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PLANTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN INDIA

B. ROY
A.C. HALDER
&
D.C.PAL



BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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B. Roy
A. C. Halder
and
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BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
CALCUTTA

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FOREWORD

Pre-historic man learned how to utilise the plants for consumption during which they gradually metamorphosed from a nomadic life to a settled life. By this method several plants have been domesticated for human requirements. Even to-day there are plants with potential food value which are yet to be commercially exploited. Mankind has utilised only 5000 species for food and other requirements. Amongst this a meagre number of 150 species has been used for food. A large number of publications regarding plants utilised for human consumption especially from NBPGR are available. The present publication has been prepared to conglomerate all these scattered publications on this subject. It has further appended this by including several commonly cultivated and wild plants utilised by the tribal population and some villagers of our country.

The purpose of this book is to create awareness for conservation of germplasm of cultivated and wild plants. I congratulate the authors for this work. I hope it will be beneficial to the common people, planners, conservationists, teachers and students for planning conservation of germplasm.



P. K. Hajra

Director

Botanical Survey of India

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Ipomoea aquatica Forsk.



Careya arborea Roxb.



Caryota urens L.



Mimusops elengi L.



Schleicheria oleosa (Lour.) Oken.



Woodfordia fruticosa Kurz



Nymphaea nouchali Burm. f.



Borassus flabellifer L.



Phoenix sylvestris (L.) Roxb.



Sterculia foetida L.



Bruguiera gymnorrhiza (L.) Lam.



Diospyros discolor Willd.



Dillenia indica L.



Xylocarpa xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.



Tephrosia purpurea Pers.



Calamus erectus Roxb.



Coccinia indica Wight & Arn.



Azadirachta indica A. Juss.

INTROUCTION

The present book—"Plants for Human Consumption in India" is originated in the need to combine out-dated or scarcely available standard works like Uphalf (1968), Watt (1972), Tanaka (1976), Baily (1977), related manuals with more recent revised or generally expanded references like Wealth of India (Raw Materials 1948-1994), Badhwar et al. (1964), Singh & Arora (1978), Kunkel (1984), Ambasta (1986), Nayar et al. (1989), Samba Murthy et al. (1994), etc., which specially deal with "**Edibles**" i.e. with plants eaten or otherwise consumed by Indians.

Alcoholic beverage or plants used for smoking, hallucination and narcotics are avoided though there is a opinion that alcoholic beverage to the tribal people is necessary for their health.

There are a few works on edible plants in the world. But books covering all aspects of plants consumed by the Indians, including ethnic communities is rare. The most notable one is the "**Plants for Human Consumption**" by Kunkel.

In India, much ethnobotanical research has been done in last four decades. So information on edible plants have increased both in number and in diversity. Many of these informations have appeared in journals of wide circulation but a large number of such plants have appeared in journals of limited or very little circulation.

Economic botanists, Ethno-botanists, Nutritionists, Agriculturalists, Scientists, Sociologists, Anthropologists, other Researchers, Development managers and Planners took the lead from data from wild edible plants.

Published information with limited circulation does not reach all those workers, particularly outside India. Therefore, it was considered useful that a handy work in a concise form may be prepared to provide a lead to edible plants for consumption in India.

There was a confusion about "**edibility**" and so called **eatability** because all roots, fruits, leaves, flowers, flower buds said to be edible are not always eaten in normal time. Here the factor of palatableness depends on regional preference and ethnic groups. Condiments, flavours and seasoners have been avoided here due to want to complete working tools on the subjects. But nuts, tea and coffee substitute have been taken into consideration.

In case of plant species like *Dioscorea*, *Alocasia*, *Colocasia*,

Lycophonium etc., have poisonous effects. All these must be processed carefully before eating. There are some well known vegetable producing plants like *Trichosanthes dioica*, *Solanum tuberosum* etc., of which the roots of *T. dioica* (Parwal) and arial stem of *S. tuberosum* (Potato) are poisonous and toxic to human body. So one should know which part(s) of the plant are consumable and how to consume.

The book has been provided such information along with family, local names of plants, locality and useable plant parts. The plant species marked by asterisks (*) are noted either from Herbaria or from data collected during ethnobotanical field studies.

Lower cryptogams like algae, fungi, lichen and bryophyta have been avoided due to too much variability in these groups. Moreover the authors are not well conversant with those groups of plants. But many algae, fungi, lichens are the source of raw materials of food. So this work can be taken up in future. It was seen that some plant species of *Caryota*, *Cycas*, *Dioscorea* etc., are being harvested for food purpose by various ethnic communities in India. But due to decreasing of forest coverage and growing harvesting rate, the plant species like *Dioscorea deltoidea*, *D. prazeri*, *Cycas beddomei* etc., are rare and threatened in their local habitat. Though there is no static data in weight of wild plants collected in India for edible purpose. In addition, the book may help military people in remote and unaccessible area in crisis period to get edible plants for livelihood. It also may help to the agriculturists, conservationists, plant breeders and foresters for research work purpose. The book covers 1509 plants species arranged alphabetically on their botanical names.

Abbreviations used

A.	: Assamese	Lep.	: Lepcha
B.	: Bengali	Mal.	: Malayalam
Bh.	: Bhumij	Mar.	: Marathi
		Nag.	: Nagaland
Bomb.:	Mumbai (Bombay)	Mun.	: Mundari
E.	: English	O.	: Oriya
Guj.	: Gujarati	P.	: Punjabi
H.	: Hindi	Tam.	: Tamil
K.	: Khasi	Tel.	: Telegu
Kan.	: Kanarese	S.	: Sanskrit
Kash.:	Kashmiri	Santh.	: Santhali

Enumeration of Plants for human consumption

- Abelmoschus crinitus Wall.** (MALVACEAE)
Bankapas, Birkapas (B.) ; Sub-Himalayan tract from Kashmir east-wards, West Bengal.
Roots edible.
- Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench.** (MALVACEAE)
Lady's finger (E.), Dheras (B.), Bhindi (H.) ; West Bengal. Throughout India.
Unripe fruits used as green vegetable. Seed oil used for cooking purpose. Seed in substitute for Coffee.
- Abelmoschus ficulneus (L.) Wight & Arn.** (MALVACEAE)
Ban-dhenras (B.), Ranbhendi (H.), dula (P.), Nella-benda (Tam.) ; West Bengal, Punjab, Tamilnadu.
Ripe seeds used in sweetmeat. Fruits edible.
- Abelmoschus manihot (L.) Medic.** (MALVACEAE)
Jungli bhendi (Mar.) ; Kumaun to Sikkim.
Cooked leaves eaten.
- Abelmoschus moschatus Medic.** (MALVACEAE)
Mushak-dana (B.), Musk-dana (H.), Kattuk-kasturi (Tam.) ; Throuhgout India.
Mature seeds taken as condiment. Ripe seeds a substitute for coffee. Shoots and leaves eaten in soup.
- Abroma augusta L.** (STERCULIACEAE)
Devil's cotton (E.), Ulatkambal (B. & H.) ; Most of the parts of India.
Seeds edible.
- Abrus Precatorius L.** (FABACEAE)
Kunch (B.), India liquorice (E.), Gaungchi (H.) ; Throughout India.
Root is a substitute for liquorice. Leaves and twigs are sweetish in taste and sucked. Seeds said to be eaten after being boiled.
- Abrus pulchellus Wall. ex Thw.** (FABACEAE)
Ban kach, safed-gunj (H.) ; Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra
Roots used as liquorice
- Abutilon graveolens Wight & Arn.** (MALVACEAE)
Barkanghi (B. & H.) ; Nilgiri Hills, Rajasthan.
Seed oil is edible.
- Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet** (MALVACEAE)
Country mallow (E.), Potari (B.), Kanghi (H.), Tutturabenda (Tel.), Paniyarattutti (Ttam.) Tutti (Kan.) ; Throughout the hotter parts of India.
Leaves and flowers eaten.

- Acacia catechu** (L.f.) Willd. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Khair (B. & H.) Cutch tree (E.); Throughout dry parts of India.
 Gum chewed as masticatory.
- Acacia concinna** DC. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Ban-ritha (B.), Kochi, Ritha (H.), Chikakai (Guj.), Shikaya (Tel.) Shikai (Tam.); Throughout India.
 Tender leaves used in chutney. Roasted seeds eaten.
- Acacia dealbata** Link. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Silver wattle (E.); Nilgiri hills, Himachal Pradesh.
 Native of Australia.
 Gum edible.
- Acacia farnesiana** Willd. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Cassie flower (E.); Tropical parts of India.
 Native of Tropical America.
 Gum and germinated seeds eaten at the time of scarcity. Leaves used as vegetable. Young leaves used as a substitute for tamarind in chutney.
- Acacia ferruginea** (Roxb.) DC. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Kaigu (Guj.), Velvelam (Tam.); Deccan, Gujarat, Western ghat hills.
 Gum edible.
- Acacia jacquemontii** Benth. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Ratobaval (Guj.), Babul, Bamul, Babbil (P.); Throughout the dry parts of India.
 Gum used in confectionery.
- Acacia leucophloea** (Roxb.) Willd. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Haribaval (Guj.), Safed babul (B.), Safed kikar (H.); Throughout the dry parts of India.
 Young pods and seeds eaten at the time of scarcity.
- Acacia modesta** Wall. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Phulai (P.); Punjab and the dry parts of Western and Northern India.
 Gum edible.
- Acacia nilotica** (L.) Delile subsp. **indica** (Benth).
 Brenon (MIMOSACEAE)
 Kikar (H. & P.); Throughout the drier parts of India.
 Roasted seeds eaten.
- ***Acacia senegal** (L.) Willd. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Kumta (H.). Rajasthan, Punjab.

Native of Africa.

Gum used in preparation of sweetmeat, jelly, chewing gum etc.

Seeds eaten as vegetable.

Acacia sinuata (Lour.) Merr. (MIMOSACEAE)

Ban-ritha (B.), Ritha, Kochi (H.); Throughout India.

Leaves used as vegetable, tender leaves acidic in taste used in chutney.

Roasted seeds eaten.

Acacia sundra DC. (MIMOSACEAE)

Lal khair (Mar.), Karangali (Tam.); Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Gum edible.

Acalypha indica L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Muktajhuri (B.), Kuppi (H.), Indian acalyphs (E.); Throughout the plains of India.

Cooked leaves taken during famine time.

***Acanthopanax trifoliatum** (L.) Voss. (ARALIACEAE)

Shiah-ryngkhwari (K.); North-Eastern Hills (Assam).

Leaves eaten as pot-herb. Cooked roots eaten.

Acanthus ilicifolius L. (ACANTHACEAE)

Hareuch kanta (B.); Indian Peninsula, West Bengal.

Leaves used as masticatory.

Acer acuminatum Wall. (ACERACEAE)

Kanzla, Kandarua (H.); Western Himalayas.

Leaves used as a substitute for tea.

Acer mono Maxim. (ACERACEAE)

Tikia (H.), Kilpattar (P.); Assam, Kumaun, Punjab.

Stem sap used in sweetmeat.

Achillea millefolium L. (ASTERACEAE)

Millfoil (E.), Momadnil (Kash.); Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir.

Boiled leaves eaten as vegetable, occasionally fresh leaves also eaten in salad. Dried leaves substitute for tea.

Achros zapota L. (SAPOTACEAE)

Sapota, Sapodilla (E.). Bombay, West Bengal, Madras.

Fruits edible.

Achyranthes aspera L. (AMARANTHACEAE)

Apang (B.), Prickly chaff flower (E.), Latjira (H.); Throughout India.

Boiled leaves eaten as vegetable like spinach.

- Achyranthes bidentata** Bl. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Chirchira; Sikkim.
Seeds eaten as Cereal and leaves eaten as vegetable in famine time.
- Aconitum heterophyllum** Wall. ex Royle (RANUNCULACEAE)
Atis (H.), Ativark (Guj.); Gujarat, Kumaon, Himalayas.
Leaves and roots may be used as vegetable after processing.
- Aconitum napellus** L. (RANUNCULACEAE)
Mohri (Kash.); Temperate Alpine Himalayas.
Tubers may be eaten after processing.
- Acorus calamus** L. (ARACEAE)
Sweet flag (E.), Bach (B. & H.); Throughout India.
Root stocks used as flavouring agent.
- Acorus gramineus** Soland. (ARACEAE)
Sikkim, Khasia Hills, Eastern Himalayas.
Rhizome used as a substitute for ginger.
- Acronychia pedunculata** (L.) Miq. (RUTACEAE)
Loajan (A.), Mutta-nari (Mal. & Tam.); Assam, Lower Himalayas, Western
Ghat hills.
Young leaves taken in condiment. Fruits (Jambol) eaten.
- Actephila excelsa** (Dalz.) Muell.-Arg. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Mipri; Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh.
Fresh young leaves are the source of a refreshing drink.
- Actinidia callosa** Lindl. (ACTINIDIACEAE)
Thekupal, Amithoe. Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.
Fresh fruits eaten raw and dried fruits used in pastry preparation.
- Actinidia strigosa** Hook. f. & Thoms. (ACTINIDIACEAE)
Thekupal; Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.
Flowers and fruits edible.
- Actinostemma tenerum** Griff. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Kandar (H.); Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh.
Seed-oil used for cooking purpose.
- Adansonia digitata** L. (BOMBACACEAE)
Baobabtree (E.), Gorakha-amli (Guj.), Gorakamli (H.); Bihar, Bombay, Madras.
Native of Tropical Africa.
Fruit pulps and seeds consumed. Seed-oil used for cooking purpose.
Young leaves eaten as spinach. Roots edible. Kernels eaten.

- Adansonia gregorii** F. Muell. (BOMBACACEAE)
 Bottle tree (E.).
 Seeds eaten. Tree yield edible gum.
- Adenanthera pavonina** L. (FABACEAE)
 Rakta kambal (B.), Red wood, Coral wood (E.), Manjadi (Mal.); Eastern Sub-Himalayan tract, Western Ghat hills, Andaman Islands.
 Roasted seeds consumed. Seed-oil used for cooking purpose.
 Leaves taken as famine food.
- Adenia heterophylla** (Bl.) Koord. (PASSIFLORACEAE)
 Andaman Islands.
 Sweet juicy aril edible.
- Adhatoda zeylanica** Medic. (ACANTHACEAE)
 Malabarnut (E.), Barha (Tam.); Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan.
 Boiled tender leaves and flowers eaten as vegetable.
- Aegiceras corniculatum** (L.) Blanco (MYRSINACEAE)
 Khalshi (B.), Halsi (H.), Narikandam (Tam.); Deccan Peninsula, West Bengal, Andaman Islands.
 Native of Asia & Australia.
 Leaves eaten both raw and cooked. Fruits edible.
- Aegilops tauschii** Cosson. (POACEAE)
 Tiam Shan; Kashmir.
 Grains consumed as cereal.
- Aeginetia indica** Roxb. (OROBANCHACEAE)
 Bonbadam; Assam.
 Seeds eaten with sugar and nutmeg.
- Aegle marmelos** (L.) Corr. ex Roxb. (RUTACEAE)
 Bel (B. & H.); Throughout India.
 Native of Indo-Malayan Region.
 Ripe fruits eaten raw or taken in sherbat and cold drinks.
 Green fruits eaten after boiling.
- Aeschynomene aspera** L. ex Schult. (FABACEAE)
 Shola (B.), Sola Pith Plant (E.), Sola (H.); Assam, West Bengal, South India.
 Leaves eaten. Seed-oil used for cooking purpose.
- Aeschynomene indica** L. (FABACEAE)
 Kuhila (A.), Kath shola (B.); Assam, West Bengal, South India.
 Fresh leaves taken in soup. Dried leaves used as a substitute for tea.

- Aesculus hippocastanum** L. (SAPINDACEAE)
Horse-chestnut (E.); Northern India.
Dried seed-powder consumed as flour. Seed-powder used as a substitute for coffee.
- Aesculus Indica** Colebr. ex Camb. (SAPINDACEAE)
Tiga jiluga (Tel.), Panger (Tam.); West Bengal, Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh.
Dried seed-powder used as an emergency food. Fruits eaten by tribal people in hilly regions as food in scarcity and seed starch is made into beer.
- ***Agapetes affinis** (Griff.) Airy Shaw (ERICACEAE)
Soh-la-mut (K.); Khasia Hills, Assam.
Flowers eaten as vegetable.
- Agapetes serpens** (Wight) Sleum. (ERICACEAE)
Keembutan (Lep.); Khasia hills, Eastern Himalayas.
Flowers used as vegetable.
- Aglaia anamalayana** (Bedd.) Kosterm (MELIACEAE)
South Western Ghat hills.
Fruits edible.
- Aglaia domestica** (Corr.) Pellegrin (MELIACEAE)
Langsat, Lansa; Peninsular India.
Fresh roots edible.
- Aglaia edulis** A. Gray (MELIACEAE)
Momailateku (A.), Dieng-soh-longar (K.), Sinakedang (Lep.); Assam, Khasia Hills.
Aril and fruit-pulp sweet and edible.
- Aglaia elaeagnoidea** Benth.
Yerra aduga (Tel.), Chokkala (Tam.) Punyava (Mal.); Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu.
Fruit pulp edible.
- Aisandra butyracea** (Roxb.) Baenni (SAPOTACEAE)
Phalwara (H.), Yel, Yelpote (Lep.); Uttar Pradesh, Kumaun, Himalayas.
Flowers, fruits and seed-oil edible.
- Alangium salviifolium** (L.f.) Wang. (ALANGIACEAE)
Akarkanta (B.), Onkla (Guj.), Akola (H.); Drier parts of India (Rajasthan).
Fresh ripe fruits edible. Flowers eaten raw.
- Albizia amara** (Roxb.) Boiv. (MIMOSACEAE)
Moto sarsio (Guj.), Lallei (Mar.), Wunja (Tam.); Throughout India.
Dried leaves used as a substitute for tea.
- Albizia julibrissin** (Willd.) Durazz. (MIMOSACEAE)
Pink siris (E.), Lal siris (H.); Himalayas, Sikkim.
Young leaves taken as pot-herb. Dried leaves used as a substitute for tea.

- Albizia lucida** (Roxb.) Benth. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Sil koroi (B.); Assam, West Bengal.
 Oily seeds smell like garlic which is used for flavouring purpose.
- Albizia myriophylla** Benth. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.
 Stem bark used like liquorice.
- Albizia odoratissima** (L.f.) Benth. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Arunachal Pradesh.
 Leaves used as vegetable.
- Albizia procera** (Roxb.) Benth. (MIMOSACEAE)
 Koroi (B.), Sofed siris (H.), Konda vagei (Tam.); Andaman Islands, South India, West Bengal.
 Young leaves used as vegetable in famine time. Stem bark powder sometimes taken as flour.
- Aleurites moluccana** (L.) Willd. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
 Candle nut (E.), Jungli akrot (B.); Assam, South India.
 Roasted nuts eaten. Seed-oil a source of cooking oil.
- Alhagi pseudalhagi** (Bieb.) Desv. (FABACEAE)
 Camel thorn (E.), Jawasa (H.), Jawaso (Guj.); Gujarat, Punjab.
 Roots eaten as famine food.
- Alisma plantago-aquatica** L. (ALISMATACEAE)
 Water Plantain (E.); West Bengal, Bihar, Kashmir.
 Rhizome edible. Dried rootstock edible.
- Allium cepa** L. (ALLIACEAE)
 Piyanj (B.), Onion (E.), Piyaz (H.), Dungari (Guj.); Throughout India.
 Raw bulb consumed as vegetable. Boiled young leaves also eaten.
- Allium consanguineum** Kunth (ALLIACEAE)
 Jambo (Tam.); N.W. Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh.
 Dried leaves used for flavouring purpose.
- Allium govanianum** Wall. ex Baker (ALLIACEAE)
 Dum, Kotsi (H.), Laadu (Tam.); Uttar Pradesh.
 Fresh plants added to food for flavouring purpose, used as vegetable also.
- Allium griffithianum** Boiss. (ALLIACEAE)
 Barani Pias (H.); N.W. Himalayas.
 Fresh bulb eaten. Leaves used in condiment.

- Allium porrum** L. (ALLIACEAE)
Paru (B.), Winter leek (E.); West Bengal.
Roots and leaves eaten after boiling. Leaves used as spice for flavouring curry.
- Allium sativum** L. (ALLIACEAE)
Rasun (B.), Garlic (E.), Lasan (Guj.), Lasan (H.); Throughout India. Fresh bulb used for flavouring food.
- Allium schoenoprasum** L. (ALLIACEAE)
Chive (E.); Kashmir, Punjab.
Green leaves eaten with bread. Fresh leaves used for flavouring curry. Plants also used in soup and other dishes.
- Allium tuberosum** Rottl. ex Spreng. (ALLIACEAE)
Bunga-ghundeena (B.); West Bengal.
Young leaves used as condiment. Seed-oil edible.
- Allium victorialis** L. (ALLIACEAE)
Piaglic, Pangri (H.); Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh.
Fresh stems eaten. Bulb may be consumed.
- Allium wallichii** Kunth (ALLIACEAE)
Gohkhha (Tam.); Uttar Pradesh.
Leaves taken in condiment. Fresh leaves are taken after boiling as vegetable.
- Allmania nodiflora** (L.) R. Br. ex W. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Ballisag; Sikkim.
Plants eaten as spinach.
- Allophylus cobbe** (L.) Raeusch. (SAPINDACEAE)
Rakhalphul (B.), Tipani (Mar.), Amalai (Tam.)Togaratti (Kan);
Throughout India.
Fruits edible.
- Alocasia cucullata** Rom (ARACEAE)
Panchamukhi kachchu (B.); West Bengal.
Rhizome eaten as vegetable after cooking.
- Alocasia fornicata** Schott (ARACEAE)
Ghot kachchu (B.); West Bengal.
Boiled rhizome eaten.
- Alocasia indica** (Roxb.) Schott (ARACEAE)
Mankachu (B.), Mankanda (H.); Assam, West Bengal.
Both root stocks and fresh stems used in curry.

- Alocasia macrorrhiza*** Schott (ARACEAE)
Baro mankachu (A.), Boromankacha (H.); Assam.
Boiled rhizome used as food after washing, shoots and leaves eaten after cooking.
- Alpinia conchigera*** Griff. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Kanghu, Kulanjan; Assam.
Fresh rhizome used in condiment.
- Alpinia galanga*** (L.) Willd. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
The greater Galangal (E.), Kalanjan (B. & H.), Kalijan (Tam.); Assam, West Bengal, Eastern Himalayas.
Fresh buds eaten raw or in pickle. Rhizome used in condiment, seeds as spice.
- Alpinia malaccensis*** (Burm. f.) Rosc. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Assam, West Bengal, Tamilnadu. Fruits eaten.
- Alpinia speciosa*** (Wendl.) K. Schum. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Punag-champa (B.), The light Galangal (E.); Eastern India.
Fresh rhizome used as a substitute for galangal and ginger.
- Alternanthera philoxeroides*** (Mar.) Griseila (AMARANTHACEAE)
Meghalaya.
Native of America.
Young shoots and leaves used as vegetable.
- Alternanthera sessilis*** (L.) R. Br. ex DC. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Ponnaganta kura (Tel.), Gomphan (Tam.); Throughout India.
Plants eaten as spinach.
- Althaea officinalis*** L. (MALVACEAE)
Marsh mallow (E.); Kashmir, Punjab.
Fresh roots used in salad. Boiled leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Altingia excelsa*** Noronha (ALTINGIACEAE)
Jutula (A.), Silaras (H.); Assam.
Twigs eaten raw.
- **Alysicarpus rugosus*** DC. (FABACEAE)
Shevra (H.); Maharashtra.
Leaves eaten. Seeds eaten as food during emergency.
- Alysicarpus vaginalis*** (L.) DC. (FABACEAE)
Nag bala (P.); Throughout India.
Seeds considered as an emergency food.

- Amaranthus atropurpureus** Roxb. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Lal-nati, Kunka-nati (B.); West Bengal.
Boiled leaves used as vegetable.
- Amaranthus blitum** L. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Sada natiya (B. & H.), Ukdibhaja (Guj.); Throughout India.
Green leaves consumed as greens. Crushed leaves used in salad. Dried seed powder used for preparing cake and porridge.
- Amaranthus caudatus** L. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Ananimul (B.), Ram dana (H.), Koikera (Tel.); Plains of India.
Fresh leaves used in soup and salad. Dried seed powder used as flour for preparing bread and porridge.
- Amaranthus frumentaceus** Buch.-Ham. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Bathu (P.), Larka baha (Santh.); The Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim.
Boiled twigs used as vegetable.
- Amaranthus gangeticus** L. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Lal sag (B.), Barichaulai (H.); Throughout India.
Plants used as vegetable.
- Amaranthus paniculatus** L. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Natya (B.), Chuko (Guj.), Chua, Chaulai (H.); Throughout India.
Boiled tender shoots and leaves used as vegetable. Seeds are taken as cereal by poor people.
- Amaranthus polygamus** L. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Champa-natiya (B.), Chumlisag (H.), Doggali-kura (Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves used as greens.
- Amaranthus spinosus** L. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Kanta notiya (B.), Prickly Amaranth (E.), Kataili chaulai (H.); Throughout India.
Green leaves consumed as vegetable. Tender shoots also eaten as vegetable.
- Amaranthus tenuifolius** Willd. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Ghenti-nati, Jelchumli (B.), West Bengal, Punjab.
Boiled young leaves eaten as greens.
- Amaranthus viridis** L. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Most parts of India.
Whole plant consumed as vegetable.
- Amomum aromaticum** Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Morang elaichi (B. & H.), Bengal cardamom (E.); Assam, West Bengal.
Leaves eaten. Seeds used in condiment and also used as spice.

- Amomum costatum** Benth. & Hook. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Brown cardamom (E.); The Eastern Himalayas.
Fruits used as condiment.
- Amomum dealbatum** Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas, Sikkim, Khasia hills.
Seeds used as condiment.
- Amomum masticatorium** Thw. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Madhya Pradesh.
Rhizome chewed as masticatory like betel-leaf.
- Amomum subulatum** Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Bara elachi (B.), Cardamon (E.), Bara elaichi (H.); Assam, West Bengal, Sikkim.
Seeds used in sweetmeat.
- Amorphophallus oncophyllus** Prain ex Hook. f. (ARACEAE)
Andaman Islands.
Both corm and aerial stem eaten as vegetable.
- Amorphophallus paeoniifolius** (Dennst.) Nicolson. (ARACEAE)
Ol (B.), Zamin-kand (H.), Kanda (Tel.); Throughout the plains of India.
Native of Asia & Africa.
Boiled corm consumed as a substitute for potato.
- Amorphophallus sylvaticus** (Roxb.) Kunth (ARACEAE)
Deccan Peninsula.
Root stalks and leaves eaten.
- Ampelocissus arnottiana** Planch. (VITACEAE)
Jangli angur(H), Indian wild vine(E.); Tropical parts of India.
Berries edible.
- Ampelocissus barbata** (Wall.) Planch. (VITACEAE)
Mikrum-rik (Lep.); N.E. Himalayas.
Sweet berries edible and taste like grapes.
- Ampelocissus latifolia** (Roxb.) Planch. (VITACEAE)
Panibel; N.E. Himalayas.
Berries edible.
- Ampelocissus rugosa** Planch. (VITACEAE)
N.E. Himalayas.
Black berries edible.

- Amphicarpaea edgeworthii** Benth. (FABACEAE)
Himachal Pradesh.
Both fruits and seeds eaten.
- Anacardium occidentale** L. (ANACARDIACEAE)
Hijlibadam (B.), Cashew Nut (E.), Kaju (H. & Mar.); West Coast of India.
Native of South America.
Roasted and salted nuts eaten. Swollen fruit stalks consumed in Jam.
Sometimes young leaves eaten with rice.
- Anagallis arvensis** L. (PRIMULACEAE)
Jainghani (H.); West Bengal, Nilgiri Hills, Rajasthan.
Fresh leaves said to be eaten as salad.
- Ananas comosus** Merr. (BROMELIACEAE)
Anaras (B.), Anannas (H.), Pine apple (E.); Assam, West Bengal.
Native of America.
Ripe fruits eaten.
- Ancistrocladus tectorius** Merr. (ANCISTROCLADACEAE)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Fresh young leaves used for flavouring purpose.
- Anemone narcissiflora** L. (RANUNCULACEAE)
Kashmir.
Tender leaves eaten in salad. Root stocks consumed both raw and boiled condition.
- Angelica glauca** Edgew. (APIACEAE)
Chora (Tam.); Uttar Pradesh, Western Himalayas.
Leaves and stems used as spice. Roots used as flavouring agent.
- Anisochilus carnosus** Wall. (LAMIACEAE)
Almost throughout India.
Leaves eaten.
- Annona cherimola** Mill. (ANNONACEAE)
Cherimoyer (E.), Hanuman phala (Kan.); Hills of South India.
Fruits eaten raw, food value higher than mango.
- Annona Muricata** L. (ANNONACEAE)
Soursop (E.), Mamphal (Mar.); Assam.
Tender fruits edible.
- Annona reticulata** L. (ANNONACEAE)
Nona (B.), Bullock's Heart (E.); Throughout India.

Native of America.

Ripe fruits eaten raw.

Annona squamosa L. (ANNONACEAE)

Ata (B.), Custard apple (E.), Sharita (H.); Throughout India.

Ripe fruits eaten raw. Sometimes fresh flowers also eaten.

Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Bedd. (COMBRETACEAE)

Dhavdo (Guj.), Dhawa (H.); Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh.

Gum used in sweetmeat.

Anthemis cotula L. (ASTERACEAE)

Punjab.

Leaves and flower buds used for flavouring purpose.

Anthocephalus chinensis (Lam.) A. Rich. ex Walp. (RUBIACEAE)

Kadam (B.); Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal.

Receptacle of flower eaten, fruits also taken.

Anthoxanthum odoratum L. (POACEAE)

Sikkim.

Grains eaten as food-grain.

Antiaris toxicaria (Pers.) Lesch. (MORACEAE)

Upas (E.), Karwat (Mar.), Nettavil (Tam.); Western Ghat hills.

Fruits edible but the latex is known to be very poisonous.

Antidesma acidum Retz. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Aburok, Amrul, Khetua (H.); West Bengal, Bihar, Sikkim.

Fruits edible. Dried young leaf-powder both raw and cooked is eaten as curry with rice.

Antidesma acuminatum Wall. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Pani heloch (A.), Kath jamrala (O.), Kunchur Kung (Lep.); Sikkim,

Eastern Himalayas, Assam.

Fruits edible.

Antidesma bunius Spreng. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Chinese Laurel (E.), Amati (Mar.), Nolaiali (Tam.), Bor-heloch (A), Dieng-Soh-Silli (K.); Assam, Sikkim, Karnataka.

Fruits edible. Leaves also edible.

Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Black currant (E.), Chiqli (Lep.), Umtao (H. & P.); Assam, West Bengal.

Fruits edible.

- Antidesma khasianum** Hook. f. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Dieng Soh Syllih (K.); Assam, Khasia hills.
Green fruits edible.
- Antidesma pyrifolium** Muell. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Madhya Pradesh.
Fruits eaten.
- Aphanamixis polystachya** (Wall.) Parker (MELIACEAE)
Harinharra (H.), Tikataraj (B.), Chemmarom (Mal.); Assam, Nagaland, West Bengal, Andaman Islands.
Seeds eaten.
- Aphania rubra** (G. Don) Radlk. (SAPINDACEAE)
Lal-kocpura (B.), Bongadhi (A.), Dieng-Soh-junmang (K.), Sirhootungchir (Lep.); Eastern India, Khasia & Garo Hills.
Aril of ripe fruits edible.
- Apium graveolens** L. (APIACEAE)
Randhuni (B.), Shalari (H.), Ajmoda (Mal.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Green leaves and flower stalks eaten in salad. Fresh roots are also consumed after cooking.
- Aponogeton crispum** Thunb. (APONOGETONACEAE)
Throughout India.
Both fresh and dried tubers eaten.
- Aponogeton natans** (L.) Engl. & Krause (APONOGETONACEAE)
Ghechu (H.), Kottigaddanama (Tel.); Throughout India.
Rhizome consumed as potato.
- Aporusa dioica** Muell.-Arg. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Kokra (B.), Mossu (O.), Bara heloch (A.); Assam, Orissa, Eastern India.
Fruit-aril edible.
- Aporusa lindleyana** Baill. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Salle (Kan.), Vittil (Tam.); Karnataka, Tamilnadu.
Fruits edible.
- Aporusa octandra** (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Vickery (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Assam.
Fruits edible.
- Aquilaria malaccensis** Lam. (THYMELAEACEAE)
Agor, Agar (H.); Assam.
Seeds an ingredient of curry of other vegetable.

- Aquilegia vulgaris** L. (RANUNCULACEAE)
Temperate & subalpine Himalayas.
Dried flowers are a substitute for tea.
- Arabis alpina** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
Kumaah (Lep.); Himalayas.
Fresh leaves and flowers eaten as vegetable. Green leaves used in salad.
- Arachis hypogaea** L. (FABACEAE)
Chini-badam (B.), Bhoja chena (Guj.), Mungphali (H.); Throughout India.
Native of Brazil.
Roasted seeds consumed. Seed-Oil edible. Leaves and stems eaten boiled.
Germinated seeds an appreciated vegetable.
- Aralia montana** Bl. (ARALIACEAE)
Assam, Khasia Hills.
Young leaves and shoots used as vegetable.
- Archangelica officinalis** Hoffm. (APIACEAE)
Kashmir, Sikkim.
Leaves used as condiment; stalks consumed candied or in pastry.
- Arctium lappa** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Bizung; Kashmir, Simla.
Roots eaten as vegetable.
- Ardisia crenata** Roxb. (MYRSINACEAE)
Assam.
Leaves eaten as vegetable, fruits edible. Young leaves consumed as vegetable and salad.
- Ardisia griffithii** C. B. Clarke (MYRSINACEAE)
Assam, Khasia Hills.
Ripe fruits edible.
- Ardisia humilis** Vahl. (MYRSINACEAE)
Banjam (B.), Manipudbam (Tam.), Adivimayuri (Tel.); West Bengal, Orissa, Tamilnadu.
Young leaves and shoots edible.
- Ardisia japonica** (Horn.) Bl. (MYRSINACEAE)
Khasia & Jaintia Hills.
Fruits edible.
- Ardisia polycephala** Wall. (MYRSINACEAE)
Assam.
Young plants and fruits eaten.

- Ardisia thyrsoiflora*** D. Don (MYRSINACEAE)
Assam, Khasia Hills.
Fruits edible.
- ****Ardisia virens*** Kurz. (MYRSINACEAE)
Assam, Khasia Hills.
Shoots eaten raw.
- Areca catechu*** L. (ARECACEAE)
Supari (B. & H.), Vakka (Tel.), Betelnut (E.); Assam, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Native of Malaya.
Young leaves eaten as vegetable. Fruit's rind also consumed.
- Areca nagensis*** Griff. (ARECACEAE)
Talpat (Nag.); Naga Hills.
Nuts a substitute for areca Nut.
- Areca triandra*** Roxb. (ARECACEAE)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Fruits used as a substitute for betel nut. Nuts used as masticatory. 'Cabbage' eaten.
- Arenaria holosteoides*** Edgew. (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)
Western Himalayas (Ladakh, Chamba).
Plant used as vegetable.
- Arenaria serpyllifolia*** L. (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)
Kashmir, Punjab.
Plants used as greens.
- Argemone mexicana*** L. (PAPAVERACEAE)
Shiyal-kanta (B.), Bharband (H.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Argyreia nervosa*** (Burm. f.) Boj. (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Samandar-ka-pat (H.), Bichtarak (B.), Samudra-soka (Mar.),
Elephant creeper (E.); Peninsular India.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Arisaema concinnum*** Schott (ARACEAE)
Garhwal Himalayas.
Tubers eaten after proper boiling. Corm edible after processing.

- Arisaema curvatum** (Roxb.) Kunth (ARACEAE)
Kirkichalu, Jangush (P.); Punjab, Himalayas (from 4000 to 65000 ft.).
Roots eaten after processing in times of scarcity.
- Arisaema jacquemontii** Bl. (ARACEAE)
Jinjok, Khan-bankh; The Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh.
Tubers edible. Dried leaves also consumed.
- Arisaema murrayi** (Graham) Hook. (ARACEAE)
Badad; Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh.
Ripe seeds used as vegetable.
- Arisaema speciosum** (Wall.) Mart. (ARACEAE)
Kiralu (P.); Eastern Himalayas, Sikkim.
Roots eaten after proper boiling.
- Arisaema tortuosum** (Wall.) Schott (ARACEAE)
Don, Gurin (P.), Samp-ki-kumb (H.); Manipur, Sikkim Himalayas, West Bengal.
Corm edible by repeated boiling in times of scarcity.
- Artemisia absinthium** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Mastaru (B. & Guj.), Vilayati-absantin (H.); Kashmir.
Occasionally used as ingredient of sauce.
- Artemisia biennis** Willd. (ASTERACEAE)
Sikkim.
Seeds used as food.
- Artemisia caruifolia** Ham. (ASTERACEAE)
Assam.
Young plants used for flavouring tea.
- Artemisia dracunculus** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Lahul (Jammu and Kashmir).
A condiment in salad, pickle etc. Leaves used as vegetable.
- Artemisia laciniata** Willd. (ASTERACEAE)
Kumaon, Kashmir.
Boiled leaves used as vegetable.
- Artemisia maritima** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Drooping sea wormwood (E.), Ajavayana, Chhuari (H.); Kashmir, Kumaon.
Leaves used for flavouring preserve.

- Artemisia vulgaris** L. (ASTERACEAE)
 Indian wormwood (E.), Nag dona, Gathivana (H.), Davanamu (Tel.); Throughout the hilly areas of Indian.
 Boiled leaves eaten and leaves used as a condiment.
- Artiplex crassifolia** C.A. Mey (CHENOPODIACEAE)
 N.W. Himalayas.
 Leaves eaten.
- Artiplex hortensis** L. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
 Korake, Surake (H.), Orache; Deccan, West Bengal, N.W. Himalayas.
 Leaves consumed as spinach, seeds used in soup.
- Artiplex repens** Roth. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
 Sandy sea shore of India.
 Leaves eaten.
- Artocarpus chama** Buch.-Ham. (MORACEAE)
 Chaplash (B.), Sam (A.); Assam, West Bengal.
 Boiled and fermented fruits eaten.
- Artocarpus gomeziana** Wall. (MORACEAE)
 Andaman Islands.
 Fruits eaten, mainly in jelly.
- Artocarpus hirsuta** Lam. (MORACEAE)
 Pejata (Tel.), Aini (Mal.), Pat-phanas (Mar.); Western Peninsular India.
 Pulpy fruits edible.
- Artocarpus incisus** L. f. (MORACEAE)
 Seemapanasa (Tel.), Bread fruit (E.), Seemapila (Tam.); South India.
 Fruits used as a substitute for potato.
- Artocarpus lakoocha** Roxb. (MORACEAE)
 Dephal (B.), Barhal (H.), Kamma-regu (Tel.); Throughout India.
 Native of Indo-Malayan region.
 Fruits edible.
- Arundina graminifolia** (D. Don) Hochr. (ORCHIDACEAE)
 N.W. Himalayas, Arunachal Pradesh.
 Leaves edible.
- Arundinaria hookeriana** Munro. (POACEAE)
 Praong, Prong (Lep.); Sikkim.
 Seeds edible.

- Arundinaria maling** Gamble (POACEAE)
Pummoon (Lep.); Sikkim.
Young shoots eaten; seeds also consumed.
- Arundinaria wightiana** Nees (POACEAE)
Chevari (Mar.); Travancore, Malabar, Nilgiri Hills.
Young shoots eaten as vegetable.
- Arundo donax** L. (POACEAE)
Gahanal (B.), Bara nal (H.), Bansi (P.); Assam, Kashmir.
Young shoots sometimes eaten.
- Asparagus acerosus** Roxb. (LILIACEAE)
West Bengal.
Young shoots eaten as vegetable.
- Asparagus adscendens** Roxb. (LILIACEAE)
Ujli musli (Guj.), Satavar, Safed-musli (H. & Mar.); Punjab, Western Himalayas.
Root produces a nutritious starch. Herb used as vegetable.
- Asparagus curillus** Buch.-Ham. (LILIACEAE)
Jhirni (Tam.); Uttar Pradesh.
Tubers and shoots used as vegetable.
- Asparagus filicinus** Buch.-Ham. (LILIACEAE)
Alli palli, Sensar pal (P.), Kaunia (Tam.); Punjab, Western Himalayas.
Shoots eaten as vegetable.
- Asparagus racemosus** Willd. (LILIACEAE)
Satamuli (B. & S.), Satawar (H.), Challagadda (Tel.);
Throughout India.
Shoots eaten as vegetable, roots pickled and preserved.
- Asparagus sarmentosus** L. (LILIACEAE)
Satmuli (B.), Shakakul (H.), Challa gaddalu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Fleshy roots consumed as food.
- Aster trinervius** Roxb. (ASTERACEAE)
Sikkim, Khasia hills.
Leaves and young plants eaten.
- Astilbe rubra** H. f. & T.F. & T. (SAXIFRAGACEAE)
Khasia Hills.
Young shoots used as food.

- Astragalus hamosus** L. (FABACEAE)
Parang (H.), Akhil-ul-malik (P.); Punjab.
Unripe fruits sometimes eaten.
- Astragalus multiceps** Wall. (FABACEAE)
Kandiara, Kandeï, Sarmul (P.); Western Himalayas, Garhwal.
Calyces sweetish, eaten.
- Astragalus strobiliferus** Royle (FABACEAE)
Garmezu; Kashmir.
Gum from the stem used in confectionery.
- Asystasia gangetica** (L.) T. Anders. (ACANTHACEAE)
Medday keerai (Tam.), Upputhali (Mal.); Tamilnadu, Kerala.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Asystasiella neesiana** (Wall.) Lindau (ACANTHACEAE)
Obul-oing (A.); Assam.
Leaves edible as vegetable.
- Atalantia monophylla** Corr. (RUTACEAE)
Kadunimbe (Kan.), Makad-limbu (Mar.), Adavi-nimma (Tel.); Assam,
Andaman Islands.
Fruits edible.
- Atylosia scarabaeoides** Benth. (FABACEAE)
Throughout India.
Plant eaten as pot-herb. Fruits edible.
- Aucuba himalaica** Hook. f. (CORNACEAE)
Singha, Tapathyer (Lep.); Sikkim.
Leaves used as emergency food.
- Avena byzantina** C. Koch (POACEAE)
Jav (Guj. & Mar.), Javi (H.), Yavalu (Tel); Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West
Bengal.
Grains used as food.
- Avena fatua** L. (POACEAE)
Kuljud, ganer (H.), Ganerjei (P.); Punjab & North-Western Himalayas. Grains
a source of flour.
- Avena sativa** L. (POACEAE)
Wilayati-jau, Javi (H.); Northern India, Orissa.
Seeds made into flour for preparing cake and porridge; grains also a substi-
tute for coffee.

- Averrhoa bilimbi** L. (AVERRHOACEAE)
 Bilimbi (B.), Belambu (H.), Karichakka (Mal.); Tropical parts of India.
 Native of America.
 Fruits pickled and eaten.
- Averrhoa carambola** L. (AVERRHOACEAE)
 Kamarak (B.), Karmal (H.), Carambola (Guj.); Throughout India.
 Native of America.
 Fruits eaten raw in preserve, pickle or salad.
- Avicennia officinalis** L. (VERBENACEAE)
 White mangrove (E.), Bina (B. & H.), Tivar (Mar.), Mada (Tel.);
 Sunderbans, Andaman Islands.
 Gum of stems and kernels eaten. Young seeds used as vegetable.
 Ripe fruits also edible.
- Azadirachta indica** A. Juss. (MELIACEAE)
 Nim (B. & H.), Limba (Guj. & Mar.), Vepa (Mal. & Tel.); Throughout
 India.
 Tender leaves used as vegetable. Fruit-pulp eaten.
- Azima tetraantha** Lam. (SALVADORACEAE)
 Trikanta-gati (B.), Kantagur-kamai (H.), Sukka-pat (Mar.), Tellaupi (Tel.);
 Sunderbans, Orissa, Deccan Peninsula.
 Fruits edible.
- Baccaurea courtallensis** Muell.-Arg. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
 Moota palam (Tam.), Kalikuki (Kan.), Muttathuri (Mal.); Western Ghat hills.
 Fruits edible.
- Baccaurea ramiflora** Lour. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
 Kataphal (H.), Latqua (B.), Leteku (A.); Eastern India, Andaman Islands.
 Leaves and flowers eaten.
 Fruits-pulp delicious.
- Bacopa monnieri** (L.) Penn. (SCROPHULARIACEAE)
 Nira-brahmi(S.), Brihmi-sak (B.), Nirbrahmi (Mal. & Tam.);
 West Bengal, South India.
 Leaves edible.
- Bactris utilis** Benth. & Hook. (ARECACEAE)
 Naturalized in India.
 Fruits eaten.

- Baeckea frutescens** L. (LEPTOSPERMACEAE)
Eastern Peninsula.
Plant used for scenting tea.
- Balanites aegyptiaca** (L.) Delile (BALANITACEAE)
Hingan, hingot (H.), Ingudi (S.), Nanjunda (Tam.), Gari (Tel.);
Drier parts of India.
Leaves & fruits eaten as vegetable. Kernels made in to flour.
- Baliospermum micranthum** Muell.-Arg. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Khasia and Jaintia Hills, Arunachal Pradesh.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Baliospermum montanum** (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Danti (H. & S.); Khasia & Jaintia Hills.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Bambusa arundinacea** (Retz.) Willd. (POACEAE)
Bans (Guj, H. & Mar.), Ketua (B.), Mungil (Mal. & Tam);
Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, South and Western India.
Shoots relished as vegetable and seeds eaten during times of scarcity.
- Bambusa spinosa** Roxb. (POACEAE)
Koto (A.), Behor (B.), Bur (H.); Assam, West Bengal.
Young shoots eaten after boiling.
- Bambusa tulda** Roxb. (POACEAE)
Tulda (B.), Peka (H.), Mak (Santh.); Assam and West Bengal.
Tender shoots eaten as vegetable. Buds also pickled.
- Bambusa vulgaris** Schrad. ex Wendl. (POACEAE)
Basinibans (B.), Kalaka (Mar.), Pongmungil (Tam.); Assam, West Bengal.
Young tender shoots boiled and eaten.
- Barringtonia acutangula** (L.) Gaertn. (BARRINGTONIACEAE)
Hijal (B.), Ingar (H.), Piwar (Mar.), Kadapa (Tel.); Throughout India.
Fruits and tender leaves edible.
- Barringtonia asiatica** (L.) Kurz. (BARRINGTONIACEAE)
Cingola; Andaman Islands.
Pods eaten after boiling.
- Barringtonia racemosa** (L.) Spreng. (BARRINGTONIACEAE)
Kunda (B.), Indian Oak (E.), Ijjul (H.), Arattam (Tam.); Eastern & Western
sea-coast of India, Andaman Islands.
Young leaves eaten as vegetable. Seed extract as starch eaten.

