

**THE ETHNOBOTANY OF
EASTERN GHATS
IN ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA**

N. RAMA RAO and A. N. HENRY



BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

**THE ETHNOBOTANY OF
EASTERN GHATS
IN ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA**

N. RAMA RAO and A. N. HENRY



**भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA**

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

© Government of India, January, 1996

No part of this publication can be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or means by electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without prior written permission of the Director, Botanical Survey of India.

Price :

Cover Photograph:

A 'Porja' couple making brooms (Grass used : *Thysanolaena maxima* (Roxb.) Kuntze ; fibre used for tying : *Bauhinia vahlii* Wight & Arn.) at Laxmipuram, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh.

Published by the Director, Botanical Survey of India, P - 8, Brabourne Road, Calcutta 700001 and Printed at Deep Printers, 3/26, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi - 110 015.

FOREWORD

This treatise presents a comprehensive account of the Ethnobotany of the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh; data on 501 plant species used by 13 predominant tribes inhabiting 9 districts are given which include important aspects of plant utilization by the local populations. The work concludes drawing attention to the need for cultivation of quite a few useful plants in and around the tribal pockets to generate employment opportunities and to provide raw materials for small-scale cottage industries for the economic development of the tribal communities on a sustained yield basis without damaging undisturbed natural forests and more so with least disturbance to the age-old traditional and cultural practices of the tribes. The authors suggest 65 probable potential plant species and recommend them for pharmaceutical and nutritional investigations to discover new drugs and new sources of food. As rare germplasm materials/wild genetic resources of useful plants 24 species are identified in the area investigated.

I hope the book will certainly form a valuable contribution towards India's rich ethnobotanical wealth as well as traditional and cultural practices of primitive tribal societies.

Calcutta

November 1995

P.K. HAJRA
Director
Botanical Survey of India

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank the Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta, and Joint Director, Botanical Survey of India, Southern Circle, Coimbatore for the facilities and helpful suggestions. They also thank Dr. P. Pushpangadan, Chief Co-ordinator, All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Ethnobotany and Dr. S.K. Jain, Emeritus Scientist (Former Director, Botanical Survey of India) for initiation and smooth functioning of the AICRPĒ (Phase-I). The authors are very thankful to Dr. B.N. Gupta, I.F.S., Director, Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur, for his help and encouragement, Dr. V.B. Hosagoudar, Pool Officer, CSIR, Mr. A. K. Pathak, Scientist 'SD' and Mr. R. Gopalan, Senior Scientific Assistant, Botanical Survey of India for the constant help in the publication of this book. They are indebted to the Tribes of Andhra Pradesh, Teachers of Asham Schools, Project Officers, District Tribal Welfare Officers of ITDA and State Forest officials for their whole-hearted co-operation and help during field work. They are thankful to Mr. N. G. Nair for typing the manuscript on computer. And finally to the staff of Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore for their help in various ways..

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| The area of study | 3 |
| The tribal people of the area | 9 |
| Previous work | 20 |
| Present work | 21 |
| ENUMERATION | 26 |
| A UTILITY-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF ETHNOBOTANICAL DATA | 152 |
| CONCLUSIONS | 210 |
| Recommendations for the uplift of the Tribes | 213 |
| SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY | 215 |
| INDEX TO LOCAL NAMES | 238 |



A view of Eastern Ghats - near Tadepalli, East Godavari district.



A slashed forest patch for PODU cultivation by Konda reddyis of East Godavari district.



A Jatapu hamlet at Keesari, Vizianagaram district.



A Chenchu hunting fish in peddamantanala Cheruvu, Prakasham district.



Bird trap made of bamboo used by Koyas of Godavari valley region.



A Jatapu weaving basket at Vangara, Vizianagaram district.



Savaras with musical instruments at Seedhi guda, Srikakulam district.



Branding treatment of Jatapus for NADLU or NALLU (indigestion) at Kedaripuram, Vizianagaram district.



A Savara man of Althi, Srikakulam district holding *Alocasia montana* (Roxb.) Schott - Rhizome paste applied for ulcers and wounds.



Argyreia daltonii Clarke - Tuber and leaves used for chicken pox.



Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm. - Rhizome used as lactagogue and for giddiness, gastric troubles, chicken pox and wounds; also used as vegetable.



Dillenia indica L. - fruits used as a hair wash; leaves used for meal plates.



Dioscorea puber Bl. - Tubers edible.



Ficus racemosa L. - Latex given for diabetes; also applied for cuts and muscle pain; fruits edible and also used in brewing.



Rhizophora pertusa (Roxb.) Schott - Aerial roots used for bone fracture, cuts and wounds; fruits edible.



Uvaria hamiltonii Hook. f. & Thoms. - Fruits edible; stem bark used against evil spirits.

INTRODUCTION

Evolution of human life and culture has directly or indirectly been associated with and influenced by the surrounding environment. Primitive man living closely associated with nature, chiefly depended on it for his survival. His dependence on the plants around him, made him to acquire the knowledge of economic and medicinal properties of many plants by trail and error. Consequently he became the store-house of knowledge of many useful as well as harmful plants, accumulated and enriched through generations and passed on from one generation to another, without any written documents. It is therefore, important that before this rich unwritten folk-lore on uses of plants and plant resources is lost forever, through the recent accelerated 'civilisation' of the tribals, it must be properly documented and preserved.

Ethnobotany may be defined as an anthropocentric approach to botany, and is essentially concerned with gathering information on plants and their uses. Powers (1873-1874) used the term "Aboriginal botany" to refer to a "study of all the forms of vegetable world which the aborigines used for medicine, textile, fabrics, ornaments, etc." The term ETHNOBOTANY was first coined by Harshberger (1896), but he did not define it. A truly broad concept emerged only when Robbins *et al.* (1916) defined the term as a "study and evaluation of the knowledge of all phases of plant life amongst primitive societies and of the effect of the vegetal environment upon the life". Vestal and Schultes (1939) have employed the term ECONOMIC BOTANY "to include all plant products of use to man", stating that, in this sense, economic botany is more inclusive than ethnobotany, "a term by which most investigators have designated the plants used by aboriginal peoples". They have adopted what they regard as the broader term economic botany, "because not all the uses of plants by primitive people are of necessity aboriginal in origin". Jones (1941) defined it as "the study of the interrelations of the primitive man and plants". Later, Schultes (1941) reiterated this point of view, stating that the men of science of one or another school are agreeing rather unanimously to regard ethnobotany, as "the study of the relationship between man and his ambient vegetation". Castetter (1944) confined ethnobotany to man in primitive state of culture and stated that the "ethnobotany is sharply differentiated from economic botany in that it is vitally concerned with the fundamental CULTURAL aspects of plant utilization, while economic botany practically ignores the cultural except in a very general way". One need only to consult any text-book or reference book on economic botany to realize that its major interest in treating the importance of plants and the nature of plant products in relation to modern man. Therefore, ethnobotany is to be looked upon as a field of investigation which exists in its own right rather than as a branch of economic botany. Faulks (1958) stated that "the multitudinous connections, direct or indirect, between man and plants are the proper field of ethnobotany". In recent years,

several workers defined the term in different ways. However, it can be conveniently defined as the study of the past and present inter-relationships which exist between the tribal societies and their surrounding vegetal environment.

In India, this term was used by Kirtikar and Basu (1933), who have stated that "the ancient Hindus (Indians) should be given the credit for cultivating what is now called ethnobotany". In Vedic period the curative properties of some herbs were documented in RIGVEDA, written between 4500 and 1600 BC (Bhandari 1951; Pal 1981). It was followed by ATHARVAVEDA, wherein the magico-religious aspects and utility of medicinal herbs were recorded. Later, 8 divisions of AYURVEDA, written probably between 2500 and 900 BC were the real foundation of ancient medicine. Detailed accounts of medicinal plants are also found in CHIKITSA STHANAM of SUSHRUTA SAMHITA, written between 600 BC and 300 AD (Bishagratna 1907-1916; Jain 1967).

In recent years, several Indian workers like Janaki Ammal (1954, 1956 & 1975), Jain (1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1980, 1981, 1983 & 1991), Pal (1971, 1980, 1981 & 1986), Shah (1971, 1981 & 1982), Chaudhuri Rai (1975, 1976, 1977 & 1980), Gadgil (1976 & 1981), Tarafder (1978 & 1983), Maheshwari (1981 & 1983) and Manilal (1981 & 1984) have made good contributions to the ethnobotany of India.

Among the several approach to ethnobotanical research, the most important ones are through archaeological, literature, herbarium and field surveys. The field approach plays a vital role, because of the direct contact that can be established with the aboriginals/tribals living in harmony with surrounding vegetation, which can easily bring out the authentic information on the uses of plants both wild and cultivated.

In India, there are 50 million tribal people of different ethnic groups distributed in different states (Pratap 1978). The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh is 3,176,001 and the tribes mainly inhabit the plains and the hilly areas along the Eastern Ghats. These aboriginals have their own culture, customs, religious rites, taboos, legends, food-habits and a rich knowledge in traditional medicine. The present study has been restricted to the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh with a broad objective of preparing a comprehensive account.

The hilly forest areas of Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh are mainly inhabited by 13 aboriginal/tribal communities, who still practise the age old traditional medicines and their application. However, these areas drew little

attention so far, from the ethnobotanical point of view. The urgent need to update this study was felt because, the tribes are rapidly being assimilated into modern societies and the treasure of knowledge is fast disappearing. Hence the main objectives of the present study were:

To properly document and preserve the unwritten folk-lore and traditions before they suffer further dissipation and disappearance.

To prepare inventories on the plants used by the tribes for various purposes including conservation of plants and wild genetic resources of useful and cultivated crop plants.

To gain an indepth knowledge of tribals and to develop appropriate scientific base for the promotion of locally oriented production-technology based on easily available resources as well as upgradation of local skills and their economy.

And the information thus gathered from the aboriginals would give a comprehensive data-base of the wild plant resources, which can be used for further scientific investigations and also can play a significant role in the establishment of pharmaceutical industries and in identifying alternative or new food resources.

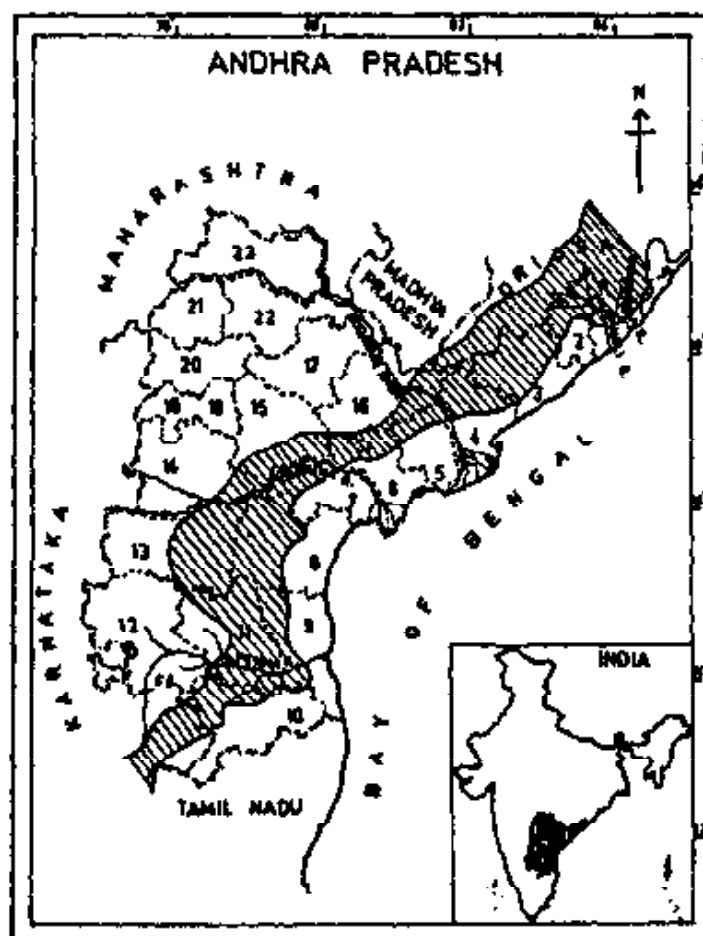
THE AREA OF STUDY

Topography : The State of Andhra Pradesh is situated approximately between 12°41' 19°54' N and 76°46' 84°45' E, bounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Tamil Nadu in the south, Karnataka in the west, and Maharashtra and Orissa in the north. It is the fifth largest state in India both in area (276,814 sq. km) and population (53,549,673).

Administratively the state consists of 23 districts, divided into 3 regions namely 1. Coastal Andhra region consisting of 9 districts; 2. Rayalaseema region consisting of 4 districts; and 3. Telangana region consisting of 10 districts. These areas largely remained under-explored ethnobotanically and no comprehensive account particularly on the survey of folk-lore medicine is available.

Geographically the state is divided into 3 distinct areas, namely: 1. the Coastal plains, along the east coast, a low-lying area which is wider in the middle and narrows off to the north and mainly consists of agricultural land; 2. the Eastern Ghats, forming a chain of discontinuous range of hills with a good vegetation; and 3. the Deccan plateau consisting of agricultural fields, deciduous forests and scrub jungles (Map 1).

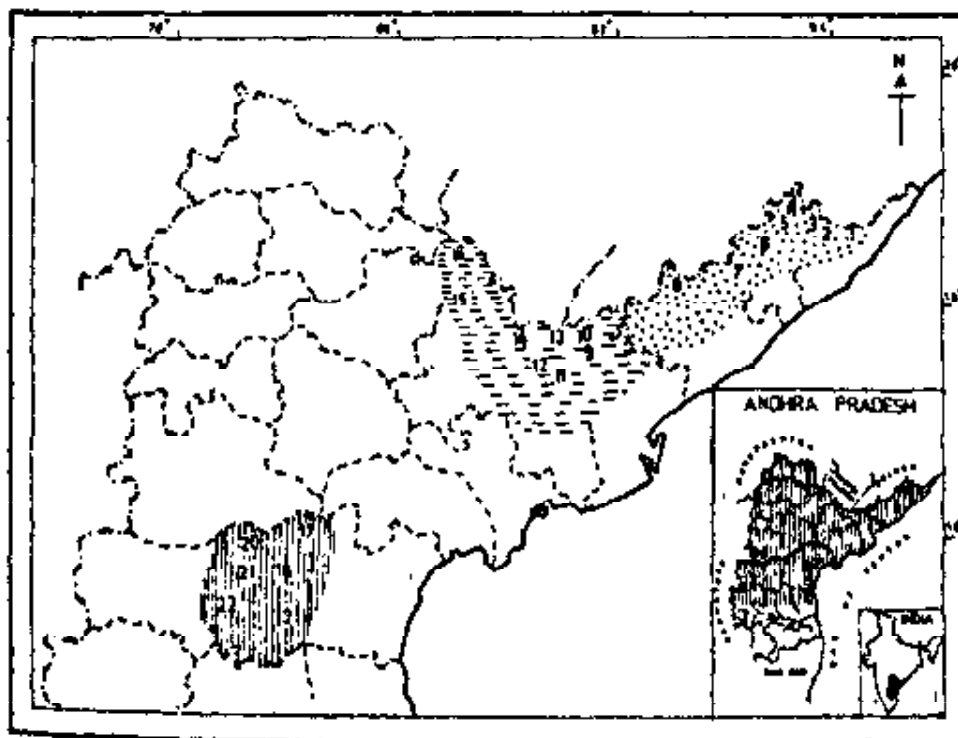
MAP 1: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EASTERN GHATS IN
ANDHRA PRADESH



STATE BOUNDARY - - - - -
 DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - - - -
 EASTERN GHATS 

DISTRICTS: 1. Srikakulam 2. Vizianagaram 3. Visakhapatnam
 4. East Godavari 5. West Godavari 6. Krishna
 7. Guntur 8. Prakasam 9. Nellore 10. Chittoor
 11. Outtapah 12. Anantapur 13. Kurunool 14. Mahboob
 nager 15. Nalgonda 16. Khammam 17. Warangal
 18. Rangareddy 19. Hyderabad 20. Medak 21. Nizamabad
 22. Karimnagar 23. Adilabad

MAP 2: SELECTED TRIBAL POCKETS IN THE STUDY AREA



UPPER GODAVARI REGION OR NORTHERN CIRCARS

GODAVARI VALLEY REGION

NALLAMALA REGION

SELECTED TRIBAL POCKETS:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Athi | 9. Bandepalli | 17. Poddanutta |
| 2. Mahi | 10. Tadepalli | 18. Tummalabelli |
| 3. Samarelli | 11. Koruturu | 19. Chelikapattigudem |
| 4. Vengera | 12. Gaddapalli | 20. Srisailem |
| 5. Yalukonda | 13. Tekuladde | 21. Pechharuvu |
| 6. Sullara | 14. Govavaram | 22. Bairuty |
| 7. Gannota | 15. Rangapur | |
| 8. Laxmipuram | 16. Thupakulagudem | |

The Eastern Ghat river valleys are one of the most fertile regions of the country with several century-old civilizations and agricultural practices (Reddy 1982). The Eastern Ghats begin from Khondomal Simplipal Hills of Orissa, passing through Andhra Pradesh parallel to the east coast and in a south-west direction and merge with the Western Ghats near Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu (Legris & Meher-Homji 1982).

The Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh form a discontinuous range of hills mostly above 750 m with a few peaks exceeding 1500 m in elevation. The highest peak in these Ghats is Sambari Konda with an elevation of 1527 m near Gudem village in Visakhapatnam district (Subba Rao *et al.* 1982).

The State of Andhra Pradesh has about 23 percent of its land under forests. Most of the tribes dwell in these forest areas of which Eastern Ghats host a majority of them (Reddy 1982).

The present study area of Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh can be divided into 3 major regions, where the tribes are commonly inhabited, namely (1) Upper Godavari region or Northern Circars consisting of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts; (2) Godavari valley region consisting of East Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and West Godavari districts; and (3) Nallamalai region consisting of Kurnool and Prakasam districts (Map 2).

Out of 27 tribal communities confined to the isolated hills, valleys and adjacent plains of the Eastern Ghats in the State, the following 13 tribes who are predominant in 9 districts were selected for the present study: Bagats, Chenchus, Jatapus, Khonds (Samantas), Khonda doras, Konda kammaras, Konda reddis, Koyas, Lambadis (Sugalis), Nuka doras, Porjas (Gadabas), Savaras and Valmikis, whose total population is 1,412,450.

Geology & Soil: The Upper Godavari (Northern Circars) and Godavari valley regions of Eastern Ghats are mainly composed of Gneisses, Charnockites and Khondalites, believed to have been formed in the early precambrian and uplifted in the late precambrian. The typical Khondalite is a rock of granulite facies and is often accompanied by Charnockite. The term Khondalite was coined by Walker (1902) after the local tribe Khonds, who inhabit these hilly ranges. The Khondalites form smooth, rounded hummocky hills covered by laterite, whereas Charnockites and associated intrusive granites gave rise to more rugged hills (Legris & Meher-Homji 1982). The Nallamalai region of Eastern Ghats consists of quartzites and slate formation is predominant.

The main soil groups found in Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh are red, red sandy, laterite, alluvial and sandy.

Climate: The Eastern Ghats region in Andhra Pradesh falls under tropical monsoon climate. It is generally warm and humid, receiving rainfall from both southwest and northeast retreating monsoons. In the Upper Godavari and Godavari valley areas, the rainfall ranges from 1000 to 1600 mm, indicating subhumid climate, whereas in Nallamalais it ranges from 600 to 1000 mm, exhibiting semiarid climate except on the hill peaks.

Summer season from March to June is followed by monsoon season from July to November, and winter season from December to February. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in December and January are 14.3°C and 25°C respectively, whereas in April and May the mean minimum and maximum temperatures are 32.5°C and 43°C respectively.

The topography and climate have much influence on the aboriginal culture and vegetation pattern of the area.

General Pattern of Vegetation: The forest areas of the state extend to about 6437 sq. km and occupy 23.21 percent of the total land area. The forests as well as the rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali, Penna and Vamsadara, exercise profound influence on the economic, social and cultural practices of aboriginals.

The vegetation in the Eastern Ghats is determined by climate, edaphic and biotic factors coupled with altitude. The vegetation in the study area can be broadly categorised as below (based on Subba Rao *et al.* 1982).

1. *Tropical semi-evergreen forests:* This type of vegetation is common in moist valleys and on hills of Antikonda, Burnakonda and Donubai areas of Srikakulam district; Kurkutti and Tadikonda areas of Vizianagaram district; Anantagiri, Dharakonda, Galikonda, Minumuluru and Sambarikonda areas of Visakhapatnam district; Boddalanka, Nulakamaddi, Satlavada and Tadepalli areas of East Godavari district; Daravada and Papikonda areas of West Godavari district and Tekuladde area of Khammam district.

The main tree components are *Litsea glutinosa*, *Michelia champaca*, *Neolamarckia cadamba*, *Mangifera indica*, *Dillenia indica*, *Syzygium operculatum* var. *obovatum*, *Bridelia monoica* etc. which form the top canopy, whereas small trees like *Macaranga peltata*, *Polyalthia cerasoides*, *Ardisia solanacea*, *Ixora pavetta*, etc. form the middle layer, and small evergreen perennials such as *Hedychium coronarium*, *Leca asiatica*, *Boehmeria*

macrophylla, *Curcuma aromatica*, *C. pseudo-montana*, *Zingiber roseum* etc. form the undergrowth.

The common climbers are *Ampelocissus latifolia*, *Cissus repanda*, *Natsiatum herpeticum*, *Bauhinia vahlii*, *Smilax zeylanica*, *Entada pursaetha*, *Gnetum ula*, *Calamus latifolius*, etc.

2. *Tropical moist deciduous forests*: These forests are found in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts (Sal forests); Gannela and Laxmipuram areas of Visakhapatnam district; Rampa-Gudam areas of East Godavari district; Koruturu area of West Godavari district; Gundla Brahmeswaram and Hatakeswaram areas of Kurnool district, and also along the banks of Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali, Penna and Vamsadara rivers.

The trees commonly found are *Shorea robusta*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Anogeissus acuminata*, *A. latifolia*, *Haldina cordifolia*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Barringtonia acutangula*, *Strychnos nux-vomica*, etc.

The shrubby layer comprises *Alstonia venenata*, *Helicteres isora*, *Colebrookea oppositifolia*, *Melastoma malabathricum*, *Indigofera cassioides*, *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Syzygium heyneanum*, *Homonoia retusa* and *H. riparia*.

Grasses like *Arundinella setosa*, *Thysanolaena maxima*, *Themeda cymbaria*, and herbs like *Andrographis paniculata*, *Indoneesiella echioides*, *Spermacoce pusilla*, *Elytraria acaulis*, *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* and *Aerva lanata* form the ground cover.

The common climbers are *Argyreia daltonii*, *Butea parviflora*, *Millettia extensa*, *Mucuna monosperma*, *Piper trioicum*, *Ipomoea mauritiana*, *Derris scandens*, etc.

3. *Southern tropical dry deciduous forests*: These forests are widely spread all over the Eastern Ghats. The upper canopy is formed by a mixture of trees, all of which are deciduous during dry season. The main tree components of these forests are *Cochlospermum religiosum*, *Lansea coromandelica*, *Carea arborea*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Bridelia montana*, *B. retusa*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*, *Sterculia urens*, *S. villosa*, *Cassia fistula*, etc. The shrubby layer consists of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Wrightia tinctoria* var. *rothii*, *Tamilnadia uliginosa*, *Grewia rothii*, *Gardenia gummifera*, *G. latifolia*, etc.

The common grasses met with are *Aristida setacea*, *Apluda mutica*, *Vetiveria zizanioides*, etc. The common climbers are *Mucuna hirsuta*, *Ampelocissus tomentosa*, *Cryptolepis buchananii*, *Cissus vitiginea*, *Pueraria tuberosa*, *Capparis zeylanica*, etc.

4. *Northern mixed dry deciduous forests*: These forests are common along hill slopes of Eastern Ghats. The common tree species are *Bombax ceiba*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Hymenodictyon orixense*, *Alangium salvifolium*, *Ziziphus xylopyrus*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, etc. Bamboo bushes form the middle layer. The common shrubs noticed are *Casearia elliptica*, *Urena lobata*, *Cassia auriculata*, *Grewia hirsuta*, *Byttneria herbacea*, etc.

5. *Tropical dry evergreen forests*: These forests are commonly found in Nallamalais of Kurnool and Prakasam districts, and in some areas of Upper Godavari districts of Eastern Ghats. The tree species are *Manilkara hexandra*, *Memecylon umbellatum*, *Celtis philippensis*, *Pleurostyliia opposita*, *Aglaiia elaeagnoidea* var. *beddomei*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Naringi crenulata*, etc. The shrubby layer consists of *Tarenna asiatica*, *Erythroxylum monogynum*, *Mimosa intsia*, *Ochna obtusata*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, etc.

6. *Dry savannah forests*: These forests are formed mostly as a result of intensive biotic interference and are found throughout the area. The common tree species are *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Albizia amara*, *A. lebbeck*, *Acacia chundra*, *Cassia fistula*, etc. The common shrubs met with are *Maytenus emarginata*, *Hugonia mystax*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Cassia auriculata*, *Carissa spinarum*, *Capparis divaricata*, etc.

THE TRIBAL PEOPLE OF THE AREA

The primitive culture of the aborigines of this area is of pre-historic origin. The evidences for stone-age culture are found in Upper Godavari region, and several micro and megalithic sites have since been discovered (Senapati & Sahu 1966).

The tribes of Andhra Pradesh are mostly confined to Eastern Ghats (Photo 1). Many important rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali, Penna and Vamsadhara, pass through these Ghats. Besides these, innumerable streams and rivulets, provide plenty of scope and exert profound influence on the economy and socio-cultural activities of the tribes. These tribes have their

* The word primitive refers to the people, who are devoid of any sort of written language, but retain their traditions from generation to generation by spoken means

own language, heritage, customs, religious practices, costumes, appearance etc., which are quite distinct. Most of them live in remote interior forests, where means of communication are poorly developed and contact with non-tribals is comparatively less. They mainly depend on minor forest produce and agriculture for their livelihood (Photo 2).

According to 1981 census, the tribal population of Andhra Pradesh is 3,176,001 of 33 tribal communities. This constitutes 5.93 percent of the total population of the state. Of these 27 tribal communities are confined to the isolated hills and adjacent plains of Eastern Ghats. The major groups among them are Bagatas, Chenchus, Jatapus, Khonds (Samantas), Konda doras, Konda kammaras, Konda reddis, Koyas, Lambadis (Sugalis), Nuka doras (Muka doras), Porjas (Gadabas), Savaras and Valmikis, with a total population of 1,412,450. They are mainly distributed in 9 districts, namely East Godavari, Khammam, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warrangal and West Godavari. (Tribe-wise and district-wise population of the study area based on 1981 census are given in Table 1 & 2).

Table No. 1: Tribe-wise population in the study area

| Name of the tribe | Population |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Bagatas | 89,567 |
| Chenchus | 28,297 |
| Jatapus | 86,762 |
| Khonds | 50,726 |
| Konda doras | 142,374 |
| Konda kammaras | 36,295 |
| Konda reddis | 54,473 |
| Koyas | 362,341 |
| Lambadis | 405,187 |
| Nuka doras | 17,948 |
| Porjas | 16,374 |
| Savaras | 81,121 |
| Valmikis | 40,985 |
| Total | 1,412,450 |

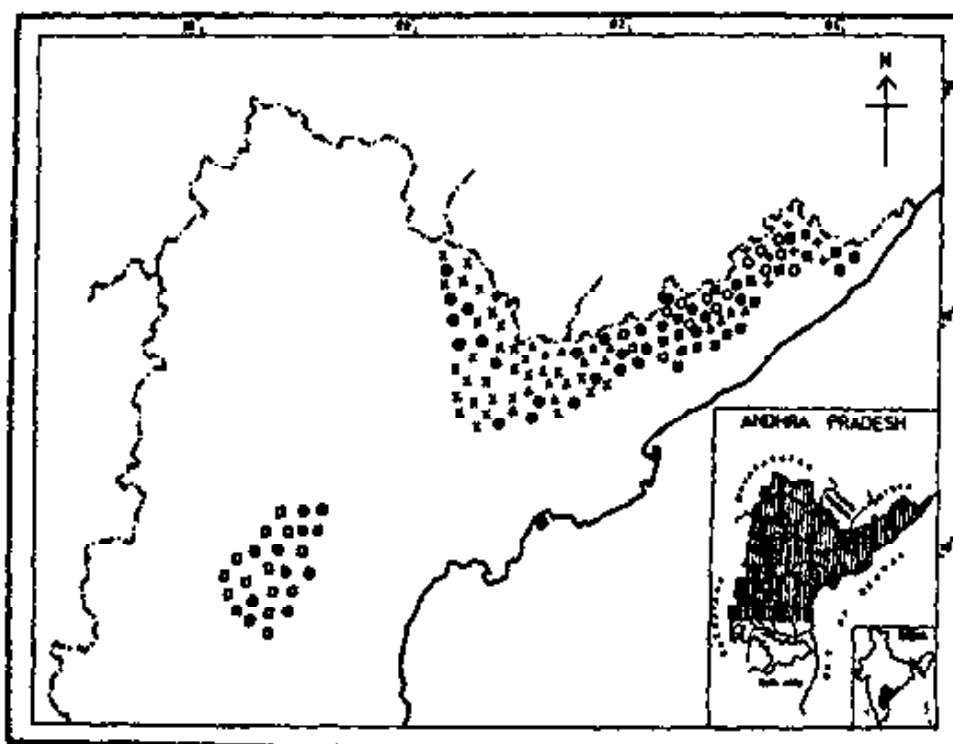
Table No. 2: District-wise tribal population in the study area

| District | Population | Tribal pockets studied | Name of the tribe |
|---------------|------------|--|--|
| East Godavari | 143,422 | Bandapalli and Tadepalli | Koyas, Konda reddy and Valmikis |
| Khammam | 429,959 | Tekuladde and Gowravaram | Konda reddy and Koyas |
| Kurnool | 39,914 | Bairlutu, Pechheruvu and Scisailam | Chenchus and Lambadis |
| Prakasam | 77,847 | Tummalabaitu, Cherlopalli Gudam and Pedda arutia | Chenchus and Lambadis |
| Srikakulam | 105,142 | Althi, Malli and Samarelli | Jatapus and Savaras |
| Visakhapatnam | 354,127 | Gennela and Laxmipuram | Bagatas, Konda kammaras, Konda doras, Khonds, Nukadoras, Porjas and Valmikis |
| Vizianagaram | 153,344 | Sullara, Tadikonda and Vangara | Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras |
| Warangal | 292,772 | Rangapur and Thupakulagudem | Koyas and Lambadis |
| West Godavari | 66,586 | Geddapalli and Koruturu | Konda reddy, Koyas and Valmikis |

All the above tribes are aboriginals except Lambadis (Sugalis), who have migrated from Northwest to Southern India and settled in Khammam, Kurnool, Prakasam and Warangal districts.

In the Upper Godavari region the tribes commonly found are Bagatas, Jatapus, Khonds, Konda doras, Konda kammaras, Nuka doras, Porjas and Savaras. The Godavari valley is inhabited mainly by Konda reddy and Koyas. In Nallamalai region Chenchus are the oldest inhabitants. The Valmikis are found in Godavari valley as well as in the neighbouring districts of Eastern Ghats (Map 2 & 3).

MAP 2: DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED TRIBES IN THE STUDY AREA



- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| ● BAGATAS | □ CHENCHUS | † JATAPUS |
| ○ KHONDOS | ■ KONDA DORAS | ● KONDA KAMMARAS |
| ▲ KONDA REDDIS | ▣ KOTAS | ● LAMBADIS |
| ▲ NAKA DORAS | ● PORJAS | ■ SAMARAS |
| ● VALANKIS | | |

The vegetation has much influence on the tribal life. Some of the villages are named after local plants, such as Maddhiveedu (a house of Terminalia), Dora mamidi (Half-ripened mango), Chintha moggu (Juice of Tamarind), Bodda revulu (Place of *Ficus racemosa*) and Aratimaku loddhi (Place Musas).

The lay-out of settlement differs from tribe to tribe. Settlements Bagatas, Konda doras, Konda kammaras, Nuka doras and Porjas, are mostly multi-tribal. They live in one and the same village, in separate rows. Hamlets of Khonds, Savaras and Jatapus range from 5 to 50 huts each, situated mostly on hilly slopes surrounded by podu fields (Photo 3). The Savara hamlet is known as GUDA.

The Chenchus live in conical bamboo huts, and their hamlet, known as GUEDEM or PENTA, consists of only a few huts spread out in a large area. The settlement of Konda reddis consists of 10 to 30 huts scattered over hill valleys. During the crop season they temporarily shift their dwellings nearer to the podu fields. Koya and Valmiki hamlets are generally restricted to the foothills and adjoining plains. They rarely penetrate far inside the hills to live with other tribes. Generally the Koya settlement consists of a group of hamlets scattered around cultivable land. The Lambadi settlement is known as THANDA and they live mostly in plains.

In general the houses are constructed with bamboo and other timber-yielding plants. Grasses like *Apluda mutica*, *Themeda cymbaria* and *Vetiveria zizanioides*, and leaves of *Borassus flabellifer*, *Phoenix loureirii* and *P. sylvestris* are extensively used in thatching.

Among the tribes of Eastern Ghats Khonds, Konda kammaras, Konda reddis, Porjas and Savaras are the most primitive and they largely depend on plant resources for their food, medicine and material culture. They still make fire by the primitive method of churning sticks.

Origin and affinities: The racial affiliations of these tribal groups are anthropologically fascinating as they vary from the Negroid to Mongoloid. The Savaras have Mongoloid characters, whereas Lambadis have an Aryan strain.

The term Bataga is said to have originated from BHAKTI as they served their rulers with great devotion. But their origin is not known. Thurston (1909) believes that they are the original tribes of Upper Godavari region.

The origin of Chenchus can be traced from a legendary story of Lord Narasimha of Ahobilam, who is believed to have obtained his bride, a local

tribal girl called CHENCHEETHA and their progeny proliferated into Chenchus (Prathap 1978).

The origin of Jatapus is not known, but they are believed to be a civilized sect of Khonds who live adjacent to them (Anonymous 1964). The origin of Khonds evokes much controversy and the name is probably derived from the Telugu word KONDA means HILL. They are also known as KONDANGI or KUBINGU. They claim themselves to be descendents of Janaka, a mythological king of Ramayana. The origin of Konda kammaras, is not clearly known but the name seems to have been derived from their occupation KAMMARAMU which means IRON WORKS (Thurston 1909; Pratap 1978).

Konda reddis call themselves as PANDAVA REDDIS or RAJA REDDIS. The name Konda reddy is derived from Telugu, which means HILL CULTIVATOR. They claim themselves as descendents of Pandavas of Mahabharatha (Anonymous 1978).

There is no theory or legend known for the origin of Koyas except the claim that they descended from Bheema one of the Pancha-Pandavas. Lambadis are called as LAMBANI or BANJARA or SUGALI. The name Banjara is derived from a Sanskrit word VANACHERA means NOMADS OF FOREST. The name Lambadi or Lambani is derived from Sanskrit LAVANA, meaning SALT, as they were once salt carriers. Mythologically they are considered as descendents of Vali and Sugriva, the monkey kings of Ramayana (Thurston 1909). The Nuka doras are also known as MUKA DORAS. They claim that they are descendents of Lord Krishna of Mahabharatha (Anonymous 1978; Pratap 1978). Thurston (1909) states that they are another sect of Konda doras.

Porjas are also called as PENGU-PORJAS, GADABA-PORJAS and the term is merely a corruption of the Sanskrit term PRAJA which means PEOPLE. Porja also could have been derived from Oriya Language, meaning SONS OF RAJA (Senapati & Sahu 1966). The name Savara is derived from a Sanskrit word SABARA, means A MOUNTAINEER or BARBARIAN or SAVAGE (Thurston 1909). Their origin can be traced from AITHREYA BRAHAMANA of Rigveda, which mentions Savaras as sons of Viswamithra, the ancient Kshyathriya sage. Valmiki is also called as PYDIS and they claim to be the descendents of great saint Valmiki, the author of Ramayana and the name itself is derived from the Sanskrit word VALMIKAMU meaning TERMITE HILL.

Internal Organisation: The family is the basic unit. The tribals do give importance to larger kinship units like lineage. The people of same lineage

co-operate with each other in house construction, agricultural activities and also actively participate in common socio-religious ceremonies.

The tribal society of Eastern Ghats is patriarchal. The status of woman in the society is quite high in many respects, as she is responsible for the quest for food, maintaining the offspring, etc. The division of labour is not clear-cut, with both men and women equally participating in collection of forest produce and in agricultural activities.

Most of the communities have traditional tribal council which play an important role in the social and religious life. The headman as well as the priest controls the social behaviour of the community, and also the religious ceremonies. The communal lives of Chenchus, Konda reddy, Koyas and Valmikis are highly disciplined under the leadership of their headmen. Whereas, among Jatapus, Khonds, Konda doras, Konda kammaras, Nuka doras, Porjas and Savaras, the village headman is the chief and he is assisted by the priest called JANNODU, who conducts religious ceremonies and council meetings. The Lambadi headman is known as NAYAK, who is the head of THANDA (hamlet), which is usually named after him.

The property is transferred according to the rules of inheritance prevailing in the respective tribes. The tribes have their own panchayats and councils to solve their problems. They are least affected by civil laws and rarely go to courts.

Language: Language among these tribals is traditionally passed on without a written document. On the basis of the structure of language the tribal dialects have been divided into two groups, namely Dravidian and Austric. Bagatas, Chenchus, Konda doras, Konda reddy, Nuka doras and Valmikis speak Telugu with a peculiar intonation, belonging to Dravidian group. The Koyas speak mostly Telugu, but those living in the interior pockets of Badhrachalam agency of Khammam district speak a peculiar dialect close to GONDI or KUI, which is also of Dravidian origin.

The Khonds and Konda kammaras speak KHONDI or KUI, whereas Porjas speak their own dialect MUNDA, which is a mixture of Oriya, belonging to KOL-MUNDO linguistic family. The Jatapus who are somewhat civilized, speak KHONDI in interior areas and Telugu in plains. The language of Savaras belongs to KOL-MUNDO family of Austro-asiatic linguistic group. Lambadis speak their own language LAMBADI which is similar to Rajasthani belonging to Indo-aryan dialect. They also speak Telugu.

The local plant names are the earliest means of communication and only through this agency most of the knowledge of plants has been disseminated. The form of local names conforms to the local language or dialect and hence their pronunciation is simple as well as easy for the people of the region to remember (Jain 1965a). Invariably, the local names indicate the shape, size, colour or utility of the plant.

Occupation: The main occupation of these tribes is agriculture. All except Chenchus and Lambadis practise podu cultivation (shifting cultivation) on the hill slopes; plough cultivation in plains is done by all. Podu cultivation is done in an area initially for 3-5 years and shift the area, leaving the already cultivated land depleted of nutrients to rejuvenate itself. They return to the same old place after a lapse of 3-5 years or more. This practice keeps most of the unused virgin forest areas intact (Photo 2).

In the podu fields they mainly cultivate crops like *Cajanus cajan*, *Curcuma domestica*, *Echinochloa colona*, *E. frumentacea*, *Guizotia abyssinica*, *Panicum sumatrense*, *Sorghum bicolor*, *Zingiber officinale*, etc., and along the hill streams cultivate crops like *Eleusine coracana*, *Oryza sativa*, etc. The Upper Godavari tribes cultivate rain fed rice on hill tops. Other crops like Tobacco, Chillies, Maize, Yams, Beans, Brinjals, Cucumbers, Oranges, Lemons, etc., for domestic as well as commercial use are also grown. Apart from cultivation, they collect minor forest produces including honey for domestic use and for sale.

Fishing is a leisure-time occupation and the tribes still use the age-old methods (Photo 4). They mainly depend on nets, hooks, fish-baits and use piscicides of plant origin, such as *Acacia torta*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Barringtonia acutangula*, *Blumea mollis*, *Casearia elliptica*, *C. graveolens*, *Catunaragam spinosa*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Diospyros montana*, *Glochidion zeylanicum*, *Millettia extensa*, *Mundulea sericea*, *Strychnos nuxvomica*, *S. potatorum*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Walsura trifoliata*, *Xylia xylocarpa*, etc.

Each tribe usually carries with him a bow and arrows and a knife ever since his child-hood, not only for hunting but also for self protection. Hunting is a seasonal practice and they mostly do it during summer, after celebrating a festival. They catch animals using a variety of traps (photo 5), snares etc., which are chiefly made of plants such as *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Calamus viminalis*, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, etc. They also use seeds of *Abrus precatorius* for poisoning arrows and latex of *Artocarpus heterophyllus* to trap birds. Hunting contributes only a little to their general supply of food.

The tribes rear pigs, cows, goats, fowls, etc., which play an important role on their economy. They make baskets, meal-plates, granaries, mats, brooms, ropes, etc. for their domestic use and also to be sold in market (Photo 6).

Lambadis' main occupation is cattle breeding including agriculture. Their knowledge about plant wealth is comparatively less than that of other tribals.

Food and Drinks: The main sources of food are rice, millets, pulses and wild edible plants. The produce of cultivated fields is insufficient, and the tribals gather edible tubers, rhizomes, leaves, fruits, seeds, etc. from nearby forests in different seasons to supplement their food requirements. They never cut trees, which yield essential products for their normal life. They generally collect edible tubers of *Chlorophytum tuberosum*, *Dioscorea* spp., *Pueraria tuberosa*, *Solenia heterophylla*, etc.; corms of *Amorphophallus paeoniifolius* and *Arisaema tortuosum*; and rhizomes of *Costus speciosus*, *Lasia spinosa*, etc. Young leaves of *Aerva lanata*, *Ampelocissus latifolia*, *Ardisia solanacea*, *Begonia picta*, *Cayratia pedata*, *Derris scandens*, *Justicia glauca*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Rivea hypocrateriformis*, etc. are cooked and consumed. The fruits of *Aglaia elaeagnoidea* var. *beddomei*, *Ampelocissus tomentosa*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Gardenia latifolia*, *Melastoma malabathricum*, *Polyalthia cerasoides*, *Syzygium operculatum* var. *obovatum*, *Uvaria hamiltonii*, etc. are eaten.

During summer, wild mangoes are collected in large quantities. The tribes make a kind of porridge, called JAVA or AMBALI from the processed kernels of *Mangifera indica*, *Tamarindus indica* and from the powdered pith of *Caryota urens*.

Smoking, and drinking toddy and arrack are common among the tribes irrespective of sex and age, especially during marriages and festivals. The IPPA (*Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*) is a much prized one; the flowers are eaten either in dried or roasted condition; seed oil is used for lamps, for cooking and also as hair oil; a kind of arrack prepared from its flowers is known as IPPA SAARA. Toddy tapped from *Borassus flabellifer*, *Caryota urens* and *Phoenix sylvestris*, satisfy their hunger at times of scarcity.

Bamboo sprouts are a popular food for the tribes during rainy season. They eat red ant eggs and termites after roasting. The Khonds and Savaras of Northern Circars eat snakes, except Python, which they believe to be their deity. The Chenchus of Nallamalais are very much fond of langur flesh.

Social Customs: The various tribes of Eastern Ghats are culturally not at the same level of development. Each tribal community has a separate entity,

maintaining its social distance from other tribes on grounds of traditional decree of social prestige. Every tribe celebrates a festival with a series of ceremonies and sacrifice at the beginning of an economic activity, and also before harvesting the agricultural produce. They offer sacrifices to their Gods and Goddesses for better yield of crops and protection from diseases and calamities. The festivals promote a spirit of oneness and help them in evolving co-operative movements. The religion of tribal communities is a mixture of Animism and Hinduism, and includes numerous deities and devils.

The tribal marriages are marked by feast and dance. The Bride's price known as OLI, usually paid to the bride's parents by bridegroom, is common among all the tribes. The amount varies from one tribe to another, on the basis of their economic status. Polygamy and child marriages are observed among the tribes but rather uncommon. One peculiar aspect found among the tribes of Northern Circars is that the bride is usually elder to the bridegroom. The marriage within the same lineage is prohibited. Mates are acquired by various means through negotiation, service, mutual consent and capture.

During festivals, marriages and religious ceremonies, plants like *Aegle marmelos*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Butea monosperma*, *Mangifera indica*, *Ficus religiosa*, *F. benghalensis*, *Manilkara hexandra*, *Syzygium cumini*, etc. are used to decorate the pandals.

All tribes participate in community dances during festivals, marriages and cultural activities and also during full moon days. DHIMSA or THIMSA dance performed by the Northern Circar is a visual pleasure.

Playing musical instruments is one of their chief activities of amusement. Their musical instruments are extremely simple (Photo 7). Every tribe has its own type of music prescribed for different seasons and occasions.

Socio-economic Problems: It has become difficult now for tribal people to lead their normal traditional life due to drastic cultural changes, as a result of widened tourism, better transportation means, and construction of Hydro-electric projects and industries near the tribal areas. In recent past, because of the infiltration of non-tribals and cultural diffusion, most of the tribes, particularly the younger generation, are rapidly losing their cultural identity and are alienated from their social customs.

During the lean season of the year the tribals work for daily wages either with the neighbouring agricultural communities or with forest department/contractors. They are in general, poorly paid for their work. They sell their agricultural and forest produces for a very low price to the

traders/state Government agencies, and also in weekly markets. Their innocence is much exploited by the traders and money lenders.

It will be unfair to argue that the increase in tribal population has resulted in more destruction of forests. On the contrary large areas of forests, are cleared by contractors and other non-tribes due to increased urbanization and growing forest-based industries. After independence, many forest areas, have been declared as sanctuaries for different animals. The tribals, who live in those sanctuaries were mercilessly sent out and were refused entry into these areas to gather minor forest products. This situation in some areas has forced the tribals to rob and fight against officials (Menon 1984).

It is an accepted fact that festivals, marriages and religious ceremonies play an important role in the socio-economic life of the tribals. The intoxicants like toddy and country liquors are limitlessly used during these occasions. It was noticed that their earnings are hardly sufficient for these extravaganzas and they are compelled to approach money-lenders at high rates of interest. This keeps their economy always in a poor state.

Treatment of Diseases and Beliefs: The tribes strongly believe that diseases, death and natural calamities are caused by Gods and malevolent action of evil spirits, due to breach of some taboo. They also believe that, if a man dies of some sorcery, he will become an evil spirit. They worship deities, with neem leaves and turmeric water, and offer goats, buffaloes and fowls as sacrifice. They mainly depend on priests, sorcerers and herbalists for curing their ailments or diseases. The treatment is of different types like magical, sacrifices, spiritual and with medicinal herbs. They firmly believe in witchcraft (CHEDUPU or CHILLANGI) for which priests are engaged to perform puja and to get rid of the evil effects.

Plants play an important role in their medical-lore. According to priests and herbalists, the time of collection, mode of preparation of the drug etc., are very important. The dosage varies depending upon the intensity of the disease as well as the age of the person. Most of the drug preparations are either single or in combination of plant products and occasionally with animal products.

Branding and tattooing is also practised to some extent, particularly to cure rheumatism, indigestion, migraine and sprains (Photo 8).

PREVIOUS WORK

From the ethnobotanical point of view, the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh remained underexplored and no comprehensive account, particularly on folk-lore survey of this region is available. The earliest reference about the usage of plants and plant products by the local tribes can be found in the pioneering floristic works of this region by Roxburgh (1795-1820 & 1832). Elliot (1859), in his *Flora Andhrica* mentioned several local names used by the tribes and stated that the tribals "possess an extensive and accurate knowledge of the vegetable products and are generally able to apply a name to every plant or tree, in any wise remarkable". Krishnamachari (1900) published a short note on *Erythroxylum monogynum* leaves and *Aloe vera* roots used as food by the local tribes of Godavari division of Eastern Ghats. Sayeed-ud-din (1935; 1936 & 1938) made botanical studies in Telengana region and also mentioned economic uses of some plants. Haimendorf (1943 & 1945), an eminent German anthropologist, studied the socio-economic aspects of Chenchus and Konda reddis, and brought these tribes to international notice; he has mentioned local names and uses of some plants.

Pal and Banerjee (1971) reported 22 unknown or less known food plants used by Bagatas, Chenchus, Gonds, Konda reddis, Koyas and Valmikis of this area. Jain *et al.* (1973 & 1976) made an intensive folk-lore investigation on 32 medicinal plants used by adibasis in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Banerjee (1977) published a note on ethnobotanical observations of Araku Valley in Visakhapatnam district. Harasreeramulu (1980) reported the medicinal importance of 40 plants used by the Girijans of Srikakulam district. Nisteswar and Kumar (1980) published a critical note on the utilitarian value of medical-lore of Rampa agency of East Godavari district. Reddy (1980) recorded 34 medicinally important plants used by the aboriginals of West Godavari district. Sudhakar (1980) mentioned the medicinal value of 30 plant species used by Konda reddis and Koyas of East Godavari district. Venkaiah (1980) enumerated 35 medicinal plants used by the local girijans and adivasis of Visakhapatnam district. Hemadri (1981) reported 22 folk-lore medicines on rheumatism, gathered from the aboriginals and villagers of the state. Singh *et al.* (1981) published 29 medicinal plants which were commonly used by the local tribes of Mannanur and also studied the biological activities of these plants. Ellis (1982) published a note on "wild plant resources of Nallamalais on the Eastern Ghats". Subba Rao *et al.* (1982) presented a paper on plant resources of Eastern Ghats. Hemadri and Rao (1983 a & b) reported 11 claims of folk-lore medicine on leucorrhoea and menorrhagia, and 26 medicinal plants extensively used for antifertility, abortifacient and also for promoting fertility by the local tribes of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. In 1984, they published a list of 17 plants effectively used for jaundice by the tribes of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Rama Rao *et al.* (1984) reported 7 unknown

or less known medicinal plants, which are extensively used for various ailments by the tribes of Andhra Pradesh. Rao and Harasreeramulu (1985) reported 52 selected medicinal plants used for various diseases by the tribes of Srikakulam district. Ravisankar & Henry (1992) reported 30 potential plant species from Adilabad district.

PRESENT WORK

The ethnobotanical data presented here are the outcome of a series of intensive studies conducted over a period of five years in 22 representative interior tribal pockets with good forest cover. In each district, 2-3 interior tribal pockets were selected, consisting of 1-3 tribal communities. For the selection of these hamlets/pockets, help was sought from Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) and District Forest Office (DFO). The Census of India, 1981 (village and town directories) was also referred to.

The exploration trips were planned in such a way so as to cover the selected tribal areas in different seasons in a year. Each field tour was of 25-30 days duration, covering 3-4 tribal pockets in 2 adjacent districts. In each area 5-7 days were spent.

The first 2-3 days in each tribal hamlet/village were utilized for gathering information on tribal customs, beliefs, taboos, religious rites, food habits, agricultural practices, fish-poisons, etc., from the village head and local people and these were cross-checked, critically analysed and documented. The next 2-3 days were meant for gathering information on medicinal uses of plants used by the local herbal doctors and priests, the method and time of collection, ingredients used, mode of application, dosage and duration were recorded. Every attempt was made to locate these plants and voucher specimens were collected. In general, herbal cure for most of the common ailments like cuts, pains, fever, head-ache, wounds and sprains were known to all local inhabitants. Subsequent field tours were conducted in different seasons in the same localities for confirming the data collected and also for gathering additional information. The more frequent one visits the tribal areas the better is the rapport with the people, which in turn paves the way for uninhibited flow of information from them especially on abortion, antifertility, snake-bite, diabetes, epilepsy, jaundice, etc.

Discussions were made at times with local chiefs, priests and herbal doctors not only for gathering information but also for confirming the uses of same plants recorded from different informants at different places. Processing and preservation techniques of edible and medicinal plants were also recorded. The information was recorded through an audio-cassette

recorder on the spot or at the base camp.

Along with the ethnobotanical data, the local names have been collected, which vary from place to place and also at times, from tribe to tribe. It has been noted that while some plants bear the same local name throughout the study area, many of them differ. Discussions and communications were made generally in Telugu. In Upper Godavari districts where the tribes do not speak Telugu, local guides were engaged for translation.

The method of gathering information was the same as suggested by Schultes (1960 & 1962) and Jain (1963, 1965 & 1967); different methods were also used for interviewing the tribes so that maximum information could be obtained within the limited period.

Experience reveals that the following approaches would be more rewarding:

First consult the village head or any competent person, who is familiar with the area.

Try to understand local customs, habits and beliefs with the help of headmen or priests, and follow the same.

Do not discuss politics or religion.

Accept drinks/eatables offered by them to develop friendship and confidence in them.

Offer them some presents or eatables, when they are ready to accept which may lead to mutual understanding.

Create confidence in the tribes; they will not easily expose the secret of their traditional-lore until they believe and trust us. They have a traditional notion, that if any secret is revealed the curing property of the plant will vanish.

If possible approach them in privacy; individuals reveal easily their traditional medical-lore rather than in large groups.

Details to be recorded

Whether the plant material used is in fresh or preserved condition?

Whether the plant part is used exclusively or with other ingredients?

Whether the application of the medicine is external or internal or both?

Whether the intake of medicine has resulted in any reaction or not?

How long one has to take that medicine?

Whether the information procured is from the old manuscripts or informed by ancestors?

During the field work, special care was taken to record the data on phenology, habit and habitat, frequency of distribution and every attempt was made to collect the plants in both flowering and fruiting stages. They were then poisoned in a saturated solution of mercuric chloride in rectified spirit. Thereafter, they were pressed and herbarium specimens were prepared according to the conventional methods. In case of cultivated plants, the products have been collected and preserved in museum. All the specimens and plant products collected are deposited in the herbarium of Southern Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore (MH).

Each plant was critically studied and identified using the floras of Gamble (1915-1936) and Hooker (1872-1897). The identities were later confirmed by comparing the specimens with authentic or type specimens in MH & CAL, and referring to recent monographs and revisions. Nomenclature of each species has been brought up-to-date as per the rules given in International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

Apart from the plant specimens for the herbarium, interesting articles used by the tribals, like bird-traps, brooms, fibre, fruits, gum, resin, nuts, grains, barks, seeds, leaf-plates, musical instruments, etc., were also gathered and have been displayed in the Ethnobotanical museum, Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore.

Live specimens of many useful plants were also collected and planted in the experimental garden, Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore.

In the Enumeration, plant species of ethnobotanical interest are arranged alphabetically. Each species includes original citation of correct name followed by relevant synonyms if any, thereby facilitating reference to various Indian floras and publications. The abbreviations of references given in the text are as given in *Botanico-Periodicum-Huntianum* (1968). However, a few unusual abbreviations have been adopted for those references commonly made in this work and these are:

FBI Flora of British India

FPM Flora of the Presidency of Madras

The citation of nomenclature is followed by the family name in parenthesis, a brief description of the species reflecting only the distinguishing characters, frequency of distribution in Andhra Pradesh and field numbers in parenthesis. The various local names of the plants are given in capital letters, indicated invariably by the tribes who use them. All the tribal names are abbreviated for the sake of brevity; B-Bagatas, C-Chenchus, J-Jatapus, KH-

Khonds, KD-Konda doras, KK-Konda kammaras, KR-Konda reddy, K-Koyas, L-Lambadi, ND-Nuka doras, P-Porjas, S-Savaras and V-Valmikis. Tribal name is not indicated if the local names do not vary. Finally the ethnobotanical data are presented in detail: medicinal uses are given first followed by other uses such as edibility, fish-poison, insect and mosquito repellents, material culture, etc.

The source of information, mode of preparation, application and dosage of drugs have been given for all the species. The source is not specified if the plant/drug is used by all the tribes.

The uses reported by the tribes were compared and thoroughly screened with the important works such as Kirtikar & Basu (1933), Caius (1935, 1937, 1938 & 1941), Chopra *et al.* (1949, 1956, 1958 & 1969), The Wealth of India (1948-1976), Nadakarni (1954), Umrao Singh *et al.* (1965), Mooss (1965, 1978 & 1979), Watt (1889-1899), Tarafder (1983 a,b & c), Kunkel (1984), Agarwal (1986), Jain (1991) and other recent works. The uses not reported so far in the literature are given in bold face in the text.

Annotated list: The systematic ethnobotanical studies conducted in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh have resulted in the collection of 501* plant species of ethnobotanical interest, which are annotated as follows:

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----|
| Medicinal | : | 337 |
| Edible | : | 206 |
| Beverages | : | 7 |
| Fermentation / Intoxication | : | 5 |
| Cigar making | : | 3 |
| Piscicide / Hunting | : | 23 |
| Insect / Mosquito repellents | : | 12 |
| Hair oil / Hair wash | : | 22 |
| Dandruff / Lice | : | 4 |
| Detergents | : | 6 |
| Decoration / Cosmetics | : | 7 |
| Dyes / Gums / Resins | : | 14 |

*include 11 plant species (products) used as ingredients in combination with others : *Allium sativum* L., *Aristida seracea* Retz., *Brassica nigra* (L.) Koch, *Cassia tora* L., *Cocos nucifera* L., *Cuminum cyminum* L., *Mollugo pentaphylla* L., *Musa paradisiaca* L., *Papaver somniferum* L., *Saccharum officinarum* L., *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & Perry.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Baskets/Brooms/Mats/Meal plates/ Umbrellas/Water bottles | : | 21 |
| Fibre | : | 26 |
| Agricultural implements/ House construction/Thatching | : | 48 |
| Musical instruments | : | 11 |
| Cultural/Religious/Evil spirits/ Sorcery | : | 36 |
| Miscellaneous | : | 15 |
| Probable potential plant species recommended for further scientific investigations | : | 59 |

ENUMERATION

Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench, Meth. Pl. 617. 1794. *Hibiscus esculentus* L. Sp. Pl. 696. 1753; FPM 99. (MALVACEAE).

An undershrub; stems hispid. Leaves cordate, deeply lobed, coarsely toothed, scabrous. Flowers solitary, yellow with purple centre. Capsules oblong, 6-8-ribbed.

Cultivated; all districts.

BENDA.

Tender fruits used as vegetable; also sold in market.

Abrus precatorius L. Syst. Nat. ed. 12. 2: 472. 1767; FPM 349. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A twining shrub. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets linear-oblong. Flowers pink, in axillary racemes. Seeds scarlet with a black spot.

Very common; all districts (76839).

GULIVINDA C, K, KR, V; GURIVINDA J, P, S.

Root paste applied on wounds and ulcers of cattle by Koyas. Seed powder used for snake-bite by Valmikis. Seed paste mixed with goat's milk, administered for menstrual disorders by Chenchus 2 spoonfuls once a day for 5 days. Seed paste used as arrow poison by Jatapus, Konda reddy, Porjas, Savaras and Valmikis.

Acacia chundra (Roxb. ex Rottl.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 1078. 1806; FPM 428, "Sundra". *Mimosa chundra* Roxb. ex Rottl. in Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin Neu Schriften 4: 207. 1803. (MIMOSACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; branches armed. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets oblong. Flowers yellowish-white, in spikes. Pods brown, compressed.

Common; lower Godavari districts (76928).

SUNDRA.

Leaf paste mixed with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) applied on boils and blisters by Chenchus. Wood used for agricultural implements, house construction and for musical instruments by Chenchus, Koyas and Konda reddy. Gum sold in market.

Acacia nilotica (L.) Willd. ex Del. subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan in Kew Bull. 12: 84. 1957. *A. arabica* var. *indica* Benth. in Lond. J. Bot. 1: 500. 1842. *Acacia arabica* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 425. 1919, non (Lam.) Willd. 1806. (MIMOSACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; branches armed. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets linear-oblong. Flowers yellow, in globose heads. Pods white-tomentose, torulose.

Common; all districts (79504).

NALLA THUMMA

Stem bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for viper-bite by Konda reddy and Koyas 5 spoonfuls thrice a day. Wood used for agricultural implements and house construction.

Acacia sinuata (Lour.) Merr. in Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. n.s. 24: 186. 1935. *Mimosa sinuata* Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 653. 1790. *Acacia concinna* (Willd.) DC. Prodr. 2: 464. 1825; FPM 429. *Mimosa concinna* Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 1039. 1806. (MIMOSACEAE).

A large, prickly climbing shrub. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets linear. Flowers greenish-white, in globose heads. Pods thick, fleshy, rugose, compressed. Common; Eastern Ghats (84205, 85516).

CHILLI KH; SIKAYA.

