

ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE ABORIGINES IN ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with ethnomedicinal uses of 289 plant species belonging to 233 genera under 116 families, which include 247 species of angiosperms (198 genera of 87 families), 6 species of gymnosperms (4 genera of 4 families), 35 species of pteridophytes (30 genera of 24 families) and a solitary species of alga used by the aborigines in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The uses of different plant species by the aborigines are rendered in a tabular form, where plants have been arranged alphabetically with their botanical names, local names, followed by family, habit of plant, plant parts used, names of diseases and tribes.

Keywords : Aborigines, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ethnomedicinal plants, Diseases, Tribes.

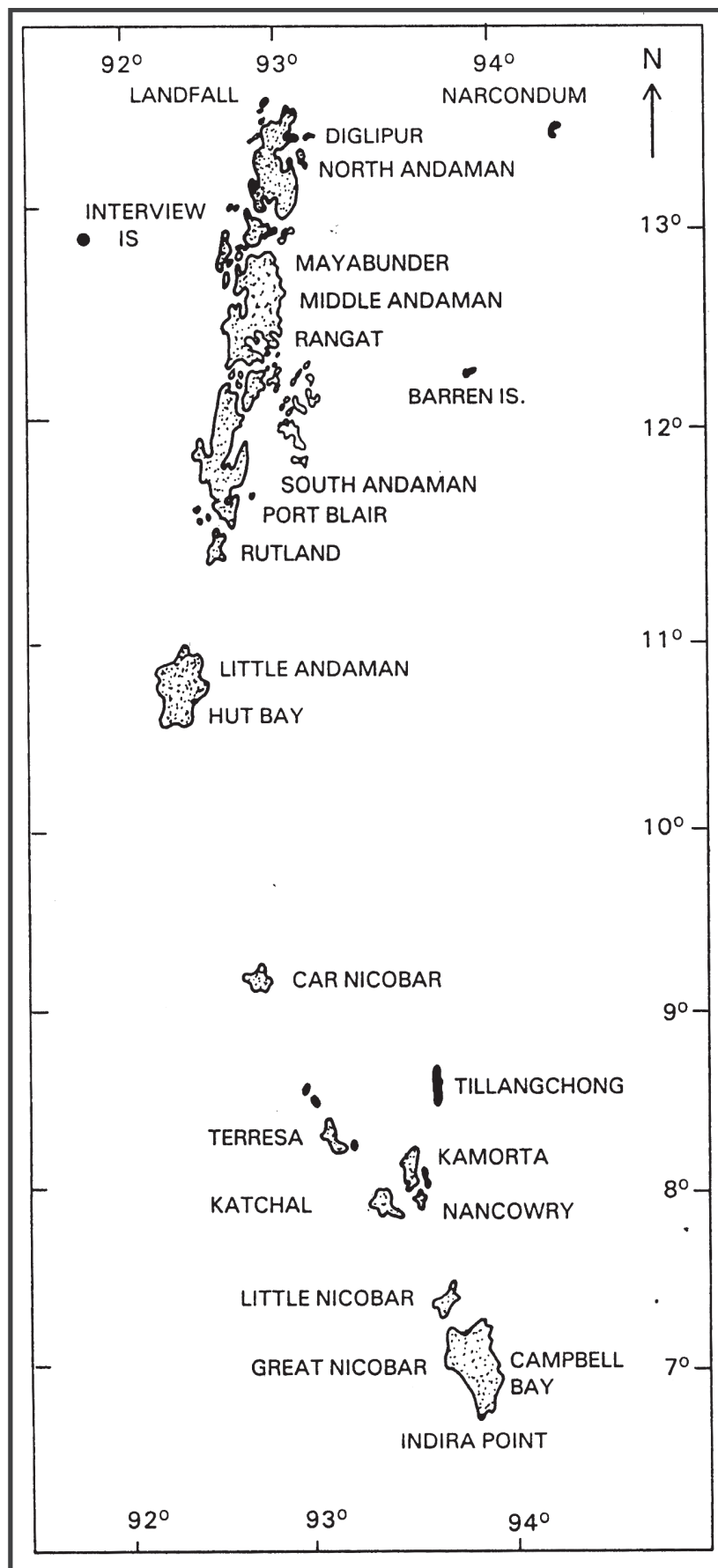
INTRODUCTION

Traditional healthcare practices of indigenous people pertaining to human health are termed “*Ethnomedicine*”. Ethnomedicine is the mother of all other system of medicines. Medicinal plants provide an efficient local aid to healthcare and disease-free life. Traditional ethnomedicinal studies have in recent years received much attention for their wide local acceptability and rendering clues for new or lesser known medicinal plants (Tripathi, 2000). Over 17,000 species of flowering plants under c. 320 families are reported to occur in India, of which about 9,000 are economically useful. Whereas, 7,500 of these species are reported to be used for healthcare by various ethnic communities in India, 3,900 are reported to be edible, 700 culturally important, 525 used for fibre, 400 for fodder, 300 for pesticide and insecticides, 300 for gums, resins and dyes and 100 provide incense and perfumes. Besides 17,000 flowering plants, the floral diversity also included 64 gymnosperms, 1,200 pteridophytes, 2,850 bryophytes, 13,000 fungi and 12,500 algae. In all, India has about 48,000 floral and 80,000 faunal species (Anonymous, 1994; Arora, 1997). Only about 2,500 plant species of medicinal value have been well documented in Indian system of medicine and under ethnobotany (Jain, 1991). However, some medicinal plants database lists out more than 4,700 species used in Indian system of folk medicine (Anonymous, 1998).

The role of indigenous knowledge in the realm of medicinal plants is noteworthy. Indigenous communities associated with the wild plants of the forests and they nurture rich knowledge about medicinal plants developed over generation by bold experimentation through trial and error methods (Sahi, 2003). The Andaman & Nicobar Islands (**Map 1**), the hotspots of biodiversity, representing a great emporium of ethnobotanical wealth are an abode of six different aboriginal native tribes. In spite of floristic, socio-economical and anthropological interests in these islands, studies on the folk medicinal utilities of plants are limited and meagre (Dagar & Singh, 1999).

The tribes of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands fall under two ethnic groups. The Andaman group of Islands are inhabited by the tribes *Great Andamanese*, *Onges*, *Sentinelese* and *Jarawa* and are of the *Negrito stock*. The population of *Great Andamanese* and *Onges* are dwindling and they have been rehabilitated on the Strait Island and Little Andaman Island respectively. *Sentinelese* occupying the North Sentinel Island, are still hostile. The *Jarawas* inhabit the Jarawa Reserve located along the western parts of the South and Middle Andamans. They have recently become friendly.

The Nicobar group of Islands are inhabited by the tribes the *Nicobarese* and the *Shompens*, belonging to the *Mongoloid stock*. The former are in the mainstream, the latter represent another dwindling tribe. The



Map 1 : Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Ranchi and Karens are the tribal communities of mainland India and Myanmar respectively. They were brought here for timber extraction work during the British period. They inhabited in the remote areas of Andaman Islands and they have also vast knowledge of medicinal plants. Most of the non-indigenous plants reported here are mainly used by these communities.

The Andaman & Nicobar archipelago consisting of about 350 islands and over 200 islets lies in the Bay of Bengal between 6°-14° N latitudes and 90°- 94° E longitudes. Almost all the islands and islets oriented in north - south directions simulate an arch and stretch over a length of about 912 km. With a total geographical land area of about 8290 sq km, the terrain of most of the islands is hilly with undulating small mountains and narrow valleys. The highest peak in the Andaman groups is Saddle Peak (732 m above m.s.l.) in the North Andaman Islands and in the Nicobar group Mount Thullier (642 m above m.s.l.) in the Great Nicobar Island. There are two volcanic islands, viz. Narcondum Island and Barren Island on the eastern side in the Andaman sea. While the volcano of Narcondum Island is inactive, that of the Barren Island is still active, and is the only active volcano in India.

The general climatic condition of the islands is of warm and humid tropics with the temperature ranging between 22°C to 30°C. The islands receive heavy rainfall from both the south-west and north-east monsoons, the former from May to September and the latter from October to December with the average annual rainfall ranging from 3000 to 3800 mm. The cyclonic winds accompanied by thunder and lightning frequent in the islands. January to March show fairly dry weather with scanty rainfall. The mean relative humidity is rather high and usually remains between 82% to 85% throughout the year. All these climatic factors lead to lush green, dense luxuriant and rich phytodiversity in these islands.

The territory, physical isolation between the islands and from the neighbouring continental land masses through millions of years has resulted in the evolution of a rare and distinct flora. The flora shows much closer affinity with Myanmar, Malesian and Indonesian flora. The vegetation comprises tropical evergreen forests, deciduous forests, littoral forests, mangroves forests and open grasslands. The total forest area is about 84.42% of the land area at present (Anonymous, 2005).

Hitherto, nearly 2631 indigenous and non-indigenous vascular plant species are recorded and many of them are either unexploited or under-exploited while a few are over exploited. The tribes of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have very good knowledge of the plants growing around them and in the forests. They are using a number of wild plants for treating various physical ailments. The important medicinal plants and their uses are enumerated in a tabular form (*Table 2*). Plants have been arranged alphabetically with their botanical names, local names (H-Hindi name, N-Nicobarese, O-Onge, GA-Great Andamanese, J-Jarawas, S-Shompens) followed by family name and habit of plant, parts used, diseases and tribes (GA = Great Andmanese; J = Jarawas; O = Onge; N = Nicobarese; S = Shompens; All = all the tribes except Sentinelese; R = Ranchi people; K = Karens (Minor ethnic).

PREVIOUS WORK

Recently a review paper on the Ethnobotany of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands by Chakraborty & Balakrishnan (2003), wherein they have reviewed the literature and different uses of plants by the aboriginals. They dealt with comprehensive lists of plants and their uses. They listed 21 plant species as ethnomedicinal value for the tribals. Other contributors viz. Dagar & Dagar (2003) dealt with plant used by the Nicobarese; Sharief & al., (2005) studied the traditional phytotherapy among Karens and Gupta, & al., (2004) published indigenous knowledge on some medicinal plants among Nicobari tribe of Car Nicobar Island. Very recently Kaushal Kumar, & al., (2006) dealt with 197 plant species used by Nicobarese, out of which 153 species are of medicinal use. The authors undertook the present study to provide up to date knowledge on the ethnomedicinal plants of Andaman & Nicobar Islands aboriginals. Further, the ethnomedicinal uses of plants by the aborigines

dealt in this paper urgently require thorough clinical, chemical, medicinal and pharmaceutical investigations by the modern research laboratories working in this field.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is based on more than fifteen botanical explorations in different islands of the region, personal experience of the authors and previous published literature. During the floristic survey contacts were made with several experienced and elderly men, women, forest dwellers, chief of tribal personal and other knowledgeable settlers who are living in contact with aboriginal native tribes. The ethnomedicinal plants data presented in this paper also include earlier published literature on this subject as well as authors own observation made during the plant explorations marked by asterisks (*). Most of the specimens were collected, identified and deposited in the Herbarium of Botanical Survey of India, Port Blair (PBL). This report is prepared for scientific purposes only. Due to the noxious effects of some plant species, there is possibility of adverse effects from certain uses, which require thorough clinical and pharmaceutical analysis. The authors neither affirm nor deny the efficacy of the medicinal plants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study comprises ethnomedicinal account of 289 plant species belonging to 116 families and 233 genera, comprising 247 species of Angiosperms (belonging to 198 genera under 87 families), 6 species of gymnosperms (belonging to 4 genera under 4 families), 35 species of pteridophytes belonging to 30 genera under 24 families) and a solitary species of Alga (**Table 1**), which also includes 111 species of trees, 44 shrubs, 36 herbs / undershrubs, 32 climbers / twiners, 35 ferns species, 20 rhizome bearing species, 7 epiphytic, 3 grasses/sedges and a solitary algal species (**Fig.1**). The plants of some families viz. Euphorbiaceae (19 spp.), Moraceae (16 spp.), Apocynaceae (14 spp.), Zingiberaceae (10 spp.), Fabaceae (8 spp.), Convolvulaceae (6 spp.), Verbenaceae (6 spp.) and Rubiaceae (5 spp.) etc. are widely used by the aborigines of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. These eight families also coincide with the ten dominant families in the flora of Andaman & Nicobar islands.