- Basella alba** L. (BASELLACEAE)
Poi (B. & Mar.), Sufed-bachla (H.), Vasella-kira (Mal.), Vasla-kire (Tam.);
Assam, South India, West Bengal.
Leaves used in curry, as spinach etc.
- Bauhinia acuminata** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Kokkumandarai (Tam.), Vellutthamandarom (Mal.); Tamilnadu, Kerala.
Flowers eaten raw.
- Bauhinia malabarica** Roxb. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Karmai (B.), Amlī, Amlosa (H.), Pulishinta (Tel.); Assam, South India, West
Bengal.
Leaves eaten as vegetable or used for flavouring food. Tender shoots consumed.
- *Bauhinia purpurea** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Deva, Rakta kanchan (B. & Mar.), Khairwal (H.), Mandari (Tam);
Assam, West Bengal, Khasia Hills, Andhra Pradesh:
Leaves eaten as vegetable. Flower buds and flowers eaten.
- Bauhinia racemosa** Lam. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Banraj (B.), Ashta, Thaur (H.), Beriju (Santh.), Adiviyavise (Tel.);
Throughout India.
Seeds edible. Leaves pickled. Flowers cooked as vegetable.
- Bauhinia roxburghiana** Voigt (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Semla (H.), Nirpa (Tel.); North-Western Himalayas, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh.
Gum used in sweetmeat. Seeds edible.
- Bauhinia tomentosa** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Wild champak (E.), Kachnar (H.), Aptu (Mar.), Iruvaji (Tam.); Orissa,
Tamilnadu.
Young leaves and seeds eaten. Leaves also used as a substitute for vinegar.
- Bauhinia vahlii** Wight & Arn. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Sihar (B.), Maljan (H.), Chambul (Mar.), Adda (Tel.); Assam, Bihar, West
Bengal.
Roasted seeds edible.
- Bauhinia variegata** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Kachnar (H. & Mar.), Segapumanchori (Tam.); Eastern, Central & South
India.
Tender leaves, buds and pods eaten as vegetable.

- Begonia barbata** Wall. (BEGONIACEAE)
Sikkim, Khasia Hills.
Stems used in sauce.
- Begonia hatacoa** Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don (BEGONIACEAE)
Jahoksier; Assam, Khasia Hills, Sikkim.
Stems eaten.
- Begonia malabarica** Lam. (BEGONIACEAE)
Malabar Hills.
Plants said to be eaten as greens.
- Begonia palmata** D. Don (BEGONIACEAE)
Khasia Hills.
Leaves eaten after cooking.
- Begonia picta** Smith. (BEGONIACEAE)
Pakkan chatta (South.) Longsilwa; Assam.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Begonia rex** Putzeys. (BEGONIACEAE)
Assam.
Stems used as Greens.
- Beilschmiedia roxburghiana** Nees (LAURACEAE)
Serai-guti (A.); Assam, Andaman Islands, West Bengal.
Fruits bitter-sweet in taste, eaten.
- Belamcanda chinensis** (L.) DC. (IRIDACEAE)
Surjakanti (A.); All over India.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Benincasa hispida** (Thunb.) Cogn. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Ashgourd (E.), Chal kumra (B.), Petha (H.), Pushani kai (Tam.); Throughout the plains of India.
Young fruits, stems eaten.
- Benthamidia capitata** (Wall. ex Roxb.) Hara. (CORNACEAE)
Tharmal (H.), Dieng-soh-japhon (A.); Assam, Khasia Hills.
Fruits eaten.

- Berberis angulosa** Wall. ex Hook. f. & Thoms. (BERBERIDACEAE)
Barberry (E.); Sikkim, Eastern Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Berberis aristata** DC. (BERBERIDACEAE)
Darhaldi (B.), Kashmal, Chitra (H.), Daruhald (Mar.); Nilgiri Hills, West Bengal, Bihar.
Flower buds used in sauce. Dried fruits a substitute for raisin. Dried berries edible.
- Berberis asiatica** Roxb. (BERBERIDACEAE)
Kingora, Kilmora (H.); Assam and Himalayas.
Fresh or dried fruits eaten.
- Berberis chitria** Lindl. (BERBERIDACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas.
Berries edible.
- Berberis lycium** Royle (BERBERIDACEAE)
Kashmal, Kirmora (H.); Kashmir, Garhwal, Himalayas.
Young leaves and shoots used as vegetable. Leaves dried and used as tea.
Fruits edible.
- Berberis thunbergii** DC. (BERBERIDACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas.
Leaves used as vegetable. Fruits eaten.
- Berberis vulgaris** L. (BERBERIDACEAE)
Chachar (P.), Kashmal, Zirishk; Western Himalayas.
Fruits used in jelly, preserve, cake, syrup or candied.
- Berchemia floribunda** Wall. (RHAMNACEAE)
Kala lag (H.), Rungyeong (Lep.); Tropical Himalaya and Khasia Hills.
Fruits edible.
- Berchemia lineata** DC. (RHAMNACEAE)
Kameli, Kameti (H.); North-West Himalayas, Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- Bergenia ciliata** (Haw.) Sternb. (SAXIFRAGACEAE)
Dhogpututa, Patharchatta (Tam.); Tamilnadu.
Young shoots used as green vegetable.
- Bergenia stracheyi** (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Engl. (SAXIFRAGACEAE)
Shilphodi (Tam.); Tamilnadu, Peninsular India.
Dried leaves taken as substitute for tea.

- Beta vulgaris** L. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Chukandar (H.), Sugarbeet (E.); Northern India, South India.
Native of Mediterranean region.
Leaves consumed as spinach. Fleshy roots of sugarbeet an important source of sugar syrup.
- Betula alnoides** Buch.-Ham. (BETULACEAE)
Dingleen (A.), Hlosunle (B.), Bhujpattra (H.); Khasia Hills, Manipur, Western Himalayas.
Bark made into flour and used as food.
- Betula cylindrostachys** Gamble (BETULACEAE)
Saur (B.), Sunli (Lep.); Eastern Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Bidens pilosa** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Magha latenga (O.) Phutium, Samara kokadi (Guj.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten as spinach. Tips of young plant used for tea.
- Bidens tripartita** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Bur Marigold Double-teeth, Three-cleft, Bur-marigold (E.); Central & Western Himalayas.
Leaves and young plants used as vegetable.
- Biophytum sensitivum** (L.) DC. (OXALIDACEAE)
Jhalai (B.), Lajalu (H.), Jharera (Mar.); Throughout the hotter parts of India.
Leaves edible.
- Bischofia javanica** Bl. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Kainjal (B.), Paniala (H.), Boke (Mar.), Nalupumushti (Tel.); Assam, Andaman Islands, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal.
Fruits and leaves used as vegetable.
- Bixa orellana** L. (BIXACEAE)
Latkan (B. & H.), Japhara (Tam. & Tel.); Assam, Coromondal, Travancore and West Bengal.
Native of Tropical America.
Seed-coat a condiment and used for colouring food.
- Blepharis edulis** (Forssk.) Pers. (ACANTHACEAE)
Shushanu (B.), Chaupatia (H.), Karadu (Mar.), Uttangan (P.); Punjab.
Leaves used as vegetable, seeds also edible.
- Blepharis linariaefolia** Pers. (ACANTHACEAE)
Jasad (Mar.), Bhangari (H.); Maharashtra, Rajasthan.
Seeds eaten.

- Blumea balsamifera** (L.) DC. (ASTERACEAE)
Nagal camphor (E.), Kakaronda (H.), Bhangaruda (Mar.); Assam, Khasia Hills.
Leaves used for flavouring food.
- Blumea riparia** (Bl.) DC. (ASTERACEAE)
Assam, Eastern Himalayas.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Blumea hieraciofolia** (D. Don) DC. (ASTERACEAE)
Throughout the hilly parts of India.
Leaves edible.
- Blumea lacera** (Burm. f.) DC. (ASTERACEAE)
Kukursunga (B.), Kakranda (H.), Burando (Mar.); Throughout India.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Blumea lanceolaria** (Roxb.) Druce (ASTERACEAE)
Haumoichu; Assam.
Young leaves used as condiment.
- Boerhaavia diffusa** L. (NYCTAGINACEAE)
Rakta punamava, Punamava (B.), Sant (H.), Mukaratte-kirei (Tam.); Throughout India.
Leaves used in soup. Roots also edible.
- Boesenbergia rotunda** (L.) Mansf. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Andaman Islands, Maharashtra.
Young stems pickled or cooked in stew.
- Bombax ceiba** L. (BOMBACACEAE)
Simul (B.), Pagun (H.), Shemolo (Guj.), Red Silk Cotton (E.), Buraga (Tel.); Throughout the hotter parts of India.
Calyces eaten as vegetable. Tender leaves and buds eaten boiled.
Seeds fried and eaten by Kondh tribe.
- Borassus flabellifer** L. (ARECACEAE)
Tar (H.), Pana (Mal.), Tad (Mar. & Guj.), Tadichottu (Tel.); Coastal areas of India, Bihar, West Bengal.
Kernels and pulp of tender fruits edible.
Cotyledons in germinating seeds edible.
- Borreria articularis** (L.f.) F.N. Williams (RUBIACEAE)
Madana-bantakadu (B.), Guthari (H.), Madhirijedi (Guj.), Ghanti-chi-bhaji (Mar.); Throughout India.
Plant consumed as vegetable in times of scarcity.

- Bosia amherstiana** (Mog.) Hook. f. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu.
Young shoots cooked as vegetable.
- Boswellia serrata** Roxb. ex Coleber. (BURSERACEAE)
Salai (B., H. & Mar.), Parangisambrani (Tam. & Tel.); Deccan, Bihar, Orissa, Central India.
Flowers and seeds eaten.
- Boswellia thurifera** Roxb. ex Flem. (BURSERACEAE)
Forests of the base of the Western Himalayas.
Stem-gum used as condiment.
- Bothriospermum tenellum** Fisch. & Mey. (BORAGINACEAE)
Khasia hills, N.W. Himalayas and Northern India.
Young flower-heads eaten.
- Boucerosia aucheriana** Decne. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Dry hills of Western Punjab.
Fleshy stems eaten.
- Bouea oppositifolia** (Roxb.) Meissn. (ANACARDIACEAE)
Miriam, Uriam (B.); Andaman Islands.
Fruits edible.
- Brachiaria ramosa** Stapf (POACEAE)
Anda korra (Tel.), Pala pul (Tam.), Bennakki hullu (Kan.); Throughout the plains of India.
Seeds eaten.
- Brachiaria reptans** (L.) Gard. & C.E. Hubbard (POACEAE)
Shanipillu (Tam.); Tamilnadu.
Grains eaten in times of scarcity.
- Brachystelma leavigatum** Hook.f. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Fuda kanda (Santh.); plains of India.
Tubers edible.
- Brassica campestris** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
Kali sarson (H.); Punjab.
Leaves and flower-clusters boiled or pickled. Seeds a source of edible oil.
- Brassica juncea** (L.) Czern. & Coss. (BRASSICACEAE)
Rai (B. & H.); Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
Leaves used as greens. Seeds used as a condiment, also a source of cooking oil.

- Brassica nigra** (L.) Koch. (BRASSICACEAE)
Benarasi rai (H.), Mohari (Mar.), Kadugu (Tam.), Avalu (Tel.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu.
Seeds a source of edible oil. Leaves rich in vitamins.
- Brassica oleracea** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
Kopi (B.), Cabbage, Sea cabbage (E.), Karamkalla (H.), Gos (Tam. & Tel.); Throughout India.
Usually leaves and flower-buds consumed, cooked or pickled.
- Brassica rapa** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
Rapa, Salgam (H.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Leaves eaten. Seeds a source of cooking oil.
- Brassica tournefortii** Gouan (BRASSICACEAE)
Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gangetic Valley.
Leaves and young shoots eaten. Seeds a source of edible oil.
- Breynia rhamnoides** Muell.-Arg. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Tikhar (H.), Kalisetki (B.), Yellari (Tel.), Pavalapulah (Mal.), Jajan (O.); Greater parts of India.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Breynia vitis-idaea** (Burm. f.) Fischer (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Surasaruni (H.), Pavalappul (Tam.), Ettaballi (Tel.); Throughout tropical India.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Bridelia crenulata** Roxb. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Kasai (Santh.); Plains of India.
Ripe fruits edible.
- Bridelia retusa** (L.) Spreng. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Geio (B.), Monj (Guj.), Ekdania, gondai (H.), Asana (Mar.); Throughout India.
Fruits edible, sweet in taste.
- Bridelia stipularis** (L.) Bl. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Kangiabel (H.), Harinhara (B.), Kutki (Mar.), Cheruka (Mal.), Gourkarsi (O.); Throughout India.
Fruits edible.
- Bridelia tomentosa** Bl. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Mindri (B.), Patkunti (A.); West Bengal, Assam.
Fruits eaten.
- Bromus japonicus** Thunb. ex Murr. (POACEAE)

North West Himalayas.

Leaves and seeds used as food.

Bromus tectorum L. (POACEAE)

Western Himalayas.

Seeds used as a substitute for 'Coffee'.

Broussonetia papyrifera L'. Herit ex Vent. (MORACEAE)

Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.

Fleshy part of fruits eaten.

Bruguiera gymnorrhiza (L.) Lam. (RHIZOPHORACEAE)

Kankra (B.), Sigapuko kadam (Tam.), Thuddaponna (Tel.); Sunderbans (West Bengal), East & West Coast, Andaman Islands.

Bark used for flavouring fish-dishes. Leaves and fruits edible.

Bruguiera parviflora (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. (RHIZOPHORACEAE)

Vurada (Tel.); Sunderbans (West Bengal) & East Coast, Andaman Islands.

Seedlings used as vegetable.

Bruguiera sexangula (Lour.) Poir. (RHIZOPHORACEAE)

Kehra rasinia (O.); Kerala, Orissa.

Seedlings consumed as food.

Bruinsmia polysperma (Clarke) Van Steenis (STYRACACEAE)

Khasia Hills.

Fruits edible.

Bryonopsis laciniosa (L.) Naud. (CUCURBITACEAE)

Mala (B.), Gargurnaru (H.), Bahupatra (S.), Neohmaka (Mal.) Shivering; Throughout India.

Leaves consumed as pot-herb. Young fruits consumed after cooking.

Buchanania angustifolia Roxb. (ANACARDIACEAE)

Piyala (H.), peddasara (Tel.), Malamavu (Mal.); Peninsular India.

Fruits edible.

Buchanania axillaris (Desr.) Ramam. (ANACARDIACEAE)

Peddasara (Tel.), Mudamah (Tam.), Piyala (H.); Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu.

Fruits edible.

Buchanania lanzan Spreng. (ANACARDIACEAE)

Pival (B.), Piyar, Charoli (H.), Sara (Tel.); Throughout India.

Fruits edible. Seeds edible and a substitute for Almond oil.

- Bunium bulbocastanum** L. (APIACEAE)
Konda (Santh.); Kashmir.
Tubers eaten as vegetable. Leaves and flowers used as condiment.
- Bunium persicum** (Boiss.) Fedts. (APIACEAE)
Siah-zirah (H.), Shemaishiragam (Tam.), Kala-zirah (Kash.) Kala-zira (B.);
N. W. India.
Tubers eaten as vegetable. Seeds used as spice.
- Bupleurum falcatum** L. (APIACEAE)
Sickle Hare's Ear (E.) Kalizewar (P.); Khasia Hills, Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir.
Leaves and roots edible.
- Bursera penicillata** (Sesse & Moc. ex DC.) Engl. (BURSERACEAE)
South India.
Fruits yield oil, used for flavouring food.
- Butea parviflora** Roxb. (FABACEAE)
Maula (H.), Poraso (O.), Phalsan (Mar.), Mula (P.); Throughout India.
Roasted seeds eaten.
- Butomus umbellatus** L. (BUTOMACEAE)
Phul Kanda (Santh.); Punjab, Kashmir.
Corm edible. Seeds also consumed.
- Buxus wallichianus** Baill. (BUXACEAE)
Boxtree (E.), Chikri (H.), Papri (Tam.); Western Himalayas.
Leaves used as a substitute for tea.
- Cadaba fruticosa** (L.) Druce. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Kodhab (H.), Kattagatti (Tam.), Adamorinika (Tel.); Madhya Pradesh, Punjab,
Rajasthan & Peninsular India.
Leaves eaten as spinach. Twigs and leaves also pounded and made into
cake.
- Caesalpinia crista** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Nata (B.), Karanju (H.), Gajaga (Mar.), Gachcha-Kaya (Tel.); Throughout
the hotter parts of India.
Herbs eaten with oil and salt.
- Caesalpinia pulcherrima** (L.) Sw. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Krishnachura (B.), Peacock.flower (E.), Sandhesharo (Guj.), Gulutora (H.),
Pamiditangedu (Tel.); Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.
Flowers and green seeds eaten after cooking.

- Cajanus cajan** (L.) Millsp. (FABACEAE)
Pigeon pea (E.), Arhar (B.) Adhaki, Arhar (S.), Tuvarai (H.); Throughout India.
Pulse used for preparing soup.
- Calamagrostis epigejos** (L.) Roth (POACEAE)
Sirsa (Santh.); Kashmir.
Grains mixed with rice or millet and eaten.
- Calamus andamanicus** Kurz (ARECACEAE)
Bet (B.); Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Stems yield potable water.
- Calamus erectus** Roxb. (ARECACEAE)
Azotong, Betfal; Assam, Sikkim.
Tips of shoots used as a substitute for betel.
- Calamus flagellum** Griff. (ARECACEAE)
Nagagola bet (A.); Assam.
Fruits edible.
- Calamus palustris** Griff. (ARECACEAE)
Tita bet (B.); Andaman Islands.
Fruits edible.
- Calamus rotang** L. (ARECACEAE)
Chachi bet (B. & H.), Rattan cane (E.), Perambu (Tam.); Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu.
Tender shoots consumed as food. Fruits eaten pickled.
- Calamus tenuis** Roxb. (ARECACEAE)
Jatee bet (A.), Bhandari bet (B.), Ret (H.); Sub-Himalayan tracts from Dehra Dun to Assam.
Fruits eaten as emergency food.
- Calendula arvensis** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Calendula (E.); Kashmir.
Leaves edible as pot-herb. Flower-heads pickled.
- Calendula officinalis** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Common Marigold (E.), Zergul (P.); Throughout India.
Native of Europe & Northern America.
Leaves said to be eaten in salad.
- Callicarpa arborea** Roxb. (VERBENACEAE)
Khoja, Ghiwata (A.); Throughout India.
Bark chewed like betel.

- Callicarpa longifolia** Lam. (VERBENACEAE)
Dieng-Soh-Kait-lang (K.); Assam, Khasia hills.
Bark chewed like betel.
- Callicarpa macrophylla** Vahl (VERBENACEAE)
Mathara (B.), Daya (H.); Assam.
Fruits edible.
- Callicarpa rubella** Lindl. (VERBENACEAE)
Begur Phuli (B.); Khasia & Jaintia Hills.
Roots and bark chewed like betel. Leaves taken as a substitute for betel by garo & Khasia tribes.
- Callicarpa tomentosa** (L.) Murr. (VERBENACEAE)
Massandari (B.), Bastra (H.), Ardri (Kan.), Aisar (Mar.); Maharashtra, Western Ghat hills, Peninsular India.
Roots and bark chewed like betel.
- Calligonum polygonoides** L. (POLYGONACEAE)
Phog, Phok (P.); Punjab.
Buds and flowers eaten in times of scarcity.
- Calophyllum inophyllum** L. (GUTTIFERAE)
Sultana Champa (B. & H.), Undi (Mar.), Pouna (Tel.), Poonang (O.); Andaman Islands and Tamilnadu.
Fruits eaten.
- Calophyllum soulattri** Burm. f. (GUTTIFERAE)
Dakartalada (Andaman), Lalchuni (H.); Andaman Islands.
Fruits eaten.
- Calophyllum walkeri** Wight (GUTTIFERAE)
Sultani (B.); Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu.
Fruits eaten.
- Calotropis gigantea** (L.) R. Br. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Akanda (B.), Ak (H.), Arkagida (Kan.), Rui (Mar.), Jilledu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Inner part of flowers candied.
- Calystegia hederacea** Wall. (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Kari puspi (B.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Young plants edible as pot-herb.
- Camellia japonica** L. (THEACEAE)
Camellia (B.); Nilgiri hills.
Leaves used as tea.

- Camellia kissi** Wall. (THEACEAE)
Dieng-tyrnem-bhai (K.); Assam, Khasia hills.
Leaves used as tea. Fruits edible.
- Camellia sasanqua** Thunb. (THEACEAE)
Camellia (E.); Assam.
Refined oil suitable for cooking. Seeds a source of tea.
- *Campanula latifolia** L. (CAMPANULACEAE)
Patitamak (B.); Kashmir to Kumaon.
Young shoots edible as pot-herb. Young leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Cananga odorata** (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thoms. (ANNONACEAE)
Apurvachampaka (Kan.), Karumugai (Tam.), Chettu sampangi (Tel.); Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu.
Native of Burma & Malaya.
Leaves edible.
- Canarium bengalense** Roxb. (BURSERACEAE)
Nerobi, dhuna (A.), Narockpa (Lep.); Assam, West Bengal.
Fruits eaten pickled.
- Canarium commune** L. (BURSERACEAE)
Jungli badam (H.), Kaglimara, Java badami (Kan.); Karnataka, Kerala.
Seeds edible.
- Canarium strictum** Roxb. (BURSERACEAE)
Kala dammar (B. Guj & H.), Dhup (Mar.), Nalla rojanamu (Tel.); Konkan, Karnataka, Kerala.
Fruits edible.
- Canarium vulgare** Leenh. (BURSERACEAE)
Jangli badam (H.), Kaglimara, Java badami (Kan.); Throughout India.
Seeds edible, also a source of cooking oil or used as a condiment.
- Canarium zeylanicum** (Retz.) Bl. (BURSERACEAE)
Pakklipal (Tam.); Tamilnadu.
Seeds edible.
- Canavalia gladiata** (Jacq.) DC. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Makhan shim (B.), Jack bean (E.), Bara sim, Lal kadsumbal (H.), Abai (Mar.), Yerra tamma (Tel.); Throughout India.
Native of Africa.
Beans used as vegetable.

- Canavalia lineata** DC. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Sim nakhi (B.); Coastal areas of Maharashtra.
Native of Africa. Pods eaten. Immature seeds sometimes used as vegetable.
- ***Canavalia virosa** Wight & Arn. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Kathshim (B.), Wild sword bean (E.), Sem (H.), Abai (Mar.), Adavitamma (Tel.); Throughout India.
Native of Africa. Pods and seeds said to be eaten where as ripe pods are considered as poisonous.
- Canna edulis** Ker-Gawl. (CANNACEAE)
Purple arrowroot (E.);
Native of America.
Rhizome edible.
- Canna indica** L. (CANNACEAE)
Sarbjaya (B.), Indian shot (E.), Sarvajjya (H.), Kalvalai (Tam.); Throughout India.
Native of America.
Rhizome eaten after cooking. Fruits also edible.
- Cannabis sativa** L. (CANNABINACEAE)
Bhang, ganja, charas, siddhi, jia (B., Guj. & H.), Ganja (Tam.), Ganzai (Tel.);
Throughout India.
Seeds a source of oil and also eaten fried or roasted.
- Canscora diffusa** (Vahl) R. Br. (GENTIANACEAE)
Karadio; Throughout India.
Leaves said to be used as a substitute for tea.
- Canthium micracantha** DC. (RUBIACEAE)
Polusa (Santh.); Plains of India.
Ripe fruits edible, but raw fruits are not safe to eat.
- Canthium parviflorum** Lam. (RUBIACEAE)
Karai (Tam.), Balusu (Tel.); Maharashtra, Karnataka.
Fruits edible. Leaves used in curry.
- Canthium umbellatum** Wight (RUBIACEAE)
Ret baha (Santh.); Plains of India.
Leaves & fruits edible.
- Capparis brevispina** DC. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Biral anchar (B.); Andhra Pradesh.
Unripe fruits pickled.

- Capparis decidua** (Forsk.) Edgew. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Karel, Karu (H.), Ker (Guj.), Delha (P.); Deccan, Gujarat, Punjab.
Flower buds and fruits edible.
- Capparis grandis** L. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Dhuti (Guj.), Kauntel (Mar.), Nakkulinjan (Tam.), Oridonda (Tel.); Deccan, Karnataka.
Fruits edible.
- Capparis spinosa** L. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Kabra (H.), Mullukattari (Kan.), Kaur (P.), Kokilakshamu (Tel.); Deccan, Punjab.
Flower buds eaten as vegetable. Fruits eaten raw and pickled.
- Capparis zeylanica** L. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Kalokera (B.), Ardanda (H.), Adonda (Tel.), Adondai (Tam.); Throughout India.
Fruits eaten.
- Capsella bursa-pastoris** (L.) Moench (BRASSICACEAE)
Blind-weed, Gase-weed, Clapper pouch (E.), Botlya (Tam.); Throughout temperate India.
Leaves eaten in salad. Young fruits pickled.
- Capsicum frutescens** L. (SOLANACEAE)
Lalmarich, Lanka (B.), Chillies (E.), Gachmirich (H.), Miraph (Tel.); Throughout India.
Native of Tropical America.
Fruits consumed pickled or used as a condiment.
- Caragana ambigua** Stocks (PAPILIONACEAE)
Western Himalayas.
Flowers eaten either raw or cooked.
- Carallia brachiata** (Lour.) Merr. (RHIZOPHORACEAE)
Kierpa (B.), Panasi (Mar.), Karalli (Tel.), Andipunaru (Kan.); Assam, West Bengal, South India.
Fruits edible. Leaves used as tea. Seed-oil edible.
- Caralluma adscendens** (Roxb.) R. Br. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Makadshing; Deccan, Madhya Pradesh, Nilgiri hills.
Shoots eaten pickled or cooked.
- Caralluma attenuata** Wight (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Both plains and lower hills of India.
Plant used as vegetable.

- Caralluma edulis** Benth. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
 Chung (B.), Edul-dara (Santh.) Dugdha (S.); Both plains and lower hills of India.
 Plant used as vegetable.
- Caraluma indica** N.E. Br. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
 Both plains and lower hills of India.
 Plant used as vegetable.
- Cardamine hirsuta** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
 Huri (B.); Temperate regions of India.
 Young leaves and flowers eaten in salad.
- Cardamine impatiens** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
 Mountain bitter cress (E.); Temperate Himalayas.
 Young plants eaten in salad.
- Cardamine macrophylla** Willd. (BRASSICACEAE)
 Assam.
 Leaves edible as pot-herb.
- Cardamine pratensis** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
 Kashmir.
 Young leaves eaten in salad.
- Cardiospermum halicacabum** L. (SAPINDACEAE)
 Lataphatkari (B.), Balloon vine heart seed (E.), Kanphuti (H.); Throughout
 the Plains of India.
 Leaves used as vegetable.
- Carduus nutans** L. (ASTERACEAE)
 Gulibadaward (Kash.); Kashmir, Simla.
 Peeled stalks eaten as vegetable. Thick pith edible.
- *Careya arborea** Roxb. (LECYTHIDACEAE)
 Kumbi (B. & H.), Kumbia (Mar.), Kumbi (Guj.); Throughout India.
 Seeds edible. However, Burkill reports that fruits eaten whereas seeds said
 to be poisonous. Root-bark powder eaten as flour in times of scarcity.
- Carica candamarcensis** Hook. f. (CARICACEAE)
 Mountain papaya (E.), Kondapapaya (Tel.); Nilgiri Hills.
 Fruits made into jam.
- Carica papaya** L. (CARICACEAE)
 Pappaiya (B.), Papaw (E.), Papeeta (H.); Throughout India.
 Native of Tropical America.
 Raw and ripe fruits eaten, in jelly, preserve, refreshing drinks etc. Young
 leaves used as spinach.

- Carica quercifolia** Benth. & Hook. (CARICACEAE)
Uttar Pradesh.
Native of Tropical America.
Fruits edible.
- Carissa carandas** L. (APOCYNACEAE)
Karaunda (E.), Karaunda (H.), Karamcha (B.); Throughout India.
Native of Australia & Africa.
Fruits eaten raw in preserve or pickle. Fruits used for making a refreshing juice.
- Carissa inermis** Vahl (APOCYNACEAE)
Karmocha (B.); Kerala, Tamilnadu, Western Coast of India.
Native of Australia & Africa.
Fruits eaten.
- Carissa paucinervia** A. DC. (APOCYNACEAE)
Kalvan, Kattukalakai; Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu.
Fruits eaten.
- Carissa spinarum** L. (APOCYNACEAE)
Gan (P.), Karamadika (S.), Karunda (H.); Throughout India.
Fruits edible.
- Carmona retusa** (Vahl) Masamune (EHRETIACEAE)
Ponnomari (O.), Pala (H. & Mar.), Barranki (Tel.); Tamilnadu, Karnataka.
Fruits edible. Leaves used as tea.
- Carpesium abrotanoides** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Wotiangel (Kash.); Kashmir, Sikkim.
Leaves edible as pot-herb.
- Carthamus lanatus** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Saffron thistle (E.); Kashmir.
Edible oil obtained from seeds.
- Carthamus oxyacantha** Bieb. (ASTERACEAE)
Kantiari (P.), Wild safflower (E.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Seeds a source of cooking oil.
- Carthamus tinctorius** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Kusum (B. & H.), Safflower (E.); Throughout India.
Roasted seeds eaten, also a source of cooking oil. Leaves consumed in salad.
- Carum bulbocastanum** Koch. (APIACEAE)
Black caraway (E.), Shah-zirah (H.), Gyunun (Kash.); Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir.
Tuberous roots eaten in salad or cooked.

- Carum carvi L.** (APIACEAE)
Jira (B.), Caraway (E.), Shia-jira (H.); Northern Himalayas, Kashmir, Garhwal.
Roots eaten as vegetable. Young leaves consumed in soup or in salad.
Seeds used for flavouring bread, vegetable, meat etc.
- Carum roxburghianum Benth. ex Kurz** (APIACEAE)
Ajmod (B. & H.), Ajmod (Guj.), Ashamtagam (Tam.); Throughout India.
Seeds used as condiment.
- Caryota mitis Lour.** (ARECACEAE)
Mari-supari; Andaman Islands.
Young leaves consumed as vegetable. Stems a source of Sago. Nuts eaten
after removing poisonous fruit-wall.
- Caryota obtusa Griff.** (ARECACEAE)
Burma suwar (A.); Assam & Mishmi Hills.
Young shoots eaten like cabbage. Central portion of the trunk is edible.
- Caryota urens L.** (ARECACEAE)
Kittul, Sago (E.), Mari (H.), Salopa (O.); Assam, Orissa, West Bengal.
Juice from trunk made into sugar. Young leaves edible.
- Casearia esculenta Roxb.** (SAMYDACEAE)
Mori (Mar.), Kottargovai (Tam.), Doddahanise (Kan.), Vellakunnan (Mal.);
Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Maharashtra.
Fruits edible.
- Casearia graveolens Dalz.** (SAMYDACEAE)
Kirci, Majjo; Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab.
Leaves considered as vegetable.
- Casearia zeylanica (Gaertn.) Thw.** (SAMYDACEAE)
Mori (Mar.), Kottargovai (Tam.); Maharashtra, Karnataka.
Leaves eaten in stew. Fruits edible.
- Cassia alata L.** (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Candalabra bush (E.), Sengseng, Mongrangjangtong; Assam, Sikkim, West
Bengal.
Young pods eaten steamed.
- Cassia auriculata L.** (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Cassia (E.), Tarwar (H.), Awal (Guj.); Throughout India.
Young pods and flowers sometimes eaten. Dried flowers a substitute for
coffee and dried leaves used as tea.

- Cassia fistula** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Sundali (B.), Amaltas (H.), Bahava (Mar.), Garmala (Guj.), Rela (Tel.);
Throughout India.
Tender leaves and flowers eaten.
- Cassia hirsuta** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Kadadiri (Tel.), Kosarkaun; Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim.
Tender leaves eaten. Seeds used as a substitute for coffee.
- Cassia nodosa** Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas.
Leaves sometimes eaten.
- Cassia obtusifolia** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Cassia occidentalis** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Kalkashunda (B.), Kasondi (H.), Nattam-takarai (Tam.), Natram-takora (Mal.);
Throughout India.
Young leaves, flowers and pods eaten with rice.
Seeds used as a substitute for coffee.
- Cassia siamea** Lam. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Kassod (Mar.), Monje-konhe (Tam.); Karnataka, Maharashtra.
Flowers used as vegetable.
- Cassia sophera** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Kasaunda (H.), Kalkashunda (B.), Kasodi (Mar.), Sularai (Tam.),
Pounantakara (Mal.); Throughout India.
Young leaves used in curry. Tender flower buds used as vegetable.
- Cassia surattensis** Burn. f. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Throughout Himalayas.
Young leaves edible as pot-herb.
- Cassia tomentosa** L. f. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Nilgiri Hills.
Young leaves, flowers and tender pods eaten.
- *Cassia tora** L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Chakunda (B. & H.), Takla (Mar.), Tantemu (Tel.), Kovariya (Guj.); Through-
out India.
Young leaves eaten in soup. Tender leaves edible as pot-herb. Seeds used
as a substitute for coffee.

- Cassine glauca** (Rottb.) O. Ktze. (CELASTRACEAE)
Chikyeng (B.), Jamrassi (H.), Nirija (Tel.), Marindu (P.); Throughout India.
Leaves a substitute for tea.
- Cassytha filiformis** L. (LAURACEAE)
Akasbel (B), Amarbeli (H.) Nulu tega (Tel.); Throughout India.
Fruits edible.
- Castanopsis hystrix** A. DC. (FAGACEAE)
Hingori (A.); Assam, Eastern Himalayas.
Seeds edible.
- Castanopsis indica** (Roxb.) A. DC. (FAGACEAE)
Indian chestnut (E.), Serang (A.); Assam, Eastern Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Castanopsis tribuloides** A. DC. (FAGACEAE)
Diengsnine (K.), Musrekatus (A.); Assam, Eastern Himalayas.
Roasted seeds eaten.
- Cayratia carnos**a (Wall.) Gagnep. (VITACEAE)
Amal-lata (B.), Amal-bel (H.), Ambat-bel (Mar.), Khat (Guj.), Sorivalli (Mal.);
Throughout India.
Young leaves and fruits edible.
- *Celastrus paniculatus** Willd. (CELASTRACEAE)
Malkangni (B. & H.), Palulavam (Mal.); Eastern India. All over the hilly
parts of India.
Young flowers used as vegetable.
- Celosia argentea** L. (AMARANTHACEAE)
Swetmurga (B.), Quailgrass (E.), Sufaid murgha (H.); Throughout India.
Young leaves and shoots eaten as vegetable.
- Celtis australis** L. (ULMACEAE)
Brimij (Kash.), Khark (P.); Kashmir, Khasia Hills.
Fruits edible.
- Cenchrus ciliaris** L. (POACEAE)
Buffelgrass (E.), Anjan (H.), Kusa (Tel.); Kerala, Punjab, Tamilnadu.
Grains eaten.
- Cenchrus setigerus** Vahl (POACEAE)
Dhaman; Gujarat, Haryana, Madras, Punjab.
Grains used as famine food.

- Centaurea calcitrapa* L.** (ASTERACEAE)
North West India, Punjab, Kashmir.
Young leaves and stems used as vegetable.
- Centaurea depressa* Bieb.** (ASTERACEAE)
Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab.
Root said to be eaten.
- Centotheca latifolia* Trin.** (POACEAE)
Khasia Hills & Sikkim.
Roots and stems chewed by natives.
- Cephalostachyum capitatum* Munro** (POACEAE)
Silli (A.); Assam, N.W. Himalayas.
Grains used as famine food.
- Cerastium glomeratum* Thuill** (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)
Chandai (Tam.); Uttar Pradesh.
Leaves and stems used as vegetable.
- Ceratophyllum demersum* L.** (CERATOPHYLLACEAE)
Sivara (H.), Shivala (S.), Sheoyala (B.), Nasu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves edible.
- Ceropegia bulbosa* Roxb.** (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Khapparkadu (H. & Mar.), Hallike (Kash.), Palatige (Tel.), Galot (P.); Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab.
Boiled tubers and leaves eaten. Roots eaten after processing.
- Ceropegia candelabrum* L.** (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Peninsular India.
Roots edible.
- Ceropegia elegans* Wall.** (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Peninsular India.
Roots edible.
- Ceropegia evansii* McCann.** (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Western Ghat hills.
Tubers edible.
- Ceropegia juncea* Roxb.** (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Karnataka, Maharashtra.
Stems eaten boiled
- Ceropegia longifolia* Wall.** (ASCLEPIADACEAE)

Central Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh.
Stems eaten boiled.

Ceropegia pusilla Wight & Arn. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Nilgiri & Annamalai Hills, Tamilnadu.
Tubers edible.

Ceropegia sahyadrica Ansari et Kulkarni (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Peninsular India especially in Maharashtra.
Roots edible.

Chaetocarpus castanocarpus (Roxb.) Thw. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Assam, Andaman Islands, West Bengal.
Young leaves eaten as spinach.

Chasalia chartacea Craib. (RUBIACEAE)
Hilly areas of India.
Leaves used as vegetable.

Chenopodium album L. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Bethu sak (B. & H.), Pappukura (Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves edible as pot-herb. Seeds made into flour & consumed.

Chenopodium blitum Hook. f. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Kupald (P.); Kashmir, Punjab.
Leaves edible as pot-herb.

Chenopodium botrys L. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Sokana; Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim.
Plants used as spinach.

Chenopodium giganteum D. Don (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Khasia hills, Kashmir, Punjab.
Leaves edible as pot-herb.

Chenopodium glaucum L. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Ladak (Jammu & Kashmir).
Young leaves used as spinach.

Chenopodium murale L. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Bahu, Kurund (P.), Chamarbathua, Khadbathal; Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.

Chenopodium opulifolium Schrad. ex Koch & Ziz (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Central and Western Himalayas.
Leaves edible as pot-herb.

- Chloranthus elatior** Link (CHLORANTHACEAE)
Andaman Islands, Sikkim.
Leaves eaten or used as a substitute for tea.
- Chlorophora excelsa** Benth. & Hook. f. (MORACEAE)
Iroko (E.); West Bengal, Tamilnadu, Andaman Islands.
Fruits edible.
- Chlorophytum laxum** R. Br. (LILIACEAE)
Kulai; Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh.
Leaves used as emergency food.
- Chlorophytum tuberosum** (Roxb.) Baker (LILIACEAE)
Janjari, Safed musli; Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu.
Roots used as vegetable.
- Chorispora tenella** (Pallas) DC. (BRASSICACEAE)
Kashmir, Punjab.
Leaves said to be eaten in salad.
- Chrysanthemum coronarium** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Guldaudi (B. & H.), Bagaur (P.), Shamantippu (Tam.); Most of the parts of India.
Tender shoots eaten in soup as vegetable.
- Chrysanthemum leucanthemum** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Ox-eye-daisy (E.); West Bengal.
Young leaves eaten as pot-herb or eaten in salad.
- Chrysobalanus icaco** L. (ROSACEAE)
Coco plum (E.); Karnataka, Kerala.
Fruits edible.
- Chrysophyllum cainito** L. (SAPOTACEAE)
Star apple (E.); Warmer parts of Western India.
Fruits edible.
- Chrysophyllum lanceolatum** (Bl.) DC. (SAPOTACEAE)
Boppitha (A.), Petakara (B.), Hale (Kan.), Tarsi (Mar.), Kattillupai (Tam.); Assam, Western Ghat Hills.
Fruits edible.
- Chrysopogon montanus** (Roxb.) Trin. (POACEAE)
Goria, Chickua (H.), Karehullu (Kan.), Gogadagaddi (Tel.); Throughout India.
Seeds considered as emergency food.

- Cicer arietinum** L. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Chola (B. & P.), Chana (H.), Kadalai (Tam.), Sanagalu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Native of Western Asia.
Young leaves, shoots and pods eaten as vegetable. Seeds eaten in soup or roasted.
- Cicer soongaricum** Steph. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Tizhu, Jawane, Banyarts, Serri (P.); Western Himalayas, Punjab.
Young shoots pickled. Seeds eaten raw or cooked.
- Cichorium endivia** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Kassin (B.), Kasini (H.), Kashini (Tam.); Uttar Pradesh, Punjab.
Native of Mediterranean region.
Roots and leaves eaten in salad.
- Cichorium intybus** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Kasni (B. & H.), Kashni (Tam.), Kasini (Tel.); Punjab, Rajasthan.
Roots eaten in salad or a substitute for coffee. Leaves also consumed.
- Cinnamomum bejolghota** (Buch.-Ham.) Sweet (LAURACEAE)
Patichanda (A.), Tejpata (B.), Phatgoli (H.); Central & Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Andaman Islands.
Leaves, bark and roots used for flavouring purpose.
- Cinnamomum camphora** Nees & Eberm. (LAURACEAE)
Karpura (S.), Indu (Tam.), Karpuramu (Tel.); N.W. Himalayas, Nilgiri Hills.
Native of China & Japan.
Young shoots considered as vegetable. Old leaves said to be eaten as spice.
- Cinnamomum impressinervium** Meissn. (LAURACEAE)
Sikkim.
Bark used as spice.
- Cinnamomum iners** Reinw. ex Bl. (LAURACEAE)
Tikhi (Mar.), Janglidarchini (H.), Adavilavangapatta (Tel.); Western Ghat hills, Karnataka.
Fruits edible. Bark used as condiment.
- Cinnamomum macrocarpum** Hook. f. (LAURACEAE)
Tejapatra (S.), Karuva (Tam.), Lavanga (Tel.); Western Ghat and Nilgiri Hills.
Young flowers and fruits used for flavouring purpose.
- Cinnamomum pauciflorum** Nees (LAURACEAE)
Dinglatterdop (A.); Assam, Sikkim-Himalayas.
Leaves and bark used as spice.

Cinnamomum tamala (Buch.-Ham.) Nees & Eberm. (LAURACEAE)
Tejpat (B. & H.), Tamalapatra (Guj.), Talisapatri (Tel.); Khasia & Jaintia Hills.

Bark and leaves used as spice.

Cinnamomum wightii Meissn. (LAURACEAE)

Nilgiri Hills.

Bark used as spice.

Cinnamomum zeylanicum Breyn. (LAURACEAE)

Dalchini (B. & Guj., H., Mar. & Tel.), Cannalavangapattai (Tam.); Kerala, Karnataka.

Native of Sri Lanka.

Bark an important source of spice.

Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop. (ASTERACEAE)

Creeping thistle (E.); Punjab, West Bengal & Western Himalayas.

Stalks eaten, green leaves also consumed.

Cirsium involucreatum DC. (ASTERACEAE)

Soh-chlia (A.); Assam.

Young shoots and seeds eaten.

Cirsium lipskyi Petrak (ASTERACEAE)

Soh-chiia (A.); Assam, Eastern India.

Aromatic seeds and young shoots edible.

Cissus adnata Roxb. (VITACEAE)

Nadena (Mar.), Kokkitayaralu (Tel.), Bodlarnari (Santh.); The Himalayas, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Western Ghat hills.

Leaves cooked and eaten.

Cissus quadrangularis L. (VITACEAE)

Harjora (B.), Chodhari (Guj.), Hadjora (H.), Chaudhari (Mar.); Throughout India.

Leaves and young shoots eaten in curry.

Cissus repands Vahl (VITACEAE)

Medmedia-lop (A.), Pani-bel (H.); Assam, Maharashtra.

Stems contain potable water.

Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle (RUTACEAE)

Nimma (Tel.), Khatalimbu (Guj.), Kaghzinimbu (B. & H.); Throughout India.

Fruits used for flavouring purpose.

- Citrus medica** L. (RUTACEAE)
 Bara nimbu (B.), Bara nimbu, bijaura (H.), Turanj (Guj.), Mahalunga (Mar.), Lungamu (Tel.); Khasia & Garo Hills.
 Fruits pickled and eaten.
- Citrus paradisi** Macf. (RUTACEAE)
 Grape fruit (E.); Punjab.
 Native of West Indies.
 Fruits eaten in breakfast.
- Citrus reticulata** Blanco (RUTACEAE)
 Santara (H.), Kamala (B.); Eastern India, Punjab.
 Native of China.
 Fruits palatable, consumed.
- Claoxylon indicum** (Bl.) Hassk. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
 Tamilnadu, Kerala.
 Leaves used as spinach or in sauce.
- Clausena dentata** (Willd.) Roem. & Schult. (RUTACEAE)
 N. E. India.
 Berries eaten.
- Clausena excavata** Burm. f. (RUTACEAE)
 Agnijal (O.); Central and Eastern Himalayas, Eastern India.
 Fruits edible.
- Clausena heptaphylla** (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. (RUTACEAE)
 Muka-himpreth (A.); Assam.
 Leaves chewed as masticatory.
- Clausena willdenowii** Wight & Arn. (RUTACEAE)
 Kattu kkariveppilai (Tam.), Kariveppila (Mal.); Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu.
 Berries edible.
- Cleome chelidonii** L. f. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
 Ubhitalvani (Guj.); Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh.
 Seeds used in curry.
- Cleome felina** L. f. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
 Ariavila (Mal.); Kerala, Tamilnadu.
 Flowers used for flavouring salad.
- Cleome monophylla** L. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
 Hurhura (Santh.); Bihar, Tamilnadu, Gujarat, West Bengal.

Leaves eaten as spinach. Seeds a substitute for mustard.

Cleome viscosa L. (CAPPARIDACEAE)

Hurhuria (B.), Talvani (Guj.), Hulhul (H.), Kanphutti (Mar.); Throughout India.

Seeds used in curry and salad. Pods made into pickle.

Clerodendrum inerme (L.) Gaertn. (VERBENACEAE)

Banjai (B.), Lanjai, Sangkupi (H.), Vanajai (Mar.), Takkolakamu (Tel.); Throughout Indian plains.

Young leaves eaten.

Clerodendrum phlomoides L.f. (VERBENACEAE)

Arni (Guj. H., & Mar.), Tirutali (Mal.), Takkari (Tam.), Takkolamu (Tel.); Throughout India.

Flowers cooked in curry and eaten.

Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon (VERBENACEAE)

Bharungi (Guj. & Mar.), Barangi (H.), Gantubarangi (Kan. & Tel.); Throughout India.

Young leaves and flower-clusters eaten as vegetable.

Clerodendrum viscosum Vent. (VERBENACEAE)

Ghato (B.), Addakajo, Bhand (H.); Assam, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

Young leaves eaten.

Clinogyne dichotoma (Roxb.) Salisb. (MARANTACEAE)

Murta (A.), Sitalpati, Muktapata (B.); Assam, Eastern India.

Rhizome used like arrowroot.

Clitoria ternatea L. (PAPILIONACEAE)

Aparajit (B. & H.), Butterfly pea (E.), Gokurna (Mar.), Kakkanam (Tam.); Throughout India.

Pods consumed.

Coccinia indica Wight & Arn. (CUCURBITACEAE)

Telakucha (B.), Kunduri (H.), Bimbi (Mar.), Ghobe (Guj.); Throughout India. Tender leaves used as pot-herb. Fruits used as vegetable.

Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels (MENISPERMACEAE)

Huyer (B.), Jamtiki-bel (H.), Dusaraitige (Tel.); Throughout India.

Leaves eaten in curry.

