



Research Article

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Usage of medicinal plants by two cultural communities of Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, South India

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to document the ethnomedicinal knowledge of two cultural communities residing in Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, South India. Ethnobotanical uses of medicinal plants were obtained through intensive structured and semi-structured interviews from traditional medicinal practitioners (TMP) and elders of the community. The plant specimens were identified by using the herbarium specimens available in the Department of Botany, Nesamony Memorial Christian College, Marthandam. A total of 131 plant species has been used to treat various ailments among the two cultural communities of Kanyakumari district. Regarding the medicinal uses of plants species it varies among the community, whereas few plants have same usage. In the present survey some medicinal plants have been reported for the first time in the study area. The use of plants among the two cultural communities reflects their knowledge in ethnomedicine and further investigation on these species may lead to the discovery of novel bioactive molecules.

Key words: Ethnobotany, Kanis, Kanyakumari, Medicinal plants, Nadars

INTRODUCTION

Plant life is essential for the survival of all animals on earth, including man [1-4]. Man has always been dependent upon plants for the necessities for his survival, not only for food, fodder and fuel, but also for medicine, fibers, chemical products and other commodities [5-8]. The plant parts used, preparation, and administration of drugs vary from one place to other [9-12]. However, the knowledge of herbal medicines is gradually perishing, although some of the traditional herbal men are still practicing the art of herbal healing effectively [13-16]. These plants are frequently used by the local inhabitants of the area for treatment of various diseases [17-21].

Living close to nature, traditional societies have acquired unique knowledge about the use of wild flora and fauna, most of which are unknown to the people who live away from such natural ecosystem as forests. After years of observations and analysis, trials, error, experimentation or even use of intuitive methods the innovative member of human communities have selected/identified useful and harmful members of the flora and fauna [22-23].

To learn, the medicinal plant is a way of evaluating the interactions and relationship between biological and cultural components of the environments. A rich source of ethnobotanical/ethnomedicinal knowledge was underlying among the rural and tribal communities [24-27]. It is particularly interesting to evaluate the medicinal plants that are native to the region and compare their employment by people with various cultural backgrounds. A medicinal herb is used by patients of both cultures for similar ailments can produce satisfactory results, while their ethnomedicinal concepts may be dissimilar. Those plants not sharing a common use may be effective from the ethnobotanical perspective of a

given culture. Often these plants contain biodynamic principles that cause expected responses in the human body, but may not alleviate the illness, or inappropriate another culture standard. However, the rural governing folk medicine may be uncovered, in part, by comparative studies of curative plants from different cultures. With the highlights on the biological concern, it is often valuable to focus the relationship among the plants and cultures. Hence the present study was undertaken to document the ethnomedicinal wisdom of two cultural communities of Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, south India.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

2.1. Study area and People

Kanyakumari district ($77^{\circ} 15' - 77^{\circ} 30' E$, $8^{\circ} 30' - 8^{\circ} 15' N$), located in the foot hills of southern Western Ghats, occupies an area of about 1684 sq. km, which is 1.29 percent of the total geographical area of the state Tamilnadu [28-31]. Topographically, it has prominent natural features such as richly varied and crowded vegetation, majestic undulating hills with surrounding plains, colorful seashores and coconut plantations, which make splendid landscapes [32-35]. The climate of the district is favorable warm and humid. The rainfall varies from 103cm to 310cm, and elevation varied from sea level to 1829m [36-39]. A total of *ca.*11,37,181 people inhabit Kanyakumari district, Tamil and Malayalam are the main languages. Rice (*Oryza sativa*) is the staple food of the rich and poor, alike in the district. Some poor people use tapioca (*Manihot esculenta*) as food. Beverages like tea and traditional coffee (using ginger and palm sugar) are widely spread even in the rural areas of the district. Fourteen types of forests from luxuriant tropical wet evergreen to tropical thorn forests occur in this district because of diverse nature of landscape [40-43].

Nadar is one of the prominent castes of Tamilnadu, south India. The term *Nadar*, in Tamil literally means one who rules the land. Historically, majority of the Nadars were humble cultivators of Palmyra tress and mostly engaged in the Palmyra industry, including the production of toddy. They have the vast knowledge of the medicinal plants surrounds them [44]. The tribal community living in the hilly areas of Kanyakumari district is called *Kani* tribes. They also possess potent ethnobotanical knowledge and they chiefly depend on the forest for their livelihoods [45-48]. The elderly people specialized in ethnomedicinal knowledge are recognized as *Vaidhyars* and *Pilathai* (also known as traditional healers or medicine men) among *Nadars* and *Kanis* respectively.

2.2. Ethnomedicinal survey

Bimonthly field trips were conducted to collect the ethnobotanical information of *Nadars* and *Kanis* of Kanyakumari district during July 2009 – June 2010. The old people, medicinal men, local faith healer were intensively interviewed and obtained information mainly concerning their knowledge on ethnomedicinal uses of plant species. The plants species was collected and identified taxonomically by using the regional and local flora [49-50]. The Herbaria of Botanical Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute, Trivandrum, Kerala, and Botany Department of Nesamony Memorial Christian College, Marthandam, were consulted for correct identification of plant specimens.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ethnomedicinal uses of 130 plant species obtained by personal interviews among the two cultural communities are summarized in table – 1. The study clearly indicates that whether these uses are applied to one or both the cultures. Similar medicinal uses between cultures as well as different medicinal use of same species in both cultures were also examined. The reported plants were arranged according to their scientific name and family followed by the therapeutic use among the rural and habitat people.

