

**FLOWERING PLANTS**

**OF**

**TRAVANCORE.**



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BY

' RAO SAHIB ' M. RAMA RAO

*Conservator of Forests, Travancore.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

**I**N the South Indian Peninsula, the Malabar Coast is the richest in vegetation and has been famous from ancient times as the store-house of valuable medicinal plants and timber trees. The Native State of Travancore comprises a large portion of the coast, and the main portion of the Western Ghats falls within its limits. Its tropical climate, heavy rainfall, and the mountainous configuration of most part of the country, varying in elevation from the sea-level to 8837 feet, are doubtless, the main factors that have contributed towards the richness and diversity of its flora. A thorough study and investigation of that flora is very essential for the economic, industrial, and commercial development of the country.

Although there are numerous books dealing with the Indian Flora, they do not appear to be complete and exhaustive so far as the South Indian flora is concerned. There is reason to believe that the most interior and inaccessible portions of the Western Ghats have not yet been thoroughly explored by Botanists. To facilitate and expedite the work of preparing an exhaustive Flora, it forms part of the legitimate duties of Forest Officers who have to spend considerable portion of their time in the interior forests, to collect the requisite materials in the shape of herbarium specimens of plants, samples of woods, minor products &c., so that when such material is complete, a specialist in Botany may take up the preparation of an exhaustive book on the subject.

A very substantial beginning was made by Mr. T. F. Bourdillon in this direction during his long stay in Travancore. But there is still a great deal to do to complete the good work he has started. His excellent book on the "Forest Trees of Travancore" deals only with 582 indigenous trees found in the State, mentioning casually a few of the more important climbers. But his Herbarium collection comprises not only specimens of tree species but also of a considerable number of shrubs, climbers, herbs and grasses, of which there is only a manuscript list of names kept in the Conservator's Office. Ever since I arrived in the country in May 1908, I have been also collecting specimens of flowering plants during my tour, whenever I could find leisure to do so. After getting both the sets of

specimens sorted and arranged according to their *natural orders, genera, and species*, I felt that it was necessary to make a permanent record of them together with such useful information as could be gathered locally, and from existing books on Indian Plants, so that, it may facilitate the collection of specimens of all other plants occurring in Travancore but not yet collected. With this object in view, the preparation of this book was undertaken. The plan adopted was to make a list of the names of all species that are mentioned as occurring in South India generally and on the West Coast in particular, in Hooker's Flora of British India and such later works on South Indian Plants as were within my reach, and then to record against each plant such information as has already been gathered locally and from published books on Indian Plants. In preparing the list, I have assumed that almost all species of South Indian Plants will be found in some part or other of Travancore owing to the diverse character of its configuration and climatic conditions. The correctness of this assumption has already been borne out by the fact that several plants shown as occurring in the Nilgiris or Palnis or Mysore but which have not been shown against Travancore in Hooker's Flora or other Botanical Work, have been already found in this State, and it is not therefore improbable that when all parts of Travancore are thoroughly explored botanically, all the species included in this book but of which Herbarium specimens have not yet been collected will also be found. Considering that a large number of new species have been discovered by Mr. T. F. Bourdillon among trees alone which comprise but a very small proportion of the flora of Travancore, it is not improbable that a large number of new species, especially of shrubs and herbs, will yet be discovered.

In the course of sorting the specimens, I found that a number of them in both the collections could not be identified, partly for want of leisure and partly for want of reference books, and all such specimens amounting to 1138 have been separated and sent to the Director of Botanical Surveys, Calcutta, for favor of identification. As he has not yet communicated their names, they are not indicated by asterisk marks in this book as is done in the case of plants already identified.

In this book which does not claim to be wholly original and which I have advisedly called 'A PRELIMINARY LIST', 3535 plants have been mentioned. Out of this number, 1104 plants have already been identified partly by Mr. Bourdillon and partly by myself and indicated by asterisks against their names, and 1138 plants are awaiting identification by the Director of Botanical Surveys as already stated. There, therefore, still remain to be collected 1293 herbarium specimens of plants. It is my earnest hope that all trained Forest Officers of Travancore and others interested in its *flora* will collect specimens with such information as they



can locally gather and transmit them to the Office of the Conservator of Forests, so that in the course of a few years, complete material may become available for the preparation of an exhaustive and complete Flora of Travancore, giving not only botanical description of plants but also information on their *economic, industrial and commercial uses*.

In the preparation of this work the following books have been consulted and freely made use of:—

1. Hooker's Flora of British India.
2. Watt's Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.
3. Bourdillon's Forest Trees of Travancore.
4. Drury's Useful Plants of India.
5. Pharmacographia Indica.
6. Cameron's Forest Trees of Mysore.
7. K. N. Nādkarni's Indian Plants and Drugs.
8. Nairne's Flowering Plants of Western India.
9. Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's Medicinal Plants of India.
10. Basel Mission 500 Plants in Kanarese.
11. The Indian Forester (all volumes).
12. Balfour's Cyclopædia of India.
13. Travancore State Manual.
14. Tropical Agriculturist (some of the Volumes).

I am indebted to Dr. Kunjen Pillai, Director of Agriculture, for furnishing me with a list of agricultural plants which are grown in the country.

My best thanks are due to Mr. W. J. Beck, Superintendent, Government Press, for the rapidity and neatness with which the printing of this book has been completed in practically less than five weeks, and for advice in the matter of selection of type and arrangement of the work, etc.

My Office clerk P. Krishna Pillay who was specially deputed to the preparation of the manuscript, deserves special mention for his very hard patient and steady work.

Although I started the work of collection of specimens of Travancore plants as a labour of love without incurring any appreciable expenditure from the State funds, yet I could not have completed the preparation of this book, had not the enlightened Government of His Highness the Maha Raja generously sanctioned the entertainment of two temporary clerks and the temporary transfer of the services of Curator Vencoba Rao and native physician Krishnan Vydian to work in my office. I tender my respectful thanks to the Government for this generous help and for the readiness with which they sanctioned a special temporary staff for printing this work.

Being obliged, by ill-health, to leave Travancore service much earlier than I expected, I have been compelled to hurry on the preparation and publication of this book, and this may, to some extent, account for any avoidable errors, omissions, and imperfections that may be noticed by its readers. I would, however, beg them to communicate to the Conservator of Forests of the State, any defects that they may discover, so that the same may be rectified or obviated when the book is revised and re-published at some future time.

Camp :-Trivandrum, )  
The 2nd May 1914. )

M. RAMA RAO.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 2. Line 25. For "Wight" read "Wight".
- .. 3. .. 1. For "Wight" read "Wight".
- .. 5. .. 27. For "Beddme" read "Beddome".
- .. 6. .. 29. Omit fullstop after "splints" and add "and for paper pulp".
- Page 9. Line 27. Insert a comma after "Vilûni".
- .. 12. .. 28. For "C. Villosus" read "C. villosus".
- .. 13. Heading. Omit "MENISPERMACEÆ".
- .. 13. Line 29. For "Kallarriver" read "Kallar river".
- .. 15. .. 40. For "whitlows" read "whitlow".
- .. 17. .. 1. For "Kenig" read "Kœnig".
- .. 18. .. 11. For "Apilr" read "April".
- .. 18. .. 34. For "Cabada" read "Cadaba".
- .. 19. .. 9. For "pi ekled" read "pickled".
- .. 20. .. 3. For "Wight" read "Wight".
- .. 20. .. 22. For "Wight" read "Wight".
- .. 24. .. 19. Add at the end of the para. "Wood suitable for paper pulp and for match-boxes and splints."
- Page 29. Line 11. For "wood Well" read "Wood well".
- .. 31. .. 22. For "Wight" read "Wight".
- .. 31. .. 33. For "scabiess" read "scabies".
- .. 32. Heading. For "GUTTEFRÆ" read "GUTTIFERÆ".
- .. 32. Line 1. For "wight" read "Wight".
- .. 32. .. 10. For "wightianum" read "Wightianum".
- .. 33. Lines 2 & 3. For "Nangu" read "Nāngu".
- .. 35. Line 27. For "0-3000" read "0-3000'".
- .. 37. .. 20. For "Sidahumilis" read "Sida humilis".
- .. 39. .. 25. For "A. mticum" read "A. mūticum".
- .. 39. .. 33. Delete the hyphen between "wastes" and "land" and insert a comma.
- Page 40. Line 7. For "Pvonia" read "Pavonia".
- .. 40. .. 23. For "Wight" read "Wight".
- .. 43. .. 35. Omit fullstop after "places" and, add "and along river banks".
- Page 44. Line 22. For "promoteg ranulation." read "promote granulation".

- Page 46. Line 18. For "Vedapla" read "Vedāpla".
- " 48. " 33. For "isora" read "Isora".
- " 52. " 21. For "powered" read "powdered".
- " 52. " 29. For "pepared" read "prepared".
- " 52. " 34. For "Villose" read "villosa".
- " 55. " 21. For "Wight" read "Wight".
- " 59. " 29. For "denisonii" read "Denisonii".
- " 61. " 25. For "matche" read "matches".
- " 62. " 1. For "Sheurni dn" read "Shendurni".
- " 63. " 27. For "Kariveppilei" read "Karivēppilei".
- " 64. " 25. Insert a comma after "alata".
- " 64. " 29. For "closs-grained" read "close grained".
- " 65. " 8. For "Roo" read "Root".
- " 66. " 19. For "Pumelo" read "Pomelo".
- " 67. " 18. Insert a comma after "Marmelos".
- " 68. " 21. For "Venace" read "Venice".
- " 69. " 32. For "India" read "Indian".
- " 70. " 3. For "gonnorhœ" read "gonorrhœa".
- " " " 16. For "Belsamodendron" read "Balsamodendron".
- " 71. " 21. Add at the end "The tree is planted as an avenue tree in Bangalore City in some of the new extensions of the town".
- Page 71. Line 34. For "Nilanaragom" read "Nilanāragom".
- " " " 40. For "cinasis" read "in cases".
- " 72. " 38. For "scorfula" read "scrofula".
- " 76. " 12. For "tree" read "Tree".
- " 76. " 29. Insert "such" between "complaints" and "as".
- " " " 35. Add "Very rare." at the end of the line.
- " 83. " 5. Add "Wood suitable for match boxes and splints." at the end of the line.
- Page 83. Line 36. For "Gymnospori." read "Gymnosporia".
- " 85. " 19. Insert a hyphen between "fruit" and "pulp".
- " 86. " 23. For "cult trs vated" read "cultivated".
- " 88. " 39. For "Oppositifolia" read "oppositifolia".
- " 89. " 5. For "Kurz" read "Kurz".
- " 92. " 17. For "Canarensis" read "canarensis".
- " 93. " 24. For "accilerate" read "accelerate".
- " 94. " 21. Insert a comma after "throughout".
- " " " 36. For "pharm-ind" read "Phar. ind".
- " 95. " 9. Insert a comma after "elevations".
- " " " 15. For "an" read "as".
- " " " 16. For "is" read "in".
- " " " 24. Add at the end of the line "Wood fairly suitable for paper pulp".
- Page 98. Line-33. For "is cooling" read "are cooling".
- " " " 39. For "Shenkuran" read "Shenkuranthi".

- Page 100. Line 4. Omit the word "Ugly".
- " " " 16. For "coto" read "to".
- " 101. " 2. For "removes" read "remove".
- " 103. " 41. For "of" read "off".
- " 106. " 11. For "sunt-hemp" read "sunh-hemp".
- " 110. " 1. For "reagent" read "re-agent".
- " 111. " 26. For "in" read "for".
- " " " 30. For "villos" read "villosa".
- " 112. " 16. For "drag ropes" read "drag-ropes".
- " " " 27. For "ga dens" read "gardens".
- " 114. " 36. For "anti catarrhal" read "anti-catarrhal".
- " 115. " 29. Omit the comma after "maidan" and substitute "of" instead.
- Page 116. Line 19. Insert a comma after "fever".
- " 117. " 1. For "wound" read "wounds".
- " " " 33. For "mitigates" read "mitigate".
- " 118. " 8. For "gives" read "give".
- " " " 15. For "forms" read "form".
- " 119. " 14. For "uncautiously" read "incautiously".
- " 120. " 15. For "serves" read "serve".
- " 121. " 2. For "Palasin samatha, pu-palasu" read "Palasin samatha, Pu-palasu".
- Page 121. Last line. For "Kattuvolari. Kattuthamettai" read "Kattuvolari, Kattuthamettai".
- Page 122. Line 20. For "Cattaplasms" read "Cataplasms".
- " " " 28. For "exhibit" read "exhibits".
- " 123. " 25. For "Mahamasha" read "Mahamasha".
- " " " 19. For "Kidney-bean" read "Kidney-bean".
- " 124. Lines 9 & 10. Delete the commas after "Root" & "Pulse" respectively.
- Page 124. Line 28. For "Karamani" read "Karamani".
- " 126. " 12. Transpose the fullstop after "Beans" before it.
- " 126. " 20. For "Kattumthira! Kattamara" read "Kattumthira, Kattamara".
- Page 127. Line 9. For "Kattuthuvarei" read "Kattuthuverai".
- " " " 16. For "Mashaparni" read "Mashaparni".
- " 129. " 30. For "Shadetree" read "Shade tree".
- " 134. " 4. For "Malamanchadi" "Maleimanchadi", read "Malamanchadi" "Maleimanchadi", respectively.
- Page 134. Line 9. For "Kuberakshi" read "Kuberakshi".
- " " " 30. Insert a hyphen between "Physic" & "nut".
- " 135. " 2. Add after "Arienkavu" "Planted".
- " 136. " 5. For "prolapses" read "prolapsus".
- " 137. " 28. Insert a hyphen between "rose" & "water".
- " 142. " 12. Insert a hyphen between "Oleo" & "resin".

- Page 148. Line 9. For "Vadatharom" read "Vadathārom".
- .. 149. .. 20. For "arivèlom" read "Karivèlom".
- .. 150. .. 5. For "Karuvalei" read "Karuvālai".
- .. 151. .. 11. For "Karinali" read "Karināli".
- .. " .. 33. For "Nirodei" read "Nīrodei".
- .. 153. .. 16. For "Pulivagei, Nellivagei" read "Pulivagei, Nellivāgei".
- Page 153. Line 35. For "Velvagei" read "Velvāgei".
- .. 154. .. 3. For "Pilivagei, Chilavagei" read "Pilivagei, Chilavāgei".
- Page 154. Line 30. For "Korukkappuli, Korakkapillei" read "Korukkappuli, Korakkāpillei".
- Page 158. Line 2. For "Kadupasali" read "Kādupasali".
- .. 159. .. 21. Omit No. 1033 and "Microtropis Wallichiana" with other particulars.
- .. 161. Line 24. For "Tubes" read "twigs".
- .. 162. .. 11. For "myrobalam" read "myrobalan".
- .. " .. 26. For "arjuna" read "Arjuna".
- .. " .. 28. For "Nir-maruthu, Attu-maruthu" read "Nīru-maruthu, Attumaruthu".
- Page 162. Last line. For "Thembavu" read "Thēmbāvu".
- .. 163. Line 22. For "Sissampelos" read "Cissampelos".
- .. " .. 30. For "Kattu-kadukka, Chula-maruthu" read "Kāttu-kadukka, Chula-maruthu".
- Page 164. Line 3. For "Pullani" read "Pullāni".
- .. 165. .. 29. For "Cattamarans" read "Catamarans".
- .. " .. 31. For "guyava" read "Guayava".
- .. 166. .. 3. For "prolapsis" read "prolapsus".
- .. 167. .. 8. For "Vennyara, Velleinyarel, Kanathora" read "Vennyāra, Vellainyāral, Kānathora".
- .. 167. Line 23. For "Nav" read "Naval".
- .. 168. .. 15. For "Karinyaral & Nirnaval" read "Karinyāral Nirnaval", respectively.
- .. 173. Line 6. For "canalbanks" read "canal banks".
- .. 176. Last line. For "For" read "for".
- .. 177. Heading. For "MLASTOMACEÆ" read "MELASTOMACEÆ".
- .. 178. Line 23. For "Nirmelneruppu" read "Nīrmēlneruppu".
- .. 181. .. 25. For "Nirkrampu" read "Nīrkrampu".
- .. 181. Line 37. For "Ciræa" read "Circæa".
- .. 192. .. 8. For "1224" read "1214".
- .. 193. .. 35. For "1286" read "1266".
- .. 203. .. 16. Add after "(Bourdillon)." "Wood suitable for paper-pulp".
- Page 205. Enter "H. cymosa, Thw. as No. 1312 (a) between lines 10 and 11.

- Page 210. Line 14. Delete the comma after "Diplospora".
- .. 216. Line 17. Delete "P" before "Chasalia".
- .. 222. .. 3. For "Cummi" read "Cummin".
- .. 228. .. 1. For "N. Calsamica" read "N. balsamica".
- .. 229. .. 12. For "529" read "1529".
- .. 230. .. 35. For "Companula" read "Campanula".
- .. 236. .. 15. For "B. alaquium" read "Palaquium".
- .. 240. .. 23. Change the fullstop after "work" into a comma.
- .. 257. .. 14. For "buffalœes" read "Buffaloe's".
- .. 258. .. 14. For "Sustitute" read "Substitute".
- .. 267. .. 19. For "Snakebiter" read "Snake bites".
- .. 273. Heading. For "HYDROPHYLACEÆ" read "BORAGINEÆ".
- .. 274. Line 38. For "Erycbe" read "Erycibe".
- .. 280. .. 1. For "companualata" read "campanulata".
- .. 285. .. 31. For "Tomoto" read "tomato".
- .. 304. .. 28. For "erutcations" read "eructations".
- .. 306. .. 17. For "usod" read "used".
- .. .. 21. For "Eranthium" read "Eranthemum".
- .. 307. .. 34. Insert a comma after "flatulence".
- .. 318. .. 4. For "(Bourdillo)." read "(Bourdillon)."
- .. 335. .. 9. Add "as a" after "it".
- .. 344. .. 14. Change the apostrophe after "sholas" into a comma.
- Page 346. Line 11. Insert a comma after "Arienkavu".
- .. 362. .. 2. For "Match-boxes" read "match boxes".
- .. 366. .. 31. Add after "C. tiglium," "Linn".
- .. 370. .. 21. For "Cadamom" read "Cardamom".
- .. 372. .. 12. For "mtach" read "match".
- .. 379. .. 39. For "Woodused" read "Wood used".
- .. 400. .. 15. For "Indin" read "Indian".
- .. 412. .. 25. For "refregerent" read "refrigerent".
- .. 414. .. 22. For "uvala" read "uvpla".
- .. 415. .. 22. For "methonni" read "Methonni".
- .. .. 23. For "Kizhshonni" read "Kizhthonni".
- .. .. 25. For "Swellings" read "Swellings".
- .. 417. .. 14. For "Road side" read "Road-side".
- .. 419. .. 36. Insert a comma after "Scaffolding".
- .. 420. .. 8. For "coddapanna" read "Condapanna".
- .. 421. .. 9. For "Phænix" read "Phoenix".
- .. .. 34. For "January" read "January".
- .. 422. .. 1. For "Thawitesii" read "Thwaitesii".
- .. .. 22. For "January" read "January".
- .. .. 37. Omit "C." before "Borassus".
- .. 423. .. 18. Insert a comma after "Fruits".

*Page 423. Line 20. For "C. Cocos nucifera" read "Cocos nucifera".*

*" " " 26. Insert a comma after "value".*

*" 425. " 11. Delete the fullstop after "disorders"; for "Boiled" and "Conjee" read "boiled" and "conjee" respectively and insert a comma after "taken".*

*Page 427. Line 15. Delete the word "Uses" and read the rest of the para along with the previous para.*

*Page 429. Line 6. For "Seiaphila" read "Sciaphila".*

*" " " 10. For "Visneria" read "Wisneria".*

*" 436. " 16. Delete the hyphen between "eaten" and "straw" and insert a comma in its place.*

*Page 442. Line 15. For "wightil" read "Wightil".*

*" 444. " 18. For "preparcd" read "prepared".*

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# FLOWERING PLANTS

OF

## TRAVANCORE

A PRELIMINARY LIST

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### DICOTYLEDONS.

#### RANUNCULACEÆ.

1. **Clematis smilacifolia, Wall.** Wight Ill. t. 1.  
*Habit.* Climber. 1-5000'.
2. **C. Triloba, Heyne.**  
*Habit.* Climber.  
*Uses.* Juice of leaves with that of the leaves of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, is dropped into the eyes to cure staphyloma (*Phar. ind.*). The plant is used as a remedy in leprosy, blood-diseases and fever. It yields fibre used for agricultural purposes (*Watt's Dic.*).
- \*3. **C. Gouriana, Rox.** Wight Ic. t. 933.  
*Eng.* Traveller's joy.  
*Habit.* Climber. 1-3000'.  
*Fl.* April-May.  
*Uses.* Flowers scented. The plant is suited for trellis-work (*Balfour*). Leaves and fresh stems bruised and applied to the skin, cause vesication (*Watt's Dic.*).
4. **C. Wightiana, Wall.** Wight Ic. t. 935.
- \*5. **C. hedysarifolia, DC.**  
*Habit.* Creeper.  
*Locality.* Merchiston. 2500'.  
*Fl.* May.

6. *Naravelia zeylanica*, DC.

*Mal.* Kuruppakodi. *Tam.* Vathomkolli, Neendavalli.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Arommulai. All over the low country. 800'.

*Fl.* December. *Fr.* January.

*Uses.* Root crushed, tied in a cloth and smelt relieves headache (Local). Steins twisted into rough, but useful ropes (Watt's Dic).

7. *Anemone rivularis*, Ham. Wight Ic. t. 936.
8. *Thalictrum Dalzellii*, Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 866.
9. *T. Javanicum*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 48.
10. *Ranunculus reniformis*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 75.
11. *R. sagittifolius*, Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 173.
12. *R. diffusus*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 49.
13. *R. Wallichianus*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 937.
14. *Delphinium dasycaulon*, Fresen.

### DILLENACEÆ.

15. *Tetracera lævis*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 70.

*Mal.* Nannolvalli.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Kottarakara. Kulathurpuzha &c.

*Elevation.* 200'.

*Fl.* March, April and July. *Fr.* April-May.

*Uses.* Stem used for making baskets. Stem rubbed on the body creates impressions of having been beaten with cane and is thus used in concocting cases of assault. (Local).

16. *Acrotrema Arnotianum*, Wight Ill. t. 3.

*Mal.* Nilampinna.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Chemunji. 3000'.

*Fl.* April.

17. *A. uniflorum*, Hook. Ic. Plant. t. 157.

18. *Dillenia indica*, Linn.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Tasar and Atlas silkworms feed on the leaves. Juice of fruit with sugar and water used as a cooling beverage in fever and as a cough mixture. Bark and leaves astringent. Fruit laxative and eaten raw or cooked. Wood used to make helms, gun-stocks and in construction. It is durable under water and yields good fuel and charcoal (Waris Dic). Bark used in Kushkamuladya oil for asthma (N. N. Sen).

19. *D. bracteata*, Wight Ic. t. 358.

*Habit.* Tree.

\*20. *D. pentagyna*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 20.

*Eng.* Toothed dillenia.

*Mal.* Kodapunna, Valapunna, Pattipunna.

*Tam.* Nai-thecku.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Grass land. 0-3000'.

*Fl.* January-March. *Fr.* May-June.

*Uses.* Wood used for house-posts and firewood (Bourdillon). Leaves employed at Poona as a substratum for chuppered roofs. Wood used for canoes in Assam (Drury). Leaves used as platters (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark used for cordage. Flowers, buds and fruits eaten. Leaves used as manure and rough ones for polishing ivory and horns (Watt's Dic). Wood is suitable for match boxes and splints.

### MAGNOLIACEÆ.

\*21. *Michelia champaca*, L. Wight Ill. t. 5. f. 6.

*Eng.* Champak. *Sans.* Dheepapushpa.

*Mal & Tam.* Champakom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at high elevations, Shaliakara valley &c.

*Fl.* May-June. *Fr.* November-December.

*Uses.* Wood takes good polish, used for house and carriage-building and for furniture (Bourdillon). This tree is highly venerated by the Hindus, fruit edible and seeds destroy vermin. Wood used to make drums (Drury). Seeds yield an oil used in rheumatism and itches. Bark used in intermittent fever. Root-bark pulverised and used for regulating monthly course of women (Basel Mission 500 plants). Flowers yield a yellow dye, used as a base for other colours and to communicate an agreeable perfume to fabric. Flowers yield a volatile oil and leaves when distilled yield a scented water. Leaves anointed with ghee and sprinkled over with eumin-seed-powder applied round the head in cases of puerpural mania, delirium and maniacal excitement. Bark chewed with *pan*, and leaves used to feed the Munja silk worms in Assam (Watt's Dic). Flowers diuretic and used in gonorrhœa to relieve scalding, and powdered with cocoanut oil applied as a plaster to inflamed parts. Root emmenagogue, and oil from seeds rubbed on the abdomen to relieve flatulence (Phar. ind). Infusion of flowers is a stimulant, tonic and carminative in dyspepsia, nausea and fevers. Flowers macerated in oil used as a remedy in fetid discharges from the nostrils, rheumatism and vertigo. Bark bitter and aromatic and infusion of root-bark is purgative. Juice of leaves acts as a vermifuge and given with honey in colic. Flowers scented and used in temples. Young leaves macerated in water

instilled into the eyes to relieve vision. (Nadkarni). Decoction or powder of root and bark given with sugar as a remedy in phlegm, biliousness, leprosy, ulcers, impure blood, itches, stone in the bladder, as an antidote to poison and to improve strength. (Local—Krishnan Vydiar).

**22. M. nilagirica. Zenk.** Plant. Ind. t. 20 : Wight III. t. 6.

*Eng.* White champak.

*Tam.* Kattuchembagom.

*Habit.* Tree. Elevation, 5-6000'.

*Fl.* March—April.

*Uses.* The wood is very durable and used for sleepers (Bourdillon). Bark febrifuge and contains a fixed and volatile oil, acrid resins, tannin, sugar, mucilage, starch, calcium oxalate &c. Wood close and fine-grained and very hygrometrical and used for buildings, beams and rafters (Watt's Dic).

**23. Kadsura Wightiana, Arn.**

*Habit.* Woody climber.

### ANONACEÆ.

**24. Uvaria Narum, Wall.** Wight III. t. 6.

*Mal.* Narūmpanal.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 0-4000'.

*Uses.* Decoction of root-bark given to women in fits at delivery time, in rheumatism, bowel-complaints of children and for eczema. Juice of leaves boiled in oil used in children's complaints and in eczema (Local—Krishnan Vydiar). Scented oil distilled from roots used in various diseases. Root fragrant and aromatic. An unctuous secretion exudes from the anthers. Leaves smell like cinnamon (Drury). Leaves used in rheumatic-swellings, root in jaundice, fever, biliousness and typhoid fever (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**25. U. zeylanica, L.** Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 78.

*Habit.* Large woody climber.

**26. Cyathocalyx zeylanicus. Champ.** Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 47.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* May—July & January—February. *Fr.* May—June and November.

*Locality.* Evergreen and moist forests. 1500'-4000'.

*Uses.* Bark yields strong fibre (Local). Wood yellowish-white and moderately hard but not used (Bourdillon).

**\*27. Artabotrys odoratissimus. R. Br.** Blume. Fl. Jav. Anon. t. 29.

*Habit.* Spiny shrub or small bushy tree.

*Mal. & Tam.* Manoranjini.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens at Trivandrum and elsewhere.

ANONACEÆ.

*Fl.* January–March. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Flower is very sweet scented, and the vernacular name is derived from the belief that the flower gives the smell of any other flower that the smeller may think of.

\*28. **A. zeylanicus**. H. f & T. Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 48.

*Habit.* Woody climber.

*Locality.* Adoor, Anchal &c.

*Fl. & Fr.* June–September.

\*29. **A. suaveolens**, Blume. Fl. Jav. Anon. t. 30. 31. D.

*Mal.* Koluvaravalli.

*Habit.* Woody climber.

*Locality.* Paruthipalli.

*Fl.* August–September.

*Uses.* Leaves used to prepare an aromatic infusion used in cholera. Seeds yield a scented oil. Flowers worn by the Hindus to deck their hair (*Watt's Dic*).

\*30. **Cananga odorata**. H. f & T. Deless. Ic. Sel. t. 88.

*Eng.* The Ilang-Ilang.

*Mal.* Katrshembagom. *Sans.* Vanachambaga.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Muvattupuzha, Quilon &c. Cultivated.

*Uses.* The "otto of Ilang" prepared from the flowers mixed with coconut oil, yields the Macassar hair-oil (*Watt's Dic*). Decoction of bark given in rheumatism, phlegm, ophthalmia, ulcers and fever, and to improve complexion. Leaves bruised and boiled in oil used in the above diseases (*Local--Krishnan Vydián*).

\*31. **Unona Pannosa**, Dalz. Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 52.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout and Shendurni evergreen forests.  
2000'–4000'

*Fl.* January–February, May–July. *Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Wood tough. Bark yields strong fibre for cordage and paper-making (*Watt's Dic*).

\*32. **U. discolor**, Vahl; Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 51.

*Tim.* Karapullani.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Shendurni, Kulathurpuzha &c. 200'

*Fl.* March. *Fr.* July.

## ANONACEÆ.

- \*33. *U. Lawii*. H. f. & T. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 73.  
*Habit.* Woody climber.
- \*34. *U. viridiflora*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 158.  
*Habit.* Gigantic climber.  
*Locality.* Peermade, 3500'.  
*Fl.* April.
- \*35. *Polyalthia longifolia*, Benth. Wight. Ic. t. 1.  
*Engl.* Indian fir. Mast tree.  
*Mal.* Chorunna. Assotham. Arunna.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Low country. Planted in gardens and avenues.  
*Fl.* March-May. *Fr.* July-August.  
*Uses.* Wood used for making drums and carriage-shafts. (Bourdillon). Fruit eaten in famine days. Leaves used to adorn doors on Hindu festive occasions. Inner bark yields a fibre (Watt's Dic).
- \*36. *P. coffeoides*. Benth. Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 53.  
*Mal.* Villa.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Pallode reserve, Peermade &c., and moist forests 1000'-4000'.  
*Fl.* February-March and November. *Fr.* January.  
*Uses.* Bark used for ropes (Bourdillon).
- \*37. *P. fragrans*. Benth. Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 54.  
*Mal.* Nedunar. *Tam.* Nedunar. Pullare. Chella.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Fl.* June-July & December-January. *Fr.* May and November.  
*Locality.* Malayattur and throughout evergreen forests. 0-2000'.  
*Uses.* Fibre valuable (Local). Wood used for masts of native crafts (Bourdillon). The wood is suitable for match boxes and splints.
- \*38. *P. cerasoides*. Benth. Roxb. Corom. Pl. t. 33.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Fl.* March, May & June. *Fr.* July-August.  
*Locality.* Open forests, about Puliyara. 1000'.  
*Uses.* Timber much valued in the Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency, and used in carpentry and for naval purposes (Drury).
- \*39. *P. Korinti*, Benth. Wight. Ic. t. 398.  
*Mal.* Karuvalli.

ANONACEÆ.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* March, April & May. *Fr.* May-June.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Kulathurpuzha, Bagavathikulom  
&c., 200'.

40. **P. suberosa**, Benth. Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 56. &

Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 34.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Locality.* South Travancore.

*Fl.* April-May. *Fr.* February-March.

*Uses.* Wood useful in carpentry, for masts, small spars of boats and other purposes (Watt's Dic).

41. **P. rufescens**, H. f & T.

*Habit.* Tree.

42. **P. persicæfolia**, Benth. Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 55.

*Habit.* Shrub.

43. **Popowia Beddomeana**, H. f & T. Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 75.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* About Augustier Peak and evergreen forests  
(Endemic). 3-5000'.

44. **Phæanthus malabaricus**, Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 76.

- \*45. **Goniothalamus Thwaitesii**, H. f & T. Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 55.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* August & October.

*Locality.* Moist forests, South Travancore and Arienkavu.

1000'-4000'.

46. **G. wynaadensis**, Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 61.

*Habit.* Erect shrub.

47. **G. cardiopetalus**, H. f & T. Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 62.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Wood used for posts (Watt's Dic).

- \*48. **G. salicinus**, H. f & T. Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 65.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Chemunji &c., evergreen forests, 2-3000'.

*Fl.* April.

- \*49. **G. Wightii**, H. f & T. Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 63.

*Mal.* Malamthelli.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

ANONACEÆ.

*Locality.* Throughout evergreen forests. 2000'-5000' (Endemic).

*Fl.* February–April.

*Uses.* Bark yields strong fibre.

**50. *Mitrephora Heyneana*, Thw.** Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 77.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu and Courtallam. 2000'.

*Fl.* February–March. *Fr.* September–October.

*Uses.* Wood elastic and strong (Bourdillon).

**\*51. *M. grandiflora*, Beddome.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 101.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu and Courtallam. 1000'.

*Fl.* February–March.

**\*52. *Anona squamosa*, Linn.**

*Eng.* Sweet sop, Custard apple.

*Mal.* Atthichakka. *Tam.* Sitaphalam.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Low country, Quilon &c.

*Fl.* April–May.

*Uses.* Fruit delicious. Seeds contain a highly acrid principle fatal to insects. Natives use them powdered with gram for washing the hair (Drury). Bark powerfully astringent and tonic. Seeds yield an oil and resin, and cause abortion when applied to the *Ovary*. Leaves applied to extract Guinea worms. Ripe fruit externally applied as a maturant. Leaves made into paste and applied to ulcers. Root is violent purgative (Nadkarni). Fruit with ginger administered for mental aberration; leaves destroy bugs and worms (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark yields fibre of an inferior quality. Leaves used as anthelmintic and applied to sores infested with maggots. Seeds used to destroy lice. Bark internally used in depression of spirits, asthma and fever (Watt's Dic).

**\*53. *A. reticulata*, Linn.** Rheed. Hort. Mal. t. 30, 31.

*Eng.* Custard apple or Bullock's heart.

*Mal.* Vlathi. *Tam.* Ramsitaphalom.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Low country, Quilon &c. Cultivated.

*Fl.* May–June. *Fr.* July–August.

*Uses.* Ripe fruit stops vomiting and acts as antidote to poisons (Local–Krishnan Vylian). Fruit sweetish but unpalatable to Europeans (Balfour). Dried fruit used in diarrhoea. Leaves used as vermicide, and for ulcers (Basel Mission 500 plants). Dry unripe fruits yield a black dye and fresh leaves yield indigo. Leaves and young twigs used for tanning.



ANONACEÆ.

Bark of young twigs yields fibre and is a strong astringent and tonic. Fruit antidiysenteric and vermifuge (Watt's Dic).

**54. A. Muricata, Linn.**

*Eng.* Sour sop.

*Mal.* Vlathi.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens and compounds throughout Travancore.

*Uses.* Pulp of fruit has agreeable acid flavour (Watt's Dic). Fruit eaten.

**\*55. Xylopia parvifolia, H. f & T. Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 43.**

*Mal.* Sānthu. *Tam.* Kalpōtta.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* August–September *Fr.* November–January.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, Arienkavu &c., moist forests. 2000'.

*Uses.* Timber is coming into use for house-building, rafters and country-cart frames. The wood is suitable for match boxes and splints.

**\*56. Miliusa indica, Lesch. Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 85.**

*Habit.* Variable shrub.

*Fl.* July.

**\*57. M. Wightiana, H. f & T. Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 86.**

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal and elsewhere. 3000'–5000'.  
(Endemic).

*Fl.* February. *Fr.* March.

**\*58. M. velutina. H. f & T. Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 87.**

*Mal.* Vilūni Kānakaitha.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, Koni &c., evergreen forests. 200'–1000'

*Fl.* January–March. *Fr.* June–July & March–May.

*Uses.* Wood used for carriage-shafts and agricultural implements (Bourdillon). Fruit eaten in Chota-Nagapur (Watt's Dic). Wood suitable for match boxes.

**59. M. nilagirica, Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 88.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**60. Saccopetalum tomentosum, H. f & T. Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 49.**

*Roxb. Cor. Pl. i. t. 35.*

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Fl.* April. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Tree yields a gum. Fruit eaten in some parts of Bombay. Leaves used as fodder (Bourdillon). Timber used for huts, cattle sheds and in house building (Watt's Dic).

- 61. *Alphonsea lutea*, H. f & T.** Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 91.  
Roxb. Cor. Pl. i. t. 36.  
*Habit.* Tree.
- 62. *A. zeylanica*, H. f & T.** Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 90.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Fl.* September–March.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, and at Courtallam. 2000'–3000'.
- 63. *A. madraspatana*, Beddome.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 92.  
*Habit.* Tree or shrub.
- \*64. *Orophea uniflora*, H. f & T.** Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 69.  
*Habit.* Tree or shrub. (Endemic).  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Arienkavu, Courtallam &c. 4000'.  
*Fl.* May–July.
- 65. *O. zeylanica*, H. f & T.** Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 70.  
*Fl.* September.
- 66. *O. Thomsonii*, Beddome.** Ic. Plant. Ind. Or. t. 67.  
*Habit.* Tree or shrub. 1500'–4000'.
- \*67. *O. erythrocarpa*, Beddome.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 68.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Fl.* May.  
*Locality.* Moist forests. Parapet. 1000'–2000'. (Endemic).
- \*68. *Bocagea Dalzellii*, H. f & T.** Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 42.  
*Mal.* Manyarei. Manjanara. Kanakaitha. *Tam.* Vilpoona.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Fl.* November–January. *Fr.* July–August.  
*Locality.* Throughout moist forests. 0–2000'.  
*Uses.* An ornamental tree worth cultivating. Wood used for carriage-shafts and hill-men's bows (Bourdillon). Leaves used for fomentation in rheumatism by the natives of Concan, contain tannin and have pungent, astringent, bitterish taste. Wood valued for building (Phar. ind).

### MENISPERMACEÆ.

- \*69. *Tinospora malabarica*, Miers.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 19.  
*Mal.* Kattamirthu.  
*Habit.* Creeper.

## MENISPERMACEÆ.

\*70. *T. cordifolia*, Miers. Wight Ic. t. 385, 486. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 21.

*Eng.* Heart leaved moon-seed.

*Sans.* Guloochi.

*Mal.* Sitamerdoo. *Tam.* Sheendi-kodi.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Locality.* Low country and evergreen forests. Kulathurpuzha &c.  
0-300'.

*Fl.* February-May.

*Uses.* Gulancha extracted from the stem used as a specific for bites of poisonous insects, fever, rheumatism and leprosy. Leaves beaten with honey applied to ulcers and with oil to the head in colds. Decoction given in gout. Root, stem, and leaves used in jaundice, fever and visceral obstructions. *Paho* extracted from the stem valued in urinary diseases. Powdered root is a good emetic and used in snake-bites. Young leaves bruised with milk, used as a liniment in erysipelas. Decoction or cold infusion, efficacious in chronic rheumatism and secondary venereal affection (Drury). Stem and aerial roots eaten by elephants and used for tying bundles. Leaves used as fodder. Pieces of stem tied as necklace in Guzerat as a remedy in jaundice (Watt's Dic). . The plant collected in the hot weather is most efficacious in medicine. Infusion used in weakness, indigestion, fever and nausea (Basel Mission 500 plants). Stem in powder or decoction given with ghee strengthens brain and memory and promotes digestion. Essence of stem given for asthma, piles, consumption and hæmorrhage. Leaves boiled in milk, crushed and applied for boils, swellings &c. Fruit dried and powdered and mixed with ghee or honey given for jaundice, rheumatism, and as a tonic (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

71. *Anamirta cocculus*. W & A.

*Sans.* Kakanasika.

*Mal.* Polla. *Tam.* Penkottei. Nanchenkuru.

*Habit.* Twiner.

*Uses.* Dried fruit is a powerful narcotic and an antidote for morphine and chloral poison. Ointment destroys lice and used in obstinate skin diseases (Nadkarni). Berries used in the adulteration of malt liquors; in overdoses highly poisonous; yield an oil used for poisoning fish and game. Powder destroys *pediculi* in the hair. Juice of fresh fruit applied to foul ulcers and is a remedy in scabies. Seeds contain a virulent principle called *pirotovine*. Pericarp yields a dangerous alkaloid called *menispermine*. Ointment made from powdered berry is efficacious in cutaneous affections and in allaying inflammation. Poison of the berries acts chiefly on the nervous system and never leaves any trace on the coats of the stomach (Drury).

## MENISPERMACEÆ.

72. **Coseinium fenestratum, Colebrooke.** Miers. Contrib. t. 88.

*Eng.* Tree turmeric.

*Sans.* Haridrakam.

*Mal. & Tam.* Maramanjai.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Uses.* Root sliced and steeped in water drunk as a stomachic. Wood is yellow and bitter. Root is used to prepare a cooling liniment for the head and a yellow dye. Wood and bark have tonic properties (Drury). Root is antiseptic and used for dressing wounds and ulcers. in intermittent fevers, debility and dyspepsia, and in place of cinchona (Watt's Dic).

- \*73. **Tiliacora racemosa, Coleb.** Miers. Contrib. t. 104.

*Tam.* Kodaparuvavalli.

*Habit.* Large climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Vettikad -mukku, Malayattur. Always, and all over.

*Fl.* March. *Fr.* April.

*Uses.* Root rubbed with water given as an antidote in snake-poison. The long flexible branches are used for thatching and basket works (Watt's Dic).

74. **Cocculus macrocarpus, W & A. Wight** Ill. t. 7.

*Habit.* Gigantic climber.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha and all over. Parappan bridge.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June-July.

*Uses.* Leaves pounded and taken in milk cure syphilis, biliousness and gonorrhœa (Local-Krishnan Vydiyan).

75. **C. laurifolius, DC.** Deless. Ic. Sel. 97.

*Habit.* An evergreen shrub or small tree.

76. **C. illosus, DC.** Miers. Contrib. t. 126.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Uses.* Decoction of fresh root with pepper and goat's milk is given in rheumatism, leaves cooked and eaten by the patient as laxative and sudorific: water agitated with leaves mixed with sugar given in gonorrhœa (Drury). Fruits make a purple ink, leaves used as fodder. to thicken adulterated milk, and to purify water (Watt's Dic).

77. **Stephania rotunda, Lour.** Miers. Ic. t. 119.

78. **Cissampelos Pareira, Linn.**

*Mal.* Malathangi.

*Habit.* Lofty climber.

## MENISPERMACEÆ.

*Locality.* Mukkunnimala, Camp-Gorge, Thenmala &c. 500'.

*Fl. & Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Dried root is at first sweetish and aromatic, and afterwards becomes intensely bitter and is employed as a mild tonic and diuretic (Drury). Root and bark exercise an astringent and sedative action on the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary organs. Leaves are applied to abscesses (Watt's Dic). Leaves bruised in cocoanut-milk and taken internally for venereal diseases. The whole plant in decoction used for cough. Leaves crushed with rice, boiled with water into jelly and taken in as a general tonic, remedy for heart-complaints &c., (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

\*79. *Cyclea Burmanni*, Miers. Contrib. t. 121.

*Sans.* Pádai.

*Mal.* Pádakizhangu. *Tam.* Pádatháli.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Ayur. 100'.

*Fl. & Fr.* March.

*Uses.* Root macerated in butter-milk given for dysentery, piles and flatulence. Leaves crushed in water used for washing the eyes to remove burning sensation (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root powdered and mixed with honey or butter-milk, or in decoction taken internally for phlegm, jaundice, stomach-pain, fever, vomiting, leprosy, sores, liver-complaints, poisoning, asthma, worms, clotting of blood in the abdomen, and as a good nerve-tonic. Leaves bruised and applied to wounds, stop bleeding. Juice of leaf mixed with water, becomes a jelly. Decoction of leaves given for nocturnal emission and leprosy (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

\*80. *C. peltata*, H f. & T. Rheede Hort. Mal. t. 49.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Kallarriver. 500'.

*Fl.* January.

81. *Pachygone ovata*, Miers. Wight Ic. t. 824. 825.

*Habit.* Lofty climber.

\*82. *Pericampylus incanus*, Miers. Contrib. t. 3.

*Mal.* Malathangi.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Ariencavu. Puliyera. 1000'.

*Fl.* June-July.

## BERBERIDEÆ.

\*83. *Berberis nepalensis*, Spreng. Deless. Ic. Sel. t. 4.

*Tam.* Marunthu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Sholas, High Ranges. 5000'-6000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* January.

*Uses.* Bark scented and used by hillmen for snake-bites (Bourdillon). This yields a yellow dye. Wood used for inlaying (Watt's Dic).

\*84. **B. Leschenaultii.** Wall. Wight Ic. t. 940.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Sholas, High Ranges. 5000'.

Brandis has treated this as a synonym of *B. nepalensis*.

85. **B. Aristata.** DC. Wight Ill. t. 8.

*Eng.* Indian Berberry.

*Habit.* Stunted shrub.

*Uses.* Root bitter and used in fever in place of quinine. Extract of root-bark called "Rasant" used as a local application in affections of the eyelids &c. (Nadkarni). Seeds yield an oil, and a yellow dye obtained from the root and stem is used in tanning and coloring leather. Fruit used as a cooling laxative to children. Stem is diaphoretic and laxative in rheumatism. Dried extract of root is used as a purgative in children and applied in ophthalmia and sun-blindness. Root-bark acts as a tonic and antiperiodic; used in fevers and in diarrhoea. The berries are useful as an antiscorbutic (Watt's Dic).

### NYMPHÆACEÆ.

\*86. **Nymphœa lotus,** Linn. Wight. Ill. t. 10.

*Eng.* Egyptian lotus, Water-lily.

*Mul.* Periambal. Neerambal. *Tam.* Vellambal.

*Habit.* Large aquatic herb.

*Locality.* Fresh water ponds.

*Fl. & Fr.* September-October.

*Uses.* This is regarded as the Queen of Indian flowers. Roots and seeds are edible and form the diet known as "Dhapar-koki". Tubers of the red variety form a beneficial diet for piles. Medical properties as in *Nelumbium speciosum* (Nadkarni). Flowers used as a dry and cold astringent in diarrhoea, cholera, fever, and diseases of the liver. Root, flowering stems and fruits are eaten. Root used in piles, dysentery and dyspepsia. Seeds form a cooling medicine for cutaneous diseases, leprosy and as an antidote in poisons. Stalks cooked and eaten (Watt's Dic).

87. **N. Stellata,** Willd.

*Eng.* White water-lily. *Sans.* Sitōtpala.

*Uses.* Seeds and roots are eaten (Watt's Dic).

88. **Nelumbium speciosum.** Willd. Wight Ill. t. 9.

*Eng.* Sacred lotus.

*Sans.* Padma.

*Mal.* Thamara. *Tam.* Thamarei.

*Habit.* Aquatic herb.

*Locality.* Freshwater ponds.

*Uses.* The entire plant is medicinal in fever. It is held in great regard by the Hindus. Honey formed in the flowers is very good in eye-diseases. Tubers boiled in gingelly oil used to cool the head and eyes. Root is mucilaginous and given in piles. Seeds used in skin affections. Pistils mixed with black-pepper used as an antidote in snake-poisoning. Leaves used as cool bed-sheets in high burning fever (Nadkarni). Leaves used as plates. In China the seeds and slices of root are served with ice in summer and roots are laid up in salt and vinegar for the winter (Drury). The long stalks yield a fibre used for wicks in temples. Cloth prepared from this fibre acts medicinally as a febrifuge (Watt's Dic).

### PAPAVERACEÆ.

\*89. *Argemone mexicana*, Linn. Wight, Ill. t. 11.

*Eng.* Mexican poppy, Yellow thistle.

*Sans.* Brahmārākshasa.

*Mal.* Brahmi, Ponnummattam. *Tam.* Brahmādandi, Kudiyōetti.

*Habit.* Prickly annual.

*Locality.* Along roadsides and in fields. Nagercoil.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* The whole plant abounds in a yellow juice resembling gamboge and used in dropsy, jaundice &c., given mixed with ghee in gonorrhœa. Seeds laxative and yield an oil used in colic and externally in skin diseases, headache and asthma. Fresh root bruised and applied to parts stung by scorpion to relieve pain (Nadkarni). Juice of plant is diuretic, relieves strangury from blisters, and heals excoriations. It is also used in chronic ophthalmia. Seeds are narcotic, stronger than opium and possess an emetic quality. Oil from seeds taken in sugar relieves the patient immediately from stomach complaints (Drury). Juice much used in Mysore for ulcers, itches and in simple conjunctivitis. Seeds used to adulterate mustard (Watt's Dic). Oil from seeds taken internally causes vomiting and purging. It burns with a very smoky flame. The ash of the seeds abounds in alkaline phosphates and sulphates (Phar. ind). The whole plant dried in shade, powdered and mixed with ghee or honey and taken internally for cough, sores especially at the joints, and blood impurities. Overdose is slightly poisonous and milk of the tender coconut is given as an antidote to such poison. Juice of plant boiled with oil smeared over the body for sores, leprosy and other skin affections due to impure blood. Juice is also applied as a remedy for whitlows (Local-Krishnan Vydiān).

### FUMARIACEÆ

90. *Fumaria parviflora*, Lamk.

*Habit.* Herb. a weed of cultivation.

*Uses.* Infusion of leaves and stem much used as a febrifuge and alterative (Watt's Dic). The plant is used as an anthelmintic, to purify blood, as a diuretic, diaphoretic and aperient. It is an efficacious remedy in common ague when used in conjunction with black pepper (Drury).

### CRUCIFERÆ.

91. *Nasturtium indicum*, DC. Wight III, t. 13.

*Habit.* Annual herb.

- \*92. *N. palustre*, DC.

*Habit.* Annual herb.

93. *Cardamine africana*, Linn. Wight, Ic. t. 941.

*Habit.* Annual herb.

94. *C. sub-umbellata*, Hook.

95. *Brassica nigra*, Koch.

*Eng.* Black mustard.

*Mal. & Tam.* Kadugu.

*Habit.* Herb. Cultivated.

*Uses.* An oil is distilled from the seeds. Mustard is administered as an effective emetic and largely used as a digestive condiment. Leaves pungent and stomachic. Mustard plasters applied in gout, sciatica and urticaria (Nadkarni).

96. *B. campestris*, Linn.

*Eng.* Swedish turnip. Cultivated.

*Uses.* Root and tender leaves used as food. Seeds yield an oil (Watt's Dic).

97. *Raphanus sativus*, L.

*Eng.* Common radish.

*Sans.* Mulakam.

*Mal.* Mullenki.

*Habit.* Herb. Cultivated.

*Uses.* Root and seed yield oil used for burning and for culinary purposes. Seeds and juice of fresh leaves are diuretic, laxative and lithontriptic. Roots used in urinary and syphilitic diseases. Root, seed-pods and leaves are eaten cooked (Watt's Dic). Root boiled and ground with ginglyelly taken internally to cure piles (Basel Mission 500 plants). This yields an oil efficacious in worms, leprosy, gonorrhoea, skin diseases and diseases of the head (N. N. Sen).

### CAPPARIDÆ.

- \*98. *Cleome monophylla*, Linn.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Plains about Puliya, and fields and wastes, Quilon.

*Fl.* April–July. *Fr.* May–August.



CAPPARIDÆ.

\*99. *C. aspera*. K<sup>enig</sup>. Wight Ic. t. 287.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Sandy soils, Quilon.

*Fl.* June. *Fr.* July.

100. *C. Burmanni*, W & A. Burm. Thes. Zeyl. t. 100. f. I

101. *C. felina*, Linn.

*Habit.* Annual.

\*102. *C. viscosa*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 2.

*Eng.* Wild mustard.

*Mal.* Aryaval, Naikadugu. *Tam.* Manjakadugu, Nai-vela.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Locality.* Trivandrum, Quilon &c.

*Fl. & Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Seeds have properties like the mustard, are anthelmintic, carminative and stimulant, and yield an oil. Leaves applied to boils prevent formation of pus, and juice applied for ear-aches. Recent wounds are treated with leaves boiled in ghee. Leaves used in curry. Seeds used in cooking (Nadkarni). Seed used in fevers, diarrhœa, flatulence and root as vermicide (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of leaves with common salt applied to the forehead relieves head-ache (N. N. Sen). Juice of the plant boiled with oil smeared over the head and body for rheumatism, ear-diseases, phlegm, diseases of the brain, pain all over the body, and stomach-ache (Local–Krishnan Vvdian).

103. *C. Chelidonii*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 319.

*Habit.* Annual.

\*104. *C. tenella*, Linn.

*Habit.* Spreading herb.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* June. *Fr.* July.

\*105. *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, DC. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 34.

*Eng.* Caravelle seeds.

*Mal.* Karvela. *Tam.* Kättkadugu. Vélai.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Quilon, Trevandrum.

*Fl. & Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* The whole plant smells like black currant-leaf and when crushed fresh, yields an oil like that of garlic or mustard and used with sugar to expel round worms. Leaves used externally to prevent formation of pus in boils (Nadkarni). Seeds used as a substitute for mustard, yield an oil, and beaten into a pasté given in fever and bilious affections. The whole plant made into an ointment with oil applied in eruptions of the skin

## CAPPARIDÆ.

and in leprosy (Drury). Juice of leaves with salt used for ear-ache. Leaves eaten cooked (Basel Mission 500 plants). Seeds and leaves given in decoction in convulsive affections and in typhus fever. It is used as sudorific: bruised leaves are rubefacient and vesicant (Phar. ind).

\*106. *Cratæva religiosa*, Forst.

*Sans.* Varuna.

*Mal.* Nirvalom, Nirmathalom, Killi.

*Tam.* Mavallankai.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Near streams, throughout.

*Fl.* December-April. *Fr.* August-September.

*Uses.* Wood used for drums, models, and turning. Leaves bitter and used in medicine for rheumatism (Bourdillon). Juice of leaf with cocoanut-milk and ghee given in rheumatism. Bark and leaves applied externally as fomentation. Root and bark used in calculous affections. Bark used in urinary complaints. Fresh leaves bruised with vinegar, lime-juice or water applied to the skin as a rubefacient and vesicant (Nadkarni). This tree frequents temple premises and Mohamedan tombs. It is used in medicine to promote appetite, increase secretion of bile and as a laxative. Leaves used as a remedy for swelling and burning sensation in the soles of the feet, and are cooked and eaten as vegetable to reduce corpulence. Leaf-smoke exhaled through the nose in caries of the bones of the nose. Bark resembles caper bark (Phar. ind). Decoction of bark used for relaxation of tightening nerves and flatulence. Seeds ground with rice applied to boils to promote suppuration. Fruits mixed with mortar act as a mordant (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of leaves boiled with oil smeared over the head for diseases of the brain. Flowers dried in shade, powdered and mixed with ghee taken internally for swelling, impure blood, and serve as a detergent. Fruit powdered and taken in tepid water as an emetic. Bark of root and stem dried and powdered, or in decoction given with honey as a remedy for hydrocele, congestion in abdomen, worms, swellings at joints, heart disease, colic, ear-ache, and diseases of the womb, and in partial paralysis (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

\*107. *Cahada trifoliata*, W & A.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

*Fl.* November. *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Leaves are considered purgative, emmenagogue, anti-syphilitic, anthelmintic, and antiphlogistic. Boiled leaves eaten and applied externally to rheumatic joints. Juice of leaves given to children for indigestion. Pods are boiled, dried and eaten fried in ghee as vegetable (Phar. ind).

108. *C. indica*, Lamk.

*Eng.* The Indian Cadaba.

## CAPPARIDÆ

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Fl.* Throughout the year.

*Uses.* Root and leaves used in decoction as anthelmintic (Phar. ind).

**109. Capparis spinosa, Linn.**

*Eng.* The Caper plant.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Root-bark useful in dropsy, palsy, gouty and rheumatic affections. Ripe fruit eaten raw or pickled. Leaves eaten as greens and fodder. Root applied to sores. Juice of fresh plant dropped into the ear to kill worms. Root bark used in obstructions of the liver and spleen and in amenorrhœa (Watt's Dic). All parts of the plant have a stimulating and astringent effect when applied externally. The fresh plant develops volatile oil having the properties of garlic oil (Phar. ind).

**110. C. grandiflora, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1047.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Nagercoil.

*Fl.* May.

*Uses.* Fruits edible.

**111. C. zeylanica, Linn. Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 126.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Root is reputed to be a cooling medicine (Phar. ind). Green fruit pickled (Watt's Dic).

**112. C. Heyneana, Wall. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 57.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Leaves used for rheumatic pains in the joints. Flowers made into laxative drinks (Watt's Dic).

**113. C. divaricata, Lamk. Wight Ic. t. 899.**

*Tam.* Torattie-marom.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Uses.* Wood used for fuel (Balfour).

**114. C. aphylla, Roth.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* The plant used occasionally as food, is heating and aperient. It is used in boils, eruptions, swellings and as antidote to poisons. Wood durable, used as rafters, plough-shares and not attacked by white-ants. Buds and fruits largely eaten (Drury). Tender shoots and leaves, powdered and used as a blister. It relieves tooth-ache when chewed. Fruit eaten causes constipation. Bark is bitter, laxative and used in inflammatory swellings. Wood used for boat-building (Watt's Dic). Young shoots are applied medicinally as a counter-irritant (Phar. ind).

## CAPPARIDÆ.

115. *C. diversifolia*, W & A. Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 181.

*Habit.* Shrub.

116. *C. Moonii* Wight Ill. 35.

*Habit.* Large woody climber.

117. *C. Roxburghii*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1048.

*Habit.* Large woody climber.

118. *C. grandis*, Linn.

*Habit.* Thorny tree.

*Uses.* Wood used for plough-shares, rafters and for turning. Seeds yield an oil used for burning and in medicine (Watt's Dic). Wood hard and close-grained but too small to be used (Balfour). Fruit edible (Bourdillon).

119. *C. pedunculosa*, Wall. Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 128.

*Habit.* Shrub.

120. *C. parviflora* H. f & T.

*Habit.* Shrub.

121. *C. sepiaria*, Linn. Camp. in Jacq. Voy. Bot. t. 22.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* The plant has febrifugal properties, used in fevers caused by deranged bile and wind, is alterative and tonic and used in skin-diseases. Branches make excellent hedges (Watt's Dic).

122. *C. floribunda*, Wight Ill. t. 14.

*Habit.* Woody climber.

- \*123. *C. horrida*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 173.

*Tam.* Atanday.

*Habit.* Shrubby climber.

*Locality.* Arienkavu.

*Fl.* February-March.

*Uses.* Leaves applied medicinally as a counter-irritant. A cataplasm made from them is used in boils, swellings and piles. Bark with *na e-spirit*, given in cholera. Leaves and fruit used in medicine. Decoction of leaves given in syphilis. Fruit pickled and eaten. Twigs, shoots and leaves eaten by elephants and goats. Wood used as fuel (Watt's Dic).

124. *C. acuminata*, Willd.

*Uses.* Root is reputed to be a cooling medicine (Phar. ind). Green fruit is pickled and eaten (Watt's Dic).

**125. C. tenera, Dalz.***Habit.* Climber.*Locality.* Evergreen forests.**VIOLACEÆ.****126. Viola Patrinii, DC.** Wight Ill. t. 19.**127. V. distans, Wall.****128. V. serpens, Wall.** Royle Ill. 74. t. 18.

*Uses.* This yields part of the "banafsha" of the bazaars and a medicinal oil is prepared from it (Watt's Dic).

**\*129. Ionidium suffruticosum, Ging.** Wight Ill. t. 19: Ic. t. 308.*Mal.* Orelathamara, Kalthamara.*Tam.* Purusharatnam.*Habit.* Perennial.*Locality.* All over low country.*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Root in infusion is diuretic and a remedy in gonorrhœa and affections of the urinary organs. Leaves and tender stalks are demulcent and used in oil and in decoction as a cooling liniment for the head. A species of this plant *I. parviflorum* is used as an undoubted specific in elephantiasis in South America (Drury). The whole plant macerated in milk, strained and boiled, mixed with sugar, and taken as a tonic, for invalids (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root used in bowel-complaints in children (Watt's Dic). Decoction or powder of the whole plant taken to improve memory and vitality and as a remedy in consumption, asthma, fever, and leprosy (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

**\*130 Alsodeia zeylanica, Thwaites.***Habit.* Small tree or shrub.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu.*Elevation.* 1000'-2500'.*Fl.* March--May.**131. A. virgata, Thwaites.***Habit.* Small bush.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu.**\* 132. A. bengalensis, Wall.***Habit.* Small bush or tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu.*Elevation.* 1200'.*Fl.* September. *Fr.* February.

## BIXINEÆ.

\*133. *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, DC. Hook. Bot. Misc. suppl. t. 18.

*Mal.* Panyara, Parei-pauji, Appakudukku.

*Tam.* Thannakku, Kongillom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Veerapuli Reserve, North and South Travancore on exposed rocky slopes. 1000'.

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Cotton used in stuffing pillows. Bark yields a gum used as a substitute for tragacanth (Bourdillon). Seeds yield a bright red oil. Gum used as a mild demulcent in coughs. The floss used largely for padding bandages and splints. Dried leaves and flowers used as stimulants (Watt's Dic). Seeds roasted and eaten. Young leaves are used to make a cooling wash for the hair (Phar. ind).

\*134. *Bixa Orellana*, L.

*Eng.* Annatto bush. *Mal.* Kuppa-manjal.

*Tam.* Konkani-manja.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Private lands. Kottayam. cultivated in gardens throughout.

*Fl.* & *Fr.* September–November.

*Uses.* The pulp surrounding the seeds is astringent and purgative and a good antidote in dysentery and kidney diseases. Seeds are cordial, astringent and febrifugal and the red pulp is an antidote to the mandioc poison. The American Indians produce fire by the friction of two pieces of the wood. Cordage is made from the bark in the West-Indies. The dye is used to color butter and chocolate and the plant is cultivated for the red dye afforded by the testa and called the annatto dye (Drury). The pigment is prepared by macerating the seeds in water, straining to remove seeds and evaporating to a suitable consistence. A hot infusion of the leaves is used as a remedy in jaundice. The dye is used by caribs to dye their body and cloth (Phar ind).

\*135. *Scolopia crenata*, Clos.

*Mal.* Sarelmarom. *Tam.* Charalu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Pambadampara, Cardamom hills, Parapet, Shendurni &c. Throughout. 1000' & above.

*Fl.* January–April. *Fr.* July–August.

*Uses.* Fruit edible. Wood very hard (Bourdillon).

\*136. *S. Gœrtneri*, Thwaites. Gœrtn. Fruct. t. 58.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzhai and Ayur.

## BIXINEAE

*Fl.* March.

\*137. *S. Schreberi*, Gmel.

*Mal.* Chérakanji.

*Locality.* Nemon hills. Low country.

*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* May–June.

138. *Flacourtia montana*, Grah.

*Mal.* Vayankatha, Thalira, Kanji.

*Habit.* Tree.

\* 139. *F. cataphracta*, Roxb, Rumph. Amb. Cap. t. 1. 2.

*Eng.* Many-spined flacourtia.

*Tam.* Vayankarei, Charalu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout 0-2500'.

*Fl.* November–February. *Fr.* February–April.

*Uses.* Dried leaves are carminative, tonic, astringent, useful in asthma, bronchitis, phthisis and catarrh of the bladder. Juice of fresh leaves and tender stalks useful in fevers of children, chest affections, dysentery &c, during dentition (Nadkarni). Infusion of bark used in hoarseness (Drury). Seeds yield an oil (Watt's Dic). Fruit acid and edible. Wood useful (Bourdillon). Fruit used in bilious condition, relieves nausea and checks purging (Phar. ind).

\*140. *F. sepiaria* Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 68.

*Mal.* Cherumullikkachedi.

*Habit.* Thorny bush.

*Locality.* Trivandrum, throughout in drier parts.

*Uses.* Berries edible. The plant is thorny and used in fences. Infusion of leaves and root given in snake-bite. Bark made into a liniment with oil used in gout. Bark fried in oil applied in rheumatism (Drury). Leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

\* 141. *Asteriastigma macrocarpa*, Bedd.

*Mal.* Malankummatti, Malai maravetti.

*Tam.* Vellanāngu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Merchiston, heavy forests.

*Elevation.* 1500'-3000'.

*Fl.* March. *Fr.* March–April.

*Uses.* Wood used for temporary huts (Bourdillon). The oil from seeds is believed to be a valuable drug in medicine. A European doctor is investigating its uses.

**142. Xylosma latifolium, H. f & T.***Habit.* Large thorny tree.**143. Hydnocarpus Wightiana, Blume.** Wight Ill. t. 16.*Mal.* Maroti, Maravetti.*Tam.* Kodi, Nirvetti.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Throughout. Below 2000'.*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* October--December.

*Uses.* Fruit if eaten occasions giddiness and is greedily devoured by fishes, but fish caught by this means are not fit to be eaten as they cause vomiting. In Ceylon, seeds are used to poison fish. Oil from seeds used as a sedative; as a remedy in scabies and ulcers of the feet (Drury). Seeds yield an oil used for lamps, rheumatism and as substitute for *Chaulmugra* oil for leprosy (Bourdillon). Oil used in cutaneous diseases and ophthalmia causing excessive flow of tears (State Manual). Seeds crushed and taken internally for dysentery and leprosy. Seeds pounded with sandal applied to sores and ulcers. Oil from seeds used internally and externally for leprosy and worms. Oil mixed with milk taken internally is a fatal poison (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

**\*144. H. alpina, Wight** Ic. t. 942.*Mal.* Malamavetti.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Throughout. 0--2000'.*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* October--December.

*Uses.* Wood used for beams, rafters and fuel (Bourdillon). Seeds yield an oil for burning.

**PITTOSPOREÆ.****145. Pittosporum tetraspermum, W & A.** Wight, Ic. t. 971.*Mal.* Katchapatta.*Habit.* Large shrub or tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests. High Ranges.*Elevation.* 5000'.*Fl.* February--March.**146. P. nilghirensis, W & A.** Wight Ill. t. 70.*Habit.* Small tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Throughout.*Elevation.* 3000' and above.*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* May--June.**147. P. floribundum, W & A.***Habit.* Small tree.

*Uses.* Bark bitter, possesses aromatic properties and is a specific for snake-bites. The oleo-resin obtained from the plant has very tenacious



properties (Watt's Dic). Dried bark given in bronchitis and is a good expectorant (Phar. ind).

\*148. *P. dasycaulon*, Miquel.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Peermade Ghaut, 3000'

*Fl. & Fr.* January--February.

149. *P. ferruginum*, Ait.

*Habit.* Small tree.

### POLYGALEÆ.

\*150. *Polygala arillata*, Hamilt.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal.

*Fl.* October.

\*151. *P. javana*, DC.

*Habit.* Under-shrub.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha. 200'.

*Fl.* November.

152. *P. leptalea*, DC.

153. *P. persicariæfolia*, DC. Wight. Ill. t. 22. A.

*Habit.* Slender herb.

154. *P. erioptera*, DC. Deless. Ic. Sel. t. 15.

155. *P. glaucoides*, Linn.

\*156. *P. chinensis*, Linn.

*Eng.* Indian milkwort.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal 4200.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* Root given in fever and dizziness. Young leaves cooked and eaten. (Watt's Dic).

157. *P. rosmarinifolia*, W & A.

158. *P. sibirica*, L. Griff. Ic. Pl. t. 597.

159. *P. telephioides*, Willd.

*Uses.* This is used in catarrhal affections (Watt's Dic).

\*160. *P. elongata*, Klein.

*Mal.* Periyánanka.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu-Thalapara Road.

*Fl. & Fr.* Almost always, May-June.

*Uses.* Decoction or powder of leaves taken as a remedy in biliousness and constipation. This is a specific in snake-poison (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

161. *Salomonina oblongifolia*, DC. Deless Ic. Sel. t. 19.

*Habit.* Annual

\* 162. *Xanthophyllum flavescens*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 248.

*Mal.* Madakka, Mottal.

*Tam.* Muttei

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 0-4000.'

*Fl.* Almost always. *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Wood used for many purposes (Watt's Dic). This is planted as a hedge plant. Leaves used to manure paddy-fields (Local).

### CARYOPHYLLÆ.

163. *Cerastium indicum*, Wight & Arn. Wight Ill. t. 26.

*Habit.* Perennial.

164. *C. Vulgatum*, Linn.

165. *Stellaria uliginosa*, Linn.

166. *Arenaria neelgerrensis*, Wight & Arn.

\* 167. *Polycarpœa corymbosa*, Lamk. Wight. Ic. t. 712.

*Mal.* Akkaramkolli. *Tam.* Pararull.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Fl. & Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* This herb is used externally and internally in the bites of venomous reptiles in Pudukotta (Watt's Dic). Infants suffering from convulsions are said to be bathed in decoction of the whole plant (Basel Mission 500 plants).

168. *P. diffusa*, Wight & Arn.

169. *P. spicata*, Wight & Arn.

*Habit.* Small herb.

### PORTULACÆ.

\* 170. *Portulaca oleracea*, Linn.

*Eng.* Indian Purslane,

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Fresh succulent leaves used as a cooling external application in place of ice. The plants and seeds are recommended in various diseases of the kidneys, bladder and lungs, caused by hot and bilious humours. Fresh bruised leaves are applied externally in erysipelas and applied to the temple to allay excessive heat. This is used as a cooling and moistening herb in burning fevers and in spitting blood. Applied externally in burns and scalds. Leaves are astringent, diuretic and emollient. Seeds used in dysentery and as a vermifuge. This herb is largely eaten as a vegetable. Young shoots make excellent salad (Watt's Dic).

171. *P. Wightiana*, Wall.

\*172. *P. quadrifida*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 109.

*Eng.* Purslane.

*Mal.* Neelakeera. *Tam.* Passeliekeera.

*Habit.* Spreading herb.

*Locality.* All over Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* Almost all the year round. July.

*Uses.* The plant is unwholesome and produces stupifaction. Fresh leaves bruised and applied externally in erysipelas and an infusion is diuretic in dysuria and internally used in hæmorrhage. Flowers open at noon and continue so open till sunset (Drury). This is used as a pot herb by the poor classes (Watt's Dic). Decoction of leaves used in dysentery (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*173. *P. tuberosa*, Roxb.

*Uses.* Fresh leaves used as those of the preceding species (Watt's Dic).

174. *P. suffruticosa*, Wight.

175. *Talinum cuneifolium*, Willd.

## TAMARISCINEÆ.

176. *Tamarix gallica*, Linn.

*Eng.* The tamarisk.

*Habit.* Bush or small tree.

*Uses.* Twigs astringent and are valuable for the galls formed on them, used for dyeing, tanning and in medicine. Ashes of shrubs grown near the sea contain sulphate of soda and cannot be used as a ley for washing, as they coagulate soap. Infusion locally applied to ulcers and administered in diarrhœa and dysentery (Drury).

177. *T. dioica*, Roxb.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Uses.* The galls are astringent and used in dyeing and tanning. The tree yields a gum. The manna from this tree is used for making confections. Twigs used for baskets, brooms &c. Wood used for turning and as fuel (Watt's Dic).

178. *T. ericoides*, Rottl. Wight Ill. t. 24.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Branches used as firewood in Bombay.

179. *Elatine ambigua*, Wight. Ill. t. 25 B.

180. *Bergia verticillata*, Willd. Roxb. Coron. Pl. t. 142.

*Habit.* Aquatic herb.

181. *B. ammannioides*, Rox. Wight Ill. t. 25 A.

*Tam.* Neermélnepu.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Marshy places, Nagercoil, South Travancore.

### HYPERICINEÆ.

- \*182. *Hypericum mysorense*, Heyne, Wight Ic t. 56.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayai, Devicolam &c.

*Elevation.* 4200'.

*Fl.* October.

183. *H. humifusum*, Linn.

*Habit.* Herb.

### GUTTIFERÆ.

- \*184. *Garcinia Mangostana*, Linn. Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 4847.

*Eng.* The mangosteen.

*Mal & Tam.* Mangusta.

*Habit.* Conical tree.

*Locality.* Grown at Koni and elsewhere in gardens.

*Fl.* October–November. *Fr.* December–March.

*Uses.* Bark and young leaves as also the rind are used as a wash for aphthæ of the mouth. Powder of dry rinds is administered in intermittent fever. Fruit is substituted for hæl fruit. The rind is used in dyeing and tanning (Watt's Dic). Fruit much esteemed as a table fruit. Rind or entire dried fruit used in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, gonorrhœa, and gleet. Bark and young leaves are astringent (Nadkarni).

185. *G. indica*, Choix. Wight Ill. 125.

*Eng.* Mate mangosteen. Red mango.

*Mal.* Penampuli.

## GUTTIFERÆ.

*Uses.* Bark used to make vinegar. Oil-cake used as manure. Oil from seeds used as a remedy in *phthisis-pulmonalis*, scrofulous diseases, dysentery, mucous diarrhoea and externally for excoriations, chaps, fissures of lips, and as a substitute for spermaceti. Butter called *kokum butter* is used in soap and candle making (Watt's Dic). Oil from seeds applied to burns and in other wounds with inflammation. Syrup of fruit agreeable to bilious persons. Fruit edible and used in curries. Juice of fruit used by blacksmiths for melting iron (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark is astringent. Young leaves tied up in a plantain-leaf and stewed in hot ashes are rubbed in cold milk and given as a remedy in dysentery. Young leaf is acid and used in Amboyna in cooking fish (Phar. ind). wood Well suited for paper-pulp.

\*186. **G. Cambogia, Desrouss.** Rox. Corom. Pl. t. 298.

*Mal.* Pinenga, Pineru, Kodapuli.

*Tam.* Penampuli. Kodakkapuli.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout. 0-6000'.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil used in medicine (Watt's Dic). Fruit very acid and eaten raw or pickled. Timber not used. Gum makes a good varnish (Bourdillon.) Gamboge used as a pigment in the manufacture of lacquer and in medicine (Drury). Rind of dried fruit used medicinally in place of tamarind. Decoction useful in rheumatism, bowel complaints, and disorders in the womb. It is taken in curds to cure piles. Root-bark boiled in curds taken to cure biliousness and bowel complaints. (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). Wood suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*187 **G. echinocarpa, Thwaites.**

*Tam.* Madul. *Kanik name.* Pura.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Moist forests, South Travancore.

*Elevation.* 3000'-5000'.

*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* December-March.

*Uses.* The thick oil of the seeds is used for lamps but it gives an indifferent light (Watt's Dic).

\*188. **G. Morella, Desrouss, Wight.** Ic. t. 102.

*Eng.* Mysore Gamboge tree.

*Mal.* Chigiri. *Tam.* Makki.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Moist forests. South Travancore

*Elevation.* 200'.

## GUTTIFERÆ.

*Fl.* January. *Fr.* April-June.

*Uses.* Oil from seeds edible and used in sores caused by burns. (Basel Mission 500 plants). A beautiful pigment exudes from the tree but not collected in Travancore (Bourdillon). Resin used to colour silk yellow. Rind of fruit used in tanning. Seeds yield a thick oil or butter, used in candle-making and as ghee by the poor. Gamboge is used as a hydragogue and drastic cathartic, anthelmintic, in constipation and in anasarca and other dropsical affections (Watt's Dic).

189. *G. Wightii*, T. Anders.

*Mal.* Attukaruka, Pulimaranga.

*Habit.* Small tree

*Locality.* Along banks of the Periyar.

*Elevation.* 0-2000'.

*Fl.* December. *Fr.* February.

*Uses.* The gamboge of this species is very soluble and yields good pigment (Bourdillon).

\*190. *G. travancorica*, Beddome. Fl. Sylvat. t. 173.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore, evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* Above 3500'.

*Fl.* September-October. *Fr.* February-May.

*Uses.* The tree yields a yellow gamboge, the uses of which are not yet known (Watt's Dic). Wood brittle and not used (Bourdillon).

191. *G. Xanthochymus*, Hook. Roxb. Corom. Pl. t. 196.

*Mal.* Anavāya.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* North Travancore evergreen forests. 3500'.

*Fl.* April-May. *Fr.* November-December.

*Uses.* Fruit very acid and eaten in curries. Bark used as a dye in Assam (Bourdillon). Fruit used in medicine for biliousness. Stem and fruit yield large quantity of inferior gamboge (Watt's Dic). Leaves used in *Vrihat-khadika-Batika* for diseases of the tongue (N. N. Sen).

\*192. *G. ovalifolius*, Hook.

*Mal.* Manja-nāngu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha. 200'.

*Fl.* January. *Fr.* June-July.

*Uses.* Pulp of young fruit affords a chrome-yellow pigment (Bourdillon).

\*193. *G. Imberti*, Bourdillon.*Tam.* Manja-kànji.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests of South Travancore.*Habit.* Tree.*Elevation.* Above 3500'.*Fl.* April-May. *Fr.* August--September.*Uses.* Juice fragrant.194. *Garcina*, sp. nov.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Chemunji, 3500'.*Fl.* May.*Uses.* Juice sweet-smelling.195. *Ochrocarpus longifolius*, Benth. *Bedd. Fl. Sylvat.* t. 89.*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Seeds yield a viscid gum. A perfume is extracted from the flower-buds which have mild, stimulant, carminative and astringent properties and used in dyspepsia. Flowers used for dyeing silk. Fruit eaten by children. Wood used for planking and for masts and yards of boats. The medicinal properties of this plant are very similar to those of *Mesua ferrea* (Phar. ind).

196. *Calophyllum Burmanni*. Wight *IC.* t. 107.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Koni, Trivandrum &c.*Fl. & Fr.* December.\*197. *C. inophyllum*, Linn. Wight *IC.* t. 77.*Eng.* Alexandrian laurel.*Sans.* Panchakesera.*Mal.* Punna. *Tam.* Pinnei.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Throughout. Cultivated.*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Oil from seeds used for rheumatism and scabiess. Gum from wounded bark is a purgative and emetic and applied to wounds and ulcers. Leaves soaked in water applied to inflamed eyes. Gum, with bark and leaves soaked in water and the oil which rises to the surface, is used for sore-eyes (Nadkarni). Wood used for building and for boats. Oil from seeds used for burning and is called "domba" oil in Europe (Bourdillon). Oil with camphor applied to ring-worms. Decoction of flowers given to cure syphilis, eczema and insanity (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**\*198. C. tomentosum, Wight.** Ic. t. 110.*Eng.* Poonspar.*Mal.* Kattupunna, Punnapai.*Tam.* Punnapamarom, Kattpinnei.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Throughout. 1000'--5000'.*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil and wood used for masts (Bourdillon). Wood suitable for paper-pulp.**\*199. C. wightianum, Wall.** Wight Ic. t. 106.*Sahs.* Jothishmathi.*Mal.* Cherupunna, Attupunna, Manjapunna.*Tam.* Cherupinnei, Valuluvai.*Uses.* Timber used for furniture and house-building and seeds yield a lamp oil (Bourdillon). Oil used in rheumatism, leprosy, and sceptic poison (Basel Mission 500 plants). Resin from the tree used as a vulnerary, resolute and anodyne. Fruit when ripe eaten by natives (Watt's Dic). Wood suitable for match boxes.**\*200. C. walkeri, Wight** Ill. t. 45.*Habit.* Tree.*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil for burning (Watt's Dic). The tree flowers once in three or four years (Local.)**\*201. C. trapezifolium, Thwaites.***Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Chemunji. 400'*Fl.* November--December. *Fr.* May--June.**\*202. C. elatum, Bedd.***Eng.* Poonspar.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Damp jungles. Rock-wood.*Elevation.* 2500'*Fl.* April. *Fr.* April--May.*Uses.* This yields poonspar of commerce (Drury).**\*203. C. spurum, Choisy.***Uses.* Ripe fruit eaten by natives. Oil from seeds used in lamps (Drury).**\*204. Mesua ferrea, Linn.***Eng.* Ironwood.



## GUTTIFERÆ.

*Sans.* Kesaram.

*Mal.* Veluthapala, Peri. Nangu.

*Tam.* Nangu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Strathmore. Kulathurpuzha and throughout. 0-3500'.

*Fl.* January-April, May. *Fr.* October March, June-July.

*Uses.* A poultice of leaves, milk and coeanut oil applied to the head in severe cold (Phar. ind). Flower buds used in dyeing silk. Fruit eaten by natives. Flowers and leaves used in snake-bite in Bengal. Paste of flower, butter and sugar applied in bleeding piles (Watt's Dic). Pericarp of fruit very astringent. Bark, root and other parts of the tree yield a cream-colored aromatic resin having demulcent properties. Oil used for cutaneous affections and sores. Dried flowers useful in thirst, excessive perspiration and irritability of the stomach (Nadkarni). Young trees make fine walking-sticks. Wood yields excellent fuel and gives out great heat and is too hard to be otherwise useful (Bourdillon). Bark and root-scented and decoction forms a tonic. Dried flowers fragrant and the Burmese grandees stuff pillows with the anthers. An aromatic resin exudes from the bottom of tender fruits (Drury). Oil from seeds used in boils, ulcers, and rheumatic pains. Decoction of leaves useful for coughs and phlegm. Root used as an antidote for snake poison (Basel Mission 500 plants). Filaments used to prepare *Prathapalankaswara-resa* for fever (N. N. Sen). Timber hard and strong used for house-building and sleepers (Local),

\*205. *Pœciloneuron indicum*, Bedd. Journ. Linn. Soc. t. 17.

*Mal.* Vayila. *Tam.* Vadinangu, Puthangkolli.

*Habit.* Tree

*Locality.* Parappan, Kulathurpuzhai on high ridges, and South Travancore.

*Elevation.* 1000'-3000'.

*Fl.* September, December & April. *Fr.* November-December. July-August.

*Uses.* Wood used for bridge and house-building, rice-pounders and walking sticks. It burns well (Bourdillon).

206. *P. pauciflorum*, Bedd. Fl. Sylvt. t. 93.

*Mal.* Pulivayila.

*Tam.* Puthangkolli.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* North Travancore. 4000'.

*Uses.* Wood red and useful, but not used in Travancore (Bourdillon).

## TERNSTRÆMIACEÆ.

\*207. *Ternstrœmia japonica*, Thunb.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Chemunji, throughout. 4000'.

*Fl.* April. *Fr.* October–November.

*Uses.* Wood used for building if well-seasoned (Bourdillon).

\*208. *Camellia thea*, Linn.

*Eng.* The tea plant. *Mal.* Théyila.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Extensively cultivated in South, Central and North Travancore in plantations on the hills.

*Elevation.* Above 1500'.

*Fl.* February–March. *Fr.* March–April.

*Uses.* Tender leaf used as tea; introduced in and extensively cultivated in Cardamom and High Range Hills. (Local).

\*209. *Eurya japonica*, Thunb. Fl. Jap. t. 25.

*Eng.* Wild tea.

*Habit.* Tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Peermade Hills. 2000'–5000'.

*Fl.* April–September. *Fr.* May–October.

*Uses.* Wood used for fuel (Bourdillon).

\*210. *Gordonia obtusa*, Wall.

*Mal.* Kattukarana. *Tam.* Thorilla.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests throughout; Cardamom Hills  
2000'–4000'

*Fl.* October, November and March. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Wood used for doors and beams (Drury). Wood warps. Leaves used as a substitute for tea on the Nilgiris (Bourdillon).

### DIPTEROCARPEÆ.

\*211. *Dipterocarpus indicus*, Bedd.

*Mal.* Kal-Payin, Vellaini. *Tam.* Enneri.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Kulathurpuzhai and South Travancore. 3000'.

*Fl.* December–January. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Wood not durable but used for buildings on Tea Estates. A sweet smelling resin exudes from the stem used for rheumatism and for mixing with dammer. This is said to be identical with the *Gurjan* oil tree of Burma *D. turbinatus*, by some Botanists (Bourdillon).

\*212. *D. Bourdillonii*, Brandis, Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 2403.

*Mal.* Charatta-anjili.

*Tam.* Káranjili.

## DIPTEROCARPEÆ,

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Shendurni Coupe, Central and North Travancore, Malyattur. 300'.

*Fl.* January--February. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood used for dug-out canoes, and rafters in house building. It yields a resin (Bourdillon). Wood suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*213. *Ancistrocladus Heyneanus*, Wall. Wight Ic. 1987.

\*214. *Vatica Roxburghiana*, Blume, Wight Ic. t. 26.

*Mal.* Adaka-Payin.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* River banks at low elevations Ayur, Thenmalai &c.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Wood good but little used in Travancore. It is used in Ceylon and a yellow resin exudes from the stem (Bourdillon).

\*215. *Shorea Talura*, Roxb. Wight. Ic. 164.

*Eng.* Lac tree.

*Tam.* Punna-marom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Morrayur, Anjanád (Rare)..

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* Wood used for house-building and yields a kind of lac (Watt's Dic).

\*216. *Hopea parviflora*, Wedd. Flora. Sylv. t. 7

*Mal.* Kambagom, Thambagom.

*Tam.* Kongu, Pongu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Moist forests, Kulathurpuzha &c., 0--3000

*Fl.* January--February. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood largely used in house and bridge-building, for beams, rafters, railway sleepers and dug-out canoes which last a very long time. The wood is said to be immune from white-ant-attack (Bourdillon). It produces a gum resin, uses hitherto unknown (Drury).

217 *H. oblongifolia*, Dyer.

*Habit.* Large tree.

\*218. *H. Wightiana*, Wall. Wight. Ill. t. 37.

*Mal.* Pöngu.

*Tam.* Napöngu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Plain forests, Koni, Quilon, &c.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

## DIPTEROCARPEÆ.

*Uses.* The timber is said to be one of the best in Tinnevely and yields an excellent fuel (Bourdillon). Leaves used for manuring (Local).

**219. H. Glabra, W & A.**

*Mal.* Ilapongu, *Tam.* Kârakongu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* River banks, Kulathurpuzha &c.

*Elevation.* 200'.

*Fl.* January–February. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Wood strong and serviceable but does not appear to be used (Bourdillon).

**220. H. racopilæa, Dyer.**

*Mal.* Neduvali-Pöngu, Nai-kambagom.

*Tam.* Karun-kongu.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 500'–2500'.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Wood useful for buildings, but too heavy for furniture, weighing about 62 lbs. per c. ft. (Bourdillon).

**221. Balanocarpus utilis, Bedd. Flora Sylv. t. 330.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* South of Courtallan: 1000'–3000'.

*Uses.* It is said to yield a valuable timber (Bourdillon).

**222. B. erosa, Bedd. Flora Sylv. t. 329.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Drier forests, Travancore and Tinnevely Hills.

*Elevation.* 2000'–3000'.

*Uses.* Timber said to be good.

**223. Vateria indica, L. Wight Ill. t. 36.**

*Eng.* The Piney-varnish, Indian copal tree.

*Sans.* Dhúpa.

*Mal.* Payiñ. *Tam.* Vellei-kundirikkam.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Throughout, from low evergreen forests to 2500'.

*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Gum-resin, makes an excellent varnish like copal, gives good smell in burning and forms an ointment with wax and oil. Seeds yield a vegetable butter called the "Piney tallow" of Canara. Wood used for doors, shelves &c. (Bourdillon). Resin used for medicine in carbuncles and other ulcerations. The piney tallow is applied in chronic rheumatism (Nadkarni). Resin yields, on destructive distillation, a fluorescent oil of

agreeable odour (Drury). Oil extracted from the seeds used in candle-making, burning, flavouring food, to adulterate ghee and in medicine. Fine shavings of the resin given to check diarrhoea. Wood used for canoes, masts of native vessels, and coffins (Watt's Dic). Fruit macerated in water and taken, stops vomiting. Leaves used as platters (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark used to control fermentation of toddy in arrack manufacture (Agricultural ledger 1901). Juice of leaves boiled with oil applied to cure burns, impure blood, and ulcers. Bark powdered and taken in honey serves the same purpose and cures itches and rheumatism. Resin from the tree boiled with long pepper and ghee taken in syphilis and ulcers (Local-Krishnan Vylian). Oil is said to be rich in stearine. Wood fairly suitable for paper-pulp.

### MALVACEÆ.

**224. *Malva verticillata*, L.** Wight Ic. t. 950.

*Habit.* Annual herb.

*Uses.* Leaves and tender shoots boiled and eaten as spinach with rice (Watt's Dic).

**225. *Anoda hastata*, L.**

*Habit.* Herb.

\***226. *Sidahumilis*, Willd.** Cav. Diss. t. 134.

*Uses.* Bruised leaves applied to cuts and given for diarrhoea in pregnancy. Leaves ground with cumin seed, onions, tender aloe leaves, and buffaloes curd-milk, given to cattle as a remedy against rinderpest. Leaves eaten as pot herb by the Santals and employed to plug holes in iron or earthen cooking pots (Watt's Dic). The plant ground with onions administered in gonorrhœa (Phar. ind).

**227. *S. mysorensis*, W & A.** Madras Journ. Lit. & Sc. t. 19.

*Habit.* Herb.

**228. *S. schimperiana*, Hochst.**

*Habit.* Woody undershrub.

**229. *S. spinosa*, L.**

*Habit.* Perennial under-shrub.

*Uses.* Leaves are demulcent and refrigerent, used in gonorrhœa, gleet and scalding urine. Root acts as tonic and diaphoretic, used in fever, debility and in cattle-diseases. Leaves bruised in water and strained through a cloth and administered in the form of draught (Watt's Dic).

\***230. *S. carpinifolia*, L.** Wight Ic. t. 95.

*Eng.* Hornbeam-leaved sida.

*Mal.* Cheruparuva.

*Locality.* Quilon and Camp Gorge.

*Habit.* Under-shrub.

*Fl.* October-December

*Uses.* Leaves chewed in Brazil and applied with success to the stings of wasps and bees (Balfour). Stem yields good fibre (Watt's Dic). Roots in decoction with dried ginger used in typhoid fever and in intestinal disorders. Juice of leaves given in honey for chest pain, indigestion and snake-bites. Leaves smeared over with gingelly oil applied to suppurate ulcers (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of leaves boiled in oil applied in elephantiasis and swellings on the testis. The oil is also internally given for the same diseases (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

**\*231. *S. rhombifolia*, Linn.**

*Sans.* Bela.

*Mal.* Kurunthotti. *Tam.* Chittamutti.

*Habit.* Under-shrub.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal and all over.

*Fl.* October

*Uses.* This species and its allies yield good fibre (Watt's Dic). Leaves and twigs used in Malabar as a substitute for soap as very cooling for the head and body, besides removing grease (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**232. *S. cordifolia*, L. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 54.**

*Engl.* Country-mallow.

*Mal.* Velliram. Vellippan.

*Habit.* A tropical weed.

*Uses.* Infusion of roots cooling, astringent and tonic, given in nervous and urinary diseases, bilious disorders and gonorrhœa. Powder of root-bark with milk and sugar given to relieve frequent micturition and leucorrhœa. Leaves mucilaginous and used as a demulcent. Infusion given in fevers, as a cooling medicine. Seeds laxative and used in piles. Boiled milk, whisked with febrinous twigs, coagulates and is given after leucantation, for piles. Leaves cooked and eaten in cases of bleeding piles (Nadkarni). The plant yields a fine fibre (Watt's Dic). Root pounded into a paste with the juice of the palmyrah tree applied in elephantiasis. Root is used as a substitute for a non-procurable medicine called "Riddhi" in preparing *Vrihat Astaganda Gritha* for increasing sexual power. (N. N. Sen),

**\*233. *Aputilon polyandrum*, Schlecht. Cav. Diss. t. 4.**

*Mal.* Thutthi.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Koni Teak Plantations and Peermede.

*Fl.* November-December.

*Uses.* This yields a long silky fibre fit for the manufacture of ropes (Balfour).

**234. *A. asiaticum*, G. Don, Cav. Diss. t. 7.**

*Habit.* Annual

*Uses.* Stem yields a fibre for cordage and paper-making (Watt's Dic). Leaf bruised and applied to ulcers. Decoction of root given

internally for stone in the bladder and applied as a wash in eye-diseases. Flower powdered and taken in ghee as a remedy in blood-vomitting, cough, and to improve vitality and remove excessive heat (Local-Krishnan Vydiān).

\*235. *A. indicum*, G. Don. Wight Ic. t. 12.

*Eng.* Country-mallow.

*Mal.* Uram.

*Tam.* Thutthi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Foot of hills and at Quilon.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* Seeds are considered laxative in piles, demulcent and given in the treatment of coughs. Bark is astringent and a valuable diuretic; decoction is used as a mouth-wash in tooth-ache and tender gums. Boiled milk whisked with its fibrous twigs given in hæmorrhoids. Leaves eaten cooked, for bleeding piles. Decoction of leaves given in gonorrhœa and bronchitis. Smoke of burnt seeds applied to the recta of children is a rapid cure for thread-worm (Watt's Dic). Leaves contain mucilage and decoction used as an emollient fomentation. Infusion of roots is a cooling drink in fever. Stems yield fibre fit for making ropes (Drury). Root useful in leprosy (Basel Mission 500 plants)

236. *A. graveolens*, W & A.

*Uses.* Stems yield fibre; leaves, seeds and root used in medicine (Watt's Dic)

237. *A. mticum*, G. Don. Cav. Ic. t. 11.

*Uses.* This yields a fibre.

238. *A. crispum*, G. Don. Wight Ic. t. 68.

*Habit.* Weak annual.

239. *A. ramosum*, Guill. Cav. Diss. t. 6.

240. *A. neilgherrense*, Munro. Wight Ill. t. 66.

\*241. *Urena lobata*, Linn. Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. nt. 2, 148.

*Habit.* Under-shrub.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal, and in low land-wastes and forests.

*Elevation.* 0-4200'

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* This plant yields strong fibre fit for being substituted for flax (Drury). Root used as a remedy externally in rheumatism (Watt's Dic).

\*242. *U. sinuata*, Linn. Burm. Zeyl. t. 69.

*Habit.* Perennial herb.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* September-October.

## MALVACEÆ.

*Uses.* Bark yields good fibre. Root is used as an external application for lumbago (Watt's Dic).

**243. U. repanda, Roxb.** Wall. Pl. As. Rar. t. 26

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Root and bark are believed to be a remedy in Hydrophobia (Watt's Dic).

**244. Pvonia glechomifolia, A. Rich** Wight Ic. t. 4.

**245. P. zeylanica, Cav.** Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 48.

*Tam.* Chittamatti.

*Habit.* Under-shrub.

*Fl.* July-September.

*Uses.* Decoction of root useful in fever (Basel Mission 500 plants). This yields good fibre (Watt's Dic).

**246 P. odorata, Willd.**

*Tam.* Perámutti.

*Habit.* Under-shrub.

*Fl.* Throughout the year.

*Uses.* The whole herb and root have a musk-like odour and are used in the well-known fever drink called "*Sadanga-Paniya*". Root fragrant, cooling and stomachic, used with other medicines for inflammation and hæmorrhage from internal organs (Nadkarni). Stem yields excellent fibre (Watt's Dic).

**247. Decaschistia trilobata.** Wight Ic. t. 88.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**248. D. crotonifolia, W & A.** Wight Ic. t. 42.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Yields a good fibre (Balfour).

**249. Julostyles angustifolia, Thw.** Bedd. Fl. Syl. Anal. Gen. t. 3.

**\*250. Hibiscus surattensis, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 197.

*Habit.* Trailing plant.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl.* January.

*Uses.* A herbaceous plant with speckled prickly stems and yellow flowers. Leaves are used as greens and stem yields fibre (Watt's Dic).

**\*251. H. furcatus, Roxb, Miq.** Fl. Ind. Bat. Pt. 2. 161

*Mal.* Kálapoo. Uppanachakam.

*Tam.* Anachakam.

*Habit.* Thorny creeper.

*Locality.* Koni. Throughout Travancore. 200'.



## MALVACEÆ.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Bark yields abundance of strong white flaxen fibres but the prickliness of the plant renders it troublesome to handle (Balfour). Decoction of root-bark given to cure internal poison, and swellings and to cleanse the kidneys. Leaves eaten cooked improve digestion, cure eye-diseases, and are anthelmintic. Leaves made into a paste and swallowed to remove small fish-bones stuck in the throat. Juice of leaves mixed with honey applied in eye-diseases (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

252. *H. hirtus*, L. Wight Ic. t. 41.

253. *H. micranthus* Linn. Cav. Ic. t. 2.

254. *H. Solandra*, L'Her. Lam. III. t. 580.

*Locality.* Achencoil gap. 400'.

*Fl.* October.

255. *H. canescens*, Heyne.

256. *H. collinus*, Roxb. Lk & Otto. Ic. Pl. Select. X. t. 1.

*Uses.* Bark used as substitute for hemp and for cordage (Watt's Dic).

257. *H. lunariifolius*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 6.

*Mal.* Malamkuruparetti.

*Habit.* Perennial herb.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. 1500'.

*Fl.* November—January. *Fr.* December—January.

258. *H. panduræformis*. Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 47.

259. *H. vitifolius* Linn. Cav. Diss. t. 58.

*Mal.* Vellei-oorul.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Waste lands; Koni.

*Fl.* January.

*Uses.* Stems yield good fibre (Balfour).

260. *H. Sabdariffa*, Linn. Cav. Diss. t. 198.

*Eng.* The Rozelle of India, Red-sorrel of West Indies.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* October—December.

*Uses.* Calyx and capsules freed from seeds make excellent tarts and jellies. Decoction is called the "sorrel" drink. Leaves used in salads. Stem yields fine silky fibre (Drury). Seeds form excellent food for cattle. Stems yield tow. Leaves are emollient (Phar. ind) Decoction of seeds useful in dysuria, strangury, dyspepsia and debility. Fruit has valuable antiscorbutic properties (Nadkarni).

## MALVACEÆ.

**261. *H. ficulneus*, L.** Wight Ic. t. 154.

*Uses.* Seed used to flavour coffee and yields an oil. Stems yield an excellent fibre (Watt's Dic).

**262. *H. tetraphyllus*, Roxb.**

*Uses.* Stem yields tough fibre (Watt's Dic).

**\*263. *H. angulosus*, Mast.** Wight Ill. t. 951.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Koni Teak-Plantations.

*Elevation.* 200'.

*Fl.* December.

**264. *H. Abelmoschus*, L.** Wight. ... 399.

*Eng.* The musk-mallow.

*Tam.* Vattilai-kasthuri.

*Mal.* Kattu-kasthuri.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Fl.* July-September.

*Uses.* Leaves employed to clarify sugar. Seeds contain an odorous principle and resin smelling like musk and used in making cheap sachet powder. Juice of fresh plants used as febrifuge and expectorant. Stem yields fibre (Watt's Dic). Seeds medicinally stimulant, aromatic, tonic, carminative, and antispasmodic used in nervous debility and hysteria. Scented seeds used in medicinal oil, are cooling, emollient and demulcent. Seeds used in drink for fever, gonorrhœa and dryness of the throat (Nadkarni). Seeds useful in convulsions, stomachic disorders and snake-bites when taken in arrack (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**\*265. *H. tiliaceus*, L.** Wight. Ic. t. 7.

*Mal.* Artuparatthi. Nirparatthi.

*Tam.* Nirparatthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout banks of backwaters.

*Fl.* December-March. *Fr.* May-June.

*Uses.* Wood used for fuel. Bark yields strong fibre lasting well in water (Bourdillon). Root and bark used in medicine (Watt's Dic).

**266. *H. Rosa-sinensis*, L.** Cav. Diss. t. 69.

*Eng.* The shoe-flower. China-Rose

*Sans.* Japa.

*Mal.* Chembarathi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Gardens throughout. Cultivated.

*Fl.* Throughout the year.

## MALVACEÆ.

*Uses.* Drink made by macerating leaves in water with sugar given for excessive heat, intestinal disorders and fainting fits. Leaves ground and applied externally to ulcers. Buds used in medicine for piles and cholera. Flower eaten raw (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves emollient and aperient. Flowers used to tinge liquors and rubbed on paper substituted for litmus paper in chemical test. Infusion of petals given in fever. Flowers pickled and used to color hair and eyebrows in China (Drury). Flowers used to blacken shoes. Bark yields a good fibre. Seeds pounded and given in gonorrhœa. Infusion of petals given as a demulcent in irritable conditions of the genito-urinary tract and strangury (Watt's Dic). This is used in medicine to cure baldness (N. N. Sen). Flowers of the white variety cooked in curds and eaten as a palliative, in sore-mouth (Local).

**267. H. esculentus Linn.**

*Eng.* Lady's finger. Okra.

*Sans.* Pateli.

*Mal.* Venda.

*Tam.* Vendakkai

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Vegetable gardens, throughout. Cultivated.

*Fl. & Fr.* Throughout the year.

*Uses.* This plant is much cultivated for fruits which abound in pectin starch and possess emollient properties. Decoction of capsules in water is an agreeable drink in fevers, catarrhal attacks, disorders of the urinary organs such as dysuria, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. The bland mucilage is most beneficial in chronic dysentery. Tender parts eaten as a remedy in spermatorrhœa. The mucilage from the fruit, seeds and fresh capsules bruised, form an efficient and emollient poultice (Nadkarni). The mucilage of fruit is mixed with paint. Stem yields fibre (Basel Mission 500 plants). Unripe fruit is a favorite vegetable. Leaves used as fodder. (Watt's Dic).

**268. Thespesia Lampas, Dalz. Wight. Ic. t. 5.**

*Mal.* Katpuvarase

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Koni Teak-Plantations, and all over in moist places

*Fl.* September.

*Uses.* Young twigs yield good fibre used for tying loads. Root and fruit used in gonorrhœa and syphilis. Wood used for drums and other round frames (Watt's Dic).

**269. T. populnea, Corr. Wigg. Ic. t. c**

*Eng.* The tulip tree, portia tree

*Mal.* Puvarasu, Porassu.

*Tam.* (Sheelanthi) Puvarassam.

## MALVACEÆ.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Throughout low-country. Introduced and planted.

*Fl.* All the year round. Fruit seldom ripens.

*Uses.* Wood used for gun-stocks, carriage-wheels, and furniture. Bark yields a good fibre and a dye is obtained from the capsules (Bourdillon). The yellow pigment from the capsules is externally applied in scabies and cutaneous affections. Bark boiled in water appliced for the same purpose with good effect. Decoction of bark given as an alterative (Drury). Decoction of fruit and bark given as antidote for poisoning. Juice of bark with rice boiled in water given to patients suspected of having been poisoned (Basel Mission 500 plants). The tree yields a gum. Bark with that of *Terminalia tomentosa* produces a good red dye. Seeds yield a red thick oil used in cutaneous affections. Heart-wood used as a remedy for bilious attacks and colic. Decoction of bark used as a wash in malabar-itch. Juice of fruit-applied to ring-worms. Leaves applied to inflamed and swollen joints and are employed by Hindus in the religious ceremonies attending death (Watt's Dic).

**270. *Gossypum arboreum* L. Wight Ic. t. 10.**

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Uses.* Cotton used to make sacred threads. Seeds used in native medicine. Root rubbed into a paste with the juice of patchouli leaves applied to promote granulation in wounds. Juice of leaves rubbed with seeds of *Vernonia anthelmintica* applied to eruptions of the skin following fever. Leaves ground and mixed with milk, given for strangury. The petals of the red cotton-flower soaked and squeezed in human or cow's milk used as an effective application for conjunctivitis of children (Watt's Dic).

**271. *G. indicum*, Lamk.**

*Eng.* Indian cotton-plant.

*Mal.* Kurupparethi.

*Tam.* Paratthi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Infusion of seeds given in fever, dysentery, head-ache and brain-affections. Seeds and flowers in the form of poultice applied to burns and scalds. Oil from seeds used in rheumatism. Juice of leaves used in dysentery. Infusion of young leaves recommended in cases of lax habits and for vapor-bath for the *anus* in cases of tenesmus. Infusion of root-bark used in suppression of the menses and in the first stage of labor. Syrup of flowers useful in hypochondriasis. Young fruit used in dysentery. Cotton wool is a filterer of atmospheric germs and used for preventing their access to wounds, cavities of the ear, nose &c. It is used in the preparation of guncotton (Nadkarni). Seeds given as fattening food for cattle, and cakes used as manure (Drury). Syrup of green seeds given in diarrhoea and to counteract opium poison. Oil from seeds is an antidote to tobacco-poison. Decoction of root is diuretic (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**272. *Kydia calycina*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 879, 880.**

*Mal.* Nedunar.

## MALVACEÆ.

*Habit.* tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests : Kottur reserve and Ponmudi (rather rare). 3000'.

*Fl.* February, July & October. *Fr.* December–March.

*Uses.* Bark yields fibre (Bourdillon). Bark is mucilaginous and used to clarify sugar (Drury). Paste of leaves applied to the body by the Santals for pains. Leaves chewed to increase saliva. Wood used for ploughs and spoons. Saplings used as bunghy sticks being very elastic, (Watt's Dic).

**273. *Bombax malabaricum*, DC.** Wight Ill. t. 29.

*Eng.* Cotton tree.

*Sans.* Parani. *Mal.* Elavu. *Tam.* Ilavu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous and evergreen forests throughout. 0–1000'

*Fl.* December–January. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* The inner bark yields a fibre for cordage. Flower-buds eaten as pot herb. Root used as alterative. Young fruit is stimulant, diuretic and expectorant. Wood used for toys, tea-chests, and matches for which it is very suitable (Watt's Dic). Cotton used in stuffing pillows, wood used for sea-going boats ; gum used in medicine; the whitish fungoid mass called "Mocha-ras" exudes from wounds in the bark and used in medicine (Bourdillon).

