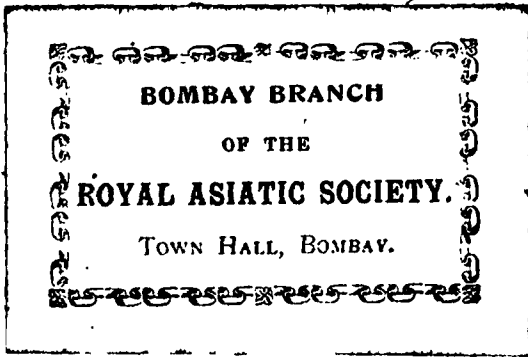




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SUPPLEMENT
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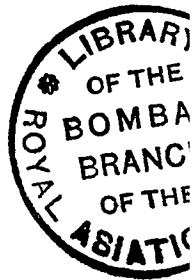
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA,
OR
A CATALOGUE OF INDIAN SYNONYMES
OF THE
MEDICINAL PLANTS, PRODUCTS,
INORGANIC AND ORGANIC SUBSTANCES
INCLUDED IN THAT WORK,

WITH
EXPLANATORY AND DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS, &c.,
IN
FOURTEEN LANGUAGES.

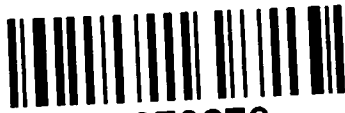
BY
MOODEEN SHERIFF, G.M.M.C.,
(GRADUATE OF MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE)
NATIVE SURGEON IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

70273

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, AT THE REQUEST OF
THE COMMITTEE OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA:



Madras:
PRINTED BY H. MORGAN, AT THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS.
1869.



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PREFACE.

A few years since, I had an occasion to pay attention to the vernacular synonymes in some works on *Materia Medica* and *Botany*. While I was much impressed with the importance and usefulness of the subject, I found it blended with a great inaccuracy and confusion. I was about rectifying these defects in a work, when it was my privilege to be called upon officially to contribute to the *Pharmacopœia* of India, *vide* Circular Memorandum No. 2824, dated 7th August 1865, from the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, which was accompanied with the 'Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 28th July 1865,' and Dr. E. J. Waring's lists of medicinal plants, &c.

On the receipt of these documents, I immediately thought of the subject I was previously meditating upon, and with a wish to see the *Pharmacopœia* as free as possible from the defects just alluded to, I prepared a Table of Vernacular Synonymes of the medicinal plants, drugs, &c., proposed to be included in that work. The Table was composed of 12 languages, besides the Latin and English; viz., Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Dukhni, Tamil, Telugu, Malyalim, Canarese, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujratti, and Burmese, and the synonymes in all these languages were expressed in their native characters as well as in English.

In preparing this Table, although I consulted a few works, yet, for the reason already mentioned, I thought it

advisable to depend chiefly upon the names found out by myself. With this view, I had personally examined with several native practitioners, druggists, &c., all the plants known as medicinal in many localities of Madras, including the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens, and ascertained their names without any reference to books. The drugs in the bazaar, together with several other plants which were sent for from distant places, were next examined, and their names found out in the same manner.

The Table was then forwarded, as a part of my contribution, to the Committee of the Pharmacopœia of India, on the 7th February 1866, and returned to me on the 9th July of the same year, with a copy of the following Despatches and Orders :—

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
6th July 1866.*

No. 7. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George ; dated India Office, London, 31st May 1866, No. 43.

I forward herewith copies of correspondence with Surgeon E. J. Waring, M.D., with enclosures in original, and I have to request that the necessary measures may be taken by you for meeting, if practicable, the wishes of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee, in regard to the printing at Madras of Mr. Moodeen Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants, under that Officer's supervision.

From Surgeon E. J. Waring, M.D., Editor of the Pharmacopœia of India, to the Under Secretary of State for India, &c., &c., &c.; dated 3A, Talbot Road, Bayswater, 26th April 1866.

By desire of the "Pharmacopœia of India" Committee, I have the honor herewith to transmit a Table compiled by Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff of Triplicane Dispensary, Madras, containing the names of upwards of four hundred Medicinal plants of India, in twelve Eastern languages, in Vernacular and English characters.

2. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that a Table of this kind is an essential part of the Pharmacopœia, and they had already taken steps to obtain from the best sources,

lists (in English characters alone) of the names of drugs in the different Vernacular languages of India.

3. Mr. Moodeen Sheriff's Table which has great additional value and importance, from the fact of his supplying the names in Native characters as well as in English, has been submitted by the Committee to several eminent Oriental scholars, who have, from a cursory inspection, formed a favorable opinion of its accuracy. Before, however, giving it authority by appending it to the Pharmacopœia, as it is the wish of the Committee to do, it will be necessary to have it revised with care, for which purpose they think it most important that it should be printed with as little delay as possible.

4. Two obstacles present themselves in carrying this into effect in this country :—

1st.—Deficiency of requisite types ; and

2nd.—Inadequate aid in the correction of the Press.

5. To obviate these obstacles the Committee are induced to lay before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the proposal that the Table shall be transmitted to the Government of Madras, with the view of its being printed there under the personal supervision of Mr. Moodeen Sheriff. All the requisite types are, it is believed, available at the Madras Government Press, and Mr. Moodeen Sheriff being on the spot would be able to correct the sheets as they issue from the Press.

6. Should this proposal meet with favorable consideration, the Committee are of opinion that it would be advisable for the Editor of the Pharmacopœia (Dr. Waring) to prepare a Memorandum of instructions to be sent to Mr. Moodeen Sheriff, as there are several points connected with the Table which require modification and remark.

7. In conclusion, the Committee desire to record the high sense they entertain of the praiseworthy labors of Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff in preparing this Table, which reflects the highest credit on his industry, intelligence, and sound judgment, and the Committee trust that their opinion, together with their unanimous thanks, may be transmitted to him through the proper official channel.

From the Under Secretary of State for India, to Surgeon E. J. Waring, M.D. ; dated India Office, 4th May 1866.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to acquaint you in reply, that on your submitting the Memorandum of instructions for Mr. Moodeen Sheriff, therein referred to, it will be forwarded to the Government of Madras together with a copy of your letter under reply, with its enclosures in original, and that Government will be authorized to adopt the necessary measures for meeting, if practicable, the wishes of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee, in regard to the printing of

Mr. Moodeen Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants under his supervision.

From Surgeon E. J. Waring, M.D., to the Under Secretary of State for India; dated 3A, Talbot Road, Westbourne Park, W., 15th May 1866.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relating to the publication of Mr. Moodeen Sheriff's Table of Synonymes of Medicinal Plants, &c., in connection with the Pharmacopœia of India.

2. Enclosed is the Memorandum of directions to be observed in printing the Table, which it is desirable should accompany that document when it is sent to Madras to be printed.

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 6th July 1866, No. 253.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Despatch and its enclosures, in original, be furnished to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in charge of the Principal Inspector General's Office, and that he be requested to make the necessary arrangements for printing Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff's Table of Medicinal Plants under that Officer's supervision.

(True Extract).

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Ag. Secretary,
for Acting Chief Secretary.

The Memorandum referred to in the above Despatches contained many directions, the most important of which were—

1. To alter the form of the Table by arranging the synonymes in paragraphs as in Ainslie's *Materia Indica*.

2. To include the language of Ceylon in the Table, for which purpose I was assisted by the Committee with a manuscript list of Cingalese synonymes from Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.

3. To add to the Table a few more medicinal plants and some inorganic substances, a list of which I was furnished with by Dr. Waring.

4. To modify the English spelling of the synonymes as it stood at that time, and to follow out, as far as possible, Sir W. Jones' method of expressing vernacular names in English.

5. To refer to certain books, in order to avoid the omission of the names which might be in use in other parts

of India beyond the limits of this Presidency. The remarks of the Committee on this point were very instructive, as follows:—

‘In Mr. Moodeen Sheriff’s letter which accompanied the Table, he mentions that the names contained in the latter were ascertained by personal examination and enquiry, without reference to books. Whilst this has tended to give value to the Table in one respect, it has tended to diminish its utility to a certain degree by causing the omission of certain vernacular names, in common use in parts of India beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency; *e. g.* *Darhald*, the Hindustani name of *Berberis Lycium*; *Kokum-ka-tel* (Hind.), the concrete oil of *Garcinia purpurea*; *Kamala* and *Kapila* (Hind.), the red pubescence of *Rottlera tinctoria*; and *Theet-tse*, the Burmese name of the exudation of *Melanorrhœa usitatissima*. Without wishing to detract from Mr. Moodeen Sheriff’s originality, the Committee are of opinion that the utility of the Table would be greatly extended by his reference to certain well chosen books relating to the subject; *e. g.* Irvine’s *Materia Medica of Patna* and the last edition of Shakespear’s *Dictionary for Hindustani names*, Voigt’s *Hortus Calcuttensis* for Bengali, Mr. Walter Elliot’s *Flora Andhrica* and C. P. Brown’s *Dictionary for Telugú*, Rheed’s *Hortus Malabaricus* for Malayalym, and Mason’s *Natural Products of Burmah* for Burmese.’

6. To send Home the proofs of the Table (in triplicate) to be revised before being finally struck off.

I was further assisted by the Committee by being supplied with 3 manuscript lists of synonymes, one in Mahratti by Dr. Vandyke Carter, another in Tamil by Sir Walter Elliot, and the 3rd in Burmese by Rev. M. Regnier.

Being thus encouraged, assisted, and afforded an opportunity of printing the Table under my own supervision, I have revised it; endeavoured to make it more accurate, complete and useful; and altered its form into that of a Catalogue. Two more languages; viz., Cingalese and Sanscrit, have been added to it, which increase the number of the whole native languages to fourteen.

In revising the Catalogue, I have repeated the examination of medicines as before, and on this occasion obtained several supplies of them, with their names, from the bazaars of Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bombay, and a few other places

beyond Southern India. This and the previous examinations have materially assisted me in removing many doubts and a great deal of confusion, and in finding out the correct names as well as the true nature of many drugs and plants. In some instances, the drugs were involved in such a confusion, that I was not able to clear it until I have actually raised the plants suspected to produce them from seeds; and in a few more, the only way I found to reveal the true nature of them, particularly with regard to their medicinal and other properties, was to take them internally myself.

Although this volume is chiefly a work of synonymes, yet, it will be found to contain many facts which are not, at least, without sufficient interest to find their way in any *Materia Medica*, Botany, Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy. I cherish a hope that it also contains some matter which cannot be correctly included in any other category but that of discoveries. I allude to several articles in the Appendix, and to some facts scattered in the text, such as those in pages 28, 106, 128, 268, &c.

As a work of synonymes, the need of this Catalogue is fully admitted by the Committee, and therefore it is superfluous for me to speak any thing about it. I cannot, however, restrain myself from offering one remark that, the time is come when we should pay a much greater attention to the vernacular synonymes than ever. The appearance of the *Pharmacopœia* of India has opened a new era in the medical circle of this part of the world; and if the native medicines are to be introduced in general use of the European Medical Profession, as is apparently intended by Government from authorizing the publication of that work, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to collect the plants from fields and gardens or buy their officinal parts and other drugs from bazaars without the knowledge of their native names, unless all the persons concerned in collecting, selling, and buying them all over India, turn out to

be Botanists, Pharmacologists, and Chemists, which is not probable.

According to the direction of the Committee, I have consulted all the works recommended by them (with one exception), and also a great many others, whose list is appended to the Catalogue. There were many names in some of these works, which were not already included in the Catalogue; but out of these only some were correct, the rest being either incorrect or involved much in confusion and doubts. I have not, however, rejected any of these names without a sufficient ground, and in many of such instances have explained the reasons for rejection. Many of the books in the list contain no native synonymes, but I have referred to them for the sake of other points connected with the examinations.

The method of transliteration I have adopted in the Catalogue for rendering vernacular names into English, is chiefly based upon Sir William Jones' system, modified by Sir Charles Trevelyan and others. I have arranged it in a Tabular form and appended it to the Catalogue. As explained in this Table, it was necessary to make some alterations and additions in the method to render it more complete and clear, and applicable uniformly to the whole of the languages in the Catalogue. The Table is, perhaps, rather too minute and long to be appended to another work, instead of being published by itself; but, considering the multiplicity of the languages in the Catalogue, and the large number of synonymes in each of them, I did not think it proper to leave any thing important connected with the subject unexplained, and it has therefore extended to a few more pages than I first contemplated. In preparing it, I have consulted with, and obtained the opinion of, several educated persons in many of the languages included in it. There are some columns in this Table in which the native characters are not printed, yet they are allowed to remain in it, in order to show that there is a character (not printed

for want of type) in each of them, which corresponds to each No., and the rules laid down in the Table according to Nos., are also applicable to it in common with the characters in other columns opposite to the same No.

The Catalogue is supplied with sixteen Indexes, *i. e.* one for each language, which will facilitate the reference of every name of medicine included in it. And it is also furnished with a list of explanation of the Initials and Names attached to the botanical names and synonymes.

It was my intention, nay determination, to have the Catalogue printed before the expiration of 1866 or 1867, so as to be ready for publication with the Pharmacopœia of India; but it has been unexpectedly delayed till now. There being only 8 native types available in Madras and in the Government Press of this Presidency, it was considered desirable to procure all others required for the Catalogue, particularly the Bengali, from Calcutta and other places, and accordingly some efforts were made in this direction; but, unfortunately, met with a complete failure after a very long and protracted expectation. This, together with casting and preparing the English characters with diacritical marks, and the complicated nature of the work which offered a difficulty in printing by necessitating the alteration of several types in every few lines, was the chief cause of the delay.

This delay has given rise to a great deal of correspondence between the Home and Madras Government, but as it chiefly related to the delay itself, and the explanation thereof, no part of it requires a particular mention here.

With regard to the deficiency of types, it is obviated to some extent by the complete method of transliteration attached to the Catalogue, and it is also intended to be supplied in the next edition of the work, as soon as its publication is considered necessary.

The first proof of the work I sent to the Committee was in the month of September 1867, and before the expir-

ation of the following February forwarded about 60 pages more of the text, and the whole of the Table of the method of transliteration. The printing was now again at a standstill, for a large quantity of types and other printing materials were engaged in the chases of the proofs sent to the Committee, and there were no more available for the work in the Press. In this dilemma I wrote officially to Dr. Waring, requesting him to bring the above circumstances to the notice of the Committee, and to let me know how to proceed further. On the 30th September 1868, I received the following Resolutions of the Committee and Orders of Government on the subject :—

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
21st September 1868.*

No. 193. Read the following despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George; dated India Office, London, 6th August 1868, No. 84 (Financial).

I forward, herewith, copy of a letter* from Surgeon E. J. Waring, and of a report by Dr. F. Watson, relative to the new "Pharmacopœia of India."

* Dated 9th April 1868.

2. I have sanctioned the arrangements proposed by Dr. Watson, in regard to the publication, advertising, and price of that work.

3. Two hundred and fifty copies of the Pharmacopœia will accordingly be forwarded to you as soon as it is published, and I request that you will give the necessary directions for their distribution to such institutions as you may think proper.

4. I have decided to leave the suggestions made in Surgeon Waring's letter, in regard to the printing and editing of the Table of Native Synonyms, and the remuneration, if any, to be given to Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff, for the consideration and decision of your Government.

From Surgeon E. J. Waring, M.D., Editor of the Pharmacopœia of India, to the Under Secretary of State for India; dated India Museum, Whitehall Yard, 9th April 1868.

At the final meeting of the Pharmacopœia of India Committee, held this day at the India Museum, it was resolved to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council :—

1. With regard to the Catalogue of Native Synonymes of Drugs, which is in the course of being printed at Madras under

the supervision of Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff, as the labors of the Committee of the Indian Pharmacopœia are concluded, and as the members are about to disperse, it will be impracticable for them to attempt the supervision of the work.

They beg to suggest, therefore, that Mr. Moodeen Sheriff be allowed to complete the Catalogue on his own responsibility, without sending Home the sheets as hitherto. It appears, however, desirable that he should be put into communication with the Professor of Botany at the Madras Medical College, in order that the botanical nomenclature may be as correct as possible.

2. The Committee also suggest that the number of copies of the catalogue to be struck off amount to one thousand.

3. The Committee would venture respectfully to direct the attention of the Secretary of State for India in Council to the valuable services of Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff in this matter.

He has evidenced throughout so much industry, intelligence, and zeal, that they have no hesitation in recommending that his labors be brought to the favorable notice of the Government of Madras, and that, on the conclusion of the work, he may receive some substantial recognition of his services.

The Committee the more willingly bring this to the notice of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as it is understood that Mr. Moodeen Sheriff has suffered considerable pecuniary loss in connexion with certain portions of the work.

* * * * *

No. 194. ORDER THEREON, 21st September 1868, No. 1182.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing despatch and of its enclosures be furnished to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, and that he be requested to submit his views as to the remuneration to be given to Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff for his labors in the printing and editing of the Table of Native Synonyms of Drugs.

2. The Inspector General will also furnish a detailed list of the Institutions to which the "Pharmacopœia of India" should be distributed.

3. A copy of Surgeon Waring's letter will be furnished to Native Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff, and his attention drawn to the suggestions in paragraphs 1 and 2 thereof. A copy of the letter will also be sent to the Supervisor of the Government Press.

(True Extract).

R. S. ELLIS,

Chief Secretary.

The printing began again immediately on the receipt of the above orders, and continued till the completion of

the work without any interruption, except a few weeks, which I shall speak of presently.

If the title page be compared with the heading of the first page, they will be found to differ as to what time the Catalogue was printed. The words which give rise to this difference are '*included*' and '*proposed to be included,*' and this is to be accounted for by the fact of the Catalogue being printed partly before and partly after the publication of the Pharmacopœia.

Had this Catalogue been printed and sent to the Committee in 1866 or 1867, as originally proposed, my intention was to append remarks on the use of many medicines introduced in it, with a view to their being incorporated with the Pharmacopœia, in addition to those sent previously. I was not able to accomplish this object on account of the delay of the Catalogue, and this delay being already so great as explained, I did not wish to prolong it for any sake. A delay, however, did occur again for the third time, unavoidably, for a few weeks in the months of May and June last, a little before the completion of the Catalogue. I took advantage of this, selected some remarks from my notebook, and attached them to it under the head of Appendix. Although the number of the medicines in these remarks is very small, yet they have been selected from those classes which are most commonly in use in the practice of our Profession, viz., Cathartic and Emetic, and I venture a hope that, these medicines taken together with several others of the same classes in the Pharmacopœia, will show that India is quite independent of other countries for its Cathartics and Emetics.

In obedience to the kind suggestion of the Committee in the last part of the second paragraph of their first Resolution, I have submitted every proof before it was finally struck off, as far as the end of the text (p. 283), to the examination of Dr. G. Bidie, the Professor of Botany in the Madras Medical College, and am thankful to him for many

corrections he has made. I am also thankful to Dr. Bidie for his kindness in lending me some works a few years ago while revising the Catalogue.

I owe my thanks to Dr. H. King, lately in charge of the Triplicane Dispensary and 4th District, who has kindly, at my request, looked over the sheets after they were struck off, and detected several errors, chiefly in the English portion of the Catalogue. All these errors, with several others found out by myself in the native synonymes, &c., are included in the 'List of Errata' at the end of the Catalogue. This list is perhaps a little longer than usual, but the errors in it are almost all typographical and orthographical.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the Committee of the Pharmacopœia of India, through whose kind appreciation and estimation this Catalogue or Supplement to the Pharmacopœia has seen the light of publication; and to Government for their kindness in intending to promote me to the rank of Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

MADRAS, }
November, 1869. }

MOODEEN SHERIFF:

A

CATALOGUE OF INDIAN SYNONYMES
OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS, PRODUCTS,
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES, &c., PROPOSED TO BE
INCLUDED IN THE PHARMACOPEIA
OF INDIA.

Affixes and Prefixes required in each language to designate plants or their parts and products, &c.

I. TREE, SHRUB, OR HERBACEOUS PLANT.—

Shajar شجر , plur. *Ashjār* اشجار ; *Nabát* نبات , plur. *Nabátát* نباتات . (*Arab.*) *Darākh* درخت , plur. *Darākhahá* درختها or *Darākhán* درختان . (*Pers.*) *Pér* پیر , plur. *Péren* پیرین ; *Búti* بوئی , plur. *Buṭiyán* بوئیان . (*Hind.*) *Jhár* जहार , plur. *Jhárán* जहारान . (*Duk.*) *Maram* மரம் , plur. *Marangal* மரங்கள் ; *Chedi* செடி , plur. *Chedigal* செடிகள் . (*Tam.*) *Mánu* మను , plur. *Mánulu* మనులు ; *Chettu* చెట్టు , plur. *Chetlu* చెట్లు . (*Tel.*) *Maram* മരം , plur. *Marannal* മരങ്ങൾ ; *Cheti* ചെടി , plur. *Chetikal* ചെടികൾ . (*Malyal.*) *Mará* मरु , plur. *Maragalú* मरुगलु ; *Gidá* గిడా , plur. *Gida-galu* గిడాగలు . (*Can.*) *Gáchh* ; *Brikhya* . (*Beng.*) *Vrikshaha* , plur. *Vriksháha* . (*Sans.*) *Jháda* , plur. *Jhádi* . (*Mah.*) *Jháda* , plur. *Jhádá* . (*Guz.*) *Gahá* , plur. *Gas* . (*Cing.*) *Šippiñ* , plur. *Šippiñ-miyáá* ; *Apiñ* , plur. *Apiñ-miyáá*—or in combination, *Piñ* , plur. *Piñ-miyáá* ; *Biñ* , plur. *Biñ-miyáá* . (*Bur.*)

II. CREEPER, TWINING OR CLIMBING PLANT.

Yaqṭīn يقطين, *plur.* Yaqṭīn يقاطين. (*Arab.*) Biyárah & بيار, *plur.* Biyárahá بيارها. (*Pers.*) Bél بيل, *plur.* Bélén بيلان; Latá لتا. (*Hind.*) Bél بيل, *plur.* Bélán بيلان (*Duk.*) Kodi கொடி, *plur.* Koḷigal கொடிகள். (*Tam.*) Tige తిగ, *plur.* Tigelu తిగులు. (*Tel.*) Valli వള്ളి, *plur.* Vallikal వള്ളికలు. (*Malyal.*) Balli బళ్ళి, *plur.* Balligalu బళ్ళిగళ్లు; Hambu దంబ, *plur.* Hambugalū దంబగళ్లు. (*Can.*) Latá. (*Beng.*) Latá, *plur.* Latáha. (*Sans.*) Vēla, *plur.* Vélá. (*Mah.*) Vél, *plur.* Vélo. (*Guz.*) Vel. (*Cing.*) Anóye, *plur.* Anóye-miyáá—or in combination, Nóye, *plur.* Nóye-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

III. GRASS.—Tibn تبان, *plur.* Atbán ا تبان; Ḥashīsh حشيش, *plur.* Ḥasháyash حشايش. (*Arab.*) Káh & كا, *plur.* Káhá কাহা; Giyáh & گيا, *plur.* Giyáhá گياها. (*Pers.*) Ghás گهاس, *plur.* Ghásén گهاسين. (*Hind.*) Gháns گھانس, *plur.* Ghánsán گھانسان. (*Duk.*) Pullu புல்ல, *plur.* Pullugal புல்லுகள். (*Tam.*) Gaddi గడ్డి, *plur.* Gaddilu గడ్డిలు; Kasuvu కసువు, *plur.* Kasuvulu కసువులు. (*Tel.*) Pullu పుల్ల, *plur.* Pullukal పుల్లకలు. (*Malyal.*) Hullu దుల్లు, *plur.* Hullugalū దుల్లుగళ్లు. (*Can.*) Gháns; Khér. (*Beng.*) Triṇam, *plur.* Triṇáni. (*Sans.*) Gavāt. (*Mah.*) Gháns. (*Guz.*) Tana or Tanakol. (*Cing.*) Miye, *plur.* Miye-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

IV. FRUIT (not including Pod or Legume).—Šamar ثمر, *plur.* Ašmár اثمار, (*Arab.*) Bar بر, *plur.* Barhá برها. (*Pers.*) Phal پھل. (*Hind.*) Paṇḍu پنڈ, *plur.* Paṇḍuváñ پنڈوان. (*Duk.*) Pazham పఱమ, *plur.* Pazhaṅgal పఱమగళ్లు. (*Tam.*) Paṇḍu పండు, *plur.* Paṇḍlu పండ్లు. (*Tel.*) Pazham పఱం, *plur.* Pazhaṅgal పఱమగడలు; Káya కాయ,

plur. Káyakaḷ കായകൾ. (*Malyal.*) Haṇṇu ഘണ്ണു, *plur.* Haṇṇugaḷu ഘണ്ണുനഴ. (*Can.*) Phal. (*Beng.*) Phalam, *plur.* Phaláni. (*Sans.*) Paṇḍú; Phal, *plur.* Phala. (*Mah.*) Phal, *plur.* Phalá. (*Guz.*) Gaḍi; Ká or Káya. (*Cing.*) Aṣi, *plur.* Aṣi-miyáú; ati, *plur.* ati-miyáú.—or in combination, Ṣi, *plur.* Ṣi-miyáú; Ti, *plur.* Ti-miyáú. (*Bur.*)

V. POD OR LEGUME.—*Ghiláful-quṭnít* غلاف القطنيت (*Arab.*) Séngri سئنگري, *plur.* Séngriyáñ سئنگريان; Séngi سئنگي, *plur.* Séngiyáñ سئنگيان. (*Hind.*) Phalli پھلی, *plur.* Phalliyáñ پھلیان. (*Duk.*) Káy കായ, *plur.* Káygaḷ കായകൾ. (*Tam.*) Káya കായ, *plur.* Káyalu കായలు. (*Tel.*) Káya കായ, *plur.* Káyakaḷ കായകൾ. (*Malyal.*) Káyi കായി, *plur.* Káyigaḷu കായിനഴ. (*Can.*) Ṣim; Ṣhim; Simbi. (*Beng.*) Sing, *plur.* Singo; Kái, *plur.* Káilá. (*Guz.*) Pédon, *plur.* Pédon-miyáú; Aṣi, *plur.* Aṣi-miyáú;—or in combination, Ṣi, *plur.* Ṣi-miyáú. (*Bur.*)

VI. SEEDS.—Bazr بزر or Baṣr , بذ, *plur.* Buzúr , بزور or Buzúr , بذو; Ḥab حب, *plur.* Ḥubúb حبوب. (*Arab.*) Tuḷhm تخم, *plur.* Tuḷhmbá تخمها; Dánah دانة, *plur.* Dánahá دانه. (*Pers.*) Bij بیج; Binj بینج; Dánah دانة, *plur.* Dáné دانه. (*Hind.*) Binj بینج, *plur.* Binjáñ بینجان. (*Duk.*) Virai விசை, *plur.* Viraigaḷ விசைகள். (*Tam.*) Vittu வித்து, *plur.* Vittanamulu வித்தനములు or Vittulu విత్తులు; Ginja గంజ, *plur.* Ginjala గంజలు. (*Tel.*) Vitta విత్త, *plur.* Vittukaḷ విత్తుకൾ; Bijam బిజం, *plur.* Bijannaḷ బిజణెడు. (*Malyal.*) Bijá బిజ, *plur.* Bijagaḷu బిజనഴ; Kálu కాలు, *plur.* Káḷugaḷu కాలునഴ.