Tender leaves used as vegetable, and leaf extract orally given for cough. Fruit paste used as hair-wash; also sold in market.

Acacia torta (Roxb.) Craib in Kew Bull. 1915: 410. 1915. *Mimosa torta* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 566. 1832; FPM 428. (MIMOSACEAE)

A large, prickly climbing shrub; branchlets pubescent. Leaves bipinnate. Flowers white, in globose heads. Pods brown-velvety when young.

Common; all districts (76893, 83773, 84257).

DRUGAIDAR - S; GACHHA KORINDA - C; KORINTHA - K; SEEKAM J.

Root bark extract along with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) administered for fever by Savaras 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days.

Root bark ground with tumeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the paste applied on ulcerous wounds by Chenchus. Sap of stem mixed with breast milk, taken for whooping cough 2 spoonfuls 2-3 times a day till recovery by Koyas. Crushed stem bark and leaves used as fish-poison by Jatapus and Savaras.

Acalypha indica L. Sp. Pl. 1003. 1753; FPM 1330. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

An erect herb. Leaves simple, ovate, cuneate at base, crenate-serrate, glabrous. Flowers in axillary spikes, coarsely hairy.

Common; all districts in moist places (84282).

MURIPINTI V; NELAVUPPINTI K, KR; PIRUPINDI J, S.

Roots ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract orally administered as an antiemetic by Konda reddy and Savaras. Leaves with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) ground into fine paste applied for skin diseases.

Achyranthes aspera L. Sp. Pl. 204. 1753; FPM 1176. (AMARANTHACEAE).

An erect, diffuse herb, fine-pubescent. Leaves simple, opposite, decussate, obovate-orbicular, entire, rounded. Flowers greenish-white, in terminal

spikes. Fruits deflexed; seeds shining.

Common; wastelands, and along the foothills (83789, 84260).

ANTURSALI - J, S; DUCHHINI, VUTTARENI

The whole plant extract administered for body swellings by Savaras 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Leaf paste applied for tooth infection by Jatapus, Savaras and Koyas. Leaf paste and the extract administered orally for malarial fever. The whole plant tied in front of the huts to keep off evil spirits by Konda reddy, Nuka doras, Porjas and Savaras. Leaf juice poured into nostrils for migraine by Koyas, Jatapus and Konda reddy - 3 or 4 drops. Leaf paste along with the resin of *Shorea robusta* applied on body for chickenpox by Savaras.

Adiantum philippense L. Sp. Pl. 1094. 1753; Bedd. Handb. Ferns Brit. India 82. f. 43. 1883. (ADIANTACEAE).

Herb. Rhizome stout, suberect. Scales subulate, entire, dark brown. Fronds simple-pinnate; pinnae oblong-rhomboid, glabrous, shallowly incised along margins.

Common; moist hill slopes of upper Godavari districts (79405).

OAURAMAALA S.

FronD and rhizome ground into paste applied for scorpion-sting and centipede-bite by Savaras.

Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 5: 223. 1800; FPM 161. *Crateva marmelos* L. Sp. Pl. 444. 1753. (RUTACEAE).

A medium-sized thorny tree. Leaves 3-foliolate, ovate, sub-crenulate, acute, glabrous. Flowers white, in axillary panicles. Fruit a large globose berry; seeds embedded in fleshy pulp.

Common; all districts (83793).

MAREDU, MARODU.

Stem bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the filtered extract administered for cholera by Koyas 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 3 days. Extract from stem bark ground with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) administered for chest pain by Konda reddy 5 spoonfuls thrice a day for 2 days. Leaf juice poured into nostrils for cold by Jatapus and Savaras. Leaf and fruit pulp made into paste and applied on head and also taken internally for cooling the body. Fruits edible. Branchlets and fruits used for religious ceremonies.

Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. Ann. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 2: 131. 1803; FPM 1178.

Achyranthes lanata L. Sp. Pl. 204. 1753. (AMARANTHACEAE).

An erect, diffuse herb, white-tomentose. Leaves simple, orbicular, attenuate or cuneate at base, ciliate, obtuse or mucronate at apex. Flowers white, in axillary spikes. Seeds obovoid or orbicular, black.

Common; all districts in shady places (76849, 76977).

PINDIKURA, PAPPUKURA.

Leaves used as vegetable by Bagatas, Jatapus and Nuka doras.

Aganosma caryophyllata (Roxb. ex Sims) G. Don, Syst. 4: 77. 1837. *Echites caryophyllata* Roxb. ex Sims in Bot. Mag. t. 1919. 1827. *Aganosma dichotoma* K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. 4(2): 173. 1895; FPM 819. *Echites dichotoma* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 136. 1821, non HBK 1819. (APOCYNACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub. Leaves simple, ovate or elliptic-oblong, acute. Flowers white, in corymbose cymes, fragrant. Follicles curved, tomentose. Common; along hill slopes (83636, 83967).

NALLA THEEGA; NULAGA THEEGA C.

Latex applied on sprains by Jatapus. Stem used as fibre.

Aglaia elaeagnoides (Juss.) Benth. var. **beddomei** (Gamble) K.K.N. Nair in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 78: 426. 1981. *Aglaia roxburghiana* (Wight & Arn.) Miq. var. *beddomei* Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 180. 1915. (MELIACEAE).

A tree. Leaves 3-7-foliolate; leaflets opposite or subopposite, lanceolate or oblanceolate, entire. Flowers yellow, in axillary branched panicles, brown-tomentose. Fruits light brown, 2-seeded, with a coriaceous pericarp.

Infrequent; hilly tracts of East Godavari (76873, 84344).

VEKKODI, VEKKUDU KR, V.

Stem bark extract administered to stop hiccups by Konda reddy - 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 3 days. Fruits eaten by Konda reddy and Valmikis.

Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 23. 1795; FPM 163. (SIMAROUBACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets alternate or subopposite, elliptic, oblique at base. Flowers yellow, in axillary or terminal panicles. Fruit a samara, 1-seeded.

Common; deciduous forests in Eastern Ghats (76854).

PEDDA MAANU.

Stem bark extract mixed with sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*) and administered for stomach pain by Konda reddy - 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 2 days. Dried stem bark powder mixed with rice (*Oryza sativa*) cleaned water and administered for dysentery by Koyas - 5 spoonfuls thrice a day for 2 days.

Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang. in Engler, Pflanzenr. 41: 9. 1910; FPM 572. *Grewia salvifolia* L.f., Sp. Pl. 409. 1781. (ALANGIACEAE).

A small, deciduous tree, armed. Leaves simple, oblong-elliptic. Flowers

white, in axillary fascicles. Fruits ovoid, dark purple when ripe.

Very common; all districts (76833, 83714).

ANKHOL J, S; VUDUGA.

Root bark extract mildly heated and mixed with a pinch of salt administered for body swellings by Koyas - 5 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Root bark extract along with rice (*Oryza sativa*) cleaned water administered orally for rabies by Koyas. Root/stem bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract orally administered for menstrual disorders and also for epilepsy by Konda reddy and Koyas. Boiled leaves made into paste and plastered over fractured bones by Jatapus. Seed oil used in sorcery by Savara priests. Fruits edible. Wood used for house construction.

Albizia amara (Roxb.) Boivin in Encycl. 19: 34. 1838; FPM 432. *Mimosa amara* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 122. 1799. (MIMOSACEAE).

A moderate-sized, deciduous tree; young shoots densely pubescent. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets linear-oblong. Flowers yellowish-white, in globose heads. Pods thin, flat.

Common; scrub forests of Eastern Ghats (83754).

CHIGURENI, SIKURENI C, L.

Leaf paste used as hair-wash, and gum eaten by Chenchus. Wood used for agricultural implements and house construction.

Albizia lebbeck (L.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 1066. 1806; FPM 43. *Mimosa lebbeck* L. Sp. Pl. 516. 1753. (MIMOSACEAE).

A large deciduous tree. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets elliptic-oblong. Flowers yellowish-white, in globose heads. Pods oblong, pale yellow when dry.

Common; in the outskirts of forests (83751).

DIRISANAM; SIRISEMU C, J, S.

Roasted seed paste applied on infected teeth by Chenchus. Roasted seeds edible. Wood used for agricultural implements and house constructions.

Allium cepa L. Sp. Pl. 300. 1753; FPM 1528. (ALLIACEAE).

Bulbous herb. Leaves radical, cylindrical and fistular; leaf-base sheathing. Flowers white, in umbels. Capsules small; seeds black.

Cultivated around tribal areas.

VULLI, YERRA VULLI.

Bulbs used in culinary purposes; also sold in market.

Allophylus serratus (Roxb.) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 44: 185. 1876; FPM 246. *Ornitrophe serrata* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 61. 1796. (SAPINDACEAE).

A large shrub, with yellowish brown bark. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate, serrate, acuminate. Flowers greenish-white, in terminal and axillary racemes. Fruits globose, smooth.

Common; Eastern Ghats, in dry deciduous forests (76876).

GAVVA GOTTI J, S; PAGADAL KH.

Leaves ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and made into paste applied on ulcers by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras. Fruits edible.

Alocasia fornicata (Roxb.) Schott in Oester. Bot. Wochenbl. 4: 410. 1854; Balakrishnan in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 6: 91. 1964. *Arum fornicatum* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 501. 1832. (ARACEAE).

A stout herb. Rhizomes erect, inclined or prostrate. Leaves shining, sagittate cuspidate at apex. Spathes pale green or greenish yellow. Spadix elongate, nearly equalling the spathe with the appendage. Fruiting peduncles somewhat clavate upwards. Berries globose and crowned with short style.

Infrequent; upper Godavari districts (83640, 84345).

BULLASEMA KR; GEDDASARA KH, ND, S.

Rhizome paste applied on wounds of domestic animals to kill worms by Konda reddy and Savaras. The same applied on heel cracks and wounds by Khonds and Nuka doras.

Alocasia montana (Roxb.) Schott in Oestr. Bot. Wochenbl. 4: 140. 1854; Wight, Ic. t. 796; FPM 1582. *Arum montanum* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 497. 1832. (ARACEAE).

A herb. Rootstock cylindrical. Leaves flabellately spreading, shining, broadly ovate-cordate, undulate, obtuse and shortly apiculate at apex. Spathes purplish or purplish-white. (Photo 9).

Rare and endemic; restricted to Patapatnam taluk of Srikakulam district. Relocated after a lapse of 150 years from the type locality (76884).

LABE S.

Rhizome paste applied on ulcers and wounds by Savaras.

Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 83. 1768; FPM 1520. *A. perfoliata* Willd. var. *vera* L. Sp. Pl. 320. 1753. (AGAVACEAE).

A herb, stoloniferous. Leaves ensiform, succulent, spinous-dentate. Flowers scarlet or yellowish-green, in terminal racemes. Capsules loculicidal.

Occasional; hill slopes of Eastern Ghats (84357).

KALABANDRUM KR; KALABANDA

Fleshy portion of leaves mildly heated and applied on boils, blisters and wounds by Konda reddy. Leaves ground with the seed of *Strychnos potatorum*, the extract mildly heated and administered for chest pain by Jatapus and Koyas 1 spoonful twice a day for 3 days.

Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br. in Mem. Wern. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1: 76. 1811; FPM 810. *Echites scholaris* L. Mant. Pl. 53. 1767. (APOCYNACEAE).

A large evergreen tree; branches whorled, lenticellate. Leaves simple, 7 in

a whorl, coriaceous, elliptic or oblanceolate, obtuse at apex, pale beneath. Flowers yellowish-white, in umbellate cymes. Follicles single or in pairs. Infrequent; deciduous forests of Eastern Ghats (83617).

DUDGOCHH B, KH, P; PALA CHETTU V; PALAGIRADA J, S; YEDAKULAPALA KD, ND.

Root bark extract mixed with butter milk administered for stomach ulcers by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas 5 spoonfuls twice a day for 10 days. Stem bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for malarial fever by Savaras 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 7 days. Tender leaves made into curry and consumed by mothers to increase lactation by Khonds, Porjas and Nuka doras.

Alstonia venenata R. Br. in Mem. Wern. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1: 77. 1811; FPM 810. (APOCYNACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, 3-6 in a whorl, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, pale beneath. Flowers white, terminal in subumbellate cymes. Follicles single or in pairs.

Common; upper Godavari districts (83637).

CHITTI ANKUDU J, S.

Stem bark ground with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and the extract administered as an anthelmintic by Jatapus and Savaras 5 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Wood used for knife safe and for agricultural implements by Jatapus and Savaras.

Amaranthus spinosus L. Sp. Pl. 991. 1753; FPM 1170. (AMARANTHACEAE).

An erect, spiny herb; stems often reddish. Leaves simple, ovate, cuneate at base, entire or undulate, mucronate or apiculate at apex. Flowers greenish in axillary and terminal thyrsoid panicles. Seeds compressed, orbicular, black. Common; agricultural fields and hedges near villages (76983).

MULLATHOTA KURA.

Roots ground with dry ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) and the paste given orally for indigestion. Tender leaves used as vegetable.

Amaranthus tricolor L. Sp. Pl. 989. 1753. *A. gangeticus* L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10: 1268. 1759; FPM 1171. (AMARANTHACEAE).

An erect herb; stem ribbed, often reddish. Leaves simple, ovate, entire or shallowly sinuate, acute at apex. Flowers greenish, in axillary and terminal thyrsoid panicles. Seeds ovoid, black.

Cultivated, also run wild; all districts. (76976, 76994, 84347).

JAGGILA KURA K, KR; THOTA KURA.

Root extract mixed with the corm extract of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) filtered and administered for menstrual disorders by Konda reddy and Koyas

5 spoonfuls twice a day for 30 days. Leaves and tender stems used as vegetable.

Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson var. **campanulatus** (Blume ex Decne.) Sivadasan in Taxon 32: 130. 1983. *A. campanulatus* (Roxb.) Blume ex Decne. in Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. 3: 366. 1834; FPM 1587. (ARACEAE).

Herb, rootstock tuberous. Leaves segmented; petioles warted, dark green with pale blotches. Spathe campanulate, margins recurved. Spadix 15-20 cm long, deep red-purple.

Cultivated; all districts.

KANDA.

Processed corms edible.

Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson in Taxon 26: 338, 539, 1977, var. **paeoniifolius**; Rao & Sreeramulu in Fl. Srikakulam Dist. 412. 1986. *Dracontium paeoniifolium* Dennst. Schluessel 13, 21, 38, 1818. *Amorphophallus rex* Prain ex Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 6: 514. 1893. (ARACEAE).

A very stout herb with depressed dark brown corm. Leaves appearing long after the flowers, segments pinnate or bipinnatisect; petioles purplish-brown with pale yellow blotches. Spathes broadly campanulate, variable in colour. Flowers yellow, crowded in cylindrical masses. Berries yellowish-red, obovoid. Common; upper Godavari districts of Eastern Ghats (84336).

GANDIGADDA - S; PULIDUMPA J; PUTTAKANDA KR.

Corms boiled with leaves of tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) sliced and washed in running water; the washed slices boiled with the fruit juice of tamarind eaten by Jatapus, Konda reddy and Savaras.

Ampelocissus latifolia (Roxb.) Planch. in Jour. Vigne Amer. Europe 8: 374. 1884; FPM 230. *Vitis latifolia* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 661. 1832. (VITACEAE).

A large, herbaceous climber; young branches pubescent. Leaves simple, orbicular, serrate, cordate at base. Flowers red in thyrsoid cymes.

Common; hilly forest areas of all districts (83915, 83933).

ADAVI DRAKSHI, NALLA DRAKSHI C, L.

Tender leaves used as vegetable by Chenchus.

Ampelocissus tomentosa (Heyne ex Roth) Planch. in Jour. Vigne Amer. Europe 8: 374. 1884; FPM 230. *Vitis tomentosa* Heyne ex Roth, Nov. Sp. Pl. 157. 1821. (VITACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub; stems tomentose. Leaves orbicular, cordate at base, 3-5 lobed. Flowers reddish-brown, in thyrsoid cymes. Berries globose.

Infrequent; all districts of Eastern Ghats (83936).

NALLAGUMMADI-THEEGA C, L.

Fruits eaten by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Anacardium occidentale L. Sp. Pl. 383. 1753; FPM 260.
(ANACARDIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, obovate-elliptic, glabrous. Flowers yellow, in terminal panicles. Fruits reniform on a large fleshy pedicel.

Cultivated; all districts (79424).

JEEDI CHETTU, SEEDI CHETTU.

Seed coat oil applied on cuts and heel cracks. Ripened hypocarp edible and also used as vegetable by Jatapus and Savaras; kernel edible.

Ananas comosus (L.) Merr. Interpr. Rumph. Herb. Amboin. 133. 1917.
Bromelia comosa L. Herb. Amboin. 21. 1754. *Ananas sativus* Schultes & Schultes f. Syst. 7: 1283. 1830; FPM 1498. (BROMELIACEAE).

Perennial herb. Leaves long, with prickly margins, apex spiny. Inflorescence terminal, capitate. Flowers sessile. Fruit syncarpium formed of the coalescence of thickened rachis, bracts and ovaries.

Cultivated; hilly areas of Eastern Ghats.

ANASA PANDU

Fruits edible.

Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 3: 116. 1832; FPM 1048. *Justicia paniculata* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 9. 1768.
(ACANTHACEAE).

An erect herb. Leaves simple, opposite, decussate, linear-lanceolate, acute at apex. Flowers pink, in terminal paniculate racemes. Capsules ellipsoid.

Very common; all districts (79489, 79507, 84237).

**BOYLEEM KH, P; KAMBARAPADDA J; NELAVEMU, NELEMU;
RESA S; SAEDUM KURA, SEDU KURA K, KR.**

Root and leaf extract filtered and administered for malarial fever by Chenchus and Valmikis 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Whole plant extract mixed with goat's milk and albumen of egg, administered for bone fracture by Porjas, Koyas and Savaras 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 7 days. Roots and leaves ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the filtrate administered for diarrhoea, stomach pain and to kill intestinal worms 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 2 days. Root paste applied for snake-bite by Bagatas, Konda reddy, Koyas and Savaras. Leaf juice poured into nostrils for cough and cold by Bagatas, Khonds, Nuka doras and Porjas. Leaves ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) applied for cuts, wounds and skin diseases. Roasted roots mixed with arrack and toddy for strong intoxication by Jatapus and Savaras.

Angiopteris evecta (Forst.) Hoffm. Comm. Soc. Gotting 12. 29. 1793-94; Bedd. Handb. Fern. Brit. India 460. f. 285. 1883. *Polypodium evectum* Forst. Prodr. 81. 1786. (ANGIOPTERIDACEAE).

A large fern. Fronds bipinnate; pinnae with swollen bases; pinnules subcoriaceous, glabrous, linear, crenulate. Sori at the ends of the veins.

Rare; upper Godavari districts; along streams, in moist valleys (84229).

KALOJKANDA B, KH, P.

Rhizome extract mixed with milk, administered for chest pain and heart ailments by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas - 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days.

Annona reticulata L. Sp. Pl. 537. 1753; FPM 20. (ANNONACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate, acuminate. Flowers cream-coloured, solitary or fascicled, terminal or leaf-opposed. Fruits reddish-orange, subglobose.

Cultivated, also grows wild near villages; all districts (84338).

RAMA PHALAMU

Leaf paste applied on wounds of cattle to kill worms. Tender fruit paste used as an anthelmintic by Jatapus, Khonds, Konda reddy and Savaras. Fruits edible.

Annona squamosa L. Sp. Pl. 537. 1753; FPM 20. (ANNONACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, elliptic or oblong, acute at apex. Flowers greenish-white, solitary or in clusters, terminal or leaf-opposed. Fruits green, ovoid-subglobose, grooved between carpels.

Cultivated, also grows wild near villages; all districts (85543).

SITHA PHALAMU

Leaves ground with that of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and the paste applied on wounds of cattle to kill worms. Seed paste applied on head to kill lice. Fruits edible, also used in the preparation of arrack by Chenchus.

Anogeissus acuminata (Roxb. ex DC.) Guill. & Perr. Fl. Seneg. Tent. 7: 280. 1832; FPM 467. *Conocarpus acuminata* Roxb. ex DC. Prodr. 3: 16. 1828. (COMBRETACEAE).

A large deciduous tree, branches drooping. Leaves simple, mostly sub-opposite, elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers greenish-white, in globose heads. Fruits broadly winged.

Common; all districts of Eastern Ghats (84283).

PASI CHETTU.

Wood used for agricultural implements, house construction and musical instruments.

Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr. Fl. Seneg. Tent. 7: 280. 1832; FPM 466. *Conocarpus latifolia* Roxb. ex DC. Prodr. 3: 16.

1828. (COMBRETACEAE).

A deciduous tree, with smooth grey bark. Leaves simple, broadly elliptic, obtuse at apex. Flowers pale yellow, in fascicled heads. Fruits brownish-yellow.

Common; all districts (79519, 84350).

CHIRUMANU C; VELAMA KR, K; SIRUVONI, THIRUMANU.

Stem bark extract administered for cough by Konda reddy and Koyas 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Wood ash used as detergent by Koyas. Gum eaten by Chenchus, Konda reddy and Koyas. Wood used for agricultural implements and house construction. Gum sold in market.

Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn. Fruct. 1: 189. t. 39. 1788; FPM 1298. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A small, deciduous tree. Leaves simple, orbicular-obovate. Flowers pale green, in axillary paniculate spikes. Fruits purple-red.

Common; all districts, in hilly areas (76887, 83906).

ADAVI PULLARA C; PULLERI J, S.

Root bark extract filtered and administered for dysentery by Jatapus and Savaras 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 2 days. Fruits edible.

Apluda mutica L. Sp. Pl. 82. 1753; FPM 1750. (POACEAE).

An erect herb, profusely branched. Leaves flat, acuminate. Spikes in clustered panicles; spikelets 3, in groups within a common greenish-pink spathe; lemmas awned. Grains elliptic-oblong.

Common; hill slopes and also in cultivated fields (83719).

KARE GADDI.

A good fodder; also used for thatching by Chenchus.

Arachis hypogaea L. Sp. Pl. 741. 1753; FPM 326. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A small herb, erect or prostrate. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets obovate-elliptic, entire, base attenuate or cuneate, apex obtuse, mucronate. Flowers solitary with long pedicels, yellow. Pods oblong.

Cultivated; all districts.

PALLI KAYALU, VERU SENAGA.

Seeds edible; seed oil used for culinary purpose; also sold in market.

Ardisia solanacea Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 27. 1795; FPM 756. (MYRSINACEAE).

A shrub or small tree. Leaves simple, glabrous, shining, ovate-oblong. Flowers pale pink or reddish-white, in axillary corymbose racemes. Berries black when ripe.

Common; upper Godavari districts and also in Nallamalais, along streams (76865, 79433).

KONDAMAMIDI - KR, K, ND, V; KUNTI GOCHH B, KH, P.

Root bark ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and extract administered for fever by Konda reddy and Koyas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Fruit juice poured into eyes for eye sores by Koyas and Valmiki 2 drops. Leaves used as vegetable by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas. Fruits edible.

Argemone mexicana L. Sp. Pl. 508. 1753; FPM 35. (PAPAVERACEAE). A prickly, annual herb, with yellowish sap. Leaves white-variegated, sinuate-pinnatifid, spinulose-dentate. Flowers yellow, solitary. Capsules oblong or elliptic; seeds black.

Common; all districts; in waste places and cultivated fields (76836, 85548). BABBIDI - JS, S; MUNDLA RAKKASI K, V; PODHAR SOND B, KH, P; PACHHA MALLERI KR.

Root ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for fever by Koyas and Valmiki 1 spoonful, twice a day for 5 days. Root paste/latex/seed paste applied for skin diseases. Roots ground with seeds and leaves and the extract administered for malarial fever by Jatapus and Savaras 2 spoonfuls once a day for 5 days. Latex (one drop) poured into eyes for eye sores and infections by Jatapus, Nuka doras and Savaras. Latex applied on the sores of syphilis by Konda reddy and Valmiki.

Argyrea daltonii Clarke in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 4: 190. 1883; FPM 907. (CONVOLVULACEAE).

A large climbing shrub; stems pubescent. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, acute at apex, rounded or cuneate at base, appressed pubescent beneath. Flowers reddish-purple, in cymes. Fruit a capsule (Photo 10).

Common; upper Godavari districts of Eastern Ghats (76894, 84329).

PARUMKODI S; TAMALA J; THARPA B, KH, P.

Tuber and leaves ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the paste applied on body for chicken-pox by Bagatas, Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras.

Argyrea kleiniana (Roem. & Schult.) Raizada in Indian Forester 92: 302. 1966. *Ipomoea kleiniana* Roem. & Schult. Syst. 4: 789. 1819. *Argyrea bracteata* Choisy, Convol. Or. 99. 1834; FPM 907. (CONVOLVULACEAE).

A climbing shrub. Leaves simple, broadly ovate, cordate at base, glabrous above, tomentose beneath. Flowers pinkish-purple, in axillary cymes, with large bracts. Fruit a capsule.

Occasional; all districts of Eastern Ghats (84389).

DHUKKAMAAL B, K, P.

Root and leaf juice sprinkled around the huts to keep off evil spirits by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas.

Argyreia nervosa (Burm.f.) Boj. Hort. Maurit. 224. 1837. *Convolvulus nervosus* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 48. 1768. *Argyreia speciosa* Sweet in Hort. Brit. 289. 1827; FPM 907. (CONVOLVULACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub; branches densely tomentose. Leaves broadly ovate, cordate at base, acute at apex. Flowers pinkish-blue, in cymes. Fruit a capsule, ovoid.

Very common; all districts (79412, 79520).

PALACHANDRAPU THEEGA; CHANDRAPALA THEEGA C.

Leaves dipped in castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) mildly heated and applied on boils and blisters.

Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott var. *curvatum* (Roxb.) Engler in Pflanzenr. 73: 191. 1920. *Arum curvatum* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 506. 1832. *Arisaema tortuosum* sensu Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1584. 1931, non (Wall.) Schott 1832. (ARACEAE).

A herb with underground tuber. Leaves usually palmisect; leaflets (4) 5-7, ovate-lanceolate, cuneate at base, acuminate. Spathe pale green. Spadix with a smooth purple appendage, decurved. Fruit a berry.

Common; upper Godavari districts; in moist shady localities (84224).

DHAMMA SAARU B, KH, P.

Tuber paste mixed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and applied on head for head-ache; the same applied on wounds of cattle to kill worms by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas. Processed tuber eaten by Koyas.

Aristolochia indica L. Sp. Pl. 960. 1753; FPM 1202. (ARISTOLOCHIACEAE).

Perennial twiner. Leaves simple, oblong-ovate or obovate. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary racemes. Fruit a septidial capsule; seeds winged.

Very common; all districts; in open scrub jungle (76899).

NAGASARAMU - J, KR, ND, V; RATUJING, SALEGGA - S; SAVIJJIMU B, KH, P; TELLA VEESARU C, K, KR.

Roots ground with dried ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) and the paste applied for snake-bite; also the extract given orally (2 spoonfuls thrice a day), and 4-6 drops of leaf juice poured into nostrils. Roots ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for chest pain, stomach pain and other body pains by Khonds, Koyas, Nuka doras, Savaras and Valmikis - 2 spoonfuls once a day, for 5 days. Leaf paste applied for tooth-ache by Chenchus and Savaras and the same mildly heated and applied on boils and blisters by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas.

Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam. Encycl. 3: 210. 1789, "heterophylla". *A. integrifolia* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1369. 1928. non L.f. 1781. (MORACEAE).

An evergreen tree. Leaves simple, obovate-oblong, coriaceous. Inflorescence cauliflorous. Flowers solitary, usually in axillary receptacles. Fruit a syncarp, tubercled, oblong or cylindrical.

Cultivated; all districts (85513).

PANASA; KIREDOL S

Tender leaf paste applied for skin diseases by jatapus and Savaras. Latex used as bird-trap. Leaves used as meal plates by Konda reddis and Koyas. Ripened perianth, and boiled or roasted seeds edible. Wood used for house construction. Fruits sold in market.

Asparagus racemosus Willd. Sp. Pl. 2: 152. 1799, var. *racemosus*; FPM 1517. (LILIACEAE).

A climbing, spiny undershrub. Leaves minute; cladodes 1.5 cm long. Flowers white, in axillary racemes; pedicels jointed, stout. Berries globose.

Common; all districts, in shady localities (83999).

ADAVI PATRI B, KH, P; OMODI S; PILLI TEGALU.

Tuber paste mildly heated and applied on cuts and wounds by Jatapus and Savaras. Tubers crushed and the extract administered for stomach pain by Bagatas, Khonds, Nuka doras, Porjas and Valmiki - 3 spoonfuls thrice a day. Tuber paste applied on head for cooling effect.

Asparagus racemosus Willd. var. *subacerosa* Baker in Jour. Linn. Soc. 14: 624. 1874; FBI 317. (LILIACEAE).

A climbing, spiny undershrub. Leaves minute, slender; cladodes 1 cm long. Flowers white, in axillary racemes; pedicels jointed, filiform. Berries globose, red. Occasional; Rampa hills of East Godavari and Bokai hill of Munchingputti, Visakhapatnam districts. (84233)

DHOUBADNI B, KH, P.

Tubers crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the filtrate administered for chest pain and stomach pain 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days; also tubers chewed to stop dehydration by Bagatas and Porjas.

Azadirachta indica A. Juss. in Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. 19: 221. 1830; FPM 177. *Melia azadirachta* L. Sp. Pl. 385. 1753. (MELIACEAE).

A large tree. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate-lanceate, asymmetrical, serrate. Flowers white, in axillary racemose panicles. Drupes ovoid-oblong, 1-seeded.

Very common; all districts.

VEPA

Root bark crushed and the filtrate administered for malarial fever by Jatapus and Savaras 1 spoonful twice a day for 7 days. Leaf extract or seed oil given orally as an antihelminthic and the paste applied on body for

chickenpox. Branches and leaves used for worshipping deities and religious ceremonies. Wood used for house construction.

Azima tetracantha Lam. Encycl. 1: 343. 1783; FPM 800. (SALVADORACEAE).

Bushy shrubs with axillary spines. Leaves simple, opposite, ovate-elliptic, mucronate at apex. Flowers white, in axillary fascicles. Berries globose.

Common; all districts; along the edges of scrub forests (83781).

VUPPUKAMPA - J, S.

Crushed roots and leaves mildly heated and gently massaged on body for rheumatic pains by Jatapus and Savaras. Dried leaves fumigated as an insect and mosquito repellent.

Balanites aegyptiaca (L.) Del. Descr. Egypt. Hist. Nat. 2: 221. t. 28. f. 1. 1813. *Ximenia aegyptiaca* L. Sp. Pl. 1194. 1753. *Balanites roxburghii* Planch. in Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 4.4: 258 t. 2. 1854; FPM 164. (BALANITACEAE).

A small tree or shrub, with sharp spines. Leaves 2-foliolate; leaflets elliptic-oblong or obovate. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary cymes. Drupes elliptic-oblong, slightly 5-grooved.

Very common; dry deciduous forests of all districts (83749).

GARA

Root paste applied for eye infections of cattle by Chenchus and Konda reddy. Root crushed with ash of *Aristida setacea* and the filtrate administered for cough by Koyas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Crushed fruit extract given as an anthelmintic by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras 3 spoonfuls once a day for 2 days. Crushed stem bark and fruits used as fish-poison. Fruits edible and sold in market.

Baliospermum montanum (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. in DC. Prodr. 15(2): 1125. 1866; FPM 1342. *Jatropha montanum* Willd. Sp. Pl. 4. 563. 1805. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

An erect undershrub. Leaves simple, ovate-obovate, biglandular at base. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary racemes. Capsules 3-valved; seeds ovoid, caruncled.

Common; all districts (76862, 76933, 79509).

BHUJADA B, KH, P, S; CHITTAYIDAMU J, KR, K, ND, V.

Root crushed with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and the filtrate administered orally for rib muscle pain and also for stomach pain by Konda reddy, Koyas, Nuka doras and Valmikis. Tender leaf juice poured (2 drops) into eyes for eye diseases by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas, and leaf paste applied on head for cooling effect. Seed oil used as purgative.

Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 2: 245. 1799; FPM 1859
Bambos arundinacea Retz. Obs. Bot. 5: 24. 1788. (BAMBUSACEAE).

A shrub; rhizome stoloniferous, culms thorny, nodes swollen with a ring of brown hairs. Leaf sheath yellowish, inner surface smooth. Spikelets yellowish, in compound panicles.

Common; along hill slopes of Eastern Ghats.

BONGU VEDURU, MULLA VEDURU; PIDEMKOKKU KR, K.

Grains cooked and eaten. Tender sprouts boiled well in water used as vegetable; also dried and stored for off season. Culms used for making baskets, mats, water-bottles and house construction. Stems sold in market.

Barleria prionites L. subsp. *pubiflora* (Benth. ex Hohen.) Brummitt & Wood in Kew Bull. 38: 436. 1983. *B. pubiflora* Benth. ex Hohen. in Flora 558. 1849. *B. prionites* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1058.. 1924, non L. 1781. (ACANTHACEAE).

A small spiny shrub. Leaves simple, opposite, elliptic-ovate, acute. Flowers yellow, in axillary divaricate spikes. Capsules ovoid.

Common; all districts (79441).

KATTAVALI GUTTA B, KH, P.

Root paste applied on infected teeth and the leaf paste applied on head for head-ache by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas.

Barleria strigosa Willd. emend. Malhotra & Moorthy in Indian Forester 107: 448. 1981; FPM 1061. (ACANTHACEAE).

A strigose shrub. Leaves simple, opposite, ovate, acuminate. Flowers blue, in axillary and terminal spikes. Capsules ovoid.

Common; all districts (79508).

ADAVI KANAKAMBARAM

Roots crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the filtrate administered orally for tuberculosis by Chenchus, Konda redds and Porjas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 30 days.

Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn. Fruct. 2: 97. t. 101. 1790; FPM 487.
Eugenia acutangula L. Sp. P. 471. 1753. (BARRINGTONIACEAE).

A medium-sized tree. Leaves simple, oblong-ovate, crenate-serrate. Flowers pink, in slender pendulous racemes. Drupes bluntly 4-angled, red.

Common; along streams in all districts (76826).

KADAPA CHETTU - J, S; KANAPA CHETTU, KANUGU CHETTU KR, K, L, ND.

Leaves made into paste and applied on forehead for head-ache by Jatapus and Savaras. Stem bark crushed with mud used as fish-poison.

Basella alba L. Sp. Pl. 272. 1753; Wight, Ic. t. 896. *B. rubra* L. Sp. Pl. 272. 1753; FPM 1185. (CHENOPODIACEAE).

A climber, stem succulent. Leaves alternate, broadly ovate, entire, base cordate, apex acute. Flowers in axillary spikes. Utricles globose, red or black.

Cultivated; all districts.

BACHHALI.

Leaves used as vegetable

Bauhinia purpurea L. Sp. Pl. 375. 1753; FPM 407. (CAESALPINIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, bilobed. Flowers purplish-white, in axillary or terminal corymbose racemes. Pods flat, compressed.

Common; hilly slopes in all districts (79470, 79484, 84311).

BODDIKURA K; BOTHENTEMKURA B, KH, ND, P, S; GODDU KURA J, KR.

Tender leaves and inflorescence used as vegetable.

Bauhinia racemosa Lam. Encycl. 1: 390. 1785; FPM 406. (CAESALPINIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, bilobed; lobes obtuse, cordate at base. Flowers yellowish-white, in terminal and leaf-opposed cymes. Pods falcate, turgid.

Common; hilly slopes of all districts (76908, 76987, 83731).

AARE KR, K; CHINNAARE C; PULLARI - J, KH, ND, S, V.

Root bark crushed and the filtrate administered for diarrhoea by Chenchus 5 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Stem bark crushed and filtrate mixed with goat's milk administered orally for epilepsy by Khonds, Konda reddis, Koyas and Nuka doras. Tender leaf juice poured into eyes (2 drops) for ophthalmic infections by Koyas, Savaras and Valmikis. Tender leaves and fruits used as vegetable. Bark fibre used in making ropes and fish-nets.

Bauhinia vahlii Wight & Arn. in Wight, Cat. 38. 1833 & Prodr. 297. 1834; FPM 408. (CAESALPINIACEAE).

A large, woody climber with circinate tendrils, young parts pubescent. Leaves simple, deeply bilobed, cordate. Flowers white, in terminal corymbose racemes. Pods woody, flat, velvety.

Common; moist shady areas of all districts (79542, 83724).

ADDA THEEGA; MAADPU THEEGA C; CHIYADI B, KH, P.

Tender fruits used as vegetable. Roasted seeds edible. Leaves used for making meal-plates, also sold in market. Stem fibre used for making ropes and cordage.

Begonia picta Smith in Exot. Bot. t. 101. 1805; FPM 545. (BEGONIACEAE).

A slender herb. Leaves simple, ovate, acuminate, dentate with hairs at the end of teeth. Flowers pale pink, in cymes. Capsules 3-winged.

Occasional; upper Godavari districts (84202, 84384).

AMMUDDAL B, KH, P.

Leaves used as vegetable and as a substitute for tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas.

Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn. in DC. Monog. Phan. 3: 513. 1881. *Cucurbita hispida* Thunb. Fl. Jap. 322. 1784. *Benincasa cerifera* Savi in Biblioth. Ital. 9: 158. 1818; FPM 545. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A tendrillar creeper. Leaves broadly ovate to reniform ovate, hairy, dentate, base cordate. Flowers solitary, axillary, bright yellow. Fruit oblong, fleshy, ashy coated.

Cultivated; all districts.

BUDIDA GUMMADI.

Fruits used as vegetable; also sold in market.

Biophytum nervifolium Thw. Enum. Pl. 64. 1858. *B. sensitivum* DC. var. *nervifolium* (Thw.) Edgew. & Hook.f. in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 1: 437. 1874. (OXALIDACEAE).

A slender herb. Leaves abruptly pinnate; leaflets opposite, oblique, glabrous. Flowers yellow, in small umbels. Capsules elliptic.

Common; Eastern Ghats (76962).

AMLA B, KH, P; MARUGU MOKKA KR, K.

Leaves ground with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and the paste applied externally for skin diseases and ulcers by Konda reddy, Koyas and Porjas.

Bixa orellana L. Sp. Pl. 512. 1753; FPM 51. (BIXACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, cordate, acuminate. Flowers white, in terminal panicles. Capsules bristly, reddish-brown.

Cultivated and occasionally found wild in all districts (83621).

JAPRA.

Root bark crushed with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and the filtrate administered for fever by Khonds, Koyas, Savaras and Valmikis - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Seeds ground into paste and used for house construction. Seeds sold in market.

Blumea mollis (D. Don) Merr. in Philip: J. Sci. (Bot.) 5: 395. 1910. *Erigeron molle* D. Don, Prodr. 172. 1825. *Blumea wightiana* DC. in Wight, Contrib. 14. 1834; FPM 686. (ASTERACEAE).

An erect herb. Leaves simple, obovate, irregularly toothed. Flowers purple.

in heads. Achenes hairy.

Common; all districts (76952, 79419).

PIDUGU MOKKA K; POG SUNGHA J, KH, P.

Leaf paste applied on head for cooling effect by Bagatas, Jatapus, Khonds, Nuka doras and Porjas. Whole plant crushed with mud and used as fish poison by Koyas.

Boehmeria macrophylla Hornem. Hort. Reg. Bot. Hafn. 2: 890. 1815; Friis & Marais in Kew Bull. 37: 163. 1982. *B. platyphylla* D. Don, Prodr. 60. 1825; FPM 1387. (URTICACEAE).

Spreading shrub. Leaves simple, opposite, sub-orbicular to ovate, acuminate. Flowers greenish-yellow, in long axillary spikes. Seeds obovoid, minute.

Occasional; moist hilly areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts (84214).

KHAERANG B, J, KH, P, S.

Fibre from the stem used for making ropes and also said to be used for dress making in olden days by Bagatas, Jatapus, Khonds, Porjas and Savaras.

Boerhavia diffusa L. Sp. Pl. 3. 1753; FPM 1162. (NYCTAGINACEAE).

A diffuse herb with stout rootstock. Leaves simple, opposite, ovate. Flowers pink, in axillary umbels. Achenes 5-ribbed, glandular-hairy.

Common; all districts (84267).

GUDDI KURA KR, K, L, V.

Roots ground with root bark of *Pavetta indica* and the filtrate administered for epilepsy and fever by Konda reddy and Valmikis 2 spoonfuls once a day for 10 days; and the same given for stomach pain by Koyas and Lambadis 3 spoonfuls thrice a day.

Bombax ceiba L. Sp. Pl. 511. 1753. *B. malabaricum* DC. Prodr. 1: 479. 1824; FPM 99. (BOMBACACEAE).

A large tree; trunk and branches with hard conical prickles. Leaves digitately 5-7-foliolate; leaflets elliptic or ovate-lanceate. Flowers bright red. Capsules sub-cylindrical, oblong; seeds covered with silk-cottony hairs.

Common; all districts (79420).

BURIKA, BURUGU C, J, KR, K, L, ND, V; SIMILE GOCHH KH, P, S.

Root bark crushed with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and the extract administered for menstrual disorders by Jatapus, Khonds, Nuka doras and Savaras 2 spoonfuls once a day for 5 days after menstruation. Stem bark ground with urine of infant and paste mildly heated and applied on blisters and ulcers by Konda reddy, Koyas and Valmikis. Tender seedlings used as vegetable. Silk cotton used in stuffing pillows. Cotton sold in market.

Borassus flabellifer L. Sp. Pl. 1187. 1753; FPM 1562. (ARECACEAE).

A tall tree; stem greyish-black. Leaves fan-shaped, the margins split into linear-lanceolate segments. Peduncles sheathed with spathes. Drupes large, subglobose.

Common; all districts (85549).

THAATI

Stem peelings crushed with root bark of *Alangium salvifolium* and the filtrate mixed with sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*) administered for rib muscle pain by Konda reddy and Koyas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. The dried male inflorescence along with excreta of hare, made into ash and mixed with coconut oil (*Cocos nucifera*) applied on burns by Koyas and Valmikis. Tender petiole crushed and the juice poured into ear for ear-ache by Konda doras and Nuka doras. Cottony outgrowths of the tender leaves applied on cuts. Inflorescence tapped for toddy. Boiled primary root, terminal bud, tender kernel and fruit pulp edible. Stem used for house construction. Leaves for thatching; making baskets, mats and umbrellas. Fibre from petiole used for making ropes.

Bridelia crenulata Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 734. 1832; Balakr. in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 3: 39. 1961. *B. roxburghiana* (Muell.-Arg.) Gehrm. Bot. Jahrb. 41: 30, 95. 1908; FPM 1280. *B. retusa* var. *roxburghiana* Muell.-Arg. in DC. Prodr. 15(2): 493. 1866. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong, brown-tomentose beneath. Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary spikes. Drupes black.

Occasional; hilly areas of Srikakulam district (76892); a new distributional record to Eastern Ghats.

AANEMCHETTU - J, S.

Stem bark ground with that of *Bauhinia racemosa*, *Terminalia coriacea* and *Syzygium cumini* and root of *Hemidesmus indicus*, mildly heated, and made into small pills administered orally for rheumatic pains by Jatapus and Savaras; wood used for agricultural implements and house construction.

Bridelia montana (Roxb.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 978. 1805; FPM 1281. *Cluytia montana* Roxb. Pl. Cor. 2: 36. t. 171. 1802. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A large shrub or small tree. Leaves simple, rhombic-obovate, acute. Flowers pale green, in axillary or spicate sessile clusters. Drupes globose.

Common; all districts (76961, 79515).

PANCHODI, PANCHUKA - KR, K. L, V; PANTENGA - C; PANTHE - J, KH, S.

Root bark crushed with dry ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) and the filtrate given orally as an anthelmintic by Jatapus and Savaras. Fruits edible.

Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng. Syst. Veg. 3: 48. 1826; FPM 1280. *Cluytia retusa* L. Sp. Pl. 1042. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-obovate, obtuse. Flowers reddish-yellow, in long terminal and axillary paniculate spikes. Drupes globose, black.

Common; all districts (83970, 85507).

KODIYAR CHETTU C, KORAMANI KR, K, V.

Stem bark crushed with that of *Butea superba* and *Lannea coromandelica* and the filtrate administered for fever and chest pain by Konda reddy and Koyas - 1 spoonful twice a day for 3 days. Stem bark extract administered orally for rheumatic pains by Chenchus. Fruits edible. Wood used for agricultural implements and house construction.

Buchanania axillaris (Desr.) Ramam. in Saldanha & Nicolson, Fl. Hassan Dist. 374. 1976. *Mangifera axillaris* Desr. in Lam. Encycl. 3: 697. 1792. *Buchanania angustifolia* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 262. 1820; FPM 259. (ANACARDIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, oblong, obtuse. Flowers pale white, in paniculate racemes. Drupes obliquely-ovoid, black.

Common; all districts (76985).

SINNA MORLI, SINNA SARA.

Fruits and kernels edible and sold in market.

Buchanania lanzan Spreng. in J. Bot. (Schrader) 2: 234. 1800; FPM 258. (ANACARDIACEAE).

A tree; bark tessellated in prominent squares. Leaves simple, broadly oblong, obtuse. Flowers greenish-white, in terminal and axillary paniculate racemes. Drupes ovoid-oblong, black.

Very common; all districts (76939, 79422).

CHARKOLI B, KH, P; JERRIMANU J, KD, KK, ND; MORLI, MORLIKA, PEDDA-MORLI, PEDDA SARA.

Stem bark ground with soaked rice (*Oryza sativa*) and the filtrate administered for chest pain by Konda reddy and Koyas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Stem bark paste mixed with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) and applied on boils and ulcers by Jatapus, Khonds, Nuka doras and Porjas. Fruits and kernels edible and sold in market.

Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. in Engler & Prantl, Pflanzenf. 3(3): 366. 1894. *Erythrina monosperma* Lam. Encycl. 1: 391. 1785. *Butea frondosa* Koen. ex Roxb. Asiat. Res. 3: 469. 1792; FPM 357. (PAPILIONACEAE).

An erect tree. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; leaflets broadly obovate, truncate-mucronate at apex. Flowers orange-scarlet, in panicles. Pods flat, pubescent. Common; all districts (83710)

GUTTA MODULA, MODUGA.

Stem bark crushed with sesamum oil (*Sesamum indicum*) and the filtrate administered for antifertility by Koyas - one spoonful twice a day for 7 days after menstruation. Flowers crushed and soaked in water for a day and the coloured water used in holy festivals and marriages by Lambadis. Leaves used for making meal-plates and umbrellas.

Butea superba Roxb. Pl. Cor. 1: 23. 1795; FPM 358. (PAPILIONACEAE).
A large, climbing shrub. Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; leaflets subrhomboid with obtuse apex. Flowers orange-scarlet, in long panicles. Pods flat, pubescent.

Common; upper Godavari districts (79472).

MODUGA, THEEGA MODUGA.

Leaves used for making meal-plates, umbrellas and also used as wrapper for tobacco cigars by Jatapus, Konda reddy, Koyas and Nuka doras.

Cadaba fruticosa (L.) Druce in Bot. Exch. Club. Soc. Brit. Isles 3: 415. 1914. *Cleome fruticosa* L. Sp. Pl. 671. 1753. *Cadaba indica* Lam. Encycl. 1: 544. 1785; FPM 43. (CAPPARACEAE).

A large, rambling shrub; bark brown. Leaves simple, ovate-elliptic or obovate, entire. Flowers greenish-yellow, in terminal racemes.

Common; all districts (79502).

YENUKA PARIKA C.

Leaves crushed and the filtrate administered for indigestion by Chenchus - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days.

Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 362. 1832. *Guilandia bonduc* L. Sp. Pl. 381. 1753. *Caesalpinia crista* L. Sp. Pl. 380. 1753; FPM 393. (CAESALPINIACEAE).

A large, straggling, prickly shrub. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets elliptic-oblong. Flowers yellow, in terminal and supra-axillary spicate racemes. Pods broadly oblong, densely clothed with sharp prickles.

Common; outskirts of forests and around villages of all districts (83779).

GACHHA

Root bark ground with that of *Pongamia pinnata*, made into pills and administered for epilepsy by Konda reddy and Koyas - 2 pills twice a day, for 30 days. Leaves crushed with husk of paddy (*Oryza sativa*), mildly heated and tightly tied over testes for hydrocele by Konda doras, Porjas and Valmikis. Seeds ground with sesamum oil (*Sesamum indicum*) and the extract given for abortion by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras - 3 spoonfuls thrice a day for 3 days.

Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp. in Publ. Field Columbian Mus. Bot. ser. 2: 53. 1900. *Cytisus cajan* L. Sp. Pl. 739. 1753. *Cajanus indicus* Spreng. Syst. Veg. 3: 248. 1826; FPM 369. (PAPILIONACEAE).

An erect shrub. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate, acute, slightly pubescent. Flowers yellow in racemes. Pods torulose, tomentose.

Cultivated; all districts.

KANDI

Leaves crushed and the extract administered for stomach pain by Porjas and Savaras 1 spoonful thrice a day. Seeds used as a pulse.

Calamus latifolius Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 775. 1832; FPM 1568. (ARECACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub. Leaves long; leaflets 2-nate, elliptic or elliptic-lanceate, tips long-setose. Spadix decomposed; branches and spathes usually armed with broad spines. Fruits subglobose, pale yellow.

Rare; near Dharwada of West Godavari and Madugula hills of Visakhapatnam districts. (85515).

Stem used as walking stick and also as a rope for drying clothes by Konda redds and Koyas.

Calamus viminalis Willd. var. *fasciculatus* (Roxb.) Becc. subvar. *pinangianus* Becc. in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 15: 209. 1956. *C. viminalis* var. *fasciculatus* (Roxb.) Becc. in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 6: 444. 1892, quoad specimen *penangence*; FPM 1567 p.p. (ARECACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub. Leaves 1.5-2 m long; leaflets distinctly grouped in fascicles, spinulose beneath; rachis and petiole with scattered short hooked spines. Spadix very long, covered with long spathes, tip flagelliferous, branches paniculate. Fruits globose.

Common; upper Godavari and all districts of Eastern Ghats (84370).

PEMU.

Stems used for making arrows, baskets, chairs and other household items; also sold in market.

Callicarpa arborea Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 405. 1820; FPM 1092. (VERBENACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; branches densely tomentose. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, whitish tomentose beneath. Flowers purple, in corymbose cymes. Drupes black.

Common; upper Godavari districts (76889, 79449).

GANDA GUMMIDI - J, S; SANKI GOCHH KH, KK, P.

Leaf paste applied for skin diseases by Jatapus, Porjas and Savaras. Wood used for making agricultural implements and house construction.

Calotropis gigantea (L.) K. Br. in Aiton, Hort. Hew. (ed. 2) 2: 1811; FPM 832. *Asclepias gigantea* L. Sp. Pl. 214. 1753. (ASCLEPIADACEAE).

An erect, bushy shrub. Leaves simple, opposite-decussate, obovate. Flowers purplish-white, in umbellate cymes. Follicles ovoid; seeds ovate, flat, comose at apex.

Common; all districts (79445).

JILLEDU; ORAK BUTTA KH, KK, P.

Root bark ground and the paste made into pills, given orally for snake-bite

1 pill thrice a day and the latex applied on bitten region by Koyas. Roots crushed with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and the extract administered for stomach pain by Jatapus, Koyas and Savaras 3 spoonfuls thrice a day, till cure. Roots crushed with the fruits of *Terminalia chebula* and the filtrate mildly heated and administered for epilepsy by Koyas and Valmikis 1 spoonful once a day for 30 days. Roots crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract given orally 3 spoonfuls once a day, and also sprinkled on body against evil spirits by Khonds, Konda kammaras, Nuka doras and Porjas. Leaves heated with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) and applied on boils, blisters and skin diseases by Khonds, Porjas and Valmikis. Leaf juice poured into the nostrils for migraine. Latex applied on neck to cure cough, and on bitten portion for rabies by Konda doras and Koyas; the same applied for snake-bite and scorpion-sting by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras. Fibre from the stem used for making ropes. Branches and leaves used in marriages and religious ceremonies by Khonds, Koyas and Valmikis.

Calycopteris floribunda Lam. Tabl. Encycl. 2: 485. t. 357. 1797; FPM 467. (COMBRETACEAE).

A large, woody shrub. Leaves simple, opposite, elliptic, acuminate. Flowers yellowish-green, in axillary dense racemes. Fruits ovoid, 5-ribbed

Common; all districts (83736).

YERRA THEEGA C.

Root bark paste applied on ulcers by Chenchus. Leaves crushed along with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the extract given orally to kill intestinal worms by Lambadis 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 5 days.

Canavalia gladiata (Jacq.) DC. Prodr. 2: 404. 1825. *Dolichos gladiatus* Jacq. Coll. Bot. 2: 276. 1788. *Canavalia ensiformis* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 359. 1918, non DC. 1825. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large climbing shrub. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate, acute. Flowers pinkish-white, in axillary racemes. Pods 8-10 seeded, turgid.

Common; outskirts of forests, all districts (79481, 79497).

ADAVI CHIKKUDU, THAMBA J, KD, ND; ADAVI SAMBA KR, K, V.

Seeds boiled and the water filtered, cooked along with spices and eaten.

Canavalia virosa (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. in Wight, Cat. 44. 1833 & Prodr. 253. 1834; FPM 359. *Dolichos virosus* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 301. 1832. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large climber. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets obovate, acute or obtuse. Flowers pink, in axillary racemes. Pods 4-6 seeded, turgid.

Common; hilly slopes of all districts (84254).

ADAVI SAMBA KR, K.

Seeds ground with that of *Mollugo pentaphylla* applied on skin rashes by Koyas.

Canna coccinea Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 3. 1768; Balakr. Fl. Jowai 2: 532. 1983. *C. indica* sensu Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1496. 1928, non L. 1753. (CANNACEAE).

An erect perennial herb. Leaves large, oblong, acute. Flowers reddish yellow, in terminal spikes. Capsules globose.

Cultivated; all districts (76995).

DAMARA, KRISHNA TAMARA.

Rhizome ground with dried ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) and applied on head for head-ache by Koyas. Leaves used as meal-plates. Flowers used for worshipping.

Canscora diffusa (Vahl) R. Br. Prodr. 451. 1810; FPM 878. *Gentiana diffusa* Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 47. 1794. (GENTIANACEAE).

An erect, annual herb; stems 4-angled. Leaves simple, opposite, elliptic-ovate, acute. Flowers pale pink, in diffuse paniculate cymes.

Common; all districts (76953).

JANAJADA KR, K, V.

The whole plant ground with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and urine of an infant, and the paste applied on ulcers by Koyas, Lambadis and Valmikis.

Canthium parviflorum Lam. Encycl. 1: 602. 1785. *Plectronia parviflora* (Lam.) Bedd. For. Man. Bot. 134/5. 1872; FPM 625. (RUBIACEAE).

A thorny shrub. Leaves simple, orbicular-ovate, attenuate at base, subacute at apex. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary fascicled cymes. Drupes oblong-ellipsoid, yellow when ripe.

Common; scrub forests and plains of all districts (76878).

BALUSU.

Root bark decoction administered to infants for dysentery by Jatapus and Savaras 1 spoonful twice a day for 3 days. Leaves used as vegetable. Fruits edible.

Capparis divaricata Lam. Encycl. 1: 606. 1785. *C. stylosa* DC. Prodr. 1: 246. 1824; FPM 45. (CAPPARACEAE).

A large, thorny shrub. Leaves simple, ovate, entire. Flowers greenish-yellow, solitary. Berries globose, red.

Common; Nallamalais and Yerramalais in Eastern Ghats (83739).

GUDAREMIDI - C.

Tender fruits cooked with tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) eaten as a vegetable by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Capparis grandis L.f. Suppl. Pl. 263. 1781; FPM 46. (CAPPARACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, lanceate to obovate, velvety. Flowers white, in terminal corymbose racemes. Berries globose, purple-red.

Common; hilly areas of lower Godavari districts.

ADAVI BOODAREMIDI, NEREGA C; GULIMI C, L.

Stem bark made into paste and applied on wounds and ulcers by Chenchus.

Tender fruits used as a vegetable by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Capparis zeylanica L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 720. 1762; FPM 46. (CAPPARACEAE).

A large, thorny, climbing shrub; tender parts pubescent. Leaves simple, ovate-obovate, obtuse. Flowers pinkish-white, in supra-axillary umbels. Fruits ovoid, reddish-yellow.

Common; outskirts of forests, all districts (76868).

AADHONDA, AAREDHONDA.

Root bark crushed with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and administered for rib muscle pains by Konda reddy - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Root bark extract mixed with goat's milk, used as an aphrodisiac by Konda reddy and Koyas - 2 spoonfuls once a day for 30 days. Root bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and made into pills, administered for tuberculosis by Koyas and Porjas - 2 pills twice a day for 15 days. Root bark ground with that of *Ficus benghalensis* and tail of garden lizard, made into pills and administered for paralysis by Koyas, Savaras and Valmikis - 2 pills once a day for 40 days. Fruits edible.

Capsicum frutescens L. Sp. Pl. 189. 1753; FPM 941. (SOLANACEAE).

An undershrub; branches angular. Leaves more or less pubescent, broadly ovate, base cuneate to oblique, apex acuminate. Flowers axillary, solitary, rarely in pairs, greenish-white. Capsules oblong, acuminate, erect, red.

Common; cultivated around tribal pockets.

MIRAPA.

Fruits used in culinary purposes and also sold in market.

Caralluma umbellata Haw. Syn. Pl. Succ. 47. 1812; Grav. & Mayur. Ind. Sp. Gen. *Caralluma* 23. 1931; FPM 861. *C. lasiantha* (Wight) N.E. Br. in Gard. Chron. 2: 369. 1892; FPM 862. *Boucerosia lasiantha* Wight, Ic. t. 1286. 1848. (ASCLEPIADACEAE).

A much-branched fleshy herb; stems angled. Leaves minute, deciduous. Flowers purple, in terminal umbels; corolla very villous. Follicles linear-lanceolate.

Common; lower Godavari districts of Eastern Ghats (83753, 83992).

PEDDA SAARA C.

Tender stems used as vegetable by Chenchus and Lambadis

Cardiospermum halicacabum L. Sp. Pl. 366. 1753; FPM 244. (SAPINDACEAE).

A herbaceous climber; stems wiry. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets ovate-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers white, in axillary umbellate cymes. Capsules loculicidal, trigonous with 3 bladder-like wings.

Common; all districts (83616).

POTLUKI THEEGA I, S.

Root extract filtered and administered for menstrual disorders and white discharge by Khonds - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days after menstruation. Leaf paste along with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) applied on burns by Jatapus and Savaras.

Careya arborea Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 218. 1811; FPM 488. (BARRINGTONIACEAE).

A moderate-sized deciduous tree. Leaves simple, obovate. Flowers yellowish-white, in terminal spikes. Berries globose.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79459).

KUMBI CHETTU ; KUMBI GOCHH'- P, S.

Stem bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract mixed with curd in equal ratio, administered for diarrhoea by Konda kammaras and Savaras 5 spoonfuls twice a day for 10 days.

Carica papaya L. Sp. Pl. 1036. 1753; FPM 525. (CARICACEAE).

Small tree. Leaves terminally clustered, digitately lobed. Male flowers cream coloured, in pendent racemes; female flowers solitary or in a few-flowered corymbs. Berry fleshy.

Cultivated; all districts.

BOPPAYI.

Fruits edible.

Carissa spinarum L. Mant. Pl. 2: 559. 1771; FPM 805. (APOCYNACEAE).

A thorny, scandent shrub. Leaves simple, ovate or suborbicular. Flowers white, in terminal and axillary cymes. Berries globose.

Common in thorny scrub forests; all districts (83780).

VAKA.

Root paste applied on wounds of cattle by Kondas doras, Konda kammaras

and Savaras. The extract also orally administered for stomach pain by Jatapus and Khonds. Fruits edible.

Caryota urens L. Sp. Pl. 1189. 1753; FPM 1560. (ARECACEAE).

A tall palm; trunk with scars of fallen leaves. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets obliquely cuneate, variously serrate. Flowers yellow, in pendulous spadix. Fruits globose, 1-seeded.

Common; moist shady areas at high elevations of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (85512).

ARAASAL S; JEELUGU B, KD, KR, K, ND, V; SOLAPA J, KK.

The inflorescence tapped for toddy; during lean season dried pith portion of stem powdered and used for making porridge by Jatapus, Konda reddy, Porjas and Savaras. Fibre from leaves used for making arrows.