Ethno-medicinal studies have offered immense scope and opportunities for the development of new drugs [51-54]. The therapeutic efficacies of many indigenous plants, for various diseases have been described by traditional herbal practitioners [55-58]. Phytochemicals isolated from medicinal plants have been shown to exert biological activity against human pathogenic microorganisms [59-61]. During the present study, a total of 130 species of plants and their medicinal potential used by the rural and tribal communities of Kanyakumari district were listed. Habit wise distribution of these species includes 57 tree species (belonging to 30 families, 51 genus and 58 species), 27 shrubs (15 families with 25 genus and 27 species), 30 herbaceous species (21 families with 30 genus and 30 species) and 16 climbers including twining species belongs to 12 families with 14 genus and 16 species.

Regarding the medicinal potential and its usage by both the communities, it clearly shows that few of these plants shares a common usage by both the cultures, but majority of the species shows a clear difference in their usage pattern. For example *Calophyllum inophyllum* is used to treat against rheumatism and ulcers by the rural in the same time; it is used in the treatment of fractured bones by the tribal community. Similarly *Thespesia populnea* is used to

treat against skin diseases by the rural meanwhile tribal use it to treat against eye disorders. But species like *Biophytum sensitivum*, *Leucas aspera*, *Tylophora indica* etc. shares a common usage by both the cultures. Most of the species being used within this geographical location by both the cultures have been examined for pharmacologically active constituents. However, regarding the medicinal properties, some new medicinal potential of the plants against various diseases has been recorded. The new usage of plants reported here should be examined for its pharmacologically active constituents and also its healing property, since plants possesses a wide array of bioactive compounds to heal various pathogenic infections caused by microbes.

Table 1 Medicinal plants used by two ethnic communities of Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, India

Sl. No	Botanical Name	Family Name	Usage of Medicinal plants	
			Rural Folk	Kanis
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	Malvaceae	Infusion of root is used to cure fever.	Juice obtained from leaf is used to cure one sided headache.
2	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Paste of roots used for white discharge. Paste of the root with ripe-banana is used for promoting conception. The juice of fresh leaves mixed with some boiled oil and applied to the painful part. Seeds mixed with boiled milk, used as powerful tonic for aphrodisiac.	Bunch of leaves are chewed without engulfing for 15 minutes to get relief from Gum and tooth ailments.
3	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Paste of whole plant is used to cure malarial fever. Root used as antidote for snake poison. Whole plant mixed with pepper and milk, used to cure piles.	Paste of dried powder used to treat piles. Paste of whole plant mixed with pepper used for the treatment of dog bite.
4	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss. ex Schult.	Amaranthaceae	Paste of whole plant is used to cure malarial fever. Root used as antidote for snake poison. Whole plant mixed with pepper and milk, used to cure piles.	Fried shoots with coconut oil is used for hemorrhage.
5	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L. f.) Wang.	Alangiaceae	Juice obtained from fruit kernal given orally to reduce blood sugar.	Paste of root bark with pepper is used for hepatitis.
6	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	Decoction of leaf is used for night blindness. Tooth powder of pulverised root bark is used for ulcerated gums.	Decoction of bark is used for mouth wash to heal gum sores.
7	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> (L. f.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	Boiled leaf juice is used to cure cough.	Paste of bark is applied to control leprosy.
8	<i>Alove vera</i> L.	Liliaceae	Leaf juice is dissolved in sprit and used as a hair dye. The whole plant is a favorite medicine for intestinal worms in children.	Juice of whole plant (without root) with boiled coconut oil, prevent hair loss.
9	<i>Alpinia galanga</i> (L.) Willd.	Zingiberaceae	By chewing of rhizomes, failed breath break are cured and also improve voice.	Paste of rhizome is given orally for stomach pain. Paste of rhizome along with lime juice used for fungal infections and other skin diseases.
10	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Latex is applied for ulcers and rheumatic pains and the latex mixed with oil is used as an ear drops to relieve earaches. Bark is used for brushing teeth.	Powdered root and bark is used for ulcers in mouth and intestine. Boiled tender shoot is used for cold. Wood sap is used as ear drops to relieve earache.
11	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Decoction of leaves and roots are taken internally for diuretic. It is also considered as vegetable.	Paste of root can cause temporary infanthy.
12	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Oil extract from the shell of the nut is used for elephantiasis and as anesthetic for leprosy warts and ulcers. Resinous juice of seed is used for palpitation of heart and rheumatic pericarditis. Fleshy Peduncles are used for culinary purposes.	Bark resin is used for injuries and blood bleeding.
13	<i>Anamirta cocculus</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Menispermaceae	Fruits are used as a fish poison, bird poison and also for the manufacture of arrach. Occasionally they are also used in the form of an ointment and as insecticide	Powdered dry seeds are used against gastric pain. Green fruits used for stipefying fish and the, dried fruit powder is used for killing birds.
14	<i>Androgrphis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Nees	Acanthaceae	Extract of leaf is used as medicine in flatulence and for diarrhoea to children and also against fever and dysentery.	Juice of whole plant with bark of neem and pepper powder is boiled and given orally for fever.
15	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex. dc.) Wall.	Combretaceae	Juice obtained from leaves is used for otopyorrhoea.	Decoction of root bark with long pepper and common salt is made into paste for biliousness.
16	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> (Pers.) Lesch.	Moraceae	Milky juice obtained from bark is used as virulent for arrow poison	Milky juice is used for arrow poison.
17	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Powdered bark is used as astringent and tonic. Ripe fruits mixed with salt and applied to malignant tumours. Paste of leaf is used for ulcers. Leaf extract destroy maggots. Root is	Root powder is used for abortion.