Cocos nucifera L. (ARECACEAE)

Dab, Narikel (B.), Nariyal (H.), Narel (Mar.), Narikelamu (Tel.); Coastal &

deltaic regions of India.

Native of Melanesia.

Coconut eaten raw or dried, used in pastry and confectionary. Green fruits provide palatable water. Young buds consumed as vegetable.

Codiaeum variegatum (L.) Bl. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Croton (E.); Throughout India.

Young leaves used for flavouring purpose.

Codonopsis parviflora Wall. ex DC. (CAMPANULACEAE)

Sikkim, Khasia hills.

Boiled leaves eaten.

Coffea bengalensis Roxb. ex Heyne & Willd. (RUBIACEAE)

Mishmi Hills, Assam, West Bengal,

Seeds a source of coffee.

Coffea jenkinsii Hook. f. (RUBIACEAE)

Khasia Hills.

Seeds a source of coffee.

Coffea wightiana Wall. (RUBIACEAE)

Kerala, Karnataka.

Seeds a source of coffee.

Coix agrestis Lour. (POACEAE)

Throughout the hotter and damper parts of India.

Seeds used as food.

Coix aquatica Roxb. (POACEAE)

Bihar, Sikkim, Orissa, West Bengal.

Bracts said to be eaten.

Coix gigantea Koenig ex Roxb. (POACEAE)

Danga gurgur (B.); Throughout India (in marshy places.)

Fruits edible.

Coix lacryma-jobi L. (POACEAE)

Gurgur (B.), Sankru (H.), Ranmakkai (Mar.), Netpavalam (Tam.); Throughout the hotter and damper parts of India.

Cereal used in soup, cake etc., used as a breadstuff.

Coleus caninus (Roth) Vatke (LAMIACEAE)

Kerala.

Tubers consumed.

- Coleus forskohlii* Briq.** (LAMIACEAE)
Kaffir potato (E.); Deccan peninsula, Gujarat, Bihar.
Roots edible.
- Coleus parviflorus* Benth.** (LAMIACEAE)
Koorkan kizhangu (Mal. & Tam.), Country potato (E.); Kerala.
Tubers edible.
- Coleus rotundifolius* (Pois.) A. Chev. & Perr.** (LAMIACEAE)
Koorkan Kizhangu (Mal. & Tam.); Kerala, Tamilnadu.
Tuberous underground stems used as vegetable.
- Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott** (ARACEAE)
Kachu (B.), Arvi, Kachalu (H.), Shembu (Mal.), Chamadumpa (Tel.); Most of the parts of India.
Rhizome rich in starch, eaten boiled or fried. Young leaves used as spinach.
- Colocasia gigantea* Hook. f.** (ARACEAE)
Throughout India.
Leaves and petioles cooked and eaten.
- Colubrina asiatica* (L.) Brongn.** (RHAMNACEAE)
Guti (Mar.), Mayermanikkan (Tam.); Coastal areas of India. Andaman Islands.
Young leaves used as vegetable.
- Combretum decandrum* Roxb.** (COMBRETACEAE)
Punk (H.), Bontatige (Tel.); Andaman Islands, Peninsular India & Eastern India.
Bark chewed like betel nut.
- Combretum wallichii* DC.** (COMBRETACEAE)
Pusidiring (A); Assam, Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- Commelina benghalensis* L.** (COMMELINACEAE)
Kanchara (H.), Kena (Mar.), Kanchira (Tam.); Throughout India
Tender shoots and leaves edible.
- Commelina communis* L.** (COMMELINACEAE)
Jata-kanchira (B.); Throughout India.
Young leaves consumed as pot-herb. Seeds eaten in times of scarcity.
- Commelina diffusa* Burn. f.** (COMMELINACEAE)
Throughout the hotter parts of India.
Young shoots consumed raw or cooked.

- Commelina nudiflora** L. (COMMELINACEAE)
Koshapushpi (S.), Kanshura (H.); Throughout India.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Commelina obliqua** Buch.-Ham. (COMMELINACEAE)
Jatakanchura (B.), Kanjuna (H.); Throughout India.
Leaves and shoots used as vegetable.
- Commelina paludosa** Bl. (COMMELINACEAE)
Jatakanchura (B.), Kanjuna (H.); Throughout India.
Leaves and young shoots eaten as vegetable.
- Commelina paleata** Hassk. (COMMELINACEAE)
Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu.
Young shoots eaten with rice.
- Commiphora caudata** (Wight & Arn.) Engl. (BURSERACEAE)
Hill mango (E.), Konda-mamidi (Tel.), Kiluvai (Tam.), Kondamavu (Kan.);
Peninsular India.
Fruits pickled.
- Convolvulus pluricaulis** Choisy (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Porprang, dodak (P.); Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Fruits eaten as vegetable.
- Corchorus aestuans** L. (TILIACEAE)
Titapat (B.); Throughout the hotter parts of India.
Leaves used in salad.
- Corchorus capsularis** L. (TILIACEAE)
Titamara (A.), Titapat (B.); Assam, West Bengal.
Native of China.
Tender leaves used as vegetable.
- Corchorus depressus** (L.) C. Chr. (TILIACEAE)
Baphuli (B.), Bahuphali (Guj.), Rabuna (P.); Deccan, Gujarat, Punjab,
Tamilnadu.
Plants edible as pot-herb.
- Corchorus olitorius** L. (TILIACEAE)
Mithapat, Bogipat (B.), Jute (E.); Assam, West Bengal.
Tender leaves used as vegetable.
- Corchorus tridens** L. (TILIACEAE)
Bihar.

Tender shoots and leaves used as pot-herb.

***Cordia dichotoma** Forst. f. (BORAGINACEAE)
Bahubara (B.), Lasora (H.), Viri (Mal.), Chinna nakkeru (Tel.); Throughout India
Buds, flowers and young fruits used as vegetable after cooking. Ripe fruits eaten raw by the rural people.

Cordia gharaf (Forsk.) Ehrenb. ex Asch. (BORAGINACEAE)
Gondi (H.), Gundi (Guj.), Naruvili (Tam.), Chinnabotuki (Tel.); Deccan, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Kerala.
Fruits pickled.

Cordia subcordata Lam. (BORAGINACEAE)
Andaman Islands.
Fruits eaten.

Cordia vestita Hook. f. & Thoms. (BORAGINACEAE)
Kumpaiman (H.), Karuk (P.), Bairola (Tam.); Western Himalayas, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Fruits edible.

Coriandrum sativum L. (APIACEAE)
Dhania (B.), Dhanya (H.), Coriander (E.); Throughout India.
Native of Mediterranean region.
Plants used for flavouring purpose and also eaten in chutney and soup.

Coriaria nepalensis Wall. (CORIARIACEAE)
Makola, Masuri (H.), Balel (Kash.); Eastern Himalayas, Sikkim.
Fruits rather insipid but edible.

Cornus controversa Himsley ex Prain (CORNACEAE)
Khagsoo; Throughout the Himalayas.
Fruits eaten.

Cronus macrophylla Wall. ex Roxb. (CORNACEAE)
Dieng-phait (A.), Kandar, Kachur (H.); Assam, Eastern India.
Black ripe fruits eaten raw.

Cornus sanguinea L. (CORNACEAE)
Kashmir.
Fruits a source of cooking oil.

Corylopsis himalayana Griff. (HAMAMELIDACEAE)
Khasia Hills.

Flowers cooked and eaten as vegetable.

Corylus avellana L. (BETULACEAE)

Filbert, Hazel-nut (E.), Findak (H.); Central India.

Kernels edible, rich in phosphorus.

Corylus colurna L. (BETULACEAE)

Turkish hazelnut (E.), Sharon (Tam.), Thangi, Urni (P.), Virin (Kash.); Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh.

Nuts edible, seed-oil used for cooking purpose.

Corylus ferox Wall. (BETULACEAE)

Sikkim, Eastern and Central Himalayas.

Kernels edible.

Corypha elata Roxb. (ARECACEAE)

Bajur (B.), Buri palm (E.); Andaman Islands, West Bengal.

Stems a source of starch. Buds consumed as vegetable. Kernels edible.

Corypha umbraculifera L. (ARECACEAE)

Tali (B.), Fan palm (E.); Kerala, Malabar Coast, West Bengal, and Western Ghat hills.

Young seeds made into sweet meat (older seeds said to be poisonous). Sago extracted from pith.

Cosmostigma racemosa Wight (ASCLEPIADACEAE)

Shendvel (Mar.), Vattuvalli (Mal.), Nakchikni (H.), Titakunga (B.); Kerala, Orissa, Sikkim, West Bengal.

Flowers sweet, eaten.

Costus speciosus (Koenig) Sm. (ZINGIBERACEAE)

Keu (B. & H.), Kushtha (S.), Kuravam (Tam.), Besemati, Chana, Keukanda; Throughout India.

Tuberous roots consumed. Tender shoots eaten as vegetable.

Cotoneaster microphylla Wall. ex Lindl. (ROSACEAE)

Choturiuns (Tam.); Kashmir.

Fruits sweet and eaten.

Couroupita guianensis Aubl. (LECYTHIDACEAE)

Cannon ball tree (E.), Nagkeswar (B.); West Bengal.

Fruit-pulp eaten.

Cousinia minuta Boiss. (ASTERACEAE)

Punjab.

Young plants said to be eaten as vegetable.

- Crambe cordifolia** Stev. (BRASSICACEAE)
Kashmir & Western Himalayas.
Roots and leaves used as vegetable.
- Crataegus oxyacantha** L. (ROSACEAE)
Ring, ringo (P.); Punjab, Western Himalayas.
Fruits eaten.
- Crataeva nurvala** Buch.-Ham. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Barun (B.), Barna (H.), Vayavarna (Mar.), Maralingam (Tam.); Most of the parts of India.
Leaves and fruits edible.
- *Crepis japonicum** Benth. (ASTERACEAE)
Assam.
Fruits edible.
- Cressa cretica** L. (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Rudravanti, Rudanti (B. & H.), Khardi (Mar.), Uppu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Seed-powder consumed as flour.
- Crinum defixum** Ker.-Gawl. (AMARYLLIDACEAE)
Sukdarshan (B.), Kesarchettu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Boiled bulb used as emergency food.
- *Crotalaria juncea** L. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Sana, Shonpat (B.), Sannai, Sunn (H.), Janurnu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves and pods used as emergency food.
- Crotalaria mucronata** Desv. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Sen (H.), San hump (E.); Throughout India.
Seeds used as a substitute for coffee.
- Crotalaria pallida** Ait. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Jhunjhunja (A.), Sen, San (H.); Throughout India.
Seeds used as a substitute for coffee.
- Crotalaria retusa** L. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Bil-jhunjhun (B.), Ghunghunian (H.), Ghagri (Mar.); Throughout India.
Seeds sometimes eaten.
- Crypteronia paniculata** Bl. (CRYPTERONIACEAE)
Goru-mora (A.); Assam.
Young shoots eaten raw, with rice.

- Cucubalus bacciferus** L. (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)
Kashmir, Khasia Hills, Sikkim.
Leaves and young plants edible as pot-herb.
- Cucumis melo** L. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Kharmuj (B.), Kharbuja (Guj., H., Mar. & P.); Throughout India.
Fruits eaten raw. Seeds a source of an edible oil.
- Cucumis pubescens** Willd. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Chukkangai (Tam.), Budamakya (Tel.); South India.
Ripe fruits consumed.
- Cucumis sativus** L. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Khira (B., H. & Mar.), Cucumber (E.), Dosakaya (Tel.); Throughout India.
Fruits eaten raw, in salad or pickled.
- *Cucumis setosus** Cogn. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Meki; Maharashtra.
Young fruits edible.
- Cucurbita maxima** Buch. ex Lam. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Lalkumra, Mitha kumra (B), Sitaphal (H.), Gummadi (Tel.); Throughout India
Fruits eaten boiled or in preserve.
- Cucurbita pepo** L. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Vegetable marrow, Pumpkin (E.), Kumra, Safed kaddu (H.), Suraikayi (Tam.);
Throughout India.
Fruits consumed as vegetable. Seeds eaten roasted, also a source of an
edible oil.
- Cudrania javanensis** Trecul. (MORACEAE)
Manda (H.); Eastern India.
Leaves and fruits edible.
- Cuminum cyminum** L. (APIACEAE)
Jira (B. & H.), Siragam (Tam.), Jilakara (Tel.); Greater parts of India.
Seeds used for flavouring soup, pickle, bread.
- Curculigo latifolia** Dryand. (AMARYLLIDACEAE)
Andaman Islands.
Fruits edible.
- Curculigo orchioides** Gaertn. (AMARYLLIDACEAE)
Talamuli (B.), Kalimusli (H.), Nelatatygadda (Tel.); Western Ghat hills, Bihar,
subtropical Himalayas.
Roots eaten.

- Curcuma amada** Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Amada (B.), Amhaldi (H.), Mamidiallam (Tel.); Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Kerala.
Rhizome pickled or used as a condiment.
- Curcuma angustifolia** Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Tikhur (H.), Tavakhira (Mar.), Palaghunda (Tel.); Eastern India, West Bengal, Peninsular India.
Rhizome a source of starch and used like arrowroot.
- Curcuma aromatica** Salisb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Ban-halud (B.), Jungli-haldi (H.), Ban-halada (Mar.); Throughout India.
Rhizome used as a substitute for Turmeric.
- Curcuma leucorhiza** Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Tikar (B.); Eastern India.
Rhizome a source of arrowroot.
- Curcuma pseudomontana** Grah. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Sinderwani (Kan.); South India.
Rhizome a source of arrowroot.
- Curcuma rubescens** Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Shoti baha (Santh.); Eastern Himalayas.
Rhizome a source of arrowroot.
- Cyamopsis tetragonoloba** (L.) Taubert. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Guwar (Guj.), Kulti (P.), Gowar (H.); South India, Punjab, Gujarat.
Tender pods cooked as vegetable.
- Cyanotis axillaris** Roem. & Schult. f. (COMMELINACEAE)
Baghanulla, Soltraj (H.), Nirpulli (Mar.), Golagandi (Tel.); Throughout India.
Seeds eaten as famine food.
- Cyathocalyx martabanicus** Hook. f. & Thoms. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Hreiroth; Assam.
Fruits edible.
- Cyathocalyx zeylanicus** Champ. ex Hook. f. & Thoms. (ANNONACEAE)
Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Western Ghat hills.
Flowers eaten.
- Cycas circinalis** L. (CYCADACEAE)
Jangli-madan-mast-ka-phul (H.), Kamkshi (Tel.); Kerala, Orissa, Tamilnadu.

Very young leaves eaten. Seeds eaten after roasting and grinding (Fresh seeds poisonous). Pulp of ripe dried fruits is made into cake with rice and consumed by Kondh tribe.

Cycas pectinata Griff. (CYCADACEAE)

Thaljimura (A.); Assam, Sikkim, Eastern India.

Young leaves, fruits and Sago eaten.

Cycas revoluta Thunb. (CYCADACEAE)

Madanagameswari (Tam.); Eastern India, South India.

Seeds edible.

Cycas rumphii Miq. (CYCADACEAE)

Rosaimaro (O.), Tutappana (Mal.), Ranaguvva (Tel.); Andaman Islands, Kerala, West Bengal.

Very young fronds eaten as vegetable. Seeds eaten, boiled or made into flour, poisonous when fresh. Pith edible.

Cyclea arnotii Miers. (MENISPERMACEAE)

Chotanirkhut, Padakkilangu, Pedali; Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu.

Leaves edible.

Cydonia oblonga Mill. (ROSACEAE)

Quince (E.), Bihi (H.), Shimaimathala (Tam.), Simadanimma (Tel.), Simedalimbe (Kan.); Punjab, Kashmir and Nilgiri hills.

Fruits edible, used in jam and marmalade.

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. (POACEAE)

Durba (B.), Dhuh, Hariali (H.), Haryali (Mar.), Harvali (Tel.); Throughout India.

Roots used for cooling drink.

Cynometra cauliflora L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)

Iripa (Mal.); Western & Southern parts of Deccan Peninsula.

Young fruits fried or pickled. Also used in preserve and for flavouring purpose.

Cyperus bulbosus Vahl (CYPERACEAE)

Shilandi arisi (Tam.), Puri gaddi, Puri dumpa (Tel.); Upper Gangetic basin and throughout the Coastal area of India.

Roasted tubers eaten.

Cyperus diffusus Vahl (CYPERACEAE)

West Bengal.

Roots eaten raw.

Cyperus distans L.f. (CYPERACEAE)

Ganechi, Pani-malanga (B.); Assam, West Bengal.

Rhizome eaten in sauce.

Cyperus esculentus L. (CYPERACEAE)

Bush nut, Tiger nut (E.), Chichoda (H.), Kaseru, Dila (P.); Punjab, Nilgiri Hills.

Tuberous rootstocks consumed. Also used for refreshing drinks or as a substitute for coffee.

Cyperus rotundus L. (CYPERACEAE)

Mutha, Motha (B. & H.), Motha (Guj. & Mar.), Tungamuste (Tel.); Throughout India.

Bulbil eaten raw, cooked or roasted. Fibre and the dark cuticle being removed, solid part of the root is dried, grind and made into bread.

Cyperus tuberosus Rottb. (CYPERACEAE)

Deccan Peninsula, West Bengal.

Bulbil edible.

Dactyloctenium aegypticum (L.) Beauv. (POACEAE)

Makra (H.), Kakuriya (O.); Madhya Pradesh, Orissa.

Grains eaten in times of scarcity.

Dactyloctenium scindicum Boiss. (POACEAE)

Ganthyra, Ganti ghas (H.), Bhobra (P.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.

Grains considered as emergency food.

Dahlia rosea Cav. (ASTERACEAE)

Dahlia-baha (Santh.); Sikkim Himalayas.

Root tubers consumed.

Dalbergia paniculata Roxb. (PAPILIONACEAE)

Dhohein, Satpuria (H.), Toper (Tel.); Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu.

Leaves used as emergency food.

Dalbergia pinnata (Lour.) Prain. (PAPILIONACEAE)

Keti daman (A.); Assam, Eastern Himalayas.

Bark chewed with betel.

Dalbergia rimosa Roxb. (PAPILIONACEAE)

Assam, Eastern Himalayas, Khasia Hills.

Seeds eaten.

- Dalbergia stipulacea** Roxb. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Tonnyok (Lep.); Assam and Eastern Himalayas.
Seeds eaten.
- *Dalbergia volubilis** Roxb. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Bhatia (H.), Bandigarjana (Mal.); Throughout India.
Bark eaten.
- Daucus carota** L. (APIACEAE)
Wild carrot (E.), Gajar (B., H. & P.); Throughout India.
Native of Africa.
Rootstocks eaten raw, boiled, pickled, in preserve etc. Roasted roots a substitute for coffee.
- Debregeasia hypoleuca** Wedd. (URTICACEAE)
Sansaru (P.), Sansaru, Siaru (H.); Uttar Pradesh, Punjab.
Fruits edible, used for flavouring food.
- Debregeasia longifolia** (Burn. f.) Wedd. (URTICACEAE)
Sansaru (H.), Keppasi (Kan.), Kerangi (Tel.), Kattunochi (Tam.); Central & Eastern Himalayas, Western Ghat and Nilgiri Hills.
Fruits eaten.
- Debregeasia salicifolia** (D. Don) Rendle. (URTICACEAE)
Sansaru, Siaru (H.), Sansaru, Pincho (P.); Kashmir.
Fruits used for flavouring food.
- Decaisnea insignis** Hook. f. & Thoms. (LARDIZABALACEAE)
Lukchurhauzo (Lep.); Eastern Himalayas, Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- Decalepis hamiltonii** Wight & Arn. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Makali beru (Kan.), Mahalikizhangu (Tam.); Peninsular India, Deccan and Western Ghat hills.
Roots pickled.
- Decaspermum fruticosum** Forst. (MYRTACEAE)
Dieng-auro-la-pyrno (A.); Eastern Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Dendrocalamus hamiltonii** Nees & Arn. ex Munro. (LARDIZABALACEAE)
Pecha (B.), Kaghsi bans (H.), Kokua (A.), Pao (Lep.); Assam, Eastern India.
Young shoots used as vegetable.

- Dendrocalamus strictus** (Roxb.) Nees (POACEAE)
Karail (B.), Bans kaban (H.), Bhariyel (Mar.), Salia bhanso (O.); Throughout India.
Leaves and young shoots eaten after cooking. Grains used as cereal.
- Dentella repens** (L.) Forst. & Forst. f. (RUBIACEAE)
Helencha (B.); Assam, West Bengal, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Eastern India.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Derris elliptica** Benth. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Throughout India.
Bark chewed with betel leaves.
- Deschampsia minor** W.D. Clayton (POACEAE)
Kashmir, Sikkim.
Seeds used as food.
- Desmodium microphyllum** (Thunb) DC. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Tandi chatom arak (Santh.), Khet sunsuni (H.), Chattomara; Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.
Leaves used as a substitute for tea.
- Desmodium podocarpum** DC. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Himachal Pradesh, Khasia Hills, Sikkim.
Young plants eaten as vegetable after processing. Seeds eaten.
- Desmodium triangulare** (Retz.) Santapau. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Bir jharwar (Santh.); Bihar, Eastern Himalayas, West Bengal.
Fruits said to be eaten.
- Desmodium triflorum** DC. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Muntamandu (Tel.), Sirupulladi (Tam.), Kudaliya (B. & H.); Throughout India.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Desmodium triquetrum** DC. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Ulucha (A.), Adkhananal (Mal.); Assam, Kerala.
Leaves used as a substitute for tea.
- Desmodium umbellatum** (L.) DC. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Damle; Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Young leaves edible.
- Dianella ensifolia** (L.) DC. (LILIACEAE)
Khasia Hills, Manipur, Peninsular India.

Fruits eaten by children.

Dianthus caryophyllus L. (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)

Kashmir, Punjab.

Petals candied.

Dicliptera roxburghiana Nees. (ACANTHACEAE)

Kirch, Somni (P.); Punjab, Assam.

Young leaves and tips used for flavouring food.

Dictamnus albus L. (RUTACEAE)

Burning bush (E.); Kashmir.

Leaves used as a substitute for tea.

Digera muricata (L.) Mart. (AMARANTHACEAE)

Gungatiya (B.), Latmhuria (H.), Gitana (Mar.), Chenchalikura (Tel.); Throughout India.

Tender leaves and branches used as vegetable.

Dillenia aurea Sm. (DILLENACEAE)

Chamaggai (H.); West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh.

Fruits used as a condiment. Seeds edible.

Dillenia indica L. (DILLENACEAE)

Chalta (B. & H.), Karambel (Guj. & Mar.), Peddakalinga (Tel.); Throughout India

Fruits eaten raw, also used in drinks and for vinegar. Petals eaten raw or cooked.

Dillenia ovata Wall. ex Hook. f. & Thoms. (DILLENACEAE)

Eastern Peninsular India.

Fruits consumed.

Dillenia pentagyna Roxb. (DILLENACEAE)

Karkotta (B.), Aggai, Kallai (H.), Karmal (Mar.), Chinnakalinga (Tel.); Throughout India

Buds and fruits edible.

Dillenia scabrella Roxb. (DILLENACEAE)

Banji-ou (A.), Hargeza (B.); Assam, Khasia Hills.

Fruits edible.

Dillenia sumatrana Miq. (DILLENACEAE)

Orissa, West Bengal.

Fruits eaten.

Dioscorea aculeata L. (DIOSCOREACEAE)

Mou alu (B.), Man-alu (H.), Kantukelangu (Tam.); Throughout India.
Tubers consumed.

Dioscorea alata L. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Chuprialu, Khamalu (B. & H.), Kachchilkilangu (Mal.), Pendalamu (Tel.);
Throughout India.

Tubers rich in starch, eaten boiled, roasted, fried etc. Aerial bulbs consumed.

Dioscorea belophylla Voigt ex Haines (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Pitharu kanda (Santh.); Bihar.
Roots eaten raw.

Dioscorea bulbifera L. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Potato yam (E.), Bonalu (B.), Ratalu (H.), Kattu-kachil (Mal.); Throughout
India.
Aerial bulbs consumed as food.

Dioscorea esculenta (Lour.) Burkill (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Suthni (B. & H.), Mullu kilangu (Mal.), Silakadom (Tel.); Throughout India.
Tubers used as vegetable.

Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Nara tegae (Tel.); Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman Islands.
Aerial bulbs and underground tubers eaten.

Dioscorea hamiltonii Hook. f. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Veunti (Mal.); Assam, Orissa, Sikkim, Western Ghat hills.
Tubers edible.

Dioscorea hispida Dennst. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Karukandu (H.), Baichandi (Mar.), Peiperendai (Tam.); South India, Sikkim,
Khasia Hills.
Tubers eaten after proper processing.

Dioscorea oppositifolia L. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Yellagadda (Tel.), Kavalakodi (Tam.); Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu.
Tubers edible.

Dioscorea pentaphylla L. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Suaralu (B.), Bhusa (H.), Mandi (Mar.), Dukapendalamu (Tel.); Orissa, West
Bengal, Andaman Islands.
Tubers consumed after repeated boiling and washing. Leaves eaten in times
of scarcity. Flowers consumed as vegetable.

Dioscorea prazeri Prain & Burkill. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Gun (H.), Kniss, tar (P.); Bihar, Sikkim, Eastern Himalayas.
Tubers eaten.

- Dioscorea puber** Bl. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Kukuralu (B.), Kasalu (H); Assam, Orissa, West Bengal.
Tubers and bulbils washed properly and cooked as vegetable by local tribes.
- Dioscorea sagittata** Royle (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Tair, Tarur (H.); North-Western Himalayas.
Tubers edible.
- Dioscorea sativa** L. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Eatalu (H.), Ratalu (P.), Atosang (Santh.); Greater parts of India.
Boiled or roasted tubers edible.
- Dioscorea tomentosa** Koenig ex Roxb. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Chenyel, Chayena (H.), Subba dumpa (Tel.); West Coast of India.
Tubers said to be eaten. Young leaves consumed as greens.
- Dioscorea wallichii** Hook. f. (DIOSCOREACEAE)
Tonga-alu, Balikiary (O.); Bihar, Orissa.
Tubers taken after proper boiling.
- Diospyros buxifolia** (Bl.) Hiern (EBENACEAE)
Illaccivvicca (Mal.), Chennathuvarai (Tam.); Kerala, Tamilnadu, Western
Ghat hills.
Fruits edible.
- Diospyros chloroxylon** Roxb. (EBENACEAE)
Ondodi (O.), Illinda (Tel.), Ninai (Mar.); Orissa, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh.
Fruits edible and palatable.
- Diospyros discolor** Willd. (EBENACEAE)
Bilayati gab (H.); Assam, Bihar.
Fruits consumed.
- Diospyros ebenum** Koenig (EBENACEAE)
Ebans (H.), Karu (Mal.), Tumiki (Tel.), Tumbi (Tam.); Deccan, Kerala,
Tamilnadu.
Fruits edible.
- Diospyros embryopteris** Pers. (EBENACEAE)
Gab, Makur-kendi (B. & H.), Makarkenda (Santh.); Throughout India.
Ripe fruits eaten raw.
- Diospyros exsculpta** Buch.-Ham. (EBENACEAE)
Kyou, Kend (B.), Tumal (H.), Kendu (P.); Bihar, West Bengal, Himalayas.
Fruits edible.

- Diospyros ferrea** (Willd.) Bakh. (EBENACEAE)
 Angaru (B.), Gourokholi (O.), Cinnavullinji (Tel.), Irumballi (Kan.); Kerala, Tamilnadu, Orissa, West Bengal.
 Fruits edible.
- Diospyros kaki** L. f. (EBENACEAE)
 Dieng-iong, Soh-tang-jong (A.), Halwa tendu (H.); Assam, Peninsular India.
 Fruits edible.
- Diospyros lanċeaefolia** Roxb. (EBENACEAE)
 Khasia hills.
 Fruits said to taste like chocolate.
- Diospyros lotus** L. (EBENACEAE)
 Dateplum persimmon (E.), Amlok (H.); North Western Himalayas.
 Fruits edible and used in preparation of drinks.
- Diospyros melanoxylon** Roxb. (EBENACEAE)
 Kendu (B.), Tendu (H.), Tamrung (Guj.), Tumri (Mar.), Mancigata (Tel.); Bihar, Madhya Pradesh.
 Fruits edible.
- Diospyros montana** Roxb. (EBENACEAE)
 Bangab (B.), Bistendu (H.), Timru (Mar.), Bhodrita (O.); Throughout India.
 Fruits said to be edible. Tender leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Diospyros nigrescens** Wall. (EBENACEAE)
 Khasia hills.
 Fruits said to be edible.
- Diospyros racemosa** Roxb. (EBENACEAE)
 Toposi, Gulal (B.), Thing-bong (A.), Katundubarai (Tam.); Eastern India, Peninsular India.
 Fruits edible.
- Diospyros sylvatica** Roxb. (EBENACEAE)
 Gadaluti (Tel.), Akkasarali (Kan.), Khalijya (O.); Orissa, Andhra Pradesh.
 Fruits edible.
- Diospyros tomentosa** Roxb. (EBENACEAE)
 Kend (B.), Tendu (H.), Tumiki (Tel.), Tendu (P.), Timburani (Kan.); Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Northern India.
 Fruits edible.
- Diplospora singularis** Korth. (RUBIACEAE)
 Khukru (A.), Thing-sai (Lushai); Khasia hills.
 Roasted leaves used as a substitute for coffee.

- Diplotaxis griffithii** Hook. f. & Thoms. (BRASSICACEAE)
Chinaka (P.); Punjab.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Dobera roxburghii** Planch. (SALVADORACEAE)
Maharashtra.
Fruits said to be eaten.
- Docynia hookeriana** Decne. (ROSACEAE)
Soh-phoh-heh, dieng-soh-pho (K.); Khasia hills.
Fruits edible.
- Docynia indica** (Roxb.) Decne. (ROSACEAE)
Soh-phoh (K.), Likung (Lep.); Eastern Himalayas, Sikkim, Khasia hills.
Fruits eaten either raw or cooked.
- Dodonaea viscosa** (L.) Jacq. (SAPINDACEAE)
Sinatha, Aliar (H.), Benmenu (P.), Bandedu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves stimulating, chewed. Seeds eaten. Fruits a substitute for hops and yeast.
- Dolichandrone spathacea** Schum. (BIGNONIACEAE)
Gorshingiah (B.), Nirpponalyam (Mal.), Kanbillai (Tam.); Andaman Islands, Kerala, West Bengal.
Young fruits eaten as vegetable.
- Dolichandrone stipulata** Benth. (BIGNONIACEAE)
Andaman Islands.
Flowers said to be eaten.
- Dolichos biflorus** L. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Horsegram (E.), Kulthi (H.), Kurtikalai (B.), Kollu (Tam.); Throughout India.
Seeds used after cooking and frying.
- Draba muralis** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
Kashmir, Western Himalayas.
Plant rich in vitamin 'C', consumed.
- Dracaena elliptica** Thunb. (LILIACEAE)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Khasia Hills.
Young shoots steamed, eaten.
- Dracocephalum heterophyllum** Benth. (LAMIACEAE)
Zanda, Shanku (P.); North Western Himalayas.
Roots used as vegetable.

Dregea volubilis (L. f.) Benth. ex Hook. f. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Dodi (Guj.), Ambri (Mar.), Tita-kunga (B.), Nak-chikni (H.); Orissa, Sikkim,
Punjab, West Bengal.

Leaves said to be eaten.

Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex Roem.
& Schult. (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)

Abijalo, Bat-nongrim; Throughout India.

Plants used as vegetable.

Drypetes assamica Pax & Hoffm. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Assam, Eastern India.

Fruits edible.

Duabanga sonneratioides Buch.-Ham. (SONNERATIACEAE)

Thora, Khukan, Kokan (A.), Bendorhulla (B.); Assam, Andaman Islands,
Eastern Himalayas.

Fruits acidic but eaten.

Echinocaulos perfoliatus Hassk. (POLYGONACEAE)

Central and Eastern Himalayas.

Young leaves and tips edible as vegetable.

Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) Beauv. (POACEAE)

Burashama (B.), Samak (H.), Pedda wundu (Tel.); Throughout India.

Seeds used in pudding and porridge, also a substitute for coffee. Young
shoots used as vegetable.

Echinochloa frumentacea (Roxb.) Link (POACEAE)

Shamula (B.), Sanwa (H.), Samo (Guj.), Bonta shama (Tel.); Throughout
India.

Seeds consumed.

Eclipta alba Hassk. (ASTERACEAE)

Kesuti (B.), Moch-kand (H.), Kesarda (O.); Lalkesari (Santh.); Throughout
India.

Leaves used as vegetable.

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. (ASTERACEAE)

Bhangra (H.), Bhringraj (B.), Jalmagra; Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim, West Bengal.

Young shoots used as vegetable.

Ehretia acuminata R. Br. var. **serrata** (Roxb.)

Johnston. (BORAGINACEAE)

Bual (A.), Kula-aja (B.), Punyan (H.), Punna (P.); Uttar Pradesh, Eastern India.

Fruits edible, raw ones pickled.

Ehretia laevis Roxb. (BORAGINACEAE)

Tamboli (B.), Davar, Koda (H.), Datrang (Mar.), Paldatam (Tel.); Throughout India.

Fruits eaten. Inner bark eaten in times of scarcity.

Ehretia ovalifolia Wight (BORAGINACEAE)

Tamilnadu.

Young shoots and leaves eaten.

Elaeagnus angustifolia L. (ELAEAGNACEAE)

Shiulik (H.), Sarseng; Western Himalayas, Kashmir.

Fruits edible.

Elaeagnus latifolia L. (ELAEAGNACEAE)

Guara (B.), Ambgul (Mar.), Kolungai (Tam.); Throughout the Hilly parts of India.

Fruits consumed.

Elaeagnus pyriformis Hook. f. (ELAEAGNACEAE)

Soh-khlur (K.); Assam, Eastern India.

Fruits edible.

Elaeagnus umbellata Thunb. (ELAEAGNACEAE)

Bammerwa, Ghain (P.), Geowain (H.); Western Himalayas, Punjab.

Fruits edible.

Elaeocarpus floribundus Bl. (ELAEOCARPACEAE)

Jolpai (B.); Assam, Eastern Himalayas.

Fruits edible.

Elaeocarpus lanceaefolius Roxb. (ELAEOCARPACEAE)

Saklang, Dieng-soh-khyllam (A.), Shopkyew (Lep.); Assam and Eastern Himalayas, Eastern India.

Fruits edible.

Elaeocarpus munroii Mast. (ELAEOCARPACEAE)

Nilgiri Hills.

Fruits edible.

Elaeocarpus oblongus Gaertn. (ELAEOCARPACEAE)

Khas (Mar.), Malankara (Mal.), Bikki (Tam.); Western Ghat hills.

Fruits edible.

Elaeocarpus prunifolius Wall. (ELAEOCARPACEAE)

Assam, Eastern Himalayas, Eastern India.

Fruits edible.

- Elaeocarpus serratus** L. (ELAEOCARPACEAE)
 Jalpai (B.), Avil (Mal.), Jolopari (O.), Ulangkarei (Tam.); Eastern Himalayas, Eastern India, Peninsular India.
 Fruits eaten raw, pickled, or in curry.
- Elaeocarpus varunua** Buch.-Ham. (ELAEOCARPACEAE)
 Tuttealy, Saul-kuri (A.); Sikkim, Assam, Eastern India, Eastern Himalayas.
 Fruits edible.
- Elatostema dissectum** Wedd. (URTICACEAE)
 Assam.
 Leaves and fruits edible.
- Eleocharis dulcis** Trin. (CYPERACEAE)
 Chinese water chest nut (E.); Throughout India.
 Tubers, rich in starch, edible. Served in salad and soup.
- Elephantopus scaber** L. (ASTERACEAE)
 Gobhi, Samudulum, Punjki (H.); Bau-maurace, Mayur-hunti, Plundar; Throughout India.
 Leaves eaten as spinach, country wine ingredient.
- Elettaria cardamomum** L. Maton (ZINGIBERACEAE)
 Choti-elachi (B. & H.), Elchi (Guj.), Veldode (Mar.); Kerala, Tamilnadu.
 Native of Indo-Malayan region.
 Seeds used as condiment.
- Eleusine coracana** (L.) Gaertn. (POACEAE)
 Marua (B.), Mandal, Mandua (H.), Ragulu (Tel.); Throughout India.
 Seeds a source of flour for cake and pudding.
- Eleusine indica** (L.) Gaertn. (POACEAE)
 Mandla (H.), Nandia (O.), Thippa ragi (Tam.); Throughout India.
 Grains eaten in times of scarcity. Seed-powder used as flour.
- Embelia gamblei** Kurz ex C.B. Clarke (MYRSINACEAE)
 Assam and Eastern Himalayas.
 Leaves eaten.
- Embelia ribes** Burm. f. (MYRSINACEAE)
 Biranga (B.), Baberang (H.), Vayuvilanga (Tel., Tam., & Kan); Throughout India.
 Tender leaves and fruits cooked and eaten, or used for flavouring purpose.
 Fruits an adulterant of black pepper.

- Embelia robusta** Roxb. (MYRSINACEAE)
Bayabirang (H.); Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim, West Bengal.
Fruits edible. Also an adulterant of pepper.
- Embelia subcoriacea** Mez (MYRSINACEAE)
Himalayan region.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Embelia vestita** Roxb. (MYRSINACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas.
Leaves and fruits consumed.
- Emblica fischeri** Gamble (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu.
Fruits edible.
- Emilia sagittata** DC. (ASTERACEAE)
Tassel flower (E.); Throughout India.
Native of China.
Leaves eaten in salad.
- Emilia sonchifolia** DC. (ASTERACEAE)
Hirankhuri (H.), Sadhimodhi (B.), Mulshevi (Mal.); Throughout India.
Tender leaves eaten as vegetable or in salad.
- Enhydra fluctuans** Lour. (ASTERACEAE)
Harkuch (H.), Hingcha (B.); Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal.
Leaves eaten as vegetable, also used in salad.
- Entada phaseoloides** Merr. (MIMOSACEAE)
Elephant creeper (E.), Gila (B. & H.), Gilatige (Tel.), Vattavalli (Tam.);
Throughout India.
Roasted seeds consumed.
- Ephedra distachya** L. (GNETACEAE)
Assam, Temperate and Alpine Himalayas.
Fruits eaten.
- Ephedra gerardiana** Wall. (GNETACEAE)
Asmania (P.), Tse (Kash.); Western Himalayas, Punjab, Ladakh.
Fruits edible.
- Ephedra intermedia** Schrenk & Mey. (GNETACEAE)
Kashmir, Western Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Ephedra pachyclada** Boiss. (GNETACEAE)
Uttar Pradesh, Western Himalayas.

Fruits eaten.

Epilobium angustifolium L. (ONAGRACEAE)

Rosebay (E.); Western Himalayas, Eastern India.

Leaves used as beverage, Kaporja tea.

Epilobium hirsutum L. (ONAGRACEAE)

Hairy willow weed (E.); Western Himalayas.

Leaves sucked for the salty taste.

Epilobium palustre L. (ONAGRACEAE)

Kashmir.

Leaves edible as pot-herb.

Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) R. Br. (POACEAE)

Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu.

Grains used as famine food.

Eragrostis tenella Roem. & Schult. (POACEAE)

Dhane (Mar.), Pothika gaddi (Tel.); Throughout the plains of India.

Grains nutritious, consumed.

Eragrostis tremula Hochst. (POACEAE)

Chirka (Mar.), Chankam buti (P.); Maharashtra, Punjab.

Grains eaten in times of scarcity.

Erinocarpus nimmonii Graham (TILIACEAE)

Haladi, Chira (Mar.), Kadubende (Kan.); Karnataka, Tamilnadu.

Fruits eaten in emergency.

Eriobotrya angustissima Hook. f. (ROSACEAE)

Khasia, Jaintia and Garo Hills.

Fruits edible.

Eriobotrya dubia Decne. (ROSACEAE)

Eastern Himalayas, Sikkim.

Fruits eaten.

Eriobotrya japonica Lindl. (ROSACEAE)

Japanese medler (E.), Lokat (H.), Lakkote (Kan.), Ilakotta (Tam.); Throughout India.

Fruits edible, also made into jam & jelly.

Erioglossum rubiginosum Bl. (SAPINDACEAE)

Ritha (H.), Ishirashi (Tel.), Korali (Tam.), Muktimoya (O.), Abigran (A.); Eastern India, Peninsular India, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Tender shoots used as vegetable. Fruits edible.

Eriosema chinense Vogel (PAPILIONACEAE)

Soh-pens, Pen (A.), Konden (Santh.); Assam, Eastern Himalayas. Tuberous roots edible.

Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Her. (GERANIACEAE)

Himachal Pradesh, Nilgiri Hills, Punjab.

Leaves eaten in salad.

Eruca vericaria (L.) Cav. (BRASSICACEAE)

Shwetsursha (B.), Taramira, Secha (H.), Assu, Jamba (P.); Punjab, Western Himalayas, Gujarat, West Bengal.

Seeds used as a substitute for mustard. Young plants used as vegetable.

Erycibe paniculate Roxb. (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Niguniboal lota (A.), Bodolombomano (O.), Kari (Santh.), Irimpiyatali (Mal.); Throughout India.

Ripe fruits eaten raw.

Eryngium foetidum L. (APIACEAE)

Jongali-memedo (A.), Bilati pudina, Gurguria (O.); Orissa, Eastern India.

Leaves used as flavouring agent.

Erythrina stricta Roxb. (PAPILIONACEAE)

Madar (A. & B.), Chaldua (O.), Chaavuldwa, Mullumurukku (Mal. & Tam.); Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim, Western Ghat hills.

Leaves said to be eaten.

Erythrina variegata L. var. *orientalis* (L.) Merr.

(PAPILIONACEAE)

Indian coral tree (E.), Mandara (H.), Palita (B.), Mandar (Mar.), Bangaro (Guj.); Throughout India.

Tender shoots and leaves eaten as pot-herb.

Erythroxyllum monogynum Roxb. (ERYTHROXYLACEAE)

Sandal (E.), Devataru (Mal.), Adivigoranti (Tel.); South India, Goa.

Leaves used as vegetable. Fruits eaten.

Eugenia formosa Wall. (MYRTACEAE)

Phuljamb (B.), Lahajam (A.); West Bengal, Assam.

Fruits edible. Calyces used as vegetable.

Eugenia kurzii Duthie (MYRTACEAE)

Bogijamuk (A.), Sunom (Lep.); Eastern India.

Ripe fruits eaten raw.

- Eugenia uniflora** L. (MYRTACEAE)
 Pitanga, Surinam cherry (E.); Eastern India.
 Native of South America.
 Fruits eaten fresh or made into jam, jelly and dring.
- Eulophia campestris** Wall. (ORCHIDACEAE)
 Salibmisri (B., H. & Mar.), Salum (Guj.); Throughout India.
 Tubers powder eaten.
- Eulophia herbacea** Lindl. (ORCHIDACEAE)
 Barsingara; Western Himalayas, West Bengal, and Western parts of Deccan peninsula.
 Tubers a source of nutrient powder.
- Eulophia nuda** Lindl. (ORCHIDACEAE)
 Budbar (B.), Amarkand (H.), Ambarkand (Mar.); Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Tamilnadu.
 Tubers a source of Salep.
- Eulophia virens** Spreng. (ORCHIDACEAE)
 Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal.
 Tubers furnish a Salep.
- Euonymus hamiltonianus** Wall. (CELASTRACEAE)
 Kashmir, Khasia hills, Eastern India.
 Young leaves consumed as pot-herb.
- Euonymus japonicus** L. f. (CELASTRACEAE)
 Golden pillar (E.); Uttar Pradesh.
 Young leaves eaten.
- Euphorbia granulata** Forssk. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
 Swet-Kerui (B.), Chhota-dudhi (H.); Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim, West Bengal.
 Leaves edible as pot-herb.
- Euphorbia helioscopia** L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
 Sun spurge (E.), HIRRUSEEH, Mahabi (H.), Dudal (P.); Punjab, Western Himalayas, Nilgiri hills.
 Young stems eaten cooked or oil-roasted. Young leaves used for tea.
- Euphorbia hirta** L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
 Baro-kheruie (B.), Dudhi (H.), Pusittoa (Santh.), Bidarie (Tel.); Throughout the hotter parts of India.
 Early buds and tender shoots used as famine food. Leaves eaten as vegetable.

Euphorbia neriifolia L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Mansasij (B.), Sehund (H.), Tuaria (Guj.), Minguta (Mar.); Throughout India.
Known to be poisonous. However, repeatedly boiled shoots said to be used in sweetmeats.

Euphorbia thymifolia Burm. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Shwet-keruee (B.), Choti-dudhi (H.), Sittrapaladi (Tam.); Throughout India.
Leaves said to be used as famine food.

Euphorbia longan Steud. (SAPINDACEAE)
Longan (E.), Ashphal (B.), Puvatti (Tam.); South India.
Fruits palatable, eaten.

Eurya japonica Thunb. (THEACEAE)
Baunra (H.), Tungchung (Lep.), Huluni (Kan. & Tam.); Sikkim, Eastern Himalayas, Khasia Hills.
Leaves used as adulterant for tea.

Euryale ferox Salisb. (NYMPHAEACEAE)
Fox nut (E.), Makhana (B. & H.), Kanta-padma (O.), Jowar (P.); Eastern India, Orissa, Kashmir.
Rhizome, young stalks and leaves eaten. Seeds eaten raw or roasted, their flour used as a substitute for arrowroot.

Fagopyrum cymosum Meissn. (POLYGONACEAE)
Banogal (P.), Ja-rain (K.); Khasia Hills, Punjab.
Leaves cooked and eaten as vegetable.

Fagopyrum dibotrys (D. Don) Hare (POLYGONACEAE)
Ja-rain (A.), Banogal (P.); Kashmir, Sikkim, Khasia hills, Temperate Himalayas.
Leaves eaten as greens. Seeds also edible.

Fagopyrum emarginatum Moench (POLYGONACEAE)
Khasia hills, Nilgiri hills.
Seeds used as food.

Fagopyrum esculentum Moench (POLYGONACEAE)
Doron (A.), Kotu, Phaphra (H.), Daran, Phaphar (P.), Tataphapur (B.), Common buckwheat (E.); Greater parts of India.
Seeds made into flour and used for bread and cake or eaten as porridge.
Flowers are a source of commercial honey.

Fagus sylvatica L. (FAGACEAE)
Common Beech (E.); North-western India, Peninsular India.
Beech nuts sweet, edible.