(*Can.*) Bĭj ; Bĭchi. (*Beng.*) Bijām, plur. Bijāni. (*Sans.*) Bī, plur. Byá ; Bĭj, plur. Bĭjá. (*Mah.*) Bĭj ; Bī. (*Guz.*) Aṭṭa ; Bija. (*Cing.*) Asi, plur. Asi-miyáá—*or in combination*, Zi, plur. Zi-miyáá ; Si, plur. Si-miyáá. (*Bur.*)

VII. NUT.—Hab حب, plur. Ḥubúb حبوب. (*Arab.*) Kḥastahأخسته, plur. Kḥastahأخستها ; Ustakhánاستخوان, plur. Ustakhánها استخوانها. (*Pers.*) Guḥli گتھلی, plur. Guḥliyán گتھلیان. (*Hind.*) Guṭli گتھلی, plur. Guṭliyán گتھلیان. (*Duk.*) Kottai கொட்டை, plur. Kottaiḡal கொட்டைகள். (*Tam.*) Kuru கூடு, plur. Kurukkaḡal கூடுகளை; Anṭi அணிகி, plur. Anṭikaḡal அணிகிகள். (*Malyal.*) Gottī గొట్టి, plur. Gottigaḡalu గొట్టిగలు; Váṭe వాటి, plur. Vátegaḡalu వాటిగలు. (*Can.*) Anthóli, plur. Anthólá. (*Mah.*) Góṭli, plur. Góṭliyo. (*Guz.*) Aṭṭa ; Kottā. (*Cing.*) Asi, plur. Asi-miyáá—*or in combination*, Zi, plur. Zi-miyáá. (*Bur.*)

VIII. FLOWERS.—Vard ورد, plur. Varúd ورود. (*Arab.*) Gul گل, plur. Galhá گله. (*Pers.*) Phúl پھول, (*Hind.*) Phúl پھول, plur. Phúlán پھولان. (*Duk.*) Pú పు, plur. Púkkalḡal పుక్కలు. (*Tam.*) Puvvu పువ్వు or Pú పు, plur. Puvvulu పువ్వులు or Púvulu పువలు. (*Tel.*) Pushpam పుష్పం, plur. Pushpanṅgaḡal పుష్పాంగులు; Pú పు, plur. Púkkalḡal పుక్కలు. (*Malyal.*) Huvvu ಹುಣ್ಣು, plur. Huvvagaḡalu ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಲು. (*Can.*) Phúl, (*Beng.*) Pushpam, plur. Pushpāni. (*Sans.*) Phúla, plur. Phúlá. (*Mah.*) Phúl, plur. Phúlá: (*Guz.*) Mal. (*Cing.*) Pán, plur. Pán-miyáá ; Apóén, plur. Apóén-miyáá—*or in combination*, Póén, plur. Póén-miyáá. (*Bur.*)

IX. BUDS.—Zahr زهر, plur. Azhár ازهار. (*Arab.*) Ghunchah غنچه, plur. Ghunchahأغنجها. (*Pers.*) Kali كلكي,

plur. Kali yáñ كلياں. (*Hind.*) Kalli كپي, *plur.* Kalliyáñ كلياں.
 (*Duk.*) Moggu மொக்கு, *plur.* Moggugal மொக்குகள். (*Tam.*)
 Mogga మొక్క, *plur.* Moggalu మొక్కలు. (*Tel.*) Moṭṭa మొత్త,
plur. Moṭṭukaḷ మొత్తకూడ. (*Malyal.*) Moggú మొగ్గు, *plur.*
 Moggugaḷu మొగ్గుగళు; Magge మగ్గి; *plur.* Maggégalaḷu మగ్గిగళు.
 ఐ. (*Can.*) Kali (*Beng.*) Mukulam, *plur.* Mukaláni. (*Sans.*)
 Kali, *plur.* Kalé (*Mah.*) Kali, *plur.* Káliyo. (*Guz.*)
 Moṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Áṅoun or Ang-oun, *plur.* Áṅoun-miyáá or
 Ang-oun-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

X. LEAVES—Varaq ورق, *plur.* Ouráq اوراق.
 (*Arab.*) Barg برگ, *plur.* Bargahá برگها. (*Pers.*) Pát پات;
 Patti پتی, *plur.* Pattiyán پتیاں. (*Hind.*) Pattá پتا,
plur. Patté پتے. (*Duk.*) Ilai இலை *plur.* Ilaigaḷ இலைகள்.
 (*Tam.*) Áku ఆకు, *plur.* Ákulu ఆకులు. (*Tel.*) Ela, అల,
plur. Elakaḷ అలకూడ. (*Malyal.*) Yalé యలే, *plur.*
 Yalegaḷu యలేగళు. (*Can.*) Pátá. (*Beng.*) Paṭram, *plur.*
 Paṭráni. (*Sans.*) Pána, *plur.* Páná. (*Mah.*) Pándru, *plur.*
 Pándrá. (*Guz.*) Kola. (*Cing.*) Ayo-e, *plur.* Ayo-e-miyáá
 —or in combination, Yo-e, *plur.* Yo-e-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

XI. BARK.—Qishr قشر, *plur.* Qushúr قشور. (*Arab.*)
 Póst-e-draḅht پوست درخت, *plur.* Póstháé-draḅht
 پوستهای درخت. (*Pers.*) Chhál چھال, *plur.* Chhálén.
 چھالے. (*Hind.*) Chhilká چھیلکا, *plur.* Chhilké چھیلకే.
 (*Duk.*) Paṭṭai పట్టె, *plur.* Paṭṭaigaḷ పట్టెகள். (*Tam.*)
 Paṭṭa పట్టె, *plur.* Paṭṭalu పట్టెలు. (*Tel.*) Tóla తొల, *plur.*
 Tólukaḷ తొలకూడ; Toli తొల; *plur.* Tolikaḷ తొలకూడ.
 (*Malyal.*) Paṭṭe పట్టె, *plur.* Paṭṭegaḷu పట్టెగళు.
 (*Can.*) Sál or Chhál; Báká. (*Beng.*) Valkalam, *plur.* Val-
 kaláni; Tvakam, *plur.* Tvakáni. (*Sans.*) Paṭṭa, *plur.* Paṭṭe.
 (*Mah.*) Chál, *plur.* Chálo; Chilṭu, *plur.* Chilṭá. (*Guz.*)

Potta. (*Cing.*) Akháv or Kháv, plur. Akháv-miyáá or Kkáv-miyáá; Šikháv or Tikháv, plur. Šikháv-miyáá or Tikháv-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

XII. ROOT OR RHIZOME—Aşl اصل, plur. Uşul اصول. (*Arab.*) Biķh بيج, plur. Biķhhá بيخها. (*Pers.*) Jar جڑ, plur. Jarén جرّين. (*Hind.*) Jar جڑ, plur. Jarāñ جرّان. (*Duk.*) Vér வேர், plur. Vérgal வேர்கൾ. (*Tam.*) Véru, வேరు, plur. Véruḷu வேறுలు. (*Tel.*) Véra വേര, plur. Vérukaḷ, വേരുകൾ; Múlam മൂലം, plur. Múlanṅgaḷ മൂലങ്ങള. (*Malyal.*) Béru बीरु, plur. Béruḡaḷu बीरुगळु. (*Can.*) Šhikar; Jar; Múl; Hiñar. (*Beng.*) Múlam, plur. Múlani. (*Sans.*) Muḷi, plur. Muḷé. (*Mah.*) Jaḍ, plur. Jaḍo. (*Guz.*) Múl. (*Cing.*) Amie, plur. Amie-miyáá; Anú, plur. Anú miyáá,—or in combination, Mi, plur. Mi-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

XIII. BULB OR TUBER.—Aşlussitabr اصل السطبر, plur. Uşlussitabr اصول السطبر; Aşlul-mudavvar اصل المدور, plur. Uşúlul-mudavvar اصول المدور. (*Arab.*) Biķhc-mudavvar بيج المدور, plur. Biķhháé-muddavar بيخهاى مدور. (*Pers.*) Kand كند. (*Hind.*) Gaḍdah گدّه, plur. Gaḍḍé گدّه. (*Duk.*) Kizhaṅgu கிழங்கு, plur. Kizhaṅgugaḷ கிழங்குகள். (*Tam.*) Gaḍḍa గడ్డ, plur. Gaḍḍalu గడ్డలు. (*Tel.*) Kizhaṅṅa కిഴంజె, plur. Kizhaṅṅukaḷ కిഴంజెకൾ. (*Malyal.*) Gaḍḍe గడ్డ, plur. Gaḍḍegaḷu గడ్డెగळు. (*Can.*) Gól-múl (Beng.) Kandaha, plur. Kandáha (*Sans.*) Gaḍḍá, plur. Gaḍḍé (*Mah.*) Kan; Gaḍḍá, plur. Gaḍḍo. (*Guz.*) Ala. (*Cing.*) Aú. or U, plur. Aúmiyáá or U-miyáá. (*Bur.*).

XIV. WOOD.—Khashab خشب. (*Arab.*) Chób چوب, plur. Chóbhá چوبها. (*Pers.*) Lakri لکڑی, plur. Lakriyáñ لکڑيان. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kaṭṭai கட்டை, plur. Kaṭṭaigaḷ

கட்டைகள் ; *Chakkai* சக்கை, *plur.* *Chakkaigal* சக்கைகள்.
(Tam.) Kaṭṭa கட்டை, *plur.* Kattalu கட்டைలు; *Chekka* చెక్క, *plur.*
Chekkalu చెక్కలు. *(Tel.)* Muṭṭi മുട്ടി, *plur.* Muṭṭikal മുട്ടികൾ;
 Taṭi തടി, *plur.* Taṭikal തടികൾ. *(Malyal.)* Kaṭṭige കട്ടി, *plur.*
 Kaṭṭigegalu കട്ടിപ്പന. *(Can.)* Káth; Káshtha. *(Beng.)*
 Káshṭam, *plur.* Káshṭáni. *(Sans.)* Lákāḍa, *plur.* Lákāḍé.
(Mah.) Lákḍu, *plur.* Lákḍá *(Guz.)* Thén, *plur.* Thén-
 miyáá ; Šissa, *plur.* Šissa-miyáá. *(Bur.)*.

XV. GUM OR RESIN.—*Samagh* صمغ, *plur.* Šumúgh
 صموغ ; *Aalak* علك, *plur.* Aulúk علوك. *(Arab.)* Kouj كوج,
plur. Koujhá كوجها ; *Samagh* صمغ, *plur.* Šamaghá صمغها.
(Pers.) Gónd گوند, *plur.* Góndén گوندین. *(Hind.)*
 Gónd گوند, *plur.* Góndañ گوندان. *(Duk.)* Pišhin பிசின்,
plur. Pišhingal பிசின்கள். *(Tam.)* Pisunu பிசுநு ; Banka
 బంక. *(Tel.)* Paṣha పశ, *plur.* Paṣhakaḷ పశకలు. *(Mal-
 yal.)* Góndu గొండు, *plur.* Góndagaḷu గొండులు ; Anṭu
 అంట, *plur.* Anṭagaḷu అంటలు. *(Can.)* Gun ; Lásá. *(Beng.)*
 Niryásam, *plur.* Niryásáni. *(Sans.)* Gónda, *plur.* Gónda ;
 Dink. *(Mah.)* Gún ; Gúndar. *(Guz.)* Melliyam. *(Cing.)*
 Asi, *plur.* Asi-miyáá ; — or in combination, Si, *plur.*
 Si-miyáá. *(Bur.)*.

XVI. OIL.—*Dohan* دهن, *plur.* Adhán ادهان —
Essential oil, Aṭṭr عطر. *(Arab.)* Róghan روغن, *plur.*
 Roghanhá روغنها — *Essential oil*, Aṭṭr عطر. *(Pers.)* Tél
 تیل, — *Essential oil*, Aṭṭr عطر or Aṭṭar عطر. *(Hind.*
and Duk.) Enney எண்ணெய், *plur.* Enneygaḷ எண்ணெய்கள்
 — *Essential oil*, Tailam தைலம். *(Tam.)* Núne నూనె,
 — *Essential oil*, Tailamu తెలుము. *(Tel.)* Enṇa എണ്ണ,
plur. Enṇakaḷ എണ്ണകൾ — *Essential oil*, Tailam
 തൈലം, *plur.* Tailannaḷ തൈലങ്ങൾ. *(Malyal.)* Yanṇe

യന്ത്രി, plur. Yañnegālu യന്ത്രികൾ; Dhṛati ധ്രതി, plur. Dhṛatigaḷu ധ്രതികൾ. (Can.) Tail; Tél. (Beng.) Tailam, plur. Tailáni. (Sans.) Tēla. (Mah.) Tél. (Guz.) Tel. (Cing.) Śi; plur. Śi-miyáá. (Bur.).

XVII. SPIRIT.—Khamar خمر, plur. Khamúr خمور; Sharáb شراب, plur. Sharábát شرابات. (Arab.) Mai مبي, plur. Maihá مبيها; Sharáb شراب, plur. Sharábhá شرابها. (Pers.) Sharáb شراب, plur. Sharábéñ شرابين. (Hind.) Dáru دارو, plur. Dárúvāñ داروان. (Duk.) Śháráyam சாராயம், plur. Śháráyangal சாராயங்கள். (Tam.) Sáráyi സാരയി. (Tel.) Cháráyam ചാരായം, plur. Cháráyannaḷ ചാരായങ്ങൾ; Tákaram താകരം, plur. Tákaraṅṅal താകരങ്ങൾ. (Malyal.) Sáráyi സാരയി plur. Sáráyigaḷu സാരയികൾ. (Can.) Mad; Suráp. (Beng.) Madyam. (Sans.) Dáru. (Mah.) Dáru. (Guz.) Arak or Araku. (Cing.) Aye, plur. Aye-miyáá. (Bur.).

XVIII. MILKY JUICE.—Laban لبن, plur. Albán اللبن. (Arab.) Shír شیر, plur. Śhírhá شیرها. (Pers.) Dúdh دودھ. (Hind. and Duk.) Pál பால், plur. Pálgal பால்கள். (Tam.) Pálu പാല. (Tel.) Pál പാൽ, plur. Pálkaḷ പാൽകൾ; Kshíram ക്ഷീരം, plur. Kshíraṅṅal. ക്ഷീരങ്ങൾ. (Malyal.) Hálú ಹಾಲ, plur. Hálugaḷu ಹಾಲಗಳು. (Can.) Khír; Dúdh. (Beng.) Kshíram, plur. Kshírāni. (Sans.) Dúda. (Mah.) Dúdh. (Guz.) Kiri. (Cing.) No. (Bur.).

XIX. WHITE.—Abyaz ابيض. (Arab.) Supéd سپيد. (Pers.) Suféd سفيد. (Hind.) Ujlá اجلا, or Ujli اجلي. (Duk.) Vellai வெள்ளை; Venṭṭai வெண்மை. (Tam.) Tella తెల్ల. (Tel.) Ven വെൺ; Vel വെട; Vella വെള്ള. (Malyal.) Bili బిల్లి. (Can.) Dhóp; Sádá. (Beng.) Śhvéta;

Dh-oulam. (*Sans.*) *Pándhara.* (*Mah.*) *Ujlo*; *Dhólo*; *Saphéd.* (*Guz.*) *Sudu.* (*Cing.*) *Aphiyu* or *Phiú.* (*Bur.*)

XX. BLACK.—*Asvad* اسود. (*Arab.*) *Siyáh* سیاه. (*Pers.*) *Kálá* كالا or *Káli* كالی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Karuppu* கருப்பு; *Karu* கரு. (*Tam.*) *Nalla* నల్ల. (*Tel.*) *Kaṛa* కఱ; *Karuppa* కఱుపు. (*Malyal.*) *Kappu* కప్పు; *Kari* కఱ. (*Can.*) *Kálá*; *Kál.* (*Beng.*) *Krishtña*; *Kála.* (*Sans.*) *Kála.* (*Mah.*) *Kálo.* (*Guz.*) *Kalu.* (*Cing.*) *Amé, Ané, or Né.* (*Bur.*)

XXI. RED.—*Aḥmar* احمر. (*Arab.*) *Surkh* سرخ. (*Pers.*) *Lál* لال. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Ṣhivappu* சிவப்பு. (*Tam.*) *Erra* ఎర్ర. (*Tel.*) *Chem* చెం; *Chovanna* చెంబెన. (*Malyal.*) *Kempu* కెంపు. (*Can.*) *Rakto*; *Lál.* (*Beng.*) *Lóhita*; *Rakta.* (*Sans.*) *Támbaḍa.* (*Mah.*) *Lál.* (*Guz.*) *Rat* or *Rata.* (*Cing.*) *Aní* or *Ni.* (*Bur.*)

XXII. YELLOW.—*Aṣfar* اصفر. (*Arab.*) *Zard* زر. (*Pers.*) *Pilá* پیلا or *Pili* پیلی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Mañjá* మంజుష. (*Tam.*) *Pasupu* పసుపు. (*Tel.*) *Mañña* మణ్ణ. (*Malyal.*) *Haḷadi* ఘడి. (*Can.*) *Haldiá*; *Jard.* (*Beng.*) *Pita.* (*Sans.*) *Pivaḷa.* (*Mah.*) *Piḷu.* (*Guz.*) *Kahá* or *Kahápáṭa.* (*Cing.*) *Avá* or *Vá.* (*Bur.*)

XXIII. GREEN.—*Akhẓar* اخضر. (*Arab.*) *Sabz* سبز. (*Pers.*) *Hará* هرا or *Harí* هری. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Pach-cha* పచ్చ. (*Tam.*) *Pach-cha* పచ్చ. (*Tel.*) *Pach-cha* పచ్చ. (*Malyal.*) *Hasaru.* హసరు. (*Can.*) *Hará*; *Sabujh.* (*Beng.*) *Harita.* (*Sans.*) *Hirva.* (*Mah.*) *Sabaz*; *Haru.* (*Guz.*) *Pach-cha*; *Kola-páṭa.* (*Cing.*) *Asaiñ, Saiñsi* or *Sénzi.* (*Bur.*)

XXIV. BLUE OR PURPLE.—Azraq ازرق; Arzaq ارزق. (*Arab.*) Nilgún نیلگون; Kabúdi كبودي. (*Pers.*) Nilá نیلا or Nili نیلی; Údá اودا or Údi اودی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Nila नील. (*Tam.*) Nila. ನೀ. (*Tel.*) Nila ನೀ. (*Malyal.*) Nili ನೀ. (*Can.*) Nilá. (*Beng.*) Nila; Shámalá. (*Sans.*) Nila; Vúdá (Mah.) Údu. (*Guz.*) Nil or Nilpáta. (*Cing.*) Piyá or Biya. (*Bur.*).

XXV. SWEET.—Haló حلو. (*Arab.*) Shiriñ شیرین. (*Pers.*) Miṭhá میثیا or Miṭhi میثی. (*Hind.*) Miṭṭhá میثیا or Miṭṭhi میثی. (*Duk.*) Tittippu தித்திப்பு; Inippu இனிப்பு. (*Tam.*) Tiyyani திయანი. (*Tel.*) Madhura మధుర. (*Malyal.*) Shiyáda శియాద. (*Can.*) Miṣhtá; Miṭhá. (*Beng.*) Madhuryá. (*Sans.*) Gulachīta. (*Mah.*) Miṭhu; Gaḷu. (*Guz.*) Peni. (*Cing.*) Akhiyu or Khiyu. (*Bur.*).

XXVI. SOUR—Hāmiṣ حامض. (*Arab.*) Tursh ترش. (*Pers.*) Khaṭṭá کھتا or Khaṭṭi کھتی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Puḷippu புலிப்பு. (*Tam.*) Pulla పుల్ల. (*Tel.*) Puḷi పులి. (*Malyal.*) Huli ಹುಲಿ. (*Can.*) Amlá; Khaṭá. (*Beng.*) Amlá. (*Sans.*) Ambāta. (*Mah.*) Khaṭu. (*Guz.*) Ambul. (*Cing.*) Akhiñ or Akhing. (*Bur.*).

XXVII. BITTER.—Murr مر. (*Arab.*) Talḵh تلخ. (*Pers.*) Karvá كزوا or Karvi كزوي. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kaṣhappu కశపు. (*Tam.*) Chédu చేడు. (*Tel.*) Kaipa కైప. (*Malyal.*) Tikta తిక్త. (*Can.*) Tito; Titá. (*Beng.*) Tikta. (*Sans.*) Kaḍú. (*Mah.*) Kaḍavu; Kaḍu. (*Guz.*) Titta. (*Cing.*) Khága or Akhá. (*Bur.*).

XXVIII. GREATER OR LARGER.—Kabir كبير; Kubár كبار. (*Arab.*) Kalán كلان; Buzarg بزرگ. (*Pers.*) Bará بڑا or Bari بڑی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Periya பெரிய;

Peru பெரு; Perin பெரிள். (Tam.) Pedda పెద్ద. (Tel.) Valiya വലിയ. (Malyal.) Doddá దొడ్డా. (Can.) Bara; Mahá. (Beng.) Mahá; Brahata. (Sans.) Thóra. (Mah.) Mótú. (Guz.) Lokka; Mahá. (Cing.) Kígi, Aki, Agi or Gi. (Bur.).

XXIX. LESSER OR SMALLER.—Şighár صغار; Şaghír صغير. (Arab.) Khurd خرد; Kóchak كوچك. (Pers.) Chhótá چھوٹا or Chhóti چھوٹی. (Hind. and Duk.) Şhīriya శిరియ; Şhīru శిరు. (Tam.) Sanna సన్న; Chinna చిన్న. (Tel.) Cheriya ചെറിയ. (Malyal.) Chikka చిక్క; Saṇṇa సణ్ణ; Puṭṭá పుట్ట. (Can.) Chhóta. (Beng.) Lahana. (Mah.) Nānu. (Guz.) Punji or Punchedi. (Cing.) Aṅéu or Angéñ. (Bur.).

XXX. GREEN OR FRESH.—Raṭb رطب or Raṭab رطب. (Arab.) Tar تر. (Pers.) Kach-chá كچھ or Kach-chi كچھي. (Hind. and Duk.) Pach-ch-ai പச்சൈ. (Tam.) Pach-ḥani పచ్చని or Pach-chi పచ్చి. (Tel.) Pach-cha പച്ച. (Malyal.) Hasaru ಹಸರು; Haṣhi ಹಸಿ. (Can.) Káchá. (Beng.) Karitá. (Sans.) Hirva. (Mah.) Káchu. (Guz.) Pach-chá; Amu or Ammu. (Cing.) Asiñ, Siñ or Ziñ. (Bur.).

XXXI. DRY OR DRIED.—Yábis يابس. (Arab.) Khushk خشك. (Pers.) Súkhá سوکھا or Súkhi سوکھي. (Hind.) Súká سوکا or Súki سوکي; Sukká सका or Sukki सकी. (Duk.) Ularnda உலர்ந்த. (Tam.) Endu ఎండు. (Tel.) Uṇanniya ഉണങ്ങിയ. (Malyal.) Vaṇa വേ. (Can.) Suká. (Beng.) Şhushkám, Plur. Şhushkání. (Sans.) Válatte. (Mah.) Súku. (Guz.) Velicha or Vellich-cha. (Cing.) Akhiyáv, Kháyáv or Khiáv. (Bur.).

XXXII. WILD.—Barri برى; Şahráí صحرائى. (*Arab.*)
 Dashtí دشتى. (*Pers.*) Jangli. جنگلى. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
 Káttu காட்டு. (*Tam.*) Ađavi అడవి. (*Tel.*) Kátta കാട്ടു;
 (*Malyal.*) Káđu കടു; Ađavi అడవి. (*Can.*) Ban; Banér;
 Jānglér; Jangli. (*Beng.*) Ađavi. (*Sans.*) Rána. (*Mah.*)
 Jangli. (*Guz.*) Val. (*Cing.*) To. (*Bur.*).

XXXIII. HILL OR MOUNTAIN. (*Adjective*).—
 Jabli جبلى. (*Arab.*) Kohí كوهى. (*Pers.*) Pahári پہاڑى.
 (*Hind. and Duk.*) Malai மலை. (*Tam.*) Konda కొండ.
 (*Tel.*) Malan മലൻ; Malam മലം. (*Malyal.*) Paryatadá
 పవళతరా; Botťadá బొట్టరా. (*Can.*) Pahárér; Pařbbatér.
 (*Beng.*) Parvatá. (*Sans.*) Dóngarácha. (*Mah.*) Pahadni.
 (*Guz.*) Konda; Kandu. (*Cing.*) Távún. (*Bur.*).

XXXIV. EUROPE OR FOREIGN.—Viláyati ولايتى.
 (*Hind. and Duk.*) Şhimai శిమల. (*Tam.*) Şhima శిమ
 or Síma సీమ. (*Tel.*) Şhima ശിമ. (*Malyal.*) Şhime
 శిమె or Síme సీమె. (*Can.*) Biláti. (*Beng.*) Viláyati.
 (*Mah.*) Viláti. (*Guz.*) Raťa. (*Cing.*) Şimbo or Tímbo.
 (*Bur.*).

XXXV. INDIAN OR COUNTRY.—Hindí ہندى.
 (*Arab. Pers. and Hind.*) Náť ناط. (*Duk.*) Náttu
 நாட்டு. (*Tam.*) Náttu நாட்டு. (*Tel.*) Náttu നാട്ടു. (*Malyal.*)
 Náť నాడు. (*Can.*) Banglá. (*Beng.*) Déřha. (*Sans.*) Mul-
 kácha. (*Mah.*) Gámni. (*Guz.*) Kala. (*Bur.*).

A.

1. ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS, *W. et A.* (*Capsules of*).

Bāmiyá باميا . (*Arab.*) Bāmiyah بايميه . (*Pers.*) Bhiñḍī
 بهنڊي ; Rām-turī رام ترئی or Rām-turái رام ترائي . (*Hind.*)
 Bhéñḍī بهينڊي . (*Duk.*) Veṇḍaik-káy வெண்டைக்காய்.
 (*Tam.*) Benda-kāya பெண்டகாய். (*Tel.*) Veṇṭak-kāya వె
 ణ్టకాయ. (*Malyal.*) Bendé-kāyi బేండే; కాయ. (*Can.*)
 Dhéras or Dhéñras; Rām-torai. (*Beng.*) Dárviká. (*Sans.*)
 Bhéñḍá. (*Mah.*) Bhiñḍu. (*Guz.*) Banda-ká. (*Cing.*)
 Youñ-padi-ṣi or Youñ-padi-ti. (*Bur.*).

The Hindustani and Bengali synonymes *Rām-turī* and *Rām-torai* are also occasionally applied to the fruit of *Luffa acutangula* and *L. pentandra*, but they are correctly applicable only to the capsule of *A. esculentus*. The names of the two former are as follows:—

L. acutangula, *Roxb.* *Turī* or *Turái.* (*Hind.*) *Torai* and *Jhiñgá.* (*Beng.*).

L. pentandra, *Roxb.* *Ghí-turī* or *Ghí-turái.* (*Hind.*) *Ghirta-torai*, *Ghirta-jhiñgá*, *Porul*, and *Dhundul.* (*Beng.*).

2. ABELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS, *Moen.* (*Seeds of*).

Hābbul-mishk حب المشك or Hābbul-mushk
 حب المشك . (*Arab.*) Mushk-dānah مشك دانه . (*Pers.*
 and *Hind.*) Mushk-bhéñḍī-ké-bínj مشك بهينڊي کے بينج .
 (*Duk.*) Kastūri-veṇḍaik-káy-virai கஸ்தூரி வெண்டைக்காய்

விசை; Káṭṭuk-kastúri காட்டுக்கஸ்தூரி. (*Tam.*) Kastúri-benda-vittulu కస్తూరివెండ విత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Káṭṭu-kastúri കാട്ടു കസ്തുരി; Kastúri-venṭa-vitta കസ്തുരി വെണ്ട വീത്ത. (*Malyal.*) Mushak-dána. (*Beng.*) Mushak-dáná. (*Guz.*)

Though this plant is occasionally met with in the gardens and fields, and can be very easily cultivated, its seeds are not sold in the bazaars of Southern India. But what is some times known as *Mushk-dánah* in the bazaars of Madras are the seeds of *Psoralia corylifolia*, which are deceitfully sold under that name by some native druggists who take advantage of their knowledge of both being of the same size, having an aromatic smell, and bearing some resemblance to each other in their appearance. Although the seeds of the variety of *A. moschatus* found in Madras, &c., are of the same size and color as the seeds of *P. corylifolia*, they can be readily distinguished as follows:—

Seeds of A. moschatus.

1. Kidney shaped, slightly compressed, striated or marked with minute parallel elevated lines of the same color, and present a small but very distinct *hilum* in the concave border.

2. Brown in color, and about two lines in length.

3. Smell like that of the pure musk, though very faint, not being distinctly perceptible unless the seeds are put in the mouth and chewed or rubbed between the fingers.

4. Taste not bitter.

Seeds of P. corylifolia.

1. Oval or oblong, and flat.

2. Brown or dark brown in color, and about two or two and a half lines in length.

3. Smell aromatic, but musty or unctuous,

4. Taste slightly bitterish.

The *Mushk-dánah* of Calcutta, which is one of the few medicines I have not as yet obtained, is said to be much larger (the size of a hemp seed) with a very distinct smell of musk, and

will not therefore be easily confounded with the seeds of *P. corylifolio* or any other seed.* The seeds of *P. corylifolia* are commonly sold in almost all the large bazaars of India, and their native names will be found in the Catalogue under their proper head.

The names in the text are those that are generally known to the native practitioners, druggists, and others who are acquainted with the nature of the seeds of *A. moschatus*; but the plant is often recognised at Madras by the Tamil names 'Šhí-mai-veṇḍaikkáy' (*Europe or Foreign Abelmoschus*) and 'Káṭṭu-veṇḍaikkáy' (*Wild Abelmoschus*), by those that are not acquainted with them. The former name is applied to the plant when it is found in the gardens, and the latter when it is met with in the fields.

In many works, including the *Materia Indica* and *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis*, &c., 'Kala-kustooree' or 'Kalee-kustoorie' and 'Kal-kusturee' are given as the Hindustani, Bengali, and Dukhni synonyms of the plant; but they are neither correct nor recognisable. Their meaning is *black musk*, but as the musk is black itself, it is not probable that such a name is applied to any plant or seed for the sake of distinction.

The Tamil names found in Rottler and Winslow's Dictionaries, are very incorrect. They are *Poffagat-tutti*, *Iraṭṭagat-tutti*, *Vayaṭ-ṛutti*, and *Vaṭṭat-tutti*, and are applied to *A. moschatus*, under the name of '*Hibiscus abelmoschus*, L,' which is one of its synonyms: From the word 'tutti' they are likely the names of some species of *Sida* or *Abutilon*.

The Telugu name '*Karpúra-benda*' is applied to the plant in *Flora Andhrica*, which means *the camphor Abelmoschus*. Whether this name is in use in any place or not, it is not correctly applicable to the plant, since it has no smell of camphor whatever.

Like almost all the plants in Rheed's *Hortus Malabaricus*, there is also a name assigned to *A. moschatus*, under the head of 'Arab.' (Vol. II. Tab. 38) which will induce the reader to

* I received a specimen of *Musht-dánah* from Hyderabad just as this part of the Catalogue was passing through the press. There is no difference whatever between these seeds and the seeds of *A. moschatus* at Madras.

think that it is an Arabic name. In reality there is not a single Arabic, Persian, or Hindustani name in the whole work, and what is found under the above head is an attempt to express the Malyalim names in Arabic or Persian character, which is generally either very imperfect or incorrect.

The literal meaning of 'ba-lu-wa', the Burmese name found in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, is a *demon's bamboo*, and therefore it appears to be more applicable to a species of *Bamboo* than to the *A. moschatus*. The same name with a slight alteration is found in Judson's Burmese Dictionary, page 238, viz., *ba-lu-leva*, and is applied to the '*musk plant*.' Whether this *musk plant* is the *musk-mallow* (*A. moschatus*) or some other plant, is very doubtful; because the name is generally considered to be applicable to a plant whose leaves are very *thick and broad*; hence its meaning, *the demon's palm*.

3. ABRUS PRECATORIUS, Linn. (*Country Liq-uorice bush—Seed of.*)

ʾAinuddék عین الדיک. (*Arab.*) Chashme-khurós گھنگھی گھنگھی; Gunj چشم خروس; Surkh سرخ. (*Pers.*) Ghungch گھنگھی; Gunj گنج. (*Hind.*) Gumchi گھنجی. (*Duk.*) Gunḍu-maṇi குண்டமணி; Kunri-maṇi குன்றிமணி. (*Tam.*) Guri-ginja கடுளஞ்ச; Guru-venda கடுவெண்ட. (*Tel.*) Kunni-kuru కున్నికూరు. (*Malyal.*) Gul-ganji గుల్ గంజి. (*Can.*) Kúnch; Kúnch-gúlà; Gunj. (*Beng.*) Káka-chinchi-bijam; Gunja. (*Sans.*) Gunza. (*Mah.*) Gumchi; Chano-kadi. (*Guz.*) Olinda or Olinda-átta. (*Cing.*) Yove-si or Yu-e-si. (*Bur.*).

