Cocculus hirsutus*  
 Jamun —*Syzygium cumini*  
 Jan — *Hordeum vulgare*; *Prosopis cineraria*  
 Jand—*Prosopis cineraria*  
 Janoltoda—*Combretum decandrum*  
 Jangh-amdan-mast—*Cycas circinalis*  
 Jangle jalebi—*Pithecellobium dulce*  
 Jangli adrak—*Zingiber cassumunar*  
 Jangli amlī—*Phyllanthus fraternus*  
 Jangliarandi—*Jatropha curcas*  
 Janglibadam — *Canarium commune*;  
     *Sterculia foetida*; *Terminalia catappa*  
 Jangli darchini—*Cinnamomum iners*  
 Jangligailia—*Alysicarpus longifolius*  
 Jangli haldi—*Curcuma aromatica*  
 Jangli jamun—*Syzygium fruticosum*  
 Jangli khajur—*Phoenix acaulis*  
 Jangli-madan-mast-ka-phul — *Cycas circinalis*  
 Jangli methi—*Indigofera trifoliata*;  
     *Sida spinosa*  
 Jangli piyaz—*Urginea indica*  
 Jangli sam—*Casuarina equisetifolia*  
 Jangli seb—*Malus baccata*  
 Jangli-sushbah—*Smilax ovalifolia*  
 Jangli vanti—*Hygroryza aristata*  
 Jantupadapa—*Schleichera oleosa*  
 Japa—*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*  
 Japanese Cedar — *Cryptomeria japonica*  
 Japanese Clover—*Lespedeza striata*  
 Japanese Hibiscus — *Hibiscus schizopetalus*  
 Japanese Honeysuckle — *Lonicera japonica*  
 Japanese ixry — *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*  
 Japanese lantern — *Hibiscus schizopetalus*  
 Japanese laurel—*Acuba japonica*  
 Japanese Medlar — *Eriobotrya japonica*  
 Japanese Millet — *Echinochloa frumentacea*  
 Japanese Mint — *Mentha arvensis* subsp. *haplocalyx* var. *piperascens*  
 Japanese Pagoda tree — *Sophora japonica*  
 Japanese Persimmon — *Diospyros kaki*  
 Japanese privet — *Ligustrum japonicum*  
 Japanese raisin—*Hovenia dulcis*  
 Japanese rose — *Kerria japonica*  
 Japanese rubber plant — *Crassula argentea*  
 Japanese varnish tree — *Rhus vernicifera*  
 Japatri—*Myristica fragrans*  
 Jar—*Hordeum vulgare*  
 Jaramla—*Phyllanthus fraternus*  
 Jarayapriya—*Erigeron canadensis*  
 Jargadi—*Coix lachryma-jobi*  
 Jari (H)—*Ficus tsiela*  
 Jarul—*Lagerstroemia speciosa*  
 Jasmine, Arabian—*Jasminum sambac*  
 Jasmine, common — *Jasminum officinale* forma *grandiflorum*  
 Jasmine, tree — *Jasminum arborescens*  
 Jasmine, wild — *Jasminum angustifolium*  
*Jasminum angustifolium* Vahl, Wild Jasmine, Asphota, Banmalli, Kananamallika, Vanamalli, Mwari (Oleaceae) — Peninsular India; ornamental plant; roots used for ringworm in medicine; juice of the leaves is given as an emetics in case of poison.  
*Jasminum arborescens* Roxb. *J. roxburghianum* Wall. Tree Jasmine,

- Saptala, Vanamallica (S), Bela, Chameli, Mutabela (H) (Oleaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India, sources of volatile oil, medicinal use for menstrual complaints, bronchial troubles.
- Jasminum auriculatum** Vahl, Juthika, Mugdhee, Suchimallika; Juhi, Jui (Oleaceae) — throughout India, cultivated; sources of flowers.
- Jasminum flexile** Vahl, Malti (Oleaceae) — ornamental value; cultivated.
- Jasminum grandiflorum** — **Jasminum officinale** forma **grandiflorum**
- Jasminum humile** L. *J. revolutum* Sims, Yellow Jasmine, Nepal Jasmine, Peeli Chameli, Pitmalti (Oleaceae) — native of N. W. Himalayas, grown in Nilgiris, Pulney Hills; sources of aromatic oil used in perfumery.