Cascabela thevetia (L.) Lippold in Feddes, Report. 91: 52. 1980. *Cerbera thevetia* L. Sp. Pl. 209. 1753. *Thevetia nereifolia* Juss. ex Steud. Nomencl. ed. 2. 2: 680. 1841, "*nereifolia*"; FPM 821. (APOCYNACEAE).

A large shrub. Leaves simple, linear-lanceolate, acute at apex. Flowers yellow, in few-flowered cymes. Drupes broadly turbinate, yellow when ripe.

Common; all districts (76860).

PACHHA GANNERU.

Latex used for rib muscle pains and sprains. Ripened epicarp eaten by Konda reddy. Cotyledons poisonous, used for committing suicide.

Casearia elliptica Willd. Sp. Pl. 2: 628. 1799. *C. tomentosa* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 421. 1832; FPM 521. (FLACOURTIACEAE).

A small, deciduous tree; bark light grey. Leaves simple, oblong, acuminate, tomentose. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary fascicles. Capsules yellow.

Common; all districts (76834, 76922, 76950, 79471, 84239, 85527).

GIRIDI, GIRUGUDU KH, KK, ND, P; JIDUMU - J, S; JIDUMUDU KR; KANIGIRI, KANNIBISIRIKA, KONA K, V.

Stem bark ground with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) the paste made into pills, administered for chest pain, rib muscle pain and stomach pain by Konda reddy - 2 or 3 pills twice a day for 4 days. Stem bark extract along with butter given for urinary disorders of cattle by Koyas 5 spoonfuls thrice a day for 3 days. Stem bark powder applied on wounds and ulcers by Koyas, Savaras and Valmikis. Crushed stem bark and fruits used as fish-poison.

Casearia graveolens Dalz. in Hooker's J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 4: 107. 1852; FPM 520. (FLACOURTIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, glabrous, elliptic-ovate. Flowers yellowish-white, in axillary fascicles. Capsules greenish-yellow.

Common; Eastern Ghats of all districts (83700, 83920).

KIRCHI B, KH, KK, ND, P; NILA MARRI C.

Oil extracted from the seeds used for culinary purposes by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas. Fruit pulp edible. Crushed stem bark used as a fish-poison.

Cassia auriculata L. Sp. Pl. 379. 1753; FPM 402. (CAESALPINIACEAE).
An undershrub or shrub. Leaves pinnate; stipules auriculate; leaflets elliptic-oblong. Flowers yellow, in terminal or axillary corymbose racemes. Pods flat.

Common; scrub jungles of all districts (76905).

THANGEDU, THANGODU, THANTEPU.

Leaves burnt with the feathers of Peacock, and the ash mixed with coconut oil (*Cocos nucifera*) applied on burns by Koyas and Valmikis. Leaf juice poured into eyes for ophthalmic infections by Koyas (2 drops).

Cassia fistula L. Sp. Pl. 377. 1753; FPM 400. (CAESALPINIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves pinnate; leaflets glabrous, ovate, acute. Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes. Pods long, cylindrical, terete.

Common; all districts (71866).

RELA; SONNELI KH, KK, P.

The stem bark extract mixed with the seed oil of *Schleichera oleosa* administered for chest pain by Konda kammaras, Konda reddy and Nuka doras - 2 spoonfuls once a day for 3 days. Stem bark pieces tied together and worn as necklace for malarial fever by Khonds and Porjas. Tender leaves ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the paste applied for skin diseases by Koyas. Tender leaves cooked with juice of tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) eaten as a vegetable and also used as a purgative.

Cassia hirsuta L. Sp. Pl. 378. 1753; FPM 401. (CAESALPINIACEAE).

A diffuse undershrub; young parts hirsute. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 4-pairs, ovate-lanceate. Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes. Pods slender, flattened.

Common; Eastern Ghats of all districts (84210).

BODCHAKUNDA B, KH, KK, P.

Roots and leaves crushed and the extract given orally to kill intestinal worms by Khonds, Konda kammaras and Porjas - 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days.

Cassia obtusifolia L. Sp. Pl. 377. 1753; Raju & Rama Rao in J. Econ. Tax. Bot. 8: 485. 1986. *Cassia tora* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 401. 1919, non L. 1753. (CAESALPINIACEAE).

An erect annual herb. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 3 pairs, obovate-oblong, with a subulate gland between the lowest leaflets. Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes. Pods sub-terete, angled. Seeds ovoid or rhombic.

Common; all districts (84281).

CHINNA THANTEMU, THANTEMU.

Whole plant crushed and the extract administered for epilepsy by Koyas 2 spoonfuls once a day for 15 days. The leaf paste applied for cuts, wounds and scorpion-sting. Tender leaves used as vegetable.

Cassia occidentalis L. Sp. Pl. 377. 1753; FPM 401. (CAESALPINIACEAE). An annual undershrub. Leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes. Pods flat.

Common; all districts (76846, 84279).

GURRAM THANTEMU, PEDDA THANTEMU K, KR, ND, V;
KASINTHA; THANTEPU C.

Root extract mixed with a pinch of salt administered as an antiemetic by Konda reddy 2 spoonfuls thrice a day. Dried root mixed with that of *Tephrosia purpurea* ground with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and the paste administered for paralysis by Valmikis - 1 spoonful once a day for 45 days. Leaf juice mixed with buttermilk and given for jaundice by Koyas - 10 spoonfuls thrice a day for 7 days, and also applied on boils, burns, and for eye infection 2 drops. Roasted seeds edible.

Cassine glauca (Rottb.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 1: 114. 1891. *Mangifera glauca* Rottb. Nye Saml. Kongel. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. 2: 534. t. 4. f. 1. 1783. *Elaeodendron glaucum* (Vahl) Pers. Syn. 1: 241. 1806; FPM 211. *Celastrus glaucus* Vahl, Symb. Bot. 2: 42. 1791. (CELASTRACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, crenate. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary dichotomously branched cymes. Drupes obovoid.

Common; all districts (83757).

NERDI C.

Wood used for house construction by Chenchus.

Cassytha filiformis L. Sp. Pl. 35. 1753; FPM 1241. (LAURACEAE).

A twining, parasitic shrub; stems yellowish-green. Flowers white, in lateral spikes. Drupes ovoid.

Common; parasitic on bushes and small trees in all districts (76886).

PARSI THIVVA, PASUPU THEEGA.

The whole plant crushed with sand and tied tightly on testicles for hydrocele by Jatapus, Koyas and Savaras; stems crushed and mildly heated, gently massaged for muscle pain and rheumatic pain by Konda reddy and Savaras.

Catunaregam spinosa (Thunb.) Tirvengadam in Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris) ser. 3. 35: 13. 1978. *Gardenia spinosa* Thunb. Diss. Gard. 7: 16, t. 2. f. 4. 1780. *Randia dumetorum* (Retz.) Poir. in Lam. Encycl. Suppl. 2: 829. 1811; FPM 615. *Gardenia dumetorum* Retz. Obs. Bot. 2: 14. 1781; *Randia*

dumetorum (Retz.) Poir. var. *floribunda* (DC.) Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 615. 1921. *R. floribunda* DC. Prodr. 4: 386. 1830. *R. brandisii* Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 616. 1921. (RUBIACEAE).

A large shrub; spines extra axillary. Leaves simple, obovate-oblong, spatulate, pubescent. Flowers white, in subsessile cymes. Drupes ovoid, ribbed.

Common; all districts (79529, 83943).

KOTUVA GOCHH KH, KK, P; MANGA.

Roots crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the filtered extract mixed with goat's milk administered for stomach ulcers by Khonds and Porjas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 10 days. Crushed fruits used as a fish-poison.

Cayratia auriculata (Roxb.) Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 237. 1918. *Cissus auriculata* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 130. 1820. (VITACEAE).

A fleshy climbing shrub. Leaves digitate; leaflets obovate, acuminate, serrate. Flowers greenish-yellow, in paniced cymes. Berries globose-ellipsoid, red. Common; all districts (79404).

KUTAMU S.

Leaves ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the paste applied externally for chicken-pox by Savaras.

Cayratia pedata (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep. in Lecomte, Notul. Syst. (Paris) 1: 346. 1911; FPM 236. *Cissus pedata* Lam. Encycl. 1: 31. 1783. (VITACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub. Leaves pedately 7-9-foliolate; leaflets oblong-lanceate, acuminate, puberulous. Flowers white, in axillary divaricate corymbose cymes. Berries subglobose, white.

Common; outskirts of forests in all districts (79480, 83901, 84304).

ADAVI DRAKSHA C; GONDA KURA B, KD, ND; YEDAKULA VAYAMU KR.

Tuber paste mildly heated and applied on heel cracks by Khonds and Porjas. Leaves used as vegetable by Bagatas, Konda doras, Khonds, Nuka doras and Porjas; paste also applied on tapped inflorescence of *Caryota urens* for smooth cutting by Bagatas, Konda doras, Konda reddis and Nuka doras.

Celastrus paniculatus Willd. Sp. Pl. 1: 1125. 1797; FPM 208. (CELASTRACEAE).

An unarmed, climbing shrub; branches lenticellate. Leaves simple, ovate-obovate, crenulate. Flowers pale green, in terminal and axillary racemes. Capsules yellowish-orange.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (83921).

WINNA DANTI; LAPANAGA CHETTU C.

Seed paste mildly heated and gently massaged for rheumatic pains by

Chenhus.

Celosia argentea L. Sp. Pl. 205. 1753; FPM 1166. (AMARANTHACEAE).
An erect herb; stems angular. Leaves simple, linear-ovate, cuneate, entire, acute. Flowers pinkish-white, in terminal spikes. Utricle circumscissile; seeds lenticular, black.

Common; all districts (76969).

GUNIGI KURA, PACHHA KURA.

Leaves used as vegetable.

Centella asiatica (L.) Urban in Mart. Fl. Bras. 11: 287. t. 78. f. 1. 1879; FPM 556. *Hydrocotyle asiatica* L. Sp. 234. 1753. (APIACEAE).

A prostrate herb, rooting at nodes. Leaves simple, orbicular, crenate-dentate. Flowers reddish-white, in axillary umbels. Cremocarps ribbed.

Common; along streams and moist places of all districts (83786).

KUDAKA SAAG B, KH, KK, P; SARASPATHI AAKU.

The whole plant crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract gargled for mouth ulcers by Khonds, Konda kammaras, Nuka doras and Savaras - twice a day. Leaves ground with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) eaten as an appetizer.

Centrathrum anthelminticum (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 1: 320. 1891; FPM 667. *Conyza anthelmintica* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2: 1207. 1763. *Vernonia anthelmintica* (L.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 3: 1634; Chandrasekaran in Henry *et al.* Fl. Tamil Nadu ser. 1. 2: 51. 1987. (ASTERACEAE).

An erect diffusely branched herb. Leaves simple, obovate, toothed. Flowers pale purple, in heads. Achenes obtuse, ribbed.

Common; all districts (84303).

KAMPU RODDA K, V.

Leaf extract given orally as an anthelmintic by Koyas and Valmikis.

Ceriscoides turgida (Roxb.) Tirvengadam in Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris) 35: 15. 1978. *Gardenia turgida* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 557. 1824; FPM 619. (RUBIACEAE).

A small tree; branchlets tomentose with strong spines. Leaves simple, obovate-oblong, acute. Flowers white, dimorphic; male flowers in fascicles; female flowers solitary. Berries globose.

Occasional; all districts (83978).

BOTAKARI, PEDDA BIKKI C, K.

Tender fruits used as vegetable by Chenchus and Koyas.

Chionanthus macrophylla Bl. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavum 1: 317. 1851.

Linociera macrophylla (Bl.) Wall. ex Clarke in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 3: 610.

1882; FPM 795. (OLEACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, oblong or elliptic-oblong, acuminate. Flowers white, in axillary panicles. Drupes purple when ripe.

Occasional; hilly areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts (79452).

KURMA GOCHH KH, KK, P.

Root bark crushed with dried ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) and the extract administered for rib muscle pain by Khonds and Porjas - 2 or 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days.

Chlorophytum arundinaceum Baker in J. Linn. Soc. 15: 323. 1875; FPM 1526. (LILIACEAE).

An erect herb; roots fibrous. Leaves radical, linear-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers white, in spikes. Fruit a capsule; seeds black.

Frequent; undergrowth in moist deciduous forests of Eastern Ghats (79410 A).

BHUDENDA J, S, DHUMMA LASHUN KH, KK, ND, P.

Tuber paste mixed with the seed oil of *Schleichera oleosa* applied on wounds and ulcers by Konda kammaras and Porjas. Crushed tuber mildly heated, and tightly tied to scrotum for hydrocele by Jatapus and Savaras.

Chlorophytum tuberosum (Roxb.) Baker in J. Linn. Soc. 15: 322. 1875; FPM 1526. *Anthericum tuberosum* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 149. 1832. (LILIACEAE).

An erect herb; roots tuberous. Leaves radical, linear-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers white, in terminal scapes. Fruit a capsule; seeds black.

Common; moist areas of deciduous forests of all districts (79410B, 83909, 83963).

BHUDENDA J, S; PEDDA GARAGANDA C.

Tuber used as vegetable by Savaras.

Chloroxylum swietenia DC. Prodr. 1: 625. 1824; FPM 152. (FLINDERSIACEAE).

A moderate-sized, deciduous tree. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets oblique, rhomboid-oblong, gland-dotted. Flowers pale white, in terminal and axillary panicles. Capsules loculicidal.

Common; all districts (76915, 79466).

BILLA, BILLUDU, BILLUGU.

Root bark extract mixed with goat's milk, administered for impotency by Konda reddy and Koyas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 15 days. Stem bark crushed with that of *Strychnos potatorum* and the extract administered for epilepsy by Konda reddy - 1 spoonful twice a day for 30 days. Stem bark paste applied for scorpion-sting by Koyas. Leaves ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and paste applied on wounds and

ulcers of cattle by Khonds, Konda kammaras, Nuka doras and Porjas. Gum dissolved in water and taken orally for urinary disorders by Chenchus. The smoke of burnt leaves used as a mosquito repellent by Jatapus, Koyas and Savaras. Wood used for house construction.

Christiella subpubescens (Bl.) Holttum in *Webbia* 30: 193. 1976. *Aspidium subpubescens* Bl. Enum. Pl. Jav. 149. 1828. *Nephrodium molle* R. Br. var. *major* Bedd. Handb. Ferns Brit. India Suppl. 76. 1892. (THELYPTERIDACEAE).

A terrestrial fern; stock short, creeping; fronds tufted. Pinnae opposite to subopposite. Sori in rows parallel to the costules; indusia brown.

Common; along streams of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts (84337, 84398).

GERISA KURA KR, K; KOKKODI KH, KK, P.

Rhizome extract administered for fever by Khonds and Konda kammaras 2-3 spoonfuls thrice a day for 3 days. Tender fronds used as vegetable by Konda reddis and Koyas. Rhizome kept in house premises to keep off evil spirits by Nuka doras and Porjas.

Chromolaena odorata (L.) King & Robinson in *Phytologia* 20: 204. 1970. *Eupatorium odoratum* L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10: 1205. 1759; FBI 3: 244. 1881. (ASTERACEAE).

A shrub, erect or straggling. Leaves simple, ovate, crenate-dentate, acuminate. Flowers purplish-white, in heads. Pappus white-hairy.

Common; hilly slopes of all districts (79492).

GALODAKU, JONGA S; PORANGI J.

Leaf paste mixed with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*), mildly heated and applied on cuts and wounds by Jatapus and Savaras.

Cicer arietinum L. Sp. Pl. 738. 1753; FPM 349. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A small herb, up to 30 cm tall. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets sessile, elliptic, serrate. Flowers solitary, axillary, purple. Pods elliptic-oblong, pubescent; seeds brownish-black.

Cultivated around tribal pockets.

SENAGALU.

Seeds edible; also sold in market.

Cipadessa baccifera (Roth) Miq. in *Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavum* 4: 6. 1868; FPM 176. *Melia baccifera* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 215. 1821. (MELIACEAE).

A much-branched shrub. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets elliptic-lanceate, coarsely serrate. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary corymbose panicles. Berries globose, red.

Common; all districts (76817, 76861, 76877, 79527, 85526).

ADAVI KARIVEMPA KR, K; NETHI BEERA - C; PITTHAMARI KH, KK, P; RANABELLI, RANABERI J, ND, S.

Stem bark paste applied on body to keep off evil spirits by Khonds, Konda kammaras and Porjas. Leaves boiled in water used for bathing, and the root extract administered for malarial fever by Khonds and Porjas 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure. Leaves ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the paste applied on body for cooling effect by Konda doras, Nuka doras and Savaras. Stem bark added in toddy for better taste and intoxication by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras.

Cissampelos pareira L. var. *hirsuta* (Buch.-Ham. ex DC.) Forman in Kew Bull. 22: 356. 1968. *C. hirsuta* Buch.-Ham. ex DC. Syst. 1: 535. 1817. *C. pariera* L. Sp. Pl. 1031. 1753 p.p.; FPM 30. (MENISPERMACEAE).

A twining shrub, tomentose. Leaves simple, ovate-orbicular. Male flowers pale green, in axillary cymose clusters; female flowers pale yellow, in racemes. Drupes scarlet.

Common; all districts (76897, 79442, 84309).

CHANTI MAADU KH, KK, P; GUNDU KURA KD, KR, ND; OKKALIBINDU MAAL - B, KH, KK, P; PADAGA J, S.

Tuber extract mixed with a pinch of salt administered for chest pain and stomach pain by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras 2 spoonfuls thrice a day till cure. Leaves crushed with that of *Andrographis paniculata* and *Pongamia pinnata* and the extract given orally to kill intestinal worms by Bagatas, Konda doras, Nuka doras and Porjas 3 spoonfuls thrice a day for 3 days.

Cissus pallida (Wight & Arn.) Planch. in DC. Monog. Phan. 5: 477. 1887; FPM 234. *Vitis pallida* Wight & Arn. Prodr. 125. 1834. (VITACEAE).

An erect shrub. Leaves simple, orbicular, cordate at base. Flowers reddish-green, in leaf opposed umbellate cymes. Berries globose.

Occasional; dry forests of Eastern Ghats (76806, 83980).

ADAVI GUMMADI C; BURADONI, THELLA BUDARI KR, K, V.

Tuber ground with urine of an infant and the paste mildly heated and applied on wounds and ulcers by Koyas. Leaves and tender fruits crushed in water and sprinkled on cots to kill bed bugs by Bagatas and Koyas. Stem fibre used for making ropes.

Cissus quadrangularis L. Mant. Pl. 39. 1767; FPM 233. (VITACEAE).

A fleshy, tendrillar climber; stems 4-angled. Leaves simple, entire or lobed, ovate or reniform. Flowers pale brown, in short peduncled umbellate cymes. Berries red.

Common; all districts (83798).

NALLERU.

Tender stems and leaves crushed and the extract mixed with breast milk, administered to infants for fever by Nuka doras and Porjas half spoonful once a day for 3 days. Stem paste applied on forehead for headache by Jatapus. Tender stems and leaves cooked and eaten as vegetable and also for bronchitis by Jatapus and Savaras.

Cissus repens Lam. Encycl. 1: 31. 1783; FPM 233. (VITACEAE).

A weak, trailing shrub. Leaves simple, ovate, deeply cordate at base, acuminate. Flowers brownish-green, in leaf opposed umbellate cymes. Berries black.

Occasional; hilly areas of upper Godavari districts (83623, 85544).

KUPPIKODDA - J, KH, S.

Leaves used as vegetable by Jatapus and Khonds.

Cissus vitiginea L. Sp. Pl. 117. 1753; FPM 234. (VITACEAE).

A climbing shrub. Leaves simple, ovate, cordate, 3-5-lobed. Flowers cream-coloured, in leaf- opposed umbellate cymes. Berries purple.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (76882, 83947).

NELA GUMMADI C; VORUPAKU KR, K, V.

Leaf paste mildly heated and applied on wounds of cattle by Chenchus and Konda reddis. Fruits eaten by Konda reddis and Koyas.

Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 3: 465. 1913.

Limonia aurantifolia Christm. in Linn. Pflanzensyst. 1: 618. 1777. *Citrus*

medica L. var. *acida* (Roxb.) Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 1: 55. 1875; FPM 161. *C. acida* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 391. 1832. (RUTACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves alternate, 1-foliolate; petioles often winged. Flowers white, in axillary fascicled cymes. Hesperidium globose, yellow.

Cultivated; all districts (85531).

NIMMA

Stem bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for tuberculosis by Konda reddis 3 spoonfuls thrice a day, till cure. Fruits edible, also sold in market.

Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck, Dagbok Ostind. Resa 41. 1757; Matthew in Rec.

Bot. Surv. India 20(1): 61. 1969. *C. aurantium* L. var. *sinensis* L. Sp. Pl. 783. 1753. (RUTACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves alternate, 1-foliolate, elliptic-ovate, obtuse acute. Flowers white, in clusters. Hesperidium subglobose, greenish-yellow.

Cultivated; all districts (85535).

BATTAYI.

Leaf paste applied on ulcers of cattle to kill worms by Jatapus and Valmikis. Fruits edible, also sold in market.

Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f. in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 5: 274. 1888; FPM 1282. *Cluytia collina* Roxb. Pl. Cor. 2. 37. t. 169. 1802. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A small, deciduous tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-obovate, retuse. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary spikes. Capsules 3-locular.

Common; dry deciduous forests of all districts (76911, 83716, 83914, 84264).

KODISA, KORISA.

Stem bark made into paste and applied on hoof sores of cattle by Koyas. Stem bark or fruits crushed in goat's milk and the extract taken orally for committing suicide. Bark and fruits crushed and used as fish-poison. Wood used for house construction.

Clematis gouriana Roxb. ex DC. Syst. 1: 139. 1817; FPM 3. (RANUNCULACEAE).

A large climber. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets ovate or oblong, acuminate. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary panicles. Achenes ovate, with persistent styles.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (83624).

VERUVISA MADU J, KH, S.

Leaf paste applied on wounds of cattle by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras.

Cleome gynandra L. Sp. Pl. 671. 1753. *Gynandropsis pentaphylla* (L.) DC. Prodr. 1: 238. 1824; FPM 40. *Cleome pentaphylla* L, Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 983. 1762. (CLEOMACEAE). / *Capparaceae*

A tall, pubescent, erect herb. Leaves digitately 3-7-foliolate; leaflets obovate, acute. Flowers white, in corymbose racemes. Capsules glandular.

Common in waste places; all districts (76853, 83777).

AAYITI KURA, VAYITI KURA, VENTUM.

Leaf juice poured in nostrils to relieve head-ache. Tender leaves used as vegetable and in chutney.

Cleome monophylla L. Sp. Pl. 672. 1753; FPM 41. (CLEOMACEAE).

An annual herb. Leaves simple, oblong-lanceate. Flowers pink, in terminal racemes.

Common; all districts (84207).

GORJUOI SAAG KH, KK, P.

Warm leaf paste applied on breast ulcers by Khonds, Konda kammaras and Porjas. Tender leaves used as vegetable and also for increased lactation by Bagatas, Nuka doras and Porjas.

Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon, Cat. Pl. Ceylon 46. n. 382. 1824; FPM 1100. *Volkameria serrata* L. Mant. Pl. 90. 1767. (VERBENACEAE).

An erect, perennial shrub. Leaves simple, ovate or ovate-elliptic, acuminate,

serate. Flowers blue, in axillary dichotomous racemes. Drupes bluish-black. Common; all districts (76896, 84324).

BOMMALA MARRI KR, K, V; TENMARA I, KH, S.

Roots crushed with that of *Rauvolfia serpentina* and the filtrate administered for fever, stomach pain and menstrual disorders by Khonds, Konda reddy and Porjas 3 spoonfuls once a day for 5 days; also used as an ingredient in many medicines.

Clerodendrum viscosum Vent. in Jard. Malm. 1: t. 25. 1803; Santapau in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 3: 14. 1961. *C. infortunatum* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1100. 1924, non L. 1753. (VERBENACEAE).

A large shrub; branches 4-angled. Leaves simple, ovate or orbicular, serrate, tomentose beneath. Flowers white, in terminal, sub-corymbose panicles. Drupes bluish-black.

Common; moist places of all districts (84241).

PIDUDURU KR, THUVVA K.

Root bark extract poured into ears for ear infection by Koyas - 2 drops. Leaf juice poured into ear to remove ticks by Konda reddy 2 drops.

Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt, Hort. Sub. Calc. 59. 1845. *Bryonia grandis* L. Mant. Pl. 126. 1767. *Coccinia indica* Wight & Arn. Prodr. 347. 1834; FPM 537. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A climbing shrub; tendrils simple. Leaves simple, lobed, palmate. Flowers white; male flowers fascicled; female solitary. Berries oblong, red when ripe. Cultivated and also runs wild; all districts (83904, 85551).

ADAVI DONDA, DONDA.

Leaf juice poured into eyes for eye-sore by Chenchus 2 drops. Fruits used as vegetable.

Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels in Engler, Pflanzenr. 46: 236. 1910; FPM 29. *Menispermum hirsutum* L. Sp. Pl. 341. 1753. (MENISPERMACEAE).

A slender, villous, climbing shrub. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, obtuse, rarely lobed, softly tomentose. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary panicles. Drupes dark purple.

Common; all districts (76837, 79512, 83613, 84255).

BOOTHARA THEEGA KR, K, V; NALLA BUJARI C, L; JEEMPURU KURA J, KH.

Leaf paste applied on head for cooling effect by Koyas. Tender leaves used as vegetable by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras.

Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alston in Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6(Suppl): 14. 1931. *Bombax religiosum* L. Sp. Pl. 512. 1753. *Cochlospermum gossypium* DC. Prodr. 1: 527. 1824.

(COCHLOSPERMACEAE).

A small, deciduous tree. Leaves palmately 5-lobed. Flowers yellow, large, showy. Fruit a capsule; seeds black, covered with pale brown cottony hairs. Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79458).

ADAVI GOGU, KONDA GOGU; RANDI KUDI GOCHH KH, KK, P.
Stem bark paste plastered over for bone fracture by Khonds and Porjas.

Coldenia procumbens L. Sp. Pl. 125. 1753; FPM 892. (BORAGINACEAE).

A prostrate scabrid, trailing herb. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, obtuse, crenate. Flowers yellowish-white, axillary, solitary. Drupes ovoid, 4-lobed. Common; all districts (76812, 83952).

HAMSADI PADU; PAKUDU THIVVA KR, K, V.

Whole plant powder, mixed with coconut oil (*Cocos nucifera*) and applied on skin diseases by Koyas and also on cuts and wounds by Konda reddis. Leaf paste applied for leucoderma by Koyas.

Colebrookea oppositifolia J.E. Sm. in Exot. Bot. 2: 111. t. 115. 1805; FPM 1138. (LAMIACEAE).

An erect, much branched shrub, white tomentose. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, serrate. Flowers white, in spikes. Nutlets obovoid.

Occasional; deciduous forests of Eastern Ghats (79857, 79439, 85520).

MAIPEETH, MANDRA BUTTA - KH, KK, P.

Stem bark crushed and the filtrate administered for giddiness by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. The dried inflorescence used in sorcery by Khonds and Savaras.

Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott, Melet. Bot. 18. 1832. *Arum esculentum* L. Sp. Pl. 965. 1753. *Colocasia antiquorum* Schott, Melet. Bot. 18. 1832; FPM 1580. (ARACEAE).

An erect herb; underground stem tuberous. Leaves peltate-ovate. Peduncle shorter than the petiole. Spathe pale yellow, spadix free, shorter than the spathe. Berries oblong.

Occasional; moist localities of all districts (71864).

JOBSAAG KH, KK, P.

Boiled slices of leaves and petioles (boiled twice and water filtered out) cooked with tamarind juice (*Tamarindus indica*) and eaten as vegetable. The boiled pieces dried and stored for lean season by Khonds, Konda kammaras and Porjas.

Combretum roxburghii Spreng. in Syst. 2: 331. 1825; Santapau & Wagh in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5: 106. 1964. *C. decandrum* Roxb. Pl. Cor. 1: t. 59. 1796, non Jacq. 1760; FPM 468. (COMBRETACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub. Leaves simple, oblong, abruptly acuminate.

Flowers white, in axillary spikes. Fruit ovoid, glabrous.

Common; Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts of Eastern Ghats (76921, 79429, 8360).

BURADA MARODI THIVVA K, L, V; RASALKA GOCHH KH, KK, P; SURITI THIVVA J, KD, KR, S.

Tender leaves crushed with that of *Syzygium cumini* and the extract administered for dysentery by Konda kammaras and Porjas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 2 days. Warm leaf paste applied on boils, blisters and also for skin diseases by Konda doras, Konda reddy, Koyas and Savaras.

Commelina benghalensis L. Sp. Pl. 1: 41. 1753; FPM 1539. (COMMELINACEAE).

A prostrate to creeping herb, sparsely pilose. Leaves ovate, obtuse. Flowers blue, in axillary cymes. Capsules ovoid.

Common; all districts (76972).

ENNEDDURA KURA K.

Tender branches and leaves used as vegetable by Koyas.

Commiphora caudata (Wight & Arn.) Engler in DC. Monog. Phan. 4: 27. 1883; FPM 171. *Protium caudatum* Wight & Arn. Prodr. 176. 1834. (BURSERACEAE).

A deciduous, unarmed tree with papery bark. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, orbicular, acuminate. Flowers greenish-red, in long peduncled dichasial cymes. Drupes ovoid.

Occasional in dry forests, especially in rocky areas (83758).

KONDA REGI

Fruits eaten by Chenchus, Koyas and Lambadis.

Corallocarpus epigeus (Rottl. & Willd.) Clarke in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 628. 1879; FPM 541. *Bryonia epigaea* Rottl. & Willd. in Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin Neue Schriften ser. 4. 212. 1803. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A climbing herb; tendrils simple. Leaves simple, rounded-cordate, 3-5-lobed, palmate. Flowers yellow, in peduncled racemes. Berries scarlet.

Occasional; Madugula hills of Visakhapatnam district and Nallamalais of Eastern Ghats (83966).

PAMUDHONDA C.

Tuber ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract given orally for snakebite 2 spoonfuls thrice a day and the paste applied on bitten spot by Chenchus.

Cordia dichotoma Forst.f. Prodr. 18. 1786. *Cordia obliqua* Willd. Phytogr. 4. t. 4. 1794; FPM 887. (BORAGINACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, orbicular, elliptic-oblong, entire or

sinuate. Flowers white, in axillary divaricately branched, peduncled cymes. Drupes ovoid.

Common; all districts (83717).

BANKA NAKKERA; BANKA NERIDI C.

Tender fruits crushed and the extract administered orally as an antidysenteric by Chenchus. Fruits edible.

Cordia macleodii (Griff.) Hook.f. & Thoms. in J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Bot. 2: 128. 1858; FPM 888. *Hemigymnia macleodii* Griff. in Calcutta J. Nat. Hist. 3: 363. 1843. (BORAGINACEAE).

A deciduous tree. Leaves simple, ovate, crenate-dentate, obtuse, tomentose. Flowers white, in terminal or axillary corymbs. Drupes ovoid.

Occasional; Nallamalais and Seshachalam hills of Eastern Ghats (83759).

BOTUPU; PACHHA BOTAKARA C.

Stem bark crushed and the filtrate given for jaundice by Chenchus 2 spoonfuls once a day for 9 days. Fruits eaten by Chenchus and Lambadis. Wood used for making cots by Chenchus.

Cordia monoica Roxb. Pl. Cor. 1. 43. t. 58. 1796; FPM 888. (BORAGINACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, ovate, obtuse, scabrous above, pubescent beneath when young. Flowers white, in dense tomentose paniculate cymes. Drupes ovoid, yellow.

Occasional; all districts of Eastern Ghats (79514).

BANKA NERUDU C.

Tender fruits ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and made into pills, administered as an antidysenteric by Chenchus 2 pills thrice a day till cure; fruits edible.

Coriandrum sativum L. Sp. Pl. 256. 1753; FPM 566. (UMBELLIFERAE). Erect herb; branchlets glabrous. Leaves ternately lobed, ovate, base cuneate, apex obtuse. Flowers white, in umbels. Fruits subglobose; mericarps hollow within.

Cultivated; all districts.

DANIYALU.

Seeds used as condiment.

Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. 1: 249. 1800; FPM 1490. *Banksia speciosa* Koenig in Retz. Obs. Bot. 3: 75. 1783. (ZINGIBERACEAE).

An erect, tuberous herb. Leaves oblong-lanceate, acute or acuminate, silky pubescent beneath. Flowers white, in terminal globose racemes; bracts bright red or scarlet, ovate. Capsules globose, red (Photo 11).

Common; moist localities of all districts (76984, 83965, 84306).
 BESIKA, BESUGU, BESUKA; BOKACHHIKALU J; KANDODU S,
 KEVU KANDA KD, KK; RONGHCHEE BUTTA B, KH, P.

Warm extract of the rhizome given after delivery for increasing lactation by Koyas - 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Rhizome ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the paste made into pills and administered for giddiness by Bagatas, Konda doras and Porjas - 2 pills twice a day till cure. Rhizome paste applied on head, and also given orally for cooling effect by Koyas and Valmikis - 2 spoonfuls once a day for 3 days. Rhizomes extract administered for gastric trouble by Khonds and Porjas - 2 spoonfuls once a day for 5 days, and the paste applied on body for chicken-pox and also on wounds by Jatapus, Konda reddis, Nuka doras and Savaras. Rhizome used as vegetable.

Crateva adansonii DC. subsp. *odora* (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs in *Blumea* 12: 198. 1964. *C. odora* Buch.-Ham. in *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 15: 118. 1827. *C. religiosa* sensu Dunn in Gamble, *Fl. Pres. Madras* 47. 1915, p.p. non Forst.f. 1786. (CAPPARACEAE).

A small tree; branchlets glabrescent. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-lanceate, base oblique, obtuse. Flowers white, in terminal corymbs. Berries globose, smooth, red.

Occasional; deciduous forests of Eastern Ghats (83765).

MOGALINGA, MUVVA C, L.

Stem bark crushed and the filtrate administered for increased lactation by Chenchus and Lambadis - 2 spoonfuls once a day for 30 days. Flowers used for worship by Chenchus.

Crateva magna (Lour.) DC. *Prodr.* 1: 243. 1824. *Capparis magna* Lour. *Fl. Cochinch.* 1: 331. 1790. *Crataeva religiosa* sensu Dunn in Gamble, *Fl. Pres. Madras* 47. 1915, p.p., non Forst.f. 1786. (CAPPARACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; branchlets greenish-brown. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-lanceate, base cuneate, apex generally caudate. Flowers yellowish-white, in terminal corymbs. Berries ovoid, yellowish-grey, rugose.

Occasional; deciduous forests of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts of Eastern Ghats (76844).

VELIMIRI CHETTU KR, K.

Root bark extract administered for gastric trouble by Konda reddis and Valmikis - one spoonful, once a day for 5 days.

Crinum asiaticum L. *Sp. Pl.* 292. 1753; FPM 1504. (AMARYLLIDACEAE).

A stout herb, with large tunicated bulb. Leaves fleshy, linear-lanceate. Flowers white, in umbels. Fruits obovoid-subglobose.

Occasional; moist areas of all districts (84353).

CHEEPA KR, K.

Warm leaf juice administered for cough by Koyas - one spoonful once a day for 3 days, and also poured into ears for infection by Konda reddis.

Crotalaria linifolia L.f. Suppl. Pl. 322. 1781; FPM 294. (PAPILIONACEAE).

An erect, annual herb; branches pubescent. Leaves simple, oblanceate or linear, retuse. Flowers yellow, in terminal racemes. Pods oblong, glabrous. Occasional; all districts of Eastern Ghats (79494).

PATHIPJING J, S.

Roots ground with neem (*Azadirachta indica*) leaves and the paste applied on body for chicken-pox by Savaras.

Crotalaria prostrata Rottl. ex Willd. Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. 2: 747. 1809; FPM 292. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A perennial herb, clothed with short spreading silky yellowish-brown hairs. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, cordate at base. Flowers yellow, in axillary cymes. Pods oblong, glabrous.

Occasional; all districts (84220).

SANGULUGULLA KH, KK, P.

Roots crushed with the aerial roots of *Ficus benghalensis* and the tail of garden lizard and the extract administered for giddiness 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure, and also the extract sprinkled on face is said to keep off evil spirits by Khonds and Porjas.

Crotalaria ramosissima Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 268. 1832; FPM 299. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A much-branched, sticky, woody herb. Leaves simple, linear-cuneate, obtuse. Flowers yellow, tinged with purple, in paniced racemes. Pods ovoid, 1-seeded.

Occasional; lower Godavari districts (76948).

KOTTELI MOKKA KR, K.

Leaves crushed with garlic (*Allium sativum*) mixed in rice (*Oryza sativa*) cleaned water, given for mouth and throat diseases of cattle by Koyas 5 to 10 spoonfuls twice a day till cure.

Croton roxburghii Balakr. in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 3: 39. 1962. *C. oblongifolius* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 685. 1832. non Delile 1814, nec Sieber. ex Spreng. 1826; FPM 1315. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A medium-sized tree; young parts clothed with minute orbicular scales. Leaves simple, oblong-lanceate, subacute, crenate or serrate. Flowers yellowish-green, in fascicled racemes. Capsules subglobose, 3-lobed.

Occasional; upper Godavari districts of Eastern Ghats (83614, 83795).

DEV SONDH KH, KK, P; PEEDA CHETTU J, S.

Root or stem bark crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for chest pain and stomach pain by Khonds and Porjas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Stem bark crushed with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and the filtrate administered for antifertility by Khonds - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 15 days. Root kept in house premises to keep off evil spirits by Khonds and Savaras.

Cryptolepis buchananii Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. 4: 409. 1819; FPM 826. (PERIPLOCACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub. Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong, apiculate. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary branched cymes.

Common; all districts (83903).

PEDDA PALA THEEGA.

Stem fibre used for making ropes and cordage.

Cryptolepis elegans Wall. ex G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 82. 1837; FPM 826. (PERIPLOCACEAE).

A slender climber. Leaves simple, oblong-lanceate, apiculate, thin. Flowers white, in terminal or axillary cymes.

Common; upper Godavari districts; occasional in Nallamalais (76890, 83956, 84332).

PALATHEEGA.

Root extract mixed with cow's milk and administered for cough by Jatapus and Savaras 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days.

Cucumis hystrix Chakravarty in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 50: 896. 1952 & Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. 17(1): 110. 1959. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A creeping shrub; stem angular-sulcate, hirsute. Leaves simple, shallowly trilobed, denticulate, cordate or truncate at base, acute at apex. Flowers yellow, axillary, solitary. Berries oblong, softly echinate.

Common; hilly areas of upper Godavari districts; a new record to southern India (84308).

PEEPARAKAYA KR, K.

Fruits used in festival games by Konda reddy.

Cucumis melo L. Sp. Pl. 1011. 1753; FPM 535. *C. pubescens* Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 614. 1805; FPM 535. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A scabrid, climbing herb. Leaves simple, orbicular, lobed, dentate-serrate. Flowers yellow, on short peduncles. Berries ovoid.

Occasional; all districts (76970, 79490).

BUDAMA; MOYIDDA J, S.

Tender fruit pulp applied on ring-worm by Jatapus and Savaras. Tender fruits used as vegetable by Savaras.

Cucurbita maxima Duchesne ex Lam. *Encycl.* 2: 151. 1786; FPM 543. (CURURBITACEAE).

A trailing herb; stems cylindric, ribbed, hispid. Leaves coarsely hairy, cordate, dentate, apex acute. Flowers solitary, yellow. Pepo pulpy, golden yellow.

Common; cultivated around tribal areas.

GUMMADI.

Fruits used as vegetable; also sold in market.

Curculigo capitulata Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Pl.* 2: 703. 1891. *Leucojum capitulatum* Lour. *Fl. Cochinch.* 199. 1790. *Curculigo recurvata* Dryand. in Aiton, *Hort. Kew.* ed. 2. 2: 253. 1811; FBI 6: 278. 1892. (HYPOXIDACEAE).

An erect, large herb; rootstock tuberous. Leaves large, lanceate, plicate, nerves beneath hairy. Flowers yellow, in heads, villous. Seeds black.

Common; near streamlets, occurring only in Bokai hills, near Laxmipuram of Visakhapatnam district. A new record to southern India (83698).

KILLORELLI KH, P.

Tuber extract administered for chest pain by Khonds and Porjas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days.

Curculigo orchoides Gaertn. *Fruct.* 1: 63. t. 16. 1778; FPM 1502. (HYPOXIDACEAE).

An erect, small herb; rootstock tuberous. Leaves linear-lanceate, plicate, sparsely softly hairy. Flowers yellow, in axillary simple raceme. Seeds black.

Common; all districts (76816, 83907).

KONDUPTI GADDA C; NELA THATI DUMPA KR, K, V.

Tuber extract administered for asthma and piles by Konda reddy and Valmikis - 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure, and the paste applied on cuts by Koyas. Raw tuber eaten for dysentery by Valmikis.

Curcuma longa L. *Sp. Pl.* 2. 1753; FPM 1483. (ZINGIBERACEAE).

Rhizomatous herb. Leaves oblong or elliptic-oblong, glabrous, base obtuse-cuneate, entire, apex acuminate-caudate. Flowers in spikes. Fruit capsular. Cultivated; all districts.

PASUPU.

Dried rhizome used in culinary purposes.

Curcuma pseudomontana Graham, *Cat.* 210. 1839; FPM 1483. (ZINGIBERACEAE).

An erect herb; rootstock small with almond-like tubers. Leaves lanceate-oblong, acuminate, tapering towards base. Flowers yellow, in spikes.

Capsules globose.

Occasional; moist areas of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (76883, 84354).

ADAVI JONGRA- J; ADAVI PASUPU, KONDA CHUNTA KR, K, V; JONGARI, SENEGGA S; TULAP KH.

Tuber extract administered for jaundice by Savaras - 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure. Warm tuber paste applied on body swellings by Jatapus and Koyas. Boiled tubers ground with a pinch of salt and given orally for increased lactation by Jatapus and Savaras. Tuber paste applied on head for cooling effect by Khonds. Leaves used as meal plates.

Cycas circinalis L. Sp. Pl. 1188. 1753; FPM 1394. (CYCADACEAE).

A small, palm-like tree. Leaves pinnate; leaflets linear, acute-acuminate, lower often reduced to spines. Male cones terminal, peduncled. Female cones globose, with many carpophylls. Ovules ovoid.

Occasional; along the moist hill slopes of Srikakulam district (71865).

KALAPADARA J, S.

Root paste mildly heated and gently massaged over the body for rheumatic pains by Jatapus and Savaras 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days.

Cyclosorus gongylodes (Schkuhr) Link, Hort. Berol. 2: 128. 1833. *Aspidium gongilodus* Schkuhr, Kr. Gew. 1: 193. t. 336. 1809. *Nephrodium unitum* quoad, Bedd. Handb. Ferns Brit. India 268. 1883. (THELYPTERIDACEAE).

A rhizomatous, perennial fern, clothed with narrow brown scales. Lamina long; pinnae oblique, base truncate, apex acuminate. Sori medial on the veins, in close continuous rows; indusia hairy.

Occasional; moist hilly areas of East Godavari and Warangal districts (76818).

GERISA KURA KR, K.

Rhizome ground with onion (*Allium cepa*) and mildly heated, applied on wounds and ulcers by Konda reddy and Koyas.

Cymbidium aloifolium (L.) Sw. in Nov. Act. Soc. Sci. Uppsala 6: 73. 1799; FPM 1436. *Epidendrum aloifolium* L. Sp. Pl. 953. 1753. (ORCHIDACEAE).

An epiphytic herb. Leaves long, linear, oblique, notched at apex. Flowers yellowish-red, in drooping or pendulous racemes.

Occasional; all districts (76820).

MANU RANAMU B, C, KD, KR, ND, V; PEDDA VAJINIKA J, KK.

The aerial roots made into paste and plastered tightly on fractured bones by Koyas.

Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle var. *luridus* (Hook.f.) Ramarao, comb. nov. *Andropogon nardus* L. var. *luridus* Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 7: 206. 1896.

Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle var. *confertiflorus* (Steud.) Stapf ex Bor in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 51: 905. 1953. *Andropogon confertiflorus* Steud. Syn. Pl. Glum. 1: 385. 1854 (POACEAE).

A tufted, perennial, aromatic grass; culms geniculate at the base. Leaf-blade linear, acuminate. Inflorescence an ample decumbent and finally drooping panicle; spikelets oblong or oblanceolate, acute, awnless.

Occasional; hills of Kurnool and Visakhapatnam districts (79526).

ADAVI LIMMA GADDI, KONDA GADDI C.

The grass used for thatching by Chenchus.

Cyphostemma setosum (Roxb.) Alston in Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6(Suppl.): 53. 1931. *Cissus setosa* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 410. 1820; FPM 235. (VITACEAE).

A herbaceous climber; stems and leaves fleshy, covered with hairy bristles. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-oblong, serrate. Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary umbellate cymes. Berries red.

Occasional; lower Godavari districts (79506).

YENUGA MALLI C.

Leaf paste applied on ulcers by Chenchus.

Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Beauv. Ess. Agrost. Expl. Pl. 15. 1812; FPM 1840. *Cynosurus aegyptius* L. Sp. Pl. (ed. 1) 72. 1753. (POACEAE).

A perennial, tufted grass. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, acuminate. Spikes digitate; spikelets ovate-oblong. Grains globose.

Common; all districts (76974).

KUKKATAYIDALU K.

Grains powdered and used for preparing cakes and porridge during lean season by Koyas.

Dalbergia lanceolaria L.f. Suppl. Pl. 316. 1781; FPM 383. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate-oblong, glabrous. Flowers violet, in axillary panicles. Pods long, stipitate, tapering at both ends.

Common; all districts (83772).

IRUDU, IRUGUDU.

Stem bark extract given for gastric trouble by Koyas and Valmikis - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Seed paste mildly heated and gently massaged for rheumatic pain by Konda reddis. Wood used for agricultural implements and house construction.

Dalbergia latifolia Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 113. 1799; FPM 383. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree; branches spreading. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets broadly ovate, obtuse or emarginate. Flowers white, in axillary or extra-axillary panicles. Pods long, strap-shaped.

Common; all districts (84351).

IRUDU, IRUGUDU, JUTTEGI.

Stem bark extract administered for fever by Konda reddy and Koyas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. The bark or leaf extract administered orally for leprosy 1 spoonful once a day for 3 months, and the paste applied on the wounds of the same by Khonds. Wood used for agricultural implements and house construction.

Dalbergia volubilis Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 191. 1805; FPM 384. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, woody climber. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets obovate or ovate-oblong, obtuse. Flowers violet, in terminal panicles. Pod stipitate, oblong.

Common; Eastern Ghats of all districts (79446, 84251).

DADAL GOCHH KH, KK, P; THIYYA TANGEDU KR, K, ND.

Stem bark extract mixed with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and administered for stomach ulcers by Konda reddy 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 10 days. Stem bark crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), the filtrate mildly heated and given to infants as an anti-dysenteric by Khonds, Nuka doras and Porjas 1 spoonful, twice a day till cure.

Datura metel L. Sp. Pl. 179. 1753. *D. fastuosa* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 941. 1923, non L. 1759. (SOLANACEAE).

An erect shrub; branches spreading. Leaves simple, broadly ovate, shallowly lobed, glabrous. Flowers purple without, solitary. Capsules covered with short spines.

Common; all districts (84256, 84387).

KALLAMORA KH, P; VUMMETTA.

Leaves crushed with the seeds of gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*) and the extract administered for rabies by Koyas 1 or 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 7 days.

Leaves and fruits ground into paste and massaged for rheumatic pains and rib muscle pains; also when applied on head is said to keep off evil spirits, by Konda kammaras and Porjas. Leaf juice and paste applied on burns by Khonds and Nuka doras.

Debregeasia longifolia (Burm.f.) Wedd. in DC. Prodr. 16(2): 235. 1869.

Urtica longifolia Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 197. 1768. *Debregeasia velutina* Gaud. Voy. Bonite Bot. 1. 90. 1844-46; FPM 1389. (URTICACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, linear-oblong, acuminate, serrulate, scabrid

above, white tomentose below. Flowers yellowish-white, in dichasial cymes. Drupes yellow.

Occasional; hilly areas of Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts (83628).

KARANGI J, KH.

Root crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the extract administered for stomach pain by Jatapus and Savaras 2 spoonfuls thrice a day till cure. Leaf paste applied on ulcers by Khonds. Bark fibre used for making cordage.

Decalepis hamiltonii Wight & Arn. in Wight, Contrib. Bot. India 64. 1834; FPM 828. (ASCLEPIADACEAE).

A glabrous, twining shrub. Leaves simple, ovate, attenuate at base, obtuse at apex. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary, peduncled cymes. Follicles lanceate. Common; Nallamalais of Eastern Ghats (79531).

NEEMAM THEEGA C, L.

The stem fibre used for tying bows by Chenchus.

Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees in Linnæa 9: 476. 1834; FPM 1858.

Bambusa stricta Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 80. 1798. (BAMBUSACEAE).

Culms erect, tufted, strong; branches drooping, unarmed; sheaths variable, covered with golden-brown stiff hairs. Leaves ovate, acuminate. Spikes green, in dense globose heads. Grains long, beaked.

Common; Eastern Ghats (84274).

KANKA KARRA KD, KR, K, ND, V; MUNGALA KARRA J, S; VEDURU.

Tender leaves crushed along with the seeds of *Hibiscus cannabinus* and the extract given orally for abortion (pregnancy up to 3 months) by Koyas and Valmikis - 5 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Tender leaves boiled, cooled and tied over the eyes for eye sores, by Chenchus. Tender sprouts used as vegetable. Grains boiled and eaten. Stem used in making arrows, bows, baskets, mats and for house construction; also sold in market.

Dendrophthoe falcata (L.f.) Etling. in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wissensch., Math-Naturw. Kl. 32: 52. 1872. *Loranthus falcatus* L.f. Suppl. Pl. 211. 1781.

L. longiflorus Desr. in Lam. Encycl. 3: 598. 1792; FPM 1253. (LORANTHACEAE).

A large, semiparasitic shrub. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate or oblong. Flowers orange-red, in axillary racemes.

Common parasite; deciduous forests of all districts (79485).

BADANIKA, BAJANIKA.

The haustoria crushed and the extract given orally to women for antifertility by Savaras 1-2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days after menstruation for 3 consecutive menstrual cycles.

Derris scandens (Roxb.) Benth. in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 4(Suppl.): 103. 1860; FPM 387. *Dalbergia scandens* Roxb. Pl. Cor. 1. 192. 1805. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, woody, climbing shrub. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets elliptic-oblong, slightly emarginate at apex. Flowers pinkish-white, in axillary racemes. Pods elliptic, acute at both ends.

Common; all districts (83912).

MALAKAGANI KR, K; NALLA POOLA THEEGA C.

Tender leaves used as vegetable by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. Prodr. 2: 327. 1825; FPM 345. *Hedysarum gangeticum* L. Sp. Pl. 746. 1753. (PAPILIONACEAE).

An erect, undershrub; branches spreading. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, acute. Flowers reddish-white, in racemes. Pods jointed, moniliform.

Common; all districts (76955).

BHUMI IPPA K.

Root extract administered for whooping cough by Konda reddy 1 spoonful twice a day, till cure. Leaves ground with a pinch of salt and applied on boils and blisters by Koyas.

Desmodium pulchellum (L.) Benth. Fl. Hong. 83. 1861; FPM 344. *Hedysarum pulchellum* L. Sp. Pl. 747. 1753. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A small, undershrub. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets elliptic-ovate, apiculate. Flowers pale yellow, in terminal racemes. Pods jointed.

Common; dry forests of all districts (83612).

KONDA ANTEETHA.

Roots ground with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and made into pills and administered for epilepsy by Savaras 2-3 pills twice a day till cure.

Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC. Prodr. 2: 334. 1825; FPM 347. *Hedysarum triflorum* L. Sp. Pl. 749. 1753. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A small, much branched undershrub. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets orbicular-obovate, emarginate. Flowers pink, in racemes. Pods jointed.

Common; all districts (84218).

AAMSINGARI KH, P.

Dried leaves ground with that of *Vicco indica*, and black pepper (*Piper nigrum*), applied for skin diseases by Khonds, Konda doras and Porjas.

Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn. Prodr. 271. 1834; FPM 419. *Mimosa cinerea* L. Sp. Pl. 520. 1753. (MIMOSACEAE).

A thorny, shrub or small tree. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets very small, linear, oblique at base. Flowers in cylindrical spikes; upper bisexual, yellow; lower sterile, pink. Pods linear, twisted.

Common; dry deciduous forests of all districts (76920, 76927, 79505, 83948).
KORINDA, VELTHURI, VELTHURU, YELTHURU.

Root bark crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and garlic (*Allium sativum*) the extract given for bone fracture - 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure and the paste plastered over fracture by Koyas. Root bark crushed with cumin (*Cuminum cuminum*) and the extract mixed with sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*) administered for menstrual disorders by Konda reddy and Koyas 3 spoonfuls once a day for 3 days; the same administered for chicken-pox by Koyas and Valmikis -5 spoonfuls once a day till cure. Leaf paste applied for skin diseases.

Digera muricata (L.) Mart. Beitr. Amarantac. 77. 1825. *Achyranthus muricata* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1: 295. 1762. *Digera arvensis* Forssk. Fl. Aeg.-Arab. 65. 1775; FPM 1169. (AMARANTHACEAE).

An erect herb; stems terete, ribbed. Leaves simple, ovate, truncate or oblique at base, entire, obtuse or apiculate. Flowers pink or purplish, in lax spikes. Utricles minute, subglobose.

Common; cultivated fields of all districts (76841).

CHENCHU KURA C; SENCHALAKURA.

Tender leaves used as vegetable.

Dillenia indica L. Sp. Pl. 535. 1753; FPM 7. (DILLENACEAE).

A large tree. Leaves simple, oblong, serrate. Flowers white, solitary. Fruit fleshy, globose, enclosed in accrescent sepals (Photo 12).

Common; hilly areas of upper Godavari districts (79462).

KALINGA J; RAVADA KR, K; VUVVA GOCHH KH, KK.

Fruit juice used as hair-wash; leaves used as meal plates; flowers and fruits used for worshipping by Jatapus, Khonds, Konda reddy and Koyas.

Dioscorea alata L. Sp. Pl. 1033. 1753; FPM 1512. (DIOSCOREACEAE).

A climbing shrub; stems twining right. Leaves simple, broadly ovate or subrotund, cuspidate. Flowers yellow, in axillary short spikes. Capsules winged.

Cultivated; all districts (83601).

PENDALAMU.

Tubers and bulbils cooked and eaten.

Dioscorea bulbifera L. Sp. Pl. 1033. 1753; FPM 1511. (DIOSCOREACEAE).

A climbing shrub; stem twining left. Leaves simple, broadly ovate, abruptly acuminate. Flowers white, in axillary paniculate spikes. Capsules oblong-ovoid, winged.

Common; hilly areas of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (84316).

84317).

NALLA CHANDA, NALLA GADDA KR, K, V.

Sliced tubers kept in running water for a day, then boiled and water filtered twice, cooked with tamarind juice (*Tamarindus indica*) and eaten by Bagatas, Jatapus, Nuka doras and Valmikis.

Dioscorea glabra Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 803. 1832; FPM 1512.
(DIOSCOREACEAE).

A climbing shrub; stems twining right, often prickly below. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, truncate to cordate at base, acuminate. Flowers pale green, in short spikes. Capsules subquadrate.

Common; hilly areas of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (84225, 84318, 84319, 84320).

GINTEGA - KR, K, V; PITTA KANDA - B, KD, ND; TARAGAI KANDA - KH, KK, P.

Tubers cooked and eaten by Bagatas, Khonds, Konda kammaras, Koyas and Valmikis.

Dioscorea hispida Dennst. Schl. Hort. Malab. 15. 1818; FPM 1511.
(DIOSCOREACEAE).

A climbing shrub; stems twining left, prickly. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-lanceate, sharply acuminate. Flowers green, in axillary spikes. Capsules quadrately angled.

Common; Nallamalais, Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (83930, 84360).

CHANDA GADDA, VELI CHANDA GADDA J, KR, V; THELLA CHANDA GADDA, THELLA SANNA GADDA KD, KR, K, ND, V; VERUVELA GADDA C.

Sliced tubers kept in running water for a day and boiled with the leaves of tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and water filtered, then cooked and eaten.

Dioscorea oppositifolia L. Sp. Pl. 1033. 1753; FPM 1512.
(DIOSCOREACEAE).

A climbing shrub; stems twining right. Leaves simple, elliptic, oblong or ovate, acuminate or obtuse. Flowers yellow, in axillary fasciated spikes. Capsules 3-angled, broader than long.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (76863, 79496, 83603, 83975, 84321).

AARE THEGA KR, K, V; GADO, PARU S; PALLERU GADDA, TARAGAI KANDA, THEGA DUMPA J, KD, KH, ND.

Tubers cooked and eaten.

Dioscorea pentaphylla L. Sp. Pl. 1032. 1753; FPM 1511. (DIOSCOREACEAE).

A climbing shrub; stems twining left, prickly. Leaves 3-5-foliolate; leaflets elliptic, acuminate. Flowers greenish-yellow, in pedunculate spikes. Capsules 3-winged.

Common; all districts (83602, 84305, 84314, 84342).

GINUSU GADDA J; PANDIMUKKU THEGA S; SORINDA KANDA KH, KK, P; THELLA VAYAMU THEGA KD, KR, K, ND, V.

Tubers sliced and kept in running water for a day, then cooked and eaten.

Dioscorea puber Blume, En. Pl. Jav. 1: 21. 1827. *D. anguina* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 803. 1832; FPM 1513. (DIOSCOREACEAE).

A woody, climbing shrub; stems twining right. Leaves simple, broadly ovate-suborbicular, acuminate or cuspidate. Flowers pale green, in whorled pedunculate spikes. Capsules subcordate (Photo 13).

Occasional; moist valleys of upper Godavari districts (83604, 84359).

KASI THEGA J, S; SAVIDE DUMPA KD, KR, K, ND.

Tubers cooked and eaten by Jatapus, Konda doras, Konda reddis, Koyas, Nuka doras and Savaras.

Dioscorea tomentosa Koenig ex Spr. Pl. Cog. Pug. 2: 92. 1815; FPM 1511. (DIOSCOREACEAE).

A climbing shrub; stems twining left, tomentose. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets elliptic-obovate, rounded to cuspidate. Flowers white, in branched paniculate spikes. Capsules oblong.

Common; all districts (76891, 79495, 83923, 84333).

BARO S; NULA GADDA C, KD, KR, K, ND, V; TEGA DUMPA; VUKKA THEGA J.

Tubers cooked and eaten.

Dioscorea wallichii Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 6: 295. 1892; FPM 1512. (DIOSCOREACEAE).

A climbing shrub; stems twining right. Leaves simple, ovate, cordate at base, acuminate. Flowers pale green, in pedunculate spikes.

Occasional; Nallamalais and hills of upper Godavari districts (84204, 84315).

CHERANGI KANDA KH, KK, P; NARADUMPA B, KD, KR, K, ND, V; PEETA KANDA KH.

Tubers boiled, filtered, cooked and eaten by Khonds, Koyas and Valmikis.

Diospyros chloroxylon Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 49. 1795; FPM 776. (EBENACEAE).

A small, dioecious tree. Leaves simple, oblong-obovate, obtuse. Flowers white; male 6-7, in capitate cymes; female solitary. Berries globose.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (76801, 76829, 76840, 83738, 83941, 84243).

ILLINDA, ILLINTHA, YELLINTHA.

Stem bark ground with that of *Holoptela integrifolia*, roots of *Plumbago zeylanica*, garlic (*Allium sativum*) and cloves (*Syzygium aromaticum*) the paste made into pills, administered orally for bone fracture by Konda reddy and Valmikis 2 pills twice a day till cure. Tender leaves used as vegetable, and the juice given for diarrhoea and menstrual disorders by Chenchus 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure. Fruits edible.

Diospyros malabarica (Desr.) Kostel. Allg. Med. Pharm. Fl. 3: 1099. 1832. *Garcinia malabarica* Desr. in Lam. Encycl. 3: 701. 1792. *Diospyros perigrina* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 777. 1921, non Guerke 1891. (EBENACEAE).