The gummy exudation is used with curry-stuffs for intestinal disorders. Bark acts as an emetic and used in convulsive fits. Flowers dried and powdered used for their cooling effect. An oil is said to be prepared from the flowers (Basel Mission 500 plants). Exudation is used in medicine for fever, and bark in medicine for dysentery. Gum from bark contains tannic and gallic acids used as astringent in dysentery, diarrhœa, and menorrhagia, and as aphrodisiac and styptic : root called musla has stimulant and tonic properties (Nadkarni).

\* **274. *B. insigne*, Wall.** Pl. Asiat. Rar. t. 79 & 80.

*Mal.* & *Tam.* Kalilavu.

*Habit.* Medium tree.

*Locality.* Koni valley, and all over on rocky soil and exposed situations. 500'.

*Fl.* December–January. *Fr.* January–February.

**275. *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 400.

*Eng.* The silk-cotton tree.

*Mal.* Pooia, Panji.

*Tam.* Panji.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Koni. Cultivated throughout in private compounds and gardens.

*Fl.* January–March. *Fr.* September–October.

*Uses.* Fruit yields cotton for stuffing pillows. Stem yields a red gum (Bourdillon). Wood used in tanning leather. Bark yields fibre for ropes and paper-making. Paste of tender leaves given in gonorrhœa. Gum used in the incontinence of urine in children. Seeds are eaten. Seed-cake given to cattle. Wood used for toys (Watt's Die). Gum astringent, and taken with milk acts as a tonic and cooling laxative. Dried flowers used as demulcent. Tap-root of young plant useful in gonorrhœa and dysentery. Gum used in impotence (Nadkarni). Solution of gum with spices given in lowel complaints. Cotton used for fire-work, but unfit for cloth-making. Seeds yield an oil. Wood lasts long if steeped in strong lime-water. Young leaves dressed by the Negroes as substitute for Okro (Drury).

\* 276. *Cullenia excelsa*, Wight  *Ic. t. 1761.*

*Mal.* Kâraini.

*Tam.* Polavu, Ainipla, Vedēpla.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Moist forests. 2000'–5000'.

*Fl.* January–March. *Fr.* November–December.

*Uses.* Saplings cut for bandy poles (Bourdillon). Wood used in Cardamom hills for sheds and huts (Local).

## STERCULIACEÆ.

277. *Sterculia foetida*, L. Wight  *Ic. t. 181.*

*Mal.* Pottakavalom. *Tam.* Pinari.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Open forests

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* August–November.

*Uses.* Decoction of capsules is mucilaginous and aperient. Wood, when cut, has a most unpleasant smell, furnishespoons and is suitable for turnery and vases (Drury). Decoction of fruit contains tannin. Fumigation with pulverised dry bark used for infantile convulsions. Decoction of wood and oil boiled together applied in rheumatism. Rind of fruit used as a mordant in coloring (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood used for house-building, canoes and packing cases (Bourdillon). Flowers have offensive odour. Bark and leaves are aperient, diuretic and diaphoretic. Seeds roasted and eaten, and yield an oil (Watt's Die).

278. *S. urens*, Roxb.  *Cor. Pl. t. 24.*

*Mal.* Thondi. *Tam.* Kavalam.

## STERCULIACEÆ.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Open forests.

*Fl.* December–January. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Bark astringent and tinges the saliva red. Seeds roasted and eaten and used as coffee (Drury). Wood used for native toys and Hindu guitars. Libre yields a fibre and the colloid gum is used as a substitute for tragacanth and in throat-affections. Extract of leaves and tender branches steeped in water, given to cattle for pleuro-pneumonia. Gum is also used in sweetmeats (Watt's Dic). Wood suitable for match-boxes.

\*279. *S. villosa*, Roxb.

*Eng.* The elephant-ropé tree.

*Mal.* Vakka. *Tam.* Muratthan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Open forests throughout Travancore.

*Fl.* January. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Wood not used. Bark used for making ropes for dragging timber by elephants (Bourdillon). Root eaten in the hills (Watt's Dic). Paper is made from the fibre and the pericarp burnt to make a pigment (Drury). Wood is suitable for match boxes.

\*280. *S. guttata*, Roxb. Wight. Ic. t. 487.

*Mal.* Kithondi. *Tam.* Kavalam.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Manimala river banks; evergreen forests at low elevations, throughout. 0–2000'.

*Fl.* September–February. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Bark yields a strong white fibre for paper making. Seeds roasted and eaten (Watt's Dic). Cloth and cordage are made from the bark. Root is aromatic (Drury).

\*281. *S. nobilis*, R. Br.

*Mal.* Nar-thondi, Nattu thondi. *Tam.* Kavalam

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Ranni, Quilon and Ariencavu.

*Fl.* September. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Seeds eaten as chest-nuts (Bourdillon).

\*282. *S. Balanghas*, L. Wight. Ill. t. 30.

*Mal.* Narthondi, Nattuthondi. *Tam.* Kavalam.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* September. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Capsules burnt to prepare a dye. Seeds roasted and eaten. Wood not used (Watt's Dic).

STERCULIACEÆ.

**283. *S. colorata*, Roxb.** Cor. Pl. t. 25.

*Mal.* Malamparatthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous and evergreen forests.

*Fl.* February–March. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Bark yields a fibre. Twigs and leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

**284. *S. alata*, Roxb.** Bedd. Flora. Sylvat. t. 230.

*Eng.* Boodh's Cocoanut.

*Mal.* Pothondi, Anathondi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous and evergreen forests of North and Central Travancore. 0–3000'.

*Fl.* January–February. *Fr.* November–December.

*Uses.* Seeds winged and edible (Balfour). Seeds used in Sylhet as a cheap substitute for opium (Watt's Dic). The wood is suitable for match boxes and splints.

**285. *Heritiera littoralis*, Dryand.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 21.

*Eng.* The looking-glass tree.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Along back-waters.

*Fl.* July–October. *Fr.* January.

*Uses.* Wood used for poles, carriage-shafts, spokes of wheels and makes excellent fire-wood (Bourdillon). The tree forms the source of an oil (Watt's Dic).

**286. *H. papilio*, Bedd.** Fl. Sylvat. t. 218.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermede and Ponnudi, Ever-green forests. 2000'—4000' and Shendurni valley.

*Fl.* August–September. *Fr.* February–March.

*Uses.* Timber used for building. cart-poles, and agricultural implements (Local).

**\*287. *Helicteres isora*, L.** Wight Ic. t. 180:

*Eng.* The Indian screw tree.

*Sans.* Avartini.

*Mal.* Valambari. *Tam.* Valampiri.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Open and deciduous forests and in clearings.



## STERCULIACEÆ.

*Fl.* September, November and January. *Fr.* February,

*Uses.* Fruit used in medicine for colic, and juice of root-bark as a remedy for disorders of the stomach. Seeds powdered and mixed with castor oil form an excellent application in otorrhœa, and ulcers in the ear (Nadkarni). Fibre from bark, resembles jute and used for ropes. Leaves eaten by buffaloes. Fruits tied upon the wrists of bride and bridegroom in the marriage ceremonies of Vaisyas, along with fruits of *Randia dumetorum* (Watt's Dic). Juice of fruit used in sore-eyes. The whole plant used in biliousness (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root-bark is prescribed in the Concan for diabetes. The roots may be used as a substitute for althæa (Phar. ind). Fibre used for making sacks and bags (Local). Bark used to prepare *Soolasamharaka churna* (N. N. Sel).

\*288. *Kleinhovia Hospita*. L. Bedd. Flora. Sylvat. Anal. Gen. t. 4.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Old timber much valued in Java (Watt's Dic).

289. *Pterospermum suberifolium*, Lamk. Ill. t. 576.

*Habit.* Small tree. 600'.

*Uses.* Wood soft, white and not used (Balfour). Flowers rubbed into a paste with rice vinegar is applied in hemicrania. Flowers render water gelatinous (Watt's Dic). Paste of leaves used in head-ache (N. N. Sen).

\*290. *P. rubiginosum*, Heyne. Bedd. Flora. Sylvat. t. 106.

*Mal.* Malamthodali.

*Tam.* Chittilaipolavu.

*Kani name.* Elichchuzhi.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, throughout Travancore. Ariencavu, Kulathurpuzha &c. 0-3000'.

*Fl.* September-February. *Fr.* May-July.

*Uses.* Wood excellent and used in North Travancore (Bourdillon). Wood is very suitable for match boxes and splints, and fair for paper-pulp.

\*291. *P. reticulatum*, W. & A.

*Mal.* Malavüram. *Tam.* Thólpuli. Muli polavu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations throughout.

*Fl.* March-May. *Fr.* December-February.

*Uses.* Wood cut for boats and may be used for buildings (Local)

It is suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*292. *P. Heyneanum*, Wall. Wight. Ic. t. 489.

## STERCULIACEÆ.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzhai. 200'.

*Fl.* March.

- \*293. *P. glabrescens*, W. & A. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 58.

*Mal.* Pambarom.

*Tam.* Mooli. Vatta-polavu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Ariencavu gap.

*Elevation.* 1000'–2000'.

*Fl.* August, September and October. *Fr.* February–April.

*Uses.* Tree handsome and worth planting (Bourdillon).

294. *P. obtusifolium*, Wight.

*Habit.* Tree.

- °295. *Eriolæna Hookeriana*, W. & A. Bedd. Fl. Syl. Anal. Gen. t. 5.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Bark yields good fibre and wood used for axe handles (Watt's Dic).

296. *E. quinquelocularis*, Wight, under Ic. t. 882.

*Tam.* Nai-unnam.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kumili and Cardamon hills, 3000'.

*Fl.* July–August. *Fr.* January–February.

*Uses.* Wood strong and useful (Bourdillon).

297. *Melhanian incana*, Heyne.

298. *M. Cannabina*, Wight.

*Habit.* Shrub.

299. *M. Hamiltoniana*. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. t. 77.

*Habit.* Shrub.

- \*300. *Melochia corchorifolia*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 73.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Stem yields a fibre and leaves eaten as vegetable (Watt's Dic). Stem and leaves boiled in oil form an efficacious remedy in the bites of water-snakes (Balfour).

301. *M. velutina*, Bedd. Flor. Syl. t. 5.

*Habit.* Shrub or Tree.

*Uses.* Bark yields a strong fibre used for turtle nets. Wood

used for toys (Watt's Dic).

**302. *Waltheria indica*, L.** Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. pt. 2. 187.

**303. *Abroma augusta*, Linn.** Goertn. Fruct. t. 64.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Eng.* Devil's cotton.

*Uses.* Root-bark used as a medicine for dysmenorrhœa and is an emmenagogue. Bark and twigs yield a much valued fibre which may be substituted for silk and used for cordage (Watt's, Dic).

\* **304. *Guazuma tomentosa*, Kunth.** Wight Ill. t. 31.

*Eng.* The Bastard cedar.

*Mal.* Uttharasham.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout. Run wild but scarce. (Endemic)

*Fl.* May-June. *Fr.* December-January.

*Uses.* Wood used for furniture, leaves as cattle fodder and fruits eaten by children (Bourdillon). Glutinous decoction of inner bark used to clarify sugar and in elephantiasis. Older bark used as sudorific, in chest affections and in cutaneous complaints (Drury). Young branches yield a strong fibre fit for ropes (Watt's Dic).

**305. *Buettneria herbacea*, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 488.

*Habit.* herb.

\* **306. *Leptonychia moacurroides*, Bedd** Fl. Syl. t. 114.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Strathmore. Peermode and Pal-lipara. 1000'-3500'.

*Fl.* February and April.

### TILIACEÆ.

\* **307. *Grewia columnaris*, Sm.** Wight Ic. t. 44.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Panagudi. 800'.

*Fl.* October.

\* **308. *G. emarginata*, W & A.**

\* **309. *G. orientalis*, Linn.** *Var.* *G. bracteata*. Roth. Nov.

*Mal.* Kayyommar.

*Locality.* Koni.

*Fl.* September.

**310. *Grewia umbellata*, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 83.

\* **311. *G. heterotricha*, Mast.**

## TILIACEÆ.

*Habit.* tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Thenmalai.

*Fl.* May–June. Fruits of the previous year persistent.

**312. *G. salvifolia*, Heyne.** Juss. in Ann. Mus. t. 50.

*Mal.* Savandil-unam.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Dry forests near Shenkotta, 1000'.

*Fl.* February–March. *Fr.* September.

*Uses.* Fruit edible. Wood used for walking-sticks (Balfour).

**313. *G. orbiculata*, Rottle.** Wight Ic. t. 45.

*Habit.* Shrub.

\* **314. *G. tiliaefolia*, Vahl.** Bedd. Flor. Sylv. t. 108.

*Mal.* Chadicha.

*Tam.* Unam, Unnu.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Grass land in evergreen forests at Kulathurpuzhai and all over. 100'–3000'.

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Bark ground with water, strained and mixed with the flour of *Panicum miliaceum* given as a remedy in dysentery. Wood powdered and given as an emetic in opium-poisoning. Bark externally applied in cow-itch, and yields a fibre for cordage. Fruits eaten. Leaves used as fodder. Wood elastic and durable, used for shafts, shoulder-poles, axe-handles, masts, oars, cart-spokes and fishing-rods and in small buildings (Watt's Dic).

\* **315. *G. asiatica*, L.**

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Fl.* January–May.

*Uses.* Fruit acid and a sherbet is prepared from it. A spirit distilled after fermentation, is said to have cooling properties. Bark contains a mucilaginous juice and infusion is used as a demulcent (Nadkarni). Fruit eaten and leaves used as fodder. Wood used for bows, spear-handles, and shingles (Watt's Dic).

**316. *G. villosa*, Willd.** Guill & Perr. Fl. Seneg. t. 20.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Fl.* June–September.

*Uses.* Root used as a remedy in diarrhoea in Chutia-Nagpur. Fruit is eaten in the Punjab. (Watt's Dic).

## TILIACEÆ.

- \*317. *G. multiflora*, Juss. in An, muss. t. 47.

*Mal.* Kayonenar.

*Locality.* Secondary forests, Ariencavu, 600'.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* This plant is extensively employed for making hedges in Bengal (Watt's Dic).

- \*318. *G. lævigata*, Vahl. Miq Fl. Ind. Bat. Pt. 2. 199.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Ariencavu, throughout. 0-3000'.

*Fl.* July-September. *Fr.* October-December.

*Uses.* Bark yields a fibre for cordage (Watt's Dic).

319. *G. abutilifolia*, Juss.

*Habit.* small tree.

- \*320. *G. hirsuta*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 76.

*Locality.* Ariencavu. 1000'

*Fl.* October.

- \*321. *G. Microcos*, L. Wight Ill. t. 33.

*Mal.* Kotta. *Tam.* Kottei.

*Habit.* Small tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Throughout Travancore. 0-1000'

*Fl.* August, September and May.

*Uses.* Fruits eaten in times of scarcity, and stem yields a fibre (Watt's Dic). Decoction of leaves useful in indigestion, typhoid fever, bloody motions and in syphilitic ulceration of the mouth. (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves ground and applied externally in small-pox. Decoction of bark given for eczema and itches. Paste of fruits applied to swellings on the genital organs (Local—Krishtan Vylian).

- \* 322. *G. umbellifera*, Bedd. *Var.* *G. Ritchii*, Master.

*Mal.* Bhasmavalli.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Malayattur and Ariencavu. 100

*Fl.* July.

323. *Berrya Ammonilla*, Roxb.

*Eng.* The Trincomalee-wood

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests. Rare.

*Uses.* Wood used for carts, agricultural implements and boats. It is esteemed for toughness and flexibility (Bourdillon). Bark yields a fibre (Watt's Dic).

## TILIACEÆ.

- 324. *Erinocarpus Nimmoanus*, Grah.** Bedd. Flor. Sylv. t. 110.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Bark yields an excellent fibre for ropes. Wood soft and used for yokes and rafters (Watt's Dic).

- 325. *Triumfetta pilosa*, Roth.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Green Paraquets feed on the ripe fruits (Watt's Dic).

- 326. *T. glabra*, Herb.**

*Habit.* Herb.

- 327. *T. rotundifolia*, Lam.** Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. pt. 2. 196.

- \*328. *T. rhomboidea*, Jacq.** Wight Ic. t. 320.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Travancore—Cochin boundary, Kanjirapally. 3500'.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* The plant is eaten as a pot-herb in the Punjab. It is mucilaginous, used as demulcent and is a serviceable injection in gonorrhœa. Stem yields a useful soft fibre. The burr-like fruits promote parturition (Watt's Dic).

- 329. *T. neglecta*, W & A.** Guill & Perr. Fl. Seneg. t. 19.

- \*330 *Elæocarpus serratus*, L.** Lamb. Ill. t. 459,

*Eng.* The wild olive-tree. Sans. Ciribilva.

*Mal.* Valia-kâra, Kâra-mavu, Nalla-kâra.

*Tam.* Olang-karai,

*Locality.* All over and evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 0-5000'.

*Fl.* January--March, July--September.

*Uses.* Fleshy outer portion of the fruit eaten pickled or in curries (Watt's Dic). Decoction of bark boiled with oil used for rheumatism. Leaves form an antidote to poisons (Rusel Mission 500 plants). Fruit eaten, cures dysentery and diarrhœa. Decoction of bark given to cure hæmmorrhage, and biliousness. Paste of leaves applied to cure ulcers (Local--Krishnan Vyidian). Wood very suitable for match boxes and splints.

- 331. *E. oblongus*, Gœrtn.** Wight Ic. t. 46.

*Mal.* Malankâra, Kâttukâra.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kallar, Kulathurpuzha, 300'-1800'.

*Fl.* March--April. Fr. June--October.

## TILIACEÆ.

*Uses.* Wood white, strong and tough and is adopted for the lathe (Watt's Die). Fruit ground and given in hot water forms an emetic, cures rheumatism, pneumonia, ulcers, leprosy, dropsy, cough, piles and swellings. This forms an external application to remove growth of flesh in places (Local--Krishnan Vylian). Wood suitable for match boxes.

**332. E. tuberculatus, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 35.**

*Sans.* Rudraksha.

*Mal.* Pilahi, Naggara. Kodavasi, Annakarom.

*Tam.* Rutthraksham.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout evergreen forests, and Peermede 0-5000'.

*Fl.* December--January. *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Nuts are worn by the Hindus as a religious ornament (Bourdillon). Decoction of bark given to stop vomiting blood in bilious fever and to improve digestion. Seeds ground and given in honey, remove phlegm in the throat. Nuts ground and taken as a remedy in rheumatism, typhoid fever, epilepsy, head-ache and syphilis (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

**333. E. rugosus, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 61.**

*Habit.* Tree.

**334. E. ferrugineus, Wight Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 112.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* High elevations above 5000'.

*Uses.* Timber useful for building purposes (Bourdillon).

**\*335. E. Munroii, Mast. Wight Ic. t. 952.**

*Mal.* Pungari.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout Travancore, and at Mutthukuzhivayal. 2000'--6000'.

*Fl.* September--October. *Fr.* March--April.

*Uses.* Wood hard and useful (Bourdillon).

**\*336. E. venustus, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 174.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore, Chemunji, and Mutthukuzhivayal. 3500'--4500'.

*Fl.* August. *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* An ornamental tree worth being cultivated in gardens (Bourdillon).

## LINEÆ.

**\*337. *Linum mysorense*, Heyne.***Habit.* Herb.*Locality.* Mutthukuzhivayal. 4000'.*Fl.* October.*Uses.* Seeds made into "flax seed jelly" esteemed as an excellent nutrient for stock (Drury).**338. *Reinwardtia trigyna*, Planch. Bot. Mag. t. 1100.***Habit.* Undershrub.*Uses.* This is used as a medicine for "Founder" in cattle (Watt's Dic).**339. *R. tetragyna*, Planch.****\*340. *Hugonia Mystax*, Linn. Wight III. t. 32.***Eng.* Dévadāru.*Mal.* Modirakanni.*Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* South Travancore, Anjinad &c.*Fl.* February-May.*Uses.* Bruised root used in reducing inflammatory swellings, as an antidote to snakebites, as a febrifuge and as an anthelmintic. Root-bark is also used as an antidote to poisons (Watt's Dic).**\*341. *Erythroxylon monogynum*, Roxb. Wight III. t. 48.***Eng.* Bastard sandal. *Sans.* Dévadāru.*Tam.* Dévadaram, Chempulichi.*Habit.* Small tree.*Locality.* Achencoil and Ponmudi hills. Elevation 1000'--3000'.*Fl.* July to December.*Uses.* Leaves cooked and eaten in famine days. The plant is used in cases of dyspepsia, fever and dropsy. Pulp of fruit beaten with gingelly-oil, is applied to the head. Fruit eaten. Leaves used as fodder. Wood scented and used as a substitute for sandalwood (Watt's Dic). The heart-wood yields by distillation a kind of tar, used for preserving the wood of boats (Bourdillon). Tender leaves ground with oil applied to the head as a remedy for biliousness and sleeplessness (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction or powder of wood given in honey cures rheumatism, epilepsy, stomach complaints, swellings, indigestion, weakness, fever, syphilis, cough, itches, piles, ear-diseases, loose-teeth, and phlegm. Wood powdered and fomented cures vomiting, indigestion and weakness. Oil from wood applied to cure rheumatism, piles, leprosy, worms, poisons, itches and ulcers. Given internally it vitiates the blood and weakens the body. Wood made into a paste with sandal and milk, given in insanity (Local-Krishnan Vydian).



342. *E. lanceolatum*, Wight Ill. t. 36.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

### MALPHIGIACEÆ.

\* 343. *Hiptage Madablote*, Goertn. Wight Ill. t. 50.

*Eng.* Delight of the woods.

*Habit.* Tall climber.

*Locality.* Koviloor—Thadikkarkonam road, Ariencavu, Anjinad &c. 1000'.

*Fl.* October and January. *Fr.* March.

*Uses.* Bark is a good sub-aromatic bitter (Balfour). Leaves used as fodder and in cutaneous diseases. Juice used as an insecticide applied to scabies, in chronic rheumatism and in asthma (Watt's Dic)

344. *H. parvifolia*, W & A.

*Locality.* Courtallam

345. *Aspidopterys Roxburghiana*, A. Juss.

*Habit.* Slender climber.

346. *A. canarensis*, Dalz. Wight Ic. t. 1986.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

347. *A. cordata*, A. Juss.

*Habit.* Slender climber.

### ZYGOPHYLLÆ.

348. *Tribulus cistoides*, Linn.

\*349. *T. terrestris*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 98.

*Eng.* Small caltrops.

*Sans.* Gokshurom.

*Mal.* Nerungil.

*Tam.* Neringil.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* May and June.

*Uses.* The entire plant is cooling, diuretic, tonic and aphrodisiac used in urinary disorders and impotence. Infusion of the stem administered for gonorrhœa (Nadkarni). Leaves used as an anthelmintic; seeds stimulant; ashes rubbed on affected parts in rheumatism (Barcel Mission 500 plants). Fruits yield a small quantity of fat and resin; infusion of fruit used as a diuretic in cases of gout, kidney-diseases and gravel. Young leaves and stems are eaten as a pot-herb. Prickly fruits powdered

cooked and eaten in famine days (Watt's Dic). Decoction of seeds given to strengthen the body; ghee boiled with bruised leaves applied to the eyes to remove abnormal growth of flesh; paste of leaves taken with milk to cure syphilis and stone in the bladder (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

### GERANIACEÆ.

**350. *Geranium nepalense*, Sweet Geran t. 12. Wight Ill. t. 59.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Root used in colouring medicinal oils and is sold as a dye. The plant has astringent properties and is employed in renal diseases (Watt's Dic).

**\*351. *Oxalis corniculata*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 18.**

*Eng.* Yellow wood-sorrel.

*Sans.* Sarngeri.

*Mal.* Puliyaarel. *Tam.* Puliyaarei.

*Habit.* Creeping herb.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl.* All the year round. *June.* *Fr.* July.

*Uses.* The plant is cooling, has an acid taste, used in dysentery and for making curry, for dyspeptic patients. Fresh juice relieves intoxication produced by *Datura* and used in the treatment of fever and scurvy. The plant contains acid oxalate of potassium and is used in removing ink or iron stains from linen (Nadkarni). This is externally used to remove warts and fibres over the cornea (Drury). Juice of leaves used as an antiscorbutic, as dentifrice and to improve foul breath. Leaves used in *chatneys* and eaten raw or cooked (Watt's Dic). Decoction or powder of the plant given as a remedy in rheumatism, diarrhoea, piles, leprosy, biliousness, indigestion and in nervous complaints. Paste of leaves given in butter-milk is a specific for jaundice, and dysentery (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). Paste of fresh herb with hot water, applied as a healing application to various eruptions. Juice boiled with that of white onions applied to the head in bilious head-ache (Phar. ind).

**352. *Biophytum sensitivum*, DC.**

*Mal.* Thindāvādi. *Tam.* Mukkutti, Thindāvādi.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl. & Fr.* June and July.

**353. *B. Apodiscias*, Turcz. Reis. Bot. t. 5.**

*Habit.* Annual.

**354. *B. polyphyllum*, Munro.**

**355. *Averrhoa Carambola*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 43 & 44.**

*Eng.* Carambola tree.

*Mal.* Pulicchi. *Tam.* Tamaratta.

*Habit.* Small tree.

## GERANIACEÆ.

*Locality.* Vetticad depot premises, Trivandrum, and elsewhere in gardens. Cultivated.

*Fl.* April to June.

*Uses.* Leaf is a good substitute for sorrel. Root and leaves used in medicine and fruit in dyeing (Drury). Fruits used in curry and mixed with boiling grains to accelerate boiling. The plant used as a remedy for phlegm (Basel Mission 500 plants). Ripe fruit highly cooling and used in washing to remove stains from clothes (Nadkarni). Two varieties are known—sweet and sour. Leaflets are irritable to the touch. Fruit acid and pickled. Dried fruits used in fevers (Watt's Dic).

**356. A. Bilimbi, Linn, Bedd. Fl. syl. t. 117.**

*Eng.* Bilimbi, Cucumber tree.

*Mal.* Vilimbi. *Tam.* Piliimbi.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Fruit acid and employed in cookery and in pickles. Juice of fruit is a cooling drink in fevers. Fruit rubbed on clothes in washing, to remove stains (Nadkarni). Leaves are slightly sensitive to the touch (Drury). Flowers made into preserves (Watt's Dic).

**357. Impatiens Beddomei, Hook.**

*Habit.* Herb.

**358. I. modesta, Wight Ic. t. 968.**

*Habit.* Herb.

**359. I. Stocksii, H. F. & T, Bedd. in Madr. Journ t. 7.**

*Habit.* Herb.

**360. I. crenata, Beddome.**

**361. I. orchoides, Bedd, Ic. Pl. Ind. t. 151.**

**362. I. acaulis, Arn. Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 3587,**

**363. I. rivalis, Wight Ic. t. 751.**

**364. I. uenisonii, Bedd, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 151.**

\* **365. I. chinensis, Linn, Wight Ic. t. 748.**

*Mal.* Pily. *Tam.* Vashtla, Pylee.

*Habit.* Herb. (Variable and beautiful).

*Locality.* Pallode and Malayattur.

*Fl.* January and July. *Fr.* February.

*Uses.* The whole plant made into a paste applied to burns and taken internally with milk in gonorrhœa. (Local—Krisnan Vydian).

**366. I. Gardneriana, Wight Ic. t. 1050.**

**367. I. setosa, H. F. & T.**

*Habit.* Annual.

**368. I. diversifolia, Wall.**

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* March.

**369. I. ligulata, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 119.**

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370. *l. tenella*, Heyne. Wight Ic. t. 750.  
 371. *l. inconspicua*, Benfh. Wight Ic. t. 970.  
 372. *l. oppositifolia*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 883.  
 373. *l. Lawii*, H f & T.  
*Habit.* Annual.  
 374. *l. tomentosa*, Heyne. Wight Ic. t. 749.  
 375. *l. latifolia*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 741.  
 376. *l. Leschenaultii*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 970.  
 377. *l. lucida*, Heyne.  
 378. *l. verticillata*, Wight.  
 379. *l. Goughii*, Wight Ic. t. 1603.  
 380. *l. viscosa*, Bedd. in Madr. Journ. t. 7.  
 381. *l. parvifolia*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 142.  
*Locality.* Found on rocks.  
 382. *l. scabriuscula*, Heyne. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 144.  
 383. *l. pendula*, Heyne.  
 384. *l. Munronii*, Wight Ic. t. 1049.  
 385. *l. dasysperma*, Wight Ic. t. 742.  
 386. *l. flaccida*, Arn. Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 5276.  
 387. *l. Henslowiana*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 743.  
 388. *l. fruticosa*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 966.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
 389. *l. Jerdoniæ*, Wight Ic. t. 1602.  
 390. *l. auriculata*, Wight in Madr. Journ. t. 3.  
 391. *l. viridiflora*, Wight Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 141.  
 392. *l. umbellata*, Heyne. Wight Ic. t. 745.  
 393. *l. viscida*, Wight Ic. t. 746.  
 394. *l. cordata*, Wight.  
 395. *l. grandis*, Heyne. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 153.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
 396. *l. campanulata*, Wight Ic. t. 744.  
 397. *l. travancorica*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 142.  
 398. *l. uncinata*, Wight Ic. t. 747.  
 399. *l. elegans*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 145.  
*Elevation.* 2500'--5000'  
 400. *l. maculata*, Wight.  
 401. *l. phœnicea*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 148.  
*Habit.* herb.  
 402. *l. Tangachee*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 147.  
*Locality.* Anamalai hills. 4000'.  
 403. *l. leptura*, Hook.  
*Locality.* Anamalai hills. 4500'--5500'

**404. I. Wightiana, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 146.

*Locality.* Anamalai hills. 3000--4500'.

**405. I. Ballardii, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 192.

*Locality.* Near Peermede. 2000--3500'

**\*406. I. Balsamina, Linn.**

*Mal.* Mécchingom.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Marshy lands, Ariencavu. 1000

*Fl.* October. Rainy season.

*Uses.* Flowers used for dyeing in Gurwhal. Seeds eaten in Chumba and yield an oil used in cooking and for burning (Watt's Dic). The plant boiled in oil or decoction thereof given to children for eczema, ulcers and eye-diseases. (Local-Krishnan Vylian). This is planted in gardens as ornament. (Basel Mission 500 plants).

## RUTACEÆ

**\*407. Evodia Roxburghiana Benth.**

*Sans.* Vanashempaga.

*Mal.* Katt-shembagom, Kanalei.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen and secondary forests, throughout. Muthukuzhi-vayal. 0--4500'.

*Fl.* June--July. *Fr.* June, October & December.

*Uses.* Decoction of root, or root-bark boiled in oil given to improve complexion. Juice of leaves boiled in oil applied in fever. (Local-Krishnan Vylian). Wood best suited for matches (Local).

**408. Melicope indica, Wight** Ic. t. 1051.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

**\*409. Zanthoxylum ovalifolium, Wighi.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* High Ranges. 3500'.

*Fl.* January.

*Uses.* Fruit and bark used in medicine (Watt's Dic).

**410. Z. tetraspermum, W. & A.**

*Habit.* Stout climbing shrub.

**\*411. Z. Rhetsa, DC. Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 167.

*Eng.* The Indian prickly-ash.

*Mal.* Kattmurukku, Mullillam.

*Tam.* Elavangour.

*Habit.* Tree.

## KUTACEÆ.

*Locality.* Sheurni dn evergreen forests. Throughout low elevations.

*Fl.* June–November. *Fr.* October–January.

*Uses.* Fruits used as special diet in indigestion and rheumatism (Basel Mission 500 Plants). Unripe capsules are aromatic and taste like the skin of fresh orange. Ripe seeds taste like pepper and are substituted for the same. Bark aromatic, used in food instead of limes, or pepper and is cooked with sugar or honey and pickled. Hill-people assemble under this tree to agitate and determine public affairs (Drury). The essential oil obtained from the carpels used in cholera. Carpels, root and root-bark used in rheumatism (Watt's Dic). The corky enlarged bases of spines used for making Seals or Stamps.

\*412. *Toddalia aculeata*, Pers. Wight Ill. t. 66.

*Mal.* Kar. *Tam.* Milakaranai.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Peermede, Evergreen forests throughout. 3500'.

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* Root under the name of "Lopez root" is esteemed as a remedy in diarrhoea. The plant possesses active, stimulant, carminative and tonic properties (Drury). Fresh leaves eaten raw for pains in the bowels and yield by distillation a green volatile oil containing citronella-aldehyde. Unripe berries pickled and eaten. Oil boiled with root and unripe fruit used in rheumatism. Fresh root-bark is an efficacious remedy in jungle-fever and is superior to Quinine (Nadkarni).

\*413. *T. bilocularis*, W & A. Bedd Fl. Sylv. Icones. t. 167.

*Sans.* Krishnāguru

*Mal.* Kar-agil. *Tam.* Devadarom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests Throughout. Cardamom hills, Anamalais and Courtallam. 500'–4000'.

*Fl.* January–April. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Oil boiled with decoction of wood useful in eye and ear diseases, rheumatism, and asthma. Decoction of wood given as a remedy in leprosy, eye and ear diseases, cough, weakness, and to improve complexion. Paste of wood smeared over the body is cooling. Decoction of root given in biliousness (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

\* 414. *Acronychia laurifolia*, Blume. Wight Ill. t. 65.

*Mal.* Vidu-Kanalei. *Tam.* Mutta-nari.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Throughout open forests. Punalur, Parapparr road. 0-1000'.

*Fl.* May–June. September–October.

*Fr.* July–August, December–January.

## RUTACEÆ.

*Uses.* Bark applied to sores and ulcers (Bourdillon).

\* 415. *Glycosmis pentaphylla*, Correa.

*Sans.* Pāthālagarudi.

*Mal.* Panal, Panchi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* All over low country. 200'.

*Fl. & Fr.* Throughout the year.

*Uses.* Root pounded and mixed with sugar is given in low fever; wood bruised with water given as an antidote in snake-bite. Fruits eaten and twigs used as tooth-brush. Leafy twigs are stuck into the walls and roofs of huts in Bengal to ward off lightning (Watt's Dic). Decoction of root given in diarrhœa, rheumatism and impure blood. Oil boiled with the juice of the whole plant applied in all fevers, fits of pregnant women and in diseases of children (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

\* 416. *Murraya exotica*, Linn, Wight Ic. t. 96.

*Eng.* The China-box tree.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests near Puliya and throughout. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* May--September. *Fr.* October--February.

*Uses.* Wood used for engraving and tool-handles (Bourdillon). Bark fragrant and used as a cosmetic (Watt's Dic). This is used in medicine for diarrhœa (N. N. Sen).

\* 417. *M. Koenigii*, Spreng, Wight Ic. t. 13.

*Eng.* The Curry-leaf tree.

*Sans.* Krishnanimba.

*Tam & Mal.* Kariveppilei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout low country. 0-6000'.

*Fl.* February--April. *Fr.* June--August.

*Uses.* The bark and root have stimulant properties and are applied externally to bites of venomous animals. Leaves given raw in dysentery, and applied to cure eruptions (Phar. ind). Decoction of bark given in vomiting. Tender leaves beaten and boiled in milk applied to the bites of poisonous insects. Root used as laxative. Leaves used to flavour curries. Seeds contain an oil (Basel Mission 500' plants). Leaves contain an essential oil (Watt's Dic). Wood used for agricultural implements (Bourdillon). Leaves and stalk in decoction or boiled in ghee, given as a remedy in rheumatism, leprosy, epilepsy, internal poison, piles, diarrhœa, fever and worms. It is laxative, improves brain and cures eye-diseases (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

- \*418. *Clausena indica*, Oliv. Dalz in Kew. Journ. Bot. t. 2.  
*Mal.* Gorakotta. *Tam.* Kattuveppilei.  
*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 3000'--5000'.  
*Fl.* January--March. *Fr.* April--June.  
*Uses.* Fruit edible (Bourdillon).
- \*419. *C. Willdenovii*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 14.  
*Tam.* Potti.  
*Habit.* Large shrub.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Cardamom hills and Ariencavu teak plantations. 1000'--4000'.  
*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* May--June.  
*Uses.* Fruit resembles grape and is very delicious, but the tree does not grow on the plains (Bourdillon).
420. *Limonia acidissima*, Linn, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 86.  
*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.  
*Locality.* Dry forests near Puliya and Anjinad.  
*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* June--July.  
*Uses.* Pulp of fruit very acid and is used in Java as soap. Root purgative, sudorific and used in colic-pains. Dried fruit is tonic, resists contagious air in small-pox and fever and is a nice antidote to various poisons (Drury). Fruit eaten and used as a condiment with meat. Wood used for axles of oil presses, rice-pounders and for the lathe (Watt's Dic).
421. *L. alata*, W & A. Wight Ill. t. 41.  
*Tam.* Kattelumicchi-marom.  
*Habit.* Small tree.  
*Locality.* Chinnar.  
*Uses.* Wood remarkably cross-grained, hard, heavy and is very valuable if procured of adequate size (Balfour).
422. *Luvunga eleutherandra*, Dalz.  
*Locality.* Cardamom hills, Udumbanshola.
423. *Paramignya monophylla*, Wight Ill. t. 42.  
*Habit.* Climbing shrub.  
*Uses.* Root given to cattle suffering from bloody urine, contains crystals of oxalate of lime and used in Konkan as an alterative tonic (Watt's Dic).
424. *P. armata*, Oliver. Bedd, Ic. t. 275.
425. *Atalantia monophylla*, Correa. Wight Ic. t. 1611.  
*Mal.* Kattunaragom. Malanaragom.



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*Tam.* Kattelumiccha.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Drier parts, South Travancore, Pulyara, and Anjinad.

*Fl.* August–December. *Fr.* February–April.

*Uses.* Berries pickled and eaten. Juice used in dyeing (Nadkarni). Wood used for cabinet-works and turning. Oil from the seeds scented and used in rheumatism and paralysis (Bourdillon). Oil of the leaves is cephalic, root antispasmodic, and juice of fruit anti-bilious. Root is heating, resolvent and stimulant. Leaf-juice is an ingredient in a compound liniment used in hemiplegia (Phar. ind). Root used as antidote to animal poisons, in rheumatism and in swellings (Local–Krishnan Vvdiān).

\*426. *A. ceylanica*, Oliv.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations.

*Fl.* November–January. *Fr.* April–May

427. *A. missionis*, Oliv. Wight Ic. t. 175.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Fl.* April. *Fr.* October.

*Uses.* Wood used for furniture and cabinet works (Bourdillon)

\*428. *A. racemosa*. W & A.

*Tam.* Káttñaragom.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 2000'–4000'

*Fl.* November–January. *Fr.* April–June

429. *A. caudata*, Hook.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzhai. 300'

*Fl.* February.

430. *Citrus medica*, Linn.

*Eng.* The Wild lemon

*Sans.* Matunga.

*Mal.* Naragom.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Locality.* Forests of North Travancore. Cultivated.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* December–March.

*Uses.* Wood used for walking sticks (Bourdillon). Fruit is an expellent of poison. It is pickled and used in fever. An oil called *Cidrat* is distilled from the rind of the fruit. Juice makes a pleasant

## RUTACEÆ.

refrigerent drink in allaying febrile heat and thirst (Nadkarni). Rind of fruit used in indigestion and rheumatism (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**431. C. Aurantium, Linn.**

*Eng.* Sweet orange or orange tree.

*Sans.* Nārengom.

*Mal.* Madhuranaragom.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Cultivated everywhere.

*Uses.* Fruit is a blood purifier and appetiser. Dried orange peel or rind is invaluable in checking vomiting and preventing worms. Water distilled from flowers is a stimulant and refreshing drink invaluable in scurvy. Oil from rind and flowers is taken as a stomachic and externally used in rheumatism. Water given in Europe for hysteria. Oil, water and flowers used as perfumes. Roasted pulp forms an excellent application to foetid ulcers (Nadkarni). Powder of rind used in jaundice, decoction for indigestion, as a stimulant and vermifuge (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**432. C. decumana, Linn.**

*Eng.* The Pamelo tree.

*San.* Madhurāmlaphala.

*Mal.* Madhuranaragom.

*Tam.* Bamblimoss.

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten.

**433. C. acida.**

*Eng.* The acid lime.

*Mal.* Cherunaragom. *Tam.* Elumicchi.

*Habit.* Tree. Cultivated throughout.

*Fl.* June--July. *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Fruit refrigerent, juice antiscorbutic, and useful in rheumatism. Oil expressed from the rind is called "Bergamot oil". Essential oil distilled from the leaves and flowers is a useful drink in small-pox and measles. Lime-juice is a valuable remedy in pulmonary diseases, hysterical palpitation of the heart, dysentery, ulceration and sponginess of the gums. This is largely used in cooking and as antidote for poisoning by croton-oil seeds, tapioca &c., and for relieving mosquito bites (Nadkarni).

**\*434. Feronia Elephantum. Corr,**

*Eng.* The wood-apple.

*Sans.* Gopakarna.

*Mal. & Tam.* Vlánga, Vlátthi.

## RUTACEÆ.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Plains of South Travancore and Anjanad.

*Fl.* February—March. *Fr.* October.

*Uses.* Leaves pounded with curd, applied to the body as a remedy for heat of blood caused by biliousness. Leaves aromatic and carminative, fruits eaten as a remedy in sore-throat and salivation. Pulp of fruit applied externally in the bites of venomous insects. Gum used to relieve tenesmus in bowel affections (Phar. ind). Fruit astringent. Leaves smell of aniseed. Tree affords a good gum, wood used for house-building and agricultural implements (Bourdillon). Pulp is useful in affections of the gum and throat. Fruit used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Leaves used for bowel complaints in children (Nadkarni). Leaves used to prepare Kalingadika for fever and diarrhoea (N. N. Sen). Gum with honey given in diarrhoea and indigestion. Fruit eaten and pulp made into a syrup. Gum used in paintings, white-washing, and in ink (Basel Mission 500 plants). Gum used as a remedy in syphilis, fruit eaten as antidote to poison and is good for vomiting (Local—Krishnan Vydian.)

\*435. *Ægle Marmelos* Correa. Wight Ic. t. 16.

*Eng.* The bael fruit.

*Mal.* Kuvalam. *Tam.* Vilva.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout the plains and low country. Up to 4000'.

*Fl.* April—May. *Fr.* October—November.

*Uses.* Wood used in construction, for pestles of oil and sugar mills and for agricultural implements. Fruit is a valuable remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery (Bourdillon). Ripe fruit is sweet, aromatic and cooling and made into a sherbet with water. It is pleasantly laxative and a remedy in dyspepsia. Decoction of root and stem useful in fever. Poultice of leaves used in ophthalmia. Pulp of root mixed with milk and cubeb-powder, administered in chronic gonorrhœa (Nadakarni). Water distilled from flowers is alexipharmic. Mucus of seeds added to mortar in the construction of wells. A yellow dye is procured from the rind of the fruit (Drury). Leaves fomented in sore-eyes. Essence of flowers given to annihilate poison (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root-bark used as remedy in hypochondriasis, melancholia and palpitation of the heart. Fresh juice of the leaves given with honey as a laxative, febrifuge, in asthmatic complaints, and with black-pepper, in anasarca with costiveness, and jaundice. Pulp of the half-ripe fruit baked and mixed with sugar and rose-water given in diarrhoea. Unripe fruit with fennel seeds and ginger in decoction, given for piles. Juice of bark with milk and cumin, given as a remedy for poverty of the seminal fluid (Phar. ind). Decoction of unripe fruit given as anthelmintic to children, in bowel-complaints and diarrhoea. Decoction of root given to cure rheumatism, consumption, asthma, fever and diarrhoea. Oil from seeds is hot, and cures rheumatism. Decoction of flowers given in diarrhoea and vomiting. Leaves bruised and boiled in oil applied for head and eye diseases (Local—Krishnan Vydian).

## SIMARUBEÆ.

436. *Ailantus excelsa*, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 67.

*Tam.* Perumaram.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Anjanad.

*Uses.* Bark very bitter, resembles quassia and yields astringent acid. Bark and leaves used as tonic for debility after child-birth, dyspeptic complaints and fever. Wood used for sword-handles and sheath, and catamarans in West-India (Drury).

\*437. *A. malabarica*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1604.

*Sans.* Mahanimba.

*Mal.* Mattipal, Pongilyam.

*Tam.* Perumaram.

*Habit.* Lofty tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests and at low elevations throughout. Planted in compounds.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* Bark bitter and used as a febrifuge. Resin has an agreeable smell, is used in dysentery and when burnt it gives out fragrance (Bourdillon). Fresh juice of the bark with curd given in dysentery (Nadkarni). Fruit triturated with mango and mixed with rice applied in ophthalmia. The resin called "mattipal" may be substituted for Venæ-turpentine (Drury). Gum, powdered and mixed with milk given in diarrhoea and debility. Fruit used in sore-eyes (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of bark given in honey in typhoid fever, ulcers, leprosy, rat-poison, worms, piles, asthma, indigestion and constipation of the bowels. A flour extracted from the bark given in diarrhoea and dysentery and to improve vitality (Local-Krishnan Vydia). Wood very suitable for match boxes and splints, and for paper-pulp.

\*438. *Samadera indica*, Gaertn. Wight Ill. t. 68.

*Sans.* Nilavriksha.

*Mal.* Karinjotta. *Tam.* Karinjottei.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, low country along backwaters and sandy places. Cultivated.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Bark bitter and called "Niepa bark" used as febrifuge. Seeds yield an oil good for rheumatism (Bourdillon). Bruised leaves applied in erysipelas. Seeds strung together and tied round children's neck to prevent asthma. Decoction of bark given in fever. Infusion of wood is a general tonic (Drury). Wood used for shoes and sandals and is said to give immunity from rheumatism (Local).

**439. Suriana maritima, Linn.***Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Sea-coast.**440. Balanites Roxburghii, Planch. Wight Ic. t. 274.***Locality.* Anjanad, north of Marrayoor.**OCHNACEÆ.****441. Ochna squarrosa, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 223.***Locality.* Dry forests, South Travancore.*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* May--June.*Uses.* Root used as an antidote in snakebites, in menstrual complaints, consumption and asthma (Watt's Dic). Wood used for inlaying, carving, and as walking sticks (Bourdillon).**442. O. Wightiana, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 223.***Tam.* Silimbi.*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations near Mekarai.*Fl.* July. *Fr.* October.*Uses.* Wood makes good walking-sticks (Bourdillon).**443. O. Gamblei, King.***Habit.* Large shrub or small tree.**\*444. Gomphia angustifolia, Vahl. Coertn. Fruct. t. 70.***Mal.* Chavakampu, Aneperala.*Tam.* Anaivilavu, Ramanchi.*Habit.* Small tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Kulathurpuzhai.*Elevation.* 0-3000'.*Fl.* August, January--April. *Fr.* September, May--...*Uses.* Root and leaves are bitter; employed in decoction in milk or water as a tonic, stomachic and anti-emetic (Balfour). Wood used for building purposes in Ceylon (Watt's Dic).**BURSERACEÆ.****445. Boswellia serrata, Roxb. Colebrook in Asiat. Res. t. 5.***Eng.* The India Olibanum tree.*Tam.* Guggulu-marom.*Habit.* Medium or small tree.*Locality.* Dry forests of Anjanad.*Uses.* Gum is used in rheumatism, nervous diseases, scrofulous affections, urinary disorders and skin-diseases. It is regarded as diaphoretic

## BURSERACEÆ.

and astringent, used in the preparation of ointment for sores and used with butter in syphilis; with cocoant oil, for sores. Gum-resin promotes the absorption of buboes and gives in gonorrhœa. Gum scented, burnt in religious ceremonies, and used to strengthen lime. Gummy wood used for torches. Flowers and seednuts eaten by the Blils. Wood used for tea-boxes, platters, and charcoal for irons-melting (Watt's Dic.) The exudation, called "*Gandhavira*" is used for the purpose of adhesive plaster (N. N. Sen).

**446. *Garuga pinnata*, Roxb. Cor. t. 208.**

*Habit.* Large tree. (Rare.)

*Uses.* Fruit pickled and eaten as a cooling, stomachic remedy. Bark astringent. Juice dropped into the eyes to cure opacities of the conjunctiva (Phar. ind). Gum-resin used in medicine, bark used in tanning. Juice of leaves used in asthma, leaves and shoots eaten by elephants. Wood used as fuel, for cabinet works, beams, rafters and for indoor works. Bark elastic and used for flooring cattle-sheds (Watt's Dic).

**447. *Balsamodendron Berryi*, Bedd. Flor. Sylvat. t. 126.**

*Locality.* South Travancore and Anjanad.

*Uses.* Gum very fragrant and yields a gum resin (Watt's Dic). This is cultivated as a hedge-plant (Hooker's flora).

**448. *Protium caudatum*, W & A. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 125.**

*Mal.* Kilimarom.

*Locality.* All over low country and Cardamom Hills.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* The whole plant strongly resinous and has an agreeable scent (Bourdillon). This tree is planted in Gardens to support jasmine creepers (Local).

**449. *P. pubescens*, W & A.**

**\*450. *Canarium strictum*, Roxb. Bedd. Fl. Syl. t. 128.**

*Eng.* The black-dammer tree.

*Mal.* Thelli, Kunthirikka-payin.

*Tam.* Karinkanthirikkam.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests all over.

*Elevation.* 0—5000'.

*Fl.* January--March. *Fr.* November--January.

*Uses.* Resin used in the manufacture of bottling-wax, yields an oil by distillation and is soluble in turpentine forming a good varnish (Drury). Resin used to make plasters as a substitute for Burgundy pitch. Bathing in tubs painted inside with the resin, is supposed to relieve prickly heat. It is used as a liniment with gingelly oil in rheumatic pains (Watt's Dic). Decoction or powder of resin given internally as a remedy in rheumatism, cough, fever, epilepsy, asthma, syphilis, blood impurities, various poisons, hernia, hæmorrhage and to improve complexion. It is fomented for epilepsy in children, and applied externally in rheumatic swellings:

Oil distilled out of the resin cures rheumatism, asthma, ring-worm and venereal diseases (Local--Krishnan Vylian). Wood suitable for match boxes, and paper-pulp.

\*451. *C. commune*, Linn.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Malayattur.

*Uses.* The tree abounds in resin; the almonds if eaten raw, bring on diarrhoea and dyspepsia. The gum has the same virtues as the balsam of copaiba. The nuts are dressed and eaten by the natives. Oil when fresh is used at table and burnt when stale. The resin is also burnt as a light. Emulsion of the kernels is a mild laxative (Phar. ind). The bark yields a limpid oil, with a pungent turpentine smell, having the properties of copaiba. Gum-resin applied in indolent ulcers. Bread is made from the nuts in the island of Celebes (Watt's Dic).

\*452. *Filicium decipiens*, Thw. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 129.

*Mal.* Valmuricha. *Tam.* Niroli. Ningal.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Cardamom Hills and South-Travancore dry forests. 1000-4000'.

*Fl.* December--February. *Fr.* March--April

*Uses.* Wood excellent but little known (Bourdaillon).

### MELIACEÆ.

453. *Turraea virens*, Linn. Sm. Pl. Ic. t. 10.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Fl.* October--November.

*Uses.* The plant used in fits. Fruits pickled and juice used in dyeing (Basel Mission 500 plants).

454. *T. villosa*. Benn. Wight Ic. t. 1593.

*Habit.* Large shrub or small tree.

*Fl.* April-May.

\*455. *Naregamia alata*, W & A.

*Eng.* Goanese Ipecacuanha.

*Sans.* Dharifhrinaraga, Sarppaca.

*Mal.* Nilanarogom.

*Habit.* A low undershrub.

*Locality.* All over low country. Koni, Quilon.

*Mal.* September--October. *Fr.* October.

*Uses.* The whole plant has a pungent aromatic odour. Roots have emetic properties, used in acute dysentery and in chronic forms of bronchitis. Juice of plant mixed with coconut oil is used cinases of Psora

## MELIACEÆ.

(Nadkarni). Root and leaves used in rheumatism (Drury). Root and leaves used in biliousness, indigestion and itches. Fruit used in cooking (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice boiled with oil or powder thereof given as a remedy in rheumatism, swellings, impure blood, and biliousness. (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**456. Munronia Wallichii, Wight.** Ill. t. 54.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**457. Melia Azadirachta, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 17.

*Eng.* The Neem or Margosa tree.

*Sans.* Vembaka.

*Mal. & Tam.* Veppt.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dry places, Shenkotta and Nagercoil.

*Fl.* March--May. *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Fruits purgative, emollient and anthelmintic. Toddy or fermented sap of the tree is a refrigerent nutrient and alterative tonic, useful in consumption, chronic leprosy and skin diseases. Twigs used as tooth-brush (Nadkarni). Leaves pounded and used as antidote to poisons and in itches; seeds put in grains to ward off insects. Seeds pounded with water applied to the hair (Basel Mission 500 plants). The presence of the tree near houses, wards off fever and cholera. Seeds yield an oil used as vermifuge and for mange in dogs. Bark very bitter. Wood is proof against the attack of white-ants and used for furniture and agricultural implements. Oil used in rheumatism and leprosy. Oil-cakes used as manure (Bourdillon). Bark yields a fibre and a red dye. Oil used as anthelmintic, antiseptic and for burning by the poor classes and in the manufacture of medicated soap (Watt's Dic). Pulp of fruit is eaten, (Indian Forester. 1878). Fruit powdered and given in honey in intermittent fever. Oil-cake fomented in rheumatism and in paralysis. Paste of leaves taken in biliousness, worms and poison. Flowers given in vomiting (Local--Krishnan Vydian)

**458 M. Azedarach, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 160.

*Eng.* The Persian lilac.

*Mal.* Vembu, Karinvembu. *Tam.* Thuluka Vembu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* November--December.

*Uses.* Poultice of flowers and leaves, applied to relieve nervous head-aches. Juice of leaves given internally, as anthelmintic, antilithic, diuretic and emmenagogue. Leaves and bark applied in leprosy and score fula. Poultice of flowers kills lice and cure eruptions of the scalp. Fruit is worn as a necklace to avert contagious diseases and used in China as a vermifuge. Root-bark is anthelmintic. (Phar. ind.). Decoction of leaves, astringent, injurious to insects, and employed against porrigo. Pulp surrounding the seeds is said to be poisonous (Drury). Seeds used in rheumatism (Nadkarni).



## MELIACEÆ.

**\*459. M. dubia, Cav.** Bedd. Fl. Syl. t. 12.*Sans.* Aryaveppu. *Mal.* Malavembu.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Ariencavu. Planted. 1000'.*Fl.* January–March. *Fr.* October–January.

*Uses.* Wood used for tea boxes, furniture, and rough cases. Pulp of fruit bitter and is used as a remedy for colic (Bourdillon). Pulp of the fruit acts as anthelmintic. Juice of fruit with sulphur and curds heated in a copper vessel and applied to scabies and sores, infested with maggots (Phar. ind). Decoction of bark given in indigestion but increases rheumatism and is very cooling (Local–Krishnan Vylian). Wood very suitable for match boxes and splints, and used for Kattamarans.

**\*460. Cipadessa fruticosa, Blume.***Tam.* Pulippan-sedi.*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* All over low country, Ariencavu, Malayattur, Banks of the Kokkayar in the Urimbicara reserve and evergreen forests up to 5000'

*Fl.* Almost always. January–February.*Fr.* February–March.*Uses.* Wood used as fuel (Bourdillon).**461. Dysoxylum binectariferum, Hook.** Bedd. Fl. Syl. t. 150.*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Wood redish-gray, rough, hard and close-grained (Watt's Dic).

**462. D. malabaricum, Bedd.***Eng.* White cedar.*Sans.* Agaru.*Mal.* Kana-mulla, Vella-agil.*Habit.* Large tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, throughout.*Elevation.* 0–3000'.*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Wood used chiefly for oilcasks and for furniture, house-building, and for mine-props (Bourdillon). Decoction of wood given to cure rheumatism, phlegm, and to soften the skin. Wood fragrant. Oil prepared with wood, cures ear and eye diseases (Local–Krishnan Vylian). Wood suitable for match boxes and splints.

**463. D. Beddomei, Hiern.***Tam.* Adenthai.*Habit.* Tree.

## MELIACEÆ.

*Locality.* Peermede, South Travancore, and Evergreen forests throughout. 3400'.

*Fl.* November. *Fr.* November–December.

*Uses.* Timber scented but not used (Bourdillon).

\*464. *D. purpureum*, Bourdillon.

*Mal.* Puvil-agil, Kâr-agil

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests throughout, Koni and Ranni valleys. 1000'–2000'.

*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* October–November.

*Uses.* Wood has a faint scent and the timber promises to be excellent (Bourdillon).

\*465. *Aglaia Roxburghiana*, Miq. Wight Ic. t. 166.

*Mal.* Panyava. *Tam.* Chokkala.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout: Evergreen forests. 0–3000'.

*Fl.* November–December. *Fr.* July–August.

*Uses.* Fruit cooling and astringent, useful in inflammatory, bilious and febrile complaints, and in leprosy. The fruit owes its reputation to the seeds. (Phar. ind). Fruit used in painful micturition and in burning sensation of the body (Watt's Dic). Fruit edible, timber used for spokes of wheels, axe-handles and for ornamental furniture (Bourdillon). Ashes used to prepare *Malamritthinjaya Lehya* for jaundice (N. N. Sen).

\*466. *A. minutiflora*, Bedd. Fl. Syl. t. 131.

*Mal.* Nir-mulei.

*Habit.* Slender tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Kulathurpuzhai. Throughout. 1500'–3500'.

*Fl.* October–December. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Wood fragrant but not used (Bourdillon).

\*467. *A. Maice*, Bourdillon.

*Habit.* Slender tree.

*Locality.* Ariencavu and Malayattur. 0–1200'.

*Fl.* May–June. *Fr.* August–September.

*Uses.* Wood scented like sandalwood, but little used (Bourdillon).

\*468. *A. travancorica*, Hiern.

*Habit.* Tree.

## MELIACEÆ.

3000'. *Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemunji & South Travancore ;

*Fl.* November–April. *Fr.* May–December.

*Uses.* Wood is fragrant but not used (Bourdillon).

\*469. *Lansium anamalayanum*, Hiern.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Throughout and also at Peermede.

*Elevation.* 1500'–3000'.

*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* July.

*Uses.* Wood hard, scented and insect resistant. Fruit edible (Bourdillon).

\*470. *Amoora Rohituka*, W & A. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 132.

*Mal.* Chemmarom. *Tim.* Malampulavan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Palaruvi road and moist forests.

*Elevation.* 2000'.

*Fl.* February–March. *Fr.* May–July.

*Uses.* The plant has aperient qualities and used as a remedy for enlarged glands, liver and spleen diseases and corpulence (Phar. ind). Seeds yield an oil used as a stimulating liniment in rheumatism and for burning by poor classes. Bark is used as an astringent. Canoes are made out of the wood (Watt's Dic).

\*471. *A. canarana*, Benth, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 133.

*Mal.* Kar-agil.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Pallipara, Malayattur and Cardamom Hills, evergreen forests. 3500'.

*Fl.* January–February. *Fr.* May–June.

\*472. *A. Lawii*, Benth. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 133.

*Habit.* Tree.

\*473. *Walsura piscidia*, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 1155

*Eng.* Fish-poison tree.

*Mal.* Per-illapiccha.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Kulathurpuzha. Tenmalai and elsewhere at low elevations 200'.

*Fl.* November. *Fr.* February–April, June–July.

*Uses.* The bark acts as a dangerous emmenagogue and violent emetic. It is stimulant, expectorant and used as a hair-wash to kill vermin and in ointment to cure itches (Watt's Dic). Bark and pulp of

## MELIACEÆ.

of fruit act as a fish-poison. Wood very hard, fine and close grained (Bourdillon).

\*474. *Heynea trijuga*, Roxb. Gor. Pl. t. 260.

*Mal.* Korakkadi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemunji and Peermede. 3000'-6000'.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* December--February.

*Uses.* This is often cultivated for ornament in gardens. Wood not used (Bourdillon).

\*475. *H. affinis*, A. Juss. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 34.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests; Chemunji and Peermede. 4000'.

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* Wood scented. This is only a synonym of *H. trijuga* (Brandis).

476. *Beddomea indica*, Hook. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 135.

*Habit.* Shrub 3-4000'.

477. *B. simplicifolia*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 135.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Travancore Hills. 2000 -4000'

478. *Carapa moluccensis*, Lam. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 136.

*Eng.* The cannon-ball tree.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Swampy sea-coasts.

*Fl.* September--December.

*Uses.* Wood used for building and furniture. Seeds yield an oil (Bourdillon). The tree yields a gum. The oil used as a hair-oil and for burning. Bark bitter and astringent, used in abdominal complaints as colic, diarrhoea and cholera (Watt's Dic).

479. *Soymida febrifuga*, ADr. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 8.

*Eng.* Indian red-wood tree.

*Tam.* Shemmarom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore and Anjanad Valley.

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Bark yields a strong fibre for ropes and is used in tanning and dyeing. Bark contains a gum forming a good adhesive mucilage.

## MELIACEÆ.

Decoction of bark used in gargles, vaginal injections and enemata and is given in rheumatic swellings (Watt's Dic). Bark is a good tonic in fevers; large doses derange the nervous system, causing vertigo and stupor. It is also a good stomachic and decoction forms a brown dye. Wood most valuable and used in building temples (Drury). Bark used in dysentery and diarrhœa; Powder used as poultice and as a febrifuge and antiperiodic. (Nadkarni).

**480. Chikrassia tabularis, Adr.** Wight Ill. t. 56.

*Eng.* Chittagong-wood.

*Mal.* Malavéppu. *Tam.* Maleiveppu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Ariencavu.

*Elevation.* 1000'–2000'.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* December–January.

*Uses.* Wood excellent for furniture. Bark astringent and used as a febrifuge. Flowers give a red or yellow dye (Bourdillon). The tree yields a gum (Watt's Dic). The wood is suitable for paper-pulp.

**\*481. Cedrela Toona, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 161.

*Eng.* Indian mahogany. Red cedar, The toona, Moulmein cedar.

*Sans.* Nandi-vriksha.

*Mal.* Mathagiri-vembu, Vedi-vembu. Mala-veppu.

*Tam.* Thevatharom, Thunumarom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests throughout and at Kodalipara 500–1000'.

*Fl.* November–January. *Fr.* August–October.

*Uses.* Wood valued for furniture, door-panels, cigar boxes, shingles and tea boxes. Leaves used as cattle fodder. Bark astringent, gives a resinous gum and is used as a febrifuge in fever and diarrhœa. Flowers used for dyeing red or yellow (Bourdillon). Bark is a fair substitute for Peruvian bark and powder is applied in ulcers. Infusion of bark with root of *Acorus calamus* given in fever and diarrhœa. Wood resembles mahogany and is lighter and durable and makes fine boats in Assam (Drury). Flowers are considered emmenagogue. Young shoots used as fodder (Watt's Dic). Wood is fairly suitable for paper pulp.

**482. Chloroxylon Swietenia, DC.** Wight Ill. t. 56.

*Eng.* The Indian Satin-wood.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests below Anjanad. 2000'.

*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Wood used for furniture, cabinet-works, bridge, house building, for wood engraving and Railway Sleepers (Bourdillon).

Bark astringent, wood yields an oil and is used for making fine stethoscopes (Phar. ind).

**483. Swietenia macrophylla.**

*Eng.* Large-leaved mahogany.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Planted at Quilon and Arienkavu. Introduced.

*Fl.* February--May. *Fr.* December--January.

*Uses.* Seeds contain much oil. Wood excellent for furniture (Local).

**\*484. S. mahogani.**

*Eng.* Small leaved mahogany.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Quilon, Koni & Arienkavu (Introduced from America).

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* October--December.

*Uses.* Timber excellent for furniture. Seeds contain oil. The tree grows fairly well in Travancore (Local).

### CHAILLETIACEÆ.

**\*485. Chailletia gelonioides, Hook.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 9

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu. Elevation 2000'.

*Fl.* June.

*Uses.* Wood resembles oak but not used in Travancore (Bourdillon).

### OLACINEÆ.

**486. Ximenia americana, Willd.**

*Eng.* False Sandal-wood.

*Habit.* Low tree.

*Locality.* Dry low country, Chinnar.

*Uses.* Ripe fruits and kernel eaten by the natives (Watt's Dic). Wood used as substitute for sandal-wood (Hooker's Flora). It is a root-parasite (Local).

**\*487. Olax Wightiana, Wall,** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 9.

*Mal.* Mannankorau-kodi.

*Tam.* Kalkandal.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree. It is a root-parasite.

*Locality.* Cartamora Hills.

## OLACINÆ.

**488. Erythralium populifolium, Mast.***Locality.* Courtallam.**°489. Anacolosa densiflora, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 138.***Mal.* Malankara, Mottakayadi, Kai-adi, Kalmanikkom.*Tam.* Kalpottan, Katt-vekkali.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Throughout evergreen forests. Nanattupara and Malayattur.*Elevation.* 0-2500'.*Fl.* September--January.*Fr.* April--June.*Uses.* Wood used for native house-building, though it splits badly (Local).**490. Strombosia ceylanica, Gardn. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 137.***Habit.* Tree or Shrub.*Fl.* July--September.**491. Cansjera Rheedii, Gmel. Wight Ic. t. 1861.***Habit.* Climbing shrub.*Uses.* The plant is supposed to be poisonous. Three women of Galle are said to have been poisoned by this plant eaten accidentally with vegetables (Trimen's Flora, Ceylon).**°492. Opilia amentacea, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 40.***Habit.* Scandent shrub.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemunji.*Elevation.* 4000'.*Fl.* May.**°493. Gomphandra axillaris, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 96.***Habit.* Small tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 2000'-5000'.*Fl.* December--January. *Fr.* May--June.**°494. G. polymorpha. Wight Ill. 103.***Habit.* Small tree.*Locality.* Chemunji 3000'.*Fl.* April.**495. Apodytes Benthamiana. Wight Ic. 1153.***Habit.* Tree.

## OLACINEAE.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at high elevations above 5000'.

*Fl.* February.

**496. A. Beddomei, Mast.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. 140.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at high elevations. South Travancore, Mahendragiri &c. 2-3000'

**497. Mappia tomentosa, Miers.** Wight Ic. 955.

*Habit.* Large tree.

◦ **498. M. foetida, Miers.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 141.

*Tam.* Arali or Chorja.

*Habit.* A small tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at all elevations, up to 4000'

*Fl.* June-July. *Fr.* September-October.

**499. M. ovata, Miers.**

*Tam.* Arali; Chorla.

*Habit.* A small tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu 7000'

**500. M. oblonga, Miers.**

*Habit.* A small tree or large shrub.

**501. Miquelia dentata Bedd.** in Trans. Linn. Soc. t. 23

*Locality.* Anamalays.

**502. Pyrenacantha volubilis, Hook**

*Habit.* Slender climber with milky juice.

**503. Sarcostigma Klenii, W. & A.** Wight Ic. t. 1854.

*Sans.* Inguthi.

*Mal.* Odal, Vellei-odal.

*Tam.* Odal.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Throughout evergreen forests, Arienkavu. 200'.

*Fl.* November. *Fr.* February--March, May--June.

*Uses.* Fruit yields a highly esteemed medicinal oil much used for rheumatism (Drury). Bark powdered and taken in honey cures rheumatism, leprosy, itches, hysterics and ulcers. Fruit eaten cures rheumatism and phlegm. Bark and leaves boiled in oil applied for the above diseases. Oil from seeds used for rheumatism, itches, leprosy, piles and for burning, but it is injurious to the eyes and over-heats the system (Local--Krishnan Vydian).



**ILICINEÆ.**

**504. Ilex malabarica, Bedd.** Fl. Sylv. t. 143.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Fl.* February--March.

*Uses.* Wood used for planks, platters and building purposes (Watt's Dic).

**505. I. Walkeri, Wight.**

*Habit.* Small Tree.

**506. I. denticulata, Wall. Wight.** Ill. t. 142.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Anamalays, 6-8000'.

*Fl.* January--February.

**507. I. Gardneriana, Wight.** Ic. t. 1217.

*Habit.* Large shrub.

**508. I. Wightiana, Wall. Wight** Ic. t. 1216.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Mlaparei.

*Elevation.* 4000'.

*Fl. and Fr.* January--February.

*Uses.* Wood useful for building purposes (Bourdillon).

**CELASTRINEÆ.**

**\*509 Euonymus indicus, Heyne.** Wight Ic. t. 215.

*Habit.* Middle sized tree.

*Fl.* December--May.

**\*510. E. crenulatus, Wall.** Wight Ic. t. 973.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede.

*Elevation.* 1000'--4000'.

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* Wood useful for engraving (Bourdillon)

**\*511. E. dichotomus, Heyne.**

*Tam.* Malei--karutha, Vini.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Waste lands of Aramboli. Panagudi &c. up to 5000'.

*Fl.* March.

## CELASTRINEÆ

*Uses.* Used as a substitute for box-wood in engraving (Bourdillon).

512. *E. serratifolius*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. (clxxi).  
*Habit.* Shrub.
513. *E. paniculatus*, Hb. Wight Ic. i. 214.
514. *E. angulatus*, Wight Ic. t. 1052.  
*Habit.* Small tree.
515. *Glyptopetalum zeylanicum*, Thwaites, in Hook. Kew Journ. t. vii. B.  
*Habit.* A small tree or large shrub.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 2000'–3000'.  
*Fl.* February.
516. *G. grandiflorum*, Bedd, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 102.  
*Habit.* Small tree or large shrub.
- \*517. *Microtropis Wallichiana*, Wight.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests about Ponmudi, Chemunji  
4000'–4000'  
*Fl.* February–April.
518. *M. latifolia*, Wight.  
*Habit.* A small tree.
- \*519. *M. ramiflora*, Wight Ic. t. 977.  
*Habit.* A small tree.  
*Locality.* Ponmudi, 4000'  
*Fl.* April.
520. *M. densiflora*, Wight Ic. t. 1052.  
*Habit.* Tree or large shrub.
521. *M. microcarpa*, Wight Ic. t. 975.  
*Habit.* Erect shrub.
522. *M. ovalifolia*, Wight Ic. t. 976.  
*Habit.* Diffuse shrub
523. *Lophopetalum Wightianum*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 162.  
*Mal.* Venkadavau, Venkotta.  
*Tam.* Venkottei.  
*Habit.* Large tree.

## CELASTRINEÆ.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests and river banks at low elevations 200'-2000'

*Fl.* December--February. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Wood used for packing cases, rafters, and planking, and lasts long if smoked (Bourdillon).

**524. *Kokoona zeylanica*, Thwaites.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 146.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Anamalays. 2000'-4000'.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil for burning in lamps. The inner bark made into a snuff is useful in headache (Watt's Dic).

**\*525. *Pleurostylia Wightii*, W & A.** Wight Ic. t. 155.

*Habit.* Small tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests in dry parts at Arienkavu.

*Fl.* July. *Fr.* September--October.

*Uses.* Wood used for combs in Cuddapah (Bourdillon).

**\*526. *Celastrus paniculata*, Willd.** Wight Ic. t. 158.

*Eng.* Staff tree.

*Mal.* Killithinnipanji.

*Tam.* Valuluvai.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Peremed and Shendurni. 4000'.

*Fl.* December--January.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil used in the Courts and Colleges in India by many Pandits to increase intelligence in pupils. Juice of leaves given as an antidote to opium. Seeds made into a paste with cow's urine is applied in scabies. Seeds are used internally and externally in rheumatism, gout, paralysis, leprosy and other disorders caused by cold humours (Phar. Ind). Oil from seeds used in lamps, as a stimulant, as a remedy, in beriberi and in various medicines. Seeds have a very hot and biting taste. The oil is chiefly used for horses, and acts as a powerful diaphoretic and tonic (Drury). Seeds boiled in milk used in nervous affections and as food for quails. Juice of leaves mixed with *Hydrocotyle asiatica* and powdered spinenard is a cooling application in inflammatory brain-affections. Oil from seeds is used as a specific in dropsy and as an aphrodisiac (Watt's Dic)

**527. *Gymnospori ovata*, Wall.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**528. *G. Rothiana*, W & A**

*Habit.* Small tree.

**529. *G. Heyneana*, W & A.**

## CELASTRINEÆ.

*Habit.* Tree.

**530. *G. Wallichiana*, Spreng.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**531. *G. emarginata*, Roth.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**\*532. *G. montana*, Roxb. Wight Ic. 382.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Tam.* Nandunarai.

*Locality.* Anjinad and Marayur. 2700'.

*Fl. Fr.* Throughout the year.

**\*533. *Kurrimia paniculata* Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 120.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermede hills.

*Fl.* December. *Fr.* March.

**\*534. *K. bipartita*, Lour.**

*Tam.* Kadapla.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Peermede.

*Elevation.* 3000'–5000'.

*Fl.* December–January. *Fr.* March.

**\*535. *Elæodendron glaucum*, Pers. Wight Ill. t. 71.**

*Tam.* Karuvali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests of Puliya &c. Evergreen Forests 1000–3100'.

*Fl. & Fr.* July–October.

*Uses.* Wood used for cabinet-work and picture frames. Root-bark, astringent and used in medicine (Bourdillon). It yields a gum. Bark is a virulent poison. Leaves dried and powdered act as a sternutatory and as a fumigatory to rouse women from hysterical fits and to relieve head-ache (Watts' Dic). Root is an excellent specific in snake-bites. Fresh root-bark rubbed with water applied to remove any swelling. It is a strong astringent (Drury).

**\*536. *Hippocratea obtusifolia*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 936.**

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Kulathurpuzhai,

*Elevation* 300'.

*Fl.* December–May.

## CELASTRINEÆ

- 537. H. Arnottiana, Wight** Ill. t. 46, 47.  
*Habit.* Climbing shrub.
- 538. H. Grahmi, Wight** Ic. t. 380.  
*Habit.* Climbing shrub.  
*Fl.* January—May.
- 539. H. indica, Willd, Rox. Cor. Pl. t. 180.**  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Fl.* January—April.
- 540. Salacia Brunoniana, W & A.**  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Aruvikettu malai.
- \*541. S. reticulata, Wight** Ill. t. 34.  
*Sans.* Ekanayakam.  
*Mal.* Koranti.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Tenmalai, Jasper Hill & Quilon.  
*Fl.* March—April. *Fr.* April—May.  
*Uses.* Root-bark powdered and taken in sugar cures rheumatism, gonorrhœa, itches and swellings. Fruit pulp eaten (Local—Krishnan Vydian).
- 542. S. macrosperma, Wight** Ic. t. 962.  
*Mal.* Anakoranti.  
*Habit.* Climbing shrub.  
*Fl.* February. *Fr.* February—March.
- \*543. S. oblonga, Wall.** Wight Ic. t. 97.  
*Mal.* Ponkoranti.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Paratthipalli, open scrub jungle.  
*Fl.* February.  
*Uses.* Decoction or powder of root-bark given with sugar for rheumatism; gonorrhœa, itches, asthma, thirst, weakness and ear-diseases. Root-bark boiled in oil used for the same (Local—Krishnan Vydian).
- 544. S. fruticosa, Heyne.**
- \*545. S. prinoides, DC.**  
*Mal.* Cherukuranti.  
*Habit.* Scandent creeper.  
*Locality.* Evergreen and secondary forests Oaklands. 2500'.  
*Fl.* February—March. *Fr.* mareh

## RHAMNEÆ.

**546. Ventilago madraspatana, Gaertn.** Wight. Ic. 163.

*Tam.* Vembadam, Surali.

*Habit.* Large climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Dry open semi-evergreen forests.

*Uses.* The long climbing stems are used as ropes by the fishermen of Amboyana. Powdered root-bark is carminative, tonic, and stimulant, used in atonic dyspepsia, debility and fever. Powdered bark mixed with gingelly oil applied to itches and other skin diseases. The plant yields a gum, bark yields a fibre and root-bark valued as dye-stuff (Watt's Dic).

**547. V. calyculata, Tulasne.** Rox. Cor. Pl. t. 76

*Habit.* Large climbing shrub.

*Uses.* Bark yields a good fibre for cordage. Oil from seeds used for cooking purposes. Juice of bark and young shoots applied to the body in malarial fever and a ring made from the tendrils, is worn as a charm against tooth-ache (Watt's Dic).

**548. V. bombaiensis, Dalz.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 114.

**\*549. Zizyphus Jujuba, Lamk.** Wight. Ic. t. 19.

*Eng.* The jujuba tree. Chinese date,

*Sans.* Bederi.

*Mal.* Ilantha. *Tam.* Cherumuli Bora. Elanthai.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Dry Forests. South & North Travancore: wild and cultars vated.

*Fl.* April-December. *Fr.* December-March.

*Uses.* Wood used for saddle tree, agricultural implements, fuel and hedging. Leaves used as fodder for camel and sheep, Erie and Tasar silk worms. Fruit edible. Kernel yields an oil. Leaves and bark used in medicine. Root-bark used for tanning. Lac insect found on the tree (Bourdillon). Fruit assists digestion and is a blood-purifier. Powdered bark used in dressing wounds and ulcers. Decoction of root given for fever and delirium. Tender leaves and twigs applied to boils, abscesses, and carbuncles promote suppuration (Nadkarni). Decoction of leaves given to purify blood in cachexia (Drury). Poultrice of leaves applied on the naval for stricture. Root-juice with castor-oil given in bowel complaints (Basel Mission 500 plants). Fruit eaten allays thirst and weakness: stops vomiting and cough (Local--Krishnan Vydian)

**\*550. Z. glabrata, Heyne.** Wight. Ic. t. 282.

*Eng.* Three-nerved Zizyphus.

*Mal.* Karkatamarom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Panagudi, elsewhere also sporadically. Chinnar.

## RHAMNEÆ

*Fr.* April.

**551. Z. nummularia, W & A.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Very dry forests like Chinnai.

*Uses.* This plant is much used for fencing and the sweet sub-acid fruits eaten in famine time (Hooker's flora). Bark used in tanning and to make a poultice for foul ulcers. Decoction used as a gargle for sore throat and ulcerated gum. Leaves used as fodder and branches for heaped up fences. Wood used as fuel (Watt's Dic).

**552 Z. wynadensis, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. T. cxiv.**

*Habit.* Lofty tree.

**\*553 Z. Cœnoplia, Mill.**

*Mal.* Mulli. *Tam.* Surimulla.

*Habit.* A scandent shrub or climber.

*Locality.* All over Travancore.

*Fl. & Fr.* November–March.

*Uses.* The whole plant is astringent and helps digestion. Tender leaves used in curries, and fruits eaten (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood useful. Bark yields kino used to dye leather red. Decoction of bark used to heal wounds. The plant is useful for hedges (Watt's Dic).

**\*554 Z. xylopyrus, Willd.**

*Tam.* Kottei.

*Habit.* Large shrub.

*Locality.* Dry forests, Malayatoor.

*Fl.* April–June. *Fr.* September–February.

*Uses.* Fruit used in tanning and to give a black dye to leather. In the Central Provinces this is the chief tree to give lac (Bourdillon). Kernels edible. Wood durable, and shoots and young leaves used as fodder (Drury). Wood used for cot-building, agricultural implements and for torches (Watt's Dic).

**555 Z. horrida, Roth.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**\*556 Z. rugosa, Lamk. Wight Ic. 339**

*Sans.* Sooshmaphala

*Mal.* Thodali. *Tam.* Shodali.

*Habit.* Thorny climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests at low elevations throughout Travancore. 200'

## RHAMNEÆ.

*Fl.* November–March. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Bark-powder mixed with ghee applied to swellings in the cheek caused by toothache and given for ulcers in the mouth. Flower with lime and petioles of betel leaf given for menorrhagia. Branches used for heaped-up fences (Watt's Dic). Fruit edible, bark astringent, and used in diarrhœa. Wood used as fuel (Bourdillon). Ripe fruit cures rheumatism but increases worms and is laxative. Root and unripe fruit possess properties similar to *Z. Fajuba* (Local-Krishnan vydian).

**557. *Z. trinervia*, Roxb.**

*Eng.* Three-nerved zizyphus.

*Tam.* Kottai.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore, in waste lands, and Courtallam.

*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Wood used for paddy pounders (Bourdillon). Decoction of leaves given to purify blood.

**558. *Rhamnus dahuricus*, Pall.** Fl. Ross. t. 61.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Fruit is employed as a purgative. The bark yields the "Lake dye" which imparts beautiful shades of green to silk fabrics and is called Chinese-green-indigo. Fruit bitter and emetic and given in affections of the spleen. Wood is used as fuel (Watt's Dic)

**559. *R. Wightii*, W & A.** Wight Ic. t. 159.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Bark has tonic, astringent and deobstruent properties (Watt's Dic.)

**560. *R. virgatus*, Roxb.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* April–June. *Fr.* October–December.

*Uses.* Wood used as fuel. Fruit bitter, emetic and purgative and given in affections of the spleen. Bark used in dyeing and fruit is used as a purgative by the Afghans (Watt's Dic.)

**561. *Scutia indica*, Brongn.** Wight Ic. t. 1071.

*Habit.* Scandent shrub.

*Locality.* Driest parts of South Travancore and Anjanad.

**562. *Sageretia hamosa*, Brongn.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**563. *S. oppositifolia*, Brongn.**

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.



**564. Colubrina asiatica, Brongn. Wight Ill.t. 74.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**565. C. travancorica, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 188.**

*Locality.* Quilon.

**\*566. Gouania microcarpa. DC. Kurz in As. Soc. Beng. 1871. Pl. ii 49.**

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Low country. Koni.

*Fr.* November.

### AMPELIDEÆ.

**567. Vitis quadrangularis, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 51.**

*Sans.* Kandaleta. *Mal.* Chunglanparanda.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* All over semi-deciduous and dry forests, and at Ccourtallam.

*Uses.* Leaves and young shoots when fresh are eaten, and when dried, powdered and given in bowel-affections. Arabs suffering from affections of the spine, make beds of the stems (Drury). Juice of the stem is poured into the ears in Ottorrhœa and into the nose in epistaxis and is used as a remedy in scurvy and irregular menses. - Shoots clarified and powdered given in dyspepsia, roasted and made into chutnies as a stomachic (Watt's Dic). Green stem eaten in chutnies, crushed or ground stems applied to wounds in dog-bite, or bites of poisonous insects (Local).

**\*568. V. repens, W & A. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 48.**

*Habit.* Weak trailing plant.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* October.

**569. V. discolor, Dafz. Bot. Mag. t. 4763.**

**\*570. V. Heyneana, Wall.**

*Tam.* Perunkuruthal valli.

*Habit.* Coarse plant or climber.

*Locality.* Arienkavu and Quilon.

*Fl.* June. *Fr.* July.

**\*571. V. pallida, W & A.**

*Mal.* Chunnampuvalli.

*Locality.* All over Travancore.

*Uses.* Root bruised and applied to rheumatic swellings. Stem bruised and applied to swellings on the neck caused by bites of small fish.

## AMPELIDEÆ.

Stem soaked in water used for plastering cement or lime and used as ropes (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**572. V. glauca, W & A.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 11.

*Locality.* Courtallam

**573. V. gigantea, Bedd**

*Habit.* Huge climber.

*Locality.* Anamalays. 2000'.

**574. V. repanda, W & A.** Royle. Ill. t. 26.

**575 V. adnata, Wall,** Wight Ic. t. 144.

*Habit.* Slender far-climbing plant.

*Uses:* Stem yields a strong fibre for cordage. Decoction of dried tubers used to purify blood, and as a diuretic and render the secretion healthy. Powder of root heated and applied to cuts and fractures (Watt's Dic)

**\*576. V. Linnæi, Wall.**

*Habit.* Slender far-climbing plant.

*Locality.* All over Quilon.

*Fl.* May--July. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Wood soft and fibrous. Stem contains large quantities of water (Watt's Dic).

**577. V. tomentosa, Heyne.** Wight Ill. t. 57

*Uses.* Root used to allay swellings (Watt's Dic).

**578. V erioclada, W & A.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 7.

**579. V. latifolia, Roxb.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 7.

*Habit,* Climber.

*Uses.* Root is eaten. Berries eaten by birds and form the wild grapes met with all over India (Watt's Dic).

**580. V. vinifera, Linn.**

*Eng.* The Grape.

*Mal.* Munthiringa.

*Uses.* Fruit used in medicine as demulcent, laxative and cooling, useful in thirst attendant on fever, cough, hoarseness and consumption. Seeds contain a dense fixed oil (Nadkarni). Ashes of the wood used as a preventive of stone in the bladder, cold, swelling of the testis and piles. Juice of unripe grapes used as an astringent. The cut branches of the vine yield in spring an abundant sap used as a remedy in skin-diseases and ophthalmia. The grapes when ripe are made into wine, brandy, vinegar, raisins and currants (Watt's Dic).

## AMPELIDEÆ.

\*581. *V. indica*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 6

*Eng.* Indian wild wine.

*Mal.* Chemparavalli.

*Uses.* Juice of root with that of the kernel of the cocoanut, used as a depurative and aperient, alterative, diuretic, and blood-purifier (Phar. ind). Juice of root mixed with oil used in eye-diseases and with cocoanut-milk applied to carbuncles and other malignant ulcers (Nalkarni). Juice of root with sugar given as a purgative (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*582. *V. Rheedii*, W & A. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 45.

*Mal.* Neelachunnampu valli.

*Locality.* Attangal and Quilon.

*Fl.* June–July. *Fr.* July–August.

583. *V. setosa*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 170.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Uses.* Berries may be used in dyeing, staining, and coloring. This is used to assist the extraction of guinea-worms and is a good substitute for yeast poultice (Watt's Dic). Leaves, toasted and, oiled applied to indolent tumours, to accelerate suppuration (Drury). Every part of the plant is exceedingly acrid (Hooker's Flora).

584. *V. carnosa*, Wall. Wight Ic. 171.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Uses.* Fruit yields a dye. Poultice of leaves used in the yokesores of bullocks. Young tops cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Seeds and roots employed as an embrocation. Root-ground with black-pepper applied to boils (Watt's Dic). The plant is remarkably acrid (Balfour).

585. *V. Roxburghii*, W & A.

586. *V. anamallayana*, Bedd.

*Locality.* River banks, and Anamallay hills. Elevation 5000'.

587. *V. araneosus*, Dalz & Gibs.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Uses.* This is often given to horses when it first springs up. Tuberos, astringent, starchy roots sliced, dried and sold as *Chamar-musly* (Watt's Dic).

\*588. *V. tenuifolia*, W & A.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Quilon, Tiruvellaram.

*Fl.* July–August.

\*589. *V. lanceolaria*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 177.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Peermede and Quilon. 4500'

## AMPELIDÆ.

*Fl.* May–January.

**590. *V. sulcata*, Laws.** Wight Ic. t. 28.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

\***591. *V. pedata*, Vahl.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 10.

*Mal.* Vallichoriyanum.

*Tam.* Neeroottikilangu, Valliperuvalam.

*Habit.* Large weak climber.

*Locality.* All over low-country, Thevalli, Quilon and Arionkavu.

*Fl.* May–June. *Fr.* August.

*Uses.* Tuberous root dried and powdered, given in sugar for swelling, to enrich blood, to remove weakness and cure fever. Over-dose is emetic. Young shoots pounded and fried in cocoanut oil given to children for worms, vomiting and diarrhoea (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

\***592. *V. glyptocarpa*, Thwaites.**

*Fl.* May.

\***593. *V. Canarensis*, Dalz.**

*Tam.* Modappanvalli.

*Habit.* Huge climber.

*Fl.* November–January. *Fr.* February–March.

\***594. *V. elongata*, Wall.**

*Tam.* Adachudavalli.

*Habit.* Huge climber.

*Locality.* Arionkavu Teak Plantations.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June.

**595. *Leea macrophylla*, Roxb.** Wight Ic. 1154.

*Uses.* The root yields a colour fit for dyeing. It is astringent and mucilaginous and a reputed remedy in ringworm (Drury). Leaves cooked and eaten and used as platters in temples. Root used as a specific in guinea-worm and pounded and applied to sores to stop bleeding and to promote cicatrization (Watt's Dic).

**596. *L. cinerea*, Laws.**

\* **597. *L. coriacea*, Laws.**

\***598. *L. sambucina*, Willd.** Wight Ic. 78. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 26.

*Mal.* Erattayani, Nyeru, Maniperandi.

*Tam.* Nyekki, Ottanali.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arionkavu. Kolathurpuzha. 4000'.

*Fl.* June–July. *Fr.* August–September.

*Uses.* Juice of young leaves is digestive. Decoction of root relieves thirst, is cooling and given in colic. Roasted leaves applied to the head in vertigo. Root used as a sudorific (Watt's Dic). Leaves boiled in water for rheumatic patients to bathe, and used as green manure. Stalk used in witch-craft (Local–Krishnan Vylian).

**599. *L. integrifolia*, Roxb.**

**600. *L. robusta*, Roxb.**

*Habit.* Large shrub.

*Uses.* Root used for dysentery and given to cattle for diarrhœa. Wood used for stakes, fencing and for huts. Dried stems used as torches (Watt's Dic).

\***601. *L. Wightii*, Clarke.**

*Locality.* Malabar, Shendurni Valley and Courtallam.

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\***602. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 508.**

*Eng.* Smooth leaved heart-pea.

*Mal.* Ulinja, Uzhinja.

*Tam.* Mudakkathan, Vallivazinja.

*Habit.* Climbing annual.

*Locality.* Low country, Quilon.

*Fl.* July. *Fr.* August.

*Uses.* Root used as an emetic, laxative, stomachic and rubifacient. Fried leaves used to accelerate the secretion of the menses. Juice of plant given, to promote the Catamenial flow, during the menstrual period. Leaves cooked and eaten as a vegetable in the Moluccas. Seed eaten, enlightens the understanding and renders memory miraculously retentive (Watt's Dic). Juice of the plant dropped into the ears, cures ear-ache and discharge from the meatus. Leaves given in rheumatism and applied to reduce swellings and tumours (Phar. ind). Root diaphoretic and diuretic, given in decoction as an aperient. Leaves administered in pulmonic complaints and mixed with castor-oil, internally employed in rheumatism and lumbago. The whole plant boiled in oil rubbed in bilious affections. Leaves mixed with jaggery and boiled in oil used in sore-eyes (Drury). Seeds yield an oil used in medicine for epilepsy (N. N. Sen). Decoction of the whole plant or powder, in castor-oil, given as a remedy in colic and hernia. It is laxative, enriches blood and removes disorders in the womb (Local–Krishnan Vylian).

**603. *C. canescens*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 74.**

\***604. *Lepisanthes tetraphylla*.**

*Tam.* Masamathi.

## SAPINDACEÆ.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Chinnar, North-east frontier of Travancore

*Fl.* and *Fr.* May.

\*605; **Hemigyrosa deficiens**, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 231.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations throughout Travancore, 0-4000'.

*Fl.* July.

606. **H. canescens**, Thw. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 151.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Uses.* Wood used for house-building (Watt's Dic).

607. **Erioglossum edule**, Blume. Roxb. Cor Pl. t. 62.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Dry forests (rare).

*Uses.* Wood strong and durable. It is chocolate-coloured in the centre (Watt's Dic).

°608. **Allophylus Cobbe**, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 962.

*Mal.* Mukkainan-peru.

*Tam.* Naimarom, Muvelanceeli.

*Habit.* Small tree

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, throughout Malayattur, Kulathurpuzha, Ariencavu, Peermede and Thenmalai. 0-3600'.

*Fl.* April-June. *Fr.* May-July.

*Uses.* Fruit edible and wood used for bows in Ceylon (Bourdillon).

609 **Schleichera trijuga**, Willd. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 119.

*Eng.* Ceylon Oak.

*Mal.* Puvām. *Tam.* Puvan, Pu--marom.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests, Ariencavu, Kulathurpuzha &c. 0-2000.

*Fl.* February-March. *Fr.* May.

*Uses.* Flowers yield a dye. Bark is used as an external application to relieve pain in the back and loins. Wood used for pestles, axles of wheels, teeth of harrows, screw rollers of sugar mills, and cotton and oil presses (Watt's Dic). Seeds yield an oil called "macassar oil" used as a valuable stimulating and cleansing application to the scalp (pharr-ind). The pulpy subacid aril is edible. Lac produced from the young branches highly valued. Wood yields excellent firewood and charcoal (Bourdillon). Bark astringent; powdered and rubbed up with oil applied as a remedy

## SAPINDACEÆ.

in itch. Seeds yield a lamp oil (Drury). The oil is eminently useful for soap making and glycerine (Forest Economist).

°610. *Sapindus trifoliatus*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 51.

*Eng.* Soap-nut tree.

*Mal.* Urulinji, Pasakotta.

*Tam.* Nithavanji, Pungenkottei.

*Habit.* Large tree

*Locality.* Open forests, at low elevations, Kulathurpuzha, Quilon

500.

*Fl.* November-December. *Fr.* March.

*Uses.* Juice of fruit blown up through the nose in all kinds of fits, producing insensibility. Fumigations with pulp of fruit are useful in hysteria and melancholia. Soap-nut is used as an expectorant in asthma. The pulp of fruit is given an anthelmintic in India (Phar. ind). Soapy juice with water given in snake-bite, diarrhœa, and cholera. Pulp made into a plaster with vinegar and applied to venomous stings. Root expectorant. Pulp mixed with  $\frac{1}{8}$  part of scammony, acts as a purgative. The pulp is used as an emetic in cases of poison (Watt's Dic). Wood used for making combs. Fruit used in washing clothes. Seeds yield an oil used in medicine and soap-making (Bourdillon). Shell of seeds useful in asthma and applied in wounds. Juice of seeds applied to the mouth in fits. Fruit used in washing hair, silk, and gold ornaments (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark powdered, given in castor oil as a remedy for hernia and worms (Local--Krishnan) Vydiar

611. *S. erectus*. Radlk.

°612. *Nephelium Longana*, Camb. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. 156.

*Eng.* The Longan or eye-ball tree.

*Mal.* Shempuna, Poripuna, Mulei.

*Tam.* Shempuvan or Katt-puvan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 0-5000'

*Fl.* January, February and June.

*Fr.* June, July and December.

*Uses.* The fruit is reputed to be nutrient, stomachic, and anthelmintic. Fruit eaten, wood used for furniture and buildings. takes fine polish (Watt's Dic).

°613. *N. stipulaceum*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 155.

*Mal.* Paviri-mulei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations and Malayattur.

0-3000'

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* May--June.

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*Uses.* Wood strong and useful (Bourdillon).

°614. *N. Litchi*, Camb.

*Eng.* The Litchi.

*Locality.* Trivandrum. Cultivated.

*Uses.* The leaves officinal and used as a remedy for the bites of animals in China. Fruit delicious (Watt's Dic).

°615. *Harpullia cupanioides*, Roxb. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 158.

*Mal.* Chittila-madakku.

*Tam.* Nei-kottei.

*Habit.* Medium tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu. Cardamom Hills, and Thalappara. 500' 4000'.

*Fl.* December–February. *Fr.* March–May.

*Uses.* Fruit used for washing purposes (Bourdillon).

°616. *Dodonæa viscosa*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 52.

*Eng.* The switch-sorrel.

*Mal.* Vrali, krali. *Tam.* Virali.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Waste places throughout 0-6000'.

*Fl.* January–April. *Fr.* January, April and August.

*Uses.* Paste of leaves used to purify copper sulphate. Leaves pounded with omam seeds applied to rheumatic joints. Seeds ground and applied to facial and other swellings. Oil, boiled with bruised leaves, applied in rheumatism, syphilis, and head disorders. Root and stem cut to pieces distilled with camphor and the resulting oil given for various abdominal complaints, indigestion, cholera, worms in children, and labor pains. Cures tooth-ache and ring-worms (Local-Krishnan Vydian). Leaves esteemed as sudorific, in gout, and rheumatism, and make a capital poultice. Moist paddy is covered with leaves to accelerate germination before sowing (Phar. ind). Leaves used in baths and fomentations; powdered and applied to wounds, burns and scalds to heal without leaving a white scar. Wood carminative. Leaves used as fodder and green manure. The plant is used in hedges and yields fine fuel (Watt's Dic). Wood substituted for box, in engraving, for turning and used for tool handles (Bourdillon).

°617. *Turpinia pomifera*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 972.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal, 1500'-4000'

*Fl.* March.

*Uses.* Fruit edible and leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic)

°618. *T. nepalensis*, Wall.

*Mal.* Attuncermulla. Pamba-vetti.



*Tam.* Kanali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests throughout. 1000'-4000'.

*Fl.* December--March. *Fr.* April--June.

### SABIACEÆ.

619. *Sabia malabarica*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 177.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

620. *Meliosma Wightii*, Planchi, Wight Ic. t. 964.

*Mal.* Chempakom.

*Habit.* Medium tree.

*Locality.* Edges of sholas, Cardamom Hills, from & above 3000'.

*Fl.* January--April and September. *Fr.* May, June, November and December.

621. *M. simplicifolia*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 254.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, low country. 0-3500'

*Fl.* December--March. *Fr.* May--June.

622. *M. Arnottiana*, Wight Ill. t. 53.

*Mal.* Kallavi.

*Tam.* Kusavi, Thagari.

*Habit.* Medium tree.

*Locality.* Peermede Hills, Nanattupara, and evergreen forests, 2000'-4000'.

*Fl.* February--April. *Fr.* May--June.

### ANACARDIACEÆ.

623. *Rhus mysorensis*, Heyne. Bedd. Fl. Syl. t. XI.

*Habit.* Small shrub.

*Locality.* Dry forests in south and north-east Travancore.

*Uses.* Bark used in tanning and colouring leather. Wood used as fuel (Watt's Dic).

624. *Mangifera indica*, Linn. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 162.

*Eng.* The mango tree.

*Sans.* Madhukarah.

*Mal. & Tam.* Mavu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Moist forests and low country, throughout. 0-1000'

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*Fl.* January–March. *Fr.* April–June.

*Uses.* Wood used for rough planking, tea-chests and dug-out canoes. Fruit one of the most important in India and largely eaten raw or pickled (Bourdillon). Kernel of the fruit contains tannic acid and turpentine, used in asthma, diarrhœa, dysentery and as food by the poor. Decoction or powder of dried flowers given in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery and gleet. Gum from bark applied to cracked feet (Nadkarni). Kernel used in bleeding piles and diarrhœa, menorrhagia and as anthelmintic. Gum from the bark mixed with lime juice or oil used externally in scabies and cutaneous affections. Infusion of bark administered in menorrhagia and leucorrhœa. Resinous juice mixed with opium and white of eggs given as a specific for dysentery and diarrhœa. Leaves used as tooth-brush, and stalks in chewing and to remove warts (Drury). Decoction of leaves used in biliousness (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood very suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*625. *Anacardium occidentale*, Linn. *Bedd.* *Fl. Sylv. t.* 163.

*Eng.* The cashew-nut tree.

*Sans.* Shobhahara.

*Mal.* Parangimavu.

*Tam.* Munthirikottei.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Waste lands of low country. Largely cultivated.

*Fl.* December–April. *Fr.* March–June.

*Uses.* Wood used for packing cases, boat building and charcoal manufacture. Juice of the torus yields a spirit, the pericarp of fruit yields a tar used for preserving boats and externally applied for leprosy, ring-worm and ulcers. Kernels eaten raw or roasted (Bourdillon). The tar from the pericarp is a preventive against white-ants, is used to preserve fishing nets, and applied to cracked feet. Juice of fruit used as a substitute for Iodine locally. Kernel yields an oil, equal to almond oil and superior to Olive oil (Nadkarni). Gum from bark used as a substitute for gum arabic. Acrid oil from the pericarp is called cardole (Drury). Seeds tied in a cloth round the waist, is cooling to the eyes. Juice of fruit stops purging. Gum is poisonous to insects. Oil from the pericarp used in marking clothes. Bark used in dyeing and tanning (Basel Mission 500 plants):

\*626. *Gluta travancorica*, *Bedd.* *Fl. Sylv. t.* 60.

*Eng.* The red-wood tree.

*Mal.* Thodappei. *Tam.* Shenkuranthi.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Ever-green forests of South Travancore. 500'–3500'.

*Fl.* March. *Fr.* June–September.

*Uses.* Wood one of the finest and most beautiful of Indian timbers is used for furniture and inlaying (Bourdillon).

## ANACARDIACEÆ.

**\*627. *Buchanania latifolia*, Roxb. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 165.***Sans.* Thapasa-priya.*Mal.* Mora, Nuruvei, Munga-perzhu.*Tam.* Modamavu. Morala.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Deciduous forests, Kulathurpuzha. 0-4000'.*Fl.* January--March. *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* Bark yields a gum. Bark and fruit furnish a natural varnish. Gum given in diarrhœa. Oil from seeds applied to glandular swellings of the neck. Fruit sweet, laxative and used to relieve thirst, burning of the body and fever. Leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic). Wood used for boxes, yokes, door and window frames. Bark used in tanning. Kernels extensively eaten (Bourdillon). Oil from seeds applied in baldness (Phar. ind). Kernels of fruit used to prepare *virihu kooshmanda avaleha* for piles (N. N. Sen). Kernels used in confecti-  
ery (Local). Wood suitable for match boxes and splints.

**628. *B. angustifolia*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 101.***Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Dry forests, South Travancore. 300'.*Fl. & Fr.* April.

*Uses.* Kernels eaten. Bark has adhesive properties and used in chunnam. An oil exudes from cut bark, used in burning and as a varnish (Drury).

**\*629. *B. lanceolata*, Wight? Ic. t. 237.***Sans.* Koshamrom.*Mal.* Kulamavu, Malamavu,*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha forests and Quilon.*Fl.* October--November. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Kernels of seeds eaten (Bourdillon). Paste of bark applied to swellings and dislocated parts. Raw fruit constipates bowels, reduces rheumatism, and is difficult to digest. Ripe fruit cures rheumatism and phlegm; improves digestion and strength. Seed taken with milk is poisonous (Local-Krishnan Vydian). Wood suitable for match boxes and splints.

**\*630. *Solenocarpus indica*, Wight & Arn. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 233***Kani name.* Molagarisi.*Habit.* A small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests South-Travancore, Arichavu and Thalappara. 2500'.

*Fl.* March. *Fr.* November--December & March--April.

## ANACARDIACEÆ.

\*631. *Odina wodier*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 60.

*Sans.* Ajasringi.

*Mal.* Kalasan. *Tam.* Uthi, Urisa.

*Habit.* Ugly tree.

*Locality.* Grass forests of low country Kulathurpuzhai. 100'.

*Fl.* January-April. *Fr.* May-June.

*Uses.* Decoction of bark used as an astringent gargle. Bark administered at Pondicheri in dysentery and gout, and has a stimulant action. Juice is considered a valuable application in sore-eyes (Phar. ind). Wood used for furniture, spearshafts, scabbards, wheelspokes, yokes, oilpresses, and rice pounders. Leaves used as fodder for elephants; bark used in tanning and yields a gum used by the Nepalese as paper-sizing, by weavers in cloth-printing, and in native medicine. Bark very astringent and used in medicine (Bourdillon). Gum from bark beaten up with cocanut-milk applied to sprains and bruises. Oil boiled with leaves applied to bruises. Bark abounds in fibrous material (Drury). Decoction or powder of bark applied in cutaneous eruptions and obstinate ulcers. It is given in asthma and as a cordial to women. Juice of branches with tamarind given as emetic in cases of coma or insensibility produced by opium (Watt's Dic). Decoction of root-bark with honey given to cure ulcers, diarrhoea, dysentery, thirst, swoons and biliousness. Bark made into a paste applied to ulcers with swellings (Local--Krishnan Vylian). Wood suitable for match splints.

\*632. *Semecarpus anacardium*, Linn. Wight c. t. 558.

*Eng.* The marking-nut tree.

*Sans.* Bhalladagom.

*Mal.* Sambiri, Thenkottei.

*Tam.* Shenkottei, Sherankottei, Thembarei.

*Habit.* Medium Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests. Kulathurpuzhai. 0-1500'.

*Fl.* June-July. *Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Oil from seeds mixed with arecanut, chewed by women after delivery. Seeds roasted and powdered mixed with salt used to clean teeth (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of fruit mixed with lime-water used as marking-ink. Seeds bruised and boiled in water, yield an oil allied in composition and properties to the vesicating oil of the cashew-nut pericarp. Juice of the pericarp is hot and dry, used with melted butter in syphilis, scrofulous affections, palsey, epilepsy and other nervous diseases (Nadkarni). Green fruit, well pounded, makes good bird-lims (Drury). Nuts used in tanning and dyeing. Smoke of the fruit used as an efficacious remedy in impotency. Acrid juice of the fruit applied to the *Os-uteri* to procure abortion. Leaves used as platters and wood used for charcoal (Watt's Dic). Seeds powdered and taken in ghee as a remedy in rheumatism, phlegm, ulcers, dropsy, leprosy, piles, asthma, diarrhoea,

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swellings, fever and worms. They improve digestion, strengthen gum and teeth, removes abnormal growth of flesh in the abdomen, increase vitality, growth of hair and improve the brain. Decoction of fruit boiled with ghee and sugar, taken internally, as a remedy in the above maladies, and to prolong life. In the course of the treatment the patient must desist from taking gram, butter-milk and hot food. Oil distilled out of the seed given in 5 to 7 drops as a specific in cholera and one drop, in worms in children. Two drops given internally to cure ulcers, leprosy, itches, eczema, rheumatism and disorders of the womb in barren women (Local-Krishnan Vydian). The wood is suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*633. *S. travancorica*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 232.

