

AN ENUMERATION OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS OF KHED TALUKA
(MAHARASHTRA STATE)

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A B S T R A C T

The paper gives an account of the occurrence and distribution of some of the well-known and commonly used medicinal plants together with their local names occurring in Khed taluka. This is the first published information on the plants of Khed taluka. In all about 165 species distributed over 64 families have been dealt with. Regarding the medicinal uses, only such information that has been gathered locally either from villagers or the Vaidis is given in the paper.

The taluka Khed, in Poona District lies between $18^{\circ}37'1''$ – $19^{\circ}17'4''$ N and $73^{\circ}30'51''$ – $74^{\circ}3'5''$ E on the north-western part of the Deccan plateau and is composed of undulating hilly country. The major hilly belt which forms the north-western boundary of the taluka, known locally as Sahyadris, is the most important factor affecting the temperature, climate and consequently the vegetation of the area. The crest of the hills especially in some areas covered by Sahyadris like Bhimashankar, Vandra, Tambarvadi, etc. is about 1060 m above sea level while in other places like Khed, Alandi, Mahalunga, etc., it sinks down to 600–650 m. The vegetation is mostly concentrated on the main ridge of the Sahyadris and its spurs. The valleys in between the spurs are composed chiefly of cultivated fields and grasslands.

Geologically, the area is comprised of a part of the Deccan trap forming different types of hills of Sahyadris, the main rock system of which is plutonic. The part of the trap studied is for the most part stratified consisting of the strata of basalt and amygdaloid which are of different depths and alternate irregularly. Soil of the area is formed *in situ* from the decomposition of these rocks. On the top of the hills usually the basaltic trap occurs capped with laterite. The general drainage is from north-west to south-east.

The climate varies considerably in different areas depending chiefly on the altitude, rainfall and temperature. The maximum rainfall of 560–625 cm occurs in the extreme north-west and the minimum of 60–75 cm in the eastern and central parts. All this rain falls between June and the middle of October; the remaining months are practically dry. The maximum temperature of the area does not exceed 38°C and this is reached in the month of April. The minimum temperature recorded is about 18°C in the month of January.

The forests are almost without exception situated on the upper slopes and tops of the hills. The greater part of the forests is composed of mixed deciduous species which change into semi-evergreen or evergreen forests as tops and plateaus are reached especially along the main range of Western

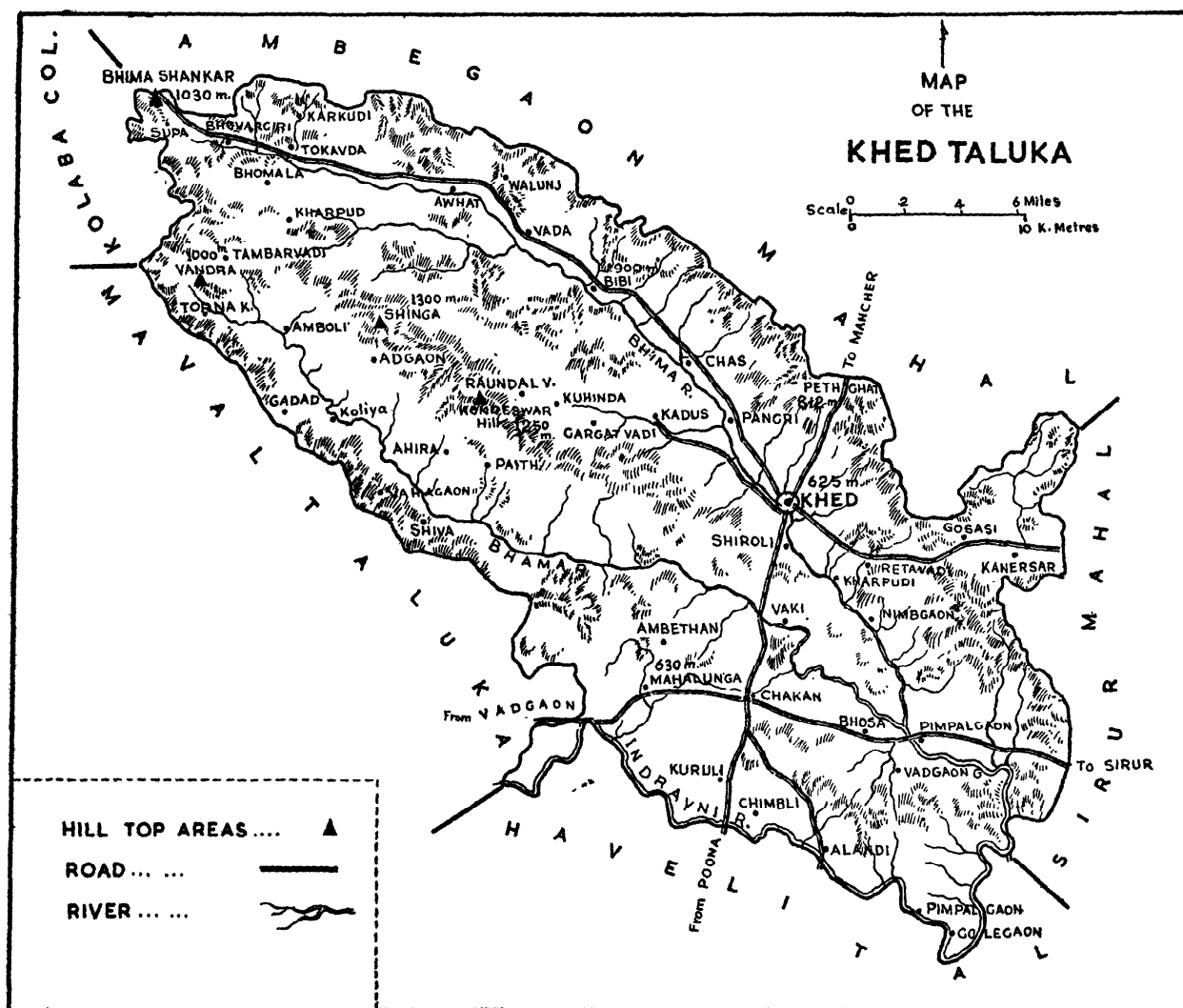
ghats. Open grassy areas may be seen frequently, even at higher altitudes especially where the soil is shallow. Scrub jungles occur at comparatively lower altitudes or where the vegetation has been much disturbed.