			used as violent purgative. Leaf, fruits and seed are used as insecticide.	
18	<i>Areca catechu</i> Linn.	Arecaceae	Dried, powdered nuts are made into paste with lime juice is used as vermifuge. The young nuts are used as astringent, carminative and for bowel complaints. Nut burnt with charcoal and the powder, is used as tooth powder. Powdered nut is used to check diarrhea.	Grind the Areca catechu fruits with <i>Piper belle</i> root and <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> given internally one day after menstruation to control fertility.
19	<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i> Lam.	Aristolochiaceae	Leaf Juice is applied to foul and neglected ulcers. Bruised leaves are mixed with castor oil and used us eczema for children. Decoction of root is used for expelling round worms. Fresh leaf juice is mixed with gingili oil and used for skin diseases. Fresh leaf juice or dry powered leaves are used for maggot infected worms.	Leaf Paste is used for dyspepsia for children.
20	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Aristolochiaceae	Root is macerated with black pepper and given internally used for cholera, diarrhoea and snake bite. Root mixed with honey is given for fever, leprosy and skin diseases.	Leaf paste with juice of ginger is applied around the nipple to breast milk.
21	<i>Artocarpus heterocphyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae	Milky juice of the plant is mixed with phlegm and applied to glandular swellings and abscesses. Tender leaf paste is used for skin diseases. Root is given internally for diarrhea.	Leaves of <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> and <i>Ixora coccinea</i> are boiled, cooled and used for skin diseases.
22	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Asparagaceae	Root is boiled with milk and administered to relieve bilious dyspepsia, diarrhoea and promote appetite. Fresh root juice is mixed with honey as demulcent. Boiled leaves smeared with ghee were small pox.	Infusion of tuber is given as a remedy to cough, Leucorrhoea and blood clot.
23	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Decoction of leaf applied for boils, ulcers, eczema and antispasmodic. Extract of leaf used as tooth paste and twigs as tooth brush. Decoction of bark is used for fever rheumatism and lump ago. Leaf juice is used against worms, jaundice and skin diseases. Oil from seed is administered for tissue edema, heart failure, vermifuge and as remedy for dog bite.	Paste of leaf is used for small pox and chicken pox. Decoction of leaf reduces rheumatism. Infusion of bark is given for fever.
24	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> Willd.	Bambusaceae	Poultice of young shoots is used for dislodgement of worms and ulcers. Leaf bud decoction encourages the free discharge of the menses. Curry from tender shoots given to persons suffering from indigestion. Leaves are given internally for dysentery and diarrhoea to goat and buffaloes. Shoot extract is applied and cured by a bandage for varmam.	Paste of whole plant with turmeric and <i>Areca catechu</i> is used for contusion and swellings.
25	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Caesalpinaceae	Decoction of bark is given orally for dysentery.	Powder of stem bark with mustard oil is used for bandaging the bone fracture. Leaf paste is used to cure head ache
26	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC.	Oxalidaceae	Poultice of whole plant is applied for fresh wounds and dog bites. Juice of whole plant is given orally for fever, bleedings and rheumatic pain.	Poultice of the whole plant is applied over fresh wounds and dog bites.
27	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Bombacaceae	Leaf Juice is given orally for jaundice and liver complaints. Pounded roots are given internally for piles. Filtered leaf extract with two grains of <i>Hardeum vulgare</i> and black pepper is used for leucorrhoea.	Smoke of dried plant powder gives relief from asthma. Paste of the decoction of roots with long pepper is used for diarrhea.
28	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Dried root powder taken orally along with a spoon of honey is used to cure eye problems.	5 gm of dried root powder taken along with a cup of hot water cures constipation.
29	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Exudation of bark is applied as astringent for children. Mixture of fruits of <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Cinnamomum verum</i> and opium (1.1.1/4) are used to increase the efficacy. Seed powder is given orally for round worm; decoction of bark is given internally for cold and cough. Bark mixed with sugar is used for abnormal thirst.	Decoction of stem cures diarrhoea and diabetics. Infusion of bark is given against snake bite.
30	<i>Calamus rotang</i> L.	Arecaceae	Stem and Leaves are administered for cough, stomachache, bladder stone and blood diseases.	Paste of shoot is given orally for first 3 months after pregnancy to prevent abortion.
31	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Juice of root bark is used as diaphoretic and emetic. Extract of the leaves in doses of one to five drops is used for intermittent fever, and excess doses act as poisons. Powdered flowers are used for cold, cough, asthma and indigestion.	Milky juice obtain from whole plant is used for injury in the leg caused by stones.
32	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Clusiaceae	Oil obtained from seeds is used for rheumatism. Decoction of bark is used to treat ulcers.	Pounded leaves and piper beetle mixed with coconut oil and salt water tied on fractured bone as plaster.
33	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Arecaceae	Juice obtained from spathe is used for boils.	Decoction of tender leaves