*Mal.* Avukaram. *Tam.* Katt shenkottei. Punnacharei.

*Habit.* Very large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Kulathurpuzha, Koni &c.,  
1000'--4000'.

*Fl.* September--November. *Fr.* May--July.

*Uses.* This yields a caustic black juice similar in properties to that of *S. anacardium* (Watt's Dic).

\*634. *S. ariculata*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 232.

*Mal.* Charei.

*Tam.* Vella-charei, Maucharei.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Kulathurpuzha. 0--9000'.

*Fl.* October--January. *Fr.* March--May.

*Uses.* The wood is suitable for match boxes.

\*635. *Holigarna Arnottiana*, Hook. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 167.

*Mal.* Charei, Charu.

*Tam.* Karim-charei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Along canal and river banks.

*Elevation.* 200'.

*Fl.* January--February. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Bark and fruit used in medicine. The acrid black juice obtained from the trunk and rind of fruit used by painters and as a black varnish. Leaves used as green manure (Watt's Dic). Fruits used by hill-men to bait traps for flying foxes and porcupines, which are very fond of it. Juice of bark very blistering and used for waterproofing boats, furniture, and for marking linen and cotton cloths. It resembles the juice of the Japanese lacquer-tree and an industry might spring up in Travancore if the juice of our tree was employed in the same way. Wood sometimes used for boat-building (Bourdillon).

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**\*636. *H. ferruginea*, Marchand.***Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Oaklands. 2600'.*Fl.* April.**637. *H. Grahamii*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 235.***Habit.* Tree.*Uses.* The trunk and rind of fruit yield a black viscid juice similar in properties to that of *H. Arnottiana*. Wood not of much value (Watt's Dic).**\*638. *H. Beddomei*, Hook.***Tam.* Pal-vidinian.*Habit.* Large tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests near Puliya.*Elevation.* 1000'.*Uses.* Wood soft and perishable and the juice is black (Bourdillon).**\*639. *H. Nigra*, Bourdillon.***Mal.* Cheri.*Habit.* Large tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, hockwood.*Elevation.* 2000'-4000'.*Fl.* April-May.*Uses.* A black juice exudes from the tree as in *H. Arnottiana* (Bourdillon).**\*640. *Nothopegia Colebrookiana*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 236.***Habit.* Small tree.*Locality.* Arienkavu, Cardamom Hills and Peermede. 1000'-5000'.*Fl.* January. *Fr.* June-July.*Uses.* Wood strong but scarce and not used (Bourdillon). The sweet oily pulp of fruit eaten (Watt's Dic).**641. *N. travancorica*, Bedd.***Habit.* Small tree.**642. *N. aureo-fulva*, Bedd.***Habit.* Small tree.**643. *Spondias mangifera*, Willd. Wight Ill. t. 76.***Eng.* The Hog-plum tree.*Sans.* Amrataka.*Mal.* Ambazham; *Tam.* Mampulich*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout, deciduous and evergreen forests. 0-2000'.

*Fl.* December--April. *Fr.* July--November.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten pickled, bark and leaves aromatic and astringent used in dysentery. Gum is demulcent. Fruit eaten as a remedy for wounds caused by poisoned arrows (Nadkarni). Pulp of fruit acid, astringent and useful in bilious dyspepsia (Watt's Dic). Rind of fruit used in indigestion. Juice of leaves and fruit applied in ear-ache. Juice of fruit yields sugar (Basel Mission 500 plants). The wood is suitable for match splints and as an admixture to other fibres in the manufacture of paper pulp.

**644. *S. acuminata*, Roxb.**

*Uses.* Fruit eaten in famine time.

**MORINGEÆ.**

**645. *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gaertn. Wight III. t. 77.**

*Eng.* The horse-radish tree, drumstick.

*Sans.* Sanamēka.

*Mal. & Tam.* Muringa.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Throughout low-country.

*Uses.* Fruit esteemed as a vegetable, is a preventive against intestinal worms. An oil is distilled from fresh roots. Juice of fresh root-bark, poured into the ears to relieve Otalgia. Gum from bark used for the same purpose and dental caries. Fresh root is externally used as a vesicant and forms a good remedy in the bites of rabid animals and hysteria. Leaves ground into a paste with garlic and turmeric given in dog-bite and applied externally over the bites to relieve febrile symptoms and heal the wounds (Nadkarni). Gum used in calico printing. Bark yields a coarse fibre for paper, cordage or mat-making. Decoction of root-bark given in enlarged spleen or liver, internal inflammation and calculous affections. Flowers used to expel cold humours, to disperse swellings, as a tonic, diuretic, and to increase flow of the bile. Root is used as a blister and as an abortive; flowers boiled in milk used as aphrodisiac. Juice of bark used for mange in horses. Root employed as a garnish instead of mustard. Leaves, flowers and fruit eaten as vegetable. Young root substituted for horse-radish (Watt's Dic). Juice of leaves used as an emetic. Oil from seeds applied in rheumatism (Phar. ind). Seeds yield an oil called the "oil of Ben" used by watch-makers (Bourdillon). Gum with milk applied in head-ache, itches and abscesses. Dried seeds rubbed in ghee applied for dimness of the eyes. Juice of bark poured into the ears removes insects; mixed with curd milk and salt drunk in indigestion. Smell of bark wards off snakes (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark ground in castor-oil and given as bolus to horses for purgative (Local).

## CONNARACEÆ.

- \*646. *Rourea santaloides*, W & A. Burm. Thes. Zeyl. t. 89.

*Mal.* Kuriel.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Wastes in Koni and other places.

*Elevation.* 200'.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Root and stem used as a bitter tonic and prescribed in rheumatism, scurvy, diabetes and pulmonary complaints. It is believed to promote growth of fœtus in Utero, the development of which has been arrested (Watt's Dic). Stems twisted into ropes in Ceylon (Brandis).

- \*647. *Connarus monocarpus*, Linn. Lamk. Encyl. Ill. t. 572.

*Mal.* Kuriel.

*Habit.* Scandent shrub.

*Locality.* Low country, Manimala, Arienkavu &c., 1000'

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil and wood used for ornamental purposes (Watt's Dic). Pulp surrounding the ends of the seeds applied to the eyes as a remedy in sore-eyes. Decoction or paste of root given in syphilis. Root subjected to destructive distillation, to prepare oil for swellings. Leaves used as manure. (Local-Krishnan Vydian)

648. *C. Wightii*, Hook.

- \*649. *C. Ritchiei*, Hook.

*Mal.* Kuriyil valli.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Arienkavu.

*Fl.* March-May. *Fr.* May-June.

- \*650. *Ellipanthus Thwaitesii*, Hook.

*Mal.* Padappan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha and Shendurni.

*Elevation.* 0-2000'.

*Fl.* February-March. *Fr.* May-June.

- \*651. *E. monophyllus*, Wall.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha. 200'

*Fl.* March.

- \*652. *E. neglectus*.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha. 200'.

*Fl.* January.



## LEGUMINOSÆ.

- 653. *Rothia trifoliata*, Pers. Wight Ic. t. 199.**  
*Habit.* Annual.  
*Uses.* Leaves and pods are boiled and eaten in famine times  
(Watt's Dic).
- 654. *Crotalaria biflora*, Linn**  
*Habit.* Annual.
- 655. *C. globosa*, W & A.**  
*Locality.* Courtallam.
- 656. *C. filipes*, Benth.**
- 657. *C. trichophora*, Benth.**
- 658. *C. Stocksii*, Benth**
- 659. *C. vestita*, Baker.**  
*Habit.* Herb.
- 660. *C. prostrata*, Roxb. Mart. in Munch. Denk. 6. t. E.**  
*Habit.* Creeping weed.  
*Uses.* Used medicinally in stomach derangements (Watt's  
Dic).
- 661. *C. humifusa*, Grap.**  
*Locality.* Anamalais. 4000'.
- 662. *C. evolvuloides*, Wight.**
- 663. *C. hirsuta*, Willd.**
- 664. *C. bifaria*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 30.**
- 665. *C. rubiginosa*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 885.**  
*Habit.* Spreading shrub.
- 666. *C. pusilla*, Heyne.**
- 667. *C. mysorensis*, Roth. Roxb. in E. I. C. Mus. t. 1595.**
- 668. *C. triquetra*, Dalzell.**
- 669. *C. albida*, Heyna.**  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- \*670. *C. nana*, Burm. Fl. Ind. 156 t. 48..**  
*Habit.* Annual herb.  
*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal. 3500'.  
*Fl.* October.
- 671. *C. linifolia*, Linn.**
- 672. *C. tecta*, Roth.**  
*Habit.* Undershrub.
- 673. *C. calycina*, Schrank.**
- 674. *C. chinensis*, Linn.**
- 675. *C. dubia*, Grah.**

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**676. C. priestleyoides, Benth.***Habit.* Undershrub.**\*677. C. retusa, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 2561.***Sans.* Chanapushpi.*Mal.* Kilukilukki.*Tam.* Peechelanka.*Habit.* Undershrub.*Locality.* Koni. 200'.*Fl. & Fr.* December.

*Uses.* This is cultivated for the fibre which is used as a substitute for sun-hemp for cordage and canvas (Watt's Dic). Powder or decoction of leaves given in fever, indigestion, phlegm, and itches. Seeds are emetic (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

**678. C. sericea, Retz.***Habit.* Undershrub.

*Uses.* This is cultivated as a garden flower and yields fibre. (Watt's Dic).

**679. C. Leschenaultii, DC.***Uses.* Used in paper-making (Watt's Dic).**680. C. barbata, Grah. Wight Ic. t. 980.****681. C. salicifolia, Heyne.***Habit.* Shrub.**682. C. vlnata, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 105.****\*683. C. errucosa, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 3034.***Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Quilon.*Fl.* August.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves useful in diminishing salivations. Juice with tender stalks used internally and externally for scabies and impetigo (Watt's Dic). Juice of leaves with salt given as a vermifuge. Decoction of root given to children for cough (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**684. C. semperflorens, Vent. Wight Ic. t. 982.****685. C. Heyneana, Grah. Bot. Mag. t. 5974.***Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Mundakayam.*Fl.* November.**686. C. juncea, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 193.***Eng.* Sun-hemp.

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*Sans.* Karnashoola.

*Mal.* Chanom.

*Uses.* Fibre from bark used for fishing nets, cordage, canvas, papermaking and bags (Drury). Seeds used in medicine to purify blood and given to cattle especially to milche cows (Watt's Dic). Seeds used in mahanila oils as a remedy for grey hairs (N. N. Sen). Seeds emmanogogue and sometimes cause abortion (Phar. ind).

**687. *C. obtecta*, Grah. Ic. t. 208 & 383.**

*Habit.* Tall shrub.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

**688. *C. fulva*, Roxb.**

*Habit.* Tall shrub.

**689. *C. medicaginea*, Lamk.**

*Uses.* In the Punjab the plant is officinal, being sold in the name of Gulabi (Watt's Dic).

**690. *C. Willdenoviana*, DC.**

**\*691. *C. striata*, DC. Bot. Mag, t. 3200.**

*Sans.* Shudrachanapushpika.

*Mal.* Kilukkachedi.

*Habit.* Low shrub.

*Locality.* Wastes, Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* September—January.

*Uses.* Bark yields fibre. Root tied to the wrist and neck of patients suffering from dropsy (Watt's Dic).

**692. *C. laburnifolia*, Linn. Burm. Zeyl. t. 35.**

*Habit.* Low shrub.

**693. *C. quinquefolia*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 28.**

*Habit.* Annual.

**\*694. *C. Grahmiana*, W & A.**

*Locality.* High Ranges.

*Fl.* December.

**\*695. *C. lævigata*, Lamk.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Travancore-Cochin boundary.

*Fl.* November.

**\*696. *C. madurensis*.**

**\*697. *C. sp.***

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**\*698. *Melilotus parviflora*, Desf.***Habit.* Slender herb.*Uses.* Seeds contain coumarin, and used in bowel-complaints, infantile diarrhoea and given as a gruel (Watt's Dic).**699. *Cyamopsis psoralioides*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 248.***Tam.* Cheeniavara, Kothaverai.*Habit.* Annual.*Uses.* Pods eaten as vegetable : seeds given to cattle and horses (Watt's Dic).**700. *C. sinensis*.***Habit.* Annual.**701. *Indigofera echinata*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 316****702. *I. linifolia*, Retz. Wight Ic. t. 313.***Habit.* Annual.*Uses.* Root officinal and used in febrile eruptions (Balfour). Seeds eaten in famine days (Watt's Dic).**703. *I. cordifolia*, Heyne.***Uses.* Seeds eaten in famine days (Watt's Dic).**704. *I. triquetra*, Dalz.****705. *I. glandulosa*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 330.***Habit.* Annual.*Uses.* Seeds highly nitrogenous, used as a nutritive tonic and as an article of food in famine time (Watt's Dic).**\*706. *I. enneaphylla*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 403.***Sans.* Hamsapathi.*Mal.* Cherupulladi.*Tam.* Nilamparenda, Lalela.*Habit.* Herb.*Locality.* Puliwara. 700'*Fl.* July.*Uses.* Juice given as antiscorbutic and alterative; infusion is diuretic, given in fevers and cough (Drury). This is one of the most useful plants in pasture lands, eaten in times of scarcity (Watt's Dic). Decoction or powder given in diarrhoea. Oil boiled with the plant, applied to burns. Decoction given in epilepsy, insanity, and in chronic venereal affections (Local-Krishnan Vydian).**707. *I. uniflora*, Hamilt. Wight Ic. t. 333.**

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**708. I. aspalathoides, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 332.***Mal.* Manali.*Tam.* Sivanar-vayambu.*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Uses.* Leaves, flowers and tender shoots are cooling and demulcent, employed in leprosy and cancers. Root chewed as a remedy for toothache and aphthæ. Leaves applied to abscesses, and oil got from the root used to anoint the head in erysipelas (Nadkarni). Ashes of burnt plant used to clean dandruff from the hair. The plant rubbed up with butter applied to reduce œdematous tumours (Drury).

**709. I. pentaphylla, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 385.***Habit.* Undershrub.*Locality.* Quilon.*Fl.* July.**710. I. tenuifolia, Rottl.****711. I. viscosa, Lamk. Wight Ic. t. 404.****712. I. trifoliata, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 314.**

*Uses.* Seeds prescribed with other mucilaginous drugs as a restorative (Phar. ind).

**713. I. tritta, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 315.***Habit.* Undershrub.**714. I. subulata Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 387.****715. I. hirsuta, Linn. Jacq. Ic. t. 569.****716. I. Wightii, Grah.***Habit.* Low shrub.**\*717. I. pulchella, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 367.***Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Cardamom Hills. 3500'.*Fl.* February.

*Uses.* Decoction of root used in cough and powder applied externally for pain in the chest. Flowers eaten as a vegetable (Watt's Dic).

**\*718. I. tinctoria, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 365.***Eng.* True Indigo.*Sans.* Neelini.*Mal.* Amari. *Tam.* Neelam.

*Uses.* Infusion of leaves is the indigo of commerce. Seeds yield an oil used in medicine as an ointment in sores, in epilepsy and

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bronchitis. It is largely employed as a test reagent. Infusion of root is antidote to arsenic-poison (Watt's Dic). Leaves rubbed with water applied to abdomen to promote urine. Powdered indigo cleanses ulcers. Root boiled in milk given as a purgative (Nadkarni). Leaves powdered and mixed with honey given in biliousness. Root is an antidote to poison and used in the swoons of confined women (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves or root-bark powdered and given in honey as a remedy for rheumatism, leprosy, swelling in joints, dropsy, liver complaints, constipation, itches, worms in the stomach and as an antidote to strong poison. Oil boiled with leaves applied to improve growth of hair (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

719. *I. galeoides*, DC.

720. *Psoralea corylifolia*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 665.

*Eng.* Babchi seeds.

*Tam.* Karpokarishi.

*Habit.* Erect annual.

*Uses.* Seeds laxative, stimulant, and used to make a perfumed oil. They yield a colorless oil and the oleo-resinous extract applied in white-leprosy (Nadkarni). Seeds useful in febrile and bilious affections, as an anthelmintic and diuretic. They are used in South India as a stomachic and deobstruent (Watt's Dic).

721. *Millettia rubiginosa*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 207.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

722. *M. splendens*, W & A.

723. *M. racemosa*, Benth.

*Habit.* Woody climber.

724. *M. auriculata*, Baker.

\*725. *Mundulea suberosa*, Benth. Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 120.

*Tam.* Pil-avaram.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Courtallam, dry slopes of Mahendragiri and Pulivera. 1000'.

*Fl.* May-August. *Fr.* October-November.

*Uses.* Seeds and inner bark used to poison fish. The plant is useful in reafforesting bare hills (Bourdillon).

\* 726. *Tephrosia tinctoria*, Pers. Wight Ic. t. 388/

*Habit.* Under-shrub.

*Locality.* Travancore-Cochin boundary. 1000'.

*Uses.* The tissues yield a blue coloring matter used as indigo in Ceylon (Balfour).

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- ° 727. *T. spinosa*, Pers. Wight Ic. t. 372.

*Mal.* Mukkavala.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Shencotta.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* Decoction of root-bark given in rheumatism, indigestion, diarrhoea, fever, and excessive thirst. It is externally applied to swellings in the joints (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

728. *T. senticosa*, Pers. Wight Ic. t. 370.

*Habit.* Low shrub.

- \*729. *T. purpurea*, Pers, Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 55.

*Mal.* Kozhinjil.

*Tam.* Kozhinja.

*Habit.* Low shrub.

*Locality.* Quilon, wastes.

*Fl.* April, May-July. *Fr.* May--September.

*Uses.* Decoction of root given to children as anthelmintic. Dried plant is deobstruent, diuretic, and useful in bronchitis, bilious, febrile attacks, obstructions of the liver, spleen and kidneys, to purify blood and to cure boils. Infusion of seeds is cooling. Root-bark ground with pepper given in obstinate colic. The whole plant is tonic and laxative (Watt's Dic). Root bitter, and given in dyspepsia and chronic diarrhoea. Decoction of fruit given to stop vomiting. Root pounded in milk, and boiled, applied to leprous wounds. Root used in tooth-complaints (Basel Misson 500 plants). Decoction of root given to cure rheumatism, asthma and poison. Decoction of plant gargled in strengthening gum and teeth. The plant is an excellent manure for paddy fields (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

730. *T. Hookeriana*, W & A.

731. *T. villosa*, Pers.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Koni.

*Fl.* August.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves given for dropsy in Pudukotta (Watt's Dic).

732. *Sesbania ægyptiaca*, Pers. Wight Ic. t. 32

*Tam.* Champai.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Root used as a remedy for scorpion sting. Juice of fresh leaves, given as anthelmintic. Seeds emmanagogue, stimulant and-as-

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tringent. Leaves used as fodder. Bark yields a fibre for ropes. Seeds used externally for itches. Juice of bark given in itches and other cutaneous eruptions. Flowers boiled in gingelly oil applied to patients suffering from coryza or nasal catarrh. Wood used to prepare jaggery, made into toys in Burma. The soft pithy stems are plaited into mats in Assam (Watt's Dic). Poultice of leaves applied to promote suppuration. Wood yields charcoal for gunpowder. The tree is used as a substitute for bamboos (Drury). The plant is used to make ink (Basel Mission 500 plants). Seeds used in diarrhoea and enlargement of the spleen (Nadkarni).

\*733. *S. aculeata*, Pers. Jacq. Ic. t. 564.

*Tam.* Mullagathi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Quilon, Ranni &c.

*Fl.* August–October.

*Uses.* Stem yields fibre used as a substitute for hemp, for cordage and drag ropes of fishing nets as it lasts well in water. Seeds eaten in famine days (Watt's Dic).

734. *S grandiflora*, Pers. Rheede Hort. Mal. t. 51.

*Sans.* Agasthya.

*Tam.* Agathi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves or flowers blown up the nostrils as a remedy in nasal catarrh and head-ache. Paste of root, of the red flowered variety, applied in rheumatism. Root juice given with honey as an expectorant in catarrh. Paste of root and stramonium is applied to painful swellings. Poultice of leaves applied as a specific for bruises and sores (Phar. ind). This is planted to support betel-vines in ga dens. Tender leaves, pods and flowers eaten as a vegetable. Wood not durable (Bourdillon). Leaves used as fodder. Bark astringent and infusion given in smallpox (Watt's Dic). Juice of flowers used in dimness of the eyes. Decoction of leaves used as purgative. Bark used to strengthen the body (Basel Mission 500 plants).

735. *Geissapsis cristata*, W & A.

736. *G. tenella*, Benth.

\*737. *Zornia diphylla*, Pers. Rheede Hort. Mal. t. 82-3.

*Mal.* Murikootti.

*Habit.* Annual shrub.

*Locality.* Wastes all over Quilon.

*Fl.* June–July. *Fr.* July–August.

*Uses.* Root given with that of *bhadar jhapni* to induce sleep in children. These plants shutting up their leaves at night have probably suggested the idea to the *Ojhas* (Watt's Dic).



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738. *Stylosanthes mucronata*, Willd. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 294.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

739. *Smithia sensitiva*, Ait. Salisb. Par. t. 92.

*Habit.* Annual herb.

*Uses.* Leaves eaten as a pot-herb and used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

\*740. *S. geminiflora*, Roth.

*Sans.* Lekshmana.

*Mal.* Elakanni, Thiruthali.

*Habit.* Annual herb or shrub.

*Locality.* Scrub-land, Koni. 300'.

*Fl.* January--February. *Fr.* February.

*Uses.* Decoction or powder of whole plant given to cure biliousness, rheumatism, phlegm and ulcers. It is a laxative and strengthening agent, given with milk and sugar to remove sterility in women. effect of old age, and wrinkles (Local--Krishnan Vydiar.).

741. *S. purpurea*, Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 4283.

*Habit.* Annual.

742. *S. capitata*, Dalz. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 244.

*Habit.* Annual.

743. *S. dichotoma*, Dalz.

\*744. *S. setulosa*, Dalz. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 243.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Muthukkuzhivayal.

*Fl.* October.

\*745. *S. blanda*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 986.

\*746. *S. gracilis*, Benth.

747. *Æschynomone indica*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 405.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Uses.* Pith made into hats, swimming jackets, life boats and artificial flowers (Watt's Dic).

\*748. *Æ. aspera*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 299.

*Mal.* Kédassi.

*Tam.* Nellithalli.

*Habit.* Aquatic, perennial.

*Locality.* Paddy fields, Veapuram.

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*Uses.* Pith used for hats, bottlecases, artificial flowers, models of temples, and fishing floats (Drury). Fibre is extracted from the thin bark and seeds yield an oil (Watt's Dic). Leaflets used as greens (Indian Forester 1878-page 235).

**749. *Ormocarpum sennoides*, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 297.

*Mal.* Kattumurunga. *Tam.* Kattumurungai.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Fl.* August–November.

*Uses.* The whole plant is used in branding, to strengthen the body. Decoction given in fever. Root–bark rubbed with oil applied in paralysis (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**\*750. *Pycnospora hedysaroides*, Br.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Low country, Perinad.

*Fl.* October.

**\*751. *Pseudarthria viscida*, W. & A.** Wight Ic. t. 286.

*Sans.* Sanaparni.

*Mal.* Moovila. *Tam.* Neermalli.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Ayur.

*Fl.* October–November. *Fr.* November–December.

*Uses.* Decoction or powder of root given to cure biliousness, rheumatism, phlegm, thirst, excessive heat, intestinal poison, vomiting, chronic fever, diarrhœa, asthma, heart-diseases, gonorrhœa, worms and piles. It strengthens and renews vitality of the body (Local–Krishnan Vydian).

**752. *Lourea Vespertilionis*, Desv.** Wight Ic. t. 285.

**753. *Uria picta*, Desv.** Jacq. Ic. t. 567.

*Habit.* Perennial.

*Uses.* The fruit is used as an application to sore-mouth of children. The plant is used as an antidote to the poison of the *pharsa* snake (Watt's Dic).

**754. *U. crinita*, Desv.** Wight Ic. t. 411.

**755. *U. hamosa*, Wall.** Wight Ic. t. 284.

*Uses.* The plant is an ingredient of the Dasamoola and used in medicine. It is considered alterative, tonic, and anti catarrhal but seldom used alone. It is given with milk to pregnant women in the seventh month to produce abortion. In Vedic times the plant was invoked as a goddess (Watt's Dic).

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**756. Alysicarpus monilifer, DC.** Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 52.

**\*757. A. vaginalis, DC.** Bel. Rotsch. t. 19.

*Locality.* Bakthivilas premises, Trivandrum.

*Uses.* The plant is officinal (Watt's Dic)

**758. A. bupleurifolius, DC.** Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 194.

**759. A. longifolius, W & A.** Wight Ic. t. 251.

**760. A. rugosus, DC**

**761. Desmodium Cephalotes, Wall.** Wight Ic. t. 373.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Low country, Koni.

*Fl.* September.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten by Santals. Leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

**\*762. D. pulchellam, Benth,** Wight Ic. t. 418.

*Sans.* Lodrom.

*Mal.* Pachotti.

*Tam.* Vellalothi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Kulathuapuzha. 300.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* Powder or decoction of bark given with honey in hæmorrhage, swellings, diarrhoea, excessive thirst and poison. Decoction applied in all eye-diseases. Flower used to cure biliousness and phlegm (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**\*763. D. biarticulatum, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 419.

*Mal.* Sivanarvayambu.

*Tam.* Sivanarveppu.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Maidan of Quilon.

*Fl.* June.

*Uses.* Powder or decoction of the dried plant given as a remedy in ulcers, leprosy, carbuncles, swellings, fever, snake-poison, indigestion and rheumatism. It improves complexion and purifies blood. Water boiled with the plant used as a bath for rheumatic patients (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**\*764. D. triquetrum, DC.**

*Mal.* Adakkapanal.

*Habit.* Herb.

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*Locality.* Malayattur Teak Plantations and Kalaketti reserve.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* Root used in medicine.

**765. D. Ormocarpoides, DC.**

**766. D. Gardneri, Benth.**

**767. D. dolabriforme, Benth.**

**768. D. scalpe, DC.**

**769. D. gangeticum, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 272

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* The root is described as alterative, tonic, a remedy for vomiting, fever, asthma and dysentery (Phar. ind). This is regarded as a febrifuge and anticatarrhal. Root forms one of the Dasamoolas (Watt's Dic).

**\*770. D. latifolium, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 270.

*Mal.* Oarila. *Tam.* Chithamalli.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Fl. & Fr.* November—December.

*Uses.* It affords a strong paper fibre (Watt's Dic). Flowers purple and handsome (Balfour). Decoction of root given for fever, diarrhoea, burning sensation, vomiting, rheumatism, indigestion, bowel-complaints, insanity and ulcers (Local—Krishnan Vylian).

**771. D. Wightii, Grah.**

**772. D. diffusum, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 298.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Leaves used as fodder.

**\*773. D. rufescens, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 984.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Locality.* Muthukkuzhivayal.

*Fl.* October.

**\*774. D. triflorum, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 292.

*Sans.* Hamsapathi.

*Mal.* Cherupulladi. *Tam.* Nilamparanda.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Locality.* Koni Teak Plantations and low country. 200'.

*Fl.* December—June. *Fr.* July.

*Uses.* Leaves used as galactagogue by women after confinement (Phar. ind). It is a valuable medicine for dysentery and used as fodder

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(Watt's Dic). Fresh plant applied to abscesses and wounds that do not heal well (Drury). Decoction of root given to purify blood, to cure poison, ulcers, leprosy, heat, diarrhoea, epilepsy, and insanity. Juice boiled with oil gargled in diseases of the mouth and given internally in bowel-complaints and worms in children. Decoction of root given to increase mother's milk. (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

**775. *D. parvifolium*, DC.**

*Uses.* Plant eaten as a vegetable by the Santals. Leaves eaten by cattle, camel and goats (Watt's Dic).

**\*776. *D. gyrans*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 29f.**

*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* Lateral leaflets have the power of singular motions (Balfour).

**\*777. *D. polycarpum*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 406.**

*Mal.* Nilathovara.

*Locality.* Kalaketty reserve.

*Uses.* The Santals are said to use a preparation of the plant in fainting and convulsions (Watt's Dic).

**\*778. *D. gyroides*, DC.**

*Mal.* Ramachem-pullu.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha.

**\*779. *Abrus precatorius*, Linn, Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 39.**

*Eng.* Jequirity or wild liquorice.

*Sans.* Rektiku.

*Mal.* Kunni. *Tam.* Kunrimani.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* All over.

*Fl.* April-October. *Fr.* November-December.

*Uses.* Leaves and root yield an extract similar to liquorice. Leaves mixed with honey applied to swellings, chewed with sugar mitigates cough, and used in Java instead of tea. Root demulcent and seeds externally used in ophthalmia. White seeds poisonous. Juice of leaves used in aphthæ. Seeds used by druggists and goldsmiths as weights and to increase adhesion in the delicate parts of manufactured ornaments. They are also used for beads, rosaries and necklaces and other ornaments (Drury). Paste of seeds made into sticks and applied below the skin, kills all animals (Watt's Dic). Paste of leaves with honey used in sore-mouth. Seeds useful in eye-disease and rat-poison (Basel Mission 500 plants). Ashes used as caustic to open abscesses (N. N. Sen).

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**780. Cicer arietinum, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 20.*Eng.* Bengal Gram or Chicken pea.*Sans.* Kalaya.*Mal.* Kadala. *Tam.* Kadalay.*Habit.* Annual.*Fl.* September–October.

*Uses.* Seeds eaten, in a parched condition at night, followed by a cup of warm milk, give great relief in bronchial catarrh. Young plants are eaten raw, or roasted in hot ashes. Young leaves are eaten like spinach (*Watt's Dic*). Fresh plant put in hot water, is used in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa by making the patient sit over the steam (*Phar. ind*). The plant is employed as refrigerent in fevers. Seeds are considered antibilious. Acid liquid collected from the leaves by spreading cloth overnight on the plant, is used in vomiting, indigestion, costiveness, diarrhœa and dysentery. Boiled leaves forms a nice application to sprains and dislocated limbs. The liquid obtained by macerating seeds, is a tonic. Seeds roasted like coffee are aphrodisial and used in flatulency (*Nadkarni*). Oxalic acid exudes from all parts of the plant and used in curries as vinegar. Seeds eaten in curries are fattening to cattle (*Drury*). Leaves eaten accelerate flow of urine (*Basel Mission 500 plants*).

**781. Shuteria vestita, W & A.** Wight Ic. t. 165.**782. Dumasia villosa, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 445.**783. Glycine javanicum, Linn.****784. Teramnus labialis, Spreng.** Wight Ic. t. 168.*Tam.* Kattu—alandu.

*Uses.* This is much used in medicine internally and externally in paralysis, rheumatism and affections of the nervous system (*Phar. ind*).

**\*785. Mucuna monosperma, DC.***Eng.* Negro-Bean.*Mal.* Malantheelli.*Habit.* Climber.

*Uses.* A favourite vegetable with the Bralmins, in fasting. Seeds used as an expectorant and sedative in cough, asthma and affections of the tongue (*Watt's Dic*).

**786. M. atropurpurea, DC.***Habit.* Climber.**787. M. gigante, DC.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 36.*Mal.* Kakavalli*Habit.* Climber

*Uses.* Bark pulverised with dried ginger and rubbed in rheumatism (*Drury*).

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

788. *M. hirsuta*, W & A.

\*789. *M. pruriens*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 280.

*Eng.* The cowhage plant.

*Sans.* Atmagupta.

*Mal.* Naicornā. *Tam.* Poonaikalei.

*Habit.* Creeping annual.

*Locality.* Peermede. 0--4000'

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Infusion of root with honey given in *Cholera morbus*. Root used as a remedy in facial paralysis, hemeplegia, and paste applied in dropsy. Seeds applied to scorpion-stings, relieve pain. Tender parts eaten as a vegetable. Seeds used in spermetorrhœa. Root used as a tonic and in nervous complaints. Hairs of the legume used as a vermifuge (Watt's Dic). The hairs on the pods touched incautiously cause itching pain. Root made into an ointment for elephantiasis. Leaves applied to ulcers and the beans are aphrodisiac. A syrup thickened with hairs of the pods till it is of the consistence of honey prescribed by European practitioners as anthelmintic. A vinous infusion of the pods used as a remedy in dropsy. Seeds edible and are equal to English beans (Drury). Dried pods with their stinging bristles used to keep off rats from grain-stores. Decoction of root or powder given as a remedy in rheumatism, phlegm, biliousness, impure blood, consumption, asthma, and cough, improves vitality, fattens the body, and cures ulcers and stone in the bladder. Seeds powdered and taken in dysentery, eczema and to improve vitality (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

\*790. *Erythrina indica*, Lam. Wight Ic. t. 58.

*Eng.* Indian Coral tree.

*Mal.* Murukku.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Low country, Quilon &c.

*Fl.* March.

*Uses.* Leaves cooked with cocoanut-milk used internally and externally to promote secretion of milk in mothers, and menstrual flow. Bark used in dysentery, as anthelmintic and as a collyrium in ophthalmia. Leaves laxative and diuretic. In the Brazils, bark is used as a hypnotic (Phar. ind). Bark antibilious and febrifuge. The inner side of bark smeared with ghee, held over flame, and soot thus formed applied to the edges of the lower lid of the eyes in watery eyes. Fresh juice of leaves is a good vermifuge. Leaves externally applied to disperse venereal buboes and pain in the joints (Nadkarni). Flowers yield a red dye and bark used in tanning (Watt's Dic). This tree is planted as a support for pepper-vine (Bourdillon).

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

\*791. *E. stricta*, Roxb. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 175.

*Eng.* The Indian Coral-tree.

*Sans.* Mura.

*Tam. & Mal.* Murukku, Mullu-Murukku.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests. 0—4000'.

*Fl.* January—April. *Fr.* July—August.

*Uses.* Wood used for floats of fishing nets, scabbards, sieve-frames, planking for jars for household purposes and boxes to be covered with lacquer. It is one of our lightest woods (Bourdillon). Powder of bark given with ghee cures rheumatism, biliousness, itches, burning sensation, thirst, fever, fainting, poison, asthma, leprosy, and epilepsy. Juice of leaves boiled in oil applied as a remedy in eczema and itches. Leaves applied to ulcers. Flowers powdered and given in honey in rheumatism, and biliousness and serves as an antidote to poison. Tender leaves increase bile, and digestion (Local—Krishnan Vydiau).

792. *E. suberosa*, Roxb.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Uses.* Wood used for scabbards, sieve-frames and for planking (Watt's Dic).

793. *E. lithosperma*, Blume.

*Uses.* Planted as shade for coffee and tea, in Estates (Bourdillon).

794. *Galactia tenuiflora*, W & A.\*795. *Spatholobus Roxburghii*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 210.

*Mal.* Athambu-valli, Chamatha.

*Tam.* Plashi-valli.

*Habit.* Robust climber.

*Locality.* Nagercoil and deciduous forests, throughout.

*Fl.* August—October. *Fr.* April—May.

*Uses.* Gum is ruby-colored and transparent. Seeds yield an oil used in cooking and for anointing. Bark yields a fibre used for ropes. (Watt's Dic). This is very destructive to teak and other trees by coiling round them and preventing their growth (Bourdillon). Decoction of bark given as a remedy in dropsy, worms, bowel-complaints and as an antidote in poisons of venomous reptiles. Leaves bruised and boiled in oil applied to cure fever. Ashes of leaves taken in molasses as a remedy in worms. Leaves used in religious ceremonies (Local—Krishnan Vydiau).

796. *Butea frondosa*, Roxb. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 16-17.

*Eng.* Bastard-teak, Pulas-kino-tree.



## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Sans.* Palasha.

*Mal.* Palasin samatha, pu-palasu.

*Tam.* Purasu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Puliyera, Cardamom Hills, and Anjanad up to 4000'.

*Fl.* February—March. *Fr.* June—July.

*Uses.* Wood used for sacred utensils and leaves as platters in religious ceremony. Dried twigs used by Hindus to feed sacred fire. Leaves astringent, tonic, aphrodisiac, used to disperse boils, pimples, and given internally in flatulent-colic, worms and piles. Flowers astringent, depurative, diuretic, aphrodisiac and used as poultice to disperse swellings, promote diuresis and the menstrual flow. Decoction of seeds given in gravelly complaints. Seeds pounded with lemon juice, applied to the skin, act powerfully as a rubifacient. Poultice of flowers in boiled water, applied to the abdomen in difficult micturition (Phar. ind). Wood used for well-curbs, and water-scoops of native wells. Bark gives a coarse fibre, leaves used as plates and bark yields gum called Bengal-Kino. Seeds anthelmintic and aperient and are very useful for putting horses into condition. They have been employed successfully as a cure for dhoby's itch. Gum and flowers used in medicine. Flower yields a yellow dye. The tree is one of the best for production of lac (Bourdillon). Bark given with ginger in snake-bites. Root-fibre makes strong ropes. Charcoal possesses decolorising properties and used as a substitute for animal charcoal in the purification of alkaloids, on account of its comparative freedom from saline matter (Nadkarni). The Kino is used in precipitating indigo and in tanning. Flowers used by native women, in temples, and as a fomentation in dysuria (Drury). Over-dose of powdered seeds, creates giddiness. Decoction of bark given in cold, cough and fever. Gum rubbed all over in diarrhoea. Bark and sugar-candy chewed to quench thirst. Gum used in tanning (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**797. *B. superba*, Roxb.**

*Habit.* Climber.

*Fl.* March—April.

*Uses.* This yields a gum, like that of *B. frondosa*, root is said to yield a red dye in Burma. Roots and the young branches yield a strong and useful fibre. Leaves regarded as valuable fodder (Watt's Dic). Root used in the bites of poisonous animals. Juice of leaves with curd and yellow zedoary given in the heat-eruptions of children (Phar. ind).

**798. *Canavalia ensiformis*, DC.**

*Eng.* The sword-bean.

*Mal.* Valaringha.

*Tam.* Kattuvalari, Kattuthamettai.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Korî, wastes. 200'.

*Fl.* September–October.

*Fr.* November–December.

*Uses.* Young pods eaten cooked as a vegetable (Watt's Dic). There are several varieties of which the white flowered species is considered most wholesome and found between Quilon and Anjengo (Drury). The fruits eaten, create abdominal complaints, hernia and colic (Local–Krishnan Vylian).

**799. *C. obtusifolia*, DC.**

*Habit.* Perennial.

*Uses.* This is a useful binder of loose sand (Watt's Dic).

**800. *C. gladiata*, DC.**

*Habit.* Perennial.

**801. *C. virosa*, W & A.**

*Habit.* Perennial.

**802. *Pueraria tuberosa*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 412.**

*Habit.* Large climber.

*Fl.* March–April.

*Uses.* Cattaplasms are made from the large tuberous roots used by the natives, to reduce swellings in the joints (Drury). Yam-like tubers eaten in the Punjab. Root employed as an emetic, tonic, and as a lactagogue (Watt's Dic).

**803. *Phaseolus lunatus*, Linn.**

*Eng.* Lima-bean.

*Habit.* Tall biennial.

*Uses.* A very valuable bean much prized by Europeans in India as a vegetable (Balfour). This species sometimes exhibit markedly poisonous properties (Watt's Dic).

**804. *P. vulgaris*, Linn.**

*Eng.* Kidney-bean.

*Uses.* Much cultivated as a vegetable and fodder (Balfour).

**805. *P. adenanthus*, Meyer. Wight Ic. t. 34.**

*Sans.* Aranyamudga.

*Mal.* Kattpayir.

*Tam.* Kattupayaru.

*Habit.* Climbing annual.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Fl.* December—January.

*Uses.* Tuberos roots cooked and eaten (Watt's Dic). Decoction of plant used in bowel-complaints and stricture. Root with sugar, sandal-powder and butter applied to sore-eyes (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**806. P. Grahamianus, W & A.**

*Locality.* Courtallam.

**807. P. semierectus, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 249.

**\*808. P. trilobus, Ait.** Wight Ic. t. 94.

*Sans.* Ajera.

*Mal.* Ceruvidukol.

*Tam.* Naripayir, Elipayir.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Naduvathumuzhi Teak Plantations, Kom.

*Fl.* December—January.

*Uses.* Seeds and leaves eaten by the poorer classes and used as fodder. The plant is prescribed in decoction for irregular fever in Behar (Drury). This forms one of the 5 drugs that prolongs life. (N. N. Sen).

**809. P. aconitifolius, Jacq.** Obs. t. 52.

*Eng.* Field-gram or Kidney-bean.

*Uses.* A pleasant tasted pulse cultivated in the higher provinces. Root said to be narcotic (Balfour). Seeds and leaves given to cattle and horses (Watt's Dic).

**810. P. Mungo, Linn.**

*Eng.* Green Gram.

*Sans.* Mahamasha.

*Mal.* Cherupayaru.

*Tam.* Pachapayaru.

*Habit.* Annual undershrub.

*Fl.* December—January.

*Uses.* Pulse given to strengthen the eyes; stalks and leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic). Pulp forms a very nutritious article of diet especially to sick persons recovered from fever. It is cool and astringent (Nadkarni). Decoction of grain given with sugar as an antidote in mercurial poison and as a remedy in obstructed menses (Basel Mission 500 plants). Flour of the grain is an excellent substitute for soap in Hindu baths (Local).

**\*811. P. trinervius, Heyne.**

*Locality.* Travancore—Cochin boundary.

*Uses.* Seeds used as food (Watt's Dic). This grows both wild and cultivated (Local).

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

- 812. P. calcuratus, Roxb.**  
*Uses.* This forms food and fodder like others of the species (Watt's Dic).
- 813. P. Roxburghii.**  
*Eng.* Black Gram.  
*Mal. & Tam.* Ulunnu.  
*Habit.* Annual undershrub.  
*Locality.* Cultivated in low country.  
*Uses.* A highly valued article of food and medicine. Root, narcotic and is a remedy for aching bones. Oil prepared with the pulse, used for rheumatism (Nadkarni). Cattle are very fond of the straw. An average seed is the origin of the most common weights used by Hindu goldsmiths (Drury).
- 814. P. coccineus.**  
*Mal.* Perumpayir.  
*Habit.* Annual undershrub.  
*Locality.* Cultivated in low country.  
*Uses.* Good vegetable and used to increase milk in cows.
- 815. P. multiflorus.**  
*Mal.* Pathinettu-maniyan.  
*Locality.* Cultivated in low country.  
*Uses.* Tender young pods eaten as an excellent vegetable (Watt's Dic).
- 816. Vigna Catjang, Endl. Bot. Mag. t. 22.**  
*Eng.* Alasandi Bean.  
*Sans.* Rajamasha.  
*Mal.* Kottapayaru.  
*Tam.* Karamani.  
*Habit.* Annual undershrub.  
*Locality.* Cultivated in low country.  
*Uses.* Leaves employed as a dye-stuff. Seeds used in medicine and strengthen the stomach. Grain is eaten as dhol, stalk and leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic).
- 817. V. vexillata, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 202.**  
*Habit.* Twining undershrub.
- 818. V. Wightii, Benth. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 296.**  
*Habit.* Twiner.  
*Locality.* Courtallam.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

**819. V. pilosa, Baker.**

*Uses.* Grain eaten as dholi, and straw used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

**820. V. unguiculata.**

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout.

**821. V. sesquipedalis.**

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout.

**822. Pachyrhizus angulatus, Rich.**

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout.

*Uses.* Large tuberous roots eaten raw or boiled like turnips (Watt's Dic).

**\*823. Clitoria Ternatea, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 1542.**

*Eng.* Clitoria.

*Sans.* Aparajitha.

*Mal.* Malai-amukki, Shankupushpa.

*Tam.* Karuvilai, Kakanom.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Kottayam and all over low country.

*Fl.* October. *Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Juice of root of the white-flowered variety is blown up the nostrils as a remedy for hemicrania. Infusion of root-bark used as a demulcent in irritation of the bladder and urethra. It acts as a diuretic and laxative. A syrup of the deep blue flowers is a coloring agent and tincture used as a substitute for litmus (Phar. ind). Seeds have a powerful cathartic action like jalap and are used in weakness of sight, sore-throat, affections of the skin and in dropsy (Nadkarni). Root used in croup, and is emetic (Drury). Leaves used as antidote to poison, Green leaves and flowers used as vegetable. White variety is used in medicine (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction or powder of root given in rheumatism, poison, cough, ulcers on the neck, biliousness, ear-diseases, indigestion, leprosy, ulcers and worms. Blue and white flowered varieties have similar properties. Blue flowers used to prepare ink (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

**824. Dolichos Lablab, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 380.**

*Eng.* Cow-gram.

*Sans.* Uddalakah.

*Mal.* Mochakotta.

*Tam.* Vellavarei, Kattumukkei.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Fl.* November–February.

*Uses* Pulse largely eaten by the poor classes and by cattle. Root used in Assam to poison wild animals (Watt's Dic).

**825. *D. biflorus*, Linn.**

*Eng.* Horse-gram

*Sans.* Kulastha.

*Mal.* Muthira. *Tam.* Kollu.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout.

*Fl.* November. *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Stem and leaves used as fodder. Beans largely eaten by the poor and given to cattle and horses. Beans yield an oil (Watt's Dic). Decoction used in leucorrhœa and menstrual derangements. Pulse used as a demulcent in calculous affections, coughs and to reduce corpulence (Nadkarni). Oil prepared with the decoction of seeds applied in rheumatism and cold. Decoction of seeds made into sauce and used in chest affections (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**826 *D. ciliatus*, Klein.**

**\*827 *D. falcatus*, Klein.**

*Mal.* Kattumuthira. *Tam.* Kattamara. Kattkoll.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Koni Teak Plantations and Ariencavu.

*Fl. & Fr.* October–January.

*Uses.* Decoction of root given as a remedy in piles, stomach-ache, constipation, ophthalmia, ulcers, poison and itches. Decoction of seeds used as a specific in rheumatism, and is also given for the above diseases (Local—Krishnan Vydian).

**828. *D. bracteatus*, Baker.**

**829. *D. albiflorum*.**

**830. *D. purpurescens*.**

**831. *D. purpureum*.**

**832. *D. sp.***

} Cultivated.

**833. *Psophocarpus palustris*, Desv. Endl. Atakt. t. 1-2.**

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

**834. *P tetragonolobus*, DC.**

*Eng.* Goa-bean.

*Mal.* Goa payaru.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Tender pods and mature tubers are eaten (Local).

## LEGUMINOSAE.

**835. *Atylosia geminiflora*, Dalz.**

**836. *A. lineata*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 98.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Peermede.

*Fl.* January.

**837. *A. albicans*, Benth.**

**838. *A. scarabæoides*, Benth.**

**839. *A. Candollei*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 754.**

*Tam.* Kattuthuvārei.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* Seeds eaten and leaves used as fodder (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**840. *A. barbata*, Baker.**

*Sans.* Mashaparni.

*Mal.* Kattuzhunnu. *Tam.* Peruvidukol.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Ariencavu 1000'

*Fl.* January.

*Uses.* Decoction or powder of root given in rheumatism, biliousness, impure blood, fever, heat, consumption and swellings. It improves vitality, increases phlegm and constipates bowels (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

**841. *Cajanus indicus*, Spreng. Rheede Hort. Mal. t. 13.**

*Eng.* Pigeon Pea. Dhol plant.

*Sans.* Adhaki.

*Mal.* Thuvāra. *Tam.* Thuvārei.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* November. *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Pulse extensively used in daily food and is easily digestible. Leaves used in diseases of the mouth. Poultice of seeds applied to reduce swellings (Nadkarni). Leaves used as fodder, dried stem makes good fuel and charcoal for gun-powder. It is well suited to produce fire by friction (Drury).

**842. *Dunbaria ferruginea*, W & A.**

*Habit.* Woody twiner.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

843. *D. Heynei*, W & A.  
*Habit.* Woody climber.
844. *D. conspersa*, Benth.  
*Habit.* Twining herb.
845. *Cylista scariosa*, Ait. Wight Ic. t. 1597.  
*Habit.* Woody twiner.
846. *Rhynchosia rufescens*, DC. Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 189.
847. *R. nummularia*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 283.
848. *R. aurea*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 295.
849. *R. suaveolens*, DC.  
*Habit.* Undershrub.
850. *R. cana*, DC.  
*Habit.* Undershrub.
851. *R. Beddomei*, Baker.  
*Habit.* Undershrub.
- \*852. *R. cyanosperma*, Benth, Wight III. t. 81.  
*Habit.* Woody climber.  
*Locality.* Madathurai.  
*Fl.* February.
853. *R. minima*, DC.  
*Habit.* Twining annual.  
*Uses.* Cattle eat this species (Watt's Dic).
854. *R. viscosa*, DC. A. Rich, Flor. Abyss. t. 43.
855. *R. sericea*, Spanoghe.
856. *R. acutissima*, Thwaites.  
*Habit.* Twiner.
857. *R. densiflora*, DC.
858. *Flemingia lineata*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 327.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
859. *F. stricta*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 329.  
*Habit.* A tall shrub.
860. *F. Grahamiana*, W & A.  
*Uses.* This yields the "*waras powder*" used in dyeing, more freely than other Indian species (Watt's Dic). As a dye, the coloring



## LEGUMINOSÆ.

matter of *varus* is less in quantity and inferior in quality to that of *Kamala* and medicinally it is used by the Arabs to cure scaly eruptions of the skin (Phar. ind).

\*861. *F. congesta*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 390.

*Mal.* Korkattachedi.

*Habit.* Woody shrub.

*Locality.* Cardamom Hills. 3000'.

*Fl.* February.

*Uses.* Powder from the pods used as a substitute for *Kamala* dye. Root is externally applied to ulcers and swellings on the neck. The pods are eaten (Watt's Dic).

862. *F. Wallichii*, W & A.

863. *F. vestita*, Benth.

*Uses.* Cultivated for its tuberous succulent roots eaten by the poor (Watt's Dic).

\*864. *F. strobilifera*, R. Br. Wight Ic. t. 267.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Banks of the Periyar.

*Fl.* December—January.

\*865. *Dalbergia latifolia*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1156

*Eng.* Bombay Rosewood.

*Mal.* Eitti, Vitti.

*Tam.* Thothagatti.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout. 0-4000'

*Fl.* January—February.

*Fr.* November—January.

*Uses.* Timber known as "rose-wood or blackwood" is highly valued for furniture, gun-carriages, cart-wheels and tool handles. This forms a good shade-tree for coffee (Bourdillon). Oil from seeds used as an antidote to poison (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*866. *D. rubiginosa*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 115.

*Kan name.* Aneivalen-valli.

*Fl.* February.

867. *D. congesta*, Græh.

868. *D. Stocksii*, Benth.

869. *D. sympathetica*, Nimmo.

*Tam.* Anamullu

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Habit.* Thorny plant.

*Uses.* Bark is used as a *lep* (ointment) to remove pimples. Leaves used as an alterative (Watt's Dic). The foliage resembles that of tamarind tree and eaten by cattle (Phar. ind)

\*870. *D. tamarindifolia*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 242.

*Uses.* Leaves used as fodder.

•871. *D. lanceolaria*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 266.

*Eng.* Cabinet-Rose-wood.

*Tam.* Erigei.

*Habit.* Erect tree.

*Locality.* Grass forests at low elevations.

*Fl.* March. *Fr.* October-January.

*Uses.* Decoction of bark increases digestion. Leaves used as an antidote to poison and rubbed in leprosy. Seeds yield an oil used for rheumatism. Gum from root used for wounds. (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*872. *D. volubilis*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 191

*Tam.* Cherumulla.

*Locality.* Mankayam-malai.

*Fl.* February. *Fr.* March-April.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves applied to aphthæ and used as a gargle in sore-throat. Root-juice, with cummin and sugar given in gonorrhœa. Leaves used as fodder for cattle and goats (Watt's Dic).

°873. *D. paniculata*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 114.

*Mal.* Vettatholi, Meruthi.

*Tam.* Pannivagaṭ.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests, Malayattur, 0-1500'.

*Fl.* March. *Fr.* October-January.

*Uses.* Bark chewed by hillmen (Bourdillon).

°874. *D. monosperma*, Dalz.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Locality.* Along back-water canals, Quilon.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* May-June.

875. *D. spinosa*, Roxb.

*Habit.* Erect shrub.

°876. *D. sissoides*, Grah.

*Eng.* Malabar Blackwood.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Mal.* Vell-itti, Eetti, Vitti. *Tam.* Thothagathi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Grass forests up to 2000'.

*Fl.* January--February. *Fr.* October--January.

*Uses.* Used for the same purpose as *D. latifolia* but the timber is harder and stronger (Bourdillon).

**\*877. *D. multiflora.***

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha.

*Fl.* December.

**878. *D. rostrata*, Grah.**

**°879. *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 116.**

*Sans.* Asana.

*Mal.* Venga. *Tam.* Vengai.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests throughout Kulathurpuzha and elsewhere 0--3500'.

*Fl.* July--October. *Fr.* December--March.

*Uses.* Gum looks like dried blood and used in diarrhœa, applied to boils, sores, and skin eruptions. Bark used in Goa as an astringent, and in the treatment of pyrosis (Phar. ind). Wood used for house building, boats, carts, and for sleepers. Gum-resin called Kino (Dragon's blood) is a valuable astringent, much used in medicine (Bourdillon). Leaves used as fodder for cattle and goats. Wood employed to dye a permanent reddish-brown color and communicate a deep red to alcohol and ether. Wood, best suited for exposed venetian-blinds and weather boards, but it is attacked by *Terado Navalis* when used for ships' bottom. Gum gives no tinge to water and it is considered unlucky to use the wood for house-building (Drury). Decoction of wood given as a remedy in phlegm, leprosy, sore-eyes, gonorrhœa, fever, worms, hæmorrhage, rheumatism, and constipation. It improves vitality, complexion and growth of hair. Flowers useful in fever, biliousness and leprosy (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**\*880. *P. macrocarpus*, Kurz.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Quilon.

**881. *P. indicus*, Willd.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. Cultivated.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

**\*882. Pongamia glabra, Vent.** Wight Ic. t. 59.*Eng.* The Indian Beech-Tree.*Sans.* Karaja.*Mal. & Tam.* Pungu.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Throughout, 0-300'.*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Leaves with those of the plumbago, pepper and salt, pounded with curd, given in leprosy. Juice of root with cocoanut-milk, given in gonorrhœa. Flowers used in diabetes and pods worn round the neck to cure whooping cough (Phar. ind). Leaves used as fodder for cattle and as green manure for sugarcane (Drury). Wood used as fuel. Seeds, leaves and oil used for skin-diseases and rheumatism. Oil used for burning. Bark contains a bitter alkaloid. (Bourdillon). Poultice of leaves applied to ulcers infested with worms. Pulp of seeds applied in leprosy (Nadkarni). Ashes used as caustic to open abscesses (N. N. Sen). Powder of root-bark given in honey for rheumatism, leprosy, piles, worms and ulcers. Decoction or powder of bark used as a laxative and for ulcer in the vagina (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

**\*883. Derris scandens, Benth.** Wight. Ic. t. 275.*Mal.* Ponnam--valli. *Tam.* Thirudencodi.*Habit.* Woody climber.*Locality.* Puliya and canal banks Mavelikara &c., Quilon. 600'.*Fl.* June--July. *Fr.* July--August.*Uses.* Bark yields a coarse rope-fibre (Watt's Dic).**884. D. robusta, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 244.*Habit.* Tree.*Uses.* Wood used for tea-boxes and is too porous for furniture (Watt's Dic).**\*885. D. uliginosa, Benth.***Mal.* Kammatti. *Tam.* Thillei, Soodal-valli.*Habit.* Climbing shrub.*Locality.* Elanthikara, Quilon &c.*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Bark used to poison fish (Phar. ind). Juice used for preparing oil for rheumatism and itches. Juice blisters and blinds the eye. It is applied to kill worms in ulcers, useful in leprosy, paralysis, epilepsy, asthma and poison. Leaves boiled in water applied in rheumatism. Pounded seeds taken in hot water in snake poison, leprosy, and phlegm (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

- \*886. *D. brevipes*, Baker.  
*Habit.* Climbing shrub.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests.  
*Fl. & Fr.* December.
887. *D. eualata*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 186.  
*Habit.* Gigantic creeper.
- °888. *D. Heyneana*, Benth.  
*Habit.* Slender climber.
- \*889. *D. platyptera*, Baker.  
*Habit.* Slender climber.  
*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha and Merchiston. 2000'.  
*Fl.* February–April.
890. *D. canarensis*, Baker.
- \*891. *D. oblonga*, Benth.  
*Mal.* Puthakkarandavalli.  
*Tam.* Karandavalli.  
*Habit.* Ornamental climber.  
*Locality.* Periyar river-banks.  
*Fl.* March.  
*Uses.* Stem very fibrous.
892. *D. ovalifolia*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 328.  
*Habit.* Climber.
893. *Sophora tomentosa*, Linn.
- \*894. *S. glauca*, Lesch. Wight Ic. t. 979.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Grass-land, Peermede.  
*Fl.* January.
895. *S. Wightii*, Baker. Wight Ic. t. 1155.
896. *S. interrupta*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 165.  
*Habit.* Erect shrub.
897. *Calpurnia aurea*, Baker. Anal. Gen. t. 12.
898. *Arachis hypogæa*, Linn.  
*Eng.* Ground-nut.  
*Mal* Nilakadala. *Tam.* Nilakadalai.  
*Locality.* South Travancore. Cultivated.  
*Uses.* Seeds eaten and are pressed for their oil much used for soap-making and as a substitute for olive oil (Phar. ind). The oil-cake is

used as food for cattle, and also for manuring sugarcane crop in parts of Mysore (Local).

\*899. *Ormosia travancorica*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 45.

*Mal.* Malamanchádi. *Tam.* Maleimanchádi.

*Habit.* Lofty tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Shendruni and other places.

0-3000'.

*Fl.* December--March. *Fr.* May--June:

900. *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, Fleming.

*Sans.* Kuberakshf. *Mal.* Kazhanchi. *Tam.* Kalarkodi.

*Fl.* August--September.

*Uses.* Necklaces of the seeds strung up on red silk are worn by pregnant women to prevent abortion, and are hung upon trees to prevent fruits from dropping off. Juice of leaves with yellow zedoary and seeds of *Butea frondosa* is given to children in intestinal worms. Leaves, roots and seeds are emmenagogue, deobstruent and febrifuge and useful for dispersing swellings, restraining hæmorrhage, and keeping off infectious diseases. Seeds rubbed with cloves used to relieve colic pain. Seeds roasted and powdered are administered for hydrocele and applied externally, spread on leaves of the castor-oil plant. They are given in leprosy and as anthelmintic. Oil boiled with the seeds applied to wounds to promote cicatrization (Phar. ind). Seeds contain an oil useful in convulsions and palsy. It is used as a cosmetic, to soften the skin and remove pimples. An oil is also said to be prepared from the leaves. Seeds have antiperiodic properties and are used instead of quinine. Tender leaves used in liver complaints. Nuts are made into bracelets, necklaces, and rosaries (Watt's Dic). Decoction of root and fruits used, to purify blood and in fever (Basel Mission 500 plants). Ashes used as caustic to open abscesses (N. N. Sen).

901. *C. Bonduc*, Roxb.

*Eng.* Molucca bean, Fever nut, Bonduc seed, Physic nut.

*Mal.* Kazhanchi.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Uses.* Seeds and root-bark useful in fever, asthma and colic. Powdered seed smoked in a *hucca* is said to cure colic. Burnt seeds with alum and burnt arecanut form a good dentifrice, useful in spongy gums and gum-boils. Seeds contain an oil useful as an embrocation. Oil expressed from the tender leaves is used in nervous complaints. Tender leaves boiled with castor-oil or ghee applied to swollen and painful testicles (Nadkarni).

\*902. *C. Sappan*, Linn. Rozb. Cor. Pl. t. 16.

*Eng.* Brasiletto, Sappan wood.

*Mal.* Chappangani. *Tam.* Parthangi.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Arjenkavu.

*Fl.* March—May.

*Uses.* This tree supplies the Sappan of Bengal commerce. Wood used in dyeing cotton, as a powerful astringent and as a substitute for log-wood. Infusion of wood useful in diarrhœa, dysentery and lichen. The resinous extract of sappan distilled and fused with potash, yields resorcin (Nadkarni). Decoction or powder of stem use as a preventive against abortion and in leprosy, insanity and epilepsy (Local—Krishnar Vydian).

**903. *C. pulcherrima*, Swartz. Bot. Mag. t. 995.**

*Eng.* Barbedos pride. Flower fence. Peacock's pride.

*Sans.* Padangam.

*Tam.* Mayirkonra.

*Mal.* Teceimandaram, Sattimandaram.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Fl.* May—June.

*Uses.* Leaves, flowers and seeds used in medicine. Ink is made from charcoal (Watt's Dic).

**904. *C. sepiaria*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 37**

*Eng.* Mysore thorn.

*Uses.* This is one of the best known plants for fencing and was planted by Hyder Ali as a defence around his strongholds. It is noted for beauty and durability (Drury).

**905. *C. mimosoides*, Lam.**

*Sans.* Svetamoola.

*Habit.* Prickly shrub.

*Locality.* Konni. 200

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* This is used for purging, indigestion and rheumatism of the joints. Leaves used as a vegetable. (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**906. *C. digyna*, Rottl.**

*Uses.* Pods valuable for tanning (Brandis). Seeds yield an oil used in lamps by natives (Balfour). Root is astringent and used in scrofulous affections (Watt's Dic).

**907 *C. Coriaria*, Willd.**

*Eng.* American Sumach, Divi-diyi.

*Habit.* Tree.

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*Locality.* Quilon, Trivandrum &c. Introduced.

*Fl.* December--January, May--June.

*Uses.* Powder of dried pods used as antiperiodic in intermittent fever. Decoction of the legume is a good injection in bleeding piles. Unripe pods astringent and are used as an excellent remedy for *prolapses ani* in children. Pods much valued for tanning (Drury).

\*908. *C. Nuga*, Wight. Ic. t. 36

*Mal.* Attuparenda.

*Habit.* Thorny climber.

*Locality.* Shores of the Ashtamudi lake. Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Root said to be diuretic and useful in gravel and stone in the bladder. Juice of stem used externally and internally in eye-diseases. Powder of leaves administered to women immediately after delivery as a tonic to the uterus (Watt's Dic).

\*909. *Mezoneurum cucullatum*, W & A.

*Mal.* Kākakalingivalli.

*Habit.* Large straggling prickly climber.

*Locality.* Malayattur and elsewhere along rivers.

*Fl.* January--February. *Fr.* March--April.

910. *Pterolobium indicum*, A. Rich. Wight Ic. t. 196.

*Tam.* Karindu.

*Habit.* Thorny scandent shrub.

*Locality.* Chinnar and Marayur jungles.

911. *Poinciana elata*, Linn. Bedd. Fl. Syly. t. 178.

*Tam.* Vāthanarayanan. Varacchi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore. (Planted in gardens).

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* July--August

*Uses.* Leaves useful in rheumatism and flatulence and are used by women after confinement. Root applied in scorpion stings. (Phar. ind). Wood used locally for fuel, and elsewhere for household utensils and furniture. Leaves used in native medicine (Bourdillon). The tree is used as a protection for the footings of rivers, and channel banks and for basket-boats. Leaves used as manure for indigo (Drury). Leaves and twigs are used as manure for paddy crop.

912. *P. regia*, Bojer.

*Eng.* The Gold Mohur tree, Flamboyant. Flame of the forest

*Mal.* Alasippu. *Tam.* Panjadi.

*Locality.* Planted in gardens for ornamental flowers.



## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Fl.* April--May.

*Uses.* Tree yields a gum (Watt's Dic).

\*913. *Parkinsonia aculeata*, Linn. Anal. Gen. t. 13.

*Eng.* Jew's thorn.

*Habit.* Thorny bush or low tree.

*Locality.* Shencotta, Aramboli and Panagudi (Introduced).

*Fl. & Fr.* October.

*Uses.* The plant is adapted for fencing and yields a fibre for paper-making. Leaves used as fodder for goats and wood used for fuel and charcoal (Watt's Dic).

914. *Wagatea spicata*, Dalz. Wight Ic. t. 1995.

*Habit.* Robust climber.

*Uses.* Pods used for tanning and seeds yield an oil for lamps (Watt's Dic).

\*915. *Cassia fistula*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 269.

*Eng.* The Indian Laburnum, Pudding-pipe tree.

*Sans.* Aragwadha. *Mal.* Konna. *Tam.* Konnei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Open and deciduous forests of low country. 0-3000

*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* February.

*Uses.* The pulp of fruit is used as cathartic and is described as lenitive, useful for relieving thoracic obstructions and heat of blood, as a safe aperient for children and for pregnant women. With tamarind, it is said to be a good purge for adust bile and with linseed or almond oil and combined with *Dulcamara*, it is recommended for the removal of obstructions of the abdominal viscera. It is externally applied in gout and rheumatism. The flowers and leaves have lenitive properties. Powdered seeds are prescribed as emetic, and shell of the pod rubbed down with saffron, sugar and rose water, in difficult parturition. Root acts as a strong purgative. Juice of tender leaves applied to cure ringworms and to allay the irritation caused by the application of marking-nut juice. The Portuguese make a confection of the young pods and flowers (Phar. ind). Wood used for posts, agricultural implements, rice-pounders and fuel. Bark used for tanning (Bourdillon). Decoction of flowers used in stomach affection. Paste of leaves applied to ring-worms (Nadkarni). Root and leaves given in fever and as laxative. Bark and leaves used in jaundice, stomach disorders and abscesses (Basel Mission 500 plants). Powder or decoction of bark given as a remedy in leprosy, heart-diseases, itches and syphilis. Pulp of ripe fruit eaten cures rheumatism, fever and leprosy and improves vitality. Flowers eaten cure biliousness (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). Ashes used as caustic to open abscesses (N. N. Sen). It is well suited for manufacture of soft papers

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\*916. *C. marginata*, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 83.

*Mal.* Kadakonna.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Open and deciduous forests. Kulathurpuzha near Parappan bridge. 0-2000'

*Fl.* April-May, February--March.

\*917. *C. occidentalis*, Linn Bot. Reg. t. 83.

*Eng.* Negro coffee.

*Sans.* Chakramardha.

*Mal.* Ponnaveeram. *Tam.* Thagarei.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Locality.* Viyapurom, &c., throughout.

*Fl.* June.

*Uses.* Seeds roasted and ground used as substitute for coffee. Leaves, roots and seeds are purgative. Infusion of root is an antidote to poisons (Nadkarni). Leaves used internally and externally for itches, and are eaten as a vegetable. Infusion of root given to accelerate flow of urine and in stomach disorders (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of the whole plant is a remedy in hysteria, relieves spasms and expels wind from the intestines. Root with pepper given in snake-bites. Decoction of root given in fever (Phar. ind). Decoction or powder of root given in honey for leprosy, itches and worms in the intestines (Local--Krishnan Vydiyan).

\*918. *C. Sophera*, Linn. Jacq. Ic. t. 73.

*Mal.* Ponnanthakara.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Locality.* Muvattupuzha.

*Fl.* , December.

*Uses.* Bark, leaves and seeds are cathartic in action. Sandalwood paste with juice of leaves used for ring-worm and given for coughs. Root with black pepper used as a remedy for snake-bites. Seeds yield an oil used in medicine. Infusion of leaves with sugar given for jaundice (Nadkarni). Paste of root-bark and leaves with sugar applied to wounds (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of bark used in medicine for asthma (N. N. Sen). Leaves used as greens (Indian Forester--1878)

\*919. *C. Tora*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 53.

*Sans.* Chakramardha. *Mal:* Thakara. *Tam.* Thakarei

*Habit.* Weed.

*Locality.* Throughout Travancore.

*Fl.* October.

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*Uses.* Leaves and seeds used in skin-diseases. Root rubbed into a paste with lime juice applied in ring-worms. Leaves boiled in castor oil applied to foul ulcers (Nadkarni). This is used to prepare Vishnu oil for diseases of the neck (N. N. Sen). Seeds steeped in the juice of *Euphorbia nerifolia* and made into a paste with cow's urine and applied in cheloid tumours. Decoction of leaves given to children in fever while teething. Seeds ground with sour-buttermilk applied in itches. Leaves used as poultice to hasten suppuration. Seeds used as substitute for coffee (Phar. ind).

°920. *C. auriculata*, Linn.

*Eng.* Tanner's cassia.

*Mal. & Tam.* Avaräm.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Shencotta and drier parts of South Travancore.

*Fl.* July & October.

*Uses.* This yields the valuable "Tangedu" bark used for tanning and for tempering iron. Twigs used as tooth-brushes. Fruit used in sore-eyes. Decoction of flower-buds administered in diabetes (Nadkarni). A liquor is distilled from bruised bark mixed with a solution of molasses. Root used in tempering iron with steel (Drury). Infusion of leaves is a cooling drink. Leaves ground with seeds of *Phaseolus radiatus* and poppy seeds applied to herpetic eruptions. Syrup prepared from the flowers, mocharas and Indian sarasaparilla is given for nocturnal emissions (Phar. ind).

921. *C. obovata*, Collad. Wight Ic. t. 757.

*Eng.* Italian senna.

*Uses.* This is used as a substitute for senna leaves and applied to cure psoriasis and pityriasis (Phar. ind).

\* 922 *C. alata*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 253.

*Eng.* Ringworm shrub.

*Mal.* Puzhukadi-konna, Seemagati. *Tam.* Malanthakeraḷ.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Quilon Residency premises near water.

*Elevation.* Sea-level.

*Fl.* November. *Fr.* April-May.

*Uses.* Tincture of dried leaves is purgative. Leaves used as a remedy for ring-worms and decoction given for venereal affections and bites of poisonous insects (Nadkarni). Leaves powdered and taken in stomach-ache, leprosy and other skin diseases (Local-Krishnan Vyidian).

923. *C. siamea*, Lam. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 1791.

*Mal.* Manjakonna. *Tam.* Manjakornei.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Habit.* Low tree.

*Locality.* Planted in gardens.

*Fl. & Fr.* All the year round.

*Uses.* Wood ornamental and polishes well. It is used as fuel (Bourdillon). Leaves used as manure (Local).

\* 924. *C. montana*, Heyne.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Ayur, 200'.

*Fl.* April–November. *Fr.* May.

925. *C. timoriensis*, DC.

*Habit.* Low tree.

*Locality.* Ayur.

*Fl. & Fr.* October–November.

*Uses.* Wood used in Ceylon for building and furniture (Bourdillon).

° 926. *C. glauca*, Lam.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha &c.

*Fl. & Fr.* Throughout the year.

*Uses.* Bark used in diabetes. Leaves with cummin seed, sugar and milk given in gonorrhœa (Watt's Dic). The tree is planted for its handsome flowers (Bourdillon).

° 927. *C. absus*, Linn.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* June. *Fr.* July.

*Uses.* Plaster made from seeds is applied to venereal ulcers (Phar. ind). Seeds very bitter, aromatic and mucilaginous. Extract used to purify blood and in mucuous disorders. Seeds powdered and applied beneath the eye-lids in purulent ophthalmia, but not in catarrhal ophthalmia (Drury).

° 928. *C. Kleinii*, W & A.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Low country and Peernede.

*Fl.* October.

\* 929. *C. mimosoides*, Linn.

*Tam.* Nirutti.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Kunnikode, Muthukuzhivayal & Malayattur.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* Root given for spasms in the stomach (Watt's Dic).

**930. *Cynometra ramiflora*, Linn. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 315.**

*Mal.* Iripa. *Tam.* Kanakamara.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* January.

*Uses.* Wood used for house and cart building and for fuel. Chips of wood give a purple dye in water (Bourdillon). Root is purgative. Leaves ground and boiled in cow's milk mixed with honey, externally applied in scabies, leprosy and other cutaneous affections. Oil prepared from seeds is also used for the same (Drury).

**931. *C. travancorica*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 316.**

*Locality.* Courtallam. 2000'-3000'.

*Fl.* September-October.

**932. *C. cauliflora*, Linn. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 315.**

*Uses.* This yields an oil, used in medicine (Watt's Dic).

**933. *C. Beddomei*, Prain.**

**\*934. *C. Bourdillonii*, Gamble.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Near Parappan and on the way to Ponmudi from Kallar.

**\*935. *Dialium travancoricum*,**

*Mal.* Malampuli.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Ariencavu and South Travancore near Ponmudi 1000'-2000'.

*Fl.* July--September. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* The tree is ornamental (Bourdillon).

**\*936. *Hardwickia binata*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 209.**

*Tam.* Katt-udugu, Acha, Karachi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Between Marayur and Chinnar in Anjinad.

*Uses.* The tree yields a gum. Bark used in tanning, and yields a fibre used for ropes and paper-making. Leaves used as fodder. Wood used for buildings, carts and agricultural implements (Watt's Dic).

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**937. H. pinnata, Roxb.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 255.

*Eng.* Malabar mahogany.

*Mal.* Shurali, Kiyavu.

*Tam.* Madayensámprani, Kodapála.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Shendruni valley and elsewhere—0--3000'.

*Fl.* January—July. *Fr.* May—October.

*Uses.* Wood used for planking, furniture and cabinet works. Resin exuding from the heart-wood is used for dressing the sores of elephants (Bourdillon). Resin is used in medicine for gonorrhœa (Watt's Dic). Oleo resin is used for wood-oiling timber. Wood is suitable for match splints (Local).

**\*938. Saraca indica, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 206.

*Eng.* The Asôka tree.

*Sans.* Asôka.

*Mal.* Asôkam. *Tam.* Asüvu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Along Ariencavu--Puliyera road.

*Fl.* January—March and April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* This is one of the most sacred trees of India. Flowers scented and used in temples (Bourdillon). Bark strongly astringent, contains tannin and used in medicine for menorrhægia. Flowers mixed with water and pounded used in hæmorrhagic dysentery (Nadkarni). Leaves possess the property of purifying blood and juice mixed with cummin seeds used for stomach-ache. The sight of the tree when in flower is said to remove grief as implied by its vernacular name (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root bark used in *Lekshmana lehya* for diseases of women (N. N. Sen). Powder or decoction of bark given in biliousness, worms, ulcers, poisons, pimples, weakness, bowel complaints, hæmorrhage and dropsy. It improves complexion but constipates bowels. Flowers used in biliousness and syphilis (Local—Krishnan Vydián).

**\*939. Tamarindus indica, Linn.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 184.

*Eng.* The Tamarind tree.

*Mal. & Tam.* Puli.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Throughout. 0-1000'.

*Fl.* April—May. *Fr.* February—March.

*Uses.* Wood used for oil-presses, sugar mills, rice-pounders, mallets, planes, fuel and gunpowder-charcoal. Fruit used in cooking by all classes of people (Bourdillon). Powdered seeds astringent, used in

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dysentery and applied to boils. Tender leaves and flowers cooked and eaten is cooling and antibilious. Ash of bark given internally as digestive. Decoction of leaves used in washing ulcers (Nadkarni). Infusion of leaves used in preparing a fine yellow dye and that of fruit with sea-salt used to clean silver ornaments. The pulverised seeds boiled and ground into a paste with thin glue form one of the strongest wood-cements (Drury). Seeds yield an oil useful in the preparation of varnishes and paints, as well as burning in lamps. Pulp of the ripe fruit as well as poultice of the leaves is recommended to be applied to inflammatory swellings. Leaves crushed with water and expressed, yield an acid fluid useful in bilious fever and scalding of the urine. Poultice of the flowers used in inflammatory affections of the conjunctiva, and the juice expressed from them is given internally for bleeding piles. Seeds soaked in water and bruised, given to pigs as a fattening food. Seeds are largely eaten by natives. Seedlings are employed to make curries (Watt's Dic). Infusion of ripe fruit in water taken as a remedy in rheumatism. It is laxative, increases vitality and affects eye-sight. Seeds boiled, pounded and taken cures seminal emission, ulcers and stone in the bladder. Powder or ashes of bark taken to cure pneumonia, dropsy, indigestion and fever. Husk of seeds powdered and taken in diabetes. Juice of very old ripe fruit, taken as a remedy in stomach-ache, rheumatism and vomiting. It is externally applied in ophthalmia. Flowers powdered and eaten cure biliousness and vomiting. Leaves boiled in water applied in ophthalmia. Root bark powdered or in decoction taken as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentery. Oil boiled with juice of leaves applied in rheumatism, swellings and biliousness (Local—Krishnan Vydiar).

**940. *Humboldtia laurifolia*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 1605.**

*Habit.* Low tree.

**941. *H. unijuga*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 108.**

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests about Agasthiar-malai, between 2000'—3000'.

*Fl.* January--February. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood hard and durable (Watt's Dic).

**942. *H. Brunonis*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1606.**

**\*943. *H. Vahliana*, Wight Ic. t. 1607-8.**

*Sans.* Jelavédesa.

*Mal.* Kara-pongu, Koratthi. *Tam.* Nirvanchi, Attuvanchi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Ariencavu and river banks all over.

*Elevation.* 0—1000'.

*Fl.* December--February. *Fr.* May--July.

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*Uses.* Wood fit for fuel (Bourdillon). Powder or decoction of bark given to cure biliousness, impure blood, leprosy, ulcers and epilepsy. It constipates bowels and increases rheumatism (Local--Krishnan Vydiar). Wood suitable for match-boxes.

\*944. *H. decurrens*. Bedd.

*Mal.* Künthani.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, North and South Travancore.  
500'--3000'

*Fl.* January--April. *Fr.* May--June.

\*945. *H. Bourdillonii*, Prain.

*Mal.* Adimundau.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermeuc. 2800'.

*Fl.* February--March.

*Uses.* Legumes eaten by hill-men (Bourdillon).

946. *Bauhinia tomentosa*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 5560.

*Eng.* Mountain ebony.

*Sans.* Phalgu.

*Mal.* Kānchanapu, Kāttatthi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Fl.* July--August.

*Uses.* The plant is antidysenteric and anthelmintic. Decoction of root-bark used for inflammation of the liver. Dried leaves, buds and flowers used in dysentery. Seeds are eaten and have tonic properties. Seeds made into a paste with vinegar, applied to wounds made by poisonous animals (Nadkarni). Bark yields a fibre (Watt's Dic)

\*947. *B. acuminata*, Linn.

*Sans.* Sivamalli.

*Mal.* Velutthamandārom.

*Tam.* Kokkumandārai.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* August.

*Uses.* Bark used as antidote to poisons. Decoction of root boiled with oil, applied to burns. Flowers pounded with pepper applied to headache (Basel Mission 500 plants). This is said to be an oil-yielding plant (Watt's Dic). Decoction of bark or leaves given in biliousness, impure blood, venereal diseases, stone in the bladder, leprosy, swellings



## LEGUMINOSÆ.

and asthma. It improves digestion. Flowers eaten raw and are cooling (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

\*948. *B. racemosa*, Lam. Hook. Ic. t. 141.

*Tam.* Vatta-atthi. Mala-atthi.

*Habit.* Bushy tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests of Anjinad, Panagudi and Puliya.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Bark yields strong fibre for ropes and largely used by match-lockmen for slow matches. Juice of fresh leaves mixed with pounded pepper, applied in feverish headaches. Bark highly astringent and used in dysentery (Bourdillon). Leaves with onions given for diarrhoea (Phar. ind).

\*949. *B. malabarica*, Roxb.

*Sans.* Amla.

*Mal.* Arampuli.

*Tam.* Vatta-atthi.

*Habit.* Bushy tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests. Camp Gorge. 0-2000'.

*Fl.* September-October. *Fr.* March--April.

*Uses.* Leaves acid and are eaten. Wood used as fuel (Bourdillon).

950. *B. Lawii*, Benth.

*Habit.* Climber.

951. *B. diphylla*, Hamilt. Symes. It. Avens. t. 24.

*Habit.* Twiner.

952. *B. VahlII*, W & A. Vahl. Symb. t. 62.

*Habit.* Large climber.

*Uses.* Stem yields a gum (Watt's Dic). Leaves very large, used as plates and for packages. Seeds eaten raw. Bark yields fibre for making ropes (Drury).

\*953. *B. phœnicea*, Heyne. Bedd. Ic. t. 107.

*Tam.* Thukarakkali.

*Habit.* Huge climber.

*Locality.* Malayattur Reserve. Kulathurpuzha &c.

*Fl.* November.

This is a destructive twiner on forest trees and deserves to be exterminated (Bourdillon).

954. *B. purpurea*, Linn.

*Eng.* Purple Bohinia.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Mal.* Chuvanna-mandāram.

*Tam.* Segappumandārai, Chemmandārei.

*Fl.* February--March.

*Uses.* Stem yields a gum. Bark astringent, yields a fibre and is used in dyeing and tanning. Root carminative, flowers laxative and are pickled and eaten. Leaves used as fodder. (Watt's Dic). Flower-buds are anthelmintic (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**955. *B. variegata*, Linn.**

*Sans.* Thámrapushpi.

*Mal.* Chuvanna-mandāra.

*Tam.* Chemmandārei.

*Habit.* Medium tree.

*Uses.* Bark astringent, tonic, alterative and yields a gum. Root carminative and flowers laxative. Decoction of bark used in washing ulcers and in diarrhœa. Decoction of root prevents obesity (Nadkarni). Bark used in tanning. Buds eaten as vegetable cooked with animal food (Drury). Seeds yield an oil (Watt's Dic). Emulsion of bark with rice water and ginger given in scrofulous enlargements of the cervical glands. Bark used to remove intestinal worms and prevent the decomposition of blood and humours. It is also useful in leprosy and scrofula. Decoction of buds given in cough, piles, hæmaturia and menorrhægia (Phar. ind).

**956. *B. anguina*, Roxb.**

*Habit.* Large climber.

*Uses.* Bark used in rope-making and stem carried by mendicants to keep off serpents (Watt's Dic).

**\*957. *Neptunia oleracea*, Lour. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 119.**

*Habit.* Aquatic herb.

*Uses.* The plant as also the pods eaten as a pot herb and used as refrigerent and astringent (Watt's Dic).

**958. *N. triquetra*, Benth. Wight. Ic. t. 756.**

*Habit.* Perennial.

**\*959. *Xylocarpus dolabriformis*, Benth. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 186.**

*Eng.* Iron wood.

*Sans.* Scimsapa.

*Mal.* Kadamarom, Irumul.

*Tam.* Irul, Aruvapalom

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests an over; most abundant in Malayattur and Thodupuzha forests: absent in South Travancore.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Elevation.* 0-2000'.

*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Wood used for house and boat building, agricultural implements, tool-handles, sleepers, paving blocks, and bridge works: lasts well under water (Bourdillon). Bark and sawdust of timber contain large quantity of tannin (Agricultural Ledger-1901). Decoction or powder of bark given with honey as a remedy in worms, leprosy, vomiting, swellings, diarrhœa, gonorrhœa, disorders in the brain, ulcers and burning sensation. It increases digestion and removes disorders of the womb. Seeds yield an oil used in rheumatism, ulcers, leprosy, piles and poisons (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

\*960. *Entada scandens*, Benth. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 32-34.

*Mal.* Malamanchâdi, Paranda, Kâkkavalli.

*Tam.* Chillu, Vatta-valli.

*Habit.* Immense climber.

*Locality.* Keddah near Koni.

*Fl.* February

*Uses.* Seeds used as an emetic, in diseases of the testicles debility, and in difficult breathing. Paste of seeds is used to wash the hair (Basel Mission 500 plants). Seeds eaten by hill-men and are hollowed out into small boxes to hold tinder-matches or snuff. This is a destructive climber (Bourdillon). Seeds soaked in water, powdered, dried and taken with sugar in asthma, with milk in chest-affections and liver complaints, and with conjee to fatten the body (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

\*961. *Adenantha pavonina*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 84.

*Eng.* Coral wood.

*Sans.* Tâmarâ.

*Mal.* Manchâdi. *Tam.* Aneikûndumani.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout, rather very sparse.

*Fl. & Fr.* June-August.

*Uses.* Wood used for building and cabinet works. It yields a red dye. Seeds weighing 4 grains each are used as jewellers' weights and yield an oil (Bourdillon). Seeds taken internally act as a poison and a cement is made by beating them up with borax and water (Drury). Decoction of seeds and wood used in pulmonary affections and externally applied in chronic ophthalmia. Paste of wood used by Brahmîns to colour their fore-heads after bath (Watt's Dic). Seeds ground with honey applied to abscesses to hasten suppuration (Basel Mission 500 plants).

962. *Prosopis spicigera*, Linn. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 56.

*Mal.* Jambu. *Tam.* Parumbay.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Habit.* Low tree.

*Locality.* Anjinad, Puliya and southern portions of Nanjinad.

*Uses.* This is one of the sacred Indian trees. Leaves used to worship Ganapati and as fodder. Stem yields a gum. Bark used in tanning. Pods used in medicine and as food by the poor (Watt's Dic). Timber strong and is used for building (Drury).

\*963. *Dichrostachys cinerea*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 357.

*Sans.* Viravriksha, Vellathara.

*Tam.* Vidathalei, Vadatharom.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests of Puliya, Aramboli and Anjinad.

*Fl.* April-May.

*Uses.* Young shoots bruised and applied to the eyes in ophthalmia (Drury). Stem yields a gum and lac insects are found on the tree. Wood hard and used for walking sticks and tent-pegs. Leaves mixed with corn given to horses (Watt's Dic). Decoction or powder of leaves and root bark with butter taken as a remedy for bloody piles, bowel complaints, dysentery, thirst and fever. Resin from the stem taken in milk as a remedy in syphilis, gonorrhœa and eczema (Local—Krishnan Vylian).

964. *Parkia biglandulosa*, G. Don.

*Habit.* Tree. Introduced in gardens.

*Uses.* Flower-buds resemble balls of red velvet, and legumes filled with a farinaceous edible pulp. Wood hard and good. Bark astringent and used for tanning (Balfour).

965. *Mimosa pudica*, Linn.

*Eng.* The humble plant, Sensitive plant.

*San.* Sabarah.

*Mal.* Thottavadi. *Tam.* Thottalvadi.

*Habit.* Creeping herb.

*Locality.* All over the country in cleared areas up to 3500'.

*Fl. & Fr.* All the year round.

*Uses.* Oil boiled with juice of the whole plant, applied to infants in debility and thinness (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves rubbed into a paste and applied to hydrocele. Juice of leaves with horse's urine made into an *anyan* applied to remove films of the conjunctiva by setting up an artificial inflammation. Root is fibrous. It is dried and tied to the patient's neck at ebb-tide as a remedy in cracked-pot cough (Phar. ind). Root contains a peculiar tannin and decoction is used in gravel, and complaints arising from corrupt blood and bile. Juice applied to fistulous sores. Juice of leaves used to impregnate cotton-wool for a dressing in any form of sinus (Nadkarni).

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

**966. *M. rubicaulis*, Lam.** Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 200.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Very dry parts of Anjinad. Nanjinad and Puliyera forests.

*Uses.* Bruised leaves applied to burns. Fruit used in medicine and infusion of leaves used in piles. This is a valuable hedge plant and the wood is used for gunpowder charcoal (Watt's Dic).

**967. *M. hamata*, Willd.**

**\*968. *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*, Wight.** Ic. t. 254.

*Eng.* Red or pink cedar.

*Tam.* Malankonnei, Kurangadi, Kurangan.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Ariencavu and High Range 3500'.

*Fl.* December--January. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood has a cedralaceous smell and resembles red cedar. It is largely used in Wynad and Mysore for shingles, furniture and tea boxes (Bourdillon).

**969. *Acacia Farnesiana*, Willd.** Wight Ic. t. 300.

*Eng.* Fragrant acacia.

*Mal.* arivélom. *Tam.* Pikkaruvol.

*Habit.* Shrub or low tree.

*Fl.* December--January.

*Uses.* This is planted as a protection against rats and snakes. Pods used as a dyestuff (Watt's Dic). Decoction of bark with ginger used in bleeding gums. Tender leaves bruised with water and given for gonorrhœa. Flower and pod used to distil perfumes (Nadkarni). Wood used for ship-knees and tent-pegs (Drury). Root bark yields a black colour and is used in tanning leather (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of leaves given as a remedy in hydrophobia (Indian Forester—1906).

**970. *A. planifrons*, W & A.** Roxb. Pl. t. 199.

*Eng.* The umbrella thorn.

*Tam.* Odeiz Salei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Aramboli and Puliyera.

*Fl.* October--March. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood used as fuel and agricultural implements. Fresh-cut wood smells of onions. Pods used as fodder for goats and sheep (Bourdillon). This is used also in tanning leather (Indian Forester—October 1908).

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

971. *A. arabica*, Willd. Bedd. Fl. t. 47.

*Eng.* The Babul tree. Gum arabic.

*San.* Arimédah.

*Mal.* Karivélom. *Tam.* Karuvatei.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Dry forests at low elevations.

*Fl.* June--July. *Fr.* December--January.

*Uses.* In other parts of India, the wood is used for cart-wheels, well-curbs, sugar and oil presses, agricultural implements and boat building. Gum called Gum-arabic is used in medicine, confectionery, cloth-printing and dyeing. Pods used in tanning. Branches and leaves used as fodder. Lac insects feed on the tree (Bourdillon). Bark of slender twigs yields a fibre for rope and paper-making. Gum eaten and bark used in distilling rum (Watt's Dic). Decoction of bark given as tonic to patients in snake-bite and is used for washing wounds (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark and pods used in making tooth-powder in parts of India; twigs used as tooth brushes (Local). Bark is powerfully astringent and used in tanning. Powdered gum mixed with the white of an egg is applied to burns and scalds. Fried in ghee it is useful as a nutritive tonic and aphrodisiac in cases of sexual debility. Pulp of tender leaves administered in dysentery and diarrhœa. Juice of bark mixed with milk is dropped into the eyes in conjunctivitis (Nadkarni). Decoction of bark used as a gargle to strengthen gum and remove tooth-ache. Decoction of root-bark given in dysentery, indigestion, rheumatism and eczema. Tender leaves pounded in curd taken as antidote to arsenic poison. Decoction of. or oil boiled with, bark used as a remedy in itches, leprosy, worms, swellings, diarrhœa, cough, hæmorrhage and piles (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

972. *A. eburnea*, Willd.

*Fl.* November--March.

973. *A. leucophlœa*, Willd. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 48.

*Eng.* Panickled acácia.

*Mal.* Pattachárayamarom.

*Tam.* Velvélom.

*Habit.* Medium tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests especially in Anjinad, Nanjinad and Puliycra.

*Fl.* August--November. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood used as fuel. Bark eaten in times of scarcity and used in the distillation of palm-spirits. It yields a fibre for nets and coarse cordage. Young pods and seeds eaten. Gum used in medicine (Bourdillon). Leaves and bark used in dyeing (Watt's Dic).

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

**974 A. Suma, Kurz.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 49.

*Habit.* Medium tree.

*Locality.* Along rivers in Anjinad and South Travancore.

*Fl.* July–September and November–January.

*Fr.* March–May.

*Uses.* Bark used in tanning and heart-wood yields catechu. Wood soft and perishable (Watt's Dic).

**975. A. Sundra, DC. (A. Gatchu).** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 50.

*Eng.* The Cutch tree or Catechu

*Sans.* Hōmavriksha.

*Mal.* Karinali. *Tam.* Karungāli.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests of Nanjinad and Anjinad.

*Fl.* May–October. *Fr.* February–March.

*Uses.* Wood used for rice pestles, oil and sugar-cane crushers, agricultural implements, bows, spear and sword handles, and wheel-wrights. "Cutch" extracted by steaming chips of wood is used in tanning and for chewing with betel (Bourdillon). Catechu is a valuable astringent in passive diarrhoea and hæmorrhage. It is mixed with myrrh and given to women after confinement, as a tonic, and to promote secretion of milk (Nadkarni).

**\*976. A. ferruginea, DC.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 51

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Anjinad.

*Fl.* August.

*Uses.* Wood used for buildings, carts and agricultural implements (Bourdillon). Liqueur is distilled from bark. Decoction of bark is astringent and used as a wash for the gum and teeth (Drury). This yields a gum similar to gum arabic (Watt's Dic). This forms a chief source of tannin (Indian Forester. October 1908).

**\*977. A. Latronum, Willd.** Wight Ic: t. 1157.

*Eng.* Robber-thorn tree.

*Tam.* Kārodei, Nirodei.

*Habit.* Small tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Dry forests, Anjinad and Nanjinad.

*Fl.* June–July and October. *Fr.* January–February.

*Uses.* Wood used as fuel and tent-pegs. Bark yields fibre (Watt's Dic). The plant yields tannin (Indian Forester. October-1908).

**978. A. concinna, DC.***Eng.* Soap acacia.*Mal. & Tam.* Chéeyakáyi.*Habit.* Climber or scandent shrub.*Locality.* All over Travancore.*Fl.* July—October. *Fr.* February—April.

*Uses.* Pods externally used as detergent. Decoction of pods promotes growth of hair. Tender leaves are made into excellent chutney. Infusion useful in malarial fever and as a mild laxative (Nadkarni). Leaves acid and used as a substitute for tamarind (Drury). Pods used in jaundice, in electuary, and for making sectoral marks on the forehead by the Hindus (Phar. ind).

**\*979. A. Intsia, Willd.***Eng.* Soap bark.*Mal.* Incha. *Tam.* Eonchei.*Habit.* Large climber.*Locality.* All over Travancore.*Fl.* October. *Fr.* December—March.

*Uses.* Bark used in dyeing and as a substitute for soap, all along the West coast. Flowers used by Santal women in deranged courses (Watt's Dic).

**\*980. A. pennata, Willd. Bot. Mag. t. 3408.***Mal.* Káreencha.*Habit.* Large climber.*Locality.* All over Travancore.*Fl.* July. *Fr.* December—February.

*Uses.* Bark used to tan fishing nets. Leaf juice mixed with milk given to children in indigestion. Leaves chewed with sugar and cummin in bleeding gums. Leaves ground with cow's milk, cummin and sugar taken for scalding of the urine (Phar. ind).

**\*981. Albizzia Lebbek, Benth. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 53.***Eng.* The Siris tree.*Sans.* MuniPriya.*Mal.* Vága. *Tam.* Vágei, Karu-vágoi.*Habit.* Tall tree.*Locality.* Deciduous forests at low elevations.*Elevation.* 200'.*Fl.* March—April. *Fr.* September—October.



## LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Uses.* Wood very durable and used for sugar-cane crushers, oil-mills, furniture, well curbs, wheel-work and buildings. Leaves used as green manure (Bourdillon). Seeds used in the treatment of piles and as an astringent in diarrhœa. Flowers used to cure boils, eruptions and swellings and act as an antidote to poisons. Leaves used in ophthalmia and powdered bark applied in ulcers and wounds of snake-bites. Oil from seeds used in white leprosy. Tree yields large amount of gum used as incense and also for adhesive purposes. In North India it is considered unlucky to use this wood in house-building. Leaves eaten by cattle (Drury). Bark used in tanning nets (Phar. ind). Powder of bark used internally or externally in skin-disease and worms. Resin from the tree taken in milk cures syphilis, improves complexion and increases vitality (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

\*982. *A. odoratissima*, Benth. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 54.

*Sans.* Mushti.

*Mal.* Pulivagei, Nellivagei.

*Tam.* Karuvagei, Chittilei-vagei.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Open forests. 0—3000'.

*Fl.* March—June. *Fr.* September—December.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves applied to the eyes and decoction given internally in night-blindness. Decoction of bark used as a mouth-wash to strengthen the gums. Powder of bark taken with butter as a tonic and alterative. Flowers retain seminal fluid. Powder of seeds with milk and sugar taken to thicken seminal fluid and is used in the preparation of collyria. Paste of seeds applied to reduce enlarged cervical glands (Phar. ind). Wood used for wheels, oil-mills, furniture and buildings. Tree yields a dark brown gum. Leaves and twigs are lopped for fodder (Bourdillon). Bark yields a brown dye and is used in leprosy and ulcers. Leaves boiled in ghee used for coughs (Watt's Dic). Juice of bark, lime juice and green turmeric, boiled in cocoanut oil, applied in leprosy and bad ulcers (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*983. *A. procera*, Benth. Rox. Cor. t. 121.

*Eng.* The white Siris tree.

*Mal.* Karinthagara, Jelavaga. *Tam.* Velvagei.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests. 0—2000'.

*Fl.* June—August. *Fr.* December—February.

*Uses.* The tree is grown in gardens for ornament. Heartwood very durable and is used for carts, furniture, and house-building. Wood yields fine charcoal (Bourdillon). Decoction of bark given in rheumatism and hæmorrhage (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

## LEGUMINOSÆ

\*934. *A. stipulata*, Boiv. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 55.

*Eng.* The Saw tree.

*Mal.* Potta vāga. *Tam.* Pilivagei; Chilavagei.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Low, open and deciduous forests. 0-3000.

*Fl.* January-May. *Fr.* November-December.

*Uses.* Wood rather soft, used for buildings, naves of wheels, furniture and tea-boxes in Bengal. It is not used in Travancore except for fuel. Gum used by Nepalese for sizing their Daphne paper. The tree is believed to increase nitrogen in the soil and is planted for that purpose in tea estates. Its presence wards off attack of insects. Leaves eaten by cattle (Bourdillon). Wood is very suitable for match-boxes and splints.

\*985. *A. amara*, Boiv. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 61

*Mal.* Varacchi. *Tam.* Unjei, Usil.

*Habit.* Medium tree.

*Locality.* Dry parts in Shencotta, Anjinad and Nanjinad.

*Fl.* April-August. *Fr.* November-January

*Uses.* Wood strong and hard, used for beams, carts, agricultural implements and fuel. Leaves used as green manure in South Travancore (Bourdillon). The tree yields a good gum, cooling and useful in erysipelas, eye-diseases, inflammation and ulcers. Leaves used as detergent for washing the hair (Watt's Dic).

986. *A. Lathamii*. Hole.

987. *A. moluccana* Miq.

*Uses.* Introduced in some of the coffee estates as a shade tree (Bourdillon).

\*988. *Pithecolobium dulce*. Benth. Wight Ic. t. 198.

*Eng.* Manilla tamarind.

*Mal.* Koruhkapuli. *Tam.* Korakkapillei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* All over low country, planted in hedges and gardens.

*Fl.* January-February. *Fr.* April-May.

*Uses.* Aril of fruit edible. Leaves and twig used as fodder. Stem thor y, makes good ledge and yields fuel (Bourdillon). Seeds yield n oil. Tree yields a gum. (Watt's Dic).

989. *P. geminatum*, Benth.

*Habit* Tree.

930. *P. umbellatum*, Benth.

*Habit.* Tree.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

**\*991. *P. bigeminum*, Benth.**

*Mal.* Kattukonna, Mutthukolappen, Vari-kiri.

*Tam.* Kalpakku.

*Kani name.* Soranai.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* All over in evergreen forests and along rivers.

*Elevation.* 0-2000'.

*Fl.* January--April. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Decoction of leaves used externally in leprosy and jaundice and as a stimulant to promote growth of hair. Seeds eaten in Burma (Watt's Dic). Wood good for planking and battens, but the wood of our tree is considered very bad (Bourdillon). The wood is suitable for match-boxes.

**\*992. *P. subcoriaceum*, Thw. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 189.**

*Mal.* Attha--perantha. *Tam.* Mala-vagei.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, High Ranges &c. above 4000'.

*Fl.* January--March. *Fr.* June--August.

**993. *P. Saman*, Benth.**

*Eng.* The Rain tree.

*Habit.* Tall tree.

*Locality.* Quilon, Trivandrum &c., Introduced.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* March--April.

*Uses.* Stem yields a gum and wood used as fuel (Watt's Dic). Leaves and pods greedily eaten by cattle. Pulp of fruit eaten by children. Seeds germinate freely and seedlings grow rapidly in Travancore.

**994. *Inga cynometroides*. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 317. (*Syn: Calliantra cynometroides*).**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Shondruni valley, Rosemole Estate and South Travancore, 2500'-3000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Timber appears to be very good (Bourdillon).

**\*995. *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, Linn.**

*Eng.* Logwood.

*Locality.* Public gardens, Trevandrum. Introduced.

*Fl. & Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Extract of heart-wood used in medicine and yield a yellow dye.

## ROSACEÆ

**996. *Parinariium indicum*, Bedd.** Fl. Sylv. t. 191.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Moist woods.

**\*997. *P. travancoricum*, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 189.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Shendruni valley and other moist forests. 2000'.

*Fl.* November-December. *Fr.* April-June.

*Uses.* Wood hard, smooth and bright-pink, paling with exposure, close-grained and even (Bourdillon).

**\*998. *Pygeum Wightianum*, Blume.** Wight Ic. t. 256.

*Mal.* Naikumbagou, Rettiyān.

*Tam.* Atta-narei. Palankācchi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests all over. 500'-4000'

*Fl.* July--August and December. *Fr.* December--June.

*Uses.* Heart-wood pink, prettily mottled, smooth and hard. Fruit, leaves and bark smell strongly of Prussic acid (Bourdillon).

**999. *P. Gardneri*, Hook.** Wight Ic. t. 993.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests above 3000'.

*Fl.* May.

*Uses.* Timber used for boxes, planks, rafters and beams (Watt's Dic).

**\*1000. *P. ceylanicum*, Gœrtn.**

*Uses.* Wood makes good fuel for burning lime and brick (Watt's Dic).

**1001. *Rubus meluccanus*, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 225.

*Habit.* Thorny shrub.

*Uses.* Fruit largely used by the Malayans as a remedy for the nocturnal micturition of children and the leaves as a powerful emmenagogue and abortifacient. Fruit is edible and makes good jam (Watt's Dic).

**1002. *R. lasiocarpus*, Smith.** Wight Ic. t. 232.

*Eng.* Blackberry.

*Habit.* Large rambling plant.

*Uses.* This plant forms a perfect and secure hedge to a kitchen garden. Fruit inferior to raspberry and largely eaten by Europeans (Watt's Dic).

- 1003.** *R. racemosus*, Roxb.
- 1004.** *R. ellipticus*, Smith. Wight Ic. t. 230.  
*Uses.* The plant yields one of the best wild fruits in India (Watt's Dic).
- 1005.** *Fragaria indica*, Andr. Wight Ic. t. 989.  
*Eng.* The Indian Strawberry.  
*Uses.* This yields a very insipid fruit (Watt's Dic).
- 1006.** *F. nilgerrensis*, Schldl. Wight Ic. t. 988.
- 1007.** *Potentilla Leschenaultiana*, Ser. Wight Ic. t. 990.  
*Habit.* Weed.  
*Locality.* Road side.
- 1008.** *P. supina*, Linn.  
*Uses.* Root is used as a febrifuge, astringent and tonic. It is employed in tanning. (Watt's Dic).
- 1009.** *Rosa involucrata*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 234.  
*Habit.* Bush.  
*Uses.* This forms the wild rose of tropical tracts of India (Watt's Dic).
- 1010.** *R. Leschenaultiana*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 38.
- 1011.** *Photinia Lindleyana*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 228.  
*Habit.* Small tree.
- 1012.** *P. Notoniana*, W & A. Bedd. Fl. Syl. t. 192.  
*Habit.* Small tree.  
*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal & High Ranges evergreen forests.  
*Elevation.* Above 4000'.  
*Fl.* October, March and May. *Fr.* June--August.
- 1013.** *Cotoniaster buxifolia*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 992.  
*Habit.* A small bushy shrub.

### SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

- 1014.** *Vahlia viscosa*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 563.
- 1015.** *V. oldenlandioides*, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 115.
- 1016.** *Parnassia Wightiana*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 945.
- 1017.** *P. mysorensis*, Heyne. Wight Ill. t. 21.

### CRASSULACEÆ.

- 1018.** *Tillæa pentandra*. Royle.  
*Habit.* Herb.

\*1019. *Bryophyllum calycinum*, Salisb. Bot. Mag. t. 1409.

*Tam.* Kadupasali.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* All over in cool and shady places.

*Uses.* Leaves after removal of epidermis are applied to wounds (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*1020. *Sedum crenulatum*, H. f. & T.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Peermede.

1021. *Kalanchoe glandulosa*, Hochst.

1022. *K. grandiflora*, W & A. Wight Ill. t. Ill.

1023. *K. brasiliensis*, Camb.

1024. *K. laciniata*, DC. Pl. Wight Ic. 1158.

*Uses.* Bruised leaves and juice applied to bruises and as a styptic on fresh wounds (Nadkarni). Leaves toasted and applied to bites of poisonous insects. Juice of leaves is administered with melted butter in diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and lithiasis. It is used to cure head-ache and as a good emollient (Phar. ind).