- Jasminum inodorum* — **J. humile**
- Jasminum latifolium* — **Jasminum malabaricum**
- Jasminum malabaricum** Wight, *J. latifolium* Grah. non Roxb. Kusar (Oleaceae) — Peninsular India; ornamental; juice of the stem used for cataract in the eye.
- Jasminum multiflorum** (Burm. f.) Andr. *J. pubescens* Willd. Kundphul (Oleaceae) — Ornamental value.
- Jasminum odoratissimum** L. (Oleaceae) — cultivated; sources of an essential oil used in perfumery.
- Jasminum officinale** L. forma **grandiflorum** (L.) Kobuski, *J. grandiflorum* L. Catalonian jasmine, Common Jasmine, Chameli, Chetaki, Jati, Malati (Oleaceae) — cultivated; flowers source of essential oil used in perfumery; ornamental value.
- Jasminum pubescens* — **Jasminum multiflorum**
- Jasminum revolutum* — **Jasminum humile**
- Jasminum roxburghianum* — **Jasminum arborescens**
- Jasminum sambac** (L.) Ait. Arabian Jasmine, Chamba, Bel, Sita, Priya, Asphota, Gauri, Mallika (Oleaceae) — cultivated; flowers used for scenting tea.
- Jasum — **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis**
- Jasund — **Antiaria toxicaria**
- Jasundi — **Saraca asoca**
- Jasut — **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis**
- Jatamansi — **Cyperus stoloniferus**, **Nardostachya jatamansi**
- Jati — **Jasminum officinale** forma **grandiflorum**
- Jatropha curcas** L. Physic nut, Purging nut, Kananaeranda, Parvatharanda, Bagbherenda, Jangliarandi, Safedarand (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated, source of curcas oil, powerful purgative, used for manufacture of candles, soap and also in wood industry.
- Jatropha gossypifolia** L. Bherenda, Verenda (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated, roots are used in medicine, latex is used for ulcers; seeds and leaves used in purgative; an oil from the seeds used as emetics and purgatives.
- Java — **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis**
- Javanica cassia — **Cassia javanica**
- Javanese Palissander — **Dalbergia latifolia**
- Java plum — **Syzygium cumini**
- Java rudrapushpam — **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis**
- Java tea — **Orthosiphon spiralis**
- Jawasa — **Alhagi pseudalhagi**
- Jawashir — **Ferula galbaniflua**
- Jayanti — **Sesbania cannabina**; **Sesbania sesban**
- Jayantika — **Sesbania sesban**
- Jejurchei — **Leonotis leontopetalum**; **L. nepetaefolia**
- Jelutony — **Dyera costulata**
- Jequirity — **Abrus precatorius**
- Jersey Cudweed — **Gnaphalium luteo-album**
- Jerusalem artichoke — **Helianthus tuberosus**
- Jerusalem cherry — **Solanum pseudo-capsicum**
- Jerusalem cherry falu — **Solanum capsicastrum**
- Jerusalem thorn — **Parkinsonia aculeata**
- Jewelled Aloe — **Aloe distans**
- Jewel leaf plant — **Graptopetalum amethystinum**

- Jewel vine, Tube root -- *Derris elliptica*
- Jews apple—*Solanum melongena*
- Jewish citron—*Citrus medica*
- Jew's Mallo—*Corchorus olitorius*
- Jhak—*Salvadora persica*
- Jhal —*Salvadora oleoides*
- Jhan — *Tamarix dioica*; *Tamarix troupii*
- Jhangi — *Hydrilla verticillata*
- Jharber—*Zizyphus nummularia*
- Jhar fancos—*Kigelia pinnata*
- Jharihaldi—*Coscinium fenestratum*
- Jhasha—*Sida corolata*
- Jhilla—*Indigofera oblongifolia*
- Jhingan—*Lanea coromandelica*
- Jhingatori—*Luffa acutangula*
- Jhongaka—*Luffa acutangula*
- Jhunjihunia—*Crotalaria spectabilis*
- Jhuss—*Eragrostis amabilis*
- Jia—*Cannabis sativa*
- Jiaputa—*Putranjiva roxburghii*
- Jiban—*Trema orientalis*
- Jicaro—*Crescentia cujete*
- Jima—*Glinus oppositifolius*
- Jimson weed—*Datura stramonium*
- Jingan gum—*Odina wodier*
- Jira—*Cuminum cyminum*
- Jiraka—*Cuminum cyminum*
- Jiti—*Marsdenia tenacissima*
- Jiumti—*Cimicifuga foetida*
- Jivani—*Trema orientalis*
- Jivanti—*Holostemma ada-kodien*
- Job's tears—*Coix lachryma-jobi*
- Jonkaphal—*Helicteres isora*
- Jonquil—*Narcissus jonquilla*
- Joseph's Coat—*Alternanthera bettyekiana*
- Joshua tree—*Yucca brevifolia*
- Jotri—*Myristica fragrans*
- Joyapatri—*Myristica fragrans*
- Juglans regia** L. Common Walnut, Persian Walnut, Akhrot, European Walnut (Juglandaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; sources of walnut fruit; wood used in making furniture carving etc; sources of walnut oil.