				with <i>Begonia floccifera</i> is given orally for leucorrhoea.
34	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Decoction of the flower is given orally for stomach problem. Bark and leaves mixed and rubbed with oil are applied to pustules. Pulp of ripe pod is mixed with <i>Tamarindus indica</i> and used loosen to the bowels. Root extract given orally to reduce fever, spasmodic abdominal pain, vomiting and decoction of bark is used for asthma.	Fresh stem bark decoction given orally once in a day for 7 days to cure body pain. Burnt matured fruit milk with honey is given for whooping cough.
35	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Paste of seeds with cow's urine is used for tumor and leprosy. Seeds ground with butter milk are used for itching. Boiled leaves with castor oil are used to cure ulcers.	The ash of burnt seeds with butter is applied for anal diseases.
36	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Paste of leaves is applied to cure pimples. Infusion of roots is considered as an antidote to various poisons.	Paste of leaves applied on body before bath to cure swellings and body ache.
37	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don.	Apocynaceae	Paste of leaves given orally in empty stomach is a remedy for diabetics	Paste of leaves is applied to cure pimples, Infusion root cures Leucorrhoea.
38	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> Presl.	Lauraceae	Decoction of dried roots is used as diuretic, for chronic catarrhal affection of the bladder and calculus. Leaves are applied over sores and abscess.	Bark is used as flavoring agent. Concoction of this plant and unripe fruits of <i>Areca catechu</i> cure dysentery.
39	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Menispermaceae	Decoction of dried root is used as diuretic, for chronic catarrhal affection of the bladder and calculus. Leaves are applied over sores and abscesses.	Whole plant pounded with extract of <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> given orally for varmam and body pain.
40	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Verbenaceae	Poultice of leaves reduce buboes. Paste of leaves dissolved in water is used as insecticide.	Powder of twigs with gooseberry and water is given orally for heartburn.
41	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Root juice mixed with milk is given orally for gonorrhoea and cold. Paste of nuts cure Leprosy and enlargement of limbs	Infusion of root act as an antidote against snake bite. Leaf extracts cure catarrh and headache.
42	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt.	Cucurbitaceae	Fresh leaf juice boiled with coconut oil is applied externally to skin disease, irritations and eczema	Leaves boiled with salt or spices and given with food is used for urinary obstruction.
43	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Fresh juice obtained from spikes is used as diuretic. Water of tender fruits is used for cooling and urinary disorders. Coconut oil promotes hair growth.	Juice extracted from the spike is made into a palm wine given orally for pregnant women.
44	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Slices of rhizome with milk and sugar are used for asthma, jaundice and diarrhoea. Poultice rhizomes used for itch and skin diseases.	Powdered rhizomes are given for fever.
45	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Administered tubers are used for diarrhoea, dysentery, vomiting and fevers. Roots with ginger and honey are given orally for gastric intestinal and stomach disorders.	Paste of tuber with breast milk is given orally to children for body building.
46	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	Decoction of leaves is used for the prevention of hydrophobia. Practice of smoking dried leaves and stem is great success to relief spasmodic asthma. Paste of seeds is used for parasitic skin diseases.	Leaf and seed extract is used for rheumatic joints and skin diseases
47	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Fresh leaves are applied to wounds and abscesses.	Leaf juice with honey is given internally to children for cough and cold.
48	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Dser.) Kostel.	Ebenaceae	Gum obtained from fruits is used for bone fracture.	Decoction of fruits with paste of long peppers is used for the treatment of internal hemorrhage.
49	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.	Asteraceae	Fresh leaves mixed with sesame oil; made into paste and leaves with gingili oil is applied for elephantiasis. Juice of leaf mixed with coconut oil is used for the luxuriant growth and blackening of hair.	Juice of leaves and flowers of <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> boiled with coconut oil is used for hair growth.
50	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.	Asteraceae	Powder of whole plant with pepper is used for toothache. Decoction of roots and leaves used for emollient, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach pain. Bruised leaves boiled with coconut oil used for ulcer and eczema. Pastes of roots are applied for pimples.	Pounded juice of whole plant is mixed with coconut milk given orally for varmam.
51	<i>Erythrina stricta</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Juice of fresh leaf is given orally for vermifuge and the drops are used for ear ache. Inner bark smeared with ghee is used for ophthalmia. Crushed leave as slightly heated as such it is applied to rheumatic pains and joints.	Bark powder used for liver complaints and fever. Bark juice mixed with water given orally for abdominal pain.
52	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Milky juice of leaves and stem is used for itch, scorpion bites as remedy to rheumatism and toothache.	Latex from stem diluted with decoction of pepper given orally for jaundice.
53	<i>Euphorbia nivulia</i> Buch. – Ham.	Euphorbiaceae	Root mixed with black pepper is used for snake bite. Juice of whole plant is used to remove	Stem infusion with paste of long pepper cure dog bite.