Five varieties of this plant are found in the vicinity of Madras, and I believe this to be the case all over India. They are named in all the languages included in the Catalogue according to the color of their seeds, viz., *red, white, black, yellow, and blue or purple*. The red is the most common variety, and is generally known by the names inserted in the text without the distinction of color.

The seeds are named *ʾAinuddék* and *Chashme-khurós* in Arabic and Persian in allusion to their resemblance to a cock's

eye, and the names are restricted to them all over India, except in Bombay and a few other places, where they are also applied to the seeds of *Adenanthera pavonina*, for a similar reason.

In many works (Flora Andhrica, Brown's Telugu Dictionary, Bailey's Malyalim Dictionary, Garret's Canarese Dictionary, Reeves' 'Carnatica' Dictionary, &c.,) the names *Yashṭimadhukam* and *Atimadhuram* are applied either to both the root of *A. precatorius* and of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or to the former alone. This is incorrect as well as a source of confusion. The names belong only to the true *Liquorice* root (*G. glabra*), and they cannot be correctly applied to the root of *A. precatorius*, unless the word *Indian* or *Country* is added to them as follows:—

Nāṭṭu-yashṭi madhukam, Nāṭṭu-atimadhuram. (Tel.) Nāṭ-yashṭi-madhukam, Nāṭ-atimadhuram, Nāṭ-irāṭṭimadhukam. (Malyal.) Nāṭ-yashṭimadhuká, Nāṭ-atimadhurá. (Can.)

I have repeatedly examined this root both in the fresh and dry conditions, and found it to be far from 'abounding in sugar' as is generally considered. It does not possess any sweetness at all until it attains a certain size or becomes pretty old, and even then it is not always distinctly perceptible to taste, nor the *saccharine matter* of any kind easily detectable by *chemical tests*. Nevertheless, the root of *A. precatorius* is not only used in some bazaars for adulteration with the root of *G. glabra*, but is also sold indiscriminately under the same names. It is quite possible, therefore, that these roots are sometimes confounded with each other, and this accounts for the misconception as to the amount of sugar in the root of *A. precatorius*. The following distinctions are sufficient to distinguish this root from the *true Liquorice*:—

Glycyrrhiza glabra.

1. Generally about the size of a large goose quill or of the little finger, and some times as large as a thumb.

2. Color greyish or reddish-brown externally, and slightly yellow or yellow internally.

Abrus precatorius.

1. Generally much smaller and seldom acquires the size of a finger.

2. Brown externally, and white internally.

3. Taste sweet and mucilaginous.

3. Taste generally not distinctly sweet.

The root of *A. precatorius*, however, still deserves the name of 'Indian or Country Liquorice,' because it yields an Extract which is nearly similar in medicinal properties to the *Extract of Glycyrrhiza*, though somewhat bitterish in taste. I have succeeded in preparing an Extract not only from the root, but also from the leaves of all the varieties of *A. precatorius*. The leaves being distinctly sweet, the Extract they yield is much superior both in taste and as a medicine. The following is the best way of preparing the Extract from them.

Pour the boiling distilled water on dry leaves till they are sufficiently covered, keep the vessel on a slow fire for six hours, and then strain the liquor while hot through flannel and evaporate on a water bath to a proper consistence.

The Extract prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves is also sweet, but very inferior for medicinal purposes. The Extract of the root is prepared in the same way as recommended in the British Pharmacopœi for the preparation of *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*.

4. ABUTILON INDICUM, G. DON.

Mashṭul-gh-oul مشط الغول. (*Arab.*) Darakhte-shānah درخت شانہ. (*Pers.*) Kangai كنگئی; Kanghi كنگی — leaf of, Kanghi-ká-pát كنگی كپات. (*Hind.*) Kangói كنگوئی; Kangói-ká-jhár كنگوئی كجهاز; Dabbé-kà-jhár دبه كجهاز — leaf of, Kangói-ká-pattá كنگوئی كپتتا. (*Duk.*) Tutti துத்தி; Perun-tutti பெருந்துத்தி. (*Tam.*) Tutti తుత్తి; Tutturu-benda తుత్తురు బెండ; Nūgu-benda నుగు బెండ; Tuttirichettu తుత్తిరిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Peṭṭaka-putṭi పెత్తకపుత్తి; Tutta തുത്ത; Ūram ഉറം. (*Malyal.*) Shrimudrigidā ശ്രീമുദ്രിദാ. (*Can.*) Jhumkā-gáčh; Gunji-gáčh; Piṭāri-gáčh. (*Beng.*) Kangóyi-nu-jháda. (*Guz.*) Anoda-gahá. (*Cing.*) Bou-khoye or Bou-kho-e (*Bur.*).

Whether the *Abutilon Asiaticum* and *A. populifolium* (*G. Don*) are mere varieties of the above plant or different species, their native names are generally the same; and they are in India, with reference to their medicinal purposes, what the *mallow* and *marsh-mallow* are in Europe. There is one variety, however, which is always known by different names. It is distinguished by a blue or purple color of its stem, branches, petioles, &c., and is generally found growing in the hedges at Madras. It is named according to its color *Údí* or *Káli-kangóí-ká-jhár* (*Duk.*), *Karu* or *Karan-tutti* (*Tam.*), *Nalla-tutti* or *Nalla-núgu-benḍa* (*Tel.*).

The names in the text are those that correctly and only belong to *A. Indicum* and its varieties, including *A. Asiaticum* and *A. populifolium*; but some of them are occasionally misapplied in some works (*Materia Indica*, &c.) to *Malva (Sida) Mauritiana*. If the latter is often found in India (?) it should be distinguished by a prefix *Viláyatí* (*Europe or Foreign*); as, *Viláyatí-kangóí-ká-jhár*, &c. The word *Kanghí* or *Kangóí* is not only used incorrectly in some books as synonymous with the Arabic and Persian words *Ḳhabbázi* خبازي, *Ḳhiṭmí* خطمي and *Tódarí* تودري (the names of three different drugs), but is also confounded with the word *Kangóní* كنگونی or 'Coongoon' as it is generally written. The latter is one of the *Dukhni* synonyms of the seeds of *Panicum Italicum*.

The Malyalim name *Vellarén* or 'Belluren' which is found in the *Hortus Malabaricus* (Vol. VI, Tab. 45) is very incorrect, not being generally recognised as a name of any plant.

The Burmese name applied to this plant in *Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah*, '*tha-ma-khyoke*,' is the name of a different plant.

5. ACACIA ARABICA, *Willd.* (*Babool tree.*)

Ammughilán امغیال; *Mughilán* مغیال. (*Arab.*) *Ḳháre-mughilán* خارمغیال. (*Pers.*) *Babúl* ببول; *Kikar* کیکر. (*Hind.*) *Káli-kikar* کالی کیکر. (*Duk.*) *Kuru-vélam* கருவேலம்; *Karu-vél* கருவேல். (*Tam.*) *Nalla-tumma* నల్లతుమ్మ; *Barbúramu* బర్బరము; *Tumma-chetṭu* తుమ్మచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) *Karu-vélakam*

കരവേലകം. (*Malyal.*) Karé-jáli-mará ಕರೈಜಾಲಮರಾ;
 Karé-góbbali-mará ಕರೈಗೊಬ್ಬಲಿಮರಾ; (*Can.*) Bábúl or
 Bábulér-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Kála-barbúra-vrikskaha. (*Sans.*)
 Bábli-cha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Kálobával. (*Guz.*)

Sh-oukul-makkah, Sh-oukul-egrábiyah, Sh-oukul-miṣriyah, *qarr*, and *Aqúqiyá* are the Arabic names applied to *A. Arabica* in some Persian and other works. The first three are more properly the names of *A. vera* and a few other species which are commonly found in Egypt and Arabia, and the last two, the names of their pod and the juice of the pod respectively.

6. ACACIA CATECHU, Willd. (*Catechu tree.*)

Kh-air-bábúl کھیر ببول; *Kh-air-ká-pér* کھیر کاپیر —
 wood of, *Kh-air* کھیر and *Kath-kh-air* کتھ کھیر. (*Hind.*)
Katthé-ki-ki-kar کتھ کی کی کار. (*Duk.*) *Vodalai* വൊദലൈ;
Vódalám വൊദലാം. (*Tam.*) *Podali-mánu* పొడలిమాను; *Khadi-*
ramu ఖదిరము. (*Tel.*) *Kadaram* కడరం. (*Malyal.*) *Kh-air-*
gáchh—wood of, *Kh-air*. (*Beng.*) *Khadira-vrikskaha*.
 (*Sans.*) *Khadira*—wood of, *Kh-airi*. (*Mah.*) *Kha-*
dira—wood of, *Kihiri*. (*Cing.*) *Sházi-biñ*. (*Bur.*)

This plant is considered by some not to have any Tamil name or not to be a 'Tamil tree,' which means apparently that it does not exist in the Central and Southern Carnatic, where the Tamil is the prevailing language. At present, however, it is found in the Agri-horticultural Society's and other gardens at Madras, and is included in Dr. Cleghorn's Hortus Madraspatensis. I believe also that it is not very rare in the jungles near Vellore, Vonumbody and many other places, but it is not generally noticed by the inhabitants who are not aware of its yielding a *Catechu*. It is more easily recognised in this country by its Tamil names than any other.* See the remarks on *Kadaram* or *Kadara* under *Alangium hexapetalum*.

* After I made the above remarks, I have found some more plants in Madras, and they all correspond with the characters of *A. catechu*. This species is much more common in S. India than I thought before.

7. ACACIA CONCINNA, D. C. (*Pods of.*)

Siki-kái سیکے کائی or Siké-kái سیکے کائی. (*Duk.*) Shiká
 சிகா. (*Tam.*) Shikáya சிகாய; Chikáya சிகாய. (*Tel.*)
 Chínik-káya ചിനിക്കായ. (*Malyal.*) Shige-káyi ശിഗേകായ.
 (*Can.*) Kóch-ai. (*Beng.*) Shiká; Têlaséngá. (*Mah.*)
 Kènbhon-sí; Kènbhon-pédon; Keñbon-ti. (*Bur.*)

“Reeta” is the Bengali name assigned to this plant under the head “*Acacia rugata*” in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and some other works, but it is undoubtedly the Hindustani and Bengali name of the *Soapnut* (*Sapindus emarginatus*). The correct Bengali synonym of the pod of *A. concinna* is the one inserted in the text.

8. ACACIA FARNESIANA, Willd.

Gúh-babúl گوبابول. (*Hind.*) Gú-kíkar گوكيكر. (*Duk.*)
 Piy-vélam பியவேலம், Piy-vél பியவேல். (*Tam.*) Piyi-tumma
 పియతుమ్మ; Kampu-tumma కంపుతుమ్మ; Nága-tumma నాగతుమ్మ.
 (*Tel.*) Pívélam పీవేలం. (*Malyal.*) Gú-bábúl. (*Beng.*)
 Gu-bávaḷ. (*Guz.*) Nánluñ-maiñ. (*Bur.*)

The smell of the fresh bark and wood of this plant is not quite unlike that of the human ordure; hence the meaning of all its native synonyms. The Telugu name *Kastíri-tumma* which is found in some books and means a *musk Acacia*, cannot be applicable to it, for obvious reasons. Two names are applied to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, one of which (*nánluñ-kh-ain*) means a *good smell*, and the other, a *bad smell*; the former is objectionable for the same reason given against the Telugu name *Kastíri-tumma*, and is therefore not included in the text.

The Dukhni name *Gú-kíkar* is sometimes applied also to *Parkinsonia aculeata*, but the name by which the latter is more commonly recognised is *Janglí-kíkar* (جنگلی کيكر).

9. ACACIA FERRUGINEA, *D. C.*

Shimai-velvél ശൈമలవెలవేల. (*Tam.*) *Vuni* వుని;
Anasandra అనసంద్ర; *Ana-chandra* అనచంద్ర. (*Tel.*)

The Telugu name *Vuni* is often confounded with the *Vanni* of Tamil, which is the name of *Prosopis spicigera*.

10. ACACIA LEUCOPHLÆA, *Willd.*

Suféd-kikar سفیدکیکر. (*Hind.*) *Ujli-kikar* اچلی کیکر;
Patté-ki-kikar پتہ کی کیکر; *Sharáb-ki-kikar* شراب کی کیکر.
 • (*Duk.*) *Vel-vél* వెలవేల; *Vel-vélam* వెలవేలం. (*Tam.*)
Tella-tumma తెల్లతుమ్మ. (*Tel.*) *Vel-vélam* వెలవేలం.
 • (*Malyal.*) *Bilijáli-mará* బిలిజాలమరా. (*Can.*) *Saphéd-bábúl*. (*Beng.*) *Shvétá-barbúra-vriġshaha*. (*Sans.*) *Pándhara-báblichá-jháda*. (*Mah.*) *Saphéd-bávał*. (*Guz.*) *Nanlounkiyiñ-aphiyu*. (*Bur.*)

11. ACACIA SPECIOSA. *Willd.*

Siris-ká-pér سرس کا پیر. (*Hind.*) *Sirish-ká-jhár*
 سرش کا جھار; *Sirij-ká-jhár* سیرج کا جھار. (*Duk.*) *Káttu-vágai*
 కార్డువాయికె. (*Tam.*) *Dirisana-chetġu* దిరిసనచెట్టు; *Tella-dirisana-chetġu* తెల్లదిరిసనచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) *Velu-váke* వెలువాయికె.
 • (*Malyal.*) *Siris-gáchh*. (*Beng.*) *Saras-nu-jháda*. (*Guz.*)

From the similarity of its sound, the Dukhni name *Sirij-ká-jhár* is frequently confounded with *Súrij-ká-jhár*. The latter is the name of *Helianthus annuus*, and is synonymous with *Surij-malkhá*.

In some Persian works, the Arabic names *Ləhāiyetuttis* and *aznábul-khíl* are incorrectly applied to *A. speciosa*.

12. ACETUM. (*Vinegar.*)

Khal خل. (*Arab.*) *Sirkah* سرکه. (*Pers.*) *Sirká* سرکا.
 • (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Kādi* కార్ది. (*Tam.*) *Kādi-níllu* కార్దినిల్లు.

(Tel.) Kāṭi కాడి. (Malyal.) Kāḍi കാടി; Hulīrasa ಹುಲಿರಸ. (Can.) Sirka. (Beng.) Sirko. (Guz.) Vená-kiri; Kāḍi. (Cing.) Pón-ye. (Bur.).

There are many kinds of *Vinegar* in India; indeed, almost all the sweet and delicious fruits, in addition to *rice*, *sugar*, *honey*, &c., are made to undergo the acetous fermentation, and the vinegar thus produced is made use of in medicine by native practitioners, particularly the Hakeems. Each kind of vinegar is named after the substance from which it is produced; as, *Tàri-ká-sirkah* is the *vinegar of Toddy*, &c. The following are the native synonyms of some of the vinegars generally found in the bazaar.

a. Vinegar of Grapes or Wine-vinegar—*Khallul-khamar* خل العنب; *Khallul-ganab* خل العنب. (Arab.) *Sirkahe-angúri* سرکه انگوري. (Pers.) *Angúri-sirkah* انگوري سرکه. (Hind. and Duk.) *Diráksha-kāḍi* திராட்சைகாடி. (Tam.) *Dráksha-pullanīllu* தாட்சு புல்லநீళ్లు. (Tel.) *Muntirīṅṅa-kāṭi* ముంతిరింగిణికాడి. (Malyal.) *Drákshī-kāḍi* ద్రాక్షిణికాడి. (Can.) *Angurér-sirká*. (Beng.) *Drákshu-sirko*. (Guz.).

b. Vinegar of the Palm-wine or the Toddy of Phœnix *Sylvestris*.—*Séndhi-ká-sirkah* سیندھی کاسرکه. (Hind.) *Séndi-ká-sirkah* سیندی کاسرکه. (Duk.) *Íshan-kallu-kāḍi* ஈசங்கள்ளு காடி; *Íshan-kāḍi* ஈசங்காடி. (Tam.) *Íta-kāḍi* இதகாடி; *Íta-kallu-kāḍi* இதகள்ளு காடி. (Tel.) *Ínte-kāṭi* ఇంటెకాడి. (Malyal.).

c. Vinegar of Toddy or Palmyra-vinegar—*Sirkahe-tàri* سرکه تاري. (Pers.) *Tàri-ká-sirkah* تاري کاسرکه. (Hind. and Duk.) *Panaṅ-kāḍi* பனங்காடி; *Panaṅ-kallu-kāḍi* பனங்கள்ளு காடி. (Tam.) *Tāṭi-kāḍi* தாதிகாடி; *Tāṭi-kallu-kāḍi* தாதிக்கள்ளு காடி. (Tel.) *Paná-kāṭi* పనాకాడి. (Malyal.) *Pané-kāḍi* പനൈ കാടി. (Can.) *Tál-sirká*. (Beng.) *Tàr-nu-sirko*. (Guz.) *Tál-vend*. (Cing.) *Thán-pón-ye*. (Bur.).

Of all the liquids known as vinegars, none enjoys a greater reputation in India as a useful medicine than the *Bút-ká-sirkah*

بوت کاسرکه (*Vinegar of the Bengal-gram plant*); but it is not properly a vinegar, with reference to which see the remarks on *Cicer arietinum*.

13. ACHYRANTHES ASPERA. Linn.

Atkumah اتكمه. (*Arab.*) Khāre-vāzhūn خارا وازون ;
 Khāre-vāzhgūnah خارا وازگو نه. (*Pers.*) Chirchirá چرچرا ;
 Chichrá چچرا. (*Hind.*) Agárá अगारा or Aghárá अगारा
 (*Duk.*) Ná-yurivi நாயுரிவி. (*Tam.*) Utta-réni உத்தரேனி; Anṭiṣha
 ಅಂಟಿಷ, Apú-mārgamu ಅಪಾಮಾರ್ಗಮು; Pratyuk-pushpi ప్రత్యుక్తపిప్పి.
 (*Tel.*) Kaṭalāti కడలతి. (*Malyal.*) Utrāni-gidā ഉത്രാനിഗിട. *(Can.)*
 Chirchiri ; *Opang. (Beng.)* Apámārgaha. (*Sans.*)
 Utrānicha-jhāda (*Mah.*) Jhinjarvatto. (*Guz.*) Gaskaral-
 hebbo. (*Cing.*) Kiva-lá-mou or Kune-lá-mou. (*Bur.*)

The remarks I have made under *Abelmoschus moschatus* with regard to the Arabic synonyms in the Hortus Malabaricus, are also in some degree applicable to the Mahratti synonyms in the same work. These synonyms are found under the head of 'Bram.' or 'Bra.' written in the Sanscrit (Deva-nagari or Bālo-band) character, and are of such nature that more than two-thirds of them are either wrong or not in use at present. The name assigned to the plant under consideration, Kāte-magaró, is one of the examples of the former. It is the name of a species of *Jasmine*, and this corresponds with the meaning given to it in some Mahratti works (Molesworth's Dictionary, &c.) except the word *Magaró* which is spelt there as *Mogorí*.

14. ACIDUM BENZOICUM. (*Benzoic Acid.*)

Lóbán-ká-sat لوبان کاسٹ ; Lóbán-ká-phúl لوبان کاپھول.
 (*Hind.*) Aúd-ká-sat اود کاسٹ. (*Duk.*) Shāmbirāṇip-pú
 శాంబరీణిప్పి. (*Tam.*) Sámbrāṇi-puvvu శాంబరీణిపువ్వు.
 (*Tel.*)

15. ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. (*Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid*).

Mául-milh المالح (Arab.) Tézábe-namak تيزاب نمك,
 Aarqe-namak عرق نمك. (Pers.) Namak-ká-tézáb.
 نمك كا تيزاب. (Hind. and Duk.) Uppu-dirávakam உப்பு
 திராவகம்; Lavaṇa-dirávakam லவண திராவகம். (Tam.)
 Lavaṇa-drávakam லவண த்ராவகம். (Tel.) Uppa-drávakam உப்பு
 த்ராவகம். (Malyal.) Núnér-téjáb. (Beng.) Miḥhá-nu-
 tézáb. (Guz.) Šáye-biyán. (Bur.).

16. ACIDUM NITRICUM. (*Nitric Acid*).

Mául-abqar ما الابقر (Arab.) Tézábe-shórah تيزاب شور;
 Aarqe-shórah عرق شور. (Pers.) Shóré-ká-tézáb شورىكا تيزاب.
 (Hind. and Duk.) Poṭluppu-dirávakam பொட்டலுப்பு திரா
 வகம். (Tam.) Poṭluppu-drávakam பொட்டலுப்பு த்ராவகம்; Súrákára-
 drávakam சூராகார த்ராவகம். (Tel.) Veṭiyuppa-drávakam
 வெட்டியுப்பு த்ராவகம். (Malyal.) Shórár-téjáb. (Beng.)
 Surákhár-nu-tézáb. (Guz.) Yánzaiñ-yebiyán. (Bur.).

17. ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. (*Sulphuric Acid*).

Mául-kibrit ما الكبريت (Arab.) Tézábe-gogird
 تيزاب گوگرد; Aarqe-gogird عرق گوگرد. (Pers.) Gandhak-
 ká-tézáb گندھک کا تيزاب; Gandhak-ká-aiṭr گندھک کا عطر.
 (Hind.) Gandak-ká-tézáb گندک کا تيزاب. (Duk.) Gendaka-
 dirávakam கெந்தக திராவகம். (Tam.) Gendhaka-drávakam
 கெந்தக த்ராவகம். (Tel.) Gandhaka-drávakam గంధక త్ராவకం.
 (Malyal.) Gandrokér-téjáb. (Beng.) Gandak-nu-tézáb.
 (Guz.) Kán-ḡí. (Bur.).

18. ACONITUM FEROX, Wall. (*Root of*).

Bish بيش (Arab.) Bishnág بيشناگ. (Pers.) Bis بس;
 Singyá سنگيا بس; Singyá-bis سنگيا بس; Miḥhá-zahar ميٹھا زھر;
 Téliyá-bis تيليا بس; Bachhnág بچھناگ. (Hind.) Bach-

nág بچناگ . (Duk.) Vaṣha-nāvi வசநாவ; Nāvi நாவ.
 (Tam.) Vasanābhi வசநாபி; Nābhi நாபி. (Tel.) Valsa-
 nābhi வலசநாபி. (Malyal.) Vasa-nābhi வசநாபி. (Can.)
 Biṣh. (Beng.) Vachhnāg. (Guz.) Vachanābhi. (Cing.).

The root of this very poisonous plant is found in every large bazaar of India. There are four or more varieties of it, two of which are named as *black* and *white* according to the color of their substance internally. The black variety, which is generally of a reddish brown color, is considered by native practitioners and druggists to be more virulent than the other, and is well known by its Hindustani name *Kālā-bachhnāg* کالا بچناگ. But, by some mistake, this name is applied in many works, including the *Materia Indica*, to *Hymenodictyon Excelsum* or *Cinchona Excelsa*!

Although the Hindustani names *Mīthā-zahar* (sweet poison or *A. ferox*) and *Singyā* or *Singyā-bis* (horny *A. ferox*), are often applied to any variety of the root of *A. ferox* without much discretion, yet they are correctly applicable only to two varieties which differ in some particular points from all others. The root called *Mīthā-zahar* is generally an inch or an inch and a half in length, and its circumference at the base is about the same; it is tapering, slightly compressed, and very rough from wrinkles; brown externally, and pale-brown internally; slightly but distinctly *sweet* in taste, and produces a kind of tingling or peculiar sensation on the tongue when chewed. The *Singyā-bis*, which is also known as *Tēlhyā-bis*, as its names imply, looks like a small horn of a deer or goat, being very hard, smooth, and tapering; and of *dark brown* color. It is generally longer than the sweet variety, but seldom more in thickness; and the color of its substance is dark brown with shining when recently broken. On chewing a very small bit of it, there is a feeling of great acidity on the tongue and lips, which is followed by a kind of numbness or altered sensation. After examining the four varieties I have mentioned, I believe the *Singyā-bis* to be the strongest of all, and the *Mīthāzahar* the weakest. Moreover, I have some doubt whether these two varieties are really the produce of *A. ferox*, as is generally considered, or of some other species closely allied to it.

The Telugu name *Ati-vasa* will be found applied in some books to *A. ferox*, whereas it is very familiarly known in all the bazaars of Southern India to be the name of a variety of the root of *A. heterophyllum*, which will be described under the head of that plant. *Ati-vasa* is derived from the word *ati*, excess or great, and *vasa*, sweet-flag or the root of *Acorus calamus*; it means accordingly *the greater or larger sweet-flag*, and is applied to this root on account of some supposed resemblance of its actions to those of the former. The above derivation is according to the usage of the language among the *Vaidi*yers, druggists, and other educated persons; but according to some books, the word appears to have been derived from '*atis*,' because the latter is given as its meaning. *Ati-vasa* is, however, confounded in some books (*Flora Andhrica*, &c.) with the Sanscrit name *Ati-visha*,* which means *a great poison*, and is derived from *ati*, much or great, and *visha*,* a poison. The word *ati* is the same in both names, but *vasa* and *visha** are two different words. *Vasa* in *Flora Andhrica* itself is applied to *Acorus calamus*, which is correct.

The above is a serious confusion and should be carefully avoided, because the *Ati-vasa* is sold in the same bazaars together with the root of *A. ferox*, and is frequently used internally in pretty large doses in persons of all ages, including children.

The Cingalese name *Niri-visha* or '*Nerree-weesa*' is often applied to the root of *A. ferox*, but it is not restricted to that drug. It is occasionally applied to another root according to its original meaning as explained elsewhere, and thus becomes a source of confusion. I have therefore omitted it from the text. See the remarks on this, as well as other names derived from the Sanscrit name *Nir-visha*,* under the head '*Aconitum. sp. of. (Root of—Jadvar.)*'. See also the remarks under *Gloriosa-superba*.

19. ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM, *Wall. (Root of)*.

Vajje-turki وچ تركي . (*Pers.*) Atis آتيس . (*Hind.*)
 Atviká अत्रिका ; Vajje-turki وچ تركي . (*Duk.*) Ati-vaḍayam
 ఆదివడయం . (*Tam.*) Ati-vasa ఆతివాస . (*Tel.*)

Except *Atis* and *Atviká* all other synonymes in the text are applied in the bazaars of Southern India to a root which I have

**** *Visham* is the proper Sanscrit word for *poison*, and *Visha* is its corruption.

no doubt is a variety of the root of *A. heterophyllum*. It is a small tuberous root; from 1 to 2 inches in length and circumference; conical, or ovoid with a tapering point towards one end; grey externally and white internally with more or less white scars of rootlets on the surface; inodorous; and bitter in taste without any acidity or astringency. I have compared this root with the specimens of *Atis* obtained from Calcutta and other places, and found it to correspond with them exactly in the appearance of their substance internally and in taste, but it differed from some of them in shape and external color.

In one of the specimens, the epidermis was of a brown color, the roots were smaller and almost oblong, and in some of these the tendency to be divided into two tubers, as described in some books, was more distinctly marked than in the roots of any other specimen. In another specimen, most of the roots were thin and cylindrical with longitudinal wrinkles and with little or no point at either end. All these specimens agreed in 3 characters which were invariable, viz., the whiteness of the substance internally, the pure bitter taste, and the farinaceous nature.

Atviká is the name in use in some Bombay districts and a few other places for this root, as is *Atis* in Calcutta and other places of Upper India. The meaning of the Persian name *Vajje-turki* is, *the Turkey-sweet-flag*, and it is accordingly applied to a variety of the root of *Acorus calamus* all over India, except in Southern India, where it is confined to the root under consideration. There is another root in the bazaars of South India, which is erroneously considered to be a variety of the above root, and is named accordingly as *Nát-ki-vajje-turki* ناط کی وج ترکی (Duk.), *Nátu-ati-vaḍayam* நாட்டு அதிவடம் (Tam.), *Nátu-ati-vasa* నాటు అతివస (Tel.), &c., which mean *the root of the country A. heterophyllum*. This is a very small root and bears more resemblance externally to the root of *Ipecacuanha* than any other I have seen. It is generally about the thickness of a small quill; from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; annulated; of grey or dark-grey color externally and white internally; inodorous; and *acid* in taste. It is clear from this description that it is not a variety of *A. heterophyllum*, but probably another species of *Aconitum*. The Hindustani name

Atis is some times incorrectly applied to this root in Hyderabad. See the remarks on the word *Ati-vasa* under *A. ferox*.

20. ACONITUM, *Sp. of. (Root of—Jadvár,)*

Jadvár جدوار . (*Arab.*) Zhadvár زُدوار or Zadvár زِدوار ;
Máfarfiñ مافرفين ; Mäh-parviñ ماهِ پروين . (*Pers.*) Nir-bisi
نرِسي . (*Hind.*).

In many Dictionaries and other works, the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani names *Jadvár*, *Mähparvin*, and *Nir-bisi* are applied to the root of *Curcuma zedoaria* of Roxburgh (*Zedoary* or *Round Zedoary*), but in almost all the bazaars of India they are used for different medicines. I have obtained these medicines from many parts, and found none of them to correspond with the characters of the *Round Zedoary*, which is correctly the *Ábbé-haldí* of the bazaar, and the names, therefore, are not applicable to it.

