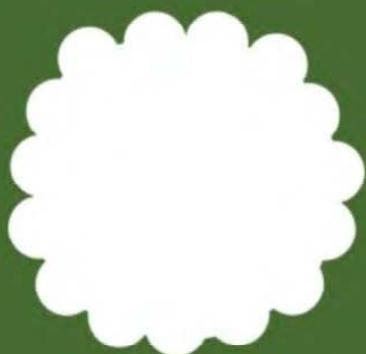


ECONOMIC PLANTS OF INDIA

**M. P. Nayar
K. Ramamurthy
V. S. Agarwal**



BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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Volume 2

M. P. Nayar

K. Ramamurthy

V. S. Agarwal



भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

© Government of India, 1994

Date of Publication : 14th January, 1994

Price :

Published by the Director, Botanical Survey of India, P-8, Brab
Road, Calcutta-1 and Printed at M/s. Prabartak Printing and Ha
Ltd., 52/3, B. B. Ganguly Street, Calcutta-700 012

K

- Kabab chini — *Piper cubeba*
 Kabar — *Ficus rumphii*
 Kabashi — *Acer campbellii*
 Kabra (H) — *Capparis spinosa*
 Kabuli — *Prosopis chilensis*
 Kachi grass — *Cymbopogon caesius*
 Kachnar — *Bauhinia variegata*
 Kachnar, Sufaid — *Bauhinia acuminata*
 Kachra — *Cucumis melo* var. *mormordica*
 Kachu — *Colocasia esculenta*
 Kachura — *Curcuma zedoaria*
 Kaddam — *Mitragyna parvifolia*
 Kaddu — *Cucurbita maxima*
 Kadimahi — *Cucurbita maxima*
 Kadukkodi — *Pachygone ovata*
 Kadukosta — *Corchorus trilobularis*
 Kadva-Sirid — *Hymenodictyon obovatum*
Kaempferia angustifolia Rosc. (Zingiberaceae) — throughout India; rhizomes used in medicine for coughs.
Kaempferia galanga L. Sugandhavacha (S); (Zingiberaceae)— plains of India and cultivated; used in medicine and also used as a perfume when washing hair.
Kaempferia pandurata Roxb. (Zingiberaceae) — vacha, cultivated, rhizomes used in medicines for stomachics.
Kaempferia rotunda L. Bhuchampaca, Bhumichampa, Bhuchampakamu (Zingiberaceae) — throughout India, cultivated; rhizomes are used in cosmetics; ointment of the powder is considered in healing wounds; leaves and rhizomes are employed as food.
 Kafir Durna — *Sorghum vulgare*
 Kafirplum — *Harpephyllum caffrum*
 Kaghsi bans — *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*
 Kaghzinimbu — *Citrus aurantifolia*
 Kagsha — *Ficus hispida*
 Kahimal — *Ficus lacor*
 Kaichoi — *Brassica juncea*
 Kaikar — *Garuga pinnata*
 Kail — *Pinus wallichiana*
 Kaimil — *Lannea coromandelica*
 Kain — *Ulmus wallichiana*
 Kaina — *Ficus lacor*
 Kaiphal — *Myrica esculenta*
 Kajra — *Strychnos nux-vomica*
 Kakada — *Diospyros melanoxylon*
 Kakajangla — *Leea hirta*
 Kakhi — *Thespesia lampas*
 Kaki Persimmon — *Diospyros kaki*
 Kakivhondo — *Diospyros kaki*
 Kakki — *Grewia disperma*
 Kakoli — *Luvunga scandens*, *Fri-tillaria oxypetala*
 Kakra — *Pistacia khinjuk*
 Kakrasingi — *Rhus succedanea*
 Kakri — *Cucumis melo* var. *ultissimus*
 Kaksa — *Momordica dioica*
 Kakuri — *Litsea monopetala*
 Kala dammar — *Canarium strictum*
 Kaladanah — *Ipomoea hederacea*
 Kala himsalu — *Rubus niveus*
 Kala isabgol — *Plantago psyllium*
 Kalajira — *Nigella sativa*
 Kala kangni — *Setaria italica*
 Kalakanta — *Gossypium herbaceum*
 Kalaklitaka — *Indigofera articulata*
 Kala-meshika — *Rubia cordifolia*
 Kalamorich — *Piper nigrum*
 Kalapanga — *Funaria vaillantii*
 Kalapa tjoeng — *Horsfieldia irya*
 Kala sins (H) — *Albizia lebbeck*
 Kala tendu — *Diospyros peregrina*
 Kala til — *Guizotia abyssinica*
 Kala tulsi — *Ocimum kilomandscharicum*
 Kalavidhara — *Rourea minor*
 Kala zira — *Bunium persicum*
 Kali — *Terminalia bellirica*
 Kalianchhi — *Rubus niveus*
 Kalidudhi — *Ichnocarpus frutescens*
 Kalihaldi — *Curcuma caesia*
 Kalika — *Tephrosia purpurea*
 Kalikari — *Gloriosa superba*
 Kalimirch — *Piper nigrum*
 Kalimusli — *Curculigo orchoides*
 Kalinga — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
 Kalingan — *Alpinia galanga*
 Kali tulsi — *Ocimum basilicum*
 Kaliziri — *Vernonia anthelmintica*
 Kallai — *Dillenia pentagyna*
Kallstroemia pubescens (G. Don) Dandy (Zygophyllaceae)—on waste lands. Plant in antifertility, allergy & arthritis.

- Kalmi — *Mitragyna parvifolia*
 Kalmisag — *Ipomoea aquatica*
 Kalohia — *Glochidion hohenackeri*
 Kalonji — *Nigella sativa*
 Kalonnor — *Ficus asperrima*
 Kalsiris — *Albizia odoratissima*
 Kamal — *Nelumbo nucifera*
 Kamalaka — *Ipomoea quinoclit*
 Kamala nimbu — *Citrus sinensis*
 Kamala powder — *Mallotus philippinensis*
 Kamala tree — *Mallotus philippinensis*
 Kambage — *Ochrocarpus longifolius*
 Kambari — *Gmelina arborea*
 Kamini — *Murraya paniculata*
 Kampti — *Hiptage benghalensis*
 Kamrup — *Ficus retusa*
 Kamuka — *Myristica malabarica*
 Kanak — *Schima wallichii*
 Kanakambaram — *Crossandra infundibuliformis*
 Kanakchampa — *Ochna squarrosa*
 Kananseranda — *Jatropha curcas*
 Kanalei — *Evodia lunu-akenda*
 Kananamallika — *Jasminum angustifolium*
 Kanchan — *Bauhinia variegata*
 Kanchara — *Commelina benghalensis*
 Kanchata — *Commelina benghalensis*
 Kandaliya — *Desmodium triflorum*
 Kandamula — *Raphanus sativus*
 Kandaram — *Indigofera trita*
Kandelia candel (L.) Druce, *K. rheedii* Wight & Arn. *Goria* (Rhizophoraceae) — tidal forest, timber used for fuel and for making charcoal; source of tanning material.
Kandelia rheedii — *Kandelia candel*
 Kandiari — *Ziziphus sativa*
 Kaner — *Thevetia neriifolia*; *Nerium indicum*
 Kanga — *Fraxinus floribunda*
 Kanghi (H) — *Abutilon indicum*; *A. asiaticum*
 Kangorkur — *Gouania leptostachya*
 Kanguni — *Celastrus paniculata*
 Kangunika — *Setaria italica*
 Kaniar — *Pterospermum acerifolium*
 Kanika — *Ficus tsiela*
 Kanj — *Toddalia asiatica*
 Kanju — *Flacourtia indica*; *Holoptelea integrifolia*
 Kanjura — *Commelina obliqua*
 Kankra — *Pavetta indica*
 Kannarahan — *Horsfieldia irya*
 Kanor (H) — *Aesculus indica*
 Kanshura — *Commelina nudiflora*
 Kanta — *Tribulus terrestris*; *Ricinus communis*
 Kanta alu — *Dioscorea pentaphylla*
 Kantakachu — *Lasia spinosa*
 Kantakari — *Solanum surattense*
 Kantaki — *Ziziphus jujuba*
 Kantha — *Mimusops elengi*
 Kanthaemak — *Euphorbia granulata*
 Kanthari (H) — *Capparis sepiaria*
 Kanti — *Pisum sativum*
 Kanturiyam — *Dianthus anatolicus*
 Kanukpa — *Evodia fraxinifolia*
 Kanval — *Nymphaea nouchali*
 Kanwal — *Crinum asiaticum*; *Nelumbo nucifera*
 Kao asnund — *Geranium wallichianum*
 Kapas — *Gossypium arboreum*
 Kaphi — *Holmskioldia sanguinea*
 Kaphul — *Cycas circinalis*
 Kapiballi — *Scindapsus officinalis*
 Kapitha — *Feronia limonia*
 Kapok tree — *Ceiba pentandra*
 Kapur — *Cinnamomum camphora*
 Kapur-tulsi — *Ocimum kilimandscharicum*
 Karahata — *Trewia nudiflora*
 Karaka — *Punica granatum*
 Karakulong — *Eria pannea*
 Karalika — *Corypha umbraculifera*
 Karamadika — *Carissa spinarum*
 Karambha — *Capparis zeylanica*
 Karanda — *Carissa carandas*
 Karanj — *Pongamia pinnata*
 Karanja — *Pongamia pinnata*
 Karani — *Cullenia excelsa*
 Karanta — *Cryptolepis buchanani*
 Karaya gum — *Sterculia urens*
 Karbar — *Nerium indicum*
 Karchi — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
 Karela — *Momordica charantia*
 Kareli — *Momordica charantia*
 Karer — *Capparis decidua*; *Rosa brunoni*
 Karet tree — *Ficus elastica*
 Karete — *Sida acuta*
 Kari — *Milium tomentosum*
 Karilla — *Momordica charantia*
 Karinadam — *Elephantopus scaber*
 Kari-pippali — *Scindapsus officinalis*
 Karira — *Capparis decidua*
 Karkandhu — *Ziziphus mauritiana*

- Karkatajihva — *Leea indica*
 Karnika — *Gymnema sylvestre*
 Karpura haridra — *Curcuma amada*
 Kapurakachri — *Hedychium spicatum*
 Karpur — *Cinnamomum camphora*
 Karpura-haridra — *Curcuma amada*
 Karqi — *Ipomoea aquatica*
 Karra — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
 Karrah — *Carthamus tinctoria*
 Kartak (H) — *Dichanthium caricosum*
 Karu — *Gentiana kurroo*; *Picrorrhiza kurroo*
 Karu dhak — *Ribes glaciale*
 Karukandu — *Dioscorea hispida*
 Karukulong — *Eria pannea*
 Karunda — *Carissa spinarum*
 Kas — *Saccharum spontaneum*
 Kasa — *Saccharum spontaneum*
 Kasa alu — *Dioscorea puber*
 Kasamarda — *Cassia occidentalis*
 Kaseruka — *Scirpus grossus*
 Kashmal — *Lanea coromandelica*
 Kashmir cypress — *Cupressus cashmeriana*
 Kashmir larkspur — *Delphinium cashmerianum*
 Kashmir willow — *Salix fragilis*
 Kasi tree — *Pometia pinnata*
 Kasmari — *Gmelina arborea*
 Kasni — *Cichorium intybus*
 Kasondi — *Cassia occidentalis*
 Kaspit — *Fagopyrum tataricum*
 Kassar — *Lathyrus sativus*
 Kassha melon — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
 Kasunda — *Cassia sophera*
 Kata — *Strychnos potatorum*
 Kata ilichaulai (H) — *Amaranthus spinosus*
 Kata jamuri — *Citrus limon*
 Katan — *Ceiba pentandra*
 Katathohar — *Euphorbia nivulia*
 Katchi — *Solanum surattense*
 Katera gum — *Sterculia urens*
 Katgularia — *Ficus hispida*
 Kath — *Uncaria gambier*
 Katha — *Acacia catechu*
 Kathab — *Cadaba fruticosa*
 Kathachampa — *Pavetta indica*; *Pterospermum acerifolium*
 Kath bewal — *Grewia glabra*
 Kathnim — *Murraya koenigii*
 Katira gum — *Cochlospermum religiosum*
 Kat-Karanja — *Caesalpinia bonducella*
 Katmarra — *Litsea monopetala*
 Kattapalak — *Rumex acetosa*
 Katti-ber — *Ziziphus xylocarpa*
 Katuka — *Picrorrhiza kurroo*
 Katukoshataki — *Luffa acutangula*
 Katul — *Randia uliginosa*
 Kaunch — *Mucuna prurita*
 Kawala — *Machilus odoratissima*
 Kayaputi — *Melaleuca leucadendron*
 Kayea assamica King & Prain (Clusiaceae) — E. India; timber yielding for house construction, suitable for posts, beams and rafters; fruits used as fish poison.
 Kedrostis rostrata (Rottl.) Cogn. *Rhynchoscarpa foetida* C.B.Cl. non Schrad (Cucurbitaceae)-scattered throughout India, used in medicine for asthma and piles; fruits and leaves are eaten.
 Keiapple — *Doryalis caffra*
 Kela — *Musa paradisiaca*
 Kenaf hibiscus — *Hibiscus cannabinus*
 Kendu — *Diospyros tomentosa*; *D. melanoxylon*
 Kendwa — *Sapium insigne*
 Keol — *Ficus lacor*
 Keora — *Pandanus andamanensium*
 Keoreka-mul — *Iris germanica*
 Keri — *Ligustrum indicum*
 Kesar — *Crocus sativus*
 Kesaraja — *Eclipta prostrata*
 Kesari — *Ochrocarpos longifolius*
 Kesarika — *Sida rhombifolia*
 Keshara — *Crocus sativus*
 Ketaki — *Pandanus odoratissimus*
 Ketj Daman — *Dalbergia pinnata*
 Ketombilla — *Doryalis hebecarpa*
 Keura — *Pandanus odoratissimus*
 Kew kenuka — *Costus speciosus*
 Kewda — *Pandanus odoratissimus*
 Khadira (S) — *Acacia catechu*
 Khair (H) — *Acacia catechu*
 Khajur — *Phoenix acaulis*
 Khajuri — *Phoenix sylvestris*
 Khamalu — *Dioscorea alata*
 Khamara — *Trewia nudiflora*
 Khambar — *Ochna squarrosa*
 Khanda — *Saccharum officinarum*
 Khanda — *Ephedra gerardiana*
 Khar — *Prosopis cineraria*
 Kharbuja — *Cucumis melo*
 Khareeya — *Frankenia pulverulenta*
 Kharenta — *Sida acuta*

- Kharjal — *Salvadora persica*
 Khark — *Celtis australis*
 Kharmor — *Rungia repens*
 Kharpat — *Garuga pinnata*
 Kharshu oak — *Quercus semecarpifolia*
 Khas — *Vetiveria zizanioides*
 Khasa — *Papaver somniferum*
 Khasia bitter orange — *Citrus latipes*
 Khasi pipela — *Citrus latipes*
 Khat — *Catha edulis*
 Khataka — *Strychnos potatorum*
 Khatta orange — *Citrus limon*
 Khejra — *Prosopis cineraria*
 Khel — *Dichanthium caricosum*
 Khemri — *Ficus palmata*
 Khen — *Melanorrhoea usitata*
 Khenan — *Ficus cunia*
 Kher — *Heteropogon hirtus*
 Khesari — *Lathyrus sativus*
 Khindra — *Sapium insigne*
 Khinna — *Sapium insigne*
 Khinna — *Cucumis sativus*
 Khinum — *Sapium insigne*
 Khip — *Crotalaria burhia*
 Khira — *Cucumis sativus*
 Khiria — *Sapium insigne*
 Khirni — *Manilkara kanki*
 Khoja — *Callicarpa arborea*
 Khorus — *Streblus asper*
 Khouri kapha — *Commiphora wightii*
 Khubani — *Prunus armeniaca*
 Khubasi — *Malva rotundifolia*
 Khubkalan — *Sisymbrium irio*
 Khubkallana — *Descurainia sophia*
 Khulakhundi — *Centella asiatica*
 Khumbut — *Acacia jacquemontii*
 Khunju — *Lespedeza cuneata*
 Khurasani ajvayas — *Hyoscyamus niger*
Kickxia ramosissima (Wall.) Janchen
Linaria ramosissima Wall. (Scrophulariaceae) — throughout India, used in medicine for diabetes.
 Kidney bean — *Phaseolus vulgaris*
 Kidney tea plant — *Orthosiphon spiralis*
Kigelia pinnata DC. The sausage tree (Bignoniaceae) — cultivated; wood durable; used in medicine for rheumatism, dysentery and venereal diseases.
 Kikuyer grass — *Pennisetum clandestinum*
 Kilbli — *Colvillea racemosa*
Kingiodendron pinnatum (Roxb.) Harms. *Hardwickia pinnata* Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae) — W. Ghats, wood durable for beams, rafters, furniture etc; used in ship building, for plywood, source of resin and in preparing varnishes and spirit.
 King orange — *Citrus nobilis*
 Kinka oil iron weed — *Vernonia anthelmintica*
 Kinogum — *Eucalyptus resinifera*
 Kiramur (H) — *Aristolochia bracteata*
Kirganelia reticulata (Poir) Baill. *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir, Panjoli (Euphorbiaceae) — N. India; Peninsular India; roots source of red dye.
 Kirta — *Dioscorea deltoidea*
 Kitanbi — *Garcinia indica*
 Kittus fibre — *Caryota urens*
 Kiwach — *Mucuna prurita*
Kleinhovia hospita L. Bhola (Sterculiaceae) — cultivated; juice of leaves used as eye wash; bark a source of cordage.
 Klue tani — *Musa balbisiana*
Knema angustifolia (Roxb.) Warb. *Myristica longifolia* Wall. var. *erratica* Hook. f. (Myristicaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; sources of varnish preparation; also used in medicine for dysentery.
Knema attenuata (Wall.) Warb. *Myristica attenuata* Wall. (Myristicaceae) — W. Ghats, timber yielding; suitable for match boxes and splints.
Knema linifolia (Roxb.) Warb. *Myristica linifolia* Roxb., *M. longifolia* Wall. (Myristicaceae) — E. India; yields timber for house-building.
 Kniss — *Dioscorea deltoidea*
Knoxia corymbosa Willd. *K. sumatrensis* Retz. (Rubiaceae) — Peninsular India; used during manufacture of rice alcohol to stimulate fermentation.
Knoxia sumatrensis — **Knoxia corymbosa**
 Kobashi — *Acer thomsonii*
 Kochi — *Acacia sinuata*
Kochia indica Wight, Bui (Chen-

- opodiaceae) — N. W. India; used as fodder.
- Koda — *Ehretia acuminata*; *E. laevis*
- Kodo — *Paspalum scrobiculatum*
- Kodo Millet — *Paspalum scrobiculatum*
- Kohlrabi — *Brassica oleracea* var. *gongylodes*
- Koi — *Nymphaea nouchali*
- Koka — *Nymphaea nouchali*
- Kokam — *Garcinia indica*
- Kokam butter — *Garcinia indica*
- Kokaray — *Calycopteris floribunda*
- Kokko — *Albizia lebbek*
- Kokshima — *Celtis coromandelina*
- Kolanut — *Cola nitida*
- Komal — *Prangos pabularia*
- Kondai — *Flacourtia sepiaria*
- Kondari — *Flacourtia sepiaria*
- Koni — *Setaria italica*
- Konpal sehund — *Euphorbia tirucalli*
- Koorkan — *Coleus rotundifolius*
- Kora — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
- Korakar — *Eleusine coracana*
- Koshapushpi — *Commelina nudiflora*
- Koshataki — *Luffa acutangula*
- Kotagandhal — *Ixora arborea*
- Kotu — *Fagopyrum esculentum*
- Koushikapha — *Commiphora mukul*
- Kovai fruit — *Coccinia cordifolia*
- Kowa — *Garcinia cowa*
- Krishna — *Vitis vinifera*
- Krishnabija — *Ipomoea hederacea*
- Krishna's buttercup — *Ficus krishnae*
- Krishnatamara — *Canna orientalis*
- Kriti — *Tephrosia purpurea*
- Kroja — *Celtis cinnamomea*
- Kshirachampa — *Plumeria acuminata*
- Kshudrapashanabheda — *Homonoia riparia*
- Kuar — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
- Kuchugudubi — *Homalomena aromatica*
- Kudaliya — *Desmodium triflorum*
- Kudumi — *Polyalthia cerasoides*
- Kudzu — *Pueraria lobata*
- Kuhilia — *Aeschynomene indica*
- Kuji — *Rosa brunonii*
- Kukurkat — *Hymenodictyon excelsum*
- Kulai (H) — *Chlorophytum tuberosum*
- Kulaka — *Strychnos nux-vomica*
- Kulari — *Chloroxylon tuberosum*
- Kulingan (H) — *Alpinia galanga*
- Kulochan — *Glochidion hohenackeri*
- Kulthi — *Dolichos biflorus*
- Kulthitha — *Dolichos biflorus*
- Kumach — *Mucuna cochinchinensis*
- Kumbhi — *Careya arborea*
- Kumbi — *Cochlospermum religiosum*; *Careya arborea*
- Kumeria — *Heteropogon hirtus*
- Kumeria shurval — *Heteropogon contortus*
- Kumpaiman — *Cordia vestita*
- Kumquat, Marumi — *Fortunella japonica*
- Kumquat, Nagami — *Fortunella margarita*
- Kumra — *Cucurbita pepo*
- Kunchandana (S) — *Adenantha pavonina*
- Kunda — *Thevetia neriifolia*
- Kundali — *Clerodendrum inerme*
- Kundphul — *Jasminum multiflorum*
- Kundumana — *Conium maculatum*
- Kundura — *Vateria indica*
- Kunduri — *Coccinia grandis*
- Kungku — *Euonymus tingens*
- Kungyi — *Sida cordifolia*
- Kunja — *Rosa brunonii*
- Kunzi — *Malva sylvestris*
- Kuppi (H) — *Acalypha indica*
- Kura — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
- Kuralu — *Arisaema speciosum*
- Kurchi — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
- Kurdumana — *Conium maculatum*
- Kureli — *Hydrilla verticillata*
- Kureya — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
- Kurkurjihwa — *Leuca indica*
- Kurrel — *Capparis decidua*
- Kurrimia bipartita — *Bhesa indica*
- Kurrimia indica — *Bhesa indica*
- Kurrimia paniculata — *Bhesa indica*
- Kurrimia pulcherrima — *Bhesa robusta*
- Kurrimia robusta — *Bhesa robusta*
- Kurry patha — *Murraya koenigii*
- Kuruvira — *Nerium indicum*
- Kusa — *Cenchrus ciliaris*
- Kusar — *Jasminum malabaricum*
- Kusha — *Desmostachya bipinnata*
- Kushta — *Saussurea costus*
- Kushthamashini — *Psoralea corylifolia*
- Kushthapa — *Gynocardia odorata*
- Kusrunt — *Flemingia strobilifera*
- Kustunburi — *Coriandrum sativum*
- Kusum — *Carthamus tinctorius*; *Schleichera oleosa*

Kusumbha — *Carthamus tinctorius*
 Kutaja — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
 Kuth — *Saussurea costus*
 Kutki — *Picrorhiza kurroa*
 Kutki — *Gentiana kurroo*
 Kuthera — *Ocimum americanum*
 Kutil — *Valeriana jatamansi*
 Kuvala — *Ziziphus mauritiana*
 Kwiala — *Rosa brunonii*
Kydia calycina Roxb. Choupultea,
 Pathra, Polao (H) (Malvaceae)—
 throughout India; bark source of
 fibre, mucilaginous material
 obtained from the stem is used for
 clarifying sugar.
Kyllinga triceps Rottb. (Cyperaceae)
 —throughout India; used in
 medicine for leucorrhoea.

L

Laburnum, Indian — *Cassia fistula*
 Lacquer tree — *Rhus verniciflua*
Lactuca heyneana—**Lactuca runcinata**
Lactuca indica L. (Asteraceae)—
 E. Himalayas, S. India; cultivated;
 leaves consumed as vegetable; con-
 sidered tonic; leaves used to feed
 silkworm.
Lactuca runcinata DC. *L. heyneana*
 DC. (Asteraceae)—cultivated;
 used as vegetable.
Lactuca sativa L. Garden lettuce,
 Kahu, Salad (H) (Asteraceae)—
 cultivated in gardens; medicine
 for burns and ulcers.
Lactuca scariola L. Prickly lettuce,
 W. Himalayas; seeds used in
 medicine for cough and insomnia.
 Lady's finger — *Abelmoschus esculentus*
 Lady's thumb — *Polygonum persicaria*
Lagenaria leucantha — **Lagenaria**
siceraria
Lagenaria siceraria (Mol.) Standl.
L. leucantha Rusby, *L. vulgaris*
 Ser. Bottle Gourd; Lauki, Tumvi
 (Cucurbitaceae)—cultivated; fruits
 used as vegetables; fruit shell
 used as water bottles, snuff boxes;
 dry shells used in musical instru-
 ments, tender leaves consumed as
 vegetables; seed used in medicine
 for dropsy; headache etc.

Lagenaria vulgaris — **Lagenaria**
siceraria
Lagerstroemia flos-reginae Retz.
 Queen crape myrtle (Lythraceae)—
 cultivated, wood used for con-
 struction of houses, bridges etc.
Lagerstroemia hypoleuca Kurz
 (Lythraceae)—Andaman islands;
 timber yielding; used for building.
Lagerstroemia indica L. Common
 grape myrtle, pharash, telinga-
 china (Lythraceae)—throughout
 India; cultivated as well as wild in
 E. India, wood sources of charcoal;
 used in medicine.
Lagerstroemia lanceolata Wall.
 Nanam wood, Bilinandi (Lythr-
 aceae)—Deccan Peninsular India;
 wood used for construction,
 bridges, rail carriages, shafts, oil
 cakes, turnery, grinding mills,
 poles, agriculture implements,
 general carpentry; bark for
 tanning.
Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb. Little
 flower Lagerstroemia, Dhaura,
 Lendia, Bakli, Sida (Lythraceae)—
 throughout India, wood used for
 general carpentry.
Lagerstroemia riginiae — **Lagerstro-**
emia speciosa
Lagerstroemia speciosa (L.) Pers, *L.*
riginiae Roxb. Jarul (H) (Ly-
 thraceae)—cultivated; decoction
 of leaves used in medicine for
 diabetes; timber yielding.
Lagerstroemia thorelii Gagnep,
 Queen's flower (Lythraceae)—
 throughout India, Hedge plant.
Laggera alata (D. Don) Sch.-Bip.
 ex Oliver (Asteraceae)—through-
 out India, sources of ethereal oil.
Laggera aurita Sch.—Bip. ex C. B. Cl.
 (Asteraceae)—N. India, W. India,
 Peninsular India; leaves used to
 stop bleeding from cuts.
 Laghududhika — *Euphorbia thymi-*
folia
 Laghuparoika — *Clematis triloba*
 Laghushleshmataka — *Cordia gharaf*
 Lagos silk rubber — **Funtumia**
elastica
 Lahichan — *Ehretia acuminata*
 Lajalu — *Neptunia natans*
 Lajwanti — *Mimosa pudica*

- Lakoocha — *Artocarpus lakoocha*
 Lakshmana — *Solanum ferox*
 Lal-ambari — *Hibiscus sabdariffa*
 Lal anchu — *Rubus ellipticus*
 Lal berela — *Sida rhombifolia*
 Lal-bhunarivalah — *Phyllanthus urinaria*
 Lal bichua — *Fleurya interupta*
 Lal chandan — *Dephniophyllum himalayense*; *Pterocarpus santalinus*
 Lalchini — *Amoora wallichii*
 Lal-chitra — *Plumbago indica*
 Lal jahri — *Geranium wallichianum*
 Lal jhan — *Tamarix aphylla*
 Lal jumprool — *Syzygium aqueum*
 Lal kadsumbal — *Canavalia gladiata*
 Lal khair — *Acacia chundra*
 Lal kumra — *Cucurbita maxima*
 Lal lasoora — *Cordia sebestena*
 Lallelantia royleana Benth. Tuk-hmalanga (Lamiaceae) — W. India; seeds used in medicine for cooling, sedative and diuretic properties; poultice of the seed is applied to abscess, boils and inflammations.
 Lalmirchi — *Capsicum annum* var. **annum**
 Lal sag (H) — *Amaranthus tricolor*
 Lamb mint — *Mentha spicata*
 Lamium album L. White Deadnettle (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; used in medicine as stimulants, laxative, diaphoretics
 Lampa — *Chrysopogon aciculatus*
 Lampati — *Dusbanga sonneratioides*
 Lantai — *Clerodendrum inerme*
 Langli — *Gloriosa superba*
 Langsat — *Aglaia domestica*
 Langai — *Clerodendrum inerme*
 Langali — *Hydrolea zeylanica*
 Langura — *Corylus ferox* Wall.
 Lanisah — *Reaumuria hypericoides*
 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merrill, *L. grandis* (Dennst.) Engl. *Odina wodier* Roxb. Wodier wood, Kashmal, Wuda, Jhingan, Kaimil, Mohini (H) (Anacardiaceae) — throughout India; wood used for wheel spokes, spear shafts, furniture, water lifts, combs etc; trunk is source of Jingan gum, jingan-ki-gonda; used with Dhauya in painting; used in confectionary; bark is used for tanning; powdered bark is used as tooth powder.
 Lannea grandis — **Lannea coromandelica**
 Lansa — *Aglaia domestica*
 Lansium anomalayanum Bedd. (Meliaceae) — Peninsular India; wood sources of essential oil; fruits edible.
 Lansium domestica — *Aglaia domestica*
 Lantana — *Lantana camara* var. **aculeata**
 Lantana aculeata — *Lantana camara* var. **aculeata**
 Lantana camara L. var. **aculeata** Moldenke, *L. aculeata* L. *Lantana*, wild sage (Verbenaceae) — throughout India; sources of fibre; used in medicine for swelling and blind abscesses.
 Laptuna — *Setaria verticillata*
 Large barrel cactus — *Echinocactus ingens*
 Large-leaved caladium — *Alocasia indica*
 Larix griffithiana Carr. *L. griffithii* Hook. f. & Thoms (Pinaceae) — Himalayas; wood used for pencil making.
 Larix griffithii — *Larix griffithiana*
 Larkspur, Bee — *Delphinium elatum*
 Larkspur, Candle — *Delphinium elatum*
 Larkspur, clubstem — *Delphinium dosecaulon*
 Larkspur, Forking — *Delphinium consolida*
 Larkspur, Kashmir — *Delphinium cashmerianum*
 Larkspur, Musk — *Delphinium brunonianum*
 Larkspur, Zalil — *Delphinium zalil*
 Lasan — *Allium sativum*
 Lashuna — *Allium sativum*
 Lasia aculeata Lour. Kantasale (Araceae) — Indian tropics; Rhizomes are eaten to cure dropsy.
 Lasia heterophylla — *Lasia spinosa*
 Lasia spinosa (L.) Thw. *L. heterophylla* Schott. Kanta-katchu (Araceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; used as vegetable; fruits edible; medicinal

- use for rheumatism and intestinal diseases.
- Lasiosiphon eriocephalus** Decne, Rami, Remetha (Thymelaeaceae) — Peninsular India; sources of fibre; bark and leaves used as fish poison.
- Laskar — **Delphinium brunonianum**
- Lasoorā — **Cordia dichotoma**
- Lasunghas — **Medicago sativa**
- Lata palas — **Butea superba**
- Latakasturika — **Abelmoschus moschatus**
- Latgira — **Achyranthes aspera**
- Lathyrus aphaca** L. Yellow vetchling, (Fabaceae) — Central E. India; used as fodder.
- Lathyrus odoratus** L. Sweet Pea (Fabaceae) — cultivated; ornamental value.
- Lathyrus sativus** L. Chickling vetch, Khesari, Latri, Tiwi, Kassar (H) (Fabaceae) — cultivated; seeds edible.
- Latikat — **Glochidion acuminatum**
- Latipes senegalensis** Kunth (Poaceae) — W. India; fodder grass; seeds reported to be used as food in Africa.
- Latman — **Deeringia amaranthoides**
- Latri — **Lathyrus sativus**
- Latumburia — **Digera muricata**
- Lauki — **Lagenaria sinceraria**
- Launaea aspleniifolia** Hook. f. Titlia (Asteraceae) — throughout India; roots used in medicine.
- Launaea chondrilloides** — **Launaea mucronata**
- Launaea glomerata** Hook. f. (Asteraceae) — Kathiawar, Kutch, Mt. Abu; used in medicine for sore eyes.
- Launaea mucronata** (Forst.) Muschler *L. chondrilloides* Hook. f. Dhud Phad (Asteraceae) — used in medicine for constipation.
- Launaea nudicaulis** Hook. f. (Asteraceae) — Dudhlak, Bangolia; throughout India; fodder for goats; used in the preparation of a cooling sherbet.
- Launaea pinnatifida** — **Launaea sarmentosa**
- Launaea sarmentosa** (Willd.) Alston, *L. pinnatifida* Cass. (Asteraceae)
- Sea coasts of India, sand binder; leaves eaten during famine.
- Laung — **Syzygium aromaticum**
- Launinonia — **Portulaca oleracea**
- Launku — **Sechium edule**
- Laurel — **Laurus nobilis**
- Laurel, Alexandrian — **Calophyllum inophyllum**
- Laurocerasus officinalis* — **Prunus laurocerasus**
- Laurus nobilis** L. Laurel, Sweet bay, Hab-el-ghat (Lauraceae) — cultivated; leaves used for flavouring purposes; seeds sources of fat used for manufacturing soaps.
- Lavaliphala — **Cicca acida**
- Lavandula angustifolia** Mill. *L. officinalis* Casix, *L. tora* DC. *L. spicata* L. (Lamiaceae) — cultivated; the lavender; common lavender; sources of oil.
- Lavandula bipinnata** Kuntze, *L. burmannii* Benth. Sarpchocharo (Lamiaceae) — Chodeghui, Indo-gangetic plain, Peninsular India; sources of oil; roots used in medicine for stings and bites of poisonous animals.
- Lavandula burmannii* — **Lavandula bipinnata**
- Lavandula officinalis* — **Lavandula angustifolia**
- Lavandula spicata* — **Lavandula angustifolia**
- Lavandula stoechas** L. French lavender, Dharu (H) (Lamiaceae) — cultivated; sources of oil.
- Lavandula tora* — **Lavandula angustifolia**
- Lavender, Common — **Lavandula angustifolia**
- Lavender, The — **Lavandula angustifolia**
- Lawn leaf — **Dichondra carolinensis**
- Lawsonia alba** — **Lawsonia inermis**
- Lawsonia inermis** L. *L. alba* Lam. Henna shrub, Camphira Raktgarbha, Ragangi Mehudi (H) Merdika (Lythraceae) — throughout India; leaves are source of a green-powder used in cosmetics; a fragrant essential oil called Mehndi; also used in medicine; mummies of ancient Egypt were

- found wrapped in Henna-dyed cloth.
- Lead tree — *Leucaena leucocephala*
- Leaf mustard — *Brassica juncea*
- Lebbek — *Albizia lebbek*
- Lebu — *Citrus limon*
- Ledebouria hyacinthina* — *Scilla hyacinthiana*
- Ledger bark cinchona — *Cinchona ledgeriana*
- Leea aequata* L. *L. hirta* Roxb. ex Hornem Kakajangla, (Leeaceae) — Eastern India, Peninsular India, Andaman islands; sources of essential oil; used in medicine for poulticing wounds.
- Leea aspera* — *Leea edgeworthii*
- Leea crispa* L. (Leeaceae) — Eastern India, Western India, Peninsular India; berries edible; tubers and leaves used in medicine.
- Leea diffusa* — *Leea robusta*
- Leea edgeworthii* Santapau, *L. aspera* M. Laws. Wall. ex Roxb. (Leeaceae) — throughout India; fruits; leaves and roots are edible; host plant for Indian lac insect.
- Leea hirta* — *Leea aequata*
- Leea indica* Merr. *L. sambucina* Willd. Karkatajihva, Kurkurijihva (Leeaceae) — throughout India; used as vegetable; pith used as substitute for elder pith; roots used in diarrhoea, dysentery.
- Leea macrophylla* Roxb. Dholsamudra, Samudraka (Leeaceae) — throughout India; used as vegetable; as in medicine for wounds, sores and also for worm; leaf powder in hot water is taken in leucorrhoea.
- Leea robusta* Roxb. *L. diffusa* Laws. (Leeaceae) — W. India, Peninsular India; used in medicine for dysentery; wood used in construction of huts, fences, and stacks; dried stems are used as torches; host plant for Indian lac insect.
- Leea sambucina* — *Leea indica*
- Leersia hexandra* Sw. Jungli dhan (Poaceae) — throughout India; rice grass, fodder grass.
- Lehmann love-grass — *Eragrostis lehmanniana*
- Lemon — *Citrus limon*
- Lemon, American wonder — *Citrus limon*
- Lemon grass — *Cymbopogon citratus*
- Lemon grass, Cochin — *Cymbopogon flexuosus*
- Lemon grass, East Indian — *Cymbopogon flexuosus*
- Lemon grass, Malabar — *Cymbopogon flexuosus*
- Lemon grass, Oil — *Cymbopogon citratus*
- Lemon grass, West Indian — *Cymbopogon citratus*
- Lemon gum — *Eucalyptus citradora*
- Lemon scented Eucalyptus — *Eucalyptus citriodora*
- Lendia — *Lagerstroemia parviflora*
- Lens culinaris* Medic, *L. esculenta* Moench.; *Ervum lens* L. Lentil, Masur, Masser, Masuri (H) (Papilionaceae) — Indo Gangetic plains; sources of Lentil used as dhal.
- Lens esculenta* — *Lens culinaris*
- Lentil — *Lens culinaris*
- Leonotis leontopetalum* L. Bakaf, Jejurchei (Lamiaceae) — warm tropics often cultivated in India; root is used for treating epilepsy; used against the action of opium, commercial name is Rakaf.
- Leonotis nepetaefolia* (L.) R. Br. Jejurchei (H) (Lamiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for skin infections.
- Leonurus cordiaca* L. *Cardiaca vulgaris* Moench. Common motherwort (Lamiaceae) — Kashmir, N. W. Himalayas; sources of green dye; used in medicine as diaphoretics and stomachics.
- Leonurus sibiricus* L. Siberian motherwort, Guma (H) (Lamiaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; Medicinal use for menstrual disorders.
- Lepidagathis cristata* Willd. (Acanthaceae) — W. India, Peninsular India; leaves used as fodder.
- Lepidium draba* L. (Brassicaceae) — W. India; used as vegetable.
- Lepidium sativum* L. Garden, Cress, Halim, Hurf (H) (Brassicaceae) — throughout India; consumed as vegetable; fodder for

- horses, camels etc.; used in medicine for asthma, liver complaint etc.; sources of cress oil.
- Lepionurus oblongifolius* — **Lepionurus sylvestris**
- Lepionurus sylvestris** Bl. *L. oblongifolius* Mast. (Opiliaceae) — E. India; used in medicine.
- Lepisanthes tetraphylla** (Vahl) Radlk. *Hemigyrosa canescens* Thw. (Sapindaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits edible; wood used for house building.
- Leptadenia pyrotechnica** (Forsk.) Decne, *L. spartium* Wight (Asclepiadaceae) — W. India; sources of fibre for rope making; fodder for cattle; used for thatching purposes; roots consumed as vegetable.
- Leptadenia reticulata** (Retz.) Wight & Arn. Mada (S), Dori (H) (Asclepiadaceae) — Indo gangetic plains; Peninsular India; used in medicine for wound; used as vegetable during scarcity.
- Leptadenia spartium* — **Leptadenia pyrotechnica**
- Leptochloa chinensis** Nees (Poaceae) — throughout India; good fodder; grains used as food in famine.
- Leptochloa neesii** (Thw.) Benth. *L. polystachya* Benth. (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; fodder grass.
- Leptochloa plectostachya* — **Cynodon plectostachyus**
- Leptochloa polystachya* — **Leptochloa neesii**
- Leptonychia glabra* — **Leptonychia heteroclita**
- Leptonychia heteroclita** Kurz, *L. glabra* Turcz (Sterculiaceae) — S. Andamans; leaves used in medicine for ulcer treatment; roots may be taken before child birth and as febrifuge.
- Lespedeza cuneata** G. Don, *L. sericea* Miw. non Benth. (Fabaceae) — Khunju; cultivated in high altitude hills; sources of tanin; stalks as raw material for paper pulp.
- Lespedeza sericea* — **Lespedeza cuneata**
- Lespedeza striata** Hook. & Arn.
- Microlespedeza striata* Makino, (Fabaceae) — Japanese clover; E. India (Assam); sources of caratone, used as green manure; seeds eaten by birds; sources of semi-drying oil.
- Lesua — **Cordia dichotoma**
- Lettsomia aggregata* — **Argyrea aggregata**
- Lettsomia elliptica** Wight, Silver weed (Convolvulaceae) — Peninsular India; as green manure.
- Lettuce tree — **Pisonia grandis**
- Leucadendron argenteum** R. Br. Silver tree (Proteaceae) — cultivated; leaves made into book-marks, mats and fancy articles.
- Leucaena leucocephala** (Lamk.) de Wit; white popinac, lead tree (Mimosaceae) — throughout India; foliage, fruits eaten by cattle; wood used as fuel and for making charcoal; sources of paper pulp.
- Leucas aspera** (Willd.) Link. Chota halkusa (H) (Lamiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for psoriasis, cough, cold.
- Leucas cephalotes** Spr. Dhurpi sag, Deldona, Goma (H) (Lamiaceae) — throughout India; sources of oil used for illumination purposes; used in medicine for cough and cold.
- Leucas clarkei** Hook. f. (Lamiaceae) — lower gangetic plains; leaves eaten as pot herbs.
- Leucas eriostoma* var. *longifolia* — **Leucas mollissima**
- Leucas lanata** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas, East and Peninsular India; tender shoots used as vegetables; used in medicine for cough.
- Leucas lavandulaefolia** Rees. *L. linifolia* Spr. Guma, Halkusa, Kumbha (H) (Lamiaceae) — throughout India; fodder plant, used in medicine for nervous disorders.
- Leucas linifolia* — **Leucas lavandulaefolia**
- Leucas martinicensis** R. Br. (Lamiaceae) — lower gangetic plain and Deccan Peninsular India; leaves are eaten; used in medicine

- for gastro-intestinal troubles and cold.
- Leucas mollissima** Wall. ex Benth. *L. eriostoma* var. *longifolia* Hook. f. (Lamiaceae) — Peninsular India; considered stimulant, carminatives and emmenagogues.
- Leucas urticaefolia** (Vahl) R. Br. (Lamiaceae) — West and Peninsular India; used as fodder for camels and goats.
- Leucas zeylanica** (L.) R. Br. (Lamiaceae) — East and South India; used in medicine for fevers and skin diseases.
- Leucojum sensitivum** L. (Amaryllidaceae) — cultivated in Nilgiris; bulbs edible after cooking.
- Liberian coffee — **Coffea liberica**
- Licuala spinosa** Wurm. Jungli Salai (Arecaceae) — Andamans; ornamental, alcohol and chloroform extractions.
- Lignea — **Cinnamomum tamala**
- Lignum vitae — **Guaiacum officinale**
- Ligusticum diffusum** — **Seseli diffusum**
- Ligustrum compactum** Hook. f. & Thoms. N. E. India (Oleaceae) — sources of wood; leaves lopped for fodder.
- Ligustrum indicum** (Lour.) Merrill, Keri, Banpatra (Oleaceae) — N. E. India; leaves used in medicine for poultices to bruises, teeth diseases.
- Ligustrum japonicum** Thunb. Japanese privet (Oleaceae) — cultivated; ornamental value; seeds used in coffee like drink.
- Ligustrum lucidum** Ait. *L. spicatum* Hort. (Oleaceae) — glossy privet, chinese privet, E. India; wood durable for agricultural implements.
- Ligustrum neilgherrense** — **Ligustrum perrottetii**
- Ligustrum ovalifolium** Hassk. (Oleaceae) — cultivated, hedge plant.
- Ligustrum perrottetii** A. DC. *L. neilgherrense* Wight (Oleaceae) — Deccan Peninsular India; wood durable; used for construction of huts and for fuel.
- Ligustrum robustum** Bl. (Oleaceae) — Himalayas or S. India; wood durable for fuel.
- Ligustrum roxburghii** C. B. Cl. (Oleaceae) — Peninsular India; wood durable for construction and as fuel; bark is reported to hasten the fermentation of toddy tapped from *Caryota urens*; sources of tannin.
- Ligustrum spicatum* — **Ligustrum lucidum**
- Ligustrum vulgare** L. (Oleaceae) — Hedge plant; leaves and fruits used for colouring wine in Germany.
- Lilium candidum** L. Madonne lily, Bairlon lily (Liliaceae) — native of S. Europe and cultivated as an ornamental; used in medicine for tumours, ulcers and skin inflammations.
- Lilium giganteum** Wall. (Liliaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; used in medicine for wounds and bruises.
- Lilium wallichianum** Schult. & Schult. f. Findora (H) (Liliaceae) — Himalayas, Eastern and Peninsular India; bulbs used in medicine.
- Lily, Climbing — **Gloriosa superba**
- Lily, Madonne — **Lilium candidum**
- Lime — *Citrus aurantifolia*
- Lime quiat — **Citrus aurantium**
- Limnanthemum nymphaeoides** Link. (Gentianaceae) — Himalayas; as fodder; it increases the flow of milk of cows feeding on it; fresh leaves used in headaches.
- Limnophila aromatica** (Lam.) Merr. *L. villosa* Bl. Kuttra (H) (Scrophulariaceae) — Indo Gangetic plains, Peninsular India; used in for poulticing sores on legs.
- Limnophila gratioloides* — **Limnophila indica**
- Limnophila indica** (L.) Druce, *L. gratioloides* R. Br. *L. racemosa* Benth. Kuttra (Scrophulariaceae) — throughout India; leaves are eaten; used in medicine for elephantiasis.
- Limnophila nymphaeoides** Link. (Gentianaceae) — Himalayas; used as fodder; used in medicine for headache.
- Limnophila racemosa* — **Limnophila indica**
- Limnophila roxburghii* — **Limnophila rugosa**