A moderate-sized, dioecious tree. Leaves simple, oblong, glabrous. Flowers yellowish-white; male in peduncled, axillary cymes; female solitary, axillary. Berries globose.

Occasional; near streams in the moist areas of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts (83641).

NEETI TUMKI J.

Fruit paste applied on wounds and ulcers by Jatapus.

Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 46. 1795; FPM 772. (EBENACEAE).

A moderate-sized, dioecious tree; young parts tomentose. Leaves simple, elliptic, narrowed at both ends. Flowers cream coloured; male in peduncled, simple cymes; female solitary, axillary. Berries yellowish when ripe.

Common; all districts (76917, 83769).

TUKI, TUMIKI, TUNIKI; KENDU GOCHH - KH, P.

Stem bark extract mixed with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) administered for cold and cough by Konda reddy 1 spoonful twice a day, till cure. Tender leaf juice administered for diarrhoea by Koyas 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 5 days. Unripened fruit paste plastered over for bone fracture by Valmikis. Wood ash used as detergent. Fruits edible. Tender leaves used as vegetable by Chenchus. Leaves used for making beedies and also sold in market.

Diospyros montana Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 48. 1795; FPM 776. (EBENACEAE).

A moderate-sized, dioecious tree. Leaves simple, oblong-ovate to elliptic, obtuse. Flowers white; male in short panicles, few flowered; female solitary. Berries globose.

Common; dry forests of all districts (76807, 83630, 83762).

GATHA CHETTU J. S; KAKA CHETTU KR, K, V.

Root bark crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the filtrate administered for dysentery by Koyas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Crushed stem bark and leaves used as fish-poison by Jatapus and Savaras.

Diospyros sylvatica Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 47. 1795; FPM 773. (EBENACEAE). A small, dioecious tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong, acuminate. Flowers yellowish-white; male in peduncled cymes; female solitary. Berries globose. Occasional; hilly areas of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (76954, 79448).

BILLAGOCHH KH, KK, P; MUCHHI THUMMEDA KR, K; THELLA GATA V.

Root bark ground with dried ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) and the paste mildly heated and applied on rib muscles for pain by Koyas, and also given orally for bone fracture by Khonds and Porjas.

Diplocyclos palmatus (L.) Jeffrey in Kew Bull. 15: 352. 1962. *Bryonia palmata* L. Sp. Pl. 1012. 1753. *Bryonopsis laciniosa* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 534. 1919, non Naud. 1859. (CUCURBITACEAE).

Slender, climbing shrub; tendrils 2-fid. Leaves simple, palmately lobed, denticulate. Flowers yellow. Berries brick red when ripe.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (83607, 84358).

BANNA BATTI KR, KK, P; MUVVA KAYA; PITTA DHONDA J; SIREMPOI S.

Fruit juice poured into ear to kill ticks by Konda redds. Stem tied as necklace believed to cure fever by Khonds and Porjas.

Dodonaea viscosa (L.) Jacq. Enum. Pl. Craib. 19. 1760; FPM 253. *Ptelea viscosa* L. Sp. Pl. 118. 1753. (SAPINDACEAE).

A gregarious shrub. Leaves simple cuneate. Flowers yellowish-green, in axillary clustered cymes. Capsules 2-4-valved, winged.

Common; all districts (79533).

ADAVI BANDADI C.

Stem bark decoction given orally for muscle pain by Chenchus. Leaf paste and the extract administered for epilepsy by Savaras - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 30 days.

Dracaena terniflora Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 159. 1824; FPM 1521. (AGAVACEAE).

An erect shrub. Leaves elliptic-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers pale yellow, in racemes. Berries orange-red, globose.

Occasional; moist hilly areas of Chittoor, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts (84235).

BHODA DISHTI KH, KK, P.

Roots used as an ingredient of many medicines by Khonds and Porjas.

Drosera burmanii Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 50. 1794; FPM 452. (DROSERACEAE).

A small, annual herb. Leaves radical, covered with scarlet glandular hairs. Flowers pink, in helicoid cymes.

Common; damp places of upper Godavari districts (79465).

BEDA SUNDRI KD, KH, KK, P.

The whole plant ground with the tuber of *Gloriosa superba* (3:1 ratio) administered orally for abortion by Konda kammaras - 5 spoonfuls once a day for 5 days.

Echinochloa colona (L.) Link, Hort. Berol. 2: 209. 1833; FPM 1776.

Panicum colonum L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 2: 870. 1759. (POACEAE).

An annual herb. Leaf-sheaths glabrous; ligule 0; blades lanceate. Spikelets ovoid-ellipsoid. Grains oblong.

Cultivated; also running wild in all districts (76981).

BONTHA SEMA, VUDALU.

Grains cooked and eaten.

Echinochloa frumentacea Link, Hort. Berol. 1: 204. 1827. *E. colonum* (L.)

Link var. *frumentacea* (Link) Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins. 5: 223. 1925; FPM 1777. (POACEAE).

A tall, erect herb. Leaves linear; ligule 0. Spikelets ovoid to broadly ellipsoid, pubescent to hispid.

Cultivated; hilly areas of all districts (76971, 84327).

BONTHA SAMA, GADAKALU KR, K, V; SAA S; SAMALU, VUDALU J.

Grains cooked and eaten.

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. Mant. Pl. 2: 286. 1771; Sant. in Bull. Bot. Surv.

India 3: 16. 1961; Koyama in Taxon 30: 505. 1981. *Verbesina prostrata* L.

Sp. Pl. 902. 1753. *Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk. Pl. Jav. Rar. 528. 1848; FPM 705. *Verbesina alba* L. Sp. Pl. 902. 1753. (ASTERACEAE).

An erect or prostrate herb. Leaves simple, oblong-lanceate, strigose. Flowers white or pale blue, in heterogamous heads; pappus absent. Achenes compressed, black.

Common; all districts (83619).

GUNTA KALAGARA; GUNTA KIRANGALI K.

Whole plant made into paste applied for skin diseases by Jatapus and Savaras.

Leaf juice mixed with curd and administered for jaundice by Konda reddy and Koyas 2-3 spoonfuls once a day till cure. Warm leaf paste applied on swellings of body by Jatapus and Savaras.

Ehretia aspera Willd. Phytogr. 4. t. 2. 1794; FPM 891. *E. laevis* Roxb. var. *aspera* (Willd.) Clarke in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 4: 142. 1883. (BORAGINACEAE).

A small tree; young parts hispid. Leaves simple, elliptic or ovate, obtuse at apex. Flowers white, in terminal or axillary corymbose cymes. Drupes orange-red.

Occasional; hilly areas of Kurnool and West Godavari districts (85509).

MUKKA CHETTU KR, K.

Dried stem bark powder applied on boils and ulcerous wounds by Konda redds.

Ehretia laevis Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 56. 1796; FPM 891. (BORAGINACEAE).

A medium-sized tree. Leaves simple, elliptic or elliptic-obovate, acuminate, shiny. Flowers white, in dichasial cymes. Drupes orange-coloured.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (79516).

PUSKA C, KR, K.

Root bark extract administered for diarrhoea by Chenchus and Konda redds - 1 or 2 spoonfuls thrice a day, till cure.

Elephantopus scaber L. Sp. Pl. 814. 1753; FPM 676 (ASTERACEAE).

A stiff, perennial herb. Leaves simple, obovate-oblong, serrate-dentate. Flowers purple; in homogamous heads. Achenes ribbed.

Common; all districts (76867).

AATPOOL - KH.

Root decoction given orally as an anthelmintic by Khonds, Konda doras and Porjas. Leaf paste mixed with coconut oil (*Cocos nucifera*) applied on ulcers by Konda redds.

Eleusine coracana (L.) Gaertn. Fruct. 1: 8. t. 1. f. 11. 1789; FPM 1839.

Cynosurus coracana L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 875. 1759. (POACEAE).

An erect herb, glabrous. Leaves linear-lanceolate, scaberulous above, glabrous beneath. Spikes terminal, umbellate, green. Grains subglobose, brown.

Cultivated; all districts.

RAGULU, SOLLU.

Grains cooked and eaten; also sold in market.

Elytraria acaulis (L.f.) Lindau in Engler & Prantl, Pflanzenf. 1: 304. 1897;

FPM 1009. *Justicia acaulis* L.f. Suppl. 84. 1781. (ACANTHACEAE).

A scapigerous herb; stems densely pubescent. Leaves simple, radical, oblong-obovate, crenate-dentate. Flowers white with purple spots, in spikes. Capsules oblong; seeds ovoid.

Common; moist deciduous forests of all districts (76823, 83953, 84270).

KUKKAPAN, NELAVEM K.

Leaf paste applied on wounds by Koyas. Leaf juice administered orally for menstrual disorders by Chenchus.

Entada pursaetha DC. Prodr. 2: 425. 1825. *E. scandens* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 417. 1919, non Benth. 1841. (MIMOSACEAE) ?

A large, woody climber. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets oblong-ovate, obtuse. Flowers pale yellow, in paniced spikes. Pods woody, large; seeds circular, compressed.

Common; moist deciduous forests of all districts (76866, 83725).

GILLA THEEGA, KILLA THEEGA K, KR, V; GURRAPU KAYA C.

Seed-coat paste applied for toothache by Chenchus. Raw cotyledons eaten for killing intestinal worms by Konda reddy and Jatapus. Roasted cotyledons boiled, sliced into pieces and kept in running water for a day; then cooked and eaten by Konda reddy. Seed testa tied in bunches used as a musical instrument in dances by Konda reddy and Koyas. Stem fibre used for cordate.

Eryngium foetidum L. Sp. Pl. 232. 1753; Kanjilal *et al.* in Fl. Assam 2: 340. 1938; Ellis and Karthikeyan in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 70: 597. 1973. (APIACEAE).

A small, perennial herb; branches monochasial. Leaves simple, elliptic obovate, spathulate, spine-toothed. Flowers white, in cylindric heads. Cremocarps warted, glabrous.

Occasional; hilly areas of Visakhapatnam district; a new distribution to Andhra Pradesh (79430).

PONDU GOCHI KH, P.

Root extract mixed with goat's milk and sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*) administered for stomach pain by Khonds 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Plant extract given for giddiness by Khonds and Porjas 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 3 days.

Erythrina fusca Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 427. 1790. *E. ovalifolia* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 254. 1832; FBI 2: 189. 1876. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A medium-sized tree; prickles pale coloured. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets elliptic or ovate-elliptic, obtuse to acute at apex. Flowers crimson, in terminal racemes. Pods torulose.

Rare; hilly areas of Donubai, Srikakulam district; a new record to southern India (79476).

THELLA BADITHA J.

Warm seed paste applied for bone-fracture; leaf juice sprinkled on body, is said to keep off evil spirits by Jatapus.

Erythrina variegata L. Herb. Amboin. 10. 1754. *E. indica* Lam. Encycl. 2: 391. 1786; FPM 353. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; prickles black. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets broadly deltoid, acute. Flowers red, in peduncled axillary or terminal racemes. Pods torulose, constricted between seeds.

Common; all districts (83695).

BADITHA; PARDHA KH, KK, P.

Leaf juice given orally to kill intestinal worms by Jatapus 1 or 2 spoonfuls once a day for 3 days. Root or stem bark kept in front of house is said to keep off evil spirits by Khonds, Konda kammaras and Porjas.

Erythroxylum monogynum Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 88. 1798; FPM 127. (ERYTHROXYLACEAE).

A small tree or shrub. Leaves simple, obovate, obtuse. Flowers pale green, solitary, axillary. Drupes red.

Common; all districts (76966, 79537).

DADIRI, DEVADARU C, KR, K, V; JAJI K, KR.

Leaf juice administered for jaundice by Koyas 1-2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Leaves crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract given orally to kill intestinal worms by Konda reddy. Tender leaves used as vegetable by Chenchus. Fruits edible.

Eulaliopsis binata (Retz.) C.E. Hubbard in Hook. Ic. Pl. sub tab. 3262. 1935.

Andropogon binatus Retz. Obs. Bot. 5: 21. 1789. *Pollinidium binatum* (Retz.) C.E. Hubbard in Kew Bull. 1932: 72. 1932; FPM 1717. (POACEAE).

A perennial herb, culms tufted; rootstock and basal sheaths white-woolly. Leaves convolute, wiry. Spikes compound, terminating in filiform panicles; spikelets 2-nate, pedicelled; lemmas hyaline.

Common; hilly areas of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts.

GOBIRI GADDI, NULAKA GADDI.

Grass used for making cordage and also sold in market.

Euphorbia haruhartil Croizat, Euphorb. Antiq. 54. 1934; Santapau in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 3: 16. 1961. *E. trigona* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1277. 1925, non Haw. 1812. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

An erect, much branched shrub; branchlets 3-angled, angles lobulate, with a pair of stout spines. Cyathia greenish-yellow.

Common; Nallamalais (79535).

ADAVI JAMUKU C, L.

Latex applied for muscle pain, wounds and ulcers by Chenchus.

Euphorbia hirta L. Sp. Pl. 454. 1753; FPM 1275. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A prostrate or erect, hirsute herb. Leaves simple, ovate, elliptic or lanceate,

serrate, acute. Cyathia greenish, in axillary cymes. Seeds 4-angled.
Common; all districts (83784).

CHUKKA MOKKA J; GUGGIRA MOKKA S.

Tender leaf extract mixed with sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*) administered for dysentery by Jatapus and Savaras 2-3 spoonfuls thrice a day. Latex applied on cuts by Koyas.

Euphorbia nivulia Buch.-Ham. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 14: 286. 1825; FPM 1277. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

An armed, deciduous tree. Leaves simple, subsucculent, oblanceate, apex broadly obtuse. Cyathia pale yellow, in subterminal cymes. Capsules 4-angular.

Common; deciduous forests of Godavari valley and Nallamalais of Eastern Ghats (83732).

AAKU JEMUDU, RACHA KHANDORU C, L.

Stem bark powder mixed with goat's milk and jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and the paste plastered over for bone fracture by Chenchus. Latex applied on ulcerous wounds by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Ficus auriculata Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 666. 1790; Balakr. in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 6: 89. 1964. *F. roxburghii* Wall. ex Miq. in Ann. Mus.-Lugd. Bat. 3: 296. 1867; FBI 5: 534. 1888. (MORACEAE).

A low, spreading tree; branchlets stout. Leaves simple, broadly ovate-orbicular, deeply cordate or rounded at base, mucronate at apex. Syconia on short thick cauline branchlets, brown or purple when ripe.

Occasional; hilly areas of Visakhapatnam district (84222).

RAJ DUMMIRI KH, P.

Latex applied for breast ulcer by Khonds.

Ficus benghalensis L. Sp. Pl. 1059. 1753; FPM 1361. (MORACEAE).

A large tree; branches spreading; prop roots copious. Leaves simple, broadly ovate, obtuse. Syconia in axillary pairs, globose, red when ripe.

Common; all districts.

MARRI.

Latex applied on boils and blisters. Branches and aerial roots used in religious ceremonies.

Ficus exasperata Vahl, Enum. Pl. 2: 197. 1806. *F. asperrima* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 554. 1832; FPM 1366. (MORACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, broadly oblong-elliptic, acute. Syconia axillary, solitary, globose or ellipsoid, yellow when young, reddish purple when ripe.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (85533).

PARASU BODDA KR.

Dried stem bark mixed with that of *Bauhinia racemosa*, fumigated and inhaled for fever by Konda reddy.

Ficus hispida L.f. Suppl. Pl. 442. 1781; FPM 1367. (MORACEAE).

A small tree; stems hollow. Leaves simple, oblong or oblong-ovate, truncate at base, entire or serrate, acute. Syconia on short branches, ovate, yellow when ripe.

Common; all districts (83774, 84246).

BOMMA MEDI C, L; BUDDA MEDI KR; KUKKA BODDA.

Bark extract mixed with pepper (*Piper nigrum*) administered for stomach ulcers by Chenchus 2-3 spoonfuls once a day for 5 days. Latex applied on warts by Konda reddy. Fruits edible.

Ficus microcarpa L.f. Suppl. Pl. 442. 1781. *F. retusa* sensu Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1362. 1928, non L. 1767. (MORACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate to obovate, base cuneate, apex rounded to acute. Syconia in axillary pairs, globose, yellow when ripe.

Common; all districts (83761, 84356).

BANDA JUVVI, JUVVI.

Root bark paste applied on wounds by Chenchus. Latex applied for rheumatic pain by Koyas. Wood used for agricultural implements.

Ficus racemosa L. Sp. Pl. 1060. 1753. *F. glomerata* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 123. 1799; FPM 1364. (MORACEAE).

A large tree; bark brownish grey; aerial roots absent. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong or elliptic-lanceolate, obtuse. Syconia on short leafless branches, globose, orange-red when ripe. (Photo 14).

Common; all districts (79468, 85532).

BODDA; DUBRI GOCHH KH, KK, P.

Stem bark crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the extract given orally for diarrhoea by Konda reddy. Latex collected from root, mixed with ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) powder given for diabetes by Jatapus and Khonds - 2 or 3 pills once a day for 15 days. Latex applied on cuts and for muscle pain by Porjas. Tender fruits (boiled and water filtered) cooked as vegetable by Chenchus. Stem sap and ripen fruits fermented for preparing arrack by Koyas and Savaras. Fruits edible.

Ficus religiosa L. Sp. Pl. 1059. 1753; FPM 1363. (MORACEAE).

A large tree. Leaves simple, ovate, caudate at apex. Syconia in axillary pairs, globose, pink when ripe.

Common; near villages of all districts.

RAVI, RAYI.

Root/stem bark extract mixed with buttermilk administered for paralysis by Savaras 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 30 days. Branches used in festivals and religious ceremonies.

Firmiana colorata (Roxb.) R. Br. in Bennett & Brown, Pl. Jav. Rar. 235. 1844; FPM 107. *Sterculia colorata* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 25. 1795. (STERCULIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; branchlets stellate to velvety. Leaves simple, palmately lobed, cordate at base, entire, obtuse or acute at apex. Flowers scarlet, in terminal panicles. Follicles 5-stipitate, oblong.

Common; hilly areas of Nallamalais and Visakhapatnam district (83733).

MUNDLA MOTHUKA C.

Tender leaf juice with that of *Cassia tora* poured into eyes for eye infection by Chenchus.

Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr. Interpr. Rumph. Herb. Amb. 377. 1917. *Gmelina indica* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 132. t. 39. f. 5. 1768. *Flacourtia ramontchi* L'Herit. Strip. Nov. 3: 59. tt. 30 & 30 B. 1786; FPM 54. (FLACOURTIACEAE).

A small tree; branchlets sparsely armed. Leaves simple, oblong, orbicular or obovate, cuneate at base, crenate, retuse at apex. Flowers pale yellow, in racemes. Drupes globose.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (79454, 83631).

MANDIAKODI KH, P.

Leaf juice administered for jaundice by Khonds 1 or 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure. Fruits edible.

Flemingia bracteata (Roxb.) Wight, Ic. t. 268. 1840; FPM 378. *Hedysarum bracteatum* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 351. 1832. (PAPILIONACEAE).

An erect, branching shrub; branchlets angular. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, acute to acuminate. Flowers in racemose panicles, enclosed in pubescent leafy bracts. Pods 2-seeded.

Common; hilly areas of Visakhapatnam district (84395).

PULLA GOCHH KH, P.

Root/leaf paste made into pills, administered orally for body swellings by Khonds, Konda kammaras and Porjas 2-3 pills twice a day for 10 days.

Flemingia stricta Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 342. 1832; FPM 378. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A tall shrub, branches triquetrous. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets oblong-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers pinkish-yellow, in racemes. Pods glabrescent. Occasional; moist areas of Godavari valley and Visakhapatnam district (76956, 84231).

BHOD RUNDUL - KH, P.

Roots crushed with that of *Hemidesmus indicus* and the extract administered for body weakness by Khonds and Porjas 2-3 spoonfuls once a day for 30 days.

Furcraea foetida (L.) Haw. in Suppl. Pl. Succ. 73. 1819. *Agave foetida* L. Sp. Pl. 323. 1753. *Furcraea gigantea* Vent. in Bull. Soc. Philom. 1: 65. 1793; FPM 1505. (AGAVACEAE).

A large shrub. Leaves glaucous, spiny along margins and at apex. Flowers greenish, in terminal panicles.

Common; all districts (84208).

KITTALI; MORGA - KH, P.

Leaf fibre used for making cordage and nets.

Gardenia gummifera L.f. Suppl. Pl. 164. 1781; FPM 618. (RUBIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, obovate-oblong, obtuse. Flowers white, solitary, terminal. Berries oblong.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (83971, 83986).

CHITIMITI, MANCHI BIKKI C, L.

Leaf buds made into paste applied on wounds of cattle to kill worms. Fruits edible.

Gardenia latifolia Aiton, Hort. Kew. 1: 294. 1789; FPM 619. (RUBIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, broadly elliptic or orbicular, obtuse to acute. Flowers white, solitary. Berries globose.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (76940, 85502).

KARINGA; KATIKA K.

Stem bark crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the extract administered for gastric trouble by Koyas 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure. Fruits edible.

Gardenia resinifera Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 150. 1821. *G. lucida* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 553. 1824; FPM 618. (RUBIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, ovate, obtuse or acute. Flowers pale yellow, solitary. Berries ellipsoid.

Common; hilly areas of lower Godavari districts; occasional in Northern Circars (76842, 83178).

GABBU KARINGA, KARINGA KR, K, V.

Tender leaves and resin made into paste applied on wounds and ulcers of domestic animals by Koyas.

Garuga pinnata Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 208. 1819; FPM 169. (BURSERACEAE).
A large tree, with thick bark. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets opposite or subopposite, oblong or ovate-lanceate, crenate. Flowers pale yellow, in terminal panicles. Drupes globose.

Common; Eastern Ghats of all districts (79479, 83697, 85545).

GARUGA, GARUGUDU; MODDOI GOCHH KH, KK, P.

Stem bark paste plastered over fractured bone by Konda reddy. Leaf juice applied on burns by Khonds and Porjas. Tender fruits pickled and eaten by Jatapus, Khonds, Konda doras, Konda kammaras, Porjas and Savaras.

Globba orixensis Roxb. Asiat. Res. 9: 358. 1810; FPM 1480. (ZINGIBERACEAE).

An erect herb; roots tuberous, fibrous. Leaves elliptic-oblong, subcaudate, glabrous above, finely pubescent below. Flowers orange-yellow, in terminal spikes. Capsules verrucose.

Common; moist hilly areas of upper Godavari districts (79411, 84390).

SAN SILNDHI KH, P; SULLI S.

Tuber paste made into pills administered for epilepsy and body pains by Jatapus and Savaras 2-3 pills twice a day for 5 days. The tuber paste applied on head for cooling effect by Khonds, Porjas and Savaras. Flower juice poured into eyes for eye sores by Khonds and Porjas.

Glochidion zeylanicum (Gaertn.) Juss. Euphor. Gen. Tent. 107. t. 3. 1824; FPM 1306. *Bridelia zeylanica* Gaertn. Fruct. 2: 128. t. 109. 1790. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, acute, glabrous. Flowers yellowish-green, in axillary clusters. Capsules globose, grooved.

Common; all districts (83718, 83740).

NEERU MAMIDI C.

Crushed stem bark used as fish-poison by Chenchus.

Gloriosa superba L. Sp. Pl. 305. 1753; FPM 1519. (ZINGIBERACEAE).

A perennial, slender climber, tuber forked. Leaves linear to ovate-lanceate, apex tendrillar. Flowers red below, creamish above at anthesis, solitary, axillary. Capsules linear-oblong.

Common; hill slopes and plains of all districts (76960).

KADASI J, S; KANDLA POOTA K, L; KONDA NABI.

Tuber paste applied on body for chicken-pox and leprosy by Savaras. Tuber extract administered orally for abortion by Jatapus and Savaras 1 spoonful twice a day for 5 days. Tuber ground with opium (*Papaver somniferum*) used for committing suicide by Khonds, Porjas and Savaras.

Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) DC. Prodr. 1: 538. 1824, quoad basionym. *Limonia pentaphylla* Retz. Obs. Bot. 5: 24. 1789. *Glycosmis cochinchinensis* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 153. 1915, p.p. (RUTACEAE).

A large shrub. Leaves imparipinnate, usually 3-5-foliolate; leaflets oblong-ovate, subdentate to subcrenate. Flowers greenish-white in axillary panicles. Berries pink.

Common; outskirts of forests in all districts (79483).

GULIMI.

Root bark extract mixed with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) given orally for cold and cough to infants by Savaras. Leaf paste applied on wounds of domestic animals by Jatapus and Khonds. Fruits edible.

Gmelina arborea Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 246. 1815; FPM 1097. (VERBENACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, deltoid-ovate, acuminate, fulvous tomentose beneath. Flowers yellow, in terminal panicles. Drupes ovoid, orange-yellow when ripe.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (83788).

GUMMUDU, THELLA GUMMUDU.

Stem bark ground with that of *Streblus asper*, *Careya arborea* and black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the paste made into pills, administered for chest pain by Valmikis. 2-3 pills thrice a day till cure. Leaf paste applied on ulcers by Khonds. Wood used for agricultural implements and musical instruments.

Gmelina asiatica L. Sp. Pl. 626. 1753; FPM 1098. (VERBENACEAE).

A shrub; branchlets spiny. Leaves simple, ovate-obovate, glabrous. Flowers yellow, in terminal racemes. Drupes ovoid, yellow when ripe.

Common; outskirts of forests in all districts (76885).

NELA GUMMADI.

Fruit paste applied on head to remove dandruff and also on wounds by Savaras. Wood used for musical instruments.

Gnetum ula Brongn. in Duperrey, Voy. monde 7: 12. 1829; FPM 1885. (GNETACEAE).

A large liana, branchlets terete. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate or broadly oblong. Cones axillary, arising from stout warted nodes. Fruits yellowish-orange, ovate.

Rare; along streams in the moist deciduous forest of upper Godavari districts (83699).

LOLLORI KH, P.

Roasted seeds eaten by Khonds and Porjas. Seed coat used as musical instrument.

Grewia flavescens Juss. in Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. 4: 91. 1804; FPM 119. (TILIACEAE).

A small tree; young parts hirsute. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate, cordate at base, serrulate. Flowers yellow, in axillary or extra-axillary cymes. Drupes 2-lobed, hirsute.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (79539, 83917).

ADAVI NALAKIRI C; BUNKA JANA.

Fruits eaten by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Grewia hirsuta Vahl, Symb. Bot. 1: 34. 1790; FPM 119. (TILIACEAE).

An undershrub. Leaves simple, linear-oblong, acuminate, densely villous beneath. Flowers white, in axillary umbellate cymes. Drupes 4-lobed, fleshy. Common; hilly areas of all districts (76904, 76967).

JUBILIKA, PEDDA JUVILIKA.

Root bark extract administered for dysentery by Koyas 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure.

Grewia rothii DC. Prodr. 1: 509. 1857; FPM 118. (TILIACEAE).

An erect shrub. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, serrulate, acuminate, finely pubescent beneath. Flowers yellow, in axillary cymes. Drupes white-tomentose.

Common; all districts (76925, 84325).

BONSULLAH KH, P; JUBILIKA KR, K, V; SEEMPURU C.

Root bark crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for venereal diseases by Konda reddy and Koyas 2-3 spoonful twice a day till cure. Leaf paste plastered over the fractured bone by Koyas. Stem fibre for making cordage. Fruits edible.

Grewia tiliaefolia Vahl, Symb. Bot. 1: 350. 1790; FPM 118. (TILIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, 5-ribbed, ovate-orbicular, oblique at base, crenate-serrate, acute. Flowers yellow, in axillary cymes. Drupes 2-lobed, glabrous when mature.

Common; all districts (76828, 83743, 83747, 83925).

JANA, THELLA JANA C; TADA KR, K, V.

Leaf paste used as hair-wash by Chenchus. Tender leaves used as vegetable by Koyas. Stem fibre for making cordage.

Guizotia abyssinica (L.f.) Cass. in F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat. 59. 237 & 248. 1829; FPM 708. *Polymnia abyssinica* L.f. Suppl. Pl. 383. 1781. (ASTERACEAE).

An undershrub. Leaves simple, oblong to lanceate, amplexicaule at base, serrate, acute. Flowers yellow, in heterogamous heads. Achenes angled, black.

Cultivated; hilly areas of upper Godavari districts (79432)

AALISALU, OLISALU J.,

Seed oil boiled with mustard (*Brassica nigra*) massaged over for rheumatic pain by Jatapus and Khonds; used also for culinary purposes. Seeds sold in market.

Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schultes in Roem. & Schultes, Syst. 6: 57. 1820; FPM 839. *Periploca sylvestris* Retz. Obs. Bot. 2: 15. 1781. (ASCLEPIDACEAE).

A climbing shrub. Leaves simple, ovate or elliptic, acute, pubescent below. Flowers yellow, in corymbose cymes. Follicles glabrous, beaked at apex.

Common; all districts (83606, 84277).

CHINNA PALA THEEGA KR, K; PUTTAPATRA J, S.

Roots crushed with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and the extract given as lactagogue by Jatapus and Savaras 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day for 15 days; root/leaf decoction given orally for diabetes.

Habenaria plantaginea Lindl. Gen. Pl. Orch. 319. 1835; FPM 1470. (ORCHIDACEAE).

A terrestrial herb; roots tuberous. Leaves oblong-elliptic to lanceate. Flowers white, in spikes; labellum 3-lobed. Capsules ribbed.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (76988, 84301).

KUSUMA GADDA K.

Tubers ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and garlic (*Allium sativum*) and the paste made into pills, administered for chest-pain and stomach-pain by Koyas 1-2 pills twice a day till cure.

Haldina cordifolia (Roxb.) Ridsdale in Blumea 24: 361. 1978. *Nauclea cordifolia* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 53. 1796. *Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex Brandis, For. Fl. 263. t. 33. 1873; FPM 584. (RUBIACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree. Leaves simple, broadly ovate, cordate at base, abruptly acuminate, pubescent beneath. Flowers yellowish-green, in terminal heads.

Common; all districts (76912, 83982, 85529).

BANDARU, DADDUGA KR, K, V; BATA GANAPA, RUDRA GANAPA C, L; KAMBA J, KD, ND, S.

Root/stem bark extract mixed with oil of *Sesasmum indicum*, administered for antifertility by Konda redds and Koyas - 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 9 days after menstruation, consecutively for 3 menstrual cycles. Stem bark ground with that of *Oroxylum indicum* and a little lead, and the paste made into pills, administered for body pains by Konda redds 2 or 3 pills twice a day, for 3 days. Wood used for making agricultural implements and for house construction.

Hedychium coronarium Koenig in Retz. Obs. Bot. 3: 73. 1793; FPM 1485. (ZINGIBERACEAE).

A stout herb. Leaves distichous, lanceate or oblong-elliptic, cuneate at base, entire, apex acuminate. Flowers cream-yellow, in dense spikes. Capsules globose.

Occasional; moist localities of upper Godavari districts (84386).

BHOD SILNDI KH, P.

Rhizome and leaf paste applied on forehead for head-ache, and for body swellings by Khonds and Porjas.

Helicteres isora L. Sp. Pl. 963. 1753; FPM 107. (STERCULIACEAE).

A large shrub. Leaves simple, obovate, obliquely cordate, serrate. Flowers red, axillary, solitary or fascicled. Follicles twisted, pubescent.

Common; all districts (76895).

CHAMALA; KHURKHORAE S; NOLI KATT KH, P; TADA C.

Warm stem bark paste applied on wounds by Jatapus. Tender twigs and fruits crushed and the extract administered for cough by Khonds and Porjas

1 spoonful thrice a day, till cure. Fruit decoction administered to infants for stomach disorders by Jatapus and Savaras 1 spoonful once a day, till cure.

Leaf paste used as hair-wash by Chenchus and Jatapus. Bark fibre for making cordage.

Heliotropium indicum L. Sp. Pl. 130. 1753; FPM 896. (BORAGINACEAE).

An erect herb; branches hirsute. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, hispid above, pubescent beneath. Flowers pale violet, in extra-axillary simple or forked scorpioid spikes. Fruit of 4 nutlets.

Common; moist places of all districts (76843, 83955, 84258).

NAGDONJI J, S; TELU MOKKA KR, K.

Leaf paste applied for scorpion-sting and also on ulcerous wounds by Koyas.

Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2: 75. 1811, var. *indicus*; FPM 825. *Periploca indica* L. Sp. Pl. 211. 1753. (PERIPLOCACEAE).

A slender, climbing shrub. Leaves simple, variable, linear-lanceate or broadly elliptic, acuminate, glabrous. Flowers purple, in axillary clustered racemose cymes. Follicles in pairs, divaricate.

Common; all districts (76919).

PALA, SUGANDHI PALA.

Roots crushed with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and the extract administered for menstrual disorders by Koyas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Root powder along with goat's milk given orally for impotency and also to tone the health : 3-4 spoonfuls once a day for 30 days. Root powder with garlic (*Allium sativum*) administered orally as lactagogue by Koyas and Valmikis.

Root decoction given orally to infants for diarrhoea by Konda reddy and Koyas 1 spoonful twice a day till cure; also taken as a stimulant drink like tea.

Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. var. **pubescens** (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 4: 5. 1883; FPM 825. *H. pubescens* Wight & Arn. in Wight, Contrib. 63. 1834. (PERIPLOCACEAE).

A slender, climbing shrub, pubescent. Leaves simple, elliptic to oblong, acute-apiculate. Flowers purple, in axillary clustered racemes. Follicles in pairs.

Common; all districts (76913, 76986, 79530, 84331).

GEDHE SUGANDHI, GUDI PALA B, K, J, L; SUGANDHI PALA KR, K, V.

Root ground with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and the paste applied for snake-bite by Koyas. Root decoction used as a stimulant drink like tea.

Hemionitis arifolia (Burm.f.) Moore, Ind. Fil. 114. 1859; Bedd. Handb. Ferns. Brit. India 413. t. 245. 1892. *Asplenium arifolium* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 231. 1768. (ADIANTACEAE).

A small fern. Frond tufted, dimorphic; sterile fronds heart-shaped, ovate, deeply notched at base; fertile fronds ovate, cordate at base. Sori in rows along veins, reticulate.

Common; damp areas of all districts (79409).

KENNERSI S.

Fronds ground with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and the paste applied on wounds and ulcers of domestic animals by Savaras.

Hibiscus cannabinus L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 1149. 1759; FPM 99. (MALVACEAE).

An annual shrub. Leaves simple, 3-5-lobed; lobes lanceate, elliptic or oblong, serrate. Flowers yellow to white, solitary. Capsules globose, bristly.

Cultivated; all districts (76981).

GOGU, JANAPA.

Young flower buds/seeds ground into paste and orally administered for abortion by Koyas. Leaves used as vegetable. Bark fibre for making cordage and also sold in market.

Hibiscus subdariffa L. Sp. Pl. 695. 1753; FPM 99. (MALVACEAE).

An undershrub, up to 1 m tall; stems reddish-purple. Leaves 3-lobed; lobes oblong-ovate, serrate, base obtuse. Flowers red, solitary, axillary. Capsules ovoid, hirsute; seeds reniform, brownish-black.

Cultivated; all districts.

GONGURA.

Tender leaves used as vegetable.

Holarrhena antidysenterica (Roxb. ex Fleming) Wall. Cat. 45: 4. n 1672. 1828; A.DC. in DC. Prodr. 8: 413. 1844; FPM 811. *Echites antidysenterica* Roxb. ex Fleming in Asiat. Res. 2: 166. 1810. (APOCYNACEAE).

A large shrub. Leaves simple, ovate-elliptic or oblong, acuminate. Flowers white, in terminal cymes. Seeds oblong.

Common; outskirts of forests of all districts (76804, 76918, 83744, 83902, 84263).

AAKUDU, AAKU PALA, PEDA PALA KR, V; AAKU PALA, ITTARI PALA, PALA BARIKI C, J, K, KD, ND; KUDOI GOCHH KK, KH, P.
Root bark ground with the roots of *Hemidesmus indicus* and the paste made into pills, administered for stomach ulcers and disorders by Koyas 2-3 pills twice a day till cure. Stem bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the paste made into pills, administered for cough by Konda reddy, Koyas and Nuka doras 1-2 pills twice a day for 3 days. Latex applied on cuts by Chenchus, Koyas and Lambadis.

Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch. in Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 3. 10: 266. 1848; FPM 1348. *Ulmus integrifolius* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 78. 1795. (ULMACEAE).

A deciduous tree. Leaves simple, elliptic or ovate, acuminate. Flowers greenish, in axillary racemes. Samara orbiculate.

Common; all districts (76906).

NAVILI, NAVULI, NEMALI.

Root bark crushed with the roots of *Plumbago zeylanica* (1:1 ratio) and the extract given orally for abortion by Koyas - 3 spoonfuls thrice a day for 5 days. Stem bark crushed with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and the extract administered for asthma by Koyas and Valmikis 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Stem bark paste plastered over fractured bone by Koyas. Tender leaf juice mixed with butter, given orally for puerperal fever by Konda reddy and Savaras. Leaf paste applied on boils and blisters by Koyas. Wood used for making agricultural implements.

Homonoia retusa (Graham ex Wight) Muell.-Arg. in Linnaca 34: 200. 1865; FPM 1333. *Adelia retusa* Graham ex Wight, Ic. t. 1869. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A small, dioecious shrub. Leaves simple, oblong to spatulate or obovate, obtuse. Flowers purplish, in spikes.

Common; along river beds of all districts (76938, 84285, 84286).

NEETI GHANIKI KR, K.

Root extract administered for piles by Koyas 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day till cure. Leaf paste applied on head to remove dandruff by Koyas and

Valmikis.

Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F.v. Muell. *Fragm. Phyt. Austr.* 10: 81. 1876. *Viola enneasperma* L. *Sp. Pl.* 937. 1753. *Ionidium suffruticosum* (L.) Ging. in DC. *Prodr.* 1: 311. 1824; FPM 49. *Viola suffruticosa* L. *Sp. Pl.* 937. 1753. (VIOLACEAE).

A small herb. Leaves simple, lanceate. Flowers pink to violet, solitary. Capsules globose.

Common; all districts (76813, 83913).

ISTHIKANTHA C; MUNJADA K; RATNA PURUSA.

Whole plant extract mixed with goat's milk, administered for impotency by Chenchus and Koyas 3 spoonfuls once a day for 30 days, and the extract with garlic (*Allium sativum*) given for stomach pain by Konda reddy 2 spoonfuls thrice a day till cure. The plant extract mixed with goat's milk and a pinch of sugar, administered orally for leucoderma and also for toning health by Koyas 2 spoonfuls once a day for 30 days.

Hymenodictyon orixense (Roxb.) Mabberley in *Taxon* 31: 66. 1982. *Cinchona orixensis* Roxb. *Bot. Descr. Swietenia* 21. 1793. *Hymenodictyon excelsum* (Roxb.) Wall. in Roxb. *Fl. Ind.* 2: 149. 1824; FPM 589. *Cinchona excelsa* Roxb. *Pl. Cor. t.* 106. 1799. (RUBIACEAE).

A deciduous tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-obovate, abruptly acuminate. Flowers pale green, in axillary or terminal racemes. Capsules ellipsoid.

Common; hill areas of all districts (83939).

CHEDIPPA C; DUDIPPA KR, K.

Leaf paste applied on scorpion-sting by Chenchus and Koyas.

Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit. in *Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat.* 7: 472. t. 29. f. 2. 1806; FPM 1129. *Ballota suaveolens* L. *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10: 1100. 1759. (LAMIACEAE).

A tall, hispid, aromatic shrub. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, serrate, acuminate. Flowers pale blue, in axillary umbels. Nutlets ovoid, blackish-brown.

Common; all districts (79417).

GODRUNDAL P; VOSPOGANDA KH, KK.

Root paste applied on head, and the extract given orally for fever by Khonds and Porjas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days.

Ichnocarpus frutescens (L.) R. Br. in *Ait. Hort. Kew.* ed. 2. 2: 69. 1811; FPM 821. *Apocynum frutescens* L. *Sp. Pl.* 213. 1753. (APOCYNACEAE).

A much branched, climbing shrub. Leaves simple, elliptic-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers greenish-white, in dichasial cymes. Follicles divaricate.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (76989, 79487).

NALLA THEEGA, PALA THEEGA.

Roots crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the filtrate administered for epilepsy by Jatapus and Savaras - 2 spoonfuls twice a day till cure. Stem fibre used for making fish-nets and ropes.

***Impatiens balsamina* L. Sp. Pl. 938. 1753; FPM 142. (BALSAMINACEAE).**

An annual herb. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, dentate or serrate, acuminate. Flowers pink, axillary. Capsules ellipsoid.

Common; moist areas of rocky hill slopes of upper Godavari districts (84313, 84340).

KONDA GORINTHA K.

Leaf and flower paste used as nail polish by Konda reddy and Koyas.

***Indigofera astragalina* DC. Prodr. 2: 228. 1825. *I. hirsuta* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 312. 1918, non L. 1753. (PAPILIONACEAE).**

An undershrub, pubescent. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate-obovate, apiculate. Flowers pinkish-red, in axillary racemes. Pods straight, tetragonous, deflexed.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (84388).

UTTARENI KH, P.

Root/leaf crushed and the filtrate administered for fever by Khonds and Porjas - 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure, and the root tied to the waist for the same.

***Indigofera cassioides* Rottl. ex DC. Prodr. 2: 225. 1825. *I. pulchella* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 313. 1918, non Roxb. 1832. (PAPILIONACEAE).**

A large shrub; branchlets appressed white-pubescent. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets oblong-elliptic, obtuse at apex. Flowers pinkish-rose, in axillary racemes. Pods straight, slightly deflexed.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (83638, 85503).

ADAVI KANDI J; LEDA KH; VUYYE S.

Root crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for asthma by Jatapus and Khonds - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Tender leaves and flowers used as vegetable.

***Indoneesiella echioides* (L.) Sreem. in Phytologia 16: 466. 1968. *Justicia echioides* L. Sp. Pl. 16. 1753. *Andrographis echioides* (L.) Nees in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3: 117. 1832; FPM 1051. (ACANTHACEAE).**

An erect, annual herb; branchlets hispid. Leaves simple, oblong to oblanceate, acute at apex. Flowers white with brown tinge, in axillary racemes.

Common; all districts (76992).

NELAVEMU

Root paste applied for tooth-ache by Konda reddy and Koyas. Leaf paste applied for skin diseases.

***Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam. Tabl. Encycl. 2: 465. 1753; FPM 919. *Convolvulus batatus* L. Sp. Pl. 154. 1753. (CONVOLVULACEAE).**

Twining or prostrate herb. Leaves 3-5-lobed, base truncate to subcordate, sinus broad, apex gradually acute. Flowers pink, in cymes. Capsules globose.

Cultivated; all districts.

SILAKADA DUMPA, TELLA DUMPA, YERRA DUMPA.

Tubers edible.

***Ipomoea eriocarpa* R. Br. Prodr. 484. 1810. *I. hispida* (Vahl) Roem. & Schult. Syst. 4: 238. 1819, non Zucc. 1806; FPM 915. *Convolvulus hispidus* Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 29. 1794. (CONVOLVULACEAE).**

A slender, twining herb; branchlets hirsute. Leaves simple, oblong, hastate at base, acute at apex. Flowers pink, in capitate clusters.

Common; all districts (76929).

GOLLAJIDDI.

Leaf paste mixed with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*), applied over ulcers and wounds by Koyas and Lambadis.

***Ixora pavetta* Andr. Bot. Repos. t. 78. 1799. *I. parviflora* Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 11. t. 52. 1794, non Lam. 1791; FPM 631. (RUBIACEAE).**

A small tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-obovate, obtuse at apex. Flowers white, in terminal branched cymes. Drupes black, globose.

Common; open hilly areas of all districts (76949, 79522).

KORIVI, KORRI.

Root or stem bark crushed with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and the filtrate administered orally for chest pain and muscle pain by Koyas - 2 or 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Leaf paste applied for skin diseases by Konda reddy.

***Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 1. 1794; FPM 790. (OLEACEAE).**

A scandent shrub; branchlets pubescent. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate, rounded at base, obtusely acute or mucronate at apex. Flowers white, in corymbose cymes. Berries black, globose.

Common; open hilly areas of all districts (79503).

ADAVI MALLI; MULLA KURA - C.

Roots crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for chest pain by Chenchus - 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Flowers used as an ornamental and also for worship.

Jatropha curcas L. Sp. Pl. 1006. 1753; FPM 1340. (EUPHORBIACEAE).
A monoecious shrub. Leaves simple, broadly ovate, 3-5-lobed, cordate at base, acute. Flowers green, in branched dichasial cymes. Capsules green, subglobose; seeds black, carunculate.

Common; all districts (84248).

KOTAAMUDAMU, THELLA VEPALAMU, VEPALA.

Stem bark ground with urine of an infant, the paste mildly heated and applied for sprains and rheumatic pains by Konda reddy. Stem bark ground with a pinch of salt, made into pills, and administered for cough by Konda reddy and Koyas 2-3 pills thrice a day for 3 days. Latex applied on lymph gland swellings and on measles by Konda reddy and Savaras. Latex applied on burns by Jatapus and Koyas. Branchlets when used as tooth-brush cures tooth-ache.

Jatropha gossypifolia L. Sp. Pl. 1006. 1753; FPM 1340. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A monoecious shrub; stem reddish when young. Leaves simple, 3-5-lobed, cordate at base, ciliate along margins with glandular hairs, acute. Flowers reddish-yellow, in terminal dichasial cymes.

Common; all districts (76978).

MEPALA, SEEMA LANDAYIDAMU J; YERRA KOTAMIDAMU K.

Latex mixed with banana fruits (*Musa paradisiaca*) and made into lumps, administered orally for gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea and also for piles by Jatapus : 2 or 3 lumps twice a day till cure. The latex applied on boils and burns, and for tooth-ache; also massaged for body pain by Bagatas, Jatapus, Koyas and Nuka doras.

Justicia adhatoda L. Sp. Pl. 15. 1753. *Adhatoda vasica* Nees in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3: 103. 1832; FPM 1082. (ACANTHACEAE).

An erect shrub. Leaves simple, opposite, decussate, elliptic-lanceate, entire. Flowers white, in axillary and terminal spikes. Seeds compressed, rugose.

Occasional; outskirts of tribal hamlets (85540).

ADDACHETTU; ADDASAAR S.

Water boiled with leaves bathed after delivery to get relief from body pain. Crushed leaves mildly heated and massaged gently for rheumatic pains by Jatapus, Konda doras, Konda reddy and Valmikis. The dried inflorescence burnt and inhaled for asthma by Jatapus and Savaras.

Justicia betonica L. Sp. Pl. 15. 1753; FPM 1078. (ACANTHACEAE).

An erect, glabrous undershrub. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, acuminate.

Flowers white, in terminal spikes. Capsules clavate.

Common; moist areas of all districts (84213).

SOANDU KH, P.

Roots ground with a pinch of salt and the paste massaged for muscle pains and the extract given for the same by Khonds and Porjas 2 or 3 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure.

Justicia glauca Rottl. in Ges. Nat. Fr. Neue Schr. 4: 219. 1802; FPM 1079. (ACANTHACEAE).

An erect herb. Leaves simple, ovate, acute. Flowers pink, in terminal spikes. Capsules clavate, pubescent.

Common; moist areas of all districts (84312).

KODIKANNU KURA KR.

Tender leaves used as vegetable by Konda redds.

Kalanchoe lanceolata (Forssk.) Pers. Syn. 1: 446. 1805. *Cotyledon lanceolata* Forssk. Fl. Aeg.-Arab. 89. 1775. *Kalanchoe floribunda* Wight & Arn. Prodr. 359. 1834; FPM 450. (CRASSULACEAE).

An erect, succulent herb. Leaves simple, obovate-spathulate, crenate. Flowers yellowish-white, in dense paniculate cymes. Follicles oblong-ellipsoid.

Occasional; hilly areas of Visakhapatnam district (79455).

BHOSAM, BOSANDA - B, KK; RANGINI KONKODI KH, P.

Root decoction administered orally for malarial fever by Bagatas. Leaf paste mixed with niger oil (*Guizotia abyssinica*) mildly heated and massaged for rheumatic pains and sprains by Khonds and Porjas. Water boiled with leaves bathed to get relief from body swellings by Nuka doras and Jatapus.

Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers. Syn. 1: 446. 1805. *Cotyledon pinnatum* Lam. Encycl. 2: 141. 1786. *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Oken, Alleg. Naturgesch. 3: 1966. 1841; FPM 451. (CRASSULACEAE).

An erect, succulent herb; stems reddish when young. Leaves 3-5-foliolate; leaflets oblong or ovate-elliptic, obtuse at apex. Flowers greenish-yellow in paniculate cymes. Follicles linear.

Occasional; moist areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts (76858).

GORRELA MASALA KURA KR, V.

Leaves mildly heated and the juice poured (2 or 3 drops) into eyes for eye sores by Konda redds.

Kydia calycina Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 215. 1811; FPM 93. (MALVACEAE).

A small tree; young parts stellate-woolly. Leaves simple, 3-lobed, ovate-orbicular, obtuse-acute at apex. Flowers white, in panicles. Capsules globose.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79545, 84364).

ADAVI PATTHI C; POTHEDA CHETTU KR, K.

Stem bark or leaf paste applied for skin diseases and ulcers by Chenchus.

Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet, Hort. Brit. ed. 1: 481. 1827. *Dolichos purpureus* L. Sp. Pl. 725. 1753. *D. lablab* L. Sp. Pl. 725. 1753; FPM 367. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A climbing shrub. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets broadly ovate, scabrous, entire, base truncate, apex acuminate. Flowers white or purple, in racemes. Pods oblong, subfalcate, flattened.

Common; cultivated.

CHIKKUDU.

Tender fruits used as vegetable; also sold in market.

Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standley in Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Chicago Bot. ser. 1. 3: 435. 1930. *Cucurbita siceraria* Molina, Sagg. Chile 133: 335. 1782. *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser. in Mem. Soc. Phys. Geneva 3(1): 25. t. 2. 1825; FPM 543. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A climber; branchlets densely hirsute. Leaves simple, suborbicular, angular or shortly 3-lobed. Flowers white, axillary, solitary.

Cultivated; all districts (84221).

ANAPA, DIPPA, SORA KAYA.

Root extract mixed with the blood of a black hen, administered for epilepsy by Valmikis 3-5 spoonfuls twice a day for 40 days. Leaf juice applied on burns by Jatapus, Koyas and Savaras. Tender fruits used as vegetable. Ripe fruit shells used as utensils and water bottles.

Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 66. 1795; FPM 512. (LYTHRACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; young parts pubescent. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, acute. Flowers white, in terminal and axillary panicles. Capsules ellipsoid.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79474, 83985, 83995).

CHENNANGI, SENNANGI; SEEVNA KH, P.

Leaves crushed with that of *Mangifera indica* and *Syzygium cumini*, and the filtrate administered for stomach-pain by Khonds and Porjas 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Wood used for making agricultural implements and house construction.

Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. in J. Arnold Arbor. 19: 353. 1938.

Dialium coromandelicum Houtt. in Nat. Hist. ser. 2. 2: 39. t. 5. f. 2. 1774.

Odina wodier Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 293. 1832; FPM 263. (ANACARDIACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate-oblong, entire, acuminate. Flowers pale yellow, in terminal paniced racemes. Drupes oblique.

Common; all districts (79435).

DUMPIDI, DUPPIDI KR, K, V; GUMPENA.

Stem bark decoction administered for chest pain, gastric trouble and muscle pain by Koyas 1 spoonful, twice a day, till cure. Stem bark paste or gum applied on cuts and wounds, also used for head-ache. Wood used for making agricultural implements and musical instruments.

***Lasia spinosa* (L.) Thw. Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 336. 1864; FPM 1589. *Dracontium spinosum* L. Sp. Pl. 967. 1753. (ARACEAE).**

A prickly, rhizomatous herb. Leaves pinnatifid, hastate or sagittate, lobes acuminate. Spadix purple with spongy axis. Berries muricate at tip. Common; marshy areas and along streams of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (85519).

KATTA SARU KH, P; SALAVA DUMPA KR.

Rhizome paste mildly heated and massaged over body to get relief from pains by Khonds and Porjas. Rhizome cooked and eaten by Konda reddis.

***Leea macrophylla* Roxb. ex Hornem. in Hort. Hafn. 1: 231. 1813. *L. robusta* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 655. 1820; FPM 240. (LEEACEAE).**

A large shrub. Leaves decomposed; leaflets ovate to ovate-lanceate, serrate, acuminate. Flowers white, in terminal corymbose cymes. Occasional; hilly areas of Kurnool, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts (79403).

BODDUVNI KH, P; KUDAVA, KURAVA - J, S.

Root bark extract administered orally for stiff joints and rheumatic pains by Khonds and Porjas - 2 spoonfuls once a day, till cure. Stem bark paste mixed with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*), mildly heated and applied on cuts and wounds by Savaras.

***Leonotis nepetiifolia* (L.) R. Br. Prodr. 504. 1810; FPM 1155. *Phlomis nepetiifolia* L. Sp. Pl. 586. 1753 ('*nepetaefolia*'). (LAMIACEAE).**

An erect undershrub; branchlets pubescent. Leaves simple, ovate, serrate, acute. Flowers scarlet, in dense globose heads. Common; all districts (79482).

RANA BHERI

The inflorescence used in worship and also kept in house to keep off evil spirits by Jatapus and Savaras.

***Lepisanthes tetraphylla* (Vahl) Radlk. in Sitzungsber. Math.-Phys. Cl. Koenigl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. Muenchen 8: 276. 1878; FPM 247. *Sapindus tetraphylla* Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 54. 1794. (SAPINDACEAE).**

A medium-sized tree. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets oblong-elliptic, entire, acute. Flowers white, in axillary panicles. Drupes trigonous, velvety. Occasional; deciduous forests of Nallamalais and Srikakulam district (83764).

SALI KUNKUDU C.

Stem bark decoction administered orally for chest pain by Chenchus. Fruits used as hair-wash by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Leptadenia reticulata (Retz.) Wight & Arn. in Wight, Contrib. 47. 1834; FPM 850. *Cynanchum reticulatum* Retz. Obs. Bot. 2: 15. 1781. (ASCLEPIADACEAE).

A climbing shrub. Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong or lanceate, apex acute. Flowers pale yellow, in umbellate cymes. Follicles paired, cylindrical.

Common; all districts (83957).

MUKKU THUMMUDU THEEGA.

Leaf paste applied for skin diseases. Latex inhaled for cold.

Leucas cephalotes (Roth) Spreng. Syst. Veg. 2: 743. 1825; FPM 1150. *Phlomis cephalotes* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 262. 1821. (LAMIACEAE).

An annual, erect herb. Leaves simple, ovate or ovate-lanceate, serrate. Flowers white, in dense globose heads. Nutlets smooth, brown.

Common; all districts (83611).

AGHIM GUMMAR S; TUMBI KURA J; TUMMI.

Leaves and seeds made into paste, applied for ulcerous wounds of cattle by Savaras. Leaf juice inhaled for migraine by Jatapus and Savaras. Leaves used as vegetable by Jatapus and Savaras.

Leucas indica (L.) R. Br. ex Vatke in Oesterr. Bot. Z. 25: 95. 1875. *Leonurus indicus* L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 1011. 1759. *Leucas linifolia* (Roth) Spreng. Syst. Veg. 2: 743. 1825; FPM 1149. *Phlomis linifolia* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 260. 1821. (LAMIACEAE).

An erect herb, puberulous. Leaves simple, linear to lanceate, cuneate at both ends. Flowers white, in axillary and terminal whorls. Nutlets oblong.

Common; deciduous forests of Anantapur, Chittoor and Visakhapatnam districts (79443).

TUMMI BUTTA KH, KK, P.

Dried plant powder used as mosquito repellent by Khonds and Porjas. 2 or 3 drops of leaf or flower juice poured into eyes for eye infections by Konda kammaras and Porjas.

Limnophila rugosa (Roth) Merr. Interpr. Herb. Rumph. Amboin. 466. 1917. *Herpestis rugosa* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 290. 1821. *Limnophila roxburghii* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 951. 1912, non G. Don 1837-1838. (SCROPHULARIACEAE).

A stout, aromatic herb. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate, crenate, acute at apex. Flowers violet, in solitary or axillary clusters. Capsules ellipsoid.

Common; along streams and damp areas of East Godavari, Kurnool and

Visakhapatnam districts (84343).

BURADA PATRI KR.

Branches used for decoration and for worship by Konda reddy.

Limonia acidissima L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 554. 1762. *Feronia elephantum* Correa in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 5: 224. 1800; FPM 160. (RUTACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree, armed. Leaves imparipinnate; petioles and rachis winged. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary or terminal racemes. Berries globose.

Common; all districts (85552).

VELAĠA, YELAGA, YERAKA KR, K.

Root bark/fruit pulp crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for whooping cough to infants by Jatapus, Konda reddy and Valmiki 1 or 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Tender fruit pulp used as hair-wash. Ripe fruits edible.

Lippia javanica (Burm.f.) Spreng. Veg. 2: 752. 1825. *Verbena javanica* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 12. t. 6. f. 2. 1768. *Lippia geminata* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. Sp. 2: 266. 1818; FPM 1088. (VERBENACEAE).

An erect shrub; branchlets hairy. Leaves simple, ovate, rugose, crenulate, acute at apex. Flowers pink, in dense spikes. Drupes pyriform.

Common; along canals and open areas of all districts (76842, 84265).

KAMPU TUPPA; TELU MOKKA K.

Leaf paste applied on head and 2 or 3 drops of leaf juice poured into the ear for giddiness caused due to heat by Savaras. The whole plant used as a lice repellent in poultry by Bagatas, Khonds, Konda kammaras and Koyas.

Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) C.B. Robinson in Philipp. J. Sci. 6: 321. 1911. *Sebifera glutinosa* Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 2: 638. 1790. *Litsea chinensis* Lam. Encycl. 3: 574. 1792; FPM 1235. (LAURACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate, acute. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary pedunculate umbels.

Occasional; moist deciduous forests of Chittoor, Cuddapah and upper Godavari districts (76810).

NARA MAMIDI K, V; PANGIACHINA KH, P.

Stem bark paste made into pills, administered orally for leucorrhoea by Konda reddy 2 to 3 pills, twice a day for 9 days. Stem bark paste mixed with goat's milk and plastered over for bone fracture by Koyas. Bark decoction administered for chest pain by Porjas 2 to 3 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure.

Litsea monopetala (Roxb.) Pers. Syn. 2: 4. 1804. *Tetranthera monopetala* Roxb. Pl. Cor. 2: 26. 1800. *Litsea polyantha* Juss. in Ann. Hist. Nat. 6: 211. 1805; FPM 1237. (LAURACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong or ovate, rounded at base, acute at apex. Flowers greenish-yellow, in umbels. Berries ellipsoid. Common; Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (76869, 79450, 83696).

BHUNJADA B, KH, P.

Root bark paste plastered over for bone fracture by Bagatas, Koyas and Porjas, and the decoction given orally for giddiness by Khonds and Porjas.

Ludwigia hyssopifolia (G. Don) Exell, Garcia de Orta 5: 471. 1957. *Jussiaea hyssopifolia* G. Don, Gen. Syst. 2: 693. 1832. *J. linifolia* Vahl, Eclog. Amer. 2: 32. 1798, non *Ludwigia linifolia* Poir. 1813; FPM 1875. (ONAGRACEAE).

A slender, undershrub. Leaves simple, oblong-elliptic, entire, acuminate. Flowers yellow, solitary. Capsules ribbed.

Common; moist areas of Visakhapatnam district (84227).

PAANI KODHILI KH, P.

Leaf paste with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) applied around waist and the juice taken orally (without castor oil) to stop haemorrhage after delivery by Nuka doras and Porjas 2-3 spoonfuls thrice a day for 5 days.

Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb. Hort. Beng. 70. 1814 & Fl. Ind. 3: 713. 1832; FPM 533. *Cucumis acutangula* L. Sp. Pl. 1011. 1753. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A climber. Leaves palmately lobed, base cordate, lobes acute. Male flowers yellow, in racemes; female flowers yellow, axillary, solitary. Fruit elliptic-oblong, ribbed.

Cultivated; all districts.

BEERA.

Tender fruits used as vegetable, also sold in the market.

Lycopersicon esculentum Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8. n. 2. 1768; FPM 941. (SOLANACEAE).