The maximum use of trees (111 spp.) as ethnomedicines by the tribals stand first and it is being followed by shrubs (44 spp.), herbs/undershrubs (36 spp.), ferns (35 spp.), climber (32 spp.), rhizomatous species (20 spp.), epiphytic (7 spp.), grasses / sedges (3 spp.) and a solitary species of algae (**Fig.1**).

Table.1: Showing total number of taxa of different plant groups used by the aborigines in A & N Islands.

Sl. no.	Taxa	Families	Genera	Species
1	Angiosperms	87	198	247
2	Gymnosperms	4	4	6
3	Pteridophytes	24	30	35
4	Algae	1	1	1
	Total	116	233	289

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the common plant species extensively used by the different aborigines: *Donax cannaeformis* (G. Forst.) K. Schum., *Alstonia kurzii* Hook. f., *A. macrophylla* Wall. ex G. Don, *Amomum aculeatum* Roxb., *Hornstedtia fenzlii* (Kurz) K. Schum., *Ardisia oxyphylla* Wall. ex DC., *A. solanacea* (Poir.) Roxb., *Asparagus racemosus* Willd., *Byttneria andamanensis* Kurz, *Chromolaena odorata* (L.) King & Robinson, *Calophyllum inophyllum* L., *Claoxylon indicum* (Reinw. ex Blume) Hassk., *Costus*



Plate 1-6 : Aborigines of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

speciosus (Koen.) J. E. Sm., *Cyperus rotundus* L., *Ficus* spp., *Exoecaria agallocha* L., *Ganophyllum falcatum* Blume, *Globba marantina* L., *Glochidion calocarpum* Kurz, *Knema andamanica* (Warb.) de Wilde, *Macaranga tanarius* (L.) Muell.- Arg., *Mallotus peltatus* (Geisel.) Muell.- Arg., *Morinda citrifolia* L., *Myristica andamanica* Hook. f., *Ocimum teuniflorum* L., *Ophiorrhiza nicobarica* N.P. Balakr., *Peperomia pellucida* Kunth, *Phyllanthus emblica* L., *P. debilis* Klein ex Willd., *Piper betle* L., *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre, *Premna pyramidata* Wall. ex Schauer, *Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr., *Scaevola sericea* Forst. f. ex Vahl, *Semecarpus kurzii* Engler, *Sterculia rubiginosa* Vent., *Syzygium samarangense* (Blume) Merr. & Perry, *Tacca leontopetaloides* (L.) O.Kuntze, *Thottea tomentosa* C. Blume) Ding Hou, *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol. ex Corr., *Wedelia biflora* (L.) DC., *Zingiber squarrosus* Roxb., *Z. zerumbet* (L.) Rosc. ex J. E. Sm. etc. If some of the above species may scientifically be evaluated and cultivated / planted by the departments viz. Agriculture, Forest, and CARI, it may improve the socio – economic conditions of these islands.

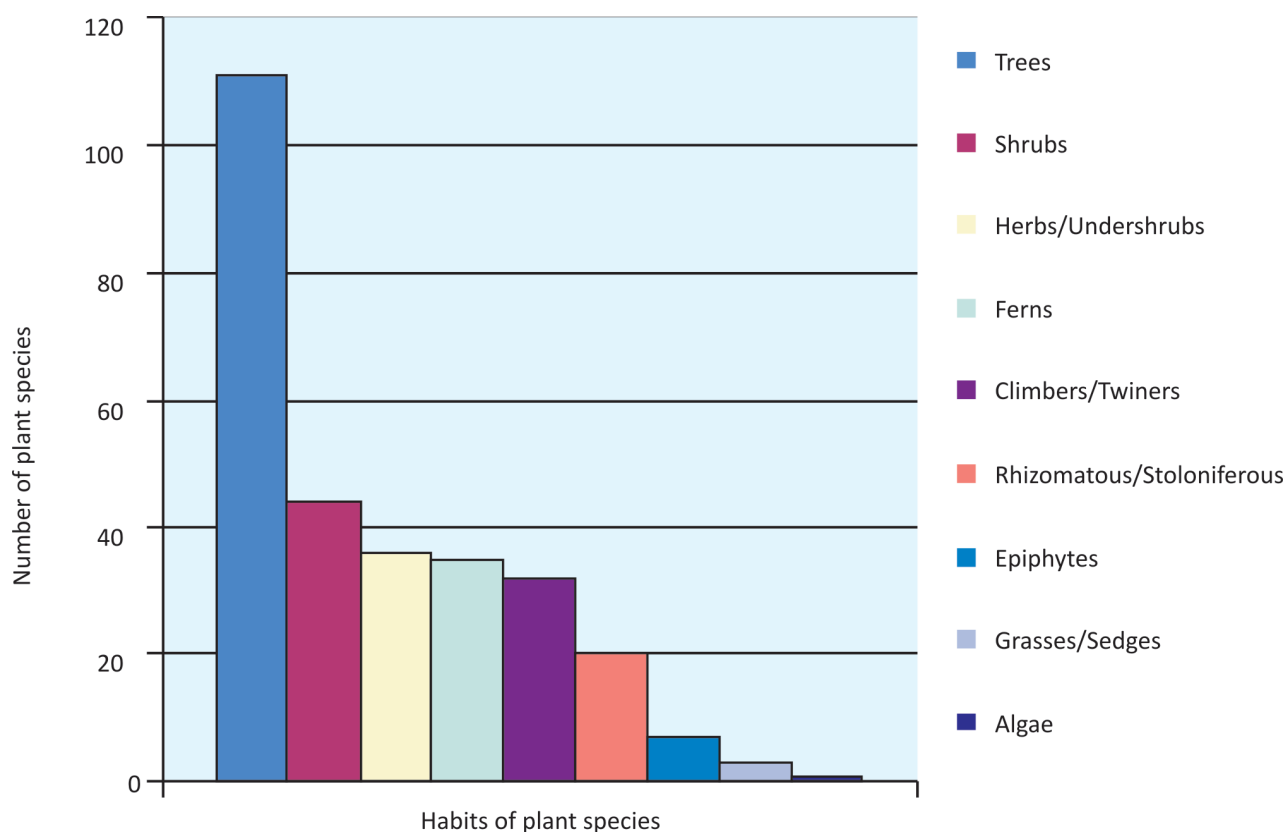


Fig.1. Showing habit-wise classification of different plant species used by the aborigines in A & N Islands.

Table 2: Showing important medicinal plants used by the tribals of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Sl. No.	Name of plant, local name, family & habit	Part of plant used as medicines	Name of Disease/ ailment	Name of Tribe *
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Abelmoschus moschatus Medic. 'Kim - pong' (N) (MALVACEAE) Undershrub	Plant sap and crushed leaves.	Boar and pig bite.	N
2.	Abrus precatorius L. (FABACEAE) Climber	The pounded leaves of this plant and the leaves of <i>Tabernaemontana crista</i> , with water taken orally. Leaves and lime are mashed between palms and squeezed to get an extract which is mixed in coconut oil and applied with the help of hen's feather.	Blood discharge in urine. Burns and blisters of skin.	N N

* GA = Great Andamanese, J = Jarawas, N = Nicobarese, O = Ongese, S = Shompens, R = Ranchi People, K = Karens (Minor ethnic) and All = Except Sentinelese.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Acalypha indica L. – ‘ <i>Kulching</i> ’ (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Herb	*Crushed leaves taken orally.	Gastro – intestinal troubles and cuts – wounds.	N
4.	Achyranthes bidentata Blume ‘ <i>Panuko</i> ’ (N) (AMARANTHACEAE) Herb	Root extract taken orally.	Stomach pain.	N
5.	Acorus calamus L. – ‘ <i>Laniti</i> ’ (ARACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Paste of rhizome along with <i>Piper betel</i> leaves fresh <i>Kaempferia rotunda</i> rhizome, <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> plant and cloves by adding salt or sugar is applied externally on forehead or sometimes all these plants are boiled and vapour is inhaled.	Headache, fever, gastric problems.	All
6.	Adenia penangiana (Wall. ex G. Don) de Wilde – ‘ <i>Tincham</i> ’ (N) (PASSIFLORACEAE) Climber	*Leaves paste rubbed on chest.	Chest pain.	N
7.	Adenostemma lavenia (L.) O. Kuntze ‘ <i>Mi - top</i> ’ (N) (ASTERACEAE) Herb	Pounded leaves applied on affected parts. Leaves mixed with <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> are crushed in the blood of pig and hen and taken orally.	Chronic chest pain and toothache. To cure severe pain of breast or chest.	N N
8.	Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. ex Schult. ‘ <i>Kama – ha – la</i> ’ (N) (AMARANTHACEAE) Herb	*Pounded leaves smeared on body.	Fever.	N
9.	Aganosma marginata (Roxb.) G. Don (APOCYNACEAE) Climber	Decoction of the leaves taken orally.	Urinary troubles & as emmenagogue.	N & S
10.	Ageratum conyzoides L. – ‘ <i>Topinyom</i> ’, <i>So – Pak – re</i> ’ (N), ‘ <i>Aakte</i> ’ (J). (ASTERACEAE) Herb	*Juice of leaves dropped in eyes. Tender shoot tied around neck.	Eye infection. Fever and throat pain.	N & S J
11.	Aglaonema simplex Blume var. malaccense Schott.– ‘ <i>Pumroh</i> ’ (N) (ARACEAE) Herb	The pounded leaves in coconut oil, which rubbed on the body of pregnant woman. Leaf juice is taken orally.	To keep baby in normal position. For painless and easy delivery.	N
12.	Allamanda cathartica L. (APOCYNACEAE) Straggling shrub	Bark and leaves decoction taken orally.	Used as a hydrogogue.	N
13.	Allium cepa L. – ‘ <i>Pyaj</i> ’ (H) (LILIACEAE) Herb	*Bulbs eaten as such.	Blood pressure and as an antidiabetic.	R