- Limnophila rugosa** (Roth) Merrill, *L. roxburghii* G. Don (Scrophulariaceae) — throughout India; leaves are used in cooking; also for perfuming the hair.
- Limnophila villosa* — **Limnophila aromatica**
- Limonia acidissima* — **Hesperethusa crenulata**
- Limonia crenulata* — **Hesperethusa crenulata**
- Limonia pentaphylla* — **Glycosmis mauritiana**
- Limonia trifolia* — **Triphasia trifolia**
- Lindenbergia indica** (L.) Kuntz. *L. urticaefolia* Lehm., *L. polyantha* Royle ex Benth.: *L. ruderalis* (Retz.) Voight (Scrophulariaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for bronchitis or skin eruptions.
- Lindenbergia polyantha* — **Lindenbergia indica**
- Lindenbergia urticaefolia* — **Lindenbergia indica**
- Lindera assamica** Kurz (Lauraceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood used for building purposes.
- Lindera caudata** Benth. (Lauraceae) — N. E. India; used in medicines to relieve pain caused by mechanical injury.
- Lindera pulcherrima** (Nees) Benth. ex Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood used for building purposes, cattle yokes and for the tea boxes.
- Lindernia crustacea** (L.) F. v. Muell. *Capparis crustacea* L. (Scrophulariaceae) — throughout India; medicinal use.
- Lindernia oppositifolia** (Retz.) Mukerjee, *Vandellia oppositifolia* Haines, N. E. India, Gangetic plains, Peninsular India; used in medicine in external applications for worms in the skin.
- Linociera intermedia* — **Linociera ramiflora**
- Linociera ramiflora** (Roxb.) Wall. *L. intermedia* Wight (Oleaceae) — throughout India; wood is used for agricultural implements and turnery; used in medicine for intermittent fevers.
- Linociera terniflora** Wall. (Oleaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; wood suitable for turnery, mathematical instruments, bobbins, tool and axe handles.
- Linostoma decandrum** Wall. (Thymelaeaceae) — N. E. India; stem and fruits used for poisoning fish.
- Linum usitatissimum** L. Atasi (S); Alsi, Tisi, Devi, Nilapushpi (Linaceae) — cultivated; source of flax fibre; used for cloth, thread, carpets, printing paper; seeds are source of Linseed oil; when cold-pressed used for eating purposes; when hot pressed used in paintings, varnishes, printing ink, soap oil-cloth etc; seeds used as laxative; medicinal use for scales and burns.
- Lippia alba* — **Lippia javanica**
- Lippia germinata* — **Lippia javanica**
- Lippia javanica** (Burm. f.) Spreng; *Lippia alba* (Mill.) N. E. Br. *L. germinata* H.B. & K. (Verbenaceae) — Indo Gangetic plain, Peninsular India; used as a sage in cookery, used in medicine.
- Lippia nodiflora** Rich. *Phyla nodiflora* (L.) Greene Bhui-Okra (Verbenaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for pain in bowels and tube joint.
- Liquarice — **Glycyrriza glabra**
- Liquidambar orientalis** Mill. Styrax, oriental sweet gum/(Hamamelidaceae) — sources of resin, used in fumigating powders, soaps, perfumes.
- Liriodendron tulipifera** L. (Magnoliaceae) — cultivated in hill station of India, parks and avenue trees; sources of yellow poplar; white wood or canary wood; used for mill work, furniture, carving, musical instruments etc.
- Litchi — **Litchi chinensis**
- Litchi chinensis** (Gaertn.) Sonn, *Nephelium litchi* Cambass (Sapindaceae) — Litchi, Lychee, cultivated; fruits edible; bark sources of tannin; seeds used as medicine for intestinal troubles.
- Lithocarpus dealbatus** (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Rehd. *Quercus dealbata* Hook. f. & Thoms. (Fagaceae) —

- E. India; wood used for fuel; bark sources of tanin material.
- Lithocarpus fenestratus** (Roxb.) Rehd. *Quercus fenestrata* Roxb. (Fagaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; wood used for building purposes and agricultural implements; sources of dyeing material.
- Lithocarpus lappaceus** (Roxb.) Rend. *Quercus lappacea* Roxb. (Fagaceae) — wood suitable for cabinet work.
- Lithocarpus pachyphyllus** (Kurz) Rehd. *Quercus pachyphylla* Kurz (Fagaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; used for fuel purposes, also used for planks, palings and shingles.
- Lithocarpus spicatus** (Sm.) Rehd. & Wils. *Quercus spicata* Sm. (Fagaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; used for building, firewoods making charcoal.
- Lithocarpus thomsonii** (Miq.) Rehd. *Quercus thomsonii* Miq. (Fagaceae) — E. India; wood used as fuel.
- Lithocarpus xylocarpus** (Kurz) Markgraf, *Quercus xylocarpa* Kurz, E. India; nuts eaten raw or roasted.
- Lithospermum arvense** L. Corn. Cromwell (Boraginaceae) — W. Himalayas; as fodder; sources of dye.
- Lithospermum hispidissimum* — **Arnebia hispidissima**
- Lithospermum officinale** L. Cromwell (Boraginaceae) — W. Himalayas; used in medicine for small pox; measles and itch.
- Litsea** — **Baccurea macrostachya**
- Litsea angustifolia** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — E. India; sources of wood; used for buffalo yokes.
- Litsea chartacea** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — E. India; sources of fuel wood.
- Litsea chinensis* — **Litsea glutinosa**
- Litsea citrata* — **Litsea cubeba**
- Litsea coriacea** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — Peninsular India; sources of fuel wood; used for match boxes and splints.
- Litsea cubeba** Pers. *L. citrata* Bl. (Lauraceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; sources of oil; used in perfumery.
- Litsea deccanensis** Gamble, *L. tomentosa* Heyne non Bl. (Lauraceae) — Peninsular India; wood suitable for rafters, all plates and tea boxes.
- Litsea glabrata** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for planking and boxes.
- Litsea glutinosa** (Lour.) C. B. Robins, *L. chinensis* Lam. Garbijam (H) (Lauraceae) — throughout India; wood used for house building, furniture, agricultural implements; used in medicine for diarrhoea and dysentery; fruits edible.
- Litsea lancifolia** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — E. India, N. E. India; wood suitable for construction purposes; also used in medicines for sprains and wounds.
- Litsea monopetala** (Roxb.) Pers. *L. polyantha* Juss. Meda, Katmarra, Patoia, Kakuri (H) (Lauraceae) — Indo Gangetic plains, E. India; wood used for house building, furniture, plywood etc., fuel; leaves used as feed for Mugo Silkworm; cattle fodder; seeds used in for candle manufacture and used in medicine for rheumatism.
- Litsea nitida** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; wood used for posts.
- Litsea polyantha* -- **Litsea monopetala**
- Litsea salicifolia** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — E. India; leaves used for feed for Muga Silk worms.
- Litsea stocksii** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — Peninsular India; sources of volatile oil; leaves used in medicine for irritation of bladder and urethra; acid of seeds applied to sprains and itches.
- Litsea tomentosa* — **Litsea deccanensis**
- Litsea umbrosa* -- **Neolitsea umbrosa**
- Litsea wightiana** Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — Peninsular India; sources of resin, wood used for rafters and as fuel.
- Litsea zeylanica* — **Neolitsea cassia**
- Little Dried palm -- **Didymosperma nanum**
- Little flower lagerstroemia -- **Lagerstroemia parviflora**

- Little Millet — *Panicum miliare*
Livistona altissima — *Livistona rotundifolia*
Livistona australia Mart. Australian Fan Palm (Arecaceae) — cultivated; young shoots edible; used for making walking sticks; leaves for baskets and fibres making hats.
Livistona chinensis R. Br. *L. mauritiana* Wall. Chinese Fan Palm (Araceae) — cultivated; ornamental value.
Livistona jenkinsiana Griff. Assam Fan Palm, Tokopat (Arecaceae) — E. India; cultivated; durable for covering tope of palanquins; roofs of boats, making hats, also in thatches.
Livistona mauritiana — *Livistona chinensis*
Livistona rotundifolia Mart. *L. altissima* Zoll. (Arecaceae) — cultivated; used for thatching, boat sails, rain coats, hats, buds edible.
Lobak — *Raphanus sativus*
Lobelia chinensis Lour. *L. radicans* Thunb. (Campanulaceae) — E. India; medicinally used for fever and asthma.
Lobelia excelsa — *Lobelia leschenaultiana*
Lobelia leschenaultiana (Presl.) Skotts. *L. excelsa* Lesch. (Campanulaceae) — Peninsular India; leaves smoked by the natives like tobacco.
Lobelia nicotinaefolia Heyne, Dhaval, Nala, Narasala (H), Suranala (Campanulaceae) — Peninsular India; roots used for treating scorpion stings.
Lobelia radicans — *Lobelia chinensis*
Lobia — *Phaseolus vulgaris*; *Vigna sinensis*
Lobularia maritima (L.) Desv. *Abyssum maritimum* Lam. (Brassicaceae) — Indo Gangetic plains; cultivated; good bee plant; medicinal value for its antiscorbutic and diuretic sprain properties.
Lochnera rosea — *Catharanthus roseus*
Locust bean — *Ceratonia siliqua*
Lodh — *Symplocos crataegoides*
Lodh — *Symplocos racemosa*
Lodhra crataegoides — *Symplocos crataegoides*
Lodh tree — *Symplocos sumuntia*
Lodrum (S) — *Desmodium pulchellum*
Lodoicea maldivica (Poir.) Pers. *L. seychellarum* Labill. Double coconut Darya-ka-naryal (H), Sea Coconut Palm (Palmae) — cultivated; nuts used for making plates, dishes and drinking cups; sources of vegetable ivory; young parts edible; leaves used for thatching and making baskets, hats; woody trunks used as water troughs; palisades for houses and walking sticks; young leaves used for stuffing pillows and mattress.
Lodoicea seychellarum — *Lodoicea maldivica*
Logwood — *Haematoxylum campechianum*
Lokat — *Eriobotrya japonica*
Lolium italicum — *Lolium multiflorum*
Lolium multiflorum Lam. *L. italicum* A. Br. Italian Ryegrass (Poaceae) — E. India; fodder grass; lawn grass.
Lolium perenne L. Perennial Ryegrass (Poaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; valuable pasture grass; good fodder for cattle.
Lolium temulentum L. Darnel, Machni (Poaceae) — Indo Gangetic plains, E. India; fodder grass.
London Rocket — *Sisymbrium irio*
Longam — *Euphorbia longan*
Long beak Eucalyptus — *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
Long cardamon — *Elletaria cardamomum* var. *major*
Long pepper — *Piper longum*
Lonicera angustifolia Wall. ex. DC. (Caprifoliaceae) — Himalayas; berries edible; sources of wood; branches used for walking sticks.
Lonicera glauca Hook. f. & Thoms. (Caprifoliaceae) — Himalayas; seeds are given to horses for colic.
Lonicera hypoleuca Decne (Caprifoliaceae) — Himalayas; leaves eaten by camel, goats; wood durable.
Lonicera japonica Thunb. Japanese Honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae) —

- N.E. India; cultivated; soil binder; used in medicine for dysentery.
- Lonicera perichyenum** L. Woodbine Honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae) — cultivated, in hill stations; eaten by cattle; sources of colouring matter which dyes aluminium mordanted cotton pale dull yellow; used in medicine for respiratory and spleen diseases.
- Lonicera quinquelocularis** Hardw. Himalayan Honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae) — Himalayas; wood suitable for turnery, carving, tool handles and ploughs; bark yields fibre suitable for stuffing mattresses; leaves used as fodder.
- Loonuk — **Salsola baryosma**
- Looseskinned orange — **Citrus reticulata**
- Lophopetalum fimbriatum** Wight (Celastraceae) — E. India; wood used for boxes, tea chests, carpentry work and aeroplane frames.
- Lophopetalum wightianum** Arn. (Celastraceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for building purposes; furniture, cabinet work, tea chests, packing cases, match boxes and splints.
- Loranthus elasticus** — **Dendrophthoe elastica**
- Loranthus falcatus** — **Dendrophthoe falcata**
- Loranthus longiflorus** — **Dendrophthoe falcata**
- Loranthus pentandrus** — **Dendrophthoe pentandra**
- Lotus — **Nelumbo nucifera**
- Lotus corniculatus** L. Birds-foot trefoil (Fabaceae) — fodder for livestock.
- Lotus, Indian — **Nelumbo nucifera**
- Lotus, Sacred — **Nelumbo nucifera**
- Lovage — **Trachyspermum ammi**
- Love charm — **Clytostoma callistegioides**
- Love in a mist — **Nigella damascena**
- Lovi-lovi — **Flacourtia inermis**
- Lox a bark — **Cinchona officinalis**
- Lucca gum — **Olea europaea**
- Lucerne — **Medicago sativa**
- Luffa acutangula** (L.) Roxb. Ridged or Ribbed Gourd, Sinkwa towel gourd, Koshataki (S), Jhingatori (Cucurbitaceae) — Indo Gangetic plains, E. India, Peninsular India; cultivated, fruits used as vegetable; used in medicine for haemorrhoids.
- Luffa acutangula** (L.) Roxb. var. **amara** (Roxb.) C. B. Cl. Kashataki, Katukoshataki (Cucurbitaceae) — throughout India, in cultivation, laxative and purgative properties, dried front is powdered and used as snuff in jaundice.
- Luffa aegyptiaca** — **Luffa cylindrica**
- Luffa cylindrica** (L.) Roem. **Luffa aegyptiaca** Mill. Dirgha patolika (S), Ghiyatori (H), Rajakoshataki (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated for edible fruits.
- Lumnitzera coccinea** Wight & Arn. — **Lumnitzera littorea**
- Lumnitzera littorea** Voight, **L. coccinea** Wight & Arn. (Combretaceae) — Andaman islands; wood used for poles, posts, general constructions, canoes, furnitures etc.
- Lumnitzera racemosa** Willd. (Combretaceae) — Peninsular India, Andaman islands; wood used as fuel; used in medicine for herpes and itches.
- Lupine, Blue — **Lupinus angustifolius**
- Lupine, White — **Lupinus albus**
- Lupinus albus** L. White lupine, Turmas (H) (Fabaceae) — cultivated, seeds valued as food for cattle; sources of edible oil.
- Lupinus angustifolius** L. Blue lupine (Fabaceae) — cultivated; green manure, cattle feed; sources of oil.
- Luvunga eleutherandra** Dalz (Rutaceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicine for aches and rheumatism.
- Luvunga scandens** (Roxb.) Buch. -Ham. ex Wight, Kakoli (S), Vayastha, Shukla, Madhura (Rutaceae) — E. India; sources of perfumed medicinal oil.
- Luzula campestris** DC. (Juncaceae) — Himalayas, N. E. India; Peninsular India; rhizomes used in medicines for its diuretic properties.
- Lychee — **Litchi chinensis**
- Lychnis coronaria** Desr. Rose campion, Mullein Pink (Caryo-

- phyllaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine.
- Lychnis indica** Benth. (Caryophyllaceae) — Himalayas; used as a substitute for soap.
- Lycium barbatum** L. (Solanaceae) — W. India; used in homeopathy as diuretic.
- Lycium europaeum** L. (Solanaceae) — N. E. India; plants browsed by camels and goats.
- Lycium ruthenicum** Mur (Solanaceae) — Kashmir; fruits edible; used in medicine for the treatment of blindness in camels.
- Lycopersicon esculentum** Mill. *Solanum lycopersicum* L. Tomato, Tamatar, Vilayithi baingan (Solanaceae) — cultivated; fruits edible; seeds are source of tomato seed oil suitable for edible and manufacture of soap; pressed cake is suitable as fodder for cattle and as fertilizer.
- Lygodium circinatum** Sw. (Schizaceae) — throughout India, used in basket work.
- Lygodium flexuosum** (L.) Sw. (Schizaceae) — throughout India, used in medicine for eczema, cut wounds; stems used for tying rice sheaves.
- Lygodium japonicum** (Thunb.) Sw. (Schizaceae) — used in medicine as expectorant and haematuria.
- Lygodium microphyllum** (Cav.) R. Br. curalvallipanna (Schizaceae) — throughout India, Andamans; leaf extract in dysentery; fresh leaves paste as poultice in skin diseases.
- Lyonia ovalifolia** (Wall.) Drude, *Pieris ovalifolia* D. Don (Ericaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; cultivated at W. Ghats; wood suitable for turnery.
- Lysimachia candida** Lindl. *L. obovata* Hook. f. (Primulaceae) — Indo Gangetic plains, E. India, Peninsular India; eaten as vegetables.
- Lysimachia obovata* — **Lysimachia candida**
- Lythrum fruticosum* — **Woodfordia fruticosa**
- M**
- Maba buxifolia* — **Diospyros ferrea**
- Mabola — **Diospyros discolor**
- Mabola persimmon* — **Diospyros discolor**
- Macadamia ternifolia** F. v. Muell (Proteaceae) — cultivated in Peninsular India and U.P.; fruits commercial importance; eaten as raw or roasted ; kernal used in confectionery.
- Macaranga denticulata** Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — E. Himalayas; wood used for fencing; suitable for tea boxes and cabinet work; leaves eaten by buffaloes.
- Macaranga gigantea** Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — Far-east regions of India; rootbark is used in medicine for dysentery, diarrhoea; sap from the tree used for glueing wooden objects.
- Macaranga indica** Wight, Ramalo (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; suitable for fencing, huts and tea boxes.
- Macaranga peltata** (Roxb.) Muell.— Arg. *M. roxburghii* Wight, Chandkal, Boddi (Euphorbiaceae)—E. India, Peninsular India; used as shade plants in coffee plantations, green manure; sources of gum.
- Macaranga populifolia** Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — Andaman islands; sources of wood, roots and leaves used in medicine for malarial, dropsy.
- Macaranga pustulata** King ex Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas; wood suitable for fencing, huts and tea boxes.
- Macaranga roxburghii* — **Macaranga peltata**
- Macaranga tanaria** Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — Andaman islands; used in making musical instruments; barks used for making containers.
- Macassar oil tree — **Schleichera oleosa**
- Machilus bombycina** King ex Hook. f. (Lauraceae) — Himalayas; lopped for fodder; wood used for tea boxes.
- Machilus duthiei** King ex Hook. f.

- (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas; wood for fuel, lopped for fodder.
- Machilus edulis** King ex Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae)—N. E. India; fruits eaten by the lepchas, wood used for planting and tea boxes.
- Machilus gamblei** King ex Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae)—N. E. India; lopped for fodder; timber yielding, used for tea boxes, packing cases, for furniture, turnery and toys.
- Machilus gammieana** King ex Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae)—Sikkim and Darjeeling; lopped for fodder, timber yielding; used for the boxes building materials.
- Machilus globosa** A. Das (Euphorbiaceae)—N. E. India; timber yielding.
- Machilus macrantha** Nees (Euphorbiaceae)—E. India, Peninsular India; wood durable; used in medicine for asthma, consumption and rheumatism.
- Machilus odoratissima** Nees, Kawala (H) (Lauraceae)—Himalayas, E. India; sources of Pau-Hoi, wood shavings; used to extract a mucilage for plastering down the hair.
- Machni — **Lobium temulentum**
- Machoti — **Polygonum aviculare**
- Mackay bean — **Entada pursaetha**
- Mada — **Caryota urens**; **Leptadenia reticulata**
- Mad apple — **Datura stramonium**
- Madagascar periwinkle — **Catharanthus roseus**
- Madagascar plum — **Flacourtia indica**
- Madagascar potato — **Coleus rotundifolius**
- Madagascar Traveller's palm — **Ravenala madagascariensis**
- Madala (S) — **Ailanthus excelsa**
- Madana — **Xeromphis spinosa**
- Madanna lily — **Lilium candedum**
- Mada: — **Erythrina suberosa**
- Madder, Khasian — **Rubia khasiana**
- Madder, Sikkim — **Rubia sikkimensis**
- Madhavi — **Hiptage benghalensis**
- Madhavilata — **Hiptage benghalensis**
- Madholata — **Hiptage benghalensis**
- Madhuca butyracea** — **Diploknema butyracea**
- Madhuca indica** J. F. Gmel. *M. latifolia* Machr. The Indian Butter tree, Mowra, Illipe, Mohwa, Mauwa, The Mohur (Sapotaceae) — throughout India; used for sweetening food, sources of sugar.
- Madhuca latifolia** — **Madhuca indica**
- Madhuca longifolia** (Koenig) Macb. *Bassia longifolia* L. South Indian Mahua (Sapotaceae)— Peninsular India; sources of Illipe butter or tallow Mowra; butter used for scape and candles; used in medicine for skin diseases; pressed cakes used for fertiliser.
- Madhuka — **Glycyrrhiza glabra**
- Madhumalati (S) — **Wattakaka volubilis**
- Madhupaka — **Cucumis melo**
- Madhuparinika — **Crinum latifolium**
- Madhura — **Luvunga scandens**
- Madhurika — **Foeniculum vulgare**
- Madorne lily — **Lilium candidum**
- Madras cycas — **Cycas beddomei**
- Maesa chisia** D. Don (Myrsinaceae) — N. W. India, young shoots and fruits are eaten; used as insecticide.
- Mahabal — **Hamiltonia suaveolens**
- Mahabaribach — **Zingiber zerumbet**
- Mahabi — **Euphorbia helioscopia**
- Mahadaya — **Sida cordata**
- Mahagandha — **Sida rhombifolia**
- Mahali kizangu — **Decalepis hamiltonii**
- Mahanim — **Toona ciliata**
- Mahapatra — **Sida cordata**
- Maharuk (H) — **Ailanthus excelsa**
- Mahendra-varuni — **Citrullus colocyntis**
- Mahogani — **Swietenia mahagoni**
- Mahur — **Orthanthera viminea**
- Maiden hair fern — **Adiantum capillus-veneris**
- Maiden hair tree — **Ginkgo biloba**
- Maina — **Medicago hispida**
- Mainakanta — **Meyna laxiflora**
- Mainphal — **Meyna laxiflora**; **Xeromphis spinosa**
- Maize — **Zea mays**
- Majith — **Rubia cordifolia**
- Majnoon — **Salix dephnoides**
- Majnum — **Salix babylonica**
- Majorana hortensis** Moench, *Origanum majorana* L. Sweet. Majoram, Murwa (Lamiaceae)— cultivated;

- used as a condiment for flavouring vinegar, sources of volatile oil used in perfumery work; also in medicine for sprains, bruises, paralytic limbs.
- Makai — *Zea mays*
Makhan katari — *Ficus krishnae*
Makhana — *Euryale ferox*
Maki — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
Makoh — *Ziziphus oenoplia*
Makoi — *Ziziphus oenoplia*
Makola — *Coriaria nepalensis*
Makra — *Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum*
Makshikavisha — *Erigeron canadensis*
Makurkendi — *Diospyros peregrina*
Makusal — *Schima wallichii*
Malabar blackwood — *Dalbergia rostrata*
Malabar Euphorbia tree — *Euphorbia tirucalli*
Malabar lemon grass — *Cymbopogon flexuosus*
Malabar Nut tree — *Adhatoda vasica*
Malabar Rosewood — *Dalbergia latifolia*
Malabar Tallow — *Vateria indica*
Malachra capitata L. Ranbhindi (Malvaceae) — W. & E. India; sources of fibre; suitable in cordate, gunny bags and coarse textiles; roots used in medicine for rheumatism and lumbago.
Mala fern — *Dryopteris filixmas*
Malanga islena — *Colocasia esculentum*
Malay apple — *Syzygium malaccense*
Malaya jam — *Syzygium malaccense*
Malay rice — *Scaveola frutescens*
Male bamboo — *Dendrocalamus strictus*
Male fern — *Dryopteris filixmas*
Malgiri — *Cinnamomum glaucens*
Malkangam — *Celastrus paniculatus*
Mallotus furetianus Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — leaves used for the preparation of tea.
Mallotus philippinensis (Lam.) Muell.-Arg. Kamala tree, Sindur, Rohini (H) (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; glandular hairs from fruits; source of dye called Kamala powder; medicinally used as an anthelmintic and skin complaints.
Mallika — *Jasminum sambac*
Mallow, common — *Malva rotundifolia*
Mallow, country — *Abutilon indicum*
Mallow, Indian — *Abutilon theophrasti*
Mallow, marsh — *Althae officinalis*
Malpighia glabra L. Barbados cherry (Malpighiaceae) — cultivated; sources of fruits; used in jams, jellies; sources of tannin material; dyeing silk and wool.
Malpighia punicifolia L. West Indian cherry (Malpighiaceae) — Cultivated; fruits edible.
Maltas — *Citrus sinensis*
Malti — *Jasminum flexile*
Malura — *Feronia limonia*
Malus baccata (L.) Borkh. *Pyrus baccata* L. Ban. Mehal, Gwalam, Patol, Jangli seb (Rosaceae) — *Pyrus baccata* var. *siberica* Maxim. Siberian Crab apple, Himalayas, E. India; sources of fruits suitable for jellies and preserves.
Malus communis — *Pyrus malus*
Malus domestica — *Malus sylvestris*
Malus hupehensis — *Pyrus hupehensis*
Malus sylvestris (L.) Mill. *M. domestica* Borkh. Seb, Sev. (Rosaceae) — cultivated apple; edible fruits suitable for many apple products.
Malus theifera — *Pyrus hupehensis*
Malva rotundifolia L. Common Mallow Khubasi (Malvaceae) — Indo-gangetic plain, Peninsular India; leaves used medicinally as demulcents, emollients, contains tannin.
Malva sylvestris (L.) Mill. Gulkhair, Kunzi, Vilayatikangai (H) (Malvaceae) — W. Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; leaves eaten as vegetable; also used in medicine.
Malva verticillata L. (Malvaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; eaten as vegetable, root used in medicine for whooping cough.
Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Gareke, *M. tricuspdatum* A. Gray (Malvaceae) — cultivated; used in medicine for dysentery, stem

- sources of fibre used for making brooms.
- Malvastrum tricuspidatum* — **Malvastrum coromandelianum**
- Mamekh — *Paeonia emodi*
- Mamira — *Coptis teeta*
- Mamuran — *Corydalis veginans*
- Mammea longifolia** Planch. & Triana (Clusiaceae) — Peninsular India, flowers for temple worship, perfumary, dyeing silks; fruits edible.
- Mamiran — *Geranium wallichianum*
- Manchingi — *Dolichandrone falcata*
- Mandadhupa — *Vateria indica*
- Mandal — *Eleusine coracana*
- Mandara — *Calotropis gigantea*
- Mandarin orange — *Citrus reticulata*
- Mandla — *Eleusine indica*
- Mandua — *Eleusine coracana*
- Mandukaparni — *Centella asiatica*
- Manduki — *Centella asiatica*
- Mangis Bhutan — *Garcinia hombooniana*
- Mangifera indica** L. Mango (Anacardiaceae) — E. India, E. Himalayas; wood suitable for planking, packing cases, fuel, durable for indoor work and furniture, fruits edible, leaves emit antimicrobial activity, fruits support jam, jelly industry, seed kernel as cattle feed bark in dysentery, Tukhmis variety fruits in cancer.
- Mangifera sylvatica** Roxb. (Anacardiaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India, Andaman Islands; wood used for tea boxes, plywood etc., fruits edible.
- Mango — **Mangifera indica**
- Mango-ginger — *Curcuma amada*
- Mangoose plant — *Ophiorrhiza mungos*
- Mangostan — *Garcinia mangostana*
- Mangrove of Sunderbans — **Bruguiera gymnorrhiza**
- Mangrove thorn — *Scolopia macrophylla*
- Mankanda (H) — *Alocasia indica*
- Manihot aipi* — **Manihot esculenta**
- Manihot dulcis* — **Manihot esculenta**
- Manihot esculenta** Crantz, *M. utilissima* Pohl; *M. aipi* Pohl; *M. dulcis* Pax; *M. palmata* Muell.-Arg. Cassava, Manioc, Tapioca; Arrowroot Brazilian, Arrowroot Para; Sakarkanda, Maravalli (Euphorbiaceae) — tubers edible, cultivated.
- Manihot palmata* — **Manihot esculenta**
- Manihot utilissima* — **Manihot esculenta**
- Manilkara hexandra** (Roxb.) Dubard, *Mimusops hexandra* Roxb. (Sapotaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, Peninsular India, sources of good timber suitable for tool handles, turnery, furniture etc; leaves used as fodder for cattle; sources of gum yielding; tannin materials, also in medicine.
- Manilkara kauki** (L.) Dubard, Khirni, *Mimusops kauki* L. (Sapotaceae) — wood durable; sources of inferior gutta-percha.
- Manilkara littoralis** (Kurz) Dubard, *Mimusops littoralis* Kurz (Sapotaceae) — Andaman Nicobar Islands; timber yielding; bark yields red dye.
- Manilkara roxburghiana** (Wight) Dubard, *Mimusops roxburghiana* Wight (Sapotaceae) — Peninsular India; wood durable for house building.
- Manioc — **Manihot esculenta**
- Manisuris myura** L. *Rottboellia myurus* Benth. (Poaceae) — Peninsular India, fodder grass.
- Manjari — **Ocimum killimandscharicum**
- Manjistha — **Rubia cordifolia**
- Manjit — **Rubia cordifolia**
- Mankanda (H) — **Alocasia indica**
- Manmatha — **Feronia limonia**
- Manna — **Fraxinus floribunda**
- Mansonia dipilae** Purkayastha (Sterculiaceae) — E. India, timber yielding suitable for carpentry, cabinet work, mathematic instruments etc.
- Manya — **Eulophia nuda**
- Maoutia puya** Wedd. (Urticaceae) — Himalayas; sources of fibre used for fishing mats, game bags twine and ropes, narcotic.
- Maple, Himalayan — **Acer campbelli**; **Acer oblongum**

- Mappia foetida** Miers, *Nothapodytes foetida* (Wight) Sleumer (Icacinaceae) — Peninsular India, E. India, timber yielding.
- Maral — **Ulmus wallichiana**
- Maranta arundinacea** L. Arrowroot Tikhur (Marantaceae) — cultivated sources of arrowroot, Starog, St. vincent arrowroot derived from the rootstocks; used in pastries and biscuits.
- Marasingi — **Gymnema sylvestre**
- Maravali — **Manihot esculenta**
- March fox tail — **Aloe vera**
- March fox tail — **Alopecurus geniculatus**
- Marchula — **Murraya paniculata**
- Margosa — **Azadirachta indica**
- Margosa oil — **Azadirachta indica**
- Mari — **Caryota urens**
- Maricha — **Piper nigrum**
- Marijoram — **Origanum vulgare**
- Marijorum, sweet — **Majorana hortensis**
- Marilopez — **Turnera ulnifolia**
- Mariscus albescens** Gaudich. *Cyperus pennatus* Lam., *C. canescens* Vahl (Cyperaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India, soil binder.
- Mariscus compactus** Druce, *Cyperus compactus* Retz., *M. microcephalus* Presl (Cyperaceae) — throughout India, used for making coarse mats.
- Mariscus microcephalus* — **Mariscus compactus**
- Mariscus sieberianus** Nees (Cyperaceae) — throughout India, used as vermifuge.
- Mariscus umbellatus** Vahl (Cyperaceae) — rhizomes are roasted and eaten.
- Markhamia stipulata* — **Dolichandrone stipulata**
- Marlea begoniaefolia** Roxb. *Alangium chinense* (Lour.) Harms. *A. begoniifolium* (Roxb.) Baill. (Alangiaceae) — Himalayas; leaves lopped for fodder; wood used for furniture, house construction.
- Marmelade fruit — **Calocarpum sapota**
- Marrubium vulgare** L. Horsehound, Paharingendana (Lamiaceae) — Kashmir, used in medicine for cholera, prolonged fever, colds etc.
- Marrow, vegetable — **Cucurbita pepo**
- Marsdenia roylei** Wight (Asclepiadaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; source of silky fibre, used for fishing nets, ropes etc., unripe fruits used in medicine.
- Marsdenia tenacissima** Wight & Arn. Chiti, Jiti (Asclepiadaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; bark is source of fibre; used in strings, nettings etc., roots used in medicine.
- Marsdenia tinctoria** R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) — Himalayas; sources of dye, fibre; leaves used for stomach ache.
- Marsdenia volubilis* — **Wattakaka volubilis**
- Marsh mallow — **Althea officinalis**
- Marsh mint — **Mentha aquatica**
- Mart-brand — **Atropa acuminata**
- Martynia annua** L. *M. diandra* Glox. Devil Claw, Bichu (H), Hathajora (Martyniaceae) — throughout India; fruits used in weaving block design in the baskets.
- Martynia diandra* — **Martynia annua**
- Marua — **Ocimum basilicum**
- Marubhova — **Gossypium herbaceum**
- Marul — **Sansevieria roxburghiana**
- Marvel grass — **Dichanthium annulatum**
- Marvel of Peru — **Mirabilis jalapa**
- Mascarenhasia elastica** K. Schum (Apocynaceae) — cultivated; sources of Goa or Madagascar rubber.
- Masel — **Iscilema laxum**
- Masser — **Lens culinaris**
- Mastic tree — **Schinus molle**
- Mastixia arborea** C. B. Cl. (Cornaceae) — E. India, W. Ghats; wood durable for boxes, packing cases, plywood, pencils, sources of gum.
- Mastixia pentandra** Bl. (Cornaceae) — W. Ghats, wood suitable for match boxes and splints.
- Mast or cementry tree — **Polyalthia longifolia**
- Masur — **Lens culinaris**
- Masuri **Coriaria nepalensis**
- Masuri — **Lens culinaris**
- Matar — **Pisum sativum**

- Matapura — *Antidesma diandrum*
 Matazor — *Phytolacca acinosa*
Matricaria chamomilla L. German chamomile (Asteraceae) — Indo-gangetic plains; used in medicine for stomach disorders, hysteria, fever etc.; sources of oil.
Matthiola incana R. Br. Common stock, Gilli flower (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; ornamental value; sources of volatile oil.
 Mattipal — *Ailanthes triphysa*
 Matus — *Garcinia xanthochymus*
 Mauli — *Sorbus lanata*
 Mulsari — *Mimusops elengi*
 Maurvi — *Sansevieria roxburghiana*
 Mauritius hemp — *Furcraea foetida*
 Mauwa — *Madhuca odica*
 Mayapple — *Podophyllum emodi*
 Mayuva-shikha — *Celosia argentea* var. *cristata*
 Mazari palm — *Nannorrhops ritchiana*
 Meadow Fescue — *Festuca elatior*
 Meadow fox tail — *Alopecurus pratensis*
Meconopsis napaulensis DC. *M. wallichii* Hook. (Papaveraceae) — Himalayas; sources of edible oil; used in making paints and varnishes; seed cake as manure.
Meconopsis wallichii — **Meconopsis napaulensis**
 Mecca senna — *Cassia angustifolia*
 Meda — *Leptadenia reticulata*; *Litsea monopetala*
 Meda tumri — *Pittosporum eriocarpum*
Medicago denticulata — **Medicago hispida**
Medicago falcata L. Yellow Lucerne, Sickle Medick (Fabaceae) — W. Himalayas, useful for covering banks, slopes and borders.
Medicago hispida Gaertn. *M. denticulata* Willd. Californian Bur Clover, Toothed bur clover, toothed medick, Maina (Fabaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains; Peninsular India; lower Himalayas; used as fodder; good pasture; sometimes used as vegetable; soil conservation purpose.
Medicago lupulina L. Black Medick, Yellow Trefoil (Fabaceae) — In-
- do-gangetic plains, green manure, pods are fed to cattle and fowls.
Medicago sativa L. Lucerne, Alfalfa, Lasunghas, Wilayati-gaurith (Fabaceae) — cultivated, highly valued for legume fodder, lucerne meal prepared, silage.
Medinilla rubicunda Bl. (Melastomaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; leaves cooked and eaten; fruits edible.
 Mediterranean cypress — **Cupressus sempervirens**
 Mehal — *Pyrus pashia*
 Mehudi Oil — *Lawsonia inermis*
 Meki — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
Melaleuca leucadendron L. Cajuput tree, Kayaputi (H) (Myrtaceae) — cultivated; sources of oil; wood durable for posts; piles, ship building.
 Melaneria bittu orange — **Citrus macroptera**
 Melanesia bitter orange — **Citrus macroptera**
 Melanesian papeda — **Citrus macroptera**
Melanocenchris jacquemontii Jaub. & Spach, *M. royleana* Nees, *Gracilea royleana* Hook. f. (Poaceae) — Phulsi, throughout India, fodder grass.
Melanocenchris royleana — **Melanocenchris jacquemontii**
Melanorrhoea inappendiculata King (Anacardiaceae) — resin source of a lasting black ink.
Melanorrhoea usitata Wall. Burmese Lacquer tree, Khen, Suthara (Anacardiaceae) — E. India; sources of natural varnish used for water proof paintings for boats, household vessels, paper, cloth etc.; sources of durable timber, used for furniture, posts, planking, rafters, sleepers etc.
Melastoma malabathricum L. Singapore Rhododendron, Phutki (Melastomaceae) — throughout India, Andaman Islands; powdered leaves are sprinkled over healing pocks; wood-tar used for blackening teeth; foliage sources of good for silk worm.

- Melia azadirachta** — **Azadirachta indica**
- Melia azedarach** L. Chinaberry tree; Umbrella tree, Bakain, Drek, Persian lilac, Bead tree (Meliaceae) — cultivated; seeds used for beads and rosaries; bark of roots used in medicine; leaves as vermifuge, diuretic; fruits are source of flea powder and insecticide; wood used for carpentry.
- Melia composita** Willd. *M. dubia* Hiern non Cav. Gajhara (Meliaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; Peninsular India; sources of timber; used for packing cases, cigar boxes, building agricultural implements, pencils, match boxes, splints, kattamarans, bark enzymatic & digestive.
- Melia dubia** — **Melia composita**
- Melianthus comosus** Vahl (Sapindaceae) — introduced in gardens; medicinal uses for relieve foot troubles; rheumatic limbs; also for sores and bruises.
- Melianthus major** L. (Sapindaceae) — introduced in Nilgiris, Darjeeling hills, medicinal uses for ulcers, sore throat etc.
- Melilotus alba** Desr. White Sweet clover, Bokhara clover, White melilot (Fabaceae) — cultivated; fodder yielding; sources of oil suitable for paint and varnish industry.
- Melilotus indica** All. *M. parviflora* Desf. Banmethi, Senji, common melilot (Fabaceae) — cultivated for fodder, used as green manure; also used in medicines for bowel complaints and diarrhoea.
- Melilotus officinalis** Lam. Yellow sweet clover, common melilot (Fabaceae) — Himalayas; medicinal use for asthma.
- Melilotus parviflora** — **Melilotus indica**
- Melinis minutiflora** Beauv, Molasses grass, Sink grass (Poaceae) — introduced in Assam & S. India, proof against fires; repel to insects.
- Meliosma arnottiana** — **Meliosma microcarpa**
- Meliosma dillenlaefolia** Walp. (Sabiaceae) — throughout Himalayas; used as fodder.
- Meliosma microcarpa** Graib. *M. arnottiana* Walp. (Sabiaceae) — E. India, peninsular India; wood durable for Agricultural implements, poles and floats.
- Meliosma pinnata** (Roxb.) Walp. (Sabiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; fruits edible; leaves cooked and eaten with fish.
- Meliosma simplicifolia** (Roxb.) Walp. (Sabiaceae) — wood suitable for pencil making, good fuel wood.
- Meliosma thomsonii** King ex Brandis (Sabiaceae) — E. Himalayas; timber yielding and fuel purposes.
- Meliosma wallichii** Planch (Sabiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood used for boxes.
- Melissa officinalis** L. Balm (Lamiaceae) — native of Europe, sources of oil explored in perfumery and for flavouring beverages.
- Melissa parviflora** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — E. Himalayas, used in medicines to strengthen gum and remove bad taste from the mouth; fruit considered as a brain tonic.
- Melocalamus compactiflorus** — **Dinichloa compactiflora**
- Melocanna bambusoides** Trin (Poaceae) — E. India, used for house building, boat making.
- Melochia corchorifolia** L. Bilpat, (Sterculiaceae) — throughout India, leaves eaten as vegetable; used in soups, used in medicine for dysentery.
- Melochia umbellata** Stapf. *M. velutina* Bedd. (Sterculiaceae) — Peninsular India, Andaman Islands; sources of fibre; wood used for making tea boxes, floats and toys, also as firewood.
- Melochia velutina** — **Melochia umbellata**
- Melodinus monogynus** Roxb. Sadul kou (Apocynaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, fruits edible; sources of tough fibre.
- Melon — **Cucumis melo**
- Melon, European Cantaloupe — **Cucumis melo** var. *agrestis*

- Melon, Honey Dew — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
- Melon, Mango — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
- Melon, Musk — *Cucumis melo*
- Melon, Netted — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
- Melon, Orange — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
- Melon, Pineapple — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
- Melon, Pomogranite — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
- Melon, Queen Anne's — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
- Melon, Serpent — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
- Melon, Snap — *Cucumis melo* var. *momordica*
- Melon tree — *Carica papaya*
- Melothria heterophylla** (Lour.) Cogn. *Zehneria umbellata* Thw. Tarali (Cucurbitaceae) — throughout India; leaves, fruits, roots are edible; used in medicine for spermatorrhoea, seeds as purgative.
- Melothria mederaspatana** (L.) Cogn. *Mukia scabrella* Arn. Agumaki, Bilari (H) (Cucurbitaceae) — throughout India; medicinally used for cough, toothache, prescribed vertigo.
- Memecylon amplexicaule* var. *malabarica* — **Memecylon malabaricum**
- Memecylon angustifolium** Wight (Melastomataceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicine as a tonic and refrigerants.
- Memecylon caeruleum** Jack. (Melastomataceae) — Andaman Islands; fruits and leaves are eaten; wood useful for house construction and as good fuel.
- Memecylon ceraciforme** Kurz (Melastomataceae) — E. India; wood durable for axe handles.
- Memecylon edule* — **Memecylon umbellatum**
- Memecylon gracile** Bedd. (Melastomataceae) — Peninsular India; wood hard and tough, good for walking sticks.
- Memecylon malabaricum** (C. B. Cl.) Cogn. *M. amplexicaule* var. *malabarica* C. B. Cl. (Melastomataceae) — Peninsular India; wood substitute for boxwood; as a good fuel; medicinally used for skin diseases.
- Memecylon tinctorium* — **Memecylon umbellatum**
- Memecylon umbellatum** Burm. f. *M. edule* Roxb., *M. tinctorium* Koenig, Iron wood tree (Melastomataceae) — Peninsular India, E. India, Andaman Islands; wood used for rafters and house posts; leaves source of dye; fruits edible; bark and leaves antimicrobial.
- Menispermum acuminatum* — **Tiliacora acuminata**
- Mentha aquatica** L. Water mint, Marsh mint (Lamiaceae) — cultivated sources of essential oil.
- Mentha arvensis** L. Field mint, Corn mint, Pudina (Lamiaceae) — cultivated in Himalayas; sources of volatile oil.
- Mentha arvensis** L. subsp. **haplocalyx** Bri. var. **piperascens** Holmes, Japanese mint, Field mint, Podina (Lamiaceae) — cultivated; sources of Japanese mint oil or Japanese peppermint oil.
- Mentha longifolia** (L.) Natbh. *M. sylvestris* L. Horse mint, Podina, Jungli pudina (Lamiaceae) — sources of volatile oil; used for flavouring confectionery.
- Mentha piperita** L. emend Huds. Peppermint, Gamathi phudina (Lamiaceae) — cultivated; sources of peppermint oil, used in pharmaceutical, soaps, chewing gums, confectionery etc.
- Mentha pulegium** L. English or European Pennyroyal, Pudding grass (Lamiaceae) — cultivated; sources of Pennyroyal oil used for scenting soaps and in medicines.
- Mentha spicata** L. emend Natbh. *M. spicata* var. *viridis* L.; *M. viridis* L. Spearmint, Garden mint, Lamp mint, Pudina, Paharipudina (Lamiaceae) — cultivated for volatile oil; used in chewing gums, tooth pastes etc.
- Mentha spicata* var. *viridis* — **Mentha spicata**

- Mentha sylvestris* — **Mentha longifolia**
- Mentha viridis* — **Mentha spicata**
- Menyanthes trifoliata** L. (Gentianaceae)—Kashmir; used in preparing beer, substitute for tea; used in medicine.
- Meradu — **Polygala chinensis**
- Measingi — **Gymnema sylvestre**
- Merdika — **Lawsonia inermis**
- Meriandra bengalensis** Benth. Bengal-sage (Lamiaceae)—cultivated; used in medicine for fever and stomachache.
- Merremia aegyptica** (L.) Urban, *Ipomoea pentaphylla* Jacq. (Convolvulaceae) — Upper gangetic plain, seeds edible.
- Merremia emarginata** (Burm. f.) Hall. f. *Ipomoea reniformis* Choisy (Convolvulaceae)—Mushakani, Upper gangetic plain, Peninsular India; eaten as pot herb; used in medicine for cough, cure sores.
- Merremia mammosa** (Lour.) Hall. f. *Ipomoea gomezii* C. B. Cl., N. W. India, Andaman Islands; tuber edible; seed in medicine for diabetes, throat infections etc.
- Merremia tridentata** (L.) Hall. f. subsp. *tridentata*, *Ipomoea tridentata* Roth, Prasarini (Convolvulaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, E. India, Peninsular India; cattle eaten, used in medicine for rheumatism, piles, urinary disorders.
- Merremia tuberosa** (L.) Rendle, *Ipomoea tuberosa* L. *Operculina tuberosa* (L.) Miern; Ceylon morning glory, wood rose (Convolvulaceae) — cultivated in gardens.
- Merremia umbellata** (L.) Hall. f. (Convolvulaceae)—E. India, Peninsular India; Andaman Islands; used in medicine for fistula, tumorous sores etc.; flowers used in treating eye diseases.
- Merremia vitifolia** (Burm. f.) Hall. f. *Ipomoea vitifolia* Bl. (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; suitable for covering walls for ornamental value; used in medicine for strangury and urethral diseases.
- Mesembryanthemum crystallinum** L. *Cryophytum crystallinum* (L.) N. E. Br. Ice plant (Aizoaceae)—introduced and growing in garden; leaves eaten as spinach and salad, bushed in medicine for pulmonary and genitourinary mucous membrane; also in dysentery and diseases of the liver and kidney.
- Methi — **Trigonella foenum-graecum**
- Methapat torsa — **Corchorus olitorius**
- Methia kumra — **Cucurbita moschata**
- Meyna laxiflora** Bobyns, Muyna, Muduna, Mainphal, Mainakanta (Rubiaceae)—Indo-gangetic plain, E. India, Peninsular India; fruits and leaves eaten; fodder for cattle.
- Mexican cypress — **Cupressus lusitanica**
- Mezoneurum cucullatum** Wight & Arn. (Caesalpiniaceae)—N. E. India, Peninsular India, seeds are given to corms as a vermifuge.
- Mhat — **Prinsepia utilis**
- Michai — **Ipomoea turbinata**
- Michelia champaca** L. Champa, Chempaka (Magnoliaceae) — throughout India, flowers used as cosmetic; put between clothes; sources of a volatile oil used in perfumes; wood for carpentry work; leaves sources of food of silk-worm.
- Michelia doltsopa** Buch.-Ham. ex DC. *M. excelsa* Bl., *M. manipurensis* Watt. ex Brandis (Magnoliaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood used for door and window frames, cooling boards, furniture, rafters, tea boxes, bobbins etc.
- Michelia excelsa* — **Michelia doltsopa**
- Michelia manipurensis* — **Michelia doltsopa**
- Michelia montana** Bl. (Magnoliaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; wood suitable for house building, bridges, furnitures also used in medicine for fever.
- Michelia nilagirica** Zanker (Magnoliaceae)—Peninsular India; wood used for doors and windows, beams, rafters, furniture etc., also in medicine.