The roots sold under the name of *Jadvár* in most of the Indian bazaars are nearly the same, and the little difference which exists between them, constitutes its varieties. Four or five varieties of it are spoken of in some Persian and other medical works, but only three are generally used in medicine at present. I believe these to be the roots of some species of *Aconite* like *A. heterophyllum*, which is not poisonous; but, whether they are really the produce of one species, or of two or more, is not as yet ascertained. Until this is done, I shall describe them as mere varieties.

a. The variety of *Jadvár* which is comparatively cheap and easily procurable at Calcutta, is a very small tuberous root, varying in length from half to one inch; tapering to a sharp point; not round, but very irregularly compressed or shrunken, which together with the deep wrinkles renders its surface very rough and uneven; brown or dark-brown internally and externally; hard and cannot be cut easily with a knife; *slightly bitter in taste without the least acidity or tingling sensation when a bit of it is chewed*; and there is a more or less projection of woody substance in the centre of its base, the remains of the root-stalk.

b. The second variety of *Jadvár* is about the same in size, but round, nearly smooth, and conical; dark brown externally and brown internally with occasional spots of grey color; and

its taste is slightly but purely bitter like that of the *Atis*, to which it also bears a slight resemblance in its form. From the latter circumstances it may appear to be a variety of *Atis*, but, in addition to the color, it differs from it in not responding to the Iodine-test. It is recognised by the Hakeems as one of the varieties of *Jadvár*.

c. The third variety of *Jadvár* is a larger root, being generally about one or one and a quarter inches in length, and one, one and a half, or two inches in circumference at the base. It is slightly round, conical, and rough with wrinkles and scars of the rootlets; brown in color both externally and internally; slightly but distinctly *sweet* in taste; and somewhat soft so as to be cut easily and smoothly with a knife. When very old, this root often becomes much harder in texture; loses the sweetness, and even acquires a bitterish taste, as if the latter were covered by the former in the fresh or recent condition; and is also attacked by insects some times. The other two varieties of *Jadvár* undergo no material change in course of time.

The first and third varieties I have described, are the *Jadváre-hindí* جد وارهندي (*Indian*) and *Jadváre-Khatái* جد وارخطائی (*of Northern China*), respectively. The latter is said to be brought from some parts of Northern China, or rather from some parts beyond the Himalayah mountains; and the former is imported into the plains of India from the mountains themselves. According to some Arabic and Persian medical works, the plant of *Jadvár* is always found growing together with *A. ferox*, to which and all other poisons, including the snake poison, &c., it is considered to be the best *antidote*; hence its Hindustani synonym *Nir-bisí* (*nir*, free or without, *bisí*, belonging to *bis* or *A. ferox*).

Jadvár is one of the best, active, and most valuable Indian medicines, and though very dear and scarce in Southern India; it is pretty cheap and easily procurable in several districts of Hindustan Proper and Northern Hindustan. At Madras, it is not sold, if genuine, below four or five Rupees a tolah, and I have known the same quantity to fetch more than ten, at one time. It is generally kept here by the druggists in oil in stopper or other bottles, to prevent, as they allege, its decay or destruction by insects. This precaution, however, is not only injurious to

the root, but is also fraudulent, because some other roots, and even the pieces of some blackwood cut out in the shape of *Jadvár*, are kept soaking in oil for a long time, which alters their natural appearance and taste so much that they cannot be easily distinguished from the real drug under the same circumstances. No particular care is necessary in preserving the root, it being sufficient to keep it in a bottle in the ordinary way. *Jadvár* is very seldom attacked by insects on account of its containing a bitter principle, and when it is so, the circumstance may be looked upon as the best criterion to distinguish it from all poisonous roots of similar appearance.

As explained above, *Nir-bisi* and *Mahparviñ* are correctly the Hindustani and Persian synonyms of *Jadvár*, and they should not be applied to any other drug but the root or its varieties I have just described. *Nir-bisi*, however, is often confounded with the Sanscrit name *Nir-visha*, and this is partly from the partial analogy that exists between their pronunciation, and partly from their literal and general meaning being nearly the same. *Free from or without poison* is the literal meaning of *Nir-visham* or *Nir-visha*, and the meaning generally attached to it in books is an *antidote*. The only difference between the above meaning and the meaning of *Nir-bisi* is, that the Sanscrit word *Visham* or *Visha* is the common name for any poison, whatever it may be, while *bis* in Hindustani is the name of a particular vegetable poison, viz., the root of *A. ferox*. *Nir-visham* is adopted with a slight alteration in some other languages; such as, *Niri-visham* in Tamil, *Niri-visha* or '*Nerree-weesa*' in Cingalese, &c., and although these names appear to have been originally applied to a root which was considered to be an *antidote*, yet, at present, they are given to different drugs in different bazaars of India. For example, the *Niri-visha* I have received from Ceylon is the root of *A. ferox*; and the *Niri-visham* of Madras resembles the root of *Curcuma aromatica* and will be described under that head.

It is to the latter root (*Niri-visham*) the Hindustani name *Nir-bisi* is frequently misapplied at Madras, but its correct name is that which is in use in Hyderabad, Bombay, and many other parts of India, viz., *Madan-mast* مدن مست. In his 'Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan mountains,' the late Professor Royle remarks that he found the name *Nirbisi* applied to

Delphinium pauciflorum in the mountains of Sirmoor and Gurwal. The same name, again, is incorrectly applied in the bazaars of Calcutta to a root which bears some resemblance to one of the varieties of *A. ferox*; but, a careful examination will reveal that it is not only different from the roots of all the varieties of that plant, but also from those of other species of *Aconite* included in the Catalogue.

From the above remarks, it is apparent that some precaution is necessary in selecting for medicinal purposes the drug named at the heading of this article. First, it should be obtained under the Arabic name, *Jadvár*, and all its other synonyms avoided as much as possible, being greatly involved in confusion. Secondly, as there are several species of *Aconite*, whose roots resemble each other, *Jadvár* is liable to be confounded with some of them which might be poisonous in nature. To avoid this, no medicine is to be considered as a *genuine Jadvár*, unless it corresponds with the characters of any of its varieties I have described, particularly in *taste* and *color*, which are the best criterions. The former ought to be either *bitter* or *sweet* without the least *acridity*, *irritation*, *tingling* or any other *unnatural sensation*; and the latter, more or less *brown* both *externally* and *internally*.

21. ACORUS CALAMUS, Linn. (Root of—
Sweet flag.)

Vaji و ج or Vaj و ج . (Arab.) Agre-turki اكر تركي .
(Pers.) Bach بچ . (Hind.) Gand-ki-lakri گند کی لکڑی
or Gan-ki-lakri گن کی لکڑی; Vach و چ . (Duk.) Vaṣhambu
வசம்பு. (Tam.) Vasa வச; Vadaja வடச. (Tel.) Vaṣkanpa
വശനം. (Malyal.) Bajé വജ. (Can.) Bach; Saphéd-bach.
(Beng.) Ugra-gandhaha. (Sans.) Vékhandā. (Mah.) Vaj;
Vach. (Guz.) Leñhe, Lene or Linhe. (Bur.)

In almost all the Vernacular Dictionaries with English, the *sweet-flag* is confounded with the *Orris root*. Besides this, the Arabic name *Vaj* or *Vaji* is erroneously applied to '*Gallangal*' in Richardson, Shakespear, and Forbes' Dictionaries, &c. See the remarks on the Persian name *Vajje-turki* و ج تركي under *Aconitum heterophyllum*.

22. ADANSONIA DIGITATA, *Linn.*

Hujéd حبيد. (*Arab.*) Gorak-amli گورک املی.
 (*Hind.*) Hâthi-khatyân هاتھی ختیان; Barâ-khat-yân
 بڑا ختیان. (*Duk.*) Ânai-puliya-maram ஆனைபுளியமரம்;
 Papparap-puli பப்பரப்புளி; Pûri-maram பூரிமரம். (*Tam.*)
 Gôraka-âmali. (*Mah.*) Gorak-amli. (*Guz.*) Bila-magi-
 şî. (*Bur.*).

23. ADENEMA (CICENDIA) HYSSOPIFOLIA,

W. et A.

Chhôtâ-charâyetah چھوٹا چرایتہ. (*Hind.*) Nâi-
 kâ-pattâ نائی کا پتا. (*Duk.*) Vellarugu வெள்ளறுகு.
 (*Tam.*) Chevukurti-chettu చెவுకు ర్తెట్టు; Golimidi గొలిమిడి.
 (*Tel.*) Chôṭa-kirôtâ. (*Beng.*) Nâi-cha-pâlâ. (*Mah.*)
 Nânu-kiryâta; Karo-kiryâta; Nâyi. (*Guz.*).

24. ADHATODA VASICA, *Nees.*

Adalsâ ادلسا; Adalsâ ادلسا; Arúsâ اروسا; Adarsâ
 ادلسا. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Adâtodai ஆடாடொடை. (*Tam.*)
 Adḍasaram అడ్డపరం. (*Tel.*) Aṭa-lôṭakam ఆటలొకం.
 (*Malyal.*) Adasôge-sappu అడసొగెసప్పు. (*Can.*) Bâkas;
 Ârusâ. (*Beng.*) Vaidyamâtru-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Adâtoḍa;
 Pâvaṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Meṣan-biṇ. (*Bur.*).

The above plant is also named *Bânsâ* or *Bânsak* in some Persian works; but as that name is commonly in use for the *Bamboo* in many parts of India, I have omitted it from the text.

25. ÆGLE MARMELOS, *Còrr.* (*Fruit of—Bengal Quince.*)

Safarjale-hindi سفرجل ہندی; Shul شل. (*Arab. and*
Pers.) Bêl بیل; Si-phal سیپھل; Siri-phal سریپھل.

(Hind.) Běl-phal بیل پھل. (Duk.) Vilva-pazham வில்வ-பழம். (Tam.) Mārēdu-pandū மா-ரேது-பந்து ; Bilva-pandū பிலவ-பந்து. (Tel.) Kúvalap-pazham కువలప-పాళం. (Malyal.) Bilapatri-hañnu బిలపాత్రీహణ్ణు. (Can.) Běl, Shri-phal. (Beng.) Bilva-phalam. (Sans.) Béla ; Bělácha-phalá. (Mah.) Běl-phal ; Bilinu-phal. (Guz.) Bélli ; Bélli-ká. (Cing.) Oushi-ši, Úshi-ši or Úshi-ti. (Bur.)

The cultivated *Ægle marmelos* differs in some respects from the common variety. It is generally free from spines; the leaflets are broadly and abruptly acuminate instead of oblong or broadly lanceolate, and when bruised have an agreeable aromatic smell somewhat like that of the camphor; and the fruit is much larger, globular, and edible. The plant is therefore often recognised by different names in Southern India.

This variety is apparently the *Cratava religiosa* spoken of in the *Materia Indica* and some other books. In the first named work, again, the *Cratava marmelos* of Linnæus is mentioned under a separate head as if a different plant from *Ægle marmelos*, but the vernacular names applied to the former are some of those properly belong to the latter. According to all authorities, however, both plants are one and the same species. See the remarks on *C. religiosa*.*

26. AGAVE AMERICANA, Linn.

Rákas-paṭṭah راکس پتہ ; Hāthi-séngār ہاتھی سینگار ;
 Bará-kañvār بر اکنوار ; Jangli-kañvār جنگلی کنوار. (Hind.)
 Rakkas-paṭṭah راکس پتہ. (Duk.) Anaik-kaṭṭāzh-ai ஆணைக்
 கற்றாழை. (Tam.) Rákāshi-maṭṭalu రాకాశి మట్టలు. (Tel.)
 Panam-kaṭṭāzha പനംകൊട്ടഴ. (Malyal) Bhuttāle ಭುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

* Since making the above remarks, Dr. Bidie has pointed out that the plant I have described as a cultivated variety of *A. marmelos* is considered a distinct species and mentioned under the names of *C. religiosa* and *C. odora* in Dr. Wight and Arnott's *Prodromus Floræ Peninsulae Indiae Orientalis*.

(*Can.*) Jangli-ánanásh or Jangli-ánanás; Bilátipát.
(*Beng.*) Jangli-komári. (*Guz.*)

Kétgi كیتگی is the name used in some Hyderabad districts for *Agave Americana*, whereas the same name is employed in all other parts of India to designate a variety of *Pandanus odoratissimus*.

In some works, 'Kóyángi' or 'Kóyánji' is assigned as the Burmese synonym of this plant, but it is the name of *Crinum Asiaticum*.

27. AILANTHUS MALABARICUS, D. C. (*Bark of.*)

Peru-marattup-pattai பெருமரத்துப்பட்டை. (*Tam.*)
Pedda-mánu-pat̥ṭa పెద్దమానుపట్ట. (*Tel.*) Peru-marat-toli
പെരുമരത്തൊലി. (*Malyal.*) Kumbalu-potta. (*Cing.*)

Pōnnalyam പൊന്തല്യം is the Malyalim name found in the Hortus Malabaricus for the above plant, (Vol. VI, Tab. 15,) which is, at least, not recognisable. The dry bark of the tree which is sold in the bazaar is generally known under the name of *Peru-marat-toli* in the districts of Malabar.

28. AILANTHUS MALABARICUS, D. C. (*Resinous juice of.*)

Maddi-pál மட்டிபால். (*Tam.*) Maddi-pálu మడ్డిపాలు.
(*Tel.*) Maṭṭip-pál മട്ടിപ്പാൽ. (*Malyal.*)

29. ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM, Lam.

Akólá لاكولا or Akólah لاكولا. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Azhijji-maram அழிஞ்சிமரம். (*Tam.*) Ūḍuga-chet̥ṭu
ఉడుగచెట్టు; Amkólam-chet̥ṭu అంకోలంచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Ayan-
gólam അയോളം; Azhijja-maram അഴിഞ്ഞമരം. (*Malyal.*)
Amkóle అంకోల. (*Can.*) Bāgh-ankará. (*Beng.*) Angola.
(*Cing.*) To-sh-ou-bij or Tou-sh-ou-bij. (*Bur.*)

30. ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM, Lam.

Akól اكول; Kálá-akólá كالاكولا or Kálá-akóláh كالاكولا. (Hind. and Duk.) Karuppu-azhiñji-maram கருப்பு அழிஞ்சிமரம். (Tam.) Nalla-údüga-çhettu నల్లఉడుగ చెట్టు; Nalla-amkólam-çhettu నల్లఅంకోలం చెట్టు. (Tel.) Karutta-ayangólam కఠుతఠఠఠయాలం. (Malyal.) Kare-amkóle-gidá కరెంకోలేగిడా. (Can.) Kalu-angola. (Cing.).

Kadara 'కడర' or rather Kadaram కడఠఠ is the Malyalim name of *Acaçia catechu*; but it is applied to *Alangium hexapetalum* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. IV, Tab. 26). The correct name for the latter is *Karutta-ayangólam* కఠుతఠఠఠయాలం (black *Ayangólam*) in contradistinction to *Ayangólam*, which is the name of *Alangium decapetalum*.

31. ALEURITIS TRILOBA, Forst. (Fruit of—
Bengal Walnut.)

Khasife-hindi خسف هندی; Jouze-barri جوز بري. (Arab.) Girdagáne-hindi گردگان هندی; Chahár-maghze-hindi چهار مغز هندی. (Pers.) Hindi-akróť هندی اکروت; Jangli-akróť جنگلی اکروت. (Hind. and Duk.) Nátü-akróťu-kotťai நாட்டு அக்ரோடுகாட்டை. (Tam.) Nátü-akróťu-vittu నాలు అక్రొటువెత్తు. (Tel.) Nát-akróđu నాకొలకైడు. (Can.) Banglá-ákróť. (Beng.) Gámñi-akróť. (Guz.) Kakkuna. (Cing.) To-şikiya-şi. (Bur.).

The vernacular names given to this plant in every book which treats of it, are those properly belong to *Juglans regia*, (*walnut*), and to convert them into those of *Aleuritis triloba*, (*Belgaum walnut*), it is necessary the word *country, wild, Indian, or Belgaum*, should be added to them.

32. ALHAGI MAURORUM, *Tourn.*

• Háj حاج; Aáqúl عاقول; *Sh-oukul-jamal* شوک الجمل.
 (Arab.) *Kháre-shutar* خارشتر; *Ushtar-ḵhár* اشترخار;
Shutar-ḵhár شترخار. (Pers.) *Javásá* جواسا; *Javánsá*
 جوانسا. (Hind.) *Girikarpika* गिरिकर्पिक; *Tella-giniya-*
chetṭu తెల్లగినియచెట్టు. (Tel.) *Javáshá*; *Jávásá*. (Beng.).

The Hindustani names *Únt-kaḥará* and *Únt-kaṭyah*, are applied to this plant in some books, but they are the names of another plant, probably *Echinops echinatus*.

33. ALHAGI MAURORUM, *Tourn.* (*Manna of.*)

Turanjabin ترنجبین. (Arab. and Pers.).

34. ALLIUM CEPA, *Linn.* (*Bulb of—Onion.*)

• Başl بصل. (Arab.) *Piyáz* پياز. (Pers. Hind. and Duk.)
Vengáyam வெங்காயம்; *Írulli* ஈருள்ளி; *Íra-vengáyam*
ஈரவெங்காயம்; *Vella-vengáyam* வெள்ளவெங்காயம். (Tam.)
Vulli-gaddalu வுல்லிகட்டலு; *Tella-vulli-gaddalu* தெல்வுல்லிகட்டலு;
Erra-vulli-gaddalu ஏர்வுல்லிகட்டலு; *Nirulli* நீருல்லி. (Tel.) *Ven-*
gáyam வெகாயம்; *Chokanna-ulli* சைக்கொல்லி; *Íra-ven-*
gáyam ஈரவெகாயம். (Malayal.) *Írulli* ஈருல்லி. (Can.)
Piyáj. (Beng.) *Paláñduhu*. (Sans.) *Kándé*. (Mah.) *Dun-*
gali; *Kánda*. (Guz.) *Lúnú*. (Cing.) *Keşúñ-ni*. (Bur.).

In some languages in the Catalogue, same names are applied to both the *onion* and *garlic*, and they are distinguished from each other by the words *red* and *white*; while the same distinction in some other languages will only indicate the varieties of the former. This is a source of confusion, particularly with reference to the names of the white variety of *onion*, which are very apt to be confounded with those of the *garlic*. To avoid this confusion, I have included in the text the names of the

white and red varieties of *onion*. in those languages in which the *garlic* has the same names, except the distinction of color.

In Cingalese, the names of the *common salt* and *onion* are sometimes confounded with each other from the great resemblance of their sounds. The slight difference which exists between them is shown in their spelling by an accent over the letter *ú* in the latter.

Kánda كندا is properly the Hindustani name of the *Indian squill* (*Urginea Indica*) and it should be confined to that drug, although misapplied in some books to *Onion*; probably in accordance with the usage of the Mahratti and Gujratti languages, in which the synonyms for the latter are *Kánde* and *Kándo*, respectively.

35. ALLIUM SATIVUM, Linn. (*Bulb of—
Garlic.*)

Šóm نوم; Fóm فوم. (*Arab.*) Sir سير. (*Pers.*) Lahsan لاهسن. (*Hind.*) Lissan لس. (*Duk.*) Vellaip-púṇḍu வெள்ளைப்பூண்டு; Velluḷi வெல்லுள்ளி. (*Tam.*) Tella-gaḍḍa తెల్లగడ్డ; Vellulli వెల్లుల్లి. (*Tel.*) Vellulli వెల్లుల్లి. (*Malyal.*) Beḷḷuḷi బెల్లుల్లి. (*Can.*) Rasun; Lašan. (*Benḡ.*) Lasuna. (*Sans.*) Lasana. (*Mah.*) Lasan; Šhunam. (*Guz.*) Sudu-lúnú. (*Cing.*) Kešún-phiú. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks on *Allium cepa*.

36. ALOE INDICA, Roy.

Nabátuṣṣibr نبات الصبر; Aalsi علسي. (*Arab.*) Dara-khte-šibr درخت صبر. (*Pers.*) Ghígavár گهیگوار; Kañvār کنوار; Kumári کجاری. (*Hind.*) Ghí-kañvār گهی کنوار; Kañvār-pá-tha کنوار پاتھا; Kalbandá كل بندا. (*Duk.*) Kaṭṭrázh-ai கத்திரை; Šhóttu-kaṭṭrázh-ai சோத்துகத்திரை; Kumari குமரி. (*Tam.*)

Kalābanda కలబంద. (*Tel.*) Kaṭṭru-vāzha കററുവാഴ. (*Malyal.*)
 Lōla-sarā లోలారసరా. (*Can.*) Ghirta-kumári ; Kumári ; Ghirta-
 kañvár. (*Beng.*) Komári ; Kumár. (*Guz.*) Komárika. (*Cing.*)
 Tazávoñ-le-pa or Shazávoñ-le-pá. (*Bur.*)

Komárika is the Cingalese name of the above plant, but is often incorrectly applied to *aloes* (*the drug*) in some books.

37. ALOE LITORALIS, *Koen.*

Chhótá-rákus-patṭah چھوٹا را کس پتہ ; Chhótá-kañvár
 چھوٹا کنوار. (*Hind. and Duk*) Shīru-kaṭṭrázh-ai சிறுகத்த
 ருழை. (*Tam.*) Chinna-kalabanda చిన్న కలబంద; Chinna-
 rákáshi-matṭa చిన్న రాకాశిమట్ట. (*Tel.*) Cheru-kaṭṭru-vāzha
 చెరుకర్రువాഴ. (*Malyal.*) Kattáli కత్తాలి; Shīme-kattáli
 శిమికత్తాలి. (*Can.*) Chhótá-jangli-ánanásh. (*Beng.*) Náni-
 komári. (*Guz.*)

In one or two books 'Koyangali' is found to be the name of the above plant in Burmese, but it is the name of a small variety of *Crinum Asiaticum*.

38. ALOES, (*the drug*).

Şibr صبر. (*Arab.*) Şibr صبر ; Bōle-siyāh بول سیاہ. (*Pers.*)
 Muşabbar مصبر ; Ilvá الوا ; Yalvá يلو. (*Hind*) Élvá ایلوا ;
 Muşanbar مصنبر. (*Duk.*) Kariya-pólām கரியபொளம் ; Irakta-
 pólām இரகதபொளம். (*Tam.*) Múshámbaram முசாம்பரம்.
 (*Tel.*) Chenna-náyakam చెన్ననాయకం. (*Malyal.*) Mó-
 şhabbar. (*Beng.*) Muşambarabōla. (*Mah.*) Yéliyo. (*Guz.*)
 Kalu-bólām or Kari-bólām (*Cing.*) Mou or Mo. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Alos Indica* with regard to the Cingalese name *Komárika*.

39. ALPINIA GALANGA, Swz. (*Root of—
Greater galangal*).

Khúlanjáne-qaşbí خولنجان قصبی ; *Khúlanjáne-kabír*
خولنجان كبير . (Arab.) *Khusráve-dárúé-kaláñ*
Bará-kulanján بڑا كلنجان . (Pers.) خسرون اروئه كلان
Bará-kulanjan بڑا كلنجن . (Hind.)
Bará-khúlanjan بڑا خولنجن . (Duk.) *Péra-rattai* പേരത്തൈ
(Tam.) *Pedda-dumpa-ráshtrakam* పెద్దదుంపరాష్ట్రకం (Tel.)
Péra-ratta പെരത്ത . (Malyal.) *Dumpa-rásmi* దుంపరాస్మి .
(Can.) *Barákalanján*. (Beng.) *Dumparástma*. (Sans.)
Padagoji or Padegoji. (Bur.).

The greater and lesser galangals are generally known and sold in the bazaars of India as the roots of the beetle-leaf plant (*Chavica Betle*). The greater galangal is considered to be the *Baré* or *Suféd Pán-kí-jar* بڑے یا سفید پان کی جڑ (root of the large or white variety of *Chavica Betle*), and the lesser galangal, the *Chhóté* or *Kalé Pán-kí-jar* چھوٹے یا کالہ پان کی جڑ (root of the small or black variety of *Chavica Betle*). Although this is according to the popular notion among the natives, including many practitioners and druggists, and also according to many medical and other works, yet it is quite contrary to the fact. The root of *Chavica Betle*, however old it may be, is neither a tuberous root, nor bears any resemblance whatever to the lesser or greater galangal. The greater galangal is the rhizome of *Alpinia galanga*, and I believe the lesser galangal also to be the produce of another species of the same genus, and shall describe it in another place.

From the great similarity of the Hindustani synonymes of the lesser and greater galangals to those of *Nigella Indica* (*N. sativa*) in the same language, they are generally confounded with each other. The name of the latter is *Kalónjî*, not *Kulanjan*, &c., as found in several books.

40. ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS, R. Br.

Ézhilaiip-pálai ஏழிலைப்பழை . (Tam.) *Éđákula-pála*
ఏడాకులపాల ; *Pála-garúda* పాలగరుడ ; *Éđákula-ariti* ఏడాకుల

అంబ ; Éđákula-ponna ఏకలపొన్న. (*Tel.*) Pála పాల ; Mukkan-pála ఇంకెపాల. (*Malyal.*) Chhátin. (*Beng.*)

'*Rook-attana*' is the Cingalese name found in some books for *A. scholaris*, but it is very doubtful one and requires to be avoided, because *attana* is the name of *Datura*, and '*Rook-attana*' appears, therefore, to be the name of one of its species.

41. ALUMEN. (*Alum.*)

Shib شب ; Záj زاج ; Záje-abyaz زاج ابيض. (*Arab.*)
 Zák زاك ; Zake-suféd زاك سفيد ; Zake-bilór زاك بلور.
 (*Pers.*) Phitkari پیٹکری. (*Hind.*) Phatakri پھٹکری.
 (*Duk.*) Paṭi-káram പടിക്കരம் ; Shiná-káram శిలకరం.
 (*Tam.*) Paṭi-káram పడికరం. (*Tel.*) Paṭik-káram పడికారం ;
 Chinik-káram చీనికారం. (*Malyal.*) Paṭi-kará పడికరా.
 (*Can.*) Phitkiri. (*Beng.*) Turati ; Paṭikár.
 (*Mah.*) Phatakardi. (*Guz.*) Sina-káram or Chinna-káram.
 (*Cing.*) Keo-khiñ or Kiyou-khiñ. (*Bur.*)

Sahinda-lunu is the Cingalese name of another salt, but incorrectly applied to *alum* in some books.

42. AMARANTHUS SPINOSUS, *Linn.*

Kántè-mát كانتے مات. (*Duk.*) Mulluk-kirai முள்ளக்கீரை.
 (*Tam.*) Mundla-tóṭa-kúra మండలతోటకూర ; Nalla-doggali నల్లకొగ్గలి.
 (*Tel.*) Mullan-chira ఇత్తలి. (*Malyal.*) Mulla-dantu మల్లకంబ.
 (*Can.*) Kántà-naṭi ; Kántà-maris. (*Beng.*) Kántà-nu-dant.
 (*Guz.*) Hinkanoe-súbà or Hinnoe-súbá. (*Bur.*)

43. AMMANNIA VESICATORIA, *Roxb.*

Dád-màri دادماری. (*Hind.*) Agin-búti اگن بوٹی.
 (*Duk.*) Kallurivi కల్లరీవి ; Nirumél-neruppu நீருமேல்

உருட்டி. (*Tam.*) Agni-yenda-pàku அக்ஷி யெண்டாபு. (*Tel.*)
Kallúr-vanchi கல்பூர்வண்கி. (*Malyál.*)

44. AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. (*Hydrochlorate of Ammonia or Sal-ammoniac.*)

Arminà ارمينا ; Milḥunnār ملح النار . (*Arab.*) Nósh-
ádar نوشادر . (*Pers.*) Nousádar نوسادر . (*Hind.*) Nou-
sàgar नुसागर . (*Duk.*) Navàch-chàram நவாச்சாரம் ; Navà-
chàram நவாசாரம் ; Ghàram சாரம். (*Tam.*) Navá-sàgaram
நவாஸாகரம் ; Navà-chàram நவாசாரம். (*Tel.*) Nava-sàram
நவஸாரம். (*Malyál.*) Navà-sàgarà நவாஸாகரா. (*Can.*)
Nóshàgar. (*Beng.*) Navsàgar. (*Guz.*) Navàchàram. (*Cing.*)
Zavaṣa. (*Bur.*).

45. AMMONIACUM. (*Ammoniac or Gum Ammo-
niac.*)

Ush-shaq أشق ; Ush-shaj اشج . (*Arab.*) Ush-shah
أش ; Kilyàni كليايني . (*Pers.*) Gama-nàyakam கமநாயகம்.
(*Tam.*) Gama-nàyakam கமநாயகம். (*Tel.*).

46. AMOMUM. *Sp. of. (Capsules of.)*

Qàqilahe-kubàr قاقلة كبار ; Hèl-zakar هيل زكار . (*Arab.*)
Qàqilahe-kalàn قاقلة كلان ; Qàqilahe-zakar قاقلة ذكر . (*Pers.*)
Bari-ilàchi بزي الاچي . (*Hind.*) Bari-ilàyechi بزي الاچي .
(*Duk.*) Periya-yélak-kày பெரியயேலக்காய் ; Kàṭṭu-yélak-
kày காட்டுயேலக்காய். (*Tam.*) Pedda-yéla-kàyalu పెద్దయేల
కాయలు ; Aḍavi-yéla-kàya అడవియేలకాయ. (*Tel.*) Péré-
lam பெரெலம் ; Periya-élattari பெரிய ஊலத்தரி.
(*Malyál.*) Dodḍa-yàlakki దొడ్డయాలక్కి . (*Can.*) Bara-

aláčhí. (*Beng.*) Brahata-upakunchikà. (*Sans.*) Thóra-velà. (*Mah.*) Moṭṭo-iláčhí. (*Guz.*)

The meaning of almost all the above synonyms is *the larger cardamom*, and they are generally applied in India to a kind of *cardamom* which is not the capsule of *the true paradise grains* (although considered to be so in many medical and other works), but may be a variety of it, and it is of very inferior kind. The following is a description of this capsule and its seeds:—

Capsule—Ovate or bluntly triangular, with a tuft of fibres at its smaller end, which is often destroyed in course of time; generally 1 inch in length, and 1½ inches in circumference; ribbed; coriaceous; and reddish brown in color.

Seeds—Small; almost round or bluntly angular; brown; and feebly aromatic in taste and smell, the latter not being distinct until they are bruised or chewed.

Although all the names in the text are synonymous with each other, but the *cardamom* under reference is more easily recognised in Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bombay, and many other places, under the Arabic name *Qáqiláhe-kubár* than any other. In Madras, it is also easily obtained under the following names, which signify *the wild cardamom*.