The different areas have been frequently visited as far as possible in all seasons of the year which has enabled collection of the different species in different stages of growth. Further this has facilitated the collection of short-lived annuals at the proper time. The area being noted well for plants of medicinal importance, is a place of attraction to many Ayurvedic drug dealers and Vaidis of the neighbouring areas. Local enquiries show that since long time, the Vaidis of the neighbouring areas had been collecting plants from many of these areas especially from Bhimashankar and its neighbourhood and had been making use of them for their own medicinal preparations or sending them to different pharmaceutical firms and Research Institutions particularly in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Intensive botanical exploration and study of the area has been carried on during the last 2½ years with a view to preparing the flora of the area during which sufficient attention was given to the collection and study of plants of medicinal and economic importance. Of the 650 species of angiosperms collected so far, a number of them have been found to be of economic value. There is no available information as to any substantial work done on the flora of the area previous to this study and the present paper is the first published information on the plants of Khed taluka. The paper deals with the information regarding the occurrence of the more common and important medicinal plants occurring in the area. Local names, their abundance and distribution have been given for each species. Regarding the medicinal uses, only such information that has been gathered locally either from villagers or local Vaidis is given. The information relating to the vernacular names, local uses, etc. has been verified with the data published in books and periodicals and also with those possessed by the local drug dealers and Vaidis. The descriptions of the different species have been avoided as they are available in the regional floras, and fur-

ther, as the detailed work on the vegetation and flora of Khed taluka is under preparation by the author. The collections from the area have been

deposited in the herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India, Poona. The localities noted under each species are shown in the map.



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RANUNCULACEAE

Clematis gouriana Roxb. ex DC.

Loc. name: Morvel

Locality: Bhovargiri, Koliya, Gadad, Vandra, Vahagaon, Shiva.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Crushed leaves and fresh stems are said to be used on the skin to produce vesication.

C. triloba Heyne

Loc. name: Morvel, Ranjai

Locality: Kuruli, Shinga hill, Peth ghat, Gosasi ghat, Vadgaon ghenand.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Externally applied to boils and itches by local population.

MAGNOLIACEAE

Michelia champaca Linn.

Loc. name: Sonchapha

Locality: Bhimashankar, Vandra.

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Root mixed with curdled milk is applied to abscesses and inflammations by villagers.

ANNONACEAE

Annona squamosa Linn.

Loc. name: Sitaphal

Locality: Khed, Chakan, Retawdi, Kharpudi, Gosasi ghat.

Few; scarcely distributed. Mostly cultivated.

MENISPERMACEAE

Cissampelos pareira Linn.

Loc. name : Pahadvel

Locality : Kuruli.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Cocculus hirsutus (Linn.) Diels

Loc. name : Vasanvel, Paraval

Locality : Awhat, Ghaber-cha-mal, Khed, Kuruli,

Alandi ghat, Pa'th, Shiva hill.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Uses : Root and leaves are said to be used in rheumatism.

Diploclisia glaucescens (Blume) Diels(=*Cocculus macrocarpus* Wight & Arn.)

Loc. name : Naluthi

Locality : Bhovargiri, Bhimashankar.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Stephania hernandifolia Walp.

Vern. name : Vanatikatika (Sanskrit)

Locality : Sherewadi, Koliya, Gadad.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

PAPAVERACEAE

Argemone mexicana Linn.