An undershrub. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets alternate, sinuate-dentate, base unequal, apex acuminate. Flowers yellow, in axillary cymes. Berries fleshy, red when ripe.

Cultivated; all districts.

RAMA MULAGA, TAMATA.

Fruits edible and also used as vegetable.

Lygodium flexuosum (L.) Sw. in Schrad. J. Bot. 1800(2): 106. 1801; Bedd. Handb. Ferns Brit. India 457. t. 283. 1892. *Ophioglossum flexuosum* L. Sp. Pl. 2: 1063. 1753. (LYGODIACEAE).

A climbing, shrubby fern. Pinnae pinnately arranged; pinnules ovate, margins toothed. Sori in rows at the edge of segments.

Common; moist areas of Nallamalais and upper Godavari districts (79407).
KHOROTHI S.

Roasted rhizome mixed with the toddy of *Caryota urens* for better intoxication and taste by Jatapus and Savaras.

Macaranga peltata (Roxb.) Muell.-Arg. in DC. Prodr. 15(2): 1010. 1866; FPM 1326. *Osyris peltata* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 755. 1832. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A small tree; young parts stellate-tomentose. Leaves simple, ovate, orbicular, often peltate, villous beneath. Flowers greenish-yellow, in panicles. Capsules black.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (83791).

KULAKARA CHETTU, PALAKA CHETTU.

Leaves used as meal plates.

Macrotyloma uniflorum (Lam.) Verdc. in Kew Bull. 24: 322, 401. 1970. *Dolichos uniflorus* Lam. Encycl. 2: 299. 1786. *Dolichos biflorus* sensu Murray, Syst. Nat. ed. 13: 548. 1774 p.p.; FPM 367. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A twining herb; branchlets villous. Leaves trifoliate; leaflets ovate-rhomboid or elliptic-lanceolate, entire, base obtuse-cuneate, apex acute. Flowers yellowish-green, solitary, axillary or in clusters. Pods oblong, falcate; seeds oblong.

Cultivated; all districts.

VALAVALU.

Seeds cooked and eaten; also sold in the market

Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Macbr. var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) A. Cheval. in Rev. Int. Bot. Appl. Agric. Trop. 23. 149. 1943. *Bassia latifolia* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 19. 1795; FPM 763. (SAPOTACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree. Leaves simple, elliptic, acuminate. Flowers pale yellow, in dense clusters. Berries ovoid.

Common; all districts (79467).

ABAHA S; IPPA.

Root/stem bark crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the extract administered for better lactation after delivery by Koyas - 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day for 15 days. Seed paste used as hair-wash. Seed oil massaged over for sprains by Jatapus and Savaras. Fresh or roasted corolla edible. A liquor is prepared from corolla. Seed oil used in culinary and also as hair-oil. Branches used in festivals, marriages and religious ceremonies. Dry flowers sold in market.

Maerua apetala (Roth) Jacobs in Blumea 12: 207. 1964. *Capparis apetala* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 238. 1821. *Niebuhrria apetala* (Roth) Dunn in Gamble, Fl.

Pres. Madras 41. 1915. (CAPPARACEAE).

A small, unarmed tree. Leaves 1-3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-oblong or oblong-obovate, mucronate or acute at apex. Flowers white, in racemes. Berries ovoid.

Common; hilly areas of Nallamalais and Yerramalais (83750).

LUKKI CHETTU, NEMALI ADAGU C, L.

Root bark paste applied for leucoderma and the extract given orally for the same by Chenchus and Lambadis 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure.

Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) Muell.-Arg. in *Linnaea* 34: 196. 1865; FPM 1322. *Croton philippense* Lam. *Encycl.* 2: 206. 1768. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, ovate or ovate-lanceate, acute. Flowers pale yellow, in terminal racemes. Capsule red, glandular; seeds greyish.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79500, 85508).

ADHAAP S; SINDURI J, K, V.

Seed paste applied on wounds of cattle to kill worms by Jatapus and Savaras. Seed paste used for house decoration.

Mangifera indica L. *Sp. Pl.* 200. 1753; FPM 259. (ANACARDIACEAE).

A large, evergreen tree. Leaves simple, oblong-lanceolate, acute. Flowers greenish-yellow, in terminal panicles. Drupes fleshy.

Common; all districts (84247).

KONDA MAMIDI, MAMIDI; VOODA -S.

Stem bark extract given orally to pregnant women to beget fair complexioned babies by Konda redds 2-3 spoonfuls once a day for 30 days. Gum/resin applied on cuts by Koyas and Valmikis. Dried cotyledons cut into small pieces, kept in running water for a day, then ground into paste for preparing cakes and porridge. Fruits edible. Wood used for making musical and agricultural implements, and for house construction. Branches and leaves used in marriages and festivals for decoration. Fruits sold in market.

Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard in *Ann. Inst. Bot. Geol. Colon. Marseille* 23: 9. f. 2. 1915. *Mimusops hexandra* Roxb. *Pl. Cor.* t. 15. 1795; FPM 766. (SAPOTACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-obovate, obtuse at apex. Flowers white, solitary or in fascicles. Berries reddish-yellow when ripe.

Common; all districts (76914, 76964, 83756).

NIMMI, PALA NIMMI C, L; PALA.

Stem bark crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*), the extract mixed with sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*) and milk and administered for piles and stomach pain by Koyas and Valmikis 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Stem bark crushed with the stem of *Cissus quadrangularis* and garlic (*Allium*

salivum), the decoction given orally to cattle for throat diseases by Konda reddis 5 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Fruits edible. Wood used for making agricultural implements and house construction. Branches used in religious ceremonies.

Martynia annua L. Sp. Pl. 618. 1753; FPM 1003. (MARTYNIACEAE).

An erect, annual herb; branchlets glandular-hairy. Leaves simple, ovate, cordate at base, margins sinuate, acute at apex. Flowers purple with yellow throat, in axillary cymes. Capsules with 2-sharp anterior hooks.

Common; all districts (76959, 83916).

PULIGORU C, KR; TELU KONDI.

Root decoction administered orally for bronchitis by Chenchus and Koyas. Leaf paste applied over head for cooling effect and head-ache by Koyas and Porjas.

Maytenus emarginata (Willd.) Ding Hou in Steenis, Fl. Males. Ser. 1. 6(2): 241. 1962. *Celastrus emarginatus* Willd. Sp. Pl. 1: 2. 1798. *Gymnosporia montana* (Roth) Benth. Fl. Austral. 1: 400. 1863; FPM 209. *Celastrus montanus* Roth in Roem. & Schultes, Syst. 5: 427. 1819. (CELASTRACEAE).

A large, spinuous shrub. Leaves simple, ovate to obovate, crenate-serrate, obtuse at apex. Flowers pale yellow; in axillary cymes. Capsules subglobose, 3-loculed.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79541)

DANTEPU, DANTI.

Leaf paste applied on wounds and ulcers; also used as hair-wash by Chenchus and Konda reddis.

Maytenus heyneana (Roth) Raju & Babu in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 10: 348. 1968. *Celastrus heyneanus* Roth in Roem. & Schultes, Syst. 5: 421. 1819 p.p. *Gymnosporia heyneana* (Roth) Lawson in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 1: 620. 1875; FPM 210. (CELASTRACEAE).

An armed shrub. Leaves simple, ovate or oblong, serrate, base obtuse, apex retuse. Flowers white, in cymes.

Occasional; deciduous forests of Chittoor, Srikakulam and West Godavari districts (84278).

GALIOSAMBA K.

Stem bark extract administered for dysentery by Koyas.

Melastoma malabathricum L. Sp. Pl. 390. 1753; FPM 495. (MELASTOMATACEAE).

A small shrub, densely strigose-hairy. Leaves simple, elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate. Flowers pinkish-purple, in 1-5-flowered panicles. Berries

globose.

Common; moist deciduous forests of Chittoor, Cuddapah and Visakhapatnam districts (79425).

GADU GULAPI KH, P.

Leaf paste applied for ulcers and wounds by Khonds and Porjas. Fruits eaten by Khonds and Porjas.

Melia dubia Cav. Diss. 7: 364. 1789. *M. composita* Willd. Sp. Pl. 2: 559. 1799; FPM 176. (MELIACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree. Leaves 2 or 3 pinnate; leaflets ovate-lanceate, obtuse or rounded at base, serrate-crenate, acuminate. Flowers white, in axillary panicles. Drupes ovoid.

Occasional; forest areas of Kurnool and West Godavari districts (76851).

MUNNURU KARAKA KR, K.

Stem bark extract mixed with opium (*Papaver somniferum*) (4:1) given for rheumatic pains by Konda reddy and Koyas 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day for 9 days.

Memecylon umbellatum Burm. f. Fl. Ind. 87. 1768; FPM 504. (MELASTOMATACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, ovate-elliptic, acute at apex. Flowers violet, in umbellate cymes. Berries deep purple when ripe.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (79521).

ALLI CHETTU.

Root bark extract administered for leucorrhoea by Koyas 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Fruits edible and sold in market.

Merremia hederacea (Burm. f.) Hall. f. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 18: 118. 1894. *Evolvulus hederaceus* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 77. t. 30. f. 2. 1768. *Merremia chryseides* (Ker-Gawl.) Hall.f. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 16: 552. 1894; FPM 929. *Ipomoea chryseides* Ker-Gawl. in Bot. Reg. 4: t. 270. 1818. (CONVOLVULACEAE).

A climbing, perennial undershrub; branchlets puberulous. Leaves simple, 3-lobed, ovate, acuminate. Flowers yellow, in dichasial cymes; seeds trigonous. Common; all districts (76499, 76909, 84244).

GOLLA JIDDI THEEGA K; TALANTI TEEGA KR, ND, S.

Tuber ground with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and the extract administered for rheumatic pains by Savaras - 2 spoonfuls once a day, till cure. Leaf paste applied on head for head-ache by Koyas. Roasted seed paste used as hair-wash by Konda reddy, Nuka doras and Savaras.

Merremia vitifolia (Burm.f.) Hall.f. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 16: 552. 1893; FPM 928. *Convolvulus vitifolius* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 45: t. 18. f. 1. 1768.

(CONVOLVULACEAE).

A perennial twiner; branchlets hirsute. Leaves simple, palmately 3-5-lobed, cordate at base, entire to irregularly toothed, acuminate. Flowers yellow, in cymes; seeds dark brown.

Common; all districts (85506).

ADAVI BENDA, KATTIKURA KR.

Tender leaves and flowers used as vegetable by Konda reddy.

Milium tomentosum (Roxb.) Sinclair in Gard. Bull. Straits Settlements. 14: 378. 1955. *Uvaria tomentosa* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 35. 1795. *Saccopetalum tomentosum* (Roxb.) Hook. f. & Thoms. Fl. Ind. 152. 1855; FPM 22. (ANNONACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; branchlets tomentose. Leaves simple, ovate to obovate, acute. Flowers greenish-yellow, axillary, solitary or fascicled. Fruits globose, velvety, brown or purple.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (76803, 83990).

BARRE DUDDUGA, BODDA KR, K, V.

Fruits edible; wood used for making agricultural implements and for house construction.

Millettia extensa (Benth.) Baker in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 109. 1876; Ohasi in J. Jap. Bot. 50: 307. 1975. *Otosema extensa* Benth. in Miq. Pl. Jungh. 249. 1852. *Millettia auriculata* Baker ex Brandis, For. Fl. Ind. 138. 1874; FPM 322. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, scandent shrub. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets obovate, acute. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary racemes. Pods velvety brown.

Occasional; hilly areas of upper Godavari districts (84355).

MAANJU GOCHH KH, P.

Root bark extract mixed with a pinch of salt, used for washing wounds of cattle, to kill worms; crushed root or stem bark used as fish-poison by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas.

Millettia racemosa (Wight & Arn.) Benth. in Miq. Pl. Jungh. 249. 1852; FPM 322. *Tephrosia racemosa* Wight & Arn. Prodr. 210. 1834. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, woody climber. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets obovate or obovate-oblong, acuminate. Flowers white to pale yellow, in axillary racemes. Pods glabrous, apiculate.

Common; all districts (83938, 85501).

BONTHA CHETTU C, NELA TANGEDU KR.

Stem bark paste made into pills administered for fever by Konda reddy 2 or 3 pills twice a day for 3 days.

Mimosa intsia L. Sp. Pl. 522. 1753. *M. rubicaulis* Lam. Encycl. 1: 20. 1783; FPM 421. (MIMOSACEAE).

A large, prickly shrub. Leaves bipinnate; pinnae 4-7 pairs; leaflets oblong-elliptic, acute at apex. Flowers pink, in globose heads. Pods flat.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (76926, 76980).

KORINDA, KORIYANDA.

Root bark extract administered for bone-fracture and chest-pain by Konda reddy and Koyas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure.

Mimosa pudica L. Sp. Pl. 518. 1753; FPM 421. (MIMOSACEAE).

A prostrate, prickly undershrub. Leaves bipinnate, sensitive; pinnae 1-2 pairs; leaflets linear-oblong. Flowers pink, in globose heads. Pods flat, jointed.

Common; all districts (84392).

LAJJUKUDI KH, P.

Root and leaf extract administered for malarial fever and the warm paste applied over the body for the same by Konda doras and Porjas.

Mirabilis jalapa L. Sp. Pl. 177. 1753; FPM 1164. (NYCTAGINACEAE).

An undershrub; branchlets succulent, swollen at nodes. Leaves simple, ovate to elliptic, apex acute or acuminate. Flowers pink, in terminal cymes. Anthocarps globose, ribbed, black when ripe.

Cultivated; also run wild (84344).

MOGA MALLI - KR; YERRA MALLI V.

Tuber ground with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and made into pills, administered for chest pain and muscle pains by Koyas and Valmiki - 2-3 pills twice a day, till cure. Tubers and leaves used as vegetable.

Mitracarpus villosus (Sw.) DC. Prodr. 4: 572. 1830; Verdc. in Kew Bull. 30: 317. 1975. *Spermacoce villosa* Sw. Prodr. 29. 1788. *Mitracarpus verticillatus* (Schum. & Thonn.) Vatke in Linnaea 40: 196. 1876; Sebastine & Ramam. in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 9: 291. 1968. *Staurospermum verticillatum* Schum. & Thonn. Beskr. Guin. Pl. 73. 1827. (RUBIACEAE).

An erect or decumbent herb; stems 4-gonous. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, acute. Flowers white, in axillary clusters. Seeds with an 'x' shaped groove at the back.

Common; all districts (84215).

SOLLOGANTIJUD KH, P.

Whole plant ground with *Zornia gibbosa* and the paste applied on head is said to keep off evil spirits by Bagatas, Khonds and Konda kammaras.

Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth. Observ. Nacl. Ind. 19. 1839; FPM 585. *Nauclea parvifolia* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 52. 1796. (RUBIACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree. Leaves simple, ovate to obovate, acuminate.

Flowers white, in globose heads. Capsules globose to obovoid.

Common; all districts (76809, 76944, 83983).

BANDARI, BATTUGA - KR, K, V; PULAGARA - K; RUDRA GANAPA - C.

Stem bark crushed with that of *Haldina cordifolia* and the extract administered for peptic ulcers by Konda reddy and Koyas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Stem bark extract mixed with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*), given orally for dysentery by Konda reddy - 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Leaf juice (2-3 drops) poured into eyes for jaundice by Koyas. Wood used for making agricultural implements and house construction.

Momordica charantia L. Sp. Pl. 1009. 1753; FPM 532. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A slender, twining annual herb. Leaves simple, orbicular, deeply 5-7-lobed. Flowers yellow, solitary. Fruits oblong, tubercled.

Cultivated; all districts (76982).

KAKARA.

Root decoction administered orally for peptic ulcers by Koyas and Valmikis. Leaf juice mixed with cereals given for poultry diseases by Konda reddy and Savaras. Tender fruits used as vegetable.

Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 605. 1805; FPM 53. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A perennial climber; roots tuberous. Leaves simple, 3-5-lobed, denticulate, cordate at base, obtuse to acute at apex. Flowers yellow, solitary. Fruits ellipsoid, covered with soft spines.

Common; outskirts of forests and plains of all districts (76979, 84348).

ADAVI KAKARA, AGAKARA, ANGAKARA.

Tuber crushed with tamarind juice (*Tamarindus indica*) and the decoction given orally for rib-muscle pain - 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Tuber paste applied on head to remove dandruff by Savaras. Leaf juice or paste applied on burns by Koyas and Valmikis. Tender fruits used as vegetable.

Morinda pubescens J.E. Smith in Rees, Cyclop. 24: n. 3. 1813; Verdc. in Kew Bull. 37: 543. 1983. *M. tinctoria* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 197. 1824 & 1: 543. 1832, non Noronha 1790; FPM 651. (RUBIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate, abruptly acuminate. Flowers white, in umbellate heads. Syncarpium subglobose, black when ripe.

Common; all districts (83787).

CHEKKA CHETTU J; JALLI CHETTU K; MORIM, TOGARU.

Stem bark crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the extract administered for stomach pain by Konda reddy - 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day,

till cure. Fruits eaten during lean season by Koyas; wood used for house construction.

Moringa oleifera Lam. Encycl. 1: 398. 1785; FPM 269. (MORINGACEAE).
A medium-sized tree. Leaves 2-3-pinnate; leaflets elliptic or obovate, rounded at apex. Flowers white, in axillary panicles. Capsules 3-valved, loculicidal; seeds winged.

Common; cultivated in all districts (85525).

MUNAGA, MUNGA.

Stem bark paste applied on foot sores by Konda reddis. Crushed stem bark inhaled for a while for cold; gum applied on cuts and wounds. Tender leaves and fruits used as vegetable.

Mucuna hirsuta Wight & Arn. Prodr. 254. 1834; FPM 355. (PAPILIONACEAE).

An annual, twining climber. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets rhomboid-ovate, velvety beneath. Flowers purple, in axillary racemes. Pods turgid, curved, covered with dark silvery hairs.

Common; deciduous forests of Kurnool, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari districts (76934, 79423).

DULA DUNDI, DULA GANDI.

Root paste or fruit ash mixed with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*), applied for skin diseases by Koyas and Lambadis.

Mucuna monosperma DC. ex Wight in Bot. Misc. 2: 346. Suppl. t. 12. 1831; FPM 355. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, woody climber. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-rhomboid, apex acute. Flowers dark purple, in corymbose axillary racemes. Pods 1-seeded, covered with orange-red bristles.

Occasional; hilly slopes of Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts (83625).

PEDDA TUDI, TILLI THEEGA J, THODA S.

Seed-coat paste applied for sprains by Jatapus and Khonds.

Mucuna utilis Wall. ex Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. t. 280. 1840. *M. pruriens* sensu Baker in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 187. p.p. non (L.) DC. 1825. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets rhomboid-ovate. Flowers purple, in racemes. Pods 'S'-shaped, velvety when young, longitudinally ridged when mature.

Common; cultivated in hilly areas of Godavari valley of all districts (84361).

KONDA DAMALU KR.

Dried seeds boiled and water filtered seven times, then cooked with fruit juice

of tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and eaten by Konda reddy and Koyas.

Mundulea sericea (Willd.) A. Cheval. in Compt. Rend. 180: 1521. 1925. *Cytisus sericeus* Willd. Sp. Pl. 3: 1121. 1802. *Mundulea suberosa* (DC.) Benth. in Miq. Pl. Jungh. 248. 1852; FPM 314. *Tephrosia suberosa* DC. Prodr. 2: 249. 1825. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large shrub; branchlets silky tomentose. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets 8-10 pairs, elliptic-lanceate or oblong, apex acuminate. Flowers purple, in terminal racemes. Pods oblong, flat, sutures thickened.

Common; open forest areas of Eastern Ghats (79528, 83996).

PULISERU C, L.

Crushed leaves used as fish-poison by Chenchus and Koyas.

Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng. Syst. Veg. 2: 315. 1826; FPM 156. *Bergera koenigii* L. Mant. Pl. 565. 1771. (RUTACEAE).

A small tree or large shrub, aromatic. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets oblique, ovate-lanceate. Flowers white, in terminal corymbs. Berries black when ripe.

Common; all districts (76864, 85538).

KARIVEPA.

Root bark or leaves ground with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and the paste administered for dysentery by Konda reddy and Koyas 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Leaves used for culinary purposes.

Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack in Malayan Misc. 1: 31. 1820. *Chalcas paniculata* L. Mant. Pl. 68. 1767. *Murraya exotica* L. Mant. Pl. 563. 1771. "Murraea"; FPM 155. (RUTACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate or ovate-elliptic, entire or crenate. Flowers white, solitary or in few-flowered corymbs. Berries oblong or ovoid.

Common; all districts (84307).

PEETHURI MALLI KR.

Flowers used for decoration and worship by Konda reddy.

Musa ornata Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 666. 1824; Sundararaj & Balasubramanyam in Kew Bull. 25: 331. 1971. *M. rosacea* sensu Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1497. 1928, non Jacq. 1804. (MUSACEAE).

An erect herb; pseudostem brown. Leaves oblong, base not auricled; petiole margins opened. Spathes rose-purple. Fruits 3-5 in each bunch, angled, reflexed.

Common; along streams, hilly areas of upper Godavari districts (83795, 84380, 84206, 85522).

GADDARI KH; GADDHLA KODHILI KH, P; KONDA ARATI.

Fruits eaten to stop diarrhoea by Konda reddy; leaves used as meal-plates.

Naravelia zeylanica (L.) DC. Syst. 1: 167. 1817; FPM 3. *Atragene zeylanica* L. Sp. Pl. 542. 1753. (RANUNCULACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate, acuminate; terminal leaflets modified into a branched tendril. Flowers yellowish-green, in axillary or terminal panicles. Fruits a collection of achenes with feathery persistent styles.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79544, 85542).

KONDA MUDUSU THEEGA K, V; ROMPA THEEGA J; VORRA THEEGA KR.

Leaf juice poured (2-3 drops) into nostrils for cold by Jatapus and Konda redds. Tuber used as vegetable by Chenchus.

Naringi alata (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Ellis in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 22: 193. 1982. *Limonia alata* Wall. ex Wight & Arn. Prodr. 92. 1834; FPM 157. (RUTACEAE).

A small, armed tree; branchlets tomentose. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets obovate to ovate, cuneate at base, obtuse at apex. Flowers cream or white, in terminal or axillary panicles. Berries globose.

Common; hilly areas of Cuddapah; Kurnool and Nellore districts (83752).

MURIKI NIMMA C, L

Leaf paste applied on wounds of cattle by Chenchus; branches used in religious ceremonies.

Naringi crenulata (Roxb.) Nicolson in Saldanha & Nicolson, Fl. Hassan Dist. 387. 1976. *Limonia crenulata* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 86. 1798; FPM 157. (RUTACEAE).

A small, thorny tree. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets elliptic-ovate, crenulate. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary racemes. Berries globose, black.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (76821, 83972, 84335).

GESARI V; TORRELAGA.

Stem bark crushed with that of *Strychnos potatorum*, the extract mixed with a little salt and administered for dysentery and puerperal fever by Valmikis

2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Fruit juice given orally to kill intestinal worms by Konda redds.

Natsiatum herpeticum Buch.-Ham. ex Arn. in Edinb. New Philos. J. 16: 314. 1834; FPM 197. (ICACINACEAE).

A climbing shrub. Leaves simple, ovate, dentate, base deeply cordate, apex acute. Flowers greenish-yellow, in extra axillary pendulous racemes. Drupes obliquely ovoid, black when ripe.

Occasional; moist areas of Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts (83627).

KADDA MAADA J, KH.

Tender stems and leaves used as vegetable by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras.

Nelsonia canescens (Lam.) Spreng. Syst. 1: 42. 1824. - *Justicia canescens* Lam. Encycl. 1: 41. 1791. *Nelsonia campestris* R. Br. Prodr. 1: 481. 1810; FPM 1010. (ACANTHACEAE).

A diffuse, villous herb. Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong. Flowers pinkish-blue, in spikes. Capsules ovoid, 2-valved, tip recurved.

Occasional; open forest areas of Kurnool, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari districts (85514).

VERU MADDI KURA KR.

Tender leaves and inflorescence used as vegetable by Konda reddis

Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn. Fruct. 1: 73. 1788. *Nelumbium speciosum* Willd. Sp. Pl. 2: 1258. 1799; FPM 34. (NELUMBONACEAE).

A perennial, erect herb; rhizome creeping. Leaves simple, peltate. Flowers white. Carpels ovoid, embedded in the torus.

Common; perennial ponds and tanks of all districts (83745).

DAMARA C; KALUVA.

Rhizome extract given for diarrhoea by Chenchus 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Rhizome and tender petioles used as vegetable by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Neolamarckia cadamba (Roxb.) Bosser in Adansonia ser. 4. 6: 247. 1984. *Nauclea cadamba* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 121. 1824. *Anthocephalus indicus* A. Rich. Mem. Rubiac. 157. 1830; FPM 583. (RUBIACEAE).

A large tree. Leaves simple, ovate. Flowers yellowish-green, in globose heads, fragrant. Fruits fleshy, pale yellow; seeds angular.

Occasional; all districts (84201).

KADAMBA; KODHUM GOCHH B, KH, P.

Stem bark decoction administered for fever by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas - 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day for 3-4 days. Fruits edible and also used for preparing sauce.

Nicotiana tabacum L. Sp. Pl. 180. 1753; FPM 941. (SOLANACEAE).

An undershrub. Leaves alternate, elliptic, glabrous above, pubescent beneath, base narrowed. Flowers pale rose, in terminal panicles. Capsules ovoid, acute, brown.

Cultivated; around tribal areas.

POGAKU, PUVVAKU.

Leaves used for making cigars; also sold in market.

Ochna obtusata DC. var. *gamblei* (King ex Brandis) Kanis in Blumea 16: 34. 1968. *O. gamblei* King ex Brandis, Indian Trees 128. 1906; FPM 166.

(OCHNACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, clustered on branchlets, obovate, cuneate at base, obtuse or acute at apex. Flowers yellow, in axillary or terminal racemes. Drupes lobed.

Common; Eastern Ghats of lower Godavari districts (76941).

SONARI CHETTU K.

Stem bark paste plastered over for bone-fracture and the extract given orally for the same by Koyas - 5 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure.

***Ocimum americanum* L. Cent. Pl. 1: 15. 1755. *O. canum* Sims. in Bot. Mag. t. 2452. 1823; FPM 1111. (LAMIACEAE).**

An erect undershrub; branchlets pubescent. Leaves simple, elliptic-lanceate or ovate, entire or slightly serrate, aromatic. Flowers cream-white, in verticels. Fruit a collection of nutlets.

Common; all districts (76848, 76973, 79428, 84219, 84262).

ADAVI TULASI, BHOO TULASI KR, K, V; CHINNA TULASI, GEDE TULASI J; GHOD TULASI, GHODA TULASI KH, P.

Leaf juice (2 or 3 drops) poured into the nostrils for migraine by upper Godavari tribes. Leaf paste applied on wounds of cattle by Koyas. Smoke emanating from burnt leaf powder used as a mosquito repellent.

***Ocimum tenuiflorum* L. Sp. Pl. 597. 1753. *O. sanctum* L. Mant. Pl. 1: 85. 1767; FPM 1111. (LAMIACEAE).**

An erect undershrub, softly pubescent, aromatic. Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong, serrate. Flowers white, purplish within, in verticels. Fruit a collection of nutlets, smooth.

Common; all districts (83776).

MANCHI TULASI, TULASI.

Leaf juice mixed with a little camphor administered orally for rheumatic pain by Valmiki - 1 spoonful, twice a day for 5 days; also the same is given orally with honey for gastric trouble by Jatapus and Savaras. Tender branches used for religious purposes.

***Olax scandens* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 102. 1799; FPM 199. (OLACACEAE).**

A climbing shrub, with curved prickles. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, puberulous beneath. Flowers white, in axillary racemes. Drupes ovoid or subglobose, orange.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (76951, 83729).

PEDDA KARUKODI K; THURAKA THUPPE C.

Warm leaf paste applied over the sores of filaria by Chenchus. Leaves crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*), the decoction administered for diarrhoea and fever by Chenchus and Koyas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure.

Opilia amentacea Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 158. 1802; FPM 192. (OPILIACEAE).
A woody, climbing shrub. Leaves simple, ovate to lanceate, entire. Flowers pale yellow, in racemes. Drupes red, ovoid.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (83726).

KOTHIRIKAKU C.

Root bark/leaf paste applied on skin diseases by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz, For. Fl. Burma 2: 237. 1877; FPM 994. *Bignonia indica* L. Sp. Pl. 625. 1753. (BIGNONIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves 2-3-pinnate; leaflets ovate, acuminate. Flowers pinkish-purple, in terminal racemes. Capsules linear-oblong, woody; seeds winged. Common; deciduous forests of all districts (83969, 85530).

BAPANI CHETTU B, KD, KH, KK, ND, P; **PAMPENA CHETTU**.

Root bark or seeds ground with roots of *Spermacoce articularis* and the intestine of mangoose and the paste made into pills administered after menstruation for antifertility by Khonds and Porjas 3-4 pills twice a day for 5 days for 3 consecutive menstrual cycles. Stem bark decoction administered for jaundice and epilepsy by Koyas.

Orthosiphon thymiflorus (Roth) Sleensen in Reinwardtia 5: 42. 1959. *Ocimum thymiflorum* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 269. 1821. *Orthosiphon glabratus* Benth. in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2: 14. 1830-1831; FPM 1114. (LAMIACEAE).

An erect herb. Leaves simple, broadly ovate, crenate, acuminate. Flowers purplish-white, in terminal spikes. Fruit a collection of nutlets.

Common; Eastern Ghats of all districts (83908).

MURKA MOKKA C.

Leaf juice applied on head to kill lice by Lambadis.

Oryza sativa L. Sp. Pl. 333. 1753; FPM 1844. (POACEAE).

A herb, up to 70 cm tall, culms glabrous. Leaves linear-lanceolate, scabrid, apex acuminate; sheaths ciliate; ligules lanceolate. Panicles lax. Spikelets ovate-oblong; grains oblong.

Cultivated; all districts.

DANYAMU, VADDLU, VARI.

Grains cooked and eaten; also sold in market.

Oxalis corniculata L. Sp. Pl. 435. 1753; FPM 132. (OXALIDACEAE).

A diffuse, creeping herb, rooting at nodes. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets obovate, cuneate at base, emarginate at apex. Flowers yellow, in axillary umbels. Capsules oblong, beaked.

Common; moist areas of all districts (83934).

PULI SINTHA C.

Leaves used as vegetable by Chenchus.

Pandanus odoratissimus L.f. Suppl. Pl. 64. 1781; St. John in Taxon 12: 201. 1963. *P. tectorius* sensu Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1570. 1931, non Soland. ex Parkinson 1931. (PANDANACEAE).

A small, dioecious tree, profusely branched. Leaves ensiform, spiny along margins, apex flagellate. Inflorescence terminal; spathes cream-coloured, aromatic.

Common; all districts (85541).

MOGILI.

The aromatic spathes used for decoration and also as an insect repellent.

Panicum sumatrense Roth ex Roem. & Schult. in Syst. Veg. 2: 434. 1817. *P. miliare* sensu Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1782. 1934, non Lam. 1791. (POACEAE).

An annual herb; nodes glabrous. Leaf-blades lanceate. Panicles dense; spikelets large, ovoid; grains pale brown.

Common; cultivated on the hill slopes and plains of all districts (83633, 84326).

KONDA SAMALU.

Grains cooked and eaten.

Paracalyx scariosa (Roxb.) Ali in Univ. Studies Karachi 5: 95. 1968. *Cylista scariosa* Roxb. Pl. Cor. 1. 92. 1795; FPM 371. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-rhomboid, acuminate. Flowers yellowish-white, in axillary paniced racemes. Pods small, oblique.

Common; all districts (76930).

ADAVI KANDI.

Root bark extract administered orally for leucorrhoea by Koyas 1 spoonful daily for 30 days. Leaf paste applied on boils and blisters by Lambadis.

Parkinsonia aculeata L. Sp. Pl. 375. 1753; FPM 397 (CAESALPINIACEAE).

A small, thorny tree. Leaves bipinnate; pinnae 2 or 3 pairs; leaflets minute. Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes. Pods moniliform.

Common; plains and hilly areas of all districts (83763).

JEELUGU CHETTU C.

Roasted seeds eaten by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Passiflora foetida L. Sp. Pl. 959. 1753; FPM 524. (PASSIFLORACEAE).

A climbing shrub; branches faintly angular; tendrils axillary. Leaves simple palmately 3-lobed, rounded at base. Flowers white, solitary. Berries globose orange.

Common; open areas of all districts (76847).

CHIKKAPU THEEGA KR, K.

Leaf paste applied for skin diseases by Koyas. Fruits edible.

Pavetta indica L. Sp. Pl. 110. 1753; FPM 633. (RUBIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong or obovate, narrowed at base. Flowers white, in corymbose panicles. Berries ovoid, black.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (76822, 79532).

PAPIDI, THELLA PAPIDI.

Root bark crushed with that of *Alangium salvifolium* and garlic (*Allium sativum*) and the extract administered for epilepsy by Koyas - 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 21 days. Warm leaf paste applied over blisters and ulcers by Koyas. Fruits edible.

Pavetta tomentosa Roxb. ex J.E. Smith in Rees, Cyclop. 26: n. 52. 1813; FPM 1879. *P. indica* L. var. *tomentosa* (Roxb. ex J.E. Smith) Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 3: 150. 1880. (RUBIACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate, tomentose beneath. Flowers white, in corymbose cymes. Berries globose, black.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (83922).

PAPIDI CHETTU.

Stem bark extract or leaf juice given orally for jaundice by Chenichus and Koyas 1 spoonful once a day for 9 days.

Pennisetum americanum (L.) Leake, Zeitschr. fur Naturw. 79: 52. 1907. *Panicum americanum* L. Sp. Pl. 56. 1753. *Pennisetum typhoides* (Burm.f.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb. in Kew Bull. 1933: 271. 1933; FPM 1792. *Alopecurus typhoides* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 27. 1788. (POACEAE).

An erect herb; culms glabrous except at nodes. Leaves narrowly lanceate, flat. Spikelets green, narrowly elliptic, acute. Grains green, elliptic-oblong. Common; cultivated in all districts (84349).

GANTELU; KOROI S.

Grains cooked and eaten.

Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov. in Result. Sci. Miss. Stefan. Paoli Somal. Ital. 1: 115. 1916. *Asclepias daemia* Forssk. Fl. Aeg.-Arab. 51. 1775. *Pergularia extensa* (Jacq.) N.E. Br. in Dyer, Fl. Cap. 4: 758. 1908; FPM 837. *Cynanchum extensum* Jacq. Misc. 2: 353. 1781. (ASCLEPIADACEAE).

A climbing shrub. Leaves simple, pubescent, ovate, cordate at base, entire, acute at apex. Flowers yellowish-green, in corymbose pedunculate cymes. Follicles paired, curved, softly echinate.

Common; all districts (76997, 84245).

JUTLAPU THEEGA, JUTTI PAKU, JUTTUGA J, KR, K.

Roots ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the filtrate given for

stomach pain by Koyas and Valmikiś 1 spoonful twice a day for 3 days. Leaves ground with that of *Plumbago zeylanica* and the aerial roots of *Vanda tessellata*, and the paste plastered over fractured bones by Koyas. Latex applied over boils, lymph gland swellings and for migraine by Konda doras and Nuka doras.

Perilla frutescens (L.) Britt. in Mem. Torrey Bot. Cl. 5: 277. 1894; Subba Rao *et al.* in Indian J. For. 4(2): 149. 1981. *Ocimum frutescens* L. Sp. Pl. 1: 597. 1753. *Perilla ocimoides* L. Gen. Pl. ed. 6: 578. 1764; FBI 4: 646. 1885. (LAMIACEAE).

An erect, aromatic undershrub; stems quadrangular, villous. Leaves simple, broadly ovate, cuneate at base, serrate, acuminate at apex. Flowers pinkish-white, in axillary or terminal racemes. Nutlets brown.

Occasional; moist areas of Visakhapatnam district (84397).

SAKKARA, SAKIDALU KH, P.

Seed flour used for flavouring catables by Khonds and Porjas.

Phoenix loureirii Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 357. 1841. *P. humilis* Royle, var. *pedunculata* Becc. in Malesia 3: 379 & 387. t. 44. ff. 13-15, 18-21 & 25-27. 1890; FPM 1560. (ARECACEAE).

Gregarious shrubs; stems short, covered with persistent leaf-sheaths. Leaves long; leaflets linear, acicular. Flowers pale yellow, in spadix. Drupes oblong. Common; hilly areas of all districts (79464).

ADAVI EETA, CHITTI EETA; SINDHI GOCHH KH, P.

Tender stem ground with fruits of *Terminalia chebula* and the paste plastered over fractured bones by Bagatas, Nuka doras and Porjas. Tender stem edible. Leaves used for thatching and making brooms. Fruits edible.

Phoenix sylvestris (L.) Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 787. 1832; FPM 1559. *Elate sylvestris* L. Sp. Pl. 1189. 1753. (ARECACEAE).

A tree. Leaves very long; leaflets linear, acicular at apex. Spadix axillary; spathes simple; spikes in clusters. Drupes oblong-ellipsoid.

Common; all districts.

EETA; SINDI S.

Toddy tapped from apical region of the trunk. Tender buds and fruits edible. Tender fruits used for making pickles. Leaflets used for making mats, brooms and for thatching.

Phyllanthus amarus Schum. & Thonn. Kongl. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. 4: 195. 1829. *P. niruri* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1290. 1925, non L. 1753. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

An erect or decumbent herb. Leaves simple, oblong, truncate at base, entire, obtuse at apex. Flowers green, in axillary fascicles. Capsules globose.

Common; all districts (76852, 84269).

NELA VUSIRI.

Plant paste applied over scorpion-sting and for tooth-ache, and also mixed with curd given orally for jaundice by Konda reddy and Koyas 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 7 days.

Phyllanthus debilis Klein ex Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 582. 1805; FPM 1290. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A slender, erect herb. Leaves simple, orbicular to obovate, acute at apex. Flowers greenish, solitary or in axillary clusters. Capsules globose.

Common; all districts (84310).

GUNNE CHINTHA KURA KR.

Leaves used as a substitute for tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) by Konda reddy.

Phyllanthus emblica L. Sp. Pl. 982. 1753. *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn. Fruct. 2: 122. t. 108. 1791; FPM 1295. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A medium-sized tree; branchlets villous. Leaves simple, linear-oblong. Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary clusters. Berries globose.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (83792).

BODDAAMLA KH, P; VUSIRIKA; YENJER S.

Stem galls ground with leaves of *Vanda tessellata* and the paste plastered over fractured bones by Koyas. Leaves ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the paste applied for skin diseases by Konda reddy. Tender fruits used as a pickle. Fruits sold in market.

Phyllanthus missionis Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 5: 297. 1887; FPM 1290. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

An erect undershrub. Leaves simple, obovate, obtuse to rounded at apex. Flowers greenish, axillary.

Common; hilly areas of Visakhapatnam district (84391).

PODDA AMLA KH, KK, P.

Leaf paste mixed with mustard oil (*Brassica nigra*) and applied for skin diseases by Bagatas and Porjas.

Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir. in Lam. Encycl. 5: 298. 1804. *Kirganelia reticulata* (Poir.) Baill. Etude. Gen. Euphorb. 613. 1858; FPM 1294. (EUPHORBIACEAE).

A straggling shrub. Leaves simple, alternate in main stems, distichous in ultimate branchlets, ovate-elliptic, obtuse at base, entire, acute. Flowers greenish, axillary, solitary or in fascicles. Berries subglobose, bluish-black.

Common; all districts (76907, 84242).

PULISERU, PURITIKA, PURUGULA KR, K, V; PURUGUDU.

Leaf paste given orally to cattle for dysentery by Konda reddy, Koyas and Nuka doras. Branchlets used as tooth-stick. Roots collected on new moon day and kept in house to keep off evil spirits.

Physalis minima L. Sp. Pl. 183. 1753; FPM 939. (SOLANACEAE).

An erect, annual herb. Leaves simple, ovate, acute. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, axillary. Berries sub-spherical, yellow.

Common; all districts (76975).

BUDA BUSARA, BUDA KAKARA KR, K.

Leaves used as vegetable. Fruits edible.

Pimpinella heyneana (Wall. ex DC.) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 46: 115. 1877; FPM 560. *Helosciadium heyneanum* Wall. ex DC. Prodr. 4: 106. 1830. (APIACEAE).

An erect, annual herb. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets divided, narrowed at base, deeply serrate, acute at apex. Flowers white, in compound umbels. Mericarps glabrous.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (83634, 84393).

ADAVI JEELA KARRA J, KR, K, V.

Plants powdered and fumigated as an insect-repellent by Khonds and Savaras. Seeds eaten raw for indigestion by Jatapus and Savaras.

Piper longum L. Sp. Pl. 29. 1753; FPM 1205. (PIPERACEAE).

A creeping undershrub, rooting at nodes. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, entire, cordate at base, acute at apex. Flowers yellow, in elongate spikes. Berries ovoid, red when ripe.

Common; cultivated in hilly areas of upper Godavari districts (84399).

PIPPALLU; PIPPALA MODI P.

Root extract administered orally for asthma and also for puerperal fever by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas; roots sold in market.

Piper nigrum L. Sp. Pl. 28. 1753; FPM 1206. (PIPERACEAE).

A stout, climbing shrub, rooting at nodes. Leaves broadly ovate, entire, rounded at base, shortly acuminate at apex. Flowers pale yellow, in spikes. Berries ovoid-globose.

Occasional; along streams and moist areas of Nallamalais and upper Godavari districts (79438).

BONPIPPAL KH, P; PIPPADI GANDI J, KD, KK, ND.

Root extract given orally for dysentery and as an emetic by Jatapus and Khonds. Root paste used for tooth-ache by Bagatas and Porjas. Leaf juice given for cold and cough by Konda doras and Nuka doras. Seeds used as a spice and as an ingredient in various medicines.

Piper triolcum Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 151. 1820; Subram. & Henry in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 12: 4. 1970. *P. attenuatum* Buch.-Ham. ex Miq. Syst. Piperac. 306. 1844; FPM 1207. (PIPERACEAE).

A climbing shrub; branchlets zigzag. Leaves simple, ovate, cordate at base, acuminate at apex. Flowers greenish, in leaf-opposed spikes. Berries globose.

Occasional; moist valleys of Eastern Ghats of all districts (83622, 84375).

ADAVI MIRIYALU, KONDA MIRIYALU.

Root or seed paste applied for snake-bite by Khonds and Savaras, and the extract administered orally for cough by Jatapus and Nuka doras.

Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth. in London J. Bot. 3: 199. 1844; FPM 434. *Mimosa dulcis* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 99. 1798. (MIMOSACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; trunk with persistent stipular spines. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets oblong, apex obtuse. Flowers white, in paniced spikes. Pods twisted, moniliform.

Common; outskirts of forests of all districts (84273).

SEEMA CHINTA.

Stem bark ground with that of *Anogeissus acuminata* and the paste made into pills, given orally for dysentery by Koyas 2-3 pills twice a day, till cure. Aril edible.

Plumbago indica L. Herb. Amboin. 24. 1754. *P. rosea* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2: 215. 1762; FPM 745. (PLUMBAGINACEAE).

An undershrub. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, acute. Flowers bright-rose coloured, in long terminal spikes. Capsules enclosed in a persistent glandular calyx.

Occasional; hilly areas of East and West Godavari districts (85537).

NALLA JITRAMU, YERRA JITRAMULAMU KR, K.

Tuber and leaf decoction administered orally for abortion by Konda reddy and Koyas 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Leaf paste applied for snake-bite by Koyas and Valmikis.

Plumbago zeylanica L. Sp. Pl. 151. 1753; FPM 744. (PLUMBAGINACEAE).

An undershrub. Leaves simple, ovate, entire. Flowers white, in terminal spikes. Capsules oblong, enclosed in persistent glandular calyx.

Common; all districts (83783, 85511).

CHITRA MULLAMU; THELLA CHITRAMULAMU KR.

Root paste made into pills and orally administered for abortion by Konda reddy and Savaras 1-2 pills twice a day for 5 days. Root decoction along with ragi-porridge (*Eleusine coracana*) (1:3 ratio) taken orally for rheumatic pain by Jatapus and Savaras. Roots tied to the shoulder for malarial fever by

Jatapus, Konda doras and Nuka doras. Leaf paste mildly heated and massaged for chest pain, muscle pain and sprains; also applied on wounds.

Plumeria rubra L. Sp. Pl. 209. 1753. *P. acutifolia* Poir. in Lam. Encycl. Suppl. 2: 667. 1812; FPM 821. (APOCYNACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, broadly obovate-spathulate, cuneate at base, acuminate at apex. Flowers cream-coloured with yellow centre, in stout peduncled corymbose cymes. Follicles in pairs.

Common; all districts (79427).

CHAMPA GOCHH KH, P.

Stem bark paste applied on ulcerous wounds of cattle by Khonds and Porjas. Latex applied on sprains by Bagatas and Konda doras. Flowers used for decoration and in religious ceremonies.

Pogostemon benghalensis (Burm.f.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 529. 1891. *Origanum benghalense* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 128. t. 38. f. 3. 1768. *Pogostemon plectranthoides* Desf. in Ann. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. 2: 156. t. 6. 1808; FPM 1133. (LAMIACEAE).

An erect, aromatic shrub; young parts pubescent. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, cuneate at base, crenate, acute-acuminate at apex. Flowers pink or white, in spicate racemes. Fruit a collection of nutlets.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (85510, 85518).

KOKALA KR.

Leaves used as detergent by Konda reddy.

Polyalthia cerasoides (Roxb.) Bedd. Sylv. t. 1. 1869; FPM 17. *Uvaria cerasoides* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 33. 1795. (ANNONACEAE).

A small tree; branchlets pubescent. Leaves simple, elliptic, acuminate. Flowers green, axillary, solitary.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (83730, 83951).

CHILAKA DUDDIRA C, KR, K, V.

Fruits edible. Bark fibre used for making ropes by Chenchus. Wood used for house construction.

Polyalthia suberosa (Roxb.) Thw. Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 398. 1864; FPM 16. *Uvaria suberosa* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 34. 1795. (ANNONACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, oblong, obtuse at apex, puberulous beneath. Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary or extra-axillary umbels. Carpels subglobose, black when ripe.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79401).

CHILAKA DUDDUGA; MADIDAGU S.

Root bark crushed with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and the decoction administered orally for puerperal fever by Jatapus and Savaras 2 spoonfuls

twice a day for 5 days.

Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre, Fl. For. Cochinch. t. 385. 1899. *Cytisus pinnatus* L. Sp. Pl. 741. 1753. *Pongamia glabra* Vent. Jard. Mal. t. 28. 1803; FPM 385. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate, entire, acuminate. Flowers pale pink, in axillary racemes. Pods obliquely oblong, 1-seeded.

Common; all districts (85523).

KAGU, KAMU KR, K, V; KANUGA B, J, KD, ND; KARYMJOB S. Stem bark crushed with that of *Alangium salvifolium*, *Syzygium cumini* and *Terminalia arjuna*, and the extract mixed with a little sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*), administered for leucorrhoea by Koyas and Valmikis 2-3 spoonfuls once a day for 9 days (up to 3 menstrual cycles). Seed oil applied for boils, blisters and skin diseases. Pods sold in market.

Portulaca oleracea L. Sp. Pl. 445. 1753; FPM 66. (PORTULACACEAE).

A prostrate, annual herb, succulent. Leaves simple, obovate, apex acute. Flowers yellow, in clusters. Capsules ovoid, brown.

Common; moist localities of all districts (83785).

PAPPU KURA, PEDDA PAYALA KURA.

Tender branches and leaves used as vegetable.

Premna tomentosa Willd. Sp. Pl. 3: 314. 1800; FPM 1095. (VERBENACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; young parts stellate-tomentose. Leaves simple, ovate, obtuse or cordate at base, acuminate at apex. Flowers greenish-yellow, in terminal or axillary panicles. Drupes globose, brown.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (83720, 83767).

NAAGUR, NARUGUDU C, L.

Fruits eaten by Chenchus.

Pronephrium nudatum (Roxb. ex Griff.) Holtt. Blumea 21(1): 111. 1972.

Polypodium nudatum Roxb. ex Griff. in Calc. J. Nat. Hist. 4: 491. 1844.

Nephrodium moulmeinense Bedd. Ferns Brit. India Suppl. 18. 1876.

(THELTYPERIDACEAE).

A terrestrial fern. Rhizomes stout, creeping; stipes close, together, stout. Pinnae alternate, margins repand-crenate or slightly toothed, apex shortly acuminate. Sori medial on the veins; indusia reniform, setose.

Common; along streams of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts (84232, 84374).

GODKOKODI KH, P.

Young fronds used as vegetable by Khonds and Porjās.

Prosopis cineraria (L.) Druce in Bot. Exch. Club Soc. Brit. Isles 3: 422. 1914. *Mimosa cineraria* L. Sp. Pl. 517. 1753, "cinerea". *Prosopis spicigera* L. Mant. Pl. 68. 1767; FPM 419. (MIMOSACEAE).

A moderate-sized, thorny tree; branches drooping. Leaves 2-pinnate; leaflets linear-oblong, obtuse or acute at apex. Flowers yellow, in long narrow spikes. Pods torulose.

Common; all districts (79540).

JAMMI.

Root bark decoction administered orally for leucorrhoea and menstrual disorders by Chenchus. Branches used in religious ceremonies.

Protium serratum (Colebr.) Engler in DC. Monogr. Phan. 4: 88. 1883; FPM 171. *Bursera serrata* Colebr. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 15: 361. t. 4. 1827. (BURSERACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; young parts puberulous. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate-elliptic, crenate or serrate, acuminate. Flowers pale green, in axillary panicles. Drupes ovoid, with arilliform pulp.

Common; hilly areas of upper Godavari districts (79436).

ONDARI GOCHH - KH, P.

Root bark extract along with banana fruits (*Musa paradisiaca*) administered orally for peptic ulcers by Bagatas, Konda doras and Nuka doras 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Fruits edible.

Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 116. 1799; FPM 385. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets elliptic-oblong, emarginate at apex. Flowers yellow, in terminal panicles. Pods orbicular, winged.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (76925, 84352, 84272).

VEGISA, VENGISA, YEGISA, YEGE.

Root bark extract mixed with curd and administered orally for dysentery by Konda reddy and Koyas 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Stem bark crushed with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) and the extract mixed with a little sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*) administered orally for piles by Valmikis - 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Stem bark ground with that of *Mitragyna parvifolia* and the paste made into pills, orally administered to women for fertility (conception) by Koyas - 4 or 5 pills twice a day for 5 days after menstruation (for 3 consecutive menstrual cycles). Gum used as an adhesive. Wood used for making agricultural implements, boats, musical instruments and house construction.

Pterolobium hexapetalum (Roth) Sant. & Wagh in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5: 108 1963. *Reichardia hexapetala* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 210. 1821.

Pterolobium indicum A. Rich. Tent. Fl. Abyss. 1: 247. 1847; FPM 395. (CAESALPINIACEAE).

A straggling, prickly shrub. Leaves bipinnate; leaflets ovate-oblong or obovate, acute at apex. Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes. Pods winged, reddish-brown.

Common; hilly areas of deciduous forests in all districts (79536, 83911).

KORINDA KAMPA C, L.

Stem bark decoction given orally to infants for whooping cough by Chenchus 1 spoonful twice a day, till cure.

Pterospermum xylocarpum (Gaertn.) Sant. & Wagh in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5: 108. 1963. *Velaga xylocarpa* Gaertn. Fruct. 2: 245. t. 133. 1791. *Pterospermum heyneanum* Wall. ex Wight & Arn. Prodr. 69. 1834; FPM 108. (STERCULIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; young parts rusty-tomentose. Leaves simple, ovate to obovate, lobed, acuminate at apex. Flowers white, in axillary 2-3-flowered cymes. Capsules oblong-ovoid, 5-angled, woody.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (83635, 84363).

LOLUGU; NOLIKA J, OLEKA S.

Bark fibre used for making ropes by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras. Wood used for making agricultural implements.

Pueraria tuberosa DC. Prodr. 2: 240. 1825; FPM 360. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub; tubers moniliform. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate or rhomboid, unequally truncate at base. Flowers bluish-violet, in axillary pendulous racemes. Pods linear-elliptic, flat, hairy.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (83727, 83989).

BHUCHAKKARA GADDA C.

Tuber extract mixed with a little sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*) and administered for peptic ulcers by Chenchus 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Tuber used as vegetable by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma 2: 171. 1877; FPM 807. *Ophioxylon serpentinum* L. Sp. Pl. 1043. 1753. (APOCYNACEAE).

An undershrub. Leaves whorled, elliptic-lanceate, acute or acuminate at apex. Flowers purplish-white, in umbellate cymes. Drupes obliquely ovoid, purplish-black when ripe.

Occasional; upper Godavari districts (76898, 84230).

PATAL GARADA, PATAL GARADU - B, J, KD, KH, KR, KK, K, ND; SANEGGARA-S.

Roots crushed and the extract administered for chest pain and fever by Konda reddy, Koyas and Porjas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days and given

orally for rabies by Bagatas 5 spoonfuls twice a day for 21 days. Roots crushed with the leaves of *Kalanchoea pinnata* and the extract given orally for snake-bite and the paste applied over the bitten spot, by Khonds, Konda kammaras and Savaras; roots sold in market.

Rhaphidophora pertusa (Roxb.) Schott in Bonplandia 5: 45. 1857; FPM 1590. *Pothos pertusus* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 455. 1820, '*pertusa*'. (ARACEAE). An evergreen, climbing shrub; nodes with adventitious aerial roots. Leaves ovate, entire or pinnatisect. Inflorescence axillary; spathes convolute, oblong, acuminate, cream to pale yellow coloured. (Photo 15).

Common; along streams of upper Godavari districts (84379).

BALARAKKASI KR.

Aerial roots and leaves ground into paste and plastered over fractured bones by Khonds and Porjas and the same applied for cuts and wounds by Konda reddy; fruits edible

Ricinus communis L. Sp. Pl. 1007. 1753; FPM 1335. (EUPHORBIACEAE). A shrub. Leaves palmatifid, 6-10-lobed, peltate, margin serrate, apex acuminate. Flowers pale yellow, in terminal paniculate racemes. Capsules 3-lobed, softly echinate.

Common; cultivated in all districts (85536).

AMUDAMU, AYIDAMU.

Seed oil used as a purgative; also used for culinary purposes by Koyas and Lambadis. Seeds sold in market.

Rivea hypocrateriformis (Desr.) Choisy, Convolv. Orient. 26. 1834; FPM 903. *Convolvulus hypocrateriformis* Desr. in Lam. Encycl. 3: 561. 1792. (CONVOLVULACEAE).

A climbing shrub; branchlets appressed pubescent. Leaves simple, ovate, cordate at base, apiculate at apex. Flowers white, solitary or in 1-3-flowered peduncled cymes. Fruits conical, indehiscent.

Occasional; all districts (83748).

BODDI THEEGA C, L.

Tender leaves used as vegetable by Chenchus.

Rubia cordifolia L. Mant. Pl. 197. 1771; FPM 655. (RUBIACEAE).

A climbing shrub, rugose. Leaves simple, whorled, ovate to obovate, entire, acute at apex. Flowers white, in dichasial cymes. Drupes globose, fleshy.

Common; hilly areas of upper Godavari districts (84211).

KURRA MAAL KH, P.

Root decoction administered for giddiness and stomach pain by Bagatas and Porjas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days.

Rubus ellipticus Smith in Rees, Cyclop. 30: n. 16. 1815; FPM 441. (ROSACEAE).

A large, straggling shrub; branches prickly. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets broadly ovate, subacute at base, serrate, rounded or acute at apex, densely tomentose below. Flowers white, in panicles. Berries globose, orange when ripe.

Common; hilly areas of Visakhapatnam district (79451).

BONSIKODI KH, KK, P.

Root paste applied over cracked heels by Konda kammaras; fruits edible.

Sansevieria roxburghiana Schult. & Schult.f. in Mant. Syst. Veg. 7: 357. f. 12. D & E. 1829; FPM 1520. (AGAVACEAE).

A stout, fleshy herb; rootstock rhizomatous. Leaves cylindric. Flowers greenish-white, in clusters on a terminal scape. Berries globose.

Common; deciduous forests of Eastern Ghats of all districts (83608).

NELA KITTALA S; YERRA JAPPA J.

Rhizome paste applied on head for cooling effect by Savaras.

Sapindus emarginatus Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 54. 1794; FPM 250. (SAPINDACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets oblong, entire, emarginate at apex. Flowers brownish-yellow, in terminal panicles. Drupes 3-lobed, ovoid.

Common; all districts (77080).

KUNKUDU.

Leaf paste applied on head for cooling effect by Jatapus and Konda doras. Fruit juice used as a hair-wash and fruits sold in market.

Sarcostemma secamone (L.) Bennet in Indian For. 95: 692. 1969. *Periploca secamone* L. Mant. Pl. 2: 216. 1771. *Oxystelma esculentum* (L.f.) R. Br. ex Schult. in Roem. & Schult. Syst. 6: 89. 1820; FPM 833. *Periploca esculenta* L.f. Suppl. Pl. 168. 1781. (ASCLEPIADACEAE).

A twiner. Leaves simple, oblong to linear, apex mucronate. Flowers purplish-pink, in axillary cymes. Seeds ovate, silky at apex.

Common; all districts (84290).

CHITTI PALA K.

Boiled leaves made into a paste applied over boils by Koyas.

Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken in Alleg. Naturgesch. 3(2): 1341. 1841. *Pistacia oleosa* Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 2: 615. 1790. *Schleichera trijuga* Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 1096. 1805; FPM 248. (SAPINDACEAE).

A large tree; young parts bright red. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets elliptic-oblong, entire, cuncate at base, obtuse-round at apex. Flowers pale yellow,

in axillary cymes. Drupes ovoid, blackish-purple when ripe.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79440).

BANRUBAI S; BUSI, PUSUKA KR, K, V; KOSEMU, PUSUKA B, J, KD, KH, KK, ND.

Root bark extract given orally for snake-bite and the paste applied over the bitten spot by Khonds and Porjas 2 spoonfuls thrice a day. Stem bark or leaf paste applied over ulcerous wounds by Jatapus and Savaras. Stem bark paste mixed with albumen of egg plastered over fractured bones by Konda redds and Koyas; seed oil applied for skin diseases; used as hair-oil and also for culinary purposes. Fruits edible. Seeds sold in market.

Scoparia dulcis L. Sp. Pl. 116. 1753; FPM 964. (SCROPHULARIACEAE).

An erect herb. Leaves simple, elliptic, serrate, cuneate at base, acute at apex.

Flowers white, axillary, solitary. Capsules globose-ovoid.

Common; all districts (84396).

GHOD THULASI KH, KK, P.

Root or leaf extract mildly heated and administered for dysentery by Khonds and Porjas 3 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure.

Selaginella repanda (Desv. ex Poir.) Spreng. in Gaud. Voy. Bonite Bot. 1: 329. 1846; Panigrahi & Dixit in J. Indian Bot. Soc. 46: 231. 1967.

Lycopodium repandum Desv. ex Poir. in Lam. Encycl. Suppl. 3: 558. 1814. (SELAGINELLACEAE).

A slender, procumbent, dichotomously branched herb. Leaves membranous, dimorphous. Sporophylls cordate, acuminate at apex. Spores yellowish-orange.

Common; moist hilly areas of all districts (79408, 84365).

ODAMARA S; ROOI BOOTH KH, P.

Plant paste applied for scorpion sting, and the extract gargled for mouth ulcers by Khonds and Savaras.

Semecarpus anacardium L.f. Suppl. Pl. 182. 1781; FPM 266. (ANACARDIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, obovate-oblong, entire, obtuse at base, rotund at apex. Flowers greenish-yellow, in terminal panicles. Drupes black, obliquely oblong, seated on a triangular orange-coloured receptacle.

Common; all districts (76991, 83981).

JEEDI, NALLA JEEDI, SEEDI.

Stem bark paste mixed with urine of an infant, mildly heated and applied over ulcers and wounds. Seeds ground with onion (*Allium cepa*) and the paste applied for abdominal swellings and pain by Koyas. Acrid resin from the nut applied on cuts, heel cracks and sprains. Roasted kernel and boiled hypocarp edible. Hypocarp used for brewing alcohol. Gum used as an

adhesive. Seeds sold in market.