- Michelia oblonga** Wall. ex Hook. f. & Thoms. (Magnoliaceae) — E. India; wood used for planking, rough furniture work, cabinet work, canoea; also suitable for aircraft construction.
- Micranthus oppositifolius** — **Phaulopsis dorsiflora**
- Microglossa pyrifolia** (Lam.) Kuntze, *M. volubilis* DC. (Asteraceae) — E. India; used in medicine for headache, cold, fever.
- Microglossa volubilis** — **Microglossa pyrifolia**
- Microlespedeza striata** — **Lespedeza striata**
- Micromelum pubescens** Bl. (Rutaceae) — Andaman Islands, used in medicine for chest troubles, cough.
- Micromeria biflora** Benth. India wild thyme (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas, sources of camphor.
- Microstegium ciliatum** A. Camus, *Pollinia ciliata* Trin.; *P. monantha* Nees ex Steud. (Poaceae) — E. India, Himalayas, Peninsular India; fodder grass.
- Microstoena cymosa** — **Microstoena insuavis**
- Microstoena insuavis** (Hanoë) Prain ex Dunn. *M. cymosa* Prain (Lamiaceae) — E. India; sources of khasia patchouli.
- Midnapore creeper — **Rivea hypocrateriformis**
- Mignonette — **Reseda odorata**
- Milium tomentosa** (Roth.) T. Sinclair, *Saccopetalum tomentosum* Hook. f. & Thoms. Kari (Annonaceae) — throughout India; wood suitable for cabinet work, carving, bobbins, shutters; fuel; fruits edible; leaves for fodder.
- Milium velutina** Hook. f. & Thoms. Dom-sal, Gidar rukh (Annonaceae) — Himalayas, Indo-gangetic, Peninsular India; wood durable for building flooring, ceiling planks, furniture, agricultural implements; suitable for match boxes, fruits edible.
- Milk bush — **Euphorbia tirucalli**
- Milk thistle — **Silybum marianum**;
Solanum oleraceus
- Millet, African — **Eleusine coracana**
- Millet, *auriculata* — **Millettia extensa**
- Millet, Barnyard — **Echinochloa crus-galli**
- Millet, Cattail — **Setaria glauca**
- Millet, common — **Panicum miliaceum**
- Millet, Finger — **Eleusine coracana**
- Millet, Fox-tail — **Setaria italica**
- Millet, Hog — **Panicum miliaceum**
- Millet, Italian — **Setaria italica**
- Millet, Japanese — **Echinochloa frumentacea**
- Millet, Little — **Panicum sumatrense**
- Millet Pearl — **Setaria glauca**
- Millet, Proso — **Panicum miliaceum**
- Millet, Sanwa — **Echinochloa frumentacea**
- Millettia extensa** Benth. ex Baker, *M. auriculata* Baker, Gauj, Gonj (Fabaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; source of a rough cordage; used in medicine on sores of cattle to kill vermin, used as fish poison.
- Millettia leucantha** Kurz, *M. pendula* Benth. ex Baker (Fabaceae) — cultivated; wood used for posts, bundles, furniture etc.
- Millettia pendula** — **Millettia leucantha**
- Millettia piscida** Wight (Fabaceae) — E. Himalayas; bark and flowers used as fish poison.
- Millettia pulchra** Benth. ex Baker (Fabaceae) — N. E. India; wood suitable for tool handles and agricultural implements.
- Millettia racemosa** Benth. (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; leaves as fodder; roots as fish poison; medicine used to sores on cattle to kill vermin.
- Millfoil — **Achillea millefolium**
- Millingtonia hortensis** L. f. Indian Cork Tree, Akas nim, Neem-chameli, Mini chambeli (Bignoniaceae) — cultivated; wood suitable for furniture, ornamental work, tea boxes.
- Mimosa biglobosa** — **Parkia roxburghii**

- Mimosa himalayana** Gamble, *M. rubicaulis* Baker non Lam. Shiankanta (Mimosaceae)—throughout India; hedge plants; yields red heartwood; making gunpowder charcoal.
- Mimosa pudica** L. Sensitive plant, Chui-mui (H), Lajwanti (Mimosaceae)—throughout India; tender part eaten by cattle, medicinal value for urinary complaints, glandular swellings, piles, sores etc.
- Mimosa rubicaulis* — **Mimosa himalayana**
- Mimulus gracilis* — **Mimulus strictus**
- Mimulus strictus** Benth. *M. gracilis* Hook. f. (Scrophulariaceae) — Upper gangetic plains, Peninsular India; used in medicine for menstrual disorders.
- Mimusops elengi** L. Bullet wood, Kantha, Maulsari, Mukula (Sapotaceae) — Peninsular India, Andaman Islands; fruits edible; wood used for boats, bridges, furnitures, cabinet work, turnery work; lopped for fodder.
- Mimusops hexandra* — **Manilkara hexandra**
- Mimusops kauki* — **Manilkara kauki**
- Mimusops littoralis* — **Manilkara littoralis**
- Mimusops roxburghiana* — **Manilkara roxburghiana**
- Minichambeli — **Millingtonia hortensis**
- Mint — **Mentha arvensis**; **Mentha piperita**
- Mirabilis jalapa** L. Four O'Clock plant, Gul-abbas, Gulabash (H), Marvel of Peru (Nyctaginaceae) — cultivated for ornamental value; leaves used for external application to wounds.
- Miragu — **Polygala chinensis**
- Mittanga — **Proteum serratum**
- Mischocarpus sumatranus** Bl. *Cupania sumatrana* Miq. (Sapotaceae) — N. E. India; fruits edible.
- Mischodon zeylanicus** Thw. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood durable for decorative and turnery work.
- Mitabid — **Tricholepis glaberrimum**
- Mitha dudia — **Polygonatum verticillatum**
- Mitha inderjou — **Wrightia tinctoria**
- Mitha jona — **Citrus medica**
- Mitha kaddu — **Cucurbita moschata**; *C. maxima*
- Mitha kaddu — **Cucurbita moschata**
- Mitha karela (H) — **Cyclanthera pedata**
- Mitha neem — **Murraya koenigii**
- Mitha pat — **Corchorus olitorius**
- Mitha-tulia — **Citrus jambhiri**
- Mithu alu — **Ipomoea hastata**
- Mitragyna diversifolia* — **Mitragyna rotundifolia**
- Mitragyna parvifolia** (Roxb.) Korth. *Stephegyne parvifolia* Korth. Kaddam, Kalmi (Rubiaceae) — throughout India; bark fibre, used for cordage; wood used for furniture, agricultural implements, lopped for fodder, bark and root used in medicine for fever and colic.
- Mitragyna rotundifolia** (Roxb.) Kuntze. *M. diversifolia* Korth. (Rubiaceae) — N. E. India, Andaman Islands; wood used for building, packing cases, photo-printing blocks, musical instruments etc.
- Mitrophora heyneana** (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Thw. (Annonaceae) — Peninsular India; wood suitable for rafters.
- Mitrophora tomentosa** Hook. f. & Thoms. (Annonaceae) — N. E. India; wood used for posts.
- Mocha coffee — **Coffea arabica**
- Mochkard — **Eclipta erecta**
- Mohini — **Lanea coromandelica**
- Mohka — **Momordica balsamina**
- Mohwa — **Madhuca indica**
- Moghania chappar* — **Flemingia chappar**
- Moghania grahamiana* — **Flemingia grahamiana**
- Moghania macrophylla* — **Flemingia macrophylla**
- Moghania nana* — **Flemingia nana**
- Moghania strobilifera* — **Flemingia strobilifera**
- Moghania tuberosa* — **Flemingia tuberosa**
- Moghania vestita* — **Flemingia vestita**

- Mokha — *Momordica balsamina*
Mol — *Pyrus pashia*
Molasses grass — *Melinia minutiflora*
Mollucan albizia — *Albizia falcataria*
Mollugo cerviana Ser. (Aizoaceae) —
Gangetic plains, Peninsular India;
used in medicines for fever,
rheumatism etc.
Mollugo hirta — *Glinus lotoides*
Mollugo nudicaulis Lam. (Aizoaceae)
— throughout India; used in
medicine for whooping coughs;
leaves are applied to boils to draw
out pus.
Mollugo oppositifolius — *Glinus op-*
positifolius
Mollugo pentaphylla L. *M. stricta* L.
(Aizoaceae) — herb used as vege-
table; employed for poulticing
sore legs.
Mollugo spergula — *Glinus oppositi-*
folius
Mollugo stricta — *M. pentaphylla*
Momordica balsamina L. Balsam
apple, Mohka (Cucurbitaceae) —
cultivated fruits edible; leaves and
stems are used as camel fodder.
Momordica charantia L. Balsam pear,
Bitter gourd, Carilla, Karela,
Kareli (Cucurbitaceae) — culti-
vated; leaves consumed as veget-
able; sap or leaves and fruits used
for colic and worms.
Momordica cochinchinensis Spr.
Gangerual, Gulkakra (Cucurbita-
ceae) — E. India, Peninsular
India, Andaman Islands; roots
produces lather with water used
for washing cloths; fruits con-
sumed.
Momordica cymbalaria — *Momor-*
dica tuberosa
Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd.
Kaksa, Golkandra (Cucurbitaceae)
— throughout India, cultivated;
fruits used as vegetable, roots in
cough.
Momordica tuberosa (Roxb.) Cogn.
M. cymbalaria Fenzl. ex Naud.
(Cucurbitaceae) — Peninsular India,
cultivated for vegetables roots are
reported to be abortifecient.
Monkey bread tree — *Adansonia*
digitata
Monkey puzzle tree — *Araucaria bid-*
willli; *Araucaria imbricata*
Monkshood — *Aconitum napellus*
Monochoria hastata Solms; *M.*
hastaeifolia Presl. (Pontederiaceae) —
throughout India; eaten as vege-
table; used in medicine for boils.
Monochoria hastaeifolia — *Mono-*
choria hastata
Monochoria vaginalis Presl. (Pon-
tederiaceae) — throughout India;
leaves used as vegetable; also
used in medicine for stomach and
liver complaints.
Monstera deliciosa Liemb. *Philoden-*
dron pertusum Kunth. & Bonch.
(Araceae) — throughout India;
cultivated; fruits edible.
Monthly rose — *Rosa chinensis*
Montpelier broom — *Cytisus*
monspessulnus
Monotropa uniflora L. (Mono-
tropaceae) — Himalayas, roots
used in medicine as sedative;
nervine tonic and antispasmodic.
Moonj — *Erianthus ravennae*
Moot — *Vigna aconitifolius*
Morang elaichi — *Amomum aroma-*
ticum
Moreth Bay chestnut — *Castanos-*
permum australe
Moreton Bay pine — *Araucaria*
cunninghamii
Morinda citrifolia L. Al, Ach, (Ru-
taceae) — throughout India;
sources of dye, tender leaves,
taken as pot herb; leaves food for
silkworm, fruits pulps clearing
hair, sources of essential oil.
Morinda coreia Buch.-Ham, *M. tinc-*
toria Roxb. (Rubiaceae) —
throughout India, roots are sources
of dye used for colouring linen and
wollen goods.
Morinda tinctoria — *M. coreia*
Morinda tinctoria var. *tomentosa* —
Morinda tomentosa
Morinda tomentosa Heyne ex Roth.
M. tinctoria var *tomentosa* Hook. f.
(Rubiaceae) — throughout India;
bark yields a dye; fruits edible;
wood used for making plates and
dishes.
Morinda umbellata L. (Rubiaceae) —
N. E. India, Peninsular India;

- fruits edible; leaves useful in diarrhoea and dysentery.
- Moringa oleifera** Juss. *M. pterygosperma* Gaertn. Ben tree, Horse-radish tree, Mungna, Sainjna, Shajna, Shobhanjana (Moringaceae) — cultivated; sources of oil of Ben which is used in the art work.
- Moringa pterygosperma* — **Moringa oleifera**
- Morning glory — **Ipomoea violacea**
- Morning-glory, Seaside — **Ipomoea pes-caprae**
- Morning-glory, Silver — **Argyrea splendens**
- Morphine — **Papaver somniferum**
- Moru — **Quercus dilata**
- Morus alba** L. White mulberry, Tut, Tutri, Chinni (Moraceae) — throughout India; cultivated; used as the food plant of the silkworm.
- Morus laevigata** Wall. ex Brandis (Moraceae) — N. E. India, Andaman Islands; wood used for house building, making oars, furnitures and planking, fruits eaten; milky juice used in medicine as a plaster for sores.
- Morus nigra** Black mulberry (Moraceae) — cultivated at Kashmir; edible fruits also used in medicine.
- Morus serrata** Roxb. (Moraceae) — Himalayas; sources of timber; wood used for furniture and carving, toys, agricultural implements; lopped for fodder, feeding silk worms.
- Moschosma polystachyum** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — Lower gangetic plains, Peninsular India; used in medicine for sprains; as sedative for epilepsy etc.
- Moth been — **Vigna aconitifolius**
- Mother-in-law tongue — **Sansevieria trifasciata**
- Mother-of-thyme — **Thymus serpyllum**
- Motherwort, common — **Leonurus cardiaca**
- Motherwort, Siberian — **Leonurus sibiricus**
- Motilane — **Salsola baryosma**
- Motta karmal — **Dillenia indica**
- Mountain apple — **Syzygium malaccense**
- Mountain ash — **Sorbus aucuparia**
- Mountain pine — **Dacrydium bidwillii**
- Mourning cupress — **Cupressus funebris**
- Mousedeer's rubber tree — **Sapium baccatum**
- Mowra — **Madhuca indica**
- Mozambique orange — **Citrus sinensis**
- Mridupatraka — **Indigofera oblongifolia**
- Mringa-shinga — **Helicteres isora**
- Muchkund — **Pterospermum acerifolium**
- Mucuna cochinchinensis** Cheval, *M. nivea* (Roxb.) DC., *Stizolobium niveum* Kuntze, Kumach, Toharsem (Papilionaceae) — cultivated in Bengal; used as fodder, tender fruits used as vegetable.
- Mucuna deeringiana** (Bort.) Merrill, *Stizolobium deeringianum* Bort (Fabaceae) — cultivated; used as fodder, green manure, sources of protein for dairy cows and for flattering cattle and sheep.
- Mucuna monosperma** DC. Songgarvi, Peddadulagondi, Dadhipushpi (Fabaceae) — E. India, peninsular India; seeds used as expectorant in cough and asthma; used externally as a sedative.
- Mucuna nivea* — **Mucuna cochinchinensis**
- Mucuna pachylobia** (Piper & Tracy) Rock. *Stizolobium pachylobium* Piper & Tracy (Fabaceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable.
- Mucuna prurita** Hook. Goncha, Kiwach, Kaunch (Fabaceae) — throughout India, Andaman Islands; pods used as vegetable, used in medicines for blisters.
- Muduna — **Meyna laxiflora**
- Mugdhee — **Jasminum auriculatum**
- Mugnala — **Nigella sativa**
- Mugwort — **Artemisia vulgaris**
- Mukha-jali — **Drosera burmanii**, **D. peltata**
- Mukhatari — **Grangea maderaspatana**

- Mukia scabrella* — **Melothria maderaspatana**
Mukjajali — **Drosera peltata**
Mukula — **Mimusops elengi**
Mulaka — **Raphanus sativus**
Mulhatti (H) — **Glycyrrhiza glabra**
Mullein pink — **Lychis coronaria**
Mundalia suberosa — **Mundulea sericea**
Mundani — **Acrocarpus fraxinifolius**
Mundulea sericea (Willd.) Cheval,
M. suberosa Benth. Supti
(Fabaceae) — throughout India;
seeds used to stupefy fish.
Mung bean — **Vigna mungo**
Mungna — **Moringa oleifera**
Munja — **Erianthus munja**
Munjarika — **Ocimum basilicum**
Munj sentha — **Erianthus munja**
Munna — **Crotalaria laburnifolia**
Murari — **Jasminum angustifolium**
Murgha — **Celosia argentea**
Murhari — **Clematis triloba**
Murraya cerassiformis — **Glycosmis mauritiana**
Murraya koenigii (L.) Spr. Kathnim,
Mitha neem, Kurry patha, Gandhela,
Curryleaf, Barsanga (Rutaceae) —
cultivated; leaves and roots are
used as tonic.
Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack,
Kamini, Marchula (H) (Rutaceae)
— throughout India; hedge
plant; wood used for tool handles,
turnery, cabinet work; suitable
for mathematical instruments,
penholders, brushes etc.
Murwa — **Majorana hortensis**
Musa balbisiana Colla, Klue tani
(Musaceae) — cultivated; young
fruits are pickled, male buds
consumed as vegetable.
Musa paradisiaca L. Plantain, Kela,
(Musaceae) — cultivated; numer-
ous varieties available; leaves
used as packing material.
Musakani — **Merremia emarginata**
Musambi — **Citrus sinensis**
Musk dana (H) — **Abelmoschus moschatus**
Musk larskpur — **Delphinium brunonianum**
Musk mallow — **Abelmoschus moschatus**
Musk melon — **Cucumis melo**
Mushakani — **Merremia emarginata**
Mushali — **Curculigo orchioides**
Mushkbala — **Valeriana jatamansi**
Mushk dana — **Abelmoschus moschatus**
Musna — **Saponaria vaccaria**
Mussaenda frondosa L. Bebina,
Bedina (Rubiaceae) — temperate
Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular
India; juice used for infection in
eyes; decoction of the leaves
against intestinal worms.
Mussaenda glabra Vahl (Rubi-
aceae) — Himalayas, N. E. India;
grown as hedge plant; young
leaves eaten in salads and chutney,
also used in medicine for coughs.
Mussaenda roxburghii Hook. f.
(Rubiaceae) — N. E. India; hedge
plant leaves eaten as vegetables;
leaves used for colouring baskets.
Musta — **Cyperus rotundus**
Mustaka — **Cyperus rotundus**
Mustard, black — **Brassica nigra**
Mustard, Chinese — **Brassica chinensis**
Mustard, garlic — **Sisymbrium aliiaria**
Mustard, leaf — **Brassica juncea**
Mustard, Indian — **Brassica juncea**
Mustard, tree — **Salvadora persica**
Mustard, wild — **Brassica campestris**
Mustard, water cress — **Nasturtium officinale**
Mustake — **Cyperus rotundus**
Mutha — **Cyperus rotundus**
Muyna — **Meyna laxiflora**
Mwari — **Jasminum angustifolium**
Myrica esculenta Buch.-Ham, Kaiphah
(Myricaceae) — E. Himalaya, E.
India; fruits edible; used as fish
poison; also used in medicine bark
sources of rich tannin.
Myricaria bracteata Royle, *M. germanica*
Dyer (Tamaricaceae) —
Himalayas; used as fodder; wood
used as fuel.
Myricaria elegans Royle (Tamaricaceae)
— E. Himalayas; wood as
fuel; leaves used as an external
application to bruises.
Myricaria germanica — **Myricaria bracteata**
Myristica attenuata — **Knema attenuata**

- Myristica beddomei** King, *M. laurifolia* var. *lanceolata* Hook. f. (Myristicaceae)—W. Ghats; shade plant for cardamom plantations; wood used for tea boxes, match boxes and splints.
- Myristica canarica* — **Gymnacranthera canarica**
- Myristica fragrans** Houtt. False nutmeg, Jaiphal, Japatri, Jotri, Joyapatri, Nut-meg tree (Myristicaceae)—Peninsular India; sources of commercial nutmeg; Mace; oil of nutmeg; nutmeg butter as condiment; used in medicine; fruit paste applied on pimples, tones up sex.
- Myristica irya* — **Horsfieldia irya**
- Myristica laurifolia* var. *lanceolata* — **Myristica beddomei**
- Myristica linifolia* — **Knema linifolia**
- Myristica longifolia* — **Knema linifolia**
- Myristica longifolia* var. *erratica* — **Knema angustifolia**
- Myristica magnifica** Bedd. (Myristicaceae) — W. Ghats; used for match boxes and splints; for dyeing; oil used for burning and making candles.
- Myristica malabarica** Warb. Kamuka (Myristicaceae) — false nutmeg, in cultivation.
- Myrobalam — **Terminalia catappa**
- Myrobalam, emblic — **Emblia fischeri**
- Myroxylon balsamum** Harms, *M. toluiferum* H. B. & K. (Fabaceae) — cultivated in Himalayas, Nilgiris; sources of volatile oil used in perfumes, cosmetics and soaps; wood used for cabinet work.
- Myroxylon toluiferum* — **Myroxylon balsamum**
- Myrsine capitellata** Wall. (Myrsinaceae) — E. India; fruits are consumed.
- Myrtus cumini** — **Syzygium cumini**
- Mysore raspberry — **Rubus niveus**
- Myxopyrum serratum** A. W. Hill. *M. smilacifolium* C. B. Cl. (Oleaceae) — W. Ghats; used in medicine for asthma, cough, rheumatism, nervous complaints, headache, ear diseases.
- Myxopyrum smilacifolia* — **Myxopyrum serratum**

N

- Nabar — **Ribes nigrum**
- Nadi-hingu — **Gardenia gummifera**
- Nadinishpara (S) — **Cyclista scariosa**
- Naga champa — **Calophyllum inophyllum**
- Nagadamani — **Crinum asiaticum**
- Naga-jihva — **Hemidesmus indicus**
- Naga madder — **Rubia sikkimensis**
- Nagapatra — **Crinum asiaticum**
- Nagarmotha — **Cyperus scariosus**
- Nagavalli — **Piper betle**
- Nagphana — **Opuntia dillenii**
- Nagphul — **Gmelina asiatica**
- Nakai — **Agrimonia pilosa** var. **nepalensis**
- Nakchiki (H) — **Wattakaka volubilis**
- Nakh — **Pyrus communis**
- Nakkchickni — **Centipeda minima**
- Nakra — **Fumaria vaillantii**
- Nakuli — **Ophiorrhiza mungos**
- Nala — **Lobelia nicotinaefolia**
- Nalita — **Hibiscus cannabinus**
- Nananwood — **Lagerstroemia lanceolata**
- Nandina domestica** Thunb. Heavenly bamboo, Sacred bamboo (Nandinaceae) — cultivated, in hill stations as an ornamental short.
- Nandinishpara — **Cyclista scariosa**
- Nannorrhops ritchiana** H. Mazari palm. (Arecaceae)—Punjab; leaves yields a fibre used a cordage, fans, fibre baskets, bats ropes, fruits eaten as vegetable.
- Nantes — **Daucus carota** var. **sativa**
- Napellus, Indian — **Aconitum chamanthum**
- Napier grass — **Pennisetum purpureum**
- Napoleona imperialis** Beauv. (Lecythidaceae) — cultivated as ornamental plant at Calcutta gardens; fruits edible; wood used for hoe and axe handles.
- Narakiya — **Gironniera cuspidata**
- Narangi — **Citrus sinensis**
- Narasala — **Lobelia nicotinaefolia**
- Naravella **zeylanica** (L.) DC.

- Chagulbati (Ranunculaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; stems used as ropes; used as tooth sticks to cure tooth aches; roots used in medicine for headache.
- Narbans — **Dendrocalamus strictus**
- Narcissus jonquilla** L. Jonquil (Amaryllidaceae) — cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant; sources of essential oil; used in perfumery.
- Narcissus tazetta** L. (Amaryllidaceae) — cultivated in Indian gardens; sources of volatile oil; used in perfumery; bulbs used in substitute for hermodactyls.
- Nardostachys jatamansi** DC. Spikenard, Jatamansi (S), Jatamansi (H), Indian nard (Valerianaceae) — Himalayas, Sikkim, Bhutan; valued for rhizomes used in perfumery and as drugs; sources of spikenard oil—a medicinal oil.
- Naregamia alata** Wight & Arn. (Meliaceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicine in rheumatism and itch.
- Narenga porphyrocoma** (Hance) Bor, *Saccharum narenga* Wall. (Poaceae) — Himalayas, Assam; good soil binder; fodder grass; valuable indicator of soil moisture conditions suitable for sal forests.
- Narikela - **Cocos nucifera**
- Nariyal - **Cocos nucifera**
- Narkachura -- **Curcuma caesia**
- Narkul - **Phragmites karka**
- Narrow leaf Iron bark Eucalyptus — **Eucalyptus crebra**
- Narthex asafoetida** — **Ferula narthex**
- Nasturtium apetalum** — **Nasturtium indicum** var. **apetala**
- Nasturtium fontanum** - **Nasturtium officinale**
- Nasturtium heterophyllum** — **Rorippa duffia**
- Nasturtium indicum** - **Rorippa duffia**
- Nasturtium indicum** DC. var. **apetala** Gagnep. *Sisymbrium apetalum* Lour. *Nasturtium apetalum* DC (Brassicaceae) - seeds used for treating asthma.
- Nasturtium officinale** R. Br. *N. fontanum* Aschers. Brahmi-sag, Piriya halim, Water cress (Brassicaceae) — throughout India, cultivated; eaten as salad; used in medicine for kidney troubles.
- Natal plum — **Carissa grandiflora**
- Natsiatum herpeticum** Buch.-Ham. (Icacinaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; leaves and tender shoots eaten as pot herb, especially with fish.
- Nauclea gageana** — **Neonauclea gageana**
- Nauclea orientalis** L. (Rubiaceae) — E. India; timber yielding; for house construction, furniture, packing cases and cabinet work; turnery and carving; fruits edible.
- Nauclea purpurea** — **Neonauclea purpurea**
- Nauclea sessilifolia** Roxb. *Adina sessilifolia* Hook. f. (Rubiaceae) — E. India.
- Nectarine — **Prunus persica**
- Neela vriksha — **Cryptocarya wightiana**
- Neele wood — **Schima wallichii**
- Neem-chemeli — **Millingtonia hortensis**
- Neem tree — **Azadirachta indica**
- Nelsonia campestris** — **Nelsonia canescens**
- Nelsonia canescens** (Lam.) Spr. *N. campestris* R. Br. (Acanthaceae) — throughout India; substitute for salt; fodder for goat and sheep; used in medicine to cure fever, wounds.
- Nelumbium nelumbo** — **Nelumbo nucifera**
- Nelumbium speciosum** — **Nelumbo nucifera**
- Nelumbo nucifera** Gaertn. *N. nelumbo* Druce; *N. speciosum* Willd. Ambuja, Padma, Pankaja, Kamala (S), Kamal, Sacred lotus, Indian lotus, Chinese water lily (Nymphaeaceae)—throughout India; fruiting torus edible; flowers for ornamental value as well as offering in temples; sources of perfume, petioles, leaves, flowers eaten as vegetable; used in medicine for dysentery, dyspepsia, ringworms etc.

- Neohouzeaua dullooa** (Gamble) A. Camus, *Teinostachyum dullooa* Gamble (Lauraceae) — Himalayas, E. India; sources of paper making; making umbrellas, baskets, mats etc.
- Neohouzeaua helferi** (Munroa) Gamble, *Teinostachyum helferi* Gamble (Lauraceae) — N. W. India; used for making baskets.
- Neolitsea cassia** (L.) Kostermans, *N. zeylanica* (Nees) Merrill; *N. involucrata* (Lam.) Alston, *Litsea zeylanica* Nees (Lauraceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; sources of durable wood; used for house construction, rafters and furnitures; suitable for turnery, also used in medicine.
- Neolitsea involucrata** — **Neolitsea cassia**
- Neolitsea umbrosa** (Nees) Gamble, *Litsea umbrösa* Nees (Lauraceae) — Himalayas, E. India; sources of wood suitable for interior construction work; leaves as fodder; oil used in medicine.
- Neolitsea zeylanica** — **Neolitsea cassia**
- Neonauclea gageana** (King) Merrill, *Nauclea gageana* King (Rubiaceae) — Andaman Islands; timber yielding.
- Neonauclea purpurea** (Roxb.) Merrill, *Nauclea purpurea* Roxb. (Rubiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used in furniture making.
- Nepal aconite — **Aconitum spicatum**
- Nepal berberry — **Berberis chitria**
- Nepal camphor — **Cinnamomum glauscens**
- Nepal cardamom — **Amomum subulatum**
- Nepal cycas — **Cycas pectinata**
- Nepal ebony — **Diospyros tomentosa**
- Nepalese crane's bill — **Geranium nepalense**
- Nepal geranium — **Geranium nepalense**
- Nepal jasmine — **Jasmine humile**
- Nepal nimb — **Schweinfurthia sphaerocarpa**
- Nepal paper — **Daphne papyracea**; **Edgeworthia tomentosa**
- Nepal sassafras — **Cinnamomum glauscens**
- Nepenthes khasiana** Hook. f. (Nepenthaceae) — N. E. India, used in medicine for urinary troubles, given to cholera patients, administered for redness and itching of the eye.
- Nepeta cataria** L. Catnip, Catmint (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas; leaves and shoots used for flavouring sauces and cooked foods; sources of volatile oil.
- Nepeta ciliaris** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas; sources of essential oil; used in medicine for coughs and fevers.
- Nepeta hindostana** (Roth) Haines, *N. ruderalis* Buch.-Ham. (Lamiaceae) — throughout India; sources of essential oil.
- Nepeta ruderalis** — **Nepeta hindostana**
- Nephelium lappaceum** L. Rambustar, Ramboostan (Sapindaceae) — introduced in Peninsular India; fruits edible; wood suitable for general construction; also used in medicine for headache.
- Nephelium litchi** — **Litchi chinensis**
- Nephelium longana** — **Euphoria longan**
- Neptunia natans** (L.f.) Druce; *Neptunia oleracea* Lour; *N. prostrata* Baill. Lajalu (Mimosaceae) — throughout India; leaves used as vegetable and also used in medicine for headache.
- Neptunia oleracea** — **Neptunia natans**
- Neptunia prostrata** — **Neptunia oleracea**
- Nerari — **Ixora arborea**
- Nerium indicum** Mill. *N. odorum* Soland, Kaner, Kuruvira, Indian Oleander, sweet scented Oleander (Apocynaceae) — cultivated; roots used for suicide and abortion; applied against ringworm; flowers produce abnoxious honey and a harmless perfume.
- Nerium odorum** — **Nerium indicum**
- Nerium oleander** L. (Apocynaceae) — Oleander, Rose Bay; cultivated, used in medicine; used as rat poison.
- Nerium tinctorium** **Wrightia tinctoria**

- Nervilia aragoana** Gaud. *Pogonia flabelliformis* Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Himalayas, Peninsular India; leaves decoction used as a protective medicine after child birth.
- Nettle, Big string — **Urtica dioica**
- Nettle, Indian — **Acalypha indica**
- Nettle, Nilgiri — *Girardinia palmata*
- Nettle wood — **Celtis australis**
- Neuracanthus sphaerostachyus** (Nees) Dalz. (Acanthaceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicine for ring-worms; indigestion.
- Nevali — **Ixora arborea**
- New Zealand Banana — **Feijoa selowiana**
- Ngai camphor — **Blumea balsamifera**
- Nicandra physalodes** (L.) Gaertn. Apple-of-Peru (Solanaceae)—native of S. America; cultivated in gardens.
- Nicobar breadfruit — **Pandanus leram**
- Nicotiana rustica** L. Turkish or East Indian Tobacco (Solanaceae) — native of C. America, cultivated in E. India; leaves used for smoking and for manufacturing insecticides.
- Nicotiana tabacum** L. Common tobacco, Tamaku, Tambaku (Solanaceae) — cultivated; leaves used for manufacture of cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff.
- Nidigadhika — **Solanum surattense**
- Nigella damascena** L. Love-in-a-Mist (Ranunculaceae) — cultivated; sources of volatile oil; used in medicine also for liver troubles.
- Nigella sativa** L. Small fennel, Black cumin, Kalonji, Kalajira, Mugnala (H) (Ranunculaceae) — cultivated; W. India, E. India; Himachal Pradesh; sources of edible oil.
- Niger — **Guizotia abyssynica**
- Night blooming cestrum — **Cestrum nocturnum**
- Night jasmine — **Nyctanthes arbor-tristis**
- Nightshade, black — **Solanum nigrum**
- Nightshade, yellow-berried — **Solanum surattense**
- Nila — **Indigofera oblongifolia**
- Nilakantha — **Raphanus sativus**
- Nilapushpi — **Linum usitatissimum**
- Nilgiri nettle — **Girardinia palmata**
- Nil gulmohur — **Jacranda mimosifolia**
- Nilinargaudi — **Justicia gendarussa**
- Nimba — **Azadirachta indica**
- Nimbar — **Acacia leucophloea**
- Nimbu — **Citrus limon**
- Nimda — **Buddleja asiatica**
- Ninmeng — **Citrus limonia**
- Nipa fruticans** Thunb. Nipa palm, Golphal, Gulga (Arecaceae)—Sunderbans, Andaman Islands; leaves used for thatching, hats, baskets etc; source of alcohol, vinegar; seeds used for sweet meat; the juice of young shoots taken internally and the pulp left behind applied externally for herpes.
- Nipa palm — **Nipa fruticans**
- Nirbisi — **Delphinium denudatum**
- Nirgandi — **Vitex negundo**
- Nirmal — **Strychnos nux-vomica**
- Niruisha — **Delphinium denudatum**
- Nisham — **Hitchenia caulina**
- Nisotar — **Operculina turpethum**
- Nisoth — **Operculina turpethum**
- Nivara — **Oryza sativa**
- Noble Amherstia — **Amherstia nobilis**
- Noble cane — **Saccharum officinarum**
- Nolite jute — **Corchorus olitorius**
- Norfold Island pine — **Araucaria heterophylla**
- North Indian canes — **Saccharum sinense**
- Nothapodytes foetida* — **Mappia foetida**
- Nothopogia colebrookiana** Bl. (Rubiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood durable; juice of bark used as an invisible ink.
- Nothosaerua brachiata** Wight (Amaranthaceae) — throughout India; used as pot herb.
- Notonia grandiflora** DC. (Asteraceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicine for curing pimples.
- Nut Grass — **Cyperus rotundus**; **Cyperus scariosus**
- Nutmeg tree — **Myristica fragrans**
- Nut, water — **Eleocharis dulcis**
- Nyctanthes arbor-tristis** L. Parijata, Sephalika, Harisinghar, Night jasmine, Seoli (Oleaceae) —

- cultivated; source of a saffron-yellow dye.
- Nymphaea alba** L. Pandharen-kamal (Nymphaeaceae) — Kashmir, Rhizomes used in tanning, flowers and fruits used in medicine for diarrhoea.
- Nymphaea esculenta** Roxb. Chota sundri (Nymphaeaceae) — tubers and seeds edible.
- Nymphaea nouchali** Burm. f. Koka, Kanval, Koi, Bhenghat (Nymphaeaceae) — throughout India; all parts edible; rhizomes used in medicine for dysentery and dyspepsia.
- Nymphaea stellata** Willd. (Nymphaeaceae) — throughout India; rootstocks and seeds are edible.
- Nyssa javanica** Wang. *N. sessiliflora* Hook. f. & Thoms. (Nyssaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; sources of timber used for house construction, furniture etc.
- Nyssa sessiliflora* — *Nyssa javanica*

O

- Oak, Bull — *Casuarina equisetifolia*
- Oak, Silky — *Grevillea robusta*
- Oak, Silver — *Grevillea robusta*
- Oak, Swamp — *Casuarina equisetifolia*
- Oat — *Avena sativa*
- Oboliquus — *Rivea corymbosa*
- Ochlandra travancorica** Benth. Iral (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; used for manufacture of paper.
- Ochna squarrosa** L. Kanakchampa, Khambar (Ochnaceae) — E. India, Indo-gangetic plains, Peninsular India; wood used for walking sticks; lopped for fodder also, ornamental value.
- Ochroma pyramidale** Urban, *O. lagopus* Sw. Balsa (Bombacaceae) — Peninsular India; also in cultivation in E. India, Andaman Islands, sources of wood used for rafters, floats, lifebuoys.
- Ochroma lagopus* — **Ochroma pyramidale**
- Ochrocarpus longifolius** (Wight) Benth. & Hook. f. (Clusiaceae) — Kesari, Pandunaga, Surangi; wood used for boards, masts, yards of boats; flowers source of dye used for coloring sticks; sources of essential oil.
- Ochrosia borbonica* — **Ochrosia oppositifolia**
- Ochrosia oppositifolia** K. Schum. *O. borbonica* Gmel, *Cerebera parviflora* Wall. Bois jaune (Apocynaceae) — bark is used as febrifuge; leaves employed as tonic.
- Ocimum asperum* — **Coleum forskohlii**
- Ocimum americanum** L. Ajaka, Gambhira, Kuthera (Lamiaceae) — throughout India; leaves used for skin diseases.
- Ocimum basilicum** L. Sweet basil, Munjarika, Surasa, Babui tulsi, Gulal tulsi, Varvara (S) (Lamiaceae) — cultivated throughout India; sources of oil of sweet basil; used in condiment mixtures; also in cosmetics and perfumes; seeds sources of beverage.
- Ocimum gratissimum** L. Ram tulsi, Vriadha tulsi (Lamiaceae) — throughout India; used as medicine in treatment of rheumatism and paralysis.
- Ocimum kilimandscharicum** Guerke, Camphor basil, Kapur tulsi, Baranda, Kala tulsi, Manjari, Patra pushpa, Suvasa tulsi (Lamiaceae) — cultivated; sources of camphor and oil.
- Ocimum sanctum** L. Ajaka holy basil, Sweet basil tulsi (Lamiaceae) — cultivated, leaves used as condiment and other food.
- Ocimum viride** Willd. Fever plant of Sierra Leone (Lamiaceae) — introduced to India; used in medicine as a poultice for rheumatism and lumbago, leaves used in fever and coughs.
- Octopus tree — **Schefflera actinophylla**
- Odina wodier* - **Lannea coromandelica**
- Oenanthe benghalensis* — **Oenanthe javanica**
- Oenanthe javanica** (Bl.) DC. *O. stolonifera* Wall. ex DC., *O. benghalensis* Benth. & Hook

- O. linearis* Wall. ex DC. (Lamiaceae) — N. E. India; used as vegetable; also for flavouring.
Oenanthe linearis — **Oenanthe javanica**
Oenanthe stolonifera — **Oenanthe javanica**
Oil of Ben — **Moringa oleifera**
Oil of Bene — **Sesamum indicum**
Oil of Geranium — **Pelargonium graveolens**
Oil of Gingli — **Sesamum indicum**
Oil of Ginger — **Zingiber officinale**
Oil of Hongay — **Pongamia pinnata**
Oil of Inchi — **Cymbopogon flexuosa**
Oil of Juniper berries — **Juniperus communis**
Oil of Lemon — **Citrus limon**
Oil of Lemon grass — **Cymbopogon citratus**
Oil of Lemon pip — **Citrus limon**
Oil of Macassar — **Schleichera oleosa**
Oil of Margosa — **Azadirachta indica**
Oil of Marmelle — **Aegle marmelos**
Oil of Mehndi — **Lawsonia alba**
Oil of Palmarosa — **Cymbopogon martini**
Oil of pepper — **Piper nigrum**
Oil of Pongam — **Pongamia pinnata**
Oil of poppy seed — **Papaver somniferum**
Oil of rice — **Oryza sativa**
Oil of Ricinus — **Ricinus communis**
Oil of Santal — **Santalum album**
Oil of Sedge — **Cyperus esculentus**
Oil of Sesame — **Sesamum indicum**
Oil of Sunflower seed — **Helianthus annuus**
Oil of Sweet basil — **Ocimum basilicum**
Oil of Teel — **Sesamum indicum**
Oil of Tiger nut — **Cyperus esculentus**
Oil of vetiver — **Vetiveria zizanioides**
Okharadi — **Glinus lotoides**
Olax acuminata Wall. ex Benth. (Oleaceae) — N. E. India; leaves cooked especially with fish and meat.
Olax imbricata Roxb. (Oleaceae) — Andaman Islands; fruits edible.
Olax nana Wall. ex Benth. (Oleaceae) — Himalayas, Indo-gangetic plains, N. E. India; fruits edible.
Olax scandens Roxb. Dehiana (Oleaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, Peninsular India; fruits edible; used in medicine in anaemia during fever.
Olax zeylanica L. (Oleaceae) — Peninsular India, leaves eaten; wood durable.
Oldenlandia auricularia — **Exallage auricularia**
Oldenlandia corymbosa — **Hedyotis corymbosa**
Oldenlandia diffusa — **Hedyotis diffusa**
Oldenlandia fruticosa — **Hedyotis fruticosa**
Oldenlandia herbacea (L.) Roxb. *Hedyotis herbacea* L., *O. heyneii* R. Br. (Rubiaceae) — throughout India; medicinal use for malarial, asthma, constipation.
Oldenlandia heyneii — **Oldenlandia herbacea**
Oldenlandia hispida — **Hedyotis verticillata**
Oldenlandia nitida — **Hedyotis nitida**
Oldenlandia scandens — **Hedyotis scandens**
Oldenlandia umbellata — **Hedyotis umbellata**
Olea cuspidata — **Olea ferruginea**
Olea dioica Roxb. (Oleaceae) — Himalaya, E. India, Peninsular India; wood durable for carving and cabinet work.
Olea europaea L. Common Olive, Zaitun, Lucca gum (Oleaceae) — cultivated; cured ripe used as pickles; fruits source of olive oil used for food in cooking; medicinally used as laxative.
Olea ferruginea Royle, *O. cuspidata* Wall. ex D. Don, Indian Olive (Oleaceae) — Himalayas; wood used in lumber and carpentry work.
Olea glandulifera Wall. ex G. Don (Oleaceae) — Himalayas; wood used for house construction, carpentry, turnery, agricultural implements.
Oleander — **Nerium oleander**
Oleander, Indian — **Nerium indicum**
Oleander leaved euphorbia — **Euphorbia neriifolia**
Oleander, sweet scented — **Nerium indicum**

- Oleander, Yellow — *Thevetia nerii-
folia*
- Oleaster — *Elaeagnus angustifolia*
- Oleaster, Bastard — *Elaeagnus lati-
folia*
- Oleum crotonis — *Croton tiglium*
- Oleum millefolia — *Achillea mille-
folium*
- Oleum tiglii — *Croton tiglium*
- Olive, Ceylon — *Elaeocarpus serratus*
- Olive, Common — *Olea europaea*
- Olive, Russian — *Elaeagnus angusti-
folia*
- Olive, Willd — *Elaeocarpus serratus*
- Oncoba spinosa** Forsk. (Flacourtiaceae) — cultivated; hedge plants, roots used in medicine for dysentery and bladder disorders.
- Onion, Garden — *Allium cepa*
- Onion, green — *Allium fistulosum*
- Onosma echinoides* — **Onosma hispidum**
- Onosma hispidum** Wall. ex D. Don, *O. echinoides* C. B. Cl. non L. Ratanjot (Boraginaceae) — roots are source of dye for dyeing woolsens.
- Operculina tuberosa* — **Merremia tuberosa**
- Operculina turpethum** (L.) Silva Manso, *Ipomoea turpethum* R. Br. Nisoth, Nisotar, Pitohri, Trivrit (Convolvulaceae) — throughout India; sources of drug called Turpeth or Indian jalap used as purgative.
- Ophioglossum reticulatum** L. (Ophioglossaceae) — leaves are consumed.
- Ophioglossum vulgatum** L. Adder's tongue (Ophioglossaceae) — Himalayas, Peninsular India; used in medicine in dropsy, vomiting, ulcers and tumers.
- Ophiorrhiza mungos** L. Mangoose plant, Nakuli, Gandali, (Rubiaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; Andaman Islands; for snakebites, roots used in treatment of cancer.
- Opium — *Papaver somniferum*
- Oplismenus burmannii** (Retz.) Beauv. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Oplismenus compositus** (L.) Beauv. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Oplismenus undulatifolius** (Ard.) Beauv. (Poaceae) — Himalayas; eaten by goats and sheeps.
- Opuntia dillenii** Haw. Prickly pear, Slipper thorn, Hathhathoria, Nagphana (Cactaceae) — throughout India; fruits edible; also used in medicine.
- Opuntia elatior** Mill. *O. nigricans* Ham. (Cactaceae) — W. India, Madhya Pradesh; fruits edible.
- Opuntia ficus-indica** (L.) Mill. Indian Fig (Cactaceae) — cultivated; fruits delicious and are eaten.
- Opuntia nigricans* — **Opuntia elatior**
- Orange daylily — **Hemerocallis fulva**
- Orange bitter — **Citrus aurantiacum**
- Orange Cestrum — **Cestrum aurantiacum**
- Orange, Ichang bitter — **Citrus ichangensis**
- Orange, India wild — **Citrus indica**
- Orange, Khasia bitter — **Citrus latipes**
- Orange, King — **Citrus nobilis**
- Orange, Looses kinned — **Citrus reticulata**
- Orange, Mandarin — **Citrus reticulata**
- Orange, Melanesiana bitter — **Citrus macroptera**
- Orange, Seville — **Citrus aurantium**
- Orange, Sour — **Citrus aurantium**
- Orange, tight-skinned — **Citrus sinensis**
- Orchard grass — **Dactylis glomerata**
- Orchis — **Orchis latifolia**
- Orchis latifolia** L. Orchis salap (Orchidaceae) — Himalayas, Kashmir; tubers sources of volatile oil; also used to relieve hoarseness.
- Ordeal bean — **Physostigma venenosum**
- Oreocnide integrifolia** (Gaud.) Miq. *Villebrunea integrifolia* Gaud. Risa (Urticaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; sources of volatile oil.
- Oreodoxa oleracea* -- **Roystonea oleracea**
- Oreodoxa regia* -- **Roystonea regia**

- Oriental piperbush — **Edgeworthia tomentosa**
- Oriental plane — **Platanus orientalis**
- Oriental sesame — **Sesamum indicum**
- Oriental sweet gum — **Liquidambar orientalis**
- Origanum majorana* — **Majorana hortensis**
- Origanum vulgare** L. Potmarjoram, Sathra, Bantulsi (Lamiaceae) — native of Europe, temperate Himalayas; used as condiment; sources of essential oil; used in soap making and perfumery.
- Oroxylum indicum** Vent. Arlu, Sacna, Ullu, Shyonaka (Bignoniaceae) — throughout India; young shoots and unripe fruits eaten as vegetable; lopped for fodder, barks and fruits may be used as mordant in dyeing and tanning; wood used as fuel; as well for match boxes.
- Orris — **Iris germanica**
- Orthanthera viminea** Wight, Khip, Mahur (Asclepiadaceae) — Himalayas, U. P.; yields fibre; ropes made of strong and durable; flowers buds are eaten as vegetable.
- Orthosiphon aristatus* — **Orthosiphon spiralis**
- Orthosiphon grandiflorus* — **Orthosiphon spiralis**
- Orthosiphon spiralis** (Lour.) Merrill.
O. aristatus (Bl.) Miq. *O. stamineus* Benth. *O. grandiflorus* Bold. Kidney Tea plant, Java tea (Lamiaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India, Nicobar Islands; ornamental value; used in medicine.
- Orthosiphon stamineus* — **Orthosiphon spiralis**
- Oryza coarctata** Roxb. (Poaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, Peninsular India; grains edible.
- Oryza glumaepatula** Steud. (Poaceae) — E. India, Gangetic plains, Peninsular India; fodder for cattle.
- Oryza granulata* — **Oryza meyeriana**
- Oryza latifolia* — **Oryza officinalis**
- Oryza longistaminata* — **Oryza perennis**
- Oryza meyeriana** (Zoll. et Mor. ex Steud.) Baill. *O. granulata* Nees et Arn. ex Steud. (Poaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; grass eaten by cattle; grains have good flavour.
- Oryza officinalis** Wall. ex Watt. *O. latifolia* Hook. f. non Desv. (Poaceae) — E. India, Maharashtra, Sikkim; grass eaten by cattle.
- Oryza perennis** Moench. emend. Sampath, *O. longistaminata* Cheval p. p. *O. sativa* var. *bengalensis* Watt. (Poaceae) — E. India; grains are edible.
- Oryza sativa** L. Rice, Dhanya, Nivara, Syali, Dhan, Choum-Choun, Paddy (Poaceae) — cultivated; important grain crop; source of rice oil, sake, rice wine.
- Oryza sativa* var. *bengalensis* — **Oryza perennis**
- Osbeckia chinensis** L. (Melastomataceae) — Himalayas, N. E. India; used in medicine for diarrhoea, cough.
- Osbeckia crinita** Benth. (Melastomataceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, N. E. India; roots decoction used for stomach troubles; leaves used for toothache.
- Osmanthus fragrans** Lour (Oleaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; flowers and wood used; suitable for tool handles, toys, combs and turnery work.
- Osmanthus suavis** King (Oleaceae) — E. Himalayas, N. E. India; wood durable for tool handles, toys, combs etc, turnery work.
- Ostodes paniculata** Bl. (Euphorbiaceae) — N. E. India; wood durable for planking; yields gum useful for signing paper.
- Osyris arborea* — **Osyris wightiana**
- Osyris wightiana** Wall. ex Wight, *O. arborea* Wall. (Santalaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; sources of wood used for adulterating sandalwood.
- Ottelia alismoides** Pers (Hydrocharitaceae) — throughout India; leaves used as vegetable; leaves used in medicine as poultices on arms and legs in fever.
- Ougeinia dalbergioides** — **Ougeinia oojainensis**