Loc. name : Pivala dhotara

Locality : Sherewadi, Kondeswar, Bhimashankar, Bhovargiri, Nimbgaon, Vadgaon ghenand, Gadad.

Few ; frequently distributed.

Uses : Yellow juice of the plant is used by villagers as a remedy for cutaneous affections.

BRASSICACEAE (=CRUCIFERAE)

Raphanus sativus Linn.

Loc. name : Mula

Locality : Khed, Vadgaon ghenand, Chakan, etc. Cultivated.

Uses : Vaidas at Manchar consider that the root is a reputed medicine for piles ; given also in urinary complaints.

CAPPARIDACEAE

Capparis grandis Linn. f.

Loc. name : Pachuntla

Locality : Nimbgaon.

Rare.

C. zeylanica Linn.

Loc. name : Vagati

Locality : Shelgaon, Shiva hill.

Rarely distributed.

Cleome chelidonii Linn. f.

Locality : Bhimashankar.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Infusion of plant used by villagers in skin diseases.

C. viscosa Linn.

Loc. name : Pivli tilwan, Kanphodi

Locality : Raundelwadi, Khed, Chakan, Bibi.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

PITTOSPORACEAE

Pittosporum floribundum Wt. & Arn.

Loc. name : Vikhari, Venkali

Locality : Bhovargiri.

Rare.

MALVACEAE

Hibiscus cannabinus Linn.

Loc. name : Ambadi

Locality : Gosasi ghat, Vandra, Koliya.

Few ; scarcely distributed (often cultivated).

Uses : Leaves are sometimes used as purgative by villagers.

Malvastrum coromandelianum Garcke

Locality : Kuruli (along Indrayani river beds).

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Villagers apply leaves to inflamed sores and wounds.

Sida acuta Burm.

Loc. name : Jangli methi

Locality : Bhovargiri.

Few ; rarely distributed.

S. rhombifolia Linn.

Locality : Bibi.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Leaves applied on swellings by the villagers.

Thespesia populnea (Linn.) Soland. ex Corr.

Loc. name : Ran-bhendi

Locality : Khed, Kuruli, Chakan, Durga-cha-mal (Gadad).

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Uses : Local population employ leaves as a local application in inflamed and swollen joints. Paste applied locally in children's eczema.

BOMBACACEAE

Bombax ceiba Linn.

Loc. name : Sayir

Locality : Talavda, Bhovargiri (Harami hill).

Few ; scarcely distributed.

STERCULIACEAE

Eriolaena quinquelocularis Wight

Loc. name : Badjaridhaman

Locality : Kondeswar hill.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Helicteres isora Linn.

Loc. name : Murud seng, Kewan

Locality : Ghaber-cha-mal (near Kondeswar hill).

Few ; rarely distributed.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Tribulus terrestris Linn.

Loc. name : Gokru

Locality : Kharpudi hill, Khed, Turuk dara (Vadgaon ghenand), Kanhewadi, Bibi.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

OXALIDACEAE

Biophytum sensitivum DC.

Locality: Peth ghat, Kuruli, Khalumbra.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Oxalis corniculata Linn.

Loc. name: Ambusi

Locality: Gargatwadi, Khed, Kuruli.

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Leaves used by villagers in fever and dysentery.

RUTACEAE

Feronia limonia (Linn.) Swingle

Loc. name: Kavath

Locality: Nimbgaon, Khed.

Rare.

Murraya koenigii (Linn.) Spreng.

Loc. name: Kadi limbu

Locality: Bhimashankar, Khed, Nimbgaon, Retawdi.

Few; scarcely distributed. Often cultivated.

Occurs wild and frequently distributed in Choura hill (Bhimashankar).

Uses: Bark and root—applied by villagers externally to cure eruptions. Green leaves are administered as a cure for dysentery.

M. paniculata (Linn.) Jack.

Loc. name: Pandari

Locality: Bhovargiri, Bhimashankar and Vandra.

Few; scarcely distributed.

SIMAROUBACEAE

Allanthus excelsa Roxb.

Loc. name: Maharuk

Locality: Khed, Mahalunga.

Few; rarely distributed.

CELASTRACEAE

Celastrus paniculata Willd.

Loc. name: Malkangoni

Locality: Kondeswar hill.

Few; rarely distributed.

Elaeodendron glaucum Pers.

Loc. name: Butkes, Tamruj

Locality: Bibi (Shambu forest), Ghabar-chamal.

Few; rarely distributed.

RHAMNACEAE

Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.

(= *Z. jujuba* Lamk. non Mill.)

Loc. name: Bor

Locality: Talavda, Kharpudi hill, Shambu forest (Bibi), Khed, Alandi ghat.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Powdered root is applied to ulcers and old wounds by villagers.