Sesamum indicum L. Sp. Pl. 634. 1753; FPM 1002. (PEDALIACEAE).

An erect herb; branchlets puberulous. Leaves simple, elliptic or lanceate, lobed or serrate. Flowers pinkish-white, axillary, solitary or in racemes. Capsules oblong, beaked.

Common; cultivated and also run wild in all districts (76968).

NUVVULU.

Leaf juice poured over burns by Koyas. Seed oil used as hair-oil and also for culinary purposes.

Setaria italica (L.) P. Beauv. Ess. Agrost. 51: 170 & 178. 1812; FPM 1789.

Panicum italicum L. Sp. Pl. 56. 1753. (POACEAE).

An annual herb. Culms smooth; nodes glabrous; ligules membranous. Leaf blade linear-lanceate. Spikelets densely crowded in a cylindrical spike. Caryopsis fusiform to ellipsoid.

Common; cultivated in hilly areas and plains of all districts (76879, 84328).

BURROI S; GANGA J; KORRALU.

Grains cooked and eaten.

Shorea robusta Gaertn.f. Fruct. 3: 48. t. 186. 1805; FPM 83. (DIPTEROCARPACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong, entire, acute at apex. Flowers cream or pale yellow, in racemes. Fruits ovoid, winged.

Common; hilly areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts (79469).

GUGGILAMU J.

Resin ground with the seed coat of *Entada pursaetha* and horn of spotted deer and the paste mixed with albumen of egg applied for chest pain by Jatapus and Savaras. Smoke from resin used for chicken-pox by Jatapus and Savaras; roasted cotyledons edible; wood used for making bullock-carts and for house construction; resin sold in market.

Sida acuta Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 147. 1768, emend. K. Schum. in Fl. Bros. 12(3): 326. 1891; FPM 90. (MALVACEAE).

An erect undershrub. Leaves simple, ovate-elliptic, cordate at base, serrate, acuminate at apex. Flowers yellow, solitary, axillary.

Common; all districts (83762).

KAMPA, MUTTAVA KAMPA J, KD, ND.

Bark fibre used for cordage. Whole plant used as broom.

Sida cordata (Burm.f.) Borssum in Blumea 14: 182. 1966. *Melochia cordata* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 143. 1768. *Sida veronicifolia* Lam. Encycl. 1: 5. 1783; FPM

89. (MALVACEAE).

An undershrub; branchlets hispid. Leaves simple, broadly ovate, cordate at base, acuminate at apex. Flowers yellow, solitary. Mericarps 5, awnless.

Common; all districts (84268).

BANKODI K.

Leaf juice mixed with goat's milk administered for paralysis by Jatapus and Valmiki - 2 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Leaf paste applied for scorpion-sting by Koyas.

Smilax zeylanica L. Sp. Pl. 1029. 1753; FPM 1518. (SMILACACEAE).

A climbing shrub; branchlets sparsely prickled. Leaves simple, oblong, broadly elliptic or ovate-lanceate, obtuse-rotund at base, obtuse to shortly acuminate at apex. Flowers pale green, in umbels. Berries globose.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (83620, 83988).

KANTA SARA THEEGA C; PAARSA THEEGA, TAMARA KR, KD, K, ND.

Tuber crushed with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and the extract administered for paralysis by Jatapus and Savaras - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 30 days, also given for venereal diseases by Konda reddy and Koyas. Tuber paste applied for throat ulcers by Konda reddy and Koyas. Leaves used as meal plates.

Solanum erianthum D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 96. 1825. *S. verbascifolium* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 939. 1922, non L. 1753. (SOLANACEAE).

An unarmed shrub; branchlets fulvous-tomentose. Leaves simple, elliptic-oblong, obliquely cuneate at base, acute to acuminate at apex. Flowers white, in corymbose cymes. Berries globose.

Common; hilly areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts (79414, 83799).

KONDA VANGA KH, P.

Fruits cooked as vegetable and also taken for gastric trouble by Khonds and Porjas.

Solanum indicum L. Sp. Pl. 187. 1753; FPM 938. (SOLANACEAE).

An armed shrub; branchlets pubescent. Leaves simple, variable, ovate-oblong, sinuately lobed, obliquely truncate at base, subacute at apex. Flowers bluish-purple, in extra axillary racemes. Berries globose, orange.

Common; all districts (76900, 84322).

ADAVI VUSTI; CHITTI MULAGA J; CHITHRA KR; OAUNSTU S.

Roots crushed with the root bark of *Polyalthia suberosa* and the decoction administered for post delivery pains and puerperal fever by Savaras - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 9 days. Fruits used as vegetable.

Solanum melongena L. Sp. Pl. 186. 1753; FPM 937. (SOLANACEAE).
An undershrub, up to 1.5 m tall, fulvous tomentose. Leaves alternate, ovate, lobed, base rounded or unequal, apex acute. Flowers purple, solitary, axillary. Berries obovoid or oblong, green or purple.
Cultivated; all districts.

VANGA.

Tender fruits used as vegetable.

Solanum nigrum L. Sp. Pl. 186. 1753; FPM 936. (SOLANACEAE).
An erect undershrub. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, shallowly lobed, acute or acuminate at apex. Flowers white, in extra axillary sub-umbellate cymes. Berries globose.

Common; all districts (83722).

KAMANCHI, VUSTI

Fruits used as vegetable.

Solanum surattense Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 57. 1768. *S. xanthocarpum* Schrader & Wendl. Sert. Hannov. 1: 8. t. 2. 1795; FPM 938. (SOLANACEAE).
Diffuse undershrub. Leaves simple, pinnatifid, ovate-elliptic, obtuse at apex. Flowers bluish-pink, in extra axillary cymes. Berries globose, yellow.
Common; all districts (76901).

AAKUDU K; NELA MULAKA, NELA VAAKUDU J, KR, ND.

Tender fruits cooked as vegetable and eaten for cough and also to kill intestinal worms by Konda reddy and Koyas. Seed paste used for tooth-ache.

Solanum torvum Sw. Prodr. 47. 1788; FPM 937. (SOLANACEAE).
An armed shrub, stellate-pubescent. Leaves simple, ovate, sinuately lobed. Flowers white, in extra-axillary corymbose cymes. Berries globose, yellow.
Common; all districts (79444, 83800).

DUNGIRI KH, P; KONDA VUSTI B, J.

Fruit juice poured (2 or 3 drops) into the ears for ear pain by Khonds and Porjas.

Solena heterophylla Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 514. 1790. *Melothria heterophylla* (Lour.) Cogn. in DC. Monog. Phan. 3: 618. 1881; FPM 539. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A slender climber. Leaves simple, polymorphic. Flowers cream-coloured, in umbellate cymes. Berries oblong.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79491, 83924, 84362).

ADAVI DHONDA KR, K; MAARSA S; NALLA DHONDA C.

Tuber paste applied for snake bite by Chenchus. Leaf juice poured (2 or 3 drops) into eyes for eye sore. Tubers and tender fruits used as vegetable.

Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench. Meth. Pl. 207. 1794; FPM 1736. *Holcus bicolor* L. Mant. Pl. 301. 1771. (POACEAE).

A stout herb, culms 1.5 to 2 m high. Leaves linear-lanceate, base rounded or narrowed, apex acuminate. Flowers in panicles; spikelets sessile, obovate, subglobose or elliptic-lanceate; glumes reddish-brown. Grains globose to ovate, white or pale yellow.

Cultivated; around tribal areas.

JONNALU.

Grains cooked and eaten; also sold in market.

Soymida febrifuga (Roxb.) A. Juss. in Mem. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 19: 251. 1830; FPM 185. *Swietenia febrifuga* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 17. 1795. (MELIACEAE).

A large tree. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets elliptic-oblong, entire, unequal at base. Flowers greenish-white, in terminal or axillary panicles. Capsules ovoid, 5-valved; seeds winged.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (76943).

SOMI, SOMIDA.

Stem bark extract administered for diarrhoea and indigestion by Konda reddy, Koyas and Savaras 1 spoonful twice a day for 5 days; also for fever by Jatapus.

Spermacoce articularis L.f. Suppl. Pl. 119. 1781; Sivarajan & Nair in Taxon 35: 366. 1986. *Borreria hispida* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 654. 1921. non (L.) K. Schum. 1891. (RUBIACEAE).

An erect, diffuse herb; branches quadrangular, grooved. Leaves simple, opposite, obovate. Flowers pale pink, in axillary cymes. Capsules oblong-ellipsoid.

Common; all districts (76958).

NELA SADAKURA KR, K.

Root paste applied on tooth to eradicate infection by Konda reddy and Koyas. Tender leaves used as vegetable by Koyas.

Spermodictyon suaveolens Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 236. 1815. *Hamiltonia suaveolens* (Roxb.) Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 233. 1824; FPM 650. (RUBIACEAE).

An erect, much-branched shrub. Leaves simple, ovate, elliptic-lanceate, acute. Flowers bluish-white, in terminal branched panicles. Capsules ellipsoid, 3-valved.

Common; hilly slopes of Eastern Ghats of all districts (79547, 83632).

VUTTARENI J, KH.

Leaf paste applied on wounds of domestic animals by Jatapus and Khonds. Flowers used for decoration.

Sphaeranthus indicus L. Sp. 927. 1753; FPM 692. (ASTERACEAE).

A diffuse, aromatic herb, glandular hairy; stems winged. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate, serrate or toothed, narrowed at base, amplexicaul. Flowers pinkish-purple, in globose heads. Achenes compressed; pappus absent.

Common; all districts (79418).

BATTI PHOL - B, KH, KK, P; **BODASAARAMU**

The root and inflorescence powder mixed with goat's milk, administered for impotency by Koyas - 1 spoonful daily for 30 days. Leaf extract mixed with sugar (*Saccharum officinarum*) and milk administered to infants for diarrhoea by Konda reddy and Koyas 1 spoonful twice a day for 3 days. The inflorescence paste boiled with crab's flesh eaten for malarial fever by Bagatas, Khonds and Porjas. The dried plant is kept in granary as an insect repellent by Savaras.

Stachytarpheta urticaefolia (Salisb.) Sims in Bot. Mag. t. 1848. 1816, "*urticifolia*". *Cymburus urticaefolius* Salisb. Parad. Lond. t. 53. 1806. *Stachytarpheta indica* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1090. 1924, p.p. non (L.) Vahl 1804. (VERBENACEAE).

An undershrub. Leaves simple, obovate-elliptic, serrate, acute at base, acute at apex. Flowers bluish-white, in spikes. Pyrenes oblong.

Common; open forest areas of all districts (79463).

KORAPUTTIA KH, P.

Leaves ground with that of *Leucas indica* and the paste applied on cuts and wounds by Khonds and Porjas.

Sterculia urens Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 24. 1795; FPM 106. (STERCULIACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree; bark white, smooth. Leaves simple, palmately lobed, velvety beneath. Flowers greenish-yellow, in terminal panicles. Follicles oblong, covered with yellowish-brown irritant bristles.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (76870, 83742, 85528).

KONDA TAMARA - J; **KOVELA, THABBISU, THYSU** - B, J, KD, KR, K, ND; **THELLA POLIKI** C; **TALEGI** S.

Stem bark ground with turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), the filtrate mildly heated, and administered for rheumatic pains and peptic ulcers by Koyas and Savaras

2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Gum dissolved in water given orally for cooling the body and also to cure dysentery by Chenchus. Gum sold in weekly market. Bark fibre used for making ropes and also insulated over water bottles.

Sterculia villosa Roxb. ex DC. Prodr. 1: 483. 1824; FPM 106. (STERCULIACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree; bark light-grey, smooth. Leaves simple, 3-7-lobed; lobes acuminate. Flowers yellow, in terminal panicles, rusty pubescent.

Follicles covered with brownish-red irritant bristles.

Occasional; hilly areas of Kurnool and Visakhapatnam districts (79460).

KOVELA; VUDEL GOCHH KK, P

Roasted cotyledons edible; bark fibre used for making ropes by Porjas.

Streblus asper Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 615. 1790; FPM 1353. (MORACEAE).

A small tree. Leaves simple, ovate or obovate, serrate, obtuse to cuneate at base, acute at apex. Flowers white, in axillary cymes. Drupes enclosed in fleshy, yellow perianth.

Common; all districts (76881, 84238).

BARANIKA, BARNIKA, BARRENKI.

Stem bark paste mixed with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and made into pills, administered for chest pain and rib muscle pain by Koyas - 2 pills twice a day for 3 days. Leaf juice poured (1 drop) into eyes for eye infection by Koyas and Lambadis. 3 drops of latex mixed with breast milk administered to infants for dysentery by Koyas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days. Latex applied for cuts and for measles by Konda redds and Koyas. Branchlets used as tooth-stick. Branches used in festival and marriages.

Strychnos nux-vomica L. Sp. Pl. 189. 1753; FPM 868. (LOGANIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, ovate-orbicular, acute at apex. Flowers greenish, in axillary cymes. Berries globose, orange when ripe.

Common; all districts (79473).

MUSHNIKA, MUSTI, VISHA MUSTI.

Root bark or seed paste applied for snake-bite and scorpion-sting by Jatapus, Koyas and Savaras, the extract given orally for the same 1 spoonful thrice a day. Stem bark crushed with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the decoction administered for asthma by Khonds and Porjas 2-3 spoonfuls twice a day for 45 days. Leaf paste used for skin diseases. Fruits used as fish-poison. Seeds sold in market.

Strychnos potatorum L.f. Suppl. 148. 1781; FPM 868. (LOGANIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, ovate, truncate at base, acute at apex. Flowers white, in axillary cymes. Berries ovoid, bluish-black when ripe.

Common; all districts (83185).

CHILLA, INDUPU.

Stem bark extract administered for puerperal fever by Jatapus - 1 spoonful daily for 5 days. Seed paste applied for snake-bite by Valmikis; also used as a detergent and hair-wash by Koyas and Savaras. Fruits used as fish-poison. Seeds used for water purification and also sold in market.

Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels in U.S.D.A. Bur. Pl. Industr. Bull. 248: 2. 1912. *Myrtus cumini* L. Sp. Pl. 471. 1753. *Syzygium jambolanum* (Lam.)

DC. Prodr. 3: 259. 1828; FPM 481. *Eugenia jambolana* Lam. Encycl. 3: 198. 1789. (MYRTACEAE).

A large tree. Leaves simple, elliptic or ovate-lanceate, acuminate at apex. Flowers white, in paniculate cymes. Berries globose, deep purple when ripe. Common; all districts (79421).

JINNA - KR, K; JAAM GOCHH KH, KK, P; NEREDU.

Stem bark extract administered for leucorrhoea and also for cough by Bagatas and Porjas 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Stem bark ash mixed with niger oil (*Guizotia abyssinica*) applied over burns and wounds by Jatapus and Porjas. Crushed stem bark used as fish-poison by Chenchus and Konda reddis. Fruits edible. Wood used for making agricultural implements and for house construction. Branches used in festivals and marriages.

Syzygium heyneanum (Duthie) Wall. ex Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 482. 1919. *Eugenia heyneana* Duthie in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 500. 1879. (MYRTACEAE).

A large shrub. Leaves simple, elliptic-lanceate, entire, acute at apex. Flowers white, in axillary cymes. Berries ovoid, dark purple when ripe.

Common; Godavari river banks of East and West Godavari districts (76824).

JINNA K.

Fruits eaten by Konda reddis and Koyas.

Syzygium operculatum (Roxb.) Niedenzu var. *obovatum* (Duthie) Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 481. 1919. *Eugenia operculata* Roxb. var. *obovata* Duthie in Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 498. 1878. (MYRTACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; branchlets subterete or 4-gonous. Leaves simple, ovate-oblong or oblong-elliptic, rounded to cuncate at base, acute to acuminate at apex. Flowers white, in lax cymose panicles.

Occasional; hilly areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts (79434, 83796).

GOLLI GOCHH KH, P.

Bark paste mixed with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) and massaged for muscle pains by Bagatas and Konda kammaras; fruits edible.

Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 704. 1891. *Leontice leontopetaloides* L. Sp. 1: 313. 1753. *Tacca pinnatifida* Forst. Char. Gen. Pl. 35, t. 35. 1775; FPM 1506. (TACCACEAE).

An erect tuberous herb. Leaves pinnatifid; petioles long, succulent. Scapes longer than petiole. Flowers greenish-white to purple, in umbels. Berries ovoid, ribbed, yellow when ripe.

Common; hilly areas of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (76815).

MUVVA KANDA KR, K, V.

Tuber ground with tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and jaggery (*Saccharum*

officinarum) and the extract administered for chest pain and rib muscle pain by Koyas and Valmiki's 2 spoonfuls thrice a day, till cure. Tuber paste mildly heated and applied for body pains and pimples by Konda reddis.

Tamarindus indica L. Sp. Pl. 34. 1753; FPM 409. (CAESALPINIACEAE). A large tree. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets narrowly oblong, obtuse at base and apex. Flowers pale yellow, in lax racemes. Pods turgid, falcate.

Common; all districts (83778).

CHINTA; THINTHINAN S.

Boiled leaves tied for sprains by Lambadis. Leaf paste applied on head for cooling effect by Jatapus and Koyas. Stem ash used for detergent by Koyas. Crushed tender fruits used as hair-wash by Konda reddis and Koyas. Tender leaves and fruits used for preparing soup. Roasted cotyledons edible; powder of the same used for preparing porridge; fruits and seeds sold in market. Wood used for house construction.

Tamarix ericoides Rottl. in Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin Neue Schriften 4: 214. 1803; FPM 68. (TAMARICACEAE).

A slender shrub. Leaves simple, minute, amplexicaul. Flowers pale purple, in terminal racemes.

Common; along river banks of Godavari (84287).

JEELUGU K.

Tender shoot paste applied on skin rashes by Koyas.

Tamilnadia uliginosa (Retz.) Tirvengadam & Sastre in Mauritius Inst. Bull. 8(4): 85. 1979. *Gardenia uliginosa* Retz. Obs. Bot. 2: 14. 1781. *Randia uliginosa* (Retz.) DC. Prodr. 4: 386. 1830; FPM 615. (RUBIACEAE).

A small, armed tree. Leaves simple, obovate or obovate-oblong, obtuse at apex. Flowers white, solitary. Berries ovoid, yellow when ripe.

Occasional; hilly areas of Nallamalais and upper Godavari districts (83734, 83771).

ADAVI JAMA C; BHUJAR L.

Sliced tender fruits boiled and water filtered out, then cooked as vegetable by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Tarennia asiatica (L.) Kuntze ex K. Schum. in Bot. Tidsskr. 24: 332. 1902. *Rondeletia asiatica* L. Sp. Pl. 172. 1753. *Chomelia asiatica* (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 1: 278. 1891; FPM 613. (RUBIACEAE).

A large shrub. Leaves simple, oblong to oblanceolate, truncate at base, acute at apex. Flowers white, in corymbose cymes. Berries globose

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79538).

NALLA PAPIDI.

Stem bark crushed with that of *Jatropha curcas* and the extract

administered for dysentery by Chenchus and Koyas - 2 spoonfuls thrice a day. Fruits eaten for killing the intestinal worms by Chenchus, Koyas and Lambadis.

Tectaria coadunata (Wall. ex Hook. & Grev.) C. Chr. in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 26: 331. 1931. *Aspidium coadunatum* Wall. ex Hook. & Grev. Icon. Fil. 2: 202. 1831. *Sagenia variolosa* Bedd. Ferns South India t. 170. 1823. (ASPIDIACEAE).

A terrestrial fern; stocks short-creeping or suberect. Stipe base covered with brown scales. Lamina bipinnate. Sori at the apex of free veins; indusia large, rounded or reniform.

Occasional; along streams of Visakhapatnam district (84228).

DONGOR KOKODI KH, P.

Rhizome or frond paste used for softening the inflorescence axis of *Caryota urens* during toddy tapping by Khonds, Konda kammaras and Porjas.

Telosma pallida (Roxb.) Craib in Kew Bull. 1911: 418. 1911; FPM 844. *Asclepias pallida* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 48. 1832. (ASCLEPIADACEAE).

A slender, twining shrub. Leaves simple, ovate, acuminate at apex. Flowers greenish-yellow, in umbellate cymes. Follicles lanceate, turgid.

Occasional; forest areas of Karimnagar, Kurnool and Srikakulam districts (76875).

PUTTA PATRA J, S.

Roots crushed with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and the extract administered after delivery as lactagogue by Jatapus and Savaras 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 15 days.

Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers. Syn. 2: 329. 1807; FPM 320. *Cracca purpurea* L. Sp. Pl. 752. 1753. (PAPILIONACEAE).

An erect undershrub. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets obovate, obtuse-retuse at apex. Flowers pink, in extra-axillary racemes. Pods flat.

Common; all districts (76957, 84223).

VEMPAL, YEMPALI.

Root extract mixed with a pinch of salt administered for stomach pain by Konda reddy 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 2 days. Root or leaf paste applied on scorpion-sting by Koyas. Leaf paste applied on head for headache and also for cooling effect by Jatapus and Savaras.

Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn. Prodr. 314. 1834; FPM 465. *Pentaptera arjuna* Roxb. ex DC. Prodr. 3: 14. 1828. (COMBRETACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree; bark grey, smooth. Leaves simple, oblong or obovate-oblanate, obtuse or subcordate at base, obtuse at apex. Flowers

pale yellow, in paniced spikes. Drupes 5-angled, woody.

Common; along streams of all districts (76805, 83737).

MADDI, THELLA MADDI; VERUMADDI L, K.

Stem bark crushed with that of *Streblus asper* and onion (*Allium cepa*) and the extract administered for epilepsy and leucorrhoea by Konda reddy and Koyas 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 9 days. Wood ash and leaf paste used as hair-wash and detergent. Wood used for house construction and musical instruments. Gum sold in market.

Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 198. 1805, "bellerica"; FPM 463. *Myrobalanus bellirica* Gaertn. Fruct. 2: 90. t. 97. ff. a-d. 1791, "bellirina". (COMBRETACEAE).

A large tree; bark bluish-grey, fissured. Leaves simple, ovate-obovate or broadly elliptic, obtuse or emarginate at apex. Flowers cream coloured, in axillary spikes. Drupes globose, obscurely 5-angled, brown-tomentose.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (79498, 83770).

TANDRA; TADI J; TANI C; TUBER S.

Gum dissolved in water, taken orally for urinary disorders by Chenchus. Kernel edible. Gum and fruits sold in market.

Terminalia chebula Retz. Obs. Bot. 5: 31. 1789; FPM 464. (COMBRETACEAE).

A large tree; bark dark-brown. Leaves simple, ovate or elliptic-obovate, subacute-obtuse at apex. Flowers greenish-yellow, in paniced spikes. Drupes obovoid, ribbed, greenish-yellow.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (76811).

KARAKA CHETTU.

Fruits ground with the latex of *Ficus racemosa* and the paste applied over for muscle pain and rheumatic pain by Koyas. Fruit paste mixed with breast milk, administered orally to infants for cough, and also applied on wounds. Crushed stem bark and fruits used as fish-poison by Chenchus, Konda reddy and Koyas. Wood used for making agricultural implements, house construction and musical instruments. Fruits sold in market.

Terminalia coriacea (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. Prodr. 315. 1834; FPM 465. *Pentaptera coriacea* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 438. 1832. (COMBRETACEAE).

A large tree; bark greyish; branchlets velvety pubescent. Leaves simple, elliptic or oblong-obovate, obtuse at apex. Flowers pale green, in paniculate spikes. Drupes 5-angled, yellowish-velvety.

Common; deciduous forests of all districts (76802, 83946).

NALLA MADDI; SAAD GOCHH P.

Leaf paste used as hair-wash by Chenchus. Wood used for making agricultural implements and for house construction.

***Themeda cymbaria* (Roxb.) Hack.** in DC. Monogr. Phan. 6: 668. 1889; FPM 1746. *Anthistiria cymbaria* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 255. 1820. (POACEAE).

Perennial herbs. Leaves lanceolate. Spikelets lanceate; glums glabrous, coriaceous. Caryopsis linear, grooved.

Common; hilly areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts (76819).
KONDA GADDI V.

The grass used for thatching by Bagatas, Jatapus, Khonds, Porjas and Valmikis.

***Thysanolaena maxima* (Roxb.) Kuntze,** Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 794. 1891; FPM 1797. *Agrostis maxima* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1: 319. 1820. (POACEAE).

Culms tall, erect; nodes glabrous. Leaves lanceate, glabrous, glaucous below. Panicles drooping, branches capillary. Spikelets 2-3-flowered. Caryopsis ellipsoid.

Common; along streams of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (76872, 83626, 85504).

HEPPARI - J, KH; KONDA CHEEPURU.

The inflorescence used as broom; also sold in market by Jatapus, Khonds, Konda doras, Nukadoras, Porjas and Savaras.

***Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. & Thoms.** Fl. Ind. 184. 1855; FPM 26. *Menispermum cordifolium* Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 826. 1806. (MENISPERMACEAE).

A climbing shrub, with succulent stem. Leaves simple, ovate, cordate at base, acuminate at apex. Flowers pale yellow, in drooping racemes. Drupes ovoid, red.

Common; all districts (83778).

MINAPU THEEGA C; KODI THEEGA K; THIPPA THEEGA.

Tuber and aerial root paste applied over for leucoderma, snake-bite and scorpion-sting by Chenchus. Tuber extract given for stomach ulcers by Koyas - 3 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Roasted aerial roots kept in toddy of *Caryota urens* to enhance its taste and intoxication.

***Toddalia asiatica* (L.) Lam.** Tabl. Encycl. 2: 116. 1797; FPM 150. *Paulinia asiatica* L. Sp. Pl. 365. 1753. (RUTACEAE).

A prickly, climbing shrub. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets obovate or oblong-lanceate. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary or terminal panicles. Berries globose, orange-yellow when ripe.

Common; all districts (76835, 79523, 84299).

VUPPU KAMPA KR, K, V.

Root bark decoction gargled for mouth ulcers by Koyas. Fruit juice given orally for dysentery by Chenchus and Lambadis.

Trema orientalis (L.) Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavum 2: 62. 1856; FPM 1350. *Celtis orientalis* L. Sp. Pl. 1044. 1753. (ULMACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; young parts pubescent. Leaves simple, obovate to broadly lanceate, cordate at base, serrate, acuminate at apex. Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary cymes. Drupes ovoid, black when ripe.

Common; all districts (76827, 79546, 83721).

CHEEPURU CHETTU - KR, K; KONDA JANA - C; NULUGU CHETTU
K, V.

Leaf paste applied for mouth diseases of cattle by Konda reddy and Koyas. Fruits edible.

Trichilla connaroides (Wight & Arn.) Bentvelzen in Acta Bot. Neerl. 11: 13. 1962. *Zanthoxylum connaroides* Wight & Arn. Prodr. 148. 1834, "Zanthoxylon". *Heynea trijuga* Roxb. ex Sims in Bot. Mag. t. 1738. 1815. *Trichilia trijuga* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 183. 1915, non Vell. 1825. (MELIACEAE).

A small tree; branchlets reddish, lenticellate. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate-oblong, acuminate at apex. Flowers white, in axillary corymbose panicles. Capsules globose, red when ripe.

Occasional; hilly areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts (76871).

VANA MAMIDI - KR, K, V.

Stem bark extract administered for dysentery by Konda reddy 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 2 days.

Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 589. 1790. *T. palmata* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 704. 1832; FPM 529. (CUCURBITACEAE).

A climbing shrub; tendrils 2-3-cleft. Leaves palmately 3-5-lobed. Flowers white, in racemes. Berries globose, red when ripe.

Common; hilly areas of all districts (79402).

AAGUDA; SINDRAI KUDDA S.

Tuber decoction administered for giddiness by Savaras - 2 spoonfuls daily for 5 days. Tubers ground with horse gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum*) and the paste given orally to cattle for dysentery by Jatapus and Savaras. Fruit epicarp paste mixed with breast milk and honey, given orally to infants for cough and fever by Jatapus and Savaras.

Tridax procumbens L. Sp. Pl. 900. 1753; FPM 711. (ASTERACEAE).

A hispid, procumbent herb. Leaves simple, lanceate to ovate, acute at base, margin coarsely serrate, acute at apex. Flowers yellow in terminal heads. Achenes hairy; pappus white.

Common; all districts (76838, 84261).

CHUKKA MOKKA - KR, K, V; PALAPALAAKU - B, J, KD, ND.

Plant paste mixed with castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) and mildly heated,

applied on cuts and wounds by Bagatas, Jatapus, Konda doras, Konda reddis, Koyas, Nuka doras and Valmikis.

Urena lobata L. subsp. *sinuata* (L.) Borssum in Blumea 14: 142. 1966. *Urena sinuata* L. Sp. Pl. 692. 1753; FPM 92. (MALVACEAE).

An erect undershrub. Leaves simple, deeply palmilobed. Flowers pink, solitary or in 2-3-flowered clusters. Schizocarp globose; carpels glochidiate. Common; all districts (83618).

MENDA CHIKNI KH, KK, P; ANTURSA S.

Leaf paste mixed with a little salt and castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) and mildly heated, applied on wounds of cattle by Bagatas and Savaras.

Uvaria hamiltonii Hook.f. & Thoms. Fl. Ind. 1: 96. 1855; FPM 12. (ANNONACEAE).

A scandent shrub; branchlets stellately pubescent. Leaves simple, elliptic to elliptic-oblong or obovate, rounded or slightly cordate at base, acuminate at apex. Flowers brick red coloured, in extra-axillary 2-3-flowered fascicles. Ripe carpels orange-red. (Photo 16).

Occasional; hilly areas of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts (79415, 79475).

PANAAMU S.

Fruits eaten by Jatapus and Savaras. The stem bark tied to the cot of a diseased person, to keep off evil spirits by Savaras.

Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex Don in Loud. Hort. Brit. 372. 1830; FPM 1445. *Epidendrum tessellatum* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t. 42. 1795. (ORCHIDACEAE).

An epiphytic herb. Leaves fleshy, distichous, linear, falcate. Flowers pale yellow with brown patches, in axillary racemes. Capsules oblong, ribbed. Common; all districts (76814).

BADANIKA, BAJNIKA - KR, K, V; TENDGA POOL - KH, KK, P; VEGA BADANIKA J, KD, ND; BADE S.

The aerial roots and leaves ground with tender bud of *Phoenix loureirii* and the paste plastered for bone-fracture, and the extract given orally for the same by Konda reddis and Koyas 5 spoonfuls twice a day, till cure. Leaf juice poured into the infected ears by Koyas and also applied on skin diseases by Jatapus and Nuka doras.

Ventilago madraspatana Gaertn. Fruct. 1: 223. t. 49. f. 2. 1788; FPM 218, "*maderaspatana*". (RHAMNACEAE).

A large, climbing shrub; branchlets pubescent. Leaves simple, elliptic or ovate-lanceate, subacute at base, entire, acute or acuminate at apex. Flowers pale yellow, in terminal panicles. Fruit a samaroid nut.

Common; Eastern Ghats of all districts (76902).

MANDRA THEEGA, YERRA THEEGA - KR, K, V; SURITI THIVVA - B, J, KD, ND.

Root bark extract with jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) administered for fever and stomach pain by Koyas and Valmikis - 1 spoonful twice a day, till cure. Leaf paste applied for skin diseases and also used as a hair-wash by Koyas. Wood used for making musical instruments.

Verbascum chinense (L.) Sant. Fl. Purandar 90. 1958. *Scrophularia chinensis* L. Mant. Pl. 250. 1771. *Celsia cormandeliana* Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 79. 1794; FPM 945. (SCROPHULARIACEAE).

An erect, annual herb. Leaves simple, pinnatifid or sinuate. Flowers yellow, in terminal racemes. Capsules septicidal, globose.

Common; moist areas of Godavari valley and Nellore district (76831, 76935, 84294).

NEETI TUMMI KR, K.

Plant ground with gingelly oil (*Sesamum indicum*) and the paste applied on ulcers by Konda redds and Koyas.

Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash in Small, Fl. South-East U.S. 67. 1903; FPM 1733. *Phalaris zizanioides* L. Mant. Pl. 183. 1771. (POACEAE).

Culms tufted; nodes glabrous. Leaf-blades linear-lanceate. Panicles oblong; spikelets in pairs, laterally compressed.

Common; open forest areas of all districts (76993, 83735, 84000).

EITTA GADDI K; VATTI VERU.

The grass used for thatching. Roots used for making mats, also sold in market.

Vicoa indica (L.) DC. in Wight, Contrib. 10. 1834; FPM 701. *Inula indica* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1237. 1763. (ASTERACEAE).

An erect herb. Leaves simple, lanceate or oblong-lanceate, serrulate, amplexicaul and auriculate at base, acute at apex. Flowers yellow, in heads.

Achenes obovate, obtuse at apex.

Common; all districts (79426, 83605, 84217).

DALDALMI - S; DONGOROLISI KH, KK, P.

The tender leaves cooked with fresh water crabs, eaten as an appetizer by Konda redds. Leaf juice poured on burns by Khonds and Porjas.

Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper in Kew Bull. 11: 128. 1956. *Phaseolus mungo* L. Mant. Pl. 1: 101. 1767; FPM 363. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A herb, erect, diffuse. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets ovate-lanceate or rhomboid, scaberulous, base truncate, apex acute. Flowers yellow, in racemes. Pods torulose, hirsute; seeds black.

Cultivated; all districts.

MINUMULU.

Seeds edible; also sold in market.

Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek in Fl. Congo Belge 6: 386. 1954. var. **radiata**.
Phaseolus radiatus L. Sp. Pl. 725. 1753; FPM 363. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A twining herb. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets ovate or rhomboid-ovate, obtuse, base oblique, apex acute. Flowers yellow, in racemes. Pods straight, cylindrical; seeds green.

Cultivated; all districts.

PESALU.

Seeds used as dal; also sold in market.

Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek var. **sublobata** (Roxb.) Verdc. in Kew Bull. 24: 559. 1970. *Phaseolus sublobatus* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 288. 1832; FPM 363. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A slender, climber; branchlets hirsute. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-rhomboid, acuminate. Flowers yellow, in racemes. Pods linear.

Cultivated; all districts (84209).

GUNNERI BIRI KH, P.

Seed paste given orally as an anti-sedative. The leaf paste used as a hair-wash by Khonds and Porjas.

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. subsp. **cylindrica** (L.) Eselt. in Hedrick, Vegetables New York 1(2): 11. 1931. *Phaseolus cylindricus* L. Herb. Amb. 23. 1754. *Vigna catjang* (Burm.f.) Walp. in Linnaea 13: 533. 1839; FPM 365. *Dolichos catjang* Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 161. 1768. (PAPILIONACEAE).

An annual, suberect or twining. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-deltoid, shallowly lobed, oblique at base, acute at apex. Flowers pink, in racemes. Pods oblong, sparsely puberulous.

Common; cultivated in hilly areas and plains of all districts (76923, 84296).

ANAPA, ANUMULU, BEBBERA PAPPU.

Leaf paste applied on head for cooling effect by Koyas. Seeds cooked and eaten.

Viscum articulatum Burm.f. Fl. Ind. 211. 1768; FPM 1259. (LORANTHACEAE).

A slender, much branched, parasitic shrub; stems articulated, flattened, prominently striate. Leaves scale-like. Flowers green, in axillary fascicles. Berries ovoid-globose.

Common; dry deciduous forests of all districts (79543).

BADANIKA, BAJINIKA.

The haustorium and stem ground with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and

the paste made into pills, given orally for abortion by Jatapus and Savaras 2 pills twice a day for 5 days.

Vitex leucoxydon L.f. Suppl. Pl. 293. 1781; FPM 1103. (VERBENACEAE).
A moderate-sized tree. Leaves 3-5-foliolate; leaflets obovate-oblanceate, entire, acute at base, acute to acuminate at apex. Flowers white, in axillary corymbose panicles. Drupes ellipsoid-oblong, black when ripe.
Occasional; along rivers, streams and tanks of Eastern Ghats of all districts (76825, 83755, 83766).

LUKI CHETTU C; PAAMU CHETTU KR, K.

Leaf juice given orally to kill intestinal worms by Koyas 2 spoonfuls daily for 3 days. Leaf paste mildly heated and applied for skin diseases by Chenchus.

Vitex negundo L. Sp. Pl. 638. 1753; FPM 1102. (VERBENACEAE).

A large shrub. Leaves 3-5-foliolate; leaflets lanceate, acuminate. Flowers bluish-white; in pedunculate cymes. Drupes globose, black.

Common; all districts (84240).

PEDDA AYILA, THELLA VAYILA - K; VAYILA.

Tender leaves boiled with that of *Dendrocalamus strictus* in water, bathed for relief from body pains and rheumatic pains by Bagatas, Jatapus, Koyas and Savaras. Leaf paste made into pills and administered orally for body swellings by Koyas 1-2 pills twice a day, till cure. Leaf paste applied over head for head-ache and cooling effect by Koyas and Konda redds. Branchlets used as tooth sticks by Konda redds.

Vitex quinata (Lour.) F.N. Williams in Bull. Herb. Boiss. II. 5: 431. 1905; Moldenke in Phytologia 49(5): 452. 1981; Ramarao & Narasimhan in J. Econ. Tax. Bot. 9: 493. 1987. *Cornutia qinata* Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 387. 1790. *Vitex heterophylla* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3: 75. 1832; FBI 4: 585. 1885. (VERBENACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree; branchlets puberulous. Leaves 5-7-foliolate; leaflets ovate-oblong or oblong-lanceate, rounded or acute at base, acute to acuminate at apex. Flowers cream-coloured, in terminal panicles. Drupes globose or ellipsoid, black when ripe.

Occasional; along streams of Munchingputt valley of Visakhapatnam district (83212).

DIPPAMANU B; KATI KI KH, P.

Powdered stem bark mildly heated, applied on cuts and wounds by Bagatas and Khonds.

Walsura trifoliata (A. Juss.) Harms in Engler & Prantl., Pflanzenf. ed. 2. 19b: 119, 177. 1940, "trifolia". *Heynea trifoliata* A. Juss. Mem. Mus. Natl.

Hist. Nat. 19: 235. 1830. *Walsura piscida* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 387. 1832; FPM 183. (MELIACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets elliptic. Flowers pale yellow, in panicles. Berries greenish-yellow.

Occasional; hilly areas of Eastern Ghats (79486).

VAALSARA J.

Stem bark ground with onion (*Allium cepa*) (white skinned variety), and made into pills, administered orally for chest pain and also as an emetic by Jatapus

2 pills once a day for 5 days. Stem bark and fruits crushed and used as fish-poison by Jatapus and Savaras.

Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 40: 56. 1871; FPM 511. *Lythrum fruticosum* L. Sp. Pl. 641. 1762. (LYTHRACEAE).

A much-branched shrub. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers reddish-orange, in axillary paniced cymes. Capsules ellipsoid.

Common; all districts (76916, 79431).

ADAVI JAJI, PULIAYILA - KR, K; DADDKI GOCHH B, KH, KD, KK, P; JENGUDU, PULI AAYILA J, S.

Dried stem bark added to toddy to enhance taste and intoxication by Bagatas, Khonds, Koyas and Savaras. Leaves crushed and mildly heated, gently massaged for rheumatic pain by Konda doras, Porjas and Savaras. Leaves boiled in water and taken bath for body pains by Konda reddy and Koyas.

Wrightia arborea (Dennst.) Mabberley in Taxon 26: 533. 1977. *Periploca arborea* Dennst. Schluess. Hort. Ind. Malab. 13: 23 & 25. 1818. *Wrightia tomentosa* Roem. & Schult. Syst. 4: 414. 1819; FPM 816. (APOCYNACEAE).

A small tree; young parts tomentose. Leaves simple, distichous, elliptic, oblong, acuminate. Flowers pale yellow, in terminal corymbose cymes. Follicles grooved at the junction of carpels, whitish tuberculate. Seeds linear, silk-hairy at base.

Common; along hilly slopes of all districts (79478, 79511, 83926).

JOOLA PALA, KERRI PALA KR, K; PALA VARINDA C; THELLA PALA.

Root bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and the paste made into pills, administered orally for menstrual disorders (white discharge) by Savaras

2 pills twice a day for 10 days. Latex applied for snake-bite and the bark fibre tied above the bitten spot by Jatapus and Savaras. Bark fibre used for making cordage and ropes.

Wrightia tinctoria (Roxb.) R. Br. var. *rothii* (G. Don) Hook.f. Fl. Brit. India 3: 653. 1882; FPM 816. *W. rothii* G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 86. 1838. (APOCYNACEAE).

A moderate-sized tree. Leaves simple, distichous, elliptic, acuminate. Flowers white, in dichotomously branched, terminal cymes. Follicles cylindrical, jointed at apex. Seeds linear, silk-hairy at base.

Common; especially in rocky areas of all districts (83768).

ANKUDU - J; PALA BARIKI.

Latex applied on cuts by Chenchus and also 3-5 drops for preparing instant curd. Bark fibre used for making cordage.

Ximenia americana L. Sp. Pl. 1193. 1753; FPM 189. (OLACACEAE).

A large spinous shrub. Leaves simple, ovate, obtuse, entire. Flowers white, in axillary cymes. Drupes ovoid, orange-red.

Common; all districts (76850, 79501, 83715).

NAKIRI, NAKKERA, NAKKRA.

Root bark ground with black pepper (*Piper nigrum*), the paste mildly heated and made into pills, administered orally for diarrhoea by Konda reddy, Koyas and Valmikis. Leaf paste applied for skin diseases and ulcers by Chenchus, Jatapus and Savaras. Seeds crushed with long pepper (*Piper longum*) and jaggery (*Saccharum officinarum*) and the extract administered for lactation by Koyas - 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days. Fruits edible.

Xylocarpus xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub. Bot. Centralbl. 47: 395. 1891; FPM 417.

Mimosa xylocarpa Roxb. Pl. Cor. 1: 68. t. 100. 1798. (MIMOSACEAE).

A large, deciduous tree; bark reddish grey. Leaves 2-pinnate; leaflets oblong-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers white, in dense globose heads. Pods woody, flat, oblong, rusty tomentose.

Common; all districts (83741).

BOJJA - J, KH, P, S; KONDA TANGEDU, TANGUDU CHETTU KR, K, V; THELLA SINDUGA C.

Root bark extract administered orally for gonorrhoea by Khonds and Porjas. Crushed stem bark used as fish-poison by Chenchus. Roasted seeds edible. Wood used for making agricultural implements and for house construction.

Zea mays L. Sp. Pl. 971. 1753; FPM 1704. (POACEAE).

Erect herb; culms 2-3 m high. Leaves flat, lanceate, base sheathed, apex acute or acuminate. Male flowers pale yellow, in terminal spiciform racemes. Female flowers yellow, in axillary spikes. Grains oblong, yellow.

Cultivated; all districts.

MOKKA JONNA.

Grains edible.

Zingiber officinale Rosc. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 8: 348. 1807; FPM 1489. (ZINGIBERACEAE).

Rhizomatous herb. Leaves oblong-lanceate, acuminate. Flowers pale yellow,

in spikes. Capsules oblong.

Cultivated; all districts.

ALLAMU.

Rhizome used in culinary purposes; also sold in market.

Zingiber roseum Rosc. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 8: 348. 1807; FPM 1489. (ZINGIBERACEAE).

A tuberous herb, aromatic. Leaves oblong-lanceate, acuminate. Spikes arising directly from the rhizome. Flowers reddish-scarlet. Capsules oblong. Common; moist areas of Godavari valley and upper Godavari districts (79413).

CINNA BOMIKI J, KH, S.

Tuber paste mixed with the seed oil of *Schleichera oleosa*, mildly heated and applied for leucoderma and also for skin diseases by Jatapus, Khonds and Savaras.

Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Smith, Exot. Bot. 2: 105. t. 112. 1805; FPM 1490. *Amomum zerumbet* L. Sp. Pl. 1. 1753. (ZINGIBERACEAE).

Rhizomatous, perennial herb. Leaves lanceate, pubescent below. Flowers pale yellow, in elongate spikes arising from the rhizome.

Infrequent; moist hilly areas of Vizianagaram district. It is a new distributional record to Eastern Ghats (83639).

BOMIKI J, KH, S.

Rhizome extract administered orally for rib muscle pain and stomach pain by Jatapus and Savaras 1 spoonful once a day for 3 days. Its paste applied on head for migraine and also on leprosy wounds by Khonds and Savaras.

Ziziphus mauritiana Lam. Encycl. 3: 319. 1789. *Z. jujuba* (L.) Gaertn. Fruct. 1: 203. 1788, non Mill. 1768; FPM 219. *Rhamnus jujuba* L. Sp. Pl. 194. 1753. (RHAMNACEAE).

A much branched, thorny tree. Leaves simple, suborbicular or ovate-elliptic. Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary cymes. Drupes globose, yellow or red when ripe.

Common; all districts (76996).

REGU CHETTU.

Tender fruits crushed and the extract administered for diarrhoea by Bagatas, Jatapus, Konda doras and Valmikiis 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days, and the fruit paste applied on head for cooling effect by Konda kammaras, Konda reddis and Savaras. Fruits edible. Wood used for house construction.

Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill. Gard. Diet. ed. 8. n. 3. 1768; FPM 220. *Rhamnus oenoplia* L. Sp. Pl. 194. 1753. (RHAMNACEAE).

A large, scandent, prickly shrub. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceate, base oblique.

Flowers pale yellow, in axillary paniculate cymes. Drupes globose, black. Common; all districts (76958, 83927).

MEKAMULLU KAMPA KR, K; PARIKI, PARIMI.

Stem bark decoction administered for dysentery by Konda reddy and Valmikis 5 spoonfuls thrice a day, till cure. Dried stem bark powder applied on cuts by Koyas. Leaves crushed with that of *Acacia chundra* and the filtrate administered orally for bone-fracture by Koyas - 2 spoonfuls thrice a day for 5 days and the leaf paste of both mixed with the gum of *Sterculia urens* plastered over fractured bone. Fruits edible.

Ziziphus rugosa Lam. Encycl. 3: 319. 1789; FPM 221. (RHAMNACEAE).

A large, straggling, thorny shrub. Leaves simple, elliptic-ovate, velvety beneath. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary cymes. Drupes pale green.

Common; all districts (79457).

KANTAKODI GOCHH KD, KH, KK; KONDA REGU.

Stem bark ground with seed oil of *Schleichera oleosa*, mildly heated and massaged over rheumatic pain by Khonds, Konda doras and Konda kammaras. Fruits edible.

Ziziphus xylopyrus (Retz.) Willd. Sp. Pl. 1: 1104. 1798; FPM 220.

Rhamnus xylopyrus Retz. Obs. Bot. 2: 11. 1781. (RHAMNACEAE).

A large, straggling shrub; young shoots rusty tomentose. Leaves simple, ovate-elliptic. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary and extra-axillary cymes. Drupes 3-loculed, ovoid, grey tomentose.

Common; all districts (83942).

GOTIKA C; GOTTI K, KR, ND, V.

Stem bark paste made into pills and administered orally for cholera by Konda reddy 2 pills thrice a day for 2 days. Fruits edible.

Zornia gibbosa Span. in Linnaea 15: 192. 1841. *Z. diphylla* sensu Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 325. 1918, non (L.) Pers. 1807. (PAPILIONACEAE).

A diffuse herb. Leaves 2-foliolate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary racemes. Pods jointed, reddish-brown.

Common; moist areas of all districts (84216).

DUMMA KOLOTH KH, P.

The whole plant ground into a paste, administered orally for dysentery by Khonds and Porjas.

A UTILITY-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF ETHNOBOTANICAL DATA

The ethnobotanically important/potential plants/plant products are classified under 27 main groups based on their uses. Under each group, the botanical names are arranged alphabetically. This classification presents a comprehensive picture of the whole text and forms an easy reference for the practical plant users.

I MEDICINAL PLANTS

1. ABORTIFACIENTS

- Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb.
- Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees
- Drosera burmannii* Vahl
- Gloriosa superba* L.
- Hibiscus cannabinus* L.
- Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch.
- Plumbago indica* L.
- P. zeylanica* L.
- Viscum articulatum* Burm.f.

2. ANTHELMINTICS

- Alstonia venenata* R. Br.
- Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
- Annona reticulata* L.
- Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.
- Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) DC.
- Bridelia montana* (Roxb.) Willd.
- Calycopteris floribunda* Lam.
- Cassia hirsuta* L.
- Centratherum anthelminticum* (L.) Kuntze
- Cissampelos pareira* L. var. *hirsuta* (Buch.-Ham. ex DC.) Forman
- Elephantopus scaber* L.
- Entada pursaetha* DC.
- Erythrina variegata* L.
- Erythroxylum monogynum* Roxb.
- Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson
- Solanum surattense* Burm.f.
- Tarenna asiatica* (L.) Kuntze ex Schum.
- Vitex leucoxydon* L.f.

3. ANTIDOTE TO SCORPION STING AND CENTIPEDE BITE

- Adiantum philippense* L.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Cassia obtusifolia L.
Chloroxylon swietenia DC.
Heliotropium indicum L.
Hymenodictyon orixense (Roxb.) Mabberley
Phyllanthus amarus Schum. & Thonn.
Selaginella repanda (Desv. ex Poir.) Spreng.
Sida cordata (Burm.f.) Borssum
Strychnos nux-vomica L.
Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers.
Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. & Thoms.

4. ANTIDOTE TO SNAKE BITE

- Abrus precatorius* L.
Acacia nilotica (L.) Willd. ex Del. subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
Aristolochia indica L.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Corallocarpus epigaeus (Rottl. & Willd.) Clarke
Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. var. *pubescens* (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f.
Piper trioicum Roxb
Plumbago indica L.
Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken
Solena heterophylla Lour.
Strychnos nux-vomica L.
S. potatorum L.f.
Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f.
Wrightia arborea (Dennst.) Mabberley

5. ANTIDIABETICS

- Ficus racemosa* L.
Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.

6. ANTIDYSENTERICS

- Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.
Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn.
Canthium parviflorum Lam.
Combretum roxburghii Spreng.
Cordia dichotoma Forst.f.

C. monoica Roxb.
Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.
Dalbergia volubilis Roxb.
Diospyros montana Roxb.
Euphorbia hirta L.
Grewia hirsuta Vahl
Maytenus heyneana (Roth) Raju & Babu
Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth.
Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng.
Naringi crenulata (Roxb.) Nicolson
Piper nigrum L.
Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth.
Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.
Scoparia dulcis L.
Sterculia urens Roxb.
Streblus asper Lour.
Tarenna asiatica (L.) Kuntze ex Schum.
Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam.
Trichilia connaroides (Wight & Arn.) Bentvelzen
Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill.
Zornia gibbosa Span.

7. ANTIEMETICS

Acalypha indica L.
Cassia occidentalis L.
Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng.
Piper nigrum L.
Walsura trifoliata (A. Juss.) Harms

8. ANTIPYRETICS

Acacia torta (Roxb.) Craib
Ardisia solanacea Roxb.
Argemone mexicana L.
Bixa orellana L.
Boerhavia diffusa L.
Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng.
Christiella subpubescens (Bl.) Holtt.
Cissus quadrangularis L.
Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon
Dalbergia latifolia Roxb.
Diplocyclos palmatus (L.) Jeffrey
Ficus exasperata Vahl

Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit.
Indigofera astragalina DC.
Millettia racemosa (Wight & Arn.) Benth.
Neolamarckia cadamba (Roxb.) Bosser
Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz
Soymida febrifuga (Roxb.) A. Juss.
Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour.
Ventilago madraspatana Gaertn.

9. ANTIRHEUMATICS

Azima tetraacantha Lam.
Bridelia crenulata Roxb.
B. retusa (L.) Spreng.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Cassytha filiformis L.
Celastrus paniculatus Willd.
Cycas circinalis L.
Dalbergia lanceolaria L.f.
Datura metel L.
Ficus microcarpa L.f.
Guizotia abyssinica (L.f.) Cass.
Jatropha curcas L.
Justicia adhatoda L.
Kalanchoe lanceolata (Forssk.) Pers.
Leea macrophylla Roxb. ex Hornem.
Melia dubia Cav.
Merremia hederacea (Burm.f.) Hall.f.
Ocimum tenuiflorum L.
Plumbago zeylanica L.
Sterculia urens Roxb.
Terminalia chebula Retz.
Vitex negundo L.
Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz
Ziziphus rugosa Lam.

10. APHRODISIAC

Capparis zeylanica L.

11. APPETIZERS

Centella asiatica (L.) Urban
Vicoa indica (L.) DC.

12. ASTHMA

- Curculigo orchoides* Gaertn.
Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch.
Indigofera cassioides Rottl. ex DC.
Justicia adhatoda L.
Piper longum L.
Strychnos nux-vomica L.

13. BODY PAINS & SWELLINGS

- Achyranthes aspera* L.
Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.
Aristolochia indica L.
Curcuma pseudomontana Graham
Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.
Flemingia bracteata (Roxb.) Wight
Globba orixensis Roxb.
Haldina cordifolia (Roxb.) Ridsdale
Hedychium coronarium J. Koenig
Jatropha gossypifolia L.
Justicia adhatoda L.
Kalanchoe lanceolata (Forssk.) Pers.
Lasia spinosa (L.) Thw.
Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze
Vitex negundo L.
Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz

14. BOILS & BLISTERS

- Acacia chundra* (Roxb. ex Rottl.) Willd.
Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f.
Argyrea nervosa (Burm.f.) Boj.
Aristolochia indica L.
Bombax ceiba L.
Buchanania lanzan Spreng.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Cassia occidentalis L.
Combretum roxbarghii Spreng.
Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC.
Ehretia aspera Willd.
Ficus benghalensis L.
Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch.
Jatropha gossypifolia L.
Paracalyx scariosa (Roxb.) Ali

Pavetta indica L.
Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov.
Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre
Sarcostemma secamone (L.) Bennet

15. BONE FRACTURE

Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
Cochlospermum religiosum (L.) Alston
Cymbidium aloifolium (L.) Sw.
Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn.
Diospyros chloroxylon Roxb.
D. melanoxylon Roxb.
D. sylvatica Roxb.
Erythrina fusca Lour.
Euphorbia nivulia Buch.-Ham.
Garuga pinnata Roxb.
Grewia rothii DC.
Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch.
Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) C.B. Robinson
L. monopetala (Roxb.) Pers.
Mimosa intsia L.
Ochna obtusata DC. var. *gambleii* (King ex Brandis) Kanis
Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov.
Phoenix loureirii Kunth
Phyllanthus emblica L.
Rhaphidophora pertusa (Roxb.) Schott
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex G. Don
Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill.

16. BURNS

Borassus flabellifer L.
Cardiospermum halicacabum L.
Cassia auriculata L.
C. occidentalis L.
Datura metel L.
Garuga pinnata Roxb.
Jatropha curcas L.
J. gossypifolia L.
Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standley
Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd.

Sesamum indicum L.
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels
Vicoa indica (L.) DC.

17. CHEST PAIN

Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa
Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f.
Angiopteris evecta (Forst.) Hoffm.
Aristolochia indica L.
Asparagus racemosus Willd. var. *subacerosa* Baker
Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng.
Buchanania lanzan Spreng.
Casearia elliptica Willd.
Cassia fistula L.
Cissampelos pareira L. var. *hirsuta* (Buch.-Ham. ex DC.) Forman
Croton roxburghii (Roxb.) Balakr.
Curculigo capitulata (Lour.) Kuntze
Gmelina arborea Roxb.
Habenaria plantaginea Lindl.
Ixora pavetta Andr.
Jasminum auriculatum Vahl
Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.
Lepisanthes tetraphylla (Vahl) Radlk.
Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) C.B. Robinson
Mimosa intsia L.
Mirabilis jalapa L.
Plumbago zeylanica L.
Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz
Shorea robusta Gaertn.f.
Streblus asper Lour.
Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze
Walsura trifoliata (A. Juss.) Harms

18. CHICKEN POX

Achyranthes aspera L.
Argyreia daltonii Clarke
Azadirachta indica A. Juss.
Cayratia auriculata (Roxb.) Gamble
Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm.
Crotalaria linifolia L.f.
Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn.
Gloriosa superba L.

Shorea robusta Gaertn.f.

19. CHOLERA

Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa
Ziziphus xylopyrus (Retz.) Willd.

20. CONTRACEPTIVES

Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.
Croton roxburghii (Roxb.) Balakr.
Dendrophthoe falcata (L.f.) Etting.
Haldina cordifolia (Roxb.) Ridsdale
Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz

21. COOLING EFFECT

Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa
Asparagus racemosus Willd. var. *racemosus*
Baliospermum montanum (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.
Blumea mollis (D. Don) Merr.
Cipadessa baccifera (Roth) Miq.
Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels
Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm.
Curcuma pseudomontana Graham
Globba orixensis Roxb.
Martynia annua L.
Sansevieria roxburghiana Schult. & Schult.f.
Sapindus emarginatus Vahl
Sterculia urens Roxb.
Tamarindus indica L.
Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers.
Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. subsp. *cylindrica* (L.) Eselt.
Vitex negundo L.
Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.

22. COUGH, COLD & BRONCHITIS

Acacia sinuata (Lour.) Merr.
Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr.
Balanites aegyptiaca (L.) Del.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Cissus quadrangularis L.
Crinum asiaticum L.

Cryptolepis elegans Wall. ex G. Don
Diospyros melanoxyton Roxb.
Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) DC.
Helicteres isora L.
Holarrhena antidysenterica (Roxb. ex Fleming) Wall. ex DC.
Jatropha curcas L.
Leptadenia reticulata (Retz.) Wight & Arn.
Martynia annua L.
Moringa oleifera Lam.
Naravelia zeylanica (L.) DC.
Piper nigrum L.
P. trioicum Roxb.
Solanum surratense Burm.f.
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels
Terminalia chebula Retz.
Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour.

23. CUTS, ULCERS & WOUNDS

Acacia torta (Roxb.) Craib
Allophylus serratus (Roxb.) Kurz
Alocasia fornicata (Roxb.) Schott
A. montana (Roxb.) Schott
Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f.
Anacardium occidentale L.
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
Asparagus racemosus Willd. var. *racemosus*
Biophytum nervifolium Thw.
Bombax ceiba L.
Borassus flabellifer L.
Buchanania lanzan Spreng.
Calycopteris floribunda Lam.
Canscora diffusa (Vahl) R. Br.
Capparis grandis L.f.
Casearia elliptica Willd.
Cassia obtusifolia L.
Chlorophytum arundinaceum Baker
Chromolaena odorata (L.) King & Robinson
Cissus pallida (Wight & Arn.) Planch.
Cleome monophylla L.
Coldenia procumbens L.
Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm.
Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.

Cyclosorus gongylodes (Schkur) Link
Cyphostemma setosum (Roxb.) Alston
Debregeasia longifolia (Burm.f.) Wedd.
Diospyros malabarica (Desr.) Kostel
Ehretia aspera Willd.
Elephantopus scaber L.
Elytraria acaulis (L.f.) Lindau
Euphorbia barnhartii Croizat
E. hirta L.
E. nivulia Buch.-Ham.
Ficus auriculata Lour.
F. microcarpa L.f.
F. racemosa L.
Gmelina arborea Roxb.
G. asiatica L.
Helicteres isora L.
Heliotropium indicum L.
Holarrhena antidysenterica (Roxb. ex Fleming) Wall. ex DC.
Ipomoea eriocarpa R. Br.
Jatropha gossypifolia L.
Kydia calycina Roxb.
Lanea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.
Leea macrophylla Roxb. ex Hornem.
Mangifera indica L.
Maytenus emarginata (Willd.) Ding Hou
Melastoma malabaricum L.
Moringa oleifera L.
Pavetta indica L.
Plumbago zeylanica L.
Rhapidophora pertusa (Roxb.) Schott
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.
Stachytarpheta urticaefolia (Salisb.) Sims
Streblus asper Lour.
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels
Terminalia chebula Retz.
Tridax procumbens L.
Verbascum chinense (L.) Sant.
Vitex quinata (Lour.) F.N. Williams
Wrightia tinctoria R. Br. var. *rothii* (G. Don) Hook.f.
Ximenesia americana L.
Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill.

24. DEHYDRATION

Asparagus racemosus Willd. var. *subacerosa* Baker

25. DIARRHOEA

Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees

Bauhinia racemosa Lam.

Careya arborea Roxb.

Diospyros chloroxylon Roxb.

D. melanoxylon Roxb.

Ehretia laevis Roxb.

Ficus racemosa L.

Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. var. *indicus*

Musa ornata Roxb.

Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.

Olax scandens Roxb.