Jangli-iláčhí جنگلی الاچی. (*Duk.*) *Káṭṭu-élakkáy* கட்டி
ஏலக்காய். (*Tam.*) *Aḍavi-élakáya*. అడవిలకాయ. (*Tel.*)

When other names are used, the druggists generally give the *larger capsules* picked out from different varieties of the *lesser cardamom*; and often they sell the same (*wilfully*) under every name in the text. *Hyderabadí-iláyechí* حیدرآبادی الاچی is the proper Hindustani name for one very large (*perhaps the largest*) variety of the *lesser cardamom* in India, which differs in no other way from the capsules of *Elettaria cardamomum*, except the size. See the remarks on the following article.

47. AMOMUM. *Sp. of.* (*Seeds of.*)

Iláyechí-dánah الاچی دانہ or *Iláyechí-dané* الاچی دانے.
(*Hind.*) *Iláčhí-dánah* الاچی دانہ or *Iláčhí-dané* الاچی دانے.
(*Duk.*) *Élam* ஏலம். (*Tam.*) *Élakulu* ఏలకులు. (*Tel.*)

The above seeds are not the produce of India, but are said to be imported from Singapoer, China, and Burmah, and this must be in great abundance, for they are always found in every large bazaar, and are much cheaper than the seeds of *the common* or *Malabar cardamom*. They are often confounded with the latter and sold under the same names, but can be distinguished from them by the following characters:—

They are angular and very irregular seeds, generally inclining to be triangular, and sometimes compressed or flat; smaller in size than the common cardamom seeds; color pale-brown; odour strongly aromatic and agreeable; and taste aromatic and slightly pungent. Although the smell and taste of these seeds are stronger than those of the common or Malabar cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*), yet they are more agreeable; and there is the same difference between the *Tinctures* prepared from these drugs.* The seeds under reference are always brought to India without their capsule or pericarp, and the reason of this I believe is, that when the fruit arrives at a certain maturity, it bursts and the seeds are either scattered or remain loosely in the capsule, which are picked up or taken out, washed, dried, and then sent out to different places for sale.

These seeds may be either a variety of the *paradise grains*, or the produce of the *Amomum xanthioides* of Wallich. The latter is more probable, because the facts of the seeds being confounded with the *Malabar cardamom* and sold without their pericarp, correspond with the remarks on that plant by Mr. Daniel Hanbury in his 'Notes on Chinese Materia Medica,' published in 1862 at London. But, as I never had an opportunity of seeing myself the seeds or capsules of *A. xanthioides*, I cannot be positive on this point, and did not, therefore, place the plant at the heading of this article.

The seeds under consideration are used in India chiefly as a medicine and for preparing one kind of sweet-meat, but are neither chewed with the *betel-leaf*, nor made use of in curries, &c., as is the case with the seeds of the common cardamom.

The meaning of the Hindustani and Dukhni names in the text is simply *the cardamom seeds*, and therefore they can be

* By further examinations I find that the easiest and readiest way of distinguishing the above seeds from the common cardamom seeds is by their freeness of the bitterish taste, which is slightly but distinctly felt when the latter are well chewed.

applied to the seeds of any cardamom; but according to the usage of the languages, they are generally restricted to the above seeds, because they are, as already remarked, always found in the bazaar without their capsules.

The Tamil and Telugu names in the text are also confined to these seeds, and in contradistinction of which the following names are used for the seeds of the common cardamom.

Elakáy-virai ஏலகாய்விரை. (Tam.) *Elakáya-vittulu* ఎలకాయవీతులు. (Tel.)

48. AMYGDALA. (*Almond.*)

Louz لوز. (Arab.) *Bádám* بادام. (Pers. and Hind.)
Bádám بادام. (Duk.) *Vádám-kottai* வாத்தம்கொட்டை. (Tam.) *Bádám-vittulu* பாடமவీతులు. (Tel.) *Bádám* బాదామం; *Vátam-kotta* వాతంకొత్త. (Malyal.) *Bádámi* బాదామి. (Can.) *Biláti-badám*. (Beng.) *Bádámitte*. (Sans.) *Bádám*. (Mah.) *Badám*. (Guz.) *Raṭa-koṭambá*. (Cing.) *Bádan*. (Bur.).

If necessary, the *sweet* and *bitter varieties* of *almond* should be distinguished as follows:—

a. Sweet almond—*Louzul-haló* لوز الحلو. (Arab.) *Bádámes-hírín* بادام شیرین. (Pers.) *Míthé-bádám* میثه بادام. (Hind. and Duk.) *Tittippu-vádám-kottai* தித்திப்புவாதம்கொட்டை. (Tam.) *Tipu-bádám-vittulu* తిప్పుబాదమవీతులు. (Tel.) *Madhura-bádám* మధురబాదం; *Madhura-vátam-kotta* మధురవాతంకొత్త. (Malyal.) *Shiyáda-bádámi* శియాదబాదామి. (Can.) *Míthá-bádám*. (Beng.) *Madhuryá-bádámitte*. (Sans.) *Guláchīta-bádám*. (Mah.) *Mítho-bádám*. (Guz.) *Peni-raṭa-koṭambá*. (Cing.).

b. Bitter almond—*Louzul-murr* لوز المر. (Arab.) *Bádámé-talkh* بادام تلخ. (Pers.) *Karvé-bádám* گزوه بادام. (Hind. and Duk.) *Kashappu-vádám-kottai* కాశప్పువாதమ்கொட்டை. (Tam.) *Chédu-bádám-vittulu* చెడుబాదమవీతులు. (Tel.) *Kaipa-bádám* కైపబాదం; *Kaipa-vátam-kotta* కైపవాతంకొత్త.

(Malyal.) *Tikta-bádámi* തിക്തബാദാമി. (Can.) *Tito-badám.*
 (Beng.) *Tikta-bádámítte.* (Sans.) *Kañú-bádám.* (Mah.)
Kañivu-badám. (Guz.) *Titta-rata-koṭambá.* (Cing.).

The names in the text are often improperly applied to *Terminalia catappa*, the correct names of which will be given under its proper head.

49. ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE, Linn. (*Nut of—Cashew nut.*)

Kájú-kí-guṭli كاجوكي گٹلی—*fruit of, Kájú, کاجو.*
 (Hind and Duk.) *Koṭṭai-mundiri* கொட்டைமுந்திரி; *Mun-*
diri-koṭṭai முந்திரிகொட்டை. (Tam.) *Jiḍi-mámidi-vittu*
 జీడిమామిడివీళ్లు; *Muntamámidi-vittu* ముంతమామిడివీళ్లు. (Tel.)
Paranki-máva പറങ്കിമാവ; *Kappal-chérun-kuru* കപ്പൽ
 ചെരുകുരു; *Kappa-mávakuru* കപ്പമാവകുരു. (Malyal.)
Gérapoppu गैरपपु. (Can.) *Hijli-bádám; Kájú.* (Beng.)
Kájúcha-bi. (Mah.) *Káju.* (Guz.) *Kaju or Kaju-aṭṭa.*
 (Cing.) *Ṣihosaye-si or Tihotiya-si.* (Bur.).

The Canarese name for *cashew-nut* and *marking-nut* is nearly the same. In some languages the same name is often applied to both the *nut* and *fruit of A. occidentale.*

50. ANAMIRTA COCCULUS, W. et A. (*Seeds of—Cocculus Indicus seeds.*)

Kákmarí-ké-binj كاكماري کے بينج. (Hind. and Duk.)
Kákkáy-kolli-virai காக்காய்கொல்லிவிரை; *Pén-koṭṭai* பேன்-
 கொட்டை. (Tam.) *Káka-mári* కాకూరి; *Káki-champa*
 కాకిచంప. (Tel.) *Karanṭa-kattin-káya* కరణ్డకత్తిగింకాయ;
Pollak-káya పొలకకాయ. (Malyal.) *Kákamári-bijá*
 కాకమారిబిజా. (Can.) *Kàkà-màri.* (Beng.) *Tittaval.*
 (Cing.).

51. ANANAS SATIVUS, *Mill.* (*Pine apple.*)

Āainunnās عین الناس . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Anannās
 انناس ; Anānās اناناس . (*Hind.*) Annannas اننس .
 (*Duk.*) Anāṣhap-pazham அனுசப்பழம் . (*Tam.*) Anāsa-
 pandu అనాసపండు . (*Tel.*) Kaita-chakka కైతయకక ;
 Parangi-chakka పరంగియకక . (*Malyal.*) Anānasu-haṅṅu
 అనానసుహంఱు . (*Can.*) Anānāṣh ; Anānās . (*Beng.*) Anninas ;
 Anāras . (*Guz.*) Annāsi . (*Cing.*) Nanna-ṣi . (*Bur.*)

52. ANDROGRAPHIS ECHIOIDES, *Nees.*

Charāyetah چرایته . (*Hind.*) Gópuram-tāngi கோபுரம்-
 தாங்கி . (*Tam.*) Chalava-puri-kāda చలవపురికాడ ; Gorre-
 chimiḍi గొర్రెచిమిడి . (*Tel.*) Mala-kulukki మలకలక్కి .
 (*Malyal.*)

53. ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA, *Wall.* (*Creat
 or Kreat.*)

Qaṣabuzzarīrah قصب الزريرة ; Qaṣabbuvā قصب بوا .
 (*Arab.*) Nainehāvandi نی نپاوندی . (*Pers.*) Charāyetah
 چرایته ; Mahà-titā مهاتیتا ; Kiryát كریات . (*Hind.*)
 Charāyetah چرایته ; Kalaf-nāth كلف ناتھ . (*Duk.*) Shīrat-
 kuch-chi శిరత్కుచ్చి ; Nila-vémbu నీలవేంబు . (*Tam.*) Néla-
 vému నేలవేము . (*Tel.*) Nila-véppa నీలవెప్ప ; Kiriyaṭtu
 కిరియాత్తు . (*Malyal.*) Nela-bevināgīḍā నేలబేవినిగిడా .
 (*Can.*) Cherota ; Mahà-tita . (*Beng.*) Bhūnimbaha . (*Sans.*)
 Chirāyitā . (*Mah.*) Kiryāta ; Kiryāto . (*Guz.*) Binko-
 hamba or Hinbinko-hamba . (*Cing.*)

Kara-kanniram or 'Cara caniram' is the Malyalim name found in the *Hortus Malabaricus* (Vol. IX, Tab. 56), which

means the black *Strychnos nux vomica*. It is neither correct nor safe to be applied to *A. paniculata*.

The Bengali appellation given to this plant in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and several other works is 'Kalo-megh.' It is not generally recognisable as the name of any plant. Its literal meaning is *the black cloud*.

'*Sitta rattai*' occurs as the Cingalese designation of *chiretta* in some books, but it is properly the name of the *Lesser galangal*.

54. ANDROPOGON MARTINI, Roxb. Syn. A. CALAMUS AROMATICUS, Roy. (Oil of—Rousà-kà-tél.)

Rousà-kà-tél روساكانيل ; Rousà-kà-aitr روساكا عطر .
(Hind.) Rousà-kà-āṭar روساكا عطر . (Duk.).

See the remarks on the next plant.

55. ANDROPOGON MURICATUS, Retz. (*Khus-khus grass—Roots of.*)

Usir أسير . (Arab.) Khas خس . (Pers.) Bálah البالا or Bálá بالآ . (Hind. and Duk.) Vetti-vér വെട്ടിവേര ; Vizhal-vér വിഴ്ചൽവേര ; Ilàmich-cham-vér இலாமிச்சம்வേர ; Viranam வீரணம் . (Tam.) Vatti-véru வட்டிவேர ; Ávvuru-gaddi-véru ఆవురుగడ్డివేరు ; Lámajjakamu-véru లామజ్జకమువేరు ; Vidavali-véru విడవలివేరు ; Ouru-véru ఔరువేరు . (Tel.) Vetti-vér വെട്ടിവെര ; Rámach-cham-vér രാമചംവെര . (Malyal.) Lávanchá ലാവന്ച . (Can.) Bálá ; Shandalér-jar. (Beng.) Ushíram. (Sans.) Válá. (Mah.) Válo. (Guz.) Savandra-múl. (Cing.) Miya-móe. (Bur.).

In Madras and all other parts of Southern India, the lowest part of the culms of this grass (*A. muricatus*) with or without a portion of its roots, is cut out and sold under the

Arabic name *Izkhir* انخر while the same name is used for the roots of *A. Schenanthus* in Hyderabad, Calcutta, &c. I am informed by a few persons that have seen the *Izkhir* in Arabia, that this grass resembles the *Rousá-ká-ghás* of upper India, but it is not the same. *Rousá-ká-ghás* is the name of *A. Martini*.

The true *Izkhir* does not exist in India, and the best substitute for it is the root of *A. muricatus*, which is correctly designated *Izkhire-hindi* انخر هندی (*Indian Izkhir*) in some books.

The meaning of the Bengali name *Shandlér-jar* is the root of *sandle*, and it is applied to the roots of *A. muricatus* from the resemblance of their smell to that of the *sandle-wood*. 'Khuskhus' is the English name (probably from the Persian *khas*) of the grass, and its meaning in Bengali is the *poppy-seeds*. In some books, however, it is converted into 'Khuskhus-ghas' and applied to the grass under reference as a Bengali name, which is not correct.

56. ANDROPOGON NARDUS, Linn. (Oil of.)

Ganjni-ká-aitr گنجینی کاعطر. (*Hind.*) Ganjní-ka-āṭar گنجینی کاعطر. (*Duk.*) Kámákshi-pullu-yenṇey कामाक्षीपुल्लయెண்ணె; Mándap-pullu-yenṇey மாந்தப்புல்லயெண்ணெய்; Kávattam-pullu-yenṇey ; காவட்டம்புல்லயெண்ணெய்; Shunnárip-pullu-yenṇey சுண்ணரிப்புல்லயெண்ணெய். (*Tam.*) Kámákshi-kasuvu-núne కామక్ష్మీకసువునూనె; Kámanchi-gaddi-núne కామంచీగడ్డినూనె. (*Tel.*) Kámákshi-pulla-enṇa കാമാക്ഷി പുല്ലയെണ്ണ; Chóra-pulla-enṇa ചൊറപ്പുല്ലയെണ്ണ. (*Malyal.*) Ganda-hanchi-khaddi-yanne గంధదంబిబ్బయెణ్ణి. (*Can.*) Kámá-khér-tail. (*Beng.*) Sṅng-ou-miá-Si. (*Bur.*)

57. ANDROPOGON SCHENANTHUS, Linn. Syn. A. CITRATUS, D. C. (Oil of—Lemon-grass oil.)

Róghane-cháe-kashmiri روغن چاء كشمیری. (*Pers.*) Ak-yá-ghás-ká-aitr اکیا گھاس کاعطر. (*Hind.*) Hazár-maşáleḥ-ká-

aaṭar *زرع صالح كاءار*. (*Duk.*) *Vāṣhanap-pullu-yenṇey* வாசனப் புல்லுயெண்ணெய்; *Karpūra-pullu-yenṇey* கர்பூர்புல்லுயெண்ணெய். (*Tam.*) *Nimma-gaddi-núne* నిమ్మగడ్డినూనె; *Chippa-gad-di-núne* చిప్పగడ్డినూనె. (*Tel.*) *Vásanap-pulla-enṇa* వాసనపుల్లెణ్ణ; *Sambhàra-pulla-enṇa* సంభారపుల్లెణ్ణ. (*Malyal.*) *Púrvali-hullú-yaṇṇe* పువలీకల్లుయణ్ణి; *Vásane-hullú-yaṇṇe* వాసనీకల్లుయణ్ణి. (*Can.*) *Agya-ghāñs-tail.* (*Beng.*) *Dévajagdhaka-tailam.* (*Sans.*) *Lilli-chàya-tél.* (*Guz.*) *Pengrimá-tel.* (*Cing.*) *Sabalen-Ṣi.* (*Bur.*)

In the *Hortus Malabaricus*, where this grass is correctly figured (Vol. XII, Tab. 72) *Rámach-cham* రామచ్చం is the Malyalim name assigned to it, whereas it is undoubtedly the name of *A. muricatus*. There is a much greater confusion in several other works (*Matēria Indica*, *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis*, *Flora Andhrica*, and *Shakespear, Forbes, Bailey, Reeve, Rottler and Winslow's Dictionaries, &c.*) in which the names of this grass, as well as of several others, are confounded with each other. As it is rather tedious to explain all these confusions separately, I shall not enter upon their explanation, and think it sufficient to state that the species of grasses included in this Catalogue are generally and correctly recognisable, at present, only by the names inserted in the text under each of their heads.

Pengrimá-tel is the proper Cingalese name for the *Lemon-grass oil* and not '*Saira-tel*' as found in some books.

See the remarks on *A. muricatus*.

58. ANETHUM SOWA, *Roxb.* (*Fruits of—Dill seeds.*)

Shibbit شبت. (*Arab.*) *Válanc-khurd* والآن خرد; *Shód* شود. (*Pers.*) *Suvà* سوا; *Sóyah* سويه. (*Hind.*) *Sóyi* سوئی. (*Duk.*) *Ṣhatakuppi-virai* శతకూప్పివీరై; *Ṣhóyi-kirai-virai* శోయికిరైవీరై. (*Tam.*) *Ṣhatakuppi-vittulu* శతకూప్పివీతులు;

Pedda-sadàpara-vittulu పెద్దసహపరవిత్తులు; Sòyikúra-vittulu సోయికూరవిత్తులు. (Tel.) Shatakuppa ശതകുപ്പ. (Malyal.) Sabbasagi సబ్బాసగి. (Can.) Shulphà; Shónvá or Shóvá. (Beng.) Suvà; Suvà-nu-bi. (Guz.) Sada-kuppa; Sata-kuppi. (Cing.) Samiñ. (Bur.).

The Burmese names of the seeds of *Anethum sowa* and *Ptychotis ajwain* are mistaken for each other in some books in consequence of the analogy of their sounds. *Sópu* is the Telugu name of *aniseed*, but is incorrectly applied to the seeds of *Anethum sowa* in Flora Andhrica and some other books.

59. ANISOCHILUS CARNOSUS, Wall.

Panjiri-kà-pàt پنچیری کا پات; Sità-ki-panjiri సీతాకి పంజిరి. (Hind.) Panjiri-kà-pattà పంజిరికాపాతా; Ajvàn-kà-pattà اجوان کا پاتا. (Duk.) Karppúra-valli కర్పూరవల్లి; Ómamu-àku ఒమముఆకు; Róga-chettu రోగచెట్టు. (Tel.) Chómara ചൊമര; Kàttu-kúrkkà കാട്ടുകുక్క; Kúrkkà കുక్క; Paṭu-kúrkkà പട്ടുകുక్క. (Malyal.) Dodḍa-patri దొడ్డపత్రి. (Can.) Kapúrli. (Mah.) Ajmu-nu-pàtro. (Guz.).

In Flora Andhrica, *Karpúra-valli* is applied to *Coleus amboinicus* (*C. aromaticus*), and its application to *Anisochilus carnosus* is considered to be incorrect. The names given to the latter plant in that work are *Róga-chettu* and *Pindi-bonḍa*. This may be the case in some parts of the Northern Circars; but, if the plant figured in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. X, Tab. 90) is *A. carnosus* (which I have no doubt it is), *Karpúra-valli* is more in use for that plant in most parts of Southern India, both in Telugu and Tamil, than any other name. The next name frequently in use in Telugu is *Ómamu-áku*.

The literal meaning of the Dukhni, Telugu, and Guzeratti names *Ajvàn-kà-pattà*, *Ómamu-áku*, and *Ajmu-nu-pàtro* is the

leaf of *Ptychotis Aiwain*, and they are applied to *A. carnosus* simply on account of the resemblance of the smell of its leaves with that of the seeds of the former.

60. ANISODUS LURIDUS, *Link.*

61. ANISOMELES MALABARICA, *R. Br.* (*Malabar Cat-mint.*)

Mogbiré-kà-pattà مگبیریکا پتا (*Duk.*) Péya-veruṭṭi பெய வெருட்டி; Péy-maruṭṭi பேய்மருட்டி; Irattai-péy-maruṭṭi இரட்டைபேய்மருட்டி. (*Tam.*) Moga-bira మొగబీర; Mabhéri మభేరి; China-rāna-bhéri చినరణభేరి; Moga-bira మొగబీర. (*Tel.*) Péyi-meruṭṭi పేయివెరుṭṭి; Peruntumba పేరుంతుంబ; Kārintumba కారింతుంబ. (*Malyal.*)

62. ANTHEMIS. (*Chamomile flowers.*)

Bábúnaj بابونج . (*Arab.*) Bábúnah بابونه ; Gule-bábúnah گل بابونه . (*Pers.*) Bábúné-ké-phúl بابونے کے پھول . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Šhimai-chámantippú சிமைசாமந்திப்பூ . (*Tam.*) Sima-chámanti-pushpamu సీమచామంతిపుష్పము. (*Tel.*) Šhima-jevanti-pushpam ശിമജെവന്തിപ്പുഷ്പം. (*Malyal.*) Shime-shyámantigé శిమిశ్యామంతిగే. (*Can.*)

63. ANTIARIS SACCIDORA, *Dalz.*

Nettávil-maram நெட்டாவிம்மரம். (*Tam.*) Nettávil നെട്ടാവിൽ. (*Malyal.*)

64. ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. *Syn.* ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM. (*Sulphuret or Tersulphuret of Antimony.*)

Ismad اشماد ; Kohal كحل . (*Arab.*) Surmah سورمه ; Sange-surmah سنگ سورمه . (*Pers.*) Surmah سورمه ; Surmé-ká-

patthar سر مے کا پتھر. (*Hind.*) Anjan انجن; Anjan-ká-patthar انجن کا پتھر. (*Duk.*) Anjanak-kallu அஞ்சனக்கல்லு. (*Tam.*) Anjana-ráyi அஞ்சனராய். (*Tel.*) Anjanak-kalla అణ్ణానకలై. (*Malyal.*) Anjená అంజేనా. (*Can.*) Şhurmá or Surmá. (*Beng.*) Anjanam. (*Sans.*) Surmo; Surmo-nuphatro. (*Guz.*) Şkurma-khiyia or Súrma-khiyo. (*Bur.*).

65. AQUA. (*Water.*)

Máa ماء. (*Arab.*) Áb آب. (*Pers.*) Páni پانی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Tanni தண்ணி; Jalam ஜலம்; Nir நீர். (*Tam.*) Jalam ஜலம்; Nilu நீறு. (*Tel.*) Vellam வெള്ളம். (*Malyal.*) Niru நிரு. (*Can.*) Jal; Páni. (*Beng.*) Jalam. (*Sans.*) Páni. (*Mah.*) Páni. (*Guz.*) Vaturu. (*Cing.*) Yé. (*Bur.*).

The following are the names of the rain and distilled waters, which are often required for pharmaceutical purposes:—

a. Rain-water—Máe-maṭar ماء مطر. (*Arab.*) Áb-bárán آب باران. (*Pers.*) Ménh-ká-páni مینہ کا پانی; Barsát-ká-páni برسات کا پانی. (*Hind.*) Méhúñ-ká-páni میہون کا پانی. (*Duk.*) Mazh-ait-tanni மழைத் தண்ணி. (*Tam.*) Vána-niḷlu வானநீறு. (*Tel.*) Mazha-vellam மழவெള്ളம். (*Malyal.*) Maḷe-niru மழைநீர். (*Can.*) Brishti-páni; Brishti-jal. (*Beng.*) Mégha-jalam. (*Sans.*) Mégha-páni. (*Mah.*) Barsát-nu-páni. (*Guz.*) Vahiñ-vaturu. (*Cing.*) Mó-yé. (*Bur.*).

b. Distilled-water—Máe-moqaṭṭar ماء مقطر. (*Arab.*) Áb-mo-qaṭṭar آب مقطر. (*Pers.*) Tapkáyá-huvá-páni ٹپکایا ہوا پانی. (*Hind.*) Moqaṭṭar-páni مقطر پانی. (*Duk.*) Tí-nír தீநீர். (*Tam.*).

66. ARACHIS HYPOGÆA, Linn. (*Nut of—Ground-nut.*)

Viláyeti-múng ولایتی مونگ. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Vérk-kadalai வெர்க்கடலை; Nilak-kadalai நிலக்கடலை. (*Tam.*)

Véruṣhanaga వేరుశనక; Véruṣhanaga-káya వేరుశనకకాయ. (Tel.) Nelak-kaṭalá నెలకకెల; Vérk-kaṭalá వెరకకెల. (Malyal.) Nelagaḷe-káyi నెలకలకాయి. (Can.) Chiná-bádám; Biláti-mung. (Beng.) Bhói-chaṇé. (Mah.) Bhóya-chená. (Guz.) Rata-kaju. (Cing.) Mibé. (Bur.).

67. ARECA CATECHU, Linn. (Nut of—Betel-nut.)

Fófal فوفل or Foufal فوفل. (Arab.) Gird-chób گردچوب; Pópal پوپل. (Pers.) Supyári سپياري. (Hind.) Supári سپاري. (Duk.) Kamugu கமுகு; Pákku பாக்கு; Kottai-pákku கொட்டைபாக்கு. (Tam.) Póka-vakka పోకవక్క; Vakka వక్క. (Tel.) Aṭakka అఠక. (Malyal.) Adike అడిక. (Can.) Guzá; Supári; Shupári. (Beng.) Púgi-phalam. (Sans.) Suppári. (Mah.) Sopári; Hopári. (Guz.) Puvák or Puvákka. (Cing.) Kún-si. (Bur.).

68. ARGEMONE MEXICANA, Linn.

Bharbhánd్ బెరబాంద్; Pilá-dhatúra పిలాదెతూరా; Farangi-dhatúra ఫరంగిదెతూరా; Shiyál-kánṭá శియాలకాంతా. (Hind.) Bharamdandí బెరమదండి; Pilá-dhatúra పిలాదెతూరా. (Duk.) Birama-daṇḍu బిరమదణ్డు; Kurukkam-chedi కురుక్కమ్చెడి. (Tam.) Bramha-dandi-chetṭu బ్రహ్మదండిచెట్టు. (Tel.) Brahma-danti బ్రహ్మదంతి. (Malyal.) Siel-káṭá; Shéaál-kánṭá. (Beng.) Khyáá. (Bur.).

Datturí దత్తురీ or *Datturí-gidá* దత్తురీగిదా is the Canarese appellation under which the above plant is generally known in many districts of Mysore, Bangalore, and Bollary; but as this name is very liable to be confounded with that of *Datura alba* in several other languages on account of the similarity of the word *Datturí*, I have not included it in the text.

69. ARGENTUM. (*Silver*—*Leaf of*.)

Varqul-fizah ورق الفضة. (*Arab.*) Varqe-nuqrah ورق نقره
 Varqe-sim ورق سيم. (*Pers.*) Rupehrá-varaq روبرا ورق.
 (*Hind.*) Rupéri-tagat روبري تگت. (*Duk.*) Velli-rékku
 வெள்ளினோக்கு. (*Tam.*) Vendi-réku వెండిచెకు. (*Tel.*)
 Vellit-takita வெള്ളிதகித. (*Malyal.*) Belli-rékhu
 బెళ్లిరేకు. (*Can.*) Ruppécha-varakh. (*Mah.*) Rupéri-
 varakh. (*Guz.*) Ridi-tahaḍu; Ridi-tagadu. (*Cing.*) Noye-
 saku. (*Bur.*).

70. ARGYREIA SPECIOSA, Swt. (*Leaves of*.)

Samandar-ká-pát سمندرکاپات; Samandar-sóf
 سمندر سوف; Samandar-sókh سمندر سوکھ. (*Hind.*) Sa-
 mandar-ká-pattá سمندرکاپتا. (*Duk.*) Shamuddirap-pach-ch-ai
 சமுத்திரப்பச்சை; Kaḍal-pálaḍi கடல்பழை. (*Tam.*) Samu-
 dra-pála సముద్రపాల; Chandra-poda చంద్రపాడు; Kokkita
 కొక్కిత; Pála-samudra పాలసముద్ర; Kokkiṭi కొక్కిటి. (*Tel.*)
 Samudra-pach-cha సుమద్రపచ్చ; Samudra-yógam సుమద్ర
 యోగం; Samudrap-pála సుమద్రపాల. (*Malyal.*) Bicho-
 tárok. (*Beng.*) Samudracha-pána. (*Mah.*).

The, above plant, which is generally known in Hindustani and Dukhni by the name of its leaf (*Samandar-ká-pát or Samandar-ká-pattá*) is quite different from the one named, *Samandar-phal*, in the same languages, although the literal meaning of both names is almost the same, one signifying *the leaf of Samandar*, and the other *the fruit*. The latter is the name of the fruit of *Baringtonia acutangula*.

71. ARISTOLOCHIA BRACTEATA, Retz.

Gandán گندان; Kirá-már كيرامار. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
 Aḍu-tinná-pálaḍi ఆడుతిన్నపాలై. (*Tam.*) Gäḍide-gaḍa-

para-áku పాడిపెండపరచకు; Kaḍapara కడపర. (Tel.) Átu-
tinṭáp-pála అత్తుతినికొప్పాట. (Malýal.).

72. ARISTOLOCHIA INDICA, Linn. (Root of.)

Zarāvande-hindī زرآوند هندی. (Arab. and Pers.)
Isharmul اشرمول; Isharmul-kī-jar اشرمول كى جر. (Hind.)
Isharmúl اشرمول; Isharmúl-kī-jar اشرمول كى جر. (Duk.)
Ích-chura-múli ഴഷ്ചരമൂലി; Peru-marinda പെരുമറിന്ദു;
Perum-kizhāngu പെരുമ்கിழங்கു. (Tam.) Íshvara-véru
ഈശ്വരവേര; Dúla-góvela దూలగోవల; Góvila గోవల. (Tel.)
Karālekam కరలెకం; Karukap-pulla కరుకప్పల్లె; Karā-
vékam కరలవేకం; Íshvarámúri ఇశ్వరాయరాధురి. (Mal-
ýal.) Íshveri-bérū ఈశ్వరబేరూ. (Can.) Íshor-mul or
Íshur--múl. (Beng.) Sassanda. (Cing.).