Z. oenoplia Mill.

Loc. name: Burga

Locality: Gosasi ghat, Peth ghat, Kuruli, Vadgaon ghenand.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Decoction of root bark is used by villagers to heal fresh wounds.

Z. rugosa Lamk.

Loc. name: Turan

Locality: Bhovargiri, Kondeswar hill, Bhimashankar.

Few; scarcely distributed.

VITACEAE

Leea indica (Burm.) Merrill

Loc. name: Andford

Locality: Bhovargiri, Bhimashankar.

Few; scarcely distributed.

SAPINDACEAE

Cardiospermum halicacabum Linn.

Loc. name: Kanphuti, Kapalphodi

Locality: Khed, Peth ghat, Shiva hill, Khalumbra.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Local population employ the juice of the plant as a cure for earache.

ANACARDIACEAE

Semecarpus anacardium Linn.

Loc. name: Bibwa

Locality: Bibi (Shambu forest).

Few; rarely distributed.

FABACEAE (=PAPILIONACEAE)

Abrus precatorius Linn.

Loc. name: Lal gunj

Locality: Nimbgaon, Kuruli.

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Leaves, roots and seeds are used in eye diseases and skin diseases.

Arachis hypogaea Linn.

Loc. name: Bhuimug

Locality: Bibi, Khed, Chakan, Vadgaon ghenand, Retawdi, Kharpudi, Paith, Vahagaon.

Cultivated.

Atylosia scarabaeoides Benth.

Locality: Gargatwadi, Peth ghat, Torna.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: The plant is used by the local population for diarrhoea in cattle.

Butea monosperma Taub.

(= *B. frondosa* Roxb.)

Loc. name: Palas

Locality: Vandra.

Few; rarely distributed.

Clitoria ternatea Linn.

Loc. name: Gokran

Locality: Bibi, Nimbgaon, Kuruli, Khed.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Desmodium gangeticum (Linn.) DC.

Loc. name: Salwan.

Locality: Bibi (near Shambu forest), Peth ghat, Rasa cha mal (Gadad), Vahagaon hill.
Few; scarcely distributed.

Desmodium triflorum (Linn.) DC.

Loc. name: Ran methi

Locality: Gargatwadi, Sherewadi hill, Shelgaon-Pipalgaon, Adgaon.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Fresh leaves are applied to wounds and abscesses by villagers.

D. triquetrum (Linn.) DC.

Loc. name: Kakganga

Locality: Bhovargiri, Vandra (Ramdhari).

Few; rarely distributed.

Indigofera glandulosa Willd.

Loc. name: Barbada

Locality: Peth ghat, Mahalunga.

Few; rarely distributed.

I. linifolia Retz.

Loc. name: Pandarphalli

Locality: Gargatwadi, Sherewadi hill, Kharpudi hill, Peth ghat, Gosasi ghat, Vadgaon ghenand, Mahalunga, Rasa cha mal (Gadad).

Few; frequently distributed.

I. pulchella Roxb.

Loc. name: Chimnati

Locality: Bhovargiri and surrounding hills, Umbarmachi (near Vandra), Vandra khind, Rasa cha mal (near Gadad), Koliya hill, Vahagaon hill.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Vaid at Manchar consider the decoction of roots effective for cough, and powder of roots for external pain.

I. tinctoria Linn.

Loc. name: Nil, Guli

Locality: Bibi (Shambhu forest).

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Extract of the plant is used by the local population as an ointment in sores and old ulcers.

I. trita Linn. f.

Locality: Gargatwadi, Bibi.

Few; rarely distributed.

Mucuna prurita Hook.

Loc. name: Khagkuri

Locality: Bhovargiri, Vandra.

Few; rarely distributed.

Phaseolus trilobus Ait.

Loc. name: Jangli-math, Mukni

Locality: Gargatwadi, Vadgaon ghenand.

Few; rarely distributed.

Pongamia pinnata (Linn.) Pierre

Loc. name: Karanja

Locality: Bhovargiri, Kharpudi, Retawdi, Khed, Mahalunga, Durga cha mal (near Gadad).

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Local Vaid employ root juice for cleansing foul ulcers and sores. Leaf poultice—applied by villagers to ulcers. Oil from seeds said to be effective application in scabies and other cutaneous diseases.

Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.

Loc. name: Bibla

Locality: Jambale ka lowan (near Kondeswar hill), Ghaber-cha-mal (foot of Kondeswar hill).

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Bruised leaves—externally applied to boils, sores and skin diseases by villagers.

Tephrosia purpurea Pers.

Loc. name: Unhali, Sarpunka

Locality: Khed.

Few; rarely distributed.

CAESALPINIACEAE

Cassia auriculata Linn.

Loc. name: Tarvad

Locality: Nimbgaon, Gosasi ghat, Vadgaon ghenand, Kuruli.

Few; scarcely distributed.