- Ougeinia oojeinensis** (Roxb.) Hochr.
O. dalbergioides Benth. Panjan, Tinsa, Panan (Papilionaceae) — Himalayas; sources of valuable timber; used in cart, carriage building.
- Ouratea angustifolia** — **Ouratea serrata**
- Ouratea serrata** (Gaertn.) Robson
O. zeylanica (Lam.) Alston, *O. angustifolia* (Vahl) Baill. *Gomphia angustifolia* Vahl (Ochnaceae) — roots and leaves used as tonic; wood used for building purposes.
- Ouratea zeylanica** — **Ouratea serrata**
- Our Lady's bedstraw — **Galium verum**
- Oxalis acetosella** L. (Oxalidaceae) — Himalayas; used in salad as a spring vegetable; used in medicines for liver and digestive disorders, febrile diseases, urinary infections etc.
- Oxalis corniculata** L. Chuka tripati, Indian sorrel (Oxalidaceae) — throughout India; used as pot-herb; sources of vitamin C.
- Oxalis corymbosa** — **Oxalis maritiana**
- Oxalis latifolia** H. B. K. (Oxalidaceae) — N. E. India, Peninsular India; used as green manure.
- Oxalis maritiana** Zucc. *O. corymbosa* DC. (Oxalidaceae) — Peninsular India, U. P.; tubers edible; used for edging in gardens; as soil erosion.
- Oxyris digyna** Bill (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; leaves consumed as vegetable and salad; used in preparing chutneys.
- Oxystelma esculentum** — **Oxystelma secamone**
- Oxystelma secamone** (L.) Korst. *O. esculentum* R. Br. Dudhialate (Asclepiadaceae) — throughout India, famine food, decoction of it, is used as a gargle in infections of throat and mouth, also used for jaundice.
- Oxytenanthera bourdillonii** Gamble (Poaceae) — W. Ghats; used for making combs; internodes have been employed to carry maps.
- Oxytenanthera monadelpha** (Thw.) Alston, *O. thwaitesii* Gamble (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; suitable for fencing, thatching and basket making.
- Oxytenanthera monostigma** — **Oxytenanthera ritcheyi**
- Oxytenanthera nigrociliata** Munro, tufted bamboo (Poaceae) — E. India, Andaman Islands; stem used for making boats.
- Oxytenanthera ritcheyi** Blatter & McCann, *O. monostigma* Beddome (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; used for fences, punt poles, walking sticks, umbrella handles, baskets etc.
- Oxytenanthera stocksii** Munro, Slender Bamboo (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; stem used for different parts of vessels.
- Oxytenanthera thwaitesii** — **Oxytenanthera monadelpha**
- Oysternut — **Telfairia pedata**

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- Pacholi — **Pogostemon perilloides**
- Pachygone ovata** (Poir) Miers ex Hook. f. & Thoms. Kadukkodi (Menispermaceae) — Peninsular India; dried fruits used for destroying vermin and for stupefying fish.
- Pachylarnax pleiocarpa** Dandy (Magnoliaceae) — N. E. India; wood durable for cabinet work.
- Pachyrhizus angulatus** — **Pachyrhizus erosus**
- Pachyrhizus bulbosus** — **Pachyrhizus erosus**
- Pachyrhizus erosus** (L.) Urban, *P. angulatus* Rich. ex DC., *P. bulbosus* Kurz, Yam bean, Sankalu (Fabaceae) — cultivated, E. India; tubers edible; used as a fodder; young pods used as vegetable; powdered seeds useful as insecticide and fish poison; sources of tough fibre.
- Padauk — **Pterocarpus dalbergioides**
- Paddam — **Prunus cerasoides**
- Paddy — **Oryza sativa**
- Pader — **Stereospermum personatum**
- Padma — **Nelumbo nucifera**
- Padri tree — **Radermachera xylocarpa**
- Padus napaulensis** — **Prunus napaulensis**

- Paederia foetida** L. Prasaram. Gandhali, Somaraji (Rubiaceae) - Indo-gangetic plains, E. India; powdered leaves in water used for intestinal complaints.
- Paonia emodi** Wall. Himalayan Peony, Mamekh (Ranunculaceae) -- roots used for uterine diseases; for colic, epilepsy, hysteria etc.
- Pagoda flower — *Clerodendrum paniculatum*
- Pagoda tree — **Plumeria acuminata**
- Paharigendana — **Marrubium vulgare**
- Paharikaghzi — **Citrus limon**
- Paharipudina — **Mentha spicata**
- Paharinimbu — **Citrus limon**
- Painasaperi — *Asparagus racemosus*
- Painred daisy — *Chrysanthemum coccineum*
- Painred lady — *Echeveria derenbergii*
- Pajanelia longifolia** K. Schum. *P. rheedii* Wight, *P. multijuga* DC. (Bignoniaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India, Andaman Islands; wood used for canoes, catamarans, house building, planking, grown as support in pepper plantations.
- Pajanelia multijuga* — **Pajanelia longifolia**
- Pajanelia rheedii* — **Pajanelia longifolia**
- Pakar — **Ficus rumphii**
- Pala — **Ehretia microphylla**
- Pala fibre — **Butea superba**
- Palak — **Rumex vesicarius**; **Beta vulgaris** var. **orientalis**
- Palak juhi — **Rhinacanthus nasuta**
- Palandu — **Allium cepa**
- Palang sag — **Rumex vesicarius**; **Beta vulgaris** var. **orientalis**
- Palank — **Beta vulgaris** var. **orientalis**
- Palaquium ellipticum** Engl. *Dichopsis elliptica* Benth. Indian Percha tree, Halganne (Sapotaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for carpentry work; seeds are sources of oil used for manufacturing soap and as luminant.
- Palaquium obovatum** (Griseb.) Engl. *Dichopsis obovata* (Griff.) C. B. Cl. (Sapotaceae) — E. India; sources of inferior quality of gutta-percha; wood used for building and boat planking.
- Palaquium polyanthum** (Wall.) Baill. *Dichopsis polyantha* (Wall.) Benth. & Hook. f. (Sapotaceae) — E. India; wood used for house construction planking, carpentry, sources of gutta percha.
- Palas — **Butea monosperma**
- Palay rubber vine — **Cryptostegia grandiflora**
- Palawat — **Phoenix pusilla**
- Palisade grass — **Brachiaria, brizantha**
- Palisander, Javanese — **Dalbergia latifolia**
- Palm, Agel — **Corypha utan**
- Palm, Bidu — **Corypha utan**
- Palm, Cabbage — **Sabal palmatto**
- Palm, Coconut — **Cocos nucifera**
- Palm, Double coconut — **Lodoicea maldivica**
- Palm, Fan -- **Corypha umbraculifera**
- Palm, Fish tail — **Caryota urens**
- Palm, Ivory nut — **Phytelephas macrocarpa**
- Palm, Kittool — **Caryota urens**
- Palm, Lily — **Cordyline terminalis**; **Cordyline australis**; **Yucca gloriosa**
- Palm, Palmyra -- **Borassus flabellifer**
- Palm, Rattan — **Calamus rotang**
- Palm, Sabal - **Sabal palmatto**
- Palm, Sea Coconut - **Lodoicea maldivica**
- Palm, Tagus — **Phytelephas macrocarpa**
- Palm, Talipot -- **Corypha umbraculifera**
- Palm, Toddy fish tail -- **Caryota urens**
- Palmira alstonia — **Alstonia scholaris**
- Palm-rosa oil -- **Cymbopogon martini**
- Palmyra palm -- **Borassus flabellifer**
- Paludar - **Abies pindrow**
- Palwal -- **Trichosanthes dioica**
- Pampas grass — **Cortaderia selloans**
- Pan — **Piper betle**
- Panan — **Ougeinia oojeinensis**
- Panax pseudo-ginaeng** Wall. (Araliaceae) — Himalayas; used as aphrodisacs.
- Panama hatplant **Carludovica palmata**
- Panama rubber tree - **Castilla elastica**

- Panar — *Randia uliginosa*
Pandanus amaryllifolius — **Pandanus odoratissimus**
Pandanus andamanensium Kurz, Keora (Pandanaceae) — Andaman Islands; source of fibres.
Pandanus fascicularis — **Pandanus odoratissimus**
Pandanus furcatus Roxb. (Pandanaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; leaves used for mats.
Pandanus laevis — **Pandanus odoratissimus**
Pandanus latifolius — **Pandanus odoratissimus**
Pandanus leram Jones, Nicobar bread fruit (Pandanaceae) — Andaman & Nicobar Islands; fruits (lower portion) edible.
Pandanus odoratissimus L. f. *P. fascicularis* Lam; *P. laevis* Kunth; *P. variegatus* Miq.; *P. latifolius* Hassk.; *P. amaryllifolius* Roxb. Nicobar bread fruit, screw pine, Ketaki, Keura, Kewda, Gagandhul (Pandanaceae) — coasts of India, Andaman Islands; leaves used for making baskets etc.
Pandanus odoratus Thunb. (Pandanaceae) — leaves used in cooking.
Pandanus thwaitzii Mart. (Pandanaceae) — Peninsular India; sources of fibre; used for nets, brushes etc; fruits edible.
Pandanus utilis Bery (Pandanaceae) — cultivated in gardens as a decorative plant; leaves used for making baskets; used for thatching.
Pandanus variegatus — **Pandanus odoratissimus**
Pandharen-kamel — *Nymphaea alba*
Pandunaga — *Ochrocarpos longifolius*
Panevar — *Cassia tora*
Pangar (H) — *Aesculus indica*
Pangara — *Satureja nepaulensis*
Pangra — *Erythrina suberosa*
Paniala — *Flacourtia jangomas*
Panibel (H) — *Ampelocissus latifolia*
Panibans — *Bambusa arundinacea*
Panicum adscendens — **Digitaria adscendens**
Panicum antidotale Retz. Gunara, Bansi (Poaceae) — fodder grass; used in medicine for wounds, small pox etc.; antidote for hydrophobia.
Panicum atrosanguineum Hochst. ex A. Rich. *P. hydaspicum* Edgew. (Poaceae) — Upper gangetic plain; fodder, poor man's food.
Panicum auritum Presl. ex. Nees (Poaceae) — N. E. India, Peninsular India; fodder grass.
Panicum austrosiaticum Ohwi, *P. humile* Nees ex Steud (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
Panicum brevifolium L. *P. ovalifolium* Poir (Poaceae) — N. E. India, Peninsular India; fodder grass.
Panicum brizanthum — **Brachiaria brizantha**
Panicum brownii — **Digitaria brownii**
Panicum colonum — **Echinochloa colonum**
Panicum compressum — **Eleusine compressa**
Panicum corymbosum — **Digitaria corymbosa**
Panicum crus-galli — **Echinochloa crus-galli**
Panicum crus-galli var. *frumentacea* — **Echinochloa frumentacea**
Panicum curvatum — **Sacciolepis curvata**
Panicum flavidum — **Paspalidium flavidum**
Panicum frumentaceum — **Echinochloa frumentacea**
Panicum hippothrix K. Schum. *P. obscurens* (Woodrow) Stapf. (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; grains cooked like rice.
Panicum humile — **Panicum austrosiaticum**
Panicum hydaspicum — **Panicum atrosanguineum**
Panicum interrupta — **Sacciolepis interrupta**
Panicum ischaemum — **Digitaria ischaemum**
Panicum maximum Jacq. Guinea grass, Ginigrass (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
Panicum microbachne — **Digitaria microbachne**
Panicum miliaceum L. common millet, Proso millet, Hog millet, Chena, Cheen (Poaceae) — culti-

- vated: grains edible after cooking, fodder.
- Panicum miliare* — **Panicum sumatrense**
- Panicum muticum* — **Brachiaria mutica**
- Panicum myosuroides* — **Sacciolepis myosuroides**
- Panicum myurus* — **Hymenachne amplexicaulis**
- Panicum obscurans* — **Panicum hypothrix**
- Panicum ovalifolium* — **Panicum brevifolium**
- Panicum paludosum** Roxb. non. Nees, *P. proliferum* auct. non Lam. (Poaceae) — throughout India; favourite fodder for elephants and buffaloes; grains made into cakes by hill tribes.
- Panicum proliferum* — **Panicum paludosum**
- Panicum psilopodium** Trin. var. **caloratus** Hook. f. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Panicum pyramidale* — **Echinochloa pyramidalis**
- Panicum sanguinale* — **Digitaria sanguinalis**
- Panicum sanguinale** L. *Digitaria horizontalis* Willd (Poaceae) — used as fodder for livestock.
- Panicum stagnum* — **Echinochloa stagnina**
- Panicum sumatrense** Roth ex Roem. et Schult. *P. miliare* Lam. Little millet, Shevan, Kungu, Sawa, (Poaceae) — cultivated, for edible grains.
- Panicum timorense* — **Digitaria timorensis**
- Panicum trypheron** Schult. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass.
- Panicum turgidum** Forsk. (Poaceae) — Rajasthan, S. W. India; valuable soil binder; grains are used for food; stiff straws used for making mats.
- Pani-jamir — **Citrus limon**
- Panjan — **Ougeinia oojeinensis**
- Panjoli — **Kirganelia reticulata**
- Pankaja — **Nelumbo nucifera**
- Panlata — **Derris ferruginea**; **D. trifoliata**
- Pansra — **Colebrookea oppositifolia**
- Panwar — **Cleome brachycarpa**
- Papain — **Carica papaya**
- Paparamints — **Mentha piperita**
- Papari — **Pavetta indica**
- Papata — **Pavetta indica**
- Papaver rhoeas** L. Cora Poppy, Postekebija (Papaveraceae) — Kashmir; used in medicine for cough syrup or tincture made out of petals; used for colouring medicines and food materials.
- Papaver somniferum** L. Opium poppy, Ahifen, Chosa, Khasa, Morphine (Papaveraceae) — cultivated: sources of opium, Gum opium or Crude opium: commercial products are called Turkey opium, Persian opium, Indian opium, Chinese opium and Egyptian opium; source of the toxic and dimorphine, it is prohibited in many countries; used in medicine; seeds sources of oil which is used for manufacturing of paints, varnishes, soaps etc.; oil cake is a good fodder for cattle: the capsules have been employed as fermentation in sprains, bruises, toothache etc.
- Papaya — **Carica papaya**
- Paper bush, oriental — **Edgeworthia tomentosa**
- Paper mulberry — **Broussonetia papyrifera**
- Paper plant — **Tetrapanax papyrifera**
- Papeda maleesian — **Citrus macroptera**
- Papeeta — **Carica papaya**
- Paphar — **Gardenia latifolia**
- Paphra — **Fagopyrum tataricum**
- Papra — **Gardenia latifolia**; **Podophyllum emodi**
- Papri — **Holoptelea integrifolia**
- Paprika — **Capsicum tetragonum**
- Papyrus — **Cyperus papyrus**
- Parabarium micranthum* — **Ecdys-anthera micrantha**
- Paradise flower — **Caesalpinia pulcherrima**
- Para grass — **Brachiaria mutica**
- Parameria barbata** K. Schum, *P. glandulifera* Benth. (Apocynaceae) — Andaman Islands: latex sources of light brown rubber.

- Parameria glandulifera* - **Parameria barbata**
- Parameria pedunculosa** Benth. (Apocynaceae) — N. E. India; sources of rubber.
- Parameria polyneura** Hook. f. (Apocynaceae) — N. E. India; yields rubber.
- Paramignya monophylla** Wight (Rutaceae) — E. Himalayas, N. E. India, Peninsular India; used in medicine as an alternative and diuretic; it is given also to cattle in haematuria and other bloody fluxes from abdomen.
- Para rubber — **Hevea brasiliensis**
- Para rubber tree — **Hevea brasiliensis**
- Parasikaya — **Hyoscyamus niger**
- Paraspipal (H) — **Ficus arnottiana**
- Parastemon urophyllum** A. DC. (Rosaceae) — Nicobar Islands, wood durable; food firewood; for bridges; salt water piling, turnery and carving.
- Paravalli — **Ichnocarpus frutescens**
- Paravatharanda — **Jatropha curcas**
- Parijata -- **Erythrina variegata** var. **orientalis**
- Parijata — **Nyctanthes arbor-tristis**
- Parinari travancoricum** Bedd. (Rosaceae) — Peninsular India; source of wood.
- Parishia insignis** Hook. f. (Anacardiaceae) — Andaman Islands; yields; valuable boardwood; suitable for match-boarding, tea chests, chip boards etc.
- Paris polyphylla** Sm. (Liliaceae) — E. Himalayas; rhizomes used in medicine as a tonic.
- Paritium tiliaceum* — **Hibiscus tiliaceus**
- Parkia biglandulosa** Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae) -- cultivated, avenue tree, seedlings are said to be eaten.
- Parkia javanica* — **Parkia roxburghii**
- Parkia roxburghii** G. Don, *P. javanica* (Lam.) Merrill; *Mimosa biglobosa* Roxb. non Jacq. (Fabaceae) — E. India; tender pods eaten; sources of wood; used for temporary construction, boxes, shoes, utensils, good fuel wood; sources of tanin material.
- Parkinsonia aculeata** L. Vilayatikar (Fabaceae) — throughout India; lopped for feeding goats, sheeps; wood used as fuel; making charcoal; sources of paper making pulp.
- Parnassia palustris** L. (Saxifragaceae) — Kashmir; used in medicine as a sedative in nervous palpitations and convulsions.
- Parpata — **Hedyotis corymbosa**
- Parral — **Sterospermum personatum**
- Parrotia jacquemontiana* — **Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana**
- Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana** (Decne) Rehd. *Parrotia jacquemontiana* Decne (Hamamelidaceae) — Himalayas; wood durable for walking sticks, tent pegs, cots, toys etc, turnery and textile mill shuttles, agricultural implements, mathematical instruments etc.
- Parsley — **Pteroselinum crispum**
- Parsonia helicandra** Hook. & Arn. (Apocynaceae) — E. India; juice used in medicine.
- Parthenium hysterophorus** L. (Asteraceae) — W. India; used in medicine for dysentery.
- Parthenocissus himalayana** (Royle) Planch. *Vitis himalayana* Br. (Vitaceae) — throughout Himalayas; wood suitable for picture frames, to tie bundles of grasses; berries edible; leaves as fodder.
- Parval — **Coccinea indica**
- Parwa -- **Heteropogon hirtus**
- Parwal -- **Trichosanthes dioica**
- Pasati — **Talinum triangulare**
- Pashanabheda — **Rotula aquatica**
- Pashanabhedaka -- **Homonia riparia**
- Pasionaria -- **Passiflora ciliata**
- Paspaldium flavidum** (Retz.) R. Camus, *Panicum flavidum* Retz. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass; grains are eaten.
- Paspalum bicornis* — **Digitaria bicornis**
- Paspalum commersonii* -- **Paspalum scrobiculatum**
- Paspalum conjugatum** Bergins, Buffalo grass (Poaceae) — N. E. India, Peninsular India; fodder grass.
- Paspalum jubatum* — **Digitaria jubata**
- Paspalum longiflorum* — **Digitaria longiflora**

- Paspalum perrottetii* **Digitaria wallichiana**
- Paspalum sanguinale* --- **Digitaria sanguinalis**
- Paspalum sanguinale* var. *cruciatum* --- **Digitaria cruciata**
- Paspalum sanguinale* var. *debile* --- **Digitaria timorensis**
- Paspalum sanguinale* var. *extensum* --- **Digitaria setigera**
- Paspalum sanguinale* var. *griffithii* --- **Digitaria griffithii**
- Paspalum sanguinale* var. *pabulara* --- **Digitaria nodosa**
- Paspalum sanguinale* var. *pruriens* --- **Digitaria pruriens**
- Paspalum scrobiculatum** L. *P. commersonii* Lam.; *P. scrobiculatum*, var. *commersonii* Stapf.; *P. scrobiculatum* var. *frumentaceum* Stapf. Kodo, Kodo millet (Poaceae) --- cultivated throughout India, grass cooked and eaten.
- Paspalum scrobiculatum* var. *commersonii* --- **Paspalum scrobiculatum**
- Paspalum scrobiculatum* var. *frumentaceum* --- **Paspalum scrobiculatum**
- Paspalum ternatum* --- **Digitaria ternata**
- Passiflora ciliata** Dryand, Passionaria (Passifloraceae) --- it has sedative properties which produces a deep and restful sleep; used as a remedy for insomnia, convulsions and hysteria.
- Passiflora edulis** Sims, Purple Granadilla; passion fruit (Passifloraceae) --- cultivated; fruits edible.
- Passiflora foetida** L. Stinking passion flower (Passifloraceae) --- cultivated; fruits edible when ripe.
- Passiflora mollissima** Bailey, *Taesonina mollissima* H. B. & K. (Passifloraceae) --- introduced to Peninsular India: ornamental value; fruits edible.
- Passiflora quadrangularis** L. True and giant Granadilla (Passifloraceae) --- cultivated in gardens; edible fruits; tuberous roots edible: cooked and eaten.
- Passion fruit --- **Passiflora edulis**
- Pastinaca sativa** L. *Peucedanum sativum* (L.) Hook. f. Gajar (Brassicaceae) --- native of Europe; roots eaten as vegetable.
- Pasture grass --- **Phalaris canariensis**
- Pat --- **Corchorus capsularis**
- Patherchuri --- **Bergenia ligulata**
- Patala --- **Securinega virosa**
- Patala garuda --- **Corallocarpus epigeus**
- Petalagarudi --- **Cocculus hirsutus**
- Patang --- **Caesalpinia sappan**
- Patang --- **Haematoxylum compechianum**
- Pataspipal --- **Thespesia populnea**
- Patchouli **Pogostemon cabbin**
- Patchouli, Khasia **Microstanea cymosa**
- Pathalagarudi --- **Glycosmis mauritiana**
- Pathar phori --- **Didymocarpus pedicellata**
- Pathorchur --- **Coleus amboinicus**
- Pathra --- **Kydia calycina**
- Pati lobu --- **Citrus limon**
- Patoia --- **Litsea monopetala**
- Patol --- **Trichosanthes dioica**; **Malus baccata**
- Patoli --- **Sterospermum personatum**
- Patrapushpa --- **Ocimum sanctum**
- Patrasnuhi --- **Euphorbia nivulia**
- Patsan --- **Hibiscus cannabinus**
- Pattitapat --- **Corchorus capsularis**
- Pattonkisend --- **Euphorbia neerifolia**
- Patuasag --- **Ipomoea aquatica**
- Patwa --- **Hibiscus sabdariffa**
- Paullinia asiatica* --- **Toddalia aculeata**
- Paunda --- **Saccharum officinarum**
- Pavana --- **Wedelia calendulacea**
- Pavetta indica** L. White Pavetta, Papata, Kankra, Papari, Kathachampa (Rubiaceae) Andaman Islands; fruits eaten raw or pickled; wood as fuel, roots antiseptic applied on wounds.
- Pavitraka --- **Ficus glomerata**
- Pavonia odorata** Willd. (Malvaceae) --- throughout India, leaves edible; roots used in perfumery, used in medicine for dysentery.
- Payena lucida** A. DC. (Sapotaceae) Andaman & Nicobar Islands; wood durable for house posts and planks.
- Paw Paw --- **Carica papaya**
- Pea, butterfly --- **Clitoria ternatea**

- Pea, Chick — *Cicer arietinum*
 Pea, Garden — *Pisum sativum*
 Pea, Pigeon — *Cajanus cajan*
 Pea, Rosary — *Abrus precatorius*
 Pea, Sweet — *Lathyrus odoratus*
 Peacock flower — *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*
 Pear, Chinese or Japanese — *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*
 Pear, Common — *Pyrus communis*
 Pear country — *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*
 Pearl echeveria — *Echeveria elegans*
 Pear, Sand — *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *culta*
 Pedalium murex L. Baragokhuru (Pedaliaceae) — Peninsular India, N. W. India; used in medicine for gonorrhoea, dysurea; fruits used in medicine.
 Peddadulagondi — *Mucuna monosperma*
 Pedicularis pectinata Wall. (Scrophulariaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine as diuretic.
 Pedilanthus tithymaloides Poit., Jew bush, Slipper plant (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated as hedges and as pot plant; used in medicine for venereal troubles and also for leucoderma, stem paste in swollen joints & rheumatism.
 Peech — *Prunus persica*
 Peeli chameli — *Jasminum humile*
 Peepal tree — *Ficus religiosa*
 Peganum harmala L. Harmal, Syrian Rue, Foreign, Henna, Wild Rue, Isband-lahouri. (Zygophyllaceae) — Kashmir, Indo-gangetic Plains, Peninsular India; sources of dry Harmal used in various medicinal purposes.
 Pegia nitida Colebr. (Anacardiaceae) — E. Himalayas, N. E. India; leaves eaten as vegetable; fruits also eaten; juice of the plant to be applied to cuts and wounds.
 Pegolettia senegalensis Cass (Asteraceae) — W. India, fodder for sheep and camels; juice used in medicine as an application to wounds of camel.
 Pegu catechu — *Acacia catechu*
 Pelargonium capitatum (L.) Ait. Geranium (Geraniaceae) — cultivated at Shevorys, S. India; leaves sources of essential oil; used in soap and perfumery industries.
 Pelargonium graveolens L., Herit (Geraniaceae) — Peninsular India hill Stations, cultivated; sources of Geranium oil; used in for perfumery, soap and cosmetics.
 Pelican flower — *Aristolochia grandiflora*
 Peltanthera solanacea — *Vellaris solanaceae*
 Peltophorum ferrugineum — *Peltophorum pterocarpum*
 Peltophorum inerme — *Peltophorum pterocarpum*
 Peltophorum pterocarpum Backer ex K. Heyne, *P. roxburghii* Degener; *P. inerme* Naves; *P. ferrugineum* Benth. Copper pot (Fabaceae) — throughout India; ornamental value, sources of tannin material; wood suitable for planks, coach building, furniture etc.
 Peltophorum roxburghii — *Peltophorum pterocarpum*
 Pemidiba — *Ziziphus mauritiana*
 Pemphis acidula Forst. (Lythraceae) — Peninsular India, Andaman Islands; wood used for stakes, anchors, tree nails, pestles and as fuel.
 Pennisetum americanum (L.) K. Schum. *P. typhoides* (Burm.) Stapf & Hubb. *P. cylindricum* Sw. ex Trin., *P. typhoideum* Rich., Bajra (Poaceae) — used for the preparation of Beer.
 Pennisetum cenchroides — *Cenchrus ciliaris*
 Pennisetum ciliare — *Cenchrus ciliaris*
 Pennisetum clandestinum Hochst. ex Chiov. Kikuya grass (Poaceae) — cultivated in hill stations in Peninsular India; Sikkim; fodder grass.
 Pennisetum cylindricum — *Pennisetum americanum*
 Pennisetum orientale Rich (Poaceae) — Himalayas, W. India; grains are said to be used for distillation of Vodka in U.S.S.R.
 Pennisetum pedicellatum Trin. (Poaceae) — throughout India;

- fodder grass for cattles and horses.
- Pennisetum polystachyon** (L.) Schult. *P. setosum* (Sw.) Rich. Thin napier grass (Poaceae) throughout India; fodder grass.
- Pennisetum purpureum** Schum. Napier grass (Poaceae) - throughout India, fodder, manuring.
- Pennisetum setosum* - **Pennisetum polystachyon**
- Pennisetum typhoides* - **P. americanum**
- Pennisetum typhoides* **Pennisetum americanum**
- Pennisetum villosum** R. Br. ex Friesen (Poaceae) --- Peninsular India; hill stations; introduced; valuable for grazing and ornamental.
- Pennyroyal **Mentha pulegium**
- Pentapterygium serpena** Kletz (Vacciniaceae) - F. Himalayas, N. E. India; fruits edible.
- Pentapetes phoenicea** L. (Sterculiaceae) - Dopahariya, throughout India; used in medicine for diseases of the bowels; as substitute for tea.
- Pentatropis cynanchoides* - **Pentatropis spiralis**
- Pentatropis spiralis** Decne. *P. cynanchoides* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) - Kanathodi Upper gangetic plains; used in medicine for gonorrhoea, given in diarrhoea.
- Pepper --- **Piper nigrum**
- Pepper, Black - **Piper nigrum**
- Pepper, Bonnet - **Capsicum tetragonum**
- Pepper, Cayenne - **Capsicum annum**
- Pepper, Cherry **Capsicum annum**
- Pepper, Chille - **Capsicum annum**
- Pepper, Green **Capsicum annum**
- Pepper, long - **Piper longum**
- Peppermint - **Mentha piperita**
- Pepper, Nilgiri **Piper schmidtii**
- Pepper red - **Capsicum annum**
- Pepper, Turkish **Capsicum tetragonum**
- Pepper-wort **Polygonum hydropiper**
- Pepri **Ficus nervosa**
- Peregrina **Jatropha hastata**
- Pereskia aculeata** Mill. (Cactaceae) --- cultivated; leaves consumed as vegetable.
- Pereskia grandifolia** Haw. (Cactaceae) - cultivated; leaves consumed as vegetable; used in medicine to reduce swelling.
- Pergularia daemia** (Forsk.) Chiov. *P. extensa* N. E. Br., *Daemia extensa* R. Br. Phala-kantaka, Uttaravaruni, Yugma-thalika; Utranajutuka, Sagovani, Jutuk (Asclepiadaceae) - throughout India; broused by cattle; used in medicine for uterine troubles.
- Pergularia extensa* - **Pergularia daemia**
- Pergularia minor* - **Telosma cordata**
- Perennial Indian Hemp **Abroma augusta**
- Pericampylus glaucus** (Lam.) Merrill, *P. incanus* Miers, (Menispermaceae) - throughout India; stem durable for basket work and for tying purposes; leaves used in medicine for headache; asthma and high fever.
- Pericampylus incanus* --- **Pericampylus glaucus**
- Perilla frutescens** (L.) Brit. *P. ocimoides* L. Bhanjira (Lamiaceae) - Himalayas, F. India; seeds source of Perilla Oil; used in varnishes; printing ink, painting; leaves edible.
- Perilla ocimoides** **Perilla frutescens**
- Perilla oil **Perilla frutescens**
- Periploca aphylla** Decne (Periplocaceae) - W. India; fodder for camels and goats; flower buds eaten as vegetable; used in medicine for tumours and swellings.
- Peristrophe bicalyculata** Nees (Acanthaceae) - throughout India; as fodder.
- Peristrophe bivalvis** Merrill, *P. tinctoria* Nees (Acanthaceae) - cultivated; sources of dye; used in medicine for skin diseases.
- Peristrophe tinctoria* **Peristrophe bivalvis**
- Periwinkle, Cape **Catharanthus roseus**
- Periwinkle, Madagascari **Catharanthus roseus**

- Periwinkle, Red — **Catharanthus roseus**
- Perotis indica** (L.) Kuntze. *P. latifolia* Ait. (Poaceae) — throughout India; good fodder grass.
- Perotis latifolia* — **Perotis indica**
- Perovskia abrotanoides** Karel (Lamiaceae) — Kashmir, plants eaten by camels, sheeps and goats.
- Perovskia striplifolia** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — Kashmir; used in medicine for cooling effect.
- Persea americana** Mill. *P. gratissima* Gaertn. f., *P. americana* var. *drymifolia* Bl., Avocado, Alligator Pear (Lauraceae) — introduced in Peninsular India; fruits edible.
- Persea americana* var. *drymifolia* — **Persea americana**
- Persea gratissima* — **Persea americana**
- Persian lilac — **Melia azedarach**
- Persian manna plant — **Alhagi pseudalhagi**
- Persicaria chinensis** (L.) Gross, *Polygonum chinense* L. (Polygonaceae) — throughout India; used in preparation of curries and also a good fodder.
- Persicaria glabra** (Willd.) M. Gomez, *Polygonum glabrum* Willd. (Polygonaceae) — throughout India; used as vegetables; used in medicine for piles, jaundice, debility etc.
- Persicaria pulchera** (Bl.) Sojak, *Polygonum tomentosum* Willd. (Polygonaceae) — shoots consumed as vegetable; used in medicine as tonic and as a purifier of the blood.
- Persimmon, Andaman marble wood — **Diospyros marmorata**
- Persimmon, Calamander ebony — **Diospyros quaesita**
- Persimmon, Coromandel ebony — **Diospyros melanoxylon**
- Persimmon, Dateplum — **Diospyros lotus**
- Persimmon, Ebony — **Diospyros ebenom**
- Persimmon, Gaub. — **Diospyros peregrina**
- Persimmon, Green ebony — **Diospyros chloroxylon**
- Persimmon, Japanese — **Diospyros kaki**
- Persimmon, kaki — **Diospyros kaki**
- Persimmon, Mabola — **Diospyros discolor**
- Persimmon, Mountain — **Diospyros montana**
- Persimmon, Nepal ebony — **Diospyros tomentosa**
- Persimmon, Philippine ebony — **Diospyros ferrea**
- Peruvian bark — **Cinchona calisaya**
- Peruvian pepper-tree — **Schinus molle**
- Petroselinum crispum** (Mill.) Airy Shaw, *P. sativum* Hoffm., *P. hortense* Hoffm. Parsley (Apiaceae) — cultivated; used as an insecticide; sources of oil used for industrial purposes such as making plastics, synthetic rubber etc.
- Petroselinum hortense* — **Petroselinum crispum**
- Petroselinum sativum* — **Petroselinum crispum**
- Petsai celery cabbage — **Brassica pekinensis**
- Petunga roxburghii** DC. (Rubiaceae) — Sunderbans; wood used for boxes and rough furnitures.
- Peucedanum dhana** Buch.-Ham. ex C. B. Cl. var. **dalzellii** C. B. Cl. (Apiaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, throughout India; roots are eaten as a tonic and febrifuge.
- Peucedanum glaucum* var. *nagpurensis* — **Peucedanum nagpurensis**
- Peucedanum grande** C. B. Cl. (Apiaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits used in medicine for gastric and intestinal troubles.
- Peucedanum nagpurensis** Prain, *P. glaucum* var. *nagpurensis* C. B. Cl. (Apiaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains; fistular stems employed for making flutes; roots used in medicine for stomach ache.
- Peucedanum sativum* — **Pastinaca sativa**
- Phacelurus speciosus** (Steud.) C. E. Hubb. *Rottboellia speciosa* Hack. (Poaceae) — W. Himalayas; fodder grass.
- Phaius grandifolius** Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — E. Himalayas, N. E.

- India; sources of Indigo; pseudo-bulbs used for strengthening twine for fishing nets.
- Phaius tankervilliac** Bl. *P. wallichii* Hook. f. (Orchidaceae) — E. Himalayas; yields indigo; pseudo-bulbs used for strengthening twine for fishing nets.
- Phaius wallichii* — **Phaius tankervilliac**
- Phalakantaka — **Pergularia daemia**
- Phalaris aquatica** L. *P. tuberosa* L. Toowamba canary grass (Poaceae) — cultivated; fodder value.
- Phalaris arundinacea** L. Reed Canary grass (Poaceae) — E. India, Kashmir; fodder grass.
- Phalaris canariensis** L. (Poaceae) — Pasture grass; grains valued for bird feed; used in medicine for bladder diseases.
- Phalaris minor** Retz. (Poaceae) — W. India, Himalayas; consumed by dairy cattle; seeds used as a good feeds.
- Phalaris tuberosa* — **Phalaris aquatica**
- Phang — **Rivea hypocrateriformis**
- Phanja — **Glinus oppositifolius**
- Phaphra — **Fagopyrum esculentum**
- Pharash — **Lagerstroemia indica**
- Phari-abisham — **Sapium sebiferum**
- Phaseolus aconitifolius* — **Vigna aconitifolius**
- Phaseolus adenanthus** C.F.W. Mey. (Fabaceae) — throughout India; ornamental tubers eaten, decoction of the plant used in bowel complaints, roots used to stop excessive salivation.
- Phaseolus calcaratus* — **Vigna umbellata**
- Phaseolus coccineus** L. *P. multiflorus* Lam. (Fabaceae) — cultivated; tender parts of pods used as vegetables.
- Phaseolus inamoenus* — **Phaseolus lunatus**
- Phaseolus lathyroides** L. *P. semierectus* L. Pharemy Bean (Fabaceae) — Inlands in India; green manure.
- Phaseolus lunatus** L. *P. inamoenus* L. double bean, Lima bean, Rangoon bean (Fabaceae) — cultivated; green leaves good fodder, beans edible; good manure.
- Phaseolus multiflorus* — **Phaseolus coccineus**
- Phaseolus mungo* — **Vigna mungo**
- Phaseolus mungo* var. *radiatus* — **Vigna radiata**
- Phaseolus radiatus* — **Vigna radiata**
- Phaseolus semierectus* — **Phaseolus lathyroides**
- Phaseolus vulgaris** L. Common bean, Kidney bean, Bush bean, Fresh bean, Pole bean, Bean wax, Bakla, Lobia (H) (Fabaceae) — cultivated; seeds edible. Many varieties are available.
- Phaulopsis dorsiflora** (Retz.) Santapau, *P. parviflora* Willd; *Micranthus oppositifolius* Wendl. (Acanthaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for dressing wounds; applied to sores.
- Phaulopsis parviflora* — **Phaulopsis dorsiflora**
- Phaya — **Prunus cerasoides**
- Phenila — **Sapindus mukorossi**; **Sapindus trifoliatus**
- Phillipine Ebony Persimmon — **Diospyros ferrea**
- Philodendron pertusum* — **Monstera deliciosa**
- Phlar thom — **Dillenia ovata**
- Phleum pratense** L. Timothy grass (Poaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; fodder grass.
- Phlogacanthus thyrsoiflorus** Nees (Acanthaceae) — Himalayas, Indo-gangetic plains, E. India; flowers cooked and eaten as vegetable; fruits used in medicine for fever.
- Phoebe attenuata** Nees (Lauraceae) — Himalayas, N. E. India; wood durable for cabinet work.
- Phoebe goalparensis** Hutchins. (Lauraceae) — E. India; wood used for house construction, plank-ing, furniture cabinet work.
- Phoebe hainesiana** Brandis (Lauraceae) — E. India, Himalayas; wood used for planks, ceiling and partition boards, vaneers, tea chest plywood.

- Phoebe lanceolata** Nees (Lauraceae) —Haulia, Himalayas, N. E. India, Peninsular India; wood durable for planking and canoes; leaves used as fodder.
- Phoebe lanceolata** Nees, Haulia, (Lauraceae) —Himalayas, N. E. India, Peninsular India; wood durable for planking and canoes; leaves used as fodder.
- Phoebe paniculata** Nees (Lauraceae) —Himalayas, Peninsular India; wood used for fuel and for domestic purposes.
- Phoenix acaulis** Roxb. Khajur, Jangli khajur, Thakal (Arecaceae) —Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; pith of stem eaten; yield sago; leaves used for thatching and for making mats, brooms, ropes etc; lopped for fodder.
- Phoenix dactylifera** L. Common date, Date palm, Pindkhajur (Arecaceae) — cultivated; berries used in jams, cooking and alcoholic beverages; wood employed for huts and houses, sources of date palm fibre.
- Phoenix farinifera* — **Phoenix pusilla**
- Phoenix humilis** Royle, Dwarf Date Palm, Hill Date Palm (Arecaceae) — throughout India; sources of sago; fruits edible.
- Phoenix paludosa** Roxb. (Arecaceae) —E. India, Andamans; leaves used for thatching, making ropes, fences, fruits eaten, pith edible.
- Phoenix pusilla** Gaertn. *P. zeylanica* Trin.; *P. farinifera* Roxb. Wild date Palawat (Arecaceae) — leaves made into ornamental Kalutava baskets, mats and pouches.
- Phoenix sylvestris** Roxb. Wild Date Palm, Khajuri (Arecaceae) — cultivated; important sources of palm sugar, jaggery, khajur and toddy.
- Phoenix zeylanica* — **Phoenix pusilla**
- Phok — **Ephedra gerardiana**
- Phragmites communis** Trin. Common reed (Poaceae) —Himalayas; used for manufacturing papers, rayon and paper.
- Phragmites karka** Trin. ex Steud. *P. roxburghii* (Kunth) Steud.
- P. maxima* Blatter and McCann, Narkul (Arecaceae) — throughout India; cattle used to take young parts, used in medicine for fractured bones.
- Phragmites maxima* — **Phragmites karka**
- Phragmites roxburghii* — **Phragmites karka**
- Phulel — **Diploknema butyracea**
- Phulwara — **Diploknema butyracea**
- Phulyharu — **Thysanolaena maxima**
- Phupriyangu (H) — **Aglaia elaeagnoides**
- Phunt — **Cucumis melo** var. **momordica**
- Phutki — **Melastoma malabathricum**
- Phyla nodiflora* — **Lippia nodiflora**
- Phyllanthus acidus* — **Cicca acida**
- Phyllanthus distichus* — **Cicca acida**
- Phyllanthus emblica** L., *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn. Emblic Myrobalan, Indian gooseberry, Adiphala, Dhatri, Amla, Amlika, (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; fruits edible, used in medicine for cooking, refrigerant, preparation of ink, hair dye, seeds for asthma, as fodder.
- Phyllanthus fraternus** Webster, *P. niruri* L. Bhonyabali Bhunya-malaki, Bahupatri, Jaramla Jangli amla, Bhuinanvalah (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine as diuretic and anti-dysenteric; leaves for gonorrhoea.
- Phyllanthus indicus* — **ProSORUS indicus**
- Phyllanthus longiflorus* — **Reidia ovalifolia**
- Phyllanthus maderaspatensis** L. (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for headache.
- Phyllanthus niruri* — **Phyllanthus fraternus**
- Phyllanthus reticulatus* — **Kirganelia reticulata**
- Phyllanthus simplex* — **Phyllanthus virgatus**
- Phyllanthus urinaria** L. Lalbhunari-valah, Hazar mani (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; medicinally used as tonic; for affections of the liver and for treating diarrhoea.