Soymida febrifuga (Roxb.) A. Juss.

Sphaeranthus indicus L.

Ximenia americana L.

Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.

26. EAR PAIN & INFECTION

Borassus flabellifer L.

Clerodendrum viscosum Vent.

Crinum asiaticum L.

Solanum torvum Swartz

Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don

27. EPILEPSY

Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.

Bauhinia racemosa Lam.

Boerhavia diffusa L.

Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.

Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.

Cassia obtusifolia L.

Chloroxylon swietenia DC.

Desmodium pulchellum (L.) Benth.

Dodonaea viscosa (L.) Jacq.

Globba orixensis Roxb.

Ichnocarpus frutescens (L.) R. Br.

Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standley

Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz

Pavetta indica L.

Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.

28. FERTILITY

Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.

29. FILARIA

Otax scandens Roxb.

30. GASTRIC TROUBLES & INDIGESTION

Amaranthus spinosus L.

Cadaba fruticosa (L.) Druce

Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm.

Crateva magna (Lour.) DC.

Dalbergia lanceolaria L.f.

Gardonia latifolia Aiton

Grewia rothii DC.

Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.

Ocimum tenuiflorum L.

Pimpinella heyneana (Wall. ex DC.) Kurz

Solanum erianthum D. Don

Soymida febrifuga (Roxb.) A. Juss.

31. GIDDINESS

Colebrookea oppositifolia Sm.

Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm.

Crotalaria prostrata Rottl. ex Willd.

Eryngium foetidum L.

Lippia javanica (Burm.f.) Spreng.

Litsea monopetala (Roxb.) Pers.

Rubia cordifolia L.

Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour.

32. HEAD ACHE & MIGRAINE

Achyranthes aspera L.

Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott var. *cuneatum* (Roxb.) Engler

Barleria prionites L. subsp. *pubiflora* (Benth. ex Hohen.) Brummitt

Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn.

Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.

Canna coccinea Mill.

Cissus quadrangularis L.

Cleome gynandra L.

Hedychium coronarium J. Koenig

Lanea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.
Leucas cephalotes (Roth) Spreng.
Martynia annua L.
Merremia hederacea (Burm.f.) Hall.f.
Ocimum americanum L.
Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov.
Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers.
Vitex negundo L.
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Smith

33. HEEL CRACKS

Alocasia fornicata (Roxb.) Schott
Anacardium occidentale L.
Cayratia pedata (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep.
Moringa oleifera Lam.
Rubus ellipticus Smith
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.

34. HYDROCELE

Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.
Cassytha filiformis L.
Chlorophytum arundinaceum Baker

35. IMPOTENCY & SEXUAL DISORDERS

Chloroxylon swietenia DC.
Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. var. *indicus*
Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F.v. Muell.
Sphaeranthus indicus L.

36. JAUNDICE

Cassia occidentalis L.
Cordia macleodii (Griff.) Hook.f. & Thoms.
Curcuma pseudomontana Graham
Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.
Erythroxylum monogynum Roxb.
Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr.
Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth.
Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz
Pavetta tomentosa Roxb. ex J.E. Smith
Phyllanthus amarus Schum. & Thonn.

37. LACTAGOGUE

- Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br.
Cleome monophylla L.
Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm.
Crateva adansonii DC. subsp. *odora* (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs
Curcuma pseudomontana Graham
Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.
Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. var. *indicus*
Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Macb. var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) A. Cheval
Telosma pallida (Roxb.) Craib
Ximenia americana L.

38. LEPROSY

- Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb.
Gloriosa superba L.
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Smith

39. LEUCODERMA

- Coldenia procumbens* L.
Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F.v. Muell.
Maerua apetala (Roth) Jacobs
Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. & Thoms.
Zingiber roseum Rosc.

40. LYMPH GLAND SWELLINGS & MEASLES

- Jatropha curcas* L.
Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov.
Streblus asper Lour.

41. MALARIA

- Achyranthes aspera* L.
Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br.
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
Argemone mexicana L.
Azadirachta indica A. Juss.
Cassia fistula L.
Cipadessa baccifera (Roth) Miq.
Kalanchoe lanceolata (Forssk.) Pers.
Mimosa pudica L.
Plumbago zeylanica L.
Sphaeranthus indicus L.

42. MENSTRUAL DISORDERS

- Abrus precatorius* L.
Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.
Amaranthus tricolor L.
Bombax ceiba L.
Cardiospermum halicacabum L.
Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon
Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn.
Diospyros chloroxylon Roxb.
Elytraria acaulis (L.f.) Lindau
Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. var. *indicus*
Jatropha gossypifolia L.
Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) C.B. Robinson
Memecylon umbellatum Burm.f.
Paracalyx scariosa (Roxb.) Ali
Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre
Prosopis cineraria (L.) Druce
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels
Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.
Wrightia arborea (Dennst.) Mabberley

43. MOUTH & THROAT ULCERS DISEASES

- Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban
Selaginella repanda (Desv. ex Poir.) Spreng.
Smilax zeylanica L.
Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam.

44. OPHTHALMIC DISEASES & INFECTION

- Ardisia solanacea* Roxb.
Argemone mexicana L.
Baliospermum montanum (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.
Bauhinia racemosa Lam.
Cassia auriculata L.
C. occidentalis L.
Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt
Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees
Firmiana colorata (Roxb.) R. Br.
Globba orixensis Roxb.
Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers.
Leucas indica (L.) R. Br. ex Vatke
Solena heterophylla Lour.
Streblus asper Lour.

45. PARALYSIS

- Capparis zeylanica* L.
Cassia occidentalis L.
Ficus religiosa L.
Sida cordata (Burm.f.) Borssum
Smilax zeylanica L.

46. PILES

- Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn.
Homonoia retusa (J. Graham) Muell.-Arg.
Jatropha gossypifolia L.
Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard
Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.

47. PUERPERAL FEVERS

- Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch.
Naringi crenulata (Roxb.) Nicolson
Piper longum L.
Polyalthia suberosa (Roxb.) Thw.
Solanum indicum L.
Strychnos potatorum L.f.

48. PURGATIVES

- Baliospermum montanum* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.
Cassia fistula L.
Ricinus communis L.

49. RABIES

- Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wang.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Datura metel L.
Rauwolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz

50. RIB & MUSCLE PAINS

- Baliospermum montanum* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.
Borassus flabellifer L.
Capparis zeylanica L.
Cascabela thevetia (L.) Lippold
Casearia elliptica Willd
Cassytha filiformis L.
Chionanthus macrophylla Bl.
Datura metel L.

Diospyros sylvatica Roxb.
Dodonaea viscosa (L.) Jacq.
Euphorbia barnhartii Croizat
Ficus racemosa L.
Ixora pavetta Andr.
Justicia betonica L.
Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.
Mirabilis jalapa L.
Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd.
Plumbago zeylanica L.
Streblus asper Lour.
Syzygium operculatum (Roxb.) Niedenzu var. *obovatum* (Duthie) Gamble
Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze
Terminalia chebula Retz.
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Smith

51. SKIN DISEASES

Acalypha indica L.
Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
Argemone mexicana L.
Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.
Biophytum nervifolium Thw.
Callicarpa arborea Roxb.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Cumtivalia virosa (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.
Cassia fistula L.
Coldenia procumbens L.
Combretum roxburghii Spreng.
Cucumis melo L.
Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.
Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn.
Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.
Indoneesiella echioides (L.) Sreemad.
Ixora pavetta Andr.
Kydia calycina Roxb.
Leptadenia reticulata (Retz.) Wight & Arn.
Mucuna hirsuta Wight & Arn.
Opilia amentacea Roxb.
Passiflora foetida L.
Phyllanthus emblica L.
P. mixtionis Hook.f.

Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken
Strychnos nux-vomica L.
Tamarix ericoides Rottl.
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don
Ventilago madraspatana Gaertn.
Vitex leucoxyton L.f.
Ximenia americana L.
Zingiber roseum Rosc.

52. SPRAINS

Aganosma caryophyllata (Roxb. ex Sims) G. Don
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Cascabela thevetia (L.) Lippold
Jatropha curcas L.
Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Machr. var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) A. Cheval
Mucuna monosperma DC. ex Wight
Plumbago zeylanica L.
Plumeria rubra L.
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.
Tamarindus indica L.

53. STOMACH PAIN & ULCERS

Ailanthus excelsa Roxb.
Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br.
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
Aristolochia indica L.
Asparagus racemosus Willd. var. *racemosus*
A. racemosus Willd. var. *subacerosa* Baker
Baliospermum montanum (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.
Boerhavia diffusa L.
Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Carissa spinarum L.
Casearia elliptica Willd.
Catunaragam spinosa (Thunb.) Tirvengadam
Cissampelos pariera L. var. *hirsuta* (Buch.-Ham. ex DC.) Forman
Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon
Croton roxburghii (Roxb.) Balakr.
Dalbergia volubilis Roxb.
Debregeasia longifolia (Burm.f.) Wedd.
Eryngium foetidum L.

- Ficus hispida* L.f.
Habenaria plantaginea Lindl.
Helicteres isora L.
Holarrhena antidysenterica (Roxb. ex Fleming) Wall. ex DC.
Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F.v. Muell.
Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb.
Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard
Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth.
Momordica charantia L.
Morinda pubescens J.E. Smith
Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov.
Protium serratum (Colebr.) Engler
Pueraria tuberosa DC.
Rubia cordifolia L.
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.
Sterculia urens Roxb.
Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers.
Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. & Thoms.
Ventilago madraspatana Gaertn.
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Smith

54. TOOTH ACHE & INFECTION

- Achyranthes aspera* L.
Albizia lebbeck (L.) Willd.
Aristolochia indica L.
Barleria prionites L. subsp. *pubiflora* (Benth. ex Hohen.) Brummitt
Entada pursaetha DC.
Indoneesiella echioides (L.) Sreemad.
Jatropha curcas L.
J. gossypifolia L.
Phyllanthus amarus Schum.
Piper nigrum L.
Solanum surattense Burm.f.
Spermacoce articularis L.f.

55. TUBERCULOSIS

- Barleria strigosa* Willd.
Capparis zeylanica L.
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle

56. URINARY DISORDERS

- Chloroxylon swietenia* DC.
Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.

57. VENEREAL DISEASES

- Argemone mexicana* L.
Grewia rothii DC.
Jatropha gossypifolia L.
Smilax zeylanica L.
Xylia xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.

58. WHOOPING COUGH

- Acacia torta* (Roxb.) Craib
Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC.
Limonia acidissima L.
Pterolobium hexapetalum (Roth) Sant. & Wagh

59. VETERINARY

- Abrus precatorius* L.
Alocasia fornicata (Roxb.) Schott
Annona reticulata L.
A. squamosa L.
Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott var. *curvatum* (Roxb.) Engler
Balanites aegyptiaca (L.) Del.
Carissa spinarum L.
Casearia elliptica Willd.
Chloroxylon swietenia DC.
Cissus vitiginea L.
Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f.
Clematis gouriana Roxb. ex DC.
Crotalaria ramosissima Roxb.
Gardenia gummifera L.f.
G. resinifera Roth
Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) DC.
Hemionitis arifolia (Burm.f.) Moore
Leucas cephalotes (Roth) Spreng.
Lippia javanica (Burm.f.) Spreng.
Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) Muell.-Arg.
Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard
Millettia extensa (Benth.) Baker
Momordica charantia L.
Naringi alata (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Ellis
Ocimum americanum L.
Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir.
Plumeria rubra L.

Spermodictyon suaveolens Roxb.
Trema orientalis (L.) Bl.
Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour.
Urena lobata L. subsp. *sinuata* (L.) Borssum

II EDIBLE PLANTS

A. WILD PLANT RESOURCES

I. VEGETABLES

a. YOUNG LEAVES & TWIGS

Acacia sinuata (Lour.) Merr.
Aerva lanata (L.) Juss.
Amaranthus spinosus L.
A. tricolor L.
Ampelocissus latifolia (Roxb.) Planch.
Ardisia solanacea Roxb.
Bauhinia purpurea L.
B. racemosa Lam.
Begonia picta Smith
Canthium parviflorum Lam.
Caralluna umbellata Haw.
Cassia fistula L.
C. obtusifolia L.
Cayratia pedata (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep.
Celosia argentea L.
Christiella subpubescens (Bl.) Holttum
Cissus quadrangularis L.
C. repens Lam.
Cleome gynandra L.
C. monophylla L.
Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels
Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott
Commelina benghalensis L.
Derris scandens (Roxb.) Benth.
Digera muricata (L.) Mart.
Diospyros chloroxylon Roxb.
D. melanoxylon Roxb.
Erythroxylum monogynum Roxb.
Grewia tiliaefolia Vahl
Indigofera cassioides Rottl. ex DC.
Justicia glauca Rottl.
Leucas cephalotes (Roth) Spreng.

Merremia vitifolia (Burm.f.) Hall.f.
Natsiatum herpeticum Buch.-Ham. ex Arn.
Nelsonia canescens (Lam.) Spreng.
Oxalis corniculata L.
Physalis minima L.
Portulaca oleracea L.
Pronephrium nudatum (Roxb. ex Griff.) Holttum
Rivea hypocrateriformis (Desr.) Choisy
Spermacoce articularis L.f.
Tamarindus indica L.

b. TENDER FRUITS

Bauhinia racemosa Lam.
B. vahlii Wight & Arn.
Capparis divaricata Lam.
C. grandis L.f.
Ceriscoides turgida (Roxb.) Tirvengadam
Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt
Cucumis melo L.
Ficus racemosa L.
Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd.
Solanum erianthum D. Don
S. indicum L.
S. nigrum L.
S. surattense Burm.f.
Solena heterophylla Lour.
Tamilnadia uliginosa (Retz.) Tirvengadam & Sastre

c. SEEDS

Canavalia gladiata (Jacq.) DC.
Entada pursaetha DC.

d. CORMS, RHIZOMES & TUBERS

Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson var. *paeoniifolius*
Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott var. *curvatum* (Roxb.) Engler
Chlorophytum tuberosum (Roxb.) Baker
Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm.
Dioscorea bulbifera L.
D. glabra Roxb.
D. hispida Dennst.
D. oppositifolia L.
D. pentaphylla L.

D. puber Bl.
D. tomentosa Koenig ex Spr.
D. wallichii Hook.f.
Lasia spinosa (L.) Thw.
Naravelia zeylanica (L.) DC.
Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.
Pueraria tuberosa DC.
Solena heterophylla Lour.

2. TENDER SPROUTS & SEEDLINGS

Bombax arundinacea (Retz.) Willd.
Bombax ceiba L.
Borassus flabellifer L.
Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees
Phoenix loureirii Kunth
P. sylvestris (L.) Roxb.

3. COROLLA

Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Macbr. var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) A. Cheval

4. FRUITS

Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa
Aglaia elaeagnoidea (Juss.) Benth. var. *beddomei* (Gamble) K.K.N. Nair
Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.
Allophylus serratus (Roxb.) Kurz
Ampelocissus tomentosa (Heyne ex Roth) Planch.
Annona reticulata L.
A. squamosa L.
Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn.
Ardisia solanacea Roxb.
Balanites aegyptiaca (L.) Del.
Borassus flabellifer L.
Bridelia montana (Roxb.) Willd.
B. retusa (L.) Spr.
Buchanania axillaris (Desr.) Ramiam.
B. lanzan Spreng.
Canthium parviflorum Lam.
Capparis zeylanica L.
Carissa spinarum L.
Cascabela thevetia (L.) Lippold
Casearia graveolens Delz.
Cissus vitiginea L.

- Commiphora caudata* (Wight & Arn.) Engler
Cordia dichotoma Forst.f.
C. macleodii (Griff.) Hook.f. & Thoms.
C. monoica Roxb.
Diospyros chloroxylon Roxb.
D. melanoxylon Roxb.
Erythroxylum monogynum Roxb.
Ficus hispida L.f.
F. racemosa L.
Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr.
Gardenia gummifera L.f.
G. latifolia Aiton
Garuga pinnata Roxb.
Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) DC.
Grewia flavescens Juss.
G. rothii DC.
Limonia acidissima L.
Mangifera indica L.
Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard
Melastoma malabathricum L.
Memecylon umbellatum Burm.f.
Miliusa tomentosa (Roxb.) Sinclair
Morinda pubescens J.E. Smith
Neolamarckia cadamba (Roxb.) Bosser
Passiflora foetida L.
Pavetta indica L.
Phoenix loureirii Kunth
P. sylvestris (L.) Roxb.
Phyllanthus emblica L.
Physalis minima L.
Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth.
Polyalthia cerasoides (Roxb.) Bedd.
Premna tomentosa Willd.
Protium serratum (Colebr.) Engler
Rhaphidophora pertusa (Roxb.) Schott
Rubus ellipticus Smith
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels
S. heyneanum (Duthie) Wall. ex Gamble
S. operculatum (Roxb.) Niedenzu var. *obovatum* (Duthie) Gamble
Trema orientalis Hook.f. & Thoms.

Uvaria hamiltonii Hook.f. & Thoms.

Ximenia americana L.

Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.

Z. oenoplia (L.) Mill.

Z. rugosa Lam.

Z. xylopyrus (Retz.) Willd.

5. ROASTED SEEDS

Albizia lebbek (L.) Willd.

Bauhinia vahlii Wight & Arn.

Cassia occidentalis L.

Gnetum ula Brongn.

Parkinsonia aculeata L.

Shorea robusta Gaertn.f.

Sterculia villosa Roxb. ex DC.

Tamarindus indica L.

Xylia xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.

6. KERNELS

Buchanania axillaris (Desr.) Ramam.

B. lanzan Spreng.

Semecarpus anacardium L.f.

Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.

7. GRAINS

Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Willd.

Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees

8. GUMS

Albizia amara (Roxb.) Boivin

Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr.

Sterculia urens Roxb.

Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.

9. SEED OIL FOR SEASONING FOOD

Casearia graveolens Dalz.

Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Macbr. var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) A. Cheval.

Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken

10. CONDIMENTS & SPICES

Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng.

Perilla frutescens (L.) Britt.

Piper nigrum L.

11. PAN CAKES & PORRIDGE

Caryota urens L.

Dactyloctenium aegypticum (L.) Beauv.

Mangifera indica L.

Tamarindus indica L.

12. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAMARIND

Begonia picta Smith

Phyllanthus debilis Klein ex Willd.

B. CULTIVATED PLANTS

1. CEREALS & PSEUDOCEREALS

Echinochloa colona (L.) Link

E. frumentacea (Roxb.) Link

Eleusine coracana (L.) Gaertn.

Oryza sativa L.

Panicum sumatrense Roth ex Roem. & Schult.

Pennisetum americanum (L.) Loeke

Setaria italica (L.) P. Beauv.

Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench

Zea mays L.

2. VEGETABLES

a. YOUNG LEAVES & TWIGS

Basella alba L.

Cucurbita maxima Duchesne ex Lam.

Hibiscus cannabinus L.

H. sabdariffa L.

Mirabilis jalapa L.

Moringa oleifera Lam.

b. TENDER & RIPENED FRUITS

Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench

Anacardium occidentale L.

Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.

Cucurbita maxima Duchesne ex Lam.

Labiab purpureus (L.) Sweet

Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standley

Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb.

Lycopersicon esculentum Miller

Momordica charantia L.
Moringa oleifera Lam.
Solanum melongena L.

c. CORMS & TUBERS

Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson
 var. *companulatus* (Decaisne) Sivadasan
Dioscorea alata L.
Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.
Mirabilis jalapa L.

3. FRUITS

Anacardium occidentale L.
Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.
Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.
Carica papaya L.
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
C. sinensis (L.) Osbeck

4. PULSES

Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.
Cicer arietinum L.
Macrotyloma uniflorum (Lam.) Verdc.
Mucuna utilis Wall. ex Wight
Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper
V. radiata (L.) Wilczek var. *radiata*
V. unguiculata (L.) Walp. subsp. *cylindrica* (L.) Eselt.

5. OIL SEEDS (SEASONING & HAIROIL)

Arachis hypogaea L.
Guizotia abyssinica (L.f.) Cass.
Ricinus communis L.
Seasmum indicum L.

6. CONDIMENTS

Allium cepa L.
Capsicum frutescens L.
Coriandrum sativum L.
Curcuma longa L.
Zingiber officinale Rosc.

III BEVERAGES

A. COUNTRY LIQUORS

- Annona squamosa* L.
Borassus flabellifer L.
Caryota urens L.
Ficus racemosa L.
Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Macbr. var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) A. Cheval
Phoenix sylvestris (L.) Roxb.
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.

B. SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA

- Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R. Br. var. *indicus*
H. indicus (L.) R. Br. var. *pubescens* (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f.

IV FERMENTATION & INTOXICATION OF TODDY & ARRACK

- Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
Cipadessa baccifera (Roth) Miq.
Lygodium flexuosum (L.) Sw.
Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. & Thoms.
Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz

V CIGAR MAKING

- Butea superba* Roxb.
Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.
Nicotiana tabacum L.

VI PISCICIDE

- Acacia torta* (Roxb.) Craib
Balanites aegyptiaca (L.) Del.
Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn.
Blumea mollis (D. Don) Merr.
Casearia elliptica Willd.
C. graveolens Dalz.
Catunaragam spinosa (Thunb.) Tirvengadam
Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f.
Diospyros montana Roxb.
Glochidion zeylanicum (Gaertn.) Juss.
Millettia extensa (Benth.) Baker

Mundulea sericea (Willd.) A. Cheval.
Strychnos nux-vomica L.
S. potatorum L.f.
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels
Terminalia chebula Retz.
Walsura trifoliata (A. Juss.) Harms
Xylia xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.

VII SUICIDE

Cascabela thevetia (L.) Lippold
Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f.
Gloriosa superba L.

VIII HUNTING

Abrus precatorius L. Seeds (ARROW POISON)
Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam. Latex (BIRD TRAP)
Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Willd. Stem (BOW & ARROW)
Calamus viminalis Willd. var. *fasciculatus* (Roxb.) Becc.
 subvar. *pinangianus* Becc. Stem (ARROW)

IX INSECT & MOSQUITO REPELLENT

Azima tetraantha Lam.
Chloroxylon swietenia DC.
Cissus pallida (Wight & Arn.) Planch.
Clerodendrum viscosum Vent.
Diplocyclos palmatus (L.) Jaffrey
Leucas indica (L.) R. Br. ex Vatke
Lippia javanica (Burm.f.) Spreng.
Ocimum americanum L.
Orthosiphon thymiflorus (Roth) Sleensen
Pandanus odoratissimus L.f.
Pimpinella heyneana (Wall. ex DC.) Kurz
Sphaeranthus indicus L.

X HAIR-OIL

Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Macbr. var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) A. Cheval
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken

XI HAIR-WASH

- Acacia sinuata* (Lour.) Merr.
Albizia amara (Roxb.) Boivin
Dillenia indica L.
Grewia tiliaefolia Vahl
Helicteres isora L.
Lepisanthes tetraphylla (Vahl) Radlk.
Limonia acidissima L.
Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Macbr. var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) A. Cheval
Maytenus emarginata (Willd.) Ding Hou
Merremia hederacea (Burm.f.) Hall.f.
Sapindus emarginatus Vahl
Strychnos potatorum L.f.
Tamarindus indica L.
Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.
T. coriacea (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.
Ventilago madraspatana Gaertn.
Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek var. *sublobata* (Roxb.) Verdc.

XII REMOVAL OF DANDRUFF & LOUSE

- Annona squamosa* L.
Gmelina asiatica L.
Homonoia retusa (J. Graham) Muell.-Arg.
Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd.

XIII DETERGENTS

- Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr.
Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.
Pogostemon benghalensis (Burm.f.) Kuntze
Strychnos potatorum L.f.
Tamarindus indica L.
Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.

XIV DECORATION & COSMETICS

- Canna coccinia* Mill.
Jasminum auriculatum Vahl
Limnophila rugosa (Roth) Merr.

Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack
Pandanus odoratissimus L.f.
Plumeria rubra L.
Spermodictyon suaveolens Roxb.

XV DYES

Bixa orellana L.
Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.
Impatiens balsamina L.
Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) Muell.-Arg.

XVI GUMS & RESINS

Acacia chundra (Roxb. ex Rottl.) Willd.
Albizia amara (Roxb.) Boivin
Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr.
Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.
Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.
Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.
Semecarpus anacardium L.f.
Shorea robusta Gaertn.
Sterculia urens Roxb.
Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.
T. bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.

XVII BASKETS, MATS & HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Calamus viminalis Willd. var. *fasciculatus* (Roxb.) Becc. subvar.
pinangianus Becc.
Cordia macleodii (Griff.) Hook.f. & Thoms.
Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees
Phoenix sylvestris (L.) Roxb.
Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash

XVIII BROOMS

Phoenix loureirii Kunth
P. sylvestris (L.) Roxb.
Sida acuta Burm.f.
Thysanolaena maxima (Roxb.) O. Kuntze

XIX FIBRE

- Aganosma caryophyllata* (Roxb. ex Sims) G. Don
Bauhinia racemosa Lam.
B. vahlii Wight & Arn.
Boehmeria macrophylla Hornem.
Borassus flabellifer L.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Caryota urens L.
Cissus pallida (Wight & Arn.) Planch.
Cryptolepis buchmanii Roem. & Schult.
Debregeasia longifolia (Burm.f.) Wedd.
Decalepis hamiltonii Wight & Arn.
Entada pursaetha DC.
Eulaliopsis binata (Retz.) C.E. Hubbard
Furcraea foetida (L.) Haw.
Grewia rothii DC.
G. tiliaefolia Vahl
Helicteres isora L.
Hibiscus cannabinus L.
Ichnocarpus frutescens (L.) R. Br.
Polyalthia cerasoides (Roxb.) Bedd.
Pterospermum xylocarpum (Gaertn.) Sant. & Wagh.
Sida acuta Burm.f.
Sterculia urens Roxb.
S. villosa Roxb. ex DC.
Wrightia arborea (Dennst.) Mabberley
W. tinctoria R. Br. var. *rothii* (G. Don) Hook.f.

XX UMBRELLAS

- Borassus flabellifer* L.
Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.
B. superba Roxb.

XXI MEAL-PLATES

- Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.
Bauhinia vahlii Wight & Arn.
Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.
B. superba Roxb.
Canna coccinea Mill.

Curcuma pseudomontana Graham
Dillenia indica L.
Macaranga peltata (Roxb.) Muell.-Arg.
Musa ornata Roxb.
Smilax zeylanica L.

XXII WATER BOTTLES

Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Willd.
Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standley

XXIII AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Acacia chundra (Roxb. ex Rottl.) Willd.
A. nilotica (L.) Willd. ex Del. subsp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan
Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.
Albizia amara (Roxb.) Boivin
A. lebbeck (L.) Willd.
Alstonia venenata R. Br.
Anogeissus acuminata (Roxb. ex DC.) Guill. & Perr.
A. latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr.
Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.
Azadirachta indica A. Juss.
Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Willd.
Borassus flabellifer L.
Bridelia crenulata Roxb.
B. retusa (L.) Spr.
Callicarpa arborea Roxb.
Cassine glauca (Rottb.) Kuntze
Chloroxylon swietenia DC.
Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f.
Dalbergia lanceolaria L.f.
D. latifolia Roxb.
Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees
Ficus microcarpa L.f.
Gmelina arborea Roxb.
Haldina cordifolia (Roxb.) Ridsdale
Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch.
Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb.
Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.
Mangifera indica L.

Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard
Miliusa tomentosa (Roxb.) Sinclair
Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth.
Morinda pubescens J.E. Smith
Polyalthia cerasoides (Roxb.) Bedd.
Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.
Pterospermum xylocarpum (Gaertn.) Sant. & Wagh
Shorea robusta Gaertn.
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels
Tamarindus indica L.
Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.
T. chebula Retz.
T. coriacea (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.
Xylia xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.
Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.

XXIV THATCHING

Apluda mutica L.
Borassus flabellifer L.
Cymbopogon nardus (L.) Rendle var. *luridus* (Hook.f.) Ramarao
Phoenix loureiri Kunth
P. sylvestris (L.) Roxb.
Themeda cymbaria (Roxb.) Hack.
Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash

XXV MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Acacia chundra (Roxb. ex Rottl.) Willd.
Anogeissus acuminata (Roxb. ex DC.) Guill. & Perr.
Entada pursaetha DC.
Gmelina arborea Roxb.
G. asiatica L.
Gnetum ula Brongn.
Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.
Mangifera indica L.
Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.
Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.
T. chebula Retz.
Ventilago madraspatana Gaertn.

XXVI CULTURAL & RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

- Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa
Azadirachta indica A. Juss.
Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Canna coccinea Mill.
Crateva adansonii DC. subsp. *odora* (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs
Cucumis hystrix Chakravarthi
Dillenia indica L.
Ficus benghalensis L.
F. religiosa L.
Jasminum auriculatum Vahl
Leonotis nepetiifolia (L.) R. Br.
Limnophila rugosa (Roth) Merr.
Madhuca longifolia (Koen.) Macbr. var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) A. Cheval
Mangifera indica L.
Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard
Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack
Naringi alata (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Ellis
Ocimum tenuiflorum L.
Plumeria rubra L.
Prosopis cineraria (L.) Druce
Streblus asper Lour.
Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels

XXVII EVIL SPIRITS & SORCERY

- Achyranthes aspera* L.
Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.
Argyrea kleiniana (Roem. & Schult.) Raizada
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.
Christiella subpubescens (Bl.) Holtt.
Cipadessa baccifera (Roth) Miq.
Colebrookea oppositifolia Sm.
Crotalaria prostrata Rottl. ex Willd.
Croton roxburghii (Roxb.) Balakr.
Datura metel L.
Erythrina fusca Lour.
E. variegata L.
Leonotis nepetiifolia (L.) R. Br.

- Mitracarpus villosus* (Sw.) DC.
Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir.
Uvaria hamiltonii Hook.f. & Thoms.

XXVIII MISCELLANEOUS USES

- Aglaia elaeagnoidea* (Juss.) Benth. var. *beddomei* (Gamble) K.K.N. Nair -
 hiccups.
Bombax ceiba L. cotton.
Calamus latifolius Roxb. walking stick & as rope.
Cayratia pedata (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep. smooth cutting.
Dracaena terniflora Roxb. ingredient in all medicines.
Ficus hispida L.f. warts.
Flemingia stricta Roxb. body weakness.
Ludwigia hyssopifolia (G. Don) Exell haemorrhage.
Mangifera indica L. to beget fair complexioned babies.
Sterculia urens Roxb. insulated over the water bottles.
Strychnos potatorum L.f. water purification.
Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze pimples.
Tectaria coadunata (Wall. ex Hook. & Grev.) C. Chr. for softening the
Caryota urens inflorescence during toddy tapping.
Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek var. *sublobata* (Roxb.) Verdc. antisedative.
Wrightia tinctoria R. Br. var. *rothii* (G. Don) Hook.f. - for making instant
 curd.

Table No. 3 : Classification of plants according to use

1 - Medicinal, 2 Edible, 3 Beverages, 4 Fermentation/Intoxication, 5 Cigar making, 6 Piscicide/Hunting, 7 Insect/Mosquito repellents, 8 - Hair oil/Hair wash, 9 - Dandruff/Lice, 10 - Detergents, 11 Decoration/Cosmetics, 12 - Dyes/Gums/Resins, 13 - Baskets/Brooms/Mats/Meal plates/Umbrellas/Water bottles, 14 - Fibre, 15 - Agricultural implements/House construction/Thatching, 16 - Musical instruments, 17 Cultural/Religious/Evil spirits/Sorcery and 18 Miscellaneous.

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Abrus precatorius</i> | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia chundra</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | X | | |
| <i>Acacia nilotica</i> ssp. <i>indica</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Acacia sinuata</i> | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia torta</i> | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acalypha indica</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| <i>Adiantum phillippense</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aegle marmelos</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| <i>Aerva lanata</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aganosma caryophyllata</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Aglais elaeagnoides</i> var. <i>beddomei</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Alangium salvifolium</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | X | |
| <i>Albizia amara</i> | | X | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | X | | | |
| <i>Albizia lebbek</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Aplada mutica</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ardisia solumacca</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Argemone mexicana</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Argyrea daltonii</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Argyrea kleiniana</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Argyrea nervosa</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Arisaema tortuosum</i> var. <i>curvatum</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aristida setacea</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aristolochia indica</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ariocarpus heterophyllus</i> | X | X | | | | X | | | | | | X | X | | X | | | |
| <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> var. <i>racemosus</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> var. <i>subacerosus</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | X | |
| <i>Azima tetraantha</i> | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> | X | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Baliospermum montanum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| <i>Barleria prionites</i> ssp. <i>pubiflora</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Barleria strigosa</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bauhinia alba</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | |

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | | |
| <i>Begonia picta</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Benincasa hispida</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Biophytum nervifolium</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bixa orellana</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| <i>Bhanea mollis</i> | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Boehmeria macrophylla</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bombax ceiba</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | | | |
| <i>Brassica nigra</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bridelia cremulata</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Bridelia montana</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bridelia retusa</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Buchanania axillaris</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Buchanania lanzan</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Butea monosperma</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| <i>Butea superba</i> | | | | | X | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| <i>Cadaba fruticosa</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cajanus cajan</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calamus latifolius</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cassia hirsuta</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cassia tora</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cassine glauca</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Cassytha filiformis</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cayratia auriculata</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cayratia pedata</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Celosia argentea</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Centella asiatica</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Centratherum anthelminticum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ceriscoides turgida</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chionanthus macrophylla</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chlorophytum arundinaceum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chlorophytum tuberosum</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Christella subpubescens</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cicer arietinum</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cipadessa baccifera</i> | X | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Corallocarpus epigeus</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cordia dichotoma</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cordia macleodii</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| <i>Cordia monoica</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Costus speciosus</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cratogeomys adansonii</i> ssp. <i>odora</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Cratogeomys magna</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Crinum asiaticum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Crotalaria linifolia</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Crotalaria prostrata</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Crotalaria ramotissima</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Croton raxburghii</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Cryptolepis buchananii</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Cryptolepis elegans</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cucumis hystrix</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Cucumis melo</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cuminum cuminum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Curculigo capitulata</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Curculigo orchoides</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Curcuma longa</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Globba orixensis</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Glochidion zeylanicum</i> | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gloriosa superba</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gmelina arborea</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Gmelina asiatica</i> | X | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | X | | |
| <i>Gnetum ula</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| <i>Grewia flavescens</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Grewia hirsuta</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Grewia rostrata</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i> | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Guizotia abyssinica</i> | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Habenaria plantaginea</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Haldenia cordifolia</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Helicteres isora</i> | X | | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hemidesmus indicus var. indicus</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hemidesmus indicus var. pubescens</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hemionitis arifolia</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | X | | |
| <i>Lasia spinosa</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leca macrophylla</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Lespisanthes tetraphylla</i> | X | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leucas cephalotes</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leucas indica</i> | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Limnophila rugosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Limonia acidissima</i> | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lippia javanica</i> | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Litsea monopetala</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Luffa acutangula</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Macaranga peltata</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| <i>Macrotyloma uniflorum</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | X | X | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Maerua apetala</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Pimpinella heyniana</i> | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Piper longum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Piper nigrum</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Piper trichosm</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pithecolobium dulce</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Plumbago indica</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Plumeria rubra</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Pogostemon benghalensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Polyalthia cerasoides</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | |
| <i>Polyalthia suberosa</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Premna tomentosa</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pronephrium nidatum</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Protium serratum</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | X | | |
| <i>Pterolobium hexapetalum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterospermum zylacarpum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | |
| <i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhaphidophora pertusa</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Solanum torvum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Solena heterophylla</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Saymida febrifuga</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Spermacoce articulata</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Spermodictyon suaveolens</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Stachytarpheta urticaefolia</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sterculia urens</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | X | | | | X |
| <i>Sterculia villosa</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Streblus asper</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| <i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Strychnos potatorum</i> | X | | | | | X | | X | | X | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Syzygium cumini</i> | X | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | X | | X | |
| <i>Syzygium hameanum</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Syzygium operculatum var. obovatum</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Tamarindus indica</i> | X | X | | | | | | X | | X | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Tamarix ericoides</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tamilnadia uliginosa</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tarenna asiatica</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tectaria coadunata</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |

| Species | USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| <i>Vigna radiata</i> var. <i>sublobata</i> | X | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | X |
| <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> ssp. <i>cylindrica</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Viscum articulatum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vitex leucoxyton</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vitex negundo</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vitex quinaja</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Walrusa trifoliata</i> | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> | X | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Wrightia arborea</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> var. <i>rothii</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | X |
| <i>Ximena americana</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> | X | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Zea mays</i> | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Zingiber officinale</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Zingiber roseum</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| <i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i> | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Zornia gibbosa</i> | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CONCLUSIONS

The present work is the result of intensive systematic ethnobotanical studies of Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh made for a period of over five years. But for some pioneering work done in the past, this ethnobotanically rich area remained relatively underexplored. However, no comprehensive account on the ethnobotany of the area has been prepared so far. Through well planned and intensive field work, considerable first hand information has been gathered and documented. In all 501 plant species (including 11 species used as ingredients) of ethnobotanical interest were collected, identified and critically studied. The data gathered were critically screened with the available literature which revealed that the uses of 59 probable potential plant species (listed below) are recorded for the first time. These are recommended for further phytochemical/pharmacological investigation and nutritional analysis, which might result in the discovery of new drug compounds and food values :

- Acacia torta* (Roxb.) Craib - for fever, ulcerous wounds, whooping cough and fish-poison.
- Alocasia montana* (Roxb.) Schott for ulcers and wounds.
- Amorphophallus paeoniifolius* (Dennst.) Nicolson var. *paeoniifolius* - corn edible.
- Ampelocissus tomentosa* (Heyne ex Roth) Planch. fruit edible.
- Argyrea daltonii* Clarke for chicken-pox.
- Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb. for epilepsy.
- Capparis divaricata* Lam. fruit edible.
- C. zeylanica* L. as asphrodisiac and for paralysis.
- Caralluma umbellata* Haw. tender stem edible.
- Cascabela thevetia* (L.) Lippold ripened epicarp edible.
- Casearia elliptica* Willd. for chest pain, rib muscle pain and urinary disorders of cattle.
- Cassia occidentalis* L. for jaundice and paralysis.
- Cassytha filiformis* L. for hydrocele, muscle pain and rheumatic pain.
- Cayratia auriculata* (Roxb.) Gamble for chicken-pox.
- C. pedata* (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep. Leaf edible.
- Chlorophytum arundinaceum* Baker for hydrocele.
- Chloroxylon swietenia* DC. for epilepsy, impotency, urinary disorders and as mosquito repellent.
- Christiella subpubescens* (Bl.) Holtt. frond edible; used for fever.
- Coldenia procumbens* L. for leucoderma.
- Cordia macleodii* (Griff.) Hook.f. fruit edible.
- C. monoica* Roxb. fruit edible and used for dysentery.
- Curculigo capitulata* (Lour.) Kuntze for chest pain.
- Derris scandens* (Roxb.) Benth. leaf edible.

- Diospyros chloroxylon* Roxb. - leaf edible; used for healing bone-fracture and menstrual disorders.
- D. melanoxylon* Roxb. leaf edible; used for cold and cough.
- Elytraria acaulis* (L.f.) Lindau for menstrual disorders.
- Erythroxyllum monogynum* Roxb. as anthelmintic and for jaundice.
- Globba orixensis* Roxb. for eye sores, cooling effect and epilepsy.
- Glochidion zeylanicum* (Gaertn.) Juss. as fish-poison.
- Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult. as lactagogue.
- Haldina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Ridsdale for antifertility.
- Hibiscus cannabinus* L. for abortion.
- Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch. for abortion and asthma.
- Homonoia retusa* (J. Graham) Muell.-Arg. as a cure for piles.
- Ixora pavetta* Andr. for treating chest pain and muscle pain.
- Jatropha gossypifolia* L. as a cure for piles.
- Justicia glauca* Rottl. leaf edible.
- Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standley for epilepsy.
- Mangifera indica* L. for fair complexion.
- Merremia vitifolia* (Burm.f.) Hall.f. leaf edible.
- Mimosa intsia* L. for bone-fracture and chest pain.
- Mitragyna parvifolia* (Roxb.) Korth. for jaundice.
- Naravelia zeylanica* (L.) DC. tuber edible.
- Nelsonia canescens* (Lam.) Spreng. leaf edible.
- Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz for antifertility.
- Pavetta indica* L. for epilepsy.
- Phyllanthus debilis* Klein ex Willd. leaf edible.
- Premna tomentosa* Willd. fruit edible.
- Pronephrium nudatum* (Roxb. ex Griff.) Holtt. frond edible.
- Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. for fertility and piles.
- Raphidophora pertusa* (Roxb.) Schott - fruit edible; for cuts and wounds.
- Smilax zeylanica* L. for paralysis.
- Strychnos potatorum* L.f. for fever.
- Tarenna asiatica* (L.) Kuntze ex Schum. as anthelmintic and for dysentery.
- Telosma pallida* (Roxb.) Craib as lactagogue.
- Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. & Thoms. for leucoderma.
- Viscum articulatum* Burm.f. for abortion.
- Ximenia americana* L. as lactagogue.
- Zingiber roseum* Rosc. for leucoderma.

The correct identity and nomenclature of all the species have been established. These were lacking in earlier works.

Preservation of forest wealth is essential for the welfare of tribal

communities from whom, in turn we can get valuable information on the traditional and folk-lore medicines. From time immemorial the ethnic groups forming part and parcel of the forest ecosystem have been practising some taboos, totems and myths relating to the preservation of flora and fauna in the form of sacred groves. It is also observed that the utilization of plants and plant products by the tribes does not cause any depletion to plant population and habitat. Undoubtedly, they have clear concepts of ecological interdependence, seasonal variations, and effective utilization of the forest produce.

The impact of industrialization and urbanization around the tribal areas has led to loss of age-old traditional customs and resources of the tribes. Every attempt should be made to protect/preserve the surrounding environment so as to prevent any further damage to these systems.

It is suggested that the establishment of herbal gardens in the PODU areas will be profitable and job-oriented for the tribes of the area. These gardens should invariably be managed by the local communities who can introduce and preserve the local genotypes of the useful plant species. The various populations of the same species growing in different places will certainly enlarge the genetic pool from which the best genotypes can be selected. The following are the rare germ plasm materials/wild genetic resources of useful plants of the area. (Details are given under respective species in the Enumeration).

- Alocasia montana* (Roxb.) Schott
- Amorphophallus paeoniifolius* (Dennst.) Nicolson var. *paeoniifolius*
- Angiopteris evecta* (Forst.) Hoffm.
- Calamus latifolius* Roxb.
- Canavalia virosa* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.
- Costus speciosus* (Koenig) Smith
- Croton roxburghii* (Roxb.) Balakr.
- Curcuma pseudomontana* Graham
- Dioscorea bulbifera* L.
- D. glabra* Roxb.
- D. puber* Bl.
- D. wallichii* Hook.f.
- Drosera burmannii* Vahl
- Glubba orixensis* Roxb.
- Gnetum ula* Brongn.
- Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) C.B. Robinson
- Mucuna utilis* Wall. ex Wight
- Musa ornata* Roxb.
- Natsiatum herpeticum* Buch.-Ham. ex Arn.
- Rauwolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz

Syzygium operculatum (Roxb.) Niedenzu var. *obovatum* (Duthie) Gamble
Uvaria hamiltonii Hook.f. & Thoms.
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex Smith

The simple traditional skills and technologies of the tribes should also be updated and finance provided liberally for various cottage industries in the tribal areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE UPLIFT OF THE TRIBES

In the Eastern Ghats, the economic development of the tribes is a very complex problem as it is very much inter-related with the ecology and environment of the area. The impact of industrialization and urbanization in and around the tribal areas has changed the mode of life, customs, beliefs, habits and medicinal practices of the tribes. The rapid shrinkage and degradation of forests have resulted in the depletion of natural resources on which these tribes used to depend and it has become increasingly difficult for them to live in their traditional way. This situation is forcing the younger generation to discard the traditional way of life and adopt the modern urbanized practices.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has undertaken several tribal welfare programmes in the interior tribal areas which have not produced the desired results due to various reasons. The State and Central Government organizations should carefully formulate and execute tribal welfare programmes so that these will not alter their traditional culture but at the same time make them self dependent with economic upliftment based on local resources.

On the basis of the present study it is possible to suggest some of the potential plants for cultivation in tribal pockets which could be mutually beneficial. It will improve the minimum requirements and provide employment opportunities to tribes as well as ensure adequate supply of raw materials for small scale cottage industries, pharmaceutical firms, etc.

It is advisable to restrict the cultivable areas to the disturbed pockets so that further damage and depletion of undisturbed natural forest areas can be prevented. It is also suggested that mixed cropping should be encouraged, instead of monoculture, to balance the requirements and produce maximum return from the limited land area available.

The following potential plants are suggested for large scale plantations to supply raw materials for various industries : Medicinal plants like *Aloe vera*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Aristolochia indica*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Casearia elliptica*, *Cassia fistula*, *Corallocarpus epigaeus*, *Costus speciosus*, *Croton roxburghii*, *Curcuma pseudomontana*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Justicia adhatoda*, *Piper nigrum*, *P. trioxicum*, *Plumbago indica*, *P. zeylanica*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Shorea robusta*, *Soyimida febrifuga*,

Sterculia urens, *Terminalia arjuna*, *T. bellirica*, *T. chebula*, *Vitex leucoxyton* and *V. negundo*, oil yielding plants like *Casearia graveolens*, *Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*, *Ricinus communis* and *Schleichera oleosa*, and fibre yielding plants such as *Aganosma caryophyllata*, *Bauhinia vahlii*, *Boehmeria macrophylla*, *Debregeasia longifolia*, *Entada pursaetha*, *Eulaliopsis binata*, *Furcraea foetida*, *Helicteres isora* and *Ichnocarpus frutescens*.

Cultivation of plants like *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Calamus viminalis*, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, *Phoenix sylvestri* and *Vetiveria zizanioides* can form the source for basket-making and other allied cottage industries.

To encourage tribal arts and skills, the local products should be purchased at a fair minimum price. Government bodies should take charge of this trade avoiding middlemen / contractors.

Following plant products are collected in large quantities by the tribes and sold in weekly markets to balance their economy. They are *Acacia chundra* (gum), *A. sinuata* (fruits), *Anogeissus latifolia* (gum), *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (fruits), *Bambusa arundinacea* (stem), *Bauhinia vahlii* (leaves), *Bombax ceiba* (cotton), *Buchanania axillaris* (kernel), *B. lanzan* (kernel), *Dendrocalamus strictus* (stem), *Diospyros melanoxylon* (leaves), *Eulaliopsis binata* (Culms), *Madhuca longifolia* (flowers & seeds), *Mangifera indica* (fruits), *Phyllanthus emblica* (fruits), *Pongamia pinnata* (fruits), *Rauvolfia serpentina* (roots), *Schleichera oleosa* (seeds), *Semecarpus anacardium* (seeds), *Shorea robusta* (resin), *Sterculia urens* (gum), *Strychnos nux-vomica* (seeds), *S. potatorum* (seeds), *Tamarindus indica* (fruits & seeds), *Terminalia bellirica* (fruits), *T. chebula* (fruits), *Thysanolaena maxima* (inflorescence) and *Vetiveria zizanioides* (roots).

The upliftment of the tribes without disturbing their age-old traditional and cultural practices is an important factor. It is hoped that the present study will greatly contribute towards achieving this goal.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ABRAHAM, Z. 1981. Ethnobotany of the Todas, the Kotas and the Irulas of the Nilgiris. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 308-320. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- AGARWAL, S.R. 1981. Trees, flowers and fruits in Indian folk-songs, folk-proverbs and folk-tales. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 3-12. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- AGARWAL, V.S. 1986. *Economic plants of India*. Kailash Prakashan, Calcutta.
- _____ & S. SAHA. 1868. Unreported medicinal plants of India. *J. Andhra Pradesh Acad. Sci.* 2: 21-33.
- AHUJA, B.S. 1965. *Medicinal plants of Saharanpur*. Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.
- ALTSCHUL, S.V.R. 1968. Useful food plants in Herbarium records. *Econ. Bot.* 22: 293-296.
- ANONYMOUS 1948-1976. *The Wealth of India - A dictionary of Indian raw materials and natural products*. Vol. 1-11. CSIR, New Delhi.
- _____ 1960. List of Medicinal plants deposited in various herbaria of the Botanical Survey of India. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 180-273.
- _____ 1964. *The tribes of Andhra Pradesh*. TCRTI, Hyderabad.
- _____ 1965. *Gazetteer of India*. Govt. of India Press, Nasik.
- _____ 1966. *The Koyas of Andhra Pradesh*. TCRTI, Hyderabad.
- _____ 1968a. *The Banjaras (Lambadis) of Bapunagar*. TCRTI, Hyderabad.
- _____ 1968b. *Mandagada - A tribal village in Araku Valley*. TCRTI, Hyderabad.
- _____ 1978. *The Scheduled tribes of Andhra Pradesh*. TCRTI, Hyderabad.

- ANONYMOUS 1981. *Census of India*. Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- _____ 1984. *Andhra Pradesh Varshika Darshini* (in Telugu). Data News features, Hyderabad.
- APPARANATHAN, T. & V. CHELLADURAI. 1986. Glimpses of folk-medicines of Dharmapuri Forest Division, Tamil Nadu. *Ancient Sci. Life* 5: 182-185.
- ARENAS, P. & R. MORENO AZORERO. 1977. Plants used as means of abortion, contraception, sterilization and facundataion by Paraguayan Indigenous people. *Econ. Bot.* 31: 302-306.
- ARORA, R.B. 1965. *Nardostachys jatamansi* : special report. ICMR, ser. No. 51. New Delhi.
- ARORA, R.K. 1977. Job's - tears (*Coix lacryma - jobi*) - A minor food-cum-fodder crop of North-eastern India. *Econ. Bot.* 31: 358-366.
- _____ 1981. Native food plants of the North-eastern tribals. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 91-106. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- _____, K.P.S. CHANDEL, B.S. JOSHI & K.C. PANT. 1980. Rice-bean A tribal pulse of Eastern India. *Econ. Bot.* 34: 260-263.
- ARYA, S.P. 1965. Plantlore in Western Uttar Pradesh. *Folk-lore* 6: 144-146.
- ATAL, C.K. & B.M. KAPUR. 1977. *Cultivation and Utilization of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants RRL*, CSIR, Jammu-Tawai.
- _____ & A.E. SCHWARTING. 1961. Ashwaganda - An ancient Indian drug. *Econ. Bot.* 15: 256-263.
- ATKINSON, E.T. 1882. *The Himalayan districts of North-west provinces of India*. 3 Vols. Cosmopolitan Publications, New Delhi.
- AYENSU, E.S. & D.G. COURSEY. 1972. Guinea Yams the botany, ethnobotany, use and possible future of yams in West Africa. *Econ. Bot.* 26: 301-318.
- BADHWAR, R.L. 1955. The role of minor forest products for the betterment of tribal and backward class people. *Indian Forester* 81: 717-720.

- BAL, S.N. 1942. Useful plants in Mayurbhanj state in Orissa. *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 1-119.
- BALAKRISHNAN, N.P. 1964. New plant records from South India. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 81-92.
- BANERJEE, D.K. 1977. Observataion on ethnobotany of Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. *J. Sci. Club* 33: 14-21.
- BANERJEE, M.L. 1955. Some edible and medicinal plants from East Nepal. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 153-155.
- BANERJEE, S.C. 1980. *Flora and fauna in Sanskrit literature*. Naya Prakash, Calcutta.
- BASU, A. 1956. A Specific for leucoderma. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 53: 743-745.
- BEDDOME, R.H. 1866. *The ferns of British India*. 2 Vols. Gantz Brothers, Madras.
- _____ 1869-1873. *The flora sylvatica for Southern India*. Gantz Brothers, Madras.
- _____ 1883. *Handbook to the ferns of British India, Ceylon and Malay Peninsula*. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
- BEDI, S.J. 1978. Ethnobotany of the Ratan Mahal hills, Gujarat, India. *Econ. Bot.* 32: 278-284.
- BEHURA, N.K. 1962. Meals and food habits in rural India. *Bull. Anthropol. Surv. India* 11: 111-137.
- BENNET, S.S.R. 1987. *Name changes in flowering plants of India and adjacent regions*. Triseas Publishers, Dehra Dun.
- BHALLA, N.P., T.R. SAHU, G.P. MISHRA & R.N. DAKWALE. 1982. Traditional plant medicines of Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 3: 23-32.
- *BHANDARI, C. 1951. *Vanaushadhi chandradaya* (in Hindi). Varanasi.

- BHARGAVA, K.S. 1959. Unusual and supplementary food plants of Kumaon. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 56: 26-31.
- BHATNAGAR, L.S., V.K. SINGH & G. PANDEY. 1973. Medicobotanical studies on the flora of Ghatigaon forests, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Res. Ind. Med.* 8(2): 67-100.
- BHATTACHARJEE, S., K.C. TIWARI, R. MAJUMDAR & A.K. MISRA. 1980. Folklore medicine from district Kamrup (Assam.). *Bull. Medico Ethno-Botanical Res.* 1: 447-460.
- BHATTACHARYA, A. 1962. Cure deities of Bengal. *Folk-lore* 3: 123-127.
- *BISHAGRATNA, K.K. 1907-1916. *An English translation of Sushruta Samhita*. Calcutta.
- BODDING, P.O. 1898. On taboos and customs connected therewith amongst the Santals. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 67: 1-24.
- BOR, N.L. 1960. *The Grasses of Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan* (excluding Bambuseae). Pergamon Press, New York.
- BORTHAKUR, S.K. 1976a. Traditional weaving implements among the Mikirs (Karbis) of Assam. *Indian Mus. Bull.* 11: 46-50.
- _____ 1976b. Less known medicinal uses of plants among the tribes of Karbi-Anglong (Mikir hills), Assam state. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 18: 166-171.
- _____ 1981. Studies in ethnobotany of the Karbis (Mikirs) : Plant masticatories and dyestuffs. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 182-190. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- BROWN, C.P. 1903. *Dictionary of Telugu-English*. Asian Educational Services, New Delhi.
- CAIUS, J.F. 1935. The medicinal and poisonous palms of India. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 37: 917-941.
- _____ 1937. The medicinal and poisonous aroids of India. *Ibid.* 39: 127-141.

- CAIUS, J.F. 1938. Medicinal and poisonous plants of India. *Ibid.* 40: 69-95.
- _____ 1941. The medicinal and poisonous Labiates of India. *Ibid.* 45: 576-586.
- CASTETTER, E.F. 1944. The domain of ethnobiology. *Amer. Nat.* 78: 158-170.
- CHAKRAVARTHY, H.L. 1959. Monograph on Indian Cucurbitaceae (Taxonomy and distribution). *Rec. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 1-234.
- _____ 1975. Herbal heritage of India. *Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal* 20: 97-103.
- CHANDRASEKHAR, A. 1967. *A monograph on Gadabavalasa*. TCRTI, Hyderabad.
- CHAUDHURI, B. (ed.) 1984. *Tribal Development in India Problems and prospects*. Inter-India Publications, New Delhi.
- CHAUDHURI RAI, H.N., D.K. BANERJEE & A. GUHA. 1977. Ethnobotanical uses of Herbaria-I. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 19: 256-261.
- _____, S.N. DAN, D.C. PAL, C.R. TARAFDER & K.K. BANERJEE. 1977. Edible jungle leaves. *Folk-lore* 18(5): 161-163.
- _____, A. GUHA, E. ROY CHOWDHURY & D.C. PAL. 1980. Ethnobotanical uses of Herbaria-II. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 1: 163-168.
- _____ & D.C. PAL. 1975. Ethnobotany of 'Vallatak'. *J. Sci. Club* 29: 106-110.
- _____, _____ & C.R. TARAFDER. 1975. Less known uses of some plants from the tribal areas of Orissa. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 132-136.
- _____ & G.N. TRIBEDI. 1976. On the occurrence of some medicinal plants in 24-Paraganas, West Bengal. *Ibid.* 18: 161-165.
- CHOPRA, I.C. & K.H. HANDA. 1961. *Review of Research on Indian medicinal and allied plants*. ICAR, New Delhi.

- CHOPRA, I.C., K.H. HANDA & S.N. SOBTI. 1956. Need for the cultivation of vegetable drugs used in Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. *Indian J. Pharm.* 18: 364-377.
- CHOPRA, R.N. 1958. Utilization of Indian medicinal and allied plants a review. *Sci. & Cult.* 24(2): 59-64.
- _____, R.L. BADHWAR & S. GHOSH. 1949. *Poisonous plants of India*. ICAR, New Delhi.
- _____, I.C. CHOPRA & B.S. VERMA. 1969. *Supplement to glossary of Indian medicinal plants*. CSIR, New Delhi.
- _____, _____, K.L. HANDA & L.D. KAPUR. 1958. *Chopra's Indigenous drugs of India*. U.N. Dhur & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
- _____, S.L. NAYAR & I.C. CHOPRA. 1956. *Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants*. CSIR, New Delhi.
- CRELLIN, J.K. 1967. The welcome materia medica collection and Herbarium as research aids. *Econ. Bot.* 21: 235-237.
- CROOM, E.M. 1983. Documenting and evaluating herbal remedies. *Ibid.* 37: 13-27.
- DAS, K. 1964. The plants in Orissa folk-lore. *Folk-lore* 5: 187-196.
- DAS GUPTA, P.K. 1964. Impact of industrialization on tribal life. *Bull. Anthropol. Surv. India* 13: 85-106.
- DAS SARKAR, B.K. 1963. A note on BIDI leaf - (*Diospyros melanoxylon*). *Indian Forester* 89: 39-45.
- DASTUR, J.F. 1964. *Useful plants of India and Pakistan*. Taraporevala & Sons, Bombay.
- DE, J.N. 1968. Ethnobotany a newer science in India. *Sci. & Cult.* 34: 326-328.
- DEBI, K.B. 1964. 'KONDH'. *Adibasi* 5: 69-74.
- DYMOCK, W., C.J.A. WARDEN & D. HOOPER. 1976. *Pharmacographia Indica*. 2 vols. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, New Delhi.

- ELLIOT, W. 1959. *Flora Andhrica*. Graves & Co., Madras
- ELLIS, J.L. 1966. A contribution to the vascular flora of Balapalle range of Seshachalam reserve forest, Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India*. 8: 328-340.
- _____ 1968. The flora of Nallamalais on the Eastern Ghats of India
1 - A Preliminary list. *Ibid.* 10: 140-160.
- _____ 1982. Wild Plant Resources of Nallamalais on the Eastern Ghats. *Proc. Seminar on Resources, Development and Environment in the Eastern Ghats*. 65-69. Andhra University, Waltair:
- ELWIN, V. 1952. The Saora priestess. *Bull. Dept. Anthropol.* 1(1): 59-85.
- _____ 1954. *Myths of middle India*. Oxford University Press, London.
- _____ 1955. *The Religion of an Indian Tribe*. Oxford University Press, London.
- FARKAS, L. 1980. Active principles of plants of traditional medicine as models of new drugs. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2: 145-148.
- FAULKS, P.J. 1958. *An Introduction to Ethnobotany*. Moredale Publications Ltd., London.
- FORD, R.I. 1978. Ethnobotany : Historical diversity and synthesis. In Ford, R.I. (ed.) *Anthropol. Papers No. 67. Museum of Anthropol.* 33-50. Ann. Arbor., Michigan, U.S.A.
- GADGIL, M. & V.D. VARTAK, 1976a. The Sacred groves of Western Ghats in India. *Econ. Bot.* 30: 152-160.
- _____ & _____ 1976b. Sacred groves of India : A plea for continuous conservation. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 72: 314-320.
- _____ & _____ 1981. Sacred groves of Maharashtra An inventory. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 297-294. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- GAMBLE, J.S. 1915-1936. *Flora of the Presidency of Madras*. Vol. 1-3 (Vol. 3 by C.E.C. Fischer). Adlard & Sons Ltd., London.

- GANAPATI, S.V. 1960. *Miracles of Indian Herbs*. Rasayan Pharmacy, New Delhi.
- GHATE, N.S. 1939. Forests of the Godavari district. *Indian Forester* 65: 760-764.
- GOEL, A.K. & U.C. BHATTACHARYA. 1981. A note on some plants found effective in treatment of Jaundice (Hepatitis). *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 2: 157-159.
- _____, A.K. SAHOO & V. MUDGAL. 1984. *A contribution to the ethnobotany of Santal Pargana*. BSI, Howrah.
- *GOVER, C.E. 1871. *The folk-songs of Southern India*. Madras.
- GUJATAKAR, N. & V.D. VARTAK. 1982. Enumeration of wild edible legumes from Pune district, Maharashtra State. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 3: 1-9.
- GUPTA, R. 1981. Plants in folk-medicine of Himalayas. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 83-90. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- GUPTA, R.K. 1960. Some useful and medicinal plants of Nainital in Kumaon Himalayas. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 57: 307-324.
- GUPTA, S.P. 1981. Native medicinal uses of plants by the Asurs of Nectarhat Plateau (Bihar). In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 199-207. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- HAIMENDORF, C.V.F. 1943. *The Chenchus*. MacMillan & Co., London.
- _____. 1945. *The Reddis of Bison hills*. MacMillian & Co., London.
- HAINES, H.H. 1921-1925. *Botany of Bihar and Orissa*. Vol. 1-3. B.S.I., Calcutta (repr. ed. 1961).
- HAJRA, P.K. 1981. Nature conservation in Khasi folk beliefs and taboos. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 149-152. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- HANUMANTHA RAO, V. (ed.) 1985. *Andhra Pradesh year book*. Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.