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Allium sativum L. – ‘ <i>Lahsun</i> ’ (H) (LILIACEAE) Herb	Bulbs roasted in vegetable oil and also its juice applied externally.	Earache, cold, fever and skin diseases.	R
15.	Alocasia macrorrhizos (L.) G. Don (ARACEAE) Herb	*Plant sap applied externally.	Against scorpion sting.	All
16.	Alpinia manii King ex Baker (ZINGIBERACEAE) Herb	Plant extract smeared on the body.	As bee – repellant.	A, S & N.
17.	Alstonia kurzii Hook. f. ‘ <i>Taungmeok</i> ’ (S) (APOCYNACEAE) Tree	*Extract of leaves, bark and roots taken orally. Plant extract taken orally, also known as “ <i>saptachada</i> ” in Ayurvedic medicine.	Fever and cold – cough. Used in epilepsy, fever and filaria.	N & S N
18.	Alstonia macrophylla Wall. ex G. Don ‘ <i>Tachoroi</i> ’ (S), ‘ <i>Chuharoi</i> ’ (N) (APOCYNACEAE) Tree	Extract of leaves & root bark applied externally. Leaf juice in water taken orally. *Leaf paste applied externally on the vaginal area. Bark extract taken orally.	Stomach ache and bone fracture. Painful menstruation. For relief after delivery. As tonic, febrifuge, anthelmintic and galactagogue.	N & S N N N & S
19.	Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br. ‘ <i>Chatian</i> ’ (H) (APOCYNACEAE) Tree	Bark extract taken orally. Latex applied externally.	As tonic. On sores, ulcers, tumors and rheumatic swellings.	N N & S
20.	Amomum aculeatum Roxb. ‘ <i>Viyam</i> ’ (J) (ZINGIBERACEAE) Herb	Leaf and stem tied around chest. *Leaf juice applied externally. Fresh plant sap applied on body.	Cough and fever. On scars and scabies.	J J
21.	Ampelocissus barbata (Wall.) Planch. - ‘ <i>Pinuh</i> ’ (VITACEAE) Climber	Fresh leaf - juice dropped in eyes.	Conjunctivitis.	N
22.	Ancistrocladus tectorius (Lour.) Merr. - ‘ <i>Tealpathow</i> ’ (K) (ANCISTROCLADACEAE) Climber	Paste of leaves and stem-bark with <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Schefflera elliptica</i> leaves, <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> plant and <i>Curcuma longa</i> rhizome.	Bone fracture.	K
23.	Annona muricata L. - ‘ <i>Kofi</i> ’ (N) (ANNONACEAE) Small tree	Leaf paste applied externally. *Seeds, powdered.	Skin sores and eruptions. As fish poison.	N N
24.	Annona reticulata L. ‘ <i>Olka</i> , <i>Eang</i> , <i>Alo</i> ’ (N) (ANNONACEAE) Small tree	Leaf paste tied on fractured bones.	Bone fracture.	N



7. *Boesenbergia siphonantha* (King ex Baker) Sabu & al.,



11. *Zingiber squarrosum* Roxb.



8. *Costus speciosus* (Koen.) J. E. Sm.



12. *Momordica cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Spreng.



9. *Thottea tomentosa* (Blume) Ding – Hou



13. *Tabernaemontana crispa* Roxb.



10. *Gnetum gnemon* L.



14. *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Anodendron paniculatum (Roxb.) DC. 'Pharako' (GA) (APOCYNACEAE) Climber	Raw leaves eaten by pregnant women. The watery - milky juice of the plant applied externally.	To cause abortion. Said to be antiseptic	GA, N & S GA
26.	Antidesma coriaceum Tul. 'Ray' (GA), 'Niyat', 'Miyoto' (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Paste, juice and vapours obtained from chewing the leaves are sprayed by mouth on honey bees to disperse them during honey collection. Decoction taken orally.	As honey bees - repellent. To cure acute cough and cold.	GA N
27.	Aporosa villosa (Lindl.) Baill. (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	*Leaf juice taken orally and rubbed on the body of ladies.	To increase fertility.	N
28.	Ardisia oxyphylla Wall. ex DC. 'Mikuhon' (N) (MYRSINACEAE) Small tree	Decoction of leaves taken orally. *Pounded leaf paste boiled in water taken by both husband and wife, who are not having child.	To increase fertility. To achieve early pregnancy.	N N
29.	Ardisia solanaceae (Poir.) Roxb. 'Minkuon', 'Chafum' (N), 'Khari Phall' (H) (MYRSINACEAE) Shrub	*Paste of leaves smeared. *Crushed leaves infusion in water in water taken orally. Roots boiled in water.	Mumps. To check abortion and menses disorder. The extract used for washing uterus after delivery and wounds - an antiseptic.	N N S & N
30.	Areca triandra Roxb. 'Kah Koh' (N), 'Jungli - supari' (H) (ARECACEAE) Tree	*Endosperm chewed with <i>Piper betel</i> leaf.	As mouth freshener and stomachic.	N
31.	Argemone mexicana L. 'Satyanashi' (N) (PAPAVERACEAE) Undershrub	Yellow sap of stem and branches. *Yellow plant juice taken orally.	In conjunctivitis. To cure dropsy, jaundice, cutaneous affection, diuretic, relieve blisters, heals excoriations and ulcers.	N N, S & J
32.	Argyreia hookeri C. B. Clarke 'Bilikhu' (GA) (CONVOLVULACEAE) Climber	Extract of leaves applied externally.	Hydrocele.	GA
33.	Aristolochia tagala Cham. 'Mincho - Koyen, Punkot' (N) (ARISTOLOCHIACEAE) Climber	*Decoction of leaves. Pounded leaves warmed and mixed with hen's blood pasted on stomach around naval.	Gynecological problems. To cure abdominal - chest pain and stomachache.	N N



15. *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre



19. *Sterculia rubiginosa* Vent.



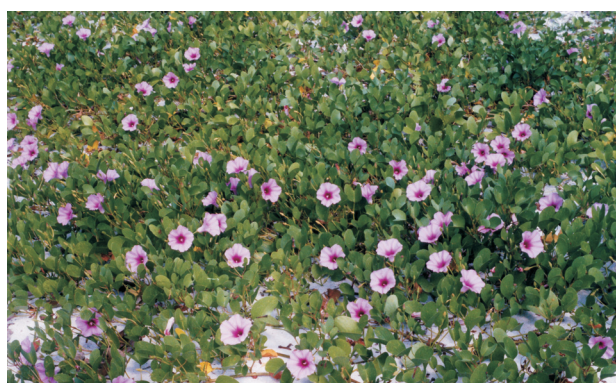
16. *Myristica andamanica* Hook. f.



20. *Pandanus leram* Jones ex Fontane



17. *Glycosmis mauritiana* (Lam.) Tanaka.



21. *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br. spp. *brasiliensis* (L.) Ooststr.



18. *Leea aequata* L.



22. *Canavalia cathartica* Thou.



23. *Gloriosa superba* L.



27. *Morinda citrifolia* L. in flowering



24. *Hornstedtia fenzlii* (Kurz) K. Schum.



28. *Scaevola sericea* Forst. f. ex Vahl



25. *Orophea katschallica* Kurz



29. *Tacca leontopetaloides* (L.) O. Kuntze



26. *Morinda citrifolia* L. in fruiting



30. *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol. ex Corr.

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Artocarpus communis J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. – ‘ <i>Pompu</i> ’ (N), ‘ <i>Bilaiti kathal</i> ’ (H) (MORACEAE) Tree	*Milky latex used externally.	Head wounds, ulcers and abscesses.	N & S
35.	Artocarpus heterophyllus Lamk. ‘ <i>Kathal</i> ’, ‘ <i>Tokavoko</i> ’ (N) (MORACEAE) Tree	Milky latex applied externally.	On swellings, abscesses and wounds.	N & O
36.	Artocarpus lakoocha Roxb. ‘ <i>Barhal</i> ’ (H) (MORACEAE) Tree	*Powdery bark applied externally.	Cure pimples, crakes and sores.	N & S
37.	Asparagus racemosus Willd. ‘ <i>Kanyoplur</i> , <i>Kanyammur</i> ’ (K) (LILIACEAE) Climber	Paste of fresh root with sugar and water. *Roots paste applied externally.	Jaundice. As cooling agent and as appetizer.	K J & O
38.	Baccaurea ramiflora Lour. ‘ <i>Kachchmai</i> ’ (N), ‘ <i>Khatta – Phal</i> ’ (H) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Small tree	Leaf paste applied externally. *Seeds powder.	To cure cuts and wounds. As fish poison.	N N
39.	Basella alba L. – ‘ <i>Poi</i> ’ (H) (BASELLACEAE) Climber	Leaves extract, taken orally.	Against constipation.	O
40.	Belamcanda chinensis (L.) DC. (IRIDACEAE) Herb	Rhizome powder taken orally.	In cough.	H & O
41.	Bixa orellana L. – ‘ <i>Akvel</i> ’ (N) (BIXACEAE) Shrub	Plant sap and resin used externally.	To cure skin diseases.	N
42.	Blumea balsamifera (L.) DC. ‘ <i>Hotlik</i> ’ (N) (ASTERACEAE) Undershrub	Pounded leaves.	Chest pain and to increase appetite.	N
43.	Boesenbergia siphonantha (King ex Baker) Sabu & al. ‘ <i>Suu, Chu</i> ’ (K) (ZINGIBERACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Fresh rhizome paste and a pinch of salt and water taken orally. *Tuber powder applied externally.	Gastric and Giddiness. Mumps.	K J & O
44.	Breynia racemosa (Blume) Muell. - Arg. – ‘ <i>Fanot, Pitcong, Teong</i> ’ (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Shrub	Macerated leaves and leaf juice in water taken orally.	Swellings, skin diseases body pain, as febrifuge and in swollen testicles.	N & J
45.	Bridelia tomentosa Blume ‘ <i>Ka - noh, Ranam</i> ’ (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Small tree	Leaf decoction taken orally. Fruits eaten as such.	Dysentery. As health tonic.	N N
46.	Byttneria andamanensis Kurz ‘ <i>Lafech</i> ’ (N) (STERCULIACEAE) Climber	Aqueous extract of leaves taken orally by ladies.	For painless delivery.	J, O & GA
47.	Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. <i>emend</i> Dandy & Exell. – ‘ <i>Va-Knuato</i> ’ (N) (CAESALPINIACEAE) Scandent shrub	Paste of leaves mixed with coconut oil. Leaf paste of this plant with the leaf of <i>Crinum asiaticum</i> and <i>Heritiera littoralis</i> is mixed in coconut oil.	Fever and body pain. To check early discharge.	J & O J & O

1	2	3	4	5
		*Dry seed powder tied on swollen testicles.	Hydrocele.	N
		Seeds mixed with hen's egg albumen are applied on swollen testicles.	To cure hydrocele.	N & R
48.	Calamus viminalis Willd. 'Ma - nyya, Kin - vi -ti' (O) (ARECACEAE) Climber	Leaves are being used as a covering on genital parts (bul).	As genital covering and antiseptic.	O
49.	Callicarpa longifolia Lam. 'Kinvi - taong' (N) (VERBENACEAE) Shrub	Paste of leaves applied externally.	For cuts, wounds and bone fractures.	N
		Leaves are made into paste mixed with pig fat and applied externally.	To cure severe cuts and fever.	N
50.	Calophyllum inophyllum L. 'Intanng, Lamonk, Inyang' (N) (CLUSIACEAE) Tree	*Latex from branches and leaves.	Eye infection and bone fracture and killing lice.	N
51.	Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br. 'Madar, 'Safed akvan' (N) (ASCLEPIADACEAE) Shrub	Milky latex applied externally.	To cure ulcers, wounds and sores.	N
52.	Calotropis procera (Ait.) R. Br. 'Madar' (N) (ASCLEPIADACEAE) Shrub	*Milky latex used externally.	To cure skin diseases and old wounds.	N & O
53.	Camellia sinensis (L.) O. Kuntze 'Chaye patti' (K) (THEACEAE) Tree	Leaf paste applied externally.	Centipede bite and scorpion sting.	K
54.	Canna indica L. - 'Sudharsan' (H) (CANNACEAE) Herb	Rhizome extract, taken orally.	Fever.	N, O & S
55.	Canarium euphyllum Kurz 'Dhup' (O & H) (BURSERACEAE) Tree	*Fumes of the resin.	As mosquito repellent.	O & N
56.	Canavalia cathartica Thou. 'Minuhaeh, Burma same' (K) (FABACEAE) Climber	Leaf extract taken orally.	Fever.	N
		Grounded seeds powder with rice kanji (gruel) and sugar taken orally.	Skin diseases.	K
57.	Carica papaya L. - 'Papita' (H, GA), 'Papaya' (Eng.) (CARICACEAE) Tree	Dried crushed leaves	Substitute in cigars.	GA
		Bark extract taken orally.	Urinary diseases.	N
		Milky juice of unripe fruits applied externally.	To treat eczema, ringworm, wounds, malignant tumors and bleedings hemorrhoids.	N & S
		Milky latex with sugar taken orally.	Enlarged liver, spleen and whopping cough.	All