- Farsetia hamiltonii** Royle (BRASSICACEAE)
Faridbuti (P.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Tender twigs eaten raw or in the form of chutney.
- Farsetia jacquemontii** Hook. f. & Thoms. (BRASSICACEAE)
Faridbuti (P.); Punjab.
Young shoots eaten raw or used for chutney. Tender twigs used as condiment.
- Feronia limonia** (L.) Swingle (RUTACEAE)
Bilin (H.), Kait, Katbel (B.), Kaviti (Guj.), Velaga (Tel.), Vilanga (Tam.);
Throughout India
Fruits edible.
- Ferula narthex** Boiss. (APIACEAE)
Hing (B. & H.); Assam, Kashmir.
Fresh leaves cooked and eaten. Source of oleo-gum-resin, used for flavouring food products.
- Ficus auriculata** Lour. (MORACEAE)
Timla, tirmal (H.); Assam, Khasia hills, Bihar, Orissa.
Fruits edible, made into jam and curry.
- Ficus benghalensis** L. (MORACEAE)
Bot. (B.), Bargad (H.), Vada (Mar.), Marri (Tel.), Alam (Tam.); Throughout India.
Tender leaves and young shoots used as famine food. Powder from the bark, mixed with flour and eaten in famine time. Fruits eaten in times of scarcity.
- Ficus benjamina** L. (MORACEAE)
Jili (H.), Sunonijar (Santh.); Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim, West Bengal.
Fruits considered as famine food.
- Ficus carica** L. (MORACEAE)
Anjir (B., Guj. H. & Mar.), Simayatti (Mal.); Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Native of Carica in Asia minor.
Fruits eaten raw or dried, also in pastry and preserve. Seeds used as a substitute for coffee.
- Ficus cunia** Buch.-Ham. (MORACEAE)
Jahrpali, Khatn, Khenan (H.), Dumbur (B.), Taragadi (Tam.); Plains of India.
Fruits consumed and made into jam.
- Ficus drunacea** Thunb. var. **pubescens** (Roth.) Comer (MORACEAE)
Khasia hills, Maharashtra, Sikkim.

Fruits edible.

- Ficus erecta** Thunb. (MORACEAE)
Khasia hills, Sikkim.
Fruits eaten in times of scarcity.
- Ficus fistulosa** Reinw. ex Bl. (MORACEAE)
Assam, Khasia hills.
Young leaves eaten in salad.
- Ficus geniculata** Kurz (MORACEAE)
Baragular; Assam, Sikkim.
Acidic leaf-scales cooked.
- Ficus glabella** (Bl.) Corner (MORACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas, Khasia hills.
Young shoot-tips eaten raw.
- Ficus glomerata** Roxb. (MORACEAE)
Dumur (B.), Gular, Umar (H.), Umbar (Mar.), Umar (Guj.), Atti (Tel.), Athi (Tam., Kan. & Mal.); Throughout India
Powder from roasted fruits used as breakfast food.
- Ficus heterophylla** L.f. (MORACEAE)
Bhuidumur (B.), Datir (Mar.), Buroni (Tel.), Kodyatti (Tam.); West Bengal, South India.
Fruits eaten.
- Ficus hirta** Vahl (MORACEAE)
Ban-dumar (B.), Inghthumtherapau; Assam, West Bengal.
Young shoots eaten raw, with rice dishes. Fruits also consumed.
- Ficus hispida** L.f. (MORACEAE)
Dumoor (B.), Daduri (H.), Bhokada (Mar.), Bodamamidi (Tel.); Throughout India.
Fruits eaten raw or in jam. Unripe receptacles cooked as vegetable.
- Ficus microcarpa** L.f. (MORACEAE)
Kallathi; Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Tamilnadu.
Fruits said to be eaten.
- Ficus oligodon** Miq. (MORACEAE)
Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- Ficus palmata** Forssk. (MORACEAE)

Anjiri, Bedu, Khemri (H.), Pepri (Guj.), Manjimedi (Tel.), Phagwara (P.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.

Young leaves eaten as vegetable. Fruits eaten in famine time.

Ficus pomifera Wall. (MORACEAE)

Eastern Himalayas.

Fruits edible.

Ficus pumila L. (MORACEAE)

Indian laurel fig (E.); Almost throughout India.

Native of China.

Fruits used in jelly.

Ficus racemosa L. (MORACEAE)

Atti (Mal. Tam.), Gular (H.), Loa, Umbar; Major parts of India.

Fruits eaten fresh, dried or roasted.

Ficus religiosa L. (MORACEAE)

Ashathwa (B.), Pipal (H.), Bodhi (Tel.), Arasu (Tam.); Throughout India.

Young leaf-buds eaten in times of scarcity. Fruits consumed in famine times.

Powder from the bark mixed with flour and eaten.

Ficus rumphii Bl. (MORACEAE)

Gaiaswat (B.), Gagjaira, Gajna (H.), Ashat (Mar.), Jakri (A.); Throughout India.

Fruits edible.

Ficus sarmentosa Buch.-Ham. ex J.E. Smith (MORACEAE)

Beduli (H.); Uttar Pradesh, Khasia Hills.

Fruits edible.

Ficus semicordata Buch.-Ham. ex J.E. Smith (MORACEAE)

Dumbur (B.), Jahrphali (H.), Taragadi (Tel.); Assam, Orissa, West Bengal.

Powder from fruits, mixed with flour and eaten in famine times.

Ficus sinuata Thunb. (MORACEAE)

Pura ruha (B.); Khasia hills.

Fruits said to be eaten.

Ficus variegata Bl. (MORACEAE)

Assam.

Young leaves eaten in salad. Fruits edible.

Finlaysonia obovata Wall. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)

Dudhi lata (B.); West Bengal.

Leaves eaten as salad.

- Fissistigma polyanthum** Merr. (ANNONACEAE)
Karlephingnu (K.); Eastern Himalaya.
Fruits edible.
- Fissistigma verrucosum** Merr. (ANNONACEAE)
Jyrmi-soh-ram-khlow (K.); Khasia Hills.
Fruits edible.
- Flacourtia indica** (Burm. f.) Merr. (FLACOURTIACEAE)
Kondai (H.), Lodri (Guj.), Atran, Tambat (Mar.), Benchi (B.), Bilangra, Katukala (Tam.); Eastern India, Deccan.
Fruits edible.
- Flacourtia inermis** Roxb. (FLACOURTIACEAE)
Lovi-lovi, Tomi-tomi (E.); Peninsular India
Fruits used for preparing jelly, Jam and syrup.
- Flacourtia jangomas** (Lour.) Raeusch. (FLACOURTIACEAE)
Puneala plum (E.), Paniala (B. & H.), Saralu (Tam.), Kuragayi (Tel.); Assam, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
Fruits mainly used in preserve.
- Flacourtia montana** J. Grah. (FLACOURTIACEAE)
Han sampige, gudda (Kan.), Attak (Mar.); Karnataka, Western Ghat hills, Peninsular India.
Fruits edible.
- Flacourtia sepiaria** Roxb. (FLACOURTIACEAE)
Kondai (H.), Lodri (Guj.), Kanaregu (Tel.), Sanubainchi (O.); Peninsular India, Gangetic plains.
Fruits edible.
- Flemingia bracteata** Wight (FABACEAE)
Throughout India.
Tubers edible.
- Flemingia chappar** Buch.-Ham. (FABACEAE)
Salpan (H.); Peninsular India, Gangetic plains.
Tubers eaten.
- Flemingia macrophylla** (Willd.) Merr. (FABACEAE)
Bara-salpan, Bhalia (H.); Throughout India.
Pods eaten.
- Flemingia procumbens** Roxb. (FABACEAE)
Ajhar, Soh-phlang (A.); Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.
Tubers edible.

- Flemingia tuberosa** Dalz. (FABACEAE)
Birmova (Mar.); Karnataka.
Tubers edible.
- Flemingia vestita** Benth. (FABACEAE)
Galphuli (Santh.); Himalayas.
Tubers edible.
- Foeniculum vulgare** Mill. (APIACEAE)
Mauri (B.), Saunf, Sonp (H.), Variari (Guj.), Shombu (Tam.); Throughout India.
Native of South Europe.
Seeds used for flavouring purpose. Young stems and tubers eaten. Leaf-stalks eaten raw, as vegetable in salad.
- Fragaria daltoniana** J. Gay (ROSACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas and Sikkim.
Fruits flavourless but eaten.
- Fragaria nilgerrensis** Schlecht. (ROSACEAE)
Strawberry (E.), Kijuchuni; Nilgiri hills, Assam, Khasia hills, Western ghat hills.
Fruits edible.
- Fragaria vesca** L. (ROSACEAE)
Alpine strawberry (E.), Stabur; Kashmir, Sikkim.
Fruits eaten raw or in preserve, jam, cake etc. Leaves a substitute for tea. Fresh berries are a favourite food.
- Fraxinus floribunds** Wall. (OLEACEAE)
Angan (H.), Angu (P.), Dieng-lavmaheg (K.); Temperate Himalayas, Assam, Khasia hills, Kashmir.
'Manna' obtained from stems used for sweetening.
- Fritillaria imperialis** L. (LILIACEAE)
Crown imperial (E.); Kashmir, Western Himalayas.
Bulb edible after processing.
- Fuirena umbellata** Rottb. (CYPERACEAE)
Almost throughout India except in drier north-west regions.
Tubers edible.
- Galinsoga parviflora** Cav. (ASTERACEAE)
Galinsoga (E.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten as greens.

- Galium aparine L.** (RUBIACEAE)
Cleavers (E.); Kashmir, Sikkim and Temperate Himalayas.
Young shoots eaten like spinach. Dried plants used as tea. Seeds a substitute for coffee.
- Galium spurium L.** (RUBIACEAE)
Kashmir.
Young plants boiled and used as famine food.
- Galium verum L.** (RUBIACEAE)
Cheese rennet (E.); Kashmir, Western Himalayas.
Young shoots eaten or used to curdle milk and to sweeten cheese.
- Garcinia atroviridis Griff.** (CLUSIACEAE)
Assam.
Fruits used in jelly, jam and pies.
- Garcinia cambogia Desr.** (CLUSIACEAE)
Dharambe (Mar.), Kodapuli (Mal.), Simachinta (Tel.); Western Ghat & Nilgiri Hills, Karnataka.
Fruits edible, also used in curry.
- Garcinia cornea L.** (CLUSIACEAE)
Taksalkung (Lep.); Eastern Himalayas.
Leaves cooked and eaten. Fruits with a pleasant flavour and edible.
- Garcinia cowa Roxb.** (CLUSIACEAE)
Cowa (H.), Kau (B.), Kujithekara (A.); Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman Islands.
Fruits edible, pulp and pericarp are of good flavour.
- Garcinia indica (Thou.) Choisy** (CLUSIACEAE)
Kokam (H.), Amsol (Mar.), Punampuli (Mal.), Kokan (Guj.); Karnataka, Maharashtra, Western Ghat hills.
Fruits eaten raw, in preserve or used for vinegar. Seeds a source of fat.
- Garcinia lanceaefolia Roxb.** (CLUSIACEAE)
Assam, Khasia Hills.
Leaves eaten by Mikirs after cooking. Fruits edible.
- Garcinia livingstonei T. Anders.** (CLUSIACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas.
Fruits eaten. Also used in preparation of claret-like wine.
- Garcinia mangostana L.** (CLUSIACEAE)
Mangustan, Mangusta (B., H., Mal. & Mar., Tam.); Greater parts of India
Arils eaten or made into preserve, squash. Rind used for jelly.

- Garcinia morella** Desr. (CLUSIACEAE)
Indian camboge tree (E.), Tamal (B., H., Mar.), Makki (Tam.); Throughout India.
Fruits edible.
- Garcinia paniculata** Roxb. (CLUSIACEAE)
Sochopa-tenga (A.); Assam, Khasia & Jaintia Hills.
Arils palatable.
- Garcinia pedunculata** Roxb. (CLUSIACEAE)
Bor-thequera (A.), Tikul (B.); Assam, Manipur, West Bengal, Eastern India.
Fruits eaten raw and used in curry; or other dishes.
- Garcinia sopsopia** (Buch.-Ham.) Mabbar (CLUSIACEAE)
Sochopa-tenga (A.); Assam, Eastern Himalayas, Khasia and Jaintia Hills.
Fruits edible.
- Garcinia spicata** Hook. f. (CLUSIACEAE)
Haldi (Mar.), Pidatha (Tel.), Kokattai (Tam.), Manjanangu (Mal.); South India.
Ripe fruits edible.
- Garcinia stipulata** T. Anders. (CLUSIACEAE)
Eastern India.
Fruits eaten.
- Garcinia xanthochymus** Hook. f. (CLUSIACEAE)
Tamal (B.), Dampel (H.), Jharambi (Mar.); Andaman Islands, Eastern Himalayas, Nilgiri Hills, Eastern India.
Dried fruits pickled and eaten in curry.
- Gardenia campanulata** Roxb. (RUBIACEAE)
Bitmara, Bhimona (A.); Assam, Bihar, Sikkim.
Leaves and fruits eaten after cooking.
- Gardenia gummifera** L.f. (RUBIACEAE)
Dikamali (B., H. & Mar.), Manchi bikki (Tel.); Deccan Peninsula, Bihar.
Fruits edible, seeds also eaten.
- Gardenia latifolia** Ait. (RUBIACEAE)
Papra (H.), Papur (Mar.), Kotaranga (O.), Kumbay (Tam.); Throughout India.
Fruits edible.
- Gardenia resinifera** Roth (RUBIACEAE)
Dikamali (Guj. H., Mar.); Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu.
Fruits said to be eaten.

- Gardenia turgids** Roxb. (RUBIACEAE)
Thanella (H.), Yerribikki (Tel.), Malangarai (Tam.); Throughout India.
Fruits eaten after cooking.
- Garuga pinnata** Roxb. (BURSERACEAE)
Chogar, Kharpat (H.), Jum (B.), Kandwer (O.); Throughout India.
Fruits eaten raw or pickled.
- Gaultheria fragrantissima** Wall. (ERICACEAE)
Jirhap, Soh-ling-thrait (K.), Kalomba (Lep.); Central and Eastern Himalayas, Khasia Hills, Tamilnadu.
Leaves used as tea. Fruits edible.
- *Gaultheria nummularioides** D. Don (ERICACEAE)
Bantimala, Bheunla (H.) Soh p dung (K.); Assam, Uttar Pradesh, The Himalayas.
Fruits eaten.
- Gelonium multiflorum** Juss. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Bannaringa (B. & H.), Khakra (O.), Surugata (Tel.); Greater parts of India.
Fruits edible.
- Gendarussa vulgaris** Nees (ACANTHACEAE)
Jagatmadan (B.), Nili nargandi (H.), Addasaramu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Stems and leaves used for scenting tea.
- Geum urbanum** L. (ROSACEAE)
Avena (E.); Kashmir, Himalayas.
Rhizome used as spice.
- Ginkgo biloba** L. (GINKGOACEAE)
Maidenhair tree (E.); Darjeeling (West Bengal).
Kernel eaten either roasted or cooked.
- Girardinia diversifolia** (Link) Fries (URTICACEAE)
Ting tap (A.), Awa (H.), Kazoobi (Lep.); Assam, Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Girardinia palmata** Gaud. (URTICACEAE)
Turike (Kan.), Bangre-sishu, Gaddanelli (Tel.), Nilgiri nettle (E.); Eastern India, Western Ghat hills.
Leaves said to be used as vegetable.
- Gironniera cuspidata** Kurz (ULMACEAE)
Koditani (Tam.), Shee-kung (Lep.), Dieng-charkhei (K.), Babbuchekke (Kan.);

Eastern India, Peninsular India.

Fruits edible.

Gisekia pharnaceoides L. (AIZOACEAE)

Baluka (B. & H.), Manal-keerai (Tam.), Manal-keera (Mal.); Throughout India.

Leaves edible as pot-herb in times of scarcity.

Glinus lotoides L. (AIZOACEAE)

Duserasag (B.), Gandibudi (H.), Kotrak (Mar.), Gandibuti (P.); Throughout India.

Tender shoot eaten as pot-herb.

Gliricidia sepium (Jacq.) Walp (FABACEAE)

Gerul (Santh); plains of India.

Flowers used as vegetable.

Globba marantina L. (ZINGIBERACEAE)

Khasia hills.

Bulbil spicy, eaten.

Glossocardia bosvallia (L.f.) DC. (ASTERACEAE)

Seri (H.), Patharasuva (Mar.), Parapalanamu (Tel.); Throughout India.

Leaves eaten as vegetable in times of scarcity.

Glossonema varians Benth. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)

Western India.

Follicles edible.

Glyceria fluitans (L.) R. Br. (POACEAE)

Kashmir, Meghalaya, Sikkim.

Grains a source of flour for soup and pudding.

Glycine max Merr. (FABACEAE)

Soyabean (E.), Garjkalai (B.), Bhat, Bhatwar, Ramkurthi (H.); Bihar, Assam, West Bengal.

Native of China.

Beans consumed as vegetable.

Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) Correa (RUTACEAE)

Hengina-poka (A.), Ashshoura (B.), Ban-nimbu (H.), Golugu (Tel.), Potali (P.); Throughout India.

Fruits edible.

Gmelina arborea Roxb. (VERBENACEAE)

Gumbar, gamari (B.), Gambhar (H.), Shewan (Guj. & Mar.); Throughout

India.

Fruits edible.

Gmelina asiatica L. (VERBENACEAE)

Bhadra (B.), Bhadhara-nag-phul (H.), Kumil (Tam.); Karnataka, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Peninsular India.

Fruits edible.

Gnaphalium indicum L. (ASTERACEAE)

Throughout India.

Leaves eaten as pot-herb.

Gnetum gnemon L. (GNETACEAE)

Hanthu; Assam, Khasia and Jaintia Hills, Manipur.

Young leaves and flower buds used as vegetable. Ripe fruits edible. Roasted seeds also eaten.

Gnetum latifolium Bl. (GNETACEAE)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Kernels eaten after roasting or boiling.

Gnetum montanum Markgraf (GNETACEAE)

Mameilet (A.), Mei-lar-iong-um (K.); Tropical Himalayas, Sikkim, Assam, Khasia hills.

Fruit-pulp eaten raw. Roasted seeds edible.

***Gnetum ula** Br. (GNETACEAE)

Odal, Ula (Mal.), Anapendu (Tam.), Lolori (O.), Kodkamballi (Kan.); Peninsular India. Western ghat hills.

Seeds edible.

Gomphrena globosa L. (AMARANTHACEAE)

Globe amaranth (E.); Throughout India.

Native of Tropical America.

Leaves used as vegetable.

Gossypium arboreum L. (MALVACEAE)

Kapas, Rui, Tula (B., Guj., H., Mar. & P.), Karpasamu (Tel.); Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamilnadu.

Native of Africa.

Seeds a source of cooking oil.

Gossypium herbaceum L. (MALVACEAE)

Levant cotton (E.), Guda, Kalakanta; Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka.

Native of Africa.

Seed-oil used for cooking purpose. Seeds also a substitute for coffee.

Gossypium hirsutum L. (MALVACEAE)

American cotton (E.), Kapas (B. & H.); Gujarat, Karnataka.

Native of Africa.

Seed-oil edible.

Gouania tiliaefolia Lam. (RHAMNACEAE)

Jwarpat (A.), Khanta (O.), Penki tiga (Tel.); Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh.

Young leaves eaten.

Grewia abutifolia Vent. ex Juss. (TILIACEAE)

Bhainsadin, Khaddhaman, Makad-meva; Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan.

Fruits edible.

Grewia asiatica L. (TILIACEAE)

Phalsa (B. & H.), Phalsa (P.), Parusha (S.), Palisa (Tam.); Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh.

Fruits edible.

Grewia bicolor Juss. (TILIACEAE)

Gujarat, Maharashtra.

Fruits edible.

Grewia damine Gaertn. (TILIACEAE)

Gargas (P.), Sitanga (Santh.), Adivipagari (Tel.), Dhatoki (O.); Bihar, Punjab, Tamilnadu.

Ripe fruits eaten.

Grewia elastica Royle (TILIACEAE)

Dhamni (B.), Pharsia (H.), Man-bijal (A.), Mirgi chara (O.), Dhaman (P.), Assam, (P.); Assam, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh.

Ripe fruits edible.

Grewia excelsa Vahl (TILIACEAE)

Assam, Sikkim.

Fruits edible.

Grewia flavescens Juss. (TILIACEAE)

Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat.

Fruits edible.

Grewia hirsuta Vahl (TILIACEAE)

Huktapata (A.), Kakarundah (H.), Govali (Mar.), Tavidu (Tam.), Kulo (O.); Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa.

Fruits edible.

Grewia rothii DC. (TILIACEAE)

Putiki (Tel.), Angolam (Tam.), Mirichari (O.); Central, Eastern & Southern India.

Fruits edible.

Grewia sapida Roxb. (TILIACEAE)

Phalsatenga (B.), Phuhura (A.); Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Assam.

Fruits edible, also used in the preparation of sherbet.

Grewia sclerophylla Roxb. (TILIACEAE)

Phalsa (B.), Khatkhathi (Mar.), Bankajana (Tel.), Gurbheli, pharsia (H.), Taglar (Lep.); Assam, Sikkim, Eastern Himalayas.

Fruits edible.

Grewia subinaequalis DC. (TILIACEAE)

Dhamin, Phalsa (H.), Phalsa (B.), Phalsa (Guj.), Phalsi (Mar.), Pharasakoli (O.); Throughout India.

Fruits edible.

Grewia tenax (Forsk.) Fiori (TILIACEAE)

Gangukanger (P.), Achchu (Tam.), Kadaari (Tel.); Western India, Southern India.

Fruits edible.

Grewia tiliaefolia Vahl (TILIACEAE)

Dhamni (B. & H.), Daman (Mar.), Dhaman (O.), Chadicha (Mal.); Throughout India.

Fruits edible.

Grewia villosa Willd. (TILIACEAE)

Padekhado (Guj.), Kharmati (Mar.), Banta (Tel.), Kullai (Tam.), Jalidar (P.); Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Peninsular India.

Fruits edible.

Guazuma ulmifolia Lam. (STERCULIACEAE)

Nipaltunth (B.), Udrikpatta (Tel.), Rudrasam (Tam.); South India.

Fruits edible.

Guettarda speciosa L. (RUBIACEAE)

Ravupu (Mal.), Panniru chettu (Tel.), Pannir (Tam.); Andaman Islands, Maharashtra, Orissa.

Fruits edible.

Gymnema lactiferum R. Br. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)

Khasia hills.

Sap said to be used sometimes as milk.

Gymnopetalum cochinchinense Kurz (CUCURBITACEAE)
Kaubutkila (H.); Assam, Sikkim, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Fruits edible.

Gymnopetalum integrifolium (Roxb.) Kurz (CUCURBITACEAE)
West Bengal.
Unripe fruits candied.

Gymnopetalum quinquelobum Miq. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Eastern India.
Young fruits eaten.

Gynandropsis gynandra (L.) Briq. (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Sada hurhuria (B.), Hulul (H.), Kanphodi (Mar.), Vainta (Tel.), Velai (Tam.),
Taivela (Mal.); Throughout warmer parts of India.
Leaves eaten after cooking.

Gynocardia odorata (Roxb.) R. Br. (FLACOURTIACEAE)
Lemtem (A.), Tuk-kung (Lep.); Assam & Eastern Himalayas.
Fruit-pulp eaten. Seeds poisonous.

***Gynura pseudo-china** DC. (ASTERACEAE)
Meghalaya.
Plant cooked and eaten as vegetable.

Habenaria commelinifolia Wall. ex Lindl. (ORCHIDACEAE)
Ankara, Devsunda; Throughout India.
Tubers furnish a salep.

Haematocarpus thomsonii Miers. (MENISPERMACEAE)
Inramjidukha (A.); Khasia Hills & Sikkim.
Fruits eaten.

Harpephyllum caffrum Bernh. (ANACARDIACEAE)
Peninsular India.
Fruits edible.

Hedychium coronarium Koenig (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Ginger lily (E.), Rubiri; Throughout India.
Rhizome used as emergency food. Young buds and flowers eaten or used
for flavouring purpose.

Hedychium gracile Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Hatong-gism; Assam, Khasia Hills.

Rhizome used as spice.

Hedychium spicatum Buch.-Ham. ex Sm. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Kapurakachari (B., Guj., H. & Mar.), Sheduri (P.); Western & Central Himalayas.

Fruits used as vegetable.

Hedyotis auricularia L. (RUBIACEAE)
Muttia-lata (B.), Dapoli (Mar.), Kudal-churiki (Tam.); Assam, Khasia Hills & Sikkim.

Leaves eaten.

Hedyotis nitida Wight & Arn. (RUBIACEAE)
Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu.
Young plants and leaves eaten as pot-herb.

Hedyotis scandens Roxb. (RUBIACEAE)
Bhedeli lot (A.); Assam, Khasia Hills, Sikkim.
Leaves used as vegetable.

Helianthus annuus L. (ASTERACEAE)
Surajmukhi (B, Guj. H.), Suryakanti (Mar. & Tam.); Gujarat, Kerala, Tamilnadu, West Bengal.
Native of Mexico.
Seeds said to be eaten. Seed-oil used in salad.

Helianthus tuberosus L. (ASTERACEAE)
Brahmokha (B.), Hathipich (P.), Girasole, Hatichuk (H.); Eastern and Western India.
Native of Mexico.
Tubers edible.

Helicia erratica Hook. f. (PROTEACEAE)
Dieng-Soh-tyrteit (K.), Zheyong-kung (Lep.); Eastern Himalayas.
Fruits edible.

Helicia robusta (Roxb.) R. Br. (PROTEACEAE)
Eastern India.
Leaves eaten.

Helwingia himalaica Hook. f. & Thoms. ex Cl. (HELWINGIACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas, Khasia Hills, Sikkim.
Young leaves used as vegetable.

Hemerocallis fulva L. (LILIACEAE)

Rajamari; Throughout India.

Native of China.

Dried flowers eaten or used as a condiment, young shoots eaten after proper boiling. Baked bulbs eaten. Roots used as vegetable.

Hemicyclia andamanica Kurz (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Andaman Islands.

Fruits edible.

Hemicyclia sepiaria Wight & Arn. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Bira (Tel.), Virai (Tam.), Hira (Kan.); Western Ghat hills.

Fruits edible.

Heracleum lanatum Michx. (APIACEAE)

Chem-men, Gandharajan, Trutsa; Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim.

Young shoots and roots said to be eaten.

Heritiera littoralis Dry. (STERCULIACEAE)

Sundrichand (Mar.), Adavibadamu (Tel.), Mukuram (Mal.); Peninsular India, Andaman Islands.

Seeds edible.

Heritiera macrophylla Wall. (STERCULIACEAE)

Tepoppomik (A.), Sundri; Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam.

Seeds edible.

Heritiera minor Lam. (STERCULIACEAE)

Sundri (B. & O.); Eastern India, West Bengal, Sundarbans.

Seeds used as famine food, after proper processing.

Hesperethusa crenulata (Roxb.) M. Roem. (RUTACEAE)

Beli (H.), Tondsha (Mar.), Tor-elaga (Tel.), Bhenta (O.); Throughout India.

Fruits edible.

Heterospathe elata Scheff. (ARECACEAE)

Throughout India.

Buds eaten.

Hibiscus aculeatus Roxb. (MALVACEAE)

Kiasi (A.), Piri-pirika (O.), Adavigogu (Tel.); Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka.

Leaves used as vegetable.

***Hibiscus cannabinus** L. (MALVACEAE)

Mestapat (B.), Ambari (H.), Sheria (Guj.); Throughout India.

Young leaves and flowers eaten. Unripe fruits cooked and eaten.

Hibiscus hirtus L. (MALVACEAE)

Lal-surgumuni (B.); Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu.

Leaves used as vegetable.

Hibiscus micranthus L.f. (MALVACEAE)

Hotter parts of India.

Green capsules edible.

Hibiscus radiatus Willd. (MALVACEAE)

Khasia Hills, Sikkim.

Leaves used as pot-herb.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. (MALVACEAE)

Joba (B.), Jasum (H.), Jasuva, Java-pushpamu (Tel.); Throughout India.

Young leaves sometimes eaten as spinach. Petals pickled.

***Hibiscus sabdariffa** L. (MALVACEAE)

Lal-mista (B.), Lal-ambari (H.), Lal-ambadi (Mar.); Throughout the hotter parts of India.

Native of Philippines.

Leaves (tender) used in salad or cooked. Fleshy calyces used in jelly, pickle and sauce. Seeds roasted and grind into flour.

Hibiscus surattensis L. (MALVACEAE)

Mullu gogu (Tel.), Kashlikirai (Tam.); Assam, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal.

Leaves used in salad. Young twigs also eaten as vegetable.

Hibiscus syriacus L. (MALVACEAE)

Sharon (E.), Swet Jaba (B.), Gurhul (O.), Gurhal (P.); Throughout India.

Native of China.

Leaves eaten, or used as a substitute for tea. Flowers edible.

Hibiscus tiliaceus L. (MALVACEAE)

Coast cotton tree (E.), Bola (B. & H.), Belapata (Mar.), Etagogu (Tel.), Baniah (O.); Eastern and Western Coasts of India, Andaman Islands.

Young leaves used as spinach.

Hibiscus trionum L. (MALVACEAE)

Black-eyed susan (E.); Throughout India.

Young plants eaten in times of scarcity.

Hieracium umbellatum L. (ASTERACEAE)

Uttar Pradesh, Western Himalayas, Kashmir.

Young plants eaten.

Hippophae rhamnoides L. (ELAEAGNACEAE)
Chuma (H.), Sirma (Kash.), Sirma, Kalabisa (P.); North-Western Himalayas.
Fruits used for making jelly, also eaten with fish and meat or with milk and cheese.

Hippophae salicifolia D. Don (ELAEAGNACEAE)
Amali, Tharuba; Throughout the temperate Himalayas, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim.
Fruits used for making jelly and syrup.

Hitchenia caulina (Grah.) Baker (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Tikhur (B. & H.), Tavakhir (Mar.); Maharashtra, Tamilnadu.
Tubers a source of flour.

Hodgsonia heteroclita Hook. f. & Thoms. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Gulur (B.), Thebou-lata (A.), Kathior-pat (Lep.); Eastern India.
Kernels eaten after roasting or baking.

Holboellia latifolia Wall.
(LARDIZABALACEAE)
Gophla (H.), Soh-lygn-kait, Mi-rang-k'sa (K.); Assam, Khasia & Jaintia Hills, Sikkim.
Fruit-pulp edible.

Holoptelea integrifolia Planch. (ULMACEAE)
Kanju, Papri (H.), Kanjho (Guj.), Vavli (Mar.), Thapasi (Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves and young fruits edible.

Holostemma ada-kodien J.A. Schultes (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Apung (Santh.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten in preparation with pulses.

Holostemma annularis K. Schum. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Chhirvel (H.), Dudurli (Mar.), Kharnar (Guj.), Apung (Santh.), Ada kodien (Mal.); Throughout India.
Leaves, flowers and fruits eaten as vegetable.

Homalomena aromatica (Roxb.) Schott (ARACEAE)
Kuchu gundubi (B.); Assam, Sikkim, Eastern India.
Rhizome ginger-scented, used as flavouring food.

Homonoia riparia Lour. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Taniki (Tel.), Kattalari (Tam.), Kat-allari (Mal.), Jamla (O.), Mongthel-kung (Lep.);

Throughout India.

Young leaf-tips eaten as vegetable.

Hordeum vulgare L. (POACEAE)

Jab (B.), Jav (H.), Java (Mar.), Jaon (P.); Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab.

Grains made into break-fast cereal and flour.

Horsfieldia amygdalina (Wall.) Warb. (MYRISTICACEAE)

Dieng-soh-jodao, dieng-ja-lyntep (K.); Khasia and Garo Hills, Nagaland.

Arils and seeds edible.

Houttuynia cordata Thunb. (SAURURACEAE)

Assam, Sikkim, Punjab, Manipur & Khasia hills.

Rhizome eaten as vegetable, raw or cooked.

Hovenia dulcis Thunb. (RHAMNACEAE)

Chetia-bola (A.), Sungree-kung (Lep.), Chamhun (P.); Assam, Khasia & Garo hills, Eastern India.

Peduncles fleshy, edible.

Humulus lupulus L. (CANNABINACEAE)

Kashmir.

Fleshy rhizome and male inflorescences eaten like **Asparagus**.

Hydrangea aspera D. Don (SAXIFRAGACEAE)

Temperate Himalayas, Sikkim.

Leaves a source of tea.

Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides Lam. (APIACEAE)

Gimasak (B.), Ajane (A.), Khulkhuri (H.), Ballarikerai (Mar.); Throughout India.

Leaves eaten in salad or boiled.

Hydrolea zeylanica (L.) Vahl (HYDROPHYLLACEAE)

Isha-langulia, Kasshra (B.), Cheruvallel (Mal.); Throughout India.

Young leaves eaten with rice dishes.

Hygrophila quadrivalvis Nees (ACANTHACEAE)

Peninsular India.

Leaves edible.

Hygrophila serphyllum T. Anders (ACANTHACEAE)

Ran-tewan (Mar.), Sarpat (Guj.); Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Peninsular India.

Leaves and fruits edible.

- Hygroryza aristata** (Retz.) Nees (POACEAE)
Uridhan (B.), Janglidal (H.), Phutki (A.), Vanti (Guj.); Throughout India.
Grains considered as famine food.
- Hymenocardia wallichii** Tul. (HYMENOCARDIACEAE)
Assam, Mishmi hills.
Fruits said to be edible.
- Hypericum perforatum** L. (HYPERICACEAE)
Klamath weed (E.), Bassant, Balsana, Dendhu (H.); Western Himalayas.
Leaves said to be used as a substitute for tea.
- *Hypochoeris glabra** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Jakhain (K.); Nilgiri Hills, Peninsular India, Meghalaya.
Leaves eaten in curry. Seeds considered as emergency food.
- Hyssopus officinalis** L. (LAMIACEAE)
Kashmir, Western Himalayas.
Young leaves eaten in salad.
- Impatiens balsamina** L. (BALSAMINACEAE)
Garden balsam (E.), Dupati (B.), Gulmendhi (H.), Terada (Mar.), Mecchingom (P.); Throughout tropical and subtropical parts of India.
Leaves and seeds edible.
- Impatiens edgeworthii** Hook. f. (BALSAMINACEAE)
Himachal Pradesh, Western temperate Himalayas.
Seeds a source of an edible oil.
- Impatiens flaccida** Arn. (BALSAMINACEAE)
Kerala.
Stems and leaves said to be eaten.
- Impatiens glandulifera** Royle (BALSAMINACEAE)
Himalayan balsam (E.), Mewa (Kash.); Kashmir.
Leaves edible. Seeds consumed and a source of an edible oil.
- Impatiens sulcata** Wall. (BALSAMINACEAE)
Grooved balsam (E.); Temperate Himalayas, Kashmir, Sikkim.
Seeds edible.
- Impatiens tingens** Edgew. (BALSAMINACEAE)
Assam, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh.
Leaves eaten. Seeds a source of an edible oil.
- Imperata cylindrica** Beauv. (POACEAE)

Dabh (H.), Ulu (B.), Balbajamu (Tel.), Dab (P.), Aitong; Assam, Sikkim, Orissa, West Bengal.

Rhizome and young inflorescences eaten.

Indigofera cordifolia Heyne ex Roth (PAPILIONACEAE)

Nilabari (H.), Godadi, Badaga (Mar.); Throughout India.

Seeds used as emergency food.

Indigofera dosua Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don (PAPILIONACEAE)

Bujir, Buthi; Assam, Central and Eastern Himalayas, Himachal Pradesh.

Flowers edible as pot-herb.

Indigofera glandulosa Willd. (PAPILIONACEAE)

Vekharyo (Guj.), Bargadan (Mar.), Baragadam (Tel.); Bihar, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh.

Seeds used for making bread in times of scarcity.

Indigofera linifolia Retz. (PAPILIONACEAE)

Bhangra (B.), Torki (H.), Bhangra (Mar.), Tandikhode baha (Santh.); Throughout India.

Seeds used for making bread in times of scarcity.

Indigofera linnaei Ali (PAPILIONACEAE)

Bhonyagali (Guj.), Latahai (H.), Bhingule (Mar.); Throughout the plains of India.

Seeds used as emergency food.

Indigofera tinctoria L. (PAPILIONACEAE)

Nil (B. & H.), Gali, Gari (Guj.), Nili (Kan. & Tam.), Nilam (Mal.); Throughout India.

Seeds used for colouring pastry.

Ipomoea alba L. (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Moon flower (E.), Dudhiakalmi (B. & H.), Mandavalli (Mal.); Throughout India.

Leaves and fleshy calyces eaten as vegetable.

Ipomoea aquatica Forsk. (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Kalmisak (B.), Patuasag, Kalmisag (H.), Tutikura (Tel.), Ganthian (P.); Throughout India.

Leaves and young stems eaten as vegetable, also an ingredient for pickles.

Roots eaten in times of scarcity.

Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam. (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Mitha alu (B.), Shakarkandi (P.), Shakarkand (H.); Eastern India, Peninsular

India.

Tuberous roots edible after boiling.

***Ipomoea digitata* L.** (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Bhumikumra (B.), Bilaikand (H.), Bhuikobola (Mar.), Palmudangi (Tam.); Eastern India, Kerala.

Tubers eaten.

***Ipomoea eriocarpa* R. Br.** (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Kalman (A.), Pulichevidu (Mal.), Bhanwar (P.), Paninoi (O.); Throughout India.

Leaves and young shoots eaten as vegetable. Seeds edible.

***Ipomoea grandiflora* Lam.** (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Maharashtra, Karnataka.

Young seeds said to be eaten.

***Ipomoea illustris* (C.B. Clarke) Prain** (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Karihuginniyahambu (Kan.), Goili (Mar.); Sundarbans, Western Ghat hills, Tamilnadu.

Young shoots eaten in curry.

***Ipomoea maxima* (L.f.) G. Don** (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Bankalmi (B. & H.), Hanumanvel (Guj.), Amtivel (Mar.); Almost throughout India.

Tubers edible.

***Ipomoea muricata* (L.) Jacq.** (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Michai (B. & H.), Garayo (Guj.), Bhonvari (Mar.), Kattutali (Tam.); West Bengal, Bihar, South India.

Swollen pedicels eaten as vegetable.

***Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth** (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Kaladanah (B.), Kaladana (H.), Nilpushpi (Mar.); Throughout India.

Boiled leaves and young shoots eaten.

***Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker-Gawl.** (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Gumbadvel (Guj.), Pilibonvari (Mar.), Cherutali (Mal.); Almost throughout India.

Leaves edible.

***Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) Sweet** (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Chhagalkuri (B.), Dopatilata (H.), Adambu (Tam.); Orissa, Maharashtra, West Bengal.

Roots edible, stems sometimes used as food.

- Ipomoea purpurea* (L.) Roth** (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Kalilahara; Throughout the greater parts of India.
Young stems edible.
- Ipomoea quamoclit* L.** (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Indian pink (E.), Kamalata, Tarulata (B.), Kunjolota (O.), Kamalata (H.),
Kumalate (Kan.); Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa.
Leaves eaten as pot-herb.
- Iris ensata* Thunb.** (IRIDACEAE)
Irsia, Sosun (H.), Marjal (Kash.); Western Himalayas.
Roots edible.
- Isachne albens* Trin.** (POACEAE)
Assam, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh.
Young Inflorescences eaten raw, with rice.
- Isachne globosa* (Thunb.) Kuntze** (POACEAE)
Dauria, Doaria (Mar.); Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Assam.
Tender tips eaten.
- Ischaemum rugosum* Salisb.** (POACEAE)
Moraro (B.), Dhanua (H.), Marudi (Santh.), Mehat (P.); Throughout India.
Grains used as famine food.
- Ixeris polycephala* Cass.** (ASTERACEAE)
Assam, Khasia Hills, Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir.
Boiled Young stems eaten.
- Ixora arborea* Roxb.** (RUBIACEAE)
Kotagandhal, Nevari (H.), Rangan (B.), Nevali (Mar.), Shulundukora (Tam.);
Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Peninsular India.
Ripe fruits edible.
- Ixora coccinea* L.** (RUBIACEAE)
Rangan (B. & H.), Bondhuko (O.), Koranam (Tel.), Thechii (Mal.); Through-
out India.
Fruits edible.
- Jasminum arborescens* Roxb.** (OLEACEAE)
Nab-mallica (B.), Bela, Chameli (H.), Adavimalle (Tel.), Gadahundbaha
(Santh.); Eastern & Peninsular India.
Seeds eaten in famine time.
- Jasminum sambac* (L.) Ait.** (OLEACEAE)
Arabian jasmin (E.), Motia (B.), Banmallika (H.), Nallamulla (Mal.),

Adukkumalli (Tam.); Throughout India.

Flowers used for flavouring tea.

Jatropha curcas L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Physic nut (E.), Jangliarandi (H.), Bagbherenda (B.), Kadalamanakku (Tam.); Throughout India.

Young Leaves edible.

Jatropha multifida L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Coral plant (E.), Kattunervalam (Tam.), Vilayatiharalu (Kan.); Southern India.

Tuberous roots eaten after boiling or roasting.

Juniperus communis L. (PINACEAE)

Common juniper (E.), Havusha (B.), Aaraar (H.), Hosha (Mar.); Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.

Berries edible.

Juniperus recurva Buch.-Ham. (PINACEAE)

Weeping blue juniper (E.), Chukboo (Lep.), Phulu (Kash.); Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim.

Berries used for making 'Yeast'.

Kadsura heteroclita (Roxb.) Craib (MAGNOLIACEAE)

Pattiamlo (K.), Kang-mari (A.); Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Western Ghat hills.

Fruits sometimes eaten.

Kaempferia galanga L. (ZINGIBERACEAE)

Chandumula (B.), Chandramula (H.), Kachoram (Tel.), Kachri (Mar.); Throughout the Plains of India.

Rhizome used as condiment.

Kaempferia rotunda L. (ZINGIBERACEAE)

Bhui champa (B.H., & Mar.), Kondakalava (Tam.), Bhuichampo (Guj.); Throughout India.

Young leaves and rhizome consumed as food.

Kaempferia scaposa (Dalz.) Benth. & Hook. (ZINGIBERACEAE)

Maharashtra.

Tuberous roots used as emergency food.

Kandelia candel (L.) Druce (RHIZOPHORACEAE)

Goria (B.), Kandigala (Tel.), Kandale (Kan.), Cerukandal (Mal.); Sunderbans. Coastal forests of India.

Fruits edible.

- Kedrostis rostrata** (Rottl.) Cogn. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Kukumadunda (Tel.), Appakovay (Tam.), Nurakvel (Mar.); Throughout India.
Leaves and fruits eaten.
- Kigelia pinnata** DC. (BIGNONIACEAE)
Sausage tree (E.); Naturalized in India.
Roasted seeds eaten in times of scarcity.
- Kleinhovia hospita** L. (STERCULIACEAE)
Bola (B.), Panaitteku (Tam.); Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, West Bengal.
Young leaves and flowers consumed as vegetable.
- Kochia scoparia** Schrad. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Punjab, North-West India.
Young tips used as spinach. Seeds grinded and consumed as bread.
- Kydia calycina** Roxb. (MALVACEAE)
Pola (B. & P.), Pula, Pathra (H.), Pichhola (A.), Vendai (Tam.), Venta (Mal.), Dansasiyok (Lep.); Throughout India.
Bark mucilage, used to clarify sugar.
- Kyllinga squamulata** Thonn. ex Vahl (CYPERACEAE)
Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Western Ghat hills.
Juice of rhizome used for flavouring food.
- Lactuca indica** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Khasia hills.
Leaves consumed as vegetable.
- Lactuca sativa** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Garden lettuce (E.), Kahu, Salad (B. & H.), Kavu (Tel.), Salattu (Tam.);
Assam, Punjab, Tamilnadu.
Leaves mainly used in salad.
- Lagerstroemia parviflora** Roxb. (LYTHRACEAE)
Dhaura (H.), Sida (B.), Kakria (Guj.), Lende (Mar.), Salora (O.), Sida (A.);
Throughout India.
Bark a source of an edible gum.
- Lansium anamallayanum** Bedd. (MELIACEAE)
Sandana virai (Tam.), Chigadmari (kan.), Thevathali (Mal.); Peninsular India,
Western Ghat & Anaimalai hills.
Fruits edible.
- Lantana camara** L. (VERBENACEAE)
Arippu (Mal.), Pulikampa (Tel.), Unnichedi (Tam.); Throughout India.
Fruits said to be edible.

- Lantana trifolia** L. (VERBENACEAE)
Throughout India.
Fruits eaten.
- Laportea bulbifera** (Sieb. & Zucc.) Wedd. (URTICACEAE)
Patle-sisnu; Bihar, Orissa, Mishmi hills, Nilgiri hills.
Young shoots eaten.
- Lasia spinosa** (L.) Thw. (ARACEAE)
Kanta kachu (B.), Kanta saru (Santh.), Mulasari (Tel.); Eastern India.
Young leaves eaten as vegetable. Roots used in curry.
- Leea asiatica** (L.) Ridsdale. (VITACEAE)
Hansiadhapan, Hasuabor, Kumali; Assam, Orissa, Sikkim, Khasia hills.
Fruits edible.
- Leea edgeworthii** Santapau (VITACEAE)
Soh-phymou (K.), Kumala (P.), Kuram chirpali (H.); Throughout India.
Leaves, fruits and roots edible.
- Leea indica** Merr. (VITACEAE)
Kurkur-jihwa (B. & H.), Dino (Mar.), Nalava (Tam.), Kukurathengia (A.),
Erattayani (Mal.); Throughout India.
Leaves used as vegetable. Fruits edible.
- Leea macrophylla** Roxb. ex Horn. (VITACEAE)
Dholsamudra (B. & H.), Dinda (Mar.), Dhotelakand, Hathkan (Santh.),
Pharun-barne (K.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten as vegetable. Fruits edible.
- Lepidium latifolium** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
Seoji, Shangshu; Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh.
Seeds used as condiment.
- Lepidium sativum** L. (BRASSICACEAE)
Chankor, Halim (B. & H.), Ahliya (Mar.), Asalio (Guj.), Allibija (Kan.) Adeli
(Tel.); Greater parts of India.
Native of Ethiopia.
Leaves mainly eaten in salad. Roots used as condiment. Seeds a source of
an edible oil.
- Lepisanthes rubiginosa** (Roxb.) Leenh. (SAPINDACEAE)
Ritha (H.), Muktimoya (O.), Ishirashi (Tel.); Assam, Maharashtra, Andaman
& Nicobar Islands.
Young shoots eaten as vegetable, fruits also consumed.

- Lepisanthes tetraphylla** (Vahl) Radlk. (SAPINDACEAE)
Kurpa (Mar.), Nekota (Tam.), Korivi (Tel.), Panikusum (O.); Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.
Fruits edible.
- Lespedeza tomentosa** Sieb. ex Maxim. (FABACEAE)
Western Himalayas.
Leaves edible.
- Lettsomia setosa** Roxb. (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Bonomonda (O.), Bhaisela (H.); Mt. Abu, Maharashtra, Bihar.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Leucas aspera** Spreng. (LAMIACEAE)
Tamba (Mar.), Chota halkusa (B. & H.), Thumlea (Mal.), Bhutamari (O.);
Throughout India.
Plants used as pot herb in times of scarcity. Flowers eaten.
- Leucas cephalotes** (Roth) Spreng. (LAMIACEAE)
Barahalkusa (B.), Dhurpi sag, Goma (H.), Kubo (Guj.), Chatra (P.); Through-
out India.
Leaves edible as pot-herb.
- Leucas clarkei** Hook. f. (LAMIACEAE)
Merom guchuara; Bihar, Lower gangetic plains.
Leaves eaten as pot-herb.
- Leucas lanata** Benth. (LAMIACEAE)
Dronpushpi (H.); Throughout India.
Tender shoots used as vegetable.
- Leucas lavandulaefolia** Rees (LAMIACEAE)
Pulatumni (Tel.), Halkasa (B.), Guma (H.), Gaisa (O.); Throughout India.
Plants used for flavouring food. Young leaves fried and eaten.
- Leucas martinicensis** R. Br. (LAMIACEAE)
Gumaara; Peninsular India, Bihar, Deccan.
Leaves edible.
- Leucas millissima** Wall. (LAMIACEAE)
Geeta-Kushir (H.); Bihar, Khasia hills, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh.
Leaves edible as pot-herb.
- Leucas stricta** Benth. (LAMIACEAE)
Kubo, Kumbi; Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu.
Leaves used as vegetable.