			warts and ear ache. Root bark boiled with rice water and arrach is prescribed for leprosy.	
54	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Decoction of the whole plant along with infusion of <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> given orally for indigestion. Smoke of leaves cure asthma. Extract of whole plant externally used for injuries, wounds and bleeding.	Decoction of whole plant used for insanity to women. Paste of whole plant with mustard oil is used for good hair growth.
55	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Latex externally used for rheumatism, lumbago to the soles of the feet. Infusion of bark is used for diabetics. Decoction of bark is used as astringent. Poulitice of leaves applied to abscesses to promote suppuration and discharge of pus. Decoction of root fibers is given orally for gonorrhoea. Hanging ends of tender roots given for obstinate vomiting. Twigs used as tooth brush for healthy teeth. Latex mixed with milk is given for bleeding piles, muscular pain near hip and below the ribs and for sores. Tender roots cure sterility in women. Milky juice and fruits are bruised and externally used for tooth ache.	Powder of bark mixed with water is given orally to increase breast milk.
56	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.	Moraceae	Powdered bark and seeds are used as emetic.	Poulitice leaf paste is applied on boils.
57	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Decoction of bark used for swelling of mouth, powder of stem bark is used as tooth paste. Decoction of bark or fruit used as astringent.	A decoction of stem bark with paste of long peppers is used for the treatment of kidney stones
58	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Pulp of the dried fruits taken with water is given orally for asthma. Tender shoots boiled with milk and sugar used for diarrhoea. Paste of powdered bark is used as absorbent to inflammation. Decoction of bark is used for skin wash in scabies. Leaves of young shoots for used as purgative and are beneficial in skin diseases.	Paste of young leaves is used for the treatment of piles. Young bark is used to cure bone fracture and binding.
59	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Paste of tuber is used for menstrual irregularities. Snake bite and skin diseases	Powder of dried tuber with cow's milk is used as women contraceptive.
60	<i>Hedyotis nitida</i> Wt. & Arn.	Rubiaceae	Leaves and roots are administered for catarrhal bronchitis and asthma.	Paste of whole plant is boiled with coconut oil is a remedy for pimples.
61	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Leaf juice is used for wounds; leaf juice when boiled with castor oil is applied to scorpion sting.	Root decoction with honey (1:1) is given to women against anemia, during pregnancy period.
62	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R. Br. ex Schult.	Asclepiadaceae	Rhizomes are powdered and mixed with cow milk given internally to cure gravel and strangury; Decoction of rhizomes with cumin seeds given orally to purify the blood and correct the acrimony of the bile. Hot infusion of root bark with milk and sugar are tonic children, for chronic cough and diarrhoea. The root essence taken internally gives cooling effect.	Decoction of the powdered roots given orally for ulcers in all parts of alimentary canal. Hot infusion of the root bark mixed with milk forms a tonic especially for children to treat cough and diarrhoea.
63	<i>Holostemma ada-kodion</i> Schultes.	Asclepiadaceae	Paste of roots applied for ophthalmia. Dried powdered root with equal quantity roots of <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> given to spermatorrhoea. The leaves and flowers are used as vegetables.	Paste of fresh leaves is used for leucoderma; decoction of root with goat milk is given internally for diabetics.
64	<i>Hydnocarpus laurifolia</i> (Dennst.) Sle.	Flacourtiaceae	Oil obtained from seeds used for rheumatism and leprosy	Chopped leaves boiled with coconut oil is applied externally to rheumatism and rheumatic swellings
65	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schum.) Heine	Acanthaceae	Decoction of roots given orally for gonorrhoea, urinary disorders, liver disorders, jaundice, hepatitis and anemia. Decoction of leaves given for syphilis and gonorrhoea.	Paste of leaf with country liquor is remedy to body pain.
66	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	Juice of leaves applied to fresh cuts wounds and injuries. Whole plant is tied over injuries to relieve pain. Dried leaves used for pesticides to protect grains from pest.	Juice of leaves is applied to fresh wound and cuts to stop blood bleeding.
67	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> Raeusch.	Lamiaceae	Decoction of the whole plant is used for swelling and as antidote against poison.	Paste of roots is used for the treatment of leprotic wounds.
68	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Petioles and twigs are used as tooth brush to cure toothache.	Paste of roots is used for the treatment of wounds.
69	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Decoction of roots and leaves are used for cough, asthma, ague and pathosis. The fresh leaf juice mixed with zinger is used for chronic bronchitis, asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery, haemoptysis, bleeding dysentery, rheumatism, painful swelling and neuralgias.	Extract of powdered leaves with <i>Daemia extensa</i> and <i>Trinospora cordifolia</i> taken orally for varmam. Medicated water of leaves with <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> is used for rheumatism and body pain.
70	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Powder of rhizomes mixed with honey is given	Paste of rhizome is used as

			in coughs and pectoral affections. Rhizomes boiled with oil, and externally applied to stoppages of the nasal organs.	antidote for snake bite.
71	<i>Lantana camara</i> var. <i>aculeata</i> (L.) Moldenke	Verbenaceae	Decoction of leaves given orally for tetanus, rheumatism, malaria and antoxy of abdominal viscera. Powdered inflorescence and leaves used for nasal congestion and tension in the mind.	Decoction of leaves given orally for jaundice and fever, decoction of powdered root taken orally to cough.
72	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Paste of fresh leaves with vinegar or lime juice used for soles of the feed. Decoction of leaves used for inflammations, burns, astringent, ulcer of mouth and gonorrhoea. Bark infusion is given internally for jaundice and enlargement of spleen and calculus affections. Infusion of flowers is used for headache and burns. Extract of the flowers used for leprosy and other depraved conditions of the body. Bruised leaves are applied over the body for rheumatism.	Decoction of entire twigs is used for jaundice.
73	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link	Lamiaceae	Extract of fresh leaves are used as first aid for snake bite. Decoction of whole plant is given internally for cold. Flower juice mixed with honey and borax is used for cough.	Pastes of leaves are applied on forehead to reduce headache. Decoction of whole plant taken orally to cure cold.
74	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> Groff	Rutaceae	Bruised leaves useful in bowel complaints to children. Unripe fruits are used as astringent, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Fresh leaf juice with common salt is given orally for epilepsy.
75	<i>Lanea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	Anacardiaceae	Bark used for astringent.	Decoction of the stem bark is used as the treatment of vaginal complaints with excessive menstruation.
76	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J.Kpnig ex L.) J.F.Macbr.	Sapotaceae	Oil obtained from seeds are used for skin diseases and headache. Flowers mixed with milk are used for debility, cooling demulcent, nutritive and stimulant. Bark infusion <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , wood of red sandal, root of <i>Andropogon nuriatum</i> and <i>Coriander</i> with sugar is used for burning of the body pain and giddiness. The residue cake used for fish poison. Smoke produced by burning the cake is reputed to kill insects and rats.	Paste of bark with lemon juice is used for antidote to snake venom.
77	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Juice of ripe fruits used for restorative tonic. Gum used for astringent. Kernal juice is used for nasal bleeding. Paste of seed and nut is given orally for dysentery. Powder tender leaves given for diarrhoea and diabetes. Decoction of leaves and barks given internally to control bleedings, mouth wash, tooth ache sore gums and sore throat. Twigs used instead of tooth brush for healthy teeth. Leaves used for scorpion - sting.	Decoction of tender shoots with dried ginger and garlic given orally for flatulence.
78	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Mimosaceae	Decoction of roots used for gravel corrupt blood and bile. Mixed with powdered roots and leaves are used to cure piles and fistula. Juice of the stem and leaves applied externally for fistulous sores. Paste of leaves and stem used for scorpion - sting.	Leaves boiled with water and taken bath to get relief from body pains and fever. Paste of leaf and stem with saliva is used for swelling near scrotum.
79	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Paste of seeds with coconut oil is used for constipation in children. Seed oil used for culinary purposes. Unripe fruits used as astringent and useful masticators. Lotion prepared from flowers used for cleared wounds and ulcers. Decoction of bark is used as a mouth wash to protect gums and teeth, Paste of root is applied to postural eruptions of the skin.	Dried seed powder is used for tooth paste for fixing loose teeth. Decoction of bark with <i>Cassia fistula</i> is used for washing septic wounds in animals.
80	<i>Morinda pubescens</i> Sm.	Rubiaceae	Leaf extract is applied to heal sores.	Decoction of leaf is given orally to women as emmenagogue. Crushed fruits for stupefying fish.
81	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Decoction of roots used for gargle. Root juice with milk is given orally for diuretic, antilithic, digestion, asthma, gut, rheumatism, enlarged spleen or relives nostalgia. Fresh roots applied externally against rabies bites, epilepsy and hysteria. Exudates of root gum used for dental cares. Paste of leaves with few pods of garlic, a bit of turmeric, salt and pepper given orally for dog bite and applied externally over the bite. Bark juice given orally for snake bite. Seed oil externally used for rheumatism. Root and mustard seed is used for relax of sore throat. Flowers and leaves are cut into small pieces and boiled with water used for stomach pain and foot sour.	Paste of bark applied to forehead to relive headache.
82	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Pods mixed with honey used for vermifuge. Decoction of dried fruits used for ophthalmia.	Bristles with honey are administered to treat