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Casearia grewiaefolia Vent. var. gelonoides (Blume) Sleumer 'Kul – tuong', 'Kill tuong' (N) (FLACOURTIACEAE) Tree	Paste of leaves mixed with tamarind leaves and water.	Dysentery.	N
59.	Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don 'Sa – dabahar' (N) (APOCYNACEAE) Herb	*Leaves juice dropped in eyes.	Eye infection.	N
60.	Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn. 'Tusa' (N) (BOMBACACEAE) Tree	Seeds powder taken orally.	As health tonic.	N
61.	Celosia argentea L. – 'Motiyn' (N) (AMARANTHACEAE) Herb	Pounded leaves with lime.	Cuts and wounds.	N
62.	Centotheca lappacea (L.) Desv. 'Kunhiol' (N)(POACEAE) Grass	Decoction of rhizome taken orally.	Rheumatic pains.	N
63.	Chisocheton longistipitatus (F. M. Bolay) L. S. Sm. – 'Kinya' (N) (MELIACEAE) Tree	Bark powder applied externally.	Sores, cuts and wounds.	N
64.	Chromolaena odoratum (L.) King & Robinson – 'Tukukala' (O), 'Chalechechmo' (GA), 'Euhben' (N) (ASTERACEAE) Herb	Paste of leaves and twigs with <i>Solanum</i> <i>torvum</i> and lime water applied externally. *Leaves extract.	Cuts and wounds. Cuts & wounds and in Leech – bite.	K J, O, N & GA
		Leaves are pounded up by hand and applied on fresh wounds to stop bleeding.	To cure wounds.	All
65.	Citrus medica L. - 'Miyaye' (GA), 'Limong' (N) (RUTACEAE) Shrub	Fruits juice taken orally.	To cure constipation.	GA & N
66.	Claoxylon indicum (Reinw. ex Blume) Hassk. – 'Sing – ke – ra', 'Hingkuwai' (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Paste of leaves applied externally. Leaves mixed in coconut oil and applied by hen's feather.	Pyorrhoea, cuts, wounds and head - ache. To cure sores pimples and fever.	N N
67.	Clerodendrum inerme (L.) Gaertn. 'Mannyi' (N)(VERBENACEAE) Shrub	Pounded leaves and root-bark of <i>Morinda</i> <i>citrifolia</i> .	Joint pains and bone fracture.	N
68.	Clerodendrum nutans Jack. 'Chamhar' (R), 'Manjayay' (N) (VERBENACEAE) Shrub	Stem - bark powder with water taken orally.	Malarial fever, headache and cold – cough.	Ranchi local inhabitants.
69.	Clerodendrum paniculatum L. 'Tang – Vong, Yamon, Kalahoy' (N) (VERBENACEAE) Shrub	Ladies used leaf – decoction orally. Leaves paste used externally.	As abortifacient. For washing ulcers and sores.	N N
70.	Cocos nucifera L. 'Taoko, Naria, Dob' (N, H) (ARECACEAE) Tree	Coconut oil is rubbed on the body of baby and woman after delivery and also used in several preparations. Pericarp fumes.	As a health tonic. As mosquito – repellent.	O, N & S N

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71.	Codiocarpus andamanicus (Kurz) Howard (ICACINACEAE) Tree	Warm pounded leaves in coconut oil tied on enlarged scrotum of children.	Pains and swelling of scrotum.	N
72.	Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott. 'Tahangen, Ghuiyan, Kamum' (N), 'Arvi' (H) (ARACEAE) Tuberous herb	Leaves extract. *Paste of leaves applied externally.	As abortifacient. For chest pain and bone fracture.	J & O N, S, O & J
73.	Colubrina asiatica (L.) Brongn. (RHAMNACEAE) Stragling shrub	Fresh leaf juice of this plant and that of <i>Ochrosia oppositifolia</i> is taken with water.	As emmenagogue.	N
74.	Cordia grandis Roxb. 'Minyap, Matka' (N) (CORDIACEAE) Tree	Paste of leaves mixed with <i>Sterculia</i> <i>rubiginosa</i> leaves.	Stomachache.	N
75.	Costus speciosus (Koen.) J. E. Sm. 'Kewa' (N) (COSTACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Leaves paste applied externally. Rhizome decoction. Rhizome paste is applied all over the body & decoction of rhizome taken orally.	Stomach disorder. Body pain. Snake – bite, for chicken pox & to cure urinary infection.	N N, O & S All
76.	Crateva religiosa Forst. f. 'Holapoh' (N) (CAPPARACEAE) Tree	Pounded leaves mixed with coconut oil, used externally.	Rheumatic pain.	N
77.	Crinum asiaticum L. 'Sudershan' (J) (AMARYLLIDACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	*Juice of leaves and bulbs.	Cuts, wounds and urinary troubles.	J, O, N & S
78.	Crinum latifolium L. (AMARYLLIDACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Leaf juice dropped in the ears.	Earache.	O & S
79.	Crotalaria pallida Ait. 'Kulching' (N) , 'Uhutesimil' (K) (FABACEAE) Shrub	Leaf extract taken orally. Leaf paste, applied externally.	Stomach pain. Centipede bite and snake bite.	K N,S & J
80.	Croton argyratus Blume 'Mintunah' (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Leaf juice. Seeds powder.	Beverages and body pain. Stomach – disorders.	N S & N
81.	Curculigo orchioidea Gaertn. (HYPOXIDACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Rhizome extract, taken orally.	Jaundice.	N & S
82.	Curcuma longa L. – 'Toiyakoo' (K) (ZINGIBERACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Paste of fresh rhizome and <i>Schefflera elliptica</i> leaves, banana fruits, eggs and honey applied externally. Rhizome powder used externally.	Bone fracture. Wounds and cuts.	K N & S

1	2	3	4	5
83.	Curcuma zedoaria (Christm.) Rose. (ZINGIBERACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Rhizome extract, taken orally.	Cooling agent.	O
84.	Cyathostemma viridiflorum Griff. (ANNONACEAE) (Climber)	Pounded leaf paste in water taken orally. Fresh plant juice smeared on the belly.	As emmenagogue to check excessive bleeding. As an abortifacient.	N N
85.	Cymbidium aloifolium (L.) Sw. 'Titolini' (K) (ORCHIDACEAE)–Epiphyte	Plant extract put into ears with the help of hen's feathers.	Ear pain.	K
86.	Cyperus rotundus L. (CYPERACEAE) Sedge	Tubers eaten as such.	Bowel or intestinal ulcers complaints and as an aphrodisiac.	N, O & S
87.	Daemonorops manii Becc. & Hook. f. 'Tamoyen, Tomonje' (O) (ARECACEAE) Climber	Crushed vegetative shoot apex.	As mosquito repellent.	O
88.	Datura metel L. – 'Kata – kul' (N) (SOLANACEAE) Undershrub	Leaf – paste applied externally.	Snake – bite.	N
89.	Daucus carota L. – 'Gajar' (H) (APIACEAE) Tuberous herb	*Tuberous roots eaten as such.	As health tonic.	R
90.	Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. (FABACEAE) Shrub	Crushed juice of the plant, taken orally.	As antivenom.	N & S
91.	Desmodium laxiflorum DC. 'Damle' (O) (FABACEAE) Herb	Chewing of leaves.	Fever.	O
92.	Dillenia pentagyna Roxb. (DILLENACEAE) Tree	Leaf extract in water taken orally.	For healing wounds and post natal wounds.	N
93.	Dioscorea alata L. (DIOSCOREACEAE) Climber	Plant extract in water taken orally.	Piles and leprosy.	J & O
94.	Dioscorea bulbifera L. 'Lai – Long' (N) (DIOSCOREACEAE) Climber	Plant extract along with tubers, taken orally.	Piles & ulcers.	J & O
95.	Dioscorea esculenta (Lour.) Burk. 'Lai – Long' (N) (DIOSCOREACEAE) Climber	*Plant paste applied externally.	Against swellings.	J & O
96.	Dioscorea glabra Roxb. (DIOSCOREACEAE) Climber	Leaf decoction taken orally by ladies. Roasted tubers eaten after delivery.	As contraceptive. To regain vigour and health.	O All
97.	Dioscorea pentaphylla L. (DIOSCOREACEAE) Climber	Plant paste applied externally. Leaf decoction taken orally.	Swellings. As contraceptive.	J & O O
98.	Diospyros undulata Wall. ex G. Don 'Lintoh' (N) (EBENACEAE) Tree	Leaf extract taken orally. Leaf – paste warm and applied externally.	Fever. Back pain.	N & O N

1	2	3	4	5
99.	Dischidia benghalensis Coleb. ' <i>Talima</i> ' (N) (ASCLEPIADACEAE) Epiphytes	Pounded twig paste tied externally.	Bone fracture.	S
100.	Dischidia major (Vahl) Merr. (ASCLEPIADACEAE) Epiphytes	Leaves juice is dropped in ear. Root juice, taken orally.	Earache. Cough & Cold.	N N & S
101.	Donax cannaeformis (G. Forst.) K. Schum. - ' <i>Kagle</i> ' (O), ' <i>Leethir</i> ' (GA), ' <i>Amok</i> ' (N) (MARANTACEAE) Shrub	Extract of leaves. Rhizome extract. *Leaf decoction taken orally. Pregnant woman also takes before and after delivery. Leaves pounded in coconut oil and pigs blood are smeared on the body. Leaves are placed in drinking water.	Abdominal and spinal pains. Malarial fever. To check Gynaecological disorders particularly pre and postnatal periods. For pre and postnatal periods diseases. To regain appetite. To purify, preserve and cool the water.	O N, O & S O N N GA
102.	Dracaena angustifolia Roxb. ' <i>Zibak</i> ' (O), ' <i>Tidba</i> ' (J) (AGAVACEAE) Tree	Leaf juice, taken orally. Tender twigs as brush.	Stomachache. For cleaning genitals and wiping menstrual cycle blood.	O & N J
103.	Dracaena brachyphylla Kurz (AGAVACEAE) Shrub	Leaf juice, taken orally. Tender twigs as brush.	Stomachache. For cleaning genitals and wiping menstrual cycle blood.	O & N J
104.	Dracaena pachyphylla Kurz (AGAVACEAE) Shrub	Leaf juice, taken orally. Tender twigs as brush.	Stomachache. For cleaning genitals and wiping menstrual cycle blood.	O, N & J J
105.	Elaeocarpus tuberculatus Roxb. ' <i>Minrel</i> ' (N) (ELAEOCARPACEAE) Tree	Leaf juice in water taken orally.	Urinary troubles.	N
106.	Eria bractescens Lindl. var. affinis (Griff.) Hook. f. (ORCHIDACEAE) Epiphytic orchid	Infusion of leaves, taken orally.	Malarial fever.	N
107.	Erythrina variegata L. - ' <i>Laro</i> ' (GA), ' <i>Dandap</i> , ' <i>Mandara</i> ' (H) (FABACEAE) Tree	Bark boiled in tea and taken orally.	To cure fever.	GA
108.	Eulophia nicobarica N.P. Balakr. & N. G. Nair (ORCHIDACEAE) Terrestrial orchid	Tubers extract smeared as well as taken orally.	Tumours and glands in the neck.	N