- Leucas zeylanica** R. Br. (LAMIACEAE)
Assam, Eastern and Southern India.
Leaves eaten with curry.
- Leucojum aestivum** L. (AMARYLLIDACEAE)
Tamilnadu.
Bulbs eaten after cooking.
- Leucojum sensitivum** L. (AMARYLLIDACEAE)
Nilgiri hills.
Bulbs edible after cooking.
- Lilium auratum** Lindl. (LILIACEAE)
Golden-rayed lily (E.), Lili baha (Santh.); Eastern Himalayas.
Bulb consumed as vegetable.
- Lilium nepalense** D. Don (LILIACEAE)
Himachal Pradesh, Western Himalayas.
Bulbs edible.
- Lilium wallichianum** Schult. f. (LILIACEAE)
Findora (H.); Assam, Western Himalayas, Eastern India.
Dried bulb used as food.
- Limnanthemum cristatum** Griseb. (GENTIANACEAE)
Tagarmul (H.), Panchuli (B.), Khatara, Kolare chikal (Mar.); Throughout the
Plains of India.
Stems, leaves and fruits eaten in the form of curry or after boiling.
- Limnanthemum indicum** (L.) Thw. (GENTIANACEAE)
Bara (H.), Chinnambal (Mal.); South India, Bihar.
Rhizome, roots. Petioles used as vegetable.
- Limnophila aromatica** (Lam.) Merr. (SCROPHULARIACEAE)
Kuttra (H.), Karpur (B.), Ambuli (Mar.), Manganari (Mal.); Bihar, West
Bengal, Aka hills, Orissa, Deccan.
Plants eaten raw as spinach.
- Limnophila erecta** Benth. (SCROPHULARIACEAE)
West Bengal.
Leaves eaten raw or steamed.
- Limnophila indica** (L.) Druce (SCROPHULARIACEAE)
Kuttra (H.), Karpur (B.), Turati (Guj.), Manganari (Mal.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten as pot-herb.

- Lippia alba** (Mill.) N.E. Br. (VERBENACEAE)
Basula (H.), Naga-aieri (O.); Bihar, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Kerala.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Lithocarpus xylocarpus** (Kurz) Markgraf (FAGACEAE)
Eastern India, Assam, Manipur.
Nuts eaten raw or roasted.
- Litsea cubeba** Pers. (LAURACEAE)
Mejankeri (A.), Tanghaercherkung (Lep.), Zeng-jil (Garo), Dieng-si-ing (K.);
Khasia hills, Garo hills.
Fruits edible.
- Lolium perenne** L. (POACEAE)
Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nilgiri Hills.
Grains used for making bread in times of famine.
- Lonicera angustifolia** Wall. ex DC. (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)
Mithiga (P.), Geang, Chalu (H.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir.
Fruits sweet, edible.
- Lophatherum gracile** Brongn. (POACEAE)
Khasia & Naga Hills, Sikkim.
Leaves used as tea.
- Loranthus longiflorus** Desr. (LORANTHACEAE)
Banda (H.), Baramanda (B.), Vanda (Mar.), Vando (Guj.); Most of the parts
of India.
Bark a substitute for betel nut.
- Luffa acutangula** (L.) Roxb. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Jhinga (B.), Kali tori (H.), Ghisoda (Guj.), Pichenga (Mal.); Throughout
India.
Young fruits eaten as vegetable. Buds and Kernels also consumed.
- Luffa cylindrica** (L.) Roem. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Dhundal (B.), Ghiya tori (H.), Turia (Guj.) Guthibira (Tel.); Uttar Pradesh,
Tamilnadu, West Bengal.
Young leaves and fruits eaten as vegetable. Seeds a source of cooking oil.
- Luvunga scandens** (Roxb.) Buch.-Ham. ex Wight (RUTACEAE)
Lavangalata (B.); Assam & Khasia hills, Eastern India.
Fruits edible.
- Lycium ruthenicum** Murr. (SOLANACEAE)

Khichar, Khitsar (Kash.); Kashmir.

Fruits sweet, edible.

Lycopersicon esculentum Mill. (SOLANACEAE)

Tamatar, Vilayithi baingan (B. & H.), Velvangi (Mar.), Takkali (Tam.), Vilati vangan (Guj.); Throughout India.

Native of America.

Fruits consumed in salad or eaten after cooking. Seeds a source of 'tomato seed oil' which is edible.

Lysimachia candida Lindl. (PRIMULACEAE)

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Nilgiri hills.

Plants eaten as vegetable along with fish.

Macadamia ternifolia F. Muell. (PROTEACEAE)

Uttar Pradesh, Nilgiri hills, Karnataka, Tamilnadu.

Fruits eaten raw or roasted. Kernels delicious, used in confectionery.

Macaranga peltata (Roxb.) Muell.-Arg. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Boddi (Tel.), Chanda (Mar.), Piania (O.); Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Bihar, Orissa.

Fruits eaten in times of scarcity.

Machilus edulis King ex Hook. f. (LAURACEAE)

Phum-kung, Lepcha phal, Lepche kawla (Lep.); Khasia Hills.

Walnut like fruits eaten by Lepchas.

Madhuca indica J.F. Gmel. (SAPOTACEAE)

Mahwa, Maul (B.), Butter tree (E.), Mahua (H.), Ippa (Tel.), Mahula (O.), Mahuda (Guj.); West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Central India.

Flowers and tender fruits edible.

Maerua arenaria Hook. f. & Thoms. (CAPPARIDACEAE)

Vika (Guj.), Bhucakramu (Tel.), Mulmurandai (Tam.); Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Western Himalayas, Karnataka, Gujarat.

Unripe fruit is eaten after being boiled.

Maesa argentea Wall. (MYRSINACEAE)

Phusera (H.); Central and Western Himalayas, Sikkim, Khasia and Jaintia hills.

Berries eaten.

Maesa chisia D. Don (MYRSINACEAE)

Susi-porma (A.), Ja-siet (K.), Purmo-kung (Lep.); Khasia hills.

Young shoots and fruits eaten.

- Maesa indica** Wall. (MYRSINACEAE)
 Ramjani (B.), Gadchiana (H.), Kirithi (Mal.); Almost throughout India.
 Leaves used in curry. Fruits (ripe) edible.
- Magnolia pterocarpa** Roxb. (MAGNOLIACEAE)
 Thouthua (A.), Dulicham (B.); Eastern Himalayas and Assam.
 Buds and stipules chewed.
- Mahonia nepaulensis** DC. (BERBERIDACEAE)
 Khasia Hills, Nilgiri Hills, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
 Berries eaten.
- Malus baccata** (L.) Borkh. (ROSACEAE)
 Ban mehal (H.), Baror (P.), Sohshur-um (K.); Eastern India, Eastern Himalayas, Kashmir.
 Fruits eaten fresh, dried or preserved.
- Malva parviflora** L. (MALVACEAE)
 Panirak (H.), Gogisag (P.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
 Green fruits eaten.
- Malva rotundifolia** L. (MALVACEAE)
 Khubasi (H.), Trikalamalli (Tel.), Kadukadalegida (Kan.); Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.
 Tender shoots consumed as salad.
- Malva sylvestris** L. (MALVACEAE)
 Gulkhair (H.), Khalazi (Kash.), Sannabindigegida (Kan.); Western Himalayas, Eastern India, Peninsular India.
 Leaves eaten as vegetable, young carpels and seeds also eaten.
- Malva verticillata** L. (MALVACEAE)
 Lapha (B.), Laffa (A.); Eastern India, Peninsular India, Punjab, Nilgiri hills.
 Tender leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Mammea longifolia** Planch. & Triana (CLUSIACEAE)
 Nagesar (B.), Nagkesar (H.), Punnag (Mar.), Nagappu (Tam.); Gujarat, Kerala, Tamilnadu.
 Fruits edible.
- Mangifera indica** L. (ANACARDIACEAE)
 Am (B., H., O.), Uli (Santh.); Throughout India.
 Fruits eaten raw or in preserve, jam, chutney or dried; ripe fruits delicious, used for making juice and squash. Kernels a source of starch.

- Mangifera sylvatica** Roxb. (ANACARDIACEAE)
Ban-am (A.), Kosham (B.), Kathorkung (Lep.); Assam, Khasia hills, Sikkim & Andaman Islands.
Fruits edible.
- Manilkara hexandra** (Roxb.) Dubard (SAPOTACEAE)
Khirni (H.), Khirkhejur (B.), Rayan (Guj.), Palla (Tam.), Bakula (Kan.); Greater parts of India.
Ripe fruits eaten fresh or dried.
- Manilkara kauki** (L.) Dubard (SAPOTACEAE)
Khirni (Guj. & H.), Kauki (Mar.), Palai (Tam.), Talvrynta (O.); Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat.
Fruits eaten raw or cooked.
- Mariscus squarrosus** (L.) C. B. Clarke (CYPERACEAE)
Most of the parts of India.
Rhizome eaten.
- Marsdenia hamiltonii** Wight (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Western Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.
Fruits eaten.
- Marsdenia roylei** Wight (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Murkula (H.); Eastern India, Western Himalayas.
Roots eaten.
- Marsilea minuta** L. (MARSILEACEAE)
Susnisak (B.), Mudugo-tamara (Tel.), Araikeerai (Tam.), Tripattra (P.); Throughout the greater parts of India.
Plants eaten as pot-herb.
- Meconopsis napaulensis** DC. (PAPAVERACEAE)
Sikkim.
Seeds a source of edible oil.
- Medicago hispida** Gaertn. (FABACEAE)
Californian bur clover (E.), Maina (B.), Miana (H.), Maina (P.); West Bengal, Punjab.
Twigs eaten as leafy vegetable.
- Medicago sativa** L. (FABACEAE)
Lucerne, Alfalfa (E.), Wilayti-gawuth (H.), Lusan (P.), Hol (Kash.); Central India, Punjab.
Tender leaves used as vegetable.

- Medinilla rubicunda** Bl. (MELASTOMATACEAE)
Bogi tenga (A.); Khasia Hills, Lusai Hills & Sikkim.
Leaves cooked and eaten. Fruits also edible.
- Melaleuca leucadendron** L. (MYRTACEAE)
Cajuputte (B.), Kayaputi (H.), Cajuputa (Mar.); Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
Leaves used as tea.
- Melastoma malabathricum** L. (MELASTOMATACEAE)
Phutuka (A.), Palore (Mar.), Pattuda (Tel.), Kalampatti (Mal.); Throughout India including Andaman Islands.
Flowers, fruit-pulp and young leaves eaten.
- Melia composita** Willd. (MELIACEAE)
Dieng-ja-rasang (K.), Batra (O.), Kadukajar (Guj.), Malaivembu (Tam.), Silotkung (Lep.); Khasia Hills, Eastern India, Peninsular India.
Fruits eaten in times of scarcity.
- Meliosma pinnata** Roxb. (SABIACEAE)
Hengunia (A.), Bativa (B.); Assam, Eastern Himalayas & Khasia Hills.
Young leaves boiled and eaten with fish. Fruits edible.
- Melochia corchorifolia** L. (STERCULIACEAE)
Tikiokra (B.), Bilpat (H.), Ceru vuram (Mal.), Thuiak (Santh.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Melodinus monogynus** Roxb. (APOCYNACEAE)
Soh-brab (K.), Sandulkou; Assam, Khasia & Jaintia Hills, Sikkim and West Bengal.
Pulp around seeds eaten.
- Melothria heterophylla** (Lour.) Cogn. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Tarali (H.), Kudari (B.), Thiyyadonda (Tel.), Karakia (O.), Birkunduru (Santh.), Soh-khia-phlang (K.); Throughout India.
Roots, leaves and fruits eaten.
- ***Melothria maderaspatana** (L.) Cogn. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Agumaki (H.), Bilari (B.), Ghugri (Mar.), Musumusukkai (Tam.); Throughout India.
Unripe fruits used as vegetable.
- Memecylon caeruleum** Jack (MELASTOMATACEAE)
Middle andamans.
Leaves and fruits eaten.

- Memecylon umbellatum** Burm. f. (MELASTOMATACEAE)
Iron wood tree (E.), Lali-dimabophang (A.), Harchari (Kan.), Anjani (Mar. & Tam.); Bihar, Orissa, Peninsular India, Andaman Islands.
Fruits edible.
- Meriandra bengalensis** Benth. (LAMIACEAE)
Kafurkapat (B. & H.), Sima-kar-puramu (Tel.); The Greater parts of India.
Leaves used as condiment, also used as tea.
- Merremia gangetica** (L.) Cufo. (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Bhuikamri (B.), Musakani (H.), Elika-jemudu (Tel.); Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu.
Leaves edible as pot-herb.
- Merremia mammosa** (Lour.) Hall. f. (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Assam, Andaman Islands.
Tubers edible.
- Merremia rhyncorhiza** (Dalz.) Hall. f. (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Western Ghat hills, Kerala.
Tubers edible. Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Merremia umbellata** (L.) Hall. f. (CONVOLVULACEAE)
[subsp. *orientalis* (Hall. f.) Ooststr.]
Sapussundu (B.), Paninoi (O.), Karmbiarak (S.), Kolavara (Mal.), Kolavarvalli (Tam.); West Bengal, South India.
Young leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Mesua ferrea** L. (CLUSIACEAE)
Nagkesar (B. & H.), Nagkesara (Tel.), Nanga (Mal.) Nagchampa (Guj. & Mar.); Throughout India.
Flowers & Fruits edible.
- Meyna laxiflora** Robyns. (RUBIACEAE)
Muyna (B. & H.), Alu (Mar.), Alu, Atu (Guj.), Manakkarai (Tam.), Mullakare (Kan.), Mon (A.); Throughout India.
Fruits and leaves eaten.
- Michelia champaca** L. (MAGNOLIACEAE)
Titasopa (A.), Champa (B., H. & O.), Champo (Guj.); Throughout India.
Fruits said to be edible. Bark used as adulterant of cinnamon.
- Microcos paniculata** L. (TILIACEAE)
Karnataka, Khasia Hills.
Fruits eaten in famine time.

- Microglossa pyrifolia** (Lam.) O. Ktze. (ASTERACEAE)
Khasia & Jaintia Hills, Manipur.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Miliusa tomentosa** (Roxb.) J. Sincl. (ANNONACEAE)
Kari (H.), Hoom (Guj. & Mar.), Chilkadudu (Tel.), Patmossu (O.); Throughout India.
Fruits edible.
- Miliusa velutina** Hook. f. & Thoms. (ANNONACEAE)
Dom-sal, Kari (H.), Ome (Santh.), Pedda chilka duduga (Tel.); Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh.
Fruits edible.
- Mimusops elengi** L. (SAPOTACEAE)
Maulsari (H.), Bakul (B.), Owalli (Mar.), Vagulam (Tam.), Bakula (K.), Throughout India.
Fruits edible.
- Mischocarpus sundaicus** Bl. (SAPINDACEAE)
Andaman Islands.
Fruit-pulp said to be eaten. Young shoots said to be edible.
- Mitragyna parvifolia** (Roxb.) Korth. (RUBIACEAE)
Gulikadam (B.), Kaim, Kalmi (H.), Kalamb (Mar.); Throughout India.
Fruits eaten raw or cooked.
- Moghania macrophylla** Kuntze (PAPILIONACEAE)
Bara-salpan (B. & H.), Dowdowla (Mar.), Samnaskhat (A.), Bono-kandulo (O.); Throughout India.
Pods eaten.
- Moghania vestita** Kuntze (PAPILIONACEAE)
Soh-phlang (K.); Khasia hills.
Tuberous roots eaten after removing pungent skin by rubbing under water or by peeling.
- Mollugo pentaphylla** L. (AIZOACEAE)
Khet-papara (B.), Jharasa (Mar.), Pita-gohum (O.); Throughout India.
Young plants used as vegetable.
- Momordica balsamina** L. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Balsam apple (E.), Mokha (H.); Central India, Punjab.
Tender fruits eaten as vegetable.
- Momordica cochinchinensis** Spreng. (CUCURBITACEAE)

Gulkakra (H.), Kakrol, Got-ka-kara (B.), Karapatu (Guj.); Peninsular India, West Bengal, Assam & Andaman Islands.

Fruits eaten as vegetable.

Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd. (CUCURBITACEAE)

Ban-karela (B.), Kaksa (H.), Agakara (Tel.), Kanchan-arak (Santh.); Throughout India.

Young roots, shoots and fruits eaten.

Momordica tuberosa (Roxb.) Cogn. (CUCURBITACEAE)

Kadavanchi (Mar.), Athalaikai (Tam.), Kattupaval (Mal.); South India.

Tender fruits eaten as vegetable.

Monochoria hastata (L.) Solms (PONTEDERIACEAE)

Karinkuvalam (Mal.), Nir-tamara (Tel.); Throughout India.

Leaves, tender stalks and inflorescences eaten as vegetable.

Monochoria vaginalis Presl (PONTEDERIACEAE)

Nukha (B.), Nirkantha (Tel.), Kaka pola (Mal.); Throughout India.

Young plants (excepting the roots) eaten as vegetable.

Monotropa uniflora L. (MONOTROPACEAE)

Khasia hills, Temperate Himalayas.

Fleshy parts boiled or roasted and eaten. Leaves used as vegetable.

Monstera deliciosa Liebm. (ARACEAE)

Ceriman (E.). Throughout India.

Fruits edible.

Morinda citrifolia L. (RUBIACEAE)

Al, Ach, Surangi (B. Guj., H. & Mar.), Achu (O.); Throughout India.

Fruits used as famine food.

Morinda pubescens Sm. (RUBIACEAE)

Chaili, Ban-katari (Santh.); Greater Parts of India.

Fruits pickled, eaten in curry.

Morinda tomentosa Heyne ex Roth (RUBIACEAE)

Throughout India.

Fruits eaten.

Morinda umbellata L. (RUBIACEAE)

Pitadaru (S.), Al (Mar.), Shiranji (Tel.), Nuna (Tam.); Khasia hills, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nilgiri hills.

Fruits edible, unripe ones used in curry.

- Moringa oleifera** Lam. (MORINGACEAE)
Saijna (A.), Sajina (B.), Mungna (H.), Mulaga (Tel.); Throughout India.
Fruits, flowers and leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Morus alba** L. (MORACEAE)
Tut (B., H. & P.), Tuto (O.), Shetur (Guj.); Throughout India.
Leaves and fruits edible.
- Morus macroura** Miq. (MORACEAE)
Bola (A.), Tut (H.), Dieng-bylliet (K.); Assam, Andaman Islands, Bihar.
Fruits edible.
- Mucuna monosperma** DC. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Mei-siaryntim (K.), Malanthelli (Mal.), Sarni (O.), Kagadolia (Guj.); Assam, Khasia Hills, Peninsular India, Andaman Islands.
Seeds consumed as vegetable.
- Murraya koenigii** (L.) Spreng. (RUTACEAE)
Barsanga (B.), Kathnim (H.), Karepaku (Tel.), Karibevu (Kan.), Barsan (O.); Throughout India.
Leaves employed as flavouring agent in curry and chutney.
- Musa balbisiana** Colla (MUSACEAE)
Athiya kol (A.), Kait dewsan (K.), Kantalikela (B.); Greater Parts of India.
Male flowers consumed as vegetable. Powder from the root-bark eaten in famine time. Fruits edible.
- Musa rosacea** Jacq. (MUSACEAE)
Ramanigi-kela (H.); Bihar, Eastern Himalayas, Maharashtra.
Fruits said to be eaten.
- Mussaenda frondosa** L. (RUBIACEAE)
Nagballi (B.), Bedina (H.), Tumberh (Lep.), Parathole (Mal.), Pathri (Kan.); Khasia Hills, Peninsular India, Andaman Islands.
Young leaves and calyces used as vegetable.
- Mussaenda glabra** Vahl (RUBIACEAE)
Charai-atha (A.); Assam, Bihar, West Bengal.
Young leaves eaten in salad and chutney or used as tea.
- ***Mussaenda roxburghii** Hook. f. (RUBIACEAE)
Soklati (A.); Assam, Khasia Hills, Meghalaya, Sikkim.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Myriactis wallichii** Less. (ASTERACEAE)
Baberi (A.); Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim.
Leaves and shoots eaten after boiling or frying in oil.

- Myrica esculenta** Buch.-Ham. (MYRICACEAE)
Kaiphah (B. & H.), Kayaphala (Mar.), Kariphah (Guj.), Maruta (Mal.), Nagatenga (A.), Soh-phi (K.); Eastern India, Eastern Himalayas.
Fruits edible, also used for preparing a refreshing drink.
- Myrica integrifolia** Roxb. (MYRICACEAE)
Khasia Hills.
Fruits edible.
- Myrica rubra** Sieb. & Zuce. (MYRICACEAE)
Khasia Hills.
Kernels eaten.
- Myrsine africana** L. (MYRSINACEAE)
Chapra (H.), Bebrang (P.), Gugil (Kash.); Punjab, Kashmir, Garhwal Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Myrsine capitellata** Wall. (MYRSINACEAE)
Kachidria (A.), Dieng ching (K.); Assam, Khasia Hills.
Fruits edible.
- Myrsine semiserrata** Wall. (MYRSINACEAE)
Parwana (P.), Bains (H.), Singgun (Lep.); Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Khasia, Jaintia, Aka & Lushai Hills.
Exocarp eaten.
- Myrtus communis** L. (MYRTACEAE)
Sutrasowa (B.), Malati (Mar.), Vilayati mehndi (H.); Bihar, Eastern India.
Fruits eaten, buds also a spice; leaves a substitute for tea.
- Nannorrhops ritchiana** (Griff.) Wendl. (ARECACEAE)
Mazari palm (E.); Punjab.
Tender leaves, inflorescence and fruits eaten.
- Nardostachys jatamansi** DC. (VALERIANACEAE)
Jatamansi (B. & H.), Jatamamshi (Kan., Mal. & Tel.); Punjab, South India, Sikkim.
Rhizome used as condiment.
- Natsiatum herpeticum** Buch.-Ham. (ICACINACEAE)
Target-riube (K.), Sungoo-rik (Lep.); Assam, Bihar, Khasia hills, Sikkim.
Tender shoots and leaves eaten as pot-herb.
- Nauclea orientalis** L. (RUBIACEAE)
Assam, Eastern India.
Young leaves and tips eaten with rice. Fruits edible.

- Nelumbo nucifera** Gaertn. (NYMPHAEACEAE)
Padma (B.), Kamal, Kanwal (H.), Kamal (Mar.), Suriya kamal (Guj.), Kalung (Tel.), Kanwal (P.), Podum (A.), Pamposh (Kash.), Padam (O.); most of the parts of India.
Fruiting torus edible. Seeds, rootstock and rhizome edible.
- Nepeta raphanorhiza** Benth. (LAMIACEAE)
Kashmir.
Roots used as vegetable.
- Nephelium lappaceum** L. (SAPINDACEAE)
Rambutan (E.); Nilgiri hills, Peninsular India.
Fruits edible.
- Neptunia oleracea** Lour. (MIMOSACEAE)
Pani-najak (B.), Lajalu (H.), Sadai (Tam.); Kerala, Tamilnadu, West Bengal.
Young plants used as vegetable.
- Nicandra physalodes** (L.) Gaertn. (SOLANACEAE)
Apple of Peru (E.), Ran-popati (Mar.), Neelipuddaegida (Kan.); Kashmir, Sikkim.
Young leaves used as vegetable. Berries also edible.
- Nothopegia colebrookiana** Bl. (ANACARDIACEAE)
Ambatti (Kan.), Amberi, Sonemau (Mar.); Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu.
Pulp of fruits oily, eaten.
- Nymphaea alba** L. (NYMPHAEACEAE)
Brimposh nilofar (Kash.), European white water-lily (E.); Kashmir.
Boiled rhizome and parched seeds eaten in times of scarcity.
- Nymphaea nouchali** Burm. f. (NYMPHAEACEAE)
Indian red water-lily (E.), Shaluk (B.), Kanval (Guj. & H.), Periambal (Mal.), Mokuva (A.); Throughout India.
Rhizome eaten raw or boiled, flowering stalks and unripe fruits used as vegetable. Seeds edible.
- Nymphaea stellata** Willd. (NYMPHAEACEAE)
Indian blue water-lily (E.), Nilshapla (B.), Nilpadma (H.), Krishnakamal (Mar.), Nilkamal (Guj.); Throughout India.
Rhizome, tender leaves and peduncles used as vegetable. Seeds edible.
- Ocimum americanum** L. (LAMIACEAE)
Hoary basil (E.), Kalatulsi (H.), Kukkatulasi (Tel.), Nayi tulasi (Kan. & Tam.); Most of the parts of India.
Leaves used as condiment; seeds eaten.

- Ocimum basilicum** L. (LAMIACEAE)
Sweet basil (E.), Babui tulsi (H.), Dhala tulasi (O.), Damaro (Guj.); Throughout India.
Leaves used as condiment, seeds also eaten.
- Ocimum sanctum** L. (LAMIACEAE)
Tulsi (B. & H.), Trittavu (Mal.), Nirmmatulasi (Kar. & Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten in salad.
- Olax acuminata** Wall. ex Benth. (OLACACEAE)
Dieng-tilut (K.), Hanmisang (Santh.); Assam, Khasia Hills.
Leaves edible after proper preparation.
- Olax nana** Wall. ex Benth. (OLACACEAE)
Himi (Guj.), Merom-met (Santh.); Sikkim, West Bengal, North-Eastern India.
Fruits edible.
- Olax scandens** Roxb. (OLACACEAE)
Koko-arū (B.), Dheniani (H.), Boderia (O.), Hund (Santh.), Kurpodur (Tel.); Bihar, Orissa, Peninsular India.
Leaves & Young shoots eaten as vegetable. Fruits edible.
- Olea dioica** Roxb. (OLEACEAE)
Atta-jam (B.), Karambu (Mar.), Edana (Mal.), Timburuyok (Lep.), Poreng (A.); Eastern India, Peninsular India.
Fruits edible.
- Olea europaea** L. (OLEACEAE)
Common olive (E.); Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Nilgiri Hills.
Green and ripe fruits edible. Fruits a source of olive oil, used for cooking.
- Olea ferruginea** Royle (OLEACEAE)
Bairbanj (H.); Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh.
Fruits edible.
- Operculina turpethum** (L.) Manso (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Dudh kalmi (B.), Nisoṭh (H.), Chivaka (Mal.), Bana etka (Santh.), Dudholomo (O.); Throughout India.
Young leaves & tender stems used as vegetable.
- *Oroxylum indicum** (L.) Vent. (BIGNONIACEAE)
Sona (B.), Ullu (H.), Tetu (Mar.), Aralu (Guj.); Throughout India.
Young shoots and unripe fruits eaten as vegetable. Flowers also eaten.

- Orthanthera viminea** (Wall.) Wight (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Mahur (H.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Flower buds eaten as vegetable.
- Orthosiphon rubicundus** (D. Don) Benth. (LAMIACEAE)
Jikipota (Santh.); Bihar, Kashmir, Nilgiri hills, West Bengal.
Tubers edible.
- Oryza meyeriana** (Zoll. & Mor.) Benth. (POACEAE)
Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Peninsular India.
Grains consumed.
- Oryza sativa** L. (POACEAE)
Dhan (B. & H.), Paddy (E.), Uri (Santh.); Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh.
A staple food.
- Ougeinia oojeinensis** (Roxb.) Hochr. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Sandan (H.), Tinis (B.), Tiwas (Mar.), Tanach (Guj.), Malavenna (Mal.), Bandhona (O.); Throughout India.
Flowers eaten as vegetable.
- Ouratea hookerii** Burkill (OCHNACEAE)
Andaman Islands.
Leaves chewed as masticatory.
- Oxalis acetosella** L. (OXALIDACEAE)
Wood-sorrel (E.), Chalmori (H.); Temperate Himalayas, Kashmir, Sikkim.
Leaves eaten in salad.
- Oxalis corniculata** L. (OXALIDACEAE)
Ambuti (Mar.), Puliyarai (Tam.), Amrul sak (B. & H.), Puliyaarel (Mal.), Tandi chatomarak (Santh.); Throughout India.
Leaves pleasantly refreshing and eaten as salad or cooked as vegetable.
- Oxyria digyna** (L.) Hill (POLYGONACEAE)
Amlu (P.); Kashmir, Sikkim, Punjab.
Leaves eaten in salad.
- Oxystelma secamone** (L.) Karst. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Dudhialata (B., H. & O.), Dudipala (Tel.); Throughout India.
Flowers, fruits and leaves eaten in times of scarcity.
- Pachyrrhizus erosus** (L.) Urban (PAPILIONACEAE)
Sankalu (B. & H.), Yambean (E.); Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal.
Native of Mexico.
Tubers edible.

- Paederia foetida** L. (RUBIACEAE)
Ghandhali (H.), Gandha bhadulia (B.), Talanili (Mal.), Gandali (O.); Assam, Bihar, Eastern Himalayas, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh.
Leaves said to be eaten raw or steamed.
- Paeonia emodi** Wall. ex Royle (PAEONIACEAE)
Himalayan peony (E.), Ud-salap (H.), Chandra (P.), Mid (Kash.); Punjab, Kashmir.
Tender shoots cooked and eaten as vegetable.
- Panax pseudo-ginseng** Wall. (ARALIACEAE)
Khasia hills, Sikkim.
Roots used for tea.
- Pandanus leram** Jones (PANDANACEAE)
Nicobar bread fruit (E.); Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Lower portion of the fruit is fleshy and edible.
- Pandanus odoratissimus** L.f. (PANDANACEAE)
Keya (B), Keura (H.), Kaida (Mal.); Andaman Islands, Sunderbans.
Terminal buds eaten under the name of 'cabbage'.
- Panicum atrosanguineum** Hochst. ex A. Rich. (POACEAE)
Punjab, Upper Gangetic Plain, Madhya Pradesh.
Seeds used as food.
- Panicum hippothrix** Schum. (POACEAE)
Tansawa (Mar.); Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra.
Grains cooked like rice and eaten.
- Panicum miliaceum** L. (POACEAE)
Cheena (B.), Chena (H.), Chino (Guj.); Throughout the hotter parts of India.
Grains, source of flour used for bread. Grains edible after cooking like rice.
- Papaver somniferum** L. (PAPAVERACEAE)
Afim, Posto (B.), Post, Afim (H.), Opium Poppy (E.); Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan.
Native of Mexico.
Seeds used in milky soup, bread, cake etc., and a source of cooking oil.
Seedlings eaten as vegetable.
- Paris polyphylla** Sm. (LILIACEAE)
Himachal Pradesh, Lushai Hills.
Seeds eaten.
- Parkia roxburghii** G. Don (MIMOSACEAE)

Khorial (A.); Eastern India, Assam.

Tender pods eaten, also used for flavouring purpose.

Parkinsonia aculeata L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)

Balati kikar (B.), Vilayati kikar (H.), Adanti (Mar.); Throughout the drier parts of India.

Seeds edible.

Parthenocissus himalayana (Royle) Planch. (VITACEAE)

Philuna (H.), Hlotagbret (Lep.); Throughout the Himalayas, Khasia and Naga hills.

Berries edible.

Passiflora quadrangularis L. (PASSIFLORACEAE)

Giant granadilla (E.); West Bengal.

Fruits eaten fresh or made into a juice. Tuberous roots edible.

Pastinaca sativa L. (APIACEAE)

Parsnip (E.); Kerala, Tamilnadu.

Roots eaten as vegetable.

Pavetta indica L. (RUBIACEAE)

Jui, Kukura-chura (B.), Kathachampa (H.), Pavattai (Tam.), Papat (Guj.); Throughout India.

Ripe fruit has a sweetish taste and eaten raw or pickled. Flowers consumed as vegetable.

Pavetta subcapitata Hook. f. (RUBIACEAE)

Assam, Khasia & Jaintia Hills.

Leaves eaten.

Pavonia odorata Willd. (MALVACEAE)

Sugandha-bala (B. & H.), Errakuti (Tel.); Throughout India.

Leaves edible.

Pecteilis susannae (L.) Rafin. (ORCHIDACEAE)

Hukakand (H.), Waghchoora (Mar.); Throughout India.

Tubers edible.

Pedaliium murex L. (PEDALIACEAE)

Bara-gokhru (H.), Bara ghokru (B.), Kadvaghokru (Guj.), Gokara (O.), Gokru kalan (P.); Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Punjab, Rajasthan.

Leaves consumed as vegetable.

Pegia nitida Colebr. (ANACARDIACEAE)

Dhindau bagurilata (A.), Sivong - rik (Lep.); Assam, Sikkim, North-East India.

Tender leaves eaten as vegetable. Fruits also eaten.

- Pemphis acidula** Forst. (LYTHRACEAE)
Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andaman Islands
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Pergularia daemia** (Forsk.) Chiov. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Chagul bati (B.), Utranjutuka (H.), Utthamani (Tam.); Throughout India.
Leaves and flowers eaten.
- Perilla frutescens** (L.) Britt. (LAMIACEAE)
Arim (A.), Bantulsi (B.), Bhanjira (H.); Assam, Bihar, almost throughout the Himalayas, Eastern India.
Leaves and flowering tops used for flavouring food.
- Periploca aphylla** Decne. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Bata, barri (P.); Western India, Rajasthan.
Flower-buds eaten raw or cooked as vegetable.
- Perovskia atriplicifolia** Benth. (LAMIACEAE)
Kashmir.
Flowers eaten.
- Phaseolus vulgaris** L. (FABACEAE)
Bakla (H.), Phanasi (Guj.), Barigalu (Tel.); Throughout India.
Native of Mexico.
Pods eaten, cooked or in salad, also a source of flour.
- Phlogacanthus thyrsiflorus** Nees (ACANTHACEAE)
Banheka (A.), Baskabomphang (K.); Assam, Bihar, Khasia hills, Eastern India.
Flowers consumed as vegetable.
- Phoenix acaulis** Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb. (ARECACEAE)
Khajur (H.), Shevra (Mar.), Kojiri (O.); Assam, Bihar, Khasia & Naga Hills, Deccan Peninsula.
Fruits and tender peduncles eaten. Flour from the roots eaten in times of scarcity.
- Phoenix dactylifera** L. (ARECACEAE)
Khajur (B. Guj, H. & Mar.), Kharjura (Kan.); Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.
Native of Africa.
Tender leaves used as vegetable, Fruits eaten fresh or dried.
- *Phoenix humilis** Royle (ARECACEAE)
Khajuri, Thankal (H.); Almost throughout India.
Fruits edible.

- Phoenix paludosa** Roxb. (ARECACEAE)
Hital (B. & O.), Hintalamu (Tel.); Andaman Islands & Sunderbans, Orissa, West Bengal.
Fruits used in curry, pith edible.
- Phoenix pusilla** Gaertn. (ARECACEAE)
Hullichala (Kan.), Chiruta-ita (Tel.), Sagi (Tam.); Kerala, Tamilnadu.
Fruits used in curry, Young terminal leaf-bud eaten.
- Phoenix rupicola** T. Anders (ARECACEAE)
Assam, Mishmi Hills, Sikkim.
Sago is extracted from the pith.
- Phoenix sylvestris** (L.) Roxb. (ARECACEAE)
Khajur (H.), Khajur, Kejur (B.), Kharak (Guj.); Throughout India.
Fresh sap a source of palm sugar. Powder from the stem mixed with flour and eaten in times scarcity.
- Phrynium capitatum** Willd. (MARANTACEAE)
Kudali (B.); Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala.
Leaves eaten and also used for flavouring purpose.
- Phyllanthus urinaria** L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Lal-bhuin anvalah (H.), Hazarmani (B.), Erra-uririka (Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves and fruits edible.
- Physalis alkekengi** L. (SOLANACEAE)
Strawberry tomato (E.); Throughout India.
Fruits juicy, eaten.
- Physalis minima** L. (SOLANACEAE)
Tulatipati (H.), Ban tipariya (B.), Parpoti (Guj.), Handikhandi (Santh), Njodinjotta (Mal.); Throughout India.
Leaves and fruits edible; fruits also used in jam.
- Phytolacca acinosa** Roxb. (PHYTOLACCACEAE)
Matazor (H.), Lubarsag (Kash.), Lubar (P.); Kashmir, Assam, Punjab.
Fruits said to be used in curry. Tender leaves and twigs cooked as vegetable.
- Picrasma quassioides** (D. Don) Bennet (SIMAROUBACEAE)
Ding-khlang (K.), Bharangi, Charangi (H.), Bhurungi (B.), Hala (P.); Himalayas, Eastern India.
Fruits edible.
- Pinanga dicksonii** Bl. (ARECACEAE)
Kondapoka (Tel.), Kaduadike (Kan.), Kanakamuka (Mal.); Karnataka, Nilgiri

Hills, Tamilnadu.

Fruits used as a substitute for betel-nut.

Pinus gerardiana Wall. (PINACEAE)

Chilgoza (H.); North-West Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh.

Seeds consumed.

Pinus roxburghii Sarg. (PINACEAE)

Chir (H.); Kashmir.

Seeds used as scarcity food.

Pinus wallichiana A.B. Jackson (PINACEAE)

Kail (H.), Yiro (Kash.); Assam, Kashmir.

Source of an edible 'Manna'.

Piper betle L. (PIPERACEAE)

Betel (E.), Pan (B. & H.), Nagurvel (Guj.), Tamalapaku (Tel.), Vettilai (Tam.); Eastern & Southern India.

Native of Malayasia.

Leaves used as masticatory.

Piper cubeba L. f. (PIPERACEAE)

Tailed piper (E.), Kabab chini (B. & H.), Valmilaku (Mal. & Tam.); Eastern and Southern India.

Fruits used as spice.

Piper peepuloides Roxb. (PIPERACEAE)

Pipal (B.); Khasia and Lushai Hills, West Bengal, Assam.

Fruiting spike known as savali peepul. Seeds used as condiment.

Piper schmidtii Hook. f. (PIPERACEAE)

Nilgiri pepper (E.); Nilgiri Hills, Assam, Western ghat hills.

Fruits used as spice.

Piper sylvaticum Roxb. (PIPERACEAE)

Paharipipul (A. & B.); Assam, West Bengal.

Ripe and green fruits edible.

Piper thomsoni Hook. f. (PIPERACEAE)

Pipla, junglipan (B.); Sikkim, Manipur, Khasia and Jaintia hills.

Leaves used as masticatory.

Pistia stratiotes L. (ARACEAE)

Takapana (B.), Jalkhumbi (H.), Akasa thamara (Mal.); Almost throughout India.

Ash from burned plants used as substitute for salt.

- Pithecellobium bigeminum** (L.) Mart. (MIMOSACEAE)
Baachahu (A.), Kachlora (H.), Tikpi-kung (Lep.); Eastern Himalayas.
Seeds edible (taste like garlic).
- Plantago asiatica** L. (PLANTAGINACEAE)
Sirapottagida (Kan.); Himachal Pradesh, Lushai Hills & Sikkim.
Seeds eaten with cereal.
- Plantago major** L. (PLANTAGINACEAE)
Isafghol (Kash.), Gul, Ghuzbe (P.); Temperate Himalayas, Kashmir.
Leaves said to be eaten.
- Plesmonium margaritiferum** Schott (ARACEAE)
Gajeer mul (B.), Kharhar, Jalulija (H.); Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
Tubers poisonous but eaten after long boiling and proper processing.
- Pluchea indica** Less. (ASTERACEAE)
Kukronda, munjhu rukha (B.); Sundarbans, West Bengal.
Flowers and leaves eaten as vegetable, leaves also used as substitute for tea.
- Podocarpus neriifolius** D. Don (PODOCARPACEAE)
Kat-bhaluka (A.), Halis (H.), Dieng-sia-blei (K.); Andaman Islands, Assam, Khasia hills, Eastern India.
Seeds consumed like chestnut. Fleshy receptacle of fruits edible.
- Podophyllum hexandrum** Royle (BERBERIDACEAE)
Papra (B. & H.), Padwel (Mar.), Banwangan (Kash.); Kashmir & Sikkim.
Fruits edible but leaves said to be poisonous.
- Pogostemon parviflorus** Benth. (LAMIACEAE)
Phangla, Pangli (Mar.); Assam, Khasia Hills & Western Ghat Hills.
Leaves used as emergency food.
- Poikilospermum suaveolens** (Bl.) Merr. (CECROPIACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas & Khasia Hills.
Leaves eaten after proper preparation.
- Polyalthia cerasoides** (Roxb.) Bedd. (ANNONACEAE)
Kudumi (H.), Uma (Guj.), Hoom (Mar.), Gutti (Tel.), Panjon (Santh.); Assam, Bihar and Orissa.
Fruits eaten.
- Polyalthia longifolia** Thw. (ANNONACEAE)
Debdaru (B.), Debdari (H.), Nettiingam (Tam.), Asupal (O.); Throughout India.
Fruits said to be used as emergency food.

- Polyalthia suberosa* Thw.** (ANNONACEAE)
 Bara chali (B.), Cham-khirni (H.), Karadia (O.), Sandiome (Santh.); Throughout India.
 Fruits edible.
- Polygala chinensis* L.** (POLYGALACEAE)
 Meradu (B. & H.), Negri (Mar.), Gaighura (Santh.); Throughout India.
 Young leaves used as vegetable.
- Polygonum barbatum* L.** (POLYGONACEAE)
 Bekh-unjubaz (B.), Dhaktasheral (Mar.), Atlari (Tam.); Throughout India.
 Leaves used as vegetable after proper preparation.
- Polygonum chinense* L.** (POLYGONACEAE)
 Kelnap (A.), Ameta (H.), Paral (Mar.); All over India.
 Leaves edible.
- Polygonum limbatum* Meissn.** (POLYGONACEAE)
 Mangalleta (Santh.); Throughout India.
 Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Polygonum microcephalum* D. Don** (POLYGONACEAE)
 Madhu fulong (A.); Eastern India, Khasia and Naga hills, Sikkim.
 Young leaves used for flavouring purpose.
- Polygonum orientale* L.** (POLYGONACEAE)
 Bara pani mirich (B.); Kashmir, Assam, Tamilnadu and West Bengal.
 Leaves said to be edible.
- Polygonum plebejum* R. Br.** (POLYGONACEAE)
 Chemtisag (B.), Zinako okhard (Guj.), Sukhripota, Raniphul (Santh.); Throughout India.
 Plant used as vegetable.
- Polygonum viviparum* L.** (POLYGONACEAE)
 Viviparous bistort (E.), Maslun (P.), Masun (Kash.); Punjab, Sikkim, Kashmir.
 Young leaves and root-stocks edible.
- Populus alba* L.** (SALICACEAE)
 Fras (Kash.); North West Himalayas.
 Inner bark grind into flour and used as famine food.
- Porteresia coarctata* (Roxb.) Tateoka** (POACEAE)
 Orissa, West Bengal.
 Grains eaten.

- Portulaca oleracea** L. (PORTULACACEAE)
Baraloniya (B.), Khursa (H.), Motiloni (Guj.), Lonak (P.); Throughout India.
Plant used as salad.
- Potentilla fragarioides** L. (ROSACEAE)
Kumaon Himalayas, Kashmir, Nilgiri hills.
Leaves and stems eaten after boiling.
- Potentilla fruticosa** L. (ROSACEAE)
Merino (P.), Spang-chh (Kash.); Western Himalayas, Sikkim.
Dried leaves used as a substitute for tea.
- *Potentilla fulgens** Wall. (ROSACEAE)
Bhuitara (B.), Lyngiangbru (K.); Khasia hills, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh.
Roots chewed with Betel.
- Potentilla nepalensis** Hook. (ROSACEAE)
Kumaon Himalayas, Kashmir.
Starchy roots edible.
- Potentilla sundaica** (Bl.) Kuntze (ROSACEAE)
Kashmir, Khasia and Nilghiri hills, Sikkim.
Young leaves and stems eaten after proper boiling.
- Pothos cathcarti** Schoot (ARACEAE)
Hathi den kiya (A.); Khasia hills, Manipur and Kumaon Himalayas.
Fried leaves edible.
- Pothos scandens** L. (ARACEAE)
Adkebiluballi (Kan.), Parisa (Mal.), Anaparuga (Tam.); Manipore, Lushai hills, Tamilnadu, Western ghat hills, Andaman Islands.
Plants said to be edible.
- Pouzolzia viminea** Wedd. (URTICACEAE)
Misagi-jollaphang (A.), Kyingbi (Lep.); Assam, Manipore & Sikkim.
Leaves consumed as vegetable.
- Prangos pabularia** Lindl. (APIACEAE)
Komal (H.), Kurungas (Kash.); Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh.
Plant consumed as vegetable.
- Pratia nummularia** (Lam.) A. Br. & Asch. (LOBELIACEAE)
Chaokathi (A.); Assam, Khasia & Lushai hills.
Fruits used as emergency food.
- Premna bengalensis** C. B. Clarke (VERBENACEAE)

Dauli (B.), Gohora (A.), Dieng-lih (K.), Sungna (Lep.); Eastern India, Bihar, West Bengal.

Bark soft and sweet, edible.

Premna divaricata Wall. ex Schauer (VERBENACEAE)

Andaman Islands.

Leaves eaten.

Premna herbacea Roxb. (VERBENACEAE)

Bharangi (H.), Bhuijam (B.), Buma samba (Tam.), Naithega (Kan.), Phinjamun (Santh.); Eastern India, South India.

Ripe fruits edible.

Premna latifolia Roxb. (VERBENACEAE)

Knappa (Mal.), Pedda-nelli-koora (Tel.), Pachumullai (Tam.), Godhona (O.), Dantrasea (Santh.); South India, Orissa.

Leaves and tender shoots eaten in curry.

Premna mucronata Roxb. (VERBENACEAE)

Bakar (H.), Gohara (B.), Ganhila (P.), Gunarh (A.); Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar.

Bark eaten in times of scarcity.

Premna obtusifolia R. Br. (VERBENACEAE)

Agetha (H.), Bhut-bhiravi (B.), Chamari (Mar.), Aguyabat (O.), Genderi (A.); Eastern India, Andaman Islands.

Leaves eaten after cooking.

Primula denticulata Sm. (PRIMULACEAE)

Kashmir, Khasia & Jaintia Hills.

Flowers eaten in salad.

***Prinsepia utilis** Royle (ROSACEAE)

Arund, Bekkra (H.), Sohmonrit (K.); Throughout the Himalayas, Khasia and Jaintia Hills.

Cooking oil obtained from seeds, fruits eaten.

Protium serratum (Coleb.) Engl. (BURSERACEAE)

Gutgotya (B.), Nimburu (O.); Mirtenga (A.), Dieng-soh-mir (K.); Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

Inflated peduncles eaten. Fruits edible.

Prunus amygdalus Batsch (ROSACEAE)

Badam (H. & P.), Bilati badam (B.), Almond (E.), Badam vittulu (Tel.); Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh.