- HARASREERAMULU, S. 1980. Some useful medicinal plants from Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 59 (Suppl.): 168 (abstract).
- HARSHBERGER, J.W. 1896. The purpose of Ethnobotany. *Bot. Gaz.* 21: 146-158.
- HASSAN, S.S. 1920. *The castes and tribes of H.E.H. the Nizam's dominions.* Times Press, Bombay.
- HEDBERG, I., O. HEDBERG, P.J., MODATI, K.E. MSHIGENI, F.N. MZHIE & G. SAMNELSON. 1982. Inventory of plants used in Tanzania-I Plants of the families Acanthaceae Cucurbitaceae. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 6: 29-60.
- _____ & _____ 1983. Inventory of plants used in traditional medicine in Tanzania-II Plants of the families Dilleniaceae Opiliaceae. *Ibid.* 9:105-128.
- HEMADRI, K. 1976. Procurement of raw drugs in Andhra Pradesh. *Nagarjun* 20(2): 7-13.
- HEMADRI, K. 1981. Rheumatism: tribal medicine. *Ancient Sci. Life* 1: 117-120.
- _____ & S.S. RAO 1983a. Leucorrhoea and Menorrhagia: Tribal medicine. *Ibid.* 3: 40-41.
- _____ & _____ 1983b. Antifertility, abortifacient and fertility promoting drugs from Dandakaranya. *Ibid.* 3: 103-107.
- _____ & _____ 1984. Jaundice: Tribal medicine. *Ibid.* 3: 209-212.
- _____, C.R.R. SHARMA & S.S. RAO. 1987. Medicinal plant wealth of Andhra Pradesh. *Ibid.* 6: 167-186.
- HENRY, A.N., G.R. KUMARI & V. CHITHRA. (ed.) 1987. *Flora of Tamil Nadu.* ser. 1. Vol. 2. BSI, Coimbatore.
- HOOKE, J.D. 1872-1897. *The flora of British India.* Vol. 1-7. L. Reeve & Co., London.

- HUSSAIN, S.K.M. 1951. 'KOYAS'. *Man in India* 31: 33-39.
- ISSAR, R.K. 1981. Traditionally important medicinal plants and folk-lore of Uttara Khand Himalayas for animal treatment. *J. Sci. Res. Pl. Med.* 2(3): 61-66.
- JAGGI, O.P. 1973. *Folk medicine*. Atma Ram & Sons, New Delhi.
- JAIN, S.K. 1963a. Studies in Indian Ethnobotany Plants used in medicine by the tribals of Madhya Pradesh. *Bull. RRL*. 1: 126-129.
- _____ 1963b. Magico-religious beliefs about the plants among the tribals of Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh. *Quart. J. Myth. Soc.* 54: 73-94.
- _____ 1963c. Observations on ethnobotany of the tribals of Madhya Pradesh. *Vanyajati* 11(4): 177-183.
- _____ 1964a. An indigenous water-bottle. *Indian Forester* 90: 109.
- _____ 1964b. Wild Plant food of the tribals of Bastar (Madhya Pradesh). *Proc. Nat. Inst. Sci. India* 30 B(2): 56-80.
- JAIN, S.K. 1964c. The role of a botanist in folk-lore research. *Folklore* 5: 145-150.
- _____ 1965a. Medicinal Plant-lore of the tribals of the Bastar. *Econ. Bot.* 19: 236-250.
- _____ 1965b. Studies in Indian ethnobotany less known uses of fifty common plants from tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 5: 223-226.
- _____ 1965c. Wooden musical instruments of the Gonds of central India. *Ethnomusiol.* 9: 39-42.
- _____ 1965d. On the prospects of some new or less known medicinal plant resources. *Indian Med. J.* 59: 270-272.
- _____ 1967. Plants of Indian medicine and folk-lore associated with healing of bones. *Indian J. Orthopaedics* 1: 95-104.

- _____ 1971. Some medico-religious beliefs about plants among Adibasis of Orissa. *Adibasi* 12: 39-44.
- _____ 1981a. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- _____ 1981b. Ethnobotanical research unfolds new vistas of traditional medicine. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany* 13-36. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- _____ 1991. *Dictionary of Indian Folk medicine and Ethnobotany*. Deep Publications, New Delhi.
- _____, S.K. BANERJEE & D.C. PAL. 1973. Medicinal plants among certain Adibasis in India. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 85-91.
- _____ & S.K. BORTHAKUR. 1980. Ethnobotany of the Mikirs of India. *Econ. Bot.* 34: 264-272.
- _____ & J.E. DE. 1984. Some less known plant foods among the tribals of Purulia (West Bengal). *Sci. & Cult.* 30: 285-286.
- _____ & _____ 1966. Observations of Ethnobotany of Purulia district, West Bengal. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 237-251.
- _____ & D.C. PAL. 1976. Medicinal plants among certain Adibasis in India. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 85-91.
- _____ & R.R. RAO. 1977. *A handbook of field and herbarium methods*. Today & Tomorrow Printers & Publishers, New Delhi.
- _____ & _____ 1983. *Ethnobotany in India - An overview*. BSI, Howrah.
- _____ & C.R. TARAFDER. 1963. Native plant remedies for snakebite among Adibasis of Central India. *Indian Med. J.* 57: 307-309.
- _____ & _____ 1970. Medicinal plantlore of the Santals A revival of P.O. Boddington's work. *Econ. Bot.* 24: 241-278.
- JANAKI AMMAL, E.K. 1954. The scope and functions of the reorganised Botanical Survey of India. *Sci. & Cult.* 20: 275-280.

- _____ 1956. Introduction to subsistence of economy of India. In William, L. Thomas Jr. (ed.) *Man's role in changing the face of the earth*. 324-325. The University of Chicago Press, U.S.A.
- _____ 1975. While the men went hunting. *Indian Farming* (Nov. issue) 48.
- JONES, V.H. 1941. The nature and status of ethnobotany. *Chron. Bot.* 6: 219-221.
- JOSHI, P. 1982. An Ethnobotanical study of Bhils A preliminary survey. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 3: 257-266.
- KAMBLE, S.Y. & S.G. PRADHAN. 1980. Ethnobotany of the 'Korkus' in Maharashtra State. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 201-202.
- KAPLAN, L. & L.D. KAPOOR. 1980. Medicinal Plant Wealth of the Karim Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh. *Bull. Med. Ethnobot. Res.* 1: 120-144.
- KAPOOR, S.L. & R. MITRA. 1979. *Herbal drugs in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry*. NBRI, Lucknow.
- KHAN, A.A. 1954. The Andhra forests. *Indian Forester* 80: 753-758.
- KHAN, M.S. 1953. *Forest flora of Hyderabad State*. Govt. Press, Hyderabad.
- KING, K.W. 1971. The place of vegetables in meeting the food needs in emerging nations. *Econ. Bot.* 25: 6-12.
- KIRTIKAR, K.R. & B.D. BASU. 1933. *Indian Medicinal Plants*. 4 Vols. Lalit Mohan Basu, Allahabad.
- KRISHNAMACHARI, K.S. 1900. *Erythroxylon monogynum* leaves and *Aloe* roots as food. *Indian Forester* 26: 619-620.
- KRISHNA MURTHY, V.V. 1958. The tribal people of Rampa and Gudem agency of Godavari lower division. *Ibid.* 84: 428-431.
- KRISHNA SASTRY, U.N.V. 1970. Today in tribal life. *Vanyajati* 18: 61-64.

- KUNKEL, G. 1984. *Plants for human consumption. An annotated checklist of the edible phanerogams and ferns.* Koeltz Scientific Books, West Germany.
- KURUP, A.M. 1970. Tribal festivals of Central India. *Folk-lore* 11: 159-165.
- LEGRIS, P. & V.M. MEHER-HOMJI. 1982. The Eastern Ghats: Vegetation and bioclimatic aspects. *Proc. Seminar on Resources, Development and Environment in Eastern Ghats.* 1-7, Andhra University, Waltair.
- LUSHINGTON, A.W. 1915. *Vernacular list of trees, shrubs and woody climbers in the Madras presidency.* 2 Vols. Govt. Press, Madras.
- MAHESHWARI, J.K. 1983. Development in Ethnobotany editorial. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 4: i-v.
- _____, K.K. SINGH & S. SAHA. 1981. *The Ethnobotany of Tharus of Khari district, Uttar Pradesh.* NBRI, Lucknow.
- MAHESHWARI, P. & UMRAO SINGH. 1965. *Dictionary of Economic Plants in India.* ICAR, New Delhi.
- *MAJUMDAR, G.P. 1927. *Vanaspati plants and plant life as in Indian treatise and traditions.* Calcutta.
- MALHOTRA, S.K. & S. MITRA. 1973. Some useful and medicinal plants of Chandrapur district (Maharashtra State). *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 15: 13-21.
- MANILAL, K.S. 1981a. Ethnobotany of rices of Malabar. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany.* 297-307. Oxford & IBH Publishing, Co., New Delhi.
- _____. 1981b. An ethnobotanic connection between Mushrooms and dolmens. *Ibid.* 321-325.
- _____. 1984. Hortus Malabricus and the ethnoiatrical knowledge of ancient Malabar. *Ancient Sci. Life* 4: 96-99.
- MATTHEW, K.M. 1981-1983. *The flora of Tamilnadu Carnatic.* Vol. 1-3. The Rapinat herbarium, Tiruchirapalli.

- MEHRA, K.L., K.C. KANODIA & R.N. SRIVASTAVA. 1975. Folk uses of plants for adornment in India. *Econ. Bot.* 29: 39-46.
- MENON, A.K. 1984. Konda Reddis rising militancy. *India Today* (June 30). 131-134.
- MHASKAR, K.S. & J.F. CAIUS. 1931. Indian plant remedies used in snakebite. *Indian Med. Res. Mem.* No. 19: 1-24.
- MITTRE, V. 1981. Wild plants in Indian folk life - A historical perspective. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 37-58. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- MOODEEN, SHERIFF. 1978. *A catalogue of Indian synonyms of the medicinal plants of India* (repr. ed.). Periodical Experts Book Agency, Delhi.
- MOONEY, H.F. 1950. *Supplement to Botany of Bihar and Orissa*. Catholic Press, Ranchi.
- MOOSS, N.S. 1965. *Ayurvedic treatment of Kerala*. Vaidya Sarathy Press (P) Ltd., Kottayam.
- _____ 1978. *Ayurvedic flora medica*. Vaidya Sarathy Press (P) Ltd., Kottayam.
- MOOSS, N.S. 1979. *Single drug remedies*. Vaidya Sarathy Press (P) Ltd., Kottayam.
- MUDGAL, V. & D.C. PAL. 1980. Medicinal plants used by tribals of Mayurbhanj, Orissa. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 59-62.
- NADAKARNI, A.K. 1954. *Indian Materia Medica*. Dhootapapeshwar Prakash Ltd., Bombay.
- NAIDU, K.V. 1966. Medicinal plants of Tirupati hills and environs. *Nagarjun* 10: 1-8 (part I); 54-83 (part II).
- _____ & R.S.P. RAO. 1967. A contribution to the flora of Tirupati hills. *Indian Forester* 93: 123-135.
- _____ & _____ 1969. A contribution to the flora of Tirupati hills Part II. *Ibid.* 95: 618-629.

- _____, P.M. SWAMY & K.N. RAO. 1971. Contribution to the flora of Tirupati hills Part III. *Ibid.* 97: 89-100.
- NAIR, N.C. & A.N. HENRY (eds.) 1983. *Flora of Tamil Nadu*. ser. 1. Vol. 1. BSI, Coimbatore.
- NAYAR, M.P. 1983. Generic names of flowering plants of India derived from native names. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 4: 641-652.
- NAYAR, S.L. 1954. Poisonous seeds of India. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 52: 88-105; 515-532.
- NISTESWAR, K. & K.A. KUMAR. 1980. Utilitarian values of medical-lore of Rampa Agency (Andhra Pradesh) in primary health care. *Sachitra Ayurved* 33(3): 210-212.
- PADMANABHA, P. 1981. *Census of India* 1981. ser. 1 & 2. *Census atlas*. Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.
- PAL, D.C. 1980. Observations on folklore about plants used in veterinary medicine in Bengal & Orissa. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 22: 96-99.
- _____ 1981. Plants used in treatment of cattle and birds among tribals of Eastern India. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 245-257. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- _____ & D.K. BANERJEE. 1971. Some less known plant foods among the tribals of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa States. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 13: 221-223.
- _____ & A.M. SAREEN. 1986. Some plants used by tribals in India for poisoning/stupefying fishes. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 8: 13-16.
- PANDE, T. 1964. Tree worship in Ancient India. *Folk-lore* 5: 213-218.
- *PATRIDGE, E.A. 1911. *Forest flora of H.E.H. the Nizam's dominions*. Hyderabad.
- *POWERS, S. 1873-1874. The place of ethnobotany in ethnopharmimetic drugs. *Calif. Acad. Sci. Proc.* 5: 373-379.
- PRATAP, D.R. 1978. *Andhra Pradesh Adima Jatulu* (in Telugu). TCRTI. Hyderabad.

- PURI, G.S. & S.K. JAIN. 1960. Survey of some oil yielding plants of Western India. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 2: 95-98.
- PUSHPANGADAN, P. 1984. Traditional medicines of India. 1. The role of mind and autosuggestion in the efficacy of Magico-religious practice of tribal medicines. *Ancient Sci. Life* 3: 213-215.
- RAFFAUF, R. 1960. Plants as sources of new drugs. *Econ. Bot.* 14: 276-279.
- RAJAGOPAL, M.V. 1974 (ed.). *Andhra Pradesh district gazetteers Kurnool*. Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.
- _____ 1976 (ed.). *Andhra Pradesh district gazetteers Mahaboonagar*. Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.
- _____ 1977 (ed.). *Andhra Pradesh district gazetteers Khammam*. Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.
- RAJ PRAMUKH, K.E. & B.V. SUBBA REDDY. 1978. Religious functionaries among the Jatapus. *Vanyajati* 26(4): 7-12.
- RAJU, D.C.S. 1964. Pteridophytes of Godavari Region. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 6: 189-190.
- RAJU, D.C.S. 1966a. Plants of Papi hills in Andhra Pradesh. *Indian Forester* 92: 482-492.
- _____ 1966b. Vegetation and flora of Polavaram agency tracts. *Trop. Ecol.* 7: 114-124.
- _____, M. AHMEDULLA & M.P. NAYAR. 1987. Genetic potential in flora of Eastern Ghats. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 9: 133-138.
- RAJU, V.S. 1983. Some additions to the flora of Andhra Pradesh. *Ibid.* 4: 295-297.
- _____ & N. RAMA RAO. 1986. On the identity and distribution of *Cassia obtusifolia* L. in southern India. *Ibid.* 8: 485-487.
- RAMA RAO, N. & D. NARASIMHAN. 1987. *Vitex quinata* (Lour.) F.N. Williams (Verbenaceae) A note on its distribution in southern India. *Ibid.* 9: 493-494.

- _____, P.V. SREEKUMAR & A.N. HENRY. 1984. Ethnobotanical studies in Andhra Pradesh. *Proc. 2nd Annual workshop on MAB projects. 20-82.* DOEn, New Delhi.
- RAMESAN, N. 1979a (ed.). *Andhra Pradesh district gazetteers East Godavari.* Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.
- _____. 1979b (ed.). *Andhra Pradesh district gazetteers Srikakulam.* Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.
- _____. 1979c (ed.). *Andhra Pradesh district gazetteers Visakhapatnam.* Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.
- _____. 1979d (ed.). *Andhra Pradesh district gazetteers West Godavari.* Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.
- RAO, K.P. & S. HARASREERAMULU. 1985. Ethnobotany of selected medicinal plants of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. *Ancient Sci. Life* 4: 238-244.
- RAO, R.R. & B. NEOGI. 1980. Observatgions on the Ethnobotany of Khasi and Garo tribes in Meghalaya. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 1: 157-162.
- RAO, R.S. 1958. Observations on the vegetation of Rampa and Gudem agency tracts of the Eastern Ghats-I. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 55: 429-449.
- _____. 1964. Observations on the vegetation of the Rampa and Gudem agency tracts of Eastern Ghats-II. *Ibid.* 61: 303-329.
- _____. & S. HARASREERAMULU. 1986. *Flora of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, India.* Indian Bot. Soc., Meerut.
- _____. & K. HEMADRI. 1979. *Andhra Pradesh lo Mandu Mokkalu* (in Telugu). Telugu Akademi, Hyderabad.
- _____. P. VENKANNA & T. APPI REDDY. 1987. *Flora of West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India.* Indian Bot. Soc., Meerut.
- RAO, T.V. 1981. *Savarala Jeevana Sarali* (in Telugu). Vishalandhra Publishing House, Vijayawada.

- RAVISANKAR, T. & A.N. HENRY. 1992. Ethnobotany of Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh. *Ethnobotany* 4: 45-52.
- REDDY, G.P. 1982. The tribal communities of Eastern Ghats, culture and ecology. *Proc. Seminar on Resources, Development and Environment in Eastern Ghats*. 173-180. Andhra University, Waltair.
- REDDY, G.S. 1985. "Rite of Evil". *The Illustrated Weekly of India*. (June 30-July 6). 40.
- REDDY, T.A. 1980. Notes on some medicinal plants of Polavaram agency tracts, West Godavari district. Andhra Pradesh. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 59(Suppl.): 169. (abstract).
- ROBERT, W.S. 1954. *Plants for Man*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.
- *ROBBINS, W.W., J.P. HARRINGTON & B. FREIRE-MARRECO. 1916. Ethnobotany of the Tewa Indians, Smithsonian Institution. *Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull.* 55.
- ROXBURGH, W. 1795-1820. *Plants of the Coasts of Coromandel*. Vol. 1-3. W. Bulmer & Co., London.
- ROXBURGH, W. 1832. *Flora indica*. 3 Vols. W. Thacker & Co., Serampore.
- SABNIS, S.D. & S.J. BEDI. 1983. Ethnobotanical studies in Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Daman. *Indian J. For.* 6: 65-69.
- SAHU, T.R. 1982. An ethnobotanical study of Madhya Pradesh I: Plants used against various disorders among tribal women. *Ancient Sci. Life* 1: 178-181.
- SANTAPAU, H. & A.N. HENRY. 1973. *A dictionary of the flowering plants in India*. CSIR, New Delhi.
- SARKAR, S.R. 1975. A key to Ethnographic field approach in tribal areas. *Indian Mus. Bull.* 10: 28-34.
- SATYAVATHI, G.V. 1984. Indian Plants and Plant Products with antifertility effect (A review of literature between 1975-1982). *Ancient Sci. Life* 3: 193-202.

SAXENA, H.O. & P.K. DUTTA. 1975. Studies on the Ethnobotany of Orissa. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 17: 124-131.

SAYED, K.M.H. 1950. Medicines among Gonds, Kolams and Chenchus. *Man in India* 30: 23-31.

_____ 1951. 'KOYAS'. *Ibid.* 31: 33-39.

SAYED, M.D. 1980. Traditional medicine in health care. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 2: 19-22.

SAYEED-UD-DIN, M. 1935. Some of the common flowering plants of the Hyderabad State - their distribution, economic and medicinal importance. *J. Asiat. Soc.* 1(2): 9-92.

_____ 1936. Some of the common flowering plants of the Hyderabad State their distribution, economic importance, Monocotyledons. *Ibid.* 2(2): 73-94.

_____ 1938. A further contribution to some of the common flowering plants of Hyderabad State their distribution and economic importance. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 40: 191-212.

*SCHULTES, R.E. 1941. La ethnobotanica : Su alcance y sus objetos. *Caldasia* 3: 7-12.

_____ 1960. Tapping our heritage of ethnobotanical lore. *Econ. Bot.* 14: 257-262.

_____ 1962. The role of the ethnobotanist in the search for new medicinal plants. *Lloydia* 25: 257-266.

_____ 1963a. The widening panorama in Medical Botany. *Rhodora* 65: 97-121.

_____ 1963b. Plantae Colombianae-16. Plants as oral contraceptives in northwest Amazon. *Lloydia* 26: 67-74.

_____ 1969. Hallucinogens of plant origin. *Science* 163: 245-254.

SEBASTINE, K.M. 1968. Natural vegetation of the Eastern Ghats. In Law, B.C. (ed.) *Mountains and Rivers of India.* 153-166.

- _____ & A.N. HENRY. 1966. A contribution to the flora of Pakhal and surrounding regions in Narasampet taluk, Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 8: 304-311.
- _____, K. THOTHATHRI & N.P. BALAKRISHNAN. 1960. Observations on the flora of Narasapur, Medak district, Andhra Pradesh. *Ibid.* 2: 275-285.
- SENAPATI, N. & N.K. SAHU. 1966. *Koraput district gazetteer*. Govt. of Orissa, Cuttack.
- SHAH, N.C. 1981. The role of ethnobotany in relation to medicinal plants in India. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 69-80. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- _____ 1982. Herbal folk medicines in Northern India. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 6: 293-301.
- _____ & M.C. JOSHI. 1971. An ethnobotanical study of the Kumaon region of India. *Econ. Bot.* 25: 414-422.
- SHANKARA, M.R. 1979. Folklores collected from traditional vaidyas. *Nagarjun* 23(1): 9-12.
- SINGH, K.K., S.K. PALVI & H.B. SINGH. 1981. Survey and biological activity of some medicinal plants of Mannanur forests, Andhra Pradesh. *Indian J. For.* 4: 115-117.
- SINGH, V. & R.P. PANDEY. 1982. Plants used in religion and magio-religious beliefs in Rajasthan. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 3: 273-278.
- _____ & P. SINGH. 1981. Edible wild plants of Eastern Rajasthan. *Ibid.* 2: 197-207.
- STEEVES, A.A. 1952. Wild rice Indian food and a modern delicacy. *Econ. Bot.* 6: 107-142.
- SUBBA RAO, G.V. 1977. Flora of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 19: 122-126.
- SUBBA RAO & G.R. KUMARI. 1967. Contribution to the flora of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh. *Ibid.* 9: 95-113.

- _____, _____ & R. RAJAN. 1981. *Perilla rutescens* (L.) Britt. (*Labiatae*) A new record for South India. *Indian J. For.* 4: 149.
- _____, N.C. NAIR & G.R. KUMARI. 1982. Plant resources of Eastern Ghats. *Proc. Seminar on Resources, Development and Environment in the Eastern Ghats*. Andhra University, 27-34, Waltair.
- SUDHAKAR, S. 1980. Studies on medicinal plants of Upper East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 59 (Suppl.): 168 (abstract).
- SUNDARARAJ, D.D. & G. BALASUBRAMANYAM. 1957. *Guide to the economic plants of South India*. Madras.
- SURYANARAYANA, B. 1979. A contribution to the vascular flora of Venkatagiri hills and environs. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 76: 240-258.
- TARAFDER, C.R. 1978. Some interesting new uses of the well known plant *Vitex negundo* L. (Nasinda). *Bull. Bot. Surv. India* 20: 176-177.
- _____ 1983a. Ethnogynaecology in relation to plants part-I Plants used for antifertility and conception. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 4: 483-489.
- _____ 1983b. Ethnogynaecology in relation to plants part II - plants used for abortion. *Ibid.* 4: 507-516.
- _____ 1983c. Traditional medicinal plants used by tribals of Ranchi and Hazaribagh districts, Bihar - Plants used in stomach troubles. *Ibid.* 4: 891-896.
- THOTHATHRI, K. 1964. The flora of the Nagarjuna Konda Valley and surrounding hills. *Indian Forester* 90: 539-546.
- _____, RATNA SEN, D.C. PAL & H.A. MOLLA. 1985. *Selected poisonous plants from the tribal areas of India*. BSI. Howrah.
- THURSTON, E. 1909. *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*. 7 Vols. Govt. Press, Madras.
- UMRAO SINGH, A.M., WADHWANI & B.M. JOHRI. 1965. *Dictionary of economic plants of India*. ICAR, New Delhi.
- UNIYAL, M.R. & R.K. ISSAR. 1967. Commercially important medicinal plants of Kanatal forest division, Tehri Garhwal. *Indian Forester* 93:

107-114.

UPHOF, J.C.T. 1959. *Dictionary of Economic Plants*. H.R. Engelmann (J. Cramer), New York.

VARTAK, V.D. 1959. Some edible wild plants from the hilly regions of the Poona district, Bombay State. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 56: 8-25.

_____ 1981. Observations on wild edible plants from hilly regions of Maharashtra and Goa : resume and future prospects. In Jain, S.K. (ed.) *Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany*. 261-271. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.

_____ & M. GADGIL. 1980. Studies in Ethnobotany : a new vistas in Botanical Sciences. *Biovigyanam* 6: 151-156.

VENKALAH, M. 1980. Some medicinal plants of Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh. *J. Indian Bot. Soc.* 59 (Suppl.): 168 (abstract).

*VESTAL, A. & R.E. SCHULTES. 1939. *The economic botany of Kiwa Indians as it relates to the history of the tribes*. U.S.A.

VIDAL, J.E. 1971. Recent French ethnobotanical research in South East Asia. *Econ. Bot.* 25: 312-316.

VON REIS, S. 1962. Herbaria, sources of medicinal folk-lore. *Ibid.* 16: 283-287.

WALKER, T.L. 1902. Geology of Kalahandi State Central provinces. *Mem. Geological Surv. India* 33(3): 1-22.

WATT, G. 1889-1899. *A dictionary of the economic products of India*. Vol. 1-6. Periodical Experts, New Delhi.

WIGHT, R. 1838-1853. *Icones Plantarum Indiae Orientalis*. Vol. 1-6. Madras.

_____ 1840-1850. *Illustrations of Indian Botany*. Vol. 1-2. Madras.

WILKES, H.G. 1968. Interesting beverages of Eastern Himalayas. *Econ. Bot.* 22: 347-353.

WILLIS, J.C. 1897. *A dictionary of the flowering plants and ferns* (8th ed. revised by H.K. Airy Shaw, 1973). Cambridge University Press, U.S.A.

YOGANARASIMHAN, S.N. & P.K. DUTTA. 1970. Medicinal plants of Orissa Plants in and around Bhubaneswar. *Nagarjun* 14: 15-20.

_____ & _____ 1972. Medicinal plants of Orissa a preliminary survey of Simlipal forests, Mayurbhanj district, Orissa. *Ibid.* 15: 25-27.

_____ K.R. KESAVA MURTHY, V. CHELLADURAI & V.S. TOGUNSHI. 1983. Medico-Botany of Andaman Nicobar Islands I Physiography, vegetation and enumeration of taxa. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 4: 685-697.

_____, Z. MARY, J.K. PATTAN SHETTY, V.S. TOGUNSHI, B.V. HOLLA, K. ABRAHAM & P.V. RAJ. 1981. New plant sources for some Ayurvedic drugs. *Indian J. For.* 4: 127-129.

_____, T.R. SANTHA, K.R. KESAVA MURTHY & K.V. NAIR. 1984. Medico-botany of Andaman Nicobar Islands II elucidation of medicinal plants. *Ibid.* 5: 297-319.

* Not seen in original

INDEX TO LOCAL NAMES

| | PAGE |
|--------------------|--------|
| AADHONDA | 51 |
| AAGUDA | 143 |
| AAKUDU | 95,134 |
| AAKU JEMUDU | 85 |
| AAKU PALA | 95 |
| AALISALU | 92 |
| AAMSINGARI | 75 |
| AANEM CHETTU | 45 |
| AARE | 42 |
| AARE DHONDA | 51 |
| AARE THEEGA | 77 |
| AAT POOL | 82 |
| AAYITI KURA | 62 |
| ABAHA | 106 |
| ADAVI BANDADI | 80 |
| ADAVI BENDA | 110 |
| ADAVI BOODAREMIDI | 51 |
| ADAVI CHIKKUDU | 49 |
| ADAVI DHONDA | 63,134 |
| ADAVI DRAKSHI | 33,56 |
| ADAVI EETA | 121 |
| ADAVI GOGU | 64 |
| ADAVI GUMMADI | 60 |
| ADAVI JAJI | 148 |
| ADAVI JAMA | 139 |
| ADAVI JAMUKU | 84 |
| ADAVI JEELAKARRA | 123 |
| ADAVI JONGRA | 71 |
| ADAVI KAKARA | 112 |
| ADAVI KANAKAMBARAM | 41 |
| ADAVI KANDI | 97,119 |
| ADAVI KARIVEMPA | 60 |
| ADAVI LIMMA GADDI | 72 |
| ADAVI MALLI | 98 |
| ADAVI MIRIYALU | 124 |
| ADAVI NALAKIRI | 91 |
| ADAVI PASUPU | 71 |
| ADAVI PATRI | 39 |
| ADAVI PATTI | 100 |
| ADAVI PULLARA | 36 |
| ADAVI SAMBA | 49,50 |

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| ADAVI TULASI | 117 |
| ADAVI VUSTI | 133 |
| ADDA CHETTU | 99 |
| ADDA SAAR | 99 |
| ADDA THEEGA | 42 |
| ADHAAP | 107 |
| AGAKARA | 112 |
| AGHIM GUMMAR | 103 |
| ALLAMU | 150 |
| ALLI CHETTU | 109 |
| AMLA | 43 |
| AMUDDAL | 43 |
| AMUDAMU | 129 |
| ANAPA | 101,146 |
| ANASA PANDU | 34 |
| ANGAKARA | 112 |
| ANKHOL | 30 |
| ANKUDU | 149 |
| ANTURSA | 144 |
| ANTURSALI | 28 |
| ANUMULU | 146 |
| ARAASAL | 53 |
| AYIDAMU | 129 |
| BABBIDI | 37 |
| BACHHALI | 42 |
| BADANIKA | 74,144,146 |
| BADE | 144 |
| BADITHA | 84 |
| BANDARI | 112 |
| BAJANIKA | 74,144,146 |
| BALA RAKKASI | 129 |
| BALUSU | 50 |
| BANDA JUVVI | 86 |
| BANDARU | 92 |
| BANKA NAKKERA | 66 |
| BANKA NEREDU | 66 |
| BANKA NERIDI | 66 |
| BANNA BATTI | 80 |
| BANKODI | 133 |
| BANRUBAI | 131 |
| BAPANI CHETTU | 118 |
| BARANIKA | 137 |
| BARNIKA | 137 |

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| BARO | 78 |
| BARRE DUDDUGA | 110 |
| BARRENKI | 137 |
| BATTA GANAPA | 92 |
| BATTAYI | 61 |
| BATTIPHOL | 136 |
| BATTUGA | 112 |
| BEBBERA PAPPU | 146 |
| BEDA SUNDRI | 81 |
| BEERA | 105 |
| BENDA | 26 |
| BESIKA | 67 |
| BESUGU | 67 |
| BESUKA | 67 |
| BHODA DISTI | 80 |
| BHODRUNDUL | 88 |
| BHOO TULASI | 117 |
| BHOSAM | 100 |
| BHUCHAKKARA GADDA | 128 |
| BHUDENDA | 58 |
| BHUJADA | 40 |
| BHUJAR | 139 |
| BHUMI IPPA | 75 |
| BHUNJADA | 105 |
| BILLA | 58 |
| BILLA GOCHH | 80 |
| BILLUDU | 58 |
| BILLUGU | 58 |
| BODASARAMU | 136 |
| BODCHAKUNDA | 54 |
| BODD | 86, 110 |
| BODDAAML | 122 |
| BODDI KURA | 42 |
| BODDI THEEGA | 129 |
| BHOD SILNDI | 93 |
| BODDUVNI | 102 |
| BOJJA | 149 |
| BOKACHHIKALU | 67 |
| BOMIKI | 150 |
| BOMMALA MARRI | 63 |
| BOMMA MEDI | 86 |
| BONGU VEDURU | 41 |
| BONPIPPAL | 123 |

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| BONSIKODI | 130 |
| BONSULLAH | 91 |
| BONTHA CHETTU | 110 |
| BONTHA SEMA | 81 |
| BOOTHARA THEEGA | 63 |
| BOPPAYI | 52 |
| BOSANDA | 100 |
| BOTAKARI | 57 |
| BOTHENTUM KURA | 42 |
| BOTUPU | 66 |
| BOYLEEM | 34 |
| BUDA BUSARA | 123 |
| BUDA KAKARA | 123 |
| BUDAMA | 69 |
| BUDDA MEDI | 86 |
| BUDIDA GUMMADI | 43 |
| BULLA SEMA | 31 |
| BUNKA JANA | 91 |
| BURADA PATRI | 104 |
| BURADA MARODI THIVVA | 65 |
| BURADONI | 60 |
| BURIKA | 44 |
| BURROI | 132 |
| BUSI | 131 |
| BURUGU | 44 |
| CHAMALA | 93 |
| CHAMPA GOCHH | 125 |
| CHANDA GADDA | 77 |
| CHANDRAPALA THEEGA | 38 |
| CHANTI MAADU | 60 |
| CHAARKOLI | 46 |
| CHEDIPPA | 96 |
| CHEEPA | 67 |
| CHEEPURU CHETTU | 143 |
| CHEKKA CHETTU | 112 |
| CHENCHU KURA | 76 |
| CHENNANGI | 101 |
| CHERANGI KANDA | 78 |
| CHIGURENI | 30 |
| CHIKKAPU THEEGA | 120 |
| CHIKKUDU | 101 |
| CHILAKA DUDDIRA | 125 |
| CHILAKA DUDDUGA | 125 |

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| CHILLA | 137 |
| CHILLI | 27 |
| CHINNA AARE | 42 |
| CHINNA BOMIKI | 150 |
| CHINNA DANTI | 56 |
| CHINNA PALA THEEGA | 92 |
| CHINNA THANTEMU | 55 |
| CHINNA TULASI | 117 |
| CHINTA | 139 |
| CHIRUMANU | 36 |
| CHITRA | 133 |
| CHITIMITI | 88 |
| CHITRAMULAMU | 124 |
| CHITTAYIDAMU | 40 |
| CHITTI ANKUDU | 32 |
| CHITTI EETA | 121 |
| CHITTI MULAGA | 133 |
| CHITTI PALA | 130 |
| CHIYADI | 42 |
| CHUKKA MOKKA | 85, 143 |
| DADAL GOCHH | 73 |
| DADDKI GOCHH | 148 |
| DADDUGA | 92 |
| DADIRI | 84 |
| DALDALMI | 145 |
| DAMARA | 50, 116 |
| DANIYALU | 66 |
| DANTEPU | 108 |
| DANTI | 108 |
| DANYAMU | 118 |
| DEVADARU | 84 |
| DEV SONDH | 68 |
| DHAMMA SAARU | 38 |
| DHUKKA MAAL | 37 |
| DHUMMA LASHUN | 58 |
| DHOUBADNI | 39 |
| DIPPA | 101 |
| DIPPA MANU | 147 |
| DIRISANAMU | 30 |
| DONDA | 63 |
| DONGOR KOKODI | 140 |
| DONGOROLSI | 145 |
| DRUGAIDAR | 27 |

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| DUBRI GOCHH | 86 |
| DUCHHINI | 28 |
| DUD GOCHH | 32 |
| DUDIPPA | 96 |
| DULA DUNDI | 113 |
| DULA GANDI | 113 |
| DUMMA KOLOTH | 151 |
| DUMPIDI | 102 |
| DUNGIRI | 134 |
| DUPPIDI | 102 |
| EETA | 121 |
| EITTA GADDI | 145 |
| ENNEDDURA KURA | 65 |
| GABBU KARINGA | 88 |
| GACHHA | 47 |
| GACHHA KORINDA | 27 |
| GADAKALU | 81 |
| GADDARI | 114 |
| GADDHALA KODHILI | 114 |
| GADO | 77 |
| GADU GULAPI | 109 |
| GALIO SAMBA | 108 |
| GALODAAKU | 59 |
| GANDA GUMMIDI | 48 |
| GANDI GADDA | 33 |
| GANGA | 132 |
| GANTELU | 120 |
| GARA | 40 |
| GARUGA | 89 |
| GARUGUDU | 89 |
| GATHA CHETTU | 79 |
| GAVVA GOTTI | 31 |
| GEDDA SARA | 31 |
| GEDE SUGANDHI | 94 |
| GEDE TULASI | 117 |
| GERISA KURA | 59, 71 |
| GESARI | 115 |
| GHODA TULASI | 117 |
| GHOD TULASI | 117, 131 |
| GILLA THEEGA | 83 |
| GINTEGA | 77 |
| GINUSU GADDA | 78 |
| GIRIDI | 53 |

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| GIRUGUDU | 53 |
| GOBIRI GADDI | 84 |
| GODDU KURA | 42 |
| GODKOKODI | 126 |
| GOGU | 94 |
| GOLLA JIDDI | 98 |
| GOLLA JIDDI THEEGA | 109 |
| GOLLI GOCHH | 138 |
| GONDA KURA | 56 |
| GODRUNDAL | 96 |
| GONGURA | 94 |
| GORJUOI SAAG | 62 |
| GORRELA MASALA KURA | 100 |
| GOTIKA | 151 |
| GOTTI | 151 |
| GUDA REMIDI | 51 |
| GUDDI KURA | 44 |
| GUDI PALA | 94 |
| GUGGILAMU | 132 |
| GUGGIRA MOKKA | 85 |
| GULIMI | 51, 90 |
| GULIVINDA | 26 |
| GUMMADI | 70 |
| GUMMUDU | 90 |
| GUMPENA | 102 |
| GUNDU KURA | 60 |
| GUNIGI KURA | 57 |
| GUNNE CHINTA KURA | 122 |
| GUNNERI BIRI | 146 |
| GUNTA KALAGARA | 81 |
| GUNTA KIRANGALI | 81 |
| GURIVINDA | 26 |
| GURRAM THANTEMU | 55 |
| GURRAPU KAYA | 83 |
| GUTTA MODULA | 47 |
| HAMSADI PADU | 64 |
| HEPPARI | 142 |
| ILLINDA | 79 |
| ILLINTHA | 79 |
| INDUPU | 137 |
| IPPA | 106 |
| IRUDU | 73, 73 |
| IRUGUDU | 72, 73 |

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| ISTHI KANTHA | 96 |
| ITTARI PALA | 95 |
| JAAM GOCHH | 138 |
| JAGGILA KURA | 32 |
| JAJI | 84 |
| JALLI CHETTU | 112 |
| JAMMI | 127 |
| JANA | 91 |
| JANA JADA | 50 |
| JANAPA | 94 |
| JAPRA | 43 |
| JEEDI | 131 |
| JEEDI CHETTU | 34 |
| JEELUGU | 53, 139 |
| JEELUGU CHETTU | 119 |
| JEEMPURU KURA | 63 |
| JENGUDU | 148 |
| JERRIMANU | 46 |
| JIDUMU | 53 |
| JIDUMUDU | 53 |
| JILLEDU | 49 |
| JINNA | 138 |
| JOBSAAG | 64 |
| JONGA | 59 |
| JONGARI | 71 |
| JONNALU | 135 |
| JOOLA PALA | 148 |
| JUBILIKA | 91 |
| JUTLAPU THEEGA | 120 |
| JUTTEGI | 73 |
| JUTTIPAKU | 120 |
| JUTTUGA | 120 |
| JUVVI | 86 |
| KADAMBA | 116 |
| KADAPA CHETTU | 41 |
| KADDA MAADA | 115 |
| KADASI | 89 |
| KAGU | 126 |
| KAKA CHETTU | 79 |
| KAKARA | 112 |
| KALABANDA | 31 |
| KALABANDRUM | 31 |
| KALAPA DARU | 71 |

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| KALINGA | 76 |
| KALLAMORA | 73 |
| KALOJKANDA | 35 |
| KALUVA | 116 |
| KAMANCHI | 134 |
| KAMBA | 132 |
| KAMBARAPADDA | 34 |
| KAMPA | 92 |
| KAMPU RODDA | 57 |
| KAMPU TUPPA | 104 |
| KAMU | 126 |
| KANAPA CHETTU | 41 |
| KANDA | 33 |
| KANDI | 48 |
| KANDLA POOTA | 89 |
| KANDODU | 67 |
| KANIGIRI | 53 |
| KANKA KARRA | 74 |
| KANNI BISIRIKA | 53 |
| KANTAKODI GOCHH | 151 |
| KANTASARA THEEGA | 133 |
| KANUGA | 126 |
| KANUGU CHETTU | 41 |
| KARANGI | 74 |
| KARAKA CHETTU | 141 |
| KARE GADDI | 36 |
| KARIMJOB | 126 |
| KARINGA | 88 |
| KARIVEPA | 114 |
| KASINTHA | 55 |
| KASI THEEGA | 78 |
| KANTIKA | 88 |
| KATIKI | 147 |
| KATTA SARU | 102 |
| KATAVALI GUTTA | 41 |
| KATTI KURA | 110 |
| KENDU GOCHH | 79 |
| KENNERSI | 94 |
| KERRI PALA | 148 |
| KEVU KANDA | 67 |
| KHAERANG | 44 |
| KHOROTHI | 106 |
| KHUR KHORAE | 93 |

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| KILLA THEEGA | 83 |
| KILLORELLI | 70 |
| KIRCHI | 54 |
| KIRE DOL | 39 |
| KITTALI | 88 |
| KODHUM GOCHH | 116 |
| KODI KANNUKURA | 100 |
| KODISA | 62 |
| KODI THEEGA | 142 |
| KODIYAR CHETTU | 46 |
| KOKALA | 125 |
| KOKKODI | 59 |
| KONA | 53 |
| KONDA ANTHEETHA | 75 |
| KONDA ARATI | 114 |
| KONDA CHEEPURU | 142 |
| KONDA CHUNTA | 71 |
| KONDA DAMALU | 113 |
| KONDA GADDI | 72, 142 |
| KONDA GOGU | 64 |
| KONDA GORINTHA | 97 |
| KONDA JANA | 143 |
| KONDA MAMIDI | 36, 107 |
| KONDA MIRIYALU | 124 |
| KONDA MUDUSU THEEGA | 115 |
| KONDA NABI | 89 |
| KOND REGI | 65 |
| KONDA REGU | 151 |
| KONDA SAMALU | 119 |
| KONDA TAMARA | 136 |
| KONDA TANGEDU | 149 |
| KONDA VANGA | 133 |
| KONDA VUSTI | 134 |
| KONDUPTI GADDA | 70 |
| KORAMANI | 46 |
| KORAPUTTIA | 136 |
| KORINDA | 76, 111 |
| KORINDA KAMPA | 128 |
| KORINTHA | 27 |
| KORISA | 62 |
| KORIVI | 98 |
| KORIYANDA1 | 111 |
| KOROI | 120 |

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| KORRALU | 132 |
| KORRI | 98 |
| KOSEMU | 131 |
| KOTA AMUDAMU | 99 |
| KOTHIRIKAKU | 118 |
| KOTTELI MOKKA | 68 |
| KOTUVA GOCHH | 56 |
| KOVELA | 136, 137 |
| KRISHNA TAMARA | 50 |
| KUDAKA SAAG | 57 |
| KUDAVA | 102 |
| KUDOI GOCHH | 95 |
| KUKKA BODDA | 86 |
| KUKKAPAN | 83 |
| KUKKATAYIDALU | 72 |
| KULAKARA CHETTU | 106 |
| KUMBI CHETTU | 52 |
| KUMBI GOCHH | 52 |
| KUNKUDU | 130 |
| KUNTI GOCHH | 36 |
| KUPPI KODDA | 61 |
| KURAVA | 102 |
| KURMA GOCHH | 58 |
| KURRAMAAL | 129 |
| KUSUMA GADDA | 92 |
| KUTAMU | 56 |
| LABE | 31 |
| LAJJUKUDI | 111 |
| LAPANGA CHETTU | 56 |
| LEDA | 97 |
| LOLLORI | 90 |
| LOLUGU | 128 |
| LUKI CHETTU | 147 |
| LUKKI CHETTU | 107 |
| MAADPU THEEGA | 42 |
| MAANJU GOCHH | 110 |
| MAARSA | 134 |
| MADDI | 141 |
| MADIDAGU | 125 |
| MAIPEETH | 64 |
| MALAKAGANI | 75 |
| MAMIDI | 107 |
| MANCHI BIKKI | 88 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| MANCHI TULASI | 117 |
| MANDIA KODI | 87 |
| MANDRA BUTTA | 64 |
| MANDRA THEEGA | 145 |
| MANGA | 56 |
| MANURANAMU | 71 |
| MAREDU | 28 |
| MARRI | 85 |
| MARODU | 28 |
| MARUGU MOKKA | 43 |
| MEKAMULLU KAMPA | 151 |
| MENDA CHIKINI | 144 |
| MEPALA | 99 |
| MINAPU THEEGA | 142 |
| MINUMULU | 146 |
| MIRAPA | 51 |
| MODDOI GOCHH | 89 |
| MODUGA | 47 |
| MOGALINGA | 67 |
| MOGAMALLI | 111 |
| MOGILI | 119 |
| MOKKA JONNA | 149 |
| MORGA | 88 |
| MORIM | 112 |
| MORLI | 46 |
| MORLIKA | 46 |
| MOYIDDA | 69 |
| MUCHHI THUMMEDA | 80 |
| MUKKA CHETTU | 82 |
| MUKKU THUMMUDU THEEGA | 103 |
| MULLA KURA | 98 |
| MULLA THOTA KURA | 32 |
| MULLA VEDURU | 41 |
| MUNAGA | 113 |
| MUNDLA MOTHUKA | 87 |
| MUNDLA RAKKASI | 37 |
| MUNGALA KARRA | 74 |
| MUNGA | 113 |
| MUNJADA | 96 |
| MUNNURU KARAKA | 109 |
| MURIKI NIMMA | 115 |
| MURIPINTI | 27 |
| MURKA MOKKA | 118 |

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| MUSHINIKA | 137 |
| MUSTI | 137 |
| MUTTAVA KAMPA | 132 |
| MUVVA | 67 |
| MUVVA KANDA | 138 |
| MUVVA KAYA | 80 |
| NAAGUR | 126 |
| NAGASARAMU | 38 |
| NAGDONJI | 93 |
| NAKIRI | 149 |
| NAKKERA | 149 |
| NAKKRA | 149 |
| NALLA BUJARI | 63 |
| NALLA CHANDA | 77 |
| NALLA DHONDA | 134 |
| NALLA DRAKSHI | 33 |
| NALLA GADDA | 77 |
| NALLA GUMMADI THEEGA | 34 |
| NALLA JEEDI | 131 |
| NALLA JITRAMU | 124 |
| NALLA MADDI | 141 |
| NALLA PAPIDI | 139 |
| NALLA POOLA THEEGA | 75 |
| NALLA THEEGA | 29, 97 |
| NALLA THUMMA | 26 |
| NALLERU | 60 |
| NARA DUMPA | 78 |
| NARA MAMIDI | 104 |
| NARUGUDU | 126 |
| NAVILI | 95 |
| NAVULI | 95 |
| NEEMAM THEEGA | 74 |
| NEERU MAMIDI | 89 |
| NEETI GHANIKI | 95 |
| NEETI TUMKI | 79 |
| NEETI TUMMI | 146 |
| NELA GUMMADI | 61, 90 |
| NELA KITTALA | 130 |
| NELA MULAKA | 134 |
| NELA SADAKURA | 135 |
| NELA TANGEDU | 110 |
| NELA THATI DUMPA | 70 |
| NELA VAAKUDU | 134 |

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| NELA VEM | 83 |
| NELA VEMU | 34, 97 |
| NELA VUPPINTI | 27 |
| NELA VUSIRI | 122 |
| NELEMU | 34 |
| NEMALI | 95 |
| NEMALI ADUGU | 107 |
| NERAGA | 51 |
| NERDI | 55 |
| NEREDU | 138 |
| NETHI BEERA | 60 |
| NILA MARRI | 54 |
| NIMMA | 61 |
| NIMMI | 107 |
| NOLIKA | 128 |
| NOLI KATT | 93 |
| NULA GADDA | 78 |
| NULAGA THEEGA | 29 |
| NULAKA GADDI | 84 |
| NULUGU CHETTU | 143 |
| NUVVULU | 132 |
| OAUNSTHU | 133 |
| OAURA MALA | 28 |
| ODA MARA | 131 |
| OKKALIBINDU MAAL. | 60 |
| OLEKA | 128 |
| OLISALU | 92 |
| OMODI | 39 |
| ONDARI GOCHH | 127 |
| ORAK BUTTA | 49 |
| PAAMU CHETTU | 147 |
| PAANI KODHILI | 105 |
| PACHHA BOTAKARA | 66 |
| PACHHA GANNERU | 53 |
| PACHHA KURA | 57 |
| PACHHA MALLERI | 37 |
| PADAGA | 60 |
| PAGADAL | 31 |
| PAKUDU THIVVA | 64 |
| PALA | 93, 107 |
| PALA BARIKI | 95, 149 |
| PALA CHANDRAPU THEEGA | 38 |
| PALA CHETTU | 32 |

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| PALA GIRADA | 32 |
| PALAKA CHETTU | 106 |
| PALA NIMMI | 107 |
| PALAPALAAKU | 143 |
| PALA THEEGA | 69, 97 |
| PALAVARINDA | 148 |
| PALLERU GADDA | 77 |
| PALLI KAYALU | 36 |
| PAMPENA CHETTU | 118 |
| PAMU DHONDA | 65 |
| PANAMU | 144 |
| PANASA | 39 |
| PANCHODI | 45 |
| PANCHUKA | 45 |
| PANDI MUKKU THEEGA | 78 |
| PANGIACHINA | 104 |
| PANTENGA | 45 |
| PANTHE | 45 |
| PAPIDI | 120 |
| PAPIDI CHETTU | 120 |
| PAPPU KURA | 29, 126 |
| PARASU BODDA | 86 |
| PARDHA | 84 |
| PARIKI | 151 |
| PARIMI | 151 |
| PARSA THEEGA | 133 |
| PARSI THIVVA | 55 |
| PARU | 77 |
| PARUM KODI | 37 |
| PASI CHETTU | 35 |
| PASUPU | 70 |
| PASUPU THEEGA | 55 |
| PATAL GARADA | 128 |
| PATAL GARDU | 128 |
| PATHIP JING | 68 |
| PEDA PALA | 95 |
| PEDDA AYILA | 147 |
| PEDDA BIKKI | 57 |
| PEDDA GARAGANDA | 58 |
| PEDDA JUVULIKA | 91 |
| PEDDA KARUKODI | 117 |
| PEDDA MAANU | 29 |
| PEEDA MORALI | 46 |

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| PEDDA PALA THEEGA | 69 |
| PEDDA PAYALA KURA | 126 |
| PEDDA SARA | 46, 52 |
| PEDDA THANTEMU | 55 |
| PEDDA TUDI | 113 |
| PEDDA VAJINIKA | 71 |
| PEEDA CHETTU | 68 |
| PEEPARA KAYA | 69 |
| PEETA KANDA | 78 |
| PEETHURI MALLI | 114 |
| PEMU | 48 |
| PENDALAMU | 76 |
| PESALU | 146 |
| PIDEM KOKKU | 41 |
| PIDUGU MOKKA | 44 |
| PIDUDURU | 63 |
| PILLI TEGALU | 39 |
| PINDI KURA | 29 |
| PIPPADI GANDI | 123 |
| PIPPALA MODI | 123 |
| PIPPALLU | 123 |
| PIRUPINDI | 27 |
| PITTA DHONDA | 80 |
| PITTA KANDA | 77 |
| PITTHA MARI | 60 |
| PODDAAMLÄ | 122 |
| PODHAR SOND | 37 |
| POGAKU | 116 |
| POG SUNGHA | 44 |
| PONDU GOCHH | 83 |
| PORANGI | 59 |
| POTHEDA CHETTU | 100 |
| POTLUKI THEEGA | 52 |
| PULIAAYILA | 148 |
| PULI DUMPA | 33 |
| PULI CHINTA | 118 |
| PULIAYILA | 148 |
| PULAGARA | 112 |
| PULI GORU | 108 |
| PULI SERU | 114, 122 |
| PULLA GOCHH | 87 |
| PULLARI | 42 |
| PULLERI | 36 |

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| PURITIKA | 122 |
| PURUGUDU | 122 |
| PURUGULA | 122 |
| PUSKA | 82 |
| PUSUKA | 131 |
| PUTTA KANJA | 33 |
| PUTTA PATRA | 92, 140 |
| PUVVAKU | 116 |
| RACHA KHANDORU | 85 |
| RAGULU | 82 |
| RAJ DUMMIRI | 85 |
| RAMA MULAGA | 105 |
| RAMA PHALAM | 35 |
| RANA BELLI | 60 |
| RANA BHERI | 60, 102 |
| RANDI KUDI GOCHH | 64 |
| RANGINI KONKODI | 100 |
| RASALKA GOCHH | 65 |
| RATNA PURUSHA | 96 |
| RATUJING | 38 |
| RAVADA | 76 |
| RAVI | 86 |
| RAYI | 86 |
| REGU CHETTU | 150 |
| RELA | 54 |
| RESA | 34 |
| ROMPA THEEGA | 115 |
| RONGHCHE BUTTA | 67 |
| ROOIBOOTH | 131 |
| RUDRA GANAPA | 92, 112 |
| SAA | 81 |
| SAAD GOCHH | 141 |
| SAEDUM KURA | 34 |
| SAKIDALU | 121 |
| SAKKARA | 121 |
| SALAVA DUMPA | 102 |
| SALEGGA | 38 |
| SALI KUNKUDU | 103 |
| SAMALU | 81 |
| SANEGGARA | 128 |
| SANGULUGULLA | 68 |
| SANKI GOCHH | 48 |
| SAN SILNDHI | 89 |

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| SARASPATHI AAKU | 57 |
| SAVIDE DUMPA | 78 |
| SAVIJJIMU | 38 |
| SEDU KURA | 34 |
| SEEDI | 131 |
| SEEDI CHETTU | 34 |
| SEEKAM | 27 |
| SEEMA CHINTA | 124 |
| SEEMA LANKAYIDAMU | 99 |
| SEEMPURU | 91 |
| SEEVNA | 101 |
| SENAGALU | 59 |
| SENCALA KURA | 76 |
| SENEGGA | 71 |
| SENNANGI | 101 |
| SIKAYA | 27 |
| SIKURENI | 30 |
| SILAKADA DUMPA | 98 |
| SIMILI GOCHH | 44 |
| SINDI | 121 |
| SINDHI GOCHH | 121 |
| SINDRAI KUDA | 143 |
| SINDURI | 107 |
| SINNA MORLI | 46 |
| SINNA SARA | 46 |
| SIREM POI | 80 |
| SIRISEMU | 30 |
| SIRUVONI | 36 |
| SITA PHALAMU | 35 |
| SOANDU | 99 |
| SOLAPA | 53 |
| SOLLAGANTINJUD | 111 |
| SOLLU | 82 |
| SOMI | 135 |
| SOMIDA | 135 |
| SONARI CHETTU | 117 |
| SONNELLI | 54 |
| SORA KAYA | 101 |
| SORINDA KANDA | 78 |
| SUGANDHI PALA | 93, 94 |
| SULLI | 89 |
| SUNDRU | 26 |
| SURITI THIVVA | 65, 145 |

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| TADA | 91, 93 |
| TADI | 141 |
| TALEGI | 136 |
| TAMALA | 37 |
| TAMARA | 133 |
| TAMATA | 105 |
| TANDRA | 141 |
| TANGUDU CHETTU | 149 |
| TANI | 141 |
| TARAGAI KANDA | 77 |
| TARGAI KANDA | 77 |
| TEGA DUMPA | 78 |
| TELLA DUMPA | 98 |
| TELLA VEESARU | 38 |
| TELU KONDI | 108 |
| TELU MOKKA | 93, 104 |
| TENDGA POOL | 144 |
| TENMARA | 63 |
| THAATI | 45 |
| THABBISU | 136 |
| THALANTI THEEGA | 109 |
| THAMBA | 49 |
| THANGEDU | 54 |
| THANGODU | 54 |
| THANTEPU | 54, 55 |
| THANTEMU | 55 |
| THARPA | 37 |
| THEEGA MODUGA | 47 |
| THEGA DUMPA | 77 |
| THELLA BUDARI | 60 |
| THELLA BADITHA | 83 |
| THELLA CHANDA GADDA | 77 |
| THELLA CHITRAMULAMU | 124 |
| THELLA GATA | 80 |
| THELLA GUMMUDU | 90 |
| THELLA JANA | 91 |
| THELLA MADDI | 141 |
| THELLA PALA | 148 |
| THELLA PAPIDI | 120 |
| THELLA POLIKI | 136 |
| THELLA SANNA GADDA | 77 |
| THELLA SINDUGA | 149 |
| THELLA VAYAMU THEGA | 78 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| THELLA VAYILA | 147 |
| THELLA VEPALAMU | 99 |
| THINTHINAN | 139 |
| THIPPA THEEGA | 142 |
| THIRUMANU | 36 |
| THIYYA TANGEDU | 73 |
| THODA | 113 |
| THOTA KURA | 32 |
| THURAKA TUPPE | 117 |
| THUVVA | 63 |
| THYSU | 136 |
| TILLI THEEGA | 113 |
| TOGARU | 112 |
| TORRELAGA | 115 |
| TUBUR | 141 |
| TUKI | 79 |
| TULAP | 71 |
| TULASI | 117 |
| TUMBI KURA | 103 |
| TUMIKI | 79 |
| TUMMI | 103 |
| TUMMI BUTTA | 103 |
| TUNIKI | 79 |
| UTTARENI | 97 |
| VAALSARA | 148 |
| VADLU | 118 |
| VAKA | 52 |
| VALAVALU | 106 |
| VANA MAMIDI | 143 |
| VANGA | 134 |
| VARI | 118 |
| VATTIVERU | 145 |
| VAYILA | 147 |
| VAYITIKURA | 62 |
| VEDURU | 74 |
| VEGA BADANIKA | 144 |
| VEGISA | 127 |
| VEKKODI | 29 |
| VEKKUDU | 29 |
| VELAGA | 104 |
| VELAMA | 36 |
| VELI CHANDA GADDA | 77 |
| VELIMIRI CHETTU | 67 |

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| VELTHURI | 76 |
| VELTHURU | 76 |
| VEMPAL | 140 |
| VENGISA | 127 |
| VENTUM | 62 |
| VEPA | 39 |
| VEPALA | 99 |
| VERU MADDI | 141 |
| VERU MADDI KURA | 116 |
| VERU SENAGA | 36 |
| VERUVELA GADDA | 77 |
| VERUVISA MAADU | 62 |
| VISHA MUSTI | 137 |
| VORRA THEEGA | 115 |
| VORUPAKU | 61 |
| VOSAPAGONDA | 96 |
| VUDA | 107 |
| VUDALU | 81 |
| VUDEL GOCHH | 137 |
| VUDUGA | 30 |
| VUKKA THEEGA | 78 |
| VULLI | 30 |
| VUMMETTA | 73 |
| VUPPU KAMPA | 40,142 |
| VISIRIKA | 122 |
| VUSTI | 134 |
| VUTTARENI | 28,135 |
| VUVVA GOCHH | 76 |
| VUYYE | 97 |
| YEDAKULA PALA | 32 |
| YEDAKULA VAYAMU | 56 |
| YEGE | 127 |
| YEGISA | 127 |
| YELAGA | 104 |
| YELLINTHA | 79 |
| YELTHURU | 76 |
| YEMPALI | 140 |
| YENJER | 122 |
| YENUGA MALLI | 72 |
| YENUKA PARIKA | 47 |
| YERAKA | 104 |
| YERRA DUMPA | 98 |
| YERRA JAPPA | 130 |

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| YERRA JITRAMULAMU | 124 |
| YERRA KOTAMIDAMU | 99 |
| YERRA MALLI | 111 |
| YERRA THEEGA | 49,145 |
| YERRA VULLI | 30 |