1	2	3	4	5
109.	Euonymus javanicus Blume (CELASTRACEAE) Tree	Leaf juice in water, taken orally.	Spermatorrhoea.	N
110.	Euphorbia atoto Forst. f. 'Mu-pet' (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Herb	Pounded leaves, applied externally. Plant paste in water taken orally.	Skin diseases, rheumatic pain, ulcers, wounds—cuts and sores. For reconditioning of belly after child birth.	N N
111.	Euphorbia hirta L. 'Raihipot' (N), 'Dudhi' (H) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Herb	Pounded leaves used externally. Plants burnt along with hen's feathers into ashes and mixed with coconut oil and applied on the body of child. Milky latex applied externally.	Skin infections. To cure fever. To cure wounds and warts.	N N N
112.	Euphorbia thymifolia L. – 'Dudhi' (H) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Herb	*Latex applied externally.	To cure warts.	N, S & O
113.	Excoecaria agallocha L. 'Blinding tree' (Eng.) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Latex with coconut oil taken orally.	As purgative, emetic, abortifacient and also as fish poison.	N & S
114.	Ficus andamanica Corner 'Rengo' (GA) (MORACEAE) Tree	Aerial roots tied on the point of bone fracture.	To have a mending effect, cure is claimed within one night.	GA
115.	Ficus benghalensis L. 'Bar, Bargad' (O & N) (MORACEAE) Tree	*Milky latex applied externally.	To cure rheumatism and lumbago pains.	O & N
116.	Ficus benjamina L.—'Pakur' (O & N) (MORACEAE) Tree	Milky juice dropped in eye.	For eye diseases and whitening of the cornea.	O & N
117.	Ficus hispida L.—'Katgularia' (O), 'Matiyal' (N) (MORACEAE) Tree	*Fresh aerial roots crushed and made into a paste applied externally.	To cure paralytic parts of the patient.	S, N & O
118.	Ficus microcarpa L. – 'Kamrup' (H) (MORACEAE) Tree	Plant juice taken orally.	To cure enlarged liver and other related diseases.	S & N
119.	Ficus racemosa L.—'Gular' (J & O), 'Amrakha' (N) (MORACEAE) Tree	Leaf decoction taken orally. Milky latex taken orally.	To cure fever. Bleeding piles and diarrhoea.	N & J N & S
120.	Ficus religiosa L.—'Pipal' (N & O) (MORACEAE) Tree	Latex applied externally.	To cure wounds and sores.	N & O
121.	Ficus rumphii Blume 'Pakar' (J & N) (MORACEAE) Tree	*The milky latex with turmeric, pepper and pure cow's ghee taken orally. Leaves boiled in coconut oil rubbed on the abdomen of the woman having perpetual bleeding.	To kill intestinal worms and to cure asthma. To check bleeding.	J & N N

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122.	Ficus tinctoria Forst. f. (MORACEAE) Tree	*The root-bark powder with water taken orally. Leaf juice taken orally.	As stomachic. Dysuria.	S & J N
123.	Ganophyllum falcatum Blume (SAPINDACEAE) Tree	The leaves of this plant and of <i>Lepisanthes rubiginosa</i> are pounded and squashed in water taken orally.	As contraceptive.	N
124.	Garcinia nervosa Miq. – ‘Kintul’ (N) (CLUSIACEAE) Tree	Leaf – decoction taken orally.	Fever.	N
125. & S	Garuga pinnata Roxb. – ‘Ghogar’ (N & S) (BURSERACEAE) Tree	taken orally.	Plant sap with honey	Asthma. N
126.	Genianthus laurifolius (Roxb.) Hook. f. (ASCLEPIADACEAE) Climber	Leaf extract in water taken orally.	Urinary obstruction.	N
127.	Geodorum densiflorum (Lam.) Schltr. (ORCHIDACEAE) Terrestrial Orchid	Tubers eaten as such by the domestic animals.	As veterinary medicine.	O & S
128.	Globba marantina L. – ‘Rosukedar’ (N) (ZINGIBERACEAE) Rhizomatous Herb	Leaves juice dropped in eyes. Rhizome extract, taken orally.	Cure eye infections Asthma.	N N, S, O & J
129.	Glochidion calocarpum Kurz ‘Hintiv’ (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Pounded bark and seeds applied externally. Paste of leaves. Leaves decoction, taken orally.	Skin diseases Cuts and wounds. Fever.	S & N S & N N
130.	Gloriosa superba L. ‘Kalihari’ (H) (LILIACEAE) Tuberous climber	*Tubers paste applied externally.	As abortifacient.	J & O
131.	Glycosmis mauritiana (Lam.) Tanaka var. insularis (Kurz) Tanaka ‘Kuy – anvo’ (O) (RUTACEAE) Tree	Pounded leaves applied externally.	Chronic headache.	O & N
132.	Grewia acuminata A. L. Juss. (TILIACEAE) Shrub	Fresh decoction of leaves taken orally.	For relieving post-natal pains and swollen abdomen and cleaning parturition waste after delivery.	N
133.	Guettarda speciosa L. ‘Tu-ma-halus’ (N) (RUBIACEAE) Tree	Leaf – juice taken orally.	As carminative.	N
134.	Heliotropium indicum L. ‘Achnoot’ (N) (BORAGINACEAE) Herb	Crushed leaves with coconut oil, applied externally.	Chest pain in heart troubles.	N
135.	Hedyotis biflora (L.) Lam. ‘Infech’ (N) (RUBIACEAE) Herb	Whole plant, used as such. Leaves warm in coconut oil and hen’s blood and applied on the body.	Malarial fever, body pain and cuts and wounds. To cure malarial fever, bodyache, etc.	N N

1	2	3	4	5
136.	Heritiera littoralis Dryand ex W. Ait. 'Moro' (O), 'Sundri' (H), 'Kamreout' (N) (STERCULIACEAE) Tree	*Boiled leaves. Leaf paste of this plant with the leaves of <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> and <i>Crinum asiaticum</i> is mixed in coconut oil and rubbed before sexual intercourse by both sexes.	As beverage. To delay discharge, also used in headache and body pains.	O N
137.	Hernandia peltata Meissn. 'Minhont' (N) (HERNANDIACEAE) Tree	Paste of leaves used externally.	Curing headache, cut, wounds, sores and ulcers.	N
138.	Hedychium coronarium Koen. (ZINGIBERACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Rhizome paste applied externally.	Against rheumatic pains.	R
139.	Hibiscus tiliaceus L. – 'To-u-Ku' (N), 'Koibo' (O), 'Bole' (GA) (MALVACEAE) Tree	Extract of leaves, taken orally. Boiled leaves taken orally. Fresh leaf juice taken orally. Mature leaves extract taken orally.	Urinary infections. As beverage (Tea). In bleeding discharge in urine. Used for stomach disorders. Prepare tea also from mature leaves.	N O N GA
140.	Homalomena cordata Schott. 'Laman' (N) (ARACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Tubers paste applied externally. Fresh leaves extract taken orally.	Skin diseases. Diarrhoea.	N & S N
141.	Homonium riparia Lour. (EUPHORBIACEAE) Shrub	Milky latex applied externally.	To heal wounds and sores.	N
142.	Hornstedtia fenzlii (Kurz) K. Schum (ZINGIBERACEAE) Herb	Rhizome extract taken orally. Paste of stem, leaves and flowers applied externally.	Malarial fever. Bee-repellant.	N & S N & S
143.	Horsfieldia glabra (Blume) Warb. 'Jugane' (O) (MYRISTICACEAE) Tree	Raw fruits eaten as such.	Abdominal pain.	O
144.	Ichnocarpus volubilis (Lour.) Merr. (APOCYNACEAE) Climber	Crushed leaves in water taken orally.	Menstrual disorder.	N
145.	Ipomoea aquatica Forssk. 'Kalmi sag' (H) (CONVOLVULACEAE) Aquatic stoloniferous herb	Fresh plant juice taken orally.	To reduce opium and Arsenial poisoning and as emetic.	S & N
146.	Ipomoea batata Lam. 'Sakar kand' (H) (CONVOLVULACEAE) Tuberous herb	Tubers eaten as such to regain vigour.	As health tonic.	R
147.	Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) R. Br. spp. brasiliensis (L.) Ooststr.	Paste of leaves applied externally.	Headache and for easy delivery.	N

1	2	3	4	5
	'Lanankap' (N), 'Dopatilata' (S) (CONVOLVULACEAE) Stoloniferous herb	Leaf extract in water taken orally. The juice of plant applied externally. Dried juice taken orally.	For easy delivery and Stomach disorder. For skin diseases and bites and stings of fishes. As purgative.	N N S & N
148.	Ipomoea quamoclit L. – 'Kamalata' (H) (CONVOLVULACEAE) Twiner	Fresh plant juice with hot ghee is taken orally.	Bleeding piles.	N
149.	Ixora brunnescens Kurz 'Hama - ok' (N) (RUBIACEAE) Tree	Pounded leaves applied externally. Pounded leaves with hen's blood and applied on forehead.	Headache. Headache.	N N
150.	Jasminum syringifolium Wall. ex G.Don (OLEACEAE) Climber	Pounded leaves of this plant with the leaves of <i>Genianthus laurifolius</i> and <i>Sterculia rubiginosa</i> in water taken orally.	Obstruction of urine.	N
151.	Jatropha curcas L. 'Bagherend' (H) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Shrub	Plant juice applied externally. *Tender branches.	Scabies, eczema and ringworms. As tooth brush to relieve pain from swollen gums and teeth.	N & S O & J
152.	Knema andamanica (Warb.) de Wilde 'Oro, Aurue' (J) (MYRISTICACEAE) Tree	Bark and leaves paste applied externally.	On wounds and cuts.	J
153.	Leea aequata L. (LEEACEAE) Shrub	Paste of leaves with pig oil applied externally.	On wounds. A stick of the plant is also used for killing the snakes and it is believed that snake remains away from this plant.	N
154.	Leea angulata Korth ex Miq. 'Kototo' (N) (LEEACEAE) Shrub	Paste of leaves mixed with pig oil, applied externally.	Antiseptic for wounds.	N
155.	Leea indica (Burm. f.) Merr. 'To- kitinyu, Kurkur – jiwah' (N) (LEEACEAE) Shrub	Paste of leaves, used externally.	Antiseptic for cuts, wounds and sores.	N
156.	Lepidopetalum jackianum (Hiern.) Radlk. (SAPINDACEAE) Tree	Leaves with the leaves of <i>Syzygium samarangense</i> are pounded and mixed in pig blood and applied on the body.	As febrifuge and to cure body pain.	N
157.	Lepisanthes rubiginosa (Roxb.) Leenh. 'Cham – Yev, Chamraw' (N) (SAPINDACEAE) Tree	Leaf juice with <i>Breynia retusa</i> in water taken orally.	To check irregular menstrual cycle and pregnancy, stomach-ache, fever and other gynaecological disorders.	N