Seeds eaten raw or roasted in pastry and derivatives.

- Prunus bokharensis** Royle (ROSACEAE)
Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh.
Fruits pickled, stewed or eaten in preserve.
- Prunus cerasoides** D. Don (ROSACEAE)
Padmak (B.), Paddam (H.), Padmaka (Mar.); Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Nilgiri hills, Kashmir.
Fruits edible.
- Prunus cornuta** (Royle) Steud. (ROSACEAE)
Himalayan bird cherry (E.), Jamoi (H.), Zambchule (Kash.), Bart (P.); Assam, Punjab.
Fruits eaten and used for brewing liquors.
- Prunus jenkinsii** Hook. f. (ROSACEAE)
Bontheraju (A.); Eastern India.
Fruits eaten.
- *Prunus khasiana** Decne. (ROSACEAE)
Arunachal Pradesh.
Fruits edible.
- *Prunus napaulensis** Steud. (ROSACEAE)
Saiong (A.), Aroopaty (B.); Assam, Khasia & Jaintia Hills, Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- Prunus persica** Batsch. (ROSACEAE)
Peach (E.), Aru (H. & P.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Peaches favourite for table fruits.
- Prunus prostrata** Labill. (ROSACEAE)
North-West India, Kashmir.
Fruits edible but not very palatable.
- Prunus rufa** Hook. f. (ROSACEAE)
Lekh payun (B.); Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal.
Fruits said to be edible.
- Prunus wallichii** Steud. (ROSACEAE)
Eastern Himalayas, North-Eastern India, Mishmi & Khasia hills.
Fruits edible.
- Psidium guajava** L. (MYRTACEAE)
Common guava (E.), Peyara (B.), Jamrud (Guj.), Safed safari (H.), Jamba (Mar.); Throughout India.
Fruits edible.

- Pterospermum acerifolium** Willd. (STERCULIACEAE)
Kanak champa (B. & H.), Matsakanda (Tel.); Assam, Manipur, Andaman Islands, Western Ghat hills.
Flowers eaten.
- Pterospermum canescens** Roxb. (STERCULIACEAE)
Muchkand (B., H. & Mar.), Baelo (O.); Karnataka, Tamilnadu and West Bengal.
Fruits made into jam.
- Pterygota alata** R. Br. (STERCULIACEAE)
Buddha narikel (B.), Kodathani (Mal.), Tula (A.), Dieng-soh-lakor (K.); Eastern Himalayas, Western Ghat hills, West Bengal.
Seeds eaten after roasting.
- Pueraria phaseoloides** Benth. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Jermei-kyn-saw (A.); Assam, Himachal Pradesh & Sikkim.
Tuberous roots edible.
- Pueraria thomsonii** Benth. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Suting (A.); Assam, Khasia Hills and West Bengal.
Tubers edible.
- Pueraria tuberosa** (Roxb.) DC. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Shimia batraji (B.), Sural (H.), Ghorbel (Mar.), Patralkhonda (Santh.); Throughout India.
Leaves and tuberous roots eaten raw or boiled.
- Punica granatum** L. (PUNICACEAE)
Anar (H.), Dalim (B.), Dalimba (Kan. & Mar.), Dadam (Guj.), Madulai (Tam.), Matalam (Mal.), Pomegranate (E.); Throughout India.
Fleshy testa edible.
- Pyralia edulis** A. DC. (SANTALACEAE)
Dieng-so-klong (K.), Safihy, toktor-kung (Lep.); Eastern Himalayas, Eastern India.
Fruits edible.
- Pyrus pashia** Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don (ROSACEAE)
Mehal, Mol (H.), Kaenth, tang (P.), Soh-shur (A.); Himalayas, Eastern India.
Fruits edible.
- Quercus dilatata** Lindl. ex Royle (FAGACEAE)
Green oak, Moru Oak (E.), Tilonj (H.), Moru, Chora, Kaliring (P.); Kashmir, Himalayas.
Leaf Galls sweet and edible.

- Quercus glauca** Thunb. (FAGACEAE)
Blue Japanese oak (E.), Siri (Lep.), Bran, banni (P.); Kashmir, Khasia hills.
Nuts eaten.
- Quercus semecarpifolia** Sm. (FAGACEAE)
Brown oak (E.), Karshu (H.), Banchar, Khareu (P.); Assam, Kashmir & Manipur.
Corns roasted and edible.
- Radermachera xylocarpa** (Roxb.) K. Schum. (BIGNONIACEAE)
Paral (H.), Kharsing (Mar.), Khonda-partoli (O.), Vadencarni (Tam.); Throughout India.
Tender fruits eaten as vegetable.
- Randia spinosa** Poir. (RUBIACEAE)
Mainphal (B. & H.), Peralu (Mar.), Mindhal (Guj.), Arara (P.), Panji (Lep.), Kirkla (Kash.), Gurol (A.); most of the parts of India.
Fruits eaten after roasting.
- Randia uliginosa** DC. (RUBIACEAE)
Katul (H.), Piralo (B.), Phetra (Mar.), Gangeda (Guj.), Wagatta (Tam.), Bonbongana (A.), Pannikara (Mal.), most of the parts of India.
Leaves eaten after boiling.
- Ranunculus sceleratus** L. (RANUNCULACEAE)
Jaldhania (H.); The Himalayas, Eastern India, Kashmir.
Plant is consumed as vegetable after boiling.
- Reissantia grahamii** (Wight) Dingh. (CELEASTRACEAE)
Danshir, daushir (Mar.); Karnataka, South Andaman Islands & Tamilnadu.
Seeds edible.
- Rhamnus pentapomica** Parker (RHAMNACEAE)
Chirla (H.), Kukai (P.); Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Western Himalayas.
Fruits eaten.
- Rheum nobile** Hook. f. & Thoms. (POLYGONACEAE)
Tchuka (Lep.); Eastern Himalayas.
Stems pleasantly acidic in taste and excellent for salad.
- Rheum spiciforme** Royle (POLYGONACEAE)
Archu (H.), Lachu (Kash.); Kashmir, Garhwal Himalayas.
Petioles eaten either raw or cooked.
- Rhinacanthus calcaratus** Nees (ACANTHACEAE)
Khasia hills, Assam, West Bengal.
Young leaves eaten.

- Rhododendron arboreum** Sm. (ERICACEAE)
Rose Tree (E.), Baras (B.), Burans (H.), Tin-saw (K.), Ardawal (P.); Assam, Kashmir, Khasia Hills, Manipur.
Tender leaves eaten as vegetable. Flowers used in jelly.
- Rhododendron cinnabarinum** Hook. f. (ERICACEAE)
Kema (Lep.); Sikkim, Assam, eastern Himalayas.
Flowers used for preparing jam.
- Rhodomyrtus parviflora** Alston (MYRTACEAE)
Hill gooseberry (E.), Tavuti (Kan.), Thaontay (Mal. & Tam.); Kerala, Nilgiri Hills and Tamilnadu, Eastern India.
Fresh and dried fruits eaten, made inot jelly.
- Rhus griffithii** Hook. f. (ANACARDIACEAE)
Darmi-asing (K.); Khasia & Mishmi Hills.
Young leaves used as vegetable.
- Rhus parviflora** Roxb. (ANACARDIACEAE)
Tung, tumra (H. & P.), Samak (Kash.); Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu.
Fresh and dried fruits eaten.
- Rhus punjabensis** Stew. ex Brandis (ANACARDIACEAE)
Amlara (H.), Dor (P.); Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Punjab.
Fruits edible, also used in the preparation of sherbet.
- Rhynchothecum ellipticum** A. DC (GESNERIACEAE)
Ja-kharia (K.); Assam, Khasia and Lushai Hills, Sikkim.
Leaves consumed as vegetable.
- Ribes glaciale** Wall. (GROSSULARIACEAE)
Kukuliya, Mangle (P.); Assam, Kashmir, Punjab.
Fruits edible.
- Ribes griffithii** Hook. f. & Thoms. (GROSSULARIACEAE)
Sikkim, Eastern Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Ribes luridum** Hook. f. & Thoms. (GROSSULARIACEAE)
Sikkim, eastern Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Ribes nigrum** L. (GROSSULARIACEAE)
Papear (H.), Muradh (P.); Western Himalayas.
Fruits used for making jam and jelly.

- Ribes orientale** Desf. (GROSSULARIACEAE)
Kaghak, Nangke (P.); Punjab, Kashmir, The Himalayas.
Fruits said to be eaten but may act purgatively.
- Ribes rubrum** L. (GROSSULARIACEAE)
Red currant (E.), Dak, Phulanch (P.), Kinkolia (H.); Punjab, Garhwal Himalayas.
Fruits highly acidic in taste, used for jam and jelly.
- Rivea hypocrateriformis** Choisy (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Phang (H.), Kulniluta (Mar.), Boddikura (Tel.), Budthi kiray (Tam.), Kalmilata (B.); Throughout India.
Leaves and young shoots eaten as vegetable.
- Rivea ornata** Choisy (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Phang nijat (Guj.), Phand (Mar.), Bodditige (Tel.); Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Gujarat.
Flowers and seeds said to be edible.
- Rosa webbiana** Royle (ROSACEAE)
Shedum (H.), Chua (Kash.), Kugina (P.); Kashmir, Punjab.
Fruits edible.
- Rorippa dufia** Hara (BRASSICACEAE)
Kattu-kadugu (Tam.), Khubkalan (H.), Tamilnadu, Delhi.
Leaves used in curry, salad and soup.
- Rubus alpestris** Bl. (ROSACEAE)
Garhwal Himalayas, Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- ***Rubus assamensis** Focke (ROSACEAE)
Arunachal Pradesh, Khasia & Mishmi Hills.
Fruits edible.
- Rubus barbatus** Edgew. (ROSACEAE)
Uttar Pradesh, Temperate Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Rubus biflorus** Buch.-Ham. ex Sm. (ROSACEAE)
Chanch (Kash.), Akhreri (P.); Punjab, Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- ***Rubus calycinus** Wall. (ROSACEAE)
Khasia hills and Sikkim.
Fruits said to be edible.

- Rubus ellipticus** Sm. (ROSACEAE)
Jotelu poka (A.) Hinsalu (H.), Gouriphal (Kash.), Akhi (P.); Assam, Punjab, Sikkim & Western Ghat Hills.
Fruits edible, having good flavour and taste.
- Rubus fruticosus** L. var. **discolor** (L.) (ROSACEAE)
Weihe & Nees
Alish (E.); Western Himalayas, Kashmir.
Fruits eaten and used for preparing wine.
- Rubus lanatus** Wall. (ROSACEAE)
Hisalu (H.); Kashmir & Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- Rubus lineatus** Reinw. (ROSACEAE)
Gempe aselu; Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- Rubus macilentus** Camb. (ROSACEAE)
Sikkim, Temperate Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Rubus moluccanus** L. (ROSACEAE)
Katsoi (H.), Sufokji (Lep.); Assam, Khasia Hills & Sikkim.
Fruits edible.
- Rubus niveus** Thunb. (ROSACEAE)
Kala hinsalu (H.), Gowriphal (Mar.), Gunacha (P.), Kandhari (Kash.); Throughout India (in Hill Stations).
Fruits eaten also used for making jam.
- Rubus paniculatus** Sm. (ROSACEAE)
Kala anchhu (H.), Kala akhi (P.); Assam, Khasia Hills & Punjab.
Fruits eaten and used in pudding.
- Rubus pedunculatus** D. Don (ROSACEAE)
Pila hisala (H.); Assam, Punjab, Temperate Himalayas, Kashmir.
Fruits edible, very succulent with a pleasant taste.
- Rubus saxatilis** L. (ROSACEAE)
Western temperate Himalayas, Kashmir.
Fruits edible.
- Rumex nepalensis** Spreng. (POLYGONACEAE)
Pahari palang (B.), Kullii (H.), Palak (Kash.); Kashmir, Nilgiri Hills and Western Ghat Hills.
Roots used as a substitute for rhubarb.

- Rumex scutatus** L. (POLYGONACEAE)
Ambavati (H.), Amrula (B.); West Bengal.
Leaves used for flavouring salad and sauce.
- Sabia purpurea** Hook. f. & Thoms. (SABIACEAE)
Khasia Hills.
Young leaves used as vegetable.
- Sageretia brandrethiana** Aitch. (RHAMNACEAE)
Himachal Pradesh.
Fruits edible.
- Sageretia filiformis** G. Don (RHAMNACEAE)
Kanak (Kash.), Drange (P.); Throughout the Himalayas, Assam.
Fruits eaten.
- Sageretia thea** M.C. Johnston (RHAMNACEAE)
Ankol (P.), Dargola (H.); Western Himalayas, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh.
Fruits eaten.
- Sagittaria sagittifolia** L. (ALISMATACEAE)
Chhoto-kul, Muya muya (B.); Throughout India.
Tubers eaten.
- Salvis mukerjeea** Bennet & Raizada (LAMIACEAE)
Kashmir.
Stems peeled and eaten.
- Sambucus hookeri** Rehder (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)
Hoklati (A); Eastern Himalayas, Eastern India.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Sarcostemma brunonianum** Wight & Arn. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Konadabatti (Kan.), Phok (Mar.); Karnataka, Nilghiri hills, Tamilnadu.
Young shoots eaten in salad.
- Saurauia cerea** Griff. (SAURAUACEAE)
Porbotia-hengunia (A.); Assam, eastern Himalayas.
Ripe fruits edible.
- Saurauia napaulensis** DC. (SAURAUACEAE)
Goganda (H.), Kasur (Lep.), Khasia & Mishmi hills, Sikkim.
Fruits edible, pulp sweet.
- Saurauia punduana** Wall. (SAURAUACEAE)
Dieng-soh-khijut (K.); Khasia & Mishmi hills, Sikkim.
Ripe fruits edible.

- *Saurauia roxburghii** Wall. (SAURAUACEAE)
Bon-posola (A.), Dieng-soh-la-pied (K.); Assam, Khasia hills, Manipur, Nagaland.
Ripe fruits eaten by the tribal people.
- Saussurea lappa** (Decne.) C.B. Clarke (ASTERACEAE)
Kut, Kur (B. & H.), Upaleta (Guj.), Sepuddy (Mal.), Koshta (Kan.); Kashmir, Gujarat.
Flowers & Seeds used as a condiment.
- Scaevola frutescens** Krause (GOODENIACEAE)
Vella modagam (Mal.), Bhadrak (Mar.), Vella-muttagam (Tam.); Almost throughout India including Andaman Islands.
Leaves bitter in taste but cooked as greens, also smoked like tobacco. Fruits also eaten.
- Schisandra grandiflora** Hook. f. & Thoms. (SCHISANDRACEAE)
Klandru (H. & P.), Taksielrik (Lep.); Aka Hills, Assam, Punjab.
Fruits edible.
- Schleichera oleosa** (Lour.) Oken. (SAPINDACEAE)
Kusum (B. & H.), Puvam (Mal.), Rusam (O.), Sama (P.); Throughout India.
Young shoots eaten. Fruits and nuts edible. Edible oil obtained from seeds.
- Schrebera swietenoides** Roxb. (OLEACEAE)
Weaver's beam tree (E.), Ghanto (B.), Banpalas (H.), Eksira (Santh.), Markho (Guj.), Bullakaya (Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten during scarcity.
- Scindapsus officinalis** Schott (ARACEAE)
Gajapipal (B. & H.), Dhare jhapak (Santh.), Anattippili (Mal.); Throughout India.
Leaves used as vegetable.
- Scirpus grossus** L. f. (CYPERACEAE)
Kasuru (B. & H.), Kasara (Mar.); Throughout India.
Tubers edible.
- Scirpus lacustris** L. (CYPERACEAE)
Club-rush (E.); Kashmir, Kumaun Himalayas.
Rhizome eaten raw or made into bread.
- Scutellaria linearis** Benth. (LAMIACEAE)
Mastiara (P.); Western Himalayas.
Young plants edible.

- Sedum rosea** Scop. ex Sprague (CRASSULACEAE)
Shrolo (H.); Himachal Pradesh.
Leaves cooked and eaten as vegetable. Scented root-stocks pickled.
- Sedum tibeticum** Hook. f. & Thoms. (CRASSULACEAE)
Kindut (H.); Western Himalayas, Kashmir.
Leaves cooked and eaten as vegetable.
- Semecarpus anacardium** L. f. (ANACARDIACEAE)
Bhelatuki (B.), Bhela (H.), Bibha (Mar.), Balia (O.); Throughout India.
Fleshy hypocarp eaten.
- Sesbania grandiflora** Pers. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Agathi (E.), Agati (B.), Basna (H.), Agatoio (Guj.), Madga (Mar.); Throughout India.
Tender leaves, Pods and flowers eaten as vegetable.
- Setaria viridis** Beauv. (POACEAE)
Green bristle (E.); Temperate Himalayas.
Grains used as cereal.
- Shorea robusta** Gaertn. f. (DIPTEROCARPACEAE)
Sal (B. & H.), Ral (Guj. & Mar.), Gugal (Tel.); Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Himalayas.
Roasted seeds eaten, oil obtained from seeds used as edible oil for cooking purpose.
- Silybum marianum** Gaertn. (ASTERACEAE)
Milk thistle (E.); Kashmir.
Leaves used in salad. Root eaten as pot-herb after boiling.
- Siphonodon celastrineus** Griff. (CELASTRACEAE)
Bihar, Rajmahal Hills, Sikkim.
Fruits eaten.
- Skimmia laureola** Sieb. & Zucc. ex Walp. (RUTACEAE)
Nair (H.), Patar (Kash.), Shalangli (P.); Kashmir, Eastern Himalayas, Khasia, Jaintia and Mishmi hills.
Leaves used in curry for flavouring purpose.
- Smilax megacarpa** A. DC. (LILIACEAE)
Khasia hills.
Rhizome edible, fruits eaten in preserve.
- Smilax ovalifolia** Roxb. (LILIACEAE)
Kumarika (B.), Jangli-aushbah (H.), Mitri (O.); Almost all over India.
Berries and roots edible.

- Smithia sensitiva** Ait. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Nullakashina (B.) Odabrini (H. & P.), Kaola (Mar.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten as pot-herb.
- Solandra grandiflora** Sw. (SOLANACEAE)
Silver cup (E.); Foot hills of Himalayas.
Fruits edible.
- Solanum aviculare** Forst. f. (SOLANACEAE)
Assam, West Bengal.
Ripe fruits eaten either raw or boiled.
- Solanum ferox** L. (SOLANACEAE)
Ram begun, Byakura (B.), Barhanta (H.), Ringani (Mar.); Throughout India.
Leaf juice used for making curd. Berries used in curry.
- Solanum gracilipes** Decne. (SOLANACEAE)
Howa, Marghi pal (P.); Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana.
Leaves edible.
- Solanum kurzii** Brace ex Prain. (SOLANACEAE)
Khim-kha (Lep.); Arunachal Pradesh, Khasia Hills, Garo hills.
Fruits cooked and eaten.
- Solanum torvum** Sw. (SOLANACEAE)
Gota begun (B.), Dieng-soh-nonag (K.), Sundaikai (Tam.); Throughout India.
Fruits cooked and eaten as vegetable.
- Solanum trilobatum** L. (SOLANACEAE)
Uste (Tel.), Tudhuvelum (Tam.), Tutavalam (Mal.); Andhra Pradesh, South India.
Fruits used in curry. Leaves cooked and used as vegetable.
- Solena heterophylla** Lour. (CUCURBITACEAE)
Mattaitara (O.); Orissa.
Unripe fruits cooked as vegetable and ripe fruits eaten raw.
- Sonchus asper** Hill. (ASTERACEAE)
Didhi (H.), Mhatara (Mar.); Throughout India.
Tender shoots cooked and eaten as vegetable and also used in salad. Seeds also eaten.
- Sonchus oleraceus** L. (ASTERACEAE)
Dudhi (H.), Pathari (Mar.), Ratrinta (Tel.); Throughout India.
Leaves used as vegetable and also used in salad.

- Sonneratia alba** Sm. (SONNERATIACEAE)
Urava (O.); Orissa, Andaman Islands.
Fruits quince like flavour and eaten raw or cooked. Leves also eaten.
- Sonneratia apetala** Buch.-Ham. (SONNERATIACEAE)
Kerua, Keora (B.), Kandal (Mar.), Kerua (O.), Kyalanki (Tel.); Orissa, West Bengal, Peninsular India.
Fruits made into pieces, cooked and eaten as vegetable by the rural people of coastal areas.
- Sorbus cuspidata** (Spach) Hedl. (ROSACEAE)
Mauli (H.); Temperate Himalayas, Sikkim.
Fruits sweet, edible.
- Sorbus lanata** (D. Don) S. Schauer (ROSACEAE)
Galion (H.), Maila (P.); Temperate Himalayas, Kashmir.
Ripe Fruits eaten.
- Spermacoce hispida** L. (RUBIACEAE)
Guthari (H.), Madana - bantakadu (B.), Ghanti-chi-bhaji (Mar.), Nattai churi (Tam); Throughout India.
Seeds used as famine food.
- Spilanthes acmella** Murr. (ASTERACEAE)
Pipulka (Mar.), Vanamugali (Kan.), Kuppa manjel (Mal.), Akarkarha (P.), Pirazha (A.); Throughout India.
Tender shoots cooked and eaten as vegetable.
- Spondias pinnata** (L.f.) Kurz (ANACARDIACEAE)
Amra (B.), Wild mango (E.), Amara (H.), Ambala (O.); Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal.
Fruits pickled and eaten in chatney.
- Stemona tuberosa** Lour. (STEMONACEAE)
Kaniputeega (Tel.); Assam, Andra Pradesh, Tamilnadu.
Fruits and roots edible.
- Sterculia foetida** L. (STERCULIACEAE)
Janglibadam (B., H. & Mar.), Pottakavalam (Mal.); West Bengal, Bihar and South India.
Seeds edible. Excess consumption creates nausea.
- Sterculia guttata** Roxb. (STERCULIACEAE)
Kithondi (Mal.), Kuhar (Mar.); Andaman Islands, Kerala, Nilgiri hills, Assam.
Roasted seeds eaten.

- Sterculia hamiltonii*** (Kuntze) Adelb. (STERCULIACEAE)
Nakchepeta (A.), Assam, Khasia hills and Sikkim.
Seeds taken after roasting and fruits cooked like bean.
- Sterculia indica*** Merr. (STERCULIACEAE)
Nekchepeta (A.), Kanthior-kung (Lep.); Assam, Eastern India.
Tender fruits eaten after cooking. Seeds eaten after roasting or frying.
- Sterculia roxburghii*** Wall. (STERCULIACEAE)
Nagphona (A.), Chiwaripat (B.); Assam, Sikkim, West Bengal.
Seeds eaten after roasting.
- Sterculia villosa*** Roxb. (STERCULIACEAE)
Udal (A. & H.), Ding-Star (K.), Sardal (Mar.), Murattham (Tam.), Vakka (Mal.), Gulbodla (P.); Throughout India.
Seeds eaten after roasting or cooking.
- Stixis suaveolens*** (Roxb.) Pierre (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Madhumalati (A.), Tunggorrik (Lep.); Assam, West Bengal.
Ripe fruits sweet and eaten.
- Streblus asper*** Lour. (MORACEAE)
Sehora (B.), Siora (H.), Sahuda (O.), Pira (Tam.); Andaman Islands, Kerala, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh.
Ripe fruits eaten raw.
- Streptolirion volubile*** Edgew. (COMMELINACEAE)
Assam, Uttar Pradesh.
Young leaves eaten as vegetable.
- Strychnos nux-vomica*** L. (LOGANIACEAE)
Kuchila (B.), Snake wood, Nux-vomica (E.), Bailewa (H.), Kanjiram (Mal.); Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
Seeds extremely poisonous, fruit pulp said to be eaten.
- Strychnos potatorum*** L. (LOGANIACEAE)
Clearing-nut tree (E.), Nirmali (B. & H.), Kotaku (O.); Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu.
Fruit pulp edible and also made into preserve.
- Suaeda maritima*** Dum. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Common Indian saltwort (E.), Khari lani (H.), Geria (O.), Moras (Guj. & Mar.); Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu.
Young leaves used as vegetable in times of scarcity.

Syzygium aqueum (Burm. f.) Alston (MYRTACEAE)
Dieng-sho-liwa (K.), Jamrul, Basta (O.); Eastern India, Assam, Meghalaya.
Ripe fruits eaten raw, also used for making syrup and beverage.

Syzygium cuminii (L.) Skeels (MYRTACEAE)
Black plum (E.), Jam (B. & H.), Jamli (Guj.), Jammu (P.); Throughout India.
Ripe fruits edible, also used for making preserve.

Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston (MYRTACEAE)
Gulabjamb (B.), Gulabjaman (H. & Mar.), Perunaval (Tam.), Rose apple (E.); Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal.
Fruits eaten, also used for making candied, jelly and sauce.

Syzygium malaccense (L.) Merr. & Perry (MYRTACEAE)
Malay apple (E.); Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu and West Bengal.
Fruits eaten raw or cooked, also used along with other fruits for making jam and pickle.

Syzygium oblatum (Roxb.) Wall. (MYRTACEAE)
Assam, Khasia hills.
Fruits edible.

Syzygium samarangense (Bl.) Merr. & Perry (MYRTACEAE)
Jamrul (B. & H.), Water apple (E.), Paninir champa (Mal.); Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar & West Bengal.
Fruits edible.

Syzygium zeylanicum (L.) DC. (MYRTACEAE)
Nerkal (Kan.), Bhedas (Mar.), Sagarabatua (O.), Marungi (Tam.); Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andaman Islands.
Fruits sweet, edible.

Tamarindus indica L. (CAESALPINIACEAE)
Tamarind tree (E.), Tentul (B.), Amlī (H.), Puli (Tam.); Throughout the plains of India.
Husk and cream coloured kernel used in sauce, chutney and beverage.

Tamarix aphylla (L.) Karst. (TAMARICACEAE)
Rakta jhav (B.), Lal-jhav (H.), Kharlei (P.); Punjab, Rajasthan, North India.
'Manna' from the twigs consumed.

Tamarix ericoides Rottl. (TAMARICACEAE)
Gajri (Guj.), Jhau, Javra (H.); Kerala, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan.
Leaves cooked with rice and eaten.

Taraxacum officinale Weber ex Wiggers (ASTERACEAE)

Dulal (H.), Pitachumki (B.), Undarkani (Mar.), Pathardi (Guj.), Haud (Kash.), Dudli (P.); Western Himalayas, Southern India, Gujarat.

Leaves, rhizome and roots eaten raw in salad and cooked as vegetable.

Taxus baccata L. (TAXACEAE)

Common yew (E.), Burmie (B.), Birmi, Gallu (H.), Barmi (K.); Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Eastern India.

Bark used as a substitute for tea. Aril of fruits said to be eaten but seeds considered as poisonous.

***Tephrosia purpurea** Pers. (PAPILIONACEAE)

Wild indigo (E.), Dhamasia (H.), Ban-nil (B.), Sirapakha (Mar.), Ghodakan (Guj.), Vempali (Tel.); Throughout India.

Leaves used as vegetable. Seeds used as a substitute for coffee.

Terminalia bellirica Roxb. (COMBRETACEAE)

Bhairah (B.), Bahera (H.), Baheda (Mar.), Tani (Tam. & Tel.), Thani (Mal.), Bhara (O.); Throughout India.

Seeds eaten.

Terminalia catappa L. (COMBRETACEAE)

Bangla-badam (B.), Deshi-badam (H.), Almond (E.), Natvadam (Tam.); Andaman Islands, West Bengal.

Kernels eaten.

Terminalia crenulata Roth (COMBRETACEAE)

Asan, Atna (B. & H.), Tehmbava (Mal.), Karumaruthu (Tam.); Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Kerala.

Hard gummy exudate from the stem called 'Asan-latha' is considered as delicious food.

Terminalia tomentosa Wight & Arn. (COMBRETACEAE)

Asan (B. & H.), Sadar (Guj.), Sahaju (O.); Most of the parts of India.

Gum roasted and eaten.

Tetrastigma bracteolatum (Wall. ex M. Laws.)

Planch. (VITACEAE)

Soh-mei-boit (K.), Tundorrik (Lep.); Eastern India, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh.

Fruits edible.

Tetrastigma lanceolarium (Roxb.) Planch. (VITACEAE)

Tundror-rik (Lep.); Eastern India.

Fruits edible.

Tetrastigma rumicispermum (M. Laws.) Planch. (VITACEAE)

Assam, Sikkim, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh.
Fruits edible.

Tetrastigma thomsonianum Planch. (VITACEAE)

Assam, Bihar, West Bengal.

Tender Stems and leaves cooked with fish and eaten.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus (Trin.) Munro (POACEAE)

Ringal (H.), Purmick (Lep.); Garhwal Himalayas, Himachal Pradesh.

Young shoots eaten, Seeds also consumed.

Thunbergia grandiflora Roxb. (ACANTHACEAE)

Kukualoti (A.), Nul-lata (B.), Mulluta (H.), Kanesi (P.); Assam, Bihar, West Bengal.

Leaves eaten as vegetable.

Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam. (RUTACEAE)

Koda-todali (B.), Sia-soh-sa (K.), Wild orange (E.), Jungli-kalimirch (H.); Throughout India.

Ripe fruits eaten raw by children.

Trachelospermum lucidum (D. Don) K. Schum. (APOCYNACEAE)

Akhahilata (A.), Dudhi (H.), Soh-kyr-moit-kroh (K.); Assam, Meghalaya.
Fruits edible.

***Trachycarpus martianus** H. Wendl. (ARECACEAE)

Khasia hills, Manipur.

Fruit-pulp eaten.

Tragopogon porrifolius L. (ASTERACEAE)

Oyster plant (E.); Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra.

Roots edible.

Trapa natans L. var. **bispinosa** (Roxb.) Makino (ONAGRACEAE)

Singhara (Guj., H., Kan., Mar. & Tam.), Paniphal (B.), Karimpolam (Mal.); Throughout India.

Fresh tender kernels sweet, delicious, eaten raw.

Trevesia palmata Vis. (ARALIACEAE)

Bhotola (A.), Dieng-la-kor (K.); Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram.

Flower buds cooked and consumed. Fruits also eaten.

Trewia nudiflora L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

False white teak (E.), Pitali (B.), Bhillaura (H.), Monda (O.); Most of the parts of India.

Fruit-pulp sweet and edible.

- Tribulus terrestris** L. (ZYGOPHYLLACEAE)
Puncture vine (E.), Gakhura (B. & O.), Gokhru (H.), Lotak (P.); Throughout India.
Capsules grind used for making cake. Leaves and tender shoots used as pot-herb.
- Triumfetta rhomboidea** Jacq. (TILIACEAE)
Chikti (H.), Banokra (B.), Jhinhira (Mar.), Jhipato (Guj.), Ottupullu (Tam.), Agra (A.), Bojoramuli (O.); Throughout India.
Tender leaves cooked and used as vegetable.
- Tulipa gesneriana** L. (LILIACEAE)
Late tulip (E.); Western Himalayas.
Bulb eaten in times of scarcity.
- Tulipa stellata** Hook. (LILIACEAE)
Western Himalayas.
Bulb consumed as food in times of scarcity.
- Turpinia pomifera** Wall. ex DC. (STAPHYLEACEAE)
Pani-loteku (A.), Janoki-jamun (B.), Dieng-long (K.), Margut (Lep.); Assam, Sikkim, West Bengal, Khasia hills.
Fruits edible.
- Tylophora fasciculata** Buch.-Ham. ex Wight (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Bhindodi (Mar.); Karnataka, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra.
Fruits said to be refreshing.
- Typha australis** Schum. & Thonn. (TYPHACEAE)
Hogla (B.), Patera (H.), Sambu (Tam.); West Bengal, Bihar, South India.
Rhizome, young shoots and flower-spikes eaten in various ways.
Flowers made into sweetmeat.
- Typha elephantina** Roxb. (TYPHACEAE)
Mothitrina (H.), Hogla (B. & O.), Eraka (Mar.), Anaikkorai (Tam.); West Bengal, Orissa, South India, Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir.
Young shoots edible. Rhizome also eaten.
- Typha latifolia** L. (TYPHACEAE)
Hogla (B.); Costal areas of India
Rhizome and tender shoots eaten in salad, roasted seeds eaten. Pollen used in bread.
- Typha laxmannii** Lepech. (TYPHACEAE)
Scented flag (E.), Pitz (Kash.); Kashmir.
Rhizome eaten as vegetable.

- Typhonium bulbiferum** Dalz. (ARACEAE)
Rantiri (Mar.); Karnataka, Kerala.
Tubers and leaves eaten after boiling.
- Uncaria gambier** Roxb. (RUBIACEAE)
Khayer (B.), Kath-kutha (H.); Maharashtra, West Bengal.
Pale catechu used as masticatory with betel leaves, arecanut & lime. Twigs and leaves used as condiment.
- Uncaria sessilifructus** Roxb. (RUBIACEAE)
Boroki-ankora (A.); Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh.
Cut stem provides potable water in the forest.
- Urena lobata** L. (MALVACEAE)
Ban okhra (B.), Bachita (H.), Otte (Kan.); Throughout the hotter parts of India.
Seeds used in soup and with porridge.
- Urtica ardens** Link. (URTICACEAE)
Paharch-bichuti (B.); Kashmir, Sikkim, West Bengal.
Leaves eaten like spinach.
- Urtica dioica** L. (URTICACEAE)
Stinging-nettle (E.), Bichhubooti (H.), Chichru (Kash.); Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir.
Young leaves and shoots consumed as vegetable.
- Urtica hyperborea** Jacquem. ex Wedd. (URTICACEAE)
Latud, Stokpo (Kash.); Kashmir, Eastern Himalayas.
Leaves eaten as pot-herb.
- Urtica parviflora** Roxb. (URTICACEAE)
Paharah-bichuti (B.), Berain (H.); West Bengal, Sikkim, Kashmir, Nilgiri hills.
Tender Leaves consumed as vegetable.
- Uvaria cordata** Alston (ANNONACEAE)
Bagh-rungha (B.); Assam, West Bengal.
Fruits fleshy, sweet and edible.
- Uvaria zeylanica** L. (ANNONACEAE)
Kerala, Anamalais hills.
Fruits edible.
- Vaccinium neilgherrense** Wight (VACCINIACEAE)
Kalavu (Tam.), Olenangu (Kan.); Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu.
Fruits edible.

- Vaccinium ovatum** Pursh. (VACCINIACEAE)
Khasia Hills.
Berries edible.
- Vaccinium serratum** Wight (VACCINIACEAE)
Dieng-soh-lardi (K.); Khasia and Jaintia hills.
Flowers adidic in taste used in curry.
- Vaccinium sprengelii** (G. Don) Sleum. ex Rehd. (VACCINIACEAE)
Dieng-jing (K.); Khasia and Jaintia Hills.
Leaves used as vegetable. Fruits edible.
- Vaccinium vacciniaceum** (Roxb.) Sleum. (VACCINIACEAE)
Soti-pydung (K.); Khasia and Jaintia Hills, Sikkim.
Flowers sour in taste, eaten in curry.
- Ventilago denticulata** Willd. (RHAMNACEAE)
Ruktupita (B.), Pitti (H.), Pittoli (O.); Throughout the hotter parts of India.
Seeds a source of cooking oil.
- Ventilago madraspatana** Gaertn. (RHAMNACEAE)
Raktapita (B.), Kanvel (Mar.), Pitti (H.); Western ghat hills, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal.
Seeds eaten after cooking, also yield an edible fatty oil.
- ***Vernonia anthelmintica** Willd. (ASTERACEAE)
Kali jira (B.), Somraj (H.); Throughout India.
Leaves used in curry.
- Vernonia cinerea** Less. (ASTERACEAE)
Daudotpala (H.), Kalajira (B.), Sadodi (Mar.), Sadori (Guj.), Puvankodanthei (Mal.), Babututuri (Santh.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten as greens.
- Viburnum cordifolium** Wall. ex DC. (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)
Temperate Himalayas, Aka hills, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.
Fruits edible.
- Viburnum corylifolium** Hook. f. & Thoms. (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)
Sohlang, dieng-soh-lang-som (K.); Khasia hills.
Fruits edible.
- Viburnum cotinifolium** D. Don (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)
Richhu uklu (P.); Kashmir, Sikkim, Punjab.
Ripe fruits edible.

- Viburnum foetens** Decne. (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)
Guya (H.), Guch (P.); Kashmir, Khasia hills, Punjab.
Ripe fruits eaten raw.
- Viburnum grandiflorum** Wall. ex DC. (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)
Telam (H.), Anrola (P.); Kashmir, Sikkim, Punjab.
Fruits eaten.
- Viburnum mullaha** Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)
Anliacha (Kash.), Jalboge (P.); Kashmir, Sikkim, West Bengal.
Fruits eaten.
- Vicia hirsuta** S. F. Gray (PAPILIONACEAE)
Hairy tare (E.), Musur chana (B.), Mun-muna (H.), Tiririte (Santh.); Nilgiri hills, Punjab.
Leaves eaten as vegetable.
- *Vicia sativa** L. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Akra (H.), Ankari (B.), Rothi (O.), Kunnu (P.); Most of the parts of India.
Peas eaten by poor people.
- Vigna khandalensis** (Santapau)Raghavan & Wadhwa (PAPILIONACEAE)
Western ghat hills, Gujarat.
Seeds eaten in times of scarcity.
- Vigna pilosa** Baker (PAPILIONACEAE)
Jhikrai, Malkonia (B.); Eastern India, Kerala, Western ghat hills, Andaman Islands.
Grains eaten in times of scarcity.
- *Vigna vexillata** (Benth.) A. Rich. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Jermei-soh-lang-tor (K.); Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Khasia Hills.
Tuberous roots said to be edible, seeds also eaten.
- Vitex leucoxydon** L. f. (VERBENACEAE)
Atta nocchi (Mal.), Sherus (Mar.), Luki (Tel.); Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu.
Fruits edible.
- Vitex peduncularis** Wall. ex Schauer (VERBENACEAE)
Boruna (B.), Minjurgorwa (H.), Mado (O.); Throughout India.
Leaves eaten as vegetable, leaf decoction taken as tea during cold season.
- Vitis parvifolia** Roxb. (VITACEAE)
Kodimundiri (Tam.); Central India, North West Himalayas.
Fruits sweet, edible.

- Vitis vinifera** L. (VITACEAE)
 Angur (B. & H.), Grape (E.), Darakh (Guj.), Drakya (O.), Mundiri (Mal.);
 Greater parts of India.
 Grapes taken fresh or in form of juice. Selected fruits used for canning.
 Seeds a source of cooking oil.
- Wallichia densiflora** Mart. (ARECACEAE)
 Gor aunsa (H.), Oho, Uh (Lep.); Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Manipur,
 Arunachal Pradesh.
 Stem used for preparation of an intoxicating drink.
- Wallichia disticha** T. Anders. (ARECACEAE)
 Ketong (Lep.); Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim.
 Pith of stems eaten.
- Walsura robusta** Roxb. (MELIACEAE)
 Lali (A.), Dieng-soh-phlang (K.); Assam, Meghalaya, Khasia Hills, Andaman
 Islands.
 Fruits edible.
- Wedelia biflora** DC. (ASTERACEAE)
 Sonki (B. & Mar.); West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andaman Islands.
 Young leaves cooked and eaten in small quantity as flavouring agent.
- Willughbeia edulis** Roxb. (APOCYNACEAE)
 Gedraphol (A.), Luti-am (B.); Assam, West Bengal.
 Fruits eaten.
- Wisteria sinensis** Sweet (PAPILIONACEAE)
 Chinese wisteria (E.); Plains of North India.
 Leaves used as a substitute for tea. Flowers sometimes eaten.
- Withania somnifera** Dunal (SOLANACEAE)
 Punir (H.), Ashvazanda (B.), Askandha (Mar.), Asgand (P.); Throughout
 India.
 Tender shoots used as vegetable.
- Woodfordia fruticosa** Kurz (LYTHRACEAE)
 Shiranji tea (E.), Dhai (B.), Dawi (H.), Dhavdi (Guj.); Throughout North
 India.
 Flowers used for making cooling drink.
- Wrightia tinctoria** R. Br. (APOCYNACEAE)
 Indrajau (B. & H.), Veypale (Tam.); Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu.
 Tender leaves and pods edible. Flowers used as vegetable.

- Wrightia tomentosa** Roem. & Schult. (APOCYNACEAE)
Dudhi (H.), Dudhkoraiya (B.), Harido (O.), Pala (Tam.); Nilgiri hills, West Bengal, Gujarat.
Leaves eaten as pot-herb. Tender fruits also edible.
- Xanthophyllum affine** Korth. ex Miq. (POLYGALACEAE)
Himalayas.
Leaves used for tea.
- Xanthophyllum flavescens** Roxb. (POLYGALACEAE)
Ajensak (B.), Mattei (Tam.), Mottal (Mal.); Tamilnadu, Kerala, Meghalaya.
Leaves edible.
- Xanthosoma violaceum** Schott (ARACEAE)
Tamilnadu, Kerala.
Kernel and leaves edible.
- Xantolis tomentosa** (Roxb.) Rafin. (SAPOTACEAE)
Kantu bohul (O.), Palai (Tam.), Kumbul (Mar.); Orissa, South India.
Berries pickled, also used in curry.
- Xylia xylocarpa** (Roxb.) Taub. (MIMOSACEAE)
Jambu (H.), Tirawa (Kan.), Kongoda, boja (O.); Karnataka, Orissa, Tamilnadu.
Roasted seeds edible.
- Xylosma longifolium** Clos (FLACOURTIACEAE)
Dandal, Katari (H.), Chopra (P.) Mota koli (A.); Greater parts of India.
Tender leaves used for getting opium effect.
- Xyris pauciflora** Willd. (XYRIDACEAE)
Baluyamjuri, Huringdimbu (Lep.); Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Tamilnadu.
Bulb eaten after processing.
- Zanthoxylum limonella** (Dennst.) Alston (RUTACEAE)
Bazinali (B.), Tejabala (Guj.), Tirphal (Mar.), Jingir-phang (K.); Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Eastern India.
Tender leaves eaten. Fruits appetizing and consumed.
- Zea mays** L. (POACEAE)
Maize (E.), Gomdhan (A.), Bhutta (B.), Makai (H.); Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh.
Native of Mexico.
Seeds eaten raw or fried.
- Zingiber officinale** Rosc. (ZINGIBERACEAE)
Ginger (E.), Ada (B. & H.), Allam (Tam.), Andra kam (Mal.); Assam,

Kerala, West Bengal.

Native of China.

Rhizome used as a condiment for flavouring. Rhizome is highly esteemed as a spice for its characteristic odour and warm taste.

Zingiber purpureum Rosc. (ZINGIBERACEAE)

Banada (B. & H.), Banooda (O.); Throughout India.

Rhizome used as condiment for flavouring purpose.

Ziziphus jujuba Mill. (RHAMNACEAE)

Kul (B.), Pitni-ber (H.), Amlai (P.), Bary konkamber (Kash.); Throughout India.

Fruits eaten fresh or dried.

Ziziphus mauritiana Lam. (RHAMNACEAE)

Kool (B.), Baer (H.), Indian jujube (E.), Bor (Guj. & Mar.); Throughout Indian.

Fresh fruits eaten. Dried fruits made into powder and consumed.

Ziziphus nummularia (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn. (RHAMNACEAE)

Wild jujube (E.), Jhahrberi (H.), Birar (P.), Janglar (Mar.); Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Kerala.

Fruits edible. Fruit-powder is eaten either raw or with gur or sugar.

Ziziphus oenoplia Mill. (RHAMNACEAE)

Jackal jujube (E.), Siakul (B.), Banka (Tel.), Ambulam (Tam.), Makai (H.); Throughout the greater parts of India.

Fruits eaten.

Ziziphus oxyphylla Edgew. (RHAMNACEAE)

Beri (P.), Kuritrama (Santh.); Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.

Sour fruits eaten.

Ziziphus rugosa Lam. (RHAMNACEAE)

Churna (H. & Mar.), Simukoli (O.), Todali (Mal.), Sekra (Santh.); Most of the parts of India.

Fruits eaten.

Ziziphus xylopyra Willd. (RHAMNACEAE)

Kat-ber (H.), Goti (Mar.), Got (O.), Challe (Kan.), Kottei (Tam.); Orissa, South India, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.

Ripe fruits occasionally eaten raw by local tribes.

Zygophyllum simplex L. (ZYGOPHYLLACEAE)

Alethi (P.), Lunio, Alethi (H.); Punjab, Rajasthan.

Seeds eaten by nomadic tribes.