### DROSERACEÆ.

\*1025. *Drosera Burmanni*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 944.

\*1026. *D. indica*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 20.

*Eng.* Indian sun-dew.

*Habit.* A very low and small herb.

*Locality.* Quilon sea-beach, Alleppy sathrom premises.

*Fl.* August. *Fr.* September.

1027. *D. peltata*, Sm. Wight Ill. t. 20.

*Eng.* Peltate sun-dew.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* The viscous leaves close upon flies and other insects alighting upon them. A dye may be prepared from the plant. Leaves bruised and mixed with salt used as a blister of the skin and if mixed with milk it will be curdled. Cattle will not touch the leaves. The sensitive irritability of the hairs on the leaves is a singular characteristic of the genus to which this plant belongs (Drury). The paste of the plant covering gold inside is burnt so as to powder gold, given as antisyphilitic, alterative and tonic (Phar. ind).

### HALORAGÆ.

1028. *Serpicula indica*, Thw. Wight. Ic. 1001

*Habit.* Herb.

1029. *Myriophyllum intermedium*, DC. Wight Ill. t. 102.

1030. *Callitriche stagnalis*, Scop. Wight Ic. 1947.

### RHIZOPHOREÆ.

\* 1031. *Rhizophora mucronata*, Lam. Wight Ic. t. 238.

*Eng.* Mangrove.

*Mal.* Panichakandal. *Tam.* Kandal.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Tidal marshes and backwaters.

*Fl.* April–September. *Fr.* June–October.

*Uses.* Wood used for tool handles and mallet heads. It is not eaten by white-ants. Bark used for tanning and fishermen soak nets in the sap to make them durable (Bourdillon). Bark yields a dye and mixed with dried ginger or pepper and rosewater is used as a remedy in diabetes. Fruit sweet and edible and juice is made into a light wine. Salt is extracted from the aerial roots (Watt's Dic).

1032. *R. conjugata*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 3.

*Mal.* Kayakandal.

*Locality.* Tidal marshes and backwaters.

*Fl.* November–February. *Fr.* March–August.

*Uses.* This possesses similar properties to those of *R. mucronata*

\*1033. *Microtropis Wallichiana*.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Near Chemunji, 4000'.

*Fl.* April.

\*1034. *Ceriops candolleana*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 240.

*Mal.* An-kandal.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Backwaters and tidal forests.

*Fl.* October–November.

*Fr.* October, November and June.

*Uses.* Decoction of bark used to stop hæmorrhage and is applied to ulcers. Decoction of shoots used as a substitute for quinine in African coasts. Bark is used as a litter for cattle (Watt's Dic). Wood used for boat-building and house posts, yields fine fuel and excellent charcoal. Bark and fruit used in tanning (Bourdillon). Bark used in dyeing (Ind. For. 1897. p. 423).

1035. *Kandelia Rheedii*, W & A. Wight Ill. t. 89.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Tidal shores.

## RHIZOPHOREÆ.

*Uses.* Wood used as firewood. Bark used in dyeing and tanning (Bourdillon). Bark mixed with ginger, long pepper and rose water, used as a remedy for diabetes (Drury).

**1036. *Brugulera gymnorhiza*, Lamk. Wight Ic. t. 239.**

*Mal.* Kandal.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Along backwaters.

*Fl. & Fr.* August, June and October.

*Uses.* Wood used for firewood, house posts, planks and articles of native furniture (Bourdillon). Bark used in dyeing and tanning (Watt's Dic). Stems and branches used for posts in thatching mudwalls as they are immune to the bites of white-ants. Stem used for combs. Leaves boiled in water for rheumatic patients to bathe. Stems and leaves boiled with netting thread in water to strengthen the thread (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**1037. *B. eriopetala*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 239.**

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Quilon.

**1038. *B. caryophylloides*, Blume. Wight III. t. 210.**

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Backwaters.

**1039. *B. malabarica*, Arn. Rhæde. Hort. Mal. t. 33.**

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Malabar coast.

**\*1040. *Carallia lucida*, Roxb. var: *C. integerrima*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 605.**

*Mal.* Vallabhom.

*Habit.* Evergreen tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests

*Elevation.* 0-4000'.

*Fl.* December-February. *Fr.* March-April.

*Uses.* Wood very handsome, useful for furniture, cabinet works, and for shingles by becomes brittle on exposure (Bourdillon). Oil fried with fruits used for contagious ulcers. Bark used in tanning. Ashes of bark used for washing clothes and to fix colors in dyeing. Seeds edible (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1041. *Weihea ceylanica*, Baill. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. cxciv.**

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore. Low elevations.

*Fr.* September.



**\*1042. *Blepharistemma corymbosa*, Wall.**

*Mal.* Karumarachedi, Nirkurunda.

*Tam.* Pachelachedi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Low elevations throughout.

*Elevation.* 300'.

*Fl.* February--March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood not bored by beetles but not used in Travancore (Bourdillon).

**COMBRETACEÆ.****1043. *Terminalia catappa*, Linn. Lam. III. t. 848.**

*Eng.* The Indian Almond.

*Mal.* Thalli--thénga.

*Tam.* Amandimarom, Nattuvartham.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Canal banks. Introduced.

*Fl.* October--November. February--May.

*Fr.* January and July.

*Uses.* Kernels of the nut are eaten and yield an oil. Bark and leaves yield a black dye. This is one of the trees on which the Tasar silk worm is fed. Bark and leaves contain tannin (Bourdillon). Juice of leaves with gruel, given for biliousness, head-ache, and stomach complaints. Tender shoots bruised with the milk of the kernel used for leprosy and in cases of poisoning. Tubes used to clean teeth in sore-mouth (Basel Mission 500 Plants). Bark astringent and decoction given in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa (Phar. ind).

**1044. *T. bellerica*, Roxb.**

*Eng.* Belleric myrobalam.

*Sans.* Akshavriksha. *Mal. & Tam.* Thanni.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests at low elevations.

*Fl.* February--April. *Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Wood very little used except for dug-out boats. In other countries the wood is used for coarse planking, packing cases and house-building. Fruit used for dyeing cloth and leather, in tanning and in medicine. Oil from seeds used as dressing for the hair. Kernel of fruit eaten. Leaves are considered as best food for milche cows. Wood ashes are said to be much used in the manufacture of molasses (Watt's Dic). Wood suitable for match-boxes and splints and fairly suitable for paper pulp.

## COMBRETACEÆ.

**\*1045. T. chebula, Retz, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 27.***Eng.* Ink-nut tree. Gallnut tree.*Sans.* Hareethaki.*Mal.* Kadukka.*Tam.* Kadukkāi.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Dry forests. South Travancore and High Range. 3500'*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* November--January.

*Uses.* Wood takes a good polish, is durable and used for furniture, carts, agricultural implements and house building. Bark used for dyeing and tanning. Fruit is the black myrobalam of commerce and mixed with mortar in house-building (Bourdillon). Decoction of fruit used as purgative and for bathing. Powder of fruit mixed with cutch and butter or oil applied to wounds caused by poisonous insects (Basel Mission 500 plants). Powder of decoction of bark taken in honey or ghee improves complexion and cures various ailments. Unripe fruits smeared with castor-oil fried and powdered taken as a remedy in constipation, piles and dysentery. Decoction or powder of ripe fruit taken in asthma, cough, syphilis, piles and leprosy. It increases digestion, improves memory and is laxative. Seeds eaten as a remedy in rheumatism, biliousness and eye-diseases. Seeds yield an oil taken in skin diseases (Local--Krishnan Vydiar). The dried fruit forms one of the most valuable of Indian tanning and dyeing materials. Leaves eaten as fodder by cattle. Fruit and galls are used for making ink and a black dye for staining the teeth (Watt's Dic).

**° 1046. T. arjuna, Bedd. Mem. Combr. t. 2.***Sans.* Kireeti.*Mal.* Nir maruthu, Attu-maruthu. *Tam.* Kulamaruthu.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Shencottah, Anjanad and elsewhere along rivers.*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* November--January.

*Uses.* The wood is apt to split and not easy to work. It is used for carts, agricultural implements, boats and buildings. It yields a brown transparent gum. Bark is used as a tonic to heal wounds and is astringent (Bourdillon). Bark used in dyeing. Ashes of the wood used in the Central Provinces to fix colors in dyeing. Juice of leaves poured into the ears in ear-ache. Bark used in tanning and in heart-diseases, contusions, fractures, and ulcers. Decoction of bark with milk given as food in heart-diseases. Tasar silk worm feed on the tree. The fruit is prescribed as a tonic and deobstruent (Watt's Dic).

**1047. T. tomentosa, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 17.***Mal.* Thembaru, Kari-maruthu.

COMBRETA CEÆB.

*Tam.* Karu-maruthu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout in deciduous forests. 0-2000'.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* November-January.

*Uses.* Wood largely used for carts, furniture and house-building, but very variable in durability. It yields excellent charcoal and good fuel. Bark used in dyeing and tanning. Ashes of bark yields a kind of lime when burnt and is used for chewing by natives. Tusar silk worm feeds on the leaves (Bourdillon). Bark in the form of decoction given for atonic diarrhoea, and locally applied to callous ulcers. Leaves used as cattle fodder and bark used by the Bhils for poisoning fish (Watt's Dic).

\*1048. *T. panicu* fa. Roth. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 20.

*Sans.* Sala.

*Mal.* Maruthu, Pei-maruthu, Pillei-maruthu.

*Tam.* Velli-maruthu, Ven-maruthu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests. 0--2000'.

*Fl.* July-December. *Fr.* November-February.

*Uses.* Wood yields good planks, is improved by being kept under water and is used in building (Bourdillon). Flowers pounded with root of *Sissampelos Periera* used in cholera. Juice of flowers with that of guava bark given as antidote to opium-poisoning. Juice of bark or flowers with melted butter and rock-salt applied externally in parotitis (Phar. ind). Bark used in dyeing and tanning (Watt's Dic). Powder or decoction of root-bark given as a remedy for impure blood, biliousness, diarrhoea, itches, leprosy, swellings, ear-diseases, syphilis and worms. It improves complexion (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

\*1049. *T. travancorensis*; W & A.

*Mal.* Kattu-kadukka, Chula--maruthu.

*Tam.* Pei-kadukka.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, North and South Travancore. 0--2000'

*Fl.* May-June. *Fr.* November-January.

*Uses.* Wood sound and good, is just coming into use in house-building in the Thannevelly District.

\*1050. *T. parviflora*, Thw.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. 1500'.

*Fl.* June.

## COMBRETACEÆ.

\*1051. *Calycopteris floribunda*, Lamk, III. t. 357.

*Sans.* Thozhukei.

*Mal.* Pullani.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl.* January—May.

*Uses.* Leaves astringent and are chewed to swallow juice as a remedy in colic. Paste of root with that of *Croton oblongifolium* applied to the bites of the *pharasa* snake. Fruit used in jaundice (Phar. ind). Young twigs when cut give out watery fluid used in medicine. Wood used for tool-handles (Watt's Dic). Leaves ground and boiled in oil applied to all ulcers. It is applied to the head to cure tooth-ache, ear-ache and head diseases. Leaves bruised and boiled in water used as a wash for the mouth in ulcers on the tongue. Leaves ground and given in butter, cure dysentery and malarial fever (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

\*1052. *Anogeissus latifolia*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 994.

*Mal.* Maru-kanjiram.

*Tam.* Vekkali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore, Cardamom Hills, foot and slopes of hills. Puliara and other eastern slopes. 0--4000'.

*Fl.* December--January. June--July.

*Fr.* January--February. July--August.

*Uses.* Wood used for axe-handles, poles for carrying loads, axles of carts, for furniture, agricultural implements and ship-building. It yields good fuel and charcoal and a gum used for cloth-printing and dyeing. Leaves used for tanning (Bourdillon).

\*1053. *Lumnitzera racemosa*, Willd, Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 37.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Backwaters.

*Fl. & Fr.* March--July.

*Uses.* Wood strong and useful, used for house posts and fuel (Bourdillon).

\*1054. *Combretum ovalifolium*, Roxb.

*Mal.* Vella-korandi.

*Kani name.* Vallikotta.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Kottur and Koni. 300'.

*Fl.* February.

*Uses.* This is used as fodder for buffaloes (Watt's Dic).

## COMBRETACEÆ.

\*1055. *C. extensum*, Roxb Wight Ic. t. 227.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzhai, Koni and along Periyar river banks.

*Elevation.* 300'.

*Fl.* January--February. *Fr.* March--April.

°1056. *C. acuminatum*, Roxb.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Malayattur, Periyar river banks.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* March--April.

o.1057. *Quisqualis malabarica*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 155.

*Habit.* Large climber.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzhai. 300'.

*Fl. & Fr.* February.

\*1058. *Q. indica*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 92.

*Eng.* The Rangoon creeper.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Quilon. Introduced.

*Fl.* March--May.

*Uses.* Seeds are reputed to be anthelmintic and given in electuary with honey or jam for the expulsion of the entozea in children. Leaves are astringent (Phar. ind). Leaves given in compound decoction for flatulent distension of the abdomen. Ripe seeds roasted and given in China for diarrhœa and fever (Watt's Dic).

1059. *Gyrocarpus jacquinii*, Roxb. Lamk. Ill. t. 850 (Syn: *G. americanus*, Jacq).

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dried forests Nanjanad and Anjanad.

*Fl.* Rainy season.

*Uses.* Wood used for saltmarans, boxes and toys. Seeds are made into rosaries and necklaces (Watt's Dic).

## MYRTACEÆ.

1060. *Psidium guyava*, Linn.

*Eng.* The Guava tree.

*Sans.* Perala.

*Mal.* Seemapereikka, Pérekkamarom.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Throughout Perunthode Teak Plantations and elsewhere. 0-300'.

## MYRTACEÆ.

*Fl.* March. *F.* May.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten cooked or as a jelly and the Portuguese make a cheese of it. Bark astringent, decoction given in chronic diarrhoea, and as an external astringent in the *prolapsis ani* in children. Leaves used as an astringent in diarrhoea. Decoction of young leaves and shoots is prescribed in febrifuge and antispasmodic baths and an infusion of leaves in cerebral affections, nephritis and cachexia. Pounded leaves locally applied in rheumatism and an extract used in epilepsy, and chorea; the tincture is rubbed into the spine of children suffering from convulsion (Phar. ind). Leaves and bark used in dyeing (Watt's Dic). Root-bark astringent, contains tannic acid and is used in medicine. Decoction of root-bark given to arrest vomiting in cholera and useful in swollen gums (Nadkarni). Wood close grained and takes fine polish (Bourdillon).

\*1061. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, Wight Ill. t. 97.

*Eng.* Hill gooseberry.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Elevation.* 5000'.

*Uses.* Fruit with a fleshy sweet aromatic pulp is very palatable. It is eaten raw or made into a jam or jelly called the *Thaontay*. Wood much employed in turnery and to make many small articles (Watt's Dic).

\*1062. *Eugenia malaccensis*; Linn.

*Eng.* The Malaya Apple. Kavika tree.

*Sans.* Jambu.

*Mal.* Samba.

*Habit.* A small tree.

*Locality.* Naduvathumuzhi Teak Plantations. Introduced.

*Fl.* September–October. *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Bark contains tannin. Fruit pleasant and wholesome (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*1063. *E. Munroii*, Wight Ic. t. 546.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Paernede and South Travancore.

*Elevation.* 2000'–5000'.

*Fl.* January–March. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* This is planted for ornament in gardens (Bourdillon).

\*1064. *E. Jambos*, Linn.

*Eng.* Rose apple.

*Mal.* Seemajambu. *Tam.* Simajambu.

*Habit.* Tree.

## MYRTACEÆ.

*Fl.* October--January.

*Uses.* Leaves are much prized for ornamental purposes in Burma and boiled in water, used for sore-eyes. Fruit highly esteemed on account of its delicate flavour which resembles rose-water (Watt's Dic).

**1065. *E. Beddomei*, Duthie.**

*Habit.* Tree.

**\*1066. *E. hemispherica*, Wight** Ic. t. 525.

*Mal.* Vennyara, *Tam.* Velleinyarel, Kanathora.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 0-2000'.

*Fl.* February--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Timber useful for various purposes. Fruit eaten and buds collected and sold in place of cloves (Bourdillon). Fruits eaten to improve vitality and remove heat. Decoction of bark given as remedy in biliousness and syphilis (Local--Krishnan Vaidian). Wood suitable for match-boxes.

**\*1067. *E. læta*, Ham.**

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu and evergreen forests. 1000' -4000'.

*Fl.* October, November & January. *Fr.* April--May.

**\*1068. *E. Arnottiana*, Wight.** Ic. t. 999. *Var. E. Benthomiana.*

*Mal.* Ayri. *Tam.* Nava

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu and Peermede-3000-6000'.

*Fl.* December--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood valuable. Fruit astringent and edible (Watt's Dic).

**\*1069. *E. Wightiana*, Wight.** Ic. t. 529.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermede, Ponnudi and Quilon Residency premises. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* November--January. *Fr.* March--April.

**\*1070. *E. zeylanica*, Wight.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 202.

*Mal. & Tam.* Poochapazhom. Kättuvayanaila.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Along river banks, Nedumangad, Varkkalai &c..

## MYRTACEÆ.

*Fl.* March–May. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten. Leaves aromatic. Wood used for building purposes and agricultural implements and is suitable for paper pulp.

**1071. *E. linearis*, Wall.**

°1072. *E. montana*, Wight. Ic. t. 1060.

*Mal.* Poriyil.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, swamps in low country, Quilon &c. 200.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Wood used for planking and building purposes (Bourdillon).

**1073. *E. lissophylla*, Thw.**

°1074. *E. Gardneri*, Thw. *Syn. E. Canarensis*.

*Mal.* Karinyaral. *Tam.* Nirnaval.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 0–5000'.

*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Wood used for beams and buildings.

°1075. *E. caryophyllæa*, Wight. Ic. t. 540.

*Mal.* Njara.

*Tam.* Cherunjara.

*Habit.* Large shrub.

*Locality.* Near streams throughout.

*Elevation.* 4000'–5000'.

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Root and leaves used to purify blood. Decoction of leaves used in acidity in the chest and for wounds. Powder of root and bark with oil applied to the chest. Root and cummin boiled in milk given to stop vomiting (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark ground and taken in milk or ghee as a remedy in diarrhœa, impure blood and phlegm. Tender leaves ground and taken in butter improve appetite. Fruit mixed with milk and taken acts as a poison. Leaves made into a paste and applied to ulcers in the genito organs (Local–Krishnan Vylian).

**1076. *E. revoluta*, Wight. Ic. t. 534.**

**1077. *E. calophyllifolia*, Wight. Ic. t. 1000.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Chemunji 4000'.



## MYRTACEÆ.

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* Fruit edible. Timber valuable and used for building and other purposes (Watt's Dic).

**\*1078 E. rubicunda, Wight** Ic. t. 538.

*Habit.* Small tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 0-2000'.

*Fl.* April-May. *Fr.* June-July.

*Uses.* Wood used for building purposes (Watt's Dic).

**1079 E. malabarica, Bedd.** Fl. Sylv, t. 199.

*Habit.* Tree

**\*1080 E. operculata, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 552.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten as a remedy for rheumatism and decoction of root is rubbed over the joints. Leaves much used in dry fomentation (Watt's Dic). Fruit edible and wood used for house building and agricultural implements (Bourdillon).

**1081 E. Stocksii, Duthie.**

*Habit.* Tree.

**1082. E. jambolana, Lamk.** Wight Ic. t. 535.

*Eng.* Black plum or jambu

*Sans.* Brihaspathi.

*Mal.* Njara, Naga.

*Tam.* Naval.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Quilon Public offices compound. Peermade and elsewhere. 0-4000 .

*Fl.* December-May.

*Fr.* June-August.

*Uses.* Wood durable. Bark affords a brown dye and a kind of gum kino. Fruit eaten and improved by cultivation. Fruit astringent, used in tarts and puddings. Wood used for railway sleepers, buildings, posts, beams, rafters, agricultural implements, carts and well-work. Tasar silk worm feeds on leaves. Bark used in dyeing and tanning. Fruit eaten as a specific for diabetes (Bourdillon). Bark astringent and decoction given in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery and as a gargle in sore-throat and spongy gums. Juice of tender leaves given in goats' milk with cardamoms in diarrhœa of children. Seed or stone of the fruit is believed to check diastasic conversion of starch into sugar in diabetes.

## MYRTACEÆ.

Dried seeds pounded with those of mango seeds given as a specific in diarrhœa and dysentery (Nadkarni). Leaves used as platters and for pouring libations. A sort of spirituous liquor called *Fambava* is prepared by distillation from the juice of the ripe fruit (Watt's Dic).

**1083** *E. Heyneana*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 539.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Uses.* Wood similar to that of *E. jambolana*. Fruit eaten (Watt's Dic).

**1084.** *E. jossinia*, Duthie. Wight Ic. t. 523.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

**1085.** *E. floccosa*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 200.

*Habit.* Large tree.

**1086.** *E. codyensis*, Munro.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemunji 3000'.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

**1087.** *E. calcadensis*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. 35. t. 162.

*Habit.* Small tree.

**\*1088.** *E. bracteata*, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 13. *Var:* *E. willdenowii*, Wight Ic. t. 545.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal above 3000'.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* This is an ornamental tree (Bourdillon).

**\*1089.** *E. rottleriana*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 100.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 4000 .

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

**1090.** *E. mooniana*, Wight.

*Locality.* Courtallam. 2000'-4000'.

*Fl.* March--Apr. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Timber yields the heavy sticks used by Tamil coolies (Bourdillon).

**1091.** *E. micorphylla*, Bedd.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Ashamboos forests 4-5000'.

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* July--August.

## MYRTACEÆ.

*Uses.* This is an ornamental tree.

**1092. *E. singampattiana*, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 273.

*Habit.* Small tree.

**1093. *E. wynaadensis*, Bedd.**

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

**\*1094. *E. mundagom*, Bourdillon.**

*Mal.* Mundagom. *Tam.* Kättsämba.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Merchiston, Chemunji, evergreen forests. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* April-May. *Fr.* June-August.

*Uses.* This is a very ornamental tree: timber too small to be of any use other than for huts (Bourdillon). Powder or decoction of bark given to cure rheumatism and biliousness. It is useful in nervous disorders, improves complexion and digestion (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**\*1095. *E. Rama Varma*, Bourdillon.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemunji.

*Elevation.* 4000'.

*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* June-August.

**\*1096. *E. cyclophylla*, Thw.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermede and Muthukuzhi evergreen forests.

*Fl.* February-March. *Fr.* April-May.

**\*1097. *E. chavaran*, Nova sp:**

*Mal.* Chavaran.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Periyar.

*Fl.* November-January. *Fr.* May-June.

*Uses.* Trees are hollowed into boats and wood is strong.

**\*1098. *E. Myhendræ*, Bedd.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede and South Travancore. 3000'-4000'.

*Fl.* April-May. *Fr.* June-July.

**\*1099. *E. occidentalis*, Bourdillon.**

*Mal.* Karinjāra. *Tam.* tuṣāmba.

## MYRTACEÆ.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Banks of the Periyar and South Travancore.

*Fl.* January–April. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* This is a very ornamental tree (Bourdillon).

\*1100. *E. cordifolia*, Wight Ic. t. 544.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Pallode reserve, Pallipara.

*Fl.* February. *Fr.* March.

1101. *E. cymosa*, Lamk. Wight Ic. t. 555.

\*1102. *E. corymbosa*, Lam.

*Mal.* Njāra, Shenjarel.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Along streams in evergreen forests Kulathurpuzha, Chemunji &c., 4000'—5000'.

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten.

\*1103. *E. buxifolia*, Lam.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Chemunji 4000'.

*Fl.* April.

\*1104. *E. carrophyllata*, Willd.

*Eng.* The Clove tree.

*Mal.* Grāmbu.

*Tam.* Kīrambu.

*Locality.* Cultivated in Koni and elsewhere.

*Uses.* The dried calyx is the spice known in commerce as “cloves”

\*1105. *E. cryptocarya*.

*Locality.* Merchiston.

*Fl.* March.

\*1106. *E. olivifolia*, Prain.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal 4000'.

*Fl.* October.

\*1107. *E. fruticosa*, Rox.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha.

## MYRTACEÆ.

**\*1108. Barringtonia racemosa, Blume. Wight. Ic. t. 152.***Sans.* Samudraphala.*Mal.* Samudraksham.*Tam.* Samudram. Samudrapazhoni.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Canalbanks and sea coast.*Fl. & Fr.* All the year round.

*Uses.* Root resembles cinchona. Fruits used in coughs, diarrhoea and asthma. Seeds used in colic and ophthalmia. Powder of fruit used in skin-diseases (Watt's Dic). Roots bitter and have aperient, deobstruent and cooling properties. Fruit powdered and used as snuff to clean the nostrils in cold and externally used in sore-throat and cutaneous eruptions (Drury). Seeds powdered and used for piles, biliousness, and to poison fish (Basel Mission 500 plants). Dried fruit ground in water poured into the nostrils as a remedy in epilepsy, insanity and other head-complaints. It is taken in as anthelmintic. Powder of dried fruits taken daily, cures malaria and used as snuff in fits and taken in cases of poisoning. Leaves and bark boiled and the water applied in rheumatism (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

**\*1109. B. acutangula, Gœrtn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 7.***Engl.* The Indian oak.*Mal.* Attuperzhu, Nirperzhu. *Tam.* Attucheruvanji.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Swamps and riversides.*Fl.* January-March. *Fr.* April-May.

*Uses.* Wood used for boat-building, well-works, rice-pounders, furniture and cabinet-making. Bark used in tanning and to intoxicate fish. Leaves and fruit used in medicine (Bourdillon). Root bitter, cooling and aperient and is similar to cinchona. Seeds used as aromatic in colic and parturition (Drury). Seeds powdered and given with milk to reduce enlarged abdomen of children, and powdered with water applied over the sternum to relieve children from cold in the chest. Root used to poison fish (Phar. ind). Juice of leaves given in diarrhoea. Seeds with juice of ginger given to children as an emetic. Seeds powdered and used as snuff in head-ache (Watt's Dic). Tender leaves used as vegetable (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**\*1110. Careya arborea, Roxb. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 205.***Mal.* Perzhu. *Tam.* Ayma, Perla.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Deciduous forests. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Wood fine but much neglected. It is used in Burmah for gun-stocks, house-posts, planking, carts, furniture and cabinet. It lasts well in water. Fuzes made from the bark, are used to make slow-matchs. Bark gives good fibre for coarse cordage, and is used in native medicine as an astringent (Bourdillon). Bark used in tanning, dyeing and paper-making. Bark applied to wounds in snake-bites and infusion given internally. Fruit eaten by Santals and given to cattle. Fruit aromatic and used in decoction to promote digestion (Watt's Dic). Infusion of flowers given after child-birth to heal ruptures. Juice of fresh bark, given with honey as demulcent in coughs and colds. Decoction of bark used to clean ulcers (Nadkarni). Wood, used for making drums of sepoy corps and for wooden hoops, being flexible (Drury). Tender leaves used as vegetable. Decoction of bark given in dysentery (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves pounded and boiled with oil applied for itches and leprosy (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). Would suitable for paper pulp.

### MELASTOMACEÆ

\*1111. *Osbeckia truncata*, Don, Wight Ic. t. 375.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Punalur.

*Fl.* & *Fr.* August.

\*1112. *cupularis*, Don, Wight Ic. t. 996.

*Mal.* Cherqualathi.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Konni and elsewhere.

*Fl.* All the year round. *Fr.* April–July.

*Uses.* The whole plant pounded and applied to swellings on children's neck (Local–Krishnan Vydiar).

\*1113. *O. zeylanica*, Willd.

*Habit.* Annual.

1114. *O. hispidissima*, Wight Ic. t. 1612.

1115. *O. gracilis*, Bedd.

\*1116. *O. aspera*, Blume.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Malayattur and elsewhere.

*Fl.* August.

\*1117. *O. glauca*, Benth.

*Mal.* Cherukalathi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Waste lands. Quilon

## MELASTOMACEÆ.

*Fl.* September.

**1118. O. Wightiana, Benth.** Wight Ic. 998.

*Locality.* Malayattur.

*Fl.* July–August. *Fr.* September.

**1119. O. Leschenaultiana, DC.** Wight Ic. 997.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**1120. O. reticulata, Bedd.** Ic. t. 168.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**1121. O. octandra, DC.** Wight Ic. 998.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Koni.

*Fl.* September–January. *Fr.* October.

**1122. O. wynaadensis, Clarke.**

**\*1123. Melastoma malabathricum, Linn.** Wight Ill. t. 95.

*Eng.* Malabar melastoma, Indian Rhododendron.

*Mal.* Kalampatti, Kalathi, Kadali.

*Tam.* Nakkukaruppan.

*Habit.* Spreading shrub.

*Locality.* Kottayam, Nadayara and throughout.

*Elevation.* '0–6000'.

*Fl.* Always and in April–June. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Pulp of fruit edible. Silk-worms feeding on the leaves produce fine silk (Watt's Dic). Leaves employed in diarrhoea, dysentery and mucous discharges. Fruit affords a black-dye. This is one of the best black-dye plants of Asia (Balfour). Juice of leaves mixed with gruel, drunk as a remedy for stomach-ache. Root bark cooked as soup is good for indigestion (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of flowers given to cool the head, in bloody piles, and in hæmorrhage (Local-Krishnan Vyidian).

**1124. Sonerila Brunonis, W & A.** Wight Ic. t. 1059.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

**1125. S. pedunculosa, Thwaites.**

*Locality.* Quilon.

**1126. S. travancorica, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 156.

**1127. S. speciosa, Zenk.** Wight Ic. t. 995.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

## MELASTOMACEÆ.

- \*1128. *S. grandifolia*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 995.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemunji. 4000'.  
*Fl.* April.
1129. *S. Wallichii*, Benn.
1130. *S. scapigera*, Dalz. Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot. t. 23.
1131. *S. rotundifolia*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 169.
1132. *S. Bensoni*, Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 6049.
1133. *Medinella Beddomei*, Clarke. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 184.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
1134. *M. malabarica*, Bedd.
1135. *Memecylon Wightii*, Thw.  
*Habit.* Tree.
- °1136. *M. amabile*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 163.  
*Mal.* Kanalimaram.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests near Ariencavu.  
*Fl.* January.
1137. *M. gracile*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 164.  
*Mal.* Elimarom.  
*Habit.* Tree or shrub.  
*Locality.* Ariencavu. Evergreen forests.  
*Elevation.* 1000'–3000'.  
*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* May–June.  
*Uses.* Wood makes excellent walking sticks (Boydillon).
1138. *M. terminale*, Dalz.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
1139. *M. amplexicaule*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 279.  
*Mal.* Kaikkathetti.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Moist forests Peermede, Shemunji &c.  
*Elevation.* 4000'.  
*Fl.* March–April and January. *Fr.* April–May.  
*Uses.* Decoction of flower and tender shoots boiled with oil used for itches. Root rubbed in water and taken cures itches caused by



## MELASTOMACEÆ.

excessive heat (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root pounded in hot water given internally and rubbed in the *Os uteri* accelerates delivery. Leaves boiled in water used to bathe children as a cure for itches (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

\*1140. *M. deccanense*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 278.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Nedumangad.

*Fl.* January.

1141. *M. Heyneanum*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 277.

*Locality.* Courtallam up to 3000'

\*1142. *M. angustifolium*, Wight Ic. t. 276.

*Sans.* Kākajembu.

*Mal.* Attakānalai.

*Tam.* Attunjārei.

*Habit.* Large shrub.

*Locality.* Periyar banks up to 2000'

*Fl. & Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Powder of bark taken internally improves vitality and is cooling (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

\*1143. *M. edule*, Roxb.

*Eng.* The Iron wood tree.

*Mal.* Kashavu. Kanalei.

*Tam.* Kanjavu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Quilon. Kulathurpuzha, and evergreen forests up to 3000'.

*Fl.* March-May. *Fr.* June-July.

*Uses.* Leaves and flowers used in dyeing. Leaves cooling and used in gonorrhœa. Fruits eaten (Watt's Dic). Infusion of leaves used as astringent collyrium in conjunctivitis, and the decoction of root in menorrhagia. Pounded root with aromatics, applied as a plaster to bruises (Phar. ind). Wood strong but little used owing to scarcity. It yields excellent fuel and charcoal (Bourdillon). Decoction of leaves used in washing the eyes and that of the root in heavy menstruation (Basel Mission 500 plants). Paste of leaves applied to wounds and ulcers. Stems used as posts for thatching mud-walls around private compounds (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

\*1144. *M. malabaricum*, Cogniaux.

*Mal.* Kaikkathetti. Kashavu.

*Tam.* Malamthetti. Kanjavu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Quilon Residency and evergreen forests, Peermode.  
0-7000'

*Fl.* January–May. *Fr.* April–August.

*Uses.* Wood used for fuel and may be substituted for box-wood (Bourdillon).

\*1145. *M. capitellatum*, Linn. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 206.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermode. 4000'.

*Fl.* April. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Leaves afford a yellow dye (Bourdillon).

### LYTHRACEÆ,

1146. *Ammannia peploides*, Spreng. Wight Ic. t. 257.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Common in rice fields.

1147. *A. rotundifolia*, Ham. Wight Ic. t. 258.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Common in rice fields.

1148. *A. pentandra*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 260.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Moist places.

1149. *A. haccifera*, Linn. Blume. L. C. t. 46.

*Loc.* Kalluravi, Nirmelneruppu

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Moist places.

*Fl.* November–December.

*Uses.* Leaves extremely acrid used to blister skin in rheumatic pains and fever (Watt's Dic). This is used to prepare a liniment applied to the temple as a remedy for burning pain in the eyes. Leaves and also ashes with oil applied to cure herpetic eruptions. Juice is given with water to animals in heat, to extinguish sexual appetite. Decoction with ginger and Cypérus root given for intermittent fever (Phar. ind):

1150. *A. salicifolia*, Monti, Lam III. t. 77.

1151. *A. cordata*, W & A

1152. *A. lanceolata*, Heyne. Kneede. Hort. Mal. t. 94.

1153. *A. octandra*, Linn. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 133.

1154. *Woodfordia floribunda*, Salis. Parad. Lond. t. 42.

*Eng.* Downy Grislea.

## LYTHRACEÆ.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Elevation.* 0-5000'

*Uses.* In bilious sickness the patient's mouth is filled with sesamum oil and juice of leaves is applied to the head and this causes the oil in the mouth to turn yellow from absorption of bile, and fresh oil is then given repeatedly until it ceases to turn yellow (Phar. ind). Powder of flowers sprinkled over ulcers to promote granulation. Flowers eaten and used to prepare a cooling drink. Wood used for fuel. Leaves and twigs yield a yellow dye used in calico printing. Leaves and flowers used in tanning (Watt's Dic). Flowers red and used as a dye, and in tanning, astringent in dysentery and menorrhagia (Nadkarni). A spirit is prepared from this plant used in the preparation of *Vrihat Kasturi Bhairava* for fever (N. N. Sen).

**1155. *Pemphis acidula*, Forst. Wight Ic. t. 1996.**

*Habit.* Maritime shrub.

*Locality.* Along sea-coast and backwaters.

*Fl.* July-August.

**\*1156. *Lawsonia alba*, Lamk. Il. t. 296.**

*Eng.* Henna shrub.

*Mal.* Mailānchi. *Tam.* Maruthānni.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Grown in gardens throughout.

*Fl.* Rainy season.

*Uses.* Poultice of leaves is a valuable external application in head-ache. It is applied to the soles of the feet in small-pox to prevent the eyes from being affected by the disease. An ointment made from leaves has valuable healing properties, and a decoction is used as an astringent gargle. Bark is given in jaundice and enlargement of spleen: in decoction it is applied to burns and scalds. A pillow stuffed with flowers is believed to act as a soporific. A perfumed oil prepared from flowers is used as a cosmetic. Juice of leaves with water and sugar, given in spermatorrhœa, and with milk in fits (Phar. ind). Leaves used in staining hands and finger-nails, and as a hair-dye with catechu. Infusion of bark given in jaundice and skin diseases. Seeds contain oil. An extract from flowers, leaves and tender shoots is a remedy in cases of lepra. Infusion of flowers cures head-ache and is a good application to bruises. Oil from seeds acts as cephalic with honey and tragacanth (Nadkarni). Decoction of bark, leaves and flowers useful in epileptic fits. Leaves applied to itches and used in dyeing. This is planted for fencing (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1157. *Lagerstrœmia parviflora*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 69.**

*Habit.* Medium tree.

## LYTHRACEÆ.

*ses.* Gum from bark is sweet and edible. Bark yields a fibre for ropes. Bark and leaves used in tanning. Bark used in dyeing leather black. Tasar silk-worms feed on the tree (Watt's Dic).

\*1158. *L. lanceolata*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 109.

*Eng.* Venteak.

*Mal.* Velillavu, Ven-thékku.

*Tam.* Vevala.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous and dry evergreen forests. 0-3000'.

*Fl.* April--June *Fr.* August--November.

*Uses.* Timber used for boat-building, furniture, shingles and house-building. Heart-wood is not attacked by white-ants (Bourdillon). Wood is suitable for match-boxes and splints.

\*1159. *L. Flos-Reginæ*, Retz. Wight Ic. t. 413.

*Eng.* Pride of India.

*Mal.* Mainimaruthu.

*Tam.* Pumaruthu.

*Locality.* Low elevations throughout.

*Elevation.* 0-3000'

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* October--January.

*Uses.* Root astringent and seeds narcotic. Bark and leaves are purgative. Bark is considered stimulant and febrifuge (Watt's Dic). Timber, though rare, is used for ship-building, canoes, carts, boats and for gun-carriages (Bourdillon). Wood is suitable for match-boxes and splints.

1160 *Sonneratia acida*, Linn.

*Mal.* Thirala.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Backwaters and river banks.

*Fl. & Fr.* February--April.

*Uses.* Fruit used as a poultice in sprains and swellings. The fermented juice of fruit used in arresting hæmorrhage. Leaves used in feeding silk-worms. Fruit used as a condiment by the Malayas (Watt's Dic). Wood used for models. Root-branches form a fine substitute for cork and are used for entomologist's boxes. Fruit is said to be edible (Bourdillon). Wood is the best substitute for coal in steamers (Drury).

1161. *Punica granatum*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 79.

*Eng.* The Pomegranate.

*Sans.* Dalika.

*Mal.* Máthalam.

*Tam.* Máthalamkái.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens throughout.

*Fl.* May–June. *Fr.* August–September.

*Uses.* Juice of green fruit with ginger, cloves and galls given in honey for piles. Juice of flowers with root-juice of *Cynodon dactylon* is used to stop bleeding from the nose (Phar. ind). Decoction of bark and flowers given in dysentery. Decoction of the rind of the fruit is a valuable astringent in diarrhoea (Watt's Dic). Fruit esteemed as food and in medicine. Rind of the fruit and root-bark contains tannin. Rind much valued in dysentery. Root-bark used to expel tape-worms. Juice of fruit is a cooling beverage in fevers. Flower-buds powdered and given in bronchitis and the decoction is a good astringent injection in vaginal discharges (Nadkarni). Petals of flowers boiled in butter, dropped into the nostrils to remove neuralgia. Flower and bark are used in dyeing (Basel Mission 500 plants).

## ONAGRACEÆ.

**1162.** *Jussiaea repens*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 51.

*Habit.* Aquatic herb.

*Locality.* Warmer parts, throughout.

**\*1163.** *J. suffruticosa*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 50.

*Mal.* Káttuthumbá. Káttukrámp.

*Tam.* Nirkrampu.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Njaravala-karikkom. Kulathurpuzha, 200'.

*Fl.* January–February. *Fr.* February.

*Uses.* The plant ground in butter-milk taken in dysentery. Decoction used in flatulency, acts as a purgative and anthelmintic (Watt's Dic). Oil boiled with bruised plant applied in itches. Coconut-oil boiled with plant given as anthelmintic (Local-Krishnan Vylian)

**1164.** *Ludwigia parviflora*, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 101.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Common in rice fields, Arienkavu. 1000'.

*Fl.* October.

**\*1165.** *Ciræa alpina*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 101.

**1166.** *Trapa bispinosa*, Roxb. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 33.

*Emu.* The Indian water-chest-nut.

*Habit.* Floating herb.

*Uses.* The white kernel contained within the fruit used as food by the poor classes resembles chest-nut in flavour. Fruit useful in bilious affections with diarrhoea (Nadkarni). Fruit yields a red dye. This plant is regularly planted and cultivated in fields under a large surface of water and the nut grows under the water (Drury). Leaves used in preparing *Madhiyamu Gangadaru churna* for fever and diarrhoea (N. N. Sen).

### SAMYDACEÆ.

\*1167. *Casearia esculenta*, Roxb. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. 208.

*Mal.* Malampavatta, Panninurunga, Vella-kunnan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 0-4500'.

*Fl.* November-March. *Fr.* December-May.

*Uses.* Root used as a remedy for hepatic enlargements and for piles. It promotes the action of the liver and is considered as specific in diabetes (Phar. ind). Leaves eaten in stews by natives (Watt's Dic). Root bitter and purgative (Drury). Wood not bored by insects but little used. Fruit used for dyeing (Bourdillon).

1168. *C. tomentosa*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1849.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Uses.* Bark bitter and used as an adulterant for the Kamala Powder. Juice of fruit used to poison fish. Pulp of fruit is a useful diuretic (Watt's Dic).

1169. *C. wynaadensis*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 160.

*Mal.* Karikunnan.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub

*Locality.* Evergreen forests

*Elevation.* 2000-3000'.

1170. *C. rubescens*, Dalz.

\*1171. *C. glomerata*, Roxb.

*Mal.* Kunnan.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha road, Meenmutti.

*Fl.* April. *Fr.* May

\*1172. *Homalium zeylanicum*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1851.

*Mal.* Manthalamukki.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Abandoned Coffee Estates.

*Elevation.* 2000—3000'.

*Fl.* March—April.—

*Uses.* Wood strong and used for buildings (Bourdillon).

\*1173. *H. travancoricum*. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 211.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore and Peermede. 3500'.

*Fl.* March.

### TURNERACEÆ.

\*1174. *Turnera ulmifolia*.

*Mal.* Cheravathali.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Naturalised in Kottayam, Quilon, Trivandrum and other places. Introduced.

*Fl.* February--May & July. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Leaves used as detergent for removing oil from the hair. It is used to purify blood, as a remedy in rheumatism, asthma; and biliousness (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

### PASSIFLOREÆ.

1175. *Passiflora Leschenaultii*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 39.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

1176. *P. foetida*, Linn.

*Sans.* Mukkopeera.

*Mal.* Chadayan, Poelapalam.

*Tam.* Mupparisavalli, Musumusuk.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Veapuram, river-banks and Madathorai &c.

*Fl.* September--February. *Fr.* October.

*Uses.* The whole plant powdered or in decoction given in biliousness and asthma. Fruit is used as an emetic. Leaves ground and rubbed on the head in head-ache, giddiness &c. Boiled in water for sick children to bathe (Local--Krishnan Vydian). Fruit eaten by children.

1177. *Modecca Wightiana*, W & A. Wight Ic. 179.

*Habit.* Herb.

\*1178. *M. palmata*, Lam. Wight Ic. t. 201.

*Sans.* Vidari.

*Mal.* Pal-morhakkū.

*Tam.* Ireli. Modakkai.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Thenmalai &c.

*Fl. & Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Tubers dried, powdered and given in milk or sugar as a remedy in rheumatism, biliousness, burning sensation, to accumulate milk in mother's breast, to remove sterility, to prolong life, and to improve memory and strength. Flowers cure biliousness but increase rheumatism (Local-Krishnan Vydiān). Tuber is used in native medicine for treating consumption (Nadkarni). Root is said to be poisonous but used in medicine (Watt's Dic).

1179. *Carica Papaya*, L.

*Mal.* Kappēkka.

*Tam.* Pappayam.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Cultivated all over. Introduced.

*Uses.* Fruit has emmenagogue properties and causes abortion if eaten by pregnant women. Leaves made into a paste with opium and salt applied to extract guineaworm. Fruit contains *papain* used in the treatment of eczema, loss of appetite and sleep, irritability and head-ache in children (Phar. ind). Milky juice of unripe fruit is an efficient vermifuge, as also the seeds. Juice is also a good cosmotic used for the removal of freckles, and possesses the property of separating fibres of flesh and making it tender. Milk eradicates corns and warts. Decoction of leaves useful in internal fevers. Dried leaves mixed and smoked with tobacco or alone, relieves asthma. Ripe fruit is a sovereign remedy in dysentery. Fresh leaves used to wrap up meat for softening the same. (*Tropical Agriculturist Feb. 1913.*) Bark yields a fibre (*T. A. 1904*).

## CUCURBITACEÆ.

1180. *Trichosanthes palmata*, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 104.

*Mal.* Kakkazhondi.

*Tam.* Kurattai.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Vazhur.

*Fl.* August-September.

*Uses.* The external cover of the fruit powdered and smoked like tobacco as a remedy in asthma. Root with that of colocynth rubbed into a paste and applied to carbuncles. The root with three myrobalans, turmeric, and honey given in gonorrhœa (Phar. ind). Fruit cathartic.



## CUCURBITACEÆ.

*Trichosanthis* is isolated from the rind and pulp. Coconut oil boiled with the fruit is a good remedy for ear-aches. Juice of the fruit or root-bark boiled with gingelly oil is a good bath-oil for long standing head-aches (Nadkarni). Fruit and root used in diseases of cattle and are considered poisonous. Pulp of fruit used to kill rats (Drury).

**1181. *T. nervifolia*, Linn.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 16-17.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Uses.* This is used to drive away evil spirits (Phar. ind).

**1182. *T. cucumerina*, Linn.**

*Sans.* Thikthaphala.

*Mal.* Podavalam.

*Tam.* Podelankai.

*Habit.* Climbing annual.

*Fl.* August-December.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves is emetic and used in congestion of the liver, bilious head-ache and as laxative. Root acts as a powerful cathartic (Watt's Dic). Juice of leaves rubbed over the body in remittent fever. Fruit fried in butter and eaten with bread as a remedy in spermatorrhœa (Phar. ind). Fruit applied to boils to hasten suppuration. (Basel Mission 500 plants). Seeds useful in disorders of the stomach. Unripe fruit is eaten as vegetable. Tender shoots and dried capsules are considered laxative. Seeds antifebrile and anthelmintic. Decoction of stalk is expectorant (Drury).

**1183. *T. anguina*, Linn.** Lamb. Ill. t. 794.

*Eng.* Snake-gourd.

*Tam.* Podalankodi.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Fruit used as a vegetable.

**1184. *T. lobata*, Roxb.**

**1185. *Lagenaria vulgaris*, Seringe.** Wight Ill. t. 105.

*Eng.* The bottle-gourd.

*Sans.* Ambunira.

*Tam.* Shorakkai.

*Habit.* Climbing plant.

*Locality.* Low country. Cultivated.

*Fl.* July-September.

*Uses.* Fruit and leaves edible. Seeds yield a clear oil which is cooling and used in head-ache. Pulp of fruit acts as an antidote to poison and that of the wild variety is a purgative. Leaves purgative and decoction given in jaundice (Nadkarni). Shells used as bottles, for

## CUCURBITACEÆ.

making stringed instruments called the *sittar* and for making buoys for swimming across rivers and to transport luggage (Drury). Juice of fruit boiled in oil used for rheumatism. Seeds rubbed in oil and poured into the ears to remove foreign insects (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*1186. *Luffa ægyptiaca*, Mill. Wight Ic. t. 499.

*Mal.* Kattuppecchal.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Konî.

*Elevation.* 300'.

*Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil and are said to be emetic and cathartic. Fruit eaten in curries and dried fruit is used as a flesh to brush in Turkish baths (Watt's Dic).

1187. *L. Kleinii*, W & A.

1188. *L. acutangula*, Roxb.

*Sans.* Julini.

*Mal.* Peechanikâi.

*Tam.* Peerkankâi.

*Fl.* July–August.

*Uses.* Juice of immature gourd slightly roasted applied to the temples in head-ache. Infusion of ripe fruit given as an emetic and purgative. Juice of leaves applied to sores and bites of venomous animals. Powder of ripe fruit snuffed in jaundice and root used in gonorrhœa (Phar. ind). Decoction of root is purgative and stops delirium. Fruit eaten as a vegetable. (Basel Mission 500 plants).

1189. *Benincasa cerifera*, Savi. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 3.

*Eng.* White gourd-melon.

*Sans.* Kôöshmânda.

*Mal.* Kumbalam.

*Uses.* Seeds have anthelmintic properties and used in tænea (tape worm). Fruit alterative, styptic and a valuable antimalarial, cooling, laxative and nutritious tonic. Juice useful in phthisis, insanity, and as an antidote for many vegetable poisons. Fruit cooked and eaten as a vegetable and juice used in diabetes (Nadkarni). A wax exudes from the surface of the fruit. (Indian Forester 1877—p. 290).

1190. *Momordica Charantia*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 504.

*Sans.* Vishakantâki.

*Mal.* Pāvakkai.

*Tam.* Pāvai.

*Habit.* Climbing annual.

## URBITACEÆ.

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout.

*Fl.* July--October.

*Uses.* The whole plant ground with long pepper and the oil from *Maravetti* seeds applied in scabies and other cutaneous affections. Juice of leaves given in bilious affection, as an emetic and purgative. Juice rubbed in burning of the soles of the feet and with black-pepper rubbed round the orbit as a cure for night-blindness (Phar. ind). Juice of leaves mixed with warm water used as anthelmintic (Drury). Fruit bitter, wholesome, and eaten as a vegetable. It has tonic, antibilious and laxative properties, purifies blood, removes gross humours, and dissipates melancholia. Fruit and leaves given in leprosy, jaundice and piles. Root used externally in piles. Juice used in burns, boils and to the scalp in pustular eruptions (Nadkarni).

**1191. *M. dioica*, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 505-506.

*Mal.* Venpāval.

*Tam.* Malaipāval.

*Habit.* Climbing annual.

*Fl.* August--October.

*Uses.* Juice of the root is a domestic remedy for the inflammation caused by contact with the urine of the house-lizard (Phar. ind). Fruit and under-ground bulb used in medicine and as a vegetable. The mucilaginous tubers of the female plant used in bleeding piles. Juice of leaves used as a remedy for pain in the head (Nadkarni). Root used in hæmorrhoides in the form of electuary (Drury).

**1192. *M. cochinchinensis*, Spreng.** Bot. Mag. t. 5145.

*Uses.* Seeds fried and eaten as a remedy for cough and pain in the chest: powdered and mixed with butter given to women immediately after parturition. Plaster of roots promotes growth of the hair and prevents it from falling off. Berries used to colour food. Seeds and leaves are aperient, abstergent and useful in hepatic and splenic obstructions, in unhealthy ulcerations, lumbago, and externally applied in fracture and luxations of the bones (Phar. ind). Fruit eaten and used in medicine (Watt's Dic).

**1193. *M. Cymbalaria*, Fenzl.**

*Mal.* Kāttupāval.

*Habit.* Twiner.

*Fl.* March.

*Uses.* The whole plant is acrid, and the tubers are used to procure criminal abortion. (Watt's Dic). Fruit used as vegetable (Local).

**\*1194. *Cucumis trigonus*, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 497.

*Eng.* Wild melon?

## CUCURBITACEÆ.

*Sans.* Karavella.

*Tam.* Thummattikai.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Cairap Gorge, 600'.

*Fl.* June–July and September.

*Uses.* Fruit pounded or boiled with cow's milk and applied to the head to strengthen the memory, remove vertigo, and prevent insanity. The plant is supposed to be alexipharmic and has the power of removing all pains and aches (Phar. ind). Seeds yield an oil used in asthma, and for burning (Watt's Dic). The plant contains tannin and constipates bowels. Root-bark fried with *dhupa* oil, applied to bad ulcers. Fruit preserved as vegetable (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1195. C. Melo, Linn.**

*Eng.* The sweet melon.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Pulp of the fruit used in eczema. Seeds yield an edible oil, given in painful discharge and suppression of urine (Nadkarni).

**\*1196. C. sativus, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 6.**

*Eng.* Common cucumber

*Sans.* Oorvaru

*Mal.* Vellari.

*Tam.* Mullan-vellari.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens throughout.

*Fl. & Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil. Fruit eaten cooked; sliced and applied to the head in cases of sun stroke (Nadkarni). Juice of fruit with acid applied in rheumatism. Leaves roasted and powdered, mixed with cummin, given in cutaneous affections. Juice of fruit wards off insects from paddy granaries (Basel Mission 500 plants). Seeds powdered and taken in honey accelerate flow of urine and cure venereal diseases. Fruit cooked and eaten as a vegetable, powdered and taken as a remedy for indigestion heat and urinary disorders. (Local–Krishnan Vydian).

**1197. Citrullus Colocynthis, Schrad. Wight Ic. t. 498.**

*Eng.* Colocynth or Bitter apple.

*Sans.* Gobandini.

*Mal.* Pei-kummatti.

*Tam.* Attu-thummatti.

## CUCURBITACEÆ.

*Habit.* Perennial.

*Locality.* Throughout cultivated.

*Fl.* July–September.

*Uses.* Root or fruit rubbed into a paste with water applied to boils and pimples. Paste of root applied in enlarged abdomen of children (Phar. ind). Seeds yield oil for burning. Fruit contains colocynth and is eaten (Drury). Fruit used in constipation, root in jaundice, cough and rheumatism. Oil from seeds used in snake bites, scorpion sting, bowel complaints, and for growth and blackening of grey hairs (Nadkarni). Fruit after removing rind is used as vegetable (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1198. *C. vulgaris*, Schrad.**

*Eng.* Water-melon.

*Mal.* Thannimathan.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens in sandy soils.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Fl.* January–February.

*Uses.* Seeds used as a cooling medicine and yields an oil used for burning. Fruit and seeds eaten (Watt's Dic). Juice of fruit with cummin seeds and sugar used as a cooling drink. Oil from seeds used in the manufacture of soap (Phar. ind).

**\* 1199. *Cephalandra indica*, Naud. Wight Ill, t. 105,**

*Eng.* Kayidonda.

*Mal.* Koval.

*Tam.* Kovai.

*Habit.* Climbing annual.

*Fl.* May–June.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves applied to the bites of animals. Root used as a substitute for caper root, pounded with juice of leaves is applied to the body to induce perspiration in fever (Phar. ind). Juice of tap-root used in medicine for diabetes. Bark of root used as a cathartic. Leaves used in eruptions of the skin and the plant internally used in gonorrhœa. Green fruit chewed to cure sores in the tongue. Fruit eaten (Watt's Dic)

**1200. *Cucurbita maxima*, Duchesne.**

*Eng.* The common gourd or squash gourd.

*Sans.* Punyaleta.

*Tam.* Pooshani.

*Mal.* Matthan.

*Habit.* Annual climber.

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout.

## CUCURBITACEÆ.

*Fl.* May–June: *Fr.* July–August.

*Uses.* Fruit largely eaten in curries. Oil from seeds is a nervine tonic. Pulp of fruit applied to boils and ulcers. Fruit stalk dried and made into paste in water is a specific for the bites of venomous insects, chiefly centipedes (Nadkarni).

**1201. C. moschata, Duchesne.** Wight Ic. t. 507.

*Eng.* The musk melon.

*Habit.* Climbing annual.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Seeds yield a mild oil. Fruit cooked and eaten (Watt's Dic).

**1202. C. Pepo, DC.**

*Eng.* Pumpkin, White-gourd.

*Tam.* Kālyanapooshani.

*Habit.* Climbing annual.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* October–November.

*Uses.* Seeds yield a clear edible oil and have anthelmintic properties. Leaves externally applied to burns (Watt's Dic). Juice of fruit is an antidote to poison. Fruit is a good vegetable.

**\*1203. Bryonia laciniosa, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 500.

*Mal.* Neyunni.

*Tam.* Aiviralikka.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* May–July and September. *Fr.* September–October.

*Uses.* The plant is bitter, aperient and have tonic properties. Leaves boiled and eaten as greens (Watt's Dic). Juice of leaves with milk given in bilious diseases and with honey and sugar given in cough and bowel complaints (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**\*1204. Mukia scabrella, Arn.** Wight Ic. t. 501.

*Mal.* Mukkal-peeram.

*Habit.* Climbing herb.

*Locality.* Kottayam &c.

*Fl.* August–September. *Fr.* October–November.

*Uses.* Decoction of seeds sudorific. Root useful in flatulence and when masticated relieves tooth-ache (Watt's Dic). The whole plant boiled in oil used in biliousness in children (Basel Mission 500 plants).

## CUCURBITACEÆ.

**1205. M. biosperma, Thwaites.**

**1206. Zehneria Baueriana, Endl, Wight Ic. t. 758.**

*Habit.* Climbing herb.

**1207. Z. Hookeriana, Arn.**

*Habit.* Climbing herb.

**\*1208. Z. umbellata, Thw. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 26.**

*Sans.* Amlavedesa.

*Mal.* Njerinjanpuli.

*Tam.* Pulivanji.

*Habit.* Climbing herb.

*Locality.* Koni.

*Elevation.* 200'.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Juice of root with cumin and sugar given in cold milk in spermatorrhœa. Root and fruit cooked and eaten (Watt's Dic). Root is prescribed as an invigorating medicine, and in gonorrhœa. Juice of leaves applied to the parts inflamed by the marking-nut juice (Phar. ind). Powder of root taken in ghee as a remedy in rheumatism, heart diseases, indigestion, stone in the bladder, constipation, cough, asthma, flatulence and piles. Juice of leaves taken as laxative. Root fried in ghee powdered and applied to heal ulcers (Local-Krishnan Vyidian).

**1209. Rhynchocarpa foetida, Schrad. Jacq. Ic. Rar. t. 624.**

*Habit.* Climbing herb.

*Uses.* Root internally used in electuary, piles and as a demulcent in asthma. Fruit and leaves eaten (Watt's Dic).

**1210. Corallocarpus epizœa, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 503.**

*Sans.* Kadamba.

*Tam.* Akâsagarudan, Kollangkovai.

*Habit.* Climbing herb.

*Uses.* Root valued as an alterative tonic in syphilitic cases and externally used in rheumatism (Watt's Dic). The whole plant is used in snake-poison and diarrhœa (Basel Mission 500 plants). The plant is prescribed as strengthening in chronic dysentery, old venereal complaints, as a begetter of phlegmatic humours and as anthelmintic (Phar. ind).

**1211. Zanonía indica, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 103.**

*Habit.* Climber.

*Uses.* Leaves beaten up with milk and butter applied as a liniment in antispasmodic affections. This is a curious and rare plant (Drury). Fresh juice used as an antidote to the venomous bites of the Gecko

(Watt's Dic). In Ceylon the plant is used as a febrifuge. A bath made by boiling the leaves in water is used to remove the nervous irritation caused by boils (Phar. ind).

### BEGONIACEÆ.

1212. *Begonia cordifolia*, Thw. Wight Ic. t. 1815.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

1213. *B. fallax*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 1817.

1224. *B. crenata*, Dryand. Bedd. Ic. Pl. t. 110.

*Habit.* Herb.

1215. *B. integrifolia*, Dalz.

1216. *B. canarana*, Miq.

\*1217. *B. sub-peltata*, Wight Ic. t. 1812.

1218. *B. trichocarpa*, Dalz.

1219. *B. floccifera*, Bedd.

1220. *B. albo-coccinia*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1811.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

\*1221. *B. malabarica*, Lamk. Wight Ic. t. 1813.

*Mal.* Janáam-kolli, Kaiyalapuliyan.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Kottayam &c.

*Fl.* October--May. *Fr.* November--February.

### DATISCEÆ.

\*1222. *Tetrameles nudiflora*, Brown. Wight Ic. t. 1956.

*Mal.* Vellapasa, Chini.

*Tam.* Piyei, Chini.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen and deciduous forests. 0--2500'

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* Wood used for dug-out canoes and tea-chests (Bourdillon). It is suitable for match-boxes, packing cases and probably for ceiling planks.

### CACTEÆ.

1223. *Opuntia Dillenii*. Haw

*Eng.* Prickly-pear.



*Mal. & Tam.* Nāgathali.

*Locality.* Extreme dry parts of Anjanad, Nanjanad and Shencottah (Introduced).

*Fl.* Dry season.

*Uses.* Fruit refrigerant, contains malic acid and manganese, and when eaten, urine becomes red. Juice and fruit used in gonorrhœa. Milky juice is a purgative. Leaves made into a pulp used as poultice to allay heat and inflammation in scorbutic ulcers. Hot leaves applied to boils to hasten suppuration (Nadkarni).

1224. *O. elatior*, Mill.

1225. *O. monacantha*. Hal.

\*1226. *Pereskeo bleo*.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June.

### FICOIDEÆ.

1227. *Sesuvium Pourtulacastrum*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 23.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Seashore. (cultivated)

*Uses.* Seeds, stem and leaves cooked and eaten in famine days (Watt's Dic).

\*1228 *Trianthema monogyna*. Linn. Wight Ic. t. 228.

*Sans.* Upōthāki.

*Mal.* Pasali-keera.

*Tam.* Kodivayala--keerai.

*Habit.* Prostrate herb.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* Root cathartic. Leaves and stem eaten as vegetable (Watt's Dic). Decoction of plant given as a remedy in rheumatism, worms, syphilis and poisoning. It is laxative, antidote in alcoholic poison, improves vitality and increases milk in mothers. This should not be taken with gingelly oil-cakes and grape wine (Local-Krishnan Vydian.)

1229. *T. crystallina*, Vahl.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Seeds eaten in time of famine (Watt's Dic).

1230. *T. decandra*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 296

*Tam.* Vallai-sharunnay.

## FICOIDEÆ.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Root white, aperient and useful in hepatitis and asthma. Decoction of root-bark given as an aperient (Drury). Juice of leaves dropped into the nostrils relieves neuralgia (Watt's Dic).

**1231. *Orygia decumbens*, Forsk. Wight Ill. t. 113.**

**1232. *Mollugo hirta*, Thmbu.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Dried plant is a useful purgative in abdominal diseases. Tender shoots eaten in curries (Watt's Dic).

**\*1233. *M. spergula*, Linn.**

*Habit.* Creeping herb.

*Locality.* Wastes, Quilon.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* Leaves bitter, stomachic, aperient, antiseptic and efficacious in suppressed lochia. It is moistened with castor-oil and applied warm as a good remedy in ear-ache (Drury). Juice is applied to itches and other skin-diseases (Phar. ind).

**\*1234. *M. stricta*, Linn. Rheede. Hort, Mal. t. 26.**

*Sans.* Parpadaka.

*Tam.* Parpadakam.

*Mal.* Parpadakapullu.

*Habit.* Creeping herb.

*Locality.* Wastes, throughout.

*Fl.* June.

*Uses.* This is stomachic, aperient, antiseptic, given to women to promote menstrual discharges and eaten as a pot-herb in every season. The whole plant with oil used as antidote in poisoning. Decoction of tender shoots and flowers given in fever to perspire. Root fragrant (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1235. *M. disticha*, Seringe. Wight Ic. t. 3.**

**1236. *M. nudicaulis*, Lamk. Burm. Fl. Zeyl. t. 8.**

**\*1237. *Gisekia pharnaceoides*, Linn.**

*Mal.* Manal-keera.

*Tam.* Manali-keerai.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Uses.* A powerful anthelmintic in cases of tænia, when stalk of fresh plants and leaves ground with water is taken internally (Drury). The plant is considered aperient, aromatic and used as a vegetable (Phar. ind).

## UMBELLIFERÆ.

1238. *Hydrocotyle javanica*, Thumb. iWght Ic. t. 1003.  
 1239. *H. confertea*, Wight. Ic. t. 1002.  
 1240. *H. rotundifolia*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 564.  
 \*1241. *H. asiatic*, Linn. Wight Ic. t.

*Eng.* Indian penny-wort.

*Sans.* Mutthil, Mandukaparni.

*Mal.* Kodungal.

*Tam.* Vellarei.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Moist places, throughout.

*Fl.* June-July. *Fr.* July-August.

*Uses.* Leaves used as a remedy for the dysenteric derangements of the bowels in children. 1 or 2 leaves given every morning cures stuttering. Juice applied to skin-eruptions arising from heat of blood. Leaves used as forage, improve milk in cows. It is described as cold, sweet, light, and alterative. It is said to improve the memory and understanding and to cure leprosy, jaundice, gonorrhœa and fever. In large doses it acts as a stupifying narcotic, producing head-ache, giddiness and a tendency to coma (Phar. ind). The whole plant is medicinal and used in ulcers, leprosy and elephantiasis. Root is the most active part (Nadkarni). Leaves bitter and given in infusion to children in fever and bowel-complaints (Drury). Leaves used as a vegetable; to augment kidney and bowel excretions and are bruised and applied to wounds. The plant is internally and externally used as antidote to poisons (Basel Mission 500 plants). Powder or decoction of leaves with sugar given in the discharge of blood, to allay heat, to increase appetite and purify blood (Local-Krishnan Vydiau).

1242. *Sanicula europæa*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 331, 1001

1243. *Bupleurum plantaginifolium*, Wight. Ic. t. 281.

*Habit.* Herb.

- \*1244. *B. mucronatum*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 1007.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Above Chenkarai.

*Fl.* December.

1245. *B. distichophyllum*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 1006.

1246. *Carum stictocarpum* Clarke.

1247. *C. Roxburghianum* Benth. Wight Ic. t. 567.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Seeds used in hiccup, vomiting, pain in the bladder and dyspepsia. Seeds used in flavouring curries and as a substitute for parsley (Watt's Dic).

## UMBELLIFERÆ.

**1248. *C. copticum*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 566.

*Eng.* Bishop's weed, Omam plant.

*Sans.* Brahmadarbha.

*Mal.* Ayamodhakam. *Tam.* Omam.

*Fl.* December-January.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil on distillation with water and used in cholera, colic and indigestion. They are used in the manufacture of Thymol and as antiseptic (Watt's Dic). Seeds used as carminative, to check discharges of a chronic kind, in making lotions, and in collyria. Seeds prescribed in bronchitis with copious expectoration (Phar. ind). Omam water distilled from the seeds used in medicine for nervous pains. Seeds have aromatic smell and warm pungent taste (Nadkarni). Essence used in all bowel-complaints and diarrhœa in children (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1249. *Pimpinella Heyneana*, Wall.**

**1250. *P. Leschenaultii*, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1005.

**\*1251. *P. candolleana*, W & A.** Wight Ic. t. 341.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Muthukkuzhivayal.

*Fl.* October.

**1252. *P. monoica*, Dalz.**

**1253. *P. tomentosa*, Dalz.**

**1254. *Fœniculum vulgare*, Gœrtn.** Wight Ic. t. 515.

*Eng.* The Fennel plant.

*Tam.* Shohie-keeray.

*Tabit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Throughout, cultivated.

*Elevation.* 0-6000'.

*Uses.* Oil from seeds used in the manufacture of cordials. Fruit used in medicine as a stimulant, aromatic and carminative in colic, diarrhœa and dysentery. Root is regarded as purgative and the leaves as diuretic. Infusion of seeds is a cooling drink in fever and is an excellent vehicle for other medicines. Seeds fried and powdered taken with sugar in dysentery (Watt's Dic). Juice of plant strengthens eyesight and is used as a diuretic and emmenagogue (Phar. ind). Seeds used for culinary purposes (N. N. Sen).

**1255. *Schultzia Benthami*, Clarke.**

**1256. *Peucedanum graveolens*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 572.

*Eng.* The Dill

## UMBELLIFERÆ.

*Sans.* Sadapushpa.

*Mal.* Sadakuppa.

*Tam.* Sadakuppei.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* February—March.

*Uses.* Oil from fruit called the *Bishop's weed oil* used for perfuming soap. Fruit and leaves employed to impart flavour to curries (Watt's Dic). Seeds yield an essential oil used for its valuable carminative action in all abdominal complaints. Seeds bruised with roots boiled in water externally applied in rheumatic swellings, in joints. Leaves warmed with oil applied to boils and abscesses to hasten suppuration (Nadkarni). The plant is used as a vegetable. Seed esteemed as a condiment and infusion given as a cordial drink to women after confinement (Phar. ind).

\*1257. *Heracleum Hookerianum*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 1010.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Muthukkuzhivayal.

*Fl.* October.

1258. *H. rigens*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1009.

1259. *H. candolleana*, W & A.

1260. *H. aquilegifolium*, Clarke.

1261. *H. pedatum*, Wight, Ic. t. 34.

1262. *Coriandrum sativum*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 516.

*Eng.* Coriander.

*Sans.* Gulika.

*Mal.* Kothambalari.

*Tam.* Kothamalli.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* All the year round except in the rainy season.

*Uses.* Juice of fresh plant applied to erythema caused by application of marking nut. Bruised plant is a cooling application in headache. Decoction of seeds with milk and sugar is given for bleeding piles. (Watt's Dic). Fruit aromatic, stimulant and carminative, contains a volatile oil with aromatic smell useful in flatulent colic. An eye-wash is prepared with seed to preserve sight in small-pox. Seeds chewed to correct foul breath. Cold infusion of seeds useful for colic in children. Seeds are considered to lessen the intoxicating effects of liquors (Nadkarni). Leaves are applied to carbuncles. Seeds used in condiments (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1263. Cuminum Cyminum, Linn. Wight III. t. 117.***Eng.* Cummin seed.*Sans.* Jirana.*Mal.* Jeeragon.*Tam.* Cheerakom.*Habit.* Herb.*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Cummin is applied in the form of a plaster to allay pain and irritation. It is considered to be very cooling, forms an ingredient in most antiprodisiac prescriptions and is administered in gonorrhœa. Owing to its supposed retentive powers it is given to domestic animals to keep them from straying and by girls to their sweet-hearts for the same reason (*Phar. ind.*). Seeds used as a spice in curries and are aromatic, carminative and stimulant; useful in diarrhœa and yield an essential oil. White seeds taken after childbirth, increase the secretion of milk. Seeds mixed with lime-juice are administered in cases of bilious nausea in pregnant women. Powder of seeds mixed with honey, salt and butter applied externally for scorpion-stings (*Nadkarni*). Seeds are stomachic and digestive (*N. N. Sen*).

**ARALIACEÆ.****1264. Aralia malabarica, Bedd. Anal. Gen. t. 15.***Habit.* Small tree or large shrub.*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 2000'.**1265. Pentapanax Leschenaultii, Seem. Wight Ic. t. 307.***Habit.* Tree.**1266. Panax fruticosum, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 573.***Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* This is used as a febrifuge and astringent tonic in China and Cochin-China (*Balfour*).

**1267. Polyscias acuminata, Seem. Wight Ic. t. 1062***Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests above 4000'.*Fl.* February–May. *Fr.* May–June.**1268. Heptapleurum rostratum, Bedd. Wight Ic. t. 1013.***Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Strathmore estate and evergreen forests above 3000'.*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* May–June.**\*1269. H. racemosum, Bedd. Wight Ic. t. 1015***Tam.* Ettileimaroin.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Pambalampara. Cardamom hills and evergreen forests above 3000'.

*Fl.* January–April. *Fr.* March–June.

\*1270. *H. venulosum*, Seem. Wight Ill, t. 118. –

*Loc.* Modakama.

*Habit.* Tree or climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Thenmalai-Kalduritty road and Udumbanshola.

*Fl.* June–July.

\*1271. *H. Stellatum*. Goertn. Wight Ic. t. 1011.

*Habit.* Parasite on ~~large~~ trees.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Chemunji.

*Elevation.* 4000'.

*Fl.* April.

\*1272. *H. Wallichianum*, Clarke.

*Mal.* Modakom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests above 2000'.

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* May–June.

1273. *Brassaia capitata*, Clarke.

## CORNACEÆ.

\*1274. *Alangium Lamarckii*, Thw.

*Sans.* Ankola.

*Mal.* Kumbi, Aringil.

*Loc.* Ankolam, Azhinjil, Thouttan.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Locality.* Ariencavu. 800'.

*Fl.* December–March & April. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Root-bark anthelmintic, purgative and useful in skin-diseases. Fruit cooling, tonic, nutritive and useful in burning-pain of the body, consumption and hæmorrhages. Oil of root-bark is a useful external application in acute rheumatism (Watt's Dic). This is a good substitute for Ipecacuanha. As a diaphoretic and antipyretic it has been found useful in relieving pyrexia (Phar. ind). Wood handsome, fit for cabinet-works, pestles, oil-mills, wooden cattle bells, and yields an excellent fuel. Fruit eaten. Seeds yield an oil (Bourdillon). Powder or decoction of bark given in honey as a remedy in biliousness, impure blood, worms, bowel complaints, epilepsy, rat-poison, leprosy, hydrophobia and insanity. It is used as an emetic and laxative. Ripe fruit increases

vitality, cures consumption, strangury and excessive heat (Local--Krishnan Vyilian).

\*1275. *Mastixia arborea*. Clarke, Wight Ic. t. 956.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at and above 3000'.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Gum from the tree has a camphoraceous smell (Bourdillon).

\*1276. *M. pentandra*, Blume:

*Mal.* Nirkurunthú, Velladambu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, along river banks, Kulathurpuzhai &c. 0-1000'.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood is very suitable for match boxes and splints.

### CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

1277. *Viburnum hebanthum*. W & A. Wight Ic. t. 1023.

*Habit.* Large shrub.

\*1278. *V. punctatum*, Ham.

*Tam.* Konakaran.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Muthukuzhivayal. 3-6000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* October--April.

*Uses.* Wood is used for fuel.

1279. *Lonicera Leschenaultii*, Wall. Wight Ill. t. 120.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

\*1280. *L. courtalense*.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* All over low country. Arienkavu.

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* May--June.

### RUBIACEÆ.

\*1281. *Anthocephalus cadamba*. Miq. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 25.

*Sans.* Kadamba.

*Mal.* Kodavara, Attuthekku.

*Tam.* Kola ayila, Vella-kadambu.

*Habit.* Tree.



## RUBIACEÆ.

*Locality.* River banks and swamps, cultivated. 0-1500'.

*Fl.* May--July. *Fr.* August--September.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten as a destroyer of phlegm and impurities of the blood. Bark is considered tonic and febrifuge. Fresh juice applied to the heads of infants when the fontanelle sinks and given internally with cummin and sugar. Juice of bark with limejuice applied round the orbit with opium and alum in inflammation of the eyes (Phar. ind). Fruit edible. Leaves used as fodder. Flowers are sacred to *Siva* (Watt's Dic). Wood though brittle used for beams, rafters and tea-boxes (Bourdillon). It is also very suitable for match-boxes and splints. Tender shoots taken internally cure dysentery and increase digestion. Fruit eaten cures poison in the stomach. Flowers used as vegetable (Local).

\*1282. *Sarcocephalus missionis*. Wall.

*Sans.* Jalavedasa.

*Mal.* Attuvanji. *Tam.* Nirvanji.

*Locality.* River banks and swamps.

*Elevation.* 0-1500'.

*Fl.* January--February, April--May.

*Fr.* April--August--November.

*Uses.* Bark powdered or in decoction given in honey cures phlegm, bile, impure blood, leprosy, ulcers and epilepsy and increases rheumatism and constipation (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

\*1283. *Adira cordifolia*, Hook, Brand. For. Fl. t. 33.

*Sans.* Haridraka.

*Mal.* & *Tam.* Manjakadambu.

*Habit.* Lofty tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests.

*Elevation.* 0-1500'.

*Fl.* May--August. *Fr.* October--November.

*Uses.* Bark is a popular febrifuge and ground into a paste with water is used as a local application to the sores and galls to which draught cattle are subject. It is considered to be antiseptic and to prevent the generation of worms in sores (Phar. ind). Bark powdered or in decoction taken as a remedy in biliousness, phlegm, vomiting, and various skin-diseases. It improves complexion and vitality (Local--Krishnan Vylian). Wood excellent, used for furniture, door panels and specially recommended for cots (Bourdillon). Buds ground with pepper snuffed into the nose to cure head-ache (Watt's Dic).

\*1284. *Stephegyne parvifolia*, Korth. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 34.

*Mal.* Vimbu. Nirkadambu.

## RUBIACEÆ.

*Tam.* Chinnākadambu. Nirkadambu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous and evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 0--2000.

*Fl.* June--July. *Fr.* September.

*Uses.* Bark yields a fibre for cordage. Bark and root given in fever, colic, and applied in muscular pains. Leaves used as fodder in Rajaputana (Watt's Dic). Wood useful for furniture and building. Hillmen use it for bows (Bourdillon). Wood very suitable for match-boxes and splints.

°1285. *S. tubulosa*, Hook.

*Tam.* Nāikadambu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests, Peermade

*Elevation.* 3500'.

*Fl.* June--July. *Fr.* September.

*Uses.* Wood used for furniture, buildings and for hillmen's bows (Bourdillon).

°1286. *Nauclea missionis*, Wall

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Low country, River banks. Malayattur.

*Fl.* May.

\*1287. *N. purpurea*, Roxb.

*Fl.* February--March.

1288. *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 79. and 1159  
*Var. H. utile*, Wight.

*Eng.* Bastard Cedar.

*Mal.* Malam-kalli, Nichan kadambu, Perantholi, Itthile

*Tam.* Vellei kadambu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests. 0-1500

*Fl.* June--July. *Fr.* March--April.

*Uses.* Wood used for tea-boxes, scabbards, palanquins, grain measures, toys and school slates, packing cases and cabinet works in Palghat. It is very suitable for match-boxes and splints. Bark is bitter, used as a febrifuge (Bourdillon). Leaves used in dyeing. Bark used in tanning. Inner coat of bark astringent and anti-periodic especially in cases of *testian aque*. Leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

## RUBIACEÆ

**1289. *H. obovatum*, Wall.** Wight Ic. t. 1159.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests. 0-2000'.

*Uses.* Wood said to be used by natives for various purposes (Bourdillon).

**1290. *Wendlandia exserta*, DC.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Leaves given to cattle as fodder, wood used for building, agricultural implements and house posts (Watt's Dic).

\*1291. *W. notoniana*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1033. *Var. W. bicuspidata*.  
W & A.

*Tam.* Vellei-thalachedi, Puvu, Kadamban.

*Habit.* Tree or Shrub.

*Locality.* Abandoned land and open forests and Peermede-500'-6000'.

*Fl.* January.

*Uses.* Wood much valued in Ceylon for building and for posts. It is most useful in reclaiming land and yields a good fuel (Bourdillon)

**1292. *W. angustifolia*, Wight.**

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Peermede and Courtallum.

**1293. *Dentella repens*, Forst.** Endl. Atakt. t. 13.

*Habit.* Straggling weed.

\*1294. *Argostemma courtallense*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 1160.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Fl.* August.

\*1295. *Neurocalyx Wightii*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 52.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Moist evergreen forests. Strathmore. 3500

*Fl.* April.

**1296. *Cinchona officinalis*.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* High Range, cultivated.

*Uses.* Bark yields quinine.

**1297. *Hedyotis fruticosa*, Linn.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 57.

*Habit.* Shrub.

## RUBIACEÆ.

- \*1298. *H. purpurascens*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 5  
*Mal.* Koonthamaniyan.  
*Tam.* Kuccharichedi.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal and Kulathurpuzha village boundary.  
 150'--4000'.  
*Fl.* June--October. *Fr.* July.
1299. *H. stylosa*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 1027.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
1300. *H. articularis*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 1028.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
1301. *H. pruihosa*, W & A. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 6.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Quilon.
1302. *H. swertioides*. Hook.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
1303. *H. Beddomei*, Hook. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 191.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
1304. *H. buxifolia*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 1.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
1305. *H. albo-nervia*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 3.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Elevation.* 3--4000'.
1306. *H. travancorica*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 7.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal.  
*Elevation.* 3--4000'.  
*Fl.* October.
1307. *H. viscida*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 4.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Beds of mountain-streams.  
*Elevation.* 3000'.
1308. *H. auriculata*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Malab. t. 32.  
*Uses.* Leaves sliced, boiled and eaten with rice by the Singhaliese  
 (Watt's Dic).

## RUBIACEÆ.

1309. *H. cœrulea*, W & A. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 30.

1310. *H. nitida*, W & A. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. 36.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Uses.* Leaves finely chopped and boiled and eaten with rice by the Singhalese (Watt's Dic).

\*1311. *H. macræi*, Hook.

*Habit.* Bush.

*Elevation.* 2-4000

*Fl.* August.

1312. *H. sisaparensis*, Gage.

1313. *Oldenlandia corymbosa*, Linn.- Wight Ic. t. 822.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Uses.* The plant is used in the treatment of fevers. Juice of leaves applied to the palms of the hand to remove burning sensation. It is given internally to remove burning sensations at the pit of the stomach. This also yields the chay-root dye (Watt's Dic). It is considered useful as an alterative (Nadkarni).

\*1314. *O. diffusa*, Roxb.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl. & Fr.* All the year round and July-August.

*Uses.* Decoction or powder used for biliousness, impure blood, thirst, over-heat, weakness, fever, and gonorrhœa (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

\*1315. *O. Heynli*, Br. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 123.

*Mal.* Nonganam-pillu.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl.* May-June. *Fr.* July-August.

*Uses.* Root is a specific for snake-bite. This yields the dye called "chayroot" (Watt's Dic). Leaves used as expectorant in asthma and consumption. Root-bark used as a dyeing material (Nadkarni). The dried plant boiled in water used by rheumatic patients to bathe. The plant dried and powdered given in honey to cure rheumatic fever and swellings. Oil boiled with plant used in elephantiasis and pain in the body (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

1316. *O. umbellata*, Linn. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 3.

*Eng.* Chay root. Indian Madder.

## RUBIACEÆ.

*Locality.* Sea-coast.

*Uses.* Root-bark used as a dyeing material. Leaves used as expectorant in asthma and consumption (Nadkarni). This yields the dye called the "chay-root". Root is a specific for snake-bite (Watt's Dic).

1317. *O. Wightii*, Hook.

1318. *O. trinervia*, Retz.

*Habit.* Weed.

1319. *O. Stocksii*, Hook.

1320. *O. dichotoma*, Kæn.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Locality.* All over.

\*1321. *Anotis Leschnaultiana*, W & A.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Peermede.

1322. *A. decipiens*, Hook.

1323. *A. Rheedii*, W & A. Rheede: Hort. Mal. t. 25.

1324. *A. montholoni*, Hook.

1325. *A. quadrilocularis*, Thw.

1326. *A. monosperma*, W & A, Wight Ic. t. 131.

1327. *Ophiorrhiza mungos*, Linn, Gærtn. Fruct. t. 55.

*Eng.* The Mongoose Plant.

*Sans.* Sarpāri.

*Mal.* Avilpori.

*Tam.* Keeripoondi.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Fl.* August-September.

*Uses.* Root believed to be remedy for bites of mad-dogs and snakes. It is an agreeable bitter tonic in medicine. Decoction of root, leaves and bark administered as a stomachic (Nadkarni). It is an anti-toxicant. Root used as antidote to insect-poison, in ulcers, leprosy and worms in the intestines (Basel Mission 500 plants).

1328. *O. Harrisiana*, Heyne.

\*1329. *O. Brunonis*, W & A.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Malavattur 100'.

## RU-BLACKEE.

1330. *O. grandiflora*, Wight Ic. t. 169

*Habit.* Undershrub.

1331. *O. Roxburghiana*, Wight Ic. t. 168.

1332. *O. eriantha*, Wight. Ic. t. 1067.

1333. *O. pectinata*, Arn.

*Locality.* Quilon.

\*1334. *Mussaenda frondosa*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 124 var. *M. hirsutissima*.

*Sans.* Vellila.

*Mal.* Parathole.

*Tam.* Vellilathali

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* All over. :

*Fl. & Fr.* All the year round.

*Uses.* Decoction of root expels phlegm, externally applied as a cooling agent and boiled in oil applied to cure aphthæ. Flowers attenuant, diuretic, used in cough, asthma, ague, flatulence, externally applied to clean foul ulcers and cure skin eruptions (Phar. ind). Root with cow's urine given in white leprosy. Leaves eaten as pot-herb and are considered a charm against demons (Watt's Dic). Root rubbed in with water applied to burning eyes and juice of fruit and leaves applied in cases of dimness of the eyes. Decoction of stem used as a remedy for cough. Leaves boiled and used as soap (Basel Mission. 500 plants). Leaves ground with coconut scrapings fried and applied to cure ulcers. White leaves ground and boiled with castor oil given for internal swellings and ulcers. Powder of leaves and bark taken in honey to purify blood. Leaves used as manure (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

1335. *Acranthera grandiflora*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 25

*Locality.* Moist forests.

1336. *A. anamallica*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. 25.

1337. *Adenosacme Lawii*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1070.

\*1338. *Webera corymbosa*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 309, 584 & 1064.

*Tam.* Kura, Pávatti.

*Habit.* Small Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 4000'.

*Fl.* February-April. *Fr.* September-October.

*Uses.* The buds of young shoots contain a white resinous matter. Wood used for making fishing-boats (Watt's Dic). Leaves and fruit

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bruised and mixed with milk, used in itching sensation on the fingers (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood strong, used in construction of granaries (Bourdillon).

\*1339 *W. lucens*, Hook.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Muthukkuzhivayal. 500'–5000'.

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* September–October.

1340. *W. monosperma*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 317.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

1341. *W. canarica*, Hook.1342. *W. nilagirica*, Hook.\*1343. *Byrsophyllum tetrandrum*, Hook. Bedd. Fl. Syly. t. 326.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Muthukkuzhivayal. 2000'–5000'.

*Fl.* September–October.

\*1344. *Randia uliginosa*. DC. Wight Ic. t. 397.

*Mal. & Tam.* Karei. Panni-karei.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Open forests of the low country: Peravanthur Reserve.

*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* July–August.

*Uses.* Unripe fruit astringent, and roasted in hot ashes used as a domestic remedy in diarrhoea and dysentery. Ripe fruit cooked and eaten as a vegetable and is said to be sweet, cooling and diuretic (Phar. ind). Fruit and leaves used as vegetable and fodder (Watt's Dic). Fruit used in dyeing as a color-intensifier (Bourdillon).

1345. *R. dumetorum*, Lamk. Wight Ic. t. 580.

*Eng.* Emetic nut.

*Tam.* Malankarei.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Puliya and South Travancore.

*Fl.* March–May. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Wood used for fuel and agricultural implements. Unripe fruit used in poisoning fish. Root yields a yellow dye (Bourdillon). Bark is a sedative. Pulp of fruit and rind are said to be safe emetics (Nadkarni). Powdered pulp useful in dysentery and paste of fruit with rice-water applied over the naval in colic (Phar. ind). Unripe fruit



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pounded and used to wash cloths instead of soap (*Ind. For.* 1889, p. 160).  
Fruit used in medicine for piles (N. N. Sen).

**1346. *R. malabarica*, Lamk.** Wight Ic. t. 310.

*Habit.* Shrub.

\***1347. *R. densiflora*, Benth.**

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Merchiston.

*Elevation.* 2500'.

*Fl.* April.

\***1348. *R. Gardneri*, Thw.** Bedd Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 38.

*Tam.* Padarappan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, evergreen forests. 500'--1000'

*Fl.* February--May. *Fr.* June--August.

*Uses.* Wood excellent.

\***1349. *R. rugulosa*, Thw.**

*Habit.* Climbing shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Arienkavu, Bonnecord and Pæmede.

*Elevation.* 3500'.

*Fl.* April. *Fr.* February.

**1350. *R. candolleana*, W & A.** Bedd Ic. Pl. Or. t. 137.

*Habit.* Small tree.

**1351. *Gardenia lucida*, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 575.

*Eng.* Dikamali. Cambi-resin.

*Tam.* Dikamali. Kumbai.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Fl.* March--April.

*Uses.* The resin obtained from the trees is carminative and anti-spasmodic. It is employed internally in hysteria, flatulent dyspepsia, and nervous disorders, due to dentition. It is externally applied to foul ulcers to keep off flies from sores. It is a good anthelmintic in cases of round worms (Nadkarni).

**1352. *G. gumifera*, Linn.** Thunb. Diss. Gard. t. 2.

*Tam.* Kamblipisin.

*Habit.* Woody bush.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten. Gum used to wash wounds and as a sheep-

## RUBIACEÆ.

wash. Tender shoots yield a yellow color (Watt's Dic). The gum is used in fever, dyspepsia, flatulence, and chronic skin diseases and in veterinary practice to keep off flies from sores and to expel round-worms (Phar. ind).

**1353. G. latifolia, Ait.** Wight Ic. t. 759.

*Habit.* Very small tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests of Anjanad and Nanjanad.

**1354. G. turgida, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 579.

*Habit.* Very small tree.

*Locality.* Dry parts of South Travancore.

*Uses.* Root is a remedy in indigestion. It is regarded as a charm and is worn on the wrist by a cord. Wood good and durable. Yields a yellow gum (Watt's Dic).

**\*1355. Diplospora, apiscarpa, Dalz.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 223.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Stratmore. 3000'–5000'

*Fl. & Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Wood used for combs and toys (Watt's Dic).

**1356. D. sphærocarpa, Dalz.**

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Uses.* Berries known as "wild coffee" eaten by birds and jackals in the Western Ghauts.

**1357. Guettarda speciosa, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 40.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Flowers white and very fragrant (Boardillon).

**°1358. Knoxia corymbosa, Willd.** Wight Ill. t. 128.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Muthukkuzhivayal. 4200'.

*Fl.* October.

**1359. K. mollis, W & A.** Gærtn. Fruct. t. 25.

*Habit.* Annual.

**1360. K. Heyneana, DC.**

**\*1361. Octrotropis travancorica, Bedd.** Fl. Sylv. t. 327.

*Habit.* Small tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Oaklands. 3–3500'.

*Fl.* January–April. *Fr.* March.

## RUBIACEÆ.

\*1362. *Canthium didymum*, Roxb. Goertn. Fruct. t. 26.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* April--August. *Fr.* July--October.

*Uses.* Bark pounded and applied to fractures (Phar. ind). Bark used by the Santals in fever (Watt's Dic). Wood strong and useful but apt to split. Wood used in making combs (Bourdillon).

\*1363. *C. umbellatum*, Wight. Ic. t. 1034.

*Mal.* Nanjul. *Tam.* Nallamanthanam.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Chemunji 3000'--6000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* December--May.

*Uses.* Young shoots make good walking sticks. Wood strong. Fruit edible (Bourdillon).

\*1364. *C. neilgherrense*, Wight. Ic. t. 1064.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Chemunji, evergreen forests. 3000--6000'.

*Fl.* December--April. *Fr.* June--August.

*Uses.* Wood hard and useful.

1365. *C. ficiforme*, Hook.

1366. *C. travancoricum*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 239.

*Habit.* Tree.

\*1367. *C. angustifolium*, Roxb. Wight. Ic. t. 826.

*Mal.* Kattara-mull.

*Kani name.* Koyikkodavam.

*Tam.* Mullu-nenki, Kattūkara.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Throughout and at Palaruvi.

*Fl. & Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Leaves pounded and applied to swellings. Root-bark boiled in oil applied to cure head-ache. Leaves browsed by sheep. Branches used in tying over cocoanut trees as a safe-guard against theft (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

\*1368. *C. pergracile*, Bourdillon.

*Mal.* Anci-kumbi, Palaga.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Kalathurpuzhai. 200'. Endemic

*Fl.* February. *Fr.* August--September.

## RUBIACEÆ.

*Uses.* Wood good and useful.

**1369. *C. parviflorum*, Lamk.** Rheede, Hort. Mal t. 36.

*Tam.* Kádankarai.

*Mal.* Niruri.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Fl.* April--May.

*Uses.* Decoction of the edible leaves and root is used in certain stages of flux and the latter has anthelmintic properties (Nadkarni). Bark and young shoots are used in dysentery (Drury). Fruits and leaves eaten in curries. Wood used in turning (Watt's Dic). Stem yields a fibre. The plant makes good hedges (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\***1370. *Ixora lanceolaria*, Colebr.** Wight, Ic. t. 827.

*Mal.* Cherukuravu.

*Tam.* Kodinjali.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu.

*Fl.* November.

\***1371. *I. Notoniana*, Wall.**

*Tam.* Kalilambili. *Mal.* Irumbaruppi.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 3000'--6000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* February--May.

*Uses.* Wood yields excellent fuel (Bourdillon).

**1372. *I. Johnsoni*, Hook.**

**1373. *I. polyantha*, Wight** Ic. t. 1066.

**1374. *I. elongata*, Heyne.**

\***1375. *I. brachiata*, Roxb.** Wight, Ic. t. 710.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* December.

**1376. *I. parviflora* Vahl.** Wight, Ic. t. 711.

*Eng.* The torch tree.

*Tam.* Shulundukora.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 0--1000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* January--May.

*Uses.* Root and fruit given to women in cases of high colored urine. Leaves used as fodder. Fruit eaten by Santals. Wood used for engraving, turning and as fuel. Green branches used as torches (Watt's Dic).

## RUBIACEÆ.

**1377. I. coccinea, Linn.** Wight. Ic. t. 149.*Sans.* Patali.*Mal.* Thetti.*Tam.* Chetthi.*Habit.* Small shrub.*Locality.* All over Travancore.*Fl. & Fr.* All the year round.*Uses.* Fruit eaten. Root and flowers used in medicine for dysentery, fever, gonorrhœa, and externally applied in head-ache and boils (Phar. ind). Flowers are sacred to Siva (Watt's Dic).**\*1378. I. nigricans, Br. Wight** Ic. t. 318.*Mal.* Cherukuravu.*Habit.* Shrub or tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests up to 4000.*Fl. & Fr.* January-May.**\*1379 Pavetta indica, Linn.***Mal.* Malleamothe.*Tam.* Pavettei.*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests 0-3000.*Fl. & Fr.* February-May.*Uses.* Fruit made into pickles, leaves used to manure fields and boiled in water as a fomentation for hæmorrhoid pains. Root pulverized and mixed with ginger given in dropsy (Drury). Flowers and fruit eaten (Watt's Dic). Root has aperient and diuretic properties. It is used for visceral obstructions and has a purgative action. Leaves fomented for piles (Nadkarni). Fruit powdered and given in honey for rheumatic fever, dysentery and bilious diarrhœa. Leaves dried and powdered given in honey for weakness and fever. Root powdered and given in honey to cure hernia. Root-bark ground and applied to swellings in the joints. Leaves boiled in water and used to bathe women after delivery (Local-Krishnan Vydian).**\*1380. P. hispidula, W & A.***Mal.* Vella pavetta.*Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Arienkavu and Cardamom Hills. 3500'.*Fl. & Fr.* January-May and June.

## RUBIACEÆ.

°1381. *P. breviflora*. DC. Wight Ic. t. 1035.

*Pullian's name.* Malampichi.

*Habit.* Bush.

*Locality.* Muthukkuzhivayal 4500'.

*Fl. & Fr.* March–October & December.

1382. *P. brunonis*. Wall.

1383. *Coffea Wightiana*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 1598.

*Habit.* Shrub.

1384. *C. travancorensis*, W & A.

*Habit.* Shrub.

1385. *C. arabica*, Linn.

*Eng.* Coffee plant (Introduced and cultivated).

1386. *Morinda citrifolia*, Linn.

*Eng.* The Indian mulberry.

*Mal.* Manjanàthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Canal banks.

*Fl.* May–June and October. *Fr.* June–July and October.

*Uses.* Charred leaves made into a decoction with mustard form a domestic remedy for infantile diarrhoea. Unripe berries charred and mixed with salt applied to spongy gums. Cloth dyed with red dye of this is proof against attack of white ants and is used to wrap round the account books of Bankers (Watt's Dic). Juice of leaves used externally in gout, wounds and ulcers. A salt is extracted from leaves and used to clean bad and inveterate ulcers. Wood used for slippers (Drury). Ashes of fruit used in delirium caused by indigestion. Leaves used to rear silk-worms. Fruit edible and wood used for toys (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of leaves given internally as a tonic and febrifuge. Root-bark yields morindin. Leaves and fruit deobstruent and emmenagogue (Nadkarui). The root-bark affords a red dye for which this is cultivated (Bourdillon). Decoction of tender leaves given to children as anthelmintic. Leaves and root-bark boiled in oil applied in itches (Local–Krishnan Vyidian).

°1387. *Morinda tinctoria*, Roxb.

*Tam.* Nuna. *Mal.* Manjanmatthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kuzhithurai.

*Fl. & Fr.* September–October.

*Uses.* Wood handsome and durable; is used for plates and dishes.

## RUBIACEÆ.

Root-bark yields the red and yellow dyes for carpets and turbans (Bourdillon). Paste of leaves with aromatics given in diarrhœa, dysentery, and as a tonic and febrifuge. Juice used externally in gout and to promote healing of sores. Fruit deobstruent and emmenagogue (Phar. ind). Root used as astringent and fruit eaten (Watt's Dic).

\*1388. *M. umbellata*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 27.

*Sans.* Darvi.

*Mal. & Tam.* Nunamarom.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub, evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 0—4000'.

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* Decoction or powder of bark given in fever, ulcers and eruptions. Decoction of leaves cures indigestion, syphilis, and gonorrhœa and improves complexion (Local—Krishnan Vydian). Tough stems used by the Singhalese as ropes for binding fences. Fruit eaten (Watt's Dic). Root yields a red and yellow dye (Drury). Decoction of the plant used in diarrhœa, eye-diseases and head-ache (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*1389. *Prismatomeris albidiflora*, Thw. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 93.

*Habit.* Tree or climber.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Malayattur. 100'.

*Fl.* December.

1390. *Psychotria Thwaitesii*, Hook. Gartn. Fruct. t. 28.

*Habit.* Bush.

\*1391. *P. congesta*, W & A. Wight Ic., t. 1037.

*Tam.* Amachedi.

*Habit.* Bush.

*Locality.* Ariencavu Teak Plantations and evergreen forests.

*Fl.* April—May. *Fr.* June.

1392. *P. macrocarpa*, Hook.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

1393. *P. subintegra*, W & A.

1394. *P. truncata*, Wall.

1395. *P. Dalzellii*, Hook.

\*1396. *P. elongata*, Wight. Ic. t. 1036.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Poermede. 3500'.

*Fl.* April.

## RUBIACEÆ.

1397. *P. bisulcata*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 1039.  
*Habit.* Small tree.
1398. *P. connata*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 828.  
*Habit.* Small tree.  
*Locality.* Courtallam.
1399. *P. anamallayana*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 326.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Peermede.  
*Elevation.* 3000-4000'.
1400. *P. Johnsoni*, Hook.
1401. *P. nudiflora*, W & A.  
*Locality.* Courtallam.
1402. *P. sarmentosa*, Blume.  
*Fl.* February--April.
1403. *P. divergens*, Kurz.
1404. *P. Chasalia curviflora*, Thw. Wight Ic. t. 127.  
*Mal.* Vellakurinji.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Kulathurpuzhai, Koni, &c. 300'.  
*Fl.* January. *Fr.* June.  
*Uses.* Decoction of root given as a remedy in phlegm, rheumatism, pneumonia and head-disorders. Oil boiled with juice of the leaves used for ear and eye-diseases, ulcers and sore-throat (Local--Krishnan Vydian).
1405. *Geophila reniformis*, Don. Wight Ic. t. 54.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Uses.* This is used as a medicinal plant like *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* (Watt's Dic).
1406. *Lasianthus oblongifolius*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 11.
1407. *L. Blumianus*, Wight. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 22.  
*Locality.* Courtallam. 3500'.
1408. *L. Strigillosus*, Hook.  
*Locality.* Courtallam.
1409. *L. acuminatus*, Wight.
1410. *L. parvifolius*, Wight.  
*Locality.* Courtallam.



## RUBIACEÆ.

- 1411. *L. obovatus*, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 10.
- 1412. *L. venulosus*, Wight.** Ic. t. 1032.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- 1413. *L. dichotomus*, Wight.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 13.  
*Locality.* Courtallam.
- 1414. *Saprosma indicum*, Dalz.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 16.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- 1415. *S. fragrans*, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 14.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- 1416. *S. ceylanicum*, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 15.
- \*1417. *S. corymbosum*, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 17.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemmuji.  
*Elevation.* 3500'.  
*Fl.* April.
- 1418. *Hamiltonia suaveolens*, Roxb.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 17.  
*Habit.* Undershrub.  
*Uses.* Leaves eaten by buffaloes. Wood used to make charcoal for gunpowder (Watt's Dic).
- 1419. *Hydrophylax maritima*, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 760.
- \*1420. *Spermacoce ocymoides*, Burm.** Fl. Ind. t. 13.  
*Mal.* Tharakeera.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Low country, Quilon.  
*Fl.* July.
- \*1421. *S. hispida*, Linn. var. *stricta*.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 76.  
*Eng.* Shaggy button weed. *Sans.* Vasukem.  
*Mal.* Thàràvu, Tharthavel, Kodalelurukki.  
*Tam.* Natthachuri.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Throughout Palaruvi road and Koni Teak Plantations.  
*Fl.* June-July. *Fr.* July-August.  
*Uses.* Seeds are said to be aphrodisiac, and the plant is prescribed to cure hæmorrhoides. Seeds cooling, demulcent and given in dysentery (Phar. ind). Root resembles sarasaparilla in taste and is employed for similar purposes as an alterative and blood purifier (Drury). Leaves

eaten as vegetable (Watt's Dic). Decoction or powder of root used as a remedy in rheumatism, indigestion, biliousness, dropsy and worms. It remove the effect of old age and injuries in the bowels and kidneys. The white variety is superior to the red one. Seeds used medicinally as coffee remove kidney complaints and improve strength. Leaves used to temper metals used in medicine (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). Root is used in decoction as a purgative for infants.

**1422. *Rubia cordifolia*.** Linn. Wight Ic. t. 187.

*Eng.* The Indian Madder, Munjeet.

*Sans.* Gandāri.

*Mal.* Manjishta.

*Tam.* Manditti.

*Habit.* Climbing herb.

*Uses.* Root has deobstruent properties and is used in paralysis, jaundice, obstructions in the urinary passage, and in amenorrhœa. Fruit useful in hepatic obstructions. Paste of root with honey is applied to remove freckles and other discoloration of the skin. The whole plant is alexipharmic and frequently hung up in houses to avert the evil eye or tied to the necks of animals for the same purpose. It is astringent, a valuable external application in inflammations, ulcers and skin diseases. (Watt's Dic). Root yields a red dye. Administered in the form of decoction it tinges urine and bones red. It is chiefly used as a coloring ingredient of medicinal oils. Infusion of root given as a grateful deobstruent drink in cases of scanty lochial discharges (Drury). Oil boiled with decoction of the plant applied to the head for eye-diseases and head-ache (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1423. *Galium rotundifolium*,** Linn. Reichle. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 1198.

**1424. *G. Mullugo*,** Linn. Reichle. Ic. F. Germ. t. 1197.

*Elevation.* 3-1000'.

### VALERIANÆ

**1425. *Valeriana Hookeriana*,** W & A. Wight Ill. t. 129.

**1426. *V. Leschenaultii*.** DC. Wight. Ic. t. 1044.

**1427. *V. Beddomei*.** Clarke.

**1428. *Dipsacus Leschenaultii*.** Coult. Wight Ill. t. 130.

### COMPOSITÆ.

**\*1429. *Centratherum reticulatum*,** Benth. Zenk. Pl. Ind. t. 14.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Mutlukuzhivayal. 4000'.

*Fl.* October.

## COMPOSITÆ.

**1430. C. molle, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1082.

*Locality.* Courtallam. Koni Teak Plantations. 200'.

*Fl.* December

**1431. C. courtallense, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1081.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Courtallam, Nanattupara.

*Elevation.* 1500'.

*Fl.* September.

**1432. C. tenue, Clarke.**

**1433. Vernonia malabarica, Hook.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**1434. V. Beddomei, Hook.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* South Travancore.

**1435. V. peninsularis, Clarke,** Wight Ic. t. 1083.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

**1436. V. cinerea, Less.**

*Eng.* Ash-colored Fleabane.

*Sans.* Sahadevi.

*Mal. & Tam.* Puvankodanthel.

*Habit.* Shrubby weed.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl.* Always.

*Uses.* The whole plant is used in medicine to promote perspiration in febrile affections. Seed used as alexipharmic, anthelmintic and as a constituent of *Musalas* for horses. The whole plant is a remedy for spasm of the bladder and strangury. Flowers administered for blood-shot eyes (Nadkarni). Leaves eaten as a pot-herb (Watt's Die). Juice of leaves given in honey for dysentery, fever and worms. Juice boiled with oil applied to cure all fevers and elephantiasis (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**1437. V. divergens, Benth!** Wight Ic. t. 1078.

*Locality.* Throughout Hills.

**1438. V. candolleana, W & A.** Wight Ic. t. 829.

*Habit.* Herb.

**1439. V. anthelmintica, Willd.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 24.

*Eng.* Purple Fleabane.

*Sans.* Somaraji.