- Juhi—*Jasminum auriculatum*
- Jui—*Jasminum auriculatum*
- Juipani—*Rhinacanthus nasuta*
- Juj-palum—*Rumex auriculatum*
- Jujuba—*Zizyphus mauritiana*
- Jukutam—*Solanum melongena*
- Jumkalata—*Passiflora dulcis*
- Jumkaraktoon—*Garuga pinnata*
- Jumping cactus—*Opuntia fulgida*
- Jumping cholla—*Opuntia prolifera*
- Juncus communis*—*Juncus effusus*
- Juncus effusus** L. *J. communis* E. Mey (Juncaceae) — Himalayas and E. India; rush used for making mats baskets and chair bottom; pith used as wick for lamps and candles.
- Jungle flame—*Ixora coccinea*
- Jungle rice—*Echinochloa colonum*
- Jungli-dalchini—*Cinnamomum iners*
- Junglidhan—*Leersia hexandra*
- Jungli palak—*Rumex maritimus*
- Jungli pudina—*Mentha longifolia*
- Jungli salai—*Licuala spinosa*
- Juniper, common — **Juniperus communis**
- Juniper, Greek—**Juniperus excelsa**
- Juniper, Indian — **Juniperus macropoda**
- Juniperus communis** L. Common Juniper, (Pinaceae) — Himalayas; fruits used in flavouring gin and food products; sources of volatile oil; used in medicine in disorders of the urine genital tracts; wood used for fencing, turnery and as fuel.
- Juniperus excelsa** Beib. Greek Juniper (Pinaceae) — fruits and oil are used in medicine as diuretic and for indigestion; leaves are used as an incense.
- Juniperus macropoda** Boiss. Indian Juniper, Himalayan Pencil Cedar, Bettar, Dhup (Pinaceae) — Himalayas; wood used for house building; walking sticks, drinking cups etc., sources of oil.
- Juniperus squamata* — **Juniperus recurva**
- Jurinea macrocephala** Benth. Dhooop (Asteraceae) — Himalayas; used as incense in houses, temples; chief ingredient of dhup.
- Justicia gendarussa** L.f. Udaisanbhalu, Nilinargaudi (H) (Acanthaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for treating rheumatism.
- Jute—*Corchorus capsularis*
- Jute, American — **Abutilon theophrastii**

Jute, Bimlipatam — <b>Hibiscus cannabinus</b>	Jute, white— <b>Corchorus capsularis</b>
Jute, China — <b>Abutilon theophrastii</b>	Juthika— <b>Jasminum auriculatum</b>
Jute, Desi— <b>Corchorus olitorius</b>	Juti— <b>Putranjiva roxburghii</b>
Jute, India— <b>Corchorus capsularis</b>	Jutuk— <b>Pergularia daemia</b>
Jute, Nolita— <b>Corchorus olitorius</b>	Jychee oil euphorbia — <b>Euphorbia dracunculoides</b>
Jute, Tienstain — <b>Abutilon theophrastii</b>	Jyotishmati— <b>Celastrus paniculata</b>
	Jyotsna— <b>Trichosanthes cucumerina</b>