			Bark juice with honey and turmeric is a faithful remedy to gonorrhoea. Tender shoots with in butter milk is used for diarrhea.	intestinal worms.
83	<i>Naregamia alata</i> Wight & Arn.	Meliaceae	Juice of whole plant mixed with coconut oil is used for itch and contagious skin diseases. Decoction of root is given orally for dysentery.	Decoction of roots given orally to cure body pain. Crushed leaf extract is applied on head to keep away evil spirits from children.
84	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Paste of root is externally applied for Cancer, ulcerations and leprosy. Oil obtained from root bark is used for skin diseases like scaly nature and leprosy. Decoction of leaves is used for Killing parasites. Consumption of roots in high amount becomes poison.	Paste of root is applied to edema of the legs.
85	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Nyctanthaceae	Fresh leaf juice is used as purgative for Infants, and it is given orally with honey for chronic fever. Decoction of leaves prepared by slight heat is used for obstinate sciatica; powdered seeds are employed to cure scurvy and affection of the scalp. Oil extracted from the bark is used for cough.	Chewed stem bark with piper beetle leaves used for expectorant. Decoction of leaves with black pepper is used for intermittent fever
86	<i>Ochna obtusata</i> DC.	Ochnaceae	Roots are used as antidote for snake poisoning. Decoction of bark given orally, for menstrual complaints and also controlling asthma. Paste of leaves cures fresh wounds.	Decoction of roots with goat milk used for treatment of diabetics.
87	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Ker Gawl.) Haw.	Cactaceae	Fruit refrigerant is good remedy for asthma, whooping cough and increasing the secretion of bile. Few drops of milky juice is mixed with sugar is used for purgative. Pulp of leaves as used for poultice to alloy heat and inflammation in scorbutic ulcers and eye in ophthalmia.	Decoction of fruits with paste of ginger given orally to children to cure whooping cough, seed made into paste applied to tumor on mammals.
88	<i>Pavetta indica</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Root with dried ginger and rice water (Kanji water) given orally is remedy to renal dropsy. Local fermentation with the leaves relive the pain in piles.	Decoction of wood is used for body pain
89	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	Extract of whole plant with coconut milk is used for jaundice. Infusion & tender shoots used for chronic dysentery. Whole plant is considered deabsorbent, diuretic, astringent and cooling.	Extract of whole plant with milk and taken orally to cure jaundice.
90	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit juice with honey given orally as liver tonic and diuretic, for tuberculosis, to control sugar complaints and cancer. Dried fruit immersed in water for whole night, the decoction used for ophthalmia. Infusion of the seed used for recent inflammation of conjunctiva and other eye complaints. Bark mixed with onion juice used as effective antidote for scorpion sting.	Paste of applied leaves externally applied on burns.
91	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene	Verbenaceae	Infusion of leaves and young stems is given to children for indigestion and to women after delivery.	Decoction of roots with unboiled egg (3:2) given is orally for women to promote sexual desire.
92	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Decoction of seed with palm candy is given orally for fever and cold. Fruits are powdered and mixed with egg given internally for chest and throat pain.	Pounded fruits with salt, ginger and egg albumin given orally for cold and cough. Paste of fruits used for swelling and sores; fruits are used as spices.
93	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Root mixture of long pepper root, black pepper and ginger used for catarrh and hoarseness. Long pepper with honey administered for chronic cough, enlargement of the spleen and other abdominal viscera. Root and fruit are used for rheumatism.	Grind the tuber and take twice daily to relive chest pain. Combination of <i>Piper longum</i> and <i>Piper nigrum</i> seed and dried ginger given orally for cough.
94	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae	Paste of roots with vinegar, milk or salt and water applied externally to cure leprosy and other skin diseases. Root is also applied for snake bite. Milky juice is used for scabies and ulcers. Root bark used as antipyretic.	Root made into paste and applied to cure and scraping the corns.
95	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae	Oil obtained from seed is used for healing and clearing of skin diseases, scabies, herpes. Oil mixed with lime juice used for rheumatism.	Seed oil is used to treat dental diseases and skin diseases.
96	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Exudation of gums obtained from bark is used as astringent and administered for diarrhea.	Leaf made into paste to cure skin diseases and muscular pains.
97	<i>Quisqualis indica</i> L.	Combretaceae	Oil obtained from seeds are used for expelling of worms	Powder of dried roots given orally to the children for anthelmintic.
98	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth ex Kurz.		Decoction of roots is used for labours to increase contractions. Juice of leaves used for removal of opacities of the cornea of the eyes.	Decoctions of roots of <i>Aristolocha indica</i> and <i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> is used as an antidote for snake bite.
99	<i>Rhinacanthus nasutus</i> (L.) Kurz	Acanthaceae	Pounded roots and leaves made into decoction given orally as antidote for snake bite. Leaves	Roots and leaves pounded and made in to decoction