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Ardri (Kan.)	35	Atu (Guj.)	108
Arhar (B. & S.)	34	Avalu (Tel.)	31
Ariavila (Mal.)	49	Avena (E.)	83
Arim (A.)	118	Avil (Mal.)	70
Arippu (Mal.)	99	Awa (H.)	83
Arkagida (Kan.)	35	Awal (Guj.)	41
Arni (Guj., H. & Mal.)	50	Azotong	34
Aroopaty (B.)	125		
Aru (H. & P.)	125	B	
Arund (H.)	124	Baachahu (A.)	121
Arvi (H.)	52	Babbil (P.)	4
Asalio (Guj.)	100	Babbuchekke (Kan.)	83
Asan (B. & H.)	138	Baberang (H.)	70
Asana (Mar.)	31	Baberi (A.)	111
Asgand (P.)	144	Babui tulsii (H.)	114
Ashamtagam (Tam.)	41	Babul (P.)	4
Ashat (Mar.)	78	Babu tuturi (Santh.)	142
Ashathwa (B.)	78	Bach (B. & H.)	6
Ashgourd (E.)	26	Bachita (H.)	141
Ashphal (B.)	75	Badaga (Mar.)	95
Ashshoura (B.)	84	Badam (H. & P.)	124
Ashta (H.)	25	Badam vittulu (Tel.)	124
Ashvagandha (B.)	144	Baelo (O.)	125
Askandha (Mar.)	144	Baer (H.)	146
Asmania (P.)	71	Bagaur (P.)	46
Assu (P.)	73	Bagbherenda (B.)	98
Asupal (O.)	121	Baghanulla (H.)	58
Ata (B.)	15	Bagh-rungha (B.)	141
Athalaikai (Tam.)	110	Bahava (Mar.)	42
Athi (Kan., Mal. & Tam.)	77	Baheda (Mar.)	138
Athiyakol (A.)	111	Bahera (H.)	138
Atis (H.)	6	Bahu (P.)	45
Ativark (Guj.)	6	Bahubara (B.)	54
Atlari (Tam.)	122	Bahuphali (Guj.)	53
Atna (B., H.)	138	Bahupatra (S.)	32

Baichandi (Mar.)	64	Baniah (O.)	91
Bailewa (H.)	136	Banjai (B.)	50
Bains (H.)	112	Banjam (B.)	17
Bairbanj (H.)	114	Banji-ou (A.)	63
Bairola (Tam.)	54	Banka (Tel.)	146
Bajur (B.)	55	Ban kach (H.)	3
Bakar (H.)	124	Bankajana (Tel.)	87
Bakla (H.)	118	Bankalmi (B. & H.)	96
Bakul (B.)	109	Bankapas (B)	3
Bakula (K. & Kan.)	106, 109	Ban-karela (B.)	110
Balati kikar (B.)	117	Ban-katari (Santh.)	110
Balbajamu (Tel.)	95	Banmallika (H.)	97
Balel (Kash.)	54	Ban mehal (H.)	105
Balia (O.)	133	Bannaringa (B. & H.)	83
Balikiary (O.)	65	Banni (P.)	127
Ballarikerai (Mar.)	93	Ban-nil (B.)	138
Balsam apple (E.)	109	Ban-nimbu (H.)	84
Balsana (H.)	94	Banogal (P.)	75
Baluka (B. & H.)	84	Ban okhra (B.)	141
Balusu (Tel.)	37	Banokra (B.)	140
Baluyamjuri (Lep.)	145	Banooda (O.)	146
Bammerwa (P.)	69	Banpalas (H.)	132
Bamul (P.)	4	Banraj (B.)	25
Banada (B. & H.)	146	Ban-ritha (B.)	4, 5
Bana etka (Santh.)	114	Bans (Guj., H. & Mar.)	24
Ban-am (A.)	106	Bans kaban (H.)	62
Banchar (P.)	127	Bansi (P.)	21
Banda (H.)	103	Banta (Tel.)	87
Bandedu (Tel.)	67	Bantimala (H.)	83
Ban-dhenras (B.)	3	Bantipariya (B.)	119
Bandhona (O.)	115	Bantulsi (B.)	118
Bandigarjana (Mal.)	61	Banwangan (Kash.)	121
Bandorhulla (B.)	68	Banyarts (P.)	47
Ban-dumar (B.)	77	Baobab tree (E.)	6
Bangab (B.)	66	Baphuli (B.)	53
Bangaro (Guj.)	73	Bara (H.)	102
Bangla-badam (B.)	138	Bara chali (B.)	122
Bangre-sishu (Tel.)	83	Bara elachi (B. & H.)	13
Ban-halada (Mar.)	58	Bara gadam (Tel.)	95
Ban-halud (B.)	58	Bara-ghokru (B.)	117
Banheka (A.)	118	Bara-gokhru (H.)	117

Baragular	77	Bata (P.)	118
Barahalkusa (B.)	101	Bathu (P.)	12
Bara heloch (A)	16	Bativa (B.)	107
Baraloniya (B.)	123	Bat-nongrim	68
Baramanda (B.)	103	Batra (O.)	107
Bara nal (H.)	21	Bau-maurace	70
Barangi (H.)	50	Baunra (H.)	75
Bara nimbu (B. & H.)	49	Bayabirang (H.)	71
Barani pias (H.)	9	Bazinali (B.)	145
Bara pani mirich (B.)	122	Bebrang (P.)	112
Baras (B.)	128	Bedina (H.)	111
Bara-salpan (B. & H.)	79, 109	Bedu (H.)	78
Bara sim (H.)	36	Beduli (H.)	78
Barberry (E.)	27	Begur phuli (B.)	35
Bargad (H.)	76	Behor (B.)	24
Bargadan (Mar.)	95	Bekh-unjubaz (B.)	122
Barha (Tam.)	7	Bekkra (H.)	124
Barhal (H.)	20	Bel (B. & H.)	7
Bathanta (H.)	134	Bela (H.)	97
Barichaulai (H.)	12	Belambu (H.)	23
Barigalu (Tel.)	118	Belapata (Mar.)	91
Barkanghi (B. & H.)	3	Beli (H.)	90
Barmi (K.)	138	Benarasi rai (H.)	31
Barna (H.)	56	Benchi (B.)	79
Baro-kheruie (B.)	74	Bengal cardamom (E.)	12
Baro mankachu (A.)	11	Benmenu (P.)	67
Barranki (Tel.)	40	Bennakki hullu (Kan.)	30
Barri (P.)	118	Berain (H.)	141
Baror (P.)	105	Beri (P.)	146
Barsan (O.)	111	Beriju (Santh.)	25
Barsanga (B.)	111	Bet (B.)	34
Bart (P.)	125	Betel (E.)	120
Barun (B.)	56	Betel nut (E.)	18
Bary konkamber (Kash.)	146	Betfal	34
Basinibans (B.)	24	Bethu sag (B. & H.)	45
Baskabomphang (K.)	118	Bhadhara-nag-phul (H.)	85
Basna (H.)	133	Bhadra (B.)	85
Bassant (H.)	94	Bhadrak (Mar.)	132
Basta (O.)	137	Bhainsadin	86
Bastra (H.)	35	Bhairah (B.)	138
Basula (H.)	103	Bhaisela (H.)	101

Bhalia (H.)	79	Bhuikobola (Mar.)	96
Bhang (B., Guj. & H.)	37	Bhuitara (B.)	123
Bhangari (H.)	28	Bhujpatra (H.)	28
Bhangaruda (Mar.)	29	Bhumikumra (B.)	96
Bhangra (B., H. & Mar.)	68, 95	Bhurungi (B.)	119
Bhanjira (H.)	118	Bhusa (H.)	64
Bhant (H.)	50	Bhutamari (O.)	101
Bhanwar (P.)	96	Bhut-bhiravi (B.)	124
Bhara (O.)	138	Bhutta (B.)	145
Bharangi (H.)	119, 124	Bibha (Mar.)	133
Bharband (H.)	18	Bichhubooti (H.)	141
Bhariyel (Mar.)	62	Bichtarak (B.)	19
Bharungi (Guj. & Mar.)	50	Bidarie (Tel.)	74
Bhat (H.)	84	Bihi (H.)	59
Bhatia (H.)	61	Bijaura (H.)	49
Bhatwar (H.)	84	Bikki (Tam.)	69
Bhedas (Mar.)	137	Bilaikand (H.)	96
Bhedeli lot (A.)	89	Bil-jhunjhun (B.)	56
Bhelatuki (B.)	133	Bilangra (Tam.)	79
Bhela (H.)	133	Bilari (B.)	107
Bhenta (O.)	90	Bilati badam (B.)	124
Bheunla (H.)	83	Bilati pudina (O.)	73
Bhillaura (H.)	139	Bilayati gab (H.)	65
Bhimona (A.)	82	Bilimbi (B.)	23
Bhindi (H.)	3	Bilin (H.)	76
Bhindodi (Mar.)	140	Bilpat (H.)	107
Bhingule (Mar.)	95	Bimbi (Mar.)	50
Bhobra (P.)	60	Bina (B. & H.)	23
Bhodrita (O.)	66	Bira (Tel.)	90
Bhokada (Mar.)	77	Biral anchar (B.)	37
Bhonvari (Mar.)	96	Biranga (B.)	70
Bhonyagali (Guj.)	95	Birar (P.)	146
Bhotola (A)	139	Bir jharwar (Santh.)	62
Bhoya chena (Guj.)	17	Birkapas (B.)	3
Bhringraj (B.)	68	Birkundururu (Santh.)	107
Bhucakramu (Tel.)	104	Birmi (H.)	138
Bhui champa (B., H. & Mar.)	98	Birmova (Mar.)	80
Bhuichampo (Guj.)	98	Bistendu (H.)	66
Bhuidumur (B.)	77	Bitmara (A.)	82
Bhuijam (B.)	124	Black caraway (E.)	40
Bhuikamri (B.)	108	Black currant (E.)	15

Black-eyed susan (E.)	91	Brahmokha (B.)	89
Black plum (E.)	137	Bran (P.)	127
Blind-weed (E.)	38	Bread fruit (E.)	20
Blue Japanese oak (E.)	127	Brihmi-sak (B.)	24
Bodamamidi (Tel.)	77	Brimij (Kash.)	43
Boddi (Tel.)	104	Brimposh nilofar (Kash.)	113
Boddikura (Tel.)	129	Brown cardamom (E.)	13
Bodditige (Tel.)	129	Brown oak (E.)	127
Boderia (O.)	114	Bual (A.)	68
Bodhi (Tel.)	78	Budamakya (Tel.)	57
Bodlarnari (Santh.)	48	Budbar (B.)	74
Bodolombomano (O.)	73	Buddha narikel (B.)	126
Bogijamuk (A.)	73	Budthikiray (Tam.)	129
Bogipat (B.)	53	Buffelgrass (E.)	43
Bogi tenga (A.)	107	Bujir	95
Boja (O.)	145	Bullakaya (Tel.)	132
Bojoramuli (O.)	140	Bullock's heart (E.)	14
Boke (Mar.)	28	Buma samba (Tam.)	124
Bola (A., B. & H.)	91, 99, 111	Bunga-ghundeena (B.)	10
Bolloon vine heart seed (E.)	39	Bur (H.)	24
Bonalu (B.)	64	Buraga (Tel.)	29
Bonbongana (A.)	127	Burando (Mar.)	29
Bondhuko (O.)	97	Burans (H.)	128
Bongadhi (A.)	16	Burashama (B.)	68
Bonokandulo (O.)	109	Buri palm (E.)	55
Bonomonda (O.)	101	Bur-marigold (E.)	28
Bon-posola (A.)	132	Bur marigold double-teeth (E.)	28
Bonta shama (Tel.)	68	Burma suwar (A.)	41
Bontatige (Tel.)	52	Burmie (B.)	138
Bontheraju (A.)	125	Burning bush (E.)	63
Boppitha (A.)	46	Buroni (Tel.)	77
Bor (Guj. & Mar.)	146	Bush nut (E.)	60
Bor-heloch (A.)	15	Buthi	95
Boroki-ankora (A.)	141	Butterfly pea (E.)	50
Boromankacha (H.)	11	Butter tree (E)	104
Bor-thekera (A.)	82	Byakura (B.)	134
Boruna (B.)	143		
Bot (B.)	76	C	
Botlya (Tam.)	38		
Bottle tree (E.)	7	Cabbage (E.)	31
Box tree (E.)	33	Cajuputa (Mar.)	107

Cajuputte (B.)	107	Cham-khirmi (H.)	122
Calendula (E.)	34	Champa (B., H. & O.)	108
Californian bur clover (E.)	106	Champa-natiya (B.)	12
Camellia (B. & E.)	35, 36	Champo (Guj.)	108
Camel thorn (E.)	9	Chana (H.)	47
Candalabara bush (E.)	41	Chanch (Kash.)	129
Candle nut (E.)	9	Chanda (Mar.)	104
Cannalavangapattai (Tam.)	48	Chandai (Tam.)	44
Cannon ball tree (E.)	55	Chandra (P.)	116
Carambola (Guj.)	23	Chandramula (H.)	98
Caraway (E.)	41	Chandumula (B.)	98
Cardamon (E.)	13	Chankam buti (P.)	72
Cashew nut (E.)	14	Chankor (B. & H.)	100
Cassia (E.)	41	Chaokathi (A.)	123
Cassie flower (E.)	4	Chaplash (B.)	20
Ceriman (E.)	110	Chapra (H.)	112
Cerukandal (Mal.)	98	Charai-atha (A.)	111
Ceru vuram (Mal.)	107	Charangi (H.)	119
Chaavuldwa (Mal. & Tam.)	73	Charas (B., Guj. & H.)	37
Chachar (P.)	27	Charoli (H.)	32
Chachi bet (B. & H.)	34	Chatra (P.)	101
Chadicha (Mal.)	87	Chattomara	62
Chagul bati (B.)	118	Chaudhari (Mar.)	48
Chaili (Santh.)	110	Chaulai (H.)	12
Chakunda (B. & H.)		Chaupatia (H.)	28
Chaldua (O.)	73	Chayena (H.)	65
Chal kumra (B.)	26	Cheena (B.)	116
Challagadda (Tel.)	21	Cheese rennet (E.)	81
Challa gaddalu (Tel.)	21	Chemmarom (Mal.)	16
Challe (Kan.)	146	Chem-men	90
Chalmori (H.)	115	Chemtisag (B.)	122
Chaltá (B. & H.)	63	Chena (H.)	116
Chalu (P. & H.)	103	Chenchalikura (Tel.)	63
Chamadumpa (Tel.)	52	Chennathuvarai (Tam.)	65
Chamaggai (H.)	63	Chenyel (H.)	65
Chamarbathua	45	Cherimoyer (E.)	14
Chamari (Mar.)	124	Cheruka (Mal.)	31
Chambul (Mar.)	25	Cherutali (Mal.)	96
Chameli (H.)	97	Cheruvallel (Mal.)	93
Chamhun (P.)	93	Chetia-bola (A.)	93
		Chettu sampangi (Tel.)	36

Chevari (Mar.)	21	Chora (P. & Tam.),	14, 126
Chhagalkuri (B.)	96	Chota halkusa (B. & H.)	101
Chhirvel (H.)	92	Chotanirkhut	59
Chhota-dudhi (H.)	74	Choti-dudhi (H.)	75
Chhoto-kul (B.)	131	Choti-elachi (B. & H.)	70
Chichoda (H.)	60	Choturiuns (Tam.)	55
Chichru (Kash.)	141	Chua (H. & Kash.)	12, 129
Chickua (H.)	46	Chhuari (H.)	20
Chigadmari (Kan.)	99	Chukandar (H.)	28
Chikakai (Guj.)	4	Chukboo (Lep.)	98
Chikri (H.)	33	Chukkangai (Tam.)	57
Chikti (H.)	140	Chuko (Guj.)	12
Chikyeng (B.)	43	Chuma (H.)	92
Chilgoza (H.)	120	Chumlisag (H.)	12
Chilkadudu (Tel.)	109	Chung (B.)	39
Chillies (E.)	38	Chuprialu (B. & H.)	64
Chinaka (P.)	67	Churna (H. & Mar.)	146
Chinese laurel (E.)	15	Cinnavullinji (Tel.)	66
Chinese water chest nut (E.)	70	Clapper pouch (E.)	38
Chinese wisteria (E.)	144	Clearing-nut tree (E.)	136
Chini-badam (B.)	17	Cleavers (E.)	81
Chinnabotuki (Tel.)	54	Club-rush (E.)	132
Chinnakalinga (Tel.)	63	Coast cotton tree (E.)	91
Chinnambal (Mal.)	102	Coco plum (E.)	46
Chinna nakkeru (Tel.)	54	Common beech (E.)	75
Chino (Guj.)	116	Common buck wheat (E.)	75
Chipli (Lep.)	15	Common guava (E.)	125
Chir (H.)	120	Common Indian salt wort (E.)	136
Chira (Mar.)	72	Common juniper (E.)	98
Chirka (Mar.)	72	Common marigold (E.)	34
Chirla (H.)	127	Common olive (E.)	114
Chiruta-ita (Tel.)	119	Common yew (E.)	138
Chitra (H.)	27	Coral plant (E.)	98
Chivaka (Mal.)	114	Coral wood (E.)	7
Chive (E.)	10	Coriander (E.)	54
Chiwaripat (B.)	136	Country mallow (E.)	3
Chodhari (Guj.)	48	Country potato (E.)	52
Chogar (H.)	83	Cowa (H.)	81
Chokkala (Tam.)	8	Creeping thistle (E.)	48
Chola (B. & P.)	47	Croton (E.)	51
Chopra (P.)	145		

Crown-imperial (E.)	80	Dawi (H.)	144
Cucumber (E.)	57	Daya (H.)	35
Custard apple (E.)	15	Debdari (H.)	121
Cutch tree (E.)	4	Debdaru (B.)	121
D			
Dab (B. & P.)	50, 95	Delha (P.)	38
Dabh (H.)	95	Dendhu (H.)	94
Dadam (Guj.)	126	Dephal (B.)	20
Dahlia-baha (Santh.)	60	Deshi-badam (H.)	138
Daduri (H.)	77	Deva (B. & Mar.)	25
Dak (P.)	129	Devataru (Mal.)	73
Dakartalada (Andaman)	35	Devsunda	88
Dalchini (B., Guj. H., Mal. & Tel.)	48	Dhai (B.)	144
Dalim (B.)	126	Dhaktasheral (Mar.)	122
Dalimba (Kan. & Mar.)	126	Dhala tulasi (O.)	114
Daman (Mar.)	87	Dhaman (H., O. & P.)	43, 86, 87
Damaro (Guj.)	114	Dhamasia (H.)	138
Dampel (H.)	82	Dhamin (H.)	87
Dandal (H.)	145	Dhamni (B. & H.)	86
Danga gurgur (B.)	51	Dhan (B. & H.)	115
Dansasiyok (Lep.)	99	Dhane (Mar.)	72
Danshir (Mar.)	127	Dhania (B.)	54
Danti (H. & S.)	24	Dhanua (H.)	97
Dantrasea (Santh.)	124	Dhanya (H.)	54
Dapoli (Mar.)	89	Dharambe (Mar.)	81
Darakh (Guj.)	144	Dhare jhapak (Santh.)	132
Daran (P.)	75	Dhatoki (O.)	86
Dargola (H.)	131	Dhaura (H.)	99
Darhaldi (B.)	27	Dhavdi (Guj.)	144
Darmi-asing (K.)	128	Dhavdo (Guj.)	15
Daruhald (Mar.)	27	Dhawa (H.)	15
Dateplum persimmon (E.)	66	Dheniani (H.)	114
Datir (Mar.)	77	Dheras (B.)	3
Datrang (Mar.)	69	Dhindau bagurilata (A.)	117
Daudotpala (H.)	142	Dhogpututa (Tam.)	27
Dauli (B.)	124	Dhohein (H.)	60
Dauria (Mar.)	97	Dholsamudra (B. & H.)	100
Daushir (Mar.)	127	Dhotelakand (Santh.)	100
Davanamu (Tel.)	20	Dhub (H.)	59
Davar (H.)	69	Dhuna (A.)	36
		Dhundal (B.)	103
		Dhup (Mar.)	36

Dhurpisag (H.)	101	Dikamali (B. Guj., H. & Mar.)	82
Dhuti (Guj.)	38	Dila (P.)	60
Didhi (H.)	134	Dinda (Mar.)	100
Dieng-auro-la-pyrno (A.)	61	Ding-khlang (K.)	119
Dieng byllet (K.)	111	Dinglatterdop (A.)	47
Dieng-charkhei (K.)	83	Dingleen (A.)	28
Dieng-ching (K.)	112	Ding-star (K.)	136
Dieng-iong (A.)	66	Dino (Mar.)	100
Dieng-Ja-lyntep (K.)	93	Doaria (Mar.)	97
Dieng-ja-rasang (K.)	107	Dodak (P.)	53
Dieng-jing (K.)	142	Doddahanise (Kan.)	41
Dieng-la-kor (K.)	139	Dodi (Guj.)	68
Dieng-lavmaheg (K.)	80	Doggali-kura (Tel.)	12
Dieng-lih (K.)	124	Dom-sal (H.)	109
Dieng-long (K.)	140	Don (P.)	19
Dieng-phait (A.)	54	Dopatilata (H.)	96
Dieng-sho-liwa (K.)	137	Dor (P.)	128
Dieng-si-ing (K.)	103	Doron (A.)	75
Dieng-sia-blei (K.)	121	Dosakaya (Tel.)	57
Dieng-so-klong (K.)	126	Dowdowla (Mar.)	109
Dieng-soh-japhon (A.)	26	Drakya (O.)	144
Dieng-soh-jodao (K.)	93	Drange (P.)	131
Dieng-soh-junmang (K.)	16	Dronpushpi (H.)	101
Dieng-soh-kait-lang (K.)	35	Drooping sea wormwood (E.)	20
Dieng-soh-khijut (K.)	131	Dudal (P.)	74
Dieng-soh-khyllam (A.)	69	Dudh kalmi (B. & H.)	114
Dieng-soh-la-pied (K.)	132	Dudhi (H.)	74, 134
Dieng-soh-lakor (K.)	126	Dudhiakalmi (B.&H.)	95
Dieng-soh-lang-som (K.)	142	Dudhialata (B., H. & O.)	115
Dieng-soh-lardi (K.)	142	Dudhilata (B.)	78
Dieng-soh-longar (K.)	8	Dudhkoraiya (B.)	145
Dieng-soh-mir (K.)	124	Dudholomo (O.)	114
Dieng-soh-nonag (K.)	134	Dudipala (Tel.)	115
Dieng-soh-phlang (K.)	144	Dudli (P.)	138
Dieng-soh-pho (K.)	67	Dudurli (Mar.)	92
Dieng-soh-silli (K.)	15	Dugdha (S.)	39
Dieng-soh-syllih (K.)	16	Dukapendalamu (Tel.)	64
Dieng-soh-tyrteit (K.)	89	Dula (P.)	3
Dieng-tilut (K.)	114	Dulal (H.)	138
Dieng-tyrnem-bhai (K.)	36	Dulicham (B.)	105
Diengsnine (K.)	43	Dum (H.)	9

Dumbur (B.)	76, 78	Gachcha-Kaya (Tel.)	33
Dumoor (B.)	77	Gachmirich (H.)	38
Dumur (B.)	77	Gadahundbaha (Santh.)	97
Dungari (Guj.)	9	Gadaluti (Tel.)	66
Dupati (B.)	94	Gadchiana (H.)	105
Durba (B.)	59	Gaddanelli (Tel.)	83
Dusaraitige (Tel.)	50	Gagjaira (H.)	78
Duserasag (B.)	84	Gahanal (B.)	21
		Gaiaswat (B.)	78
		Gaighura (Santh.)	122
		Gaisa (O.)	101
		Gajaga (Mar.)	33
		Gajapipal (B. & H.)	132
		Gajar (B., H. & P.)	61
		Gajeer mul (B.)	121
		Gajna (H.)	78
		Gajri (Guj.)	137
		Gakhura (B. & O.)	140
		Gali (Guj.)	95
		Galinsoga (E.)	80
		Galion (H.)	135
		Gallu (H.)	138
		Galot (P.)	44
		Galphuli (Santh.)	80
		Gamari (B.)	84
		Gambhar (H.)	84
		Gan (P.)	40
		Gandali (O.)	116
		Gandha bhadulia (B.)	116
		Gandharajan	90
		Gandibudi (H.)	84
		Gandibuti (P.)	84
		Ganechi (B.)	60
		Ganer (H.)	23
		Ganerjei (P.)	23
		Gangeda (Guj.)	127
		Gangukanger (P.)	87
		Ganhila (P.)	124
		Ganja (B., Guj., H. & Tam.)	37
		Ganthian (P.)	95
		Ganthya (H.)	60
E			
Eatalu (H.)	65		
Ebans (H.)	65		
Edana (Mal.)	114		
Edul-dara (Santh.)	39		
Ekdania (H.)	31		
Ekshira (Santh.)	132		
Elchi (Guj.)	70		
Elephant creeper (E.)	71		
Elika-jemudu (Tel.)	108		
Eraka (Mar.)	140		
Erattayani (Mal.)	100		
Errakuti (Tel.)	117		
Erra-uririka (Tel.)	119		
Etagogu (Tel.)	91		
Ettaballi (Tel.)	31		
European white water Lily (E)	113		
F			
False white teak (E.)	139		
Fan palm (E.)	55		
Faridbuti (P.)	76		
Filbert (E.)	55		
Findak (H.)	55		
Findora (H.)	102		
Fox nut (E.)	75		
Fras (Kash.)	122		
Fudakanda (Santh)	30		
G			
Gab (B. & H.)	65		

Ganti ghas (H.)	60	Ghuzbe (P.)	121
Gantubarangi (Kan & Tel.)	50	Giant granadilla (E.)	117
Ganzai (Tel.)	37	Gila (B. & H.)	71
Garayo (Guj.)	96	Gilatige (Tel.)	71
Garden balsam (E.)	94	Gimasak (B.)	93
Garden lettuce (E.)	99	Ginger (E.)	145
Gargas (P.)	86	Ginger lily (E.)	88
Gargurnaru (H.)	32	Girasole (H.)	89
Gari (Guj. & Tel.)	24, 95	Gitana (Mar.)	63
Garlic (E.)	10	Globe amaranth (E.)	85
Garjkalai (B.)	84	Gobhi (H.)	70
Garmala (Guj.)	42	Godadi (Mar.)	95
Gase-weed (E.)	38	Godhona (O.)	124
Gathivana (H.)	20	Gogadagaddi (Tel.)	46
Gaungchi (H.)	3	Goganda (H.)	131
Geang (H.)	103	Gogisag (P.)	105
Gedraphol (A.)	144	Gohara (B.)	124
Geeta-kushir (H.)	101	Gohhkha (Tam.)	10
Geio (B.)	31	Gohora (A.)	124
Genderi (A.)	124	Goili (Mar.)	96
Geowain (H.)	69	Gokara (O.)	117
Geria (O.)	136	Gokhru (H.)	140
Gerul (Santh.)	84	Gokhura (B. & O.)	140
Ghagri (Mar.)	56	Gokru Kalan (P.)	117
Ghain (P.)	69	Gokurna (Mar.)	50
Ghandhali (H.)	116	Golagandi (Tel.)	58
Ghanti-chi-bhaji (Mar.)	29	Golden pillar (E.)	74
Ghanto (B.)	132	Golden rayed lily (E.)	102
Ghato (B.)	50	Golugu (Tel.)	84
Ghechu (H.)	16	Goma (H.)	101
Ghenti-nati (B.)	12	Gomdhan (A.)	145
Ghisoda (Guj.)	103	Gomphan (Tam.)	11
Ghiwata (A.)	34	Gondai (H.)	31
Ghiyatori (H.)	103	Gondi (H.)	54
Ghobe (Guj.)	50	Gophla (H.)	92
Ghodakan (Guj.)	138	Gorakamli (H.)	6
Ghorbel (Mar.)	126	Gorakha-amli (Guj.)	6
Ghot kachchu (B.)	10	Gor-aunsa (H.)	144
Ghugri (Mar.)	107	Goria (B. & H.)	46, 98
Ghunghunian (H.)	56	Gorshingiah (B.)	67
		Goru-mora (A.)	56

Gos (Tam. & Tel.)	31	Gummadi (Tel.)	57
Got (O.)	146	Gun (H.)	64
Gota begun (B.)	134	Gunacha (P.)	130
Got-ka-kara (B.)	110	Gunarh (A.)	124
Goti (Mar.)	146	Gundi (Guj.)	54
Gouriphal (Kash.)	130	Gungatiya (B.)	63
Gourkarsi (O.)	31	Gunyun (Kash.)	40
Gourokholi (O.)	66	Gurbheli (H.)	87
Govali (Mar.)	86	Gurgur (B.)	51
Gowar (H.)	58	Gurguria (O.)	73
Gowriphal (Mar.)	130	Gurhal (P.)	91
Grape fruit (E.)	49, 144	Gurhul (O.)	91
Green bristle (E.)	133	Gurin (P.)	19
Green oak (E.)	126	Gurol (A.)	127
Grooved balsam (E.)	94	Gutgotya (B.)	124
Guara (B.)	69	Guthari (H.)	29, 135
Guch (P.)	143	Guthibira (Tel.)	103
Guda	85	Guti (Mar.)	52
Gudda (Kan.)	79	Gutti (Tel.)	121
Gugal (Tel.)	133	Guwar (Guj.)	58
Gugil (Kash.)	112	Guya (H.)	143
Gul (P.)	121		
Gulabjaman (H. & Mar.)	137	H	
Gulabjamb (B.)	137	Hadjora (H.)	48
Gulal (B.)	66	Hairy tare (E.)	143
Gular (H.)	77, 78	Hairy willow weed (E.)	72
Gulbodla (P.)	136	Hala (P.)	119
Guldaudi (B. & H.)	46	Haladi (Mar.)	72
Gulibadaward (Kash.)	39	Haldi (Mar.)	82
Gulikadam (B.)	109	Hale (Kan.)	46
Gulkakra (H.)	110	Halim (B. & H.)	100
Gulkhair (H.)	105	Halis (H.)	121
Gulmendhi (H.)	94	Halkasa (B.)	101
Gulur (B.)	92	Hallike (Kash.)	44
Gulutora (H.) B	33	Halsi (H.)	7
Guma (H.)	101	Halwa tendu (H.)	66
Gumaara	101	Handikhandi (Santh.)	119
Gumbadvel (Guj.)	96	Hanmisang (Santh.)	114
Gumbar (B.)	84	Han sampige (Kan.)	79
		Hansiadhapan	100
		Hanthu	85
		Hanuman phala (Kan.)	14

Hanumanvel (Guj.)	96	Hira (Kan.)	90
Harchari (Kan.)	108	Hirankhuri (H.)	71
Hareuch kanta (B.)	5	Hiruseeah (H.)	74
Hargeza (B.)	63	Hisalu (H.)	130
Hariali (H.)	59	Hital (B. & O.)	119
Haribaval (Guj.)	4	Hlosunle (B.)	28
Harido (O.)	145	Hlotagbret (Lep.)	117
Harinhara (B.)	31	Hoary basil (E.)	113
Harinharra (H.)	16	Hogla (B. & O.)	140
Harjora (B.)	48	Hoklati (A.)	131
Harkuch (H.)	71	Hol (Kash.)	106
Harvali (Tel.)	59	Hoom (Guj. & Mar.)	109, 121
Haryali (Mar.)	59	Horse-chestnut (E.)	8
Hasuabor	100	Horsegram (E.)	67
Hatichuk (H.)	89	Hosha (Mar.)	98
Hathi den kiya (A.)	123	Howa (P.)	134
Hathipich (P.)	89	Hukakand (H.)	117
Hathkan (Santh.)	100	Huktapata (A.)	86
Hatong-gism	88	Hulhul (H.)	50
Haud (Kash.)	138	Hullichala (Kan.)	119
Havusha (B.)	98	Hulul (H.)	88
Hazarmani (B.)	119	Huluni (Kan. & Tam.)	75
Hazel-nut (E.)	55	Hund (Santh.)	114
Helencha (E.)	62	Hurhura (Santh.)	49
Hengina-poka (A.)	84	Hurhuria (B.)	50
Hengunia (A.)	107	Huri (B.)	39
Hijal (B.)	24	Huringdimbu (Lep.)	145
Hijlibadam (B.)	14	Huyer (B.)	50
Hill gooseberry (E.)	128		
Hill mango (E.)	53	I	
Himalayan balsam (E.)	94	Ijjul (H.)	25
Himalayan bird cherry (E.)	125	Ilakotta (Tam.)	72
Himalayan peony (E.)	116	Illaccivvicca (Mal.)	65
Himi (Guj.)	114	Illinda (Tel.)	65
Hing (B. & H.)	76	Indian acalyphs (E.)	5
Hingan (H.)	24	Indian blue water-lily (E.)	113
Hingcha (B.)	71	Indian chestnut (E.)	43
Hingori (A.)	43	Indian coral tree (E.)	73
Hingot (H.)	24	Indian gamboge tree (E.)	82
Hinsalu (H.)	130	Indian jujube (E.)	146
Hintalamu (Tel.)	119	Indian laurel fig (E.)	78

Indian liquorice (E.)	3	Jalmagra	68
Indian oak (E.)	25	Jalpai (B.)	70
Indian pink (E.)	97	Jalulija (H.)	121
Indian red water-lily (E.)	113	Jam (B. & H.)	137
Indian shot (E.)	37	Jamba (Mar.)	73, 125
Indian wild vine (E.)	13	Jamba (P.)	73
Indian wormwood (E.)	20	Jambo (Tam.)	9
Indrajau (B. & H.)	144	Jambu (H.)	145
Indu (Tam.)	47	Jamla (O.)	92
Ingar (H.)	24	Jamli (Guj.)	137
Inghthumtherapau	77	Jammu (P.)	137
Ingudi (S.)	24	Jamoi (H.)	125
Inramjidukha (A.)	88	Jamrassi (H.)	43
Ippa (Tel.)	104	Jamrud (Guj.)	125
Irimpiyatali (Mal.)	73	Jamrul (B., H. & O.)	137
Iripa (Mal.)	59	Jamtiki-bel (H.)	50
Iroko (E.)	46	Janglar (Mar.)	146
Iron wood tree (E.)	108	Jangli angur (H.)	13
Irsia (H.)	97	Jangli arandi (H.)	98
Irumballi (Kan.)	66	Jangli-aushbah (H.)	133
Iruvaji (Tam.)	25	Jangli badam (B., H. & Mar.)	36, 135
Isafghol (Kash.)	121	Janglidal (H.)	94
Isha-langulia (B.)	93	Janglidarchini (H.)	47
Ishirashi (Tel.)	72, 100	Jangli-haldi (H.)	58
		Jangli-kalimirch (H.)	139
		Jangli-madan-mast-ka-phul (H.)	58
		Jangush (P.)	19
		Janjari	46
		Janoki-jamun (B.)	140
		Janumu (Tel.)	56
		Jaon (P.)	93
		Japanese medler (E.)	72
		Japhara (Tam. & Tel.)	28
		Ja-rain (A. & K.)	75
		Jasad (Mar.)	28
		Ja-siet (K.)	104
		Jasum (H.)	91
		Jasuva (Tel.)	91
		Jata-kanchira (B.)	52
		Jatakanchura (B.)	53
		Jatamamshi (Kan., Mal. & Tel.)	112
J			
Jab (B.)	93		
Jackal jujube (E.)	146		
Jack bean (E.)	36		
Jagatmadan (B.)	83		
Jahrpali (H.)	76		
Jahrphali (H.)	78		
Jainghani (H.)	14		
Jajan (O.)	31		
Jakhain (K.)	94		
Ja-kharia (K.)	128		
Jakri (A.)	78		
Jalboge (P.)	143		
Jaldhania (H.)	127		
Jalidar (P.)	87		
Jalkhumbi (H.)	120		

Jatamansi (B. & H.)	112	Jungli akrot (B.)	9
Jav (Guj., H. & Mar.)	22, 93	Jungli badam (H.)	36
Java (Mar.)	93	Jungli bhendi (Mar.)	3
Java badami (Kan)	36	Jungli-haldi (H.)	58
Java-pushpamu (Tel.)	91	Jungli-kalimirch (H.)	139
Javi (H.)	22, 23	Jungli pan (B.)	120
Javra (H.)	137	Jute (E.)	53
Jawane (P.)	47	Jutula (A.)	11
Jawasa (H.)	9	Jwarpat (A.)	86
Jawaso (Guj.)	9	Jyirmi-soh-ram-khlow (K.)	79
Jelchumli (B.)	12		
Jermei-kyn-saw (A.)	126	K	
Jermei-soh-lang-tor (K.)	143	Kabab chini (B. & H.)	120
Jhahrberi (H.)	146	Kabra (H.)	38
Jhalai (B.)	28	Kachalu (H.)	52
Jharambi (Mar.)	82	Kachchilkilangu (Mal.)	64
Jharasa (Mar.)	109	Kachidria (A.)	112
Jharera (Mar.)	28	Kachlora (H.)	121
Jhau (H.)	137	Kachnar (H. & Mar.)	25, 26
Jhikrai (B.)	143	Kachoram (Tel.)	98
Jhinga (B.)	103	Kachri (Mar.)	98
Jhinjhira (Mar.)	140	Kachu (B.)	52
Jhipato (Guj.)	140	Kachur (H.)	54
Jhirni (Tam.)	21	Kadadari (Tel.)	87
Jhunjhunia (A)	56	Kadadiri (Tel.)	42
Jia (B., Guj. & H.)	37	Kadalai (Tam.)	47
Jikipota (Santh.)	115	Kadalamanakku (Tam.)	98
Jilakara (Tel.)	57	Kadam (B.)	15
Jili (H.)	76	Kadapa (Tel.)	24
Jilledu (Tel.)	35	Kadavanchi (Mar.)	110
Jingir-phang (K.)	145	Kadu adike (Kan.)	119
Jira (B. & H.)	41, 57	Kadubende (Kan.)	72
Jirhap (K.)	83	Kadugu (Tam.)	31
Joba (B.)	91	Kadukadalegida (Kan.)	105
Jolopari (O.)	70	Kadukajar (Guj.)	107
Jolpai (B.)	69	Kadunimbe (Kan.)	22
Jongali-memedo (A.)	73	Kadvaghokru (Guj.)	117
Jotelupoka (A.)	130	Kaenth (P.)	126
Jowar (P.)	75	Kaffir potato (E.)	52
Jui (B.)	117	Kafurkapat (B. & H.)	108
Jum (B.)	83	Kagadolia (Guj.)	111

Kaghak (P.)	129	Kalijan (Tam.)	11
Kaghsi bans (H.)	61	Kalijira (B.)	142
Kaghzinimbu (B. & H.)	48	Kalikuki (Kan.)	23
Kaglimara (Kan.)	36	Kalilahara -	97
Kahu (B. & H.)	99	Kalimusli (H.)	57
Kaida (Mal.)	116	Kaliring (P.)	126
Kaigu (Guj.)	4	Kali sarson (H.)	30
Kail (H.)	120	Kali setki (B.)	31
Kaim (H.)	109	Kali tori (H.)	103
Kainjal (B.)	28	Kalizewar (P.)	33
Kaiphal (B. & H.)	112	Kalkashunda (B.)	42
Kait (B.)	76	Kallai (H.)	63
Kait dewsan (K.)	111	Kallathi	77
Kaju (H. & Mar.)	14	Kalman (A.)	96
Kaka pola (Mal.)	110	Kalmi (H.)	109
Kakaronda (H.)	29	Kalmilata (B.)	129
Kakarundah (H.)	86	Kalmisag (H.)	95
Kakkanam (Tam.)	50	Kalmisak (B.)	95
Kakranda (H.)	29	Kalokera (B.)	38
Kakria (Guj.)	99	Kalomba (Lep.)	83
Kakrol (B.)	110	Kalung (Tel.)	113
Kaksa (H.)	110	Kalvalai (Tam.)	37
Kakuriya (O.)	60	Kamal (H. & Mar.)	113
Kalaakhi (P.)	130	Kamala (B.)	49
Kala anchhu (H.)	130	Kamalata (B. & H.)	97
Kalabisa (P.)	92	Kamarak (B.)	23
Kala dammar (B, Guj. & H)	36	Kameli (H.)	27
Kaladana (H.)	96	Kameti (H.)	27
Kaladanah (B.)	96	Kamkshi (Tel.)	58
Kala hinsalu (H.)	130	Kamma-regu (Tel.)	20
Kala Jira (B.)	142	Kanak (Kash.)	131
Kalaka (Mar.)	24	Kanakamuka (Mal.)	119
Kalakanta	85	Kanak champa (B. & H.)	126
Kala lag (H.)	27	Kanaregu (Tel.)	79
Kalamb (Mar.)	109	Kanbillai (Tam.)	67
Kalampatti (Mal.)	107	Kanchan-arak (Santh.)	110
Kalanjan (B. & H.)	11	Kanchara (H.)	52
Kalatulsi (H.)	113	Kanchira (Tam.)	52
Kalavu (Tam.)	141	Kanda (Tel.)	13
Kala-zira (B.)	33	Kandal (Mar.)	135
Kala-zirah (Kash.)	33	Kandale (Kan.)	98

Kandar (H.)	6, 54	Karadu (Mar.)	28
Kandaru (H.)	5	Karai (Tam.)	37
Kandei (P.)	22	Karakia (O.)	107
Kandiara (P.)	22	Karail (B.)	62
Kandiari (Kash.)	130	Karalli (Tel.)	38
Kandigala (Tel.)	98	Karamadika (S.)	40
Kandwer (O.)	83	Karambel (Guj. & Mar.)	63
Kanesi (P.)	139	Karambu (Mar.)	114
Kanghi (H.)	3	Karamcha (B.)	40
Kangiabel (H.)	31	Karamkalla (H.)	31
Kang-mari (A.)	98	Karangali (Tam.)	5
Kaniputeega (Tel.)	135	Karanju (H.)	33
Kanjho (Guj.)	92	Karapatu (Guj.)	110
Kanjiram (Mal.)	136	Karaunda (E. & H.)	40
Kanju (H.)	92	Karehullu (Kan.)	46
Kanjuna (H.)	53	Karel (H.)	38
Kankra (B.)	32	Karepaku (Tel.)	111
Kanphodi (Mar.)	88	Kari (H. & Santh.)	73, 109
Kanphuti (H.)	39	Karibevu (Kan.)	111
Kanphutti (Mar.)	50	Karichakka (Mal.)	23
Kanshura (H.)	53	Karihuginniyahambu (Kan.)	96
Kantagur-kamai (H.)	23	Karimpolam (Mal.)	139
Kanta kachu (B.)	100	Karinkuvalam (Mal.)	110
Kantalikela (B.)	111	Kariphal (Guj.)	112
Kanta notiya (B.)	12	Kari puspi (B.)	35
Kanta-padma (O.)	75	Kariveppila (Mal.)	49
Kanta saru (Santh.)	100	Karkotta (B.)	63
Kanthior-kung (Lep.)	136	Karlephingnu (K.)	79
Kantiari (P.)	40	Karmai (B.)	25
Kantu bohul (O.)	145	Karmal (H. & Mar.)	23, 63
Kantukelangu (Tam.)	64	Karmbiarak (S.)	108
Kanval (Guj. & H.)	113	Karmocha (B.)	40
Kanvel (Mar.)	142	Karpasamu (Tel.)	85
Kanwal (H. & P.)	113	Karpur (B.)	102
Kanzla (H.)	5	Karpura (S.)	47
Kaola (Mar.)	134	Karpuramu (Tel.)	47
Kapas (B., Guj., H., Mar. & P.)	86	Karshu (H.)	127
Kapurakachari (B., Guj., H. & Mar.)	89	Karu (H. & Mal.)	38, 65
Karadia (O.)	122	Karuk (P.)	54
Karadio	37	Karukandu (H.)	64

Karumaruthu (Tam.)	138	Kattagatti (Tam.)	33
Karumugai (Tam.)	36	Kattalari (Tam.)	92
Karunda (H.)	40	Kattillupai (Tam.)	46
Karunduvarai (Tam.)	66	Kattu-kachil (Mar.)	64
Karungas (Kash.)	123	Kattu-kadugu (Tam.)	129
Karuva (Tam.)	47	Kattu kkariveppilai (Tam.)	49
Karwat (Mar.)	15	Kattuk-kasturi (Tam.)	3
Kasai (Santh.)	31	Kattunervalam (Tam.)	98
Kasalu (H.)	65	Kattunochi (Tam.)	61
Kasara (Mar.)	132	Kattupaval (Mal.)	110
Kaseru (P.)	60	Kattutali (Tam.)	96
Kashini (Tam.)	47	Katukala (Tam.)	79
Kashlikirai (Tam.)	91	Katul (H.)	127
Kashmal (H.)	27	Kau (B.)	81
Kashni (Tam.)	47	Kaubutkila (H.)	88
Kasini (H. & Tel.)	47	Kauki (Mar.)	106
Kasni (B. & H.)	47	Kaunia (Tam.)	21
Kasodi (Mar.)	42	Kauntel (Mar.)	38
Kasondi (H.)	42	Kaur (P.)	38
Kasschra (B.)	93	Kavalakodi (Tam.)	64
Kassin (B.)	47	Kavit (Guj.)	76
Kassod (Mar.)	42	Kavu (Tel.)	99
Kasaunda (H.)	42	Kayaphala (Mar.)	112
Kasur (Lep.)	131	Kayaputi (H.)	107
Kasuru (B. & H.)	132	Kazoobi (Lep.)	83
Kataili chaulai (H.)	12	Keembutan (Lep.)	8
Kat-allari (Mal.)	92	Kehra rasia (O.)	32
Kataphal (H.)	23	Kejur (B.)	119
Katari (H.)	145	Kelnap (A.)	122
Katbel (B.)	76	Kema (Lep.)	128
Kat-ber (H.)	146	Kena (Mar.)	52
Kat-bhaluka (A.)	121	Kend (B.)	65, 66
Kathachampa (H.)	117	Kendu (P. & B.)	65, 66
Kathior-pat (Lep.)	92	Keora (B.)	135
Kath jamrala (O.)	15	Keppasi (Kan.)	61
Kath-kutha (H.)	141	Ker (Guj.)	38
Kathnim (H.)	111	Kerangi (Tel.)	61
Kathorkung (Lep.)	106	Kerua (B. & O.)	135
Kathshim (B.)	37	Kesarchettu (Tel.)	56
Kath shola (B.)	7	Kesarda (O.)	68
Katsoi (H.)	130	Kesuti (B.)	68

Keti daman (A.)	60	Khenan (H.)	76
Ketong (Lep.)	144	Khet-papara (B.)	109
Ketua (B.)	24	Khet-sunsuni (H.)	62
Keu (B. & H.)	55	Khetua (H.)	15
Keura (H.)	116	Khichar (Kash.)	104
Keya (B.)	116	Khim-kha (Lep.)	134
Khadbathal	45	Khira (B., H. & Mar.)	57
Khaddhaman	86	Khirkhejur (B.)	106
Khair (B. & H.)	4	Khirni (Guj. & H.)	106
Khairwal (H.)	25	Khitsar (Kash.)	104
Khajur (B. Guj., H. & Mar.)	118, 119	Khoja (A.)	34
Khajuri (H.)	118	Khonda-partoli (O.)	127
Khakra (O.)	83	Khorial (A.)	117
Khalazi (Kash.)	105	Khubasi (H.)	105
Khalijya (O.)	66	Khubkalan (H.)	129
Khalshi (B.)	7	Khukan (A.)	68
Khamalu (B. & H.)	64	Khukru (A.)	66
Khanta (O.)	86	Khulkhuri (H.)	93
Khapparkadu (H. & Mar.)	44	Khursa (H.)	123
Kharak (Guj.)	119	Kiasi (A.)	90
Kharbuja (Guj., H., Mar. & P.)	57	Kierpa (B.)	38
Khardi (Mar.)	56	Kijuchuni -	80
Khareu (P.)	126	Kikar (H. & P.)	4
Kharhar (H.)	121	Kilmora (H.)	27
Khari lani (H.)	136	Kilpattar (P.)	5
Kharjura (Kan.)	118	Kiluvai (Tam.)	53
Khark (P.)	43	Kindut (H.)	133
Kharlei (P.)	137	Kingora (H.)	27
Kharmati (Mar.)	87	Kinkolia (H.)	129
Kharmuj (B.)	57	Kiralu (P.)	19
Kharnar (Guj.)	92	Kirch (P.)	63
Kharpat (H.)	83	Kirci	41
Kharsing (Mar.)	127	Kirithi (Mal.)	105
Khas (Mar.)	69	Kirkichalu (P.)	19
Khat (Guj.)	43	Kirkla (Kash.)	127
Khatalimbu (Guj.)	48	Kirmora (H.)	27
Khatara (Mar.)	102	Kithondi (Mal.)	135
Khatkhati (Mar.)	87	Kittul (E.)	41
Khatn (H.)	76	Klamath weed (E.)	94
Khayer (B.)	141	Klandru (H. & P.)	132
Khemri (H.)	78	Knappa (Mal.)	124