- Phyllanthus virgatus** Forster f. *Phyllanthus simplex* Retz. (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine as a wash for itch; employed in eye diseases; in gonorrhoea.
- Phyllochlamys spinosa* — **Phyllochlamys taxoides**
- Phyllochlamys taxoides** Koorders *P. spinosa* Bureau (Moraceae) — Lower gangetic plains, Peninsular India; bark used in medicine for poultice for ulcers; for cold and headache etc.
- Phyllostachys bambusoides** Sieb. & Zucc. (Poaceae) — N. E. India; also cultivated; used for making printing paper, construction of houses, bridges, furniture, umbrella handles etc.
- Phyllostachys heteroclada** Steud. (Poaceae) — sources of good paper; used for printing and writing also for papering windows.
- Physalis minima** L. Sunberry, Tulati-pati (Solanaceae) — throughout India, fruits consumed as vegetable.
- Physalis peruviana** L. Cape gooseberry, Tipari, Tankari, Rasbari (Solanaceae) — throughout India, sources of gooseberries for making jam in India.
- Physic nut — **Jatropha curcas**
- Physochlaina praelta** (G. Don) Miers (Solanaceae) — Himalayas, used in medicine for expelling roundworm, also used for affections.
- Physostigma venenosum** Balf. Ordeal bean (Fabaceae) — in cultivation; beans used for killing mice; also used in medicine for skin diseases; stem splitted and used as mats for drying cocoa; sources of dye.
- Phytelephas macrocarpa** Ruiz. & Pav. Ivory nut palm, Tagus palm (Arecaceae) — cultivated, seeds edible; leaves used for thatching and fibres, spathes for making ropes.
- Phytolacca acinosa** Roxb. Sweet Belladonna, Indian Poke Metazor (Phytolaccaceae) — cultivated in Himalayas, N. E. India, leaves cooked as vegetables.
- Piassava ceylon — **Caryota urens**
- Picea abies** (L.) Karst. *Picea excelsa* Link. *Picea vulgaris* Link. *Abies excelsa* DC. (Pinaceae) — native of Europe; cultivated.
- Picea excelsa* — **Picea abies**
- Picea smithiana** (Lindl.) Boiss. *Abies smithiana* Lindl, Bajur, W. Himalayan Spruce, (Pinaceae) — Himalayas; sources of good timber.
- Picea vulgaris* — **Picea abies**
- Picotee — **Dianthus caryophyllus**
- Picrasma andamanica* — **Picrasma javanica**
- Picrasma javanica** Bl. *P. andamanica* Kurz ex Bennett, (Simaroubaceae) — N. E. India, Andamans; used as febrifuge.
- Picrasma quassioides** (D. Don) Bennet, Bharangi, Charangi, (Simaroubaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; fruits edible; seeds yields oil also used as febrifuge, the bitter bark is used as a substitute for commercial quinine bark.
- Picris hieracioides** L. (Asteraceae) — Himalayas, Peninsular India; pot herb used in medicine as a febrifuge.
- Picrorhiza kurroca** Royle ex Benth. Katuka, Karu, Kutki (Scrophulariaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine as an antiperiodic, stomachics, laxative etc.
- Pie-plant — **Rheum rhaponticum**
- Pieris ovalifolia* — **Lyonia ovalifolia**
- Pigeon berry — **Duranta plumeria**
- Pigeon pea — **Cajanus indicus**
- Pila — **Sida cordata**; **Thevetia neriiifolia**
- Pilea glaberrima** Bl. (Urticaceae) — E. Himalayas, N. E. India; yields fibre.
- Pilea microphylla** Liebm. *P. muscosa* Lindl. Arillary plant (Urticaceae) — cultivated; used in medicine for stomach troubles.
- Pilea muscosa* — **Pilea microphylla**
- Piligrass — **Heteropogon contortus**
- Pilkhan — **Ficus rumphii**
- Pilu — **Salvadora oleoides**
- Pimenta acris* — **Pimenta racemosa**

- Pimenta dioica** (L.) Merrill, *P. officinalis* Lindl. Allspice tree; Jamaica pepper tree, Pimento tree (Myrtaceae)—cultivated; berries used for flavouring conditions, perfumery, soaps, pharmaceutical purposes.
- Pimenta officinalis* — **Pimenta dioica**
- Pimenta racemosa** (Mill.) J. W. Moore, *P. acris* Kostel, Bay tree, Bay rum tree (Myrtaceae) — cultivated; sources of essential oil; berries used for culinary purposes; powdered fruits used for flatulence, diarrhoea etc; wood used for walking sticks.
- Pimento tree — **Pimenta dioica**
- Pimpinella anisum** L. Badian, Saunf, Sawonf (Apiaceae) — sources of essential oil; used in perfumery, soaps and other toilet articles.
- Pimpinella diversifolia** DC. (Apiaceae) — herb used as a carminative.
- Pinanga dicksonii** Bl. (Arecaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits used as a substitute for betel-nut; used in medicine for choleric affections.
- Pindalu—**Randia uliginosa**
- Pindan — **Crinum asiaticum**
- Pindar — **Crinum defixum**
- Pindia — **Rungia pectinata**
- Pindkhajur — **Phoenix dactylifera**
- Pineapple guava — **Feijoa sellowiana**
- Pine, Cook — **Araucaria columnaris**
- Pine, Hoop — **Araucaria cunninghamii**
- Pine, Indian blue — **Pinus wallichiana**
- Pine, Khasia — **Pinus insularis**
- Pine, Moreton bay — **Araucaria cunninghamii**
- Pine, Mountain — **Dacrydium bidwillii**
- Pine, Norfolk island — **Araucaria heterophylla**
- Pine, Neosia — **Pinus gerardiana**
- Ping — **Cynometra polyandra**
- Pink and white shower — **Cassia javanica**
- Pink shower — **Cassia grandis**
- Pinreed grass — **Erianthus arundinaceus**
- Pinus excelsa* — **Pinus wallichiana**
- Pinus gerardiana** Wall. Neosia Pine, Chilghoza Pine (Pinaceae) — Himalayas; seeds consumed as food.
- Pinus insularis** Endl. Khasia Pine (Pinaceae) — source of valuable resin and turpentine.
- Pinus lanceolata* — **Cunninghamia lanceolata**
- Pinus longifolia* — **Pinus roxburghii**
- Pinus roxburghii** Sarg. *P. longifolia* Roxb. Chir, Chil (Pinaceae) — Himalayas; wood used for charcoal; sources of turpentine.
- Pinus wallichiana** A. B. Jackson, *P. excelsa* Wall. ex D. Don, Kail, Indian blue pine, (Pinaceae) — Himalayas; wood for construction work; produces turpentine, tar.
- Pipal — **Ficus religiosa**
- Pipal-jhanca — **Scindapsus officinalis**
- Piper attenuatum* — **Piper bantamense**
- Piper bantamense** Bl. *P. attenuatum* Buch.-Ham. ex Miq. (Piperaceae) — E. Himalayas, N. E. India, Peninsular India; used in medicine for headache and other pains, root, given in cough.
- Piper betle** L. *Chavica auriculata* Miq. Betel, Nagavalli, Tambula, Pan, Tambuli (Piperaceae) — cultivated, chewing betel habit; roots with black pepper are used to produce sterility in women; oil from the leaves used in medicine in inflammation of the throat, larynx and bronchi; fruits and leaves are considered carminative, stimulant, corrective.
- Piper chaba* — **Piper retrofractum**
- Piper cubeba** L. f. Cubebs, Tailed pepper, Kabab chini (Piperaceae) — cultivated; important spice, used as drug.
- Piper longum** L. Long pepper, Jaborandi pepper, Piplamul, Pipli (Piperaceae) — Hot parts in India; fruits used as spice and also in pickles, used in medicine.
- Piper nigrum** L. Pepper, Kalamorich, Golmorich, Maricha, Ushana, Hapusha (Piperaceae) — cultivated, woody wine, black pepper; as spice, used for flavouring which is important in commercial; seeds

- are source of oil of pepper used in medicine.
- Piper peepuloides** Roxb. (Piperaceae) — E. India, fruiting spikes sold as long pepper; roots used in medicine for leprosy, in cough.
- Piper officinarum* — **Piper retrofractum**
- Piper retrofractum** Vahl. *P. chaba* Hunter non Bl., *P. officinarum* DC. Chab, Chavi (Piperaceae) — cultivated; sources of spices; fruits used in medicine for haemorrhoidal affections; wood sources for dyeing.
- Piper schmidtii** Hook. f. Nilgiri pepper (Piperaceae) — N. E. India, Peninsular India; used as spice or condiment.
- Piper sylvaticum** Roxb. (Piperaceae) — N. E. India, yielding fruits used in food preparation.
- Piplamul — **Piper longum**
- Pipli — **Ficus religiosa**; **Piper longum**
- Pippal-jhanca — **Scindapsus officinalis**
- Pippalyang — **Sapium sebiferum**
- Piriya halim — **Nasturtium officinale**
- Piscidia erythrina* — **Piscidia piscipula**
- Piscidia piscipula** (L.) Sarg. *P. erythrina* L. Jamaica Dogwood (Fabaceae) — wood durable for boat building, charcoal and fuel.
- Pismarum — **Ruta chalepensis**
- Piskogach — **Ventilago calyculata**
- Pisonia alba* — **Pisonia grandis**
- Pisonia grandis** R. Br., *P. alba* Span. *P. sylvestris* Teijam & Burm. *P. morindaefolia* R. Br. ex Wight Lettuce tree (Nyctaginaceae) — leaves used as vegetable and as salad; leaves feed to cattle.
- Pisonia morindaefolia* — **Pisonia grandis**
- Pisonia sylvestris* — **Pisonia grandis**
- Pista — **Pistacia vera**
- Pistacia vera** L. Pistachio (Anacardiaceae) — cultivated; source of pista.
- Pistachio — **Pistacia vera**
- Pistacia integerrima* — **Pistacia khinjuk**
- Pistacia vera** L. Pistachio, Green almond, Pista (Anacardiaceae) — native of W. Asia; cultivated for edible seeds.
- Pistacia integerrima* — **Pistacia khinjuk**
- Pistacia khinjuk** Stocks. *Pistacia integerrima* Stewart ex Br. Kakra, Gurgu (Anacardiaceae) — Himalayas; source of hard galls; used for tanning and dyeing; leaves used as fodder; fruits to impart to flavour to milk; wood used for carving, ornamental work, turnery, construction.
- Pisum sativum** L. Garden Pea, Matar, Harenu (Fabaceae) — cultivated; seeds are consumed as vegetable; many varieties are available.
- Pitaalu — **Dioscorea bulbifera**
- Pitakara — **Chrysophyllum lanceolatum**
- Pitamulika — **Rheum emodi**
- Pitanga — **Eugenia uniflora**
- Pitapapra — **Fumaria officinalis**; **Fumaria vaillantii**
- Pitapushpa — **Ruta graveolens**
- Pitatandula — **Setaria italica**
- Piteira — **Furcraea foetida**
- Piteria gigante — **Furcraea foetida**
- Pithari — **Glossocardia bosvallia**
- Pithecellobium angulatum* — **Pithecellobium clypearia**
- Pithecellobium clypearia** Benth. *P. angulatum* Benth., *P. montanum* Benth. *P. subacutum* Benth. (Mimosaceae) — E. Himalayas; N. E. India; sources of tannin materials; used in medicine for skin troubles.
- Pithecellobium dulce** Benth. Manila tamarind, Vilayati babul, Vilayati-imli (Mimosaceae) — cultivated; used as food; bark produces a yellow dye used for tanning skins; fruits sold in markets.
- Pithecellobium montanum* — **Pithecellobium clypearia**
- Pithecellobium saman* — **Samanea saman**
- Pithecellobium subacutum* — **Pithecellobium clypearia**
- Pith grass — **Typha elephantiana** Roxb.
- Pitmalti — **Jasminum humile**
- Pitohri — **Operculina turpethum**

- Pitpapa — *Fumaria officinalis*
Pitti — *Ventilago maderaspatana*
Pittosporum eriocarpum Royle, Meda tumri, Garshuma (Pittosporaceae) — Himalayas; sources of wood.
Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait. (Pittosporaceae) — Nicobar Islands; sources of tanin; wood used for rafters and as fuel.
Pittosporum floribundum Wight & Arn. (Pittosporaceae) — Peninsular India, N. India; used in medicine for rheumatic swellings; suitable for making small toys as fuel.
Pittosporum undulatum Vent. (Pittosporaceae) — S. India, wood used as a substitute for box wood; flowers sources of essential oil.
Piyala — *Buchanania angustifolia*
Piyaz (H) — *Allium cepa*
Plaksha — *Ficus arnottiana*; *Ficus talboti*
Planchonella longipetiolata (King & Prain) H. J. Lam. *Ponteria longipetiolata* Baehni, *Sideroxylon longipetiolatum* King & Prain (Sapotaceae) — Andaman & Nicobar Islands; wood used in match industry for boxes and splints; suitable for packing cases, plywood, turnery and toys.
Planchonella obovata (R. Br.) Pierre, *Ponteria obovata* Baehni, *Sideroxylon ferrugineum* Hook. f. & Arn. (Sapotaceae) — Andaman & Nicobar Islands; wood suitable for cabinet work; carving and turnery.
Planchonia andamanica — **Planchonia valida**
Planchonia valida Bl., *P. andamanica* King (Lecythidaceae) — Andaman Islands; sources of wood used for house construction, planks, doors, furniture, cabinet work etc.
Plantago amplexicaulis Chav. Isabghul, Isphaghul (Plantaginaceae) — W. India; used in medicine; used in fever and also for eye troubles.
Plantago asiatica L. *P. major* Hook. f. non L. (Plantaginaceae) — Himalayas, hills of Peninsular India; seeds used in medicines for haematuria, gastro-intestinal and geneto-urinary tracts.
Plantago major — **Plantago asiatica**
Plantago lanceolata L. (Plantaginaceae) — Himalayas; leaves and roots used in medicine for coughs & asthma; leaves used for wounds, sores etc.; seeds bird feed.
Plantago ovata Forsk. Isabghul, Shlskshnejeva (Plantaginaceae) — cultivated; sources of Isabghul, spogel; used in medicine in chronic dysentery.
Plantago psyllium L. Black Psyllium, Fles seed, Kala isabgol, Black psyllium (Plantaginaceae) — sources of spanish and fresh psyllium; seeds used as a laxative in the treatment of chronic constipation.
Plantain, Banana — *Musa paradisiaca*
Platanthera susannae — **Habenaria susannae**
Platanus orientalis L. Oriental Plane, Chinar (Platanaceae) — Himalayas; cultivated as ornamental tree; wood used for small boxes, trays, cabinet making, furniture, coach-building, carving etc.
Platostoma africanum Beauv. *P. flaccidum* Benth. (Lamiaceae) — Peninsular India; Lower gangetic plains; used in fever, coughs, sore-throats etc.
Platostoma flaccidum — **Platostoma africanum**
Platycodon grandiflorum A. DC. (Campanulaceae) — cultivated; roots used in medicine; as sedative, cough, throat ailments.
Plecosperrum spinosum Trec (Moraceae) — Himalayas, Peninsular India: sources of dye; used as hedge plant; wood suitable for tool handles, cabinet work etc.
Plectocormia himalayana Griff. (Arecaceae) — E. Himalayas, soft canes, used for making baskets; suitable for umbrella handles.
Plectranthus incanus — **Plectranthus mollis**
Plectranthus macranthus Hook. f. (Lamiaceae) — E. Himalayas;

- plants used as an antiseptic for sores.
- Plectranthus mollis** Spr. *P. incanus* Link. (Lamiaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, Himalayas, Peninsular India; leaves used in fever.
- Plectranthus rugosus** Wall. (Lamiaceae) — Upper gangetic plains; Himalayas, Peninsular India; leaves used in fever.
- Plectranthus tuberosus** — **Coleus rotundifolius**
- Plectronia didyma** Bedd. (Rubiaceae) — wood is source for ceylon boxwood; used for cutlery.
- Pleiogynium solandri** — **Pleiogynium timoriense**
- Pleiogynium timoriense** (DC.) Leenhouts, *P. solandri* Engl. (Anacardiaceae) — fruits used for making jam and jelly.
- Plesmonium margaritifera** Schott (Araceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, Peninsular India; tubes used on swellings, seeds for toothache.
- Pleurostyliia opposita** (Wall.) Alston
P. wightii Wight & Arn. (Celastraceae) — Peninsular India; wood used in making furniture.
- Pleurostyliia wightii** — **Pleurostyliia opposita**
- Pluchea indica** Less (Asteraceae) — W. Bengal; leaves consumed as vegetables; also used as tea; stimulates perspiration in fevers.
- Plumbago indica** L. *P. rosea* L. Chitra, Lal-chitra, Rakta-chitra (Plumbaginaceae) — throughout India; cultivated as ornamental plant; sources of plumbagin used in medicine.
- Plumbago rosea** — **Plumbago indica**
- Plumbago zeylanica** L. Chita, Chitarak (Plumbaginaceae) — Peninsular India; cultivated medicinal uses for skin diseases, diarrhoea, dyspepsia etc.
- Plumeria acuminata** Ait. *P. acutifolia* Poir., *P. rubra* L. var. *acutifolia* Bailey, Kshira-champa Golsinchi, Temple or Pagoda tree (Apocynaceae) — throughout India; ornamental value; used in medicine; wood is used for making drums and other musical instruments, roots in diarrhoea.
- Plumeria acutifolia** — **Plumeria acuminata**
- Plumeria alba** L. White champa (Apocynaceae) — cultivated; fruits edible.
- Plumeria rubra** var. *acutifolia* — **Plumeria acuminata**
- Plum — **Prunus domestica**; **Prunus salicina**
- Plum, Java — **Syzygium cumini**
- Plum, Natal — **Carissa grandiflora**
- Plumgrass — **Erianthus ravennae**
- Poa alpina** L. Meadow grass (Poaceae) — Himalayas; fodder grass.
- Poa annua** L. Meadow grass (Poaceae) — Himalayas, Peninsular India; fodder grass.
- Poa annua** var. *nepalensis* — **Poa nepalensis**
- Poa bulbosa** L. var. *elanata* Stapf. Bulbous meadow grass (Poaceae) — Himalayas; fodder grass.
- Poa compressa** L. Flattened meadow grass, Canada blue grass (Poaceae) — introduced; fodder grass.
- Poa nemoralis** L. Wood meadow grass (Poaceae) — Himalayas; used as fodder and for shady lawns.
- Poa nepalensis** Wall. ex Duthie
P. annua var. *nepalensis* Griseb. (Poaceae) — Himalayas; fodder grass.
- Poa pratensis** L. Stalked meadow grass (Poaceae) — Himalayas; fodder grass, food value.
- Poa trivialis** L. Rough meadow grass (Poaceae) — N. W. India, Peninsular India; lawn grass; suitable for making hay.
- Podina — **Mentha arvensis**; **Mentha longifolia**
- Podocarpus neriifolius** D. Don, Halis (Podocarpaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; fleshy receptacle of fruits edible; wood used in carpentry work.
- Podophyllum emodi** Wall. ex Royle, *Podophyllum hexandrum* Royle, Bakrachimaka, Bhavanbakra, Papra, Papri, Himalayan may-

- apple (Berberidaceae) — Himalayas; fruits edible also used in medicine for its bile-expelling properties.
- Podophyllum hexandrum* — **Podophyllum emodi**
- Poeciloneuron indicum** Bedd. (Clusiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for heavy construction work such as beams, joint rafters and for bridges; also used in agricultural implements; suitable for railway sleepers.
- Pogonatherum crinatum** Kunth. (Poaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass; used in medicine for skin diseases.
- Pogonia flabelliformis* — **Nervilia aragoana**
- Pogostemon cabbini** Benth. *P. patchouli* var. *sauvis* Hook. f., Patchouli (Lamiaceae) — cultivated; for its essential oil.
- Pogostemon parviflorus** Benth. (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; used in medicine for colic and fever.
- Pogostemon patchouli* — **Pogostemon perilloides**
- Pogostemon patchouli* var. *sauvis* — **Pogostemon cabbini**
- Pogostemon perilloides** (L.) Mansf. *P. patchouli* Hook. f. non Polletier, Pacholi, Peholi (Lamiaceae) — Peninsular India; sources of essential oil.
- Pohna — **Sehima sulcatum**
- Poinciana elata* — **Delonix elata**
- Poinciana regia* — **Delonix regia**
- Poinsettia — **Euphorbia pulcherrima**
- Poison berry — **Solanum indicum**
- Poison bulb — **Crinum defixum**
- Poison hemlock — **Conium maculatum**
- Poison hog-meat — **Aristolochia grandiflora**
- Poke, Indian — **Phytolacca acinosa**
- Polanisia icosandra* — **Cleome viscosa**
- Polao — **Kydia calycina**
- Polemonium rubrum* — **Gilia rubra**
- Polianthes tuberosa** L. Tuberose, Gulcheri, Gulshabbo (Amaryllidaceae) — cultivated for ornamental value; used in medicine also.
- Pollia fulva* — **Chrysopogon fulvus**
- Pollinia argentea* — **Eulalia trispicata**
- Pollinia ciliata* — **Microstegium ciliatum**
- Pollinia cumingii* — **Eulalia leschenaultiana**
- Pollinia monantha* — **Microstegium ciliatum**
- Pollinia mollis* — **Eulalia mollis**
- Pollinidium angustifolium* — **Eulaliopsis binata**
- Pollinidium binatum* — **Eulaliopsis binata**
- Polyalthia cerasoides** (Roxb.) Bedd. Kudumi (Annonaceae) — E. India; wood used for house construction, planks, rafters, packing cases and for boat building; suitable for turnery, bobbins etc.; good fuel wood.
- Polyalthia fragrans** Bedd. Gauvi (Annonaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for light construction, furniture, match boxes and splints, suitable for aeroplane body building.
- Polyalthia longifolia** Thw. Mast or Cemetery tree, Asoka, Debdan (Annonaceae) — cultivated; wood used for making barrels, drums and boxes, pencils, match boxes; also used in medicine.
- Polyalthia simiarum** Hook. f. & Thoms. (Annonaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood suitable for tool handles, sports goods, match boxes and splints, tea chests, bark yields fibre which is made into ropes.
- Polyalthia suberosa** Thw. Chamkhimi (Annonaceae) — throughout India; wood used for carpentry, masts and spars of small boats; fruits edible; host plant for the lac insect.
- Polycarpaea corymbosa** Lam. (Caryophyllaceae) — throughout India; grazed by domestic stock; used in medicine for jaundice.
- Polycarpon indicum* — **Polycarpon prostratum**
- Polycarpon loeflingii* — **Polycarpon prostratum**
- Polycarpon prostratum** (Forsk.) Aschers & Schureif. *P. indicum*

- (Retz.) Merrill., *P. loeflingii* Benth. & Hook. f. Sureta (Caryophyllaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, Peninsular India; used in medicine for coughs, fevers.
- Polygala abyssinica** R. Br. ex Fresen (Polygalaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine.
- Polygala arillata** Buch.-Ham. Red eye, Yellow milk wort (Polygalaceae) — Himalayas, N. E. India; used in medicine for headache, as purgative and febrifuge.
- Polygala brachystachys** — **Polygala chinensis**
- Polygala chinensis** L. *P. telephioides* Willd.; *P. brachystachya* DC. Meradu, Miragu (Polygalaceae) — throughout India; tender leaves used as food; used in medicine for chronic bronchities and fever.
- Polygala glomerata** Lour. (Polygalaceae) — Himalayas, Upper gangetic plains, E. India; used in medicine in inflammation, in diarrhoea, chronic bronchities asthma.
- Polygala siberica** L. (Polygalaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; roots used in medicine for cold and cough; also used for bronchities, impotency and seminal losses.
- Polygala telephioides** — **Polygala chinensis**
- Polygonatum multiflorum** All. Solomon's seal (Liliaceae) — Himalayas; rhizomes edible; used in medicine for piles, tumour etc.
- Polygonatum verticillatum** All. Mitha dudia (Liliaceae) — Himalayas; rhizomes eaten as food.
- Polygonum alatum** — **Polygonum nepalense**
- Polygonum alpinum** All. (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; eaten either raw or cooked; used in medicine also.
- Polygonum amphibium** L. (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; rootstocks used in medicine as blood purifier; fresh rootstocks are used in homoeopathy.
- Polygonum amplexicaule** D. Don (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; palatable fodder.
- Polygonum aviculare** L. Machoti, Ban-natia, Hunraj (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; herb eaten as vegetable; used as a substitute for mulberry for feeding silkworms.
- Polygonum barbatum** L. (Polygonaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for washing ulcers.
- Polygonum bistorta** L. *P. paleaceum* Wall. ex Hook. f. Bistort (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; herbs used in stews and soups; sources of snake, root used in medicine.
- Polygonum chinense** — **Persicaria chinensis**
- Polygonum convolutum** L. Climbing buckwheat (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; food forage.
- Polygonum dumetorum** L. (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; leaves used as laxative.
- Polygonum fagopyrum** — **Fagopyrum esculentum**
- Polygonum flaccidum** — **Polygonum hydropiper**
- Polygonum glabrum** — **Persicaria glabra**
- Polygonum hydropiper** L. *P. flaccidum* Meissn. Water pepper, Pepper-wort (Polygonaceae) — throughout India; used as a flavouring material; dried powder used to guard against moths; used as fish poison; sources of yellow dye.
- Polygonum limbatum** Meissn. (Polygonaceae) — throughout India; leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Polygonum microcephalum** D. Don (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas, N. E. India; used as vegetable.
- Polygonum multiflorum** Thunb. (Polygonaceae) — cultivated; rootstocks eaten as food; used as a black dye.
- Polygonum nepalense** Meissn. *P. alatum* Buch.-Ham. ex Spr. *P. punctatum* auct. non Ell. (Polygonaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for swellings.
- Polygonum orientale** L. Prince's feather (Polygonaceae) — E. Himalayas, Peninsular India; often cultivated; used as a tonic and

- vulnerary, nuts used in for tubercular swellings.
- Polygonum paleaceum* — **Polygonum bistorata**
- Polygonum persicaria** L. Lady's thumb, Smart weed (Polygonaceae) — Jammu & Kashmir; sources of nectar plant; sources of essential oil.
- Polygonum punctatum* — **Polygonum nepalense**
- Polygonum plebeium** R. Br. (Polygonaceae) — throughout India; used as vegetable, given to promote lactation.
- Polygonum polystachyum** Wall. ex Meissn. (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; pot herb.
- Polygonum runcinatum** Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don, *P. sinuatum* Royle ex Bab (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas, N. E. India; leaves and flowers eaten.
- Polygonum sinuatum* — **Polygonum runcinatum**
- Polygonum tomentosum* — **Persicaria pulchra**
- Polygonum tortuosum** D. Don (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; browsed by goats and yaks; used as a yellow dye.
- Polypodium quercifolium* — **Drynaria quercifolia**
- Polypogon monspeliensis** Desf. Rabbit-foot grass (Poaceae) — throughout India; grazed by animals; cultivated for attractive silky panicle.
- Pomegranate — **Punica granatum**
- Pometia pinnata** Forst. & Forst. *P. tomentosa* Kurz, Kasi tree (Sapindaceae) — Andaman Islands; ornamental plant; wood used for furniture, cabinet work, boat making, agricultural implements etc.; arillodes edible.
- Pometia tomentosa* — **Pometia pinnata**
- Ponai — **Sehima sulcatum**
- Pongamia flabelliformis* — **Nervilia aragoana**
- Pongamia glabra* — **Pongamia pinnata**
- Pongamia pinnata** (L.) Merr. *Pongamia glabra* Vent. Karanj, Karanja (Fabaceae) — throughout India; seeds are source of Poonga oil; used in as illuminant and treatment of skin diseases, has been recommended for manufacture of soap and candles.
- Poonga oil — **Pongamia pinnata**
- Poogiphalam — **Areca catechu**
- Ponteria longipetiolata* — **Planchonella longipetiolata**
- Ponteria obovata* — **Planchonella obovata**
- Pontianak — **Dyera costulata**
- Popatbuti — **Heliotropium ellipticum**
- Pop corn — **Zea mays**
- Poppy, California — **Eschscholzia californica**
- Poppy, Corn — **Papaver rhoeas**
- Poppy, Opium — **Papaver somniferum**
- Poppy seed oil — **Papaver somniferum**
- Populus alba** L. White poplar, Abele, Silver-leaf poplar, Safeda (Salicaceae) — cultivated; wood used for inner construction of rail road cars, wooden shoes, matches, turnery, packing material; source of cellulose; barks used in medicine as tonic.
- Populus balsamifera* — **Populus laurifolia**
- Populus ciliata** Wall. Bangikat, Falsch, Himalayan poplar, Sharphara, Tilaunja (Salicaceae) — bark used in medicine as tonic stimulant and to purify the blood.
- Populus euphratica** Oliver, Indian poplar, Bahu (Salicaceae) — Himalayas; wood used for planking, turnery, match boxes, splint; leaves as fodder.
- Populus laurifolia** Lodeb, *P. balsamifera* Hook. f. non L. (Salicaceae) — Himalayas; used for fuel; lopped for cattle fodder.
- Populus nigra** L. Black poplar, Frest (Salicaceae) — N. W. Himalayas, W. India; cultivated; wood used for packing cases; match splints; plywood and wood pulp.
- Porana malabarica* — **Porana racemosa**
- Porana paniculata** Roxb. Bridal creeper, Dela, Christmas-vine pavana, Bridal bouquet (Convolvulaceae) — Gangetic plain; cultivated for ornamental value.

- Porana racemosa** Roxb. *P. malabarica* C.B.Cl., *P. truncata* Kurz, Snow creeper (Convolvulaceae) — Peninsular India; plants reported to be eaten.
- Porana truncata* — **Porana racemosa**
- Porana volubilis** Burm. f. White coralline (Convolvulaceae) — cultivated; a decoction of the plant is given after child birth.
- Portia tree — **Thespesia populnea**
- Portuguese cupress — **Cupressus lusitambica**
- Portulaca oleracea** L. Launinonia, Purslane, Pursley (Portulacaceae) — cultivated; edible; used in domestic medicine for poulticing tumours, ulcers, bed wounds etc.
- Postekebja — **Papaver rhoeas**
- Potato — **Solanum tuberosum**
- Potato, Air — **Dioscorea bulbifera**
- Potato, Country — **Coleus rotundifolius**
- Potato, Karen — **Dioscorea esculenta**
- Potato, Madagascar — **Coleus rotundifolius**
- Potato, Sweet — **Ipomoea batatas**
- Potato tree — **Solanum erianthum**
- Potato, Yam — **Dioscorea bulbifera**
- Potentilla anserina** L. Silver weed (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine for diarrhoea, kidney stones, arthrities etc.
- Potentilla fruticosa** L. (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; browsed by cattle.
- Potentilla fulgens** Hook. (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; rootstocks used in diarrhoea.
- Potentilla mooniana** Wight (Rosaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; rootstock chewed with betel leaves.
- Potentilla reptans** L. (Rosaceae) — Kashmir; used in medicine for diarrhoea.
- Pothos scandens** L. (Araceae) — Lower gangetic plains, Peninsular India, Andaman Islands; used in medicine for small pox, epilepsy, asthma etc.
- Potmarjoram — **Origanum vulgare**
- Pouzolzia indica** — **Pouzolzia zeylanica**
- Pouzolzia tuberosa** — **Pouzolzia zeylanica**
- Pouzolzia viminea** Wedd. (Urticaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; fibres used for manufacturing fishing nets etc.
- Pouzolzia zeylanica** (L.) Benn. *P. indica* Gaudich. *P. tuberosa* Wight (Urticaceae) — eaten as vegetable.
- Prairie grass — **Bromus catharticus**
- Prangos pabularia** Lindl. Avipriya, Komal (Apiaceae) — Himalayas; fruits considered as stimulant, diuretic.
- Prasarini — **Merremia tridentata**
- Prasarani — **Paederia foetida**
- Pratia begoniifolia** — **Pratia nummularia**
- Pratia nummularia** Kurz, *P. begoniifolia* Lindl. (Campanulaceae) — E. Himalayas, N. E. India, Peninsular India; used in for dysentery and asthma.
- Premna bengalensis** C. B. Cl. (Verbenaceae) — E. India; bark is edible; wood used for bridges and house pots; suitable for turnery and carving.
- Premna corymbosa** — **Premna obtusifolia**
- Premna herbacea** Roxb. *Pygmaepremna herbacea* Moldenke, Bharangi (Verbenaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; used in medicine for cough and rheumatism; ripe fruits eaten.
- Premna integrifolia** — **Premna obtusifolia**
- Premna latifolia** Roxb. (Verbenaceae) — Peninsular India, Lower gangetic plains; leaves and tender shoots are eaten in curries, also as fodder.
- Premna latifolia** var. *mucronata* — **Premna mucronata**
- Premna longifolia** Roxb. (Verbenaceae) — E. Himalayas; wood used for house posts.
- Premna milleflora** C.B.Cl. (Verbenaceae) — N. E. India; wood used for house posts; resistant against pests.
- Premna mucronata** Roxb. *P. latifolia* var. *mucronata* C. B. Cl. (Verbenaceae) — throughout Hima-

- layan tract, Lower gangetic plains; bark is eaten during scarcity.
- Premna obtusifolia** R. Br. *P. corymbosa* auct. non Rottl. & Willd. *P. integrifolia* L., *Cornutia corymbosa* Burm. f. Agethia, Ustabunda (Verbenaceae) — throughout India; roots sources for Ayurvedic medicine as 'Dasamula'; wood used for paddles, knife handles, small cabinets etc.
- Premna pyramidata** Wall. ex Sch. (Verbenaceae) — N. E. India; wood suitable for turning and carving, bobbins and toys.
- Premna tomentosa** Willd. Bastard teak (Verbenaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for house building, furniture, combs, turnery, rafters; as food for fuel.
- Prickly amaranth — **Amaranthus spinosus**
- Prickly chaff flower — **Achyranthes aspera**
- Prickly lettuce — **Lactuca scariola**
- Prickly pear — **Opuntia dillenii**
- Prickly poppy, Mexican — **Argemone mexicana**
- Prickly poppy seed oil — **Argemone mexicana**
- Prickly sesban — **Sesbania cannabina**
- Prickly sida — **Sida spinosa**
- Pride of barbidoes — **Caesalpinia pulcherrima**
- Primula denticulata** Sm. (Primulaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; flowers eaten in salads; roots used for killing leeches.
- Primula reticulata** Wall. Bishkopra (Primulaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine as an anodyne.
- Primula sinensis** Lindl. Chinese primrose (Primulaceae) — cultivated; ornamental value.
- Prince's feather — **Polygonum orientale**
- Prinsepia utilis** Royle Bekkra, Bhekal, Dhatila, Mhat, (Rosaceae) — throughout Himalayas, N. E. Himalayas, Peninsular India; sources of fuel; making walking sticks.
- Priotropis cytisoides** Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae) — N. E. India; used as green manure.
- Prismatomeris tetrandra** K. Schum. (Rubiaceae) — N. E. India, Peninsular India, Andamans; leaves used for stomach ache.
- Prithvi — **Trianthema portulacastrum**
- Priva cordifolia** (L. f.) Druce, *P. leptostachya* Juss. (Verbenaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine to cure inflammations of the eye ball.
- Priva leptostachya* — **Priva cordifolia**
- Privet, Chinese — **Ligustrum lucidum**
- Privet, Glossy — **Ligustrum lucidum**
- Priya — **Jasminum sambac**
- Priya darsa — **Crossandra infundibuliformis**
- Priyala — **Vitis vinifera**
- Priyangu — **Setaria italica**
- Prosopis chilensis** (Molina) Stuntz, *P. juliflora* DC. Vilayati, Kabuli (Mimosaceae) — cultivated; shade and hedge plants; sources of gum.
- Prosopis cineraria** (L.) Druce, *P. specifera* L. Jand, Khar, Khejra (Mimosaceae) — throughout India; wood is suitable for interior construction work, doors, windows, wheels, tool handles, turnery articles etc.; pods used as fodder for livestock; sources of gum.
- Prosopis juliflora* — **Prosopis chilensis**
- Prosopis spicifera* — **Prosopis cineraria**
- Prosorus indicus** Dalz. *Phyllanthus indicus* Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, W. Ghats; wood used for building purposes; suitable for turnery.
- Protium serratum** (Wall. ex Colebr.) Engl. *Bursera serrata* Wall. ex Colebr. Mirtanga (Burseraceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; wood used for house constructions, posts, ploughs, furniture, suitable for decorative work, turnery, carving, cabinet making etc.
- Prunus amygdalus** (L.) Batsch. *P. communis* Fritsch., Almond, Badam, Badamite, Badamgiri, Vetada (Rosaceae) — cultivated; sources of almonds.
- Prunus armeniaca** L. Common apricot, Khubani, Zardalu (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; culti-

- vated for edible fruits; sources of oil.
- Prunus avium** L. (Rosaceae) — cultivated; sources of fruits used for making syrups; wood suitable for making high class furniture.
- Prunus cerasoides** D. Don, *P. puddum* Roxb. ex Wall. Paddam, Phaya (Rosaceae) — Himalayas, Nilgiris; fruits edible; endocarp used in rosaries and necklace; wood for walking stick.
- Prunus cerasus** L. Cherry, Sour cherry, Red cherry, Alubalm, Gilas (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; cultivated for its fruits for canning and cooking.
- Prunus ceylanica** (Wight) Miq. *Pygeum acuminatum* Colebr., *P. gardneri* Hook. f., *P. glaberrimum* Hook. f., *P. wightianum* Bl. ex C. Muell., *P. zeylanicum* Gaertn., (Rosaceae) — Peninsular India, Indo-gangetic plains; Andamans; wood used for crude furniture.
- Prunus communis** — **Prunus amygdalus**
- Prunus cornuta** Steud. *P. padus* Hook. f. non L. Bird cherry, Jamana (Rosaceae) — Himalayas, wood durable for turnery work; sources of inferior gum.
- Prunus domestica** L. Plum, Alucha, Alubukhara (Rosaceae) — cultivated; sources of edible fruits; used in jams.
- Prunus jenkinsii** Hook. f. *Cerasus jenkinsii* Hook. f. & Thoms. (Rosaceae) — E. India; fruits edible.
- Prunus laurocerasus** L. *Laurocerasus officinalis* M. Roem. Cherry, Laurel (Rosaceae) — cultivated for ornamental value.
- Prunus napaulensis** Steud. *Padus napaulensis* Schmeid (Rosaceae) — cultivated; wood used for planks.
- Prunus padus** — **Prunus cornuta**
- Prunus persica** (L.) Batsch. Peach, Nectarine, Aru (Rosaceae) — cultivated; edible fruit; sources of peach kernel oil, peach gum; root bark yields dye; timber yielding.
- Prunus puddum** — **Prunus cerasoides**
- Prunus salicina** Lindl. *P. triflora* Roxb. Plum (Rosaceae) — Himalayas, Nilgiris; cultivated; sources of edible fruit.
- Prunus triflora** — **Prunus salicina**
- Prunus wallichii** Steud. (Rosaceae) — E. Himalayas, N. E. India; fruits edible; wood used for planks and boxes.
- Psammogeton biternatum** — **Psammogeton canescens**
- Psammogeton canescens** Vatke, *P. biternatum* Edgew (Apiaceae) — Upper gangetic plains, W. Himalayas; plant eaten by sheep; used as a stomachic.
- Pseudanthistiria heteroclita** (Roxb.) Hook. f. (Poaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; grass used chiefly for thatching.
- Pseudarthria viscida** Wight & Arn. Sanaparai (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; used in medicine for rheumatism, diarrhoea, fever etc.
- Pseudostachyum compactiflorum** — **Dinochloa compactiflora**
- Pseudostachyum polymorphum** Munro (Poaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; culms employed for tying rafters in construction of huts, making baskets; bamboo used for making umbrella handles; walking sticks.
- Pseudostreblus indica** Bur. (Moraceae) — E. India; fruits edible; timber used in cabinet work.
- Psidium araca** — **Psidium guineense**
- Psidium cattayanum** Sabine, *P. littorale* Raddi; *P. chinense* Hort. Cattley guava, Strawberry guava (Myrtaceae) — cultivated; sources of edible fruit.
- Psidium chinense** — **Psidium cattayanum**
- Psidium guajava** L. Common guava, Safed safari (Myrtaceae) — cultivated; fruits edible.
- Psidium guineense** Sw. Guinea guava (Myrtaceae) — cultivated; fruits edible.
- Psophocarpus tetragonolobus** DC. Goa bean, Charkonisem (Fabaceae) — cultivated for its edible bean.
- Psoralea corylifolia** L. Cot chu, Bakuchi, Kushthamashini, Sug-

- andhakanta, Babchi, Bavanchi, Bukchi (Fabaceae) — throughout India; medicinal use for pain in the stomach and for treating rheumatism, a good skin cosmetic.
- Psychotria calocarpa* — **Psychotria viridiflora**
- Psychotria jackii* — **Psychotria viridiflora**
- Psychotria montana** Bl. (Rubiaceae) — N. E. India; roots used in fever and for enlarged spleen.
- Psychotria viridiflora** Reinw. *P. jackii* Hook. f., *P. calocarpa* Kurz (Rubiaceae) — N. E. India; leaves reputed to yield red dye; used for skin infections and against bites of poisonous insects.
- Pternandra caerulescens** Jack (Melastomataceae) — Nicobar Islands; wood used as fuel; fruits used in medicine for poulticing in orchitis and hydrocel; seed extracts given to stop vomiting.
- Pterocarpus dalbergioides** Roxb. *P. indicus* Baker non Willd. Padauk (Fabaceae) — Andaman Islands wood used for carpentry work, ornamental panelling, piano cases, musical instruments etc.
- Pterocarpus indicus* — **Pterocarpus dalbergioides**
- Pterocarpus marsupium** Roxb. Vengai padauk, Indian kino tree, Bija, Bijasal (Fabaceae) — wood used for building materials and carpentry work.
- Pterocarpus santalinus** L.f. Red saunders, Sandalwood padauk, Raktachandan, Lalchandan (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for carpentry work; Red sanderswood, Santal wood, Lignum santali rubrum are commercial name; source of a red colour pigment; coloured powder used for caste marks by the Hindus.
- Pterospermum acerifolium** Willd. Kaniar, Kanak-champa, Kathachampa, Muchkund (Sterculiaceae) — E. India, W. Ghats, Andaman Islands; wood used for houses, bridges, boats, canoes etc.
- Pterospermum canescens** Roxb. *P. suberifolium* Lam. non Roxb. (Sterculiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for carts, gum-stocks, as fuel; fruits made into jam.
- Pterospermum diversifolium** Bl. *P. glabrescens* Wight & Arn. (Sterculiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for turnery parts, bullock carts, bridges etc., dying cloth, as fish poison.
- Pterospermum glabrescens* — **Pterospermum diversifolium**
- Pterospermum heyneanum* — **Pterospermum xylocarpum**
- Pterospermum reticulatum** Wight & Arn. (Sterculiaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for house building, boats, suitable for match boxes and splints.
- Pterospermum rubiginosum** Heyne ex Wight & Arn. (Sterculiaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for house building and boats; suitable for match boxes, splints and paper pulp.
- Pterospermum semisagittatum** Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb. (Sterculiaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; wood used for axe handles and fuel.
- Pterospermum suberifolium* — **Pterospermum canescens**
- Pterospermum xylocarpum** Santapau & Wagh, *P. heyneanum* Wall. ex Wight (Sterculiaceae) — Peninsular India; used in leucorrhoea.
- Pterygota alata** Br. *Sterculia alata* Roxb. Tula, Budahanarikella, Bekora (Sterculiaceae) — Himalayas, W. Ghats; substitute of opium.
- pudding grass — **Mentha pulegium**
- pudding pipe tree — **Cassia fistula**
- Pudina — **Mentha arvensis**; **Mentha spicata**
- Pundinah — **Mentha arvensis**
- Pueraria hirsuta* — **Pueraria lobata**
- Pueraria javanica* — **Pueraria phaseoloides**
- Pueraria lobata** (Willd.) Ohwi, *P. thunbergiana* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Benth. *P. hirsuta* Schneid non Kurz, Kudzu (Fabaceae) — cultivated in India; fodder value; crude fibres; edible leaves and shoots.

- Pueraria phaseoloides** Benth. *P. javanica* Benth. Tropical kudgu (Fabaceae) — N. E. India; grazing value; used in medicine for ulcers and boils.
- Pueraria thomsonii** Benth. (Fabaceae) — cattle browse upon this plant, tubers edible.
- Pueraria thunbergiana* — **Pueraria lobata**
- Pueraria tuberosa** DC. Indian kudzu (Fabaceae) — throughout India; tubers eaten raw or boiled; used in medicine for fever.
- Pulai — **Alstonia scholaris**
- Pulicaria crispa** Sch. Burhna (Asteraceae) — dried herbs used as vulnerary, to bruises.
- Pulicaria foliolosa** DC. (Asteraceae) — Lower gangetic plains, Peninsular India; fodder for camels.
- Pullung — **Heterophragma quadriloculare**
- Pummelo shaddock — **Citrus grandis**
- Pumpkin — **Cucurbita pepo**
- Pumpkin red — **Cucurbita maxima**
- Pundia — **Saccharum officinarum**
- Puneala plum — **Ficoucourtia jangomas**
- Punernava — **Boerhavia diffusa**
- Punia — **Ehretia acuminata**
- Punica granatum** L. Pomegranate, Bark granatum, Granada, Dalika, (Punicaceae) — cultivated; fruits edible; sources of Grenadine, a refreshing drink; bark used in medicine for intermittent fever, diarrhoea, night sweats, peel of fruit sources of tannin material.
- Punjki — **Elephantopus scaber**
- Punk — **Combretum dicandrum**
- Punnag champa — **Alpinia speciosa**
- Punonaga — **Calophyllum inophyllum**
- Punyam konda — **Ehretia acuminata**
- Pupalia atropurpurea* — **Pupalia lappacea**
- Pupalia lappacea** (L.) Juss. *P. atropurpurea* Moq. (Amaranthaceae) — Gangetic plains, Peninsular India; grazing; medicinally used for cuts; as a rat poison.
- Purging croton — **Croton tiglium**
- Purging nut — **Jatropha curcas**
- Purple buckthorn — **Rhamnus purpurea**
- Purple cestrum — **Cestrum elegans**
- Purple grenadilla — **Passiflora edulis**
- Purple tephrosia — **Tephrosia purpurea**
- Purslane — **Portulaca oleracea**
- Purslane, Sea — **Sesuvium portulacastrum**
- Pursley — **Portulaca oleracea**
- Purusha — **Ochrocarpus longifolius**
- Pushpa — **Didymocarpus pedicellata**
- Pussur — **Xylocarpus gangeticus**
- Putijia — **Putranjiva roxburghii**
- Putranjiva — **Putranjiva roxburghii**
- Putranjiva roxburghii** Wall. Putranjiva, Putijia, Juti, Jiaputa (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated; decoction of leaves and fruits used for fevers and ailments of the liver in medicine; leaves are used as forage.
- Pygeum acuminatum* — **Prunus ceylanica**
- Pygeum gardneri* — **Prunus ceylanica**
- Pygeum glaberrimum* — **Prunus ceylanica**
- Pygeum sisparensense** Gamble (Rosaceae) — Peninsular India, E. India, Andaman Islands; wood used for making furniture, boxes, rafters etc., as good fuel.
- Pygeum wightianum* — **Prunus ceylanica**
- Pygeum zeylanicum* — **Prunus ceylanica**
- Pygmaeopremna herbacea* — **Premna herbacea**
- Pyinkado — **Xylia xylocarpa**
- Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium* — **Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium**
- Pyrethrum dalmatian* — **Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium**
- Pyrethrum, Persian* — **Chrysanthemum coccineum**
- Pyralia edulis** A. DC. (Santalaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; fruits edible; wood used for making implements for churning butter; sap is reported to be used as rennet for curdling milk.
- Pyrus aucuparia* — **Sorbus aucuparia**
- Pyrus baccata* — **Malus baccata**
- Pyrus baccata* var. *siberica* — **Malus baccata**
- Pyrus communis** L. Common pear tree, Nakh (Rosaceae) — cultivated

ed, fruits edible; wood used for turnery, cutlery.

Pyrus hupehensis Pamp, *Malus hupehensis* (Pamp.) Rehd. *M. theifera* Rehd. (Rosaceae) — leaves used as palatable, thirst quenching tea.

Pyrus lanata — **Sorbus lanata**

Pyrus malus L. *Malus communis* DC. Seb, Seo, Badara, Sevam (Rosaceae) — source of the commercial apple, many hybrids available; wood used in turnery, rulers, canoes, knobs etc.

Pyrus pashia Buch.-Ham. ex Don, Mehal, Mol (Rosaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; fruits edible; wood used for walking sticks, combs, textile mill bobbins etc.; leaves lopped for fodder.

Pyrus pyrifolia (Burm. f.) Nakai var. **culta** (Makino) Nakai, *P. serotina* var. *culta* Rehd., *P. sinensis* Hort. non Lindl. nec Poir. Sand pear, Chinese or Japanese pear, Country pear, cultivated; sources of edible fruits.

Pyrus serotina var. *culta* — **Pyrus pyrifolia** var. **culta**

Pyrus sinensis — **Pyrus pyrifolia** var. **culta**

Pyrus vestita — **Sorbus cuspidata**

Q

Quail grass — **Celosia argentea**

Quamoclit pinnata — **Ipomoea quamoclit**

Quassia amara L. Surinam quassia (Simaroubaceae) — cultivated; sources of Quassia wood.

Quassia indica Nooteboom, *Samadera indica* Gaertn., *S. lucida* Wall. (Simaroubaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for turnery articles, packing cases, cheap furniture etc.

Quassia, Surinam — **Quassia amara**

Queen Anne's Lace — **Daucus carota**

Queen crapemyrtle — **Lagerstroemia flos-reginae**

Queen's flower — **Lagerstroemia thorelii**

Queensland, Hemp — **Sida rhombifolia**

Quercus dealbata — **Lithocarpus dealbatus**

Quercus dilata Lindl. ex Royle, Green oak, Moru (Fagaceae) — Himalayas; wood used for sleepers, axe handles, walking sticks etc.; leaves lopped as fodder for cattle.

Quercus fenestrata — **Lithocarpus fenestratus**

Quercus glauca Thunb. (Fagaceae) — wood used for general construction.

Quercus ilex L. Holly or Holm oak (Fagaceae) — Himalayas; wood durable for agricultural implements, tool handles, yields good charcoal and fuel; lopped for fodder.

Quercus incana Roxb. Ban, Banj, Ban oak, Grey oak (Fagaceae) — wood used for construction and for making agricultural implements; also used for manufacturing charcoal.

Quercus lamellosa Sm. (Fagaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; timber yielding, used for door posts, window frames, rafters, agricultural implements, cart wheels etc.

Quercus lanata Sm. *Q. lanuginosa* D. Don (Fagaceae) — E. India, E. Himalayas; timber yielding; leaves lopped for fodder.

Quercus lanceaefolia Roxb. *Castanopsis lanceaefolia* Hickel et A. Camus (Fagaceae) — E. India; timber yielding.

Quercus lanuginosa — **Quercus lanata**

Quercus lappacea — **Lithocarpus pachyphyllus**

Quercus semecarpifolia Sm. Brown oak of Himalaya, Kharshu oak, Barchar (Fagaceae) — Himalayas; timber yielding; used in furniture and plough; leaves used as fodder.