1	2	3	4	5
158.	Macaranga indica Wight 'Kinsul, Kinnil' (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Warm decoction of leaves. Leaf paste smeared externally.	Gastric disorders and stomachache. Hydrocele.	N N
159.	Macaranga tanarius (L.) Muell.- Arg. 'Petwang' (S), 'Alle' (GA), 'Panah' (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Decoction of leaves taken orally. Raw meat is placed between the leaves of this species and baked by means of heated stones. The chief concern appears to be that the whole leaves should be wrapped so that none of the juices to be dried up.	Stomach disorder. Meat thus prepared is said to remain fresh for several days. Antibacterial.	S GA N & S
160.	Maesa ramentacea (Roxb.) A. DC. 'Hing - Kwai' (N) (MYRSINACEAE) Tree	A paste is made by the leaves, coconut oil and sea water collected from puddles after low tide is being massaging on the belly during delivery.	To facilitate easy, painless delivery.	N
161.	Magnolia andamanica (King) Raju & Nayar 'Soye' (GA) (MAGNOLIACEAE) Tree	Meat is baked in leaves of this species.	To keep it fresh for several days, also antibacterial and antifungal.	GA
162.	Mallotus peltatus (Geisel.) Muell. -Arg. 'Patage' (O), 'Kalokvak' (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Raw leaves taken orally. *The tender soft leaves are spread by the Onge women between hips and beneath back at the time of delivery and also put beneath her genital part (bul) during menses. Leaf - paste rubbed on body.	Abdominal pain For easy parturition and for painless menses. As muscular relaxant.	O O & N N
163.	Manilkara littoralis (Kurz) Dub. 'Sikata' (GA) (SAPOTACEAE) Tree	Bark is being tied around the belly after delivery. Women sometimes use an apron, consisting of one to six leaves, to cover their genital area. The leaves are not spread out so as to cover a wide surface, but are laid one above the other and removed separately as each becomes stiff and shrivelled.	To restore the normalcy of the abdomen in women. To look beautiful and fresh for longer time than others and also as antibacterial.	O & N GA
164.	Melastoma malabathricum L. 'Tinrok' (N) (MELASTOMACEAE) Shrub	Pounded leaves boiled with coconut oil and used externally.	In rheumatic pain.	N

1	2	3	4	5
165.	Millingtonia hortensis L. f. 'Ikritie' (K) (BIGNONIACEAE) Large tree	Leaves paste with fresh leaves of <i>Kaemferia rotunda</i> and bark of <i>Citrus medica</i> . In this mixture add paste of Dugong (<i>Paani soova</i>) bone, Whale bone (<i>Bada machi</i>) and self holing stone (<i>Cheda patthar</i>) is mixed. The diluted above mixture in water applied externally on the head and temples with the help of needle prepared with bat's bone.	Headache, bodyache and intermittent fever.	K
166.	Mimusops elengi L. 'Bakul' (J & S) (SAPOTACEAE) Tree	Fresh tender twigs used as such.	As tooth brush to relieve pain in swollen gums and toothache.	J & S
167.	Mirabilis jalapa L. (NYCTAGINACEAE) Herb	Leaves paste applied externally.	For boils and burns.	O
168.	Momordica cochinchinensis (Lour) Spreng. – 'Kankara' (O) & (H) (CUCURBITACEAE) Twiner	*Tender fruits paste is used externally.	For lumbago, fracture and ulceration.	O & S
169.	Morinda citrifolia L. – 'Nibase, Lurong' (N), 'Surangi, Noni' (H) (RUBIACEAE) Tree	Pounded leaves with leaves of <i>Alstonia macrophylla</i> and fruit sap of <i>Cocos nucifera</i> taken orally. Its leaves mixed with leaves of <i>Colubrina asiatica</i> and young plant of <i>Ficus ampelas</i> and boiled in pig fat and coconut oil.	Stomach disorder. Applied in the form of a bandage on fractured bone.	S & N N
170.	Musa paradisiaca L. – 'Kela' (H) (MUSACEAE) Rhizomatous shrub	Stem juice used externally. Juice of spadix mixed with sugar and taken orally by women.	For otalgia. To check bleeding in urine.	J, O & S N
171.	Musa textilis Nees (MUSACEAE) Rhizomatous shrub	Roots powder in water.	As anthelmintic.	J & O
172.	Myristica andamanica Hook. f. 'Kinnanmo' (N), 'Oro' (J) (MYRISTICACEAE) Tree	Pounded bark and seed decoction taken orally. Leaf and twigs made as garland and worn. *Leaves paste.	Skin diseases and in fever. Relief in sickness. Cuts and wounds.	S & O J S, J & O
173.	Nervilia aragoana Gaud. (ORCHIDACEAE) Terrestrial orchid	Tubers extract taken orally.	As a cooling agent.	J, O, N & S

1	2	3	4	5
174.	Nicotiana tabacum L. – ‘ <i>Tambaku</i> ’ (H) (SOLANACEAE) Undershrub	Pounded dried leaves with lime and honey used externally.	Wounds and leech bites.	S
175.	Nymphaea pubescens Willd. ‘ <i>Kamal</i> ’ (H) (NYMPHYACEAE) Aquatic herb	Rhizome extract taken orally.	Diarrhoea.	O
176.	Ochrosia oppositifolia (Lam.) K. Schum. (APOCYNACEAE) Shrub	The leaf juice mixed in equal parts with <i>Colubrina asiatica</i> leaf juice and water, taken orally for 3 to 5 days.	To release and regularise menstrual discharge.	N
177.	Ocimum tenuiflorum L. ‘ <i>Tulsi</i> ’ (H), ‘ <i>Likpop</i> ’ (N) (LAMIACEAE) Undershrub	Tender leaves and buds are pounded with <i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i> leaves and coconut oil and smear or massage is done on the belly. The leaves of this and of <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> and <i>Dendrobium crumenatum</i> are mixed with ashes of hen’s feather and coconut oil and rubbed on the body twice or thrice a day.	To relieve labour pains. To cure malarial fever.	N N
178.	Ophiorrhiza nicobarica N.P. Balakr. (RUBIACEAE) Undershrub	Paste of leaves applied externally.	Used as antiseptic for cuts and wounds.	S
179.	Oplismenus compositus (L.) P. Beauv. ‘ <i>Kiyop</i> ’ (N) (POACEAE) Grass	Plant paste applied on effected portion of the body.	Snake bite.	N
180.	Orophea katschallica Kurz – ‘ <i>Toyoge</i> , ‘ <i>Tanjoge</i> , ‘ <i>Tonyoge</i> ’ (O), ‘ <i>Tapileialo</i> ’ (N) (ANNONACEAE) Shrub	Leaves paste, juice of plant and vapours. Leaves mixed with pig’s blood are applied on the body.	As honey bees repellent. As febrifuge.	O, N & S N
181.	Oxalis corniculata L. ‘ <i>Tapopuri</i> ’ (K), ‘ <i>Amrul sag</i> ’ (H) (OXALIDACEAE) Herb	Plant paste with <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Ancistrocladus extensus</i> , <i>Schefflera elliptica</i> leaves and <i>Curcuma longa</i> rhizome is applied externally.	In bone fracture.	K
182.	Oroxylum indium (L.) Kurz (BIGNONIACEAE) Tree	*Tender fruits & seeds powder with water taken orally in the early morning.	As stomachic and purgative.	GA & O

1	2	3	4	5
183.	Pandanus leram Jones ex Fontane 'Kavera' (H), 'Keera' (N), 'Thadow, Paliyu' (J) (PANDANACEAE) Tree	Leaf and roots tied to body. Roots are crushed in coconut oil and paste is applied externally on urinogenital organs.	For relief in body pains. To check venereal diseases.	J N
184.	Pandanus odoratissimus L. f. 'Oro' (GA), 'Kewra' (H) (PANDANACEAE) Tree	Leaves and inflorescence are used to make cigar.	As a substitute for tobacco in cigar.	GA
185.	Pangium edule Reinw. 'Dello' (GA) (FLACOURTIACEAE) Tree	Meat is baked in leaves of this species.	To keep well and fresh for several day – as antifungal and antibacterial.	N
186.	Passiflora foetida L. 'Kin – vaal' (N) (PASSIFLORACEAE) Climber	Fresh pulp of fruits paste applied externally. Leaf – juice dropped in eyes.	As cooling agent. Eye infections.	J & O N
187.	Peperomia pellucida (L.) Kunth 'Voltok' (N), 'Mukhatbila' 'Paan patti' (K) (PEPEROMIACEAE) Creeper	Extract of plant juice taken orally. Plant paste applied externally. Leaves are boiled in pig oil or coconut oil.	Urinary trouble. Cuts, wounds, headache and fever. Rubbed on the body of newly born child, it works as a renovating and also applied to the football players as it is considered to be useful for muscular strength.	N K N
188.	Phrynium pubinerve Blume (MARANTACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	*Rhizome extract taken orally.	Intestinal diseases.	J & O
189.	Phyllanthus amarus K. Schum. & Thonn. – 'Katai' (GA), 'Kin - fiayem' (N), 'Bhuiamla', 'Jaramla' (H) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Herb	Plant decoction taken orally. Leaf paste applied externally.	Dysuria , stomachache and liver disorders. Against the bite of centipedes and snake is claimed to be a good antidote.	N GA & N
190.	Phyllanthus emblica L. 'Aonla' (K), 'Kupu-utoh' (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Leaf extract taken orally. Fresh fruit paste with <i>Acorus calamus</i> and <i>Curcuma longa</i> rhizome in water taken orally.	Vomiting. Weakness after abortion.	K & N All
191.	Phyllanthus debilis Klein ex Willd. 'Jar-amlā', 'Bhui-amlā' (K) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Herb	Plant paste with sugar candy and goat milk mixtures taken orally for 3 days in the morning without taking anything. During this treatment there should be complete prohibition of frying food and non-	Jaundice.	K

1	2	3	4	5
		vegetarian food for the patient. Milky latex applied externally.	Sores and scabies.	GA & N
192.	Physalis minima L. (SOLANACEAE) Herb	Leaves and fruits extract taken orally.	As a purgative and diuretic.	O
193.	Pinanga manii Becc. (ARECACEAE) Tree	Tender twigs, leaves and petioles.	As antiseptic, earache and to expel ringworms.	S & N
194.	Piper betle L. 'Pann pati' (K), 'Intoto' (J) (PIPERACEAE) Twiner	*Leaves wrapped on body. Leaves of this plant with the leaves of <i>Acorus calamus</i> boiled and vapour inhaled in the night. Leaf juice taken orally at the time of delivery.	For relief in body pain. Headache, cold, cough and fever. For painless delivery.	J K N
195.	Planchonella obovata (R. Br.) Pierre (SAPOTACEAE) Tree	Wood is burnt before delivery. The juice of the leaves mixed with pig-blood smeared on the belly of a pregnant woman.	Fumes as antiseptic. To protect the child from evil spirit before delivery.	N N & S
196.	Plumeria rubra L. 'Champa' (H) (APOCYNACEAE) Shrub	Bark rubbed on the tongue. Milky latex rubbed on bleeding gums.	As a tongue cleaner and mouth freshner. As toothache and carious teeth.	K All
197.	Polyalthia jenkinsii (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Hook. f. & Thoms. 'Khibirtez' (GA) (ANNONACEAE) Tree	Paste, juice and vapours obtained by chewing the leaves and sprayed by mouth on honeybees Sometimes further use of the chewed stalks is made to drive off the last defenders of the hive.	As honey bee repellant.	GA
198.	Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre 'Biochune' (O), 'Thinwin' (N), 'Theep' (GA) (FABACEAE) Tree	*Bark and leaves extract taken orally. Fresh decoction of bark gargle in the night and morning. Bark and leaves are boiled and the water is used for bathing twice or thrice daily.	Intermittent fever, malarial fever and as tooth brush. As a toothache, mouth freshener and in pyrrhoea. To cure fever.	O, N & K K GA
199.	Pothos scandens L. (ARACEAE) Climber	Leaves mixed with pig's blood and given to pet dogs.	To make them healthy.	N
200.	Premna corymbosa (Burm. f.) Rottl. & Willd. (VERBENACEAE) Tree	Leaves are made into a paste with pig blood and applied on the body during body pain.	To cure fever and also in rheumatic pain.	N & O