			crushed and mixed with coconut milk given orally for remedy to poisonous insect bites.	and given as an antidote for snake bite.
100	<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i> Schult. & Schult.f.	Asparagaceae	Tender root juice is applied to clear throats of viscid phlegmatic. Slightly heated leaf juice is used to cure piles. Leaf juice boiled with coconut oil applied on the scalp to reduce sneezing.	Leaf juice is used for ear ache, and also used for remedy to cure piles.
101	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Paste of root is used for headache, fever and skin diseases. Powdered wood used for morbid thirst. Coconut water and powdered wood made into pills with cow milk used for gonorrhoea. Mixture of sandal oil and mustard oil cure pimples. Emulsion of sandal wood with addition of sugar, honey and rice water is used for checking gastric irritability and dysentery.	Combination of wood of <i>Santalum album</i> and <i>Pterocarpus santalenensis</i> with water given internally for heat burn.
102	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Caesalpinaceae	Decoction of bark with milk given orally for mentored irregularities. Bark is extensively used by the native physicians in urine affections and urinary infection especially in menorrhagia.	Paste of flowers with boiled coconut oil, applied externally to cure itching and eczema. Dried flowers powder and mixed with water taken orally to cure diarrhoea and dysentery. Infusion of the bark is used for preparing country liquor known as 'Arishtam'.
103	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f.	Anacardiaceae	Juice of dried pericarp given orally in small amount for syphilis, epilepsy; externally applied to small quantities, used for counter - irritant in rheumatism	Kernals mixed with other foods at the time of confinement for vitality.
104	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.	Malvaceae	Decoction of roots used for stomach ache. Root extract used in the treatment of intestinal worms. Paste of leaf with small amount of gingelly oil is applied to abscesses to hasten suppuration, rheumatic and demulcent in gonorrhoea. Leaf juice given orally for anthelmintic for intestinal worms.	Paste of young leaf used for burn wounds. Poultices of fresh leaves applied to boils.
105	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	Decoction of roots with ginger given orally for intermittent fever with cold. Powdered root bark with milk and sugar used for the relief of frequent leucorrhoea. Infusion of leaves used for fever. Leaves cooked and eaten for bleeding piles. Root juice is used for healing wounds. Leaves are mucilaginous and used for demulcent.	Mucilage of root bark used for the facial paralysis.
106	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	Solanaceae	Fruits eaten as a vegetable and good for enlargement of the spleen.	Powder of dried fruits given orally for the treatment of enlarged liver. Paste of fruit with egg albumin relive to toothache
107	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. f.	Solanaceae	Decoction of root with long pepper, rock salt, asafoetida and honey given orally for spasmodic cough. Vapour of burning seeds used for toothache.	Paste of root with paste of <i>Curcuma longa</i> is used for syphilitic eruptions.
108	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> (L.) Vahl	Verbenaceae	Root decoction used for malaria and liver complaints. Infusion of root is used to cure cough. Whole plant pounded with the leaves of <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> and <i>Daemia extensa</i> made into a decoction, given orally to cure varmam.	Whole plant pounded along with the leaves of <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> and <i>Daemia extensa</i> made into a decoction and given orally to cure varmam.
109	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	Moraceae	Decoction of bark is used for fever, dysentery and diarrhoea. Seeds made into paste and applied externally for leucoderma. Milky juice used as antiseptic, astringent. Latex applied externally for chest pain.	Latex is used externally for glandular swellings. Paste of leaf with decoction of black pepper is used to women as galactagogue.
110	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	Oil obtained from seeds is used for rheumatism. Decoction of capsule is mucilaginous and astringent. Bark and leaves are used for aperients, diuretic and diaphoretic.	Oil obtained from seeds used for itch.
111	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L.	Loganiaceae	Juice of fresh bark is used for cholera and dysentery. Paste from bark with lime juice and made into pills used for effectual in cholera. Bark decoction used for intermittent and the bile of the venomous reptiles. Extract of powdered seeds are used for intermittent dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea and rheumatism. Paste of seed is mixed with dry ginger and the horn of the antelope rubbed on stone is used for muscular and chronic rheumatism. Poultice leaves used for sloughing wounds or ulcer when maggots have formed. Bark is used for dog poison.	Powder of seeds mixed with water given orally for abdominal pain over doses act as poisons.