Quercus semiserrata Roxb. (Fagaceae) — E. India; wood used for plugs or pins of cart wheels.

Quercus spicata — **Lithocarpus spicatus**

Quercus thomsonii — **Lithocarpus thomsonii**

Quercus xylocarpa — **Lithocarpus xylocarpus**

Quince — **Cydonia oblonga**

Quinine — *Cinchona calissaya*; *Cinchona succirubra*
Quisqualis densiflora — *Quisqualis indica*
Quisqualis indica L. *Q. densiflora* Wall. ex Miq. Rangoon creeper, Rangoon-ki-bel (Combretaceae) — cultivated; ornamental value.

R

Rabbit-foot grass — *Polypogon monspeliensis*
Rabinia — *Robinia pseudoacacia*
Radermachera xylocarpa (Roxb.) K. Schum. *Stereospermum xylocarpum* Benth. & Hook. f. Padri tree (Bignoniaceae) — throughout India; wood used for house building, furniture, agricultural implements, etc., good fuel wood; fruits edible as vegetable.
Radish — *Raphanus sativus*
Ragangi — *Lawsonia inermis*
Ragi — *Eleusine coracana*
Ragi millet — *Eleusine coracana*
Rainbow pink — *Dianthus chinensis*
Rain tree — *Samanea saman*
Raitung — *Rhus parviflora*
Rajakoshataki — *Luffa cylindrica*
Rejaluka — *Raphanus sativus*
Rajamla — *Rumex vesicarius*
Rajana — *Ixora coccinea*
Rajataru — *Cassia fistula*
Rajbala — *Convolvulus arvensis*
Rajika — *Eleusine coracana*
Rakas gaddah — *Corallocarpus epigeus*
Rakat rohan — *Soymida febrifuga*
Raktachandan — *Pterocarpus santalinus*
Rakta-chitra — *Plumbago indica*
Raktaka — *Ixora coccinea*
Rakta kambal — *Adenantha pavonina*
Raktakusuma — *Grewia tiliaefolia*
Raktapala — *Indigofera oblongifolia*
Raktapushpa — *Bombax ceiba*
Rakatgarbha — *Lawsonia inermis*
Raktavalli — *Ventilago maderaspatana*
Ramalo — *Macaranga indica*
Ramasenaka — *Swertia chirata*
Ramboostan — *Nepheium lappaceum*
Rambustan — *Nepheium lappaceum*
Ramchana — *Cayratia carnosia*

Ram dana — *Amaranthus caudatus*
Rami — *Lasiosiphon eriocephalus*
Ramsar — *Erianthus arundinaceus*; *Vallisneria spiralis*
Ramsar II — *Erianthus arundinaceus*
Ramtulsi — *Ocimum gratissimum*
Ranbhendi (H) — *Abelmoschus ficulneus*; *Melachna capitata*
Ranbhindi — *Hibiscus surattensis*
Randia brandisii — *Xeromphis spinosa*
Randia dumetorum — *Xeromphis spinosa*
Randia exaltata Griff. (Rubiaceae) — Andamans; fruits used for preparing black dye.
Randia gardneri Thw. (Rubiaceae) — Peninsular India; sources of durable wood.
Randia longispinosa — *Xeromphis spinosa*
Randia malabarica Lam. (Rubiaceae) — Peninsular India; useful for afforestation; used as fuel.
Randia spinosa — *Xeromphis spinosa*
Randia tetrasperma Benth. & Hook. f. (Rubiaceae) — E. Himalayas; wood suitable for making walking sticks.
Randia tomentosa — *Xeromphis spinosa*
Randia uliginosa DC. Pindalu, Panar, Katul (Rubiaceae) — wood used for turning and small articles; fruits used in medicine for diarrhoea and dysentery; leaves eaten after boiled.
Ranel — *Rhus parviflora*
Rangan — *Ixora coccinea*
Rangari — *Thevetia neriifolia*
Rangoon bean — *Phaseolus lunatus*
Rangoon creeper — *Quisqualis indica*
Rangoon-ki-bel — *Quisqualis indica*
Ranu — *Asparagus racemosus*
Ranunculus arvensis L. Corn, buttercup (Ranunculaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine for fever, gout and asthma.
Ranunculus sceleratus L. Celery-leaved crowfoot, Blister buttercup (Ranunculaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; medicinal value.
Rapa — *Brassica rapa*
Rape — *Brassica campestris*
Rape, Bird — *Brassica campestris*

- Raphanus raphinistrum* var. *sativus*
— **Raphanus sativus**
- Raphanus sativus** L. *Raphanus raphinistrum* L. var. *sativus* L.
Radish, Dalkon, Lobak, Mulaka, Sita, Rajaluka, Nilakantha, Kandamula (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; used for cooking purposes; the young leaves are eaten as greens.
- Raphidophora pertusa** (Roxb.) Schott. (Araceae) — Juice with black pepper is used for snake bites.
- Rasa — **Vitis vinifera**
- Rasagandhi — **Commiphora myrrha**
- Rasbari — **Physalis peruviana**
- Raspberry, Mysore — **Rubus niveus**
- Raspberry, Yellow Himalayan — **Rubus ellipticus**
- Ratakohmba — **Indigofera aspalathoides**
- Ratanjot — **Onosma hispidum**
- Ratanjot (H) — **Clausena pentaphylla**
- Ratanjote — **Clausena pentaphylla**
- Ratanpurus — **Hybanthus enneaspermus**
- Ratnagandhi — **Caesalpinia pulcherrima**
- Rati (H) — **Abrus precatorius**
- Rattan cane — **Calamus rotang**
- Rattlesarp parni — **Blechnum virginianum**
- Ratulu — **Dioscorea bulbifera**
- Rauvolfia canescens* — **Rauvolfia tetraphylla**
- Rauvolfia serpentina** (L.) Benth. ex Kurz, Sarpagandha, Chundrika, Chota chand (Apocynaceae) — throughout India; also under cultivation; roots are used in medicine as a tranquilizer in the treatment of hypertension and related ailments.
- Rauvolfia tetraphylla** L. *R. canescens* L. Trinidad, Devil pepper (Apocynaceae) — cultivated; juice from the fruit is used as ink.
- Ravenala madagascariensis** Gmel. Madagascar traveller's palm (Musaceae) — cultivated; water which is derived from the stem is used for drinking in time of scarcity of water; stem used for the construction of houses; seeds consumed as food; leaves are eaten as cabbage; petioles are sources of good paper.
- Ravenna grass — **Erianthus ravennae**
- Rawasan — **Sesbania sesban**
- Reaumuria hypericoides** Willd. Lanisah (Tamaricaceae) — leaves are used in medicine for treatment for itch.
- Red amaranth — **Amaranthus hybridus**
- Red bark — **Cinchona succirubra**
- Red bryony — **Bryonia dioica**
- Red cedar — **Toona ciliata**; **Acrocarpus fraxinifolius**
- Red cherry — **Prunus cerasus**
- Red cutch — **Acacia chundra**
- Red ebony — **Acacia chundra**
- Red eye — **Polygala arillata**
- Red fescue — **Festuca rubra**
- Red gram — **Cajanus cajan**
- Red ground — **Cucurbita maxima**
- Red, Mahogany — **Eucalyptus resinifera**
- Red pumpkin — **Cucurbita maxima**
- Red santol — **Sandoricum koetjape**
- Red, Saunders — **Pterocarpus santalinus**
- Red silk cotton tree — **Bombax ceiba**
- Red wood — **Sequoia sempervirens**
- Redwood, Californian — **Sequoia sempervirens**
- Redwood, Willow — **Salix fragilis**
- Reed canary grass — **Phalaris arundinacea**
- Reetha — **Sapindus mukorossi**; **Sapindus trifoliatus**
- Rehu — **Cinnamomum glaucescens**
- Reidia ovalifolia** Wight, *Phyllanthus longiflorus* Heyne ex Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits pickled.
- Reinwardtia indica** Dum. *R. tetragyna* Planch. Basanthi (Linaceae) — Himalayas; Indo-gangetic plains, N. E. India; used in medicine for treatment of paralysis, applied to wounds infested with maggots.
- Reinwardtia tetragyna* — **Reinwardtia indica**
- Rejoua dichotoma* — **Ervatamia dichotoma**
- Remetha — **Lasiosiphon eriocephalus**
- Remusatia vivipara** Schott (Araceae) — throughout India; leaves used as vegetable.
- Reseda luteola** L. Dyer's rocket, Weld (Resedaceae) — cultivated; sources of yellow dye for colouring silks.

- Reseda odorata** L. Mignonette (Resedaceae) — cultivated; sources of essential oil.
- Resin, Black Dammer — **Canarium bengalense**
- Resin, Scammony — **Convolvulus scammonia**
- Reunja — **Acacia leucophloea**
- Revatchini — **Rheum emodi**
- Rhabdia lycioides** — **Rotula aquatica**
- Rhamnus nepalensis** Wall. ex M. Laws (Rhamnaceae) — E. Himalayas, East, Central and South India; fruits used in medicine for herpes.
- Rhamnus pentapomica** Parker, *R. persica* M. Laws, Chirla (Rhamnaceae) — wood suitable for turnery; fruits edible; leaves browsed by cattle.
- Rhamnus persica* — **Rhamnus pentapomica**
- Rhamnus purpurea** Edgew, Purple buckthorn (Rhamnaceae) — Himalayas; wood can be used for tool handles and turnery; fruits used in medicine as purgative.
- Rhamnus triquetra** Brandis (Rhamnaceae) — Himalayas; wood used for turning, carving and for making agricultural implements; lopped for fodder.
- Rhamnus virgata** Roxb. Indian buckthorn, Chato, Chadua (Rhamnaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Central and Peninsular India; wood durable for agricultural implements.
- Rhapis excelsa** Henry ex Rehd. *R. flabelliformis* Air. (Arecaceae) — cultivated ornamental value; used for walking sticks and umbrella handles.
- Rhapis flabelliformis* — **Rhapis excelsa**
- Rhazya stricta** DC. Hisawang, Sewar (Apocynaceae) — sources of wax used for the manufacture of candle.
- Rheum emodi** Wall. ex Meissn. Himalayan rhubarb, Indian rhubarb, Pitamulika, Hindivevanchini, Dolu (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas, cultivated in E. India; leaves consumed as vegetable; used in medicine as a purgative and astringent tonic.
- Rheum nobile** Hook. & Thoms. (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas; used as salads, dried leaves used as a substitute for tobacco.
- Rheum rhaponticum** L. Rhapontic rhubarb, Pie-plant, Garden rhubarb (Polygonaceae) — cultivated in E. India and S. India; petioles used in sauces; leaves used as feed for livestock.
- Rhinacanthus communis** — **Rhinacanthus nasuta**
- Rhinacanthus nasuta** Kurz, *R. communis* Ness, Juipani, Palak, Juhi (Acanthaceae) — throughout India; medicinal use for cancer, dhobie's itch, ringworm etc.
- Rhizophora stylosa** Griff. Bhora (Rhizophoraceae) — bark used for tanning; timber for heavy construction.
- Rhodamnia trinervia** Bl. (Myrtaceae) — Andaman Islands; wood used for house constructions; for making charcoal.
- Rhoderian kudze vine — **Glycine javanica**
- Rhodes grass — **Chloris gayana**
- Rhododendron arboreum** Sm. Burans, Bras, Rhododendron tree, Rose tree (Ericaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood used for building construction, tender leaves used for vegetables; also for medicine; flowers used in medicine for diarrhoea.
- Rhododendron barbatum** Wall. ex G. Don, Giantblood rhododendron (Ericaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood used as fuel, poisonous.
- Rhododendron campanulatum** D. Don, Cherailu (Ericaceae) — throughout India; leaves used in medicine for rheumatism, syphilis etc.; wood used as fuel, poisonous.
- Rhododendron cinnabarinum** Hook. f. (Ericaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; flowers used for the preparation of jam.
- Rhododendron falconeri** Hook. f. (Ericaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; leaves employed for living baskets; wood used for making

- cups, spoons, laddles etc.; poisonous.
- Rhodomyrtus parviflora** Alston
R. tomentosa Wight p. p. non Hassk. Hill-gooseberry, Downy rosemyrtle (Myrtaceae)—E. India; fruits palatable; used in preparing pies, jams, jelly etc.
- Rhodomyrtus tomentosa** — **Rhodomyrtus parviflora**
- Rhubarb, Garden** — **Rheum rhabarbaricum**
- Rhubarb, Himalayan** — **Rheum emodi**
- Rhubarb, Indian** — **Rheum emodi**
- Rhubarb, Rhapontic** — **Rheum rhabarbaricum**
- Rhus chinensis** — **Rhus javanica**
- Rhus cotinus** — **Cotinus coggygria**
- Rhus javanica** L. *R. chinensis* Mill.; *R. semialata* Murr. Tatri (Anacardiaceae)—Himalayas, E. India; galls sources of tanin; used for dyeing and medicinal purposes; white fruit pericarp in dysentery.
- Rhus mysorensis** — **Rhus sinuata**
- Rhus parviflora** Roxb. Tung, Raitung, Tunra, Ranel (Anacardiaceae)—Himalayas, Gangetic plain and S. India; used for afforestation.
- Rhus punjabensis** Stewart ex Brandis Titri (Anacardiaceae)—Himalayas; fruits edible; wood used for ornamental or cabinet work.
- Rhus semialata** — **Rhus javanica**
- Rhus sinuata** Thunb. *R. mysorensis* Heyne, Dansara, Dasni (Anacardiaceae)—Peninsular India; used for fencing; wood used for posts and as fuel; suitable for turnery and small tool handles.
- Rhus succedanea** L. Wild varnish tree, Wax tree, Kakra-singi (Anacardiaceae)—Himalayas, E. India; valued for its wax; used for candles, wax-matches, pencils etc; fruits edible; wood suitable for agricultural implements.
- Rhus verniciflua** Stocks, Japanese varnish tree, Lacquer tree (Anacardiaceae)—oil used for insulators and resins in paint industries.
- Rhus wallichii** Hook. f., Akona, Arkol (Anacardiaceae)—N. W. Himalayas; wood used for axe handles, musical instruments and saw frames; varnish is made from the juice; wax derived from the fruit is manufactured into candles.
- Rhynchoscarpa foetida** — **Kedrostis rostrata**
- Rhynchodia rhynchosperma** — **Rhynchodia verrucosa**
- Rhynchodia verrucosa** (Bl.) Woodson *R. rhynchosperma* K. Schum.; *R. wallichii* Benth. ex Hook. f. (Apocynaceae)—E. Himalayas, N. E. India; sources of rubber latex.
- Rhynchodia wallichii** — **Rhynchodia verrucosa**
- Rhynchosia minima** (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)—all over India; bacterial root nodules; fodder for horses and cattle; leaves used as abortifacient.
- Rhynchospora aurea** — **Rhynchospora corymbosa**
- Rhynchospora corymbosa** Britton *R. aurea* Vahl (Cyperaceae)—throughout India; green manure; used for making mats, baskets etc.
- Rhynchotechum ellipticum** A. DC. (Gesneriaceae)—E. India; leaves reported to be used as vegetable.
- Rhynchostylis retusa** Bl. (Orchidaceae)—Himalayas, Lower gangetic plains, Peninsular India; used as emollient.
- Ribbed gourd** — **Luffa acutangula**
- Ribbon gum** — **Eucalyptus viminalis**
- Ribes glaciale** Wall. Karu dhak (Saxifragaceae)—Himalayas; fruits edible.
- Ribes nigrum** L. Nabar (Saxifragaceae)—Himalayas; fruits used for making jams.
- Ribes rubrum** L. Dak (Saxifragaceae)—Himalayas; fruits used for making jam, jelly.
- Richardia scabra** L. *Richardsonia pilosa* H. B. & K. Undulated or false Ipecae (Rubiaceae)—E. India; plant eaten by animals; substitute for true Ipecae.
- Richardsonia pilosa** — **Richardia scabra**
- Risa**—**Oreocnide integrifolia**
- Rice**—**Oryza sativa**

- Rice bean—*Vigna umbellata*
- Ricinus communis** L. Castor bean, Caster oil plant, Erandi, Bhandra, Amanda (Euphorbiaceae)—seeds sources of castor oil; cultivated; manufacture of transparent soap, textile soap, typewriter inks, fly-paper, lubricants etc., seeds cakes are used as fertilizer known as castor oil pomace; leaves rubbed on joints to relieve pain; young leaves act as purgative.
- Ridged gourd—*Luffa acutangula*
- Rin—*Cotoneaster acuminata*
- Ringani—*Solanum surattense*
- Ringworm senna—*Cassia alata*
- Rinorea bengalensis** (Wall.) Kuntze, *Alsodeia bengalensis* Wall. (Violaceae)—E. Himalayas, Peninsular India, Andaman Islands; leaves used for adulterating tea.
- Ritha—*Erioglossum rubiginosum*;
Sapindus mukorossi
- Ritha (H)—*Acacia sinuata*
- Rithoul—*Securinega virosa*
- Rivea corymbosa** Hall. f., *Turbina corymbosa* (L.) Rafin. Snake plant (Convolvulaceae)—cultivated; decoction of seeds used as a narcotic and hallucitrogen.
- Rivea cuneata*—*Argyreia cuneata*
- Rivea hypocrateriformis** Choisy, Midnapore creeper, Phang (Convolvulaceae)—throughout India; young shoots used as vegetable and used in preparing bread; root is given in Bihar to women after childbirth.
- Rivea ornata** Choisy (Convolvulaceae)—Peninsular India; fleshy flowers eaten; used in medicines for application to piles.
- Rivina humilis** L. Rouge-plant, Blood berry (Phytoloccaceae)—native of America; cultivated; fruits sources of red dye.
- Riwari—*Abies pindrow*
- Riwat—*Celtis cinnamomea*
- Robinia—*Robinia pseudoacacia*
- Robinia pseudoacacia** L. Robinia, False-acacia, Black-locust (Fabaceae)—W. Himalayas, introduced; wood suitable for agricultural implements, turnery work etc.
- Robusta coffee—*Coffea robusta*
- Rocket larkspur—*Delphinium ajacis*
- Rocket salad—*Eruca sativa*
- Rohini—*Mallotus philippinensis*
- Rohun—*Soymida febrifuga*
- Rohusa—*Cymbopogon martinii*
- Rohunna—*Soymida febrifuga*
- Rooi grass—*Themeda triandra*
- Rookmini—*Ixora coccinea*
- Root, Scammony—*Convolvulus scammonia*
- Roquette—*Eruca sativa*
- Rorippa armoracia*—*Armoracia labathifolia*
- Rorippa duffia** Hara, *Nasturtium indicum* DC. sensu Hook. f.; *N. heterophyllum* Bl. *Rorippa indica* Hiern., *R. indica* var. *apetala* Hochr. (Brassicaceae)—used in salads and soups; used in medicine for dysentery, diarrhoea, fever etc.
- Rorippa indica*—**Rorippa duffia**
- Rorippa indica* var. *apetala*—**Rorippa duffia**
- Rosa** × **alba** L. Common English dog rose, White cottage rose, Gulab (Rosaceae)—cultivated; oil extraction by distillation.
- Rosa** × **bourboniana** Desp. Bombon rose, Cheenia gulab, Cheecruia gulab, Desigulab, Baramasi (Rosaceae)—cultivated for its fragrant flowers.
- Rosa brunonii** Lindl. *R. moschata* Hook. f. non Mill rec Hermm. Sewati, Kuji, Kunja, Karer, Kwiala, Himalayan musk rose (Rosaceae)—Himalayas; fragrant flowers; wood used for making walking stick; roots called Rajatanini used for eye diseases.
- Rosa** × **centifolia** L. Alikulasankula, Cabbage rose, Hundered leaved rose (Rosaceae)—cultivated; extraction of Attar; floral wax used in the manufacture of soap.
- Rosa chinensis** Jacq. *R. sinica* L., *R. indica* Hook. f. p. p. non L. China rose, Bengal rose, Monthly rose (Rosaceae)—cultivated for ornamentation.
- Rosa** × **damascena** Mill, Fasli gulab, Summer damask rose (Rosaceae)—cultivation, throughout India; oil extraction; gulkand made from the petals.

- Rosa eglanteria* — **Rosa foetida**
Rosa foetida Herrm. *R. eglanteria* Hook. f. non L., *R. lutea* Mill. (Rosaceae) — Kashmir, cultivated; medicinal use for colic and diarrhoea.
Rosa gallica L. French rose (Rosaceae) — cultivated; sources of fatty oil used in medicine.
Rosa gigantea Collett, The Manipur wild tea rose (Rosaceae) — Manipur; fruits edible.
Rosa indica — **Rosa chinensis**
Rosa lutea — **Rosa foetida**
Rosa macrophylla Lindl. Ban gulab (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; used in perfumery.
Rosa moschata — **Rosa brunonii**
Rosa multiflora Thunb. (Rosaceae) — cultivation; used for soil conservation; fruits used in medicine for wounds, sprains, injuries, ulcers etc.
Rosary pea — **Abrus precatorius**
Rosa sericea Lindl. (Rosaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; fruits edible; cultivated as hedge plant.
Rosa sinica — **Rosa chinensis**
Rosa webbiana Royle (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; fruits edible.
Rose apple — **Syzygium jambosa**
Rose, Bay — **Nerium oleander**; **Epi-lobium angustifolium**
Rose champion — **Lychnis coronaria**
Rose, changeable — **Hibiscus mutabilis**
Rose, Chinese — **Hibiscus mutabilis**
Rose confederate — **Hibiscus mutabilis**
Rose, Cotton — **Hibiscus mutabilis**
Rosemyrtle, Downy — **Rhodomyrtus parviflora**
Rose, Wo od — **Merremia tuberosa**
Rosella — **Hibiscus sabdariffa**
Rosemarinus officinalis L. **Rusmari** (Lamiaceae) — cultivation; oil extraction; flowers sources of honey.
Rose of Sharon — **Hibiscus syriacus**
Rose tree — **Rhododendron arboreum**
Rosetta rosewood — **Dalbergia latifolia**
Rosewood, Black — **Dalbergia latifolia**
Rosewood, Bombay — **Dalbergia latifolia**
Rosewood, East Indian — **Dalbergia latifolia**
Rosewood, Malabar — **Dalbergia latifolia**
Rosewood, Southern India — **Dalbergia latifolia**
Rosewood, Siam — **Dalbergia cochinchinensis**
Rosha grass — **Cymbopogon martinii**
Roshisa — **Cymbopogon martinii**
Rosquette — **Erica sativa**
Rosseta, Rosewood — **Dalbergia latifolia**
Rothia indica (L.) Druce *R. trifoliata* Pers (Fabaceae) — Peninsular India; eaten as vegetable; also green manure.
Rothia trifoliata — **Rothia indica**
Roto simul — **Bombax ceiba**
Rottboellia compressa — **Hemarthria compressa**
Rottboellia exaltata L. f. **Bhursali, Barsali** (Poaceae) — throughout India; used for making mats.
Rottboellia myurus — **Manisuris myurus**
Rotula aquatica Lour. **Pashanabheda, Rhabdia lycioides** C. B. Cl. in p. p. non Mart. (Boraginaceae) — throughout India; used for making ropes.
Rough, Bristle-grass — **Setaria verticillata**
Rouge-plant — **Rivina humilis**
Rourea acuminata — **Rourea minor**
Rourea caudata — **Rourea minor**
Rourea commutata — **Rourea minor**
Rourea minor (Gaertn.) Alston *R. santaloides* Wight & Arn. *R. commutata* Planch.; *R. caudata* Planch.; *R. pulchella* Planch.; *R. acuminata* Hook. f. *Santaloides erectum* Schell.; *S. minus* Schell.; *S. floridum* Kuntze, Kalavidhara, Vidhara (Connaraceae) — throughout India; used in medicines for rheumatism, diabetes, ulcers etc.
Rourea pulchella — **Rourea minor**
Rourea santaloides — **Rourea minor**
Royal poinciana — **Delonix regia**
Roystonea oleracea O. F. Cook *Oreodoxa oleracea* Mart. Cabbage palm (Arecaceae) — cultivated; oil yielding; wood made into walking sticks.

- Roystonea regia** (H. B. & K.) O. F. Cooke, *Oreodoxa regia* H. B. & K. Cuban royal palm (Arecaceae) — cultivated as an avenue tree; tender portion used as vegetable.
- Rowan tree — **Sorbus aucuparia**
- Roxa bark — **Cinchona officinalis**
- Rubber, Assam — **Ficus elastica**
- Rubber, Indian — **Ficus elastica**
- Rubber, Ire — **Funtumia elastica**
- Rubber, Lagos silk — **Funtumia elastica**
- Rubbu, Palay — **Cryptostegia grandiflora**
- Rubia cordifolia** L. sensu Hook. f. Manjistha, Manjit, the Indian madder (Rubiaceae) — throughout India; employed in dyeing, also in medicines; as fodder as well as side dish with rice.
- Rubia khasiana** Kurz, Khasian madder (Rubiaceae) — powdered roots used as abortive; decoction is used as diuretic.
- Rubia sikkimensis** Kurz, Sikkim madder, Naga madder (Rubiaceae) — E. India; roots are source of red dye; hill tribes used for dyeing woollen cloth, human hairs, spoons, ornaments etc.
- Rubia tinctorum** L. Bacho, the European madder (Rubiaceae) — used in calico printing.
- Rubus albescens** — **Rubus niveus**
- Rubus discolor** — **Rubus fruticosus** L. var. **discolor**
- Rubus ellipticus** Sm. Yellow Himalayan raspberry, Lal anchu, Hisalu (Rosaceae) — fruits edible.
- Rubus fruticosus** L. var. **discolor**, **Rubus discolor** Weihe & Nees, Alish, Akhe (Rubiaceae) — Himalayas; fruits edible; made into wine and colouring liquor.
- Rubus idaeus** L. European raspberry (Rubiaceae) — cultivated in South India hills, for fruits.
- Rubus lasiocarpus** — **Rubus niveus**
- Rubus mysorensis** — **Rubus niveus**
- Rubus niveus** Thunb. *R. lasiocarpus* Hook. f., *R. albescens* Roxb., *R. mysorensis* Heyne, Kala himsalu, Kalianchhi, Mysore raspberry (Rubiaceae) — throughout India in hill stations; fruits edible.
- Rudanti — **Cressa cretica**
- Rudraksha (H) — **Elaeocarpus sphaericus**
- Rudrapushpam — **Hibiscus rosasinensis**
- Rudravanti — **Cressa cretica**
- Ruellia prostrata** var. **dejecta** — **Dipteracanthus prostratus**
- Ruellia suffruticosa** — **Dipteracanthus suffruticosus**
- Ruellia tuberosa** L. (Acanthaceae) — throughout India; medicinal use for stone in bladder, chronic bronchities etc.
- Rui — **Gossypium arboreum**
- Ruksha — **Grewia tiliaefolia**
- Rumex acetosa** L. Garden sorrel, Chuka (Polygonaceae) — W. Himalayas; leaves eaten in salad; used in medicine for bronchial diseases; treatment in skin diseases
- Rumex acetosella** L. Sheep sorrel, Chuk (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas, Hills at S. India; young shoots recommended for salads; fruits used as poultry feed.
- Rumex crispus** L. Yellow dock, Curled dock (Polygonaceae) — Mt. Abu; leaves eaten as vegetable; seeds used for checking diarrhoea.
- Rumex dentatus** L. Ambavah (Polygonaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; leaves used as vegetable; sources of dye; used in medicine for cutaneous disorders.
- Rumex hastatus** D. Don (Polygonaceae) — W. Himalayas; leaves can be eaten.
- Rumex maritimus** L. Jub-palum, Jungli palak, Golden dock (Polygonaceae) — throughout India; eaten as pot herb; leaves applied to burns.
- Rumex nepalensis** Spr. (Polygonaceae) — throughout India; roots are used as purgative and plant astringent.
- Rumex scutatus** L. (Polygonaceae) — cultivated as vegetable.
- Rumex vesicarius** L. Bladder dock, Palang sag, Chuku, Ambari, Palak, Rajamla, (Polygonaceae) — cultivated throughout India; used as vegetable as curries and chutney.

- Rungia parviflora* var. *pectinata* — *Rungia pectinata*
Rungia parviflora var. *muralis* — *Rungia pectinata*
Rungia pectinata (L.) Nees *R. parviflora* Nees var. *pectinata* C.B.Cl.
R. parviflora Nees var. *muralis* C.B.Cl., Pindia (Acanthaceae)—throughout India; leaf juice given to children suffering from small pox; bruised leaves applied to relieve pain and reduce swelling.
Rungia repens Nees, Kharmor, (Acanthaceae)—throughout India; used in medicine for cough and fever.
Rusa grass — *Cymbopogon martinii*
Rusmari — *Rosmarinus officinalis*
Russian olive — *Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Ruta angustifolia — *Ruta chalepensis*
Ruta bracteosa — *Ruta chalepensis*
Ruta chalepensis L. *R. bracteosa* DC., *R. angustifolia* Pers.; *R. graveolens* L. var. *angustifolia* Hook. f. Pismarum, Satari (Rutaceae)—cultivated; used for aromatic; leaves used as in ingredient in salads.
Ruta graveolens L. Common rue, Pitapushpa, Sadapaha, Sarpadanshta (Rutaceae) — cultivated; leaves used in aromatic vinegar; used in medicine.
Ruta graveolens var. *angustifolia* — *Ruta chalepensis*
Ruvya — *Dillenia indica*
Rye grass, Italian — *Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, Perennial — *Lolium perenne*
- S**
- Sabai grass — *Eulaliopsis binata*
Sabal palmetto Lodd. ex Roem. & Schult. Cabbage palm (Arecaceae) — wood used for construction of huts; flowers sources of honey; sources of fibre; used for making brushes.
Sabbajaya — *Canna orientalis*
Sabuni — *Saponaria vaccaria*; *Trianthema portulacastrum*
Saccharum arundinaceum Retz. — *Erianthus arundinaceus*
Saccharum barberi — *Saccharum sinense* (Poaceae)
Saccharum bengalensis — *Erianthus munja*
Saccharum fuscum — *Sclerostachya fusca*
Saccharum munja — *Erianthus munja*
Saccharum narenga — *Narenga porphyrocoma*
Saccharum officinarum L. Ikshu, Khanda, Noble cane, Paunda, Pundia, Sarkara, Sugar cane (Poaceae) — cultivated; stems are sources of cane sugar, used in cooking, industrial alcohol; sources of rum.
Saccharum sinense Roxb. *S. barberi* Jesw. Thin canes, North Indian canes; Ganna, Ukh. (Poaceae) — North India, cultivation; commercial value, gur etc.
Saccharum spontaneum L. Thatch grass, Dharb, Kasa, Kas (Poaceae) — used for fixing shifting sand and loose soils; leaves employed for thatching, brooms, mats; source of fibre; reed is made into paper pulp; fodder for buffaloes.
Sacciolepis curvata (L.) A. Chase *Panicum curvatum* L. (Poaceae) — Peninsular India; fodder grass.
Sacciolepis interrupta (Willd.) Stapf. *Panicum interruptum* Willd. — throughout India; fodder grass; suitable for mud binding.
Sacciolepis myosuroides (R. Br.) A. Camus *Panicum myosuroides* R. Br. (Poaceae) — throughout India in hotter parts; fodder grass.
Saccolabium papillosum Lindl. (Orchidaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, W. Ghats; roots used as a substitute for Sarasaparilla; used in medicine for rheumatism.
Saccopetalum tomentosum — *Miliusa tomentosa*
Sacred bamboo — *Nandina domestica*
Sacred saussurea — *Saussurea sacra*
Sadagam — *Terminalia coriacea*
Sadadhatura — *Datura innoxia*
Sada natiya (H) — *Amaranthus lividus*
Sadapaha — *Ruta graveolens*
Sadri — *Terminalia tomentosa*
Sadul kou — *Melodinus monogynus*
Safeda — *Populus albus*
Safedarand — *Jatropha curcas*
Safed babul — *Acacia leucophloea*

- Safed-chandan** — *Santalum album*
Safed-khus — *Scilla hyacinthiana*
Safed kaddu — *Cucurbita pepo*
Safed kikar — *Acacia leucophloea*
Safed, Safari — *Psidium guajava*
Safed simal — *Ceiba pentandra*
Safflower — *Carthamus tinctoria*
Saffron — *Crocus sativus*
Saffron, Crocus — *Crocus sativus*
Sage — *Salvia officinalis*
Sage, Garden — *Salvia officinalis*
Sageraea listeri King var. *andamanica*
 Chatterjee & Mukerjee (*Annonaceae*) — Andamans; wood used for boat-making; used in camp furniture, violin bows, fishing rods, golf cue etc.
Sagittaria latifolia Willd. *S. variabilis* Engl. Arrow leaf, Duck potato (*Alismataceae*) — roots edible.
Sagittaria sagittifolia L. Arrowhead, Arrowleaf, Chotakut (*Alismataceae*) — throughout India; good oxygenator and useful in ponds where fish are bred, also an ornamental value.
Sagittaria variabilis — *Sagittaria latifolia*
Sago — *Cycas circinalis*
Sagovani — *Pergularia daemia*
Sagwan — *Tectona grandis*
Sahadevi — *Sida rhombifolia*
Sahadevi bari — *Sonchus arvensis*
Sainjna — *Moringa oleifera*
Sajada — *Terminalia tomentosa*
Sajiibuti — *Salsola kali*
Sakarkanda — *Manihot esculenta*
Sake — *Oryza sativa*
Sakhu — *Shorea robusta*
Sakmunia — *Convolvulus scammonia*
Sal — *Shorea robusta*
Salacia chinensis L. *S. latifolia* Wall. ex Laws., *S. prinoidea* DC. (*Celastraceae*) — throughout India; fruits edible; roots said to be abortifacient; used in medicine for venereal diseases, amenorrhoea.
Salacia latifolia — *Salacia chinensis*
Salacia oblonga Wall. ex Wight & Arn. (*Celastraceae*) — W. Ghats; root bark is used in medicine for rheumatism, gonorrhoea, asthma, ear diseases.
Salacia prinoidea — *Salacia chinensis*
Salacia reticulata Wight, Etanayakam (*Celastraceae*) — Peninsular India; root bark used in medicine for gonorrhoea, itches and swelling.
Salap — *Orchis latifolia*
Salibmisr — *Eulophia campestris*
Salicornia brachiata Roxb. (*Chenopodiaceae*) — coastal area of India; sources of alkaline earth; young shoots eaten after pickling; used in medicine for itch, considered to be abortifacient.
Salikha — *Cinnamomum cassia*
Salima — *Chrysopogon gryllus*
Salix alba L. Bis, European willow, White willow (*Salicaceae*) — cultivated in W. Himalayas; wood durable for cricket bats, match boxes, agricultural implements, combs; suitable for paper pulp and charcoal; tender leaves lopped for fodder.
Salix acmophylla Boiss. Bed (*Salicaceae*) — Sub Himalayan; leaves lopped for fodder; wood used for small carpentry work.
Salix babylonica L. Majnum, weeping willow (*Salicaceae*) — cultivated; timber yielding; useful for sports goods.
Salix caprea L. Bedmeshk, The Sallow, Goat willow (*Salicaceae*) — Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh; wood sources of gunpowder, charcoal.
Salix daphnoides Vill. Majnoon, Violet willow (*Salicaceae*) — Himalayas; wood employed for buildings, agricultural implements, utensils, tubs and tools; twigs used for baskets.
Salix fragilis L. Crack willow, Redwood willow, Kashmir willow, Jalmala, Laila, Bhinsu (*Salicaceae*) — cultivated in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh; wood suitable for cricket bats, charcoal used in gunpowder, twigs are used for basket making.
Salix tetrasperma Roxb. Baishi, Bhinsu, Bilsa, Bod, Sukulbet, Indian willow (*Salicaceae*) — throughout India, in hill stations; wood used for posts and planks, agricultural implements, furniture

- etc.; leaves used in medicine for rheumatism, epilepsy, venereal diseases.
- Salix viminalis** L. The osier, Basket willow (Salicaceae) — cultivated, Himalayas; twigs used for making baskets, chairs and hurdles.
- Salmali** — **Bombax ceiba**
- Salmalia insignis** — **Bombax ceiba**
- Salmalia malabarica** — **Bombax ceiba**
- Salmon wood** — **Eriolaena candollei**
- Salpan** — **Desmodium gangeticum**
- Salpan (H)** — **Flemingia chappar**
- Salsabuni** — **Trianthema portulacastrum**
- Salsify** — **Tragopogon porrifolium**
- Salsola baryosma** Dandy, *S. foetida* Debil ex Spr. Saltwort, Loonuk, Motilane (Chenopodiaceae) — camel fodder; ashes used as medicine to itch.
- Salsola foetida** — **Salsola baryosma**
- Salsola kali** L. Sajjibuti (Chenopodiaceae) — Himalayas; sources of crude carbonate of soda; used in glass making.
- Saltbush** — **Salvadora persica**
- Saltwort** — **Salsola baryosma**
- Salvadora oleoides** Decne, Bahapilu, Chootapilu, Jhal, Pilu (Salvadoraceae) — W. India; wood used for building purposes, agricultural implements; fruits edible; purified seed can be used for soap making; seed cake suitable for livestock feed, also valuable manure for tobacco.
- Salvadora persica** L. Jhak, Kharjal, Mustard tree, Saltbush, Toothbrush tree (Salvadoraceae) — throughout India; leaves, fruits edible, also used in medicine for rheumatism, flatulent, dyspepsia etc.
- Salvia aegyptiaca** L. (Lamiaceae) — N. E. India; seeds used in medicine for diarrhoea; plant browsed by sheep and goats.
- Salvia lanata** Roxb. (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas; stems are peeled and eaten; roots are said to be used in adulterate the root *Saussurea lappa*.
- Salvia officinalis** L. Sage, Garden sage, *Salvia sefakuss* (Lamiaceae) — cultivated; sources of essential oil; used in perfumes and in medicine.
- Salvia plebeia** R. Br. (Lamiaceae) — throughout India; used in medicine for toothache.
- Salvia sefakuss** — **Salvia officinalis**
- Salwan** — **Desmodium gangeticum**
- Samadera indica** — **Quassia indica**
- Samadera lucida** — **Quassia indica**
- Samak** — **Echinochloa crus-galli**
- Samanea saman** (Jacq.) Merr. *Pithecellobium saman* Benth. Belate seris (H), Rain tree (Fabaceae) — cultivated throughout India as an avenue tree; leaves as fodder; pods valuable food for cattle; wood for carpentry work.
- Samarti** — **Erythropsis colorata**
- Sambar (H)** — **Desmodium tiliaefolium**
- Sambucus adnata** Wall. (Caprifoliaceae) — E. Himalayas; tender branches eaten as vegetable and also made into pickles.
- Sambucus hookeri** Rehder, *S. javanica* Reinw. ex Bl. Himalayan elder (Caprifoliaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; leaves used as vegetable, also used in medicine.
- Sambucus javanica** — **Sambucus hookeri**
- Sambucus nigra** L. (Caprifoliaceae) — sources of essential oil used in medicine; wood used in turnery and carving.
- Sambucus wightiana** Wall. ex Wight & Arn. (Caprifoliaceae) — Himalayas; roots, leaves, berries used in medicine as purgative.
- Samhalu** — **Vitex negundu**
- Sampo-ki-klumb** — **Arisaema speciosum**
- Samundarka pat (H)** — **Argyreia nervosa**
- Samudrapalaka (S)** — **Argyreia nervosa**
- Samudhraphala (S)** — **Barringtonia racemosa**
- Samudraka** — **Leea macrophylla**
- Samudulam** — **Elephantopus scaber**
- San** — **Crotalaria mucronata**
- Sana** — **Crotalaria juncea**
- Sanaparai** — **Pseudarthria viscida**
- Sandal** — **Santalum album**
- Sandal bead tree** — **Adenanthera pavonina**

- Sandlewood, Padauk — **Pterocarpus santalinus**
 Sandalwood, White — **Santalum album**
 Sandlox tree — **Hura crepitans**
Sandoricum indicum — **Sandoricum koetjape**
Sandoricum koetjape (Burm. f.) Merr. *Sandoricum indicum* Cav.
 Santol (Meliaceae) — cultivated in Peninsular India; wood used for household utensils, carts, boats, butcher's blocks; fruits eaten with spices or made into jelly; roots employed in medicine for dysentery, ringworm; also used for tanning, fishing nets.
 Sandra — **Acacia chundra**
 San Euphorbia — **Euphorbia helioscopia**
 San hemp — **Crotalaria juncea**
 Sankakusa — **Canscora decussata**
 Sankalu — **Pachyrhizus erosus**
 Sankhapushpi — **Evolvulus alsinoides**
 Sankesar — **Delonix elata**
 Sankru — **Coix lacryma-jobi**
Sanicula europaea L. (Apiaceae) — E. Himalayas, W. ghats, E. India; used in medicines for dysentery, diarrhoea, bleeding piles.
 Sannai — **Crotalaria juncea**
 Sannipat — **Schweinfurthia sphaerocarpa**
 Sansaru (H) — **Debregessia hypoleuca**; **D. longifolia**
Sansevieria roxburghiana Schult. f. *S. zeylanica* Roxb. Bowstring hemp, Maurvi, Marul (Liliaceae) — cultivated in E. coast of India; fibre yielding; also used in medicine.
Sansevieria trifasciata Prain (Liliaceae) — cultivated in Peninsular India; sources of fibre; used in medicine for ulcers and sores.
Sansevieria zeylanica — **Sansevieria roxburghiana**
Santaloides erectum — **Rourea minor**
Santaloides floridum — **Rourea minor**
Santaloides minus — **Rourea minor**
Santalum album L. White sandalwood, Taliaparnam, Safedchandani, Sandal (Santalaceae) — cultivated; wood used for manufacture of incense; oil of Santal or Oleum Santal obtained by steam distillation from the wood; used in perfumery, cosmetics etc.
 Santara — **Citrus reticulata**
 Santol — **Sandoricum koetjape**
 Sanwak — **Echinochloa crus-galli**
 Saona — **Oroxylum indicum**
Sapindus detergens — **Sapindus mukorossi**
Sapindus laurifolius — **Sapindus trifoliatus**
Sapindus mukorossi Gaertn. *Sapindus detergens* Roxb. Chinese soapberry, Soapnut tree, Phenila, Urista, Ritha, Reetha, Aritha (Sapindaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; employed in washing silk, shawls; used for cleaning silver ware; seeds made into rosaries.
Sapindus rarak DC. *Dittelasma rarak* Hook. f. (Sapindaceae) — E. India; fruits used in clean hair, clothes and jewellery; used in medicine to remove pimples.
Sapindus trifoliatus L. *S. laurifolius* Vahl, Soap nut tree, Ritha arishta, Phenila, Reetha (Sapindaceae) — Peninsular India; also in cultivation; fruits used as substitute for soap; used as fish poison; used in medicine as nauseant, purgative, hysteria, asthma etc.
Sapium baccatum Roxb. Mousederer's rubber tree (Euphorbiaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India, Andamans; wood used for packing cases; fruits edible.
Sapium indicum Willd. (Euphorbiaceae) — throughout India; fruits used as fish poison; seeds used as condiment.
Sapium insigne (Royle) Trimen, Khinna, Khinum, Khiria, Khindra, Kendwa (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; timber suitable for floats, packing cases, furniture, drums etc.
Sapium sebiferum Roxb. Pippalyang, Vilayati-shisham, Phari-abisham, Tarcharbi, The Chinese tallow tree (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated; sources of Chinese tallow which is used in the manufacture of candles, cosmetics, soaps etc., seeds antiseptic.
 Sapodilla — **Achras sapota**

- Saponaria vaccaria** L. Cow-herb, Musna, Sabuni, (Caryophyllaceae) — ornamental plant; throughout India; juices as substitute for soap.
- Sapota** — **Achras sapota**
- Sapote**, Mamey — **Calocarpum sapota**
- Sappan wood** — **Caesalpinia sappan**
- Saptala** — **Jasminum arborescens**
- Saptaparna** (S) — **Alstonia scholaris**
- Sara** (H) — **Erianthus arundinaceus**; **Cupress sempervirens**
- Saraca asoca** (Roxb.) De Wilde, *S. indica* L., Sisoup, Asok, Ashoka, Jasundi (Caesalpinaceae) — throughout India; bark is used in for treating ailments of the uterus.
- Saraca indica** — **Saraca asoca**
- Sarasaparilla**, Indian — **Hemidesmus indicus**
- Sarcochlamys pulcherrima** Gaudich. Dogal-tree (Urticaceae) — N. E. India; sources of fibre; leaves used for curry; fruits eaten as vegetable; hosts of lac insect.
- Sarcococca pruniformis** — **Sarcococca saligna**
- Sarcococca saligna** Muell. - Arg., *S. pruniformis* Hook. f. non Lindl. (Buxaceae) — wood used for walking sticks.
- Sarcochlamys pulcherrima** Gaud. Dogal-tree (Urticaceae) — E. India; fibre is used as a substitute for Ramie.
- Sarcosperma arboreum** Hook. f. (Sapotaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; wood employed for canoes, house construction; leaves lopped for fodder.
- Sarcostemma acidum** Voigt. *S. brevistigma* Wight & Arn. Soma, Somlata (Asclepiadaceae) — Lower Gangetic Plain, Peninsular India; used in medicine as antidote for bite of rabied dogs.
- Sarcostemma brevistigma** — **Sarcostemma acidum**
- Sarcostigma kleinii** Wight & Arn. (Icacinaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits edible; used in medicine for rheumatism.
- Sariva** — **Ichnocarpus frutescens**
- Sarivan** — **Desmodium gangeticum**
- Sarjaka** — **Vateria indica**
- Sarkanda** (H) — **Erianthus arundinaceus**; **E. munja**
- Sarkara** — **Erianthus ravennae**; **Saccharum officinarum**
- Sarkhara** — **Themeda gigantea**
- Sarpadanshta** — **Ruta graveolens**
- Sarpagandha** — **Rauvolfia serpentina**
- Sarphocharo** — **Lavandula bipinnata**
- Sarphoka** — **Tephrosia purpurea**
- Sarvajaya** — **Canna orientalis**
- Sarwari** — **Celosia argentea**
- Sasanqua camellia** — **Camellia sasanqua**
- Satari** — **Ruta chalepensis**
- Sathra** — **Origanum vulgare**
- Satinwood tree** — **Chloroxylon swietenia**
- Satpura** — **Daphne papyracea**
- Satureja hortensis** L. Gongada, Summer savory (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas; sources of 'Oil of Savory'; used in medicine for menstrual suppression, flatulent colic.
- Satureja nepaulensis** DC. Goganda, Pangara (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; leaves lopped for fodder; fruits edible; wood used in packing case.
- Satureja roxburghii** All. (Lamiaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; leaves used as fodder for cattle; wood for packing purposes.
- Satwin** (H) — **Alstonia scholaris**
- Saunf** — **Foeniculum vulgare**; **Pimpinella anisum**
- Sauromatum guttatum** — **Sauromatum venosum**
- Sauromatum pedatum** — **Sauromatum venosum**
- Sauromatum venosum** (Ait.) Kunth, *S. guttatum* Schott., *S. pedatum* Schott. (Araceae) — Himalayas, Gangetic plains, Peninsular India; tubers used externally as a stimulating poultice.
- Sauropus albicans** — **Sauropus androgynus**
- Sauropus androgynus** Merr. *S. albicans* Bl. 'Star' Gooseberry (Euphorbiaceae) — Himalayas, Peninsular India; leaves and tender shoots edible; also used in medicine.