1	2	3	4	5
201.	Premna pyramidata Wall. ex Schauer. 'Tomonja' (N) (VERBENACEAE) Tree	Paste of leaves with pig blood, smeared on effected body parts.	Body pain, cough and rheumatic pain.	N
202.	Premna serratifolia L. 'Tamonja' (O), 'Chawro' (VERBENACEAE) Shrub	Raw fruits eaten. Leaf-paste is used externally.	Cough. Against body pain.	O GA
203.	Pterospermum acerifolium Willd. 'Ong' (GA) (STERCULIACEAE) Tree	Meat baked in leaves.	To keep fresh and well for several days – as antibacterial and antifungal.	GA
204.	Pseuduvaria prainii (King) Merr. 'Hoomal' (J)(ANNONACEAE) Tree	Leaves wrapped around body.	For cough & cold relief.	J
205.	Psychotria sarmentosa Blume (RUBIACEAE) Root climber	Paste of leave with pig blood. Leaves paste in pig blood is applied on complete body.	For body pain. To cure body pains.	N N
206.	Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz 'Chotachand' (O & S) (APOCYNACEAE) Shrub	Watery juice dropped in eyes.	To reduce opacity of the cornea.	O & S
207.	Rinorea bengalensis (Wall.) O. Kuntze 'Tavo' (GA)(VIOLACEAE) Shrub	Bark is pounded into a paste and some applied externally.	Chest pain, colds, coughs, dysentery, headache, facial application of leaves is believed to aid in finding one's way through the jungle.	GA
208.	Rinorea macrophylla (Decne) O. Kuntze 'Gene, takhkho' (GA) (VIOLACEAE) Tree	Bark and leaves are powdered and made into paste with water.	Smear on breast to promote lactation.	GA
209.	Ryparosa javanica (Blume) Kurz (FLACOURTIACEAE) Tree	Leaf decoction taken orally.	To cure sensation of frequent urination.	N
210.	Salacia chinensis L. 'Lana - cho' (N) (CELASTRACEAE) Climber	Leaf paste of this plant and the leaves of <i>Azadirachta indica</i> along with coconut oil is rubbed on the belly.	For relieving labour pains.	N
211.	Samanea saman (Jacq.) Merr. 'Too-na-ka' (N) (MIMOSACEAE) Tree	Extract of leaves dropped in eyes. Leaf - juice applied externally.	Conjunctivitis. On cuts and wounds.	N & S N
212.	Scaevola sericea Forst. f. ex Vahl 'Kwyae' (N, O), 'Tuful' (N) (GOODENIACEAE) Shrub	*Paste of leaves applied externally. Mature fruits eaten as such.	Rheumatic pain and bone fractures. Curing fever, cough and headache.	O & N N, S & O
213.	Schefflera elliptica (Blume) Harms. 'Daandaulase' (K) (ARALIACEAE) Tree	Seed oil used externally. Leaf paste with the rhizome of <i>Curcuma longa</i> , banana fruits,	Skin diseases. Bone fracture.	S S

1	2	3	4	5
		eggs and honey applied externally.		
214.	Semecarpus kurzii Engler 'Bip' (S), 'Pep' (N) (ANACARDIACEAE) Tree	Paste of fruits applied externally. Fruit eaten as such.	Cuts and wounds. Injuries.	S N & S
215.	Senna alata (L.) Roxb. 'Thinbaw, Palal' (N) (CAESALPINIACEAE) Shrub	Leaves paste and leaf-juice applied externally.	Sores and skin diseases.	N & S
216.	Senna occidentalis (L.) Link 'Uhutesimil' (K), 'Marohah' (N), 'Kasondi' (H) (CAESALPINIACEAE) Shrub	Pounded leaves in pig oil to make a paste on the body. Seed paste in water applied externally and taken orally also.	Fever, boils and wounds. Against centipede bite.	N N & R
217.	Senna surattensis (Burm. f.) Irwin & Barneby (CAESALPINIACEAE) Shrub	Bark and leaves powder with water taken orally.	To cure diabetes and gonorrhea.	O
218.	Sida acuta Burm. f. (MALVACEAE) Undershrub	The aqueous extract of the leaves of this plant and leaves of <i>Ficus gibbosa</i> are taken orally.	To cure urine obstruction.	N
219.	Solanum erianthum D. Don 'Roiluvam' (N) (SOLANACEAE) Shrub	Leaf – juice in water taken orally.	For easy delivery.	N
220.	Sphyranthra lutescens (O. Kuntze) Pax – 'Nyaiyo' (N) (EUPHORBIACEAE) Tree	Fresh decoction of leaves taken orally.	For fever and muscular pains.	N
221.	Spilanthes paniculata Wall. ex DC. 'Gasoohati' (K) (ASTERACEAE) Herb	Leaf-paste applied externally. *Boiled extract of plant applied on the effected gums and teeth.	On cuts and wounds. Toothache.	K N, S & O
222.	Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl (VERBENACEAE) Undershrub	Paste of the leaves is boiled in coconut 'tari' and given orally.	To check fever after delivery.	N
223.	Stephania andamanica Diels (MENISPERMACEAE) Twiner	*Extract of tubers taken orally.	Fever and urinary troubles.	GA, J & O
224.	Sterculia rubiginosa Vent. 'Shawni' (N), 'Fuk' (N) (STERCULIACEAE) Tree	Decoction of leaves taken orally. Pounded leaves with pig blood. A paste of this plant along with the leaves of <i>Clerodendrum paniculatum</i> is mixed in water and taken orally. Leaves of this with the leaves of <i>Clerodendrum</i>	For fever, asthma, cold and cough. Fever. To check bleeding in urine. To cure body ache, fever and asthma.	N S, N & O N & S N

1	2	3	4	5
		<i>paniculatum</i> are mixed with the pig blood and smeared on throat, chest and back.		
225.	Streblus asper Lour. – ‘ <i>Siora</i> ’ (GA) (MORACEAE) Tree	Milky latex applied externally.	As antiseptic and astringent.	GA & N
226.	Strychnos andamanensis A. W. Hill (STRYCHNACEAE) Tree	Leaves decoction taken orally.	For curing urine obstruction.	N
227.	Syzygium samarangense (Blume) Merr. & Perry – ‘ <i>Mi-lul, Kalitngench</i> ’ (N) (MYRTACEAE) Tree	Leaf juice with coconut oil. Fruits juice taken orally.	Rheumatic pain and lumbago. As a cooling agent.	N & S N
228.	Tabernaemontana crispa Roxb. ‘ <i>Saunch, Thikaro - thung</i> ’ (N, O), <i>Koraya</i> ’ (H) (APOCYNACEAE) Shrub	Paste of fruits with water. *Decoction of leaves taken orally. Crushed leaves of this plant with the leaves of <i>Abrus precatorius</i> mixed in water taken orally. Milky juice applied externally.	Dysentery. Stomachache, body pain and ulcers. To check bloody discharge in urine. To cure eye diseases.	N & O N, S & O N N & S
229.	Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze ‘ <i>Saunch</i> ’ (N & S) (TACCACEAE) Shrub	Plant juice taken orally.	As antipyretic.	N & S
230.	Terminalia bialata Steud. (COMBRETACEAE) Tree	Fresh kernels given after delivery.	For recovery after delivery.	GA & N
231.	Terminalia catappa L. – ‘ <i>Chap</i> ’ (GA) (COMBRETACEAE) Tree	Paste of leaves applied externally. Leaf juice of this with the leaf juice of <i>Syzygium samarangense</i> and <i>Alchornea rugosa</i> with the juice of dry endosperm of coconut taken orally as well as smear on the belly.	Skin infection. As abortifacient.	GA N
232.	Teijsmanniodendron pteropodum (Miq.) Bakh. (VERBENACEAE) Tree	Leaf decoction, taken orally.	Used in abortion.	N
233.	Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Corr. ‘ <i>Tebokala</i> ’ (O) (MALVACEAE) Tree	Raw leaves with water taken orally.	Constipation.	O
234.	Thottea tomentosa (Blume) Ding - Hou ‘ <i>Udupet</i> ’ (J) (ARISTOLOCHIACEAE) Herb	*Almost whole plant tied around body.	To cure fever, cold and cough.	J
235.	Tinomiscium petiolare Hook. f. & Thoms. (MENISPERMACEAE) Climber	Milky sap applied externally. Dry fruit powder. Seeds eaten.	Rheumatic pains. As fish poison. Edible and as tonic.	N J N & S

1	2	3	4	5
236.	Tournefortia ovata Wall. ex G. Don 'Ka-Vap' (N) (BORAGINACEAE) Shrub	Fresh leaf extract taken orally.	Against body pain.	N
237.	Trema tomentosa (Roxb.) Hara 'Teu, Buckri-pathi' (N) (ULMACEAE) Tree	Leaves are boiled in hen's blood and rubbed on forehead.	To cure headache.	N & local Inhabitants
238.	Trichosanthes bracteata (Lam.) Voigt 'Kula - chaul' (N), 'Urubethe' (J) (CUCURBITACEAE) Climber	Extract of tender leaves applied externally. Whole plant wrapped around the throat.	Inflammation. To cure throat infections.	N J
239.	Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq. 'Kasim - rioch, Thiathi' (N) (TILIACEAE) Herb	The crushed leaves with rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinalis</i> , lemon juice and coconut oil. Decoction of roots.	Asthma, cough, cold and as blood purifier. Cough and cold.	N N, O & S
240.	Typhonium roxburghii Schott. (ARACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Tubers extract taken orally.	To reduce strain.	O
241.	Urena lobata L. - 'Kasinrih, Sapathra' (N, S, K) (MALVACEAE) Herb	Pounded leaves with coconut oil applied externally. Leaves paste applied on head. *Leaf juice dropped in eyes. One spoon of freshly boiled rice, rolled in seven equal sized leaves of this plant. Through this roll, air is whooped into the eyes for seven times and the same roll must be thrown backside only. Decoction of the leaves of this plant and <i>Cyclea peltata</i> taken orally.	Cuts and wounds. Check hair loss. Conjunctivities. Conjunctivities. To check post natal problems like pains and reduces abdominal swellings.	N & S N & S N & O K N
242.	Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less. - 'Hopai' (N) (ASTERACEAE) Herb	Leaves with <i>Modecca cardiophylla</i> , <i>Solanum incanum</i> and <i>Scaevola sericea</i> are boiled in coconut oil and pig fat, and rubbed on the body.	To cure the patient suffering from fever, rheumatism and other ailment for long time.	N
243.	Wedelia biflora (L.) DC. 'Kotan' (N, O, S, J) (ASTERACEAE) Herb	Leaf juice with lime applied externally. Leaves of <i>Scaevola taccade</i> are pounded and mixed in hen's blood are rubbed on the children body.	Antiseptic for cuts and wounds. As a febrifuge, headache and fever.	N, O, S & J N