C. fistula Linn.

Loc. name: Bahya, Bava

Locality: Bhovargiri and surrounding hills, Kondeswar hill, Talavada, Vatoula cha mal (near Vandra).

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Local Vaid consider root as a good purgative and fruit pulp, a mild laxative.

C. occidentalis Linn.

Loc. name: Ran takla, Kasivda

Locality: Khed.

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Leaves and seeds are used by villagers in cutaneous diseases.

C. sophora Linn.

Loc. name: Ran takla

Locality: Pipalgaon.

Few; rarely distributed.

C. tora Linn.

Loc. name: Takla

Locality: Bibi, Nimbgaon, Vadgaon ghenand, Kuruli.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Root made into a paste with lime juice is considered by local Vaid as a specific for ringworm and other skin diseases.

MIMOSACEAE

Acacia arabica Willd.

Loc. name: Babhal

Locality: Foot of Sherewadi hill, foot of Kondeswar hill, Raundelwadi, Kuhinda, foot of Kharpudi hill, Khed, Paith, Vadgaon ghenand, Koliya, foot of Vahagaon hill.

Few; commonly distributed.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Calotropis gigantea R. Br.*Loc. name* : Ak, Madar, Rui*Locality* : Awhat, Raundelwadi, Bhovargiri, Talavada, Vadgaon ghenand, Shinga hill.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Dregea volubilis (Linn. f.) Benth. ex Hook. f.*Loc. name* : Hirandodi, Gharphul*Locality* : Kondeswar hill, Kuruli, Shiva hill.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Leaves are much employed by villagers as an application to boils and abscesses.**Gymnema sylvestre** (Retz.) Schult.*Loc. name* : Kavali*Locality* : Bhimashankar.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Leaves chewed and taken in by the local population for the treatment of Glycosuria.**Hemidesmus indicus** (Linn.) Schult.*Loc. name* : Anantvel*Locality* : Bhovargiri (Jayedhi and Harami hills), Bibi.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Root— employed as alterative and tonic by the local Vaids. Also used in loss of appetite, fevers, skin diseases, etc. Powdered root mixed with cow's milk is said to purify blood.

GENTIANACEAE

Canscora diffusa (Vahl) R. Br.*Locality* : Sherewadi, Ghaber cha mal (near Kondeswar hill), Kondeswar hill, Bhovargiri, Koliya (Lon Pipal), Paith, foot of Shinga hill, Vandra, Gagad (Rasa cha mal), Vahagaon hill, Shiva hill.

Fairly abundant ; frequently distributed.

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

Hydrolea zeylanica Vahl*Loc. name* : Popri*Locality* : Sherewadi, Kuhinda kurd, Vandra, Koliya (Lon Pipal).

Few ; scarcely distributed.

BORAGINACEAE

Cordia dichotoma Forst. f.*Loc. name* : Bokar*Locality* : Kondeswar hill.

Few ; rarely distributed.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Argyrea cuneata Ker-Gawi.*Loc. name* : Mahalunga*Locality* : Bibi (Shambu reserve forest), Ghaber cha mal (near Kondeswar hill), Peth ghat, Kuruli.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Uses : Oral administration of milk extract of leaves is considered by the local Vaids to bring about a remission of symptoms of diabetes.**Evolvulus alsinoides** Linn.*Loc. name* : Vishnukranta*Locality* : Foot of Sherewadi hill, foot of Kharpudi hill, fields at the foot of Peth ghat, Kuruli, Turukdara (on the way from Vadgaon ghenand to Alandi).

Few ; scarcely distributed.

SOLANACEAE

Datura metel Linn.*Loc. name* : Dhatura*Locality* : Kharpudi, Khed, Vadgaon ghenand.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Seeds, leaves and roots are used by the villagers in skin diseases. Also used as an antiseptic.**Solanum indicum** Linn.*Loc. name* : Mothiringani, Chinchurdi*Locality* : Bhovargiri and surrounding hills, Bhimashankar, Sherewadi (on the way to Awhat), Khed, Kuruli (along Indrayani river beds), Shinga hill, Vandra, Gadad (Rasa cha mal).

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Uses : Vapour of burning seeds are used by the villagers to relieve pain in tooth-ache.**S. nigrum** Linn.*Loc. name* : Kamoni, Kangani*Locality* : Kadus, Vadgaon ghenand, Shinga hill.

Few ; rarely distributed.