*Mal. & Tam.* Kattujiragom. Karinjiragom.

*Habit.* Annual.

## COMPOSITÆ.

*Fl. & Fr.* November–December.

*Uses.* Seeds bitter, pungent, digestive, alterative, astringent antiphlegmatic and used as a remedy in fever and cattle diseases (Phar. ind). Seeds used to expel round worms and in medicine for leucoderma and other skin diseases (Nadkarni). Seeds used in snake-bites, infusion given in coughs, flatulency; and powder mixed with lime-juice used to expel pediculi from the hair (Drury). Seeds yield an oil (Watt's Dic).

1440. *V. salvifolia*, Wight Ic. t. 1079.

*Locality.* Travancore and Courtallam.

\*1441. *V. indica*, Clarke.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

1442. *V. pectiniformis*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1077.

\*1443. *V. arborea*, Ham.

*Mal.* Eerakathira, Karithi, Malan-peruva, Kadavari.

*Tam.* Shutthi.

*Habit.* Tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Peermede and Cardamom Hills. 1000'–4000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* January–March.

\*1444. *V. travancorica*, Hook. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 225.

*Tam.* Thenpu.

*Habit.* Tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Chemunji.  
3000'–4000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* January–March.

\*1445. *V. Wightiana*, Arn.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Chemunji. 4000'.

*Fl.* April.

1446. *V. comorinensis*, W. Smith.

1447. *V. Meeboldii*.

*Locality.* Kumili.

\*1448. *Elephantopus scaber*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1086.

*Sans.* Karipadam.

*Mal. & Tam.* Anashovadi.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Mundakayam and moist forests. 1000'.

*Fl.* December:

## COMPOSITE.

*Uses.* The plant is astringent, cardiacal, alterative, febrifuge, and expels bile and phlegm, and cures urethral discharges. Decoction of root and leaves with cummi and butter-milk given in diarrhoea and dysentery (Phar. ind). Decoction of root and leaves given in dysuria. Leaves bruised and boiled with rice given internally in swellings of the body or pains in the stomach (Drury). Powder or decoction of root given in honey for malaria, rheumatic fever, ulcers and dysentery. Root powdered with pepper applied in tooth-ache. Leaves bruised and boiled in cocoonut oil applied to ulcers and eczema (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

\*1449. *Adenostemma viscosum*, Forst.

*Eng.* Spanish needle.

*Habit.* Annual.

\*1450. *A. latifolium*, DC.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Swamps, Quilon.

*Fl.* August.

1451. *Ageratum conyzoides*, Linn.

*Habit.* Annual weed.

*Uses.* This has strong aromatic smell and is used externally in agues. It is worn as a charm against ague for which purpose it is dug on Sunday. Juice is a good remedy for *prolapsus ani* (Phar. ind). Oil boiled with the juice of plant applied in rheumatism. (Basel Mission 500 plants).

1452. *Dichrocephala latifolia*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1096.

*Habit.* Weed.

1453. *Cyathocline lutea*, Law. Mss. Wight Ic. t. 1150.1454. *Grangea madraspatana*, Poir. Wight Ic. t. 1097.

*Mal.* Nilampala.

*Tam.* Masipatrai.

*Habit.* A Common weed.

*Uses.* Leaves considered a valuable stomachic medicine having deobstruent and antispasmodic properties used in obstructed menses and hysteria. Juice of leaves employed as an installation in ear-ache (Watt's Dic). Leaves powdered and used as an antiseptic application to ulcers. The plant is used in preparing antiseptic and anodyne fomentations (Phar. ind).

1455. *Myriactis Wightii*, Wight Ic. t. 1091.

*Habit.* Weed or annual.

1456. *Microglossa zeylanica*, Benth.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Travancore.

## COMPOSITEÆ.

**1457. Conyza viscidula, Wall.***Locality.* Travancore.**\*1458. Blumea amplexans, DC.***Habit.* Herb.*Locality.* Arienkavu. 1000'.*Fl.* July.**1459. B. bifoliata, DC.****\*1460. B. Wightiana, DC.***Habit.* Herb.*Locality.* Koni.*Fl.* January.**1461. B. neilgherrensis, Hook.****1462. B. lacera, DC.** Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 59.*Habit.* Weed.*Locality.* Throughout.

*Uses.* An astringent eye-wash is made from the leaves. An oil is distilled from the plant. Juice of leaves used as an anthelmintic. Fresh root held in the mouth relieves dryness. The plant is used as a febrifuge and to stop bleeding. Mixed with black pepper given in cholera (Watt's Dic).

**1463. B. hieracifolia, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1099.**1464. B. virens, DC.****\*1465. B. membrancea, DC.***Habit.* Herb.*Locality.* Koni.*Fl.* January.

*Uses.* Wood strong smelling, very viscid and used as an insecticide (Bourdillon).

**1466. B. Belangeriana, DC.****1467. B. malabarica, Hook.****1468. B. spectabilis, DC.****\*1469. B. barbata, DC.****1470. Laggera alata, Schult.** Wight Ic. t. 1101.*Habit.* Herb.**1471. L. aurita, Schultz.**

*Uses.* The whole plant has an odour of Turpentine (Nadkarni).

## COMPOSITÆ.

**1472. Pluchia tomentosa, DC.***Habit.* Shrub.**1473. Epaltes divaricata, Cass.** Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 58.**1474. Sphæranthus amaranthoides, Burm.** Wight Ic. t. 1149.*Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Rice fields.**1475. S. africanus, Linn.***Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Swamps.**\*1476. S. indicus, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 1094.*Sans.* Ousha.*Mal.* Adakkamaniyan.*Tam.* Vishnukranthai, Sivakaranthai.*Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Paddy fields, Veapuram.*Fl.* Rainy season and March. *Fr.* March-April.

*Uses.* Seeds and root are anthelmintic. An oil having the odor of oil of lavender is distilled from the fresh herbs (Watt's Dic). The plant with cummin is stomachic and ground with oil used in itches. It is useful in bilious affections and for the dispersion of various kinds of tumours. Confection of young plants with butter, flour and sugar taken as a tonic and to prevent the hair turning white or from falling off. Oil prepared by boiling the root in sesamum oil taken as a powerful aphrodisiac (Phar. ind). Decoction of root with cummin-seed powder given in bowel complaints and with sugar for cough and chest pain. Root-bark rubbed in water applied in piles. Leaves mixed with paddy and rice to prevent intrusion of insects (Basel Mission 500 plants). The flowers are highly esteemed as alteratives, depurative and tonic useful in skin-diseases. The bark ground and mixed with whey is a valuable remedy in piles (Nadkarni). The whole plant powdered and given in ghee as a remedy in hernia, enlarged spleen, constipation, poison and stone in the bladder (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**1477. Blepharispermum petiolare, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1092.*Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Courtallam.**1478. B. subsessile, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1093.*Habit.* Shrub.**1479. A 11101is 3ed to n ei. Ho ok**

## COMPOSITE.

**\*1480. A. oblonga, DC.***Locality.* High Rangè.*Fl.* December.**1481. A. Notoniana, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1116.****1482. A. Wightiana, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1117.****1483. A. brevifolia, DC.****1484. A. travancorica, Meebold.***Locality.* Devicolam.**1485. Gnaphalium pulvinatum, Delile. Fl. Ægypt. t. 44.****1486. Helichrysum buddleioides, DC.****\*1487. Vicoa auriculata, Cass. Wight Ic. t. 1148.***Tam.* Jimiki-poo.*Habit.* Herb.*Locality.* Malayattur and Quilon wastes.*Fl.* November.**1488. V. cernua, Dalz.****1489. Pulicaria Wightiana, Clarke. Wight. Ic. t. 1089.***Habit.* Herb.**1490. Chrysogonum Arnottianum, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1105.****1491. C. heterophyllum, Benth.****1492. Siegesbeckia orientalis, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1013.***Habit.* Annual herb.

*Uses.* Juice of fresh herb used as a dressing for wounds and decoction of leaves and young shoots used as a lotion for ulcers and parasitic skin-diseases (Phar. ind). In China it is used as a remedy for ague, rheumatism and renal colic. A tincture of the drug used as a remedy in scrofulous and syphilitic affections and externally used with glycerine in ring-worms. The fresh plant has antiseptic properties and is applied to unhealthy sores (Nadkarni).

**\*1493. Eclipta alba, Hassk, Lank. Ill. t. 687.***Sans.* Briangaraja.*Mal.* Kyonni.*Tam.* Garuga, Kayanthakara.*Habit.* Weed.*Locality.* Moist places. Throughout Veapuram, Punalur &c.*Elevation.* 200'.*Fl. & Fr.* May--July.



## COMPOSITÆ.

*Uses.* This plant is used externally and internally to turn the hair black and as a dyeing herb in tattooing. Fresh plant with sesamum oil applied externally in elephantiasis. Juice of root used as an emetic, purgative and applied to galled necks in cattle (Watt's Dic). Leaves used as vegetable in chatneys. Juice of leaves boiled in oil used as antidote to poison and in anæmia, indigestion and worms. Leaf is a good remedy for scorpions (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of plant with powdered pepper given as anthelmintic, in asthma, rheumatism, cough, swelling, leprosy, head and eye diseases. It improves strength, complexion and brain power and cures dental disorders in fever. Juice of plant mixed with oil boiled and applied to the head cures the above maladies. Seeds pounded and taken in milk as a remedy in jaundice (Local--Krishnan Vydian). Decoction of the plant used for head-ache and tooth-ache. Juice with melted butter given in rheumatism. Pills made by pounding the plant with oil used to relieve vertigo and remove phlegmatic humours from the brain. Leaves powdered and mixed with salt, pepper and lime-juice stimulates the appetite (Phar. ind).

\*1494. *Blainvillea latifolia*, DC.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Locality.* Low country.

*Fl.* January.

\*1495. *Wedelia calendulacea*, Less. Wight Ic. t. 1107.

*Habit.* Creeping herb.

*Locality.* Marshes, Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* August.

*Uses.* Leaves used in dyeing grey hair and to promote its growth. Root pounded and used as a black dye with salts of iron. Leaves regarded as tonic alterative, and useful in cough, cephalgia, and skin diseases. Juice of leaves used in tattooing the body (Watt's Dic). Plant useful in indigestion and root used in abscesses (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*1496. *W. urticæfolia*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1106.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Peermede moist forests.

*Fl.* January.

1497. *W. biflora*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1106.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Quilon sea-beach.

*Fl. & Fr.* October.

\*1498. *Spilanthes acmella*, Linn.

*Mal.* Kuppa-manjel.

## COMPOSITÆ.

*Habit.* Annual herb. (Planted).

*Fl.* Almost always and November.

*Uses.* The flower heads are used as a specific for inflammation of the periosteum of the jaws and used as fish-poison (Phar. ind). The plant and flower-heads are very acrid and have a hot burning taste causing profuse salivation. It is a powerful stimulent, sialagogue, used in head-ache, tooth-ache and paralysis of the tongue (Watt's Dic).

\*1499. *Guizotia abyssynica*, Cass.

*Eng.* Foolish oil plant, Niger seed.

*Tam.* Katellu.

*Habit.* Herb. Cultivated.

*Uses.* Oil expressed from seeds used in cooking, anointing the body and as a substitute for olive or sesamum oil (Nadkarni). Oil is used as a substitute for ghee, for painting and cleaning machinery. Oil cake is a good manure but unfit for feeding cattle (Watt's Dic).

\*1500. *Synedrella nodiflora*, Gœrtn. Fruct. t. 171.

*Mal.* Mudiyendra-pacha.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl.* October--December.

1501. *Bidens pilosa*, Linn.

*Habit.* Herb.

1502. *Tridax procumbens*, Linn.

*Habit.* A Common weed, herb.

*Locality.* Throughout.

1503. *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, Linn.

*Mal.* Jevanthipoo.

*Tam.* Chemanthipoo.

*Habit.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* The plant with black pepper given as a remedy in gonorrhœa. Flowers are of various colours and form a tolerable substitute for chamomile (Phar. ind). The beautiful yellow fragrant flowers are made into garlands and offered at the shrines of Vishnu and Siva (Watt's Dic).

1504. *Centipeda orbicularis*. Lour. Wight Ic. t. 1610.

*Sans.* Chikkana.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* The minute seeds and powdered herb are used as a ster-nutatory by the Hindus. Powdered leaves used in affections of the head

## COMPOSITÆ.

and boiled to a paste applied to cheeks in tooth-ache (Watt's Dic).

**1505. Artemisia parviflora, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 1111.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Western Ghauts:

*Uses.* Browsed by goats and sheep (Watt's Dic).

**1506. A. vulgaris, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 1112. (*A. indica*).

*Eng.* Indian worm-wood.

*Sans.* Indhana, Grandhivarnni.

*Mal.* Tiru-nitripachcha.

*Tam.* Machipattiri.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Fl.* January–February.

*Uses.* This is used as a febrifuge, as a substitute for cinchona in fevers and has stomachic and tonic properties. Ashes used as good manure (Watt's Dic). Plant has deobstruent and antispasmodic properties. Infusion given in obstructed menses and hysteria. It is said to possess antilithic and alexipharmic properties and assists parturition and prevents abortion (Phar. ind).

**1507. Gynura lycopersifolia, DC.**

*Locality.* Courtallam.

**1508. G. Pseudo-china, DC.**

*Locality.* Courtallam.

\***1509. G. nitida, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1121.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Travancore–Cochin boundary. 3500'.

**1510. Emilia sonchifolia, DC.** Rheede. Hort Mal. x. t. 68.

*Elevation.* 0–4000'.

*Uses.* Decoction used as a febrifuge and juice given with sugar in bowel-complaints. Leaves eaten raw in salads in China. Juice of leaves poured into the eyes for night-blindness and inflammation of the eyes. It is as cooling as rosewater (Drury).

**1511. Notonia grandiflora, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 484.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal. 4500'.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* The plant is considered a remedy in hydrophobia. Fresh stems infused in water for a night and the viscid green juice extracted, mixed with water is administered for 3 successive days (Drury).

## COMPOSITEÆ.

1512. *N. Calsamica*, Dalz.

*Habit.* Shrub.

1513. *Senecio zeylanicus*, DC.

1514. *S. nilgheryanus*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1132.

1515. *S. polycephalus*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 1125.

1516. *S. Lessingianus*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 1126.

1517. *S. lavandulæfolius*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1133.

1518. *S. Hohenackeri*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1127.

1519. *S. tenuifolius*, Burn. Wight Ic. t. 1129.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Uses.* It is officinal in Cashmere and is held sacred to Buddha (Watt's Dic).

\*1520. *S. ludens*, Clarke.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal.

*Fl.* October.

1521. *Tricholepis radicans*, DC.

*Habit.* Annual herb.

1522. *T. amplexicaulis*, Clarke.

*Habit.* Annual herb.

1523. *T. glaberrima*, DC. Dene. in Jacq. Voy. Bot. t. 106.

*Uses.* This is considered to be a nervine tonic and aphrodisiac (Watt's Dic).

1524. *T. angustifolia*, DC.

1525. *Volutarella divaricata*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1139.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Uses.* The plant has tonic, aperient, and deobstruent properties and drives away noxious reptiles when kept in a house (Watt's Dic).

1526. *Carthamus tinctorius*, Linn. Reichle. Ic. Pl. Germ. t. 746.

*Eng.* Bastard saffron. Safflower.

*Sans.* Kusumbha.

*Tam.* Sendoorkum.

*Habit.* Herb. Cultivated.

*Uses.* Leaves used to curdle milk in making cheese. Seeds used to remove phlegmatic and adust humors from the system (Phar. ind). Powdered seeds made into a poultice are used to allay inflammation of the womb after child birth. Roasted seeds eaten and the oil used for dressing

## COMPOSITE.

ulcers (Watt's Dic). Dried flowers resemble saffron and are used to adulterate the same. Flowers contain a coloring principle called carthamite and are used for coloring silk. They are also used in cakes and toys and have purgative qualities. Poultry fatten on the seeds and the oil from seeds used for lamps, culinary purposes, rheumatic and paralytic complaints. Seeds are laxative and are employed in dropsy. Dried flowers given in jaundice in Jamaica (Drury). Leaves used as vegetable (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1527. *Dichoma tomentosa*, Cass.** Wight Ic. t. 1140.

*Habit.* Annual.

**1528. *Crepis acaulis*, Hook.** Wight Ic. t. 1145.

**529. *Lactuca Heyneana*, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1146.

*Eng.* Lettuce plant.

*Habit.* Annual or biennial.

*Uses.* This is used as a substitute for *taraxacum* (Phar. ind).

**1530. *L. sativa*, Linn.**

*Habit.* Herb. Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Seeds yield a sweet clear oil and are given boiled in cases of chronic bronchitis. Lettuce poultice is a soothing application to painful ulcers (Watt's Dic).

**1531 *Sonchus oleraceus*, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 1141.

*Eng.* Sow Thistle.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Locality.* Cultivated fields.

*Uses.* Decoction given as a laxative and emollient drink in chronic affections of the digestive organs (Phar. ind). Used as a vegetable and as fodder for cattle. Root and leaves used as tonic and febrifuge and in diseases of the liver (Watt's Dic).

**1532. *S. asper*, Vill.** Reischb. Ic. Pl. Germ. t. 1410.

*Locality.* Cultivated fields.

*Fl.* December-April.

**1533. *S. arvensis*, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 1142.

*Habit.* Milky herb.

*Uses.* Root is given in jaundice. The whole plant is used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

**1534. *Launæa pinnatifida*, Cass.** Wight Ill. t. 133.

*Mal.* Kadal-koluppa.

*Uses.* Pathri given to buffaloes to promote secretion of milk. Juice used as a soporific for children and externally used in rheumatism. This is one of the important sand-binding plants of the coast (Watt's Dic).

**-GOODENOYIÆ.**

1535. *Scævola Kœnigii*, Vahl. Wight Ill. t. 137.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Sea-beach, Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* October.

*Uses.* Juice of the berries instilled into the eyes to clear off opacities and take away dimness of vision. Leaves eaten as a vegetable. Pith of stem and branches used to make artificial flowers (Watt's Dic).

1536. *S. Lobelia*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1613.

**CAMPANULACEÆ.**

1537. *Lobelia-zeylanica*, Linn.

\*1538. *L. nicotianæfolia*, Heyne. Wight Ill. t. 135.

*Mal.* Kattupokala.

*Tam.* Upperichedi, Kattupokalei.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Seeds extremely acrid and an infusion of the leaves is used as an antispasmodic (Drury). The plant eaten creates head-ache. Bees collect honey from the flowers (Basel Mission 500 plants). Seeds contain an acro-narcotic poison and is preferred to datura as a poison. The dried hollow stalks are used as *kolari* horns for collecting herds of cattle and for scaring wolves.

1539. *L. excelsa*, Leschen. Wight Ic. tt. 1173.—4.

1540. *L. trigona*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1170.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Swamps, Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* August.

*Uses.* Leaves eaten as pot-herb in Chutia-Nagpur (Watt's Dic).

1541. *Cephalostigma schimperii*, Hochst. Wight Ic. t. 842.

1542. *C. flexuosum*, H. f. & T.

1543. *Wahlenbergia gracilis*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1175.

*Habit.* Common weed.

1544. *Sphenoclea zeylanica*, Gærtn. Wight Ill. t. 138.

1545. *Campanula colorata*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1178.

1546. *C. fulgens*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1179.

**YACCIACEÆ.**

1547. *Vaccinium Leschenaultii*, Wight Ic. t. 1188.

*Tam.* Kalavu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Sholas in high elevations, 4000'.

*Fl.* January–March.

*Uses.* Wood used for carving and turning. Fruit edible and makes good tarts (Bourdillon).

**1548. *V. nilgherrense*, Wight. Ic. t. 1189.**

*Tam.* Kalavu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Banks of streams, 2000–6000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* February–March.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten.

### ERICACEÆ.

**\*1549. *Rhododendron arboreum*, Sm. Bot. Mag. t. 5311.**

*Mal.* Kättupüvarassu.

*Tam.* Vellimarom, Alingi.

*Mannan's name.* Kattagu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Grass land, Devicolam, 500'.

*Fl.* December–April. *Fr.* March–June.

*Uses.* Wood used for gunstocks and fuel. Flowers eaten by natives in the Himalayas who get intoxicated by overdoses. Flowers offered in temples. The honey of the wild bee is said to be poisonous in Sikkim at the flowering time of this species. Wood used for buildings, making dishes and yields good charcoal (Watt's Dic). Flowers have a sweetish sour taste and make a good sub-acid jelly. Snuff made of the bark is excellent. Young leaves are poisonous to cattle (Drury).

**\*1550. *Gaultheria fragrantissima*, Wall. Wight Ill. t. 141.**

*Eng.* The Indian Winter Green.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Vattavandai, High Ranges.

*Elevation.* 6000'.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Leaves yield a fragrant volatile oil. It has powerful antiseptic properties and is used in acute rheumatism and sciatica. The oil is externally applied in liniments or ointments and is used in preserving vegetables. It is also used as a pleasant flavoring agent, especially for dentifrices (Nadkarni).

### PLUMBAGINEÆ.

**\*1551. *Plumbago zeylanica*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 179.**

*Eng.* Ceylon lead-wort,

*Sans.* Chitraka.  
*Mal.* Vellakoduvāli.  
*Tam.* Chitramoolēm.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Quilon.  
*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* Fresh bark bruised with rice-conjee is applied to buboes. Root in combination with *Bishtali* is applied in cases of enlarged spleen and as a tonic in dyspepsia. In the Sandwich Islands it is employed to stain the skin permanently black (Drury). Root contains plumbagin and has vesicant properties and enters into the composition of caustic pastes and rubefacient applications. The bruised root mixed with oil is applied in rheumatism. Root paste applied to open abscesses. It is said to increase digestion and is much used as a stimulant, adjunct to other preparations and powerfully poisonous (Nadkarni). Ashes used as caustic to open abscesses (N. N. Sen).

\*1552. *P. rosea*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 9.

*Eng.* Rose colored lead-wort.  
*Mal.* Chivappu—Koduveli.  
*Locality.* Quilon.  
*Fl.* July—February.

*Uses.* This possesses all the above qualities in a greater degree. Taken internally, root is a powerful acronarcotic poison and is employed to procure criminal abortion as it will expel the fœtus dead or alive. It is also used for blistering (Nadkarni). Root mixed with oil is externally used in rheumatic and paralytic affections. It is used in ulcers, cutaneous diseases, rheumatism and leprosy. Leaves made into a paste applied to buboes and incipient abscesses. The Javanese apply the root topically for curing tooth-ache (Drury). Tubers soaked in water with lime and used to manufacture gunpowder and have blistering properties (Local). The tubers are always used in medicine after slicing and soaking in lime-water many times. Tubers ground with jaggery or molasses and boiled in cocoanut oil and given internally in tumors in any part of the body. Root with gurd, bruised and applied to cure formation of flesh and ulcers. Root boiled in oil and applied to the head cures formation of flesh in the eyes or nose (Local—Krishnan Vyidian).

1553. *Vogelia indica*, Gilis.

*Habit.* Shrub.

1554. *Lysimachia deltaoides*, Wight Ill. t. 144.

### MYRSINÆ.

\*1555. *Mæsa indica*, Wall. Wight. Ic. t. 1296.

*Eng.* Wild tea.  
*Mal.* Kirithi.



## MYRSINÆ.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu Teak Plantations, wastes on the hills, Muthukkuzhivayal.

*Elevation.* 1000--5000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* Throughout the year.

*Uses.* Berries eaten in Nepal and leaves used as a fish-poison in Canara. Wood used as fuel and rough house-posts (Watt's Dic).

**1556. M. dubia, Wall. Bedd. For. Man. t. xviii. 4.**

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

**\*1557. Myrsine capitellata, Wall Bot. Mag. t. 3222.**

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations, Strathmore.

*Elevation* 2000'--6000'.

*Fl.* January--April *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood useful. Fruit eaten (Bourdillon).

**\*1558. Embelia Ribes, Burm. Wight Ic. t. 1207**

*Sans.* Vidanga

*Mal. & Tam.* Vizhal, Vayuvilongom.

*Habit.* Large climber.

*Locality.* Peermede. 3500'.

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* Decoction of root given as a remedy in phlegm, rheumatism, worms, poison, insanity, stomach-ache, dropsy, ulcers, cough, heart-diseases and constipation. It improves digestion. Seeds powdered and taken used for the above diseases, as an effective anthelmintic, in leprosy swellings and snake-bite. Oil boiled with powdered seeds applied to cure worms in the jaw, head and nostrils (Local-Krishnan-Vydian). Dried berries are carminative, stomachic and stimulant useful in dyspepsia and skin diseases and act as anthelmintic to expel tape worms and contains embelic acid (Nadkarni). Seeds resemble black pepper, are largely used to adulterate it; administered internally in piles and are cathartic (Drury). Seeds used in medicines for gonorrhœa (N. N. Sen)

**1559 E. adnata, Bedd.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**1560. E. robusta, Roxb. Wight. Ic. t. 1209.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Drier parts.

*Fl. & Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Young leaves with ginger used as a gargle in sore-throat. Fruit is eaten by the poor in Orissa and substituted for pepper

## MYRSINACEÆ.

and similar to *E. Ribes* in medicinal uses. Dried bark of root used in tooth-ache. Berries mixed with butter used as an ointment in Pleuritis (Watt's Dic).

1561 *E. viridiflora*, Schoff. Wight Ic. t. 1210.

*Habit.* Scandent large shrub.

\*1562. *Ardisia zeylanica*, Clarke.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Moist forests.

*Elevation.* 2000' and upwards.

*Fl.* December.

1563. *A. courtallensis*, Wight Ic. t. 1215.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

1564. *A. amplexicaulis*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 170.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

\*1565. *A. pauciflora*, Heyne, Wight Ic. t. 1214.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Vandemettu. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* December--March. *Fr.* April--June.

*Uses.* Berries yield a yellow dye. Wood is moderately hard and useful (Watt's Dic).

1566. *A. humilis*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 1212.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 0-4000'.

*Fl.* December--March. *Fr.* April--July.

1567. *A. missionis*, Wall.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Fl.* January--April. *Fr.* May-August.

1568. *A. rhomboidea*, Wight.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 2000'--4000'.

1569. *Antistrophe serratifolia*, Hook. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 113.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**\*1570. *Ægiceras majus*, Goertn.***Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Along canals and backwaters in low country.*Fl. & Fr.* January, February and July.*Uses.* Wood used for fuel and hut building (Bourdillon).**SAPOTACEÆ.****\*1571. *Chrysophyllum Roxburghii*, G. Don.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 236.*Mal.* Atha.*Tam.* Kappalei.*Habit.* Medium trees.*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, evergreen forests. Throughout.  
0-4000'.*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* November--February.*Uses.* Wood used for shingles and fruit eaten (Bourdillon).  
Wood is very suitable for match-boxes and splints.**\*1572. *Sideroxylon tomentosum*, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 1218.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests.*Uses.* Wood used for beams and carpenter's planes. Fruit eaten in curries and pickled (Bourdillon).**1573. *Isonandra villosa*, Wight** Ic. t. 360.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Quilon.**\*1574. *I. Candolliana*, Wight** Ic. t. 1220.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Chemunji. 4000'.*Fl.* April.*Uses.* Wood useful (Bourdillon).**\*1575. *I. Perrottetiana*, Wight** Ic. t. 1219.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal. 4000'.*Fl.* March.**\*1576. *I. lanceolata*, Wight** Ic. t. 359.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermade.*Elevation.* 3000-5000'.*Fl.* March-April *Fr.* June-July.

## SAPOTACEÆ.

**1577. I. acuminata, Lindl.***Eng.* Indian Gutta-tree.*Mal.* Pauchonti.*Tam.* Pauley.*Habit.* Lofty tree.

*Uses.* The exudation from the trunk similar to the guttapercha of commerce is tapped from the incisions made on the bark. It is used as bird-lime, wood-cement and gives out perfume when heated. Wood not much used. The tree grows so tall that the naked eye cannot distinguish the true nature of the leaves (Drury).

**\*1578. I. Wightiana. A. DC.***Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemunji. 2500'.*Fl.* April.**\*1579. B. alaquium, ellipticum, Benth. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 43.***Mal.* Choppala, Paohendi. *Tam.* Kattiluppei.*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peormede, Rockwood &c., evergreen forests, and along rivers.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* May–August.

*Uses.* This tree yields a gum called Indian Guttapercha. Wood used for building, planking and rafters (Bourdillon).

**\*1580 P. Bourdillonii, Brandis,***Habit.* Tree (Endemic.)

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Strathmore, Kulathurpuzhai, 1000–4000'.

*Fl.* April.**\*1581. Bassia latifolia, Roxb. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 41.***Eng.* The Moa tree, Indian butter tree.*Sans.* Madhuka.*Mal.* Ilupa. *Tam.* Iluppei.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Cultivated 1000'.*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* The seeds yield a thick concrete oil which is useful for application in skin-diseases and to the head in cephalalgia. It is also used for adulterating ghee, for burning, and for candle and soap-making. The spirit distilled from the flowers is a powerful diffusible stimulant and is an

## SAPOTACEÆ.

astringent tonic and appetiser; when matured by age it acts like brandy. The leaves boiled in water form a good stimulant embrocation. The bark is a remedy for rheumatic affections, rubbed on the body it cures itch. The residue-cake after the extraction of oil is used to poison fish. The smoke produced in burning the cake is reputed to kill insects and rats. The flowers mixed with milk are useful in impotence due to general debility as they have, at once, cooling, demulcent, tonic, nutritive and stimulant properties; one ounce with eight ounces of fresh milk is the dose. The dried flowers are used as a fomentation in orchitis (Nadkarni). Bark given to horses in stomach-ache (Basel Mission 500 plants). Ripe fruit eaten cures rheumatism, impure blood, consumption, asthma, and worms. Decoction of heart-wood given to cure ulcers and rheumatism. Ashes of oil-cake applied to cure ulcers and eczema. Powder of cake applied to swellings in the genito organs and is used as soap in oil baths. Oil used internally and externally in rheumatism, seeds powdered and eaten cure colic and poison (Local—Krishnan Vydian). Bark yields a gum substituted for Gutta-percha (Ind. Fr. 1906).

\*1582. *B. longifolia*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 147

*Tam.* Ilupei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dry parts, Shencottah Nagercoil.

*Fl.* February—May. *Fr.* September—October.

*Uses.* Wood used for ship-keels planking, trenails, carts and bridges (Bourdillon).

\*1583. *B. malabarica*, Bedd.

*Mal.* Kattu-iluppei, Attu-iluppei.

*Tam.* Iluppei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Low country. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* December—January. *Fr.* April—May.

*Uses.* Ripe fruit given in rheumatism, biliousness, excessive heat, consumption, asthma and worms. Decoction of heartwood given to cure ulcers and rheumatism. Seeds yield an oil used for rheumatism and to improve the hair. Flowers soaked in water to extract a sweet liquid, good for kidney complaints and a spirit is distilled out of it (Local—Krishnan Vydian).

\*1584. *B. fulva*, Bedd. *Var.* *B. laevis*.

*Mal.* Thandidiyan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality:* Arionkavu and Shendurni.

*Fl.* October—November. *Fr.* March.

*Uses.* Wood strong.

## SAPOTACEÆ.

1585. *Mimusops Elengi*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1586.

*Sans.* Bekula,

*Mal.* Elengi.

*Tam.* Irinchi, Magadam, Mahila.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl.* March–April. *Fr.* August–September.

*Uses.* Decoction of bark is a useful astringent in discharges from the mucous membrane of the bladder and urethra. Flowers dried and powdered used as a snuff in a disease called *Ahwa* in Bengal. Pounded leaves applied in head-ache. Juice of bark and unripe fruit is used by silk-dyers to fix colours and decoction of root given in anguina. Ripe fruit pounded with water given to promote delivery in child-birth (Phar. ind). Wood used for house-building, carts and rice pounders. Bark used for dyeing and tanning. Fruit edible and seeds yield an oil used for cooking and lighting. A sweet scented oil is distilled from the flowers (Bourdillon). The unripe fruit is astringent and chewed to fix loose teeth. Bark also is so used and as a tonic febrifuge and to increase fertility in women. Pulp of ripe fruit applied to relieve head-ache (Nadkarni). Leaves put in flame make a crackling noise. Flowers used to adorn the head (Drury). Decoction or powder of flowers given in sugar to cure phlegm, biliousness syphilis, worms and tooth-ache. Seeds pounded and given internally in man's urine in all kinds of animal poison, hydrophobia and insanity. Leaves ground and boiled with oil applied to the head to remove dandruff from the hair, prevent the hair from falling off and to cure tooth-ache (Local—Krishnan Vvdian).

1586. *M. Roxburghiana*, Wight. Ic. t. 1588.

*Tam.* Kanapalei.

*Habit* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Cardamom Hills.

*Uses.* Wood used for gun-stocks and building.

1587. *M. hexandra*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1587.

*Sans.* Râjadâni.

*Tam.* Palla.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* November–February.

*Uses.* Milky juice from bark with paste of *Cassia fistula* leaves and seeds of *Calophyllum inophyllum* is applied as a maturant to boils. Seeds yield an oil used as a demulcent, emollient, tonic and alterative (Phar. ind). Wood used for sugar-mills, beams and well-frames, and also by washermen to beetle clothes. Fruit eaten (Drury). Stem yields a gum. Oil from seeds used to adulterate ghee. Medical properties similar to *M. Clengi* (Watt's Dic).

## EBENACEÆ.

\*1588. *Maba buxifolia*, Pers. Wight Ic. t. 763.

*Tam.* Irumpalei.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Dry evergreen forests of South Travancore. &c., Anjinad and Puliara. 2-4000'.

*Fl.* February-May. *Fr.* July-September.

*Uses.* Fruit edible and wood useful.

1589. *Diospyros pruriens*, Dalz. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 129.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

\*1590. *D. montana*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 125.

*Tam.* Vellei-thuvarei, Vakkani.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dry evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 4000'.

*Fl.* February-March. *Fr.* June-September.

*Uses.* Wood said to be used for furniture. Fruit used by hillmen to stupify fish. Leaves used as fodder in Oudh (Bourdillon).

\*1591. *D. Embryopteris*. Pers, Wight Ic. t. 843-844.

*Eng.* Wild mangosteen, Gaub tree.

*Sans.* Thinduka.

*Mal. & Tam.* Panicha.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* All over low country.

*Fl.* January-May. *Fr.* June-December.

*Uses.* Bark applied to boils and tumours. Juice of fresh bark useful in bilious fever. Unripe fruit is astringent and ripe ones, beneficial in leprosy, gonorrhœa and other blood-diseases (Phar. ind). Gum or fruit used in caulking seams of fishing-boats and for rendering fishing lines durable. It is also used in dyeing and tanning. Seeds yield an oil used in medicine for dysentery and diarrhœa (Bourdillon). Fruit is used in pyrotechnics. Oil from seeds laxative and used for burning and painting (Basel Mission 500 plants). Rind of the fruit and bark have astringent properties. Decoction of the same given in chronic dysentery, diarrhœa and hæmorrhages from the internal organs. It is also used as a gargle in aphthæ and sorethroat. Juice of fruit applied to fresh wounds (Nadkarni). Powder of dry fruit applied to ulcers. Decoction of fruit given in asthma. Bark powdered and boiled in oil, applied to eczema in children (Local-Krishna Vylian).

## EBENACEÆ.

\*1592. *D. toposia*, Ham. Wight Ic. t. 416.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* March.

*Uses.* Gum from fresh cut trees used as a remedy for tooth-ache. Ripe fruits steeped in water and eaten (Bourdillon).

\*1593. *D. foliolosa*, Wall, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 68.

*Mal.* Kattu--panachi.

*Tam.* Vellei--thuvarei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests about Arienkavu and Palaruvi.

*Fl.* December--February. *Fr.* April--May

\*1594. *D. ovalifolia*, Wight, Ic. t. 1227.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. 1000'.

*Fl.* May--June. *Fr.* July--October.

\*1595. *D. Ebenum*, Koenig. Wight Ic. t. 188.

*Eng.* The Ceylon Ebony tree.

*Mal.* Karu; Mustumbi.

*Tam.* Karunkali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dry parts, Aujanad valley, Puliwara and Panakudi.

*Fl.* March. *Fr.* January.

*Uses.* Wood valuable for furniture, turnery, cabinet work, Piano keys, backs of brushes, chop-sticks, opium pipes and carved work (Bourdillon). Wood astringent, attenuant, and lithontriptic (Watt's Dic).

\*1596. *D. assimilis*, Bedd. Madras. For. Rep. t. 1.

*Eng.* The Malabar Ebony.

*Mal.* Karu, Mustumbi.

*Tam.* Karinthali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. 1000'--3000,

*Fl.* February--April. *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Wood used for the same purposes as the *Ceylon Ebony*

\*1597. *D. sylvatica*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 47.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Palaruvi road. 2000'--4000'.



## EBENACEÆ.

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* June--August.

*Uses.* Wood used for fancy work and fruit edible (Bourdillon).

\*1598. *D. microphylla*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 218.

*Mal.* Kattu-thovara, Thovarakari.

*Tam.* Molaghuthuvarei, Chinnathuvarei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede &c. Throughout.  
0-3500'.

*Fl.* January--March. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Young trees make good walking-sticks and are planted as ornamental (Bourdillon). Wood suitable for match boxes and splints.

1599: *D. chloroxylon*, Roxb. Wight Ic. tt. 1224 & 1588.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Anjinad

*Uses.* Ripe fruit very palatable and largely eaten. Wood hard and useful for various purposes (Watt's Dic).

\*1600. *D. oocarpa*, Thwaites.

*Tam.* Vellei--karunkali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, Merchiston.

*Elevation.* 1000'.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* July--August.

\*1601 *D. melanoxyton*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1223.

*Eng.* Coromandal Ebony tree.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Bark astringent. Powder applied in ulcers and mixed with pepper given in dysentery. Wood fine (Drury). Fruit edible (Balfour). Bark used in tanning (Watt's Dic).

1602: *D. insignis*, Thwaites. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 130.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. North Travancore and Periyar.

*Fl.* March-September.

\*1603. *D. candolleana*, Wight Ic. t. 1221-2.

*Sans.* Nila-vriksha.

*Mal.* Kari.

*Tam.* Karimaron.

## EBENACEÆ.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Arienkavu. 1500'.

*Fl.* February-July. *Fr.* May--November.

*Uses.* Root bark powdered or in decoction taken to cure various swellings and rheumatism (Local--Krishnan Vydiyan).

\*1604. *D. nilagirica*, **Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 136.

*Mal.* Karinchera.

*Tam.* Karu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests of Peermede and Cardamom Hills. 2000-4000'.

*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* June-December.

1605. *D. affinis*, **Thwaites.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 127.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* June-August. *Fr.* July-October.

*Uses.* Wood used for buildings.

\*1606. *D. paniculata*, **Dalz.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 125.

*Sans.* Thinduka.

*Mal.* Kari-vella, Ilakatta.

*Tam.* Karinthuvarei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, low country and Hill-slopes 0-3000'.

*Fl.* January-March. *Fr.* June-July.

*Uses.* Leaves used to poison fish. Ripe fruit in decoction given in g norrhœa, impure blood, and biliousness. Fruit dried and powdered applied to burns. Decoction or powder of bark used in rheumatism and ulcers (Local--Krishnan Vydiyan). Wood suitable for match boxes.

\*1607. *D. orixensis*, **Wight.**

*Mal.* Meruvalan.

*Tam.* Vellei-thuvvari.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Ponnudi &c. 2000'.

*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* May-June.

\*1608. *D. Bourdillonii*, **Brandis.**

*Mal.* Kari, Kodai, Karinthuvaram.

*Tam.* Karunchatthi

- Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Ponnudi &c. 2000  
*Fl.* February-April. *Fr.* June-September.
- \*1609. *D. sulcata*, Sp. Nov.  
*Mal.* Kari.  
*Habit.* Large tree.  
*Locality.* Low elevations in evergreen forests and along Ranni river.  
*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* December--January.
- \*1610. *D. ramiflora*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 189;  
*Mal.* Therikka.  
*Tam.* Karumchatthi.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu.  
*Elevation.* 0-2000'.  
*Fl.* April.
- \*1611. *D. humilis*, Bourdillon. in Journ: Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc. t. 4.  
*Mal. & Tam.* Velleithavarei.  
*Habit.* Small tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 2000 .

### STYRACEÆ.

- \*1612. *Symplocos spicata*. Roxb.  
*Sans.* Lodra.  
*Mal.* Pachotti.  
*Tam.* Vella-lothi, Kampli-vetti.  
*Habit.* Shrub or tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests and Sholas. 0-7000'.  
*Fl.* December-May. *Fr.* April-June,  
*Uses.* Wood used for fuel, and seeds put round children's neck to avert evil. Bark used in medicine. Leaves afford a dye (Bourdillon). Powder of bark given in honey to cure biliousness, impure blood, hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, thirst, poison and gonorrhœa. It cures eye-diseases. Paste of leaves boiled in oil rubbed for head-diseases (Local--Krishnan Vydiyan).
1613. *S. oligandra*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 272.  
*Habit.* Shrub or tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests 3-5000'.
1614. *S. Kurgensis*, Clarke.  
*Habit.* Tree

## STYRACEÆ.

1615. *S. monantha*, Wight. Ic. t. 1236.  
*Habit.* Tree.
1616. *S. anamallayana*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 116.  
*Habit.* Tree.
1617. *S. microphylla*, Wight. Ic. t. 1232  
*Habit.* Bush.
- \*1618. *S. macrocarpa*, Wight.  
*Mal.* Malam-parala. *Tam.* Paralei.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu, Courtallam, Kula-thurpuzha, Bon-accord &c.  
*Elevation.* 2500  
*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* December--February.  
*Uses.* Wood very suitable for matchboxes and splints.
- \*1619. *S. Gardneriana*, Wight. Ic. t. 1231.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, below Chemunji. 3000  
*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* April--May.  
*Uses.* Leaves yield a dye (Bourdillon).
1620. *S. Beddomei*, Clarke.
- \*1621. *S. rosea*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 115.  
*Mal.* Malankuruvi.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Merchiston. 1000'-3000'  
*Fl.* December--January. *Fr.* March-May.
- \*1622. *S. acuminata*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 117.  
*Habit.* Tree or shrub.  
*Locality.* Chemunji. 4000'  
*Fl.* April.
1623. *S. pulchra*, Wight. Ic. t. 1230.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
1624. *S. obtusa*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1233.  
*Habit.* Tree.
1625. *S. pendula*, Wight. Ic. t. 1237.  
*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, 4000'.

\*1626. *S. sessilis*, Clarke.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal, 5000'.

*Fl.* October. *Fr.* March.

1627. *S. villosa*, Brandis.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede. 3500'.

*Fl. & Fr.* December--March.

### OLEACEÆ.

1628. *Jasminum sambuc*, Wight. Ic. t. 704

*Eng.* Arabian jasmine.

*Sans.* Mallika.

*Mal.* Cherupichagom.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Flowers yield a fragrant oil. Leaves and flowers lactifuge and flowers applied to breasts. Leaves boiled in oil used to anoint the head in eye-complaints and to strengthen the vision (Nadkarni). Flowers used to prepare "Karaviradya" oil as a cure for polypus (N. N. Sen).

1629. *J. pubescens*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1248.

*Mal.* Kurukutthi-mulla.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Flowers lactifuge, and are bruised and applied to the breast to arrest the secretion of milk. Dried leaves soaked in water and made into a poultice applied to ulcers. Root of the wild variety used in snake-bite, in weak sights and as an emmenagogue (Nadkarni).

\*1630. *J. Rottlerianum*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1249.

*Sans.* Vanamalliga.

*Mal.* Vellakattumulla.

*Tam.* Kattumalligei. Malamullei.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Paruttipalli, Ayur &c. 300'.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Leaves ground and boiled in oil applied in eczema of children as an effective remedy and to purify blood. Flowers not so fragrant but are used like the leaves in medicine (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

## OLEACEÆ.

1631. *J. malabaricum*, Wight. Ic. t. 1250.

1632. *J. arborescens*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 699.

*Eng.* Tree-jasmine.

*Habit.* Large shrub.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Flowers yield an oil by distillation. Juice of leaves used as an emetic. Seeds eaten in famine days (Watt's Dic). This is a large beautiful fragrant flowered species cultivated in Ajmere (Balfour).

1633. *J. Roxburghianum*, Wall.

1634. *J. cordifolium*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1251.

1635. *J. angustifolium*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 698.

*Sans.* Priya.

*Mal.* Kattumalliga.

*Tam.* Kattumalligei.

*Fl.* March--May.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves given as an emetic in cases of poisoning (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root bitter and mixed with that of *Acorus calamus* and lime juice, applied in ring-worm (Nadkarni).

1636. *J. rigidum*, Zenker. Wight Ic. t. 1247.

1637. *J. auriculatum*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 700.

*Eng.* Auriculated Jasmine.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* A small sweet flowered species much cultivated at Ajmere (Balfour). Used in the preparation of *Vidari gritha* for consumption (N. N. Sen).

1638. *J. brevilobum*, DC.

1639. *J. flexile*, Vahl. Wight. Ic. t. 1253.

*Tam.* Mullu-gundu.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arionkavu.

*Fl.* January. *Fr.* February.

*Uses.* Bark and leaves used in the preparation of sago-toddy in the Madura District as it assists and regulates fermentation (Phar. ind).

1640. *J. calophyllum*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1252.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

1641. *J. grandiflorum*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1257.

*Eng.* The Spanish Jasmine.

## OLEACEÆ.

*Mal.* Malathi, Picchakam.

*Fl.* August.

*Uses.* Leaves and flowers used in hindu medicine. A perfumed oil is prepared from flowers. Leaves given internally in skin-diseases and are chewed in ulceration of the mouth (Nadkarni).

**1642. J. Ritchiei, Clarke.**

*Uses.* Leaves used in tooth-ache and wood used as pipe-tubes (Watt's Dic). Flowers used to prepare *Chandanathi* oil for piles.

**1643. J. humile, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1253.**

*Fl.* April--June.

*Uses.* A yellow dye is extracted from the root. Flowers yield an aromatic essential oil used in perfumery. Root useful in ring-worm (Phar. ind). Milky juice from bark applied to chronic sinuses and fistulas (Watt's Dic).

**\*1644. Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 4900.**

*Eng.* Night Jasmine.

*Sans.* Parijataka.

*Mal.* Pavizhamalli, Parijatagom.

*Tam.* Manjapu, Pavalamalligai.

*Uses.* Decoction of leaves given as a specific in sciatica. Bark eaten with betel-nut and leaf to promote the expectoration of thick phlegm (Phar. ind). Decoction of bark given to cure consumption, eczema, bile, ulcers and itches. Juice of leaves boiled in oil has the same qualities and is used in witchcraft. Flowers boiled in oil applied to cure itches (Local). The flowers fragrant and given as votive offerings and yield by distillation an essential oil. Leaves contain Nyctanthine and are useful in bilious fevers. Juice of fresh leaves is a purgative to children and is an anthelmintic. Powdered seeds used to cure scurvy and affections of the scalp (Nadkarni). Bark used in tanning and flowers yield a dye (Drury). Oil from flowers used in eye-diseases (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**1645. Schrebera swietenioides, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 162.**

*Eng.* Weaver's beam-tree.

*Tam.* Mogalinga-marom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Wood hard and durable and chiefly used by weavers for the beams of looms as it is not liable to bend or warp (Drury). The tree yields a gum. Leaves used as vegetable during the times of famine (Watt's Dic). Bark used in "*padāthi oils*" for burns and boils (N. N. Sen).

## OLEACEÆ.

- \*1646. *Linociera malabarica*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1246.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Koni Teak Plantations &c.

*Elevation.* 2000-4000'.

*Fl.* January-February. *Fr.* March-May.

*Uses.* Wood fine and resembles box-wood (Bourdillon).

1647. *L. Wightii*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 1241.

*Tam.* Masseri.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Koni Teak Plantations, Puliyara.

*Elevation.* 1000'

*Fl.* January.

1648. *L. leprocarpa*, Thw.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu evergreen forests. 1200'.

*Fl.* January.

1649. *L. intermedia*, Wight. Ic. t. 1245.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Uses.* Wood used for agricultural implements and for turning (Watt's Die).

- \*1650. *L. courtallensis*, Bédde.

*Tam.* Kal-idalei.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede and Cardamom Hills.

*Elevation.* 3000-5000'.

*Fl.* January-February. *Fr.* March-May.

1651. *Olea glandulifera*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1238.

*Habit.* Tree.

- \*1652. *O. dioica*, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 151.

*Mal.* Vidana, Edana

*Tam.* Yedalei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous and evergreen forests. 0-5000'.

*Fl.* January-March. *Fr.* April-June.

*Uses.* Leaves and bark bitter and astringent. Fruit eaten. Wood used for agricultural implements (Watt's Die).



## OLEACEÆ.

- 1653. *O. polygama*, Wight.** Ic. t. 1239, 1240.
- \***1654. *Ligustrum Walkeri*, Dcne.**  
*Habit.* Large shrub or tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests of Cardamom Hills. 3000–5000  
*Fl. & Fr.* January–May.
- \***1655. *L. Roxburghii*, Clarke.** Wight Ic. t. 1242.  
*Habit.* Large tree or shrub.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests and Cardamom Hills. 3000–5000'  
*Fl. & Fr.* January–June.  
*Uses.* Bark put in toddy to hasten fermentation (Watt's Dic).
- 1656. *L. neilgherrense*, Wight.** Ic. t. 1243.  
*Habit.* Large shrub or small tree.  
*Uses.* Wood used for huts and fuel.
- \***1657. *L. Perrottetii*, A. DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1244.  
*Tam.* Punganchedi.  
*Habit.* Tree or shrub.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests.  
*Elevation.* 2000–3000'  
*Fl. & Fr.* January–May
- 1658. *L. Decaisnei*, Clarke.**  
*Locality.* Courtallam.
- \***1659. *L. Walkeri*, Dcne.**  
*Habit.* Bush.  
*Locality.* Peermede. 3500'.  
*Fl.* April.
- \***1660. *Myxopyrum smilacifolium*, Blume.** Wight Ill. t. 151. b.  
*Mal.* Chathuravalli, Chathuramulla.  
*Tam.* Kattuvally, Chathuramallikoi.  
*Habit.* Climbing shrub.  
*Locality.* Arienkavu, evergreen forests, Merchiston, and Mam-  
malathorai. 2500'  
*Fl. & Fr.* April–June.  
*Uses.* Leaves powdered and eaten in ghee as a remedy in  
asthma, cough, rheumatism, nervous complaints and consumption. Leaves  
ground and boiled in oil applied in fever, head-ache, ear-diseases and  
back-aches (Local—Krishnan Vydia).

1661. *M. serratum*, A. W. Hill.

### SALVADORACEÆ.

1662. *Salvadora persica*, Linn Wight III, 181.

*Eng.* The Tooth-brush tree.

*Sans.* Ganli.

*Tam.* Ooghai.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests. Anjinad, Naujinad and Shencottah.

*Fl.* May-June.

*Uses.* Pieces of root used as tooth-brushes. Fresh root-bark applied to the skin acts as a stimulant and sometimes raises blisters. Decoction of bark used in low fevers and amenorrhœa. Shoots and leaves are used as antidote to all poisons. Juice of leaves used in scurvy. Leaves heated and applied in rheumatism. Fruits have aromatic smell and are deobstruent, carminative and diuretic. They are administered in snake-bite with borax. Fruit is said to be purgative (Nadkarni). Leaves, peduncles and fruits contain a large quantity of essential oil. Fruits edible. Shoots and leaves pungent and eaten as a salad and used as camel fodder (Watt's Dic). Oil extracted from fruit prescribed in worms, leprosy, gonorrhœa and diseases of the head (N. N. Sen).

\*1663. *Azima tetracantha*, Lamk, Wight III, t. 152.

*Tam.* Esanku.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Shencottah.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* Leaves considered stimulant, given to puerperal women immediately after confinement. Leaves administered with food as a remedy for rheumatism and their juice used to relieve cough. Root has similar properties, is diuretic and given in dropsy along with other drugs. Decoction of bark, leaves and root given with other ingredients in diarrhœa (Phar ind). Berries white and edible. Bark is used as an expectorant. Decoction of bark given as antiperiodic in ague. It is astringent and tonic. Leaves used for ulcers and in small-pox. Rootbark is used in muscular rheumatism (Watt's Dic).

### APOCYNACEÆ.

1664. *Chitocarpus artro-viridis*, Blume Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 175.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Kulathurpuzhai. 300

*Fl.* January-February.

\*1665. *Carissa carandas*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 426.

*Eng.* Wild black carandas, Bengal currants.

## APOCYNACEÆ.

*Sans.* Karamardhaku.

*Mal.* Kari-mulli.

*Tam.* Perikkala-chedi.

*Habit.* Large thorny shrub.

*Locality.* Low country forests, Quilon &c.

*Fl. & Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Fruit used in dyeing and tanning. Unripe fruit is astringent and useful in bilious complaints. Root is stomachic. This is a rubber yielding plant (Watt's Dic). This thorny shrub is very good for fences. Unripe berries used to make tarts, preserves and pickles (Drury). Decoction of leaves used in febrile complaints and paste of root with lime-juice and camphor applied in itches to keep off flies (Phar. ind). Fruit used in "Lauha Rassayana" for obesity (N. N. Sen). Paste of root-bark applied to swellings. Decoction of root given in eczema (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

1666. *C. spinarum*, Dc. Wight Ic. t. 27.

*Habit.* Thorny shrub.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten and leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

1667. *C. macrophylla*, Wall.

*Habit.* Thorny shrub.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten.

\*1668. *C. paucinervia*, A. DC. Wight Ic. t. 1290.

*Mal.* Kari-mulli.

*Habit.* Thorny shrub.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl.* May.

\*1669. *Rauwolfia serpentina*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 849.

*Sans.* Sarpagandha.

*Mal.* Suvapaval--poriyan.

*Habit.* Climbing small shrub.

*Locality.* Kanjirapalli, Arienkavu and Malayattur. 300'.

*Fl.* May--June. *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Root used in dysentery and bowel-complaints and decoction given in snake-bite and is considered among the Javanese as anthelmintic (Phar. ind). Root febrifuge and contains an alkaloid called *pseudobrucine* (Nadkarni). Root is given internally to promote delivery (Watt's Dic). The whole plant dried in shade, powdered and given in honey as a remedy in rheumatism, all poisons, insanity, epilepsy, fits and

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eczema: Oil boiled with the plant used for similar diseases (Local--Krishnan Vyāian).

**1670. *R. densiflora*. Benth, Wight. Ic. t. 1291.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**1671. *R. decurva*, Hook.**

**1672. *R. micrantha*, Hook.**

**1673. *R. Beddomei*, Hook.**

**\*1674. *Hunteria corymbosa*. Roxb. Wight Ic, t. 1294.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu &c. 1000--3000'.

*Fl.* May--June. *Fr.* January--February.

*Uses.* Wood used in Ceylon for wood engraving. Leaves used externally for wounds and cuts (Bourdillon).

**1675. *Cerbera odollam*, Goertn. Wight Ic. t. 441.**

*Mal.* Othalom.

*Tam.* Chattankai.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Along canals and backwaters.

*Fl. & Fr.* All the year round.

*Uses.* Wood used as fuel. Seeds yield an oil used for burning. The kernel of the seeds contains an irritant poison which produces vomiting and purging and in some cases death (Bourdillon). Fruit used to kill dogs. In Java the leaves are used as a substitute for zenna (Drury). Wood used for toys and fruit used to deprive dogs of their teeth. Bark, leaves and milky juice are emetic and purgative. Fruit with that of *Datura fastuosa* given in *hydrophobia*. Bark yields a fibre (Phar. Ind). Tender leaves with scrapings of dry cocoanuts, dried and pounded applied in eczema on children's legs. Seeds fried and pounded applied to bubonic and rheumatic swellings, and elephantiasis. Leaves boiled in water applied in paralysis. Bark applied in ring-worm (Local--Krishnan Vyāian).

**\*1676. *Vinca pussia*, Murr. Rheede, Hort. Mal. t. 33.**

*Habit.* Small annual herb.

*Locality.* Quilon and Avaneśsaram.

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* May, June and August.

*Uses.* This is applied as an external stimulant in lumbago (Balfour). Decoction of dry plant boiled in oil is rubbed on the joints in cases of lumbago (Watt's Dic).

**1677. *Plumeria acutifolia*, Poirst, Wight. Ic. t. 471**

*Eng.* The pagoda tree.

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*Mal.* Ezha-shembagam.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* March–April.

*Uses.* Bark used to cure gonorrhœa. Poultice of leaves used to dispel swellings. Blunt-ended branches introduced into the *uterus* to procure abortion. Bark purgative and used in leprosy. Flower-buds are eaten with betel-leaves as a remedy in ague. Milky juice has purgative properties (Watt's Dic). Flowers fragrant. Wood is not attacked by white-ants (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*1678. *Ellertonia Rheedi*. Wight. Ic. t. 1295.

*Mal.* Narumaratnivu.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Glenbrittle, Kulathurpuzha and Quilon. 0–3000'

*Fl.* November–February. *Fr.* February–March.

\*1679. *Alstonia scholaris*, Brown. Wight Ic. t. 422.

*Sans.* Saptaparna.

*Mal.* Pala.

*Tam.* Makkam-pala.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous and evergreen forests. Throughout, 0–2000'.

*Fl.* November–March. *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Wood used for packing cases, tea-boxes, furniture, scabbards and black-boards. Bark bitter and contains an active principle called *ditain*, which is as efficacious as quinine in fever with fewer after effects. Bark is also used in chronic cases of diarrhœa and dysentery. Poultice of leaves used for ulcers (Bourdillon). The milky juice is applied to ulcers and mixed with oil dropped into the ear in ear-ache (Nadkarni). This tree obtained the trivial name *Scholaris* from the fact of its plank being used as school-boards on which children trace their letters (Drury). Ashes used as caustic to open abscesses (N. N. Sen). Pieces of wood rubbed in water and applied in rheumatism and wounds. Bark bruised and boiled in oil with cotton-seed applied to the ear for deafness (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark is an astringent tonic, anthelmintic and antiperiodic. Juice of fresh bark with milk administered in leprosy, dyspepsia and as anthelmintic. Bark is a powerful galactagogue. Juice of leaves with that of fresh ginger administered to women after confinement (Phar. ind). Decoction or powder of bark taken as a remedy in chronic-fever, asthma, dropsy and rheumatism in the joints. Bark pounded and applied to wounds to stop bleeding. It is used to purify blood. Leaves bruised and boiled in oil given internally to swellings

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and dropsy. Milky juice boiled with coconut-oil applied in itches. Charcoal used to prepare gun-powder (Local--Krishnan Vydiar).

\*1680. *A. venenatus*, Brown. Wight Ic. t. 436.

*Sans.* Rajaadana.

*Mal.* Palamunpala

*Tam.* Pazhamunnipala. Theepala.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Thenmalai, Merchiston and elsewhere in shady places. 2000'.

*Fl.* December, April, May and June. *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses.* Ripe fruit used as a remedy in impure blood, syphilis, consumption, insanity and epilepsy and also to improve vitality (Local--Krishnan Vydiar).

1681. *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. Wall. Wight Ic. t. 439.

*Eng* The Kurchi, Conessi bark.

*Sans.* Kutaja,

*Mal.* Kodagapala.

*Tam.* Kodagapalei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout low-country, Ayur, Quilon &c. 300'.

*Fl.* September--November, June--July. *Fr.* February--March.

*Uses.* Bark bitter, astringent, cold, digestive and used as remedy in piles, dysentery, bilé, leprosy, and phlegmatic humours. It is expectorant, antidote to poisons, cures dysuria, urinary and skin-diseases, checks nausea and vomiting, removes pruritus, bad ulcers and stomach-ache. Bark is applied as a *lep* in rheumatism and hot decoction used in tooth-ache and bowel affections (Phar. ind). Bark of the stem and root used as a remedy in acute diarrhoea and contains *Conesine* and *Kurchiene* used in medicines. It has febrifuge and anthelmintic properties (Nadkarni). Wood used for carving, furniture, toys, plates and for turning. It is grown in reclothing land under fire-protection as it seeds profusely (Bourdillon). Infusion of seeds given to check vomiting in cholera and is astringent and anthelmintic (Drury). Ashes used as caustic to open abscesses (N. N. Sen). Decoction of flowers given to cure biliousness, dysentery and leprosy. Tender shoots bruised and taken in curd as a specific in dysentery. Decoction or powder of seeds taken to cure piles, impure blood, excessive heat, all fevers, rheumatism, worms and leprosy (Local--Krishnan Vydiar). Seeds used in cattle-diseases.

1682. *Tabernæmontana dichotoma*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 433.

1683. *T. Heyneana*, Wall. Bot. Reg. t. 1723

*Habit.* Tree.

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*Locality.* Low elevations, Koni.

*Elevation.* 0--2000'.

*Fl.* February--April. *Fr.* June--July.

\*1684. *T. coronaria*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 477.

*Eng.* The Ceylon Jasmine.

*Sans.* Nandi-vriksha.

*Mal.* Nandiyar-vattom.

*Tam.* Nandiya--vattei.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Thevalli Palace premises, Quilon. Cultivated.

*Fl.* May.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves dropped into the eyes cures ophthalmia. Juice of flowers mixed with oil used to relieve the burning sensation of the eyes. Root chewed to relieve tooth-ache, and rubbed with water into a thin paste acts as a vermicide; mixed with lime-juice applied to the eyes in eye-diseases (Nadkarni). Flowers fragrant during night (Balfour). Decoction of flowers applied as a remedy in eye-diseases. Flowers pounded and applied to genito organs to remove excessive heat and taken internally to cure phlegm. Decoction of root-bark given in syphilis, pounded and applied externally in swellings (Local--Krishnan Vylian). Milk is very cooling and applied to wounds to prevent inflammation (Phar. ind).

\*1685. *Parsonia spiralis*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1302.

*Mal.* Pe-nalivalli.

*Habit.* Twiner.

*Locality.* Near backwaters, Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Juice of plant given internally as a remedy in insanity (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

\*1686. *Thevitia neriifolia*, Juss.

*Eng.* Exile, Yellow Oleander.

*Mal.* Manja-areli.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Trevandrum. Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Bark is a drastic purgative. Fruit emetic and useful in intermittent fever (Phar. ind). Milky juice highly poisonous. Seeds yield an oil (Watt's Dic).

1687. *Vallis Heynei*, Spreng. Wight Ic. t. 438.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Fl.* December--May.

*Uses.* The milky juice is employed as an application to wounds and old sores (Watt's Dic).

**1688. *Wrightia tinctoria*, Sr. Wight Ic t. 444.**

*Mal.* Aivā-pāla.

*Tam.* Nīla-pālai, Irumpalai, Thonthapalai.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests throughout.

*Elevation* 0-2000'

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* August--September.

*Uses.* Fresh leaves very pungent and chewed as a remedy in tooth-ache. They lose this property when dried. The indigo prepared from the leaves is called *pala-indigo* (Drury). Wood used for carving and turning. Leaves used for dyeing blue (Bourdillion) The coagulated milky juice forms a kind of *caoutchouc*. Bark is used as a tonic and seeds as an aphrodisiac (Phar. ind). Wood suitable for match-boxes and splints.

**1689. *W. tomentosa*, Roem. Wight Ic. t. 443.**

*Mal.* Nilampala, Mylampala, Thonthapala.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests at low elevations 0-1500'.

*Fl.* January--April and July--September.

*Fr.* June--July, October--December.

*Uses.* Wood used for turning and carving. Bark, stem and roots administered for snake-bites and stings of scorpions (Bourdillion). A yellow juice flows from this plant which, mixed with water, forms a good yellow dye (Drury).

**1690. *Nerium odorum*, Soland. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 1, 2.**

*Eng.* Sweet-scented Oleander.

*Sans.* Kanaveera.

*Mal.* Areh.

*Tam.* Kanaveeram.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Grown in gardens and temples.

*Fl.* June--August.

*Uses.* Leaves though poisonous to all quadrupeds and men, act as a counter-poison against serpents. Decoction of leaves given to reduce swellings and an oil prepared from the root bark used in skin-diseases and leprosy. The active principle called Neriodorein injected in animals, causes cessation of the heart-beatings (Phar. ind). Ashes used



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as caustic to open abscesses instead of lancets. There are two varieties, white and red. The fresh roots of the white variety are intensely poisonous as also the leaves, bark and flowers. Bark contains two resinous bitter poisons, *Neriodorin* and *Neriodorien* and are not used internally in any form. Leaves contain *oleandrine* and *pseudocurarine*. Root is externally used with water in cancers, ulcers and leprosy. It is a powerful resolvent and attenuant. Decoction of leaves used to reduce swellings. Root is used to procure criminal abortion (Nadkarni). Root bark is a powerful repellent and is applied to cure ring-worms (Drury). Leaves bruised and boiled in oil applied for rheumatism, ulcers, leprosy, itches, piles and poison. It is cooling to the eyes. Root-bark pounded and applied in rheumatic swellings. All the varieties are extremely poisonous especially the white-flowered one which causes death if taken internally. The antidote for this is buffalo's milk and curd with sugar given frequently or an immediate use of any emetic. Flowers dried and powdered given little by little in honey, cure fever, indigestion, leprosy, carbuncles, and biliousness.

1691 *Strophanthus Wightianus*, Wall Wight Ic. t. 1301

*Mal.* Kambetti.

*Tam.* Neivalli.

*Habit.* Climbing Shrub.

*Locality.* Kulasekharom, Thadicarenkonum and along backwaters, Quilon.

*Fl.* August–February, May–June. *Fr.* October.

1692. *Beaumontia Jerdoniana*, Wight. Ic. t. 1314.

1693. *Chonemorpha macrophylla*, G. Don. Wight Ic. t. 432.

*Sans.* Murva.

*Mal.* Appoopan-thadi. *Tam.* Perunkurumpa.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Uses.* Stem yields a kind of caoutchouc (Watt's Die). Root and stem powdered and given in honey for rheumatism, impure blood gonorrhœa, chest-diseases, leprosy, itches, and fever. It is laxative strengthening and antibilious. Stem used as ropes. Leaves boiled in oil applied for head-diseases (Local—Krishnan Vydian). This is a very handsome climbing shrub with large flowers well adapted for a screen or covering a wall (Balfour).

1694. *Aganosma cymosa*, Don.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu.

*Elevation.* 800'.

*Fl.* July.

**1695. Anodendron paniculatum, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1507.

*Habit.* Large climber.

*Uses.* The stem yields a fine and strong fibre much used by the Singhalese (Watt's Dic).

**\*1696. Ichnocarpus frutescens, Br.** Wight Ic. t. 430.

*Sans.* Paravalli.

*Mal.* Paal-vally.

*Habit.* Large climber.

*Locality.* All over low country.

*Fl.* January—April.

*Uses.* Root similar in properties to that of *Hemidesmus indicus*, is used as country *sarasaparilla* in the treatment of skin-diseases. Stalk and leaves used in decoction for fever (Nadkarni). Root has purgative and alterative qualities. Root used as substitute for a non-procurable herb called *maha-meda* in the preparation of *Amrita-prasa grita* for increasing sexual power (N. N. Sen). Leaves and stalk boiled in oil applied to cure fever, head-ache and excessive heat. Root powdered and given in milk to remedy formation of sugar in urine, impure blood and stone in the bladder. This increases vitality, stops hæmorrhage and painful urination (Local—Krishnan Vydian).

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**\*1697. Hemidesmus indicus, Br.** Wight Ic. t. 594.

*Eng.* Indian Sarasaparilla.

*Sans.* Nāga-jihva, Gopa-kanga.

*Mal.* Narunanti.

*Tam.* Nannari.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Locality.* All over, Koni. 200'.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Milky juice dropped into inflamed eyes causes copious lachrymation and afterwards a sensation of coolness. Root tied up in plantain leaf, roasted in hot ashes, beaten into a mass with cummin and sugar, given in ghee as a remedy in excessive heat or inflammation of urinary passages. Root applied as a *lep* to swellings and also as a flavoring agent in pickles and chatneys (Phar. ind). Root-bark fragrant, has demulcent alterative tonic properties useful in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, fever, skin-diseases and ulceration of syphilitic origin. It purifies the blood and corrects the acrimony of the bile. Root is generally used in combination with a number of other medicines as a substitute for *sarasaparilla* (Nadkarni). Fruit pounded with milk given for stricture and stone in the bladder. It is used in rheumatism, piles, diarrhœa, poisons, and gonorrhœa. It improves the appetite (Basel Mission 500 plants)

## ASCLEPIADEÆ.

Root pounded and given as a remedy in diseases after delivery, vomiting, epilepsy, as anthelmintic, and to improve vitality (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

\*1698. *Cryptolepis Buchanani*, Roem. Wight Ic. t. 494.

*Mal.* Pal-valli.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Teak plantations, Arienkavu.

*Fl.* May--June.

*Uses.* Stem yields a fibre fit for cordage and cloth. The plant is used in medicine to cure rickets in children (Watt's Dic).

\*1699. *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, Br

*Habit.* Woody climber.

*Locality.* High School Compound, Quilon

*Fl.* May.

*Uses.* Leaves ground in water and taken act as a poison causing vomiting. Milk from the stem yields rubber (Phar. ind)

1700. *Brachylepis nervosa*, Wight, Ic. t. 1284.

1701. *Utleria salicifolia*, Bedd.

1702. *Streptocaulon Kleinii*, Wight.

1703. *Decalepsis Hamiltonii*, Wight Ic. t. 1285.

1704. *Secamone emetica*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 1283

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Locality.* Mountain foots.

*Uses.* Root acrid and emetic (Balfour).

1705. *Toxocarpus Kleinii*, Wight, Ic. t. 886.

1706. *T. Eriocarpus*, Hook.

1707. *Oxystelma esculentum*, Br. Bot. Mag. t. 22.

*Habit.* Climbing perennial.

*Uses.* Fruit edible. Decoction of the plant used as a gargle in aphthous ulcerations of the mouth and in sore-throat. Fresh root used in Orissa for jaundice and is eaten by cattle (Nadkarni).

\*1708. *Calotropis gigantea*, Br. Bot. Reg. t. 58.

*Eng.* Gigantic swallow-wort, Madar.

*Sans.* Arka.

*Mal.* Erikku.

*Tam.* Vella-yerukku, Yerikka.

*Habit.* Shrub.

## ASCLEPIADEAE.

*Locality.* Koni wastes and Muvattupuzha. 900'

*Fl.* December–March. *Fr.* May.

*Uses.* Root-bark and inspissated juice are alterative and tonic. It is used in leprosy, syphilis, dysentery, elephantiasis and scrotum. Milky juice used for ring-worms and for tooth-ache. The dried juice is a nervine tonic. Powdered root-bark given as a specific for dysentery and smoked like tobacco in syphilis. Flowers are digestive and tonic. Dried flowers given in leprosy, syphilis and in gonorrhœa, with milk diet (Nadkarni). Root-bark and juice are purgative and contain an active principle called *mudarine*. Juice of young buds applied in ear-ache. Leaves fatal to cattle and moistened with oil are applied as a dry fomentation in abdominal pains and forms a good rubefacient. Wood used for gun-powder charcoal. The silky floss surrounding the seeds woven into shawls, handkerchiefs and soft thread and paper. Plant yields fine fibre for bowstrings, ropes and tiger traps (Drury). Leaves with pepper used for snake-bite. Flowers useful in rat-poisoning. Root used as antidote to poison. Milky juice of the plant given internally as an effective emetic in cases of poisoning. Juice boiled with cocoanut oil applied to itches. Juice of leaves heated with opium applied in ear-ache (Local—Krishnan Vyidian).

\*1709. *Asclepias curassavica*, Linn. Bot. Rœs t. 81.

*Eng.* Indian root, Bastard Ipacacuan.

*Tam.* Chemulli-chedi.

*Habit.* Annual herb.

*Locality.* Puliyaara and Arienkavu.

*Fl.* June–October.

*Uses.* Milky juice dried to form a tough adhesive pellicle used to close wounds and excoriations of the skin. Root is used in the same doses as Ipacacuanha but occasions vomiting and diarrhœa (Phar. ind). Root used as an emetic by the Negroes of the West Indies (Balfour).

\*1710. *Dæmia extensa*, Br. Bot. Mag. t. 5704. Wight Ic. t. 596.

*Sans.* Phalakundaka, Yugma-thalika.

*Mal.* Velijaratti.

*Tam.* Utthamani.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Shencottah.

*Fl. & Fr.* July–December.

*Uses.* Infusion of the whole plant given in pulmonary affections and large doses cause nausea and vomiting. Juice of leaves mixed with Chunam applied externally in rheumatic swellings of the limbs. Stem yields a fibre used as a fair substitute for flax. The fibre is said to be very fine and strong (Drury). Leaves used in snake-bites. Flowers and leaves have a fœtid odour, used as emetic and expectorant. Leaves eaten by goats. Decoction of leaves given to children as anthelmintic. Juice

## ASCLEADEAE.

of leaves used as a remedy in asthma. Root-bark used as a purgative (Phar. ind). Decoction of root given to cure cough, biliousness, asthma, insanity, leprosy, gonorrhœa, rheumatism, consumption and prickings in the uterus. It is laxative, cools the eye, cures ulcers and accelerates delivery. Decoction of leaves or powder thereof given to cure piles, worms, nervous affections and syphilis. It is also given in eczema of children and in indigestion. Fruit useful in all poisons (Local--Krishnan Vydiar).

\*1711. *Holostemma Rheedii*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 597.

*Mal.* Ada-kodien.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Ooliacoil, Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* September.

*Uses.* Flowers very pretty and useful for trellis work in gardens. Root pulverised and applied to eyes to remove dimness of vision and used in ophthalmia. The plant yields a good fibre (Drury). Leaves boiled with salt and chillies eaten as a vegetable (Ind. For. 1878. p. 237).

1712. *Cynanchum alatum*, Wight. Ic. t. 1280.

\*1713. *C. pauciflorum*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 354.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Fl.* May.

*Uses.* Young leaves eaten in curries by the Singhalese (Watt's Dic).

\*1714. *C. callialata*, Ham. Wight Ic. t. 1279.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Locality.* Thenmalai and Koni wastes.

*Elevation.* 300'.

*Fl.* December. *Fr.* January.

1715. *Sarcostemma brevistigma*, Wight. Ic. t. 595.

*Eng.* The moon plant.

*Habit.* A leafless trailing shrub.

*Fl.* May--July.

*Uses.* Bundles of the plant put into the trough of the well from which a sugar-cane field is watered together with a bag of common salt, will extirpate white-ants without injuring the sugar-cane in the field. The plant contains a milky juice and the tender shoots are sucked by travellers to allay thirst (Drury).

1716. *S. Brunonianum*, Wight. Ic. t. 1282.

*Habit.* Shrub.

## ASOLEPLADEE.

1717. *S. intermedium*, Decne. Wight Ic. t. 1281.

*Habit.* Shrub.

\*1718. *Gymnema sylvestre*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 349.

*Sans.* Mesha-sringi.

*Tam.* Cherukuringa.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Arienkavu.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* Dried powdered leaves used as an errhine and fresh leaves crushed and mixed with water as a cooling bath for children in hot weather. The plant is pungent, astringent and stomachic and useful in cough, biliousness, and sore-eyes (Phar. ind). Root used as a remedy for snake-bite. Leaves when chewed deaden the sense of taste and contains gymnemic acid. Decoction of the plant given internally for snake-bites (Nadkarni).

1719. *G. montanum*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 592.

\*1720. *G. elegans*, Wight. Ic. t. 830.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Peermede.

\*1721. *G. hirsutum*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 1272.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. '800'.

*Fl.* July.

1722. *Pergularia minor*, Andr. Wight Ic. t. 414.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* This is an ornamental and fragrant plant. Flowers used in the preparation of Atthar (Watt's Dic).

1723. *Tylophora capparidifolia*, Wight.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

\*1724. *T. pauciflora*, W & A. Wight Ic. t. 1274.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Wastes, Puliya. '1000'.

*Fl.* July. *Fr.* August.

1725. *T. zeylanica*, Decne.

*Habit.* Tall climber. 2000'.

## ASCLEPIADEÆ.

\*1726. *T. tenuis*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 351.

*Mal. & Tam.* Nanjaruppan.

*Habit.* Slender twiner.

*Locality.* Along backwater banks, Quilon.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Decoction of root given as an antidote to arsenic poison. This is useful for snake-poisons also. It cures perspiration, bilious swellings and small-pox (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

1727. *T. rotundifolia*, Hamilt.

1728. *T. Dalzelli*, Hook.

\*1729. *T. asthmatica*, Wight. Ic. t. 1277.

*Sans.* Andra-pachaka.

*Mal.* Valli-pala.

*Tam.* Kaka-palla, Codegam.

*Habit.* Twiner.

*Locality.* Veapuram.

*Fl.* June--September. *Fr.* July--November.

*Uses.* Root has properties of Ipecacuanha and is a good remedy in dysentery. It is an emetic and cathartic (Drury). The plant yields a strong silky fibre resembling flax (Balfour). Powder of dried leaves induces perspiration, removes phelgm from the throat and cures bowel-complaints. This powder is given with gum-arabic and opium for diarrhoea (Basel Mission 500 plants). Plant bruised and boiled in oil applied in rheumatism, biliousness, head and ear-diseases. Root bruised and boiled in cocoanut oil given to children in eczema and worms (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

1730. *Cosmostigma racemosum*, Wight. Ic. t. 59.

*Mal.* Vattu-valli.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Quilon,

*Fl.* July. *Fr.* August.

*Uses.* Leaves used to cure ulcerous sores. Root-bark administered internally in dyspepsia accompanied by a febrile condition and absence of bile in the stools. Flowers are sweet and eaten by natives (Phar. ind).

\*1731. *Dregia volubilis*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 586.

*Tam.* Kodi-palai.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Quilon.

## ASCLEPIADEÆ.

*Fl.* August.

*Uses.* Root applied in snake-bite and given to women to cure head-ache after child birth. Root and tender stalks used in dropsical cases (Phar. ind). Stem yields a very strong fibre and leaves are employed to cure boils and abscesses. Root and tender stalks are emetic and expectorant. Tender end of the creeper with its juice, when touched into the nose causes excessive sneezing. Leaves eaten as a green vegetable (Watt's Dic).

1732. *Oianthus disciflorus*, Hook.

1733. *O. Beddomei*, Hook.

1734. *Hoya pauciflora*, Wight. Ic. t. 1269.

*Habit.* Climber.

1735. *H. Wightii*, Hook.

*Habit.* Climber.

1736. *H. pendula*, Wight. Ic. t. 474.

*Uses.* The plant is emetic and alexipharmic and yields a useful fibre (Watt's Dic).

1737. *Leptadenia reticulata*, Wight. Ic. t. 350.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Uses.* Leaves and tender shoots as also the follicles are used as vegetable (Watt's Dic).

1738. *Brachystelma glabrum*, Hook.

1739. *Ceropegia pusilla*, Wight, Ic. t. 1261.

1740. *C. fimbriifera*, Bedd. Wight Ic. t. 1264.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Achencoil rocks.

*Fl. & Fr.* September.

1741. *C. bulbosa*, Roxb, Cor. Pl. t. 7.

*Uses.* Tubers and leaves used as pot herbs. Tubers much eaten by shepherds (Watt's Dic).

1742. *C. elegans*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1265.

\*1743. *C. mysorensis*, Wight, Ic. t. 846.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Asramom, Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* September.



## ASCLEPIADEÆ.

**\*1744. C. tuberosa, Roxb. Wight** Ic. t. 353.

*Uses.* Tubers starchy and bitter, are eaten and used in the bowel-complaints of children (Watt's Dic).

**1745. C. Candelabrum, Linn.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 16.

**1746. C. intermedia, Wight.** Ic. t. 1263.

**1747. C. Thwaitesii, Hook.** Bot. Mag. t. 4758.

**1748. C. hirsuta, Wight.**

**1749. C. ciliata, Wight.** Ic. t. 1262.

**\*1750. C. brevicollis, Hook.**

*Locality.* Travancore-Cochin boundary.

*Elevation.* 3500'

*Fl.* November.

**1751. C. ensifolia, Bedd.**

**1752. C. albiflora, Hook.**

*Locality.* Peermede, 3500'-4500'.

**1753. C. Beddomei, Hook.**

*Locality.* Peermede. 2500'.

**\*1754. C. juncea, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 10**

*Locality.* Courtallam.

*Fl. & Fr.* December.

**1755. Caralluma adscendens, Br. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 30.**

*Eng.* Cullee-moolayan.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* This herb is eaten by natives in pickles and in chatney (Watt's Dic).

**1756. C. attenuata, Wight.** Ic. t. 1268.

*Sans.* Yugmaphalōthama.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* The whole plant bruised and added to regenerate stale toddy on the east coast (Phar. ind).

**1757. C. fimbriata, Wall. Pl. As. Rar. t. 8.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* The plant is eaten as a vegetable (Watt's Dic).

**1758. Boucerosia umbellata, Wight.** Ic. t. 495.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Dry places.

1759. *B. diffusa*, Wight. Ic. t. 1599.

*Habit.* Herb.

### LOGANIACEÆ:

1760. *Mitrasacme polymorpha*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 1601.

*Habit.* Herb.

1761. *M. alsinoides*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 1601.

*Tam.* Kambatti.

*Fl. & Fr.* June–August.

\*1762. *Buddleia asiatica*, Lour. Wight Ic. t. 894. Wight Ill. t. 165. b, v.

*Habit.* Shrub.

\*1763. *Fagræa obovata*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1316.

*Mal.* Omal.

*Tam.* Kadelmodagom, Mòdagom.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree generally epiphytic.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede. 2000'–3600'.

*Fl. & Fr.* Throughout the year.

\*1764. *F. zeylanica*, Thunb.

*Mal.* Modagom, Vallàrei.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub, generally epiphytic.

*Locality.* Open forests throughout.

*Elevation.* 0–2000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* Throughout the year.

\*1765. *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, Linn. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 243.

*Eng.* The Nux-vomica, Strychnine tree.

*Sans.* Kàràskara.

*Mal.* Kànjiram, Mazhu-Kànjiram.

*Tam.* Kànjiram, Yetti.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout. 0–1500'.

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* November–March.

*Uses.* Wood used for axe-handles, plough shares, cart wheels cots and fancy cabinet work. Being bitter it is not attacked by white-ants. Seeds contain Strychnine and Brucine for the extraction of which they are exported to Europe (Bourdillon). Nux-vomica is a powerful nervine tonic and a stimulant to the spinal cord. Juice of fresh bark given in cholera and dysentery (Nadkarni). Decoction of leaves applied in paralysis. Seeds poisonous and are used in the distillation of spirits to increase intoxication. Fruit of *Fenilloa cordifolia* is a powerful antidote against this and other vegetable poisons. Seeds given in leprosy, paralysis

## LOGANIACEÆ.

and snake-bites (Drury). Decoction of root given internally to cure ring-worm, head-diseases, poisons, insanity and swellings. Root-bruised and applied externally cures swellings and ring-worms. Pulp of fruit is externally applied in burning heat in the palms and feet. Root bark pounded and given in pepper-decoction cures cholera and indigestion. Pulp of fruit preserved in buffalo's horn for three months given internally as a specific in snake-bite. Seeds boiled in buffalo's dung, then boiled in milk given internally to cure rheumatism, stone in the bladder, leprosy, gonorrhœa and carbuncles. Oil distilled from seeds given in insanity, leprosy and epilepsy. Tender shoots pounded and taken in milk cause death but applied to cure sore-eyes. Leaves used as manure (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

\*1766. *S. colubrina* Linn, Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 5.

*Mal.* Cherukanjiravally.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Knlathurpuzhai, Ponmudi, evergreen forests, Arienkavu and Parathipalli. 0--2500'.

*Fl.* December-April. *Fr.* February, May-June.

*Uses.* Wood is said to be an infallible remedy in snake-bite used in fevers, as an anthelmintic and in cutaneous diseases. Root is purgative and an excellent bitter tincture is prepared from the plant (Drury). Leaves or root boiled in oil applied in rheumatism and fever in children (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

\*1767. *S. Dalzellii*, Clarke.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Parathipalli and evergreen forests, Arienkavu &c. 0-3700'.

*Fl.* December-April.

\*1768. *S. Rhedeii*, Clarke.

*Mal.* Mothira--kanjiram.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Nanattupara and South Travancore. 2000'--3000'.

*Fl.* February.

1769. *S. Beddomei*, Clarke.

1770. *S. cinnamomifolia*, Thwaites, Wight (Ic. t. 434.

*Mal.* Valli-Kanjiram.

*Habit.* Big climber.

*Locality.* All over low country.

*Fl.* January-February. *Fr.* February-March; ripens nearly a year after.

*Uses.* This is said to possess all the qualities of *S. Bourdillonii* as medicine (Local-Krishnan Vyidian).

**1771. *S. potatorum*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 156.**

*Eng.* The clearing nut tree.

*Sans.* Abuprasáda.

*Mal.* Thettám-parel. *Tam.* Thettán-kottei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests or Travancore, as Anjinad, Nagercoil and Shencottah.

*Fl.* February–April. *Fr.* November–March.

*Uses.* Wood used for ploughs, buildings, and cart-wheels. Seeds not poisonous and used to clear muddy water. Pulp of fruit is an excellent emetic and a good substitute for Ipecacuanha in the treatment of dysentery and bronchitis. Seeds used by Hindu practitioners in the treatment of eye-diseases (Bourdillon). Fruit rubbed with honey and camphor applied to the eyes to strengthen the vision and prevent lachrymation. It is also used in ulceration of the cornea and purulent discharges from the conjunctiva. It is externally applied to the abdomen in snake-bite and to relieve colic (Phar. ind). Pulp of seed edible and seeds used as a remedy in diabetes. Powder of seeds with milk given in irritation of the urinary organs and in gonorrhœa (Nadkarni).

**\*1772. *S. Bourdillonii*, Sp. Nova. (Brandis).**

*Mal.* Valli-kánjiram.

*Habit.* Gigantic climber.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 2000'.

*Fl.* February–April.

*Fr.* October.

*Uses.* Root in decoction boiled with oil applied in rheumatic ulcers, elephantiasis, fever and epilepsy in children (Local-Krishnan Vyidian).

**1773. *Gardneria ovata*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1313.**

## GENTIANACEÆ.

**1774. *Exacum Perrottetii*, Griseb. Wight Ic. t. 1322.**

*Habit.* Herb.

**1775. *E. bicolor*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1321.**

*Eng.* Country kreat.

*Uses.* The plant has valuable febrifuge properties and dried stalks are sold in the bazaars in the name of *country kiriyat* possessing tonic and stomachic properties of *Gentian* for which it may be substituted (Drury).

**\*1776. *E. atropurpureum*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 119.**

*Habit.* Herb.

## GENTIANACEÆ.

*Locality.* Chemunji, Quilon &c. 0-4000'.  
*Fl.* April.

1777. *E. courtallense*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 1323.

1778. *E. Wightianum*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 840.

1779. *E. pedunculatum* Linn. Wight Ic. t. 336.

*Uses.* The plant is less bitter than *Chiretta* and more so than *Gentian* for which it may be substituted (Watt's Dic).

1780. *E. sessile*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1324

*Elevation.* 0-2000'.

1781. *E. Lawii*, Clarke.

*Mal.* Manali. *Tam.* Marukozhunthu.

*Uses.* Juice of the whole plant boiled with oil applied for eye-diseases, phlegm and internal-overheat. This is used for allaying all heat. The whole plant powdered and taken in kidney disorders and poisons. It is laxative (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

1782. *E. petiolare*, Griseb. Wight Ic. t. 1324.

1783. *Hoppea dichotoni* Willd. Heyne. Termin. Bot. t. 30.

1784. *H. fastigiata*, Clarke.

\*1785. *Erythraea Roxburghii*, G. Don.

*Mal.* Theeporuppen-pullu.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Rocks on the Periyar river-bed. 2000'.

*Uses.* The whole plant is powerfully bitter and is held in great repute as a tonic by the natives (Drury). The plant is substituted for *Chiretta* and is used in fever (Watt's Dic).

\*1786. *Canscora diffusa*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 1327.

*Mal.* Jeeraka--pullu.

*Habit.* Small plant.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests, Kulathurpuzha, Meeanmutti &c. 500'.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* This is used as a substitute for *C. decussata* (Watt's Dic).

1787. *C. decurrens*, Dalz.

1788. *C. pauciflora*, Dalz.

*Locality:* Quilon.

1789. *C. sessiflora*, Rœm.

\*1790. *C. decussata*. Rœm. Bot. Mag. t. 3066.

## GENTIANACEÆ.

*Locality.* Perinad, Ranni.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* This plant is regarded as laxative and alterative, and much praised as a nervine tonic. It is used in insanity, epilepsy and nervous debility (Nadkarni).

\*1791. *C. perfoliata*, Lamk. Wight Ic. t. 1326.

*Tam.* Palakachetti

*Locality.* Kalaketty reserve, Kanjirapally, and Travancore-Cochin boundary. 1000'.

*Fl.* December.

1792. *C. Wallichii*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 1327.

\*1793. *Encostema littorale*, Blume, Wight Ic. t. 600.

*Mal.* Vellarugu.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Sea coast, Neendakara, Quilon.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* The whole plant dried, powdered and given in honey as a blood purifier and as a remedy in dropsy, rheumatism, abdominal ulcers, hernia, swellings, itches and insect poison (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

1794. *Pleurogyne minor*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1332.

*Habit.* Herb.

1795. *Swertia affinis*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 1331.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Infusion of the plant is employed locally as a substitute for the true *Chiretta* (Watt's Dic).

\*1796. *S. Corymbosa*, Wight. Ic. t. 1329.

*Locality.* Permede.

*Uses.* Root used as a substitute for *Chiretta* as tonics (Phar. ind).

1797. *S. trichotoma*, Wall. Bot. Mag. t. 5397.

1798. *S. decussata*, Nimmo. Wight Ill. t. 157.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* The whole plant is bitter but the root is an excellent substitute for *Gentian* or *Chiretta* (Watt's Dic).

1799. *S. Boddomei*, Clarke.

\*1800. *Halenia Perrottotii*, Griseb. Wight Ic. t. 1334.

1801. *Limnanthemum cristatum*, Griseb. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 29.

*Habit.* Aquatic herb.

*Uses.* Stem, fruit and leaves are eaten in certain localities at all times, curried or boiled (Watt's Dic). This is used in the preparation of "Darbhjadi" for fever and jaundice (N. N. Sen).

\*1802. *L. indicum*, Thwaites. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 28.

*Mal.* Chinnambal.

*Habit.* Aquatic herb.

*Locality.* Fresh water, Veapuroom.

1803. *L. aurantiacum*, Dalz.

1804. *L. parvifolium*, Griseb.

### HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

1805. *Hydrolea zeylanica*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 601.

*Habit.* Annual. 0-4000'.

*Uses.* Leaves beaten into a paste and applied as a poultice for cleaning and healing bad ulcers (Drury).

### BORAGINEÆ.

\*1806. *Cordia Myxa*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 169.

*Eng.* The small sebesten plum.

*Sans.* Chiruvilva.

*Mal.* Virasham, Avi. *Tam.* Virasu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Quilon and elsewhere.

*Fl. & Fr.* February-May.

*Uses.* Juice of bark with milk used for stomach-ache. Leaves after removing juice rubbed on face as a remedy for pimples. Pulp of fruit used as remedy in phlegm. Fruits edible and used as vegetable and for pickling (Basel Mission 500 plants).

Bark in powder or decoction given to cure rheumatism, asthma, poison, itches, leprosy and ulcers. Fruits powdered and taken to cure fever. Leaves boiled in oil applied for rheumatism and swellings, and decoction of leaves is laxative (Local-Krishnan Vylian). Wood used for boat building, well-curbs, gunstocks, agricultural implements, and canoes in Bengal. Bark used in making ropes and the fibre for caulking boats. Fruit eaten, used in medicine, as bird lime and as gum (Bourdillon). Kernels used as a remedy in ring-worm. Juice of bark used in colic (Nadkarni). Wood is good for kindling fire by friction and was used for cases of Egyptian mummies (Balfour). Leaves used as fodder and lac insects feed on this plant (Watt's Dic).

1807. *C. obliqua*, Willd.

*Eng.* Large sebesten plum.

## BORAGINEÆ.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Fruit pleasant-tasted and glutinous (Balfour). Fruit is an expectorant astringent, and used in lung diseases. Gum of fruit used in gonorrhœa and fruit is eaten (Watt's Dic) Dried fruits used in irritation of the urinary passages and as a laxative in bilious affections (Phar. ind).

**1808. C. monoica, Roxb.**

*Habit.* Tree.

**1809. C. Rothii, Rœm.** Wight Ic. t. 1379.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Stem yields a gum. Fruit eaten and inner bark yields a fibre for ropes. Wood used for agricultural implements, buildings, carriage poles &c. (Watt's Dic).

**1810. C. Perrotettii, Wight.** Ic. t. 1381.

*Habit.* Tree.

**1811. C. Macleodii, H. f & T. Brand.** For. Fl. t. 41.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* The tree yields a gum. Bark is used in jaundice. Wood used for furniture, picture frames, and other ornamental work for fishing rods and bullock yokes (Watt's Dic).

**\*1812. C. octandra, A. DC.** Wight Ic. t. 469.

*Tam.* Potta-virasu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu and Puliyera.

*Elevation.* 1000'.

*Fl.* September.

*Uses.* Wood used for agricultural implements (Bourdillon).

**\*1813. Ehretia laevis, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 1382.

*Mal.* Chāvandi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl. & Fr.* September.

*Uses.* Leaves used as cattle fodder (Watt's Dic). Wood used for agricultural implements and in building. Fruit and inner bark are also eaten (Bourdillon). The wood is suitable for match boxes and splints.

**1814. E. ovalifolia, Wight.** Ic. t. 1393.

*Locality.* South Travancore.

**1815. E. Wightiana, Wall.** Wight Ic. t. 1384.



## HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

1816. *E. buxifolia*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 57.

*Tam.* Cooruvingie.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* The root is used for purifying and altering the habit in cases of Cachexia and venereal affections of longstanding and is considered an antidote to vegetable poisons (Drury).

\*1817. *Coldenia procumbens*, Linn. Lamk. Ill. t. 89.

*Sans.* Tripadi.

*Tam.* Cherpadi.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Fl.* September–December.

*Uses.* Root in decoction given in rheumatism to increase vitality, digestion and to cure syphilis, stomach ache &c. (Local–Krishnan Vydian). Dried plants mixed with Fenugreek seeds and rubbed to fine powder used to promote suppuration of boils (Drury). The same preparation is used in piles (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*1818. *Rhabdia lycioides*, Mart. Wight Ic. t. 1385.

*Sans.* Páshánabedha.

*Mal.* Kallur-vanchi. *Tam.* Cheppu-nerinjal.

*Habit.* Creeping bush.

*Locality.* Koni and other river-beds.

*Uses.* Root in decoction or powder taken in piles, stone in the bladder, heat, chest pain, venereal diseases, syphilis, ulcers and thirst, clears the bladder and is laxative (Local–Krishnan Vydian).

1819. *Tournefortia Heyneana*, Wall.

\*1820. *T. reticosa*, Wight. Ic. t. 1386.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Low country, Malayattur.

1821. *T. Wightii*, Clarke.

1822. *Heliotropium Rottleri*, Lehm. Wight Ic. t. 1392.

*Habit.* Herb.

1823. *H. paniculatum*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 1391.

*Habit.* Herb.

1824. *H. strigosum*, Willd.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* The whole plant is laxative and diuretic. Juice is employed in ophthalmia, gum-boils, wounds and ulcers and has curative powers in cases of poisonous bites and venomous stings (Watt's Dic).

**1825. *H. marifolium*, Retz.***Habit.* Herb.**\*1826. *H. scabrum*, Retz. Wight Ic. t. 1389.***Habit.* Herb.**\*1827. *H. indicum*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 171.***Eng.* Indian Turnsole.*Sans.* Vrischikali.*Mal.* Thèkkada, Vena-pacha.*Tam.* Thèl-kuduk, Nakki-poo.*Habit.* Herb.*Locality.* Swamps. Veapuram, Malayattur, Avaneesvaram. and all over.*Fl. & Fr.* February, March and May.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves applied to wounds, sores, boils, ophthalmia and scorpion stings. The whole plant is fragrant (Nackarni). It is used in inflamed *tarsi* and in the treatment of hydrophobia (Balfour). The plant contains tannin; boiled with castor-oil used as an antidote to poison. Decoction of root used for cough, fever, and phlegm in the throat (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of root given to cure rheumatism, asthma, constipation, chest affections, leprosy and worms. This is used as a leaf manure and decoction or powder of the whole plant given to fatten the body (Local—Krishnan Vylian).

**1828. *Trichodesma indicum*, Br. Prodr. Wight. Ill. t. 172.***Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Leaves used to make emollient poultices. In the Punjab it is used for purifying the blood and as a diuretic. This plant is held in repute in cases of snake-bite (Drury).

**1829. *T. zeylanicum*., Br Prodr. Bot. Mag. t. 4820.***Sans.* Gingi.*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Leaves used to make emollient poultices (Watt's Dic). This is considered demulcent, alterative, alexipharmic, and useful for the removal of phlegmatic humours and skin-diseases (Phar. ind)

**1830. *Cynoglossum furcatum*, Wall.****1831. *Paracaryum caelestinum*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1394.****1832. *P. malabaricum*, Clarke.****CONVOLVULACEÆ.****1833. *Eryche paniculata*, Roxb. Wight Ill. t. 180.***Tam.* Unam-kodi.*Habit.* Large shrub.

## CONVOLVULACEÆ.

*Uses.* Bark given in cholera (Watt's Dic).

**1834. E. Wightiana, Grah.**

*Uses.* Flowers fragrant.

**1835. Rivea ornata, Chois. Wight Ic. t. 1356.**

**1836. R. hypocrateriformis, Chois.**

*Uses.* Leaves and young shoots cooked and eaten as a vegetable (Watt's Dic).

**\*1837. Argyreia speciosa. Sweet. Wight Ic. t. 851.**

*Eng.* Elephant creeper.

*Mal.* Samudrapāla. *Tam.* Kadalpālai.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu road-side. Cultivated.

*Fl. May. Fr. June.*

*Uses.* Leaves used for emollient poultices and externally applied in cutaneous affections. The upper side of the leaves is used to act as a discutient and the lower or white side as a maturant. The whole leaf is said to act as vesicant (Drury). The plant is used to prepare "*Chandramrita*" for consumption (N. N. Sen).

**1838. A. pomacea, Chois. Wight Ic. t. 888.**

**1839. A. sericea, Dalz.**

**1840. A. Leschenaultii, Chois,**

**1841. A. malabarica, Chois. Rheede. Hort. t. 51.**

*Mal.* Kattu-kalang.

*Tam.* Paymoostey.

*Habit.* Twining shrub.

*Uses.* Root cathartic and is a good horse medicine. Leaves beaten up with *Cody Avunacu* and fresh butter promote the maturation of abscesses. Root is used externally in erysipelas (Drury).

**1842. A. Pilosa, Arn.**

*Habit.* Twiner.

**1843. A. Lawii, Clarke.**

**1844. A. cymosa, Sweet. Wight. Ic. t. 839.**

**1845. A. cuneata, Ker. Wight. Ic. t. 890.**

*Eng.* Purple convolvulus.

*Habit.* Large creeper.

**1846. A. fulgens, Chois. Wight. Ic. t. 1357.**

*Locality.* Courtallam.

## CONVOLVULACEÆ.

*Uses.* Leaves applied by the natives to act as a discutient (Balfour).

\*1847. *Lettsomia aggregata*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1359.

*Habit.* Shrub.

\*1848. *L. elliptica*, Wight. Note to Ic. t. 1356.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* Fresh leaves employed in the manufacture of steel in Mysore (Watt's Dic).

1849. *L. setosa*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1360.

\*1850. *L. mysorensis*, Clarke.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. 1000'.

*Fl.* October. *Fr.* February.

*Uses.* Tender shoots made into paste applied externally on children's neck to cure cough, quinsy, and to remove foreign bodies such as bones or thorns in the throat. Stem used as ropes. Stem cut into pieces and steeped in water used as a mordant for cementing floor (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

\*1851. *Ipomœa bona-nox*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 752.

*Eng.* The Moon flower.

*Mal.* Mandavalli.

*Tam.* Nagaramukkattei.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Koni cultivated.

*Fl.* February.

*Uses.* Dried capsules, seeds, flowers, leaves and root used as remedies against snake-bite. Seeds are eaten when young (Watt's Dic).

1852. *I. muricata*, Jacq. Bot. Mag. t. 290.

*Uses.* Seeds yield a brown resin and yellow oil used in medicine. Juice of the plant is used to destroy bugs. The plant is eaten in times of famine (Watt's Dic).

1853. *I. grandiflora*, Lamk. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 50.

*Habit.* Large twiner.

1854. *I. Quamoclit*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 244.

*Eng.* Indian forget-me-not, Red Jasmine.

*Sans.* Kamalata.

## CONVOLVULACEÆ.

*Tam.* Myrmānickam.

*Habit.* Large twiner.

*Uses.* Leaves used as a *lep* to carbuncles. Pounded leaves applied to bleeding piles and internally given with prepared ghee (Watt's Dic).

°1855. *I. hederacea*, Jacq. Bot. Reg. t. 85.

*Eng.* Kāladana.

*Habit.* Large twiner.

*Locality.* Travancore-Cochin boundary.

*Elevation.* 3500'.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* Seeds are cathartic and closely allied to jalap and used in medicine as a purgative (Nadkarni). This relieves the system of bilious and phlegmatic humours and acts as anthelmintic (Phar. ind).

1856. *I. purpurea*, Lamk. Bot. mag. tt. 113, 1005, 1682.

\*1857. *I. laciniata*, Clarke.

1858. *I. uniflora*, Rœm. Wight Ic. t. 850.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Uses.* Juice is purgative and is administered in bilious dyspepsia (Phar. ind).

1859. *I. calycina*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 833.

1860. *I. barlerioides*, Benth.

*Habit.* Twiner.

1861. *I. digitata*, Linn. Bot. Reg. t. 75.

*Sans.* Virari. *Tam.* Phalmōdika.

*Habit.* Perennial.

*Locality.* Quilon sea coast.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* Stems and leaves eaten by cattle (Watt's Dic). Root is tonic, alterative, aphrodisiac, demulcent and lactagogue. Powdered root-stalk given with wine to increase secretion of milk. It moderates menstrual discharge when taken boiled in sugar and butter. Powdered root acts as a purgative (Nadkarni). Root in decoction used for consumption. Root eaten by patients (Basel Missions 500 plants).

1862. *I. pentaphylla*, Jacq. Wight Ic. t. 834.

*Habit.* Twining annual.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

## CONVOLVULACEÆ.

**1863. I. Batatas, Lamk.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 50.

*Eng.* Sweet Potatoes.

*Mal.* Kappa-kilangu.

*Tam.* Sakkare-valli.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Cultivated extensively.

*Fl.* November--December.

*Uses.* Root has laxative properties and is largely eaten. Tops used as cattle-fodder and when young are eaten as pot-herb. Root is useful to strengthen the brain and in special diseases (Watt's Dic). The tubers eaten as vegetable.

**1864. I. pileata, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 1363.

*Eng.* Bonnet Ipomæa.

**1865. I. Wightii, Chois.** Wight Ic. t. 1364.

**1866. I. braeteata, Wight.** Ic. t. 1374.

*Locality.* Quilon.

**\*1867. I. pes-tigridis, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 836.

*Eng.* Tiger's foot Ipomæa.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Low country, Quilon sea-coast, wastes and at Mundakayam.

*Fl.* July--November.

*Uses.* This is used as an antidote in poison of mad-dogs and pounded with butter applied to boils and carbuncles (Phar. ind).

**\*1868. I. eriocarpa, Br. Prodr.** Wight Ic. t. 169.

*Sans.* Nakhari.

*Mal.* Pulichevidu.

*Locality.* Arienkavu.

*Fl.* November. *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* The plant is eaten in times of famine. Leaves used in medicine (Watt's Dic). Oil boiled with the plant is used to cure headache, rheumatism, phlegm, impure blood, epilepsy, fever, leprosy, ulcers and poisons (Local—Krishnan Vydidan).

**1869. I. Stocksii, Clarke.** See Hooker's Flora of Br. Ind.

**\*1870. I. angustifolia, Jacq.** Bot. Mag. t. 5426.

*Mal.* Cheruvayera.

*Habit.* Twining biennial.

*Locality.* Koni. 200'.

## CONVOLVULACEÆ.

*Fl.* December.

\*1871. 1. *tridentata*, Roth. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 65.

*Sans.* Prasārani.

*Mal.* Pradharini.

*Tam.* Mudiyakunthal, Thirippanpullu.

*Habit.* Prostrate herb.

*Locality.* Quilon, and all over low country.

*Fl.* November--December, May--June.