1	2	3	4	5
244.	Wrightia arborea (Dent.) Mabberley (APOCYNACEAE) Tree	Latex yield yellow dye and applied externally.	Dry latex used in clouration to clothes and to stop haemorrhage.	N, S & J
245.	Zingiber odoriferum Blume (ZINGIBERACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Stem and petioles juice.	As a tranquilizer for honey bee.	J & O
246.	Zingiber squarrosus Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	*Plant sap applied externally. Plant extract and petioles taken orally.	As bee - repellent. Chewed to quench thirst.	N, O, S & J S, J & O
247.	Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Rosc. ex J. E. Sm. 'Pothako' (K) (ZINGIBERACEAE) Rhizomatous herb	Powdered dried rhizome inhaled. Rhizome extract taken orally.	Cold, cough, fever and giddiness. As cooling agent.	KO
GYMNOSPERMS				
248.	Cycas rumphii Miq.- 'Chatale' (GA) 'Turiella, Tiwan' (N), 'Arguna' (H) (CYCADACEAE) Tree	Seeds pulp is applied externally. Seeds eaten as such.	Stomach pain. As health tonic.	GA & N N
249.	Gnetum gnemon L. (GNETACEAE) Tree	Leaf paste mixed in coconut milk is smeared on abdomen. Leaf - paste applied externally.	Labour pains and other gynaecological disorders. Against snake bite.	N N & S
250.	Gnetum montanum Markgraf (GNETACEAE) Climber	Stems pieces taken as such and its distillation for wine making.	As antiperiodic and also beverages making.	N
251.	Podocarpus neriifolius D. Don (PODOCARPACEAE) Tree	Decoction of the leaves taken orally.	Rheumatism and painful joints.	N
252.	Podocarpus wallichianus Presl. (PODOCARPACEAE) Tree	Decoction of leaves taken orally.	Joints pain.	N
253.	Thuja plicata D. Don (CUPRESSACEAE) Tree	Distillation of twigs and leaves yields an essential oil which is dropped in eyes.	Eye infections.	R
PTERIDOPHYTES				
254.	Acrostichum aureum L. 'Khadi-bhaji' (H) (ACROSTICHACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Rhizome paste applied externally.	Wounds and boils.	N, O & R
255.	Adiantum philippense L. (ADIANTACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Pounded leaves applied externally.	Wounds, swelling in the neck.	N
256.	Angiopteris evecta (Forst.) Hoffm. (ANGIOPTERIDACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Leaf juice taken orally.	Cough.	N
257.	Angiopteris lygodifolia Rosc (ANGIOPTERIDACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Fresh fronds tied around the chest.	To cure cold and cough.	J

1	2	3	4	5
258.	Asplenium falcatum Lam. (ASPENIACEAE) Epiphytic fern	*Leaves decoction taken orally. Rhizome powder with water taken orally.	Jaundice and malarial fever. As an anthelmintic.	O & N N
259.	Asplenium nidus L. (ASPENIACEAE) Epiphytic fern	Pounded leaves mixed with grated coconut.	Against feverish head and hair care.	N & O
260.	Blechnum orientale L. (BLECHNACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Pounded rhizome applied externally.	Antidote against swellings, boils and anthelmintic.	N
261.	Cephalomanes javanicum Blume Terrestrial fern	Leaves mixed garlic and onion, it may be smoked.	Skin complaint.	N
262.	Ceratopteris thalictroides (L.) Ad. Brongn. (CERATOPTERIDACEAE) Marshy fern	Fronds as poultice and applied externally.	Enlarged abdomen, the bath to clean newly borne baby and mother having venereal diseases.	N
263.	Dicranopteris linearis (Burm. f.) Undrew. (DICRANOPTERIDACEAE) Fern	Fronds & Rhizomes fresh decoction taken orally. Warm leaf paste in coconut oil. Rhizome extract taken orally.	As an anthelmintic, asthma, fever and antibacterial properties. Hydrocele & painful testicles. As anthelmintic.	N N N & S
264.	Diplazium esculentum (Retz.) Sw. (ATHYRIACEAE) Terrestrial fern	A decoction from rhizome and leaves taken orally.	Haemoptysis cough and fever.	N
265.	Drymoglossum heterophyllum (L.) Trimen (POLYPODIACEAE) Epiphytic fern	Plants pounded with gypsum used externally. Crushed leaves and sap of leaves taken orally.	On itch and skin sores. Styptic to stop capillary hemorrhages, eczema, coughs, constipation and gonorrhoea.	N N
266.	Drynaria quercifolia (L.) J. Sm. (POLYPODIACEAE) Epiphytic fern	Warm plant paste in coconut oil applied externally. Fronds poultice tied around affected body parts. Rhizome along with stem of <i>Cissus</i> and <i>quadrangularis</i> <i>Zingiber officinale</i> in paste form. Rhizome extract taken orally. Leaves are pounded with pig's blood and smeared on the body.	Relief in labour pains. Swellings, headache and rheumatic pains. Applied on bone fracture in cattle. Fever, cough. As febrifuge.	N N O & S N N

1	2	3	4	5
267.	Helminthostachys zeylanica (L.) Hook. (HELMINTHOSTACHYACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Young fronds decoction applied externally. Fresh leaf juice.	On boils, ulcers, stomachic and an appetizer for babies. Relieves blisters on the tongue.	N N & S
268.	Lycopodium cernua (L). Franco. & Vasc. (LYCOPODIACEAE) Epiphytic fern	Leaves decoction is used as a lotion.	Beri-beri, cough, skin eruptions and uneasiness in the chest.	N
269.	Lygodium circinatum (Burm. f.) Sw. (LYGODIACEAE) Terrestrial fern	The sap from the roots and leaves with a little <i>Curcuma longa</i> made into a paste, applied externally.	On sprained or bruised limbs and also applied on wounds of bite of a black terrestrial spider, also used in rheumatic pains.	N
270.	Lygodium flexuosum (L.) Sw. (LYGODIACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Fresh roots paste is used externally.	For rheumatism, sprains, scabies cut wounds and carbuncles. The spores are reported to be important in the treatment of high fever.	N
271.	Lygodium microphyllum (Cav.) R. Br. (LYGODIACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Decoction of rhizomes, leaves taken orally and leaves poultices applied externally.	Dysentery, skin diseases, swellings, colds and cough.	N & S
272.	Marsilea minuta L. (MARSILEACEAE) Marshy fern	The whole plants extract used orally.	Inseminial, sedative and convulsion properties.	N, R & S
273.	Microlepis speluncae (L.) Moore (DENNSTEADTIACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Leaves decoction taken orally.	Fever.	N
274.	Microsorium punctatum (L.) Copel (POLYPODIACEAE)) Epiphytic fern	Whole plants paste smear externally and also taken orally.	Against snake bite.	N
275.	Nephrolepis biserrata (Sw.) Schott (NEPHROLEPIDACEAE) Epiphytic fern	Fresh leaves juice and decoction used externally.	Bleeding of cuts as coagulate agent and cough.	N
276.	Onychium siliculosum (Desv.) C. Chr. (PTERIDACEAE)	A decoction of the fronds & their juice taken orally.	Dysentery and falling hairs.	N
277.	Ophioderma pendulum L. (OPHIOGLOSSACEAE) Epiphytic fern	The fronds are shedded into coconut oil and applied externally.	As an ointment in the scalp to improve the hair.	N
278.	Phymatosorus scolopendria (Burm.) Pich.-Ser. (POLYPODIACEAE)) Epiphytic fern	The young fronds taken orally and kept as such on beds. Paste of the plant along with the leaves of <i>Clerodendrum</i>	Dysentery, gonorrhoea and also to keep off bed bugs. To check bloody discharge in urine.	N N

1	2	3	4	5
		<i>paniculatum</i> and <i>Sterculia rubiginosa</i> in water taken orally.		
279.	Pityrogramma calomelanos (L.) Link (HEMIONITIDACEAE) Terrestrial fern	A decoction of roots and pounded fronds taken orally.	For dysentery, by rubbing on the back of a person in malaria, and in kidney trouble.	N
280.	Psilotum nudum (L.) P. Beauv. (PSILOTACEAE) Epiphytic fern	The oily spores.	Given to infants to check diarrhoea.	N
281.	Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn (PTERIDACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Rhizome sap taken orally.	Chronic disorders of spleen.	A & O
282.	Pteris ensiformis Burm. f. (PTERIDACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Rhizome juice applied externally.	On glandular swellings of the neck.	N
		*Decoction of the leaves taken orally as well as applied externally.	For malaria, gonorrhoea and externally it is wash for boils, bodies and hemorrhoids.	N & J
283.	Pteris vittata L. (PTERIDACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Rhizomes after boiling taken with water.	Acts as demulcent.	N
284.	Pyrrosia adnascens (Sw.) Ching (POLYPODIACEAE) Epiphytic fern	Juice from the pounded fronds taken orally.	For dysentery and for burns.	N
285.	Selaginella ciliaris (Retz.) Spreng. (SELAGINELLACEAE) Terrestrial fern	An infusion of the plants taken orally.	High fever and also in skin troubles and the ashes are used in a liniment for backache, rheumatism & lumbago.	N
286.	Sphaeropteris albo-setacea (Bedd.) Tryon (CYATHEACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Pounded leaves with black pepper.	Wounds and sores.	N
287.	Stenochlaena palustris (Burm. f.) Bedd. (STENOCHLAENACEAE) Terrestrial fern	Decoction of leaves and leaf juice taken orally.	For pregnancy, fever, stomachache & skin diseases.	N
288.	Vittaria elongata Sw. (VITTARIACEAE) Epiphytic fern	Leaves extract taken orally.	Rheumatism and stiffness of swollen joints.	N
		ALGAE		
289.	Sargassum wightii Grev. 'Chawpho' (GA) (SARGASSACEAE) Algae	This Alga is rubbed on whole body.	To treat acute malarial fever, according to tribals, relief is very quick.	GA

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अंडमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, भारत में आदिवासियों के नृचिकित्सकीय पौधे

आर.पी. पांडे, एल. रसिंगन व जी. एस. लकड़ा

सार संक्षेप

इस शोधपत्र में 116 कुलों के अंतर्गत 233 जेनेरा की 289 पादप जातियों के नृचिकित्सकीय उपयोगों की जानकारी है। इनमें आवृतबीजी की 247 जातियाँ (87 कुलों के 198 जेनेरा), आनवृतबीजी की 6 जातियों (4 कुलों के 4 जेनेरा), टेरिडोफाइट की 35 जातियाँ (24 कुलों के 30 जेनेरा) तथा शैवाल की एक जाति शामिल हैं। आदिवासियों की अपनी भाषाएं, परम्परा एवं संस्कृति है। आदिवासियों द्वारा विभिन्न पादप जातियों के उपयोग का तालिका में वर्णानुक्रम में पौधों के नाम, उनके वनस्पतिक नाम, स्थानीय नाम, कुल के नाम, पौधे की प्रकृति, पौध के उपयोगी भाग, रोग एवं आदिवासी नाम दिए गए हैं।