73. ARRACK. (Indian Spirituous Liqueur.)*

Khamarul-hind خمر الهند. (Arab.) Maié-hindī
مائي هندی. (Pers.) Sharáb شرآب. (Hind.) Dáru
دارو. (Duk.) Sháráyam శారాయం. (Tam.) Sáráyi సారాయి.
(Tel.) Úháráyam అరాయిం; Tákaram తాకరం. (Malýal.)
Sáráyi సారాయి. (Can.) Mad; Suráp. (Beng.) Surá;
Madyam. (Sans.) Dáru; Sarápñ. (Mah.) Dáru. (Guz.)
Arak or Araku. (Cing.) Aye. (Bur.).

74. ARSENICUM ALBUM. Syn. ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM.
(Arsenious acid, White Arsenic, or White oxide of
Arsenic.).

Shuk شوك; Turábul-hálik ترآب الهالك; Sammulfár
سم الفار. (Arab.) Marge-mósh مرگت موش or Marg-mósh

* There are many varieties of this Liqueur, which is familiarly known as the Country or Pariah Liqueur. Each variety is named after the substance from which it is distilled. See the remarks under 'Liqueur Spirituous.'

مرگ سوبل. (*Pers.*) Sunbul-khár سوبل کھار; Suféd-sunbul سفید سوبل; Sankhyá-sunbul سنکھیاسوبل or Sakhyá-sunbul سکھیاسوبل. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Vellai-páshánam வெள்ளை பாஷாணம். (*Tam.*) Tella-páshánam తెల్లపాషణం; Shenku-páshánam శంకుపాషణం. (*Tel.*) Vellap-páshánam வெള്ളுப்பாஷாணம். (*Malyal.*) Phásháná ഘാഷാണ (Can.) Sumbul-khár; Sammal-khár. (*Beng.*) Sónral-khár. (*Guz.*) Sudu-pásánam. (*Cing.*).

The word Sunbul سوبل by itself is commonly applied in Dukhni to the *white arsenic*, while the same is frequently used in Arabic and Persian for *Nardostycheis jatamansi* (Indian spike-nard). To avoid any serious error that might result from the above confusion, I have omitted the word from the text under both medicines, which are well recognised by all other names inserted.

75. ARSENICUM TERSULPHURETUM. (*Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic or Yellow Orpiment.*)

Zarníkhe-asfar زرنيخ اصفر; Arsáníqún ارسانيقون. (*Arab.*) Zarníkhe-zard زرنيخ زرد. (*Pers.*) Harbál هرتال. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Tàram தாரம்; Ari-tàram அரிதாரம்; Ponnari-tàrakam பொன்னரிதாரகம்; Tàlakam தாளகம். (*Tam.*) Haridalam ഹരിദലം; Tàlakamu ഹൃദകം. (*Tel.*) Ponnari-tàram പൊന്നരിതാരം; Cháliyam ചാലിയം. (*Malyal.*) Aridalá ഹരിദലാ. (*Can.*) Horítal. (*Beng.*) Hari-tàlakam. (*Sans.*) Haritála. (*Mah.*) Artál. (*Guz.*).

76. ARTABOTRYS ODORATISSIMA, *R. Br.*

Madmánti مدنمانتي. (*Hind.*) Madan-mast مدن مست. (*Duk.*) Manó-rajjitam மனோரஞ்சிதம். (*Tam.*) Manó-

ranjitam మనోరంజితం ; *Phala-sampenga* ఫలసంపెంక; *Sakala-phala-sampenga* సకలఫలసంపెంక. (*Tel.*) *Madura-káméshvari* మధురకామేశ్వరి; *Manóranjitam* మనోరంజితం. (*Malyal.*)

Madan-mast and *Madan-mast-ka-phúl* are the Dukhñi names of the above plant and its flower, and their use is confined only in Southern India. In all other parts; such as Hyderabad, Bombay, &c., *Madan-mast* is applied to a root, which will be found described in the remarks on *Curcuma aromatica*.

The Malyalim name *Mótira-vallí* మోతిరవల్లి is found applied to *A. odoratissima* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. VII, Tab. 46), but as it implies a creeper, which is not the case with the plant, nor is so figured in that work itself, it is a very doubtful one. See the remarks on the word *Madan-mast* under 'Aconitum. sp. of. (*Jadvar*).'

77. ARTEMESIA INDICA, Willd.

Afsantine-hindi افسنتين هندي. (*Arab.*) *Barinjásife-kóhi* برنجاسف کوهي or *Balinjásife-kóhi* بلنجاسف کوهي. (*Pers.*) *Majtari* مجتري; *Mastáru* مستارو. (*Hind.*) *Máchi-pattiri* மாசிபத்திரி. (*Tam.*) *Máchi-patri* మాచిపత్రి. (*Tel.*) *Tiru-nítripach-cha* తిరునీరిపచి. (*Malyal.*) *Mancha-patri* మంశపత్రి; *Máchi-patri* మాచిపత్రి. (*Can.*) *Mastaru*. (*Beng.*) *Granthiparní*. (*Sans.*) *Walkotondu*. (*Cing.*) ..

78. ARTICHOKE GUM.

Kankarzad كنگرزاد ; *Turábul-qai* تراب القاي. (*Arab.*) *Kankarí* كنگری ; *Samaghe-harshaf* صمغ حرشف ; *Kankarzhad* كنگرزاد. (*Pers.*)

Kankarzad and *Kankarzhad* are corruptions of, and synonymous with, each other, but the latter is incorrectly applied to *Mastic* in some Dictionaries.

79. ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA, Linn.

80. ASPARAGUS ASCENDENS, Roxb. (Root of.)

Shaqáqule-hindí شقاقل هندی. (Arab. and Pers.)

Suféd-músli سفیدہ موسلی or *Suféd-muslí* سفیدہ وصلی. (Hind.)

Shqáqule-hindí شقاقل هندی. (Duk.) *Saféda-musali*. (Mah.)

Saphéd-musli; *Ujli-musli*. (Guz.)

There is a great confusion about the nature of the medicines known as *Suféd-musli* and *Káli-musli* in India. Among some curious notions about them there is one in some native and other medical works to the effect that both are the produce of one and the same plant, the difference being that the *Suféd musli* is the root of it before it begins to flower, and the *Káli musli* the root after that period. The plant in question is *Bombax Malabaricus*. In a few other books, the former is considered to be the root of *Asparagus sarmentosus*, and the latter that of *Curculigo orchioides*.

On procuring the medicines known under these names from many places, including Calcutta, Bombay, and Hyderabad, I have found that there are two kinds of *Suféd musli*, the one obtained from almost all the Indian bazaars except those in Southern India; and the other sold in the latter place.

a. The *Suféd-musli* of Southern India is the dried and splitted root of *Asparagus sarmentosus*. It occurs in thin and long pieces like strings, curled upon itself once or twice, varies in length from three or four inches to a span or more, of pale-grey or dirty-white color, and devoid of any particular taste or smell. When the fresh root is splitted or torn longitudinally in three or four pieces and dried, it acquires the above condition. Although the dried root is often used by native practitioners, it is almost useless as a medicine. But when fresh, it is a nutrient and demulcent. In this state, it is very fleshy and succulent, about a foot or foot and a half in length, generally of the thickness of a finger, smooth and round, tapering to a very narrow and long point at both ends, of dull white or pale grey color, no smell, and taste slightly demulcent. When a plant is dug out with

these roots, it has a very singular appearance as though a great number of large round worms attached to it, and their number is often very great, amounting sometimes to about a hundred. The fresh root is distinguished in many parts of India, including Southern India, as *Shaqáqul* شقائق, and its preserve, which is generally imported from China, is named *Murabbake-shaqáqul* مرربة شقائق or *Shaqáqul-ká-murabbah* شقائق كاه مرربه. The above name is applied in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, to some similar root, which is considered there to be the *wild carrot* or *turnip*. From its description in some books, I believe it to be a species of *Asparagus*.

b. The *Suféd-muslí* of all other parts of India is the real drug to which that name is properly applicable, and it is the root of *Asparagus ascendens*. It is also procurable in Southern India, but under a different name, which is *Shaqáqul-hindí* شقائق هندي or *Indian Shaqáqul*. It is a useful medicine, and a very good substitute* for *Salep*. It bears the following characters.

When new or not very old, this root looks like a thin cylindrical piece of gum; partially translucent; very hard; whitish or yellowish-grey; from one to two or three inches long; generally crooked, some times bent upon itself, and occasionally knotty; and of bland and mucilaginous taste. If some pieces be carefully examined, one of their ends will be found thinner and more pointed than the other, indicating their original tapering form. A few pieces are also flat or compressed, forming a kind of small irregular plates. When the root is very old, it is opaque and of light-brown color.

With regard to the *Káli-muslí*, it is correctly the root of *Curculigo orchitoides* as is mentioned and described in several books.

The roots or rootlets of *Bombax Malabaricus* (which is a very large tree), bear no resemblance whatever to any of the varieties of the *muslí*. When dried, they are as nearly useless as the dried root of *Asparagus sarmentosus*.

* By subsequent trials I have found that it is a better substitute for *Salep* for medicinal purposes.

81. ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS, Willd. (Root of.)

Shaqáqul شقائق. (Arab. Pers. Hind. and Duk.)—dry root of, *Shaqáqule-miṣri* شقائق مصري. (Duk.) *Tannir-muttán-kizhangu* தண்ணீர்முட்டான் கிழங்கு; *Shadávari* சதாவரி. (Tam.) *Challa-gaddalu* చల్లగడ్డలు; *Pilli-pichara* పిల్లిపీచర; *Pilli-téga* పిల్లితేగ; *Shatávari* శతావరి. (Tel.) *Shatávali* శతావలి. (Malyal.) *Majjige-gadde* మజ్జిగెగడ్డె. (Can.) *Sat-múli*. (Beng.) *Satávari-muḷi*. (Mah.) *Hatávari*. (Cing.).

82. ASPARAGUS SARMENTOSUS, Linn. (Root of.)

Shaqáqul شقائق. (Arab. Pers. Hind. and Duk.)—dry root of, *Saféd-múṣli* سفيدموصلي. (Duk.) *Kilavari* கிளவரி; *Tannir-viṭṭán-kizhangu* தண்ணீர்விட்டான் கிழங்கு; *Tanni-muttán-kizhangu* தண்ணிமுட்டான் கிழங்கு. (Tam.) *Challa-gaddalu* చల్లగడ్డలు; *Pilli-pichara* పిల్లిపీచర. (Tel.) *Shatávari-kizhanna* శతావరికిഴణ్ణ; *Shatávali* శతావలి. (Malyal.) *Majjige-gadde* మజ్జిగెగడ్డె. (Can.) *Sat-múli*. (Beng.) *Satávari-muḷi*. (Mah.) *Hatávari*. (Cing.) *Kayyo-mi*. (Bur.).

In several languages the same names are applied to both the root of *A. racemosis* and *A. sarmentosus*. See the remarks on *A. ascendens*.

83. ASSAFŒTIDA.

Hiltit حلتيت. (Arab.) *Angózah* انگوزہ; *Angusht-gandah* انگشت گنده. (Pers.) *Hing* هینگ. (Hind.) *Hing* هنگ. (Duk.) *Káyam* காயம்; *Perungáyam* பெருங்காயம். (Tam.) *Inguva* ఇంకువ. (Tel.) *Perun-gáyam*

ചെറുകായം; Káyam കായം. (*Malyal.*) Ingu ഇംഗു.
(*Can.*) Hing. (*Beng.*) Hinguhu; Rámatham. (*Sans.*) Hing.
(*Mah.*) Hing; Vagárni. (*Guz.*) Perunkáyam or Perrungá-
yam. (*Cing.*) Shínjhu or Shingu. (*Bur.*).

84. ASTERACANTHA LONGIFOLIA, *Nees.*

Tál-makhánè-ká-pèr تال مڪھانے كاپيتر ; Tál-makhàrè-ká-
pèr تال مڪھارے كاپيتر. (*Hind.*) Tál-makhánè-ká-jhár
تال مڪھانے كاجھار ; Kólsè-ká-jhár كولسے كاجھار. (*Duk.*) Nir-
mulli നിർமுள்ளി. (*Tam.*) Nirugobbi നിറുഗൊబ്ബി ; Gobbi గొబ్బి.
(*Tel.*) Vayal-chulli వయలచుల్లి. (*Malyal.*) Kolava-
like కలవలిక. (*Can.*) Kánṭa-koliká. (*Beng.*) Ikshu-
gandhahá. (*Sans.*) Tál-makháná. (*Mah.*) Ikkiri or Ikkiri-
gahá. (*Cing.*) Śúpadán. (*Bur.*).

The Dukhni name of the above plant, Kólsè-ká-jhár, is
incorrectly applied in some books to *Solanum Indicum*.

85. AURUM. (*Gold—Leaf of.*)

Varquzzahab ورق الذهب. (*Arab.*) Varqe-zar ورق زر ;
Varqe-tilá ورق طلا. (*Pers.*) Sónèri-varaq سونیری ورق ; Su-
nehri-varaq سنهري ورق. (*Hind.*) Sunehri-tagat سنهري تگت.
(*Duk.*) Tanga-rèkku தங்கரேக்கு. (*Tam.*) Kundanapu-
rèku కుండనపురేకు ; Bangáru-rèku బంగారురేకు. (*Tel.*)
Tangarèkhá തങ്കരേഖാ ; Sornṇatakaṭa സൊണതകട.
(*Malyal.*) Bangárada-rékhū బంగార దరేఖ. (*Can.*) Sónár-
pát ; Sónár-orak. (*Beng.*) Suvarna-patram. (*Sans.*) Sónè-
cha-varakh. (*Mah.*) Sunèri-varakh ; Sunáni. (*Guz.*)
Ran-ta-hadu ; Ran-tagadu. (*Cing.*) Shue-saku ; Shue-
zaiñ. (*Bur.*).

86. AVERRHOA BILIMBI, *Linn.* (*Blimbi tree—Fruit of.*)

Belambú بلنبو. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Koch-chit-tamarttai கொச்சித்தமர்த்தை; Pulich-chakkáy புளிச்சக்காய். (*Tam.*) Pulusu-káyalu புலுசுகாயலு; Bili-bili-káyalu பிலிபிலிகாயலு. (*Tel.*) Vilunbikká விலுந்பிக்கா; Vilimbi. விலிம்பி; Karichakka கரிசக்கை. (*Malyal.*) *Blimbi. (*Beng.*) Blimbu. (*Guz.*) Kála-zoun-și; Kála-zoun-ya-și. (*Bur.*)

87. AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA, *Adans.* (*Fruit of.*)

Khamrak خمرک. (*Hind.*) Khamraq خمرق. (*Duk.*) Tamarttam-káy தமர்த்தம்காய். (*Tam.*) Tamarta-káya தமர்தகாய. (*Tel.*) Tamarat-túka தமரததுகை. (*Malyal.*) Kamarak சமரக. (*Can.*) Kamarangá; Kamarak. (*Beng.*) Tamarak. (*Guz.*) Zoun-și; Zoun-ya-și. (*Bur.*)

88. AVICENNIA TOMENTOSA, *Linn.*

Nalla-mađa నల్లమఱ; Mađa-chettu మఱచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Upputti ఉప్పతి. (*Malyal.*) Biná. (*Beng.*)

89. AZADIRACHTA INDICA, *Juss.* (*Neem or Margosa tree.*)

Ázád-darakh̄te-hindi آزاددرخت ہندی; Nib نيب. (*Pers.*) Nimb نيمب; Nimb نيمب. (*Hind.*) Nim نيم. (*Duk.*) Vémbu வேம்பு; Véppam வேப்பம்; Véppamarám வேப்பமரம். (*Tam.*) Vépa-chettu வேపచెట్టు; Nimbamu నింబము. (*Tel.*) Véppa వెప్ప; Ariya-véppa ఆరియవెప్ప. (*Malyal.*) Béviná-mará బేవినామరా. (*Can.*) Nim; Nim-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Nimba-vriksaha. (*Sans.*)

Limbácha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Limbdánu-jliáda. (*Guz.*) Kohumba;
Nimba-gahá. (*Cing.*) Tamá-biñ; Thamákhá or Thamágá;
Kamákhá or Khamákhá. (*Bur.*)

The Burmese names of *Azadirachta Indica* and *Melia azadirach* are often confounded with each other. For example, in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah the names of the former will be found applied to the latter, and *vice versa*.

B.

90. BACCHARIS ILLINITA, D. C.

91. BALANITES ÆGYPTIACA, Delile.

Hingan-ká-pér هینگن کاپیر. (*Hind.*) Hingan-ká-jhár
هینگن کاجپار. (*Duk.*) Nanjundán நஞ்சுண்டான். (*Tam.*)
Gárahettu గారెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Nanchunta നഞ്ചുണ്ട. (*Mal-*
yal.) Hingon. (*Beng.*) Ingudi-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Hing-
aya. (*Mah.*)

92. BALSAMODENDRON AGALLOCHA, W. et A. (Resin of—Belebium.)

Moql مقل ; Moql-arzaq مقل ارزق ; Afláfan افلان.
(*Arab.*) Boé-jahúdan بوئه جهودان. (*Pers.*) Gogil گوگل.
(*Hind.*) Gugul گوگل. (*Duk.*) Mai-shákshi மைசாக்கி ;
Gukkal குக்கல் ; Gukkulu குக்குலு. (*Tam.*) Mahi-sákshi
மஹிசாக்கி ; Mai-sákshi மைசாக்கி. (*Tel.*) Guggalá గుగ్గల.
(*Can.*) Gugul. (*Beng.*) Kou-shikaha. (*Sans.*) Guggula.
(*Mah.*) Gugul. (*Guz.*) Gugula ; Jajayu or Javayu ; Raṭa-
dammula. (*Cing.*)

93. BALSAMUM. *Var. of.* (*Balsam of Mecca or Balm of Gilead.*)

Aqovoyalásamún اقو يالاسمون ; Dohnul-balsán دهن البلسان.
(*Arab.*) Roghane-balsán روغن بلسان. (*Pers.*) Balsán-ká-tél بلسان كاتيل. (*Hind. and Duk.*)

The above are properly the synonymes of the *Balsam of Mecca*, but are also applied to the oil of *Copaiva* in India.

94. BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA, *Sch.* (*Siliceous concretion of*—*Tabashir.*)

Tabáshir طباشير. (*Arab.*) Tabáshir تباشير. (*Pers.*)
Báns-lóchan بنس لوجن ; Bans-kapúr بنس كپور. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Múnga-luppu ముంగలబుప్ప. (*Tam.*) Veduruppu వెదురుప్ప.
(*Tel.*) Mole-uppa మోలెఉప్ప. (*Malyal.*) Bidaruppu బిదరుప్ప ;
Tavakshírú తవక్షిరూ. (*Can.*) Báns-kápúr. (*Beng.*) Vénu-lavaṇam. (*Sans.*) Baṇasa-lóchana ; Baṇasa-miṭha. (*Mah.*) Váns-kápúr ; Vánu-miṭha. (*Guz.*) Una-lunu ; Una-kapuru. (*Cing.*) Vá-chhá ; Váthegá-kiyo ;
Vathegáṣá or Vádegá-sá ; Vaṣan or Vasañ. (*Bur.*)

The two varieties of *Tabashir* found in the bazaars are distinguished by their color; viz., *Kabúdi* كبودي (*blue*), and *Suféd* سفيد (*white*). The first named variety is not quite blue, but *pale-blue* or *bluish-white*.

95. BASSIA BUTYRACEA. *Roxb.*

Phalvara پہلوارا. (*Hind.*)

96. BASSIA LATIFOLIA, *Roxb.*

Darakh̄te-gulchakáñe-ṣahráí درخت گل چكان صحرائي.
(*Pers.*) Jangli-mohá جنگلی مها ; Jangli-mohvá جنگلی مهوا.
(*Hind.*) Jangli-mohá جنگلی موها. (*Duk.*) Káṭṭu-iluppai

காட்டுஇலுப்பை; Kátṭu-irupai காட்டுஇருப்பை. (*Tam.*) Adavi-
ippe-chetṭu அடவி இப்புச்செட்டி. (*Tel.*) Kátṭirippa காட்டிரிப்பு.
(*Malyal.*) Kádu-ippe-gidá கடவுஇப்புநீடா. (*Can.*) Bon-
mohuvá. (*Beng.*) Aṭavi-madhúka-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*)
Ránácha-móhácha-jháda; Ránácha-ippécha-jháda. (*Mah.*)

97. BASSIA LONGIFOLIA, *Linn.* (*Mowa or Mahwah tree.*)

Darakhṭe-gulchakán درخت گل چکان. (*Pers.*) Moháma; Mohvá موهو. (*Hind.*) Móhá موهو. (*Duk.*) Ilupai இலுப்பை;
Irupai இருப்பை. (*Tam.*) Ippe-chetṭu இப்புச்செட்டி; Pinna-
ippa பின்பு இப்பு; Ippa-chetṭu இப்புச்செட்டி. (*Tel.*) Irippa இரிப்பு.
(*Malyal.*) Ippe-gidá இப்புநீடா. (*Can.*) Mohuvá. (*Beng.*)
Madhúka-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Móhácha-jháda; Ippícha-
jháda. (*Mah.*) Mová-nu-jháda. (*Guz.*) Kánsó. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Liquor Spirituous.*

98. BENZOINUM. (*Benzoin.*)

Lubán لبان; Ḥaṣi-lubán حصى لبان. (*Arab.*) Ḥasn-
lubah حسن لبه. (*Pers.*) Lóbán لوبان; Aūd عود.
(*Hind.*) Aūd عود. (*Duk.*) Shámbiráni சாம்பிரணி;
Dúpam தூபம். (*Tam.*) Sámbráni சாம்பிரணி. (*Tel.*) Sám-
bráni சாம்பிரணி. (*Malyal.*) Sámbráni சாம்பிரணி. (*Can.*)
Lóbán. (*Beng.*) Déva-dhúpáha. (*Sans.*) Sámbráni. (*Mah.*)
Lubán; Sámbráni. (*Guz.*) Sámbráni; Kaṭakumanchal.
(*Cing.*) Loṃán. (*Bur.*)

The above Arabic and Cingalese names *Lubán* and *Kaṭaku-
manchal* are properly applicable only to *Benzoin*, but are also
often applied to the Resin of *Boswellia thurifera* (*Olibanum*).

The best variety of *Benzoin* is known by the following names in the bazaars of Southern India.

Lóbáni-gūd لوباني عود. (Duk.) *Paḷiṅgi-ṣhámbráni* பளிங்கி சம்பரனி. (Tam.) *Paḷiṅgu-sámbráni* పళింకు సాంబరాని. (Tel.).

The above Tamil and Telugu words, *Paḷiṅgi* and *Paḷiṅgu*, are quite different from, and must not be confounded with, those which will be found under *Boswellia glabra*, and *B. thurijera*, viz., *Paraṅgi* and *Parangi*.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 99. BERBERIS ARISTATA, D. C. | } Indian
Barberry. |
| <i>Syn.</i> B. TINCTORIA, Lesch. | |
| 100. BERBERIS ASIATICA, D. C. | |
| 101. BERBERIS LYCIUM, Roy. | |

The dry berries, extract, and wood or root of all the above plants have the same names, and they are as follows:—

Berries—*Anbar-báris* انبرباريس; *Anbar-báris* امبرباريس. (Arab.) *Zarishk* زرشك. (Pers. and Hind.) *Zarish* زرش. (Duk.).

Extract—*Huzuze-hindi* حوضه هندی; *Pil-zahraj* فيل زهرج. (Arab.) *Pil-zahrah* فيل زهرة; *Pil-zahrah* پیل زهره. (Pers.) *Rasvat* رسوت. (Hind.).

Wood or Root—*Dár-hald* دارهلد. (Arab.) *Dár-hald* دارهلد; *Dár-chób* دارچوب. (Pers. and Hind.).

The dry berries of the above and some other species of *Berberis* are a very popular medicine, and found plentifully in many large bazaars of India, including those of South India. They are the principal ingredients in many useful prescriptions which are frequently used by the Hakeems. They can be easily recognised by the following characters.

Berries shrivelled and much compressed; dark-brown or black in color; pleasantly acid in taste; about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ th broad; smooth, soft, and moist; pedunculate; contain a little dark-brown pulp; and generally contain no seeds, but sometimes one small, hard, and oblong seed is to be found

in each. I have examined the berries chemically and found them to contain *Tartaric* and *Malic Acids*, to which they owe their acid taste.

These berries are called *Viláyati-amli* ولايتي املی in Hyderabad, whereas the same name is applied to the legume of *Inga dulcis* in many places of Southern India. *Zarishk* is the surest name to obtain these berries from any part of India.

The meaning of *Dárhald* is *turmeric-wood* or *yellow-wood*, and it is therefore applied in some native and other works to several kinds of yellow root or wood, such as that of *Curcuma aromatica*, *C. longa*, and *Cosciniium fenestratum*; but as it is very frequently used for the wood or root of the above species of *Berberis* in Central and Northern India, it must be restricted to them.

102. *BERTHELOTIA LANCEOLATA*, var. *INDICA*,
D. C. (*Leaves of.*);

Rái-saná رائی سنا. (*Hind.*).

103. *BEZOAR*. (*A mineral variety of—Silicate of Magnesia and Iron.*)

Fádaje-maḍaní فادج معدني ; Bádzahre-maḍaní
بادزهر معدني ; Hajrussam حجر الهم. (*Arab.*) Fádzahre-
kání پاد زهر کانی ; Pádzahre-kání پاد زهر کانی
Kání-zahr-mohrah کانی زهر مهره. (*Hind.*) Kání-páv-zahar
کانی پاؤ زهر. (*Duk.*)

Two kinds of *Bezoar* are commonly sold in the native medicine-shops of India, and they are well known as *Pádzahre-kání* پاد زهر کانی (*Mineral Bezoar*), and *Pádzahre-haiwání* پاد زهر حیوانی (*Animal Bezoar*). The former is not obtained from any animal, but is the *natural* and *mineral produce* of India, Persia, Tartary, and many other places. There is no medicine in this country so frequently resorted to by native practitioners, especially the Hakeems, in cholera, as the *Mineral Bezoar*, and I believe this is not without sufficient reason.

In all the English works on Native medicines, which I have access to, the term *bezoar* is confined either to a concretion

found in one of the stomachs of an animal of the goat-kind, or to all the concretions produced in the body of animals. Although a great deal of information on the subject appears to have been gathered from native works and from the examination of the varieties of the drug in India, and even the very word *bezoar* is apparently derived from *Bádzahr* (*Arab.*) or *Pádzahr* (*Pers.*); yet, there is no mention made at all of its mineral variety, which is so commonly known in the bazaar, and so frequently noticed in books. Whatever may be the cause of this, it is enough for my purpose to say that the *Mineral Bezoar* is more useful in medicine than the *Animal*, and deserves some attention.

Besides the difference in their source, they differ a great deal from one another, as follows:—

Mineral variety.

Animal variety.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Form not defined; it occurs in very irregular and angular pieces of various shape, like pieces of <i>Marble</i> or any other stone. | 1. Form defined and regular; oval, oblong, ovate, globular, or flat and circular. |
| 2. Size unlimited, often as large as a fist, and sometimes much larger. | 2. Seldom of the size of an egg, but generally of various sizes below that. |
| 3. Surface generally rough, but smooth when covered with clay, which is the case sometimes. | 3. Surface very smooth and glossy. |
| 4. Of various colors between white and green or yellowish-green, but generally pale green with one or two shades of yellow. | 4. Color various, generally dark green, marbled, or bluish-brown. |
| 5. Structure amorphous. | 5. Structure laminated and concentric. |

There are several varieties of the *Mineral Bezoar*, but the variety I have just described is the one generally found in the bazaar and in the possession of Hakeems. The best variety sought for to be used in Cholera is of pale green color,

and easily ground with water on a stone. The paste thus obtained, is white and slightly odorous, the smell being often very feeble and somewhat like that of the prepared Pipe-clay. This stone is a variety of *Steatite* or *Soap-stone*, and its greenish hue depends upon the presence of *Protoxide of Iron*. So, chemically, it is a *Silicate of Magnesia and Iron*. (See Fownes' Chemistry, Ninth Edition, page 313.)

It is necessary to be aware that the above stone is often cut out or rubbed out into different forms, generally oblong or oval, so as to resemble the shape of the *Animal Bezoar*, and sold as rare varieties of *Bezoar* brought from foreign countries, as Arabia, Persia, &c. The price asked for them is enormous, and sometimes more than a hundred Rupees. This deception is, however, easily detected by rubbing or breaking a portion of the stone, when it will be found that it is nothing else but the same variety of *Bezoar* which I have just described, and that it is *amorphous* in structure, and *not laminated* or *concentric*.

Whether the stone under discussion, is properly a *Bezoar* or not, I have given it under that head as its mineral variety according to the meaning of all its native names.

With regard to the *Animal Bezoar*, its varieties are very numerous, and they are named after the animal from which it is obtained; as, *Ḥajruttiṣ* حجر التيس (*Goat-bezoar*), *Ḥajrul-jamal* حجر الجمال (*Camel-bezoar*), *Ḥajrul-ḥūt* حجر الحوت (*Fish-bezoar*), *Ḥajrul-ḥaiyah* حجر الحية (*Snake-bezoar*), &c. The last named *Bezoar* is supposed to be the produce of some large species of snake, and is quite different from the *Bezoar* known as *Tiryāqul-ḥaiyah* ترياق الحية (*antidote to Snake*), the *Snake-stone*. The list of these *Bezoars* has been much augmented since the modern writers have extended that term to all the Concretions in the body of animals. The substances of the latter kind, however, are very different in some of their essential characters from those which have been hitherto known as *Bezoars*.