- Sauropus quadrangularis** Muell. -Arg. Arunt (Euphorbiaceae) — Peninsular India; leaves used in medicine for smoking in tonsillities.
- Saussurea costus** (Falc.) Lipschitz. Kuth, Kushta, Costus (Asteraceae) — Himalayas; root used in perfumery.
- Saussurea lappa** (Decne.) Sch.-Bip. — **Saussurea costus**
- Saussurea sacra** Edgew, Sacred Saussurea (Asteraceae) — Himalayas; root used in medicine for snake bite, plague and women's ailments.
- Sawa — **Panicum sumatrense**
- Sawank — **Echinochloa colona**
- Sawonf — **Pimpinella anisum**
- Saxifraga ligulata** — **Bergenia ligulata**
- Scaevola frutescens** Krause, *S. koenigii* Vahl, Fan flower, Malay rice (Goodeniaceae) — Peninsular India, Andaman coasts; medicinal uses for beriberi; excellent remedy for dropsy, headache, sore eyes; wood used for making wooden nails or pegs for boats; also used for hats and floats; leaves used as vegetables.
- Scaevola koenigii** — **Scaevola frutescens**
- Scammony — **Convolvulus scammonia**
- Scammony resin — **Convolvulus scammonia**
- Scaphium affinis** Pierre (Sterculiaceae) — cultivated; seeds used in medicine.
- Scarlet-bush — **Hamelia patens**
- Scarlet cordia — **Cordia sebestena**
- Scarlet datura — **Datura sanguinea**
- Schefflera actinophylla** (Endl.) Harms., *Brassica actinophylla* Endl., Octopus tree, Australian umbrella tree, Queensland umbrella tree (Araliaceae) — native of Australia; cultivated in gardens.
- Schefflera elata** (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Harms, *Heptapleurum elatum* C.B.Cl. (Araliaceae) — E. Himalayas, E. India; wood used for box planking.
- Schefflera racemosa** (Wight) Harms, *Heptapleurum racemosum* Bedd. (Araliaceae) — Peninsular India; wood suitable for small boxes, light packing materials.
- Schefflera wallichiana** (Wight & Arn.) Harms, *Heptapleurum wallichianum* C. B. Cl. non Seem. (Araliaceae) — Peninsular India; wood used for tea boxes.
- Schima khasiana* — **Schima wallichii**
- Schima mollis* — **Schima wallichii**
- Schima wallichii** (DC.) Korth, *S. khasiana* Dyer, *S. mollis* Dyer, Kanak, Chilauni, Makusal, Neelewood (Theaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; wood used for building purposes, agricultural implements, canoes, tea chests; bark used in medicine to expel tapeworms; also for gonorrhoea.
- Schinus molle** L. Peruvian peppertree, Mastic tree (Anacardiaceae) — cultivated in Indian gardens; fruits used in medicine for bronchial and urinary infections.
- Schizachyrium exile** Stapf. (Poaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India; consumed by cattle; used for thatching and also as fodder.
- Schleichera oleosa** (Lour.) Oken, *S. trijuga* Willd. & Klein, Kusum, Jantupadapa, The lac tree, Macassar oil tree, Ceylon oak (Sapindaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Western India; seeds sources of Kusum oil; used as illuminant for manufacturing of soap.
- Schleichera trijuga* — **Schleichera oleosa**
- Schoenoplectus articulatus** (L.) Pal *Scirpus articulatus* L. (Cyperaceae) — used in medicine as purgative.
- Schrebera swietenoides** Roxb. Weaver's beam tree, Moka, Ghant, Gay ka lundi (Oleaceae) — Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; timber used for beams of weaver's looms, shuttles, oil mills, cups, jams etc., mathematical instruments, decorative and cabinet work; leaves consumed; fruits used in medicines; bark paste in water for cough; flowers in hydrocele.
- Schund — **Euphorbia antiquorum**

- Schweinfurthia sphaerocarpa** A. Br. Sannipat, Nepal nimb (Scrophulariaceae) — N. W. India; used in medicine for treatment diabetics.
- Scilla hyacinthiana** (Roth) Macb. *S. indica* Baker non Roxb., *Ledebouria hyacinthiana* Roxb. Safedikhus, South Indian squill (Liliaceae) — Uttar Pradesh, Peninsular India; used as substitute of tree squill.
- Scilla indica* — **Scilla hyacinthiana**
- Scindapsus officinalis** (Roxb.) Schott. Karippalli, Kapiballi, Pipal-Jhanca, Baripipli (Araceae) — Himalayas diaphoretic and against worms.
- Scirpus articulatus* — **Schoenoplectus articulatus**
- Scirpus grossus** L. f. Kaseruka (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; roots used to check diarrhoea and vomiting.
- Scirpus lacustris** L. Great babush, Club-rush (Cyperaceae) — Himalayas; culms used for thatching, woven mats, chair seatings; rhizomes edible.
- Sclerachne punctata** Br. (Poaceae) — grains edible; flour used in making cakes.
- Scleria hebecarpa* — **Scleria laevis**
- Scleria laevis** Retz. *S. hebecarpa* Nees (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; fruits useful in coughs.
- Scleria lithosperma** (L.) Sw. (Cyperaceae) — throughout India; roots used in medicine after childbirth; young tops are given to children for enlarged stomach.
- Scleria pergracilis** (Nees) Kunth. (Cyperaceae) — Himalayas, Peninsular India; used in medicine for fever.
- Sclerostachya fusca** (Roxb.) A. Camus, *Saccharum fuscum* Roxb. (Poaceae) — E. India; culms are made into pens, screens, light fences, thatching, paper wrappings, boards etc.; leaf-sheath provide a fibre.
- Scolopia crenata** (Wight & Arn.) Clos (Flacourtiaceae) — Peninsular India; timber used as planks; fruits edible.
- Scolopia gaertneri* — **Scolopia schreberi**
- Scolopia macrophylla** Clos. *S. rhinantha* Clos, Mangrove-thorn (Flacourtiaceae) — Andamans; timber used for house building.
- Scolopia rhinantha* — **Scolopia macrophylla**
- Scolopia roxburghii* — **Scolopia spinosa**
- Scolopia schreberi** Gmel. *S. gaertneri* Thw. (Flacourtiaceae) — W. Ghats; wood used for tool handles, cart building, suitable for posts, wall plates and rafters.
- Scolopia spinosa** Warb. *S. roxburghii* Clos. (Flacourtiaceae) — Nicobars; woods used for house building, fencing; fruits edible.
- Scoparia dulcis** L. (Scrophulariaceae) — many parts in India; medicinally used for fever, cough, bronchites etc., cattle fodder.
- Scopolia anomala** Airy Shaw, *S. lurida* Dunal (Solanaceae) — Himalayas; medicinally used like belladonna.
- Scopolia lurida* — **Scolopia anomala**
- Scorzonera hispanica** L. Black salisfy (Asteraceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable; leaves used to feed silkworm.
- Scotch broom — **Cytisus scoparius**
- Screw pine — **Pandanus odoratissimus**
- Scullcap — **Scutellaria galericulata**
- Scutellaria galericulata** L. Scullcap (Lamiaceae) — Kashmir; used in medicine as laxative, epilepsy, fever, ulcers etc.
- Scutia indica* — **Scutia myrtina**
- Scutia myrtina** (Burm. f.) Kurz. *S. indica* Brongn (Rhamnaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits edible; leaves used in medicine.
- Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea** Gaertn. f. (Rubiaceae) — Peninsular India, Andamans; wood used for small articles; leaves used in medicine for stomach ache.
- Sea coconut palm — **Lodoicea maldivica**
- Sea kale — **Crambe maritima**
- Seaside morning glory — **Ipomoea pes-caprae**
- Seb — **Malus pumila**; **Pyrus malus**
- Sebesten — **Cordia dichotoma**

- Sebastiania chamaelea** (L.) Muell.
- Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains, E. India, S. India; considered to be good tonic; used in medicine for syphilis diarrhoea.
- Secale cereale** L. (Poaceae) — cultivated for Rye; also used for thatching, packing and paper making.
- Sechium edule** Sw. Chow-chow, Chayote, Launku (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated; unripe fruits used as vegetable; tubers substitute for arrowroot; stems sources of fibre.
- Securinega leucopyrus** (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. *Fluggea leucopyrus* Willd. Ainto (Euphorbiaceae) — Gangetic plains, Peninsular India; leaves eaten; used in medicine also for destroying worms in sores.
- Securinega obovata** — **Securinega virosa**
- Securinega virosa** (Roxb. ex Willd.) Pax & Hoffm. *S. obovata* Muell.-Arg., *Fluggea microcarpa* Bl. Dalne, Patala, Bakarcha, Rithoul (Euphorbiaceae) — leaves used in medicine to destroy worms in sores, as laxatives; bark used in diarrhoea and pneumonia; roots induce sleep to children and for fever; fruits eaten; wood used for agricultural implements, tent pegs, chair pegs, fuel and charcoal.
- Sedum rhodiola** — **Sedum rosea**
- Sedum rosea** Scop. ex Spr. *S. rhodiola* DC. (Crassulaceae) — Himalayas; rootstocks pickled; young leaves and stems cooked and eaten.
- Sedwa** — **Sehima nervosum**
- Seguin**, Tuftroot — **Dieffenbachia seguine**
- Sehund** — **Euphorbia neerifolia**
- Sehima nervosum** (Rottb.) Stapf. Sedwa (Crassulaceae) — throughout India; fodder grass; sources of paper making pulp; used in thatching.
- Sehima sulcatum** (Hack.) A. Camus, *Ischaemum sulcatum* Hack. Ponai, Pohna (Poaceae) — Central India and Peninsular India; soil binder, valuable as fodder grass.
- Sehund** — **Euphorbia antiquorum**;
Euphorbia nerifolia
- Seivan** — **Gmelina arborea**
- Semecarpus anacardium** L. f. Bhela, Bhilawa, (Anacardiaceae) — cultivated juice with lime water is used as marking ink; oil are used for protection against white ants; nuts are used for tanning.
- Semecarpus auriculata** Bedd. (Anacardiaceae) — Peninsular India; wood suitable for match boxes.
- Senecio chinensis** — **Senecio scandens**
- Senecio scandens** Ham. *S. chinensis* DC. (Asteraceae) — Peninsular India; leaves used in medicine for eye diseases.
- Senegal ebony** — **Dalbergia melanoxylon**
- Senji** — **Melilotus indica**
- Senna**, Arabian. — **Cassia angustifolia**
- Senna**, Avaram — **Cassia auriculata**
- Senna**, Coffee — **Cassia occidentalis**
- Senna**, Mecca — **Cassia angustifolia**
- Senna**, Ringworm — **Cassia alata**
- Senna**, Siamese — **Cassia siamea**
- Senna**, Sickle — **Cassia tora**
- Senna**, Sophera — **Cassia sophera**
- Senna**, Tirunelveli — **Cassia angustifolia**
- Sensitive plant** — **Mimosa pudica**
- Sentha** — **Erianthus munja**
- Seo** — **Pyrus malus**
- Seoha** — **Eruca sativa**
- Seoli** — **Nyctanthes arbor-tristis**
- Sephalika** — **Nyctanthes arbor-tristis**
- Sequoia sempervirens** Endl. *Taxodium sempervirens* D. Don, Californian red wood, Redwood (Taxodiaceae) — Kodaikanal hills, T. Nadu; wood used in construction work, furniture, panelling, fence-posts, paper manufacturing; sources of bast fibre used as a blending agent with wool, cotton etc.
- Serang** — **Castanopsis indica**
- Serissa foetida** Willd. (Rubiaceae) — introduced to Indian gardens; ornamental plant as well as for edging; remedy for carbuncles and cancer.
- Serpent** — **Trichosanthes anguina**
- Sesame** — **Sesamum indicum**

- Sesamum indicum** L. Tile, Oriental sesame, Bene (Pedaliaceae) — cultivated; seeds sources of sesame, benne, teel or gingili oil; used for edible purposes, manufacture of soap and cosmetics; seed oil cake food for cattle; used medicinally for liniments, ointments.
- Sesbania aculeata** — **Sesbania bispinosa**
- Sesbania aegyptiaca** — **Sesbania sesban**
- Sesbania bispinosa** (Jacq.) W.F. Wight
S. aculeata (Willd.) Poir., *Aeschynomene spinulosa* Roxb. Dhunchi, Jayanti, Itakata, Daincha, Prickly sesban (Fabaceae) — source of fibre known as Dundee; fibre used for manufacturing sails.
- Sesbania grandiflora** (L.) Poir.
Robinia grandiflora L. Swamp pea, Agati, Agasti, Bak (Fabaceae) — cultivated; green pods used for salads; bark as tonic; leaves are diuretic and laxative.
- Sesbania sesban** (L.) Merr. *S. aegyptiaca* (Poir.) Pers. Jayantika, Jayanti, Jainti, Jait, Rawasan (Fabaceae) — cultivated; used for fodder for livestock; bark is source of a fibre; used as green manure.
- Sesbania speciosa** Taub. ex Engl. (Fabaceae) — introduced in Peninsular India; green manure, fibre, raw material for paper production.
- Seseli diffusum** (Roxb. ex Sm.) Santapau & Wagh, *S. indicum* Wight & Arn., *Ligusticum diffusum* Roxb. Vanayamani (Apiaceae) — throughout India; fruits used in popular veterinary practice.
- Seseli indicum** — **Seseli diffusum**
- Seseli sibiricum** Benth. ex C. B. Cl. (Apiaceae) — Jammu & Kashmir; used in medicine for mental disorders.
- Sesha — **Eruca sativa**
- Seseli carvi — **Carum carvi**
- Sesuvium portulacastrum** L. Sea purslane (Aizoaceae) — cultivated; used as vegetable.
- Setaria glauca** (L.) Beauv. Pearl millet, Cat-tail millet (Poaceae) — cultivated; used as food for cattle.
- Setaria italica** (L.) Beauv. Chinaka, Kangunika, Pitatandula, Priyangu, Kalakangni, Koni, Italian millet, Fox-tail millet (Poaceae) — cultivated; grains edible; straw as good fodder, root paste in dyspepsia.
- Setaria verticillata** (L.) Beauv. Bur. Rough bristle grass, Laptuna (Poaceae) — cultivated; grains eaten; spikes used to cover grain in granaries to repel rats.
- Setaria viridis** Beauv. Green bristle grass (Poaceae) — Himalayas; yields grass and hay.
- Setburwa — **Daphne papyracea**
- Setburosa — **Daphne papyracea**
- Sev — **Malus pumila**
- Sevam — **Pyrus malus**
- Sevang — **Castanopsis indica**
- Sevanti — **Chrysanthemum indicum**
- Seville — **Citrus aurantium**
- Sewar — **Rhazya stricta**
- Sewati — **Rosa brunonii**
- Shadanga — **Tribulus terrestris**
- Shaddock — **Citrus maxima**
- Shaderi — **Chrozophora prostrata**
- Shahterah — **Fumeria vaillantii**
- Shajna — **Moringa oleifera**
- Shakakul-hini — **Asparagus adscendens**
- Shakarkand — **Ipomoea batatas**
- Shakarpitan — **Euphorbia royleana**
- Shal — **Shorea robusta**
- Shalapara — **Hibiscus mutabilis**
- Shalaparni — **Desmodium gangeticum**
- Shallot — **Allium ascalonicum**
- Shama millet — **Echinochloa colonum**
- Shanapushpi — **Crotalaria verrucosa**
- Sharol — **Alnus nitida**
- Sharphara — **Populus ciliata**
- Sheep's fescue — **Festuca ovina**
- Sheep sorrel — **Rumex acetosella**
- Shell-flower — **Alpinia speciosa**
- Shevra (H) — **Alysicarpus glumaceus**
- Shia-jiva — **Carum carvi**
- Shiah-kanta — **Mimosa himalayana**
- Shialkanta (H) — **Argemone mexicana**
- Shikha-mula — **Daucus carota** var. **sativa**
- Shilapushpa — **Didymocarpus pedicellata**
- Shingle tree — **Acrocarpus fraxinifolius**
- Shinshapa — **Dalbergia sissoo**
- Shisham — **Dalbergia latifolia**
- Shiulik — **Elaeagnus angustifolia**

- Shiveling — *Bryonopsis laciniosa*
 Shiskshnejera — *Plantago ovata*
 Shobhanjana — *Moringa oleifera*
 Shoe flower — *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
 Shomla — *Acacia pinnata*
Shorea assamica Dyer (Dipterocarpaceae) — E. India; wood used for construction purposes of bridges, canoes, tea chest plywood, packing cases; sources of paper making pulp.
Shorea eximea Scheffer. Almond shorea (*Dipterocarpaceae*) — sources of resin called Dammar tubang or Dammar kloekoeg.
Shorea robusta Gaertn. f. Sal, Sakhu, Shal (*Dipterocarpaceae*) — Himalayas, E. India, Peninsular India; wood used for bridge construction, boats, sleepers, furniture and other carpentry work; stem is source of aromatic gum called Shal dammer, Rhal, Dhooma; used for caulking boats, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, varnishes and paints; used in medicine as ointment of skin diseases; seed oil edible, pounded fruits given for diarrhoea.
Shorea roxburghii G. Don, *S. talura* Roxb. (*Dipterocarpaceae*) — Peninsular India; wood used for construction purposes, rough furniture, excellent fuel.
Shorea talura — *Shorea roxburghii*
Shorea tumbuggaia Roxb. (*Dipterocarpaceae*) — Peninsular India; wood used for beams, posts, plough handles, turnery.
 Short staple cotton — *Gossypium herbaceum*
 Shriparni — *Gmelina arborea*
 Shrubby althea — *Hibiscus syriacus*
 Shukla — *Luvunga scandens*
 Shurval — *Heteropogon contortus*
 Shvetadhatski — *Calycopteria floribunda*
 Shyamakranta — *Evolvulus alsinoides*
 Shyonaka — *Oroxylum indicum*
 Siamalata — *Ichnocarpus frutescens*
 Siam, Camboge — *Garcinia hanburyi*
 Siberian, Buckwheat — *Fagopyrum tartaricum*
 Siberian crab apple — *Malus baccata*
 Sickie medick — *Medicago falcata*
 Sickie senna — *Cassia tora*
 Sicks — *Hovenia dulcis*
 Sida — *Lagerstroemia parviflora*
Sida acuta Burm. f. *S. carpinifolia* Mast. Bariare, Kareta, Kharenta (*Malvaceae*) — throughout India; fibre yielding; used in medicine for poultice of sores, nervous and urinary diseases and disorders of blood and bile.
Sida canariensis — *Sida rhombifolia*
Sida carpinifolia — *Sida acuta*
Sida cordata (Burm. f.) Borssum, *S. veronicaefolia* Lam. Pila, Mahadaya, Bhiunli, Devadauda, Mahapatra, Bananiyar, Ghauta (*Malvaceae*) — throughout India; leaves eaten as pot herb; also used in medicine for cuts and bruises.
Sida cordifolia L. *S. rotundifolia* Lam. Country mallow, Vilala, Kungyi (*Malvaceae*) — sources of fibre; roots used in medicine throughout India.
Sida rhombifolia L. *S. canariensis* Willd. Queensland hemp fibre, Bhiunli, Lal berela, Sahadevi, Mahagandha, Kesarika, Gandhavallari, Barela, Bala (*Malvaceae*) — throughout India; leaves used as tea; stem source of fibre.
Sida rotundifolia — *Sida cordifolia*
Sida spinosa L. Prickly sida, Gulsakari, Jangli, methi, Bhariar (*Malvaceae*) — throughout India; used in medicine for debility and fever.
Sida veronicaefolia — *Sida cordata*
Sideroxylon attenuatum A. DC. (*Sapotaceae*) — a source of guttapercha-like or pala-gum substances.
Sideroxylon ferrugineum — *Planchonella obovata*
Sideroxylon longipetiolatum — *Planchonella longipetiolata*
 Sierra leone coffee — *Coffea stenophylla*
Sigesbeckia orientalis L. (*Asteraceae*) — throughout India; used in medicine for diseases of the urethra; a tincture has been used with success in ringworm and other parasitic attacks; also used

- for treatment of leprosy and other skin diseases.
- Silapoma — *Engelhartia spicata*
- Silene griffithii Boiss. (Caryophyllaceae) — Himalayas; used as substitute for soap.
- Silk cotton tree — *Cochlospermum religiosum*
- Silverleaf nightshade — *Solanum elaeagnifolium*
- Silverleaf poplar — *Populus alba*
- Silver morning glory — *Argyrea splendens*
- Silver tree — *Leucadendron argenteum*
- Silver wattle — *Acacia dealbata*
- Silver weed — *Lettsomia elliptica*; *Potentilla anserina*
- Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn. Milk thistle (Asteraceae) — Kashmir, cultivated for ornamental value; used in medicine for jaundice and calculi of liver and gall bladder.
- Sinapis alba L. White mustard (Brassicaceae) — cultivated; seeds are source of white mustard used for lubricant and illumination.
- Sindur — *Mallotus philippinensis*
- Sinduri-nemu tonga — *Citrus jambhiri*
- Singapore rhododendron — *Melastoma malabathricum*
- Singapuri keysur — *Eleocharis dulcis*
- Singhara nut — *Trapa bispinosa*
- Sinkwa towel gourd — *Luffa acutangula*
- Sintha — *Dodonaea viscosa*
- Siora — *Streblus asper*
- Siriari — *Heliotropium indicum*
- Siriphal — *Aegle marmelos*
- Siris (H) — *Albizia lebbeck*
- Siris, Black — *Albizia odoratissima*
- Sirisha (S) — *Albizia lebbeck*
- Siru — *Imperata cylindrica*
- Sis — *Crotalaria burhia*
- Sissai — *Dalbergia sissoo*
- Sisal — *Agave sisalana*
- Sison ammi — *Trachyspermum ammi*
- Sissoo — *Dalbergia sissoo*
- Sissu — *Dalbergia sissoo*
- Sisymbrium alliaria* Scop. Garlic mustard, Garlick wort, Hedge garlic (Brassicaceae) — Himalayas; sources of mustard oil.
- Sisymbrium alliaria* — *Alliaria officinalis*
- Sisymbrium apetalum* — *Nasturtium indicum*
- Sisymbrium irio* L. London-rocket, Khubkalan (Brassicaceae) — Kashmir, W. India; leaves eaten either raw or cooked; sources of oil for making soap and for lubricant.
- Sisymbrium sophia* — *Descurainia sophia*
- Sisymbrium thalianum* (L.) J. Gay & Mown, Thalecress (Brassicaceae) — used in medicine for treatment of sores in the mouth; sources of oil.
- Sita — *Jasminum sambac*; *Raphanus sativus*
- Sitalpati — *Clinogyne dichotoma*
- Sivanimba — *Indigofera aspalathoides*
- Skimmia arborescens T. Anders ex Gamble, *S. laureola* Hook. f. (Rutaceae) — Himalayas, E. India; leaves used as an incense; used for flavouring curries; made into garlands and are regarded as sacred; wood used for hoes, axe handles.
- Skimmia laureola* — *Skimmia arborescens*
- Slender fox-tail — *Alopecurus myosuroides*
- Slender grama — *Bouteloua filiformis*
- Slim amaranthus — *Amaranthus hybridus*
- Slipper-plant — *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*
- Slipper thorn — *Opuntia dillenii*
- Small fennel — *Nigella sativa*
- Small gaurd — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
- Smart weed — *Polygonum persicaria*
- Smilax china* L. Chob-chini (Liliaceae) — cultivated; sources of sarasaparilla used in medicine for asthma.
- Smilax glabra* Roxb. Barichobchini (Liliaceae) — N. E. India; used in medicine for venereal complaints.
- Smilax macrophylla* — *Smilax zeylanica*
- Smilax ovalifolia* — *Smilax zeylanica*
- Smilax zeylanica* L. *S. ovalifolia* Roxb. *S. macrophylla* Roxb. non Willd. Chob-chini (Liliaceae) — tropical parts of India; roots edible; stem fibres used for brushes.

- Smithia conferta** Sm. *S. germiniflora* Roth, *S. germiniflora* var. *conferta* Baker (Papilionaceae) — throughout India; leaves used as vegetable; used in medicine for laxative, rheumatism etc.; also used to cure sterility in women.
- Smithia germiniflora** — **Smithia conferta**
- Smithia germiniflora* var. *conferta* — **Smithia conferta**
- Smoke tree — **Cotinus coggygia**
- Snake cucumber — **Cucumis melo** var. **ultissimum**
- Snake gourd — **Trichosanthes anguina**
- Snake plant — **Rivea corymbosa**
- Snake root — **Aristolochia reticulata**
- Snake virginia — **Aristolochia serpentaria**
- Snowcreeper — **Porana racemosa**
- Snuhi — **Euphorbia neerifolia**
- Soapberry, Chinese — **Sapindus mukorossi**
- Soapnut tree — **Sapindus mukorossi**; **Sapindus trifoliatus**
- Socotoa — **Dracaena cinnabari**
- Soh-jhalia — **Citrus jambhiri**
- Soja — **Glycine max**
- Solamon's seal — **Polygonatum multiflorum**
- Solandra grandiflora** Sw. (Solanaceae) — cultivated; fruits edible.
- Solanum betaceum** — **Cyphomandra betacea**
- Solanum coagulans** — **Solanum melongena** var. **incanum**
- Solanum dulcamara** L. Bittersweet, Dolcamara, Woody nightshade (Solanaceae) — Himalayas; used in medicine for treatment of tumours, warts and rheumatism.
- Solanum elaeagnifolium** Cav. White horse-nettle, Silver leaf nightshade (Solanaceae) — weed in Peninsular India; sources of Solasodine.
- Solanum erianthum** D. Don, *S. verbascifolium* auct. non L. Potato tree, Vidari (Solanaceae) — throughout India; cultivated at Peninsular India; fruits edible; also used in medicine and urinary troubles, pains etc.
- Solanum ferox** L. Lakshmana (Solanaceae) — East and Peninsular India, Andaman; as sour relish in curries.
- Solanum giganteum** Jacq. (Solanaceae) — Peninsular India; medically used for abscesses in the throat.
- Solanum incanum** L. (Solanaceae) — seeds used for curdling milk.
- Solanum indicum** L. Barhanta, Birhatta, Virhati (Solanaceae) — Poison berry; fruits edible, used in curries.
- Solanum lycopersicum** — **Lycopersicon esculentum**
- Solanum melongena** L. Egg plant, Aubergine, Badanjan, Bhanta, Baingan, Brinjal, Hingli, Vartaku, Vatigama (Solanaceae) — cultivated; fruits edible used as vegetable, many varieties are available.
- Solanum melongena** L. var. **incanum** Kuntze, *S. coagulans* Forsk. Aubergine (Solanaceae) — W. India; medicinal use for toothache; sore throat, chest trouble; sources of solasodine.
- Solanum nigrum** L. Black nightshade (Solanaceae) — throughout India; leaves shoot eaten as spinach after cooling; fruits edible; made into jam, much used in medicine for many ailments.
- Solanum oleraceus** L. Milk thistle (Solanaceae) — throughout India; cooked as vegetable or as salad.
- Solanum spirale** Roxb. (Solanaceae) — E. India; leaves cooked and eaten; fruits edible.
- Solanum surattense** Burm. f. *S. xanthocarpum* Schrad & Wendl. Katchi, Kantakari, Nidigadhika, Ringani (Solanaceae) — throughout India; used in Ayurvedic medicines as Dasamula for chest pain, cough, asthma, fever etc.; fruit juice in earache.
- Solanum torvum** Sw. Titbaigun (Solanaceae) — throughout India; fruits cooked as vegetable; used in medicine for coughs.
- Solanum trilobatum** L. Achuda (Solanaceae) — Peninsular India; fruits used in medicine for cough, bronchitis; leaves cooked as vegetable.

- Solanum tuberosum** L. Potato, Alu (Solanaceae) — cultivated; consumed as food; some varieties are source of alcohol.
- Solanum verbascifolium** — **Solanum erianthum**
- Solanum xanthocarpum** — **Solanum surattense**
- Solapith plant—**Aeschynomene aspera**
- Solidago virga-aurea** L. European goldenrod (Asteraceae) — Himalayas, E. India; leaves used as a substitute for tea, also used in medicine for cough, asthma, eczema, rheumatism etc.
- Soltraj — **Cyanotis axillaris**
- Soma — **Sarcostemma acidum**
- Somraj — **Centratherum anthelminticum**
- Somraj — **Centratherum anthelminticum**
- Somaraji — **Paederia foetida**
- Somlata — **Sarcostemma acidum**
- Somtoun — **Cissus repens**
- Sona — **Bauhinia purpurea**
- Sonchus arvensis** L. Corn sow thistle, Sahaderi bari (Asteraceae) — throughout India; medicinally used for cough, bronchities, asthma etc.
- Sonchus asper** Hill. Spiny leaved sow thistle, Didhi (Asteraceae) — throughout India; young shoot eaten as salad; used in medicine for wounds and boil.
- Sonchus oleraceus** L. Milk thistle, Dudhi, Dodak (Poaceae) — used in medicine for diseases of liver; eaten as cooked vegetable; fodder for cattle.
- Sonneratia acida** — **Sonneratia caseolaris**
- Sonneratia alba** Sm. (Sonneratiaceae) — Orissa, Andaman Islands; fruits, leaves eaten after cook or raw; sources of plank and fuel.
- Sonneratia apetala** Buch.-Ham. (Sonneratiaceae) — East and Peninsular India; wood used for packing cases, house construction, furniture, boat making, suitable for textile bobbins; fuel wood; sources of tannin.
- Sonneratia caseolaris** (L.) Engl. *S. acida* L. f. Archaka (Sonneratiaceae) — Coasts of India and Andaman; wood used for ship making, furniture, cabinet work, musical instruments.
- Songgarvi — **Mucuna monosperma**
- Soomavalab — **Horsfieldia irya**
- Sophera senna — **Cassia sophera**
- Sophora japonica** L. Japanese Pagoda tree, Chinese scholar tree, Umbrella tree (Papilionaceae) — cultivated in Himalayas; wood durable for pillars and door frames; seed cake used for livestock feed.
- Sorbus aucuparia** L. *Pyrus aucuparia* Gaertn. Rowan tree, Mountain ash, Battal (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; fruit extracts used in brandies, liquors confectionary etc; also used in medicine for digestive disturbances and gall-bladder irritation; leaves used in cough, bronchitis.
- Sorbus cuspidata** (Spach) Hedl. *Pyrus vestita* Wall. ex Hook.f. Himalayan whitebean (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; fruits edible; timber yielding
- Sorbus lanata** (D. Don) S. Schauer, *Pyrus lanata* D. Don, Mauli, Galion (Rosaceae) — Himalayas; fruits edible; wood used for making boxes.
- Sorghum — **Sorghum vulgare**
- Sorghum sweet — **Sorghum vulgare**
- Sorghum vulgare** Pers. Sorghum, Kafir durna, Sweet sorghum, Sumac (Poaceae) — cultivated; used for human consumption; many varieties are available.
- Sorrel, Jamaica — **Hibiscus sabdariffa**
- Sorrel red — **Hibiscus sabdariffa**
- Sour bitten — **Citrus aurantium**
- Sour cherry — **Prunus cerasus**
- Sour orange — **Citrus aurantium**
- Sour pummelo — **Citrus megaloxycarpa**
- Southern brass buttons — **Cotula australis**
- South Indian mahua — **Madhuca longifolia**
- South Indian squill — **Scilla hyacinthiana**
- Soya — **Glycine max**
- Soya bean — **Glycine max**
- Soymida febrifuga** A. Juss. Indian redwood, Bastard cedar, Rohun,

- Rohunna (Meliaceae)—Peninsular India, Gangetic plains; timber yielding, used for house building as posts, rafters, beams, carving and turnery; panelling railway carriages; bark used in medicine for dysentery, diarrhoea, fevers, sores of gum.
- Spanish dagger plant — *Yucca gloriosa*
- Spanish reed — *Arundo donax*
- Spathodea campanulata* Beauv. Syrange tree, Fountain tree, African tulip tree, Tulip tree (Bignoniaceae)—native of Africa, grown as avenue tree.
- Spatholobus roxburghii* Benth. (Fabaceae)—Peninsular India; fibre used for tying rice bundles.
- Spear grass — *Heteropogon contortus*
- Spear head — *Heteropogon hirtus*
- Spearmint — *Mentha spicata*
- Sphaeranthus indicus* L. Aruna, Boda, Bhikshu (Asteraceae)—used as an anthelmintic; used in medicine.
- Spiked ginger lily — *Hedychium spicatum*
- Spikenard — *Nardostachys jatamansi*
- Spinacia oleracea* L. (Chenopodiaceae)—native of S. W. Asia; leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Spindle tree — *Euonymus japonicus*
- Spiny bamboo — *Bambusa arundinacea*; *Bambusa spinosa*
- Spiny leaved sow thistle — *Sonchus asper*
- Spiny, Yam — *Dioscorea esculenta*
- Spiral flag cane reed — *Costus speciosus*
- Spondias cytherea* Sonn. *S. dulcis* Forst. Golden apple (Anacardiaceae)—fruits edible.
- Spondias dulcis* — *Spondias cytherea*
- Spondias lutea* — *Spondias mombin*
- Spondias mangifera* — *Spondias pinnata*
- Spondias mombin* L. *S. lutea* L. Yellow mombin (Anacardiaceae)—Peninsular India; fruits edible.
- Spondias pinnata* (L. f.) Kurz, *S. mangifera* Willd. Hogplum, Ambara (Anacardiaceae)—cultivated; fruits; edible bark used as a tan.
- Squash — *Cucurbita maxima*
- Squash winter — *Cucurbita maxima*
- Squirreal corn — *Dicentra canadensis*
- Squirting cucumber — *Ecbolium elaterianum*
- Srihastini — *Heliotropium indicum*
- Sritalam tali — *Corypha umbraculifera*
- Standing cypress — *Gilia rubra*
- Star anise — *Illicium verum*
- Star apple — *Chrysophyllum lanceolatum*
- Star gooseberry — *Cicca acida*; *Sauropus androgynus*
- Star grass — *Cynodon plectostachyum*
- Stephegyne parvifolia* — *Mitragyna parvifolia*
- Sterculia alata* — *Pterygota alata*
- Sterculia colorata* — *Erythropsis colorata*
- Sterculia foetida* L. Hill coconut, Wild almond, Jangli badam (Sterculiaceae)—Peninsular India; seeds edible.
- Sterculia pallens*—*Erythropsis pallens*
- Sterculia urens* Roxb. Katera gum (Sterculiaceae)—source of an insoluble gum; used in medicine.
- Sterculia villosa* Roxb. Ud!, Vakenar (Sterculiaceae)—wood used for tea chests; bark source of fibre.
- Stereospermum chelonoides* — *Stereospermum personatum*
- Stereospermum personatum* (Hassk.) Chatt. *S. chelonoides* DC. Pader, Parral, Patoli (Bignoniaceae)—wood used for furniture, building purposes and for teaboxes, canoes.
- Stereospermum xylocarpum* — *Radermachera xylocarpa*
- Sthal kamal — *Hibiscus mutabilis*
- Stinging nettle — *Urtica dioica*
- Stink grass — *Melinis minutiflora*
- Stink weed — *Datura stramonium*
- Stinking passion flower — *Passiflora foetida*
- Stizolobium deeringianum* — *Mucuna deeringiana*
- Stizolobium niveum* — *Mucuna cochinchinensis*
- Stizolobium pachylobium* — *Mucuna pachylobia*
- St. John's bread — *Ceratonia siliqua*
- Stramonium — *Datura stramonium*
- Strawberry, Alpine — *Fragaria vesca*

- Strawberry, European — *Fragaria vesca*
 Strawberry, Garden — *Fragaria chiloensis*
 Strawberry, Guavava — *Psidium cateyanum*
 Strawberry, Nilgiri — *Fragaria nilgerrensis*
Streblus asper Lour. Siora, Khorus, Dahia (Urticaceae) — used for making paper; medicinally used for fever, diarrhoea, dysentery; leaves used for polishing ivory.
 Striped crotalaria — *Crotalaria mucronata*
Strobilanthes flaccidifolius Nees (Acanthaceae) — cultivated; sources of blue dye.
 Strychine tree — *Strychnos nuxvomica*
Strychnos nuxvomica L. Strychine tree, Kajra, Nirmal, Dirghapatra, Kulaka (Loganiaceae) — cultivated; sources of strychine, brucine; extremely poisonous; used for poisoning animals; as well in medicine.
Strychnos potatorum L. Clearing nut tree, Nirmal, Kata, Khataka (Loganiaceae) — wood used for posts, ploughs, wheels, axe handles, agricultural implements; seeds used as emetic; when ground, they have the property of cleaning muddy water, used in medicine.
Strychnos wallichiana Benth. (Loganiaceae) — used as arrow poison.
 St. Thomas tree — *Bauhinia tomentosa*
 Styrax — *Liquidambar orientalis*
 Suaralu — *Dioscorea bulbifera*
 Subali — *Chrozophora prostrata*
 Succory — *Cichorium intybus*
 Suchimallika — *Jasminum auriculatum*
 Sudan ebony — *Dalbergia melanoxylon*
 Sudhamuli, Amrita — *Eulophia campestris*
 Sufaid — *Celosia argentea*
 Sufaid kachnar — *Bauhinia acuminata*
 Sugar beet — *Beta vulgaris*
 Sugar cane — *Saccharum officinarum*
 Sugar palm of Malacca — *Arenga pinnata*
 Sukulbet — *Salix tetrasperma*
 Suli — *Euphorbia royleana*
 Sulla — *Hedysarum coronarium*
 Sultan champa — *Calophyllum inophyllum*
 Sumac — *Sorghum vulgare*
 Sumac, Chinese — *Ailanthus altissima*
 Summer damask rose — *Rosa damascena*
 Summer savory — *Satureja hortensis*
 Sunberry — *Physalis minima*
 Sundri tree — *Heritiera fomes*
 Sunflower — *Helianthus annuus*
 Sunflower seed oil — *Helianthus annuus*
 Sungmisne — *Eulophia campestris*
 Sunn hemp — *Crotalaria juncea*
 Sun spurge — *Euphorbia helioscopia*
 Supari — *Areca catechu*
 Suphaidi-khus — *Urginea indica*
 Supti — *Mundulea sericea*
 Sura — *Heteropogon hirtus*
 Surahva — *Cupressus sempervirens*
 Surajmukhi — *Hedysarum coronarium*; *Helianthus annuus*
 Suran — *Ziziphus rugosa*
 Suranala — *Lobelia nicotinaefolia*
 Surangi — *Calophyllum inophyllum*; *Ochrocarpus longifolius*
 Surasa — *Ocimum basilicum*
 Sureta — *Polycarpon prostratum*
 Surinam cherry — *Eugenia uniflora*
 Surinam purslane — *Talinum triangulare*
 Surmainil — *Indigofera articulata*
 Surwala — *Chrysopogon aciculatus*
 Sushan — *Carum carvi*
 Susnialu — *Dioscorea esculenta*
 Suthara — *Melanorrhoea usitata*
 Suvaha — *Vitis pallida*
 Suvarnaka — *Cassia fistula*
 Suvasa tulsi — *Ocimum sanctum*
 Sveta salmali — *Ceiba pentandra*
 Swaduphala — *Grewia tiliaefolia*
 Swamp cabbage — *Ipomaea aquatica*
 Swamp oak — *Casuarina equisetifolia*
 Swamppea — *Sesbania grandiflora*
 Swani — *Eriolaena candollei*
 Sward bean — *Canavalia gladiata*
 Sweet acacia — *Acacia farnesiana*
 Sweet basil — *Ocimum basilicum*; *Ocimum sanctum*

- Sweet bay — *Laurus nobilis*
 Sweet fennel — *Foeniculum vulgare*
 Sweet flag — *Acorus calamus*
 Sweet lime — *Citrus limettioides*
 Sweet marjoram — *Majorana hortensis*
 Sweet orange — *Citrus sinensis*
 Sweet pea — *Crotalaria retusa* ;
 Lathyrus odoratus
 Sweet potato — *Ipomaea batatas*
 Sweet root — *Acorus calamus*
 Sweet sorghum — *Sorghum vulgare*
 Sweet violet — *Viola odorata*
 Sweet, Williams — *Dianthus barbatus*
 Swertia chiratta Buch.-Ham. Chirata,
 Charayatah, Haima, Ramasenaka
 (Gentianaceae) — used in medicine
 as tonic known as chirata.
 Swietenia mahagoni (L.) Jacq. West
 Indian mahogany, Mahogani
 (Meliaceae) — cultivated; timber
 yielding.
 Swingle — *Ailanthus altissima*
 Swollen finger grass — *Chloris
 barbata*
 Syali — *Oryza sativa*
 Syamalata — *Ichnocarpus frutescens*
 Sydney blue gum — *Eucalyptus
 saligna*
 Symingtonia populnea (R. Br.) van
 Steenis, *Bucklandia populnea* R. Br.
 ex Griff. (Hamamelidaceae) — E.
 India, E. Himalayas; afforestation,
 bark as tanning material.
 Symplocos crataegoides Buch.-Ham.
 ex D. Don, *S. paniculata* Wall. ex
 D. Don, *Lodhra crataegoides* Dcne,
 Lodh (Symplocaceae) — Himala-
 yas ; sources of dye ; bark used in
 tanning.
Symplocos paniculata — *Symplocos
 crataegoides*
Symplocos racemosa Roxb. Lodh,
 Bhilli, Galava (Symplocaceae) —
 fruits edible ; bark is used as dye
 and mordant.
Symplocos sumuntia Buch.-Ham.
 Lodh tree (Symplocaceae) — N.
 E. India, E. India ; bark and
 leaves sources of yellow dye.
Syntherisma fusca — *Digitaria violas-
 cens*
Syntherisma longiflora — *Digitaria
 longiflora*
 Syrange tree — *Spathodea campanu-
 lata*
Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr.
 & Perry, *Eugenia aromatica* O.
 Kuntze, *E. caryophyllata* Thunb.
 Clove, Laung (Myrtaceae) —
 Peninsular India; cultivated;
 flower buds spices as medicines.
Syzygium aqueum (Burm. f.) Alston,
 Eugenia aquea Burm. f., *E. javanica*
 Lamk. Water rose apple, Lal
 jumprool (Myrtaceae) — E. India;
 fruits edible.
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels, *Myrtus
 cumini* L., *Eugenia jambolana* L.
 Java plum, Jambolana, Jamun,
 Jambu, Jambava (Myrtaceae) —
 throughout India; cultivated;
 edible fruits; seeds as fodder.
Syzygium fruticosum (Roxb.) DC.
 Eugenia fruticosa Roxb. Wild
 jamun, Jangli jamun (Myrtaceae)
 — grown as avenue tree.
Syzygium jambosa (L.) Alston,
 Eugenia jambos L. Rose apple,
 Jamrosade, Gulab jamun (Myrta-
 ceae) — cultivated; edible fruits.
Syzygium malaccense (L.) Merr. &
 Perry, *Eugenia malaccensis* L.
 Malay apple, Mountain apple,
 Malaya jam (Myrtaceae) — intro-
 duced; fruits edible.
Syzygium samarangense (Bl.) Merr.
 & Perry, Wax jumbu, Jamrul
 (Myrtaceae) — Andaman & Nico-
 bar Islands; fruits edible.
- T
- Tabernaemontana coronaria* — *Tab-
 ernaemontana divaricata*
Tabernaemontana dichotoma — *Ervata-
 mia dichotoma*
Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.)
 R. Br., *T. coronaria* Willd., *Ervata-
 mia coronaria* Stapf., *E. divari-
 cata* (L.) Alston. Grape jasmine,
 Tagara (Apocynaceae) — through-
 out India; cultivated in gardens
 for ornamental purposes; roots
 used for diarrhoea; milky juice
 used for eye diseases, good in fever.
Tabernaemontana heyneana — *Erv-
 atamia dichotoma*
Tacsonia mollissima — *Passiflora
 mollissima*

- Tagar** — *Valeriana officinalis*
Tagara (S) — *Tabernaemontana divaricata*
Tagetes erecta L. Big marigold, Aztec marigold, Genda (Asteraceae) — native of Mexico; cultivated; sources of yellow dye.
Tailed pepper — *Piper cubeba*
Takara — *Chrysophyllum lanceolatum*
Takmak — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
Takoli — *Dalbergia lanceolaria*
Talda bans — *Bambusa tulda*
Taliaparnam — *Santalum album*
Talinum triangulare Willd. Ceylon spinach, Surinam purslane, Pasati (Portulacaceae) — introduced to Peninsular India; leaves and stems eaten as vegetable.
Talisha (S) — *Flacourtia jangomas*
Talipot palm — *Corypha umbraculifera*
Tall chaste tree — *Vitex altissima*
Tallier — *Corypha taliera*
Tallow wood — *Ximenia americana*
Tamaku — *Nicotiana tabacum*
Tamal — *Garcinia morella*
Tamala — *Diospyros montana*
Tamalaka — *Cinnamomum tamala*
Tamalapatra — *Cinnamomum tamala*; *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*
Tamamira — *Eruca sativa*
Tamarind — *Tamarindus indica*
Tamarind, Manila — *Pithecellobium dulce*
Tamarindus indica L. Tamarind, Amla, Amlī, Imli (Caesalpiniaceae) — cultivated; pulp used in food as drinks, preserves; wood used for construction and as fuel.
Tamarix aphylla (L.) Karst. *T. articulata* Vahl, Athal tamarisk, Lal-jhan, Farash (Tamaricaceae) — N. India; galls found in branches used for tanning; twigs used for making baskets.
Tamarix articulata — *Tamarix aphylla*
Tamarix dioica Roxb. Jhan (Tamaricaceae) — E. India; branches used for making baskets.
Tamarix gallica — *Tamarix troupii*
Tamarix troupii Hole, *T. gallica* auct non L. French tamarisk; Jhan (Tamaricaceae) — W. India, Central India; galls used for tanning.
Tamatar — *Lycopersicon esculentum*
Tambaku — *Nicotiana tabacum*
Tambula — *Piper betle*
Tambuli — *Piper betle*
Tamkak — *Cucumis melo* var. *agrestis*
Tamthar — *Grewia villosa*
Tanduliya (S) — *Amaranthus spinosa*
Tangelo — *Citrus paradisi* × *C. reticulata*
Tangerina — *Citrus reticulata*
Tangor — *Citrus reticulata* × *C. sinensis*
Tankari — *Physalis peruviana*
Tapioca — *Manihot esculenta*
Tara — *Corypha taliera*
Taraktogenos kurzii King, *Hydnocarpus kurzii* (King) Warb. Chaulmogra (Flacourtiaceae) — sources of chaulmogra oil; used in medicine for skin diseases.
Tarala — *Heteropanax fragrans*
Tarali — *Melothria heterophylla*
Taramira — *Eruca sativa*
Tarcharbi — *Sapium sebiferum*
Targaryakand — *Dioscorea oppositifolia*
Tarmuj — *Citrullus vulgaris*
Taro — *Colocasia esculenta*; *Colocasia antiquorum*
Tarwar — *Cassia auriculata*
Tasmanian blue gum — *Eucalyptus globulus*
Tassel flower — *Emilia sagittata*
Tatri — *Rhus javanica*
Tavoy cardamom — *Amomum xanthioides*
Taxodium sempervirens — *Sequoia sempervirens*
Tea, Assam — *Camellia sinensis*
Tea black — *Camellia sinensis*
Tea, Chinese — *Camellia sinensis*
Tea common — *Camellia sinensis*
Tea green — *Camellia sinensis*
Tea, Japanese — *Camellia sinensis*
Tea, Kaporie — *Epilobium angustifolium*
Teak — *Tectona grandis*
Tectona grandis L. f. Teak, Sagwan (Verbenaceae) — Peninsular India; wood durable for furniture, cabinet work, construction; sources of yellow dye; wood oil cures eczema and ringworm infection.