Kniss (P.)	64	Koorkan kizhangu (Mal. & Tam.)	52
Kochi (H.)	4, 5	Kopi (B.)	31
Koda (H.)	69	Korake (H.)	20
Kodapuli (Mal.)	81	Korali (Tam.)	72
Kodathani (Mal.)	126	Koranam (Tel.)	97
Koda-todali (B.)	139	Korivi (Tel.)	101
Kodhab (H.)	33	Koroi (B.)	9
Kodimundiri (Tam.)	143	Kosarkaun-	42
Koditani (Tam.)	83	Kosham (B.)	106
Kodiyatti (Tam.)	77	Koshapushpi (S.)	53
Kodkamballi (Kan.)	85	Koshta (Kan.)	132
Koikera (Tel.)	12	Kotagandhal (H.)	97
Kojiri (O.)	118	Kotaku (O.)	136
Kokam (H.)	81	Kotaranga (O.)	82
Kokan (A. & Guj.)	68, 81	Koto (A.)	24
Kokattai (Tam.)	82	Kotrak (Mar.)	84
Kokilakshamu (Tel.)	38	Kotsi (H.)	9
Kokkitayaralu (Tel.)	48	Kottargovai (Tam.)	41
Kokkumandarai (Tam.)	25	Kottei (Tam.)	146
Koko-aru (B.)	114	Kottigaddanama (Tel.)	16
Kokra (B.)	16	Kotu (H.)	75
Kokua (A.)	61	Kovariya (Guj.)	42
Kolare chikal (Mar.)	102	Krishnachura (B.)	33
Kolavara (Mal.)	108	Krishnakamal (Mar.)	113
Kolavarvalli (Tam.)	108	Kubo (Guj.)	101
Kollu (Tam.)	67	Kuchila (B.)	136
Kolungai (Tam.)	69	Kuchu gundubi (B.)	92
Komal (H.)	123	Kudal-churiki (Tam.)	89
Konadabatti (Kan.)	131	Kudali (B.)	119
Konda (Santh.)	33	Kudaliya (B. & H.)	62
Kondai (H.)	79	Kudari (B.)	107
Kondakalava (Tam.)	98	Kudumi (H.)	121
Konda-mamidi (Tel.)	53	Kugina (P.)	129
Kondamavu (Kan.)	53	Kuhar (Mar.)	135
Kondapapaya (Tel.)	39	Kuhila (A.)	7
Kondapoka (Tel.)	119	Kujithekara (A.)	81
Konda vagei (Tam.)	9	Kukai (P.)	127
Konden (Santh.)	73	Kukkatulasi (Tel.)	113
Kongoda (O.)	145	Kukronda (B.)	121
Kool (B.)	146	Kukualoti (A.)	139

Kukuliya (P.)	128	Kuragayi (Tel.)	79
Kukumadunda (Tel.)	99	Kuram chirpali (H.)	100
Kukura-chura (B.)	117	Kuravam (Tam.)	55
Kukuralu (B.)	65	Kuritrana (Santh.)	146
Kukurathengia (A.)	100	Kurkur-jihwa (B. & H.)	100
Kukursunga (B.)	29	Kurpa (Mar.)	101
Kul (B.)	146	Kurpodur (Tel.)	114
Kula-aja (B.)	68	Kurtikalai (B.)	67
Kulai-	46	Kurund (P.)	45
Kuljud (H.)	23	Kurungas (Kash.)	123
Kullai (Tam.)	87	Kusa (Tel.)	43
Kullii (H.)	130	Kushtha (S.)	55
Kulniluta (Mar.)	129	Kusum (B. & H.)	132, 140
Kulo (O.)	86	Kut (B. & H.)	132
Kulthi (H.)	67	Kutki (Mar.)	31
Kulti (P.)	58	Kuttra (H.)	102
Kumaah (Lep.)	17	Kyalanki (Tel.)	135
Kumala (P.)	100	Kyingbi (Lep.)	123
Kumalate (Kan.)	97	Kyou (B.)	65
Kumali	100		
Kumarika (B.)	133	L	
Kumbay (Tam.)	82	Laadu (Tam.)	9
Kumbi (B., Guj. & H.)	39, 101	Lachu (Kash.)	127
Kumbia (Mar.)	39	Lady's finger (E.)	3
Kumbul (Mar.)	145	Laffa (A.)	105
Kumil (Tam.)	85	Lahajam (A.)	73
Kumpaiman (H.)	54	Lajalu (H.)	28, 113
Kumra (H.)	57	Lakkote (Kan.)	72
Kumta (H.)	4	Lal-ambadi (Mar.)	91
Kunch (B.)	3	Lal-ambari (H.)	91
Kunchurkung (Lep.)	15	Lal-bhuin-anvalah (H.)	119
Kunda (B.)	25	Lalchuni (H.)	35
Kunduri (H.)	50	Lali (A.)	144
Kunjolota (O.)	97	Lali-dimabophang (A.)	108
Kunka-nati (B.)	12	Lal-jhav (H.)	137
Kunnu (P.)	143	Lal kadsumbal (H.)	36
Kupald (P.)	45	Lalkesari (Santh.)	68
Kuppa manjel (Mal.)	135	Lal khair (Mar.)	5
Kuppi (H.)	5	Lal-Kocpura (B.)	16
Kur (B. & H.)	132	Lal kumra (B.)	57
		Lallei (Mar.)	8

Lal marich (B.)	38	Lovi-lovi (E.)	79
Lalmista (B.)	91	Lubar (P.)	119
Lal nati (B.)	12	Lubarsag (Kash.)	119
Lal sag (B.)	12	Lucerne (E.)	106
Lal siris (H.)	8	Lukchurkauzo (Lep.)	61
Lal surgumuni (B.)	91	Luki (Tel.)	143
Lanjai (H.)	50	Lungamu (Tel.)	49
Lanka (B.)	38	Lunio (H.)	146
Lapha (B.)	105	Lusan (P.)	106
Larka baha (Santh.)	12	Luti-am (B.)	144
Lasan (Guj. & H.)	10	Lyngiangmburu (K.)	123
Lasora (H.)	54		
Latahai (H.)	95	M	
Lataphatkari (B.)	39	Mada (Tel.)	23
Late tulip (E.)	140	Madana-bantakadu (B.)	29, 135
Latjira (H.)	5	Madanagameswari (Tam.)	59
Latkan (B. & H.)	28	Madar (A. & B.)	73
Latmhuria (H.)	63	Madga (Mar.)	133
Latqua (B.)	23	Madhirijedi (Guj.)	29
Latud (Kash.)	141	Madhu fulong (A.)	122
Lavanga (Tel.)	47	Madhumalati (A.)	136
Lavangalata (B.)	103	Mado (O.)	143
Lekh paiyun (B.)	125	Madulai (Tam.)	126
Lemtem (A.)	88	Magha latenga (O.)	28
Lende (Mar.)	99	Mahabi (H.)	74
Lepcha phal (Lep.)	104	Mahalikizhangu (Tam.)	61
Lepche kawla (Lep.)	104	Mahalunga (Mar.)	49
Leteku (A.)	23	Mahua (H.)	104
Levant cotton (E.)	85	Mahuda (Guj.)	104
Likung (Lep.)	67	Mahula (O.)	104
Lili-baha (Santh.)	102	Mahur (H.)	115
Limba (Guj. & Mar.)	23	Mahwa (B.)	104
Loa	78	Maiden hair tree (E.)	83
Loajan (A.)	6	Maila (P.)	135
Lodri (Guj.)	79	Maina (B. & P.)	106
Lokat (H.)	72	Mainphal (B. & H.)	127
Lolori (O.)	85	Maize (E.)	145
Lonak (P.)	123	Majjo -	41
Longan (E.)	75	Mak (Santh.)	24
Lotak (P.)	140	Makad-limbu (Mar.)	22
		Makad-meva	86
		Makadshing -	38

Makai (H.)	145, 146	Mandua (H.)	70
Makali beru (Kan.)	61	Mangalleta (Santh.)	122
Makarkenda (Santh.)	65	Manganari (Mal.)	102
Makhana (B. & H.)	75	Mangle (P.)	128
Makhan shim (B.)	36	Mangusta (B., H., Mal., Mar. & Tam.)	81
Makki (Tam.)	82	Mangustan (B, H., Mal., Mar. & Tam.)	81
Makola (H.)	54	Manipudbam (Tam.)	17
Makra (H.)	60	Manjadi (Mal.)	7
Makur-kendi (B. & H.)	65	Manjanangu (Mal.)	82
Mala (B.)	32	Manjimeshi (Tel.)	78
Malabarnuts (E.)	7	Mankachu (B.)	10
Malaiyembu (Tam.)	107	Mankanda (H.)	10
Malamavu (Mal.)	32	Mansasij (B.)	75
Malangarai (Tam.)	83	Maralingam (Tam.)	56
Malankara (Mal.)	69	Marghipal (P.)	134
Malanthelli (Mal.)	111	Margut (Lep.)	140
Malati (Mar.)	112	Mari (H.)	41
Malavenna (Mal.)	115	Marindu (P.)	43
Malay apple (E.)	137	Mari-supari	41
Maljan (H.)	25	Marjal (Kash.)	97
Malkangni (B. & H.)	43	Markho (Guj.)	132
Malkonia (B.)	143	Marri (Tel.)	76
Mameilet (A.)	85	Marsh mallow (E.)	11
Mamidiallam (Tel.)	58	Marua (B.)	70
Mamphal (Mar.)	14	Marudi (Santh.)	97
Manakkarai (Tam.)	108	Marungi (Tam.)	137
Manal-keera (Mal.)	84	Maruta (Mal.)	112
Manal-keerai (Tam.)	84	Maslun (P.)	122
Man-alu (H.)	64	Massandari (B.)	35
Man-bijal (A.)	86	Mastaru (B.)	19
Manchi bikki (Tel.)	82	Mastiara (P.)	132
Mancigata (Tel.)	66	Masun (Kash)	122
Manda (H.)	57	Masuri (H.)	54
Mandal (H.)	70	Matalam (Mal.)	126
Mandar (Mar.)	73	Matazor (H.)	119
Mandara (H.)	73	Mathara (B.)	35
Mandari (Tam.)	25	Matsakanda (Tel.)	126
Mandavalli (Mal.)	95	Mattaitara (O.)	131
Mandi (Mar.)	64		
Mandla (H.)	70		

Mattei (Tam.)	145	Mitha kumra (B.)	57
Maul (B.)	104	Mithapat (B.)	53
Maula (H.)	33	Mithiga (P.)	103
Mauli (H.)	135	Mitri (O.)	133
Maulsari (H.)	109	Moch-kand (H.)	68
Mauri (B.)	80	Mohari (Mar.)	31
Mayermanikkan (Tam.)	52	Mohri (Kash.)	6
Mayur-hunti	70	Mokha (H.)	109
Mazari palm (E.)	112	Mokuva (A.)	113
Mecchingom (P.)	94	Mol (H.)	126
Medday keerai (Tam.)	22	Momadnil (Kash.)	5
Medmedia-lop (A.)	48	Momailateku (A.)	8
Mehal (H.)	126	Mon (A.)	108
Mehat (P.)	97	Monda (O.)	139
Mei-lar-iong-um (K.)	85	Mongthel-kung (Lep.)	92
Mei-siarvyntim (K.)	111	Monj (Guj.)	31
Mejankeri (A.)	103	Monje-konhe (Tam.)	42
Meradu (B. & H.)	122	Moon flower (E.)	95
Merino (P.)	123	Mootapalam (Tam.)	23
Merom-met (Santh.)	114	Morang elaichi (B. & H.)	12
Mestapat (B.)	90	Moraro (B.)	97
Mewa (Kash.)	94	Moras (Guj. & Mar.)	136
Mhatara (Mar.)	134	Mori (Mar.)	41
Miana (H.)	106	Moru (P.)	126
Michai (B. & H.)	96	Moru oak (E.)	126
Mid (Kash.)	116	Mossu (O.)	16
Mikrum-rik (Lep.)	13	Motakoli (A.)	145
Milk thistle (E.)	133	Motha (B., Guj., H. & Mar.)	60
Millfoil (E.)	5	Mothitrina (H.)	140
Mindhali (Guj.)	127	Motia (B.)	97
Mindri (B.)	31	Motiloni (Guj.)	123
Minguta (Mar.)	75	Moto sarsio (Guj.)	8
Minjurgorwa (H.)	143	Mottal (Mal.)	145
Mi-rang-k'sa (K.)	92	Mou alu (B.)	64
Miraph (Tel.)	38	Mountain bitter cress (E.)	39
Mirgichara (O.)	86	Mountain papaya (E.)	39
Miriam (B.)	30	Muchkand (B., H. & Mar.)	125
Mirichari (O.)	87	Mudamah (Tam.)	32
Mirtenga (A.)	124	Mudugo-tamara (Tel.)	106
Misagi-jollaphang (A.)	123	Muka-himpreth (A.)	49
Mitha-alu (B.)	95		

Mukaratte-kirei (Tam.)	29	Nadena (Mar.)	48
Mukta jhuri (B.)	5	Naga-aieri (O.)	103
Muktapata (B.)	50	Nagagola bet (A.)	34
Muktimoya (O.)	72, 100	Nagal camphor (E.)	29
Mukuram (Mal.)	90	Nagappu (Tam.)	105
Mula (P.)	33	Nagatenga (A.)	112
Mulaga (Tel.)	111	Nag bala (P.)	11
Mulasari (Tel.)	100	Nagballi (B.)	111
Mullakare (Kan.)	108	Nagchampa (Guj. & Mar.)	108
Mullu gogu (Tel.)	91	Nag dona (H.)	20
Mullukattari (Kan.)	38	Nagesar (B.)	105
Mullu kilangu (Mal.)	64	Nagkesar (B., & H.)	105, 108
Mullumurukku (Mal. & Tam.)	73	Nagkesara (Tel.)	108
Mulluta (H.)	139	Nagkeswar (B.)	55
Mulmurandai (Tam.)	104	Nagphona (A.)	136
Mulshevi (Mal.)	71	Nagurvel (Guj.)	120
Mundiri (Mal.)	144	Nair (H.)	133
Mungil (Mal. & Tam.)	24	Naithega (Kan.)	124
Mungna (H.)	111	Nakchepeta (A.)	136
Mungphali (H.)	17	Nak-chikni (H.)	55, 68
Munjhu rukha (B.)	121	Nakkulinjan (Tam.)	38
Mun-muna (H.)	143	Nalava (Tam.)	100
Muntamandu (Tel.)	62	Nallamulla (Mal.)	97
Muradh (P.)	128	Nalla rojanamu (Tel.)	36
Murattham (Tam.)	136	Nalupumushti (Tel.)	28
Murkula (H.)	106	Nandia (O.)	70
Murta (A.)	50	Nanga (Mal.)	108
Musakani (H.)	108	Nangke (P.)	129
Mushak-dana (B.)	3	Nanjunda (Tam.)	24
Musk-dana (H.)	3	Nara tegae (Tel.)	64
Musrekatus (A.)	43	Narel (Mar.)	50
Musumusukkai (Tam.)	107	Narikandam (Tam.)	7
Musur chana (B.)	143	Narikel (B.)	50
Mutha (B. & H.)	60	Narikelamu (Tel.)	50
Mutta-nari (Mal. & Tam.)	6	Nariyal (H.)	50
Muttathuri (Mal.)	23	Narockpa (Lep.)	36
Muttia-lata (B.)	89	Naruvili (Tam.)	54
Muya-muya (B.)	131	Nasu (Tel.)	44
Muyna (B. & H.)	108	Nata (B.)	33
N		Natram-takora (Mal.)	42
Nab-mallica (B.)	97	Nattai churi (Tam.)	135

Nattam-takarai (Tam.)	42	Nirpa (Tel.)	25
Natvadam (Tam.)	138	Nirpponalyam (Mal.)	67
Natya (B.)	12	Nirpulli (Mar.)	58
Nayi tulasi (Kan. & Tam.)	113	Nir-tamara (Tel.)	110
Neelipuddaegida (Kan.)	113	Nisoth (H.)	114
Negri (Mar.)	122	Njodinjotta (Mal.)	119
Nekchepeta (A.)	136	Nolaiali (Tam.)	15
Nekota (Tam.)	101	Nona (B.)	14
Nelatatygadda (Tel.)	57	Nukha (B.)	110
Nella-benda (Tam.)	3	Nullakashina (B.)	134
Nerkal (Kan.)	137	Nul-lata (B)	139
Nerobi (A.)	36	Nulu tega (Tel.)	43
Netpavalam (Tam.)	51	Nuna (Tam.)	110
Nettavil (Tam.)	15	Nurakvel (Mar.)	99
Nettilingam (Tam.)	121	Nux-vomica (E.)	136
Nevali (Mar.)	97		
Nevari (H.)	97	O	
Nicobar breed fruit (E.)	116	Obul-oing (A.)	22
Niguniboal lota (A.)	73	Odabrini (H. & P.)	134
Nil (B. & H.)	95	Odal (Mar.)	85
Nilabari (H.)	95	Oho (Lep.)	144
Nilam (Mal.)	95	Ol (B.)	13
Nilgiri nettle (E.)	83	Olenangu (Kan.)	141
Nilgiri pepper (E.)	120	Ome (Santh.)	109
Nili (Kan., Mal. & Tam.)	95	Ondodi (O.)	65
Nili nargandi (H.)	83	Onion (E.)	9
Nilkamal (Guj.)	113	Onkla (Guj.)	8
Nilpadma (H.)	113	Opium poppy (E.)	116
Nilpushpi (Mar.)	96	Oridonda (Tel.)	38
Nilshapla (B.)	113	Otte (Kan.)	141
Nim (B. & H.)	23	Ottupullu (Tam.)	140
Nimburu (O.)	124	Ovalli (Mar.)	109
Nimma (Tel.)	48	Ox-eye-daisy (E.)	46
Ninai (Mar.)	65	Oyster plant (E.)	139
Nipaltunth (B.)	87	P	
Nira-brahmi (S.)	24	Pachumullai (Tam.)	124
Nirbrahmi (Mal. & Tam.)	24	Padakkilangu	59
Nirija (Tel.)	43	Padam (O.)	113
Nirkancha (Tel.)	110	Paddam (H.)	125
Nirmali (B. & H.)	136	Paddy (E.)	115
Nirmmatulasi (Kan. & Tel.)	114		

Padekhado (Guj.)	87	Pani-malanga (B.)	60
Padma (B.)	113	Pani-najak (B.)	113
Padmak (B.)	125	Paninir champa (Mal.)	137
Padmaka (Mar.)	125	Paninoi (O.)	96, 108
Padwel (Mar.)	121	Paniphal (B.)	139
Pagun (H.)	29	Panirak (H.)	105
Paharah-bichuti (B.)	141	Paniyarattutti (Tam.)	3
Paharch-bichuti (B.)	141	Panji (Lep.)	127
Pahari palang (B.)	130	Panjon (Santh.)	121
Paharipipul (A. & B.)	120	Pannikara (Mal.)	127
Pakkan chatta (Mal.)	26	Pannir (Tam.)	87
Pakklipal (Tam.)	36	Panniru chettu (Tel.)	87
Pala (H., Mar. & Tam.)	40, 145	Pao (Lep.)	61
Palaghunda (Tel.)	58	Papat (Guj.)	117
Palai (Tam.)	106, 145	Papaw (E.)	39
Palak (Kash.)	130	Papear (H.)	128
Palapul (Tam.)	30	Papeeta (H.)	39
Palatige (Tel.)	44	Pappaiya (B.)	39
Paldatam (Tel.)	69	Pappukura (Tel.)	45
Palisa (Tam.)	86	Papra (B. & H.)	82, 121
Palita (B.)	73	Papri (H. & Tam.)	33, 92
Palla (Tam.)	106	Papur (Mar.)	82
Palmudangi (Tam.)	96	Paral (H. & Mar.)	122, 127
Palore (Mar.)	107	Parang (H.)	22
Palulavam (Mal.)	43	Parangisambrani (Tam. & Tel.)	30
Pamiditangedu (Tel.)	33	Parapalanamu (Tel.)	84
Pamposh (Kash.)	113	Parathole (Mal.)	111
Pan (B. & H.)	120	Parisa (Mal.)	123
Pana (Mal.)	29	Parpoti (Guj.)	119
Panaitteku (Tam.)	99	Parsnip (E.)	116
Panasi (Mar.)	38	Paru (B.)	10
Panchamukhi kachchu (B.)	10	Parusha (S.)	86
Panchuli (B.)	102	Parwana (P.)	112
Panger (Tam.)	8	Patar (Kash.)	133
Pangli (Mar.)	121	Patera (H.)	140
Pangri (H.)	10	Patharasuva (Mar.)	84
Paniala (B. & H.)	28, 79	Patharchatta (Tam.)	27
Pani-bel (H.)	13, 48	Pathardi (Guj.)	138
Paniheloch (A.)	15	Pathari (Mar.)	134
Panikusum (O.)	101	Pathra (H.)	99
Pani-loteku (A.)	140		

Pathri (Kan.)	111	Phalsi (Mar.)	87
Patichanda (A.)	47	Phalwara (H.)	8
Patitamak (B.)	36	Phanasi (Guj.)	118
Patkunti (A.)	31	Phand (Mar.)	129
Patle-sisnu-	100	Phang (H.)	129
Patmossu (O.)	109	Phangla (Mar.)	121
Pat-phanas (Mar.)	20	Phang nijat (Guj.)	129
Patral khonda (Santh.)	126	Phaphar (P.)	75
Pattiamlo (K.)	98	Phaphra (H.)	75
Pattuda (Tel.)	107	Pharasakoli (O.)	87
Patuasag (H.)	95	Pharsia (H.)	86, 87
Pavalappul (Tam.)	31	Pharun-barne (K.)	100
Pavalapulah (Mal.)	31	Phatgoli (H.)	47
Pavattai (Tam.)	117	Phetra (Mar.)	127
Peach (E.)	125	Philuna (H.)	117
Peacock flower (E.)	33	Phinjamun (Santh.)	124
Pecha (B.)	61	Phog (P.)	35
Pedali	59	Phok (Mar. & P.)	35, 131
Pedda chilka duguga (Tel.)	109	Phuhura (A.)	87
Peddakalinga (Tel.)	63	Phulai (P.)	4
Pedda-nelli-koora (Tel.)	124	Phulanch (P.)	129
Peddasara (Tel.)	32	Phuljamb (B.)	73
Pedda wundu (Tel.)	68	Phul kanda (Santh.)	33
Peiperendai (Tam.)	64	Phulu (Kash.)	98
Pejata (Tel.)	20	Phum-kung (Lep.)	104
Peka (H.)	24	Phusera (H.)	104
Pen (A.)	73	Phutium (Guj.)	28
Pendalamu (Tel.)	64	Phutki (A.)	94
Penki tiga (Tel.)	86	Phutuka (A.)	107
Pepri (Guj.)	78	Physic nut (E.)	98
Peralu (Mar.)	127	Piaglic (H.)	10
Perambu (Tel.)	34	Piania (O.)	104
Perimbal (Mal.)	113	Pichenga (Mal.)	103
Perunaval (Tam.)	137	Pichhola (A.)	99
Petakara (B.)	46	Pidatha (Tel.)	82
Petha (H.)	26	Pigeon pea (E.)	34
Peyara (B.)	125	Pila hisala (H.)	130
Phagwara (P.)	78	Pilibonvari (Mar.)	96
Phalsa (B., Guj., H. & P.)	86, 87	Pincho (P.)	61
Phalsan (Mar.)	33	Pine apple (E.)	14
Phalsatenga (B.)	87	Pink siris (E.)	8

Pipal (B. & H.)	78, 120	Potali (P.)	84
Pipla (B.)	120	Potari (B.)	3
Pipulka (Mar.)	135	Potato yam (E.)	64
Pira (Tam.)	136	Pothika gaddi (Tel.)	72
Piralo (B.)	127	Pottakavalam (Mal.)	135
Pirazha (A.)	135	Pouna (Tel.)	35
Piri-pirika (O.)	90	Pounantakara (Mal.)	42
Pitachumki (B.)	138	Praong (Lep.)	21
Pitadaru (S.)	110	Prickly amaranth (E.)	12
Pita-gohum (O.)	109	Prickly chaff flower (E.)	5
Pitali (B.)	139	Prong (Lep.)	21
Pitanga (E.)	74	Pula (H.)	99
Pitharu kanda (Santh.)	64	Pulatumni (Tel.)	101
Pitni-ber (H.)	146	Puli (Tam.)	137
Pitti (H.)	142	Pulichevidu (Mal.)	96
Pittoli (O.)	142	Pulikampa (Tel.)	99
Pitz (Kash.)	140	Pulishinta (Tel.)	25
Pival (B.)	32	Puliyarai (Tam.)	115
Piwar (Mar.)	24	Puliyarel (Mal.)	115
Piyala (H.)	32	Pummoon (Lep.)	21
Piyanj (B.)	9	Pumpkin (E.)	57
Piyar (H.)	32	Punag-champa (B.)	11
Piyaz (H.)	9	Punampuli (Mal.)	81
Mlastaru (Guj.)	19	Punarnava (B.)	29
Puneala plum (E.)	79	Puncture vine (E.)	140
Plundar	70	Puneala plum (E.)	79
Podum (A.)	113	Punir (H.)	144
Poi (B. & Mar.)	25	Punjki (H.)	70
Pola (B. & P.)	99	Punk (H.)	52
Polusa (Santh.)	37	Punna (P.)	68
Pomegranate (E.)	126	Punnag (Mar.)	105
Ponmungil (Tam.)	24	Punyan (H.)	68
Ponnaganta Kura (Tel.)	11	Punyava (Mal.)	8
Ponnomari (O.)	40	Pura ruha (B.)	78
Poonang (O.)	35	Puri dumpa (Tel.)	59
Poraso (O.)	33	Puri gaddi (Tel.)	59
Porbotia-hengunia (A.)	131	Purmick (Lep.)	138
Poreng (A.)	114	Purmo-kung (Lep.)	104
Porprang (P.)	53	Purple arrowroot (E.)	37
Post (H.)	116	Pushani kai (Tam.)	26
Posto (B.)	116	Pusidiring (A.)	52

Pusitola (Santh.)	74	Ratrinta (Tel.)	134
Putiki (Tel.)	87	Rattan cane (E.)	34
Puvam (Mal.)	132	Rau-tewan (Mar.)	93
Puvankodanthe (Mal.)	142	Ravupu (Mal.)	87
Puvatti (Tam.)	75	Rayan (Guj.)	106
Q			
Quailgrass (E.)	43	Red silk cotton (E.)	29
Quince (E.)	59	Red wood (E.)	7
R			
Rabuna (P.)	53	Rela (Tel.)	42
Ragulu (Tel.)	70	Ret (H.)	34
Rai (B. & H.)	30	Ret-baha (Santh.)	37
Rajamari	90	Richhu uklu (P.)	142
Rakhalphul (B.)	10	Ring (P.)	56
Rakta jhav (B.)	137	Ringal (H.)	139
Rakta kambal (B.)	7	Ringani (Mar.)	134
Rakta kanchan (B. & Mar.)	25	Ringo (P.)	56
Raktapita (B.)	142	Ritha (H.)	4, 5, 72, 100
Rakta punarnava (B.)	29	Rosaimaro (O.)	59
Ral (Guj. & Mar.)	133	Rose apple (E.)	137
Ramanigi kela (H.)	111	Rosebay (E.)	72
Ram begun (B.)	134	Rose tree (E.)	128
Rambutan (E.)	113	Rothi (O.)	143
Ram dana (H.)	12	Rubiri	88
Ramjani (B.)	105	Rudanti (B. & H.)	56
Ramkurthi (H.)	84	Rudrasam (Tam.)	87
Ranaguvva (Tel.)	59	Rudravanti (B. & H.)	56
Ranbhendi (H.)	3	Rui (B., Guj., H., Mar. & P.)	35, 85
Randhuni (B.)	16	Ruktupita (B.)	142
Rangan (B. & H.)	97	Rungyeong (Lep.)	27
Raniphul (Santh.)	122	Rusam (O.)	132
Ranmakkai (Mar.)	51	S	
Ran-popati (Mar.)	113	Sada hurhuria (B.)	88
Ran-tewan (Mar.)	93	Sadai (Tam.)	113
Rantiri (Mar.)	141	Sada natiya (B. & H.)	12
Rapa (H.)	31	Sadar (Guj.)	138
Rasun (B.)	10	Sadhimodhi (B.)	71
Ratalu (H. & P.)	64, 65	Sadoi (Mar.)	142
Ratobaval (Guj.)	4	Sadori (Guj.)	142
		Safed babul (B.)	4

Safed-gunj (H.)	3	Sana (B.)	56
Safed kaddu (H.)	57	San (H.)	56
Safed kikar (H.)	4	Sanagalu (Tel.)	47
Safed musli (H. & Mar.)	21, 46	Sandal (E.)	73
Safed safari (H.)	125	Sandan (H.)	115
Safflower (E.)	40	Sandana virai (Tam.)	99
Saffron thistle (E.)	40	Sandhes haro (Guj.)	33
Safihy (Lep.)	126	Sandiome (Santh.)	122
Sagar abatua (O.)	137	Sandulkou	107
Sagi (Tam.)	119	Sangkupi (H.)	50
Sago (E.)	41	San hunp (E.)	56
Sahaju (O.)	138	Sankalu (B. & H.)	115
Sahuda (O.)	136	Sankru (H.)	51
Saijna (A.)	111	Sannabindigegida (Kan.)	105
Saiong (A.)	125	Sannai (H.)	56
Sajina (B.)	111	Sansaru (H. & P.)	61
Saklang (A.)	69	Sant (H.)	29
Sal (B. & H.)	133	Santara (H.)	49
Salad (B. & H.)	99	Sanubainchi (O.)	79
Salai (B., H. & Mar.)	30	Sanwa (H.)	68
Salattu (Tam.)	99	Sapodilla (E.)	5
Salgam (H.)	31	Sapota (E.)	5
Salia bhanso (O.)	62	Sapussundu (B.)	108
Salibmisri (B., H. & Mar.)	74	Sara (Tel.)	32
Salle (Kan.)	16	Saralu (Tam.)	79
Salopa (O.)	41	Sarbajaya (B.)	37
Salora (O.)	99	Sardal (Mar.)	136
Salpan (H.)	79	Sarmul (P.)	22
Salum (Guj.)	74	Sarni (O.)	111
Sam (A.)	20	Sarpat (Guj.)	93
Sama (P.)	132	Sarseng	69
Samak (H. & Kash.)	68, 128	Sarvajjya (H.)	37
Samandar-ka-pat (H.)	19	Satamuli (B. & S.)	21
Samara kokadi (Guj.)	28	Satavar (H. & Mar.)	21
Sambu (Tam.)	140	Satawar (H.)	21
Samnaskhat (A.)	109	Satmuli (B.)	21
Samo (Guj.)	68	Satpuria (H.)	60
Samp-ki-kumb (H.)	19	Saul-kuri (A.)	70
Samudra soka (Mar.)	19	Saunf (H.)	80
Samudulum (H.)	70	Saur (B.)	28
		Sausage tree (E.)	99

Scented flag (E.)	140	Sheria (Guj.)	90
Sea cabbage (E.)	31	Sherus (Mar.)	143
Secha (H.)	73	Shetur (Guj.)	111
Seemapanasa (Tel.)	20	Shevra (H. & Mar.)	11, 118
Seemapila (Tam.)	20	Shewan (Guj. & Mar.)	84
Segapumanchori (Tam.)	26	Shiah-ryngkhwari (K.)	5
Sehora (B.)	136	Shia-jira (H.)	41
Sehund (H.)	75	Shikai (Tam.)	4
Sekra (Santh.)	146	Shikaya (Tel.)	4
Sem (H.)	37	Shilandi arisi (Tam.)	59
Semla (H.)	25	Shilphodi (Tam.)	27
Sen (H.)	56	Shimaimathala (Tam.)	59
Sensar pal (P.)	21	Shimia batraji (B.)	126
Seoji	100	Shiranji (Tel.)	110
Sepuddy (Mal.)	132	Shiranji tea (E.)	144
Serai-guti (A.)	26	Shiulik (H.)	69
Serang (A.)	43	Shivala (S.)	44
Seri (H.)	84	Shiyal-kanta (B.)	18
Serri (P.)	47	Shola (B.)	7
Shah-zirah (H.)	40	Shombu (Tam.)	80
Shakakul (H.)	21	Shonpat (B.)	56
Shakarkand (H.)	95	Shopkyew (Lep.)	69
Shakarkandi (P.)	95	Shoti-baha (Santh.)	58
Shalangli (P.)	133	Shrolo (H.)	133
Shalari (H.)	16	Shulundukora (Tam.)	97
Shaluk (B.)	113	Shushanu (B.)	28
Shamantippu (Tam.)	46	Shwet-keruce (B.)	75
Shamula (B.)	68	Shwetsursha (B.)	73
Shangshu	100	Siah-zirah (H.)	33
Shanipillu (Tam.)	30	Siakul (B.)	146
Shanku (P.)	67	Siaru (H.)	61
Sharita (H.)	15	Sia-soh-sa (K.)	139
Sharon (E. & Tam.)	55, 91	Sickle Hare's Ear (E.)	33
Shedum (H.)	129	Sida (A. & B.)	99
Sheduri (P.)	89	Siddhi (B. Guj., & H.)	37
Shee-kung (Lep.)	83	Sigapuko kadam (Tam.)	32
Shemaishira gam (Tam.)	33	Sihar (B.)	25
Shembu (Mal.)	52	Silakadom (Tel.)	64
Shemolo (Guj.)	29	Silaras (H.)	11
Shendvel (Mar.)	55	Sil koroi (B.)	9
Sheoyala (B.)	44		

Silli (A.)	44	Soh-khlur (K.)	69
Silotkung (Lep.)	107	Soh-kyr-moit-kroh (K.)	139
Silvercup (E.)	134	Sohlang (K.)	142
Silver wattle (E.)	4	Soh-ling-thrait (K.)	83
Simachinta (Tel.)	81	Soh-iygn-kait (K.)	92
Simadanimma (Tel.)	59	Soh-mei-boit (K.)	138
Sima-kar-puramu (Tel.)	108	Sohmonrit (K.)	124
Simayatti (Mal.)	76	Soh-P-dung (K.)	83
Simedalimbe (Kan.)	59	Soh-pens (A.)	73
Sim nakhi (B.)	37	Soh-phi (K.)	112
Simukoli (O.)	146	Soh-phlang (A. & K.)	79, 109
Simul (B.)	29	Soh-phoh (K.)	67
Sinakedang (Lep.)	8	Soh-phoh-heh (K.)	67
Sinatha (H.)	67	Soh-phyrnou (K.)	100
Sinderwani (Kan.)	58	Soh-shur (A.)	126
Singgun (Lep.)	112	Soh-shur-um (K.)	105
Singha (Lep.)	22	Soh-tang-jong (A.)	66
Singhara (Guj., H., Kan, Mar. & Tam.)	139	Sokana	45
Siora (H.)	136	Soklati (A.)	111
Siragam (Tam.)	57	Sola (H.)	7
Sirapakha (Mar.)	138	Sola pith plant (E.)	7
Sirapottagida (Kan.)	121	Soltraj (H.)	58
Sirhootungchir (Lep.)	16	Somni (P.)	63
Siri (Lep.)	127	Somraj (H.)	142
Sirma (Kash. & P.)	92	Sona (B.)	114
Sirsa (Santh.)	34	Sonemaui (Mar.)	113
Sirupulladi (Tam.)	62	Sonki (B. & Mar.)	144
Sitalpati (B.)	50	Sonp (H.)	80
Sitanga (Santh.)	86	Sorivalli (Mal.)	43
Sitaphal (H.)	57	Sosun (H.)	97
Sittrapaladi (Tam.)	75	Soti-pydung (K.)	142
Sivara (H.)	44	Soursop (E.)	14
Sivong-rik (Lep.)	117	Soyabean (E.)	84
Snake wood (E.)	136	Spang-chh (Kash.)	123
Sochopa-tenga (A.)	82	Stabur	80
Sofed siris (H.)	9	Star apple (E.)	46
Soh-brab (K.)	107	Stinging-nettle (E.)	141
Soh-chiia (A.)	48	Stokpo (Kash.)	141
Soh-chlia (A.)	48	Strawberry (E.)	80
Soh-khia-phlang (K.)	107	Strawberry tomato (E.)	119
		Suaralu (B.)	64

Subba dumpa (Tel.)	65	Sweet basil (E.)	114
Sufaid murgha (H.)	43	Sweet flag (E.)	6
Sufed-bachla (H.)	25	Swet jaba (B.)	91
Sufokji (Lep.)	130	Swet kerui (B.)	74
Sugandha-bala (B. & H.)	117	Swetmurga (B.)	43
Sugarbeet (E.)	28		
Sukdarshan (B.)	56	T	
Sukhripota (Santh.)	122	Tad (Guj. & Mar.)	29
Sukka-pat (Mar.)	23	Tadichottu (Tel.)	29
Sularai (Tam.)	42	Tagarmul (H.)	102
Sultana champa (B. & H.)	35	Taglar (Lep.)	87
Sultani (B.)	35	Tailed piper (E.)	120
Sundaikai (Tam.)	134	Tair (H.)	65
Sundali (B.)	42	Taivela (Mal.)	88
Sundri (B. & O.)	90	Takapana (B.)	120
Sundrichand (Mar.)	90	Takkali (Tam.)	104
Sungna (Lep.)	124	Takkari (Tam.)	50
Sungoo-rik (Lep.)	112	Takkolakamu (Tel.)	50
Sungree-kung (Lep.)	93	Takkolamu (Tel.)	50
Sunli (Lep.)	28	Takla (Mar.)	42
Sunn (H.)	56	Tak salkung (Lep.)	81
Sunom (Lep.)	73	Taksielrik (Lep.)	132
Sunonijar (Santh.)	76	Talamuli (B.)	57
Sun spurge (E.)	74	Talanili (Mal.)	116
Supari (B. & H.)	18	Tali (B.)	55
Suraikayi (Tam.)	57	Talisapatri (Tel.)	48
Surajmukhi (B., Guj. & H.)	89	Talpat (Nag.)	18
Surake (H.)	20	Talvani (Guj.)	50
Sural (H.)	126	Talvrynta (O.)	106
Surangi (B., Guj. H., & Mar.)	110	Tamal (B.)	82
Surasaruni (H.)	31	Tamalapaku (Tel.)	120
Surinam cherry (E.)	74	Tamalapatra (Guj.)	48
Suriya kamal (Guj.)	113	Tamarind tree (E.)	137
Surjakanti (A.)	26	Tamatar (B. & H.)	104
Surugata (Tel.)	83	Tamba (Mar.)	101
Suryakanti (Mar. & Tam.)	89	Tambat (Mar.)	79
Susi-porma (A.)	104	Tamboli (B.)	69
Susnisak (B.)	106	Tamrung (Guj.)	66
Suthni (B. & H.)	64	Tanach (Guj.)	115
Suting (A.)	126	Tandi chatom arak (Santh.)	62, 115
Sutrasowa (B.)	112	Tandikhodebaha (Santh.)	95

Tang (P.)	126	Thankal (H.)	118
Tanghaercherkung (Lep.)	103	Thaontay (Mal. & Tam.)	128
Tani (Tam. & Tel.)	138	Thapasi (Tel.)	92
Taniki (Tel.)	92	Tharmal (H.)	26
Tansawa (Mar.)	116	Tharuba	92
Tantemu (Tel.)	42	Thaur (H.)	25
Tapathyer (Lep.)	22	Thebou-lata (A.)	92
Tar (H. & P.)	29, 64	Thechii (Mal.)	97
Taragadi (Tam. & Tel.)	76, 78	The greater Galangal (E.)	11
Tarali (H.)	107	The light Galangal (E.)	11
Taramira (H.)	73	Thevathali (Mal.)	99
Target-riube (K.)	112	Thing-bong (A.)	66
Tarsi (Mar.)	46	Thing-sai (Lushai)	66
Tarulata (B.)	97	Thippa ragi (Tam.)	70
Tarur (H.)	65	Thiyyadonda (Tel.)	107
Tarwar (H.)	41	Thora (A.)	68
Tassel flower (E.)	71	Thouthua (A.)	105
Tataphapur (B.)	75	Three-cleft (E.)	28
Tavakhir (Mar.)	92	Thuddaponna (Tel.)	32
Tavakhira (Mar.)	58, 92	Thuiak (Santh.)	107
Tavidu (Tam.)	86	Thumlea (Mal.)	101
Tavuti (Kan.)	128	Tiga jiluga (Tel.)	8
Tchuka (Lep.)	127	Tiger nut (E.)	60
Tchmbava (Mal.)	138	Tikar (B.)	58
Tejabala (Guj.)	145	Tikataraj (B.)	16
Tejapatra (S.)	47	Tikhar (H.)	31
Tejpat (B. & H.)	48	Tikhi (Mar.)	47
Tejpata (B.)	47	Tikhur (B. & H.)	58, 92
Tekkolakamu (Tel.)	50	Tikia (H.)	5
Telakucha (B.)	50	Tikiokra (B.)	107
Telam (H.)	143	Tikpi-kung (Lep.)	121
Tellaupi (Tel.)	23	Tikul (B.)	82
Tendu (H. & P.)	66	Tilonj (H.)	126
Tentul (B.)	137	Timburani (Kan.)	66
Tepoppomik (A.)	90	Timburuyok (Lep.)	114
Terada (Mar.)	94	Timla (H.)	76
Tetu (Mar.)	114	Timru (Mar.)	66
Thaljimura (A.)	59	Ting tap (A.)	83
Thanella (H.)	83	Tinis (B.)	115
Thangi (P.)	55	Tin-saw (K.)	128
Thani (Mal.)	138	Tipani (Mar.)	10

Tirawa (Kan.)	145	Tumra (H. & P.)	128
Tiririte (Santh.)	143	Tumri (Mar.)	66
Tirmal (H.)	76	Tundorrik (Lep.)	138
Tirphal (Mar.)	145	Tundror-rik (Lep.)	138
Tirutali (Mal.)	50	Tung (H. & P.)	128
Tita bet (B.)	34	Tungamuste (Tel.)	60
Tita-kunga (B.)	55, 68	Tungchung (Lep.)	75
Titamara (A.)	53	Tunggorrik (Lep.)	136
Titapat (B.)	53	Turanj (Guj.)	49
Titasopa (A.)	108	Turati (Guj.)	102
Tivar (Mar.)	23	Turia (Guj.)	103
Tiwas (Mar.)	115	Turike (Kan.)	83
Tizhu (P.)	47	Turkish hazelnut (E.)	55
Todali (Mal.)	146	Tut (B., H. & P.)	111
Togaratti (Kan.)	10	Tutappana (Mal.)	59
Toktor-kung (Lep.)	126	Tutavalam (Mal.)	134
Tomi-tomi (E.)	79	Tutikura (Tel.)	95
Tondsha (Mar.)	90	Tuto (O.)	111
Tonga-alu (O.)	65	Tuttealy (A.)	70
Tonnyok (Lep.)	61	Tutti (Kan.)	3
Toper (Tel.)	60	Tutturabenda (Tel.)	3
Toposi (B.)	66	Tuvarai (H.)	34
Tor-elaga (Tel.)	90		
Torki (H.)	95	U	
Trikalamalli (Tel.)	105	Ubhitalvani (Guj.)	49
Trikantha-gati (B.)	23	Udal (A. & H.)	136
Trittavu (Mal.)	114	Udrikpatta (Tel.)	87
Trutsa	90	Ud-salap (H.)	116
Tse (Kash.)	71	Uh (Lep.)	144
Tuaria (Guj.)	75	Ujli musli (Guj.)	21
Tudhuvelum (Tam.)	134	Ukdibhaja (Guj.)	12
Tuk-kung (Lep.)	88	Ula (Mal.)	85
Tula (A., B., Guj., H., Mar. & P.)	85, 126	Ulangkarei (Tam.)	70
Tulatipati (H.)	119	Ulatkambal (B. & H.)	3
Tulda (B.)	24	Uli (Santh.)	105
Tulsi (B. & H.)	114	Ullu (H.)	114
Tumal (H.)	65	Ulu (B.)	95
Tumberh (Lep.)	111	Ulucha (A.)	62
Tumbi (Tam.)	65	Uma (Guj.)	121
Tumiki (Tel.)	65, 66	Umar (Guj. & H.)	77
		Umbar (Mar.)	77, 78

Umtao (H. & P.)	15	Velai (Tam.)	88
Undarkani (Mar.)	138	Veldode (Mar.)	70
Undi (Mar.)	35	Vellakunnan (Mal.)	41
Unnichedi (Tam.)	99	Vella modagam (Mal.)	132
Upaleta (Guj.)	132	Vella-muttagam (Tam.)	132
Upas (E.)	15	Vellutthamandarom (Mal.)	25
Uppu (Tel.)	56	Velvangi (Mar.)	104
Upputhali (Mal.)	22	Velvelam (Tam.)	4
Urava (O.)	135	Vempali (Tel.)	138
Uri (Santh.)	115	Vendai (Tam.)	99
Uriam (B.)	30	Venta (Mal.)	99
Uridhan (B.)	94	Vepa (Mal. & Tel.)	23
Urni (P.)	55	Vettilai (Tam.)	120
Uste (Tel.)	134	Veunti (Mal.)	64
Utranjutuka (H.)	118	Veypale (Tam.)	144
Uttangan (P.)	28	Vika (Guj.)	104
Utthamani (Tam.)	118	Vilanga (Tam.)	76
		Vilati vengam (Guj.)	104
V		Vilayati-absantin (H.)	19
Vada (Mar.)	76	Vilayatiharalu (Kan.)	98
Vadencarni (Tam.)	127	Vilayati kikar (H.)	117
Vagulam (Tam.)	109	Vilayati mehndi (H.)	112
Vainta (Tel.)	88	Vilayithi baingan (B. & H.)	104
Vakka (Mal. & Tel.)	18, 136	Virai (Tam.)	90
Valmilaku (Mal. & Tam.)	120	Viri (Mal.)	54
Vanajai (Mar.)	50	Virin (Kash.)	55
Vanamugali (Kan.)	135	Vittil (Tam.)	16
Vanda (Mar.)	103	Viviparous bistort (E.)	122
Vando (Guj.)	103	Vurada (Tel.)	32
Vanti (Guj.)	94		
Variari (Guj.)	80	W	
Vasella-kira (Mal.)	25	Wagatta (Tam.)	127
Vasla-kire (Tam.)	25	Waghchoora (Mar.)	117
Vattavalli (Tam.)	71	Water apple (E.)	137
Vattuvalli (Mal.)	55	Water plantain (E.)	9
Vavli (Mar.)	92	Weaver's beam tree (E.)	132
Vayavarna (Mar.)	56	Weeping blue juniper (E.)	98
Vayuvilanga (Kan., Tam. & Tel.)	70	White mangrove (E.)	23
Vegetable marrow (E.)	57	Wilayati-jau (H.)	23
Vekhariyo (Guj.)	95	Wilayti-gawuth (H.)	106
Velaga (Tel.)	76	Wild carrot (L.)	61

Wild champak (E.)	25	Yellagadda (Tel.)	64
Wild indigo (E.)	138	Yellari (Tel.)	31
Wild jujube (E.)	146	Yelpote (Lep.)	8
Wild mango (E.)	135	Yerra aduga (Tel.)	8
Wild orange (E.)	139	Yerra tamma (Tel.)	36
Wild safflower (E.)	40	Yerribikki (Tel.)	83
Wild sword bean (E.)	37	Yiro (Kash.)	120
Winter leek (E.)	10		
Woodsorrel (E.)	115	Z	
Wotiangil (Kash.)	40	Zambchule (Kash.)	125
Wunja (Tam.)	8	Zamin-kand (H.)	13
		Zanda (P.)	67
Y		Zeng-jil (Garo)	103
Yambean (E.)	115	Zergul (P.)	34
Yavalu (Tel.)	22	Zheyong-kung (Lep.)	89
Yel (Lep.)	8	Zinako okhard (Guj.)	122