S. surattense Burm. f.*Loc. name* : Bhuringani, Kateringani*Locality* : Chakan-Talegaon Road.

Few ; rarely distributed.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Bacopa monnieri (Linn.) Pennell*Loc. name* : Nirbrahmi*Locality* : Pipalgaon, Bibi, Kadus.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Limnophila indica (Linn.) Druce*Loc. name* : Turti*Locality* : Bhovargiri, Shinga hill, Mahalunga, Bibi, Chakan-Alandi road.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Sopubia delphinifolia G. Don*Loc. name* : Dudhali*Locality* : Bibi, Chakan-Talegaon road, Vadgaon ghenand, Pipalgaon, Peth ghat, Mahalunga, Paith, Shinga hill.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Uses : Juice of the plant is applied by the villagers to the feet to heal-sores caused by exposure to moisture.**Verbascum chinense** Santapau*Loc. name* : Kutaki

Locality : Kondeswar hill, Kuhindewadi, Bhovargiri, Paith.
Few ; scarcely distributed.

ACANTHACEAE

Adhatoda vasica Nees

Loc. name : Adulsa, Kodulsa

Locality : Vandra, Shiva.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Leaf juice mixed with ginger and honey is used effectively in chronic bronchitis and asthma. Leaves—used by villagers as poultice on rheumatic joints and swellings.

Asteracantha longifolia Nees

Loc. name : Kolshinda

Locality : Sherewadi, Kondeswar hill, Vadgaon ghenand, Mahalunga, Paith, Shinga hill, Vandra, Koliya (Pava cha mal).

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Rhinacanthus communis Nees

Loc. name : Gajakarmi

Locality : Bhovargiri (Bhari hill).

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Root—powdered and made into a paste with lime juice is employed by local Vaidas for eczema and ringworm. Root—boiled in milk is said to possess extraordinary aphrodisiacal properties.

Rostellularia procumbens (Linn.) Nees

Loc. name : Karambal, Kalmashi

Locality : Kuruli, Peth ghat, Vadgaon ghenand.

Few ; rarely distributed.

VERBENACEAE

Clerodendrum serratum (Linn.) Moon

Loc. name : Bharang

Locality : Peth ghat, Awhat (on the way to Sherewadi), Kuruli.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Phyla nodiflora (Linn.) Greene

Loc. name : Jalapimpli

Locality : Vadgaon ghenand, Shelgaon.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Tectona grandis Linn.

Loc. name : Sag, Sagwan

Locality : Kanhewadi, Peth ghat, Raundelwadi, Sherewadi, Bibi (Shamboo forest).

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Uses : Plaster of powdered wood—recommended by the local Vaidas for headache and inflammatory swellings.

Vitex negundo Linn.

Loc. name : Nirgud, Nirgundi

Locality : Bhovargiri, Kondeswar hill, Bhimashankar, Vadgaon ghenand, Vandra.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Uses : Leaves are considered tonic and vermifuge. Leaf juice is employed by the local population to remove foetid discharges and worms from ulcers.

LAMIACEAE (=LABIATAE)

Colebrookea oppositifolia Smith

Loc. name : Dasayi, Bhaman

Locality : Sherewadi hill, Kondeswar hill, Bhovargiri and surrounding hills, Bhimashankar, Paith, Vandra, Gadad (Rasa cha jungle), Koliya (Lon Pipal).

Few ; frequently distributed. Fairly abundant near the bus stand at Bhimashankar.

Uses : Leaves are applied to wounds and bruises by the villagers.

Lavandula bipinnata (Roth) O. Kuntze

Loc. name : Ghode ghui

Locality : Bibi (near Shambu forest), Awhat, Kondeswar hill, Jambale ke lowan (near Kondeswar hill), Peth ghat, Sherewadi hill, Nimbgaon ka Ran, Gosasi ghat, Vadgaon ghenand, Pipalgaon, Kuruli, Paith, Shinga hill, Koliya.

Few ; frequently distributed.

Leonotis nepetaefolia R. Br.

Loc. name : Dipmal, Matisul

Locality : Paith, Shinga hill.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Ash of flower is applied to ringworm and to burns and scalds.

Leucas aspera Spreng.

Locality : Sherewadi, Pipalgaon.

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses : Juice of leaves applied to scabies and skin diseases by the local population.

L. lavandulaefolia Rees

Loc. name : Goma

Locality : Bhovargiri, Pipalgaon, Adgaon, Vandra (Adha jungle).

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Ocimum americanum Linn.

Loc. name : Ram tulshi

Locality : Bhovargiri, Retawdi, Khed, Vadgaon ghenand, Vandra.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

O. gratissimum Linn.

Loc. name : Ram-tulshi

Locality : Kuruli (Indrayani river beds), Khed, Vadgaon ghenand, Alandi ghat.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

Pogostemon plectranthoides Desf.

Loc. name : Pangli

Locality : Kondeswar hill, Bhovargiri (Hira ki Mala, Sindoli hill, Jayedhi hill), Bhimashankar.

Few ; scarcely distributed.

P. purpurascens Dalz.

Locality : Vandra (Sahib-cha-amba).

Few ; rarely distributed.

Salvia plebeia R. Br.

Locality : Bhovargiri, Pipalgaon.

Few ; rarely distributed.

NYCTAGINACEAE

Boerhaavia diffusa Linn.