- Teff grass** — *Eragrostis abyssinica*
Teinostachyum dullooa — *Neohouzeaua dullooa*
Teinostachyum helferi — *Neohouzeaua helferi*
Tejpat — *Cinnamomum tamala*
Tejpatra — *Cinnamomum tamala*
Telegraph plant — *Desmodium gyrans*
Telfairia pedata (Sw.) Hook. Oysternut, Zanzibar oil, Vile (Cucurbitaceae) — cultivated; seeds edible; seed oil used for soaps and candles.
Telingachina — *Lagerstroemia indica*
Tellicherry bark — *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
Telosma cordata Merr. *Pergularia minor* Anders (Asclepiadaceae) — flowers and leaves edible; fleshy roots made into sweet-meat.
Temple or Pagoda tree — *Plumeria acuminata*
Temru — *Diospyros tomentosa*
Tendu — *Diospyros melanoxylon*; *Diospyros montana*; *Diospyros tomentosa*
Teosinte — *Euchlaena mexicana*
Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers. Purple tephrosia, Banapurkha, Kalika, Kriti, Sarphaka (Fabaceae) — used to stupefy fish; ointment from roots used for elephantiasis, also for green manure.
Teri pods — *Caesalpinia didyna*
Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn. Arjuna, Dhavala, Jamla (Combretaceae) — decoction of bark used in medicine as cardiac stimulant; wood used for house and boat building, carts and agricultural implements.
Terminalia bellerica (Gaertn.) Roxb. Akasha, Belleric, Terminalia, Bahera, Kali (Combretaceae) — fruits edible; commercial name is Belleric myrabalans; leaves are used for tanning.
Terminalia bialata Steudel. (Combretaceae) — sources of decorative and non-decorative heartwood and they are called as Silver grey wood and White chuglan respectively; Silver gray wood used for decorative purposes, picture frames, furniture, cabinet work etc.; white chuglan is used for construction work, mathematical instruments, spares and tool handles; bark used in medicine for treating dysentery.
Terminalia catappa L. Tropical almond, Indian almond, Myrobalam, Almendro, Badam, Janglibadam, Desabadama (Combretaceae) — seeds eaten raw; leaves are food for Tasar silkworm; root, bark and fruits are used for tanning; fruits are used as source of dye.
Terminalia chebula Retz. Harra (Combretaceae) — throughout India; used medicinally as tonic and also used for tanning.
Terminalia citrina Roxb. ex Flem. Harira (Combretaceae) — E. India; fruits used for tanning.
Terminalia coriacea (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. Sadagam (Combretaceae) — barks used in medicine as cardiac stimulant.
Terminalia mainii King, Black chuglam (Combretaceae) — Andaman & Nicobar Islands; wood used for making fishing rods.
Terminalia myriocarpa Heurck & Muell.-Arg. Hollock (Combretaceae) — E. India; wood used for making tea boxes and plywood.
Terminalia procera Roxb. White bombwe, Badam, Bombay terminalia (Combretaceae) — Andaman Islands; wood used for furniture, joining and interior fittings.
Terminalia tomentosa Wight & Arn. Sadri, Sajada (Combretaceae) — wood used for building purposes, agricultural implements, railroad sleepers, cabinets, toys and other carpentry works; bark is source for dyeing material; source of gum used as incense and in cosmetics. The astringent juice from the bark is employed in the manufacture of palm sugar.
Terstroemia japonica Thunb. (Theaceae) — wood used for building material, ship building and manufacturing of furniture.
Tetracera akara (Burm. f.) Merr. *Tetracera laevis* DC., *Tetracera*

- rheedi* DC. (Dilleniaceae)—
South Western Ghats; leaves
used as sand paper.
- Tetracera asiatica*—*Tetracera sarmentosa*
- Tetracera assa*—*Tetracera indica*
- Tetracera indica* (Houtt. ex Christm. & Panz.) Merr. *Tetracera assa* DC., *T. malabarica* Lam. (Dilleniaceae)—Eastern Himalayas; stems used as cordage and leaves as sand paper.
- Tetracera laevis*—*Tetracera akara*
- Tetracera malabarica*—*Tetracera indica*
- Tetracera rheedi*—*Tetracera akara*
- Tetracera sarmentosa* (L.) Vahl, *Delima sarmentosa* L. *D. sarmentosa* var. *glabra* Hook. f., *Tetracera asiatica* (Lour.) Hoogl., *T. scandens* (L.) Merr. (Dilleniaceae)—Eastern Himalayas and Andaman Islands; leaves used in cough.
- Tetracera scandens*—*Tetracera sarmentosa*
- Tetrastigma papillosum*—*Vitis pallida*
- Tezpat—*Cinnamomum obtusifolium*
- Thakal—*Phoenix acaulis*
- Thalacress—*Sisymbrium thalianum*
- Thalictrum foliolosum* DC. Penjari (Ranunculaceae)—used in medicine as tonic for dyspepsia and as application for ophthalmia.
- Thatch grass—*Saccharum spontaneum*
- The Alexandrian laurel—*Calophyllum inophyllum*
- The Ashoka tree—*Saraca assoca*
- Thea sinensis*—*Camellia sinensis*
- The Avocada—*Persea americana*
- The Bead tree—*Elaeocarpus gestrus*
- The Black dammar tree—*Canarium strictum*
- The Bracteated birthwort—*Aristolochia bracteata*
- The Californian pepper tree—*Schinus molle*
- The Chinese tallow tree—*Sapium sebiferum*
- The Coral tree—*Hovenia dulcis*
- The Ditabark tree—*Alstonia scholaris*
- The Edible stemmed vine—*Cissus quadrangularis*
- The European madder—*Rubia tinctorum*
- The flame of the Forest—*Butea monosperma*
- The Greater yam—*Dioscorea alata*
- The Indian birthwort—*Aristolochia indica*
- The Indian butter tree—*Madhuca indica*
- The Indian coral tree—*Erythrina indica*
- The Indian cork tree—*Millingtonia hortensis*
- The Indian madder—*Rubia cordifolia*
- The Lac tree—*Schleichera oleosa*
- Thelu—*Juniperus recurva*
- The Manipur wild tea rose—*Rosa gigantea*
- The Mexican silk cotton tree—*Chorisia speciosa*
- The Mohur—*Madhuca indica*
- The Mountain ebony—*Bauhinia purpurea*
- The Osier—*Salix viminalis*
- The Sallow—*Salix caprea*
- The Sausage tree—*Kigelia pinnata*
- The Scarlet cordia—*Cordia sebestena*
- The Silver wattle—*Acacia dealbata*
- The Temple tree—*Plumeria acuminata*
- The tree of Heaven—*Amherstia nobilis*
- The Yellow silk cotton tree—*Cochlospermum gossypium*
- Themeda arundinacea* (Roxb.) Ridley (Poaceae)—N. India; used for paper pulp, writing and packing paper can be made.
- Themeda cymbaria* (Roxb.) Hack. Elephant grass (Poaceae)—W. Ghats; used for making wing and bristly paper.
- Themeda gigantea* (Cav.) Hack. Ulla grass, Sarkhara (Poaceae)—E. India; used in manufacture of wrapping, writing and printing paper.
- Themeda triandra* Forsk. Rooi grass (Poaceae)—throughout India; fodder; grains edible.
- Theobroma cacao* L. Cocoa, Chocolate tree (Sterculiaceae)—native of America; cultivated in Penin-

- sular India; seeds sources of non-alcoholic beverage and confectionery; cocoa-butter used in cosmetics and perfumes.
- Thermal** — *Cornus capitata*
- Thespesia lampas** (Cav.) Dalz. & Gibs. *Hibiscus lampas* Car. Bankapas, Kakhi (Malvaceae) — Peninsular India; fibres used for ropes and twines; seeds given to children as anthelmintic.
- Thespesia populnea** (L.) Soland ex Corr. Portia tree (Malvaceae) — E. India, Peninsular India, Andaman Islands; bark fibre used for ropes and twines; seed oil used for illumination; wood used for agricultural implements, boat building, furniture, cabinet, walking sticks, tool handles.
- Thetti** — *Ixora coccinea*
- Thevetia neriifolia** Juss. *T. peruviana* (Pers.) Schum. Lucky bean, Yellow-oleander, Kaner, Pila, Ash vaha, Kunda, Rangari (Apocynaceae) — cultivated; bark powerful antiperiodic and febrifuge seeds sources of exile oil.
- Thevetia peruviana* — **Thevetia neriifolia**
- Thin canes — *Saccharum sinense*
- Thinduka — *Diospyros paniculata*
- Thin napier grass — *Pennisetum polystachyon*
- Thohar — *Euphorbia neerifolia*
- Thoonis loth — *Combretum pilosum*
- Thor — *Euphorbia royleana*
- Thorn apple — *Datura stramonium*
- Thorny amaranth — *Amaranthus spinosus*
- Thymus serpyllum** L. Mother-of-thyme, Creeping thyme (Lamiaceae) — Himalayas; leaves used as vegetable
- Thysanolaena maxima** O. Ktze. Phulyharu (Poaceae) — flower paste in liquor prevents pregnancy.
- Tick clover — *Desmodium tortuosum*
- Tiger's claws — *Gloriosa superba*
- Tight skinned sweet orange — *Citrus sinensis*
- Tik — *Curcuma angustifolia*
- Tikhor — *Maranta arundinacea*
- Tikhur — *Curcuma angustifolia*; *Hitchinia caulina*
- Tikul — *Garcinia pedunculata*
- Tila — *Sesamum indicum*
- Tilaunja — *Populus ciliata*
- Tiliacora acuminata** (Lam.) Miers. *T. racemosa* Colebr. *Menispermum acuminatum* Lamk. Bagamushada (Menispermaceae) — E. India; used for thatching and basket work.
- Tiliacora racemosa* — **Tiliacora acuminata**
- Timar, Mazenga — *Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum*
- Timotty grass — *Phleum pratense*
- Tinduka — *Diospyros peregrina*
- Tindupara — *Toddalia asiatica*
- Tinospora cordifolia** (Willd.) Miers. ex Hock. f. & Thoms. *T. tuberculatus* Blume, Gulancha (Menispermaceae) — used in medicine for fever and also for washing sore of eyes, antiarthritic.
- Tinospora malabarica** (Lam.) Miers. Gurch, Culvel (Menispermaceae) — fresh leaves and stems are used for rheumatism.
- Tinospora sinensis** Merr. *T. tomentosa* Miers., *Cocculus tomentosus* Colebr. (Menispermaceae) — leaves used in medicine for treating rheumatism.
- Tinospora tomentosa* — **Tinospora sinensis**
- Tinospora tuberculatus* — **Tinospora cordifolia**
- Tinsa — *Ougeinia oojeinensis*
- Tipari — *Physalis peruviana*
- Tirida — *Citrullus vulgaris* var. *fistulosus*
- Tirpa — *Hopea parviflora*
- Tirunelveli senna — *Cassia angustifolia*
- Tisi — *Linum usitatissimum*
- Titapat — *Corchorus capsularis*
- Titbaigun — *Solanum torvum*
- Titlia — *Launaea aspleniifolia*
- Titri — *Rhus punjabensis*
- Tiwi — *Lathyrus sativus*
- Tizhu — *Cicer soongaricum*
- Tobacco common — *Nicotiana tabacum*
- Toddalia aculeata* — **Toddalia asiatica**
- Toddalia asiatica** (L.) Lamk. *Toddalia aculeata* Pers., *Paullinia asiatica* L. Wild orange tree, Kanj, Tindupara (Rutaceae) ←

- root is source of yellow dye; also used in medicine; leaves and fruits edible.
- Toddy** — *Phoenix sylvestris*
- Toeba** — *Derris elliptica*; *Derris malaccensis*
- Toefa** — *Derris elliptica*; *Derris malaccensis*
- Tohar sem** — *Mucuna cochinchinensis*
- Toko pat** — *Livistona jenkinsiana*
- Tolambo** — *Colocasia indica*
- Tomato** — *Lycopersicon esculentum*
- Tomato tree** — *Cyphomandra betacea*
- Tomi-Tomi** — *Flacourtia inermis*
- Toom** — *Garuga pinnata*
- Toon** — *Toona ciliata*
- Toona ciliata** Roem. *Cedrela toona* Roxb. ex Rottl. & Willd. Cedrela tree, Red cedar, Toon, Mahanim (*Meliaceae*)—cultivated, throughout India; sources of yellowish red dye; wood used for furniture, tea chests, textile industry, cigar boxes, berries as tan.
- Toona serrata** — *Cedrela serrata*
- Tooth brush tree** — *Salvadora persica*
- Toothed buc clover** — *Medicago hispida*
- Toothed medick** — *Medicago hispida*
- Toowamba canary grass** — *Phalaris aquatica*
- Tope gola** — *Couroupita guianensis*
- Topinambur** — *Helianthus tuberosus*
- Torchwood ixora** — *Ixora arborea*
- Torementi** — *Indigofera trita*
- Torra** — *Corchorus olitorius*
- Tournesol** — *Chrozophora tinctoria*
- Trachycarpus excelsa** Wendl. (*Araceae*)—bark is source of fibre; leaves made into hats and rain-coats.
- Trachyspermum ammi** (L.) Spr. *Sison ammi* L. Ammi, Lovage, Ajivan (*Apiaceae*)—cultivated in W. India; seeds used for flavouring or as carminative.
- Tragopogon pomifolia** L. Salsify, Vegetable oyster (*Asteraceae*)—native of Europe, found in Simla, Maharashtra; roots eaten as vegetables.
- Trailing indigo** — *Indigofera linnaei*
- Transval daisy** — *Gerbera jamesonii*
- Trapa bispinosa** Roxb. Singhara nut (*Onagraceae*)—cultivated; seeds edible.
- Travancore star** — *Curcuma angustifolia*
- Travancore velvet tamarind** — *Dialium travancoricum*
- Tredhara** — *Euphorbia antiquorum*
- Tree coast cotton** — *Hibiscus tiliaceus*
- Tree datura** — *Datura arborea*; *Datura suaveolens*
- Tree rhododendron** — *Rhododendron arboreum*
- Tree tomato** — *Cyphomandra betacea*
- Tree turmeric** — *Coscinium fenestratum*
- Tree yellow mallow** — *Hibiscus tiliaceus*
- Trema orientalis** (L.) Bl. Jivani, Jiban (*Ulmaceae*)—bark used for cordage, also source of brown dye; used for treating fishing nets.
- Trewia nudiflora** L. Karahata, Khamara (*Euphorbiaceae*)—wood used for manufacture of drums, carved images, agricultural implements, packing cases etc.
- Trianthema monogyna** — *Trianthema portulacastrum*
- Trianthema portulacastrum** L. *Trianthema monogyna* L. Salsabuni, Sabuni (*Aizoaceae*)—consumed as vegetable; roots used in medicine.
- Tribulus terrestris** L. Bhakshataka, Shadanga, Gokhura chana drumma (*Zygophyllaceae*)—fruits used as diuretic.
- Tricholepis glaberrimum** DC. Brahmadandi, Mitabid (*Asteraceae*)—throughout India; used in medicine in leucoderma, also for skin diseases; considered a nerve tonic.
- Trichosanthes anguina** L. Serpent, Snake gourd, Chichinga, Chichenda (*Cucurbitaceae*)—cultivated; fruits eaten as vegetable.
- Trichosanthes cucumerina** L. Jyotsna (*Cucurbitaceae*)—fruits consumed after cooking.
- Trichosanthes dioica** Roxb. Patol, Parwal (*Cucurbitaceae*)—N. E. India; fruits eaten as vegetable; leaves also edible.

- Trigonella foenum-graecum** L. Bahuparni, Fenugreek, Methi (Fabaceae) — leaves are used as fodder and vegetable; seeds are used as spice and condiment.
- Trigonella polycerata** L. Wild fenugreek (Fabaceae) — W. India; leaves used as vegetable.
- Trikantaka** — *Euphorbia tirucalli*
- Trincomales wood** — *Berrya cordifolia*
- Trinidad devil pepper** — *Rauvolfia canescens*
- Tripa** — *Cynometra cauliflora*
- Tripakshee** — *Coldenia procumbens*
- Triphasia trifolia** (Burm. f.) P. Wilson, *T. trifoliata* DC., *Limonia trifolia* Burm. f., Cheena narunga (Rutaceae) — fruits edible.
- Triphasia trifoliata** — *Triphasia trifolia*
- Tripungki** — *Coldenia procumbens*
- Triticum aestivum** L. emend. Fior. and Paol. Common wheat (Poaceae) — cultivated; flour used for bread making, biscuits, cakes etc.; sources of grain alcoholic beverage, beer etc.; straw is made into mats, seats of chairs, carpets, hats, baskets; used for packing material; paper material etc.; numerous varieties are available.
- Triticum compactum** Host. Club wheat (Poaceae) — grown in E. India, as fodder.
- Triticum dicoccum** Schrank (Poaceae) — cultivated as food crop.
- Triticum sphaerococcum** Perciv. Indian dwarf wheat, Gehu (Poaceae) — W. India; grain crop.
- Triumfetta batramia** L. *T. rhomboidea* Jacq. Chikti (Tiliaceae) — stem sources of soft and glossy fibre.
- Triumfetta rhomboidea** — *Triumfetta batramia*
- Trivrit** — *Operculina turpethum*
- Tropical almond** — *Terminalia catappa*
- Tropical kudzu** — *Pueraria phaseoloides*
- Tuba** — *Derris elliptica*; *Derris melaccensis*
- Tuba root** — *Derris elliptica*
- Tuba root, Jewelvine** — *Derris elliptica*
- Tuba root, Indian** — *Derris ferruginea*
- Tuberose** — *Polianthes tuberosa*
- Tubiflora acaulis** — *Elytraria acualis*
- Tufted hair grass** — *Deschampsia caespitosa*
- Tuftroot, Bowmann** — *Dieffenbachia bowmanni*
- Tuftroot, Imperial** — *Dieffenbachia imperialis*
- Tuftroot, Seguine** — *Dieffenbachia seguine*
- Tuftroot, variable** — *Dieffenbachia picta*
- Tukhmalanga** — *Lallemantia royleana*
- Tukhmferunjnishk (H)** — *Draccephalum moldarica*
- Tula** — *Gossypium herbaceum*; *Pterygota alata*
- Tulatipati** — *Physalis minima*
- Tulip tree** — *Spathodea campanulata*
- Tulsi** — *Ocimum sanctum*
- Tummy wood** — *Careya arborea*
- Tumri** — *Lagenaria siceraria*
- Tung** — *Rhus parviflora*
- Tung oil** — *Vernicia fordii*
- Tungi** — *Gynandropsis gynandra*
- Tungla** — *Cotinus cogaygria*
- Tunra** — *Rhus parviflora*
- Tur** — *Cajanus cajan*
- Turanj** — *Citrus medica*
- Turbina corymbosa** — *Rivea corymbosa*
- Turbuj** — *Citrullus vulgaris*
- Turkish hazel** — *Corylus colurna*
- Turkish tobacco** — *Nicotiana rustica*
- Turmas** — *Lupinus albus*
- Turmeric** — *Curcuma longa*
- Turmeric, Wild** — *Curcuma aromatica*
- Turnera angustifolia** — *Turnera ulmifolia*
- Turnera trioniflora** — *Turnera ulmifolia*
- Turnera ulmifolia** L. *Turnera angustifolia* Mill., *T. trioniflora* Sims. Marilopez, Clavel de oro (Turneraceae) — used in medicine for indigestion, bronchitis, chest ailments and as a tonic.
- Turnip** — *Brassica rapa*
- Tussilago farfara** L. Colt's foot, Watapana (Asteraceae) — W. Himalayas; leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Tut** — *Morus alba*
- Tutri** — *Morus alba*

Tuvarai — *Cajanus cajan*
Tuvaraka — *Gynocardia odorata*
Tuver (H) — *Cajanus cajan*
Twinflower *dolichos* — *Dolichos biflorus*
Tylophora brevipes (Turcz.) Vill. (Asclepiadaceae) — roots used in medicine.
Tylophora perrottetiana Eescne (Asclepiadaceae) — leaves are effective as vulnerary.
Typha angustata Bory & Chaub. *T. angustifolia* Kurz, Cat's tail, Elephant grass (Typhaceae) — used as soil binder; used for making ropes, baskets and mats.
Typha elephantiana Roxb. Narre-leaf cat tail, Pith grass (Typhaceae) — subtropical regions of India; rootstock consumed as food; leaves made into mats; hairs of the fruits used for stuffing mattresses and pillows.
Typha indica (Burm. f.) Merr. Emetie swallow wart (Asclepiadaceae)—E. & S. India; leaves and roots used as substitute for ipecacualena; used in medicine.
Typhonium divaricatum (L.) Decne (Araceae) — rhizome used in medicine against diarrhoea.
Typhonium trilobatum (L.) Schott. (Araceae) — roasted rhizomes are consumed as food.

U

Udagati — *Ecbolium linneanum*
Udajat — *Ecbolium viride* var. *dentata*
Udal — *Sterculia villosa*
Uddalaka — *Cordia wallichii*
Udisanbhalu — *Justicia gendarussa*
Ugragandha — *Hymenodictyon excelsum*
Ukh — *Saccharum sinense*
Ulaktkambal — *Abroma angustata*
Ulla grass — *Themeda gigantea*
Ullu — *Oroxylum indicum*
Ulmus campestris L. *Ulmus glabra* Mill. European Elm (Ulmaceae) — wood used for wagons, pumps, ship building, water wheels, furniture etc.; leaves used as tea called Warsaw tea; bark used in medicine.

Ulmus glabra — *Ulmus campestris*
Ulmus wallichiana Planch. Himalayan Elm, Kain, Maral (Ulmaceae) — N. W. Himalayas; wood for furniture and construction work; bark yields a strong fibre.
Ulu — *Imperata cylindrica*
Umar — *Ficus glomerata*
Umbrella thorn — *Acacia planifrons*
Umbrella tree, Australian — *Schefflera actinophylla*
Umbrella tree, Queensland — *Schefflera actinophylla*
Umbrella tree — *Melia azadarach*; *Sophora japonica*
Uncaria gambir (Humb.) Roxb. Bengal gambir plant, Kath (Rubiaceae) — cultivated; leaves sources of black gambir, cube gambir terra jaoponica; used in tanning and dyeing; leaves used for chewing betel.
Undulated Ipecae — *Richardia scabra*
Unmatta (S) — *Datura stramonium*
Unona desmos — *Desmos cochinchinensis*
Unona discolor — *Desmos chinensis*
Unona dumosa — *Desmos dumosus*
Unona longiflora — *Desmos longiflorus*
Unona parnosa — *Desmos pannosus*
Unona praecox — *Desmos praecox*
Unyoro ebony — *Dalbergia melanoxylon*
Upakunchika — *Elettaria cardamomum*
Urceola esculenta Benth. (Apocynaceae) — source of Rangoon rubber.
Urena lobata L. African hemp, Aramina fibre, Bachata, Vilaitisan (Malvaceae) — cultivated; stem source of Aramina fibre; used for sackin, cordage, ropes, fishing tackle etc.
Urginea indica (Roxb.) Kunth. Suphaidi-khus (Liliaceae) — W. Himalayas, Bihar, Peninsular India; bulbs used as a substitute of Squill; used in medicine as expectorant, cordiac tonic and diuretic.
Urid — *Vigna mungo*
Urista — *Sapindus mukorossi*
Urostigma tjiela — *Ficus indica*

Urtica dioica L. Bigstring nettle, Stinging nettle (Urticaceae)—tender shoots edible; seeds, the root radix urticae, rhizoma urticae, nettle root are used in medicines.
Ushak (H)—**Dorema ammoniacum**
Ushana—**Piper nigrum**
Ustabunda—**Premna obtusifolia**
Ustarkhar—**Fagonia cretica**
Usturgar—**Fagonia cretica**
Utajati—**Ecbolium linneanum**
Utakanta—**Echinops echinatus**
Utati—**Echinops echinatus**
Utis (H)—**Alnus nepalensis**; **Alnus nitida**
Utrangajutuka—**Pergularia daemia**
Uttaravaruni—**Pergularia daemia**

V

Vaccinium leschenaultii Wight (Ericaceae)—Peninsular India; fruits edible.
Vajradruma—**Euphorbia tirucalli**
Vajrakantaka—**Euphorbia antiquorum**
Vajravalli—**Cissus quadrangularis**
Vajri(s)—**Euphorbia nivulia**; **Euphorbia antiquorum**
Vakenar—**Sterculia villosa**
Valerian—**Valeriana officinalis**
Valerian Indian—**Valeriana jatamansi**
Valeriana jatamansi Jones, *V. wallichii* DC. Indian valerian, Mushk-bala, Danda, Kutil (Valerianaceae)—Himalayas; rhizomes sources of essential oil; used in perfumery.
Valeriana officinalis L. Valerian, Garden heliotrope, Tagar (Valerianaceae)—native of Europe, found in Kashmir; dried rhizomes sources of essential oil; used in perfumery; used in medicine also.
Valeriana wallichii—**Valeriana jatamansi**
Valkala (S)—**Antiaris toxicaria**
Vallis heynii—**Vallaria solanacea**
Vallis solanacea (Roth) O. Kuntze, *V. heynii* Spr., *Peltanthera solanacea* Roth, Ramsar (Apocyanaceae)—cultivated; ornamental plant.
Vallisneria spiralis L. (Hydrocharitaceae)—leaves are eaten as salads.

Valuka—**Gisekia pharnacioides**
Vanamalli—**Jasminum angustifolium**
Vananimbuka—**Glycosmis mauritiana**
Vanashampaga—**Evodia lunuankenda**
Vanayamani—**Seseli diffusum**
Vanda—**Dendrophthoe falcata**
Vanda roxburghii R. Br. *Vanda tessellata* Hook. ex G. Don (Orchidaceae)—root used in medicine for rheumatism.
Vanda tessellata—**Vanda roxburghii**
Vandellia oppositifolia—**Lindernia oppositifolia**
Vangueria edulis—**Vangueria madagascariensis**
Vangueria madagascariensis J. F. Gmel, *V. edulis* Vahl, Voavanga (Rubiaceae)—native of Madagascar; cultivated; fruits edible.
Vanieria cochinchinensis—**Cudrania javanensis**
Vanilla—**Vanilla planifolia**
Vanilla fragrans—**Vanilla planifolia**
Vanilla planifolia Andr. *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisb.) Ames, Vanilla (Orchidaceae)—native of America, cultivated in Peninsular India; fruits used for flavouring confectionery and in perfumery.
Vansha—**Dendrocalamus strictus**
Varaguna—**Cycas circinalis**
Variable tuftroot—**Dieffenbachia picta**
Variiegated Bauhinia—**Bauhinia variegata**
Vartaku—**Solanum melongena**
Vartika—**Gymnema sylvestre**
Varuna—**Crataeva magna**
Varvara—**Ocimum basilicum**
Vasaka (S)—**Adhatoda vasica**
Vasanti tikka—**Cocculus hirsutus**
Vata—**Ficus benghalensis**
Vetada—**Prunus amygdalus**
Vataghni—**Clerodendrum phlomidis**
Vateria acuminata Heyne (Dipterocarpaceae)—wood used for tea boxes; source of haldummala for fine varnishes; fruits edible.
Vateria indica L. White dammar, Indian copal tree, Malabar tallow tree, Dhupa fat, Kundura, Mandadhupa, Sarjaka (Dipterocarpaceae)—source of resin called

- white dammar, piney tallow, dhupa fat; used in food, candles and for burning; also employed in varnishes.
- Vatica** — **Vatica lanceaefolia**
Vatica lanceaefolia Bl. *Vatica* (Dipterocarpaceae) — E. India; bark yields oleoresin; used as an incense for flavouring tobacco; wood used in railway sleepers, planking, construction work.
- Vatigama** — **Solanum melongena**
Vayastha — **Luvunga scandens**
Vegetable marrow — **Cucurbita pepo**
Vegetable oyster — **Tragopogon pomifolia**
Vegetable rennet — **Withania coagulans**
Vekharo — **Indigofera trita**
Velvet bent grass — **Agrostis canina**
Vengai padauk — **Pterocarpus marsupium**
Ventilago calyculata Tul. Piskogach (Rhamnaceae) — Orissa; stem pieces water drops are anaesthetic.
Ventilago maderaspatana Gaertn. Pitti, Raktavalli (Rhamnaceae) — bark of root is source of reddish dye; used for coloring wool, cotton and silk.
- Veralu** — **Elaeocarpus serratus**
Verenda — **Jatropha gossypifolia**
Vernicia fordii (Hemsl.) Airy Shaw, *Aleurites fordii* Hemsl. Tung oil tree (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated in India; Tung oil is commercial importance in painting and varnishes.
- Vernicia moluccana** (L.) Airy Shaw, *Aleurites moluccana* (L.) Willd. (Euphorbiaceae) — W. Ghats, Eastern India; oil is used in paint and varnish; oil is purgative and laxative.
- Vernicia montana** Lour. *Aleurites montana* (Lour.) Wils. Wood oil tree (Euphorbiaceae) — cultivated in India; Tung oil is used for varnishes and paints.
- Vernonia anthelmintica** Willd. Kinka oil iron-weed, Kaliziri (Asteraceae) — used in medicine for skin diseases, leprosy and as abortive.
- Vernonia arborea** Hon. (Asteraceae) — sources of light wood; used for manufacturing of matches; roots used in medicine for treating fever.
- Vettiver** — **Coleus vettiveroides**; **Vetiveria zizanoides**
Vetiveria zizanoides (L.) Nash, Vettiver, Khas, Gandar (Poaceae) — cultivated; roots made into aromatic scented, mats, fans, ornamental baskets; sources of volatile oil; used in perfumery; roots also used for basketry.
- Vidanga** — **Embelia ribes**
Vidari — **Ipomoea digitata**; **Solanum erianthum**
Vidhara — **Rourea minor**
Vigna aconitifolius (Jacq.) Merachal, *Phaseolus aconitifolius* Jacq. Moot, Moth bean (Fabaceae) — cultivated; beans used as food; also as forage for livestock.
Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper, *Phaseolus mungo* L., Dod bali, Mung bean, Black gram, Urid, Dhayamasha (Fabaceae) — cultivated; seeds used as food; straw used for green manure.
Vigna radiata (L.) Verdc. *Phaseolus radiatus* L. *Phaseolus mungo* L. var. *radiatus* (L.) Green gram (Fabaceae) — cultivated; seeds used as food.
Vigna sinensis (L.) Savi ex Hassk. *Dolichos sinensis* L. Chowli, Lobia, *Dolichos catjang* (Burm. f.) Walp. Common cow pea (Fabaceae) — cultivated; seeds used as food.
Vigna trilobata (L.) Wilezek, *Dolichos trilobatus* L. (Fabaceae) — cultivated; seeds edible.
Vigna umbellata (Thunb.) Ohwi & Ohashi, *Phaseolus calcaratus* Roxb. Rice bean (Fabaceae) — cultivated; seeds used as food.
Vigna vexillata (L.) A. Rich. Cow pea (Fabaceae) — cultivated; seeds used as food.
- Vijaya** — **Cannabis sativa**
Vikarini — **Gmelina asiatica**
Vilaiti san — **Urena lobata**
Vilaitii imli — **Garcinia gummigutta**
Vilala — **Sida cordifolia**
Vilayati — **Prosopis chilensis**

- Vilayati babul** -- *Pithecelobium dulce*;
Parkinsonia aculeata
Vilayati baingan — *Lycopersicon*
esculentum
Vilayati imli — *Pithecelobium dulce*
Vilayati kangai — *Malva sylvestris*
Vilayati kikar — *Parkinsonia aculeata*
Vilayati-shisham — *Sapium sebiferum*
Vile — *Telfairia pedata*
Villebrunea integrifolia — *Oreocnide*
integrifolia
Vilva — *Aegle marmelos*
Vinca rosea — *Catharanthus roseus*
Vinee — *Cydonia vulgaris*
Vinespinach — *Basella rubra*
Viola odorata L. Sweet violet,
Banafsha (*Violaceae*) — native of
 Europe; flowers used in perfumery;
 used in medicine.
Violet willow — *Salix daphnoides*
Virgaria snake root — *Aristolochia*
serpentaria
Virhati — *Solanum indicum*
Virshakarni — *Crinum latifolium*
Vishala — *Cucumis trigonus*
Vishalyakarani — *Delphinium denu-*
datum
Vishamandala — *Crinum defixum*
Vishnugrandhi — *Evolvulus alsinoides*
Vitex altissima L. f. Tall cheste
 tree (*Verbenaceae*) — S. W. India;
 wood used for building and cabi-
 net work.
Vitex negundu L. Chinese cheste
 tree, Nirgandi, Samhalu (*Ver-*
benaceae) — reclamation of forest
 land, branches used for manu-
 facturing baskets; used in medi-
 cine.
Vitis adnata — *Cissus adnata*
Vitis carnosu — *Cayratia carnosu*
Vithis himalayana — *Parthenocissus*
himalayana
Vitis labrusca L. Fox grape (*Vitaceae*)
 — cultivated in Mysore; edible
 fruits; good for wine making.
Vitis latifolia — *Ampelocissus latifolia*
Vitis pedata — *Cayratia pedata*
Vitis pallida Wight & Arn. *Cissus*
populnea Guill, *Tetrastigma papil-*
losum Planch. Akar benang
 tikkoos, Areuji baier, Godhapadi
 suvaha (*Vitaceae*) — pericarp used
 in preparing soap; viscid juice
 employed to adulterate honey.
- Vitis quadrangularis** — *Cissus quadr-*
angularis
Vitis repens — *Cissus repens*
Vitis vinifera L. Common grape,
 European grape, Californian grape,
 Grape vine, Draksha, Krishna,
 Rasa, Priyala, Dakh, Drakh
 (*Vitaceae*) — grapes are consum-
 ed; sources of brandy, vermouthe,
 liquor etc., many varieties are
 available.
Vitunna (S) — *Celosia argentea*
Voavanga — *Vangueria madagas-*
cariensis
Volur soanda — *Cissus repens*
Volutarella divaricata — *Volutarella*
racemosa
Volutarella racemosa (Roxb.)
 Santapau, *Volutarella divaricata*
 Benth. (*Asteraceae*) — through-
 out India; decoction of leaves used
 for cough.
Vriadhatulasi — *Ocimum gratissimum*
Vrischikali — *Heliotropium indicum*
Vriksharuha — *Dendrophthoe falcata*
Vrisksha bhaksha — *Dendrophthoe*
falcata
Vrishakarni — *Crinum latifolium*
Vrishanasana — *Embelia ribens*
Vurtuli — *Dichrostachys cinerea*
- W
- Wagale** — *Gossypium arboreum*
Walena — *Erythropsis colorata*
Wallich's crane's bill — *Geranium*
wallichianum
Walnut common — *Juglans regia*
Walnut, East Indian — *Albizia lebeck*
Walnut, European — *Juglans regia*
Walnut, Persian — *Juglans regia*
Waltheria americana L. (*Sterculi-*
aceae) — plant is considered as
 purgative.
Wampee — *Clausena lansium*
Wampee, Anise oil — *Clausena anis-*
um
Wampee, Chinese — *Clausena lan-*
sium
Wampee, Indian — *Clausena dentata*
Warras — *Heterophragma quadrilo-*
culare
Watapana — *Tussilago farfara*
Water cress — *Nasturtium officinale*
Water chestnut, Chinese — *Eleocharis*
dulcis

- Water hemlock — *Cicuta virosa*
Water hyacinth — *Eichhornia crassipes*
Water melon — *Citrullus vulgaris*
Water mint — *Mentha aquatica*
Water nut — *Eleocharis dulcis*
Water pepper — *Polygonum hydropiper*
Water rose apple — *Syzygium aquem*
Wattakaka volubilis (L.) Stapf. *Marsdenia volubilis* T. Cooke, *Dragea volubilis* Benth. ex Hook. f. Madhumalati, Nakchiki (Asclepiadaceae)—throughout India; the plant is used for colds and eye diseases; the roots are considered as emetic and expectorant, a good restorative tonic.
Wattle bark — *Acacia mollissima*
Wattle black — *Acacia decurrens*; *Acacia mollissima*
Wattle golden — *Acacia pycnantha*
Wattle green — *Acacia decurrens*
Wawrung — *Embelia ribens*
Wax jambu — *Syzygium samarangense*
Wax tree — *Rhus succedanea*
Weaver's beam tree — *Schrebera swietenoides*
Wedelia calendulacea Less, *W. zollingeriana* Sch. Bep., *Verbesina calendulacea* L. Bhangra, Pavana, Haripriya (Asteraceae)—used in medicine for chronic diseases, constipation, plant in jaundice & fever.
Weeping blue juniper — *Juniperus recurva*
Weeping cupressus — *Cupressus funebris*
Weeping fig — *Ficus benjamina*
Weeping love grass — *Eragrostis curvula*
Weeping willow — *Salix babylonica*
Weld — *Reseda luteola*
West Himalayan spruce — *Picea smithiana*
West Indian cherry — *Malpighia punicifolia*
West Indian mahogany — *Swietenia mahagoni*
West Indian mountain rose — *Brownea coccinea*
West Indian star apple — *Chrysophyllum cainita*
Wheat common — *Triticum aestivum*
Wheat, Inca — *Amaranthus caudatus*
White bent grass — *Agrostis alba*
White bombwe — *Terminalia procera*
White broom — *Cytissus monspesulnus*
White catamaran tree — *Givotia rotleriformis*
White cedar — *Dysoxylum malabaricum*
White champa — *Plumeria alba*
White coralline — *Porana volubilis*
White cottage rose — *Rosa alba*
White dammar — *Vateria indica*
White dead nettle — *Lamium album*
White gold mohur — *Delonix elata*
White jute — *Corchorus capsularis*
White horse-nettle — *Solanum elaeagnifolium*
White melilot — *Melilotus alba*
White mulberry — *Morus alba*
White mustard — *Sinapsis alba*
White pavetta — *Pavetta indica*
White popinae — *Leucaena glauca*
White poplar — *Populus alba*
White sandalwood — *Santalum album*
White shower — *Cassia javanica*
White spot giant arum — *Amorphophallus campanulatus*
White swallow wort — *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*
White sweet clover — *Melilotus alba*
White willow — *Salix alba*
Wight's sago palm — *Arenga whittii*
Wig tree — *Cotinus coggygria*
Wilayatigaurith — *Medicago sativa*
Wilayati tulsi — *Hyptis suaveolens*
Wild almond — *Sterculia foetida*
Wild bean — *Glycine bracteata*
Wild cardamon — *Elettaria cardamomum* var. *major*
Wild carrot — *Daucus carota*
Wild cucumber — *Cucumis prophetarum*
Wild durian — *Cullenia excelsa*
Wild fenugreek — *Trigonella polycerata*
Wild jamun — *Syzygium fruticosum*
Wild mustard — *Brassica campestris*
Wild orange tree — *Toddalia aculeata*
Wild rhea — *Debregeasia longifolia*
Wild rue — *Peganum harmala*

Wild sage — *Lantana camara* var. *aculeata*
Wild turmeric — *Curcuma aromatica*
Wild varnish tree — *Rhus succedanea*
Wild yam — *Dioscorea spinosa*;
Dioscorea villosa
Winter leek — *Allium porrum*
Winter squash — *Cucumis maxima*
Withania coagulans (Stocks) Dunal.
 Vegetable rennet, Akri (Solana-
 ceae) — W. India; fruits used for
 coagulating milk.
Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal. (Sol-
 anaceae) — fruits, a source of
 alkaloids; used in medicine.
Wodier wood — *Lanea coromandelica*
Woman's tongue tree — *Albizia*
lebbeck
Wood apple — *Feronia limonia*
Woodfordia floribunda — *Woodfordia*
fruticosa
Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz, *W.*
floribunda Salisb., *Lythrum fru-*
uticosum L. Dhawi (Lythraceae) —
 ornamental shrub; produces gum;
 used as substitute for gum; sources
 of dye, tanning also.
Wood meadow grass — *Poa nemoralia*
Wood oil tree — *Vernicia montana*
Woodrose — *Merremia tuberosa*
Woody nightshade — *Solanum dul-*
camara
Woolly finger grass — *Digitaria*
pentzii
Wooly foxglove — *Digitalis lanata*
Wormia bracteata — *Dillenia bra-*
cteata
Wrightia mollissima Wall. Dudhi
 (Apocynaceae) — W. & E. India;
 sources of yellow dye; leaves and
 fruits edible.
Wrightia rothii — *Wrightia tinctoria*
Wrightia tinctoria R. Br. *W. rothii*
 G. Don, *Nerium tinctorium* Roxb.
 Sweet indrajao, Mitha indarjou,
 Dudhi (Apocynaceae) — W. India,
 Peninsular India; flowers and fruits
 sources of blue dye.
Wuda — *Lanea coromandelica*
Wumb — *Euphorbia longan*
Wur — *Ficus benghalensis*

X

Xeromphis spinosa (Thunb.) Keay.
Randia spinosa Poir., *R. dumetorum*

Poir., *R. brandisii* Gamble; *R.*
longispinosa Wight & Arn., *Randia*
tomentosa Wight & Arn. non Bl.
 Madana, Mainphel, Common
 emetic nut (Rubiaceae) — through-
 out India; wood used for making
 mathematical instruments; fuel
 wood.

Ximenia americana L. Tallow wood,
 Ingudi (Olacaceae) — Peninsular
 India, Andamans; fruits edible;
 wood used as substitute for
 sandal wood.

Xopho — *Dillenia ovata*

Xylia dolabriformis — *Xylia xylocarpa*
Xylia xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.
X. dolabriformis Benth. Pyinkado
 (Mimosaceae) — Central and Pen-
 insular India; wood durable for
 construction work, railway sleep-
 ers, ship building, bridges etc.

Xylocarpus gangeticus C. E. Park-
 inson, Pussur (Meliaceae) — bark
 sources of tan.

Y

Yam beam — *Pachyrhizus erosus*

Yashti-madu — *Glycyrrhiza glabra*

Yebru — *Atropa acuminata*

Yellow achillea — *Achillea millefolium*

Yellow cosmos — *Cosmos sulphurus*

Yellow dock — *Rumex crispus*

Yellow jasmine — *Jasminum humile*

Yellow lucerne — *Medicago falcata*

Yellow mallow tree — *Hibiscus til-*
laceus

Yellow milk-wort — *Polygala arillata*

Yellow mombin — *Spondias mombin*

Yellow nut grass — *Cyperus escu-*
lentus

Yellow sweet clover — *Melilotus*
officinalis

Yellow trefoil — *Medicago lupulina*

Yellow vetchling — *Lathyrus aphaca*

Yellow zedoary — *Curcuma aromatica*

Yintichuch — *Blechnum ternatum*

Yucca gloriosa L. Spanish dagger
 plant (Liliaceae) — native of
 America; cultivated as hedge
 plant.

Yugmathalika — *Pergularia daemia*

Z

Zachun oil tree — *Balanites aegyptica*

- Zafran** — *Crocus sativus*
Zeitun — *Olea europaea*
Zaminkand (H) — *Amorphophallus campanulatus*
Zanthoxylum myriacanthum Wall. ex Hook. f. *Fagara myriacantha* (Wall. ex Hook. f.) Engl. (Rutaceae) — Nagaland; fruit used as a condiment in Nagaland.
Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum Edgew. *Fagara oxyphylla* (Edgew.) Engl. Timar mazenga (H) (Rutaceae) — Himalayas and Khasia hills; the tender shoots are eaten as vegetables.
Zanthoxylum rhetsa (Roxb.) DC. *Fagara budrung* Roxb., *Fagara rhetsa* Roxb., Badrung (H) (Rutaceae) — Peninsular India and Eastern India; the fruits are used as spice and the seeds are the source of an aromatic oil.
Zanzibar oil — *Telfairia pedata*
Zardalu — *Prunus armeniaca*
Zarga (H) — *Dichanthium annulatum*
Zarwand-i-grid — *Aristolochia rotunda*
Zea mays L. Maize, Corn, Indian corn, Pop corn, Makai, Bhutta (Gramineae) — native of S. America; cultivated; eaten after roasted; grains used in making corn starch, industrial alcohol.
Zebra plant — *Calanthe zebrina*
Zebra wood — *Diospyros kurzii*
Zedoary — *Curcuma zeodoaria*
Zedoary black — *Curcuma caeria*
Zedoary yellow — *Curcuma aromatica*
Zeera — *Cuminum cyminum*
Zehneria umbellata — *Melothria heterophylla*
Zergul (H) — *Calendula officinalis*
Zingiber cassumunar Roxb., Cassumunar ginger, Jangliadrak (Zingiberaceae) — throughout India; rhizomes used as a condiment.
Zingiber officinale Rosc. Ginger (Zingiberaceae) — cultivated; rhizome is source of ginger used in candles, pastry, cakes; also used in beer, wine and brandy; used in perfumery; commercial grades are known as African ginger, Calcutta ginger, Calicut ginger; contains essential oil; used in medicine as aromatic stimulant and carminative.
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Sm. Zerumbet ginger, Mahabaribach, Banadrak (Zingiberaceae) — throughout India; rhizomes are source of martinique ginger.
Zira — *Carum carvi*
Ziziphus jujuba Mill. non Lam. *Z. vulgaris* Lam. Common jujub, Chinese jujub, Badari, Balarhta, Ber, Ghonta, Kantaki (Rhamnaceae) — throughout India; fruits edible.
Ziziphus mauritiana Lam. Chinese dates, Jujuba, Ber, Badara, Karkandhu, Kuvala, Pemidiber (Rhamnaceae) — throughout India; fruits are edible; leaves used for tanning.
Ziziphus nummularia (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn., *Z. rotundifolia* Lamk., *Rhamnus nummularia* Burm. f. Jharber (Rhamnaceae) — N. E. India, Peninsular India; fruits edible; bark used as tanning material.
Ziziphus oenoplia Mill. Makoi, Makoh (Rhamnaceae) — N. India, Peninsular India; fruits edible; bark used as tan.
Ziziphus rotundifolia — **Ziziphus nummularia**
Ziziphus rugosa Lamk. Suran (Rhamnaceae) — Central, East and Peninsular India; fruits edible.
Ziziphus sativa Gaertn., *Z. vulgaris* Lamk. Common jujube, Kandiari (Rhamnaceae) — Indo-gangetic plains; fruits edible.
Ziziphus vulgaris — **Ziziphus jujuba**
Ziziphus xylocarpus Willd, Gothber, Katti-ber (Rhamnaceae) — warm dry regions of India; wood used for agricultural implements, carts, house construction; bark used for tanning; fodder for live stock.
Zumbic tree — *Adenantha pavonina*.