*Uses.* Root in decoction or the whole plant powdered or boiled in oil used for rheumatism, piles, swellings and urinary disorders. It improves vitality and is laxative (Local-Krishnan Vydian). The whole plant is largely eaten by cattle as fodder.

1872. 1. *chryseides*, Ker. Wight Ic. t. 157.

1873. 1. *reniformis*, Chois. Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 30.

*Eng.* Peretay-keerai.

*Uses.* Leaves used as greens mixed with tamarind (Balfour). The plant is deobstruent and diuretic. Juice given in rat-bites and dropped into the ear to cure sores in that organ (Watt's Dic).

1874. 1. *rumicifolia*, Chois. Vis. Pl. Ægypt. Nub. t. 1

1875. 1. *obscura*, Ker. Bot. Reg. t. 239.

*Uses.* Leaves have a pleasant smell and mucilaginous taste; when toasted and boiled with ghee form a valuable application in aphthous affections (Watt's Dic).

1876. 1. *Stocksii*, Clarke.

1877. 1. *sepiari*, Kœn. Wight Ic. t. 838.

*Habit.* Climbing perennial.

*Uses.* Leaves eaten mixed with others as greens (Balfour). Cattle eat the leaves as fodder (Watt's Dic). Juice is antidote to arsenic poisoning (Phar. ind).

1878. 1. *Beladambœ*, Rœm. Wight Ic. t. 887.

1879. 1. *aquatica*, Forsk. Rheede. Hort. t. 52.

*Sans.* Kalambi.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Uses.* Juice is used as an emetic in cases of arsenical or opium poisoning. Dried juice is equal to scamony as a purgative. Young shoots, roots and leaves eaten as a vegetable (Watt's Dic).

1880. 1. *staphylina*, Rœm. Wight Ill. t. 168.

## CONVOLVULACEÆ.

**1881. I. cœmpanulata**, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1375.

*Habit*. Twiner.

*Uses*. This is used as antidote in snake-poison (Phar. ind).

**\*1882. I. cymosa**, Rœm. Bot. Reg. t. 24.

*Mal.* Kolavaravalli.

*Habit*. Creeper.

*Locality*. Pallode and secondary forests, Koni. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* January. *Fr.* February.

*Uses*. Medicinal seeds called *Shapussundo* are produced by this plant: Leaves eaten as pot herb (Watt's Dic).

**1883. I. Turpethum**, Br. Prodr. Bot. Mag. t. 2093.

*Eng.* Turpeth root, Indian Jalap.

*Sans.* Nandi. *Mal.* Thrikolpakonna.

*Fl.* & *Fr.* Rainy season.

*Uses*. Root and root-bark of white Turpeth are cathartic and laxative and black Turpeth is not used as it is too drastic in its action. Bark of fresh root with milk is given as a purgative (Nadkarni). The plant is not eaten by cattle. The white variety is hot and dry, and is believed as a remedy against worms. Root of black variety is used in stomach disorders and fever (Basel Mission 500 plants). This is one of the commonest cathartics and is used in melancholia, dropsy, rheumatic and paralytic affections. Root is a hepatic stimulant increasing secretion of biliary matter (Phar. ind). It also heals ulcers and is useful in skin-diseases (Drury).

**1884. I. biloba**, Forsk. Bot. Reg. t. 319.

*Eng.* Goat's foot convolvulus.

*Sans.* Vridha-daraka.

*Mal.* & *Tam.* Adumbu-valli.

*Locality*. Sea-shore and swamps.

*Fl.* & *Fr.* July--August.

*Uses*. The whole plant is astringent, hot, pungent, alterative and tonic. It is used in dropsy, gonorrhœa and phlegm. Dried juice of root is purgative (Phar. ind). Leaves applied externally in rheumatism and colic. The whole plant is mucilaginous and diuretic. This is one of the sand-binding plants. Cows fed on it produce tainted milk (Watt's Dic). Leaves purify water and the whole plant is useful in skin-diseases (Drury).

**\*1885. I. vitifolia**, Sweet. Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 19.

*Habit*. Climber.

*Locality*. Koni Teak Plantations, Parappar.

*Fl.* December--January.



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*Uses.* Juice is considered cooling when given with milk and sugar. A *lep* prepared of the juice with lime juice, opium and *Coptis teeta* is applied round the orbit of the eye in inflammation (Watt's Dic).

1886. *I. kentrocaulos*, Clarke.

1887. *I. rhyncorhiza*, Dalz.

1888. *I. palmata*, Forsk. Wight Ic. t. 156.

*Habit.* Perennial.

1889. *I. dasysperma*, Jacq. Ecl. t. 89.

*Uses.* Seeds are used as an antidote in hydrophobia (Balfour).

°1890. *Lepistemon biocalyx*, Staff.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Kedah, Koni. 300'.

*Fl.* February.

°1891. *Hewittia bicolor*. Wight Ic. t. 835.

*Tam.* Una-kodi.

*Habit.* Twiner.

*Locality.* Throughout low country, Quilon and Arienkavu.

*Fl.* June. *Fr.* July.

1892. *Convolvulus Rottlerianus*, Choix: Wight in ~~Madras~~ Journ. t. 13.

*Habit.* Perennial.

1893. *C. arvensis*, Linn. Eng. Bot. t. 312.

*Eng.* Bind-weed.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Uses.* It is largely eaten by cattle (Watt's Dic). The root has purgative qualities (Balfour).

1894. *C. flavus*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1365.

°1895. *C. parviflorus*, Vahl. Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 21.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests; Arienkavu. 1000'.

*Fl.* March.

*Uses.* Largely cultivated (Watt's Dic).

°1896. *Evolvulus alsinoides*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 168.

*Sans.* Vishnukrantha.

*Mäl.* Vistnaclandi.

*Tam.* Krishna-kranthi, Vishnu-krandic.

*Habit.* Perennial.

## CONVOLVULACEÆ.

*Locality.* Mavelikkara, Quilon and all over in open areas.

*Fl.* January–May. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Leaves, stalks and root are used in medicine as a remedy in dysentery and fever (Drury). This is considered bitter, cephalic, anthelmintic, antiphlegmatic, and antiphlogistic. This is believed to possess the property of promoting conception. It is used as a febrifuge with cummin seed and milk as an alterative, and with oil to promote growth of hair (Phar. ind). Decoction or powder of the whole plant given as a remedy in rheumatism, worms, poison, and ulcers. It improves digestion, fattens the body, and clears the brain (Local–Krishnan Vyidian).

**1897.** *Porana paniculata*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 235.

*Eng.* The bridal flower.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Trivandrum Public Gardens. Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* November–January.

*Uses.* This produces one of the most beautiful flowers used in bridal bouquets and in flower vases.

**1898.** *P. malabarica*, Clarke.

**1899.** *Breweria cordata*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 1370.

*Habit.* Big twiner.

**1900.** *B. evolvuloides*, Choisy. Wight Ic. t. 1369.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**1901.** *Neuropeltis racemosa*, Wall. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 291.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

**1902.** *Cressa cretica*, Linn. Lamk. Ill. t. 183.

*Sans.* Amritasrava.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* The plant and seeds eaten used as a tonic, and have expectorant properties (Watt's Dic). It is antibilious and considered to be exhilarating, purifying blood and to give tone to the system (Phar. ind).

**1903.** *Cuscuta reflexa*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 104.

*Eng.* The Dodder.

*Habit.* Parasite.

*Locality.* Jasper Hill.

*Uses.* Flowers scented. Seeds are carminative, and applied as an anodyne. Cold infusion is given as a depurative (Watt's Dic). This is useful in bilious disorders, to purify blood; and externally used in cutaneous diseases by the natives. It is also used in dyeing (Drury).

**1904.** *C. Hyalina*, Roth.

**1905.** *C. chinensis*, Lamk.

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°1906. *Solanum nigrum*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 344.

*Eng.* Garden night-shade.

*Mal.* Mulaku-thakkali, Tudavalam.

*Tam.* Mana-thakkali, Thakkali.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* All over low country. Cultivated.

*Fl. & Fr.* Almost always.

*Uses.* The black berries, leaves and young stem have alterative and diuretic properties. Fluid extract of leaves used in dropsy. Decoction of berries and flowers used in consumption and cough (Nadkarni). This is in general reputed as a remedy in skin diseases, and as a local application to rheumatic and goutic joints. Juice is given in chronic enlargements of the liver and acts as a hydrogogue cathartic. Young shoots cooked and eaten as a vegetable in psoriasis. The plant contains an active principle *Solanine* which acts like a poison if injected in animals (Phar. ind). Fruits smeared with ghee roasted, powdered and taken in ghee as a remedy for piles, fever, asthma, impure blood, vomiting and gonorrhœa. It is laxative, cures ear and eye-diseases and removes effect of old age. Juice of leaves boiled with oil used for the same purpose. Fruit cooked or fried eaten as a vegetable (Local--Krishnan Vydiyan).

1907. *S. vagum*, Heyne.

*Habit.* Shrub.

\*1908. *S. verbascifolium*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1398.

*Eng.* Mullen-leaved night-shade.

*Sans.* Vidari.

*Mal. & Tam.* Chundai.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Throughout. Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Juicy extract of leaves is mixed with rice flour, made into dry baked cakes and given to coughing children to relieve cough.

1909. *S. pubescens*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1402.

*Tam.* Choondakkai.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Fruit fried and eaten as vegetable (Balfour).

1910. *S. bigeminatum*, Nees.

*Habit.* Shrub.

1911. *S. denticulatum*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 1397.

*Habit.* Shrub.

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°1912. *S. giganteum*, Jacq. Wight Ic. t. 893.

*Mal.* Cheruchunda. *Tam.* Putharichunda.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Kumili &c. 3000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* April.

1913. *S. ferox*, Linn.<sup>1</sup> Wight Ic. t. 1399.

*Mal.* Vellathu-vazhuthana.

*Tam.* Molakkai.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Berries used in medicine and are eaten (Watt's Dic). Root in decoction used in rheumatic fever and forms one of the Dasamoolakas. *10 medicinal herbs* (Basel Mission 500 plants).

1914. *S. Wightii*, Nees, Wight Ic. t. 841.

*Habit.* Shrub.

°1915. *S. torvum*, Swartz. Wight Ic. t. 345.

*Mal.* Anachunda, Para-chunda.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Kottayam and elsewhere.

*Fl. & Fr.* March.

*Uses.* Fruits eaten as vegetable (Balfour).

°1916. *S. indicum*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 346.

*Eng.* Indian night-shade

*Sans.* Kirātam.

*Mal. & Tam.* Cheruchunda, Putheri-chunda.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Locality:* Arienkavu and all over. 1000'.

*Fl.* September--May. *Fr.* October--November.

*Uses.* Seeds used as remedy for tooth-ache, vapour of burning seeds relieving the pain. Decoction given in dysuria. Root forms one of the ingredients of the *Dasamoola* (Nadkarni). Fruit eaten as vegetable, is antibilious and anthelmintic; cures piles, diarrhœa and dysentery. Decoction of root given in diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid and other fevers and gargled in tooth-ache (Local--Krishnan Vydiān). The plant is used in difficult parturitions (Drury).

1917. *S. Melongena*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 166.

*Eng.* Brinjal, Egg plant.

*Sans.* Pitāplala.

*Mal.* Vazhuthana. *Tam.* Kathirikkai.

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*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout.

*Fl. & Fr.* Almost always.

*Uses.* Fruit largely used as a culinary vegetable. Fruit pierced all over with a needle and fried in gingelly oil is employed as a cure for tooth-ache and a remedy in liver complaints (Nadkarni).

\*1918. *S. Xanthocarpum*, Schrd. Wight Ill. t. 1401.

*Sans.* Vyāghri.

*Mal.* Kandankathiri.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens throughout.

*Uses.* Root is one of the *Dasamoolas* and used in cough, asthma, catarrh and pain in the chest. Seeds are eaten in some places (Watt's Dic). It is used also in medicines for fever (N. N. Sen).

1919. *S. trilobatum*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 854.

*Habit.* Climbing undershrub.

*Locality.* Shencottah and Cape Comorin.

*Uses.* Root, leaves and tender shoots are all used medicinally and first two in powder or decoction, in consumptive complaints. Leaves cooked and eaten by the Hindus. Decoction of berries and flowers given for coughs (Drury).

\*1920. *S. Jacquini*, Willd. *Identical with Solanum Xanthocarpum*, Schrd.

*Mal. & Tam.* Kandankathiri.

*Fl.* Rainy season.

*Uses.* The whole plant used for cough, asthma, throat pain, and stricture. Seeds fried and vapour applied to relieve tooth-ache. Stem, flower and fruit applied to burning foot and catarrh, fever and bowel complaints (Basel Mission 500 plants).

1921. *Lycopersicum esculentum*, Miller. Dunal. Sol. t. 3.

*Eng.* Love apple. The Tomato.

*Mal.* Thakkāli. *Tam.* Erumei-thakkāli.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* May--June.

*Uses.* Fruit eaten cooked as a vegetable (Balfour). Ripe fruit eaten as a table dessert.

\*1922. *Physalis minima*, Linn. Hort. Mal. t. 71.

*Sans.* Tankāri.

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*Mal.* Njōdi-njotta. *Tam.* Potta-kachi.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Shendurni coupe, Quilon and low country.

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* May--July.

*Uses.* This plant is considered to be tonic, diuretic and aperient, and forms an ingredient in a medicinal oil given for enlargement of the spleen. The whole plant made into a paste with rice water or conjee applied to restore flaccid breasts. Fruit is said to be tonic, diuretic, and purgative (*Phar. ind.*). Fruit is eaten (*Watt's Dic.*). Decoction of root given to cure ulcers, fits, eczema and colic in children. Oil boiled with root has the above qualities (*Local--Krishnan Vylian*).

**1923. *P. peruviana*, Linn.** *Bot. Mag* t. 1068.

*Eng.* Cape Gooseberry.

*Fl.* May--June.

*Uses.* Fruit largely used for making the well-known *Toparajam* (*Phar. ind.*). Juice of leaves given for worms in children and bowel complaints (*Basel Mission 500 plants*). This is cultivated for fruit (*Balfour*).

**1924. *Capsicum frutescens*, Linn.** *Rheede. Hort. Mal.* t. 56.

*Eng.* Chillie. Spur pepper.

*Mal.* Kappa-mulaku, Paranki-mulaku. *Tam.* Molagai.

*Uses.* Fruit with other medicines used for typhoid fever. The fruit owes its pungency to the oleo-resin called *capsicum* and is chiefly used in curries. It is stomachic, stimulant, and externally used as a rubefacient liniment and in many other medical preparations. The plant is steeped in milk and applied to reduce swellings and tumours (*Nadkarni*). Decoction of leaves used for pain in the throat, paralysis and used as poultice. Fruit pickled and eaten (*Basel Mission 500 plants*).

**1925. *C. minimum*, Roxb.** *Wight Ic.* t. 1617.

*Eng.* Birds' eye chillie.

*Mal.* Mulagu.

*Uses.* Fruit considered stomachic and stimulant and a promoter of the regular action of the bowels. It is externally used as a rubefacient and to inflict torture upon prisoners and refractory children. It is used as a plaster or liniment in rheumatic and neuralgic affections and as a gargle it is used in tonsillitis, pharyngitis and relaxed sore-throat. It is used in infusion with cinnamon and sugar to relieve the sinking at the epigastrium felt by drunkards and forms a valuable diet drink in *delirium tremens* (*Phar. ind.*). Pickled and eaten by Europeans (*Watt's Dic.*).

**1926. *C. grossum*, Willd.**

*Eng.* Bell pepper.

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*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Fruit pickled and eaten by Europeans. (Watt's Dic).

**1927. *Withania somnifera*, Dunal. Wight. Ic. t. 853.**

*Eng.* Winter Cherry.

*Sans.* Asvagandha.

*Mal.* Amukkarom. *Tam.* Pei-vetti.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* An alkaloid called *somniferine* is isolated from the plant. Seeds have properties of coagulating milk and are poisonous. Leaves and root have narcotic properties. Roots have diuretic, tonic, and alterative properties used in consumption, emaciation and debility (Nadkarni). Root used as an antidote to poison. Leaves fomented with castor-oil applied in carbuncles. Root, leaves, and dried ginger applied to bad ulcers and rheumatic swellings. Milk boiled with root and drunk relieves heat caused by taking in alum (Basel Mission 500 plants). A vulnerary ointment is prepared from the leaves and the root is considered alexipharmic (Phar. ind).

**\*1928. *Nicandra physaloides*, Gærtn. Bot. Mag. t. 2458.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Udumbanshola.

*Uses.* The whole plant is said to have diuretic properties (Balfour).

**1929. *Datura fastuosa*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1396.**

*Eng.* Thorn apple.

*Sans.* Dhatura.

*Mal.* & *Tam.* Ummom, Ummattom.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Private compounds. Throughout.

*Fl.* & *Fr.* Always and in May-June.

*Uses.* Juice of fruit with opium and oil applied in parasitic skin diseases and to destroy lice. Seeds are used in the fermentation of country spirits. Roasted leaves applied to the eyes as a remedy in ophthalmia and are useful in head-ache, enlarged testicles and boils (Phar. ind). The different species of this plant are said to possess the same medicinal properties but the purple variety is the most valuable having narcotic, anolyne and antispasmodic properties analogous to those of *belladonna*. Smoking of the dried leaves and stem relieves asthma and kindred diseases. When the leaves fall the dried seeds are used for the purpose. Leaves applied to relieve pain in rheumatic swellings of the joints, lumbago and painful tumours. The tincture extract, liniment, plaster and poultice

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are the chief preparations of *datura*. Fresh juice of leaves used in glandular swellings, ear-ache, gout and inflamed breasts. Juice of leaves with curdled milk is given internally in gonorrhœa. Seeds ground and used to relieve tooth-ache. They contain an alkaloid *viz.*, *daturine* used in asthma, bronchitis, insanity, and ophthalmia (Nadkarni). Juice of fruit used in the preparation of *Ummattarasa* for fever (N. N. Sen). Root ground in *datura* oil with lime-juice applied to the body in snake-bite. Powdered root used for head-ache and epilepsy. Seeds powdered and made into pills applied in tooth-ache. Powdered seeds with oil applied to carbuncles (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of leaves given subsequent to administering powdered charcoal of tea wood and exposing the patient to the sun for four or five hours, then bathing in cold water is a specific treatment in hydrophobia. Seeds boiled in milk and ghee used for impotence both externally and internally (Watt's Dic). Juice of leaves used by Rajput mothers to smear their breasts so as to poison their female children. Seeds used in China to poison enemies. In Java the plant is considered anthelmintic (Drury).

1930. *D. alba*, Nees.

*Eng.* The white *datura*.

This has the same properties as those of *D. fastuosa*.

1931. *D. dubia*, Bernh.

Properties similar to those of *D. fastuosa* (Watt's Dic).

1932. *D. Metel*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 1440.\*1933. *Nicotiana Tabacum*, Linn. Wight Ill. t. 166.

*Eng.* Tobacco.

*Sans.* Kalanjam, Thamra-kooda.

*Mal.* Pukayila. *Tam.* Pugaiela.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Bagavathicolam. Cultivated.

*Fl.* February-March.

*Uses.* Leaves used for smoking, chewing, snuff-making and for the extraction of *nicotianine*—a most virulent poison. Decoction used in rheumatic swellings, syphilitic and skin diseases. Nicotine is used as an antidote to strychnine (Nadkarni). Juice of leaves used in convulsions and chest-pain. Leaves fried in oil poured into the ears for ear-ache and the same oil is applied to cattle-hoofs to remove worms (Basel Mission 500 plants). Tobacco smoke is said to be a disinfectant and is used for fumigating cholera patients. It is said to purge the brain and stimulate mental activity. The smoke is calmative in asthma and other chest-affections and prevents costiveness if inhaled, fasting. The ashes of the plant made into a paste with oil applied to sores and wounds prevent bleeding. The water from the *hookah* is diuretic and the black oil which collects in the pipe-stem is used on tents to heal up sinuses and is dropped



into the eyes to cure night-blindness and purulent conjunctivities. Poultice of tobacco leaves applied to the spine in *tetanus* (Phar. ind). Leaf sliced and steeped in water for a short time, given internally in very small doses cures phlegm, rheumatism, asthma, cough, worms, tooth-ache, eye-diseases, abdominal disorders, effect of scorpion and other stings, swellings and head diseases. It is laxative, cleanses kidneys, causes sneezing and vomiting. It is, though poisonous, capable of cancelling all other poisons. The evil effect of this may be removed by taking water from the tender cocoanut or milk of cocoanut. Leaves boiled in oil applied as a remedy in itches, ringworms, and the stalk smeared with castor oil introduced in the anus of children to purge (Local—Krishnan Vyidian)

### SCROPHULARINEÆ.

**1934. *Celsia coromandeliana*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 1406.**

*Habit.* Annual.

*Uses.* This is found as a weed in gardens. The inspissated juice of the leaves used in acute dysentery and acts as a sedative and astringent (Drury).

**1935. *Linaria ramosissima*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 165.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Found on old ruined walls.

*Uses.* This is used as a remedy for diabetes (Watt's Dic).

**1936. *Mazus surculosus*, Don. Wight Ic. t. 1467.**

**1937. *Lindenbergia urticifolia*, Lehm. Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 875.**

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Walls and river banks.

*Uses.* Juice is given in chronic bronchitis and mixed with coriander is applied to skin-eruptions (Watt's Dic).

**1938. *Adenosma malabaricum*, Hook. Bot. Reg t. 1470.**

**\*1939. *A. capitatum*, Benth.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Marshes and rice-fields, Quilon.

*Fl. & Fr.* April—May.

**1940. *Stemodia viscosa*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1408.**

*Uses.* Dried plant fragrant and mucilaginous used in infusion as a demulcent (Watt's Dic).

**\*1941. *Limnophila conferta*, Benth. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 78.**

*Mal.* Manganari.

*Locality.* Quilon, Marshes &c.

*Fl.* July—August.

**1942. *L. diffusa*, Benth.**

## SCROPHULARINEÆ.

**1943. *L. gratissima*, Blume.**

*Uses.* This has the same properties and smell as *L. gratioloides* and used as cooling medicine in fevers and given to nursing women when the milk is sour (Phar. ind).

**1944. *L. hirsuta*, Benth.****1945. *L. polystachya*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 860.

*Locality.* Flooded grounds.

**1946. *L. sessiliflora*, Blume.**

*Locality.* Rice-fields.

**1947. *L. heterophylla*, Benth.**

*Locality.* Rice-fields.

**1948. *L. gratioloides*, Br. Prodr.** Burm. Fl. Zeyl. t. 55.

*Mal.* Mānga-nāri.

*Habit.* Aquatic plant.

*Locality.* Rice fields.

*Uses.* This is considered antiseptic and juice is rubbed over the body in pestilent fevers. It is given with ginger and cummin in dysentery. A liniment is made from the plant with cocoanut oil used in elephantiasis (Phar. ind).

**1949. *Herpestis Monnieria*, Benth.** Bot. Mag. t. 2557.

*Eng.* Thyme-leaved gratiola.

*Sans.* Tivra.

*Mal. & Tam.* Neerbrahmi.

*Habit.* Creeping plant.

*Locality.* Marshes.

*Fl.* May.

*Uses.* The whole plant and root used in medicine as nervine tonic and in insanity. Leaves and stalks are diuretic, aperient and used in the stoppage of urine accompanied by obstinate costiveness (Nadkarni). Juice mixed with petroleum rubbed in rheumatism (Drury).

**1950. *H. floribunda*, Br. Prodr.****1951. *Dopatrium nudicaule*, Ham.****1952. *D. junceum*, Ham.** Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 129.**1953. *D. lobelioides*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 859.**\*1954. *Artanema sesamoides*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1410.

*Sans.* Kokilāksha.

*Mal.* Vathom-varetti, Kolivalen, Vayat-chulli.

*Tam.* Neer-mulli.

## SCROPHULARINEÆ,

*Habit.* Tall herb.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, Koni, Quilon and Kottoor coupe.

*Fl.* July--November.

*Uses.* Decoction of root given in rheumatism, phlegm, diarrhœa indigestion, stone in the bladder, syphilis, swellings, ophthalmia &c. It increases vitality. Leaves in powder or decoction given to cure rheumatism, swellings, dropsy, poisons. and to move bowels and kidneys. Seeds powdered and taken in ghee cure biliousness and impure blood, improve vitality and favor conception (Local--Krishnan Vyidian).

**1955. *Torenia bicolor*, Dalz.**

\*1956. *T. vagans*, Roxb.

*Mal.* Ponnampoo.

*Habit.* Small herb.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal and Pallode. 4500'

*Fl. & Fr.* September--October.

**1957. *T. asiatica*, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 862.

*Uses.* Juice is given on the Malabar coast for gonorrhœa (Phar. ind).

**1958. *Vandellia crustacea*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 863.

*Habit.* Weed.

**1959. *V. hirsuta*, Benth.** Jacq. Ecl. t. 150.

*Locality.* Rice fields.

\*1960. *V. scabra*, Benth. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 418.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* May.

**1961. *V. erecta*, Benth.** Lamk. Ill. t. 522.

*Eng.* Crane flower.

*Uses.* This is used in a *ghritha* as a remedy in gonorrhœa. Juice is given to children who pass green coloured stools (Phar. ind).

**1962. *V. pedunculata*, Benth.** Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 418.

*Locality.* Rice swamps.

*Uses.* The same as *V. erecta*.

**1963. *Ilysanthes parviflora*, Benth.**

**1964. *I. minima*, Benth.** Wight. Ic. t. 858.

**1965. *I. rotundifolia*, Benth.** Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 204.

*Habit.* Prostrate herb.

## SCROPHULARINEÆ.

*Locality.* Swamps, Quilon.

*Fl.* April. *Fr.* May.

**1966. *Bonnaya brachiata*, Link.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 59.

*Habit.* Herb.

**1967 *B. reptans*, Spreng.**

\***1968. *B. veronicæfolia*, Spreng.** Wight Ic. t. 1411.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Koni.

*Fl.* August.

**1969. *B. oppositifolia*, Spreng.** Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 155.

**1970. *B. tenuifolia*, Spreng.**

**1971. *Microcarpæ muscosa*, Br.!** Prodr.

*Habit.* Herb.

**1972. *Peplidium humifusum*, Del.** Fl. Æg. t. 4, fig. 1.

*Habit.* Herb.

**1973. *Glossostigma spathulatum*, Arn.** Griff. Notul. t. 458.

*Habit.* Herb.

**1974. *Scoparia dulcis*, Linn.** Gärtn. Fruct. t. 53. Fig 10.

*Habit.* Herb.

**1975. *Buchnera hispida*, Ham.** Wight Ic. t. 1413.

*Habit.* Herb.

**1976. *Striga orobanchoides*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1414.

\***1977. *S. lutea*, Lour.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 66.

*Habit:* Herb.

*Locality.* Naduvathumuzhi forests and on rocks.

*Fl.* August--September. Flowers yellow.

\***1978. *S. sulphurea*, Dalz & Gibs.**

*Habit.* A small erect herb.

*Locality.* Naduvathumuzhi Teak Plantations.

*Fl. & Fr.* August. Flower yellow.

**1979. *S. euphrasioides*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 855.

*Mal.* Thiduvan.

*Tam.* Nindu-kinungi.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* August–September.

*Uses.* This is a menace to the Ragi cultivation. As soon as this sprouts in the midst of the crop, the ragi plants fade and dry up (Local).

**1980. *Rhamphicarpa longiflora*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1415.

*Fl. & Fr.* July–August.

**1981. *Centrathera procumbens*, Benth.**

*Habit.* Herb.

**\*1982. *Sopubia delphinifolia*, G. Don.** Roxb. Cor; Pl. t. 90.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Thalapara hill, Arienkavu Reserve, also in secondary forests between 1000 & 2000'.

*Fl.* September–November.

*Fr.* October–December.

*Uses.* Juice applied by field labourers in Deccan to heal sores in the feet caused by exposure to moisture. It is astringent and stains the skin yellow at first and then black (Watt's Dic).

**\*1983. *S. trifida*, Ham.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal, Rocks &c.

*Fl.* January, February and October.

*Fr.* February.

**1984. *Micrargeria Wightii*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1417.

*Habit.* Annual.

**1985. *Pedicularis Perrottetii*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1418.

**1986. *P. zeylanica*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1419.

*Habit.* Annual.

## OROBANCHACEÆ.

**\*1987. *Æginetia indica*, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 895.

*Mal.* Keeripu.

*Habit.* Leafless herb.

*Locality.* Mukkadavu.

*Fl.* July.

**1988. *Æ. pedunculata*, Wall.** Wight Ic. t. 1421.

**\*1989. *Christisonia tubulosa*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1422.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

1990. *C. sub-acaulis*, Gardn. Wight Ic. t. 1423.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

1991. *Orobanche nicotianæ*, Wight. Ill. t. 15.

*Uses.* Common in and destructive to tobacco crops.

1992. *O. indica*, Ham.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* It is sometimes used as cattle-fodder and produces good milk in cows (Watt's Dic).

### LENTIBULARIÆ.

1993. *Utricularia, stellaris*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1567.

*Locality.* Rice swamps and jheels.

1994. *U. flexuosa*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 1567.

*Locality.* Rice swamps and jheels.

1995. *U. exoleta*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 1569.

1996. *U. cœrulea*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1578.

\*1997. *U. reticulata*, Smith. Wight Ic. t. 1574.

*Eng.* Sita's tears, Bladder wort.

*Sans.* Seethásru.

*Habit.* Aquatic herb.

*Locality.* Varkkalai, Paddy fields.

*Fl.* April, May and June.

*Uses.* The flowers of the plant are supposed to represent Sita's tears of joy shed on her journey back with Rama from Lanka (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*1998. *U. bifida*, Linn.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* September.

*Uses.* The plant is given medicinally when the urine is of a high colour (Watt's Dic).

1999. *U. Wallichiana*, Wight Ic. t. 1572.

2000. *U. racemosa*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1583.

2001. *U. orbiculata*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1581.

\*2002. *U. affinis*, Wight. Ic. t. 1580.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Fl.* September.

**GESNERACEÆ.**

2003. *Æschynanthus malabarica*,  
*Locality.* Courtallam.
2004. *Æ. platyculmis*, Wight, Ic. t. 1347.
- \*2005. *Didymocarpus tomentosa*, Wight, Ic. t. 1349.  
*Mal.* Elichchuzhien.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Rocky slopes, Kaldurutty.  
*Fl.* June. *Fr.* July.
2006. *D. lyrata*, Wight, Ic. t. 1350.
2007. *D. ovalifolia*, Wight, Ic. t. 1351.
2008. *D. missionis*, Wall, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 176.  
*Locality.* South Travancore. 2000'.
- °2009. *D. repens*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 176.
2010. *Jerdonia indica*, Wight, Ic. t. 1352.  
*Habit.* Herb.
2011. *Epithema carnosum*, Benth. Clarke. Comm & Cyrt. Beng. t. 90.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Karippenthode, Thorai &c.  
*Fl. & Fr.* August--September.
- \*2012. *Klugia notoniana*, A. DC. Wight Ic. t. 1353.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Karippenthode--damp places.  
*Fl. & Fr.* August--September.
2013. *Isanthera permollis*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1355.

**BIGNONIACEÆ.**

2014. *Millingtonia hortensis*, Linn. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 249.  
*Eng.* Indian Cork tree.  
*Tam.* Mara-malli.  
*Locality.* Planted in gardens.  
*U. s.* Wood used for furniture and ornamental work. An inferior kind of cork is made from the bark (Watt's Dic).
2015. *Oroxylum indicum*, Vent. Wight Ic. t. 133  
*Sans.* Khilabiphala.

## BIGNONIACEÆ.

*Mal.* Palaga-paiyani.

*Tam.* Pei-arlanthei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout evergreen forests. 0-2000'.

*Fl.* April-June. *Fr.* October.

*Uses.* The root bark boiled in sesamum oil is a good application in otorrhœa. The tree has been described as digestive, appetising, bitter, astringent, cold, pungent, and a remedy for wind, phlegm, bile and cough. Bark ground into a paste with water and turmeric is rubbed as a remedy in the sore backs of draught cattle and to wounds and fractures. Decoction of root given in dropsy. Decoction and powder of bark have powerfully diaphoretic properties and a bath prepared with the bark is successfully employed in rheumatism (Phar. ind). Bark and fruit used in tanning and dyeing and seeds in lining hats. Bark is an astringent tonic (Bourdillon). Root bark contains *oroxylin* and citric acid and is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. Tender fruits are described as grateful carminative and stomachic (Nadkarni). The whole plant used in asthma in children and fever. Green leaves used in ulcers (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2016. *Tecoma undulata*, G. Don.** Dene in Jacqueum. Voy. Bot. t. 142.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* January-April.

*Uses.* Bark of young branches employed in Sindh as a remedy for syphilis. Foliage is greedily browsed by cattle. Wood hard and durable and highly prized for furniture, carved work and agricultural implements (Watt's Dic).

**2017. *T. stans*, Juss.**

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

**2018. *Dolichandrone Rheedii*, Seem.** Wight Ic. t. 1339.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Pallipuroom Kayal bund.

*Fl.* March-May. *Fr.* July--September.

*Uses.* Seeds with ginger and pavetta root are administered in spasmodic affections and decoction of bark is used for preserving fishing nets (Phar. ind). This yields a fibre (Watt's Dic).

**2019. *D. crispa*, Seem.**

*Habit.* Tree.

**2020. *D. falcata*, Seem.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 71.

*Habit.* Tree.



## BIGNONIACEÆ.

*Mal.* Nir-pongelam.

*Uses.* The woody capsules are used to procure abortion and the bark is used as a fish-poison (Phar. ind). Bark yields a blackish coarse fibre. Decoction of fruit used in medicine. Wood used for building and agricultural purposes. Fruit is placed by Hindus on bridegroom's waist (Watt's Dic).

**2021. D. arcuata, Clarke.** Wight Ic. t. 1340.

**2022. Hetrophragma Roxburghii, DC.** Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 145.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* January–April.

*Uses.* Leaves eaten by cattle. Wood used for planks and for building (Watt's Dic)

**\*2023. Stereospermum chelonoides, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1341.

*Eng.* Trumpet flower.

*Sans* Padala.

*Mal.* Pāthiri, Pūmbathiri.

*Tam.* Poombadiri.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests.

*Elevation.* 0--4000'.

*Fl.* April–June. *Fr.* November–December–July.

*Uses.* Bark and flower with sugar and water given as a cooling drink in fevers. Decoction of leaves given in chronic dyspepsia (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of leaves mixed with lime-juice is used in maniacal cases (Watt's Dic). Wood is said to be used for building, furniture and canoes in Assam and tea boxes in Cachar. Root, leaf and flower used in temples (Bourdillon) The wood is good and gradually coming into use in Travancore. Decoction of root given as a remedy in asthma, impure blood, cough, swellings, vomiting and excessive thirst. Oil boiled with juice of leaves applied in ear and head diseases, tooth-ache and rheumatism. Flower and fruit eaten as a remedy in biliousness, diarrhœa, poison, impure blood and phlegm (Local--Krishna Vydian). Wood is very suitable for match boxes and splints.

**2024. S. suaveolens, DC.** Wight Ic. t. 1342.

*Eng.* Palol bark-tree.

*Mal.* Karingkura. *Tam.* Pāthiri.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Fl.* April–June. *Fr.* November–December and July.

*Uses.* Wood used for building and charcoal. Bark called "Palol" is a favourite tonic medicine. Root, leaf and flowers used in

native medicine. Wood used for bows (Bourdillon). Bark yields a gum and ashes used to make alkaline water and caustic pastes (Watt's Dic). Flower is sweet scented.

\*2025. *S. xylocarpum*, Wight. Ic. t. 1335.

*Mal.* Edangkorna. *Tam.* Pāthiri.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Sparsely distributed throughout. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* March-May. *Fr.* November-January.

*Uses.* Wood excellent for tables, furniture and carriage shafts and yields a resin used to remedy skin eruptions (Bourdillon). Young seed-capsules are eaten as a vegetable (Watt's Dic).

\*2026. *Pajanelia Rheedii*, DC. Wight Ic. t. 1343. *indico*,

*Mal.* Paiyani, Arlantha. *Tam.* Aranthal.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Parampuzha, Kottayam and elsewhere extensively planted and cultivated in compounds.

*Fl.* July, February-August. *Fr.* August-September, November-February.

*Uses.* Wood used for dug out canoes and trees used in growing pepper-vines (Bourdillon). The wood is much prized by fishermen for *Catamarans* (fishing boats used in the sea) in Trivandrum.

## PEDALIACEÆ.

\*2027. *Pedaliium Murex*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1615.

*Sans.* Gökshuram.

*Mal.* Kaka-mulla.

*Tam.* Ana-nerinjel.

*Habit.* Weedy herb.

*Locality.* Cape Comorin, Quilon and Sea-shores and compounds.

*Fl.* June-July, November-December. *Fr.* June-July.

*Uses.* The plant is used as a remedy for nocturnal seminal emissions, incontinence of urine and impotence (Phar. ind). Juice of leaves is a local application to aphthæ. Leaves used largely as a healing application to ulcers. The spiny four-angled fruit renders water or milk mucilaginous without imparting any color or taste. The infusion thus prepared is an effective demulcent and diuretic used in the disorders of the urinary system, gonorrhœa and dysuria. It relieves strangury and dissolves calculi (Nadkarni). Powder or juice of leaves taken to cure white-leprosy and biliousness. Decoction of the whole plant given for rheumatism, piles, impure blood and worms. Decoction or powder of fruit given to cure swellings (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). The whole plant smells like musk (Drury).

\*2028. *Sesamum indicum*, DC. Wight Ill. t. 163.

*Eng.* Gingelly oil plant.

*Sans.* Tilam.

*Mal. & Tam.* Yellu-chedi.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout low country.

*Fl. & Fr.* February--April.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an excellent oil largely used by the natives. It is applied to color silk, to extract perfumes from flowers, in rheumatism and ulcers. Seeds largely eaten. Oil is good substitute for olive oil and is employed to adulterate oil of almonds (Drury). Poultrice of leaves applied to boils and given in piles (Basel Mission 500 plants). Seeds are emollient, demulcent and laxative, specially useful in piles and constipation. They have emmenagogue properties but if taken in large quantities are capable of producing abortion. Poultrice of seeds is applied to ulcers. Leaves act as demulcent in dysentery. Decoction made from fruits and leaves is employed as an hair-wash, to blacken the same (Nadkarni). Decoction of seeds given to cure rheumatism, improve brain, and increase vitality. Seeds eaten strengthen the teeth but decrease breast milk. Oil from seeds taken internally fattens lean men, decreases fat in stout men and acts as anthelmintic. Oil-cakes eaten cure rheumatism, dysentery and syphilis. Ashes of the plant and fruit mixed with water and strained given as a remedy in dropsy and other abdominal complaints in women (Local--Trishnan Vydian).

2029. *S. laciniatum*, Klein, Wight Ic. t. 1345.

\*2030. *Martynia diandra*, Glox.

*Eng.* The Devil's claw, Tiger Claw.

*Habit.* Annual shrub.

*Locality.* Common in cool and open places, low country, Quilon &c.

*Fl.* May--June. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* The nut rubbed in water and applied to parts stung by scorpion (Phar. ind). A medicinal oil is distilled from the fruit by the Santals (Watt's Dic).

### ACANTHACEÆ.

\*2031. *Thunbergia fragrans*, Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 67. *Var.* *Vestita*.

*Mal.* Noorvan-valli.

*Habit.* Scented climbing herb.

*Locality.* Low country. Muriyapanchan bridge.

*Fl.* July.

## ACANTHACEÆ.

\*2032. *T. tomentosa*, Wall. *var. alata*

*Locality.* Arienkavu.

2033. *T. Hawtayneana*, Wall. Wight. Ic. t. 1487.

°2034. *T. mysorensis*, Anders. Wight Ic. t. 871.

*Habit.* Climber.

2035. *Elytraria crenata*, Vahl. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 127.

2036. *Nelsonia campestris*, Br. Prodr. Endl. Iconogr. t. 79.

2037. *Ebermaiera zeylanica*, Nees.

2038. *Cardanthera uliginosa*, Har.

2039. *C. balsamica*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 446.

*Locality.* Rice swamps.

2040. *C. pinnatifida*, Benth. Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 843.

2041. *Hygrophila polysperma*, T. Anders, Wight Ic. t. 1492.

*Locality.* Wet places.

2042. *H. salicifolia*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1490.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Leaves are eaten as a pot-herb (Watt's Dic).

2043. *H. quadrivalvis*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1489.

2044. *H. incana*. Nees.

°2045. *H. spinosa*, T. Anders. Wight Ic. t. 449.

*Sans.* Kōkilaksha.

*Mal.* Vayal-chulli. *Tam.* Neermulli.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Uses.* Root is a cooling bitter tonic and a reputed diuretic and demulcent employed as decoction in rheumatism, in diseases of the genito-urinary tracts and in dropsical affections. Leaves and seeds used in jaundice and anasarca. Leaves used as a pot-herb. Roots contain *cholesterol* (Nadkarni). Decoction of root or leaves given internally as a remedy in rheumatism, swellings, dropsy, poison, and bowel-complaints. Seeds used to cure biliousness, impure-blood, excessive heat, and complaints in the womb (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

2046. *Calophanes littoralis*, T. Anders. Wight Ic. t. 447.

*Locality.* Sea-coast.

°2047. *Ruellia prostrata*, Lamk. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 282

*Tam.* Potta-kānchi.

## ACANTHACEÆ.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* All over low country, Kottiyam.

*Fl. & Fr.* Almost always.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves boiled with salt used to correct depraved state of the humours and is given with the liquid *Copal* in gonorrhœa (Watt's Dic).

**2048. *R. patula*, Jacq. Wight Ic. t. 1505**

**2049. *Phaylopsis parviflora*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1533.**

*Habit.* Herb.

**2050 *Dædalacanthus roseus*, T. Anders.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Root boiled in milk is a remedy in leucorrhœa and is given to pregnant cattle to promote growth of foetus (Watt's Dic).

**2051. *D. montanus*, T. Anders. Wight Ic. t. 466.**

**2052. *Stenosiphonium diandrum*, Wight, Ic. t. 1502.**

*Locality.* Courtallam.

**2053. *S. confertum*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 873.**

*Locality.* Courtallam.

**°2054. *S. russellianum*, Nees. Wight Ic. 1503.**

*Mal.* Vénkuringji.

*Habit.* A spreading undershrub 3' high.

*Locality.* Thalapara hill and lower down 0-2500'.

*Fl. & Fr.* October--December.

**2055. *Strobilanthus foliosus*, T. Anders. Wight Ic. tt. 1501. 1499.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2056. *S. Kunthianus*, T. Anders. Wight Ic. t. 448.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2057. *S. gossypinus*, T. Anders. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 198.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2058. *S. canaricus*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 215.**

*Habit.* • A rigid shrub.

**2059. *S. cuspidatus*, T. Anders. Wight Ic. t. 1497.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

## ACANTHACEÆ.

**2060. S. consanguineus, Clarke.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2061. S. barbatus, Nees.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 212.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Elevation.* 3000'.

**2062. S. Wightianus, Nees.** Wight Ic. t. 1514.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2063. S. pulneyensis, Clarke.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 204.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2064. S. neilgherrensis, Bedd.** Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 196.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**\*2065. S. Perrottetianus, Nees.** Wight Ic. t. 1513.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal.

*Fl.* October.

**2066. S. Zenkerianus, T. Anders.** Wight Ic. t. 1500.

**2067. S. warreensis, Dalz.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 197.

**\*2068. S. ciliatus, Nees.** Wight Ic. t. 1517.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Teak Plantations, Koni.

*Elevation.* 200'.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Bark with that of *Calophyllum inophyllum* is applied as a fomentation in *tenesmus*. Stems used to build huts and for fences (Watt's Dic).

**2069. S. adenophorus.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 225.

**2070. S. decurrens, Nees.** Wight Ic. t. 1522.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2071. S. caudatus, T. Anders.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 213.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2072. S. tristis, T. Anders.** Wight Ic. t. 1508.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2073. S. lupulinus, Nees.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

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- \*2074. *S. Heyneanus*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1619.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Moist forests in Travancore. 200'.  
*Fl.* November.
2075. *S. ixiocephalus*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1523.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
2076. *S. papillosus*, T. Anders. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 201.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
2077. *S. Andersonii*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 208.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
2078. *S. luridus*, Wight. Ic. t. 1515-16.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Peermede.
2079. *S. bolamputtensis*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 200.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
2080. *S. asper*, Wight Ic. t. 1518.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- \*2081. *S. sessilis*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1511.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Grass land, Shembala-kar, Koni.  
*Fl.* August.
2082. *S. Dupeni*, Bedd.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
2083. *S. perfoliatus*, T. Anders. Wight Ic. t. 1527.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
2084. *S. sexennis*, Nees.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
2085. *S. homotropus*, Nees. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 206.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
2086. *S. violaceus*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 205.  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- \*2087. *S. gracilis*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 207.  
*Habit.* Shrub.

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*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal.

*Fl.* October.

\*2088. *S. rubicundus*, T. Anders. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 199.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Peermede.

2089. *S. amabilis*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 1507.

*Habit.* Shrub.

2090. *S. Lawsonii*.

*Habit.* Bush.

*Locality.* On rocks.

2091. *S. Meeboldii*, Craib.

2092. *Calacanthus Dalzelliana*, T. Anders. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 226.

*Habit.* Bush.

2093. *Blepharis asperrima*, Nees. Ic. t. 1534.

2094. *B. boerhaaviæfolia*, Pers. Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 842. Fig. 2.

*Habit.* Herb.

2095. *B. molluginifolia*, Pers.

*Habit.* Herb.

\*2096. *Acanthus ilicifolius*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 459.

*Eng.* Holly-leaved acanthus, Bears breach.

*Mal.* Chakkaramullu. *Tam.* Kōzhimullu.

*Habit.* Spiny water plant.

*Locality.* Ayiranthongu &c.; along backwaters.

*Fl.* May--June. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* The plant has expectorant qualities and the root is said to be cordial, attenuant and useful in paralysis and asthma. Decoction of the plant with sugar candy and cummin is given in dyspepsia with acid eructations. Leaves used as an emollient fomentation in rheumatism and neuralgia (Phar. ind). Root is said to be a cure for bites of poisonous snakes (Balfour). Leaves are antidote to poison. Decoction of root gargled for tooth-ache, sore-mouth &c. Leaves bruised and given to buffaloes (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of leaves and stem taken to cure bilious swellings, dropsy, and to accelerate flow of urine. It is planted to bind sand along hedges and lake-sides (Local-Krishnan Vydiyan).

\*2097. *Barleria Prionitis*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 452

*Sans.* Ananta.

*Mal. & Tam.* Chenmulli.



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*Habit.* Bush.

*Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Juice of leaf administered with honey or sugar and water as a remedy in catarrhal affections in children and applied to feet in rainy season to prevent cracking or laceration (Nadkarni). Ashes of plant taken with conjee for cough. Root used for cleaning teeth (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves used in syphilis as an alterative (Watt's Dic). Dried bark given in whooping cough and juice of fresh bark with milk in anasarca. Paste of root is applied in boils and glandular swellings. Oil prepared with stem and leaves used to clean wounds (Phar. ind). Ashes of burnt plant mixed with water and boiled with rice into conjee given as a remedy in dropsy, anasarca and cough (Drury).

**2098. *B. cuspidata*, Heyne.** Wight Ic. t. 451.

*Habit.* Bush.

**\*2099. *B. buxifolia*, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 870.

*Mal.* Vayalchulli. *Tam.* Poochimulla.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Kulasekharom, Nagarcovil &c.

*Fl.* February--May. *Fr.* March.

*Uses.* Powder of dried leaves tied in a cloth and boiled in water with rice for preparing conjee given as a remedy in dropsy. Ashes of plant taken in butter, to cure hæmorrhage (Local-Krishnan Vydian). Decoction of root given in stricture. The plant powdered and applied with other medicines to boils (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2100. *B. mysorensis*, Roth.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2101. *B. noctiflora*, Linn.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Decoction of the plant is a good adjunct to and substitute for human milk in Tanjore (Phar. ind).

**2102. *B. longiflora*, Linn.** Goertt. Fruct. t. 54.

*Sans.* Kokilaksha.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Seeds act as antidote to poison and are used in tooth-ache and boils. Decoction of root given in stricture, dropsy and stone in the bladder. Ashes of root applied to cure swellings (Basel Mission 500 plants).

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- 2103. *B. tomentosa*, Roth.**  
*Habit.* A low shrub.
- \***2104. *B. involucrata*, Nees.** Wight. Ill. t. 164.  
*Habit.* Low shrub.  
*Locality.* Peermiede.
- \***2105. *B. pilosa*, Wall.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. 256.  
*Habit.* Low shrub.  
*Locality.* Courtallam.
- 2106. *B. Lawii*, T. Anders.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 258.  
*Habit.* Low shrub.
- 2107. *B. montana*, Nees.** Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 257.  
*Habit.* Low shrub.
- 2108. *B. cristata*, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 453.  
*Habit.* Low shrub.  
*Uses.* Seeds used as an antidote in snake-bite. Root and leaves used to reduce swellings and an infusion is given in coughs (Watt's Dic). It is used in preparing *Dasyadi* for fever (N. N. Sen).
- \***2109. *B. courtallica*, Nees.** Wight Ic. t. 1529.  
*Sans.* Chethasahacharam.  
*Mal.* Venkuranaji.  
*Habit.* Low shrub.  
*Locality.* Koni, evergreen forests.  
*Elevation.* 0--4000'  
*F.* December--February.  
*Uses.* Decoction of root given to cure rheumatism, phlegm, and pneumonia. Oil boiled with juice of leaves applied to cure ear and head diseases, ulcers and fever (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).
- 2110. *B. nitida*, Nees.** Wight Ic. t. 454.
- 2111. *Neuracanthus trinervius*, Wight.** Ic. t. 1532.
- 2112. *Crossandra undulæfolia*, Salisb.** Wight Ic. t. 460.  
*Habit.* Beautiful flowering shrub.  
*Locality.* Bodimettu.  
*Uses.* Capsules highly aphrodisiac (Phar. ind). Flowers used in tufts of hair (Basel Mission 500 plants).
- \***2113. *Asystasia coromandeliana*, Nees.** Bot. Mag. t. 5882.  
*Sans.* Iayana-valli.

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*Mal.* Uppurhali.

*Tam.* Modday keerai.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Locality.* Malayattur, Quilon.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Juice of plant given in swellings in children, in worms and rheumatism. Leaves used as fodder for sheep. Oil boiled with juice of plant applied in fever (Local-Krishnan Vydian). This is mixed with others as greens (Balfour).

\*2114. *A. chelonoides*, Nees. (Var: *Quadrangularis*).

*Mal.* Murikoottipachu.

*Locality.* Cultivated.

\*2115. *A. violacea*, Dalz. Bot. Mag. t. 4248.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Low country forests. Koni &c. 100'.

*Fl. & Fr.* September.

2116. *A. crispata*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1506.

\*2117. *A. travancorica*. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 178.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Elevation.* 3000'.

\*2118. *Eranthium malabaricum*, Clarke.

*Fl.* February.

\*2119. *Andrographis paniculata*, Nees, Wight Ic. t. 518.

*Eng.* The Creat.

*Sans.* Mahatita.

*Mal.* Kiriyaath, Nilavepu.

*Tam.* Chuttappu-thali, Nilayembu.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Koni Teak Plantations.

*Elevation.* 100'.

*Fl.* August-September. *Fr.* December-January.

*Uses.* The whole plant is intensely bitter, the root has tonic, stomachic and alterative properties and its tincture is stimulant, aperient and effective in influenza. Juice of leaves used as a remedy in flatulence, diarrhœa in children and as anthelmintic (Nadkarni). Fresh juice with black pepper, rock salt and asafoetida given in colic. Juice is given in fever (Phar. ind). Decoction of the whole plant given to cure impure

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blood, asthma, swellings, worms, gonorrhœa, consumption and piles. It is boiled and fomented to cure fever and headache (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

2120. *A. elongata*, T. Anders.

2121. *A. ovata*, Benth. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 250.

2122. *A. alata*, Nees.

2123. *A. stenophylla*, Clarke.

2124. *A. Wightiana*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 1558.

*Habit.* Under shrub.

2125. *A. macrobotrys*, Nees.

*Habit.* Under shrub.

2126. *A. viscosula*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1559.

*Habit.* Under shrub.

2127. *A. Neesiana*, Wight Ic. t. 1561.

2128. *A. stellulata*, Clarke.

2129. *A. lineata*, Nees.

2130. *A. echioides*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 467.

*Mal.* Gopuram-thangi.

*Habit.* Low herb.

*Locality.* Private gardens, Quilon.

*Fl.* April--June. *Fr.* May--July.

*Uses.* This has similar properties as *A. paniculata*. Juice is given in fever (Phar. ind).

2131. *A. Rothii*, Clarke.

2132. *A. serpyllifolia*, Wight. Ic. t. 517.

2133. *Haplanthus tentaculatus*, Nees. Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 40.

2134. *Gymnostachyum febrifugum*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1525.

*Fl.* September--October.

*Uses.* Root with lime-juice ground and applied to the tongue removes any kind of blisters or sores in the tongue (Basel Mission 500 plants).

2135. *G. canescens*, T. Anders. Wight Ic. t. 1495.

*Habit.* Shrub.

2136. *G. latifolium*, T. Anders. Wight Ic. t. 1537.

*Habit.* Shrub.

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- \*2137. *Diotacanthus grandis*, Benth. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 179  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal, evergreen forests. 3-4000'.  
*Fl.* October.
- \*2138. *D. albiflorus*, Benth. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 180.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal, evergreen forests. 3-4000'.  
*Fl.* October.
2139. *Lepidagathis mitis*, Dalz.
2140. *L. spinosa*, Wight.
2141. *L. prostrata*, Dalz.
2142. *L. cuspidata*, Nees. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 227.
2143. *L. scariosa*, Nees, Wight Ic. t. 457.  
*Habit.* Under shrub.
2144. *Monothecium aristatum*, T. Anders. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 269.
- \*2145. *Gendarussa tranquebarensis*, Nees.  
*Tam.* Tapasi-murunga-pooundu.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Shencottah.  
*Fl. & Fr.* September.
- \*2146. *Justicia montana*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1538.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Teak plantations. 100'.  
*Fl.* January.
- \*2147. *J. Betonica*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 21.  
*Mal.* Vella-kurunji.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Malayattur, Ranni and Koni.  
*Fl.* January-February *Fr.* March-April.
2148. *J. nilgherrensis*, Walf. Wight Ic. t. 1544.
2149. *J. trinervia*, Vahl
2150. *J. Gendarussa*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 468.  
*Eng.* Willow-leaved justicia.  
*Sans.* Krishnanirgundi.  
*Mal.* Karunochi. - *Tam.* Karinochi.

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*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Leaves have unpleasant odour and are roasted and used in chronic rheumatism (Balfour). Oil prepared from leaves is used in eczema and facial paralysis. Juice of leaves used in ear-ache and cough (Watt's Dic). This is very efficient remedy in colic of children (Phar. ind). Leaves with mustard used as emetic and heated with salt applied in stiffness of joints. Leaves fumigated to ward off insects from grains and kept with clothes for the same purpose. This is planted as a hedge plant (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2151.** *J. wynaadensis*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1545.

**2152.** *J. glabra*, Koen. Wight Ic. t. 1554.

*Habit.* Herb.

\***2153.** *J. diffusa*, Willd. *Var.* *J. prostrata*.

*Mal.* Cherupulladi.

*Tam.* Pullannipullu.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Throughout. Rauni, Kortayam &c.

*Fl.* September–October.

\***2154.** *J. procumbens*, Linn. *Var.* *J. micrantha*.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Quilon, Koni &c.

*Fl.* September–July. *Fr.* October.

*Uses.* The whole plant is used as an article of food in certain parts of Bombay. This is dried and substituted for fumeria (Watt's Dic). Juice of leaves poured into the eyes as a remedy in ophthalmia (Phar. ind).

\***2155.** *Adhatoda vasica*, Nees, Bot. Mag. t. 861.

*Eng.* Malabar nut.

*Sans.* Vasa.

*Mal.* Adalodakam.

*Tam.* Adáthóda.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Throughout low country, Quilon.

*Fl.* May–June. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Leaves given as medicine to cattle and to man in rheumatism. Fresh flowers are bound over the eyes in ophthalmia. Leaves given in decoction as anthelmintic (Drury). Root, bark, leaves and flowers used in medicine for cough, asthma, ague and phthisis. Juice of leaves used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Dried leaves smoked as cigarettes in

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asthma (Nadkarni). Leaves used as green manure and boiled with saw dust of jackwood to make a yellow dye. Charcoal of wood used for making gun powder (Watt's Dic). Decoction of root or leaves given as a remedy in asthma, biliousness, impure blood, jaundice, consumption, leprosy, fever and cough. Flower powdered and taken cures asthma and consumption and is a specific in *Rektha pithu* (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

**2156. A. Beddomei, Clarke.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* South Travancore.

*Elevation.* 0-3000'.

**\*2157. Rhinacanthus communis, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 464.**

*Mal.* Puzhu-kolli.

*Tam.* Nagamālli.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Koni Teak Plantations.

*Fl.* January.

*Uses.* The plant yields an oil used in wounds and rheumatism (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves and root used as antidote to snake poison. Root made into a paste with lime-juice is used in eczema and ringworm (Nadkarni). Seeds used in ringworm (Drury). Decoction of root given to purify blood and cure itches (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

**2158. Dianthera leptostachya, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1543.**

*Habit.* Herb.

**2159 Echolium Linneanum, Kurz. Wight Ic. t. 463.**

*Mal.* Odiyamadantha.

*Kanar.* Nachiar. Nankuringi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Choodal, all over low country in cool places. 500.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* Decoction of leaves used for stricture. Root good for rheumatism. Root and leaves used for stone in the bladder (Basel Mission 500 plants). Roots used for jaundice and menorrhagia in the Concan. The whole plant is used in gout and dysuria (Phar. ind).

**2160. Graptophyllum hortense, Nees. Bot. Mag. t. 1870.**

*Locality.* Cultivated.

**2161. Rungia sisparensis, T. Anders.****2162. R. Wightiana, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1550.**

*Locality.* Courtallam:

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2163. *R. læta*, Clarke.

2164. *R. latior*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1548.

2165. *R. crenata*, T. Anders.

2166. *R. linifolia*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1541.

2167. *R. apiculata*, Bedd. Ic. Ind. Or. t. 247.

2168. *R. repens*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 465.

*Tam.* Kadaga saleh.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Uses.* Fresh leaves bruised and mixed with castor oil applied in *Tinea capitis*. The plant dried, and pulverized given in fevers and coughs and as a vermifuge (Drury).

2169. *R. elegans*, Dalz.

*Habit.* Weed.

\*2170. *R. parviflora*, Nees. Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 266.

*Habit.* Weed. Spreading low herb.

*Locality.* Karuppen-thode and low cool places.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* Employed as an adulterant of fumitory. Juice of small leaves is cooling and aperient and is used in small-pox for children. Bruised leaves applied to contusions to relieve pain and swellings. Root used in fever (Watt's Dic).

°2171. *Dicliptera zeylanica*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1551.

*Habit.* Herb.

2172. *Peristrophe bicalyculata*, Nees. Lamk. III, t. 12.

*Uses.* The plant macerated in an infusion of rice used in snake-bite (Watt's Dic).

°2173. *P. undulata*, Nees.

2174. *P. montana*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1553.

*Tam.* Pottassi.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Arienkavu.

*Fl.* November.

2175. *P. tinctoria*, Nees.

*Uses.* Twigs used in dyeing especially the *maslund* mats of Midnapur (Watt's Dic).



**2176. Hypæstes lanata, Dalz.***Habit.* Undershrub.**YERBENACEÆ.****2177. Lantana indica, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1464.***Habit.* Shrub.*Fl.* August–September.**2178. L. trifoliata, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 1449.****2179. L. Camara, Linn.***Mal.* Puchedi.*Habit.* A hardy prickly shrub.*Locality.* All over the low country and also in hills, in abandoned Estates up to 4000'. Introduced.*Uses.* The stems are used as fuel. It is a hedge plant but being liable to run wild and become extensively gregarious, has to be kept under check. A very good host plant for young sandal in its early stages of growth, but owing to its exclusively gregarious habit, it is believed to prove pernicious to sandal in its later stages. Fruit largely eaten by birds and children. The plant propagates by slips or cuttings and when once established, it is difficult to eradicate. It is believed to improve poor and impoverished soils.**\*2180. Lippia nodiflora, Rich. Wight Ic. t. 1463.***Mal.* Kattu-thippali.*Tam.* Põduthàlei.*Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Tuet Depot. Mekkara &c.*Fl. & Fr.* October.*Uses.* Tender stalks and leaves toasted and given to children in indigestion and to women as a drink after lying in. It is used as a demulcent in gonorrhœa (Watt's Dic). The plant is considered to be febrifuge and diaretic and is applied in the form of a paste to promote suppuration. Infusion is useful in the febrile stage of colds and in lithiasis. Poultice of fresh plant is a good maturant for boils (Phar. ind).**\*2181. Stachytarpheta indica, Vahl. Bot. Mag. t. 1860.***Eng.* Aaron's rod.*Mal.* Kadalâdi.*Habit.* Herb.*Locality.* All over low country up to 3000'.

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**\*2182. *Callioapra lanata*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1480.***Sans.* Bharngi.*Mal.* Cheruthekkku, Thin-perivellam, Nai-kumbil.*Tam.* Vettileipatta.*Habit.* A very small tree or large-shrub.*Elevation.* 0-4000'.*Fl. & Fr.* May and at all times:

*Uses.* Wood used for carving and for legs of cots. Bark used for chewing as betel. Leaves, root and bark used in skin diseases (Bourdillon). Root used in cutaneous complaints. Wood used for charcoal. A powder is procured from the inner bark called the *Aroosha fibre* (Drury). Leaves boiled in milk used as a wash for aphthæ of the mouth. Decoction of bark and root used to lessen febrile heat and to remove hepatic obstruction and herpetic eruptions (Phar. ind). Root powdered or in decoction given for rheumatism, fever, phlegm, cough, asthma, swellings, worms, ulcers, piles and consumption. It increases digestion. Leaves used to allay heat and boiled in oil applied in itches (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

**\*2183. *Tectona grandis*, Linn.***Eng.* Teak.*Sans.* Shaka.*Mal. & Tam.* Thékku.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Throughout deciduous forests. 0-3000'.*Fl.* July. *Fr.* August.

*Uses.* The uses of teak timber are innumerable, for there is hardly any purpose for which timber is employed to which it cannot be put and largely used for ship-building. Wood yields an oil substituted for linseed oil. Leaves are used as plates, for wrapping parcels and thatching rough sheds. They contain a red dye (Bourdillon). Flowers are diuretic. Fresh seeds applied to the umbilicus in a case of infantile suppression of urine. From the tender leaves a purple color is extracted and used as a dye to silk and cotton cloths (Drury). A plaster of the powdered wood used in bilious headaches and for the dispersion of inflammatory swellings, and given internally in dyspepsia and as a vermifuge. Charred wood made into a paste with poppy juice or *Argemone mexicana* applied to swellings on the eye-lids and to strengthen the sight. Bark is used as an astringent and oil from seeds for growing hair and in itches. Tar extracted from the wood is applied to the sores of draught cattle. The secretions of lime formed in the lower part of the trunk is burnt by the natives and used for chewing with *pan* (Phar. ind). Decoction of root-bark or powder given as a remedy in phlegm, biles, leprosy, fever, weakness and rheumatism in joints; it increases vitality, removes defects in the womb and is laxative. Flowers powdered and taken to cure phlegm, bile and syphilis. Leaves

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bruised and boiled in oil applied to cure ulcers. Tender shoots fried with cocoanut and pounded applied to cure itches. Bark powdered and applied to cure ulcers (Local—Krishnan Vydian).

**\*2184. *Premna latifolia*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 869.**

*Mal.* Knappa.

*Uses.* Leaves and tender shoots are cooked and eaten as a vegetable (Ind. For. 1878 p. 237). Wood used to make fire by friction (Phar. ind). Fresh leaves spread under the bedding of children as a remedy in fever. Juice of leaves boiled with rice and given to men and cattle in colds (Local).

**\*2185. *P. coriacea*, Clarke.**

*Habit.* Large climber.

*Locality.* Peermade evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 3500'.

*Fl.* April.

**2186. *P. villosa*, Clarke.**

*Habit.* Large climber or tree.

**2187. *P. integrifolia*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1469.**

*Habit.* Large climber or shrub.

*Uses.* Leaves used as a remedy in exanthematous fevers and colds. Decoction of the whole plant used in rheumatism and neuralgia (Phar. ind). Leaves have an unpleasant odour and are eaten cooked by the natives. Root bitter and given in decoction as a cordial and stomachic. Decoction of leaves used in colic and flatulency. Wood useful for common purposes (Balfour).

**2188. *P. tomentosa*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1468.**

*Tam.* Kolakottathekku.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Drier parts of South Travancore, Anjinad and Puliara.

*Fl.* March—April. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Wood used outside Travancore for turning, carving, fancy work and weaver's shuttles (Bourdillon). Leaves are diuretic, given internally and applied in goat's urine externally in dropsy (Phar. ind).

**2189. *P. integerrima*, Wight. Ic. t. 1484.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2190. *P. viburnoides*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 869.**

**2191. *P. Wightiana*, Schaner.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

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\*2192. *P. thyrsoides*, Wight. Ic. t. 1485.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Drier parts of Travancore, Anjinad and Puliya.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June.

\*2193. *Gmelina arborea*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1470.

*Sans.* Gandhāri.

*Mal.* Kumbil.

*Tam.* Umi--thókkū.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Open forests at low elevations.

*Elevation.* 0--2000.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* November--December.

*Uses.* Wood good for furniture, light planking, panelling, blinds and venetians, picture frames, organ-pipes, sounding boards and other such work where shrinkage is to be avoided. Bark and root are used in medicine (Bourdillon). Tender leaves are demulcent and used in infusion for gonorrhœa and catarrh of the bladder. Fruit is sweetish, bitter and cooling and enters into the composition of cooling decoctions for fever and burning of the body. Root is an ingredient in *Dasamoola* and is bitter tonic, stomachic and laxative; used in fever, indigestion and anasarca. Root taken with liquorice, honey and sugar, increases the secretion of milk (Nadkarni). Ashes used as a caustic to open abscesses and bark used in *Panchamulyadi* for fever and diarrhœa (N. N. Sen). Decoction of root given as a remedy in rheumatism, consumption, weakness, bowel complaints, piles, impotency, poisons, fever, impure blood, and to improve digestion. Decoction or powder of flowers given as a remedy in biliousness with blood vomiting and hæmorrhage in females. Leaves boiled in oil applied in rheumatism. Leaves with turmeric, bruised and applied to scorpion stings (Local--Krishnan Vylian). Bark used by arrack manufacturers to regulate the fermentation of toddy (Phar. ind). Wood very suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*2194. *G. asiatica*, Linn. Lamk. Ill. t. 542.

*Mal.* Cherukumizhi.

*Habit.* A small tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Open scrub forests and lands all over low country. Cultivated.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Root is mucilaginous and demulcent. This forms an excellent hedge plant being armed with thorns. Root is used in medicines

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to purify the blood (Balfour). Root employed as a demulcent for gonorrhœa and catarrh of the bladder and as a specific for rheumatism and syphilis (Watt's Dic).

\*2195. *Vitex trifolia*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 2187.

*Eng.* Indian Privet, Three-leaved chaste tree.

*Sans.* Shôphalika.

*Mal.* Vellanochechi. *Tam.* Nir-nochi, Ven-nochi.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Locality.* Pallipuram kayal banks.

*Fl. & Fr.* March.

*Uses.* Leaves bitter and have aromatic taste and smell and externally applied in rheumatism and sprains. Powdered leaves given in fever. Fruit powdered and given in electuary. Flower with honey given in fever and vomiting (Balfour). A clear sweet oil is extracted from the roots (Drury). Decoction of leaves boiled with oil used in children's diseases (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of root or powder given to cure bowel-complaints, swellings, phlegm, rheumatism in the joints, worms, leprosy, fever, consumption, itches, cough, swelling on the neck and to improve digestion. Leaves powdered and taken in honey to cure rheumatism, worms, asthma and fever. Flowers taken in honey to cure biliousness, phlegm and poisons (Local—Krishnan Vydian).

\*2196. *V. Negundo*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 519.

*Eng.* Five-leaved chaste tree.

*Sans.* Nirgundi.

*Mal.* Indrani, Nocchi.

*Tam.* Nocchi.

*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.

*Locality.* Dry waste places at low elevations.

*Fl. & Fr.* All the year round.

*Uses.* Branches used for wattle work, hedges, and baskets. Root is a febrifuge. Leaves, root and fruit used in medicine. Ashes used as an alkali in dyeing (Bourdillon). Leaf is used in rheumatic swellings. Pillows stuffed with leaves used to relieve headache. Juice of leaves removes worms and discharges from ulcers (Nadkarni). Decoction of root given in sympathetic fever and typhoid. Juice of root increases growth of hair. Dried fruits are anthelmintic. Dried leaves powdered and made into wicks to smoke for head-ache and phlegm. Decoction of leaves used in weakness of sight (Basel Mission 500 plants). This possesses the same quality as *V. trifolia*. Decoction of bark given to cure typhoid fever and rheumatism (Local—Krishnan Vydian).

\*2197. *V. allissima*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1466.

*Mal.* Mayila, Mayilelu. *Tam.* Mayilai.

*Habit.* Large tree.

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*Elevation.* 0—4000'.

*Fl.* April—August. *Fr.* June—September.

*Uses.* Wood used for furniture, building, and construction of carts (Bourdillo).

\*2198. *V. pubescens*, Vahl. Wight Ic. t. 1465.

*Mal.* Attu-maila.

*Habit.* Medium or small tree.

*Locality.* Thonnakal. along roads and river banks all over low country. 0—2500'.

*Fl.* & *Fr.* January—June.

*Uses.* Burmans use the wood for wooden bells and various purposes (Bourdillon).

\*2199. *V. leucoxyton*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1467.

*Mal.* Mylollu. Attunocchi. *Tam.* Nir--nocchi.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* River sides in Chinnar valley. Ayur, Elanthicara and Periyar. 200'.

*Fl.* February—March. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Bark and root used as astringent in the Andaman Islands (Bourdillon). Decoction of aromatic leaves used as a warm bath for women after delivery. Warm leaves applied in rheumatism. Decoction of root is a pleasant bitter and is given in intermittent fever. Dried leaves smoked in head-ache and catarrh. Fruit considered vernifuge in Behar (Balfour). Its timber is fairly hard and strong.

2200. *Clerodendron phlomoides*, Linn, Wight Ic. t. 1473.

*Sans.* Jayarini. *Mal.* Thirutali.

*Habit.* Bush.

*Fl.* November—December.

*Uses.* Root has alterative properties and is used as a bitter tonic and is given in the convalescence of measles. Juice of leaves is alterative and used in syphilis. The plant rubbed over the body in dropsy and given to cattle in diarrhoea and worms (Watt's Dic). The whole plant boiled in oil applied to head relieves biliousness and sores in joints (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\*2201. *C. serratum*, Spreng. Wight Ic. t. 1472.

*Sans.* Angara. *Mal.* Cheruthekku.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Punalur, 300'.

*Fl.* July.

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*Uses.* Root used in febrile and catarhal affections. Leaves boiled in oil and butter used in cephalalgia and ophthalmia. Seeds bruised and boiled in butter-milk are slightly aperient and given in dropsy (Drury). Decoction of root with dried ginger and coriander is good for nausea and bowel-complaints. Root is used to cure snake-bite, fever and phlegm. Seeds crushed and boiled in butter-milk are given in dysentery and dropsy.

**2202. C. infortunatum, Gærtn.** Wight Ic. t. 1471.

*Mal.* Perivelom, Vattā-perivelom. *Tam.* Perughilei.

*Habit.* Large shrub.

*Locality.* Wastes and hills all over Travancore.

*Elevation.* 3000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* Throughout the year chiefly in August and December.

*Uses.* Leaves used as anthelmintic. Juice of leaves used as vermifuge and a bitter tonic and febrifuge in malarial fevers (Bourdillon). Bark used in medicine. Wood used to make fire by friction (Watt's Dic). Root used in *Kanaka oil* for deafness (N. N. Sen). Decoction of root-bark cures diarrhœa, dysentery and bowel-complaints, flatulence, poisons and gonorrhœa. Leaves used to remove excreta from children's anus (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**\* 2203. C. Siphonanthus, Br.** Wight Ill. t. 173.

*Habit.* Large shrub.

*Uses.* This shrub yields a resin. Wood is tied round the neck as a charm against ailments. The root is used in asthma, cough and scorfulous affections. Resin is used in syphilitic rheumatism (Watt's Dic).

**\* 2204. C. inermi, Gærtn.**

*Mal.* Cheruchinna, Vishamadari.

*Tam.* Shankamkuppi, Koliyappen.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Pallipurom kayal banks and Quilon. Cultivated.

*Fl.* March-August. *Fr.* March.

*Uses.* Root boiled in oil good for rheumatism (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves macerated and boiled in water applied to remove lice from poultry (Local). Leaves made into a paste given in poisonous stings and other poisons, gonorrhœa, fever, indigestion and epilepsy. Root bark used for similar diseases, ulcers, leprosy and itches (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**2205. C. fragrans, Vent.**

*Mal.* Ammam.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Componds, Trivandrum. Introduced and cultivated.

*Fl.* Always.

**2206. *Symphorema involucratum*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 362.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* This is used for fuel (Watt's Dic).

**\*2207. *Sphenodesma paniculata*, Clarke.**

*Sans.* Varshiki.

*Tam.* Mazhamulla.

*Habit.* Scented creeping shrub.

*Locality.* Ever-green forests, Kulathurpuzha and Nedumangad.

*Fl.* January--February : corolla white and scented.

*Fr.* March.

*Uses.* Decoction or powder of root given in sugar cures biliousness, ear-diseases, ophthalmia, poison, burns, worms and abdominal disorders (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**\*2208. *S. pentandra*, Jack. Wight Ic. t. 1475.**

*Habit.* Scented creeping shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. 800'.

*Fl.* March.

**\*2209. *Avicennia officinalis*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1481. *A. tomentosa*.**

*Mal.* Ora. *Tam.* Upattha.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Quilon, Banks of back-waters and canals.

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood used as fuel, ashes used by dhobies in washing cotton clothes and by painters to make colour adhere. Bark used in tanning. **Kernels of seeds bitter and edible (Bourdillon).**

## LABIATÆ.

**\*2210. *Ocimum canum*, Sims. Bot. Mag. t. 2452.**

*Sans.* Ajaka. *Mal.* Kattu--tulasi.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Waste places.

*Fl.* January--May.

*Uses.* Leaves made into a paste applied to the finger and toe nails when the extremities are cold during fever and in parasitical diseases of the skin (Watt's Dic). The plant used in fever, rheumatism, and bad ulcers (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves bruised and boiled



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in oil applied in fever. Decoction of root given to remove phlegm from the throat in epilepsy, and vomiting. Flower smoked through the nostrils with pepper cures head-ache (Local—Krishnan Vydian).

**2211. *O. Basilicum*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 868.**

*Eng.* Sweet Basil.

*Mal.* Rāmtulasi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves is anthelmintic (Phar. ind). Seeds in decoction used for indigestion, chronic diarrhœa, and given to confined women. Juice of leaves used in sprains (Basel Mission 500 plants). The whole plant aromatic. Leaves distilled with water yield an essential oil which crystallises into Basil-camphor. Seeds are mucilaginous, demulcent and diuretic in effect. Jelly formed by steeping them in water used in gonorrhœa, dysentery and cough. Juice of leaves relieves ear-ache (Nadkarni). Seeds are cooling and nourishing (Drury).

**2212. *O. gratissimum*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 86.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves used in gonorrhœa. Seeds eaten as nutritive and decoction of leaves used in seminal weakness (Watt's Dic).

**2213. *O. sanctum*, Linn. Burm. Thes. Zeyl. t. 80.**

*Eng.* Holy Basil.

*Sans.* Bhārati. *Mal.* Krishna-tulasi.

*Tam.* Tulasi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* May.

*Uses.* This is the most sacred plant of the Hindus. Medicinally it is used in a variety of diseases. Infusion of leaves given in malaria, and gastric diseases in children. It is used as a protection against mosquitoes. Leaves are used externally in ringworms and other cutaneous diseases. Juice of leaves poured into the ear relieves ear-ache. Juice of fresh leaves, flower tops and slender roots is used as an antidote in snake-poisoning. Dried leaves employed as snuff in ozœna. Wood or stem made into rosaries used by Hindus for counting recitations of prayers (Nadkarni). This is used by Europeans to flavor sauces, wines &c.

**2214. *Geniosporum prostratum*, Benth. Burm. Thes. Zeyl. t. 70.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* The plant has febrifugal properties (Watt's Dic).

## LABIATÆ.

2215. *Moschosma polystachyum*, Benth.

*Habit.* Herb.

2216. *Orthosiphon diffusus*, Benth.

\*2217. *O. tomentosus*, Benth.

\*2218. *O. comosus*,<sup>1</sup> Wight, Ic. t. 1428.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Glenbe. 3500'.

*Fl.* October.

2219. *O. stamineus*, Benth. Bot. Mag. t. 5833.

\*2220. *O. glabratus*, Benth. This is a variety of *O. tomentosus*.

*Mal.* Kattu-thrithva.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Puliara. 1000'.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* Decoction of plant given to cure diarrhœa and piles. Leaves pounded and applied to cuts and wounds. Decoction of leaves cures fever (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

2221. *Plectranthus pulneyensis*, Hook.

2222. *P. Walkeri*, Arn.

°2223. *P. rivularis*, Wight.

2224. *P. Stocksii*, Hook.

2225. *P. Wightii*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1429.

2226. *P. nilghiricus*, Benth.

2227. *P. nepetæfolius*, Benth.

2228. *P. menthoides*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1430.

2229. *P. incanus*, Link. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 84.

2230. *P. subincisus*, Benth.

2231. *P. coleoides*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1433.

2232. *P. urticifolius*, Hook.

2233. *P. fruticosus*, Wight.

2234. *Coleus barbatus*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1432.

2235. *C. aramaticus*, Benth. Wight Ill. t. 175.

*Eng.* Country Borage.

*Locality.* Cultivated.

*Uses.* The crushed leaves are applied to relieve pain caused by the sting of the centipede. Juice of leaves is astringent and is applied

## LABIATÆ.

round the orbit in cases of conjunctivitis (Phar. ind). The plant has a pleasant aromatic odour and pungent taste and is used in asthma, cough, epilepsy and is a powerful carminative given to children in colic. Leaves eaten mixed with food and drink (Drury).

**2236. C. parviflorus, Benth.**

*Locality.* Quilon.

**2237. C. malabaricus, Benth.** Bot. Mag. t. 4690.**2238. Anisochilus carnosus, Wall.** Wight Ill. t. 176.

*Eng.* Thick leaved lavender.

*Sans.* Ajavada.

*Mal. & Tam.* Karpüravalli.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* June--August.

*Uses.* The plant yields a volatile oil which has stimulant, expectorant and diaphoretic properties. Fresh juice of leaves with sugar-candy given to children in coughs; mixed with sugar and gingelly oil it forms a cooling liniment for the head. Leaves and stems in infusion useful in coughs and colds (Nadkarni). Leaves used as vegetable. Decoction of plant given to remove phlegm (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2239. A. scaber, Benth.****2240. A. eriocephalus, Benth.****2241. A. Wightii, Hook.****2242. A. paniculatus, Benth.****2243. A. dysophylloides, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1434.**2244. A. plantagineus, Hook.****2245. A. sericeus, Benth.****\*2246. A. robustus, Hook.**

*Tam.* Malamvena paccha.

*Fl.* October--November.

**2247. A. verticillatus, Hook.****2248. Lavandula Burmanni, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1438.

*Uses.* This is a highly aromatic species and might be utilised in the manufacture of oil of lavender (Watt's Dic).

**2249. Pogostemon paniculatus, Benth.** Rhcede. Hort. Mal. t. 65.**2250. P. Gardneri, Hook.****2251. P. Plectranthoides, Desf.** Bot. Mag. t. 3238.

*Habit.* Large bush.

*Uses.* This is an aromatic shrub (Braudis).

## LABIATE.

2252. *P. purpurascens*, Dalz.

2253. *P. parviflorus*, Benth.

*Uses* Leaves bruised and applied to clean wounds. Root used as a remedy in the bite of the *Phursat* snake. Leaves are eaten during famine days (Watt's Dic).

2254. *P. Patchouli*, Pelletier. Wight Ic. t. 1440.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Fragrant plant used for perfumery. Leaves used by Arabs in stuffing mattresses and pillows and are very efficacious in preventing contagion and for prolonging life and form an admixture in Indian and Chinese Ink. Oil distilled from leaves used to perfume clothes. Leaves put among clothes prevent attack of moths (Balfour). Leaves used in distillery to perfume spirits (Watt's Dic).

2255. *P. paludosus*, Benth.

2256. *P. Wightii*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1442.

2257. *P. mollis*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1441.

2258. *P. vestitus*, Benth.

2259. *P. speciosus*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1443.

2260. *P. travancoricus*, Beddome. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 159.

2261. *Dysophylla rugosa*, Hook.

*Habit.* Herb.

2262. *D. auricularia*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 1445.

2263. *D. quadrifolia*, Benth.

*Eng.* Wild mint.

*Uses.* Very fragrant plant (Balfour).

2264. *D. stellata*, Benth. Bot. Reg. t. 23.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Rice fields.

\*2265. *Colebrookia oppositifolia*, Smith. Exot. Bot. t. 111.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Peermede.

*Uses.* Leaves are applied to wounds and bruises. The down is used by the Parias to extract worms from bad sores on the legs. Root used in epilepsy. Leaves used as fodder. Wood used for gun-powder charcoal (Watt's Dic).

2266. *Micromeria capitellata*, Benth.

*Uses.* This has the aromatic and carminative properties of *Mentha piperita* (Watt's Dic).

## LABIATÆ.

2267. *M. biflora*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1446.

\*2268. *Calamintha umbrosa*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1447.

*Sans.* Karidrona.

*Mal.* Karinthumba.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Veapurom, Ayur.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* The whole plant in powder or decoction given in sugar cures phtlegm, worms, poison and piles, improves digestion but brings on rheumatism. Root is good anthelmintic for children. Juice of leaves poured into the nose in cases of poisonous bites (Local—Krishnan Vydián).

2269. *Salvia plebeia*, Br. Prodr.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Seeds are officinal and used as mustard, in gonorrhœa and menorrhagia (Drury). Seeds used to increase sexual powers. The mucilaginous seeds are employed to anoint woman's hair to keep it glossy (Watt's Dic).

2270. *Nepeta ruderalis*, Hamilt

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* This is supposed to be a cordiac tonic and is used as a remedy in gonorrhœa. Decoction is used as a gargle in sore-throat and in fever (Watt's Dic).

2271. *Scutellaria violacea*, Heyne. Wight Ic. t. 1449.

*Uses.* This is handsome when in flower and adapted for the front of borders (Balfour).

2272. *S. rivularis*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1450.

\*2273. *Anisomeles Heyneana*, Benth.

2274. *A. ovata*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 14865.

*Mal. & Tam.* Chedayan.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Thenmalai and Quilon.

*Fl.* November–December. *Fr.* December–January.

*Uses.* This has a warm camphoraceous smell and is smoked to drive away mosquitoes and demons (Trop. Agr. May 1903, p. 792). Boiled in water for children to bathe and as a cure in fever and itches. Oil boiled with the whole plant used likewise and to cure convulsions (Local—Krishnan Vydián).

\*2275. *A. malabarica*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 164.

*Eng.* Malabar catmint.

## LABIATÆ.

*Sans.* Alamula. *Mal.* Karitumba.

*Tam.* Paemaruti.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Shencotta, common throughout.

*Fl.* July–August. *Fr.* September.

*Uses.* Infusion of this aromatic bitter plant used in affections of the stomach and bowels, in catarh and intermittent fevers. Juice of leaves given to children in colic and fever. Vapour of hot infusion inhaled in ague induces copious perspiration. Decoction of plant used in fomentation for rheumatic joints. Oil distilled from leaves used externally as an embrocation in rheumatic arthritis (Nadkarni).

2276. *Leonurus sibiricus*, Linn. Sm. Exot. Bot. t. 91.

*Habit.* Annual herb.

*Uses.* Root, leaves and juice are bitter and used as a febrifug<sup>e</sup> (Watt's Dic).

2277. *Leucas urticæfolia*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 1451.

2278. *L. lanata*, Benth.

2279. *L. chinensis*. Br. Prodr.

\*2280. *L. biflora*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 866.

*Locality.* Grass lands at foot of hills.

*Fl.* September.

2281. *L. marrubioides*, Desf. in Mem. Mus. t. 3.

2282. *L. pubescens*, Benth.

2283. *L. suffruticosa*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1454.

2284. *L. rosmarinifolia*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1455.

2285. *L. helianthemifolia*, Desf. Wight Ic. t. 1453.

2286. *L. lanceæfolia*, Desf. Wight Ic. t. 1452.

2287. *L. eriostoma*, Hook.

2288. *L. lamiifolia*, Desf. in Mem. Mus. t. 2.

2289. *L. hirta*, Spreng.

2290. *L. martinicensis*, Br.

*Habit.* Herb.

2291. *L. diffusa*, Benth.

2292. *L. Wightiana*, Benth.

\*2293. *L. aspera*, Spreng. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 91.

*Sans.* Rudrapushpa.

*Mal.* Thumba.

*Iam.* Thumbakeera.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Quilon and all over low country.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* A small weed with white flowers which appear in rainy season; leaves used as greens mixed with others (Balfour). Juice of leaves applied in *Psora* and other chronic eruptions (Drury). This is used in snake-bite (Watt's Dic). The flowers are sacred to Siva. Juice of leaves poured into the nostrils in epilepsy, head-ache, poisons, and boiled in oil applied in itches. Decoction of root cures rheumatism, phlegm, bowel complaints, jaundice, swellings, asthma, worms, poisons, piles and indigestion and is a laxative. Flowers pounded and applied in excessive heat all over the body in typhoid fever, ophthalmia and head-diseases. Decoction of flowers given to children as anthelmintic (Local-Krishnan Vyidian).

**2294.** *linifolia*, Spreng. Jacq. Ic. Pl. Rar. t. III.

*Sans.* Rudrapushpam.

*Mal.* Thunba.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves poured into the eyes to revive consciousness. The plant used in rheumatism, itches, and boils and as anthelmintic (Basel Mission 500 plants). Miraculous curative powers are attached to this plant. Juice of leaves snuffed up by the nostrils as a remedy in snake-bites, head-aches and colds (Drury). Young tops fried and eaten. Flowers used to decorate idols (Watt's Dic).

**2295.** *Leonotis nepetæfolia*, Br. Prodr. Wight. Ic. t. 867.

*Habit.* Annual shrub.

*Uses.* Ashes produced by burning the flower buds are applied to burns and scalds and mixed with curds to ringworm and itches (Watt's Dic). Decoction of leaves is used as tonic. Juice with rum and lime juice used as a febrifuge (Phar. ind).

**2296.** *Gomphostemma eriocarpum*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1457.

*Habit.* Herb.

**2297.** *G. strobilinum*, Wall.

*Habit.* Herb.

**2298.** *Teucrium tomentosum*, Heyne.

*Habit.* Herb.

## NYCTAGINEÆ.

**\*2299.** *Boerhaavia repens*, Linn. *Var. diffusa*.

*Sans.* Punarnnavam.

*Mal.* Thamizhama.

*Habit.* Prostrate herb.

*Locality.* Low country. Trivandrum.

*Fl.* March--April.

*Uses.* Decoction of root taken as a remedy in rheumatism, impure blood, cough, asthma, hornia, dropsy, chest-pain, piles and swellings. It improves digestion. Leaves in decoction cure rheumatism, phlegm and boiled in oil applied in the above maladies (Local—Krishnan Vydiyan).

**2300.** *B. crispata*, Heyne.

**2301.** *B. repanda*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1766.

*Uses.* Leaves and tender shoots used as greens (Ind. For. 1878. page 235). It grows wild.

**2302.** *B. verticillata*, Poir. Wight Ic. t. 875.

**2303.** *Bisonia aculeata*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1763-4.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Bark and leaves are used as a counter-irritant in cases of inflammation and rheumatism. The juice mixed with pepper and other ingredients is given to children suffering from pulmonary complaints. This makes most excellent impenetrable fences (Watt's Dic).

**\*2304.** *P. alba*, Spanoghe, Wight Ic. t. 1765.

*Eng.* The Lettuce tree.

*Locality.* Quilon, Trivandrum and all over in the low country. Planted in gardens. Introduced.

*Fl.* March--April.

*Uses.* Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetable (Local). Fresh leaves moistened with *Eau-de-cologne* are used to subdue inflammation of an elephantoid nature in the legs and other parts (Watt's Dic).

## AMARANTACEÆ.

**\*2305.** *Celosia argentea*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1767.

*Eng.* White cocks-comb.

*Mal.* Kozhipullu.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Málayatpur, cultivated in fields, Meenmutti &c.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* Seeds are officinal and used in diarrhœa. A medicinal oil is extracted from them. The plant is used as a pot-herb and eaten by cattle and buffaloes (Watt's Dic).

**2306.** *C. cristata*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 730.

*Eng.* Crested Cocks-comb.

*Uses.* This yields a strong fibre for fine ropes. Flowers are officinal, astringent and used in diarrhœa and excessive menstrual dis-



## AMARANTACEÆ.

charges. Seeds are demulcent. Stem is eaten as a pot herb (Watt's Dic.) This is cultivated in gardens (Hooker's Flora).

**2307. C. polygonoides, Retz.**

**\*2308. Banalia thyrsoflora, Moq.** Wight Ic. t. 1774.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Koni, Teak Plantations and evergreen forests.

*Fl.* January. *Fr.* February.

**\*2309. Allmania nodiflora, Wight.** Ic. t. 1771.

**2310. A. albida, Br. Prodr.** Wight. Ic. t. 1769.

**2311. Digera arvensis, Forsk.** Wight Ic. t. 732.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Leaves and tender tops eaten in curries and used as fodder and as a pot-herb (Watt's Dic).

**\*2312. Amaranthus spinosus, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 513.

*Eng.* Thorny amaranth.

*Mal.* Kattu-mullenkeerai.

*Tam.* Moolookeeray.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Fl. & Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* The plant is used as an antidote to snake-poison. Root is a specific in colic and gonorrhœa (Watt's Dic). Ashes used in dyeing and in medicine for fever (N. N. Sen). The plant in decoction given to cure swellings and to clean the kidneys, bowels and to improve digestion. It is cooling (Local--Krishnan Vydiar). A troublesome weed during rainy season and used as emollients for enemas, cataplasms and drinks. The plant makes tolerable spinach and natives use it as a pot-herb (Balfour). Decoction of root and stems removes obstruction in urination (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**\*2313. A. paniculatus, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 720.

*Tam.* Kaninee.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Fl.* June--July.

*Uses.* This is cultivated as a source of food for the hill tribes and used to purify blood, in piles, and as a diuretic in strangury (Watt's Dic).

**2314. A. mangostanus, Linn.** Willd. Amarant. t. 12.

*Sans.* Gandira.

*Tam.* Cherukeerai.

## AMARANTACEÆ.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* May--June.

*Uses.* Leaves used as a pot-herb and is often cultivated (Watt's Dic). Root used in decoction for stricture, piles and diarrhoea in children (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2315. A. viridis, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 1773.

*Uses.* Leaves used as emollient poultice and cultivated for culinary purposes. Tops of young stems and branches substituted for asparagus (Balfour).

**2316. A. Blitum, Linn.**

**2317. A. polygamus, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 512.

*Eng.* Country green.

*Tam.* Muleikeeray.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* This is a common vegetable used during hot weather and one of the best of Indian spinachs. Leaves, root and stem are eaten (Balfour). This is used in bilious disorders and as an aperient (Drury).

**2318. A. sp.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Puliya. 1000'.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* This is cultivated in gardens as a vegetable.

**2319. A. caudatus, Linn.**

**2320. A. gangeticus, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 713.

**\*2321. Cyathula prostrata, Blume.** Wight Ic. t. 733.

*Habit.* Creeping herb.

*Locality.* Quilon road side.

*Fl. & Fr.* October.

**\*2322. Pupalia atropurpurea, Moq.** Wight Ic. t. 731.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Mekara.

*Fl. & Fr.* September.

**\*2323. P. orbiculata, Wight.** Ic. t. 1783.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Ahencoil and Quilon

## AMARANTACEÆ.

*Fl. & Fr.* September.

**2324. *P. lappacea*, Moq.**

*Habit.* Undershrub.

**2325. *Ærua javanica*, Juss. Wight Ic. t. 876.**

**\*2326. *Æ. lanata*, Juss. Wight Ic. t. 723.**

*Sans.* Bhadram.

*Mal.* Cherupula.

*Tam.* Cherupeela.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* June--July.

*Uses.* The flowering tops are officinal and roots used in headache and also as a demulcent. Flowers are sweet-scented. Woolly spikes are used in stuffing pillows (Watt's Dic). Leaves are eaten (Ind. For. 1878). Root applied to abscess and wounds to expel matter. Decoction used in stricture (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root boiled with conjee is given as tonic to pregnant women, cures gonorrhœa and kidney disorders. The plant bruised and boiled in oil given in sore mouth. The plant made into a paste and taken in milk cures hæmorrhage, powdered and taken in honey cures cutaneous affections and sugar in urine. The plant is used in religious ceremonies (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**2327. *Æ. Wightii*, Hook.**

**2328. *Æ. Monsonia*, Mart. Wight Ic. t. 725.**

**\*2329. *Achyranthes aspera*, Linn.**

*Eng.* Prickly chaff flower.

*Sans.* Apamarga.

*Mal.* Kadaladi.

*Tam.* Chirukadaladi. Nai-uruvi.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Root used as tooth brush. Seeds given in eye diseases, hydrophobia, snake-bites and cutaneous affections (Balfour). Ashes of dried plants mixed with conjee are given in dropsical cases and flowering spikes in paralysis and scorpion stings (Drury). Ashes used as caustic for opening abscesses instead of lancet (N. N. Sen). Decoction of the plant is a good diuretic found efficacious in kidney diseases and renal dropsy. Juice used in piles, boils and skin eruptions. In large doses it produces abortion or labor pains. Leaves made into a paste applied to bites of poisonous insects, wasps &c. Infusion of root is a mild astringent in bowel complaints. The spike with the seeds used as an expectorant (Nadkarni). Juice applied to relieve toothache. Ashes given with honey to relieve cough. Root paste applied in opacities of the cornea. Seeds eaten in

famine times (Phar. ind). Decoction of root given as a remedy in rheumatism, phelgm, vomiting, stomach-aches, hæmorrhage, boils, indigestion, piles and dropsy. It is laxative. Seeds powdered and given in biliousness, impure blood and cough. Leaves bruised and boiled in oil applied in head diseases. Juice of leaves applied in wounds in the eyes. Ashes of the whole plant mixed with water and boiled with rice given as a specific in swellings and to clean the kidneys. Leaves pounded and taken in curd cure piles, dysentery and given in hot water cure excessive perspiration, and in butter to cure gonorrhœa (Local-Krishnan Vylian). Leaves are eaten (Ind. For. 1878).

**2330. A. bidentata, Blume.** Wight Ic. t. 1779.

\***2331. Alternanthera sessilis, Br. Prodr.** Wight Ic. t. 727.

*Sans.* Gojihva.

*Mal.* Kozhuppa.

*Tam.* Ponnangamkeeray.

*Habit.* Annual weed.

*Locality.* Trivandrum. Punalur and elsewhere in cool moist places and is often cultivated. 2000'.

*Fl.* Almost always and July.

*Uses.* This is highly prized by the natives who attribute to it very high qualities considering the leaves as food fit for kings (Balfour). It is eaten as a vegetable to increase milk in mothers and also used as a wash for the eyes (Watt's Dic). Juice boiled with oil applied to the head is good for the eyes, biliousness and wounds (Basei Mission 500 plants). Decoction of plant or powder taken in butter cures impure blood, phlegm, bile, gonorrhœa, leprosy, stone in the bladder, ulcers, asthma and fever. It improves digestion but is believed to cause rheumatism, and said to be a remedy in piles. The whole plant bruised and boiled in oil applied to the head as a cooling medicine and to induce sleep (Local-Krishnan

**2332. Gomphrena globosa, Linn.** Bot. Mag. t. 2815.

*Eng.* Globe amaranth.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Uses.* This is cultivated in gardens for flowers worn by women in the hair (Balfour). Flower heads ornamental.

### CHENOPODIACEÆ.

**2333. Chenopodium murale, Linn.** Fl. Dan. t. 2048.

*Uses.* This is used as a pot-herb (Watt's Dic).

**2334. C. ambrosioides, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 1786.

*Eng.* Goose-foot.

*Mal. & Tam.* Kattayamodagum.

## CHENOPODIACEÆ.

*Uses.* This plant affords the Mexican tea and yields an essential oil and is used as a remedy in nervous disorders particularly chorea (Watt's Dic). Used in diseases of confined women and for indigestion and worms in children (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2335. Beta vulgaris, Linn.** Lamk. Encyl. t. 182.

*Eng.* Common Beet-root.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens. Introduced.

*Uses.* This is one of the best of vegetables (Balfour). Sugar is manufactured from roots. Seeds have cooling and diaphoretic properties. Fresh leaves are applied to burns and bruises (Watt's Dic).

**2336. Spinacia oleracea, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 818.

*Eng.* The common spinach.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* Decoction of the plant is prescribed in febrile affections, lithiasis, inflammation of the lungs and bowels. Juice of leaves is used as a diuretic and as a gargle in sore-throat. Poultice of leaves or boiled seeds applied to soften tumours and promote the maturation of boils (Phar. ind). This is cultivated and used as a culinary vegetable (Balfour). Seeds yield a fixed oil and are cooling and laxative. Green plant acts as a solvent for urinary calculi (Watt's Dic).

**2337. Atriplex repens, Roth.** Wight Ic. t. 1790.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* This is a shrubby plant found on the coast of South India and the Deccan. Experimented with, unsuccessfully in Madras as a source of barilla (Watt's Dic).

**2338. Kochia indica, Wight.** Ic. t. 1791.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Uses.* This is used as a camel-fodder, and as a vascular stimulant in cases of weak and irregular heart (Watt's Dic).

**2339. Arthrocnemum glaucum, Ung.**

**2340. Salicornia brachiata, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 738.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* It yields a Barilla for soap and glass and is pickled by the Natives (Drury).

**2341. Suaeda monoica, Forsk.** Wight Ic. t. 1792.

**2342. S. nudiflora, Moq.** Wight Ic. t. 1796.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Seacoast.

*Uses.* Green leaves are eaten and used as a source of *sajji* (Watt's Dic).

\*2343. *Haloxylon recurvum*, Bunge. Wight Ic. t. 1794.

*Uses.* The plant is used in the manufacture of *sajji-khar*. It is a favourite food of camels in the Punjab and Sind (Watt's Dic).

\*2344. *Basella rubra*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 24.

*Eng.* Malabar night shade, Indian spinach.

*Mal.* Pasalikeera. *Tam.* Puthika.

*Habit.* Succulent spreading undershrub.

*Uses.* It contains a good deal of mucilage and is used as a substitute for spinach and makes a wholesome spinage. Leaves made into paste and applied to boils and abscesses to hasten suppuration. Juice of leaves with sugar-candy useful in catarrhal affections of children. It is demulcent and diuretic, administered in gonorrhœa and balanitis. Juice of leaf mixed with butter is a soothing and cooling application for burns and scalds (Nadkarni). Infusion of leaves used as tea (Drury). All varieties of pimples and tumours may be cured by first laving then with the expressed juice of the leaves and then wrapping them with same. Juice of leaves applied over the bites of wasps &c., relieves pain (N. N. Sen). Decoction of root given to stop bilious vomiting and is good for intestinal complaints (Basel Mission 500 plants).

## POLYGONACEÆ.

2345. *Polygonum plebejum*, Br.

*Uses.* The root is given in bowel-complaints (Watt's Dic).

2346. *P. tomentosum*, Willd. Houtt. Pfl. Syst. t. 49.

2347. *P. minus*, Huds. Wight Ic. t. 1800.

\*2348. *P. stagninum* Ham. mss.

*Mal.* Modelaithali.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Along rivers, Veapuram.

*Fl.* September-October.

2349. *P. flaccidum*, Meissn. Wight Ic. t. 1801.

2350. *P. alatum*, Ham. Wight Ic. t. 1804.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Uses.* Leaves are employed as a local application to swellings (Watt's Dic).

\*2351. *P. chinense*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1806.

*Habit.* Creeping shrub.

*Locality.* Koui.

*Fl.* January.

**2352. *P. pedunculare*, Wall.**

**\*2353. *P. glabrum*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1799.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, Quilon, damp places and river banks 400'

*Fl.* August-January. *Fr.* August.

*Uses.* Root bulb made into flour used for piles, jaundice, debility and consumption (Basel Mission 500 plants):

**\*2354. *P. bracteatum*, Spreng. Fl. Dan. t. 13. Hooker gives it  
*Syn* : of *P. Viriparaim*.**

*Mal.* Kozhivalen.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, Ranni &c.

*Fl.* October.

**2355. *Rumex nigricans*, Hook.**

### PODOSTEMONACEÆ.

**\*2356. *Terniola ramosissima*, Wedd. Wight Ic. 35.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Mundakayam.

*Fl.* February.

**2357. *Podostemon dichotomus*, Gardn. Monogr. Podost. t. 9**

**2358. *P. stylosus*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1917.**

**2359. *P. algæformis*, Benth. Bedd. in Trans. Linn. Soc. t. 24.**

**2360. *P. Selaginoides*, Benth. Bedd. in Trans. Linn. Soc. t. 28.**

### ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

**2361. *Bragantia Wallichii*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 520.**

*Mal.* Kotaashari, Thavasimurunga.

*Tam.* Alpon, Puthulvena.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Vadasarikara, Periyar.

*Fl.* November. *Fr.* February

*Uses.* Root externally applied in swellings. The whole plant mixed with oil reduced to an ointment is very efficacious in psora or inveterate ulcers. It is used in snake-bites. Root powdered and given in warm water as an antidote to poison (Drury). Root pounded in water given in venomous bites. Leaves crushed emit good smell (Local). Decoction or powder of root given in honey to cure fever, rheumatism

gonorrhœa, all poisons, leprosy, ulcers, itches, biliousness and various diseases in children. Leaves ground and boiled in oil applied to cure itches (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

\*2362. *Aristolochia indica*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1858.

*Eng.* Indian Birthwort

*Sans.* Ahigandha.

*Mal.* Eeshwaramulla, Karendavalli.

*Tam.* Garudakodi.

*Habit.* Twining perennial.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, Thenmalai, and Kottoor, almost all over.

*Fl.* September–November.

*Uses.* Juice of root applied to the nasal organ in convulsions. Root powdered and taken in ghee improves the voice. Juice of leaves boiled in oil is applied to swellings and eczema (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). Juice of fresh leaves is useful in the croup of children. It is used to procure abortion (Phar. ind). Decoction of leaves mixed with honey given in fever (Drury). Root given to confined women in blood poison and as an anthelmintic (Basel Mission 500 plants). The root has a nauseous bitter taste, is a powerful emmenagogue, has antiarthritic virtues and is a valuable antidote to snake-bite and bites of poisonous insects &c. It is used both internally and externally. and in white leprosy, dropsy, cholera, and diarrhœa (Nadkarni).

\*2363. *A. Roxburghiana*, Klotzsch. Wight Ic. t. 771.

*Habit.* Lofty climber.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

*Fl. & Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Root, leaves, bark and stalk used in bowel-complaints (Balfour).

°2364. *A. acuminata*, Roxb.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Palaruvi road.

*Fl. & Fr.* September.

## PIPERACEÆ.

2365. *Piper galeatum*, Cas. Wight Ic. t. 1943.

2366. *P. trichostachyon*, Cas. Wight Ic. t. 1944.

\*2367. *P. longum*, Linn. Wight. Ic. t. 1928.

*Eng.* Long pepper.

*Sans.* Vaidchi.

*Mal.* Tippali.



## PIPERACEÆ.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Arienkavu, Pannudi &c. 200'-3000'.

*Fl.* April-July.

*Uses.* Decoction of seed in honey given for cough and throat pain. Root useful in paralysis, stiff joints, epilepsy and used as condiment. Stem yields a fibre (Basel Mission 500 plants). Fruit is stimulant and alterative tonic and is used in medicine for a variety of purposes and is a spice. Root is much used as a spice and stimulant remedy (Nadkarni). Decoction of seeds or root powdered and given as remedy in cough, asthma, rheumatism, fever, dropsy, leprosy, worms, piles and consumption. It is laxative, improves vitality. Leaves made into paste eaten in indigestion and biliousness. Seeds fried in oil in which fish was fried act as a poison to the system (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**2368.** *P. Betle*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 2926.