Loc. name : Punarnava, Ghetuli

Locality : Kharpudi. hill, Kuruli, Peth ghat, Bibi, Khed.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses : Local Vaid employ root and leaves as a cure for rheumatism and to purify blood.

AMARANTHACEAE

Achyranthes aspera Linn.

Loc. name : Aghada

Locality : Awhat, Kondeswar hill, Bhovargiri (Harami hill), Alandi ghat, Mahalunga.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Aerva lanata Juss.

Loc. name : Kapuri maduri

Locality : Bibi (on the way to Shambu forest), Peth ghat.

Few; rarely distributed.

Alternanthera sessilis (Linn.) DC.

Loc. name : Jaljamba, Kanchri

Locality : Bhovargiri, Kuhindewadi, Khed, Awhat (on the way to Sherewadi), Kuruli (along Indrayani river beds), Vandra.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Amaranthus spinosus Linn.

Loc. name : Kante-math

Locality : Kondeswar hill, Nimbgaon, Khed, Vadgaon ghenand.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses : Local Vaid employ paste of root as a poultice to abscesses for hastening suppuration. Boiled roots and leaves are given to children as laxative by the local population.

Celosia argentea Linn.

Loc. name : Kurdu

Locality : Bhovargiri (Sambar hill), Kadus, Gosasi ghat, Peth ghat, Khed, Awhat (on the way to Sherewadi), Vadgaon ghenand, Mahalunga, Adgaon.

Few; frequently distributed.

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum plebejum R. Br.

Locality : Bhovargiri, Kondeswar hill, Kadus, Talavda, Bhimashankar.

Few; scarcely distributed.

LAURACEAE

Actinodaphne angustifolia Nees

Loc. name : Pisa, Pishia

Locality : Bhovargiri, Bhimashankar, Nigdale.

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses : Oil from seeds is employed by the local population as an external application for sprains.

Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume

Loc. name : Dalchini

Locality : Bhimashankar, Vandra.

Few; scarcely distributed.

THYMELAEACEAE

Lasiosiphon eriocephalus Decaisne

Loc. name : Rametta

Locality : Raundelwadi, Bhovargiri and surrounding hills, Bhimashankar, Kondeswar hill, Sherewadi hill, Shinga hill, Vandra and surrounding hills, Gadad (Rasa cha mal), Koliya jungle, Vahagaon hill, Shiva hill.

Few; frequently distributed.

Uses : Bark used locally as fish poison. Leaves—applied to swellings and contusions by the villagers.

SANTALACEAE

Osyris wightiana Wall.

Loc. name : Lotal

Locality : Bhovargiri and surrounding hills, Kondeswar hill, Bhimashankar, Shinga hill, Vandra (Ram Khand, Ramdarai), Gadad (Rasa cha mal), Koliya, Vahagaon hill, Shiva hill.

Few; frequently distributed.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Bridelia squamosa Gehrm.

Loc. name : Asana

Locality : Awhat, Bhovargiri, Ghaber cha mal (near Kondeswar hill), Awhat (on the way to Sherewadi), Vadgaon ghenand.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Euphorbia tirucalli Linn.

Loc. name : Sher

Locality : Kharpudi hill, Sherewadi hill, Khed, Bibi, Wada, Vadgaon ghenand; Paith.

Few; scarcely distributed. Often found grown as a hedge plant in the cultivated fields.

Homonoia riparia Lour.

Loc. name : Serni

Locality : Bhovargiri, Bhimashankar.

Few; rarely distributed. Fairly abundant on the way from Bhovargiri to Bhimashankar along river beds and stream beds.

Macaranga peltata (Roxb.) Muell.-Arg.

Loc. name : Chandya

Locality : Bhovargiri (Butha ka dhar, Chandir hill, Jayedhi hill), Bhimashankar, Vandra.

Few; rarely distributed.

Mallotus philippensis (Lamk.) Muell.-Arg.

Loc. name : Shendri

Locality : Bhovargiri (Sambar hill, along the river bed, etc.), Bhimashankar, Vandra, Shiva hill.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Securinega virosa (Roxb. ex Willd.) Pax & Hoffm.

Loc. name : Pandharphalli

Locality : Bhimashankar, Nigdale, Bhovargiri (East of the hill towards Nigdale forest).

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Leaf juice with tobacco is used by villagers to destroy worms in sores. Also said to cure constipation.

URTICACEAE

Girardinia zeylanica Decne.

Loc. name: Motha kha-jothi

Locality: Bhovargiri (Gayichu jungle), Shinga hill, Vandraa (Mormi jungle), Gadad (Rasa cha mal).

Few; rarely distributed.

MORACEAE

Ficus arnottiana Miq.

Loc. name: Pair

Locality: Kondeswar hill, Shiva hill, Bhovargiri (Hira ki malai).

Few; rarely distributed.