112	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> L.f.	Loganiaceae	Decoction of fruit pulp given orally to cure diabetes and dysentery. Seed powdered mixed with honey used for boils. Powder of seeds mixed with cow's milk given orally reduces irritation of the urinary system. Powdered seed is used for water purification.	Powder of green fruit with butter milk given orally for diabetes. Unripened dried fruit seeds made into powder used for hallucination purpose.
113	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Juice of leaves and bark given orally for dysentery and chronic diarrhoea. Decoction of bark used for mouth wash cure spongy gums. Paste of ash of bark with boiled oil used for heals burns. Tender leaves act as antidote. Seed juice given internally to reduce sugar in urine.	Decoction of stem bark is used for washing sore in mouth. Dried seed powder with paste of long pepper (3:2) used for diabetics.
114	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Apocynaceae	Paste of roots act as vermicide and mixed with lime juice applied to eye diseases. Roots are chewed to relieve toothache. Decoction of roots given orally to remove intestinal worms.	Drops of leaf and flowers used to relieve eye pain; otherwise it may be suspended in breast milk and put in the eye.
115	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Fruits boiled with water and sweetened with sugar as a cooling sarbat used for laxative for children. Extract of old fruit given orally to cure kidney diseases. Pulp of the fruit and leaves poultice applied to inflammatory swellings to relieve pain. Extract leaves crushed with water, used for bilious fever and scalding of the urine. Poultice flowers used for inflammatory affection of the conjection, expressed juice given internally cure bleeding piles. Decoction of leaves is used for mouth wash cure indolent ulcers and promotes healthy action.	Leaves mixed with milky sap of <i>Ficus racemosa</i> is remedy for contusion and swellings
116	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.	Verbenaceae	Infusion of flowers is useful for bronchitis and congestion of the liver. Oil obtained from the flowers and seeds is used to promote growth of hair and useful in checking scabies.	Paste of seed is used to cure ringworm.
117	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	Bark of root made into pills with a little black pepper, given in cases of obstinate colic, seeds are used as rat poison and roots are used as a fish poison.	Root is tied around the neck of children suffering from fever. Decoction of powdered roots boiled with coconut oil, filtered and applied externally to cure eczema in children.
118	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Ripe fruits are mixed with honey for ophthalmia. Infusion of fruits is used for cooling effect in stomach. Myrobalans (Tripala = <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> <i>T. chebula</i> and <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>) used astringent and laxative mouth, and eye diseases. Kernel used for external application to inflamed parts and narcotic; oil is applied for dressing for the hair. Unripe fruits used as astringent and dropsy.	Infusion of bark used in the preparation of Arishtam.
119	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Decoction of the fruits is used as domestic asperient and liver regulators. Powdered fruits are used for teeth bleeding and ulcerations of gums. Dried unripe fruits are used as astringent and antibilious. Outer layer of fruit is boiled in water and given orally to cure irregular bowel function and indigestion powdered fruit shell mixed with rhizomes of <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , roots of <i>Adimadhuram</i> , <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> to treat difficult urination in mother and child. Piece of the fruit eaten everyday reduces asthmatic tendencies.	Powder of dried fruits boiled with water and made into decoction given orally for stomach pain. Powdered roasted fruit, mixed in hot water used for mouth to cure toothache. Fruits made into paste with breast milk applied externally to cure swelling. Paste of leaf galls applied externally on the swelling due to toothache.
120	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol. ex Correa	Malvaceae	Juice extracted from fruit stalk is applied externally for skin diseases fistula, inflamed joints and insect bites. Powder of dried roots mixed with honey is used externally for skin diseases.	Paste of fresh seeds used as purgative. Juice obtained from petals used for eye diseases.
121	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) Merr.		Kernels are applied as aero-necrotic poisons.	Decoction of stem bark with paste of long peppers used for antiperiodic.
122	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Menispermaceae	Infusion of root and stem taken orally for fever and diabetes. Tonic prepared from the whole plant is used as antipyretic and diuretic. Extract of the whole plant is used for jaundice, skin diseases, urinary diseases and dyspepsia.	Powdered root and stem made into decoction used for debilitating fever. Powdered roots along with leaf extract of <i>Justicia adhatoda</i> is used for body pain, swelling and rheumatism.
123	<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume	Cannabaceae	Ayurvedic medicine from whole plant enhances sexual power, beneficial to the eye and gives strength	Paste of leaves with sodium chloride used for recovering muscular strength after suffering from fever.
124	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Leaf extract used externally for cut wounds and injuries.	Juice of fresh leaves used as antiseptic cream. Paste

				of leaves used for eczema.
125	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.	Asclepiadaceae	Decoction or juice of whole plant used for effective antidote. Leaves used as emetic. It is said to purify the blood and to correct the action of the bile.	Paste of unripened fruit applied externally on swelling caused by snake bite. Root in fusion effective antidote to snake bite and also given internally for varmam.
126	<i>Urginea indica</i> (Roxb.) Kunth.	Liliaceae	Juice of bulbs administered with honey given orally for asthma, bronchial catarrach and chronic bronchitis. Poultice of the roasted bulb applied to affected areas of warts and corns.	Slightly heated rhizome made into paste applied to reduce swelling and blood clot. Paste of rhizome, leaves and flower with <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> is applied externally on swellings and blood clots.
127	<i>Vateria indica</i> L.	Dipterocarpaceae	Combination of wax and oil in light heat is used in various ailments and plasters. A fruit bruised and subjected to boiling is obtained as solid fatty oil used for chronic rheumatism and other painful affections.	Paste of exudates resins from bark with tender coconut milk applied externally on burns. Powdered resin is a remedy for leucorrhoea.
128	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Fresh leaves are put into an earthen pot, heated over fire and applied as hot on bone can be cure pain. Pillow stuffed with the leaves is placed under the head to relief headache. Leaf juice used to remove foetid discharge and worm form ulcers. Oil prepared from leaves used for sinus and scrofulous sores. Decoction of leaves with long pepper used for fever, heaviness of head dullness of hearing, powdered root is prescribed for piles as demulcent and dysentery. Powdered flowers used for discharge of blood from the stomach and bowels.	Paste of leaves with shoot of <i>Tectona grandis</i> applied on forehead to cure headache
129	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Chewed leaves are used for toothache. Decoction of bark relieves stomach diseases and fever.	Paste of leaves cure swellings.
130	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Decoction of roots is used for fever. Decoction of bark used for simple remedy in diarrhoea; and the powdered bark is used for domestic dressing to old wounds and ulcers. Paste of tender leaves is used for boils, abscesses and carbuncles.	Paste of stem bark used externally for abdominal pain during pregnancy. Prescribed kernel paste is used against vomiting during pregnancy period.

CONCLUSION

The collected information can possibly be used as the potential source for discovering modern medicine. Among the plants used by traditional healers most of the plants have been used in folk medicine and traditional healing systems from very ancient time.

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