*Eng.* Betel-leaf.

*Sans.* Bhujangavalli.

*Mal.* Vettila. *Tam.* Vettilei.

*Habit.* Twining plant.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens throughout.

*Uses.* Leaves used for chewing by natives and are stimulant, tonic and digestive. The leaf contains an aromatic essential oil which yields a phenol called *chavicol* which is a powerful antiseptic stronger than carbolic acid. Leaves warmed by fire and placed over the breast check the secretion of milk. Juice used to relieve ear-ache and given internally in coughs of children. Slender roots with black pepper used to produce sterility in women (Nadkarni). Juice of leaf given in indigestion and fever. Leaf smeared with oil and warmed applied to the chest to relieve cough and hard breathing and for bilious complaints (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2369.** *P. Hapnium*, Ham. Miq. Syst. Pip. t. 40.

**2370.** *P. brachystachym*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1931.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2371.** *P. Hookeri*, Miq.

**\*2372.** *P. nigrum*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1935.

*Eng.* Black pepper of commerce.

*Sans.* Vanamaricham.

*Mal.* Nallanulagu.

*Tam.* Kurumulagu, Chevivam.

*Habit.* Climbing twiner.

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout Travancore except in drier parts.

*Fl.* October--November *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Seeds applied as poultice in chronic rheumatism. Leaves fried in oil good for poison and for swoons, and paralysis (Basel Mission 500 plants). Pepper used throughout the world as a culinary spice. Medicinally it has held an important place in Hindu medicine for various purposes (Nadkarni). Root is used as a tonic, stimulant, and cordial. Infusion of seeds is antidote to arsenic. Pepper is a poison to hogs. An oil is distilled from it (Drury). Root powdered or in decoction taken in honey cures cough, asthma, worms, fever, phlegm and rheumatism. It improves digestion and removes pain due to cold in the throat (Local--Krishnan Vydiar). The seed is an important article of export.

2373. *P. sylvestre*, Lamk. Wight Ic. t. 1937.

*Habit.* Climbing Shrub.

2374. *P. Hymenophyllum*, Miq. Wight Ic. t. 1942.

*Habit.* Climber.

2375. *P. argyrophyllum*, Miq. Wight Ic. t. 1941.

2376. *P. Wightii*, Miq. Wight Ic. t. 1939.

\*2377. *P. subpeltatum*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1925.

*Mal.* Attanari.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Kanjirapally.

2378. *P. longicaule*, C. DC.

\*2379 *Peperomia Thomsoni*, Hook.

*Mal.* Kolamashi. *Tam.* Pindipullu.

*Habit.* A small low herb.

*Locality.* Kottayam, Quilon, Trivandrum and in cool moist places.

*Fl. & Fr.* Almost always; October.

*Uses.* This is used by school boys for cleaning slates (Local--Krishnan Vydiar).

\*2380. *P. Wightiana*, Miq.

2381. *P. dindigulensis*, Miq. Wight Ic. t. 1921.

2382. *P. portulacoides*, A. Dietr. Wight Ic. t. 1922.

### CHLORANTHACEÆ.

2383. *Chloranthus brachystachyus*, Blume, Wight Ic. t. 1946.

## MYRISTICÆ.

\*2384. *Myristica fragrans*, Houtt. Bot. Mag. t. 2756.

*Eng.* Nutmeg.

*Sans.* Jattheephala.

*Mal. & Tam.* Jathikamarom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Planted in gardens at Trivandrum, Quilon, Koni and North Travancore. 0-800'.

*Fl.* February-March. *Fr.* March-April.

*Uses.* This is largely used in bowel-complaints. Oil extracted from seeds used for rheumatism and wounds (Basel Mission 500 plants). Nutmegs are aromatic, stimulant, carminative and substituted for cinnamon and cloves. They are largely used as a flavouring agent and condiment. Fruit and mace contain oil fixed and essential and largely used in perfumery. Nutmegs are largely used in medicines (Nadkarni). Fruit in powder or decoction given in honey cures phelgm, rheumatism, worms, cough, vomitting, asthma, thinness of the body, heart disease, thirst, venereal disease, eye diseases, leprosy and swellings. Seeds chewed remove foul breath and improve complexion but constipate bowels. Mace powdered and taken in cures cough, vomitting, headache, poison and improves complexion of body and face (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

2385. *M. laurifolia*, Hook. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 267.

*Habit.* Tree.

\*2386. *M. malabarica*, Lamk. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 269.

*Eng.* Bombay mace.

*Mal.* Ponnampānu. *Tam.* Patthiri.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests below 1000'.

*Fl.* February-March. *Fr.* December-January.

*Uses.* Mace sold as "Poonampu" (Bourdillon). Seeds yield an oil for burning and used as an ointment to clean ulcers and applied in rheumatism. The oil in which the seed is boiled is useful for ear-ache (Nadkarni). Gum yields a kino as good as dammer (Ind. For. 1897) Wood very suitable for match-boxes and splints.

\*2387. *M. magnifica*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 268.

*Mal.* Kotthapanu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen moist places near Kulathurpuzha, and at low elevations throughout. 200'.

*Fl.* December-February. *Fr.* October-December.

*Uses.* Wood suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*2388. *M. Farquhariana*, Wall. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 270.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha moist forests.

*Elevation.* 200'.

*Fl.* March.

\*2389 *M. attenuata*, Wall. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 271.

*Mal.* Chen-nelli.

*Kanik name.* Chorupanu.

*Tam.* Chorapattūri.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests of Travancore. Koni. 2--3000'.

*Fl.* December--March. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*2390. *M. Beddomei*, King.

*Eng.* The wild nutmeg.

*Mal.* Adakka Payin, Patthapanu.

*Tam.* Kātjathikai.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, and Vandemettu. 0--4000'.

*Fl.* December--January. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Wood used for tea boxes and is perishable (Bourdillon).  
It is suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*2391. *M. Kanarica*, Bedd.

*Mal.* Undeipanu.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Vandemettu and Kulathurpuzha.  
1000.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* July--August.

## LAURINEÆ.

\*2392. *Cryptocarya Wightiana*, Thwaites. Wight Ic. t. 1829.

*Sansk.* Neela--vīksha.

*Mal.* Kudamunpari.

*Tam.* Karimarom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, evergreen forests. 0--2500'.

*Fl.* November--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Leaves and bark powdered and taken in sugar cure  
rheumatism and swellings. Leaves ground and boiled in oil applied to

## LAURINEÆ.

cure elephantiasis. (Local--Krishnan Vydiar). Wood used for buildings (Watt's Dic) It is suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*2393. *C. Stocksii*, Meissn.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Kulathurpuzha and Merchiston. 2000'–5000'.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* June–July.

\*2394. *Apollonias Arnottii*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1819.

*Mal.* Chenthanum.

*Tam.* Vellakunnimarom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede.

*Elevation.* 2500–5000'.

*Fl.* December–January. *Fr.* May–June.

\*2395. *Beilschmiedia Roxburghiana*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1828.

*Mal.* Karuthani.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Wood used for boats, buildings, tea boxes &c. (Watt's Dic).

\*2396. *B. lagifolia*, Nees. *Var. Dalzellii*, Meissn.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha. 200'.

*Fl.* January.

2397. *B. Wightii*, Benth. Bedd. Forst. Fl. t. 298.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 0–4000'.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* December–March.

\*2398. *B. Bourdillonii*, Brandis.

*Mal.* Morakutthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Koni ac.

*Elevation.* 0–1500'

*Fl.* December, January–February. *Fr.* June–July.

\*2399. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Breyn. Wight Ic. t. 123.

*Eng.* The Cinnamon tree.

*Sans.* Tapincha.

## LAURINEÆ.

*Mal.* Vazhana, Edana, Karuva.

*Tam.* Lavanga, Karuva,

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Quilon.

*Elevation.* 0--5000'.

*Fl.* December--March.

*Fr.* May, September, December.

*Uses.* Bark is the cinnamon bark of commerce, and leaves yield an oil and camphor by distillation, used in medicine and perfumery (Bourdillon). Oil is also distilled from roots. Bark chewed to give relief in amenorrhœa. Oil from the bark used in perfumery. Oil from the leaves called *clove oil* used in tooth-ache, head-ache and rheumatism. The plant is used in indigestion and bowel complaints (Nadkarni). Bark used as condiments (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves used to preserve tamarind. Bark chewed to remove bad smell from the mouth, and given in decoction or powder in diarrhœa, cholera, vomiting and worms in children (Local-Krishnan Vydiyan). Wood suitable for match boxes.

\*2400. *C. sulphuratum*, Nees.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Chemunji. 4000'.

*Fl.* January-April. *Fr.* September--December.

2401. *C. Wightii*, Meissn.

2402. *C. macrocarpum*, Hook. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 51

\*2403. *C. gracile*, Hook.

*Mal.* Kolvilain. *Tam.* Attukaruva, Attunjara.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Periyar river banks in North Travancore.

*Fl.* December--February. *Fr.* September--December.

*Uses.* Seeds yield a scented oil (Local--Krishnan Vydiyan).

2404. *C. Perrotteti*, Meissn.

\*2405. *C. Tamala*, Fr.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Malayattur and banks of the Periyar.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Oil distilled from the leaves is used in medicine (Ind. For. Feb. 1908).

\*2406. *Machilus macrantha*, Nees, Wight Ic. t. 1824.

*Mal.* Uravu. *Tam.* Kolamavu.

## LAURINEÆ.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen and deciduous forests. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* December—January. *Fr.* April—May.

*Uses.* Bark powdered and given internally with honey and ghee cures consumption, asthma and rheumatism. Leaves powdered and applied to ulcers (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). Wood used for rough canoes and planking and is suitable for match boxes and splints. Bark powdered and mixed with bran and given to cattle. Fresh bark bruised and applied to dislocations (Local).

\*2407. *M. glaucescens*, Wight.

*Locality.* Malayattur, Koni, Peermede &c.

*Elevation.* 300'--4000'.

*Fl.* February--March.

*Uses.* Wood light and used for boats (Bourdillon).

\*2408. *Phoebe lanceolata*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1821.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Anjinad valley and Peermede.

*Elevation.* 3000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* January--February.

*Uses.* Wood used for planking (Watt's Dic).

2409. *P. paniculata*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1820.

2410. *Alseodaphne semecarpifolia*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1826.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout Aromboli. Puliyara &c. 5000'.

2411. *Actinodaphne salicina*, Meissn.

2412. *A. companulata*, Hook. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 295.

*Habit.* Shrub.

2413. *A. lanata*, Meissn.

\*2414. *A. madraspatana*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 296.

*Mal.* Irolinarom, Iyoli, Mungali.

*Tam.* Thali. Partathali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Punalur and all over. 0--2000'.

*Uses.* Wood very suitable for match boxes and splints.

\*2415. *A. Hookeri*, Meissn.

*Mal.* Malavirinya.

## LAURINEÆ.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Merchiston and Malayattur  
500-5000.

*Fl.* December-February. *Fr.* April-June.

*Uses.* Cold infusion of leaves is mucilaginous and is used in urinary disorders and in diabetes. Oil from seeds used externally to sprains (Watt's Dic). Wood good (Bourdillon).

\*2416. *A. angustifolia*, Nees. Wight Ic. t. 1841.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermade, 3500'.

*Fl.* January.

\*2417. *A. hirsuta*, Hook.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen sholas' Peermade and at Shaliakara.

*Elevation.* 500'-3500'

*Fl.* July.

2418. *A. sp.*

*Eng.* Nattee.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Ghats.

\*2419. *A. stenophylla*, Thw.

*Mal.* Attanaripongu.

*Habit.* Low tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests in South Travancore. Chemunji  
3000'-4000'.

*Fl.* February-April-May. *Fr.* June-July.

\*2420. *Litsæa tomentosa*, Herb. Wight Ic. t. 1834.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, High Ranges &c.

*Fl.* January-March. *Fr.* September-December.

\*2421. *L. sebifera*. Pers.

*Tam.* Uralli.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, High Range, Chemunji. 4000'.

*Fl.* January-March-April. *Fr.* September-December.

*Uses.* Leaves have a pleasant odour of cinnamon. Wood used for buildings in Ceylon. Bark glutinous and used externally for bruises.



## LAURINEÆ.

Bark used in dysentery and diarrhœa. Berries yield an oil used in rheumatism (Bourdillon). Roots used to make paper (Watt's Dic).

**2422. *L. ligustrina*, Nees.** Wight Ic. t. 1835.

*Habit.* Tree or bush.

**2423. *L. venulosa*, Meissn.**

*Habit.* Bush or tree.

**\*2424. *L. polyantha*, Juss.** Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 148.

*Habit.* Bush or tree.

*Locality.* Peermede, moist forests.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil used for candles. Bark-used to cure diarrhœa. Leaves used to feed *muga* silk-worms. Wood used for agricultural implements (Watt's Dic).

**\*2425. *L. coriacea*, Heyne.**

*Mal.* Marvetti-thali, Pannithali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests in the low country, Koui and Kaldurutty 2000'.

*Fl.* September–January. *Fr.* May–July.

*Uses.* Wood used as fuel (Bourdillon). It is very suitable for match boxes and splints.

**\*2426. *L. glabrata*, Wall.**

*Mal.* Ongakanni. *Tam.* Kanaiooram.

*Locality.* Rockwood, Arienkavu and High Rauges.

*Fl.* September–April. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Wood light and strong and useful for planking and boxes (Bourdillon).

**\*2427. *L. Stocksii*, Hook.**

*Mal.* Varikeera.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede, Kanjirapully, Chemunji &c. 4500'

*Fl.* November–April–June. *Fr.* April–June.

*Uses.* Cold infusion of the leaves is mucilaginous and is used in irritation of the bladder and urethra. Oil from seeds is applied to sprains and itches (Phar. ind).

**2428. *L. Beddomei*, Hook.**

*Habit.* Bush.

## LAUBINEÆ

**\*2429. L. Wightiana, Wall.***Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Muthukuzhivayal, Merchiston &c.*Elevation.* 3000'--4000'.*Fl.* April--October. *Fr.* September--January.*Uses.* Wood used elsewhere for rafters and for various purposes (Bourdillon).**\*2430. L. zeylanica, C & Fr. Wight Ic. t. 1845.***Tam.* Molaga-shempagapalei.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu. Quilon and throughout. 0--6000'.*Fl.* October--January, April--May. *Fr.* June--July.*Uses.* Wood scented and used for buildings. Oil obtained from seeds used for burning (Bourdillon).**\*2431. L. Thwaitzii.***Locality.* Chemunji.*Fl.* April.**\*2432. L. malabarica.***Locality.* Arienkavu.*Fl.* September.**\*2433. L. læta, Wall.***Mal.* Shempoo.*Tam.* Varichechal.*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, Malayattur &c.*Fl.* January. *Fr.* May--June.**\*2434. L. floribunda.***Habit.* Shrub.*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Oaklands.*Fl.* April.**\*2435. Cassytha filiformis, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1847.***Sans.* Akasavalli.*Mal.* Moodillathali.*Habit.* Parasite twisting round branches of trees.*Fl.* August--September--April. *Fr.* September--October--May.*Uses.* The whole plant is used in native practice as an alternative in bilious affections and for piles. It is also used for washing the

head, destroying vermin and making the hair grow. It is used in urethritis and as an antisyphilitic (Phar. ind). It is a parasitical plant put into butter-milk as seasoner and used among the Brahmins of South India (Balfour). Pulverised and mixed with ginger and butter it is used in cleaning inveterate ulcers. Mixed with gingelly oil it is used in strengthening roots of hair. Juice of the plant mixed with sugar is applied to inflamed eyes (Drury). Ground and mixed with butter and applied to burns and given for sugar in urine. Boiled in oil applied to the head to cool the eyes. Ground and heated and applied to head in headache, and made into paste applied to burning feet of pregnant women. It improves vitality and removes effect of old age (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

### PROTEACEÆ.

\*2436. *Helicia nilagirica*, Bedd.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemunji.

*Elevation.* 3000'-4000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* March--June.

2437. *H. travancorica*, Bedd. Forst. Fl. t. 301.

*Locality.* River banks, 4000'.

### THYMELÆACEÆ.

- \*2438. *Lasiosiphon eriocephalus*, Dcne. Wight Ic. t. 1859.

*Mal.* Nangu. *Tam.* Naachi-naar.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* High Range open forests.

*Elevation.* 4000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* February and throughout the year.

*Uses.* Decoction of bark smeared over lean cattle causes swelling and makes them appear plumpy which disappears in a few days to the disappointment of purchasers (Phar. ind). Bark a powerful vesicant yields a good fibre and used as a fish poison, and externally in medicine. Fibre used to make paper. Wood or ashes destroy the teeth (Watt's Dic).

### ELÆAGNACEÆ.

\*2439. *Elæagnus latifolia*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1856.

*Mal.* Kätmunthiringa. *Tam.* Kättumangavalli, Vellelai.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Secondary forests, Koni, Malayattur. &c. 0-6000'.

*Fl.* October--February. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Fruit edible and wood used as fuel (Bourdillon).

## LORANTHACEÆ.

2440. *Loranthus Wallichianus*, Schultz. Wight Ic. t. 143.
- \*2441. *L. intermedius*, Wight.  
*Habit.* Parasite.  
*Locality.* Chemunji and Arienkavu. 4000'. Found on  
*Helicteres Isora*.  
*Fl.* May--June. *Fr.* July--August.
2442. *L. obtusatus*, Wall.
2443. *L. Hookerianus*, Wight.
2444. *L. Wightii*, Hook.  
*Habit.* Shrub.  
*Locality.* Courtallam.
2445. *L. scurrula*, Linn.  
*Habit.* Bush.
2446. *L. cordifolius*, Wall.
2447. *L. pulverulentus*, Wall.
2448. *L. tomentosus*, Heyne.
- \*2449. *L. bracteatus*, Heyne.  
*Habit.* Parasite on bushes.  
*Locality.* Ponnudi. 3000'.  
*Fl.* April.
2450. *L. recurvus*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 305.
2451. *L. cuneatus*, Heyne.
- \*2452. *L. longiflorus*, Desrouss. Wight Ic. t. 302.  
*Eng.* Indian mistletoe.  
*Mal.* Ithil. *Tam.* Plavithil.  
*Habit.* Bush.  
*Locality.* Koni. Found on jack and Puvarassu. 300'.  
*Fl.* March--April, January--July.  
*Fr.* May--June, January--July.  
*Uses.* Wood used in tanning. Bark is used instead of betel-nut (Watt's Dic), and in wounds and diseases of menses (Basel Mission 500 plants). It is used as a remedy in consumption, asthma and mania and is astringent (Phar. ind). Ashes used to wash clothes. Decoction given in swellings. Juice poured in ear-aches (Local--Krishnan Vydian).
2453. *L. amplexifolia*, Thw.
- \*2454. *L. elasticus*, Desrouss. Wight Ic. t. 343.  
*Mal.* Mavutthill.

## LORANTHACEÆ.

*Locality.* On mango, and cashew nut trees. Throughout.

*Fl. & Fr.* August.

*Uses.* Leaves made into a paste and taken in milk preserve the foetus in pregnancy, cure stone in the bladder, kidney affections and eezema (Local-Krishnan Vydián).

2455. *L. neelagherrensis*, Wight Ic. t. 1020.

2456. *L. memecylifolius*, Wight.

2457. *L. sarcophyllus*, Wall.

2458. *L. lageniferus*, Wight Ic. t. 306.

2459. *L. trigonus*, Wight.

*Locality.* Along backwaters, Quilon.

\*2460. *L. loniceroides*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 303.

*Habit.* Parasite.

*Fr.* July.

2461. *L. capitellatus*, Wight, Ic. t. 304.

2462. *Viscum monoicum*, Roxb. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 631.

*Habit.* Parasitic shrub found on *Nux-vomica* trees.

*Uses.* The plant is a powerful narcotic and poisonous to animals (Balfour). Powder of dry leaves used as a substitute for *Strychnine* and *Brucine* in Calcutta (Watt's Dic).

2463. *V. verruculosum*, Wight.

*Habit.* Shrub.

\*2464. *V. orientale*, Willd. Blume. Fl. Jav. Loranth. 24.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. 800'.

*Fl.* July.

*Uses.* This is used medicinally and has the properties of the tree on which it grows (Watt's Dic).

2465. *V. orbiculatum*, Wight.

2466. *V. capitellatum*, Sm.

2467. *V. ramosissimum*, Wall.

2468. *V. angulatum*, Heyne. Wight Ic. t. 1017.

\*2469. *V. articulatum*, Burm. Blume. Fl. Jav. Loranth. t. 24.

*Habit.* Parasitic shrub.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* A preparation from the plant is given in fever attended with aching limbs (Watt's Dic).

**2470.** *V. japonicum*, Thunb. Wight Ic. t. 1018.

### SANTALACEÆ.

**2471.** *Thesium Wightianum*, Wall.

\***2472.** *Santalum album*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 3235.

*Eng.* The Sandal wood tree.

*Sans.* Panchasugandha.

*Mal. & Tam.* Chanthanom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Anjinad valley near Maraiyur, Jasper and Thirumalai hills near Trivandrum. Planted in gardens and compounds at Trivandrum, Quilon and elsewhere.

*Fl.* February--July, and all the year. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood used for cabinet boxes and furniture and yields an oil used in medicine and perfumery. A paste made of wood and water is used by Hindus (Bourdillon). The essential oil distilled from the heart-wood given as a remedy in gonorrhœa and kindred affections. Powder of wood taken in cocoanut water allays thirst. The oil is an excellent application in scabies externally in every stage and form (Nadkarni). Decoction of root taken as a remedy in impure blood, biliousness, weakness, thirst, poison, heat, worms, vomiting, leprosy and swoons (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). The paste of wood applied to eyes and head in fever and in burning sensation. It is given to induce perspiration during fever and to allay thirst. It is useful in headaches and biliousness (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2473.** *Osyris arborea*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1853.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Infusion of leaves is powerfully emetic. Leaves used as a substitute for tea (Watt's Dic).

\***2474.** *Scleropyrum Wallichianum*, Arn. Wight Ic. t. 241.

**2475.** *Pyrularia Walliehiana* (Hooker gives this as a synonym of *S.*

*Wallichianum*)

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Vandemattu.

*Elevation.* 2000'-3500'.

*Fl. & Fr.* November--February.

*Uses.* Wood light coloured and curiously grained (Bourdillon).

**BALANOPHOREÆ.**

\*2476. *Balanophora indica*, Wall. Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 205.

*Habit.* A low small herb. Parasite on the roots of *Diospyros Bourdilloni* and other trees.

*Locality.* Thalapara hills, evergreen forests, Chemunji &c. 2000'--4000'.

*Fl.* September--November.

**EUPHORBIACEÆ.**

2477. *Euphorbia pyonastegia*, Boiss.

*Habit.* Herb.

2478. *E. zornioides*, Boiss.

2479. *E. cristata*, Heyne. Euphob. Ic. t. 8.

2480. *E. longistyla*, Boiss.

2481. *E. notoptera*, Boiss.

*Locality.* Cultivated fields.

2482. *E. coccinea*, Roth.

2483. *E. Wightiana*, Hook.

2484. *E. Atoto*, Forst. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 58.

*Habit.* Seaside shrub.

2485. *E. linearifolia*, Roth.

2486. *E. hypericifolia*, Linn. Hort. Mal. t. 51.

*Habit.* A low creeping herb.

*Locality.* Open plains in low country.

*Uses.* Infusion of leaves given in dysentery, diarrhoea &c. (Watt's Dic). Given with milk to children for colic.

2487. *E. bracteolaris*, Boiss. This is a variety of *E. hypericifolia*.

2488. *E. pilulifera*, Linn. Jacq. Ic. t. 478.

*Habit.* A low spreading herb.

*Locality.* All over in low country.

*Uses.* This is used for worms in children, bowel-complaints, cough and in gonorrhœa. Leaves and tender shoots eaten in famine days (Watt's Dic). It is applied locally in ring-worm and used as antidote to poisons (Phar. ind).

2489. *E. rosea*, Retz. Boiss. Euphob. Ic. t. 21.

\*2490. *E. thymifolia*, Burm. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 33.

*Eng.* Thyme leaved Euphorbia.

## EUPHORBIACEÆ.

*Mal.* Chithrapata.

*Uses.* Juice of flowers and stalk is a violent purgative. Fresh plant applied to wounds. Leaves and seeds given in cases of worms and bowel affections in children (Balfour). Root used as a remedy in amenorrhœa. Juice given as a remedy in bites of venomous reptiles (Phar. ind). The plant made into a paste and taken with butter or milk cures syphilis and gonorrhœa. Decoction given to children in dysentery, boiled in ghee, for sores in the mouth of children. Paste of this plant and rice given with sugar in hæmorrhage (Local-Krishnan Vvdiān).

**2491. E. Tirucalli, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 44.**

*Eng.* Indian Tree Spurge, Milk-hedge.

*Sans.* Tricantaka, Vajradruma.

*Mal.* Thirukalli, Kâtteruma. *Tam.* Kalli.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* In hedges in South Travancore and other dry parts. Evergreen forests.

*Fl.* June--August.

*Uses.* Juice applied in neuralgia and used in poisoning fish. Decoction of root given in colic (Phar. ind). Milk has blistering properties. Decoction of tender shoots and roots used in stomach complaints. Charred stem, dried arecanut and charred paddy made into poultice with the plant juice and applied in carbuncles &c.. After the boils burst open, the powder of the three articles is mixed in cocoanut oil and applied to the boils. Bark is used in making a black dye (Basel Mission 500 plants). Milk applied to the eyes causes blindness. Wood makes good charcoal for gunpowder, and good for gunstocks. Milk with flour given in syphilis. The inspissated milk is a violent purgative (Balfour). This is used as a hedge plant. Ashes used as caustic to open abscesses (N. N. Sen).

**2492. E. nerifolia, Linn. Rumph. Herb. Amb. t. 40.**

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests on rocks.

*Elevation.* 3000'.

*Uses.* Juice acrid and purgative used in medicines as an antidote to snake poisoning (Bourdillon). It makes a capital fence round fields (Drury).

**2493. E. Nivulija, Ham, Wight Ic. t. 1862.**

*Sans.* Swarasana, Pathrasnuk.

*Mal. & Tam.* Elaikalli.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Waste places and on rocks in drier parts.



## EUPHORBIACEÆ.

*Fl.* March--April and at all times.

*Uses.* Root-bark used for swellings. Juice mixed with nim oil is applied for rheumatism; juice of warmed leaves poured in the ear cures ear-ache. Warmed leaves applied to the abdomen to induce urination. It is good for dim eyes (Basel Mission 500 plants). Pulp of stem with green ginger given in hydrophobia (Drury). Juice is acrid and purgative (Bourdillon).

**2494. *E. antiqorum*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 897**

*Eng.* Triangular Spurge.

*Sans.* Snuhi.

*Mal.* Chadurakalli. *Tam.* Vachirom, Chadurakalli.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Dry rocks and hedges in South Travancore.

*Fl.* December--January and at all times.

*Uses.* Root used in snake bites. The plant is purgative, pungent digestive, bitter and used in constipation, tumours, abdominal swellings, leprosy, mania and jaundice (Phar. ind). Oil boiled with its juice is very useful as an external application for *Gantamalai* (quinsy) and for ulcers and wounds. Juice is emetic. Stem fried, powdered and applied to old ulcers and sores (Basel Mission 500 plants). It wards off lightning strokes (Watt's Dic). Resin used in dropsy and chronic affections of the ears, eyes and brain as an errhine. Juice acrid and a drastic purgative (Bourdillon). It is externally used in rheumatism and tooth-ache. A plaster of roots and asafœtida applied to the stomach of children suffering from worms. Bark of the roots is purgative and decoction of stem given in gout (Drury).

**2495. *E. trigona*, Haworth. Wight Ic. t. 1863.**

*Uses.* Milk yields a cement used to fix knives with handles (Watt's Dic).

**2496. *E. dracunculoides*, Lamk. Boiss. Ic. Euphorb. t. 191.**

*Habit.* Annual.

*Uses.* Fruit officinal and removes warts. It yields a clear oil for burning (Watt's Dic).

**2497. *E. Rothiana*, Spreng. Wight Ic. t. 1864.**

**2498. *Sarcococca pruniformis*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1877.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Wood used for walking sticks (Watt's Dic).

**\*2499. *Bridelia retusa*, Spreng. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 260.**

*Mal.* Mukkayini.

*Tam.* Mullu-maruthu, Asavei, Kaduga, Mullu-véngoi.

## EUPHORBIACEÆ.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests. 0-4000'

*Fl.* June-September. *Fr.* November-January.

*Uses.* Wood durable and used for cattle-yokes, agricultural implements, carts and buildings. It stands well under water. Bark is used for tanning, fruit eaten and leaves cut to feed cattle (Bourdillon).

\*2500. *B. stipularis*, Blume. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 16.

*Sans.* Cherukol vanachchi.

*Mal.* Cherukapanachi.

*Habit.* Climber or scandent bushy shrub.

*Locality.* Scrub. Low country Koni and all over. 300'.

*Fl.* December-January. *Fr.* January-March.

*Uses.* Wood used for fuel (Watt's Dic). Bark bruised and boiled in water used as a wash and gargle for sores in the mouth, tongue &c. Root bark and stem bark boiled with castor oil given to children in asthma, cough, internal sores, to strengthen the chest, to remove internal fever &c. Leaves and stem boiled in water and bathed cures eczema &c. (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

2501. *Cleistanthus collinus*, Benth. Bedd. Foresters. Man. t. 23.

*Sans.* Nandi-vriksha

*Tam.* Oduvan, Wodishi.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests of Anjinad and Nanjinnau.

*Uses.* The tree yields a valuable timber as good as teak. Fruit is exceedingly poisonous as also the leaves and root which are employed for criminal purposes. Bark contains large quantity of tannin and is used to poison fish. Inner bark applied to heal up sores in sheep and goats and to destroy maggots. (Ind. For. page 162 of 1898).

2502. *C. malabaricus*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1911.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests: 1000'--3000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* April--June.

2503. *C. patulus*, Muell.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Near Courtallam.

*Uses.* Wood very hard and durable (Bourdillon).

2504. *C. stipularis*, Muell.

## EUPHORBACEÆ.

**2505. *Aclephila excelsa*, Muell.** Wight Ic. t. 1910.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 6000'.

*Fl.* September–December. *Fr.* May–June.

**2506. *A. Thomsonii*, Muell.**

**2507. *Phyllanthus longipes*, Muell.** Wight Ic. t. 1891.

*Locality.* Quilon

**2508. *P. Suberosus*, Wight.**

**\*2509. *P. reticulatus*, Poir.** Wight Ic. t. 1899.

*Sans.* Káttñirúri.

*Tam.* Nirpoolah.

*Habit.* Small tree or large shrub.

*Locality.* Compounds, Quilon

*Fl.* Always and April–May–July. *Fr.* May–June–August.

*Uses.* Root is used in dyeing red. Leaves diuretic and cooling. Juice of leaves used medicinally (Watt's Die). Stems used to make baskets, and fruit eaten. Decoction of root given to children in cough and catarh.

**\*2510. *P. Emblica*, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 1896.

*Eng.* Country gooseberry.

*Sans.* Dhatri.

*Mal.* Nelli. *Tam.* Amalakam, Nelli.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.*—Deciduous forests in low country. 2000'.

*Fl.* February–March, April–November

*Fr.* November–December.

*Uses.* Wood used as fuel. Fruit collected and pickled. Wood used for agricultural implements, building, furniture and for well-works. Fruit yields a blackish-grey dye. Leaves contain tannic acid. Fresh fruit is purgative and dry fruit is astringent used in diarrhoea, dysentery for making ink and as detergent in place of soap (Bourdillon). Bark and leaves used in tanning and dyeing (Balfour). Fruit cooling, antibilious, and good for diabetes. Juice of leaves applied to burning eyes. Dried fruit laxative. Decoction of fruit with sugar used for giddiness. Green leaves with curd given for diarrhoea. Root bark good for sore mouth and also to wash ulcers. Juice of bark given in jaundice and diarrhoea. Young shoots given with curd for indigestion. Fruit pickled and eaten (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of root given as a remedy in

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vomitting, indigestion; old fever, dropsy and fits. It is laxative. Decoction of bark given in boils, abscesses in children, chronic cough and rheumatism. Leaves dried and powdered applied in small-pox to cure ulcers. Ripe fruit eaten cures rheumatism, phlegm, bile, impure blood, vomiting, fever, worms, indigestion and syphilis. It improves growth of hair and vitality. Paste of fruit rubbed on the body improves complexion. Seeds eaten cure the above diseases. Unripe fruit used as specific for biliousness and head diseases. Dried fruit powdered or in decoction given to cure phlegm, excessive salivation, vomiting, giddiness and syphilis. It improves complexion and is a remedy in phlegm (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

**2511.** *P. polyphyllus*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1895

\***2512.** *P. Lawii*. Grah.

*Mal.* Kuruttunelli, *Tam.* Vattunelli.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Rocks on the Periyar and Alwaye.

*Fl.* December.

**2513.** *P. Rheedii*, Wight.

**2514.** *P. urinaria*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1895. Fig. 4.

*Uses.* This plant is powerfully diuretic (Drury). Leaves used as cattle fodder (Watt's Dic). It is astringent, cooling and is used in jaundice. Milky juice applied to sores. Root rubbed with rice water is given in menorrhagia (Phar. ind).

**2515.** *P. simplex*, Retz.

*Uses.* Fresh leaves, flowers and fruit with cummin seed and sugar made into an electuary and given in gonorrhœa. Fresh leaves bruised with butter-milk used to cure itches (Balfour).

**2516.** *P. oblongifolia*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1902. t. 1.

**2517.** *P. Macraei*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1901.

**2518.** *P. missionis*, Hook.

\***2519.** *P. Niruri*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1894.

*Sans.* Bhoothadhatri., Thamlakee.

*Mal.* Kizhanelli. *Tam.* Keelanelli, Kizhakayanelli.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* All over, especially in open semi-deciduous forests.

*Fl.* May--June.

*Uses.* Juice of stem with oil good for sore eyes. Root and leaves used in sore mouth and wounds (Basel Mission 500 plants). The plant is considered deobstruent, diuretic, astringent, cooling and given with milk in jaundice. Young tender shoots administered in the form of infusion in chronic dysentery. The plant is used in gonorrhœa and

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kindred affections. A bitter neutral principle called *Phyllanthin* is isolated from the plant (Nadkarni). Fruits used in medicine for fever (N. N. Sen).

**2520. *P. debilis*, Herb.**

*Habit.* Herb.

**2521. *P. macrocalyx*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1904. f. 2.****\*2522. *P. longiflorus*, Heyne. Wight Ic. t. 1904. f. 3.**

*Mal.* Malenkizhānelli.

*Uses.* Fruit pickled (Balfour).

**\*2523. *P. Wightianus*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1903.**

*Locality.* Alvarkurchi. 1500'.

*Fl.* June.

**2524. *P. distichus*, Muell. Rheed. Hort. Mal. t. 47.**

*Eng.* Country gooseberry.

*Tam.* Arinelli.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Fruit acid and astringent, root purgative and seed cathartic. Fruit pickled and eaten (Watt's Dic). Leaves used to perspire. Fruit stomachic (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2525. *P. indicus*, Muell. Thw. in Hook. Journ. Bot. t. 10.**

*Habit.* Tree.

**2526. *P. asperus*, Muell.****\*2527. *P. ovalifolia*.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2528. *Glochidion littorale*, Blume.**

*Habit.* Small tree.

**\*2529. *G. tomentosum*, Dalzell.**

*Mal.* Nellikkapuli.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Grass land, Peermedé and Kalanjoor. 4000

*Fl. & Fr.* February--May.

**\*2530. *G. zeylanicum*, A. Juss. Tent. Euphorb. t. 3.**

*Mal.* Nirvetti. *Tam.* Kumbalmarom.

*Habit.* Small tree.

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*Locality.* Along streams and moist places in low country, Kula-thurpuzha, Kottoor &c., 200'.

*Fl.* February--May--January. *Fr.* February--May.

*Uses.* Decoction of root is hot and is given to increase pntegm, and bile. Fruit fattens the body, is cooling, cures consumption and heart diseases. Tender shoots fried and pounded applied to children in itches on legs. Seeds yield an oil good for rheumatism (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

2531. *G. fagifolium*, Miquel.

°2532. *G. Hohenackeri*, Bedd.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 0-3000'.

*Fl.* October--January--May. *Fr.* January--May.

2533. *G. Ralphii*, Hook.

2534. *G. Johnstonei*, Hook.

2535. *G. arboreum*, Wight Ic. t. 1907.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermode.

*Elevation.* 5000'.

2536. *G. neilgherrense*, Wight.

2537. *G. malabaricum*, Bedd.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations.

*Fl.* & *Fr.* January--May.

\*2538. *G. ellipticum*, Wight Ic. t. 1906.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Chemunji, and evergreen forests at low elevations. 4000'.

*Fl.* January--April--May. *Fr.* January--May.

2539. *G. velutinum*, Wight Ic. t. 1907.

*Uses.* Bark used in tanning. Wood used as fuel (Watt's Dic)

2540. *G. lanceolarium*, Dalz.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. at high elevations, Murthukuzhi-vayal. 4500'.

*Fl.* & *Fr.* February--April.

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*Uses.* Wood used for house building (Watt's Dic).

\*2541. *G. rigidum*, Muell.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Chemunji.

*Elevation.* 3000'—4000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* March—May.

\*2542. *Flueggia microcarpa*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 1994.

*Sans.* Apriyadruma.

*Mal.* Perinklavu. *Tam.* Kottagom, Pambiri.

*Habit.* A small tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Pathanapuram, Malayattur &c.

*Fl.* February—March. *Fr.* April—June.

*Uses.* Powdered bark given in diarrhoea (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood used for agricultural implements. Bark is astringent and used to poison fish (Bourdillon).

2543. *F. Leucopyrus*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 1875.

*Tam.* Kareiooṟi.

*Habit.* A small tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Pathanapuram, Perunthode and Malayattu.

*Fl.* March.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves used to destroy worms in sores. Berries eaten by children. The plant is used to poison fish (Phar. ind). Stems used to make wicker-work baskets (Local).

2544. *Breynia patens*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1897.\*2545. *B. rhamnoides*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1898.

*Mal. & Tam.* Pavalapulah.

*Habit.* Small tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Open scrub forests and back water canal sides, Quilon. 3000'.

*Fl.* May—July—August. *Fr.* June—July—August.

*Uses.* Leaves with oil heated and applied hasten suppuration in boils. Dried leaves powdered and smoked relieve throat pain (Basel Mission 500 plants). Bark astringent and dried leaves are smoked like tobacco (Phar. ind).

\*2546. *Sauropus albicans*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 1951.

*Habit.* Undershrub.

*Locality.* Chemunji. 4000'.

*Fl.* April.

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2547. *S. quadrangularis*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1900.

2548. *Putranjiva Roxburghii*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1876.

*Eng.* Wild olive.

*Sans.* Suthajivaka. *Tam.* Karupilei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* March-May.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an oil used for burning. Leaves and fruit given in decoction in cold and fever. Wood used for agricultural implements, house-building and for turning (Watt's Dic). Nuts are strung by parents round children's necks to keep them in health (Balfour). Wood is white and very hard. Leaves are used as fodder (Drury).

\*2549. *Hemicyclia sepiaria*, Wight. Ic. t. 1872.

*Tam.* Veeraimarom.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Pambar valley, near Chinnar, Nanjinad, Puliya and dry forests.

*Fl.* April-May.

*Uses.* Wood used for axe handles (Watt's Dic).

\*2550. *H. venusta*, Thw. Wight Ic. t. 1922.

*Mal.* Velleipuli, Vellakasavu. *Tam.* Palla-kanni, Vellelambu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, Thalapara Hills and evergreen forests. 2000'.

*Fl.* February-April. *Fr.* May-July.

*Uses.* Small trees used for house posts and young plants make excellent walking sticks (Bourdillon).

\*2551. *H. elata*, Beddome. Fl. Sylv. t. 279.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, Thalapara hills and evergreen forests.

*Fl.* February-April. *Fr.* May-July.

*Uses.* Wood strong and used for buildings (Bourdillon).

2552. *H. Wightii*, Hook

\*2553. *H. travancorica*, Sp. nova. *lanceolata*.

*Mal.* Vellei-pillei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, and at Arienkavu. 1000'. Endemic.

*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* May-June.



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*Uses.* Wood used for fuel (Bourdillon).

**\*2554. *Cyclostemon macrophyllus*, Blume.**

*Mal.* Mala-payin.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations, Kulathurpuzha, Muthukkuzhivayal &c. 1000'--4000'.

*Fl.* December--February. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood not used and pulp is very bitter and poisonous (Bourdillon).

**\*2555. *C. malabaricus*, Bedd.**

*Mal.* Kaduvapudukkan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, Muthukkuzhivayal and at the source of the Achencoil-Kallar river, and Arienkavu temple Kavu.

*Elevation.* 3000'.

*Fl.* December--February. *Fr.* January--March--June.

**2556. *C. confertiflorus*, Hook.**

*Habit.* Tree

**2557. *Mischodon zeylanicus*, Thw. Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 290.**

*Habit.* Tree.

**\*2558. *Bischofia javanica*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 1880**

*Mal.* Nirā, Thirippu.

*Tam.* Nannal, Malachithiyān.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Ramakkal, Arienkavu, Cardamom Hills &c.

*Elevation.* 1000'--5000'.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* October--January.

*Uses.* Wood used for ceiling planks, bridges and best suited for pile foundations and railway sleepers. It is an excellent fuel (Bourdillon.)

**\*2559. *Aporosa acuminata*, Thw.**

*Mal.* Nirvetti.

*Tam.* Cheruseru, Vettimarom

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermede, Koni &c.

*Elevation.* 0--2000'

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*Fl.* December--January, February--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood suitable for Match-boxes.

\*2560. **A. Lindleyana**, Baill. Wight Ic. t. 361.

*Sans.* Vālaka.

*Mal.* Ponvetti, Vetti. *Tam.* Vetti, Vettiver.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermède, Koni and Kottoor village. 3000'.

*Fl.* December--January, February--April. *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* Root boiled in water drunk for excessive heat and thirst, jaundice, fever, leprosy, headache, seminal loss and insanity. Oil prepared with the plant relieves these maladies. Oil is applied to burns. Decoction is given in epilepsy, eye-diseases and carbuncle (Local--Krishnan Vydian). Fruit is pleasantly acid and is edible (Bourdillon).

2561. **A. fusiformis**, Thw.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermède, Koni and Kottoor village. Endemic.

*Elevation.* 2000'--3000'.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

\*2562. **A. Bourdillonii**, Thw.

*Mal.* Malamvetti.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Idiyara and Periyar. Endemic.

*Elevation.* 0-1000'.

*Fl.* December--February. *Fr.* February--April.

\*2563. **Daphniphyllum glaucescens**, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 1878.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Edges of Snolas, Muthukuzhivayal. 4000'--6000'.

*Fl.* January--March. *Fr.* April--June.

*Uses.* Wood used for fuel (Bourdillon).

\*2564. **Antidesma Ghæsembilla**, Gærtn. Wight Ic. t. 820.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations, Periyar, Malayattur &c.

*Fl.* & *Fr.* February--May.

*Uses.* Leaves and fruits are eaten (Bourdillon)

\*2565. **A. Bunius**, Spreng. Wight Ic. t. 819.

*Mal.* Ariyaporiyan. *Tam.* Neelatalli.

*Habit.* A small evergreen tree.

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*Locality.* Chemunji, Peermede and moist forests. 3500'.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Fruit esteemed for cooling properties. Bark used in making ropes. Leaves used as remedy in snake-bites. Leaves boiled and used in syphilitic complaints (Balfour). Leaves and fruit are eaten (Bourdillon).

\*2566. *A. Alexiteria*, Linn. *Burm. Thes. Zeyl. t. 10.*

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, Oakkands.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* June.

\*2567. *A. diandrum*, Roth. *Wight Ic. t. 766.*

*Mal.* Areepazham. *Tam.* Ariporiyan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Low country in evergreen forests, Quilon, Koni, Avaneesvaram &c.

*Fl. & Fr.* April–June.

*Uses.* Leaves and fruits acid and eaten and wood useful (Bourdillon). Leaves used as *thali* (soap) [Local].

\*2568. *A. Menasu*, Miquel. *Gærtn. Fruct. t. 39.*

*Mal.* Putharaval. *Tam.* Kalakalatttha.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Malayattur, Palaravi and Merchiston. 0–4000'.

*Fl.* May–April–June. *Fr.* December.

*Uses.* Fruits are eaten (Bourdillon).

2569. *A. comptum*, Tulasne.

2570. *A. zeylanicum*, Lam.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations.

*Fl. & Fr.* April–June.

\*2571. *Baccæurea courtallensis*, Muell. *Wight Ic. t. 1912*

*Mal.* Moottithuri.

*Tam.* Mootapalam, Muttithuri.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Thattakad Arienkavu. 1000'. All over in evergreen forests.

*Fl.* February–March. *Fr.* May–June.

*Uses.* Fruit acid and edible (Bourdillon).

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**2572. *Jatropha glandulifera*, Roxb.***Tam.* Eli-avanakku.*Habit.* Shrub.*Fl.* June.

*Uses.* Juice of leaves dropped into the eyes to cure ophthalmia and other eye-diseases. Green colour extracted from the leaves used to colour clothes (Basel Mission 500 plants). Seeds yield a clear oil in burning and externally applied in rheumatism and paralysis owing to its stimulating property (Drury). Juice from a fresh wound is employed by the Hindus as an escharotic to remove flaws from the eyes (Balfour). This yields a green dye, applied to ulcers, ringworm &c., and used as a purgative (Watt's Dic).

**2573. *J. multifida*, Linn. Salisb. Hort. Paradis. t. 91.***Habit.* Tree or Shrub.

*Uses.* Seeds one of the best of emetics and purgatives and the effect is stayed by a glass of white wine (Balfour). Seeds contain an acrid poison and oil (Watt's Dic).

**2574. *J. Wightiana*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1169.***Habit.* Shrub.**\*2575. *J. Curcas*, Linn. Jacq. Hort. Vind. t. 63.***Eng.* Angular leaved Physic nut.*Sans.* Kuriyetti.*Mal.* Kadalávanak, Katámanak. *Tam.* Kattámanakku.*Habit.* Shrub or small tree.*Locality.* Quilon.*Fl.* May-June. *Fr.* July-August.

*Uses.* Seeds in their native state act as acro-narcotic poison. Seeds yield an oil which acts as a purgative, causing more griping than castor oil and its ill effects are corrected by lime juice. Leaves applied to breasts increase the secretion of milk. Sticks used as tooth-brushes strengthen the gums (Nadkarni). Milky juice is considered detergent and healing and it dyes linen black. The oil boiled with oxide of iron forms a black varnish for boxes (Balfour). Decoction of leaves is used in the Cape Verde Islands to excite secretion of milk in women (Drury). Oil externally applied in stomach-ache. Leaves used to blister. Juice of bark applied to cure wounds. Leaves smeared with castor oil warmed and applied cure pains. Juice of leaf applied to piles. This is used as a hedge-plant (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of bark given to cure rheumatism and leprosy. Seeds fried with sand, powdered and taken in molasses as a remedy in stomach-ache and poison (Local--Krishnan Vylian)

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\*2576. *J. gossypifolia*, Linn. Jacq. Ic. t. 633.

*Mal.* Chuvanna kadalavanakku. *Tam.* Athala.

*Habit.* Bush.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Elevation.* Sea level.

*Fl.* April--May and always. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Leaves boiled and bruised applied to boils and carbuncles. Tender shoots made into paste applied as a remedy in itches and eczema. Seeds yield an oil used in itches. Decoction of bark given to females to induce menses. Milky juice applied to kill maggots in ulcers in men and animals. Seeds eaten cause insanity and act as an emetic (Local-Krishnan Vydiar). Seeds purgative and poisonous to children. Lime juice is an antidote (Phar. ind).

2577. *Tritaxis Beddomei*, Benth.

2578. *Aleurites moluccana*, Willd. Lamk. Ill. t. 791.

*Eng.* Indian walnut, Belgaum walnut.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* The kernels of the nut which taste like English walnut yield an oil which has a mild aperient action like castor oil. Kernels have aphrodisiac properties (Nadkarni). Javanese make candles of the seeds of this tree, either pounded and mixed with cocoanut or cotton seeds. Seeds are eaten raw or roasted. Oil from seeds used as a drying oil for paint, soap making, and possesses powerful desiccative properties and is used in dressing ulcers. Oil-cake is used as a manure. Root yields a brown dye (Phar. ind).

2579. *Croton reticulatus*, Heyne.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Bark is used as a bitter and stomachic (Watt's Dic).

2580. *C. malabaricus*, Bedd.

*Mal.* Pambaran, Thenadal, Kolavacchi.

*Tam.* Malangour, Thavatta-polavu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Malayattur, Aricnkavu and in open forests. 0--4000

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* October--December.

2581. *C. scabiosus*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 283.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 2000'--4000'

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**2582. C. oblongifolius, Roxb.***Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Bark administered in chronic enlargement of the liver and in remittent fever. It is also used as a remedy in snake-bites (Phar. ind). Seeds yield an oil. Bark, leaves and fruit used in medicine. Seeds are purgative. Bark and root are purgative and used in dysentery. The plant is used for fencing (Watt's Dic).

**°2583. C. aromaticus, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1915.***Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, Muthukuzhivayal. Open forests.  
1000'-3000'

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Leaves slightly aromatic. Lac found on the bark of old trees collected in Ceylon for the *Kandyan Lac* industry and goes by the name of *Keppitiya resin* (Bourdillon).

**2584. C. Gibsonianus, Nimmo.***Habit.* Shrub.**2585. C. Klotzschianus, Wight, Ic. t. 1914.***Mal.* Natichu.*Habit.* Tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations.*Fl.* January--April--May. *Fr.* February--June--August**2586. C. Lawianus, Nimmo.****2587. C. Ramiflorus, Grah.****2588. C. Rheedei, Grah.****2589. C. caudatus, Geisel.***Mal.* Umithinnikodi.*Habit.* Scandent shrub.*Locality.* Near Arienkavu temple.*Fl.* May--June. *Fr.* July.**2590. C. tiglium.***Eng.* Croton oil plant.*Sans.* Népala.*Mal.* Neervalam. *Tam* Nérvalam, Chiduram, Thenthi.*Fl.* March--June.

*Uses.* Seeds are mucilaginous and purgative useful in fever, constipation &c. Oil from seeds used as an anthelmintic (Phar. ind).

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Seeds form a drastic purgative. The oil used in incipient apoplexy, visceral obstruction and in dropsy. Seeds mixed with honey and water applied to obstruct buboes. Oil applied in rheumatism (State Manual). Sublimated seed in minute quantity given in stomach-ache, asthma, and other diseases. Warmed oil applied in rheumatism. Leaves ground and taken in water cause purging. Crushed seed mixed with honey applied to boils. Ground bark causes vomition and perspiration. Dried seeds and leaves ground and applied to snake bites. As it is poisonous it should not be used except under the direction of physicians (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2591. *Givotia rottleriformis*, Griff.** Wight Ic. t. 1899.

*Tam.* Vandarlei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Drier parts at low elevations especially in rocky localities.

*Fl.* April--July. *Fr.* December--February.

*Uses.* Wood used for carved figures, toys, imitation fruit and other fancy works and for theatrical masks in Mysore and for catamarans. Seeds yield an oil for lubricating fine machinery (Bourdillon).

**2592. *Trigonostemon nemoralis*, Thw.** Bedd. Ic. Plant. t. 183.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 2000'--3000'.

**\*2593. *Ostodes zeylanica*, Muell.** Bedd. in Trans. Linn. t. 27.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Ponnudi. 1500'--3000'.

*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* June--July.

**2594. *Blachia umbellata*, Baill.** Bedd. Foresters. Man. t. 23. f. 6.

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. 1000'--3000'.

**\*2595. *B. reflexa*, Benth.**

*Habit.* Tree or shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu. 1000'.

*Fl.* January.

**\*2596. *B. calycina*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1874.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests near Arienkavu. 800'.

*Fl.* May--July. *Fr.* June--July.

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- 2597. *B. denudata*, Benth.**
- \*2598. *Dimorphocalyx glabellus*, Thw.**  
*Mal.* Navamarom.  
*Tam.* Velleipuna, Kalpottan.  
*Habit.* A small tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu, Parappan, Puliyaara, Pambadanpara, Kaldurutti &c.  
*Elevation.* 1000'--3500'.  
*Fl.* June--April--May. *Fr.* July--October--November.
- \*2599. *D. Lawianus*, Hook.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 273.  
*Habit.* A small tree.  
*Locality.* Near Parappan bridge.  
*Elevation.* 3000'--4000'.  
*Fl.* April--May. *Fr.* October--November.
- 2600. *Agrostistachys indica*, Dalz.**  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- \*2601. *A. longifolia*, Benth.** Wight Ic. t. 1887.  
*Mal.* Mulimpala. *Tam.* Mancharei.  
*Habit.* A small tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests.  
*Elevation.* 2000'--3000'.  
*Fl.* September--January. *Fr.* November--February  
*Uses.* Wood used as posts for huts (Bourdillon).
- 2602. *Chrozophora plicata*, A. Juss.** Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 62. f. 1.
- 2603. *Claoxylon anomalum*, Hook.**  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- 2604. *C. Wightii*, Hook.**  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- 2605. *C. Beddomei*, Hook.**  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- 2606. *C. hirsutum*, Hook.**  
*Habit.* Shrub.
- \*2607. *C. Sp.*, Bedd.**
- 2608. *C. Mercurialis*, Thw.**  
*Mal.* Kunuku-thooki.  
*Habit.* Erect herb.



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*Locality.* Low country.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* July.

**2609.** *Acalypha paniculata*, Miq. Rheede. Hort. t. 83.

*Mal.* Valiakuppaméni.

*Uses.* Juice with sesamum oil used in erysipelalous inflammation and hæmorrhoids and pain in the belly (Phar. ind.).

**2610.** *A. fruticosa*, Forsk.

*Eng.* Birch leaved *Acalypha*.

*Tam.* Kuppameni.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Uses.* Leaves esteemed as a stomachic in dyspeptic affections and in cholera and are considered attenuant and alterative (Watt's Dic.).

**2611.** *A. alnifolia*, Klein. Bot. Mag. 29.

*Habit.* Shrub.

**2612.** *A. indica*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 877.

*Eng.* Indian *Acalypha*.

*Mal.* Kuppameni. *Tam.* Poonamayakki. Kuppameni.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Quilon.

*Fl.* April--June.

*Uses.* Leaves have laxative properties and mixed with garlic, they are anthelmintic, and mixed with salt applied to scabies. Juice with oil applied to rheumatic arthritis. Root bruised in water acts as cathartic. Decoction of leaves used in ear-ache and bruised leaves applied to syphilitic ulcers and snake-bites (Nadkarni). The whole plant used in consumption. Juice of leaves given to children and in phlegm as emetic (Basel Mission 500 plants). Decoction of leaves or powder given internally, and as a-gargle, cures tooth-ache. Leaves made into a paste applied to burns. The whole plant pounded and boiled with castor oil given as a specific for all complaints in pregnant women (Local--Krishnan Vydian). Leaves used as greens (Ind. For. 1878. p. 234).

**2613.** *A. brachystachya*, Hornem.

\***2614.** *A. malabarica*, Muell.

\***2615.** *A. fallax*, Muell.

*Habit.* Erect herb.

*Locality.* Wastes, Quilon.

*Fl.* June. *Fr.* July.

**2616.** *A. ciliata*, Forsk. Wight and Arn. Nat. Hist. in. t. 5.

**2617.** *Cælolepas calycinum*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 320.

*Tam.* Káttupira.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore. Drier parts.

*Uses.* Wood is very hard (Bourdillon).

\*2618. *Trewia nudiflora*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1870.

*Mal.* Pambarom. Pambara--kumbil. *Tam.* Annathuvarei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations and along Koni and other rivers. 1000'.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Decoction of root given in swellings of the body. Poulrice of root applied in gout (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood soft and used for drums, agricultural implements and for carving images in Roman Catholic Churches. The pulp under the rind of the fruit is sweet and edible (Watt's Dic). Wood very suitable for match boxes and splints: yields paper-pulp of somewhat inferior quality.

2619. *T. Polycarpa*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1871.

\*2620. *Adenochlæna indica*, Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 265.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests of Cadamom Hills. Chemunji.

*Elevation.* 3500--4000'.

*Fl.* December--January. *Fr.* April--May.

\*2621. *Mallotus albus*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1873.

*Mal.* Vattakumbil. *Tam.* Mullupolavu.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Kulathurpuzha--Thalapara road.

*Elevation.* 0-3000'.

*Fl.* August--November--May--June.

*Fr.* August--November--June--July.

*Uses.* Wood suitable for match boxes and splints.

2622. *M. occidentalis*.—a variety of the above

2623. *M. muricatus*, Bedd.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Courtallam and moist forests.

2624. *M. stenanthus*. Muell.

*Habit.* Tree.

2625. *M. Lawii*, Muell

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2626. *M. Beddomei*, Hook.

2627. *M. rhamnifolius*, Muell.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

2628. *M. atrovirens*, Muell.

2629. *M. distans*, Muell.

*Habit.* Shrub.

°2630. *M. repandus*, Muell. A. Juss. Tent. Euphorb. t. 9. fig. 29.

*Mal.* Thavatti.

\*2631. *M. philippinensis*, Muell. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 21. & 24.

*Eng.* Monkey-face tree.

*Sans.* Madhuka.

*Mal.* Shenkolli, Ponoo, Manjana, Kuramadakku.

*Tam.* Kamala, Korangu-manjanatthi, Kapila.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Open forests at all elevations, Kulathurpuzha.

*Fl.* May--August--September. *Fr.* January--March--June.

*Uses.* Kamala powder is used in eye-diseases. Fruits after removal of outer skin, bruised and applied with honey in bites of poisonous insects (Basel Mission 500 plants). Seeds yield an oil used in medicine (Watt's Dic). It is the source of the valuable dye stuff "*Kamala*" which is used as an orange brown dye for silk. In medicine Kamala is a reputed remedy for Tape-worm and externally used in skin diseases. Roots yield a red dye. Kamala is soluble in alcohol and ether and from it *Rottlerin* and *Isorottlerin* are isolated. Wood used as fuel. Bark used in tanning (Nadkarni). Wood suitable for match boxes.

\*2632. *Cleidion javanicum*, Blume. Bedd. Fl. Madr. t. 272.

*Mal.* Yellari.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Achencoil valley; moist forests. 1000'.

*Fl.* December--January. *Fr.* May--June.

2633. *Macaranga indica*, Wight. Ic. t. 1893.

*Mal.* Uppila. *Tam.* Uttathamarei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* December--January.

*Uses.* Leaves used in folding sweetmeats under preparation in steam. Gum is produced from cuttings on bark (Basel Mission 500 plants)

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\*2634. *M. Roxburghii*, Wight. Ic. t. 1949.

*Mal.* Vattakanni.

*Tam.* Vattathámareï.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Malayattur and throughout. 200'.

*Fl. & Fr.* January–March.

*Uses.* Gum used for Gum arabic and in medicine and for taking impressions of leaves, coins, medallions &c. (Bourdillon). Fruit eaten in famine times. Leaves used as green manure (Watt's Dic). Gum boiled in oil applied to cure itches. Gum applied to cure swellings. Leaves and bark boiled in water used to wash ulcers (Local—Krishnan Vydian). Wood suitable for mtach boxes and splints and for paper-pulp.

\*2635. *Homonoia riparia*, Lour. Wight Ic. t. 1808.

*Sans.* Púshánabédaka.

*Mal.* Kalloorvanchi. *Tam.* Cheppunjeringal.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* River beds, Periyar, Pambayar, Koni and other rivers.

*Fl.* December

*Uses.* Decoction of root or powder given in honey or sugar cures piles, stone in the bladder, burning of the body, chest pain, disorders in the vagina, gonorrhœa, syphilis and thirst. It cleans and corrects the bladder and is laxative. It is a specific to accelerate the flow of urine (Local—Krishnan Vydian).

2636. *H. retusa*, Muell. Wight Ic. t. 1869.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* River beds.

2637. *Ricinus communis*, Linn. Gærtn. Fruct. t. 107.

*Eng.* Castor oil plant.

*Sans.* Gantharvahasthaka.

*Mal.* Chittámankku. *Tam.* Amanakku.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* April–June. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* Decoction of root with butter is a good laxative and gives ease and comfort to the body. Powder of root with honey used for rheumatism. Bark with tobacco and dry ginger given to horses for stomach-ache. Leaves used to feed silk worms. Seeds give fast color in dyeing (Basel Mission 500 plants). There are two varieties of this plant, one with large red seeds and the other with small grey seeds. The oil

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extracted from the seeds of the former is used for lubricating and illumination. The latter oil is used in medicine as a purgative, in constipation, sore nipples and rheumatism. Decoction of leaves applied to breast increases the secretion of milk. Juice of leaves taken internally increases flow of milk in women. Cattle are also fed with leaves for this purpose. Root bark and leaves have purgative properties (Nadkarni). Leaves used in medicine for hienteric dysentery (N. N. Sen). Decoction of root taken as a remedy in phlegm, swellings, stomach-ache, dropsy, fever, hernia, asthma, leprosy, rheumatic joints, and all pains in the wrist, head and bladder. It improves vitality and cures rheumatism. Decoction of leaves given in rheumatism, worms and stone in the bladder. Decoction or powder of tender leaves cures phlegm, rheumatism, hernia, and pain in the bladder. Seeds ground and eaten cure rheumatism, liver complaints, dropsy, piles and are laxative. Oil is taken as purgative removes excessive heat in the eyes, nose, mouth and improves complexion (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**2638. *Gelonium lanceolatum*, Willd. Wight Ic: t. 1867.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Secondary forests at low elevations and sometimes planted. Koni, Arienkavu &c. 200'.

*Fl.* September-February.

*Uses.* Wood good for buildings (Bourdillon).

**\*2639. *Baliospermum axillare*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 1865.**

*Sans.* Danti, Nagadanti.

*Mal. & Tam.* Naga-danti.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Koni evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 3000-6000'.

*Fl.* December.

*Uses.* Seeds are esteemed as good purgative. The plant is much used in Hindu medicine; where purgation is indicated the root is being generally prescribed (Phar. ind).

**\*2640. *Tragia involucrata*, Lin .**

*Eng.* Nettle.

*Sans.* Dhusparsha.

*Mal.* Choriyanom. *Tam.* Kotithuva, Kanchoorie.

*Habit.* Stinging twiner.

*Locality.* Throughout.

*Fl.* Rainy season.

*Uses.* Young leaves applied as a cure for baldness (N. N. Sen). Young shoots cooked and eaten in cases of worms in the stomach (Basel

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Mission, 500 plants). The root is used in medicine as an alterative in old venereal complaints. Juice of root mixed with milk and sugar is given in fever and itch. Decoction of root is administered internally against suppression of urine and colic (Drury). Fruit rubbed over the head with water removes baldness (Watt's Dic). This is used in preparing *Kshara Guda* for enlarged spleen (N. N. Sen). Juice of leaves with honey given for cough and powdered leaves given in fever and asthma (Local-Krishnan Vylian).

**2641. *T. bicolor*, Miquel.**

**2642. *Dalechamia indica*. Wight Ic. t. 1881.**

*Habit.* Twiner.

**2643. *D. velutina*, Wight Ic. t. 1881.**

*Habit.* Twiner.

**\*2644. *Sapium indicum*. Willd. Wight. Ic. t. 1950.**

*Mal. & Tam.* Pencolum.

*Habit.* A small tree.

*Locality.* Along backwaters in the low country.

*Fl.* April--May.

*Uses.* Decoction of root bark is purgative, emetic, and given in hydrophobia and insanity (Local-Krishnan Vylian). Wood used as fuel in the Sundrabans. Juice of the tree is very poisonous and the seeds are used to poison fish (Bourdillon).

**2645. *S. insigne*, Benth,**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* On rocks in evergreen forests of Peermede.

*Fl.* January--February.

*Uses.* Wood used for cylinders of native drums. The milk is acrid and poisonous (Bourdillon).

**\*2646. *Excoecaria Agallocha*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1865. B.**

*Mal.* Komatti. *Tam.* Kampetti.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Back waters in the low country, Quilon.

*Fl.* March--April--June. *Fr.* October--November--July.

*Uses.* Wood used for posts, toys, bedsteads, tables &c. Juice exuding from the bark when green is very poisonous (Bourdillon). Juice is called tiger's milk and is applied to ulcers as also the decoction of the leaves. Juice is blistering and will cause blindness if put into the eyes and a good caoutchouc may be prepared from it (Drury). Seeds powdered and taken in hot water used as a remedy in snake and insect poisons.

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rheumatism, worms, and leprosy. Juice boiled in oil applied in all rheumatism, leprosy, stomach complaints, nervous complaints, fits and paralysis (Local--Krishnan Vydiar). Wood is suitable for match boxes and splints.

**2647. *E. crenulata*, Wight.** Ic. t. 1865,

*Habit.* Small tree.

\***2648. *E. insignis*, Bedd.**

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Moist forests. Peermede.

*Fl.* January.

**2649. *E. robusta*, Hook (Brandis).**

\***2650. *Sebastiania chamælea*, Muell.**

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Naduvathumuzhi Teak Plantations.

*Fl. & Fr.* All round the year.

\***2651. *Hevea brasiliensis*, Muell.**

*Eng.* Para rubber.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Planted throughout Travancore. 1500'.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* The latex of the tree yields the Para rubber. It is planted very extensively in several parts of Travancore over thousands of acres, especially by European Rubber Companies. The wood will probably be found very suitable for match boxes and splints, and perhaps for paper pulp.

**2652. *Manihot utilisima*, Pohl.**

*Eng.* Tapioca, Cassava.

*Mal.* Maracheeni.

*Locality.* Extensively cultivated as a staple food.

*Fl.* April--May.

*Uses.* Roots form the main stay of the working classes. Leaves slightly dried make good fodder for cattle. Raw tubers if eaten without boiling causes prussic-acid poisoning. Tubers are prepared for food in diverse ways. Bark of root good for bad ulcers. Raw root is poisonous (Local).

**2653. *M. Glaziovii*, Muell (Brandis)**

*Eng.* Ceara rubber.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Introduced. Planted occasionally in Rubber and other estates. 3000'.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* The latex of the tree yields the 'Ceara rubber' of commerce.

**2654. *Castilloa elastica.***

*Eng.* Mexican rubber.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Introduced. Planted in rubber Estates rather sparingly.

*Uses.* The latex of the tree yields rubber.

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**\*2655. *Holoptelea integrifolia*, Planch. Wight Ic. t. 1968.**

*Eng.* Entire-leaved Elm.

*Mal.* Aval. *Tam.* Ayli.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout Travancore at low elevations and specially in Malayattur forests.

*Fl.* January--February. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood used for dug-out boats, carts, building and earving, for fuel and charcoal. An oil is extracted from the seeds (Bourdillon). Wood suitable for match boxes and splints and also for paper-pulp.

**\*2656. *Celtis tetrandra*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1570. (*Syn.* *C. Serotina*, Planch)**

*Mal.* Poochakurivu. *Tam.* Kuviya, Murangan.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Paneli Teak Plantations, Sholas of Peermede, Cardamom Hills and High Ranges. 3500'

*Fl.* January--March. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood used for planking and canoes (Bourdillon). It is suitable for match boxes and splints.

**2657. *C. Wightii*, Planch. Wight Ic. t. 1969.**

*Habit.* Tree.

**2658. *C. cinnamomea*, Lindl.**

*Mal.* Butha-onathi, Butha. *Tam.* Pinári.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests. Paneli near Bhugavathikulam. 500'--1500.



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*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* Wood has a disgusting odour and is valued as a medicine in Travancore for head-ache. Scraped fine and mixed with lemon juice it is taken internally in itches and other cutaneous affections to purify blood (Bourdillon).

**\*2659. *Trema orientalis*, Blume.** Wight Ic. t. 1971.

*Eng.* The Indian Nettle Tree. The Charcoal tree.

*Sans.* Jivanti.

*Mal.* Ami, Rātthi., *Tam:* Chenkolam, Ambaratthi, Oman, Mini, Mudalei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Koni, and almost all over. 0-8000'.

*Fl.* December-February-March. *Fr.* April-May.

*Uses.* Wood used to make gun-powder charcoal. The bark yields a fibre used for tying bundles. The tree is used as a shade for coffee (Bourdillon). Root, bark and leaves used in epilepsy. Leaves used in polishing wood (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood is suitable for match boxes and splints.

**2660. *Girroniera reticulata*, Thw.** Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 313.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Ghaut forests. 3000'.

*Fl.* February--March.

*Uses.* Wood very hard and heavy and is a valuable engineering timber used for planking and rafters (Bourdillon).

**2661. *Cannabis sativa*, Linn.** Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 655.

*Eng.* Indian hemp.

*Sans.* Vijaya, Sidhapatra.

*Mal.* Ganja. *Tam.* Kancha.

*Locality.* Hills of South Travancore, cultivated.

*Fl.* Rainy season.

*Uses.* Leaves washed, fried and powdered and made into a drink with sugar is given as a remedy in bloody diarrhoea, indigestion and fits. The plant yields good fibre (Basel Mission 500 plants). This is a sacred plant of the Hindus. The principal forms in use are (1) *Ganja* consisting of the unfertilised resinous flowering shoots of the female plant (2) *Bhang* which does not develop the narcotic property until the fruits are mature (3) the *charas* is the cannabis resin which exudes naturally from the leaves, stem and fruits. A brown alkaloid called *cannabine* and a purified resin prepared and used as sedative. Ganja is chiefly used in intoxicating drugs and for smoking. Indian hemp is primarily stimulant,

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secondarily anodyne, antispasmodic and anæsthetic. Leaves make a good snuff for deterring the brain. Juice applied to the head removes dandruff and vermin; dropped into the ear it allays pain, destroys worms, checks discharge in diarrhœa and gonorrhœa, and is diuretic. Powder of leaves applied to wounds promotes granulation. Externally used as poultice it relieves hæmorrhoids and affections of the eyes. Resin extracted from the leaves and flowers is narcotic and is used to produce sleep in sleeplessness, to remedy head-aches, mania, whooping cough, asthma and dysuria and to increase appetite. Oil extracted from the seeds used in rheumatism (Nadkarni).

**2632. *Phyllochlamys sipinosa* Bureau.** Bedd. Forest. Man. t. 26. f. 2.

**\*2663. *Streblus asper*, Lour.** Wight Ic. t. 1961.

*Mal.* Paruka, Parava.

*Tam.* Pira.

*Habit.* Large shrub or tree.

*Locality.* Throughout low country, Quilon &c.

*Fl.* February–March. *Fr.* April–May.

*Uses.* Wood elastic and used for cart wheels and for fuel. Bark used for paper-making and twigs for tooth-brushes. Leaves used to feed elephants and sheep and to polish wood or ivory. Fruit edible. Juice has astringent and antiseptic properties and used to remove glandular swellings and as a vegetable rennet to coagulate milk. Decoction of bark and powdered roots given for fever and dysentery (Bourdillon). Decoction of root given as a remedy in boils and syphilis. Paste of leaves applied to swellings, buboes, testicles and given internally as a remedy in excessive perspiration, and given with molasses cures typhoid fever. Leaves bruised and boiled in oil applied in fevers (Local–Krishnan Vylian).

**2664. *Broussonetia papyrifera*, Vent.** Bot. Mag. t. 2352.

*Eng.* Paper mulberry.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Planted in the Trivandrum Public Gardens. Introduced

*Uses.* Bark yields a fibre made into cloth and paper. Fruit edible and wood burnt for lamp black used in making ink (Balfour). The Burmese make their curious *papier-mache* school slates with the bark. The Tapa cloth of the South Sea Islands is made from it and also the Karen's mulberry paper-cloth (Watt's Dic).

**2665. *Plecospermum spinosum*, Trecul.** Wight Ic. t. 1963.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore.

*Fl.* February–April.

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*Uses.* Wood is used in colouring silks yellow and as fuel. The plant is well adapted for hedges (Watt's Dic).

**2666.** *Dorstenia indica*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1964.

**2667.** *Ficus gibbosa*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 650.

*Mal. & Tam.* Itthi, Kal-itthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Kumili and throughout.

*Elevation.* 0--4000'.

*Fl.* December. *Fr.* January--March.

*Uses.* Bark is stomachic and gentle aperient. Decoction of root is a powerful purgative. Leaves used to polish ivory (Bourdillon). This commences life as an epiphyte on other trees.

**2668.** *F. cuspidifera*, Miq.

**2669.** *F. tuberculata*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 651. *Var:* *F. Gibbosa*.

**\*2670.** *F. Dalhousiæ*, Miq. King. Fic. t. 11.

*Sans.* Somavalkhom.

*Mal.* Kallal. *Tam.* Kal-al, Kalloali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* On rocks near Thenmalai and Arienkavu

*Fl.* February. *Fr.* April--July.

*Uses.* Fruit cures heart diseases, and burning of the body but increases worms. Young leaves or bark crushed and taken in liver complaints and used as a blood purifier in itches and sores (Local--Krishnan Vydiar).

**2671.** *F. bengalensis*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1989.

*Eng.* Banyan tree.

*Sans.* Vata-vriksha.

*Mal.* Paer-äl. *Tam.* Alamaram.

*Habit.* A large tree.

*Fr.* January--April, October--December.

*Uses.* Milky juice externally applied to pains and bruises, in rheumatism, lumbago, to cracked feet, and to the gum in tooth-ache. Internally it is used in dysentery, diarrhoea and is astringent. Infusion of bark is a tonic and useful in diabetes. Bark contains tannin. Seeds are cooling and tonic. Decoction of root-fibre acts like Sarasaparilla and used in gonorrhoea. Tender ends of the hanging roots are given for obstinate vomiting and gonorrhoea. Young buds astringent and used like juice. Concentrated juice with fruit is an aphrodisiac and used in gonorrhoea. Bark and aerial root yield a coarse fibre (Nadkarni). Wood used for well-curbs, boxes, door-panels and furniture. Wood of the drops (aerial roots).

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used for tent poles and cart yokes &c. (Bourdillon). Tree largely planted for avenues in Mysore and Madras Presidency as it is very shady.

\*2672. *F. mysorensis*, Heyne. King. Fic. t. 14.

*Mal.* Kallal.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Paruthipalli, not very common.

*Fl.* February. *Fr.* December–April.

*Uses.* Wood used for door planks in Mysore. Fruit eaten by children. Bark yields rough fibre, and coagulated sap used in native medicine. This tree is planted largely in Mysore for avenues, as it gives good shade.

\*2673. *F. tomentosa*, Roxb. King. Fic. t. 18.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Drier parts as Anjinaq and South Travancore.

*Fr.* July–September.

\*2674. *F. Beddomei*, King. Fic. t. 24.

*Mal.* Thavatta-al. *Tam.* Kurali, Urali.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede.

*Elevation.* 1000'—4000'.

*Fl.* February–March. *Fr.* March–May.

*Uses.* Wood suitable for match boxes.

2675. *F. travancorica*, King. Fic. t. 26.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Hills of North Travancore.

*Elevation.* 3500'.

2676. *F. altissima*, Blume. Fic. t. 30.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Lac is collected from the branches and yields caoutchouc (Watt's Dic).

2677. *F. Benamina*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 658.

*Eng.* Oval leaved fig tree.

*Mal.* Velâl.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Elevation.* 1000 3000'

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*Fr.* March-May.

*Uses.* Decoction of leaves with oil used in ulcers. Bath made from bark and stem used in leprosy and pain in the limbs (Drury). Wood suitable for match boxes.

**2678. *F. elastica*, Roxb. King. Fic. t. 45.**

*Eng.* The Indian caoutchouc tree, the India rubber fig.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Milk of the tree yields caoutchouc and is smeared over the inside of rattan baskets to make them watertight (Balfour). This is not commonly found. Planted in the Trivandrum Public Gardens.

**2679. *F. Trimeni*. King.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fr.* June-August.

\***2680. *F. retusa*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 642.**

*Sans.* Shudra.

*Tam.* Kal-atthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Arienkavu.

*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* April-May.

*Uses.* Roots and leaves boiled in oil applied to wounds and bruises. Juice of bark used in liver diseases (Bourdillon). The plant is good for thorns and itches on the head. Decoction of bark boiled in oil used in rheumatism (Basel Mission 500 plants).

\***2681. *F. talboti*, King. Fic. t. 63.**

*Sans.* Plaksha.

*Mal.* Itthii. *Tam.* Ottal. Kal-itthi, Erali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Forests about Puliya and Arienkavu. 700'.

*Fl.* September. *Fr.* September-October.

*Uses.* Decoction or powder of bark given in honey cures bile, phlegm, impure blood, ulcers, venereal diseases, burning sensation, diarrhoea, hæmorrhage and leprosy. Ripe fruit also used in the above diseases but constipates bowels (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

\***2682. *F. nervosa*, Roth. Wight Ic. t. 660.**

*Mal.* Eeche. *Tam.* Nir-ál.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests along Achencoil river. 4000'.

*Fl.* January. *Fr.* December-January, August-September.

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\*2683. *F. religiosa*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 1967.

*Eng.* The peepal tree.

*Sans.* Piplaha, Aswatha.

*Mal.* Arayal. *Tam.* Arashamarom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* September. *Fr.* September–October.

*Uses.* Seeds cooling and laxative. Fruit laxative and helps digestion. Bark astringent and used in gonorrhœa. Decoction of bark and leaves used in tanning. Fruit is a nutritious food for cattle. Dried fruit powdered and taken in water for 14 days cures asthma. Leaves of young shoots act as purgative and useful in skin diseases. Tender shoots boiled in milk and added with sugar make a cooling morning drink. Juice used in cracked feet. Leaves are food for silk-worms (Nadkarni). Wood used for packing cases, fuel and charcoal. Bark yields a milky juice. Bark and leaves used as elephant fodder (Bourdillon). Powder or decoction of bark taken with honey improves complexion, cures ulcers, and purifies blood. Tender shoots boiled in ghee taken cure biliousness and diarrhœa (Local–Krishnan Vydian). Wood suitable for match-boxes.

\*2684. *F. Arnottiana*, Miq. King. Fic. t. 68.

*Sans.* Plaksha.

*Mal.* Aswathom, Amakannyan, Arayal.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermede, deciduous forests and rocks. 3000'.

*Fl.* March. *Fr.* July–August.

*Uses.* Bark used for itches and boils in children (Basel Mission 500 plants). It is cooling and purifies blood (Local–Krishnan Vydian).

\*2685. *F. Tjakela*, Burm. King. Fic. t. 70.

*Mal.* Kâral.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Common in waste lands.

*Elevation.* 0–3000'.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June–July.

*Uses.* This is planted as an avenue tree (Bourdillon). Wood suitable for match-boxes.

\*2686. *F. Tsiela*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 668.

*Eng.* Wave leaved fig tree.

*Sans.* Kaneenika.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu and High Ranges.

## URTICACEÆ.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* October--December--January.

*Uses.* Bark yields a good fibre (Watt's Dic). Bark pounded in milk drunk in colic. Root used in dyeing. Root-bark yields a fibre used for bow strings (Bassel Mission 500 plants).

\*2687. *F. infectoria*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 665.

*Mal.* Cherla. *Tam.* Kal-itthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations, Periyar banks.

*Fl.* September--November.

*Uses.* Wood used for charcoal. Young shoots eaten in curries. Leaves form good fodder for elephants and bark yields good fibre (Bourdillon). Wood and bark suited for Paper-pulp.

\*2688. *F. Callosa*, Willd. King. Fic. t. 85.

*Mal.* Kadaplavu. *Tam.* Koli-al.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Common on abandoned land. Puliara forests. 1000'--2000'.

*Fl.* May--July. *Fr.* July--August--December.

*Uses.* Wood suitable for match-boxes.

\*2689. *F. heterophylla*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 636.

*Habit.* Creeping Shrub.

*Uses.* Juice of root given in colic pains and that of leaves given in dysentery. Root-bark powdered with coriander useful in coughs and asthma (Watt's Dic). This is used to prepare *Darbyadi* for fever and jaundice. Leaves used as sand-paper (N. N. Sen).

\*2690. *F. asperima*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 633.

*Eng.* The -paper tree.

*Sans.* Kharapathra.

*Mal.* Theragam. *Tam.* Maramthinni-atthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Secondary forests at all elevations. 0-4000'.

*Fl.* Rainy season. *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* Leaves used instead of sand-paper for polishing furniture (Bourdillon). Juice of plant with chunam is applied externally in throat complaints. Decoction of bark and root good for leprosy (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaves used as surgical file to remove abnormal growth in the eyes (Local--Krishnan Vylian).

\*2691. *F. hispida*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 638.

*Mal.* Eruman kku.

## URTICACEÆ.

*Tam.* Ottanāli, Chona-atthi, Pei-atthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Secondary forests at all elevations. 0-4000'.

*Fr.* January--February.

*Uses.* Bark yields a fibre for tying bundles. Fruit, seeds and bark have emetic properties followed by purging. Fruit eaten and leaves used as cattle fodder. This is one of the most destructive of figs to buildings (Watt's Dic). Root used in medicine for fistula in *Ano* (N. N. Sen). Wood suitable for match-boxes.

**2692. *F. macrocarpa*, Wight, Ic. t. 1965.**

*Habit* Climbing tree.

**2693. *F. guttata*, Kurz. Wight Ic. t. 1966.**

*Habit.* Climbing tree.

**2694. *F. Roxburghii*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 673.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Uses.* Bark yields a coarse fibre. Fruit is eaten in curries. Leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

**2695. *F. glomerata*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 667.**

*Eng.* Country Fig tree. The Gular Fig.

*Sans.* Yegna-vriksha.

*Mal. & Tam.* Atthi.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Common all over 0-4000'.

*Fr.* September--November.

*Uses.* Bark, leaves and unripe fruits are astringent and used in dysentery. Fruits given in aphthous complaints and when boiled in milk is a good remedy for visceral obstructions. Fruit is efficacious in diabetes. Bath made of fruit and bark useful in leprosy. Bark useful in cancerous affections. Infusion of bark given in diabetes and young leaves in bilious affections. The fluid which is obtained by incision in the roots is given as a cooling tonic (Nadkarni). Wood lasts well under water and is used for well frames. Fruit edible. This is a best shade tree for coffee (Bourdillon). Powder of bark with gingelly oil applied to old ulcers. Leaves powdered and mixed with honey given in bilious complaints. Tender shoots eaten as a vegetable and increases milk in cows (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood suitable for match-boxes.

**\*2696. *F. Rama Varmæ*. *Syn:* *F. Beddomei*.**

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Peermade.

*Fl.* February.



## URTICACEÆ.

**2697. *Antiaris toxicaria*, Leschn. Wight Ic. t. 1958.***Eng.* The Upas tree.*Sans.* Valkala-vriksha.*Mal.* Arei-anjili. *Tam.* Mara-uri*Habit.* A lofty tree.*Locality.* Evergreen forests.*Elevation.* 0--2000'.*Fl.* September--October. *Fr.* January--May.

*Uses.* The milk of the Upas tree contains an acrid virulent poison called *antiarin* which is used in Java for poisoning arrows but its properties do not seem to be known in India. The poisonous properties of the juice have given rise to exaggerated accounts of the fatal effects produced by the tree. It is said that the effluvium kills all animals and birds which approach it and no fish are to be found in the waters in its neighbourhood and any attempt to collect the juice is attended with fatal consequences to the operator. Wood soft and perishable and is used for tea-boxes. Inner bark yields a good fibre and the bark is converted into sacks &c., by the hillmen (Bourdillon). Powdered wood boiled with congee is given in bloody diarrhoea (Basel Mission 500 plants). All large trees of this species have been practically destroyed by hill men felling them for the bark. The wood is very suitable for match-boxes and splints, and for paper-pulp.

**\*2698. *Cudrania jayanensis*, Trecul. For. Man. t. 27. f. 1.***Mal.* Elinullu. *Tam.* Ezhumullu.*Habit.* Scandent shrub or big climber.*Locality.* Kulasekharom, Thadikaranconum.*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* April.*Uses.* This makes splendid walking sticks.**\*2699. *Artocarpus integrifolia*, Lamk. Wight Ic. t. 678.***Eng.* Indian Jack tree.*Sans.* Panasa.*Mal.* Pilavoo. *Tam.* Plachei, Chakkai, Pilavu.*Habit.* Large tree.*Locality.* Throughout. Planted extensively in private gardens.*Fl.* November--December. *Fr.* Almost all the year round.

*Uses.* Kernels contain oil. Leaves form fattening food for cattle and goats. Wood yields a yellow dye when the saw-dust is boiled in water. *Bird-lime* is manufactured from juice (Drury). Decoction of root given in diarrhoea. Juice of bark with root of *acorus* ground and applied to the eyes in dimness of vision. Puffy aril surrounding seed, root juice and sugar pounded and smeared on chest in heart-burning (Basel

## URTICACEÆ

Mission 500 plants). Fruit delicious, demulcent, nutritious and laxative. It is generally cooked and eaten. Juice of plant mixed with vinegar and applied to glandular swellings promotes suppuration. Seeds roasted and eaten as chest-nut. Tender leaves used in skin diseases and root used internally in diarrhoea (Nadkarni). Wood suitable for match-boxes and for building, furniture and cabinet works.

**2700. A. hirsuta, Lamk.** Wight Ic. t. 1957.

*Eng.* Jungle jack tree.

*Mal.* Anjili. *Tam.* Anjili, Ayani.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Throughout. Planted extensively in private compounds.

*Fl.* December-March. *Fr.* May-June.

*Uses.* Wood one of the most valuable for buildings, boats &c. Fruit edible. The viscid juice is made into bird lime and bark used to prepare a brown dye (Drury). Dried leaves powdered and warmed applied to pain in the joints and other parts. Fruit pickled (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood suitable for match-boxes and splints.

**\*2701. A. Lakoocha, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 681.

*Mal.* Chima. *Tam.* Thitti-pilavu.

*Habit.* Large tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Kulathurpuzha. 0-2000'

*Fl.* January-February. *Fr.* April-May.

*Uses.* Fruit used in place of tamarind (Basel Mission 500 plants). Wood used for house building and boats. Fruit eaten by hill tribes and yields a yellow dye. Wood used in dyeing cloth yellow. Bark eaten instead of betel-nut (Bourdillon). Roots used in medicine for fever. Wood very suitable for match-boxes and splints.

**2702. A. incisa, Linn.**

*Eng.* Bread fruit tree (Brandis).

*Mal.* Seemei-plavu, *Tam.* Seemai chakkay

*Habit.* Tree.

*Fl.* January-April. *Fr.* June-August.

*Locality.* Introduced in the low country and planted in private compounds.

*Uses.* Fruit used as an excellent vegetable (Local). Fruit cut and dried is preserved as vegetable and keeps well for some time (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2703. Urtica parviflora, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 690.

*Eng.* Nilgherry nettle.

## URTICACEÆ.

*Mal.* Anachoriyanom.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Fl.* September--November.

*Uses.* This nettle yields a fibre. Leaves cooked and eaten as a spinach (Watt's Dic). Decoction given in fevers (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2704.** *Fleurya interrupta*, Gaud. Wight Ic. t. 1975.

**2705.** *Laportea terminalis*, Wight. Ic. t. 1972.

**2706.** *L. crenulata*, Gaud. Wight Ic. t. 686.

*Eng.* The mouse nettle.

*Mal.* Anachoriyan. *Tam.* Ottapilavu.

*Habit.* Shrub or tree.

*Fl.* January--February.

*Uses.* This is the worst of the stinging nettles of India, its minute stinging hairs causing acute pain to those who touch the leaves and the pain increases when the part stung is dipped in water. It yields a strong fibre for cordage &c. (Bourdillon). Seeds used in Patna in the same way as coriander (Watt's Dic).

**\*2707.** *Girardinia heterophylla*, Dcne Wight Ic. t. 687.

*Eng.* Neelgherry nettle.

*Mal.* Anachoriyan.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Waste places and forests, Quilon &c.

*Fl.* September.

*Uses.* Leaves made into a paste and applied as a specific in very severe head-ache and in swellings and joints (Local--Krishnan Vydiyan). In contact with skin this nettle produces a most stinging pain. Bark abounds in fine fibres (Drury): Leaves are used as a vegetable in the North-West Provinces (Watt's Dic). Decoction of the plant given for fever (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2708.** *G. zeylanica*, Dcne. Wight Ic. t. 687

*Uses.* Bark yields a very strong fibre; yet the greatest difficulty is experienced in removing entirely the stinging properties which exist even in the clothes made of the fibre (Watt's Dic).

**2709.** *Pilea Wightii*, Wedd. Wight Ic. t. 1974.

**2710.** *P. trinervia*, Wight. Ic. t. 1973.

*Habit.* Herb.

**2711.** *Lecanthus Wightii*, Wedd. Wight Ic. t. 1985.

*Habit.* Herb.

## URTICACEÆ.

- \*2712. *Pellionia Heyneana*, Wedd. Monogr. t. 5.  
*Mal.* Nilampatti.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Arienkavu Reserve in cool places.  
*Fl.* February--May. *Fr.* June.
2713. *Elatostema sessile*, Forst. Wedd. Monogr. t. 9. f. 9.
2714. *E. lineolatum*, Wight, Ic. t. 1984.
2715. *E. major*, Thw.
2716. *E. acuminatum*, Brong. Wedd. Monogr. t. 9. D.
2717. *E. Wightii*, Hook.
2718. *E. surculosum*, Wight, Ic. t. 2091. f. 4. *Var. E. pedunculos.*
2719. *Boehmeria malabarica*, Wedd. Bedd. For. Man. t. 27.  
*Habit.* Tree or shrub.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede. 3000'.  
*Fl.* April.  
*Uses.* The liber yields a strong fibre used for fishing lines &c. (Watt's Die).
- \*2720. *B. platyphylla*, Don.  
*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal.  
*Fl.* October.
2721. *Chamabainia cuspidata*, Wight, Ic. t. 1981.
2722. *Pouzolzia indica*, Gaud. Wight, Ic. t. 1980.  
*Mal. & Tam.* Kulluruki.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Koiri. Peermede &c.  
*Fl.* October.  
*Uses.* The whole plant dried and powdered and given in honey cures syphilitic complaints, gonorrhœa and snake poison. It is used in purifying iron (Local--Krishnan Vydian).
2723. *P. alienata*, Wedd. Wight Ic. t. 2101.
2724. *P. tetraptera*, Wedd. Wight Ic. t. 2100.
2725. *P. diffusa*, Wight. Ic. t. 2099.
2726. *P. auriculata*, Wight. Ic. t. 2099. f. 3.
2727. *P. Wightiana*, Benn.  
*Mal.* Parakozhuppa. *Tam.* Thoruga.  
*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal, Rajampara &c.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* This is used as soap.

2728. *P. scabra*, Wight. Ic. t. 2097.

2729. *P. caudata*, Benn. Wight. Ic. t. 2097. f. 27.

2730. *P. Bennettiana*, Wight. Ic. t. 1978.

\*2731. *Villebrunea integrifolia*, Gaud. Bot. Bonite. Voy. t. 91

*Eng.* Ban-rhea.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen and secondary forests, Chemunji.

*Elevation.* 1000'--4000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* January--February, September--October.

*Uses.* Bark yields a strong fibre to make ropes, nets and coarse cloth (Bourdillon).

\*2732. *Debregeasia velutina*, Gaud. Wight Ic. t. 1959. (*D. longifolia*. Wedd.)

*Tam.* Kattu-nocchi.

*Habit.* Small tree.

*Locality.* Rocky grounds in secondary forests. 1000--4000'

*Fl. & Fr.* January--March.

*Uses.* Wood used for charcoal. Bark is made by hill men into fishing lines which withstands the action of water better than any other fibre (Bourdillon).

2733. *Droguetia diffusa*, Wedd. Wight Ic. t. 1982.

## MYRICACEÆ.

2734. *Myrica Nagi*, Thunb. Wight Ic. t. 764.

*Eng.* Box myrtle.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Dry forests. South Travancore.

*Fl.* October--December. *Fr.* May.

*Uses.* Fruit pleasantly acid. made into sherbeth and is edible. Bark used as an aromatic, stimulant and used externally as a plaster against rheumatism. It is used for tanning and is of the best of Indian bark dyes, colour being yellow (Bourdillon). The bark is described as heating, stimulant and used in diseases caused by deranged phlegm, cough, affection in the throat &c. Powdered bark is used as a snuff for catarrh with head-ache, and mixed with ginger given as a specific for cholera. It is used as an astringent, carminative tonic, in cough, fever and piles and mixed with vinegar it strengthens the gum and cures tooth-ache (Ind. For. 1894. p. 357).

**CASUARINÆ.****\*2735. Casuarina equisetifolia, Forst.**

*Eng.* The Casuarina, Beef-wood tree.

*Mal.* Sâmpirâni. *Tam.* Chauku

*Habit.* Tree

*Locality.* Planted throughout. 0--2000'.

*Fl.* September--October, February--March.

*Fr.* December--June.

*Uses.* Wood elastic and used for fuel, beams and rafters but it is too hard and heavy. Bark is used in tanning and a brown dye is extracted from it (Bourdillon). Leaves pounded and boiled in oil applied as a remedy in ear and head-diseases (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**SALICINÆ.****\*2736. Salix tetrasperma, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1954.**

*Sans.* Vedaṣa.

*Mal.* & *Tam.* Vanji.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* River banks and swamps in the High Ranges. Vandemettu &c.

*Elevation.* 2000--7000'.

*Fl.* December--February. *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* Wood used for cricket bats, gunpowder charcoal, posts and planks. Twigs made into baskets and leaves lopped for fodder to cattle. Bark used for tanning and as a febrifuge but it is not used for any purpose in Travancore (Bourdillon). Tender leaves powdered and taken in sugar cure phlegm, rheumatism, swellings, piles, venereal diseases, ulcers, leprosy, stone in the bladder and epilepsy (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**CERATOPHYLLÆ.****2737. Ceratophyllum demersum, Linn, Gærtn. Fruct. t. 44.****GNETACÆ.****2738. Gnetum scandens, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 1955.**

*Mal.* Karutha-odal. *Tam.* Pei-odal.

*Habit.* Large climbing shrub.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha valley. Quilon and all over low country. 300'.

*Fl.* February--December. *Fr.* June--July.

*Uses.* Stem yields a very strong fibre used for fishing nets. Fruit edible. Seeds roasted and eaten. Wood used for rough cordage. (Watt's Dic).

## CONIFERÆ.

\*2739. *Podocarpus latifolia*, Wall. Bedd, Sylv. Madr. t. 257.

*Tam.* Narambali.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Muthukuzhivayal. 4500'

*Fl.* August--September. *Fr.* January--February.

## CYCADACEÆ.

2740. *Cycas circinalis*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 2826.

*Mal.* 'Karalei, Intha, Kalanga.

*Tam.* Madanakamom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Deciduous forests. 0-3500'.

*Fl.* February--March. *Fr.* August--October.

*Uses.* Seeds yield a flour on which the hillmen subsist. Sago can be extracted from the stem which gives a clear gum (Bourdillon). The scales of the cone form a most useful narcotic medicine and are sold in the bazaars. Gum hastens suppuration in malignant ulcers. Fruit bearing cone is made into a poultice and applied to the loins to remove nephritic pains (Drury).

2741. *C. revoluta*, Thunb. (Brandis).

*Locality.* Introduced and planted in gardens.

## MONOCOTYLEDONS.

### HYDROCHARIDEÆ.

2742. *Hydrilla verticillata*. Casp. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 164.

*Habit.* Aquatic herb.

*Uses.* This is employed in many parts of India in the process of sugar refining. The surface of sugar is covered with it as with clay in the West Indies to ensure slow percolation of water afterwards applied (Watt's Dic).

2743. *Lagarosiphon Roxburghii*, Benth. Hook. Bot. Misc. Suppl. t. 11.

2744. *Vallisneria spiralis*, Linn. Hook. Bot. Misc. Suppl. t. 23, & 24.

*Uses.* The whole plant is used in Hindustan under the name of *Jangi* for the purpose of supplying water mechanically to sugar during the process of refining (Balfour).

2745. *Blyxa Roxburghii*, Rich. in Mem. Inst. Fr. t. 5.

2746. *B. echinosperma*, Hook. Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. t. 1.

2747. *B. Taiboti*, Hook.

2748. *Ottelia alismoides*, Pers. Bot. Mag. t. 1201.

### BURMANNIACEÆ.

2749. *Burmattia disticha*, Linn. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 242.

2750. *B. Coelestis*, DD. Royle. Ill. t. 91

2751. *B. Candida*, Griff.

### ORCHIDEÆ.

2752. *Oberonia iridifolia*, Lindl.

2753. *O. denticulata*, Wight. Ic. t. 1625.

2754. *O. verticillata*, Wight. Ic. t. 1626.

2755. *O. Falconeri*, Hook. Ic. Plant. t. 1780.

2756. *O. recurva*, Lindl. Hook. Ic. Plant. t. 1784.

2757. *O. Brunoniana*, Wight. Ic. t. 1622.

2758. *O. Lindleyana*, Wight. Ic. t. 1624.

2759. *O. Platycaulon*, Wight. Ic. t. 1623.

2760. *O. Wightiana*, Lindl. Wight. Ic. t. 1627

2761. *Microstylis Wallichii*, Lindl.

2762. *M. Rheedii*, Wight. Ic. t. 902.

2763. *M. Stocksii*, Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 1833.

2764. *M. crenulata*, Ridley

2765. *Liparis platyphylla*, Ridley.

2766. *L. Wightiana*, Thw. Wight. Ic. t. 904.

2767. *L. Beddomei*, Ridley.

2768. *L. Paradoxa*, Reichb.

2769. *L. Dalzellii*, Hook.

2770. *L. Walkeriæ*, Grah. Bot. Mag. t. 3770.

2771. *L. atropurpurea*, Lindl. Wight. Ic. t. 3



## ORCHIDÆ.

2772. *L. biloba*, Wight.  
 2773. *L. longipes*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 906.  
 2774. *L. viridiflora*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1735.  
 2775. *L. resupinata*, Ridley. Hook. Ic. Plant. t. 1888.  
 2776. *L. alata*, A. Rich.  
 2777. *L. livida*, Royle.  
 2778. *Dendrobium Macræi*, Lindl. Xen. Orchid. t. 118.  
 2779. *D. microbulbon*, A. Rich. Wight Ic. t. 1643.  
 2780. *D. nanum*, Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 1853.  
 2781. *D. Heyneanum*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 909.  
 2782. *D. graminifolium*, Wight. Ic. t. 1649.  
 \*2783. *D. chlorops*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 910.  
     *Habit.* Orchid.  
     *Locality.* Koni 200'.  
     *Fl.* January.  
 \*2784. *D. barbatulum*, Lindl. Bot. Mag. t. 5918.  
     *Mal.* Vella-itthil.  
     *Locality.* Malayattur. Low country.  
     *Fl.* December--February.  
 \*2785. *D. herbaceum*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1648.  
 2786. *D. hæmoglossum*, Thw.  
 \*2787. *D. Jerdonianum*, Wight. Ic. t. 1644.  
     *Habit.* Tree-orchid.  
     *Locality.* Evergreen forests. Chemunji. 4000'.  
     *Fl.* April.  
 \*2788. *D. nutans*, Lindl.  
     *Habit.* Tree-orchid.  
     *Locality.* Muthukuzhivaya. evergreen forests. 4500'.  
     *Fl.* March.  
 2789. *D. macrostachyn*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1647.  
 2790. *D. heterocarpum*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 1646.  
 2791. *D. aquem*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1645.  
 2792. *D. crepidatum*, Lindl. Bot. Mag. t. 4993.  
 2793. *Bulbophyllum albidum*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 4653.

## ORCHIDÆ.

2794. *B. fusco-purpureum*, Wight. Ic. t. 1651.

*Tam.* Chättipullu.

*Habit.* Trailing epiphyte.

\*2795. *B. nilgherrense*, Wight. Ic. t. 1650.

2796. *B. tremulum*, Wight. Ic. t. 1749.

2797. *Cirrhopetalum fimbriatum*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1655.

2798. *C. aureum*, Hook.

2799. *C. nilgherrense*, Wight. Ic. t. 1654.

2800. *C. Gamblei*, Hook.

2801. *C. Thomsonii*, Hook.

\*2802. *C. acutiflorum*, A. Rich; in Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser. t. 7.

*Habit.* Orchid on trees.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests below Chemunji. 4000'.

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* This possesses all the qualities of the tree on which it grows (Local—Krishnan Vydiar).

2803. *Trias Stocksii*, Benth. Wight. Ic. t. 1737.

2804. *Eria reticulata*, Benth. Wight. Ic. t. 1737.

2805. *E. Lichenora*, Lindl. Wight. Ic. t. 1738.

2806. *E. reticosa*, Wight. Ic. t. 1637.

2807. *E. exilis*, Hook.

2808. *E. Dalzellii*, Lindl. Wight. Ic. t. 1642.

2809. *E. nana*, A. Rich.

2810. *E. polystachya*, A. Rich.

2811. *E. mysorensis*, Lindl.

2812. *E. pauciflora*, Wight. Ic. t. 1636.

\*2813. *E. clavicaulis*, Wall.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Chokkampatty.

*Fl.* July.

2814. *Pachystoma senile*, Reichb. Wight. Ic. t. 1662.

2815. *Ipsea malabarica*, Hook.

2816. *Phajus albus*, Lindl. Bot. Mag. t. 3991.

2817. *Tainia bicornis*, Benth. Wight. Ic. t. 914.

2818. *Josephia lanceolata*, Wight. Ic. t. 1742.

## ORCHIDÆ.

2819. *J. latifolia*, Wight. Ic. t. 1743.  
 2820. *Cœlogyne breviscapa*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1641.  
 2821. *C. corrugata*, Wight. Ic. t. 1639.  
 2822. *C. glandulosa*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1638.  
 2823. *C. odoratissima*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1640.  
 2824. *Pholidota imbricata*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 907.  
*Mal.* Panna (on Maruthi tree).  
*Locality.* Kanjirapally.  
 2825. *Calanthe Masuca*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 918.  
 2826. *C. veratrifolia*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 1664.  
 2827. *Arundina bambusifolia*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1661.  
 2828. *Eulophia virens*, Brown. Wight Ic. t. 913.  
 2829. *E. graminea*, Lindl. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 326.  
*Habit.* Ground Orchid.  
*Locality.* Arienkavu. 1000'.  
*Fl.* March.  
 2830. *E. ochreatea*, Lindl.  
 2831. *E. pratensis*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1666.  
 2832. *E. macrostachya*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1667-8.  
 2833. *E. campestris*, Wall.  
*Uses.* This is esteemed as a tonic and aphrodisiac and used in cases of impotence. Tubers consumed as a farinaceous food by Europeans in India (Watt's Dic).  
 2834. *E. nuda*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1690.  
 2835. *E. flava*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1754.  
 2836. *E. fusea*.  
*Mal.* Kal-thamara.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Near Para nar.  
*Fl. & Fr.* May--June.  
 2837. *Cymbidium bicolor*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1687-8.  
 2838. *C. aloifolium*, Swartz. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 8.  
 2839. *Geodorum purpureum*, Br. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 40.  
 2840. *G. dilatatum*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 912.  
 2841. *Polystachya Wightii*, Reichb. Wight Ic. t. 1678.

## ORCHIDÆ.

2842. *P. purpurea*, Wight. Ic. t. 1679.
2843. *Luisia teretifolia*, Gaud. Wight Ic. t. 1689.
2844. *L. tenuifolia*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 911.
2845. *Cotonia macrostachya*. Wight Ic. t. 1755.
2846. *Doritis Wightii*, Benth.
- \*2847. *Rhynchostylis retusa*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 1745-6.  
*Habit.* Orchid.  
*Locality.* Malayattur. 700'.  
*Fl.* July.
- \*2848. *R. maculosum*.  
*Mâl.* Thadipanna.  
*Locality.* Epiphyte on trees. Thattakad.  
*Fl.* March.
2849. *Sarcochilus Wightii*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1741.
2850. *Ærides cylindricum*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1744.
2851. *Æ. maculosum*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1674 & 1675.
2852. *Æ. crispum*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1677. bis.
2853. *Æ. radicosum*. A. Rich. Wight Ic. t. 917.
2854. *Æ. lineare*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1676.
2855. *Vanda parviflora*. Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1669
- \*2856. *V. spathulata*. Spreng. Wight Ic. t. 915.  
*Habit.* Orchid.  
*Locality.* Quilon.  
*Fl.* August.
2857. *V. Roxburghii*, Br. Wight Ic. t. 916.  
*Fl.* June--September.
- Uses.* Root used in rheumatism and secondary syphilis. Leaves pounded and applied to the body in fever and juice is introduced into the aural meatus as a remedy for *otitis media*. Leaves split and worn by Santal girls as anklets (Watt's Dic). This is used in the preparation of *Vrihat Angaraka Taila* for fever (N. N. Sen). This grows on tamarind and jack trees. The plant growing on tamarind is used for diseases of the ear specially (Basel Mission, 500 plants).
2858. *Saccolabium filiforme*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1684.
2859. *S. nilagiricum*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1671.
2860. *S. ochraceum*, Lindl.