F. glomerata Roxb.

Loc. name: Umbar

Locality: Sherewadi hill, Kondeswar hill, Bhovargiri (along river beds, Jayedhi hill, Sambar hill, Harami hill, etc.), Bhimashankar, Shinga hill, Vandra, Gadad (Rasa cha mal).

Few; frequently distributed.

Uses: Bark and fruits are used in the medicinal preparations by local Vaidas for diabetes, urinary diseases, leprosy etc.

F. hispida Linn. f.

Loc. name: Kala Umbar

Locality: Gadad (Durga cha mal).

Few; rarely distributed.

ZINGIBERACEAE

Costus speciosus Sm.

Loc. name: Kosht

Locality: Bhovargiri, Bhimashankar.

Few; rarely distributed.

HYPOXIDACEAE

Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.

Loc. name: Kalimusali

Locality: Bhimashankar, Nimbgaon, Bibi (Shambu forest), Gosasi ghat, Peth ghat, Chimbli jungle, Kuruli jungle.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Local Vaidas employ rhizome in piles, jaundice, asthma, etc. Used as a poultice for itch and skin diseases by villagers.

DIOSCOREACEAE

Dioscorea pentaphylla Linn.

Loc. name: Shendvel

Locality: Bhimashankar, Kuruli, Bhovargiri.

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Tubers are recommended by the Vaidas in bile, cough, asthma and rheumatism.

LILIACEAE

Alöe vera Linn.

Loc. name: Korphad

Locality: Bibi, Kanhewadi, Kuruli, Chimbli.

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Leaf juice with turmeric is given in glandular enlargement and skin diseases by the villagers.

Gloriosa superba Linn.

Loc. name: Bach-nag

Locality: Nimbgaon ka Ran, Peth ghat, Kuruli, Sherewadi.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Root—poisonous; considered remedy for piles, rheumatism, leprosy, itches, asthma, etc. by the local Vaidas.

Smilax zeylanica Linn.

Loc. name: Ghotvel

Locality: Bhovargiri (Sambar hill, Hira ki malai), Bhimashankar, Vandra.

Few; scarcely distributed.

Uses: Root is employed by local population in rheumatism and pains in bloodless dysentery

COMMELINACEAE

Commelina benghalensis Linn.

Vern. name: Kanchata (Sanskrit)

Locality: Bibi, Khed, Mahalunga, Chakan, Khalumbra, Kuruli, Bhimashankar, Bhovargiri, Peth ghat, Retawdi.

Few; frequently distributed.

Cyanotis tuberosa Schult. f.

Locality: Bhimashankar, Kuruli, Peth ghat, Mahalunga.

Few; scarcely distributed. Fairly abundant in Bhimashankar.

Uses: Root is used by villagers for worms in cattle.

ARECACEAE (=PALMAE)

Caryota urens Linn.

Loc. name: Mad

Locality: Bhovargiri Vandra, Bhimashankar.

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Freshly drawn toddy-laxative.

Phoenix sylvestris Roxb.

Loc. name: Shindi

Locality: Bhovargiri (Jayedhi hill), Gadad (Durga cha mal).

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Root—used in toothache by the local population. Fresh juice obtained from the tree is a cooling beverage (Neera).

ARACEAE

Remusatia vivipara (Roxb.) Schott

Locality: Bhimashankar.

Few; rarely distributed.

Uses: Tubers—used by villagers as a remedy for open flesh wounds.

CYPERACEAE

Cyperus rotundus Linn.

Loc. name: Nagarmotha

Locality: Khed, Chakan, Bibi, Awhat, Bhovargiri.

Few; frequently distributed.

POACEAE (-GRAMINEAE)

Cymbopogon martini Wats.*Loc. name:* Rosha gavat*Locality:* Gadad (Foot of Rasa cha mal, fields at the foot of Chichimai jungle), Shiva hill, Peth ghat, Nimbgaon ka Ran, Foot of Vahagaon hill, Paith, Koliya hill, Vadgaon ghenand, Jamble ki lowan (near Kondeswar hill), Mahalunga.

Few ; frequently distributed.

Uses: Oil from the leaves (Rosha oil) is considered a stimulant, effective as a remedy for rheumatism by the local Vaid. Infusion of the plant is said to be a febrifuge.**Cynodon dactylon** Pers.*Loc. name:* Harali*Locality:* Foot of Shiva hill, Vadgaon ghenand, Retawdi, Awhat (on the way to Sherewadi), Khed, fields at the foot of Kondeswar hill, Khalumbra, Mahalunga, Kuruli.

Few ; frequently distributed.

GNETACEAE

Gnetum ula Brongn.*Locality:* Bhovargiri (Chandir hill, Harami hill), Bhimashankar (Choura hill).

Few ; rarely distributed.

Uses: Seed kernel—gives an oil which is recommended by the local Vaid for massage in rheumatism.

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