104. BEZOAR. (*A variety of Animal Bezoar—Gall-stone or Biliary concretion of a Cow or Bullock*).

Ḥajrul-baqar حجر البقر. (*Arab.*) Gāv-zahrah گا و زهره. (*Pers.*) Gáiróhan گائی روہن. (*Hind.*) Góróchaná

گوروچنا; Gáirón گانی رونی. (*Duk.*) Górójanai கோஜானை. (*Tam.*) Górójanam గోరొజనం. (*Tel.*) Góróchanam గోరొచానం. (*Malyal.*) Góróchaná గోరొచానా. (*Can.*) Gáerún. (*Beng.*) Goróchanam. (*Sans.*) Góróchan. (*Mah.*) Gáirón. (*Guz.*) Górocha. (*Cing.*) Goyáziñ. (*Bur.*).

The above medicine is not considered as a variety of *Bezoar* by native practitioners, nor is it mentioned so in any of their works. But, as all the concretions in the body of animals are now included among the varieties of *Bezoar* in several recent works in the English language, I have given it under that head. It is the only variety of *Animal Bezoar*, which deserves an attention as a medicine.

It occurs in more or less spherical form, brown externally, very smooth and glossy, varies in size from a Soap-nut to a large Nutmeg, very light and easily broken with hands. When broken, its structure is laminated and concentric; and of deep, bright, or reddish yellow color. If not for the particular arrangement of its structure, it would be difficult to say that it is not made of *Rhubarb*. Its taste is bitterish, slightly sweetish, and occasionally aromatic. See the remarks in the preceding article, with regard to the *Mineral* and *Animal* varieties of *Bezoar* and other facts connected with it, as well as the native names of some of the latter varieties.

105. BIT-LOBAN. (*Black salt*.)

Milhe-nifti ملح نيفتي; Mihe-asvad ملح اسود. (*Arab.*) Namake-siyáh نمك سيا. (*Pers.*) Bid-lón بد لون; Kálá-lón كال لون; Kálá-namak كالانمك; Pádá-lón پادالون; Pádá-namak پادانمك. (*Hind.*) Bit-lóbán بت لوبان; Pádrá-nimak پادرانمك. (*Duk.*) Karuppuppu கருப்பப்ப; Gendaka-vuppu கெந்தகவுப்பு. (*Tam.*) Nalla-uppu నల్లఉప్పు; Gendhaka-uppu గెంధకఉప్పు. (*Tel.*) Karutta-uppá కఱుతల ఊపు. (*Malyal.*) Karéuppu కరేఉప్పు. (*Can.*) Kálá-nún; Kálá-nimak. (*Beng.*) Krishṭṇa-lavaṇam. (*Sans.*) Kálamitha. (*Mah.*) Kalu-lunu. (*Cing.*) Sà-me or Sà-me. (*Bur.*).

Some of the above names (*Milhe-nifti*, *Pádá-lón*, *Pádá-namak*, *Pádrú-nimak*, *Gendaka-vuppu*, &c.) signify a bad smell, and are correctly applicable only to that variety of *Bitloban*, which possesses a smell something like that of rotten eggs. It is this variety which is in great vogue in India as a useful Carminative, Stomachic and Tonic medicine in Dyspepsia and some other diseases of the chylo-poietic viscera.

The meaning of all other names is *black salt*, and they are generally in use for another variety, which is more common, but very inferior and chiefly consists of *Chloride of Sodium* and *Carbon*. It is said to be prepared in Nugree, a village in the central Carnatic, by melting the *Common Salt* with *Emblie Myrobalans* in a close vessel. It occurs in very rough and irregular masses of brown color, which look like the pieces of a black brick; and has a strong saline taste.

The first variety appears to be manufactured in two different ways: at Azeemabad, by melting together the *Sajji-khár* of the bazaar (*Crude Carbonate of Soda*) and *Emblie Myrobalans*; and at another place, by the same process, but with an addition of other ingredients, viz., *Chloride of Sodium*, *Sulphur*, and the *Rust of Iron*. The smell of this variety, which is strong at the commencement, is lost in time in proportion to its oldness, till it becomes so feeble that it can only be felt when the salt is recently broken and a bit of it well chewed. In the bazaars of Madras, it is found in large and round masses or balls, weighing from 1 to 2 or more lbs.; and when broken, it is either grey, whitish-grey, or pale-brown in color, and more or less crystalline. It is much harder and heavier than the other variety, and contains a large quantity of *Chloride of Sodium*, and *Carbonate of Soda*, some *Carbon*, *Iron* and *Sulphur*, and a trace of *Hydrosulphuric acid* (*Sulphuretted Hydrogen*).

If this salt is new, the presence of *Sulphuretted Hydrogen* is easily known; but if it is old, its detection is rather difficult. In a few old specimens, however, I have found out its existence in the following way:—

A large piece of the salt was broken, and a piece of paper moistened with the solution of *Acetate of Lead* was kept on a

broken surface. After a minute or two, the paper was found to be slightly but distinctly blackened.

This test, together with the offensive smell of the salt, leaves no doubt in my mind as to the presence of the gas, however small in quantity it may be.*

106. BLUMEA AURITA, D. C.

Kamáfītūs كَمَا فَيْطُوس (Arab.) Kakróndá كَكَرُونْدَا .
 (Hind.) Jangli-kásní جنگلی کاسنی ; Jangli-múli جنگلی مولی
 (Duk.) Nárak-karandai ناراککارندای ;
 Kátṭu-mullāngi காட்டுமுள்ளங்கி. (Tam.) Kāru-pógáku
 கారుபொகுகு ; Aḍavi-mullangi அடவிமுல்லா. (Tel.) Mai-
 yagán. (Bur.).

This is an annual herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plant found in every creek and corner, particularly along the walls in old and ruinous buildings, and in grave yards. Its appearance when young, differs so much from that when old, that it is considered by those that are not acquainted with this fact as two different plants in those periods, and often recognised accordingly by different names. The size of the leaves is the chief cause of the difference, which are comparatively very large when the plant is young, and resemble the leaves of *Radish*. From this and from the plant being generally found along the walls, it is often named in Tamil *Shevuru-mullāngi* செவுருமுள்ளங்கி, in Telugu *Góḍa-mullangi* గోడముల్లంకి, and in Hindustani and Dukhni *Dívarí-múli* دیواری مولی. These names, however, properly belong to another plant of the same Natural Order, Compositæ, which generally grows on the top of the walls. When *B. aurita* is in flower, the leaves, except a few old ones near the root, become very small and quite sessile with many auricles or leafy appendages near their base, and the plant

* Although this Salt contains a trace of *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*, yet it is not only used by native practitioners internally ; but is also a domestic medicine all over India, and frequently resorted to by women in some dyspeptic complaints.

itself is much altered from numerous branches. In this condition it is generally recognised by the names in the text, which correctly belong, and should always be applied, to it, whether young or old.

The meaning of the Dukhni, Tamil and Telugu synonymes *Jangli-mull*, *Káttu-mulláangi* and *Advi-mullangi* is the wild Radish, and this is partly from the appearance of the leaves of the plant when young, as already explained, and partly from the occasional resemblance of its root to a small or abortive Radish.

As this plant is often known under the Telugu name *Káru-pógáku* in Madras, it is probably the same intended by that name in Flora Andhrica, to which no botanical name is assigned. Sir Walter Elliot says, that it is 'A composite plant not found in flower.' The *Káru-pógáku* of Madras is also a composite plant, and found here in flower soon after the rainy season (January, February, and March). It quite corresponds with the characters of *Conyza aurita* described in Dr. Roxburgh's Flora Indica, Vol. III, page 428, and of *Blumea aurita* in Dr. Wight's Contributions to the Botany of India, page 16; except the size and color of flowers which are not mentioned in those works. The flowers are generally about the size of a large pea, and of pale white color.

107. BLUMEA GRANDIS. D. C.

Phúm-mašni. (*Bur.*)

108. BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA. (*Red Armenian bole.*)

Téne-armaní طين ارمني; Hajare-armaní حجر ارمني.
 (*Arab.*) Gile-armaní گل ارمني. (*Pers. and Hind.*)
 Gile-armaní گل ارمني; Phúl-gérú پھول گيرو. (*Duk.*)
 Šhímai-kávi சமைகாவி; Púk-kávi பூக்காவி; Šhímai-kávi-kallu சமைகாவி கல்லு. (*Tam.*) Šhíma-kávuráyi శిమకావరాయి.
 Púk-kávi పూకావి; Šhíma-kávi శిమకావి. (*Tel.*)

109. BOLUS ARMENIA RUBRA. (*Indian variety of.*)

Maghrah مغرة; Tīne-maghar طين مغر. (*Arab.*)
Gile-surkh گل سرخ. (*Pers.*) Gēru گيرو. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kāvi কাবি; Kāvi-kallu কাবিকল্লু. (*Tam.*) Kāvi കാവി; Kāvu-rāyi കാവുരాయి. (*Tel.*)

110. BOMBAX MALABARICUM, *D. C.* (*Red cotton-tree.*)

Ragat-sēnbal رگت سينبل; Ragat-sēmal رگت سيمل;
Kāñṭi-sēnbal كا نتي سينبل. (*Hind.*) Kāñṭōñ-kā-ḷhatyān
كا نتيون كا سيمل. (*Duk.*) Kāñṭōñ-kā-sēmal كا نتيون كا ختيان
Muḷ-ilava-maram முள் இலவமரம்; Muḷ-ilavu முள் இலவு.
(*Tam.*) Mundla-búraga-çkettu ముండ్లబూరకపెట్టు. (*Tel.*)
Pūla-maram పుల్లమరం; Muḷ-ilava ఇల్లీలు. (*Malyal.*)
Muḷlu-búraga-marā ముళ్ళబూరకపరా. (*Can.*) Rokto-simul.
(*Beng.*) Kaṭṭu-imbul. (*Cing.*) Lepāñ-biñ or Lephāñbiñ.
(*Bur.*)

There are two varieties of the gum sold in the Indian bazaars under the name of *Mócharas* موچارس. Both occur in very irregular, nodular, smooth, and shell-like pieces, opaque and dark-brown in color; the difference being, one is very hard and broken with difficulty; and the other is brittle and easily broken, and less astringent in taste. The latter is the inferior of the two, and is the produce of *Bombax Malabaricum*. No gum is produced from this tree on making incisions (however deep), but occasionally a very small quantity of it is exuded spontaneously. It is of a yellowish red or flesh color at the beginning for some days, and then becomes deep brown. After some months, it gradually and occasionally acquires the form I have just described.

Kaṭṭu-imbul is the Cingalese name for *B. Malabaricum* and not *Imbul* as marked in some books. The latter is the name of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

See the remarks on *Asparagus ascendens* with respect to the roots of *B. Malabaricum* being confounded with the *Suféd* and *Kálimuṣh* of the bazaar.

111. BORASSUS FLABELLIFORMIS, Linn. (*Palmyra-tree*.)

Darakh̄te-tári درخت تاري. (*Pers.*) Tár تار. (*Hind.*) Táṛ-ká-jhár तार का जहार. (*Duk.*) Panai-maram പനൈമാരம். (*Tam.*) Táṭi-chet̄tu താടിചെట్టు. (*Tel.*) Paná പന. (*Malyal.*) Pané-mará പനേമര. (*Can.*) Tál-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Tála-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Táṭicha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Tád-nu-jháda. (*Guz.*) Tál or Tál-gahá. (*Cing.*) Thán-biṇ. (*Bur.*).

The Cingalese names *Tál* and *Tal* or *Talla* are some times confounded with each other from the similarity of their pronunciation. The former is the name of *B. flabelliformis*, and the two latter of *Sesamum Indicum*.

For the names of the *vinegar*, *arrack*, *jaggery*, and *toddy* of this plant see the remarks under *Acetum*, *Liquor Spirituous*, *Saccharum*, and *Toddy*.

112. BOSWELLIA GLABRA, Roxb., (*Resin of—Indian Frankincense*.)

Kundur كندر. (*Arab. Pers. and Hind.*) Farangi-áúd فرنگي عود. (*Duk.*) Parangi-ṣhámbrāṇi പരങ്കി ഷാമ്പിരണി; Kundurukam-piṣhin കൂന്ദൂരുകഥപിടി. (*Tam.*) Parangi-sámbrāṇi പരംഗിസാംബ്രാണി; Anduga-pisunu അണ്ടു ഷിസു. (*Tel.*) Maṇṇa-kungīliyam മഞ്ഞകുങ്കിലിയം; Vaṅṅanku-chámbrāṇi വള്ളങ്കുചാമ്പ്രാണി. (*Malyal.*) Bringi-lobān. (*Bur.*).

Kundur is more properly the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni name of *Olibanum*, but is also often applied to the Resin of *B. glabra*, particularly when it occurs in tears, so as to resemble the former. See the remarks under *B. thurifera*.

113. BOSWELLIA THURIFERA, Roxb., (Resin of—*Olibanum*.)

Bastaj بستج ; Kundur كندر ; Lubán لبان. (Arab.)
 Kundur كندر. (Pers.) Sél-gónd سيل گوند ; Kundur
 كندر. (Hind.) Kundur كندر. (Duk.) Paṅangi-ṣhámbi-
 ṛáñi பறங்கிசாம்பிரணி ; Kundurukkam-piṣhin குந்துருக்கம்
 பிசின். (Tam.) Paṅangi-sámbráñi పరంగిసాంబ్రాణి ; Anduga-
 pisunu అండుగిపిసును. (Tel.) Vella-kundirukkam వెള്ള
 కుందిరుక్కం. (Malyal.) Kundro ; Salai ; Salai-gún.
 (Beng.) Salasi-niryásam. (Sans.) Kundrikam. (Cing.)

When the Resin of *B. thurifera* and *B. glabra*, &c., occurs in tears, it is recognised as *Kundur* ; but when it is found in soft masses, it is generally called *Gandah-férozah* گندہ فیروزہ. The latter is, however, more properly the name of different varieties of *Turpentine*.

The tears of *Kundur* have different names according to their shape and color. If they are circular and reddish-yellow, they are called *Kundur-ḡakar* كندر گار ; if yellowish-white and translucent, *Kundur-unsú* كندرانثلی and *Áival-kundur* آنول کندر ; and if spherical, *Kundur-madh̄araj* كندر مدحرج. If the Resin, again, occurs in flat and scaly pieces, it is named *Qishár-kundur* قشار کندر ; and if in powder, *Daḡáq-kundur* دقاق کندر.

See the remarks under *Benzoinum*, and *B. glabra*.

114. BRYONIA CALLOSA, Rott. (Seeds of.)

Jangli-kakṛi-ké-binj جنگلی ککڑی کے بینج. (Hind.)
 Jangli-kankṛi-ké-binj جنگلی کنکڑی کے بینج ; Buṛamkái-
 ké-binj بڑم کائی کی بینج. (Duk.) Śhukkaṅkáy-virai சுக்கங்
 காய்விரை ; Komāṭṭi-virai கொமட்டிவிரை. (Tam.) Nakka-
 dósakáya-vittulu నక్కదోసకాయవీళ్లు ; Buḍamakáya-vittulu
 బుడమకాయవీళ్లు. (Tel.) Karumattan-vitta കരമത്തൽ
 വീത്ത. (Malyal.) Buḍamakáyi-bijá బుడమకాయబిజా.
 (Can.)

See the remarks under *Citrullus colocynthis*.

115. BRYONIA EPIGÆA, *Rott.*

1 Akás-gaddah آ كاس گدّ ; Rákas-gaddah ر كاس گدّ .
 (Hind.) Akás-gaddah آ كاس گدّ ; Rakkas-gaddah ر كاس گدّ ;
 Garaj-phal گرج پھل . (Duk.) Gollan-kóvaik-kizhangu கொல்
 லன்கோவைக்கிழங்கு ; Ákás̄sha-garudan ஆகாசகருடன் ; Garu-
 dan கருடன் . (Tam.) Ákás̄sha-garuda-gaddalu அகாசகருட
 கட்டலு ; Nágadonda நாகண்ட ; Murudonda மூருண்ட . (Tel.)
 Kollam-kóva-kizhanna கொல்லு கோவகிழங்கு . (Malyal.)
 Ákás̄sha-garuda-gadde அகாசகருடகட்டி . (Can.).

116. BUTEA FRONDOSA, *Roxb.*

Daraḥhte-palah درخت پله ; Palah پله . (Pers.) Dhák
 دهاك ; Dhák دهاك ; Palás پلاس . (Hind.) Palás-
 ká-jhár جهار پلاس . (Duk.) Murukkan-maram முருக்கன்
 மரம் ; Puraishu புராசு ; Puraṣhu புரசு ; Paláṣham பலாசம் .
 (Tam.) Móduga-chetṭu மொடுகசெட்டி ; Paláṣhamu పలాశము ;
 Kimṣhukamu కింశుకము . (Tel.) Plách-cha ప్లాచి ; Murukka-
 maram మురుకమరం . (Malyal.) Muttaga-mará ముత్తగమరా ;
 Muttuga-gidá ముత్తగగిడా . (Can.) Pálásh. (Beng.) Palásha-
 vrikshaha. (Sans.) Phalásácha-jháda ; Kakrácha-jháda.
 (Mah.) Khákar-nu-jháda. (Guz.) Káliya. (Cing.) Páv.
 (Bur.).

117. BUTEA FRONDOSA, *Roxb.* (Seeds of.)

Tukhme-palah تخم پله . (Pers.) Palás-ké-binj
 پلاس كے بينج . (Hind.) Palás-páprá پلاس پاپرا . (Duk.)
 Murukkam-virai முருக்கம்விரை . (Tam.) Móduga-vittulu
 மொடுகவித்துலு ; Kimṣhukamu కింశుకము ; Paláṣha-vittulu పలాశ
 విத்துలు . (Tel.) Pláchcham-kuru ప్లాచిచాము Murukka-vitta
 మురుకవిత్త ; Pláṣhu ప్లాశు . (Malyal.) Muttaga-bijá

ಮುತ್ತಣಬಿಜಾ. (*Can.*) Paláṣha-bijam. (*Sans.*) Phalásá-
cha-bi ; Kakrácha-bi. (*Mah.*) Khákar-nu-biyán ; Palás-
pápaṛo. (*Guz.*) Kaliya-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Páv-si. (*Bur.*).

118. BUTEA FRONDOSA, *Roxb.* } (*Gum of*—
119. BUTEA SUPERBA, *Roxb.* } *Butea or Ben-
gal Kino.*)

Samaghe-palah صمغ . (*Pers.*) Palás-ki-gónd
دند گوندا . (*Hind.*) Chinyá-gónd چنیا گوند ; Kinyá-
gónd کنیا گوند ; Palás-ká-gond دند گوندا . (*Duk.*)
Murukkan-piṣhin முருக்கன்பிசின் ; Paláṣha-piṣhin பலாச-
பிசின். (*Tam.*) Móduga-banka మొదగుబంక ; Palaṣha-banka
పలాశబంక. (*Tel.*) Plách-cha-paṣha పచ్చలంబ ; Murukkin-
paṣha మురుక్కినంబ. (*Malyal.*) Muttaga-góndu ముత్తణ
గొండు. (*Can.*) Pálásh-gun. (*Beng.*) Paláṣha-niryásam.
(*Sans.*) Kakrácha-gónda ; Phalásácha-gónda. (*Mah.*)
Khákar-nu-gún. (*Guz.*) Káliya-melliyam. (*Cing.*) Páv-si.
(*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Kino*.

120. BUTEA SUPERBA, *Roxb.*

Bél-palás بیل پلاس . (*Duk.*) Koḍi-murukkam கொடி
முருக்கம் ; Koḍi-paláṣham கொடிபலாசம். (*Tam.*) Tige-
móduga திடுமொடகு ; Tige-paláṣhamu திடுபலாசము. (*Tel.*)
Valliplách-cha వల్లిపల్లిపచ్చి Valli-murukka వల్లిమరక్క.
(*Malyal.*) Balli-muttaga బల్లిముత్తణ. (*Can.*) Latá-pálásh.
(*Beng.*) Latá-paláṣha. (*Sans.*) Vél-khákar. (*Guz.*).

C.

121. CACALIA KLEINIA. *Linn.*

The leaves of *Cacalia Kleinia* are considered in several books to be the *Gáv-zabán* of bazaar, but the latter is neither the produce of that plant, nor of any other species of the Nat. Ord. to which it belongs, viz., *Compositæ*. It is the produce of a species of *Boraginaceæ*. See the remarks under *Echium*.

122. CÆSALPINIA CORIARIA. *Willd. (Dividivi or American Sumach).*

Sumáqe-amríqah سماق امریقه. (*Arab. and Pers.*)
Amríqe-ká-sumáq سماق امریقه کا سماق (*Duk.*) Shúmák ശൂമക്.
(*Tam.*).

123. CÆSALPINIA (GUILANDINA) BONDUCELLA, *Linn. (Nut of—Bonduc-nut.)*

Akitmakit اکتماکت. (*Arab.*) Kháyáhe-iblis خایه ابلیس.
(*Pers.*) Kaṭkaranj کتکرانج; Karanjo کرانجو; Karanjavá کرانجا;
Kaṭklijá کت کلیجا; Kaṭ-kalíji کت کلیجی;
Ságar-ghólah ساگر گھولہ. (*Hind.*) Gajgá گجگا. (*Duk.*)
Kazhar-ṣhikkáy കഴിഴിക്കായ; Gech-chakkáy കെഴുക്കായ.
(*Tam.*) Gaçh-çhakáya గచ్చకాయ. (*Tel.*) Kazhanchik-kuru
കഴഞ്ചിക്കുരു; Kalanchik-kuru കളഞ്ചിക്കുരു. (*Malyal.*)
Gajaga-káyi గజగ కాయ. (*Can.*) Jhagrá-gulá; Sétán-
gulá; Náṭá; Náṭú-koranjá. (*Beng.*) Kubérákshí-phalam.
(*Sans.*) Gajaga. (*Mah.*) Gájgá; Gajga. (*Guz.*) Kum-
buru-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Kalain-si or Kalén-zi. (*Bur.*).

The Hindustani names *Kaṭkaranj*, *Karanjó*, and *Karanjavá* are confounded in some books with *Karanj* کرانج or *Karanjh* کرانجہ, which is the name of *Pongamia glabra*.

124. CÆSALPINIA SAPPAN, Linn. (*Wood of Sappan wood.*)

Baqam بقم. (Arab.) Bakam بكم. (Pers.) Patang پتنگ ; Patang-ki-lakri پتنگ کی لکڑی. (Hind. and Duk.) Vattāngi வத்தாங்கி ; Vattékku வத்தேக்கு ; Vartāngi வர்தாங்கி. (Tam.) Okānu-katṭa ஓகானகட்ட ; Patānga-katṭa பதாங்ககட்ட ; Bakānu-chekka பகானசெக்க ; Bukkapu-chekka புகப்புசெக்க. (Tel.) Chappannam ചപ്പന്നം. (Malyal.) Patānga-chekke. പതാങ്ങ്. (Can.) Bokom. (Beng.) Patang. (Mah.) Patang-nu-lákdo. (Guz.) Patangi. (Cing.) Tainṇiya or Tainngiya. (Bur.)

125. CAJANUS INDICUS, Spr. (*Seeds of.*)

Sház شاز. (Arab.) Tuvvar تور ; Arhar ارهر. (Hind.) Tuvvar تور. (Duk.) Tuvarai துவரை. (Tam.) Kandulu கண்டல. (Tel.) Tuvara துவர. (Malyal.) Togari തോടി. (Can.) Oror ; Orol. (Beng.) Turi. (Mah.) Tuvéro. (Guz.)

126. CAJUPUTI OLEUM. (*Cajuput Oil.*)

Kái-puti-ká-tél কাই পুতি কা তিল ; Kái-būṭi-ká-tél কাই বুটি কা তিল. (Hind. and Duk.) Kaiyáp-puḍai-tailam கையாப்புடைதலம். (Tam.) Káyaputi-tail. (Beng.) Káy-puti-nu-tél. (Guz.)

127. CALOPHYLLUM SPURIUM, Choisy.

128. CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM, Linn.

(*Alexandrian-laurel.*)

Súrpan سرپن ; Sultānah-champá سلطانہ چمپا. (Hind.) Surfan سرفن. (Duk.) Punnai புண்ணை ; Punnai-maram புண்ணைமரம் Punnágam புனாகம் (Tam.) Punnágamu புனாகము ; Ponna-chetṭu పొన్నచెట్టు. (Tel.) Punna പുറം

(*Malyal.*) Suragónne-mará സുരగొന്നിമര. (*Can.*) Sul-táná-champá. (*Beng.*) Punnága-vriksaha. (*Sans.*) Dom-ba-gahá. (*Cing.*) Phoun-ñiyá. (*Bur.*).

129. CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA, R. Br. }
130. CALOTROPIS PROCERA, R. Br. } *Mudar.*

Åushar عشر or Åush-shar عشر. (*Arab.*) Kharak خرك.
(*Pers.*) Ák آك; Madár مدار; Akond اكوند or Akan
اكنا. (*Hind.*) Ák آك; Ákrá آكرا. (*Duk.*) Erukku
எருக்கு; Erukkam எருக்கம். (*Tam.*) Jillédu-chettu
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಡುಚೆತ್ತು; Mandáramu ಮಂದಾರಮು. (*Tel.*) Erukka ఎరుక.
(*Malyal.*) Yakkeda-gidá ಯಕ್ಕಿವಗಿಡ. (*Can.*) Ákondo;
Ák. (*Beng.*) Arka-vriksaha. (*Sans.*) Ákḍa-cha-jháḍa.
(*Mah.*) Ákḍa-nu-jháḍa. (*Guz.*) Vará or Vará-gahá. (*Cing.*)
Mayo-biñ. (*Bur.*).

Sukkarul-Åushar السكر العشر is the name of the *Manna* or *Saccharine substance* produced by *C. procera* or some other species allied to it, in Arabia and Persia, which was formerly imported into India; but it is not found at all now in any bazaar, nor is it ever produced here, as far as my knowledge extends, by any species of *Calotropis*.

131. CALUMBÆ RADIX, (*Calumbo or Calumbo Root.*)

Bikhe-kalambah بيح كالمبه. (*Pers.*) Kalambé-ki-jar
كالمبه كي جاز. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kalambá-vér கலம்பாவேர்.
(*Tam.*) Kalambá-véru కలంబావేరు. (*Tel.*).

132. CALX, (*Lime or Quick-lime.*)

Kils كللس. (*Arab.*) Áhak آهك; Núrah زور. (*Pers.*)
Chúná چونا; Chúnah چونه. (*Hind.*) Chunnah چنه.
(*Duk.*) Şhunḅambu శున్నంబు. (*Tam.*) Sunnam శున్నం.

(Tel.) Núra ౧౭౦. (Malyal.) Supṇá സുപ്ന. (Can.) Chún ;
Chúná. (Beng.) Sudhá. (Sans.) Chunná. (Mah.) Chuno.
(Guz.) Hunu. (Cing.) Thónphiyu. (Bur.).

The above are the general names for *Lime*, whether *slaked* or *unslaked*, but the former is generally meant by them. If the latter (*unslaked*) is intended, it may be particularized as follows:—

Kali-ká-chúná كالى كا چونا . (Hind.) *Kallí-ká-chunnah*
كالى كا چنه. (Duk.) *Kar-ṣhunnámbu* கற்கண்ணாம்பு. (Tam.)
Rálla-sunnamu రాళ్ల సున్నము. (Tel.).

133. CAMBOGIA. (*Gamboge.*)

Rubbe-révand ر ب ر یو ند ; *Aṣárahe-révand*
غوتا غنبا . (Arab. and Pers.) *Ghótághānbá* غوتا غنبا ;
Gótá-ganbá گوتا گنبا . (Hind.) *Aṣárahe-révan* عصاره ریون .
(Duk.) *Makki* مككى ; *Iréval-chinip-pál* இரேவல்சினிப்பால்.
(Tam.) *Révalchhini-pál* రేవల్ చినపాల్ . (Tel.) *Réváchinni-*
sirá. (Mah.) *Gokatu* ; *Gokatu-melliyam*. (Cing.) *Ṣanato-*
si, *Ṭanato-así* or *Ṣanatho-así*. (Bur.).

The literal meaning of the above Arabic, Persian, Hindu-stani, Dukhni, Telugu, and Mahratti synonyms is *the juice* or *extract of Rhubarb*, but they are, according to the usage of the languages, the correct names of *Gamboge*, and should be restricted to it, though misapplied in some books to *Rhubarb*. In some other books, again, not only the names of the above drugs (*Gamboge* and *Rhubarb*), but also those of the *yellow Orpiment* are confounded with each other. Whatever may be the cause of this confusion, it will be avoided by recognising those drugs by the names inserted in this Catalogue under each of their respective heads.

134. CAMPHORA. (*Camphor.*)

Káfúr كافور . (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) *Kápúr* كاپور .
(Duk.) *Karuppúram* கருப்பூரம் ; *Karppúram* கர்ப்பூரம் ;

Shúdan சூடன். (*Tam.*) *Karpúram* కర్పూరం. (*Tel.*) *Karp-púram* கற்பூரம். (*Malyal.*) *Karpúra* कर्पूर. (*Can.*) *Kápúr*; *Kâphúr*. (*Beng.*) *Karpúraha*. (*Sans.*) *Kápúra*. (*Mah.*) *Kapúr*; *Karpúr*. (*Guz.*) *Kapuru*. (*Cing.*) *Payo* or *Piyo*. (*Bur.*)

From their close resemblance, the words *Kápúr* كاپور and *Kapúr* كپور are often confounded with each other in many books, and considered to be corruptions of *Káfúr* كافور. The *Dukhni* name *Kápúr* is correctly a corruption of the latter (*Káfúr*); but *Kapúr* كپور is a distinct name and only applicable to *Amber*.