## ORCHIDÆ.

- \*2861. *S. Wightii*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1670.  
*Mal.* Upputhali.  
*Habit.* Orchid.  
*Locality.* Yeapuram and throughout.  
*Fl.* February--March, July--September.  
*Fr.* October--November.  
*Uses.* Leaves crushed and put in salt water when all sediment settles down leaving the water clear (Local).
2862. *S. præmorsum*, Hook. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 43.  
 2863. *S. congestum*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1672.  
 2864. *S. viridiflorum*, Lindl.  
 2865. *S. maculatum*, Hook.  
 2866. *Cleisostoma tenerum*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1680.  
 2867. *Tæniophyllum scaberulum*, Hook.  
*Locality.* Kottayam.
2868. *Diplocentrum recurvum*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1680.  
 2869. *D. congestum*, Wight. Ic. t. 1682.  
 2870. *Podochilus malabaricus*, Wight. Ic. t. 1748.  
 2871. *Thelasis pygmæa*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1732.  
 2872. *Vanilla Walkeriæ*, Wight. Ic. t. 932.  
 2873. *V. Wightiana*, Lindl.  
 2874. *V. Moonii*, Thw.
- \*2875. *V. aphylla*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 931.  
*Mal.* Oyakkaparendavalli.  
*Habit.* Climber.  
*Fl.* February.
2876. *Corymbis veratrifolia*, Blume. Bijdr. t. 78.  
 2877. *Tropidia angulosa*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 2090.  
 2878. *Spiranthes australis*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1724.  
 2879. *Cheirostylis flabellata*, Wight. Ic. t. 1727.  
 2880. *Zeuxine sulcata*, Lindl. Griff. Ic. Plant. Asiat. t. 349.  
*Uses.* Tubers used as salep (Watt's Dic).
2881. *Z. longilabris*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1728.  
 2882. *Goodyera procera*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1729.  
 2883. *Hetæria ovalifolia*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1730.

## ORCHIDÆ

2884. *Pogonia plicata*, Lindl., Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 321.  
 2885. *P. biflora*, Wight.  
 2886. *Epipogum nutans*, Reichb. Wight Ic. t. 1753.  
 2887. *Habenaria barbata*, Wight Ic. t. 928.  
 2888. *H. macrostachya*, Lindl.  
 2889. *H. digitata*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1701.  
 2890. *H. travancorica*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 922.  
 2891. *H. rariflora*, A. Rich. Wight Ic. t. 924.  
 2892. *H. Susannæ*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 920.  
 2893. *H. Richardiana*, Wight Ic. t. 1713.  
 2894. *H. Cephalotes*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1711.  
 2895. *H. polyodon*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1712.  
 2896. *H. longicornu*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 925.  
 2897. *H. platyphylla*, Spreng. Wight Ic. t. 1709.  
 2898. *H. plantaginea*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 1710.  
 \*2899. *H. longicalcarata*, A. Rich. Wight Ic. t. 925.  
*Habit.* Orchid.  
*Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal.  
*Fl.* October.
- \*2900. *H. crinifera*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 926.  
*Tam.* Neerpola.  
*Habit.* Ground orchid.  
*Locality.* Parapar road and Achencoil gap. 1000'.  
*Fl.* October.
2901. *H. commelinifolia*, Wall. Griff. Ic. Plant. Asiat. t. 33.  
 2902. *H. elliptica*, Wight. Ic. t. 1706.  
 2903. *H. fusifera*, Hook.  
 2904. *H. Heyneana*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 923.  
 2905. *H. subpubens*, A. Rich. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser. t. 4c.  
 2906. *H. affinis*, Wight. Ic. t. 1707.  
 2907. *H. marginata*, Coleb. in Hook. Fl. Exot. t. 136.  
 2908. *H. crassiflora*, A. Rich. Wight Ic. t. 1694.  
 \*2909. *H. diphylla*, Dalz. Wight Ic. t. 1715.  
*Habit.* Orchid.  
*Locality.* Malayattur. 100'

*Fl.* July.

- 2910 *H. bicornuta*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1097.  
 2911 *H. stenostachya*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 1702.  
 2912. *H. aristata*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1698.  
 2913. *H. Stocksii*, Hook.  
 2914. *H. malabarica*, Hook. A. Rich. in Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser. t. 2. A.  
 2915. *H. torta*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1696.  
 2916. *H. robustior*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 1699.  
 2917. *H. goodyeroides*, Don. Prodr. Royll. Ill. t. 87. f. 2.  
 2918. *H. Wightii*, Trimen. Wight Ic. t. 921.  
 2919. *H. jantha*, Benth. Wight Ic. V. 11. (? t. 1692).  
 \*2920. *H. Perrottetiana*, A. Rich. Wight Ic. t. 919.  
     *Habit.* Terrestrial orchid.  
     *Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal, 4000'.  
     *Fl.* October.  
 \*2921. *Satyrium nepalense*, D. Don. Wight Ic. t. 929.  
     *Habit.* Terrestrial orchid.  
     *Locality.* Muthukuzhivayal.  
     *Fl.* October.  
 2922. *Disperis zeylanica*, Trimen. Wight Ic. t. 930.  
 2923. *Cypripedium Drurii*, Bedd. Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. t. 112.  
     *Eng.* Lady's slipper orchid.  
     *Elevation.* 5--6000'.  
 \*2924. *Cyrtopera Cullenii*, Wight Ic. t. 754.  
     *Syn.* *Eulophia flava*.  
     *Habit.* Orchid.  
     *Locality.* Kulathurpnzha. 200'.  
     *Fl.* May.  
 \*2925. *Peristylus plantagineus*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 921.  
     *Syn.* *Habenaria Wightii*.  
     *Habit.* Orchid.  
     *Locality.* Grass land, Pathanapuram.  
     *Elevation.* 300'.  
     *Fl.* July.

### SCITAMINEÆ.

- \*2926 *Globba orixensis*, Roxb. Corom. Pl. t. 229.  
 2927. *G. Hookeri*, Clarke.

## SCITAMINEÆ.

\*2928. *G. ophioglossa*, Wight. Ic. t. 2002.

*Mal.* Kólechanna.

*Tam.* Elachannai, Kóchannai.

*Habit.* Tuberos shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu-Parapar road, 'Koni-100'

*Fl.* June--September. *Fr.* July--September.

2929. *G. bulbifera*, Roxb. Wight Ic. sub. t. 2001.

\*2930. *Curcuma angustifolia*, Roxb. in *Asiat. Res.* t. 3.

*Eng.* East Indian Arrow-root.

*Sans.* Vamsi.

*Mal.* Natturava, Koova.

*Tam.* Kokei, Artimavu.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* June.

*Uses.* Tubers form the chief source of the East Indian Arrow-root valued as an article of diet. It makes a cooling diet excellent in dysentery, dysuria and gonorrhœa. It may be safely substituted for Barley (Nadkarni). It is an aromatic article used to perfume medicines (N. N. Sen). Tubers bruised and flour extracted and taken in honey cure asthma, cough, consumption, leprosy, excessive thirst, fever, jaundice and kidney disorders. It improves vitality and fattens the body (Local-Krishnan Vydián)

\*2931. *C. aromatica*, Salisb. Wight Ic. t. 2005.

*Eng.* Wild turmeric.

*Sans.* Haridrachoram.

*Mal.* Káttumanjal, Vellachanna.

*Tam.* Káttumanjal.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Pathanapuram, moist jungles.

*Fl.* June. *Fr.* July.

*Uses.* Fresh root has a camphoraceous odour. Dried rhizome is used as a carminative and aromatic adjunct to other medicines and is externally used bruised in oil and applied to sprains and bruises. Powdered root smoke inhaled in head-ache. Tubers bruised and taken in ghee cure phlegm, bile, hæmorrhage and leprosy (Local-Krishnan Vydián).

2932. *C. Zedoaria*, Rosc. Rheede. Hort. Malab. t. 7.

*Eng.* The round Zedoary.

*Mal.* Adavi-kachola. *Tam.* Kasturimanjal.



## SCITAMINEÆ.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* March—May.

*Uses:* Root mixed with pickles to give flavour. Juice of root smeared in itches. Juice good in stomach-ache (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root possesses camphoraceous smell and has stimulant and carminative properties. It is chewed by singers to clear the throat. It is given in fever, skin diseases &c., with other ingredients. Pounded root with alum is applied to bruises. Powdered root mixed with the powdered wood of *Casalpinia sappan* mixed with water and thrown over persons during the holy festival of the Hindus.

2933. *C. leucorhiza*, Roxb. Rosc. Scit. t. 102.

*Eng.* Wild arrow-root.

*Locality.* Koni.

*Fl.* October—November.

*Uses.* This yields an excellent arrow-root (Balfour).

2934. *C. longa*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 11

*Eng.* Turmeric.

*Sans.* Varnavati.

*Mal. & Tam.* Manjal.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Rhizomes are largely used as a cooling agent and constituent in Indian curry powders. Root contains an essential yellow oil and starch and acts like a stimulant, aromatic, tonic, and carminative used in fever, dropsy, and internally and externally to skin diseases caused by impure blood. Turmeric paste used in sore-eyes, chicken-pox and various other diseases. Smoke relieves scorpion sting, hysterical fits &c. (Nadkarni). Juice of fresh root is anthelmintic (Drury).

2935. *C. montana*, Rosc.

2936. *C. decipiens*, Dalz.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Malayattur. 100

*Fl.* July.

2937. *C. nelgherrensis*, Wight Ic. t. 2006.

2938. *C. Amada*, Roxb. Rosc. Scit. t. 99.

2939. *Kæmpferia Galanga*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 899.

*Sans.* Sugandhavacha.

*Mal.* Kacholam. *Tam.* Kacholakilangu.

*Fl.* September-October.

## SCITAMINEÆ.

*Uses.* Roots are attached to necklaces for perfume (Balfour). Tubers used in perfumery. They are powdered and mixed with honey and given in coughs and pectoral affections. The oil in which they are boiled is useful in applying to the stoppages of the nasal organs. Tubers eaten. (Nadkarni).

**2940.** *K. rotunda*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 2029.

*Mal.* Chenchineer-kilangu.

*Tam.* Ner-pichan.

*Fl.* March-April.

*Uses.* Roots used in anæmia. Flowers fragrant (Basel Mission 500 plants). Roots have a hot ginger-like taste. Fresh bruised tubers are applied to wounds and swellings. Decoction applied to wounds with coagulated blood and purulent matter (Nadkarni). Root is an antidote in snake poison (N. N. Sen).

**2941.** *K. scaposa*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 2030.

**2942.** *Hitchenia caulina*, Baker.

**2943.** *Hedychium coronarium*, Kœnig. Wight Ic. t. 2010.

*Locality.* Peermede, in damp places.

*Uses.* Flowers fragrant, of various hues and much cultivated in gardens (Balfour). A very good plant for making paper-pulp, and is extensively cultivated in Jamaica for the purpose.

**2944.** *H. chrysoleucum*, Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 4516.

**2945.** *H. venustum*, Wight Ic. t. 2012.

**2946.** *Amomum cannæcarpum*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 2007.

**2947.** *Zingiber Nimmonii*, Dalz.

**2948.** *Z. Wightianum*, Thw. Wight Ic. t. 2004.

**2949.** *Z. officinalis*, Rosc.. Scit. Pl. t83.

*Eng.* Ginger.

*Sans.* Adrakam.

*Mal. & Tam.* Inji.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Fl.* April--July.

*Uses.* Ginger is pickled and juice used in diarrhœa, chest pain and cough (Basel Mission 500 plants). Ginger in the dry state is commonly used as a condiment and a conserve is made from fresh rhizomes. Infusion of ginger used in rheumatism, fever, tooth-ache, face-ache, indigestion and cholera. Ginger with salt is taken as a carminative (Nadkarni).

**\*2950.** *Z. Zerumbet*, Smith. Wight Ic. t. 2003.

*Sans.* Kumbhika. Vanasringhi.

## SCITAMINEÆ.

*Mal.* Kattkólinji. *Tam.* Kattaratha

*Locality.* Koni &c.

*Fl.* September-October-July-August. Root bitter and aromatic and is much used for cataplasms and fomentations and is not taken internally (Balfour). Root-bulb used in stomach-ache, asthma and phlegm; fragrant; pickled, powdered and mixed with condiments (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice of root taken with sugar in indigestion, vomiting, clotting of the blood and diseases of the womb (Local-Krishnan Vydián).

**2951. *Z. macrostachym.* Dalz.**

**\*2952. *Z. Casumunar,* Roxb. *Rosc. Scit. t. 85.***

*Mal.* Eri-channa.

*Habit.* Shurb.

*Locality.* Open forests, Koni.

*Fl.* July. *Fr.* September.

*Uses.* Juice irritant. It is used as a medicine in hysteric, epileptic and paralytic disorders, and as a carminative stimulant in cholera and diarrhoea (Watt's Dic)

**\*2953. *Costus speciosus,* Smith.**

*Sans.* Pushkara, Koshtam.

*Mal.* Channakkuva.

*Tam.* Neerutthi. Kani name. Thingalom.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Malayattur, Ranni, and all over. 190'-3000'.

*Fl.* July-September.

*Uses.* Tuber sliced and boiled in rice conjee said to cure dropsy. The root is bitter, astringent, and digestive and useful in fever, cough and skin diseases. It is anthelmintic and aphrodisiac. Tuber cooked and made into syrup or preserve is considered wholesome (Nadkarni).

**2954. *Elettaria Cardamomum,* Maton. *Woodv. Med. Bot. t. 131.***

*Sans.* Gandhakoti-kuti.

*Mal.* Elakka. *Tam.* Elakkai.

*Locality.* Largely cultivated in Cardamom Hills and elsewhere; occurs wild in all high evergreen forests above 2500'.

*Fl.* April-May. *Fr.* June.

*Uses.* Seeds are valuable as a warm cordial, and aromatic, carminative and stimulant due to an essential oil contained therein (Nadkarni). Seeds used as remedy in biliousness and cough (Basel Mission 500 plants). The seed is a valuable spice of commerce, and is largely exported from Travancore.

## SCITAMINEÆ.

**2955.** *Alpinia Galanga*, Sw. Obs. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 353.

*Sans.* Gandhavaruni.

*Mal.* Kol-inji. Arattba.

*Tam.* Perarathei.

*Locality.* Ranni Koni &c. cultivated in compounds.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* July.

*Uses.* Tubers, aromatic and bitter, rootstock pungent, acrid, aromatic and used by druggists as ginger, and given in infusion in rheumatism and catarrhal affections. They are used when fresh for seasoning fish (Balfour). Root used in colic, phlegm and for pickling (Basel Mission 500 plants). Juice used as a substitute for ginger.

**2956.** *A. Allughas*, Rosc. Scit. Pl. t. 67.

*Locality.* Ranni &c.

*Uses.* Root is aromatic and an inferior sort of galangal is produced. Juice of root is externally applied in gout and is also used internally. Pulverised root administered in colic (Drury).

**\*2957.** *A. calcarata*, Rosc. Wight Ic. t. 2028.

*Mal.* Kattuchena.

*Tam.* An kolinji.

*Habit.* Bulbous plant.

*Locality.* Kulathurpuzha, Thalapara road.

*Fl.* April–July. *Fr.* June, July–August.

**2958.** *A. aquatica*, Rosc.

**\*2959.** *Clinogyne virgata*, Benth. Wight Ic. t. 2015.

*Mal.* Kattu-kuppa. *Tam.* Kattuvei.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Kulirattimala, Thalapara road and moist places 3000'.

*Fl.* April–May. *Fr.* May–June.

**2960.** *Phrynium capitatum*, Willd. Wight Ic. t. 2016.

**2961.** *P. parviflorum*, Roxb. Rosc. Scit. Pl. t. 34.

**\*2962.** *Canna Indica*, Linn. Rosc. Scit. Pl. t. 12.

*Eng.* Indian shot.

*Mal.* Katuvava, Kandamani–valai.

*Tam.* Kunthamani, Puvalai.

*Habit.* A shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, Pallode, Koni &c. 1000'.

## SCITAMINEÆ.

*Fl.* January--July. *Fr.* February.

*Uses.* Seeds yield a purple dye and used in Burma as sacred beads. Seeds used as substitutes for shots and infusion taken as coffee, and are employed by natives in necklaces and other ornaments (Balfour). Root is diuretic, diaphoretic, demulcent and used in fevers and dropsy. Seeds used for rosaries and tuber cooked and eaten. Seed is cordial and vulnerary. Seed juice warmed and poured into ears cures ear-ache. Root bulb administered as a remedy to cattle in cases where poisonous grass has been eaten. For this purpose the root bulb is sliced and boiled in rice-water with pepper and given to cattle to drink (Nadkarani).

**2963.** *Musa superba*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 2017.

*Eng.* Wild plantain.

*Mal.* Kalluvázha, Malavázha.

*Tam.* Káttuvázhei.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* All over, rocky crevices and ledges.

*Uses.* Grows in the jungle and has got good fibre (Basel - Mission 500 plants).

**2964.** *M. sapientum*, Linn. Trew. Ehret. t. 21-23.

**2965.** *M. paradisiaca*, Linn. Trew. Ehret. t. 18-20

*Eng.* Plantain.

*Sans.* Kadali.

*Mal.* Vázha. *Tam.* Váloi, Kadali.

*Locality.* Cultivated extensively throughout Travancore.

*Fl.* Throughout the year. *Fr.* All the year round.

*Uses.* The plantain is one of the safest and most nourishing foods. The unripe fruit is cooling, astringent and is a valuable food in diabetes, dysentery, diarrhoea &c. Ripe fruit is a laxative. Leaves and leaf-stalks when burnt yield alkaline ashes used for washing cloth as country soap or fuller's earth. Leaves used by Indians as platters in feasts for serving food. Tender leaves useful as a substitute for oiled silk, gutta percha, in the water dressing of wounds, ulcers and blisters. Root is antibilious and in powder is used in anæmia and cachexia. Juice of tender roots contains tannin and is used with mucilage for checking hæmorrhages from the genital and air passages. Juice of root with burnt borax and nitre given in retention of urine, and mixed with ghee and sugar it is given in gonorrhœa; cooked flowers used in diabetes. Juice of bark and leaf given to children suffering from an overdose of opium. One ounce with one ounce of ghee is a brisk purgative (Nadkarni). Ashes used as caustics to open abscesses instead of the lancet (N. N. Sen). Decoction of root is given in insanity. Juice of root is diuretic. Tender leaves applied to burns to give relief. Juice of stalk used for dysentery

and vomiting. Juice of flower good for sore-mouth in children (Basel Mission 500 plants).

### HÆMODORACEÆ.

2966. *Peliosanthes neilgherriensis*, Wight Ic. t. 2052.  
 2967. *P. courtallensis*, Wight Ic. t. 2057.  
 2968. *Ophipogon intermedius*, Don, Wight Ic. t. 2050.  
 2969. *Sansevieria zeylanica*, Willd., Bot. Reg. t. 160.

*Eng.* Bow-string hemp.

*Sans.* Kharabusa.

*Mal.* Kurumpa. *Tam.* Marool,

*Fl.* August–September.

*Uses.* Leaves yield fine fibre, useful for cloth, cordage &c. The tow is excellent for paper-making. Fibre used for bow and ornament strings. Root warm to the taste prescribed in the form of electuary in consumptive cases and long-standing cough. Juice of tender shoots given to children for clearing their throats of viscid phlegm (Balfour). Juice of root and leaves used in snake-bite (Watt's Dic). This is used in the preparation of *Sudarsana churna* for fever (N. N. Sen).

2970. *S. Roxburghiana*, Schult. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 42.

*Eng.* Bowstring hemp.

*Locality.* Wild and cultivated in gardens.

### IRIDEÆ.

2971. *Betamcanda chinensis*, Lemam. in Red. Lil. t. 121.

### AMARYLLIDEÆ.

2972. *Hypoxis aurea*, Lour. Royle. Ill. t. 91. f. 3.  
 \*2973. *Curculigo Finlaysonianana*, Wall, Wight Ic. t. 2044–2046.

*Mal.* Nilampana.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Rockwood

*Fl.* April.

- \*2974. *C. orchioides*, Gært. Wight Ic. t. 2043.

*Sans.* Bhoomithala.

*Mal.* Nilappana. *Tam.* Nilappana.

*Locality.* Low country, Paruthipally and all over

*Fl.* February–May–June.

## AMARYLLIDÆ.

*Uses.* Tuberous roots considered demulcent, diuretic, tonic and restorative, useful in gonorrhœa, piles, debility, impotence and asthma jaundice, diarrhœa and colic (Nadkarni). It is also prescribed in electuary (Balfour). Used in the preparation of *Trilokyasundra Pills* for fever (N. N. Sen). Juice of crushed root with breast-milk applied to the eyes for growth of flesh in the eyes in sore-eye. Crushed root applied to scalds and blisters caused by quicklime and used as a remedy in diabetes, hæmorrhage and diseases of genital organs of both sexes (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

**2975. *Crinum asiaticum*, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 2021.

*Locality.* Cultivated in flower gardens.

*Uses.* Leaves succulent and are bruised and mixed with warm castor oil used for repelling whitlows and other inflammations at the ends of fingers and toes. Bulbs powerfully emetic and used to produce vomiting in poisoning especially by *Antiaris* (Balfour). Juice of leaves used in ear-ache and in wounds by poisoned arrows (Drury).

**2976. *C. defixum*, Ker.** Bot. Mag. t. 2208.

*Mal.* Velluttapolatali. *Tam.* Thudavachi, Vishamoongil.

*Locality.* Swampy river banks.

*Fl.* October--December.

*Uses.* Leaves and root have emetic virtues and a good substitute for ipecacuanha. Juice of leaves used for ear-ache. Smoke of burnt leaves is poisonous to mosquitoes and used in cattle sheds for the purpose (Nadkarni). Leaves bruised and applied remove insects from cattle and dogs &c., and ward off insects from grains (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**2977. *C. ensifolium*, Roxb.** Bot. Mag. t. 2301.

**2978. *C. humile*, Herb.** Bot. Mag. t. 2636.

**2979. *C. pratense*, Herb.**

**2980. *C. latifolium*, Linn.** Wight. Ic. t. 2019.

*Mal.* Kattulli.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Quilon. Thevally Palace premises, and all along backwaters and canals.

*Fl.* May-June.

*Uses.* Tuber pounded and applied in ring-worm, heated and applied to the soles in cramps. The decoction of tubers given in snake-bite, asthma, dysentery and mucous discharges (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

**2981. *C. brachynema*, Herb.** Bot. Mag. t. 5937.

**2982. *Pancreatium triflorum*, Roxb.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 40.

2983. *P. zeylanicum*, Linn. Bot. Mag. t. 2538.  
 2984. *P. longiflorum*, Roxb. Herb. Ic. t. 42. -f. 1.  
 2985. *P. parvum*, Dalz.  
 2986. *P. varacundum*, Wight, Ic. t. 2023.

### TACCACEÆ.

2987. *Tacca pinnatifida*, Forst. Gært. Fruct. 14.

*Sans.* Surna.

*Mal.* Chainay. *Tam.* Carachunay, Senai.

*Uses.* Root is a specific for piles (Basel Mission 500 plants). Root contains acrimony and is much eaten as sago &c. (Nadkarni). The fecula resembles arrow-root and is much eaten and is very nourishing (Drury).

2988. *T. lævis*, Roxb.

### DIOSCOREACEÆ.

- \*2989. *Dioscorea dæmōna*, Roxb. Wight Ic. t. 811.

*Eng.* Wild yam.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Secondary forests at low elevations, Kunnikode. 100'.

*Fl.* September--November.

*Uses.* This is eaten in famine days though acrid (Balfour).

- \*2990. *D. tomentosa*, Heyne.

*Mal.* Nule chámé (Probably Kāni name).

*Tam.* Kambavalli.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Kunnikode. 100'.

*Fl.* September--October. *Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Young shoots are eaten as greens in Bombay (Watt's Dic).

- \*2991. *D. pentaphylla*, Linn.

*Eng.* Wild yam.

*Sans.* Triparnika.

*Mal.* Nuran. *Tam.* Karnapeedan, Noorang.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Kunnikode. Common throughout.

*Fl.* August--September. *Fr.* September--October.

*Uses.* Root boiled and eaten with pepper and salt cures bile, cough, asthma, poisons, and ulcers; increases phlegm, rheumatism, is laxative



## DIOSCOREACEÆ.

and hard to digest (Local—Krishnan Vydiar). This is much eaten though it contains acrimony (Balfour). The male flowers are eaten as greens (Drury).

**2992.** *D. Jacquemontii*, Hook.

**2993.** *D. obtuseata*.

**2994.** *D. spinosa*, Roxb. Rheed. Hort. Mal. t. 52.

**2995.** *D. fasciculata*, Roxb.

**2996.** *D. Wightii*, Hook.

**2997.** *D. purpurea*, Roxb.

*Locality.* Introduced.

*Uses.* Grown in Trivandrum Public Gardens. Tuber is excellent food (Local)

**\*2998.** *D. spicata*, Roth.

*Mal.* Atthi kilangu.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Malayattur. 600'

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* Root edible

**\*2999.** *D. oppositifolia*. Linn. Wight Ic. t. 813.

*Mal.* Kánji. *Tam.* Kavalér.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Malayattur, South Travancore.

*Fl.* October—November. *Fr.* November—December

*Uses.* Root and aerial tubers largely eaten. Leaves used as cattle fodder. Root ground and heated is applied to reduce swellings and also used in snake-bite and scorpion-sting (Watt's Dic).

**\*3000.** *D. anguina*, Roxb.

*Mal.* Peru-moollen.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Malayattur. 100'

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* Tubers not much esteemed but eaten by the poor (Watt's Dic).

**\*3001.** *D. Wallichii*, Hook.

*Tam.* Katt-kilangu.

*Habit.* Climber

## DIOSCOREACEÆ.

*Locality.* Malayattur, Waste lands.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* Root fibrous but edible.

**3002. D. Cayensis.**

**3003. D. trifida.**

**3004. D. Hamiltoni, Hook.,** Wight Ic. t. 2060.

**\*3005. D. Sativa, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 878.

*Eng.* Dog yam. *Sans.* Kāschi.

*Mal.* Kāchil. *Tam.* Kātt-kāchil.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Malayattur, very common in the low country.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* Root most valuable and eaten throughout India by both Europeans and Natives (Balfour). Root powdered and applied to ulcers (Watt's Dic). Tubers not easily digested and cause flatulence. Leaves made into a paste applied to scorpion-stings. It is laxative and cures biliousness (Local Krishnan-Vydian).

**\*3006. D. alata, Linn.** Wight Ic. t. 810.

*Mal.* Venni, Peruvalli-kāchil.

*Tam.* Dhenni, Peruvalli

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Malayattur.

*Fl.* October.

*Uses.* This is cultivated for tubers and largely eaten (Watt's (Dic).

**\*3007. D. aculeata, Linn.**

*Eng.* Goa-potatoe, Small yam.

*Mal.* Mulli-kilang.

*Tam.* Seruvallikilangu.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Malayattur.

*Uses.* This constipates bowels, but cures rheumatism, phlegm, biliousness though hard to digest (Local-Krishnan Vydian). It is very valuable and delicate; root much eaten (Balfour.)

**3008. D. Bulbifera, Linn;**

*Mal.* Kāttukāchil.

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Secondary open forests. Kunnikode. Quilon &c.. cultivated.

*Elevation.* 100'.

*Fl.* August--September & October.

*Fr.* August--September & November.

*Uses.* Flowers and roots are eaten, the latter after being covered with ashes and steeped in cold water (Drury).

**3009. *D. globosa*, Roxb.**

*Uses.* The most esteemed of Indian Yams. Flowers are highly fragrant and tubers white and much cultivated in Bengal (Balfour). Used in preparing '*Narasimghu churna*' for loss of virile power (N. N. Sen).

**3010. *D. triphylla*, Linn.**

*Uses.* This is not eaten as the tubers are dreadfully nauseous and bitter even after being boiled. They are put in toddy to render it more potent, as they have intoxicating properties. Tubers used to disperse swelling (Drury).

**\*3011. *D. Wallichii*, Hook.**

*Tam.* Kattu--kilangu.

*Locality.* Very common in the low country.

**\*3012. *D. Xylopyrus*.**

*Habit.* Climber.

*Locality.* Malayattur.

*Fl.* October.

**3013. *D. intermedia*.**

**\*3014. *Trichopus zeylanicus*, Gært. Fruct t. 14.**

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Thenmalai.

*Fl.* July. *Fr.* August.

**3015. *Stemona minor*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 2061.**

## LILIACEÆ.

**3016. *Smilax aspera*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 2059.**

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Uses.* Root much used in medicine and is a substitute for Indian Sarasaparilla (Balfour).

**3017. *S. zeylanica*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 31**

*Sans.* Vanamadhusnahi.

## LILIACEÆ

*Mal.* Karcolanchi. *Tam.* Periyakanni.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Throughout. Low country forests.

*Fl.* July--November.

*Uses.* Decoction of bulbous root given for sores and swellings, abscesses and boils (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

**3018. *S. Wightii*, Monogr.** Wight Ic. t. 2057.

**3019. *S. prolifera*, Roxb.**

*Habit.* Climber.

\***3020. *S. macrophylla*, Roxb.** Wight Ic. t. 809.

*Mal.* Arikanni.

*Locality.* Kanjirapally.

*Fl.* July--September. *Fr.* October--November.

**3021. *Asparagus capitatus*, Baker.**

*Habit.* Undershrub.

**3022. *A. Rottleri*, Baker.**

**3023. *A. subulatus*, Steud.** Wight Ic. t. 2053.

*Habit.* Bush.

**3024. *A. asiaticus*, Linn.**

**3025. *A. racemosus*, Willd.** Wight Ic. t. 2056.

*Sans.* Satavari.

*Mal. & Tam.* Satavari.

*Habit.* Climbing shrub.

*Fl.* October--November. *Fr.* December--January.

*Uses.* Root is refrigerant, demulcent, diuretic, aphrodisiac, antispasmodic and alterative tonic, and is used in diarrhoea, colic and dysentery. Boiled leaves smeared with ghee applied to boils, small-pox &c., to prevent confluence. Fresh root-juice given with honey as a demulcent and the bark is poisonous (Nadkarni). Root boiled in milk given in bilious affections, and bark of root is poisonous (Balfour). Decoction of root is a valuable remedy in rheumatism, diabetes, burning sensation in stomach and brain complaints (Local--Krishnan Vydian). Flowers fragrant and root pickled and eaten (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**3026. *A. lævissimus*, Steud.**

**3027. *A. gonocladus*, Baker.**

**3028. *Hemerocallis fulva*, Linn.** Bot. Mag. t. 64.

*Eng.* Narcissus of India.

## LILIACEÆ.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens for the flower (*Brownday-lily*).

*Uses.* This is cultivated as a flower.

\*3029. *Dracæna terniflora*, Roxb.

*Habit.* Low shrub.

*Locality.* Arienkavu, Thalapara hills &c.

*Fl.* May. *Fr.* June.

3030. *D. Heyneana*, Heyne. Wight. Ic. t. 2054.3031. *D. spicata*, Roxb. (*Brandis*).3032. *Cordyline terminalis*, Kunth.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

3033. *Chlorophytum Heyneanum*, Wall.3034. *C. glaucum*, Dalz.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Arienkavu 1000'.

*Fl.* July.

3035. *C. tuberosum*, Baker. Wight Ic. t. 2036.3036. *C. attenuatum*, Baker. Wight Ic. t. 2037.3037. *C. malabaricum*, Baker.\*3038. *C. orchidastrum*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 2038.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests near Malayattur. 200'

*Fl.* July.

3039. *C. laxum*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 2309.3040. *Allium Ascalonicum*, Linn.

*Eng.* The shallot.

*Habit.* Perennial.

*Uses.* The bulbs used for culinary purposes and pickled (Watt's Dic).

3041. *A. Ampeloprasum*, Linn.

*Eng.* The Leek.

*Uses.* Bulbs warmed and fomented to hasten suppuration of boils (Basel Mission 500 plants)

3042. *A. Ceba*, Linn.

*Eng.* The Onion.

*Sans.* Uragandha. *Mal.* Eerulli.

*Fam.* Eerulli, Vengayam.

*Habit.* Annual.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* This is largely used as an article of condiment and food. The bulbs contain an acrid volatile oil having diuretic, stimulant and expectorant properties used in fever, dropsy, catarh and chronic bronchitis. Juice used like smelling salt in faintness and fits. It is dropped into the ear to relieve headache, to allay pain in scorpion bites and in skin diseases. This is eaten with pepper in malaria. Decoction used in strangury (Nadkarni)

**3043. *A. sativum*, Linn.**

*Eng.* The Garlic.

*Sans.* Swetagantha.

*Mal & Tam.* Vellull.

*Fl.* Rainy season.

*Uses.* Seeds yield an aromatic oil stimulant and useful in cold fits of intermittent fevers. Garlic is applied to indolent tumours. In the form of congection it is given in rheumatism. As a liniment it is used in asthma, sore-throat, paralysis, facial paralysis, gout and siatica: eaten in the cold season it wards off rheumatism and neuralgia. Juice mixed with salt is applied to bruises and sprains. Boiled in gingelly oil used as ear drops in atonic deafness and to allay pain in otorrhœa. Expressed juice applied in elongated uvula with good effect like that of silver nitrate (Nadkarni). Bulbs used as antidote to poison, for digestion, and as anthelmintic, and condiment (Basel Mission 500 plants)

**3044. *Dipcadi montanum*, Baker.**

*Habit.* Herb.

**3045. *Urginea Wightiana*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 2063.**

**3046. *U. congesta*, Wight Ic. t. 2064.**

**3047. *U. polyphylla*, Hook.**

**3048. *Scilla indica*, Baker. Wight Ic. t. 2040.**

*Eng.* Indian Squill.

*Mal.* Kanthana. *Tam* Kattuvelvengayem.

*Fl.* March--April.

*Uses.* This is used in urinary diseases and stomach complaint in horses. Tuberos bulb, heated and bruised applied to the soles of the feet in burning sensation (Basel Mission 500 plants). It is much used in medicine as a stimulant, expectorant and diuretic (Nadkarni). The plant is bare of leaves when in blossom (Balfour).

**3049. *Lilium heilgherrense*, Wight, Ic. t. 2031.**

**3050. *Iphigenia indica*, Kunth.**

*Uses.* Flowers yield a red dye. (Watt's Dic).

\*3051. *I. pallida*, Baker.

3052. *Gloriosa superba*, Linn. Wight Ic. t. 2047

*Eng.* Superb lily.

*Sans.* Haripriya, Uthemaremani.

*Mal.* Mendoni.

*Habit.* Scandent shrub or twiner.

*Fl.* August--October.

*Uses.* Root made into paste applied to abscesses. Root eaten causes death (Basel Mission: 500 plants). Tuberos root is tonic and stomachic and is employed as an anthelmintic for cattle. A salt is produced from the root by repeated washing and is bitter, and given in gonorrhœa and might be poisonous in large quantities. Root made into a paste and applied to the navel supra-pubic region and vagina promotes labour pains (Nadkarni). Root is strong poison and flowers one of the most beautiful and curious (Balfour). Root pounded into a paste with conjee water applied to the soles of the feet accelerates delivery (N. N. Sen). Powder of fried root mixed with honey is applied in eye-diseases. Root boiled in water of tender-cocoanut and lime-juice, dried, powdered and given in minute doses in hot weather as a remedy for piles, rheumatism, worms, leprosy, ulcers, itches, asthma and various abdominal complaints. It is not generally administered internally. This has two prominent roots one protruding upwards called methonni and the other downwards called Kizhshonni. The former applied externally on the feet and abdomen retards delivery and the latter accelerates it. Root is pounded and applied to swellings and boiled in oil applied in itches. Flowers poisonous (Local--Krishnan Vydián).

\*3053. *Disporum Leschenaultianum*, Don. Wight Ic. t. 2048.

### PONTERIACEÆ.

\*3054. *Monochoria hastæfolia*, Presl. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 63.

*Sans.* Neelolpalam.

*Mal.* Karinkúvalam, Kolachempn.

*Habit.* Aquatic herb.

*Locality.* Varapuzha ponds, swamps and marshes.

*Fl.* March, *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* The whole plant boiled with ghee and gold is given to fatten the body and to increase vitality. Root stock used as remedy for burning sensation in the heart and blood vessels. Juice mixed with ghee or in decoction used as blood-purifier and in insanity. Juice of leaves used also for similar purposes and for boils (Local--Krishnan Vydián).

\*3055. *M. vaginalis*, Presl. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 110.

*Mal.* Kakapola

*Habit.* - Aquatic herb.

*Locality.* Veapuroni. Throughout

*Elevation.* Sea level.

*Fl.* June.

### **XYRIDEÆ.**

**\*3056. *Xyris-anceps*, Lamk.**

*Mal.* Kochelachi-pullu

*Habit.* Grass herb.

*Locality.* Sandy places near the sea and Quilon Residency premises.

*Elevation.* Sea level.

*Fl.* August--March--April--December. *Fr.* April--May.

*Uses.* Leaves bruised and boiled in oil applied as a remedy in itches, leprosy and ringworm. Juice dried into powder and mixed with brandy applied as a specific in skin diseases, ringworms and itches (Local--Krishnan Vydian).

### **COMMELINACEÆ.**

**\*3057. *Pollia indica*, Wight. Ic. t. 2068.**

*Mal.* Malamvâlaparatthi.

*Habit.* Herb or undershrub.

*Locality.* Achencoil Reserve, Kakkapomnu-malei.

*Fl.* June--July. *Fr.* July--August.

**\*3058. *Commelina nudiflora*, Linn, Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 7. f. 2.**

*Mal.* Vâzhapazhathi.

*Locality.* Water-edges, Veapuroni.

*Fl.* October--November.

*Uses.* This is a species of cucumber (Balfour). The whole plant crushed and applied to burns and fried in oil applied to itches and boils (Local--Krishnan Vydian). This is used as manure (Local).

**3059. *C. subulata*, Roth.**

**3060. *C. salicifolia*, Roxb. Clark. Comm. & Cyrt. Beng. t. 2.**

*Uses.* This plant is largely used as fodder (Watt's Dic), and is used in medicine called *Panchapallava* for henteric dysentery and also in medicines for insanity (N. N. Sen).

**3061. *C. Hasskarlii*, Clarke. Comm. & Cyrt. Beng. t. 5.**

**\*3062. *C. benghalensis*, Linn, Wight Ic. t. 2060.**

*Mal.* Vâzhaipadathi. *Tam.* Cheruvâlapolai.



## COMMELINACEÆ

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Veapuroom, water edges.

*Fl.* October. *Fr.* November.

*Uses.* Leaves eaten by the poor as pot herb. Fleshy rhizomes are cooked and eaten. Juice of flower is used as a bluish pigment in painting on transparencies (Watt's Dic). This is an aquatic plant, and used in medicine for diarrhoea and dysentery (N. N. Sen).

3063. *C. thirsuta*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 2067.

3064. *C. glabra*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 2068.

3065. *C. Forskalæi*, Vahl.

3066. *C. clavata*, Clarke. Comm & Cyrt. Beng. t. 5.

\*3067. *C. attenuata*, Koen. Comm. & Cyrt. Beng. t. 7.

*Habit.* Creeper.

*Locality.* Road side, Quilon.

*Fl.* August.

3068. *C. obliqua*, Ham. Wight Ic. t. 2066.

*Uses.* Root used in vertigo fevers and bilious affections, and as an antidote in snake-bites. Root is edible. Leaves and stems used as greens (Watt's Dic).

3069. *C. paleata*, Hassk.

3070. *C. undulata*, Br. Prodr.

3071. *C. Kurizii*, Clarke. Comm & Cyrt. Beng. t. 8.

3072. *C. ensifolia*, Br. Prodr.

3073. *Aneilema glaucum*, Thw.

3074. *A. scapiflorum*, Wight Ic. t. 2073.

*Uses.* Root has astringent properties and used in head-ache, giddiness, fever, jaundice, deafness, and as an antidote to poisons and a remedy in snake bite. Root-bark used in asthma and in bites of mad-dogs (Watt's Dic).

3075. *A. lineolatum*, Kunth. Wight Ic. t. 2077.

3076. *A. dimorphum*, Dalz. Wight Ic. t. 2075.

3077. *A. spiratum*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 2077.

3078. *A. pauciflorum*, Wight. Ic. t. 2077.

\*3079. *A. nudiflorum*, Br. Prodr. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 19.

*Habit.* Creeping herb.

*Locality.* Mavelikara.

*Fl.* July. *Fr.* July--August.

## COMMELINACEÆ.

3080. *A. sinicum*, Lindl. Wight Ic. t. 2075.  
 3081. *A. ochraceum*. Dalz. Wight Ic. t. 2078.  
 3082. *A. lanuginosum*, Wall.  
 3083. *A. Koenigii*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 2078.  
 3084. *A. paniculatum*, Wall. Wight Ic. t. 2078.  
 3085. *A. vaginatum*, Br. Prodr. Wight Ic. t. 2076.

*Locality.* Rice fields.

3086. *A. montanum*, Wight. Ic. t. 2069.  
 3087. *A. ovalifolium*, Hook. Wight Ic. t. 2070.  
 \*3088. *A. scaberrimum*, Kunth. Wight Ic. t. 2071.

*Tam.* Vázhaparethi.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Koli Teak Plantations. Coupe No. 3. Shendurni 200'.

*Fl. & Fr.* September.

3089. *A. tensifolia*, Br. Prodr.

*Fr.* July.

3090. *Forrestia mollis*, Hassk.

3091. *Cyanotis papilionacea*, Schultes. Wight Ic. 2089.

*Habit.* Annual.

3092. *C. vaginata*, Wight Ic. t. 2088.  
 3093. *C. cristata*, Schultes. Wight Ic. t. 3082.  
 3094. *C. tuberosa*, Schultes. Roxb. Cor. Pl. 108.

*Uses.* Root given in long-continued fever and for worms in cattle. Leaves eaten as pot herb (Watt's Dic).

3095. *C. Wightii*, Clarke. Wight Ic. t. 2084.  
 3096. *C. arachnoidea*, Clarke.  
 3097. *C. pilosa*, Schultes. Wight Ic. t. 2083.  
 3098. *C. villosa*, Schultes. Wight Ic. t. 2085.

*Locality.* Camp Gorge.

3099. *C. fasciculata*, Schultes. Wight Ic. t. 2086.

*Habit.* Annual.

3100. *C. kewensis*, Clarke. Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 6150.  
 \*3101. *C. axillaris*, Rœm. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 13.

*Uses.* Seeds are wholesome and nutritious, used in famine times. This plant is a remedy in tympanites (Watt's Dic).

3102. *C. cucullata*, Kunth. Clarke. Monogr. t. 5. f. 7.

\*3103. *Floscopa scandens*, Lour. Wight Ic. t. 2079.

*Mal.* Padathipullu. *Tam.* Vāzhaparathi-pullu.

*Habit.* Herb.

*Locality.* Moist places. Throughout.

*Elevation.* 500'–1500'.

*Fl.* October–January.

### FLAGELLARIEÆ.

3104. *Flagellaria indica*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 53.

### JUNCACEÆ.

3105. *Juncus glaucus*, Ehrh. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 412.

*Uses.* This is fit to be used for making mats, baskets and chair bottoms. Pith is used for wicks of rushlights (Watt's Diè).

3106. *J. prismatocarpus*, Br. Prodr.

3107. *Luzula campestris*, DC. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 375.

*Uses.* Root is diuretic and is used in China and north of Europe (Balfour).

### PALMEÆ.

3108. *Areca catechu*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 5-8.

*Eng.* Areca or betel-nut palm.

*Sans.* Kramukom.

*Mal.* Adakkamarom. *Tam.* Kamuku, Paku marom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Throughout cultivated. 0–3000'.

*Fl.* April–October. *Fr.* October–February.

*Uses.* Seeds used in dyeing; decoction for dysentery and in digestion (Basel Mission 500 plants). The fruit is capable of producing mild inebriations (N. N. Sen). The kernel of the fruit is one of the constituents of the universal masticatory "the betel" and contains *tannin* and *arcoline*. Young nut is astringent and carminative and useful in bowel-complaints. Powder of dried fruit checks diarrhoea, urinary disorders, possesses anthelmintic properties when mixed with butter or milk or lemon juice. The tincture forms an astringent gargle for bleeding gums and may be used as an injection for stopping watery discharges from the vagina. Charcoal of burnt nut forms excellent tooth powder (Nadkarni). Wood used for rough building, scaffolding piles and furniture. Sheathes of leaves employed for hats and buckets. Seeds are turned into necklaces. The nut is aromatic, stimulant and is a valuable nervine tonic. It is a useful vermifuge for dogs. Catechu is prepared from nuts by boiling (Bourdillon).

## PALMES.

- 3109. Pinanga Dicksonii, Blume, Palms. Brit. Ind. t. 231.**  
*Mal.* Kanakamugu.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Moist hollows in evergreen forests. 1000'-3000'.  
*Fl. & Fr.* April-May.  
*Uses.* Nut eaten by hillmen as a substitute for Arecanut (Bourdillon).
- 3110. Bentinckia coddapanna, Berry. Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. t. 139.**  
*Eng.* Hill arecanut.  
*Mal.* Kanthakamugu. *Kanthal.* *Tam.* Vareikamugu.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* South Travancore Forests.  
*Elevation.* 2500'-6000'.  
*Fl.* April-May. *Fr.* November-December.  
*Uses.* The terminal bud is edible and may be eaten raw or cooked. It has a nutty flavour (Bourdillon).
- \*3111. Arenga Wightii, Griff. Palms. Brit. Ind. t. 235. E.**  
*Eng.* Wild cocoanut.  
*Mal.* Alathil-thenga. *Tam.* Alumpanei.  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Moist ravines and evergreen forests. South Travancore, Pallipara Hill slopes &c. 500'-2000'.  
*Fl.* April-September.  
*Fr.* May-June and November-December.  
*Uses.* This tree supplies toddy to hill-men. Fibre at the base of the petiole is valuable for cordage (Bourdillon).
- \*3112. Caryota urens, Linn. Gærtn. Fruct. t. 7.**  
*Eng.* Kitul palm. The Bastard sago, The Mohar palm, or Malabar Sago palm.  
*Sans.* Thála.  
*Mal.* Chundapana, Olattipana. *Tam.* Thippilipanei. *Thalam.*  
*Habit.* Tree.  
*Locality.* Evergreen forests.  
*Elevation.* 0-3000'.  
*Fl.* December-January. Throughout the year.  
*Uses.* The outer wood is strong and durable and used for fencing, agricultural implements, house-building and for water conduits. The fibre from the sheathing petioles is made into fishing lines. Leaves yield the "kitul" fibre which is employed in Ceylon for making brushes,

## PALMÆ.

brooms &c. A flour is prepared from the inner part of the stem. This tree also yields toddy which is prepared into a coarse sugar. Leaves and pith form favorite food for elephants (Bourdillon). Leaves used for writing (Basel Mission 500 plants). The flower stalk pounded and juice extracted and given with sugar to cure bile, burning sensation, thirst, weakness and improves appetite (Local-Krishnan Vydian). The inflorescence or the cluster of flowers and fruits used in decorating pandals on marriage and other festive occasions.

**3113. *Phoenix sylvestris*, Roxb.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 22-25.

*Eng.* Mysore Toddy palm, Wild-date palm.

*Sans.* Roshena, Karjooraha.

*Tam.* Eetchamarom.

*Locality.* Anjinad dry forests.

*Fr.* September-October.

*Uses.* Leaves made into mats (Basel Mission 500 plants). Leaf-buds or cabbage and fruits are eaten (Ind. For. 1878. p. 237). Sweet sap is manufactured into jāggeri. Juice fermented and made into toddy. Fresh juice is a cooling beverage. The centra' tender part of the palm is useful in gonorrhœa and gleet. Root used in looth-ache and nervous debility (Nadkarni).

**3114. *P. humilis*, Royle.**

**3115. *P. pedunculata*, Becc.** l. c. t. 44.

**3116. *P. Farinifera*, Roxb.**

*Eng.* Dwarf wild date.

*Mal.* Chitteentha. *Tam.* Eachamarom.

*Fl.* January-February.

*Uses.* A species of sago is procured from the trunk. Leaflets are made into mats for sleeping, and petioles made into baskets (Balfour). Juice yields sugar-candy (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**3117. *Corypha umbraculifera*, Linn.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 1. 12.

*Eng.* Talipot or Fan-palm, Bazarbatu nuts.

*Sans.* Alpâyushi.

*Mal.* Kutapana. *Tam.* Talipanai, Sheedalam.

*Fl.* November-January. *Fr.* February-May.

*Uses.* Sago is obtained from the pith and it is equally nutritious as barley, oatmeal, or arrow-root, and is used by the poorer classes. Leaves used to thatch houses and for making fans, mats and umbrellas and for writing. Flour is obtained from the stem. Young fruits pounded and used to stupify fish and the horny seeds used for the manufacture of buttons in Europe (Bourdillon).

## PALMEÆ.

3118. *Calamus Thawitesii*, Becc.

3119. *C. pachystemonus*, Thw.

3120. *C. viminalis*, Willd. Mart. Hist. Nat. Palm. t. 116. f. iv.

3121. *C. pseudo-tenuis*, Becc.

*Habit.* Climber.

3122. *C. Rotang*, Linn. Lamk. Ill. t. 770.

*Eng.* Rattan cane.

*Sans.* Samakshika.

*Mal.* Chüral. *Tam.* Pirambu.

*Uses.* This is the common rattan extensively used as props for plants for cables, ropes, wicker-work, baskets, chairs and couches. A fleshy substance surrounding the seeds is eaten as also the tender shoots (Drury). Root used to prepare *mahadravaca* for abdominal complaints (N. N. Sen).

3123. *C. Brandisii*, Becc. Mss.

*Locality.* Courtallam.

\*3124. *C. travancoricus*, Bedd. Rheea. Hort. Mal. t. 64.

*Sans.* Vèthra.

*Mal.* Arichüral. Cherüchral. *Tam.* Pirambu, Kättuchüral.

*Locality.* Thalapara, all over in evergreen forests. 2000'

*Fl.* October–November, February–April.

*Fr.* December–January. June–July.

*Uses.* Tender leaves pounded and juice extracted given with sugar to cure phlegm and biliousness, but increase rheumatism, constipate bowels, destroy worms and increase digestion. Fruits dried and powdered given in hot water cure rheumatism, increase biliousness, expel phlegm; stalks worn round the body as a preventive against devils. The cane subjected to destructive distillation with sesamum oil used in all ear diseases (Local-Krishnan Vydián).

3125. *C. Rheedei*, Griff Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 65.

*Tam.* Pirambu, Kattchural.

3126. *C. Huegelianus*, Mart. Palms. Brit. Ind. t. 216. C.

3127. *C. Gamblei*, Becc.

3128. *C. Metzianus*, Schlecht.

3129. *C. Delessertianus*, Becc.

3130. *C. Hookerianus*, Becc.

3131. *C. Borassus flabellifer*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 9-10

*Eng.* Palmyra Palm.

## PALMÆE.

*Sans.* Thrinaraja, Purusha.

*Mal.* Karimpana. *Tam.* Panaimarom.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* South Travancore, Shencotta and Anjanad.

*Fl.* March--April. *Fr.* May--June.

*Uses.* The outer wood used for rafters, fences, posts, and waterpipes. Leaves used for thatching houses, fans, hats, basket work, and in modern times for writing instead of paper. Pulp of the fruit is edible and toddy is tapped from the peduncles and drunk, and made into jaggery or coarse sugar (Bourdillon). Toddy and jaggery are produced in large quantities from this tree. Fresh toddy is cooling, laxative and useful in dropsy and gonorrhœa. Immature seeds cooling and sweet, and prevent hiccup and sickness. Root is cooling and restorative. Terminal buds of the tree are nutritive, diuretic and tonic. Burnt bark reduced to powder makes good dentifrice. Decoction of bark with salt is a good astringent gargle to strengthen the gums and teeth. Fibres from petioles of leaves used in brush-making (Nadkarni). Fruits, roots and leafbud or cabbage are eaten (Ind. For. 1878).

**3132. C. Cocos nucifera, Linn.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 1. 4.

*Eng.* The cocoanut tree, The porcupine wood.

*Sans.* Sadaphala, Nalikera.

*Mal.* Thengu. *Tam.* Thennamarom.

*Locality.* Cultivated throughout. 1000'.

*Fl. & Fr.* Throughout the year.

*Uses.* The whole tree is of great economical value every part of it being utilised. The juice extracted from the flowering spikes is made into a palm wine or toddy. It is very refreshing and laxative and its continued use during pregnancy improves the complexion of the infant. Sugar is prepared from the unfermented juice. Milk of fresh kernel is used in debility and cachexia and is aperient in large doses. Cocoanut oil is substituted for cod-liver oil in American Hospitals. It is also used as hair oil, and largely used in the manufacture of candle and soap. Terminal bud is a delicious vegetable. Ashes of leaves contain large quantity of potash and are used in medicine. Root used as a diuretic in uterine diseases. Oil from burnt shell is a remedy to ring worm (Nadkarni). Wood is known as "porcupine wood" and is used for house-building and furniture. Leaves used to thatch houses. The fibrous rind of the nut is worked up into ropes and matting. Shell of the nut is made into cups and spoons (Bourdillon). This tree is of the greatest economic importance in Travancore for its nuts and fibre, in both of which extensive trade is carried on. It is the most largely cultivated of all economic plants on the West Coast, particularly in Travancore.

## PANDANACEÆ.

- 3133. Pandanus fascicularis, Lam.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 1—8  
(Brandis gives this as Syn. of *P. tectorius*).

*Eng.* Screw-pine.

*Sans.* Kèthaki.

*Tam.* Thálai.

*Fl.* June--September.

*Locality.* Planted for fences.

*Uses.* The plant is used in sprains, rheumatism, jaundice and stricture. Flowers fragrant and yield an oil. Leaves yield fibre and are made into mats. Juice of root added in preparing mortar (Basel Mission 500 plants).

- 3134. P. odoratissimus, Roxb.** Cor. Pl. t. 94-96. *This is treated by Hooker as a Syn. of P. fascicularis.*

*Eng.* Fragrant screw-pine.

*Mal.* Kaitha. *Tam.* Tālāmchedi.

*Locality.* Planted all over in hedges.

*Uses.* A perfumed oil called 'Kevda oil' is extracted from the floral bracts and also a fragrant otto and water. They are stimulant and antispasmodic and used in medicine for head-ache, rheumatism, and ear-ache (Nadkarni). A medicinal oil is prepared from the roots. Leaves used for baskets, hats, mats and paper-making, and roots used for gunny bags, ropes, corks and for a coarse brush in white-washing (Drury). This is used in medicine for piles (N. N. Sen). The floral leaves are eaten raw or cooked and the lower part of drupes of ripe fruits are sucked off their pulp (Ind. For. 1878. p. 237). Mature floral leaves are fragrant and worn in the hair by women in India.

- 3135. P. tectorius, Solander.**

*Mal. & Tam.* Kaitha.

*Habit.* Tree.

*Locality.* Along canals in low country.

*Fl. & Fr.* Throughout the year.

*Uses.* Leaves used for making mats, baskets, nets, sacks and brushes. The white bracts very fragrant. An oil called "Keora oil" is distilled from the roots and used in rheumatism. The floral leaves are eaten raw or cooked, and pulp of fruit eaten in famine times (Bourdillon).

## AROIDEÆ.

- 3136. Cryptocoryne retrospiralis, Kunth.** Wight Ic. t. 772.

- 3137. C. consobrina, Schott.**

- 3138. C. Wightii, Schott.**



## AROIDÆ.

3139. *C. spiralis*, Fisch. Wight Ic. t. 773-

3140. *C. Roxburghii*, Schott. Wight Ic. t. 774.

\*3141. *Arum Jacquimontii*, Blume.

*Mal.* Nelamara.

\*3142. *Lagenandra toxicaria*, Dalzell. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 23.

*Mal.* Andavazha.

*Habit.* Marsh herb.

*Locality.* Near Residency, Quilon.

*Fl.* March-April. *Fr.* May-June.

*Uses.* Tubers powdered and taken in molasses cure swellings and kidney disorders. Boiled with Conjee and taken accelerate flow of urine, cure swellings and heart-diseases (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

\*3143. *Pistia stratiotes*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 32.

*Eng.* Water soldier.

*Mal.* Muttapâyal, Kudapâyal.

*Tam.* Akasa-támarai.

*Habit.* Floating herb.

*Locality.* Still sweet-water ponds.

*Fl.* April.

*Uses.* The ash of the plant called *pana* salt is applied to ring-worms, and consists chiefly of Pottassium chloride and sulphate (Nadkarni). The plant is cooling, demulcent and given in dysuria. Leaves made into poultice applied to hæmorrhoids. Leaves mixed with rice and cocoonut-milk given in dysentery and with rose-water and sugar in coughs and asthma. Root is laxative and emollient (Drury). Leaves made into a poultice applied to eczema, leprosy, ulcers and piles. This is fomented in piles and made into poultice; taken internally as an anthelmintic (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

3144. *Arisæma tortuosum*, Schott. Wight Ic. t. 788.

3145. *A. neglectum*, Schott. Bot. Mag. t. 5507.

*Uses.* Root used as medicine (Watt's Dic).

3146. *A. Leschenaultii*, Blume. Bot. Mag. t. 5496.

3147. *A. Wightii*, Schott.

3148. *A. Murrayi*, Hook. Fl. Dis. Serres. t. 1322.

3149. *Typhonium trilobatum*, Schott. Wight Ic. t. 801.

*Mal.* Karanakilang.

*Uses.* Root is exceedingly acrid. It is applied externally to snake-bites. It becomes edible by boiling (Watt's Dic).

3150. *T. divaricatum*, Dcne.

3151. *T. buldiferum*, Dalz.

*Uses.* Bulbs and leaves are eaten boiled (Watt's Dic).

3152. *Theriophonum crenatum*, Blume. Wight. in' Hook. Bot. Misc. Suppl. t. 3.

3153. *T. Wightii*, Schott.

3154. *T. Dalzellii*, Schott. Gen. Aroid. t. 15.

3155. *T. infastum*, N. E. Br. Gen. Aroid. t. 16.

\*3156. *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, Blume. Wight Ic. t. 785.

*Eng.* Telinga Potatoe.

*Mal.* Chéna or Karuna.

*Tam.* Karunay--kilang.

*Habit.* Bulbous herb.

*Locality.* Compounds, Quilon.

*Fl.* April--May and June.

*Uses.* This is extensively cultivated for its nourishing tuberous roots. The roots are acrid when raw and are used in medicines, in boils, ophthalmia and are also pickled, cooked and eaten as potatoes (Nadkarni). The root is caustic and employed as external stimulant and is also emmenagogue, expectorant and used in rheumatism (Drury).

3157. *A. dubius*, Blume. Bot. Mag. t. 5187.

*Eng.* Purple stalked dragon.

*Sans.* Kanana-kanda.

*Mal.* Kättuchéna. *Tam.* Kättukarnei.

*Uses.* Bulb used in medicine for piles, apoplexy and suffocation. It is used as vegetable boiled in tamarind (Basel Mission 500 plants).

3158. *A. commutatus*, Engler.

3159. *Synantherias sylvatica*, Schott. Wight Ic. t. 802.

3160. *Ariopsis petata*, Nimmo. Wight Ic. t. 900.

3161. *Remusatia vivipara*, Schott. Wight Ic. t. 79°

\*3162. *Colocasia Antiquorum*, Schott. Wight Ic. t. 786. f. 1.

*Eng.* Taro, Egyptian arum, Cocco.

*Mal.* Kättushémbu; Chembu--kizhangu.

*Tam.* Cheppam--kilangu.

*Fl.* January.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* All parts are eaten as potatoes and spinach. Pressed

## ABOIDEÆ.

juice of petioles is styptic and may be used to arrest arterial hæmorrhage, for which it is said to be very effective. It is used in emache and otorrhœa and as an external stimulant and rubefacient. Internally it acts as a laxative (Watt's Dic).

**3163. *Alocasia indica*, Schott.** Wight Ic. t. 794.

*Mal.* Chémбу.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Esculent stems and root stocks are eaten in curries and given as a food in anasarca. As a food it is laxative, diuretic, useful in piles and constipation (Watt's Dic).

**3164 *A. macrorrhiza*, Schott.** Wight Ic. t. 797.

*Locality.* Cultivated in compounds.

*Uses.* Tuberos root is eaten as a delicious vegetable. Leaves used as platters (Basel Mission 500 plants).

*Uses.* It is used in medicine. Leaves and roots of all the above species are eaten as vegetable (Director of Agriculture).

**3165. *A. Gigantea*.**

**3166. *A. violacea*.**

**3167. *A. alba*, Schott.**

**3168. *A. cuculata*, Schott.**

**\*3169. *Rhaphidophora pertusa*, Schott.** Wight Ic. t. 781.

*Sans.* Spodyabhujangam.

*Mal.* Elithadi.

*Tam.* Anamodagam.

*Habit.* A large epiphytic climber.

*Locality.* Epiphytic on trees in cool localities. 0--4000'.

*Fl.* January--March. *Fr.* March--April.

*Uses.* Stem sliced and made into decoction and given for rheumatism, impure blood, leprosy, swellings and bowel complaints. Bruised and boiled with oil applied to itches, ringworms and leprosy. (Local-Krishnan Vydian).

**3170. *Xanthosma alba*.**

*Mal.* Vellachémбу.

*Uses.* A good vegetable; cultivated.

**3171. *X. violacea*.**

*Mal.* Pälchémбу.

*Uses.* A good vegetable; cultivated.

**3172. Anaphyllum Wightii, Schott.** Gen. Aroid. t. 83.*Habit.* A tall herb with creeping root stock.**\*3173. Pothos scandens, Linn.** Bot. Reg. t. 133.*Mal.* Parisa, Paruvakodi.*Tam.* Anaparuga.*Habit.* Climber.*Locality.* Old walls and on trees, Ayur and all over 0--2000'.*Fl.* October--November and March.*Uses.* Root bruised and fried in oil used in abscess on the head (Basel Mission 500 plants). This is an epiphytic climber found on trees (Bourdillon).**3174. P. Thomsonianus, Schott.** Aroid. t. 51.**3175. Acorus calamus, Linn.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 48.*Eng.* Sweet flag.*Sans.* Vijaya.*Mal.* Vayambu. *Tam.* Vashambu.*Fl.* May--June.*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.*Uses.* Fruits used in medicine for piles. Root used in the preparation of *Sudarsana churna* for fever, (N. N. Sen). The dried rhizome is stimulant and aromatic and yields a glucoside, acorin and a volatile oil. Infusion is tonic and stomachic useful in dyspepsia, flatulence and loss of appetite. Root is chewed in cases of irritation of the throat and is eaten in times of epidemics as it acts as antidote to various poisons. Externally it is used in rheumatism. Powder is an effective insecticide and keeps moths and fleas from rooms. Root burnt to cinder and mixed with cocoanut or castor oil and smeared over the abdomen relieves colic (Nadkarni). Leaves contain an essential oil and used in England in the manufacture of hair-powders. They are also used for tanning leather and perfuming various substances (Drury). Root used in asthma and chronic phlegm in throat. Stalk used in fever. Root is used in condiments (Basel Mission 500 plants).**LEMNACEÆ.****3176. Lemna minor, Linn.** Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 14.*Eng.* Duckweed.*Habit.* Green scale-like floating plant.*Locality.* In ponds.*Uses.* Good food for ducks.**3177. L. paucicostata, Hegdln.** Lemnæ. t. 8.**3178. L. gibba, Linn.** Lemnæ. t. 11--13.

3179. *L. polyrrhiza*, Linn. Lemnae. t. 13-15.  
 3180. *L. oligorrhiza*, Kurz. Lemnae. t. 16.  
 3181. *Wolffia arrhiza*, Wimm. Griff. Ic. Plant. Asiat. t. 266.  
*Habit.* Green scum covering the surface of tanks and ponds.

### TRIURIDEÆ.

3182. *Sciaphila Janthina*, Thw.

### ALISMACEÆ.

3183. *Alisma reniforme*, Don. Wight Ic. t. 322.  
 3184. *Limnophyton obtusifolium*, Miq. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 45.  
 3185. *Wisneria triandra*, Micheb.  
 3186. *Butomopsis lanceolata*, Kunth.

### NAIADACEÆ.

3187. *Aponogeton monostachyon*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 15.

*Mal.* Parvakizhangu.

*Tam.* Koteekilangu.

*Habit.* Aquatic perennial.

*Uses.* Small tuberous root much eaten in diet, and considered as good as potatoes and esteemed as a delicacy (Balfour).

3188. *A. crispum*, Thunb. Edgew. in Hook. Lond. Journ. Nat. Hist. t. 15.

3189. *Potamogeton indicus*, Roxb.

3190. *P. Javanicus*, Hassk.

3191. *P. crispus*, Linn. Reischb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 29 & 30.

*Uses.* This is used as fodder in Ludak and is used in refining sugar (Watt's Dic).

3192. *P. pectinatus*, Linn. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 19.

3193. *Ruppia-rostellata*, Koch. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 25.

3194. *Zannichellia palustris*, Linn. Reichb. Fl. Germ. t. 16.

*Habit.* Salt water plant.

*Locality.* Salt marshes and Lagoons.

3195. *Najas major*, All. Fl. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 251.

3196. *N. graminea*, Del. Fl. Ægypt. t. 50.

3197. *N. minor*, All. Fl. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 252.

3198. *N. falciculata*, A. Braun.

3199. *Cymodocea isætifolia*, Aschers.

**ERIOCAULEÆ.**

3200. *Eriocaulon setaceum*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 63.  
 3201. *E. robustum*, Steud.  
 3202. *E. breviscapum*, Kœrn.  
 3203. *E. Wightianum*, Mart.  
 3204. *E. Brownianum*, Mart.  
 3205. *E. lanceolatum*, Miq.  
 3206. *E. sieboldianum*, Sieb.  
 3207. *E. sexangulare*, Linn. Mart. in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. t. 249.  
 3208. *E. luzulæfolium*, Mart. Schnizl. Icon. t. 46.  
 3209. *E. quinquangulare*, Linn.  
 3210. *E. trilobum*, Ham. Royle. Ill. t. 97.  
 3211.—*E. Thwaitesii*, Kœrn.

**CYPERACEÆ.**

3212. *Kyllinga cylindrica*, Nees.  
 3213. *K. melanosperma*, Nees.  
 \*3214. *K. brevifolia*, Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 4. f. 3.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Punalur, low country throughout. 200'.  
*Fl.* July.  
 3215. *K. monocephala*, Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 4. f. 4.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Low grounds.  
*Eng.* One headed Killingia.  
*Uses.* Root scented, used and named as zedoary (Balfour).  
 Roots used as antidote to poisons (Watt's Dic).  
 3216. *K. squamulata*, Vahl.  
 3217. *Pycreus stramineus*, Clarke.  
 3218. *P. sanguinolentus*, Nees. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 9.  
 3219. *P. nitens*, Nees. Gærtn. Fruct. t. 2.  
 3220. *P. polystachyus*, Beauv. Fl. Dwar. t. 86. f. 2.  
 3221. *P. sulcinux*, Clarke.  
 3222. *P. albomarginatus*, Nees.  
 3223. *Juncellus alopecuroides*, Clarke, Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 8. f. 2.

## CYPERACEÆ.

3224. *J. lævigatus*, Clarke, Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 16. f. 1

3225. *Cyperus cuspidatus*, Nov.

3226. *C. difformis*, Linn. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 9. f. 2.

*Locality.* Rice fields.

3227. *C. Haspan*, Linn. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 17. f. 3.

3228. *C. flavidus*, Retz. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 6. f. 2.

3229. *C. Teneriffe*, Poir. Webb. et. Berth. Phyt. Canar. t. 240.

3230. *C. diffusus*, Vahl.

3231. *C. compressus*, Linn.

3232. *C. Iria*, Linn. Gress S. Punjab. t. 38. A.

*Uses.* Culms are used in mat making (Watt's Dic).

3233. *C. nutans*, Vahl.

3234. *C. eleusinoides*, Kunth.

3235. *C. pilosus*, Vahl.

3236. *C. bulbosus*, Vahl. Journ. Soc. t. 2. f. 17 & 18.

*Tam.* Sheelandie.

*Locality.* Near sea coast.

*Uses.* Root used as flour in times of scarcity and eaten roasted or boiled like potatoes and made into flour by rubbing boiled roots in folded cloths (Drury).

3237. *C. tegetum*, Roxb.

*Uses.* This is used for mat-making (Balfour).

3238. *C. zollingeri*, Steud.

3239. *C. rotundus*, Linn. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 14.

*Sans.* Dhanakoota.

*Mal.* Karimuttan.

*Tam.* Kōrai-kilangu.

*Habit.* Weed.

*Fl.* June--August.

*Uses.* Roots used in dyeing and are fragrant. Tubers have tonic, stimulant, demulcent, diuretic, diaphoretic, astringent, vermifuge, and emmenagogue properties useful in fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia vomiting and cholera. Fresh tubers are applied to breasts in a paste as a galactagogue, to scorpion stings, and when dried to spreading ulcers (Nadkarni). Rhizomes yield an essential oil used in perfumes. Leaves eaten by cattle and roots by hogs (Watt's Dic)

## CYPERACEÆ.

3240. *C. stoloniferus*, Retz.

*Uses.* Tubers used in perfumery (Watt's Dic).

3241. *C. sub-capitatus*, C. B. Clarke. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 11.

3242. *Mariscus Dregeanus*, Kunth.

3243. *M. pictus*, Nees.

3244. *M. ischnos*, C. B. Clarke.

3245. *M. microcephalus*, Presl.

3246. *Eleocharis spiralis*, Br. Prodr. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 15.

3247. *E. acicularis*, Br. Prodr. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 294.

3248. *E. congesta*, Don. Prodr.

3249. *E. tetraquetra*, Nees.

3250. *Fimbristylis tetragona*, Br. Prodr.

3251. *F. acuminata*, Vahl.

3252. *F. Kingii*, Clarke.

3253. *F. subtrabeculata*, C. B. Clarke.

3254. *F. schœnoides*, Vahl.

3255. *F. dichotoma*, Vahl. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 13.

3256. *F. diphylla*, Vanl. Allioni. Fl. Pedem. t. 88. f. 5.

3257. *F. æstivalis*, Vahl.

3258. *F. ferruginea*, Vahl. Delile. Fl. Ægypt. t. 6. f. 3.

3259. *F. spathacea*, Roth.

3260. *F. argentea*, Vahl. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 54.

3261. *F. monticola*, Steud.

3262. *F. Arnottiana*, Boeck.

3263. *F. quinquangularis*, Kunth.

3264. *F. miliacea*, Vahl. Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 99. f. 2.

3265. *F. complanata*, Link. Willd. In. Berl. Mag. t. 8. f. 2.

3266. *F. paupercula*, Boeck.

3267. *F. junciformis*, Kunth.

*Uses.* Root given in dysentery (Watt's Dic).

3268. *F. abbreviata*, Boeck.

3269. *F. nigrobrunnea*, Thw.

3270. *F. uliginosa*, Steud.



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3271. *F. monostachya*, Hassk. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 13. f. 3.  
 3272. *Bulbostylis barbata*, Kunth. Burm. Thes. Zeyl. t. 47.  
 3273. *Scirpus supinus*, Linn. Willd. Phyt. t. 1. f. 4.  
 3274. *S. erectus*, Poir.  
 3275. *S. articulatus*, Linn. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 71.  
 3276. *S. mucronatus*, Linn. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 303.  
 3277. *S. maritimus*, Linn. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 310 & 311.  
*Uses.* It forms good forage when fresh (Watt's Dic).  
 3278. *S. grossus*, Linn.  
 3279. *S. subcapitatus*, Thw.  
 3280. *S. michelianus*, Linn. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 312.  
 3281. *Fuirena glomerata*, Lam. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 17.  
 3282. *F. uncinata*, Kunth.  
 3283. *F. umbellata*, Rottb. Lamk. Ill. t. 39.  
 3284. *Lipocarpha sphacelata*, Kunth.  
 3285. *Rynchospora Wallichiana*, Kunth.  
 3286. *R. Wightiana*, Steud.  
 3287. *R. aurea*, Vahl. Rottb. Descr. et. Ic. t. 21.  
 3288. *R. glauca*, Vahl.  
 3289. *Hypolytrum latifolium*, Rich. Presl. Rel. Hænk. t. 34. 35.  
 \*3290. *H. Wightianum*, Boeck. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 58.  
*Habit.* Herb.  
*Locality.* Merchiston. 2000'.  
*Fl.* April.  
 3291. *Scleria tessellata*, Willd.  
*Uses.* This is used for thatching (Balfour).  
 3292. *S. annularis*, Kunth.  
 3293. *S. caricina*, Benth. Endl. Iconogr. t. 25.  
 3294. *S. hebecarpa*, Nees.  
 3295. *Carex nubigena*, D. Don. Boott. Carex. t. 2.  
 3296. *C. brunnea*, Thunb. Boott. Carex. t. 154-156.  
 3297. *C. longicuris*, Nees. Boott. Carex. t. 157.  
 3298. *C. filicina*, Nees. Boott. Carex. t. 311-312.

3299. *C. mercarensis*, Hochst. Boott. Carex. t. 322.  
 3300. *C. Wightiana*, Nees. Boott. Carex. t. 30.  
 3301. *C. leucantha*, Arnott. Boott. Carex. t. 28.  
 3032. *C. baccans*, Boott. Carex. t. 234-236.  
 3303. *C. Myosurus*, Nees. Boott. Carex. t. 229-230.  
 3304. *C. speciosa*, Kunth. Boott. Carex. t. 138.  
 3305. *C. breviculmis*, Br. Prodr. Boott. Carex. t. 19.  
 3306. *C. ligulata*, Nees. Boott. Carex. t. 113.  
 8307. *C. maculata*, Boott. Carex. t. 26.

### GRAMINEÆ.

3308. *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, Linn. Sp. Grh. Ic. t. 125.  
*Eng.* Kolla millet.  
*Mal.* Varagu.  
*Uses.* This is cultivated as a food grain and largely eaten (Balfour). The grain contains a narcotic poison and is not a very wholesome food. Straw eaten by cattle and buffaloes (Watt's Dic).
3309. *P. compactum*, Roth.  
 3310. *P. distichum*, Linn. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 113.  
 3311. *P. sanguinale*, Lamk. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 92.  
 3312. *P. ternatum*, Hook.  
 3313. *P. longiflorum*, Retz.  
 3314. *P. Royleanum*, Nees.  
 3315. *P. pedicellare*, Trin. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 146.  
 3316. *Eriochloa polystachya*, M. B. & K. Nov. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 139, f. 60.  
*Habit.* Grass.  
*Locality.* Hot countries.  
*Uses.* This is largely used as fodder (Watt's Dic).
3317. *Isachne Kunthiana*, Wight.  
 3318. *I. australis*, Br. Prodr. Bailey Grasses. Queensl. t. 1.  
 3319. *I. Wakeri*, Wight.  
 3320. *I. Gardneri*, Benth.  
 3321. *Panicum Isachne*, Roth. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 29.  
 3322. *P. flavidum*, Retz. Sp. Grh. Ic. t. 172.  
*Habit.* Grass.

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*Uses.* Grain used as food and grass as fodder (Watt's Dic).

**3323.** *P. punctatum*, Burm. Duthie. Indig. Fodd. Grass. t. 44.

**3324.** *P. paspaloides*, Pers. Sp. Grah. Ic. t. 168.

**3325.** *P. Crus-galli*, Linn. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 29.

*Uses.* Grain collected and used for food for the poor. Grass eaten by cattle (Watt's Dic).

**3326.** *P. colonum*, Linn. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 139.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* Grain used as food. The grass yields good fodder (Watt's Dic).

**3327.** *P. prostratum*, Lamk. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 184.

*Uses.* Grain collected as food and the plant is used as fodder for cattle (Watt's Dic).

**3328.** *P. javanicum*, Poir. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 183.

**3329.** *P. setigerum*, Retz. Roxb. Ic. Ined. t. 798.

**3330.** *P. distachyum*, Linn. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 186.

**3331.** *P. semiverticillatum*, Rottler.

*Uses.* This is cultivated as article of food for the poorer classes (Balfour).

**3332.** *P. remotum*, Retz. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 176.

**3333.** *P. auritum*, Presl.

**3334.** *P. indicum*, Linn. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 334.

**3335.** *P. myosuroides*, Br. Prodr. Roxb. Ic. Pict. ined. t. 782.

**3336.** *P. curvatum*, Linn. Kunth. Revis. Gram. t. 107.

**3337.** *P. canaliculatum*, Nees.

**3338.** *P. nodosum*, Kunth.

**3339.** *P. miliaceum*, Linn. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 221.

*Eng.* Millet.

*Uses.* This is cultivated as food for poultry, cattle and men (Balfour).

**3340.** *P. miliare*, Lamk. Indig. Fodd. Grass. t. 46.

*Mal.* Chama.

*Uses.* Cultivated as food for poultry, cattle and men (Balfour).

**3341.** *P. psilopodium*, Trin. Field & Gard. Crops. t. 23.

**3342.** *P. maximum*, Jacq. Eclog. Gram. t. 21.

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**3343. *P. repens*, Linn.** Cav. Ic. t. 110.

*Uses.* This affords good fodder for cattle (Watt's Dic).

**3344. *P. proliferum*, Lamk.**

**3345. *P. subglume*, Trin.**

**3346. *P. antidotale*, Retz.** Indig. Fodder. Grass. t. 3.

*Habit.* Grass.

*Uses.* Smoke of burning plant used for fumigating wounds and as a disinfectant in small-pox and used in throat affections. Leaves afford fodder when better classes of fodder fail (Watt's Dic).

**3347. *P. montanum*, Roxb.**

**3348. *P. plicatum*, Lamk.** Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 223.

**3349. *P. ongipes*, Wight.**

**3350. *P. Frumentaceum*, Roxb.**

*Eng.* Sauma millet.

*Mal.* Kuthiravali.

*Uses.* Grain cooked and eaten, straw yields good fodder.

**3351. *Chamaeraphis spinescens*, Poir.**

**3352. *Oplismenus compositus*, Beauv.** Trin. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 188.

*Uses.* This is used as fodder for cattle (Watt's Dic).

**3353. *Arundinella mesophylla*, Nees.**

**3354. *A. nervosa*, Nees.**

**3355. *A. metzi*, Hochst.**

**3356. *A. villosa*, Arn.**

**3357. *A. brasiliensis*, Raddi.** Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 266.

**3358. *A. fuscata*, Nees.**

**3359. *A. leptochloa*, Hook.**

*Locality.* Quilon.

**3360. *A. Setaria italica*, Beauv.** Trin. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 188. (*Syn-  
Panicum italicum*).

*Eng.* Italian millet.

*Sans.* Syama.

*Mal.* Thina. *Tam.* Thenei.

*Locality.* Cultivated in gardens.

*Uses.* This is largely used as fodder. It acts as a diuretic and astringent, externally applied in rheumatism and used as a remedy for alleviating the pains of parturition. Straw is used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

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**3361. *St. glauca*, Beauv.***Habit.* Grass.*Uses.* Grain used as food. The grass is a good fodder for cattle (Watt's Dic).**3362. *Pennisetum Typhoideum*, Rich.***Eng.* Spiked millet.*Uses.* Grain is used as food for the poor. Stalk used as fodder. Ashes of the plant used as an alkali in dyeing (Watt's Dic). Stalks used in roofing.**3363. *P. Alopecuros*, Steud.***Uses.* Strong rough leaves are collected as fibre for making ropes (Watt's Dic).**3364. *Sorghum vulgare*.***Eng.* Great millet or Cholum.*Mal. & Tam.* Cholum.*Locality.* Cultivated in South Travancore and Shencottah.*Uses.* Grain used as food and stalks as fodder.**3365. *Stenotaphrum glabrum*, Trin. Lamk. Illustr. t. 48.****3366. *Oryza granulata*, Nees.***Eng.* Wild paddy.*Mal.* Eetanellu.*Locality.* Arienkavu Teak Plantations.*Fl.* June. *Fr.* July.**3367. *O. sativa*, Lamk. Encycl.***Eng.* Paddy, Rice plant.*Sans.* Thandula.*Mal. & Tam.* Nellu.*Fl.* June–December. *Fr.* July–January.*Uses.* - No grain, not even wheat, is more valuable to humankind than paddy which affords sustenance to about three-fourths of the inhabitants of the globe. The seed deprived of its husk is the rice of commerce. To burns and scalds rice flour is an excellent application. A raw spirit is distilled from fermented water boiled with rice (Nadkarni).**3368. *Hygrorrhiza aristata*, Nees. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 12.***Uses.* Grain used as food and stalk used as fodder for cattle (Watt's Dic).**3369. *Trachys mucronata*, Pers. Roxb. Cor. Pl. t. 206.**

- 3370.** *Tragus racemosus*, Scop. Indigen. Fodder. Grass. t. 14.  
**3371.** *Lopholepis ornethocephala*, Steud. Hook. Bot. Misc. t. 76.  
**3372.** *Perotis latifolia*, Ait. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 62.  
**3373.** *Zoysia pungens*, Willd. Beauv. Agrost. t. 4.  
**\*3374.** *Coix lachryma-jobi*, Linn. Beauv. Agrost. t. 24.

*Eng.* Job's tears.

*Kanite name.* Kattu-kunthamani.

*Mal.* Kunthamani. *Tam.* Kattu-kunthamani. Pochakallu.

*Habit.* A shrub.

*Locality.* Veerapuly and Kottur Village in South Travancore and elsewhere.

*Fl.* November–December–February–March.

*Fr.* February–March.

*Uses.* The hard shining seeds are made into rosaries and used by Mahomedans. Grain forms an article of food. Root given in strangury and menstrual complaint called silka. Seed used among hill tribes for ornamental purposes, rosaries &c. It is extensively cultivated as an article of food in Burma, and is almost the staple food of Tankhul Nagas of Manipur (Watt's Dic). This plant is cultivated in China for weaving, floor matting and for constructing huts (Balfour).

- 3375.** *Polytoca Cookii*, Stapf. Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 2333.

- 3376.** *P. semiteres*, Benth.

- 3377.** *P. barbata*, Stapf.

- 3378.** *P. punctata*, Stapf.

- 3379.** *Zea mays*, Linn. Beauv. Agrost. t. 24.

*Eng.* Indian Corn, Maize.

*Mal.* Ponthicholam. *Tam.* Mokkacholam.

*Locality.* Cultivated in South Travancore and Shencottah.

*Uses.* Stem used as fodder (Basel Mission 500 plants). This is cultivated as a food grain. Flour makes an excellent cataplasm, and stalk contains sugar (Balfour). This is the chief article of food for the inhabitants of North and South America (Drury). This yields a valuable fibre for papermaking. Seeds yield an oil for soap-making. Seeds much used to distil beer, rum and used as food for invalids. Stem used as tobacco pipes (Watt's Dic).

- 3380.** *Dimeria pusilla*, Thw.

- 3381.** *Spodiopogon albidus*.

- 3382.** *Pollinia articulata*, Trin. Brongn. Bot. Voy. Coq. t. 17.

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**3383.** *P. argentea*, Trin, Duthie. Fodd. Grass. N. W. Ind. t. 53.

**3384.** *P. fimbriata*, Hack.

**3385.** *P. phæothrix*, Hack.

**3386.** *Saccharum officinarum*, Linn.

*Eng.* Sugar-cane.

*Sans.* Ikshuka.

*Mal.* Karimpu. *Tam.* Karumpu.

*Locality.* Cultivated in various parts of Travancore especially in the north.

*Fl.* July--September.

*Uses.* Juice given as antidote to metallic poison accompanied by vomiting. Sugar used in dressing wounds. Juice yields arrack, jaggery and sugar. Edible fruits are preserved in sugar syrup (Basel Mission 500 plants). Cane-sugar is prepared from the juice of the stem. The root is considered demulcent and diuretic. Sugar is believed to be produced by the action of the sun's rays in the leaves of certain plants and stored up in aqueous solution in the tissues as reserves in the plant economy. Refuse after the extraction of juice is used as fuel and torches. The refuse of the cane after extraction of juice is called 'baggasee' and is considered as suitable for paper-making.

**3387.** *S. spontaneum*, Linn. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 139.

*Eng.* Thatching grass.

*Uses.* Brooms are made of the culms, strings from the leaves and the whole is used for thatching (Balfour). Leaves used to make mats and to feed buffaloes (Drury).

**3388.** *S. arundinaceum*, Retz. Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 46.

*Mal.* Mekhalapullu. Munja.

*Uses.* Leaves are twisted into ropes which are believed to be immune to the action of water and used for tying cattle, to draw boats &c. (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**3389.** *Ischæmum aristatum*, Linn.

**3390.** *I. rugosum*, Salisb, Ic. Sitrp. Rar. t. 1.

*Uses.* Grain used as food and grass eaten by cattle and horses (Watt's Dio).

**3391.** *I. pilosum*, Hack.

*Uses.* This is a good fodder grass (Watt's Dic).

**3392.** *I. semisagittatum*, Roxb.

**3393.** *I. commutatum*, Hack.

**3394.** *I. muticum*, Linn. Gærtn. Fruct. Suppl. t. 181.

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3395. *I. ciliare*, Retz.

*Uses.* This is used for feeding cattle (Watt's Dic).

3396. *I. murinum*, Forst.

3397. *I. hirtum*, Hack.

3398. *Eremochloa muricata*, Hack.

3399. *E. zeylanica*, Hack.

3400. *Pogonatherum saccharoidum*, Beau. Lamk. *Illust.* t. 40.

3401. *Apocopsis Wightii*, Nees.

3402. *Artharoxon ciliaris*, Beauv. *Agrost.* t. xi.

3403. *Thelepogon elegens*, Roth.

3404. *Apluda varia*, Hack.

3405. *Rottboellia compressa*, Linn.

3406. *R. Myrus*, Benth. Beauv. *Agrost.* t. 21.

3407. *R. acuminata*, Hack.

3408. *R. exaltata*, Linn. Roxb. *Corom. Pl.* t. 157

3409. *R. perforata*, Roxb. *Pl. Corom.* t. 182.

3410. *Cleistachne Stocksii*, Hook.

3411. *Andropogon Pseudischæmum*, Nees.

3412. *A. pertusus*, Willd. Beauv. *Agrost.* t. 23.

*Uses.* Yields good fodder for cattle (Watt's Dic).

3413. *A. intermedius*, Br. *Prodr.*

3414. *A. Schmidii*, Hook.

3415. *A. halepensis*, Brot. Reichb.  *Ic. Pl. Germ.* t. 54.

*Eng.* Millet.

*Mal.* Aricholam.

*Locality.* Cultivated.

*Uses.* Stalks used as fodder and yield sugar and jaggery. Grain largely eaten (Basel Mission 500 plants).

3416. *A. Stapfii*, Hook.

3417. *A. serratus*, Thunb.

3418. *A. squarrosus*, Linn. Beauv. *Agrostog.* t. 22.

3419. *A. Lawsoni*, Hook.

3420. *A. aciculatus*, Retz. Griff.  *Ic. Pl. Asiat.* t. 141.



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*Uses.* This is used in *Mahapaisachica Gritha* for insanity (N. N. Sen).

**3421. A. zeylanicus, Nees.**

**3422. A. Hackelii, Hook.**

**3423. A. caricosus, Linn.**

**3424. A. contortus, Linn.** Lamk. Encycl. t. 840.

**3425. A. Schænanthus, Linn.**

*Eng.* Geranium grass.

*Sans.* Malathrini, Thakrathrini.

*Mal.* Sambārapul. *Tam.* Karpura-pul.

*Uses.* The oil known as '*Roosa oil*' is derived from this grass and used in soap-making and perfumery. It is stimulant and carminative and useful in spasmodic affections of the bowels. Externally it is used like lemon grass oil. Grass used as fodder and for thatching (Watt's Dic). Root used in medicine for jaundice (N. N. Sen). Oil is used in rheumatism, sprains and head-ache. 6-7 drops of oil taken in sugar alleviate colic or flatulence attended with pain; it stops vomition; the leaves are ground and applied to swellings. Decoction of leaves acts as a perspirant and allays thirst (Basel Mission 500 plants).

**3426. A. Nardus, Linn.**

*Eng.* Citronella.

*Uses.* Citronella oil is an important product in perfumery and used in rheumatism (Nadkarni). Grass used in paper-making and used in thatching (Watt's Dic).

**3427. A. coloratus.**

**3428. A. flexuosus, Hack.**

**3429. A. lividus, Thw.**

**3430. A. imberbis, Steud.**

**3431. A. ciliata, Linn.** Lamk. Illustr. t. 841.

**3432. A. tremula, Nees.**

**3433. A. cymbaria, Roxb.**

**3434. A. muricatus.**

*Eng.* Kuskus grass.

*Sans.* Renapriya.

*Mal.* Ramachom. *Tam.* Vettiver.

*Uses.* Root used in medicine for fever (N. N. Sen). Root scented and used for making fans, door-screens and aromatic scented mats. Powdered root is cooling, refrigerent, diuretic, stimulant and tonic. Paste

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of root removes heat or burning of the body. Essence useful as tonic and given to check vomiting in cholera. Smoked with Benzoin it relieves head-ache (Nadkarni). Root yields a scented oil and grass used in paper-making (Watt's Dic)

**3435. A. citratus.**

*Eng.* Lemon grass.

*Mal.* Chàyapul. *Tam.* Karpoorpul.

*Uses.* The grass yields a fragrant oil called *Verbena oil*. It is stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic and diaphoretic. It is valued in cholera and mixed with cocoanut oil it makes an excellent liniment for lumbago. It is applied to ring-worm (Nadkarni). Leaves are often resorted to flavor tea, and centre of the stems cooked in curries (Watt's Dic). The oil-distilling industry is practiced to a considerable extent in South and North Travancore.

**3436. Iseilema wightii, Anderss.**

**3437. I. laxum, Hack,** Anderss in Nov. Act. Soc. Sc. Upsal. Ser. t. 111.

**3438. I. antheboroides, Hack.****3439. Pseudanthistiria umbellata, Hook.**

**3440. Anthoxanthum odoratum, Linn.** Engl. Bot. t. 647.

**3441. Aristida Adscensionis, Linn.****3442. A. setacea, Retz.**

*Uses.* This is eaten by bullocks. The Telinga paper-makers construct frames of the culms. It also serves to make brooms and tooth-picks. This grass is used for making thatties (Watt's Dic).

**3443. A. Hystrix, Linn.****3444. A. mutabilis, Trin.****3445. A. funiculata, Trin.****3446. Garnotia Schmidii, Hook.****3447. G. scoparia, stapf.****3448. G. stricta, Brongn.** Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 145.

*Habit.* Grass.

*Uses.* This is used for thatching (Watt's Dic).

**3449. G. arundinacea, Hook.****3450. G. courtallensis, Thw.****3451. Polypogon monspeliensis, Desf.** Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 31.**3452. Sporobolus diander, Beauv.** Griff. Ic. t. 149.

*Habit.* Grass.

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*Uses.* This is used as a fodder grass for cattle and horses (Watt's Dic).

**3453. *S. indicus*, Br. Prodr. Trin. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 60.**

*Habit.* Grass.

*Uses.* This is used as a fodder grass for cattle and horses (Watt's Dic).

**3454. *S. minutiflorus*, Link.**

**3455. *S. spicatus*, Kunth.**

**3456. *S. orientalis*, Kunth.**

*Uses.* This yields good fodder (Watt's Dic).

**3457. *S. coromandelianus*, Kunth. Trin. Sp. Gram. Ic. t. 11.**

**3458. *Agrostis peninsularis*, Hook.**

**3459. *A. canina*, Linn. Engl. Bot. t. 1856.**

**3460. *A. Zenkeri*, Steud.**

**3461. *Calamagrostis pilosula*, Hook.**

**3462. *C. Schmidii*, Hook.**

**3463. *Zenkeria elegans*, Trin. In Linnæa. t. 3.**

**3464. *Avena aspera*, Munro.**

**3465. *A. polyneura*, Hook.**

**3466. *Gracilea nutans*, Koen, Jaub. & sp. Ill. Pl. Or. t. 326.**

**3467. *Enteropogon melicoides*, Nees.**

**3468. *Tripogon capillatus*, Jaub & Spach, Illustr. Fl. Orient. t. 332.**

**3469. *T. pauperculus*, Stapf, in Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 2442.**

**3470. *T. bromoides*, Roth, Jaub & Spach, Ill. Fl. Orient. 333.**

**3471. *Cynodon dactylon*, Pers, Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 47.**

*Eng.* Couch grass, Harialli grass, Creeping panic-grass, Dôub grass.

*Sans.* Dürva.

*Mal.* Karuka-pui. *Tam.* Arukanpullu.

*Fl.* May & June.

*Uses.* Young and tender leaves used in châtanies. The grass is very nutritious to cattle and is used in Hindu worship (Balfour). Roots crushed and mixed with curd are given in cases of chronic gleet. Cold infusion of grass useful in irritation of the urinary organs. Fresh juice astringent, and useful in cuts, wounds hæmaturæsis, and when sniffed up in cases of epistaxis proves a valuable styptic and stops bleeding. Juice is also used in dysentery and diarrhœa. Decoction of roots valuable in secondary syphilis and cold infusion of grass stops bleeding in piles (Nad-karni). This grass is very much prized as fodder for horses.

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**3472. Chloris incompleta, Roth.** Duthie. Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 65.

**3473. C. tenella, Roxb.** Duthie. Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 66.

**3474. C. virgata, Sw.** Fl. Ind. Jacq. Eclog. Gram. t. 9.

**3475. C. barbata, Sw.** Fl. Ind. Jacq. Eclog. Gram. t. 8.

**3476. C. polystachya, Roxb.**

**3477. C. Wightiana, Nees.**

**3478. Eleusine indica, Gærtn, Lamk.** Ill. t. 48.

*Eng.* A kind of ragi.

**3479. E. coracana, Gærtn, Lamk.** Ill. t. 28.

*Eng.* Ragi.

*Sans.* Krishna.

*Mal.* Kooragu. *Tam.* Iragi, Kèvar.

*Locality.* Cultivated in various parts of Travancore as a food-crop.

*Fl.* June--July.

*Uses.* This grain is highly nourishing but difficult of digestion and forms one of the principal diets given to prisoners in Indian Jails (Nadkarni). An intoxicating drink is prepared from ragi (Balfour). The grain is the staple food of the working classes in the northern districts of the Mysore State, and the stalks are largely used as cattle fodder and also for making rough ropes.

**3480. E. brevifolia, Br. Prodr.** Roxb. Ic. Pict. ined. t. 346.

**3481. E. verticillata, Roxb.** Duthie. Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 70.

**3482. E. ægyptiaca, Desf.** Duthie. Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 35.

*Uses.* Decoction of the seeds is renowned in Africa as an alleviator of pains in the region of the kidney. The herbaceous parts are externally applied in ulcers. Seeds are eaten in famine time. The straw is used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

**3483. Dinebra arabica, Jacq.** Fragment. t. 121.

*Uses.* This is used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

**3484. Leptochloa uniflora, Hochst.** Burm. Fl. Ind. t. xi. f. 3.

**3485. L. filiformis, Rœm.** Duthie. Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 71.

**3486. L. chinensis, Nees,** Duthie. Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 71.

*Uses.* This is used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

**3487. L. obtusiflora, Hochst.**

**3488. Dichætaria Wightii, Nees.**

**3489. Pappophorum elegans, Nees.**

**3490. Arundo Donax, Linn.** Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 109.

*Sans.* Kadillaka,

## GRAMINEÆ.

*Fl.* September—December.

*Uses.* Tender shoots bruised with cummin seeds and applied in drops to burning eyes. It is used for making mats as it contains fibre (Basel Mission 500 plants).

3491. *Phragmites Karka*, Trin. Griff. Ic. Pl. Asiat. t. 139.

3492. *Elytrophorus articulatus*, Beauv. Agrost. t. 14.

3493. *Eragrostis phleoides*, Stapf.

3494. *E. ciliata*, Nees. Roxb. Ic. Pict. ined. t. 831.

3495. *E. aspera*, Nees.

3496. *E. ciliaris*, Link.

*Uses.* This affords good fodder (Watt's Dic).

3497. *E. tenella*, Rœm.

*Uses.* Grain is nutritious and the grass is used as fodder (Watt's Dic).

3498. *E. plumosa*, Stapf. Roxb. Ic. Pict. ined. t. 837.

*Uses.* It is valued as a fodder grass (Watt's Dic).

3499. *E. interrupta*, Beauv.

3500. *E. Kœnigii*, Stapf. Duthie, Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 76.

3501. *E. tenuissima*, Schrad. Duthie, Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 78.

3502. *E. amabilis*, Wight, Lamk. Ill. t. 45. f. 2.

3503. *E. stenophylla*, Hochst. Duthie, Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 74.

3504. *E. major*, Host. Duthie, Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 75.

3505. *E. tenuifolia*, Hochst.

3506. *E. pilosa*, Beauv. Reichb, Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 91.

*Uses.* This is used as fodder grass (Watt's Dic).

3507. *E. nigra*, Nees.

3508. *E. cynosuroides*, Beauv. Duthie, Fodd. Grass. N. Ind. t. 40.

*Sans.* Kusa, Derbha.

*Mal.* Atu-derbha. *Tam.* Derbha-pul.

*Uses.* This yields a fibre for rope-making. Upper part of stem used for sieves in paper making. It is used as fodder for buffaloes. This grass is used in Hindu ceremonies and thatching (Watt's Dic). Decoction of root used in bowel complaints. Fried and mixed with oil applied to itches. It is used for mat-making and stalk used as quills to write (Basel Mission 500 plants).

3509. *E. bifaria*, Wight. Kunth. Revis. Gram. t. 80.

*Uses.* This is used as a fodder grass (Watt's Dic).

3510. *E. coromandelina*, Trin. Roxb. Ic. Pict. ined. t. 827.

## GRAMINEÆ.

**3511. Halopyrum mucronatum, Stapf.** in Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 2448.

**3512. Streptogyna crinita, Beauv.** Agrostogar. t. 16. f. 8.

**3513. Æluropus villosus, Trin.** Burm. Fl. Ind. t. 12. f. 2.

*Habit.* Herb.

**3514. Poa annua, Linn.** Engl. Bot. t. 1141.

*Uses.* This affords a nourishing fodder (Watt's Dic).

**3515. Bromus asper, Murray.** Engl. Bot. t. 1172.

*Habit.* Grass.

*Uses.* This yields good fodder (Watt's Dic).

**3516. Brachypodium sylvaticum, Beauv.** Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. t. 16

**3517. Lepturus Roxburghianus, Steud.**

**3518. Triticum vulgare, Vill.** Host. Gram. Austri. t. 26.

*Eng.* Buckshee wheat.

*Sans.* Gôdhuma.

*Mal.* Kôthamp. *Tam.* Gôdumpu.

*Locality.* Cultivated in the hill villages in Anjinad.

*Uses.* Wheat is the most important and most nutritive of the food grains. Flour is applied over inflamed surfaces, burns, scalds and other eruptions; mixture of flour and water is an antidote in cases of poisoning by salts of mercury, copper, zinc, silver and tin and by Iodine. Infusion of bran is an emollient bath in skin-diseases, such as Psoriasis, and internally is demulcent. Bran bread used in diabetes (Nadkarni).

**3519. Arundinaria Walkeriana, Munro.** Gamble. Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 1.

**3520. A. Wightiana, Nees.** Gamble. Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 2.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests.

*Fl.* Annually.

*Uses.* Outside Travancore the culms are used for making mats, baskets and fences (Bourdillon). It is used for walking sticks. Young shoots are eaten (Watt's Dic).

**3521. A. floribunda, Munro.**

**3522. A. densifolia, Munro.** Gamble. Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 7.

*Habit.* Shrub.

*Locality.* Anamudi. 8500'.

**3523. Bambusa vulgaris, Schrad.** Gamble. Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 40.

*Eng.* Golden bamboo.

*Tam.* Ponnungil.

*Locality.* Planted in gardens as an ornamental plant. Introduced.

*Uses.* This is much used for building purposes (Watt' Dic).

## GRAMINEÆ.

**3524. B arundinacea, Willd.** Rupr. Bamb. t. 13. f. 50.

*Eng.* Bamboo.

*Sans.* Behupallava, Vamsa.

*Mal. & Tam.* Moongil.

*Fl.* February (sporadic).

*Uses.* Bark used as antidote to poison. Tender shoots used as vegetable. Seeds made into flour and cakes and eaten (Basel Mission 500 plants). Young shoots of the bamboo made into a poultice is a most efficacious application to dislodge worms from ulcers. Leaf bud is emmenagogue administered in decoction to encourage free discharge of menses or lochia after delivery and also in leprosy, fevers, hæmophysia and anthelmintic. Tender shoots pickled and eaten promote digestion. The silicious concretions found in the joints of the female bamboo is largely used as a sweet, cooling, tonic and aphrodisiac useful in cough, asthma, and consumption. Bamboos are used for building huts and branches used for fencing (Nadkarni). Seeds eaten. Leaves used as fodder. Stems used for various domestic purposes (Watt's Dic). Largely used for rafts in floating heavy timbers. Leaves boiled and decoction drunk to allay thirst (Local-Krishnan Vydiar).

**3525. Oxytenanthera Thwaitesii, Munro.** Gamble. Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 64.

*Habit.* Reed.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at high elevations. 3500'.

*Uses.* Culms used for fencing and for baskets (Bourdillon).

**3526. O. monostigma, Bedd.** Gamble. Brit. Ind. t. 65.

*Habit.* Reed.

*Locality.* Anamalays.

*Uses.* Culms used for fencing and for baskets (Bourdillon).

**3527. O. Stocksii, Munro.** Gamble. Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 66.

*Locality.* Cultivated. A bushy bamboo.

**3528. O. Bourdillonii, Gamble.** Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 67.

*Mal.* Arambur. *Tam.* Kambu.

*Habit.* Straggling bamboo.

*Locality.* Peermade. 3-5000'. Endemic.

*Uses.* Internodes used to carry maps in (Bourdillon). This is used by hill-men for making combs &c., (State Manual).

**3529. Dendrocalamus strictus, Nees.** Brandis. For. Fl. t. 70.

*Eng.* Male bamboo, Boars' spear.

*Mal & Tam.* Kal-müngil.

*Habit.* Bamboo.

*Locality.* Anjanad.

*Fl.* November-April. *Fr.* June.

## GRAMINEÆ.

*Uses.* Fibre from the stem is suitable for paper-making. The siliceous matter found near the joints is used as a cooling, tonic and astringent medicine. Juice of leaves given to procure criminal abortion. Young shoots are eaten pickled and leaves used as fodder (Watt's Dic). This is the most useful of bamboos. Culms are strong and elastic and used for lance-shafts, carriage-shafts, masts of boats, posts and rafters of temporary buildings, scaffolding and mats of all kinds. Seed eaten as food grain (Bourdillon).

**3530. *D. giganteus*, Munro.** Gamble. Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 76.

*Eng.* Giant Bamboo.

*Locality.* Planted in Koni Teak Plantations, Trevandrum Public Gardens &c.

*Uses.* The culms are very long and stout. This bamboo seems to grow well in Travancore.

**\*3531. *Teinostachyum Wightii*, Bedd.** Gamble. Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 87.

*Mal.* Cherumola. *Tam.* Chittu, Nanyura.

*Habit.* Bamboo.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests, Peermede. 3000'–4000'.

*Fl.* November.

*Uses.* This is used for mat and basket making and for fences (Bourdillon).

**\*3532. *Ochlandra Rheedii*, Benth.** Rheede. Hort. Mal. t. 60.

*Mal.* Ottal, Kolangi.

*Habit.* Small bamboo.

*Locality.* River banks at low elevations.

*Uses.* This is planted along paddy field bunds in Central and North Travancore as a soil-binder. It is used for mat and basket making and is suitable for paper pulp.

**\*3533. *O. travancorica*, Benth.** Gamble. Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 111. (Syn. *Beesha travancorica*).

*Mal.* Eetta. *Tam.* Vei-ceral.

*Habit.* Reed.

*Locality.* Evergreen forests at low elevations, Arienkavu &c., 0–5000

*Fl.* December–January. *Fr.* February–March.

*Uses.* Planted along paddy field bunds in Central and North Travancore as a soil-binder. It is also used for making paper and for temporary huts.

**3534. *O. Beddomei*, Gamble.**

**3535. *O. Brandisii*, Gamble.** Bamb. Brit. Ind. t. 113.

*Elevation.* 3500'.



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K stands for Kanie name.

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