The following are the names of the varieties of *Camphor* generally met with in the bazaars of Southern India:—

a. *Káfúre-qaišúrí* كافور قيصوري. (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) *Pach-ch-ai-karup-púram* பச்சைகருப்பூரம். (*Tam.*) *Pach-cha-karpúramu* పచ్చకర్పూరము. (*Tel.*)

b. *Súrath-káfúr* سورتي كافور. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Shúrattu-karup-púram* சூரத்துகருப்பூரம். (*Tam.*) *Súrattu-karpúramu* సూరతుకర్పూరము. (*Tel.*)

c. *Chíní-káfúr* چینی كافور. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Shíná-karup-púram* சீனாகருப்பூரம். (*Tam.*) *Chíná-karpúramu* చీనాకర్పూరము. (*Tel.*)

d. *Batát-káfúr* بتائی كافور. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Battáyi-karup-púram* பத்தாயிகருப்பூரம். (*Tam.*) *Battáyi-karpúramu* బత్తాయికర్పూరము. (*Tel.*)

The *Dukhni*, *Tamíl*, and *Telugu* names, *Ras-kápúr* رس کاپور, *Rasha-karup-púram* ரசாகருப்பூரம் and *Rasa-karpúramu* రసకర్పూరము, though somewhat analogous to the above names, should not be confounded with them, for they are the names of an impure *Sub-chloride of Mercury*, not of any variety of *Camphor*.

135. *CAMPORA GLANDULIFERA*. *Nees*. (*Sassafras of Nepaul*.)

136. CANARIUM COMMUNE, *Linn.* (*Elemi Tree.*)

137. CANARIUM STRICTUM, *Roxb.* (*Resin of—Black-dammer.*)

Kálá-dámar كالاتا امر. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Karuppu-dámar கருப்படாமர். (*Tam.*) Nalla-rójan నల్లరొజ్జ. (*Tel.*) Kálá-dámar. (*Beng.*) Kálo-dámar. (*Guz.*)

138. CANNABIS SATIVA, *Linn.* (*Indian Hemp plant.*)

Nabátul-qinnab نبات القنب ; Nabátul-qunnab نبات القنب. (*Arab.*) Daraḱhte-bang درخت بنگ ; Daraḱhte-kinnab درخت کنب. (*Pers.*) Gánjé-ká-pér گانجه کا پیر. (*Hind.*) Gánjé-ká-jhar گانجه کا جھاڑ. (*Duk.*) Ganjá-chedi கஞ்சாசெடி Kórkkar-múli கோர்க்கர்முலி. (*Tam.*) Ganjávi-chetṭu గంజావిచెట్టు ; Kalpam-chetṭu కల్పంచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Kancháva-cheti കഞ്ചാവചെടി. (*Malyal.*) Bhangi-gidá భంగిగిడా. (*Can.*) Gánjár-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Vajradru-vriksha-ha. (*Sans.*) Bhángácha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Bháng-nu-jháda ; Gánjá-nu-jháda. (*Guz.*) Ganjá-gahá ; Kansá-gahá. (*Cing.*) Bhén-biṅ ; Séjáv-biṅ. (*Bur.*)

Almost every part of the above plant is a useful medicine, and there is a different name for each in India. The names are as follows:—

Flowering-tops.

Qinnab قنب , or Qunnab قنب. (*Arab.*) Kinnab كنب. (*Pers.*) Gánjá گانجا. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kórkkar-múli கோர்க்கர்முலி ; Kalpam கல்பம் ; Ganjá கஞ்சா. (*Tam.*) Ganjá గంజా ; Bangi బంగ. (*Tel.*) Kanchá കഞ്ചാവ. (*Malyal.*) Bhangi భంగి. (*Can.*) Gánjá. (*Beng.*) Vajradru. (*Sans.*) Ganjá. (*Mah.*) Gánjá. (*Guz.*) Kansá ; Ganjá. (*Cing.*) Šigiyo or Šégiyáv. (*Bur.*)

Leaves.

Hashish حشيش ; Qinnab قنب or Qunnab قنب .
 (Arab.) Bang بنگ . (Pers.) Bhang بهنگ ; Siddhi سدهي
 Sabzi سبزي . (Hind. and Duk.) Ganjá-ilai கஞ்சாஇலை ;
 Bangi-ilai பங்கிஇலை. (Tam.) Ganjá-áku గంజాఆకు ; Bangi-
 áku బంగఆకు. (Tel.) Kancháva-ela కణ్ణావాలెల. (Malyal.)
 Bhangi భంగి. (Can.) Bhang. (Beng.) Vajradru. (Sans.)
 Bhángá-cha-pána. (Mah.) Bhang. (Guz.) Ganjá-kola ;
 Kansá-kolá. (Cing.) Bhén. (Bur.)*

Resin.

Charas چرس . (Hind. and Duk.) Ganjá-pál கஞ்சா
 பால் ; Ganjá-rašham கஞ்சாரசம். (Tam.) Ganjá-rasam
 గంజారసం ; Ganjá-pálu గంజాపాలు. (Tel.) Kanchách-chetip-
 pašhá కణ్ణాచెత్తిపిప్పాల ; Kancháva-pála కణ్ణావాలెల.
 (Malyal.) Choros. (Beng.) Bhang-nu-ras ; Charas. (Guz.)
 Kansa-kiri ; Ganja-látu. (Cing.) Šégiyáv-asi. (Bur.).

Seeds.

Shahdánaj شهدانج ; Bazrul-qinnab بزرقنب . (Arab.)
 Shahdánah شهدانه ; Tukhme-kinnab تخم کنب ; Tukhme-
 bang بهنگ کے بیج . (Pers.) Bhang-ké-binj بهنگ کے بیج ;
 Gánjé-ké-binj گانجے کے بیج . (Hind. and Duk.) Ganjá-
 virai கஞ்சாவிரை. (Tam.) Ganjá-vittulu గంజావత్తులు. (Tel.)
 Kancháva-vitta కణ్ణావలిత. (Malyal.) Bhangi-bijá
 భంగిబిజా. (Can.) Gánjár-bij. (Beng.) Vajradru-bijam.
 (Sans.) Bhángácha-bí. (Mah.) Bhang-nu-bí ; Ganjá-
 nu-bí. (Guz.) Ganjá-aṭṭa ; Kansá-aṭṭa. (Cing.) Bhén-si ;
 Séjáv-si. (Bur.).

Mažjún مازجون is a general name for Confection or Electuary
 of any kind, but it is familiarly used for the Confection of Indian
 Hemp, which is commonly sold in the bazaar.

Sabzi and *Bang* or *Bhang* are properly the names of the leaves of *C. sativa*, but they are also often used for an intoxicating drink made from them.

The Burmese names of the leaves of *Indian Hemp* (*Bhén*), and of *Opium* (*Bh-ain* or *Bhín*) are occasionally confounded with each other on account of the close resemblance of their pronunciation.

139. CAPPARIS APHYLLA, *Roxb. (Oil of.)*

Karél-ká-tél كریل کاتیل ; Karér-ká-tél کریر کاتیل.
(*Hind.*) Karyal-ká-tél كریل کاتیل . (*Duk.*)

140. CAPSICUM FASTIGIATUM, *Blume, Syn.*
CAPSICUM ANNUUM, *Linn. (Fruit of—Chillies.)*

Filfile-ahmar فلفل اسمر . (*Arab.*) Fifile-surkh فلفل سرخ ;
Pilpile-surkh پیلپیل سرخ . (*Pers.*) Mirch مرچ ; Lál-mirch
لال مرچ ; Gách-mirch گاج مرچ . (*Hind.*) Mirchí مرچی ;
Lál-mirchí لال مرچی . (*Duk.*) Miłagáy மிளகாய ; Mułagáy
முளகாய . (*Tam.*) Mirapa-káya మిరపకాయ . (*Tel.*) Kappal-
melaka കപ്പൽമെളക . (*Malyál.*) Ménaşhiná-káyi మేనాశినా
కాయ . (*Can.*) Lál-morich ; Lanká-morich . (*Beng.*) Ma-
richi-phalam . (*Sans.*) Mir-singá . (*Mah.*) Lál-mirich ;
Marchu . (*Guz.*) Miris . (*Cing.*) Náyu-şi . (*Bur.*)

141. CARBON. (*Charcoal.*)

Fahm فحم or Faḥam فحم . (*Arab.*) Zughál زغال .
(*Pers.*) Kóyelah كویله . (*Hind.*) Kólsa کولسا . (*Duk.*)
Kari కరి . (*Tam.*) Boggu బొగ్గు . (*Tel.*) Kari కరి . (*Mal-*
yal.) Iddallu ఇద్దల్లు . (*Can.*) Kóyalá . (*Beng.*) Angá-
raha . (*Sans.*) Kólasó . (*Mah.*) Kóelo ; Kólso . (*Guz.*)
Anguru . (*Cing.*) Mişu-e or Mídu-ye . (*Bur.*)

The wood and animal charcoals are distinguished as follows:—

Wood-charcoal (Carbo Ligni)——*Fahmul-khashab*
 فحم الخشب. (Arab.) Zughále-chóbí زغال چوبی. (Pers.)
 Lakri-ká-kóyelah لكڑی كا كویلہ. (Hind.) Lakri-ká-kólsá
 لكڑی كا كولسا. (Duk.) Aḍuppu-kari அடுப்புக்கரி; Kaṭṭai-kari கட்டைக்கரி. (Tam.)
 Kaṭṭa-boggu కట్టబొగ్గు. (Tel.) Aḷuppa-kari అడుపుకరి; Muṭṭi-
 kari ముట్టికరి. (Malyal.) Kaṭṭige-iddallu കട്ടിറയ്ക്കല്ല. (Can.)
 Kásh-tha-kóyalá. (Beng.) Káshṭa-angáraha. (Sans.) Láka-
 ḷácha-kólasé. (Mah.) Lákaḍu-kóelo. (Guz.) Thén-míṣu-e. (Bur.).

Animal-charcoal (Carbo Animalis).—

Fahmul-haiván فحم الحيوان; *Fahmul-ʿaẓm* فحم العظم.
 (Arab.) Zughále-haiváni زغال حیوانی; Zughále-ustakháñ
 زغال استخوان. (Pers.) Haddi-ká-kóyelah हड्डी का कویلہ.
 (Hind.) Had-ká-kólsá हड्डी का कौसा. (Duk.) Elumbu-kari
 எலும்புக்கரி. (Tam.) Emika-boggu ఎమికబొగ్గు. (Tel.) Asti-kari
 అస్తికరి. (Malyal.) Eluvu-iddallu ఎలువుయ్కല്ല. (Can.) Asti-angáraha.
 (Sans.) Haḍa-kólasé. (Mah.) Aḷu-míṣu-e. (Bur.).

The Cingalese name in the text, *Anguru*, is confounded in some books, with *Inguru*, which is the name of *Ginger*.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 142. CARCHARIAS GLAUCUS, —. | } Oil of— |
| 143. CARCHARIAS VULGARIS, —. |  | } Fish oil. |

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*.

144. CARDAMOMUM. (*Cardamoms or Lesser Cardamoms*.)

Qáqilah قاقلة; Qaqilae-ṣighār قاقلة صغار; Hél هیل;
 Hél-bavá هیل بوا; Kh-air-bavá خیر بوا; Shóshmir شو شمیر.
 (Arab.) Qaqilae-khurd قاقلة خرد. (Pers.) Iláyechí
 ایچی; Chhóṭi-iláyechí چھوٹی ایچی. (Hind.) Iláchi
 ایچی; Chhóṭi-iláchi چھوٹی ایچی. (Duk.) Éla-ká
 ஏலகா; Éla-káy ஏலகாய்; Élakáy-virai
 ஏலகாய்விரை. (Tam.) Éla-káya
 ఎలకాయ; Élakáya-vittulu ఎలకాయవీళ్లు. (Tel.) Élat-
 tari అలతరి. (Malyal.) Yálakki యలక. (Can.)

Eláchi. (*Beng.*) Upakunchiká. (*Sans.*) Vélá. (*Mah.*)
 Iláchi. (*Guz.*) Ensal or Enasal. (*Cing.*) Phálá or Bhálá.
 (*Bur.*).

The above are properly the names of the *Capsule*, but are generally used for both the *capsule* and *seeds*. If necessary to indicate the former particularly, the Hindustani and Dukhni names *Iláyechi-dóré* الاجي توره and *Iláchi-bónđé* الاجي بوندے are employed.

See the remarks under the heads of '*Amomum. Sp. of,*' with regard to the names of *Cardamom seeds*, &c.

145. CARICA PAPAYA, *Linn.* (*Fruit of.*)

Aanabahe-hindi عنبة هندی. (*Arab. and Pers.*) Popaiyá پپیا or Popaiyah پپیه. (*Hind.*) Popái پپائی. (*Duk.*) Pappáyi பப்பாயி ; Pappáyi-pazham பப்பாயிபழம் ; Pappáli-pazham பப்பாளிபழம். (*Tam.*) Boppáyi-pandu బొప్పాయి పండు ; Madana-anapakáya మదనఅనపకాయి ; Madhurnakam మధునకం. (*Tel.*) Pappáya-pazham పప్పుయపళం ; Ápap-páya-pazham ఆపపుయపళం. (*Malyal.*) Boppáyi-hañnu బొప్పాయిదణ్ణు ; Pharangi-hañnu ఫరంగిదణ్ణు. (*Can.*) Pappaiyá ; Pópoyiáá. (*Beng.*) Pópayá. (*Mah.*) Papyo ; Papáyi. (*Guz.*) Pepolká. (*Cing.*) Şimbo-şi or Timbo-şi. (*Bur.*).

146. CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, *Linn.* (*Seeds of.*)

Qurtum قرطم or Qirtum قرطم. (*Arab.*) Khasakdánah خسكدانه ; Kájirah كاجيره ; Kázhírah كازيره. (*Pers.*) Kar kár ; Karar-ké-bij كتر کے بیج. (*Hind.*) Kusam-ké-binj كسم کے بیج. (*Duk.*) Kuşhumbá-virai குசும்பா விரை. (*Tam.*) Kusumbá-vittulu కుసుంబావిత్తులు ; Kusumba-vittulu కుసుంబావిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Kusambi-bijá కుసంబిబిజా. (*Can.*) Kusum-bíchi. (*Beng.*) Kusamba-bijam. (*Sans.*) Şupáñ or Subáñ. (*Bur.*).

147. CARUI FRUCTUS. (*Caraway fruits or Caraway seeds.*)

Karoyá كرويَا ; Kamúne-armaní كمنون ارمني ; Kamúne-rúmi كمنون رومي . (*Arab.*) Karóyah كرويِه ; Zirahe-rúmi زيرهُ رومي ; Zirahe-armaní زيرهُ ارمني . (*Pers.*) Viláyati-zírah ولايتي زيره . (*Hind.*) Karóyah كرويِه . (*Duk.*) Kékku-virai கேக்குவிரை ; *Shimai-śhómbu* சமைசோம்பு . (*Tam.*) Kéku-vittulu కేకువత్తులు ; *Shima-sópu* శిమసోపు . (*Tel.*) Bilá-ti-jirá. (*Beng.*) Raṭa-dúru. (*Cing.*)

The English and Arabic words *Caraway* and *Karóyá* being somewhat analogous in their pronunciation, they are used synonymously in Southern India; while in many other parts of India, they are considered to be two distinct fruits. In the latter places, *Caraway seeds* are named *Viláyati-zírah*, and no Arabic and Persian names assigned to it.

The Cingalese name *Mahá-duru*, which occurs in some books for Caraway seeds, is correctly the name of *Ani-seeds*.

148. CARUM NIGRUM,——(*Fruit of.*)

Kamúne-kirmání كمنون كرماني . (*Arab.*) Zirahe-siyáh سياه زيره ; Zirahe-kirmání زيرهُ كرماني ; Siyáh-zírah سياه زيره . (*Pers.*) *Sháh-zírah* شاه زيرا or *Shah-zirá* شه زيره . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Shimai-śhíragam* சமைசிரகம் ; *Pilappu-śhíragam* பிளப்புசிரகம் . (*Tam.*) Síma-jilakara శిమజలకర . (*Tel.*) *Shíma-jírakam* శిమజిరకం . (*Malyal.*) *Shíme-jirage* శిమెజరగె . (*Can.*) Viláyati-jiré. (*Mah.*)

149. CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) AJOWAN. D. C.

(*Fruit of—Ajowan fruit.*)

Kamúne-mulúkí كمنون ملوكي . (*Arab.*) Nánkháh نانخواه ; Zinyán زنيان . (*Pers.*) Ajváyán اجوائين . (*Hind.*) Ajván اجوان . (*Duk.*) Ómam ஒமம் . (*Tam.*) Ómamu

ఓమము ; Vāmamu వామము. (Tel.) Ayamódakam ఆయమోదాకం ; Hómam హోమాం. (Malyal.) Vóma వోమ. (Can.) Ajvain ; Ajván. (Beng.) Vóva-sádá ; Vóvá. (Mah.) Ajwán. (Guz.) Assamodaguṇ or Assamodagam ; Omam. (Cing.) Samhúm. (Bur.).

The *Ajowan* or *Ómam water* (*Aqua Ptychotis*) is known in the bazaar by the following names:—

Āarge-ajván عرق اجوان. (Hind. and Duk.) Ómat-ti-nír
 ఓమత్తీనీర్. (Tam.) Óma-drávakam ఓమద్రావకం. (Tel.).

150. CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) ROXBURGHIANUM.

Benth. Syn. APIUM. INVOLUCRATUM, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Bazrul-karafs بزار الكرفس. (Arab.) Tuḫhme-karafs
 تنخم كرفس. (Pers.) Ājmúd آجمود ; Ājmúdá آجمودا .
 (Hind.) Ājmúdah آجمودہ ; Ājmúdah-ajván آجمودہ اجوان .
 (Duk.) Aṣham-tágam ఆశమ్తాగమ్ ; Aṣhamtá-ómam ఆశమ్
 తాఓమమ్. (Tam.) Ajumóda-vómam అజుమోదావోమం ; Aṣhu-
 madága-vómam అశుమదాగవోమం. (Tel.) Ājamodá-vómá
 అజమోదావోమా. (Can.) Ráñ-dhoni ; Ājmúd. (Beng.)
 Ājamodá-vóvá. (Mah.).

Karafs كرفس is in use in Arabia and Persia for the common *Celery*, but in India generally applied to the above plant.

Ājmúd, *Ājmúdá*, and *Ājmúdah-ajván* are the Hindustani and Dukhni synonymes of the fruit of *Carum Roxburghianum*, but are misapplied to ‘Henbane-seeds’ and other drugs in Shakespear’s and other Dictionaries.

151. CARYOPHYLLUM. (Cloves.)

Qaranful قرنفل. (Arab.) Mēkhak مینخک. (Pers.)
 Lóng لونگ. (Hind.) Lavāng لونگ. (Duk.) Kirāmbu
 కిరంబు ; Ilavāṅṅap-pú ఇలవఙ్గప్ప; Karuvāp-pú కరువాప్ప.

(*Tam.*) Lavangálu లవంగులు; Lavanga-pú లవంగపూ. (*Tel.*) Karámpu కరాంపు. (*Malyal.*) Lavangá లవంగా. (*Can.*) Lóng. (*Beng.*) Lavangaha. (*Sans.*) Lavanga. (*Mah.*) Lavang. (*Guz.*) Krábu-naṭi or Krámbu-naṭi. (*Cing.*) Le-phiah-poén or Lengañ-poén. (*Bur.*).

152. CARYOTA URENS, *Linn.* (*Bastard Sago Tree.*)

Mári ماڑی. (*Hind.*) Mári-ká-jhar ماڑی کا جھاڑ. (*Duk.*) Kúndal-panai கூந்தல்பனை. (*Tam.*) Chúnṭap-pana சூண்டை
ஈரண; Íran-pana இரண்பனை. (*Malyal.*).

153. CASSIA ABSUS, *Linn.* (*Seeds of.*)

Tashmizaj تشمیزج; Chashmizaj چشمیزج. (*Arab.*) Chashmizak چشمیزك; Chashúm چشموم. (*Pers.*) Chákúú چا كسو; Chákút چا كوت. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Karuṅká-nam கருங்காணம்; Káṭṭukkoḷ காட்டுக்கொள்; Idikkoḷ இடக்கொள்; Mulaippál-virai முலைப்பால்விரை. (*Tam.*) Chanupála-vittulu చనుపాలవీలు. (*Tel.*) Karin-kolla కరిలికొల్ల. (*Malyal.*) Kan-kuṭi. (*Mah.*) Chinól. (*Guz.*) Kalu-kollu; Bú-tóra. (*Cing.*).

The meaning of some of the above names (*Karin-kolla, Kalu-kollu, &c.*) is *black Horse-gram*, and they are applied to the seeds of *C. absus*, because they are black and bear a resemblance to the *Horse-gram*. But some black seeds are often found in the *Horse-gram* itself, and also used for medicinal purposes, and they are, therefore, sometimes confounded with the former.

154. CASSIA ALATA, *Linn.*

Dádmurdan دادمردان; Dát-ká-pát داتا كاپات. (*Hind.*) Dát-ká-pattá داتا كاپنا; Viláyati-agti ولايتي اگتي. (*Duk.*) Shímái-agatti சீமைஅகத்தி; Vaṇḍukolli வண்டுக்கொல்லி.

157. CASSIA LIGNEA. *Syn.* CORTEX CASSIÆ.
(*Cassia-bark*).

Qirfah قرفه . (*Arab.*) Saliḵhah سليخة . (*Pers.*)
Taj تاج . (*Hind.*) Mōṭi-dār-chini موٹی دارچینی . (*Duk.*)
Periya-lavanga-paṭṭai பெரியலவங்கப்பட்டை . (*Tam.*) Moddu-
lavanga-paṭṭa మద్దులవంకపట్ట. (*Tel.*) Élavannap-paṭṭā ஏல
வண்ணப்பூ. (*Malyal.*) Taj. (*Guz.*)

158. CASSIA LANCEOLATA, *Forsk.*) *Leaves of—*
Country, Indian,)
or Tinnevelly)
159. CASSIA OBOVATA, *Colladon.*) *Senna.*

Sanáe-hindí سنا هندی . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Hindí-
saná سنا هندی ; Hindí-saná-ká-pát هندی سنا کاپات . (*Hind.*)
Nát ki-saná سنا کی ناث ; Nat-ki-saná-ká-pattá سنا کاپتا .
(*Duk.*) Náṭṭu-nilá-virai நாட்டுநிலாவிரை ; Nilávirai நிலா
விரை ; Nila-vákai நிலவாகை . (*Tam.*) Néla-tangédu நீலதం
-கீడు . (*Tel.*) Nila-váká నిలవొకా . (*Malyal.*) Nelávarike
నీలవరికే . (*Can.*) Shón-pát or Són-pát . (*Beng.*) Bhúi-
taravaḍa ; Mulkácha-ṣhóná-makhi . (*Mah.*) Sana-kola ;
Nilávari or Nelávari . (*Cing.*) Puve-kain-yoe . (*Bur.*)

From the prefixes *nil*, *níl*, *nel*, and *nél*, in the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malyalim, and Cingalese names of *Senna leaves* (*country* or *otherwise*) they are misapplied sometimes to the *Indigo plant*, and occasionally to *Indigo* itself. The proper names for the latter are given under its respective head.

160. CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS, *Linn.*

Kasóndi كسوندى ; Bari-kasóndi باری کسوندی . (*Hind.*
and Duk.) Nátam-takarai நாத்தத்தகரை . (*Tam.*) Kasindha
కసింధ. (*Tel.*) Náṭram-takara నాఠరాంతకర. (*Malyal.*)
Peni-tóra . (*Cing.*) Mezali or Maizali . (*Bur.*)

161. CASSIA SOPHORA, *Linn.*

Bás-ki-kasóndi . باس کی کسوندی . (*Hind.*) Saṛi-kasóndi
 سڑی کسوندی . (*Duk.*) Ponná-virai பொன்னுவிளை ; Periya-
 takarai பெரியதகரை ; Pérá-virai பேரூவிளை. (*Tam.*) Kása-
 mardhakamu కాశమర్దకము ; Tagara-*chetṭu* తగరచెట్టు ; Paḍi-
 tangédu పైడితంజేడు ; Nūti-kaṣhindha నూతికాశంధ. (*Tel.*) Pon-
 nám-takara പൊന്നാംതകര. (*Malyal.*) Kál-kosandi. (*Beng.*)
 Úru-tora. (*Cing.*).

162. CASSIA TORA, *Linn.*

Sanjsabóyah . سنجدبویه . (*Arab.*) Sangsabóyah . سنگسبویه .
 (*Pers.*) Chakóndá چكوندا ; Chakónd چكوند ; Chakónṛ
 چكونر ; Pañvár پنوار . (*Hind.*) Taróṭá تروٹا or Taróṭah
 تروٹہ . (*Duk.*) Úṣhit-tagarai ஊசித்தகரை ; Tagarai தகரை.
 (*Tam.*) Tanṭepu-*chetṭu* తంజేపుచెట్టు ; Tagiriṣha-*chetṭu*
 తగిరిశచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Takara തകര. (*Malyal.*) Chakóndá.
 (*Beng.*) Tānkli. (*Mah.*) Tóra. (*Cing.*) Kiyn-e. (*Bur.*).

Qilqil قنقل or *Qulqul* قلقل , and *Dajrul-akbar* دجرالاکبر are
 found in some books (*Materia Indica, &c.*), among the synonymes
 of the above seeds, but they are correctly the names of two other
 drugs.

163. CASTOREUM. (*Castor*.)

Jund . چند ; Jande-bédastar . چندبیدستر ; Quṣyatul-
 kalbul-baḥr قصیت النكب البحر . (*Arab.*) Kunde-bédastar
 كندبیدستر ; Áshbachághāñ آس بجگان ; Kháyahe-sage-ábí
 خایه سگت آبی . (*Pers.*) Jund . چند . (*Hind.*) Jun . جن .
 (*Duk.*) Junnu . சுண்ணு ; Nír-náy-virai நீர்நாய்விளை. (*Tam.*)
 Zunnu . జున్ను ; Niru-kukka-bijam నీరుకుక్కబీజం. (*Tel.*).

164. CASUARINA MURICATA, *Roxb.* (*Casuarina* or *Tinian Pine*.)

Jangli-sarv جنگلی سرو . (*Hind.*) Jangli-jháu جنگلی جھاؤ ;
Jangli-sarú جنگلی سرو . (*Duk.*) Shavuku-maram சவகுமரம்.
(*Tam.*) Chavuku-mánu చవుకుమాను . (*Tel.*) Chavaka-maram
చవకామరం . (*Maljal.*)

Jangli-sarv is misapplied to *Ailanthus excelsa* in some Dictionaries, &c.

165. CATECHU (*the drug*.)

Kat كت ; Kát كات ; Kath كتھ ; Katthá كته . (*Hind.*)
Katthah كته . (*Duk.*) Káshu কাশু ; Kattakámbu கத்தகாம்பு ;
Káshukatti কাশুকட்டி . (*Tam.*) Kánchu కాంచు . (*Tel.*)
Káshikatti కాశికత్తి ; Kátta കാത്ത . (*Maljal.*) Káchu
কাচ . (*Can.*) Kat ; Kát . (*Beng.*) Kát ; Káncha . (*Mah.*)
Kath-tho . (*Guz.*) Kaipu . (*Cing.*) Sházi . (*Bur.*)

Besides the three usual varieties of Catechu, *black*, *red*, and *pale*, there is another in the bazaars of Southern India, which is called *Suféd-katthah* سفید کته (*white catechu*). It occurs in round masses of various size, grey or pale-brown externally and white internally, and astringent in taste. It is not the produce of any particular plant, but is supposed to be prepared from the Decoction of several astringent barks. It is brought here from Hyderabad, and therefore known also as *Hyderabadí-katthah* حیدرآبادی کته (*Hyderabad catechu*).

166. CAVALLIUM URENS, *Schott.*

Kavile కవిలె ; Errapuniki-chet̃tu ఎర్రపునికెచ్చెట్టు ; Tabasi
తబసి ; Tanuku-mánu తణుకుమాను . (*Tel.*)

167. CEDRELA TOONA, *Roxb.*

Tún-ká-jhár تون کا جھاڑ . (*Hind.*) Túnu-maram తుణు
మరం . (*Tam.*) Nandi-chet̃tu నందిచ్చెట్టు . (*Tel.*) Araṇa-maram
ఆరణామరం . (*Maljal.*) Tún . (*Beng.*)

168. CELASTRUS PANICULATA, Willd. (*Seeds of.*)

Mál-kangni مال كنگني ; Mál-kangni-ké-binj مال كنگني کے بیج . (*Hind.*) Váluḷuvai வாலுளுவை ; Atiparich-cham அதிபரிச்சம். (*Tam.*) Málkanguni-vittulu మాలకంగునివీడులు ; Gundumedā గుండుమెడ. (*Tel.*) Váluḷuvá വാലുഴുവാ. (*Malyal.*) Málkangni. (*Beng.*) Málkángóni. (*Mah.*).

169. CELSIA COROMANDELIANA, Vahl.

Kúkshima. (*Beng.*)

170. CERA. (*Wax.*)

Shama شمع . (*Arab.*) Móm موم . (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) Mozhukku மொழுக்கு. (*Tam.*) Mainam மైనம். (*Tel.*) Mezhuka മെഴുക. (*Malyal.*) Ména মেনা. (*Can.*) Móm. (*Beng.*) Madhujam. (*Sans.*) Ména. (*Mah.*) Min. (*Guz.*) Iṭṭi. (*Cing.*) Phayouñ. (*Bur.*).

171. CETACEUM. (*Spermaceti.*)

Shaḥmussamak شحم السمك . (*Arab.*) Paiyahe-máhi مچھلی کی پیہ مای . (*Pers.*) Machhli-ki-charbí مچھلی کی چربی . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Mach-chhli-ki-charbí مچھلی کی چربی . (*Duk.*) Min-kozhuppu மின்கொழுப்பு. (*Tam.*) Chépa-kovvu చేప కొవ్వు. (*Tel.*).

172. CHAVICA (PIPER) BETLE, Miq. (*Leaf of—Betel leaf.*)

Tanból تنبول . (*Arab.*) Barge-tanból برگ تنبول ; Tamból تمبول . (*Pers.*) Pán پان . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Vettilai வெத்திலை. (*Tam.*) Tamalapáku తమలపాకు ; Nágavalli నాగవల్లి. (*Tel.*) Veṭṭila വെറ്റില. (*Malyal.*) Viḷ-

dele ವಿಠ್ಠಲಿ. (*Can.*) Pán. (*Beng.*) Nágavallí. (*Sans.*)
 Videcha-pána. (*Mah.*) Pán. (*Guz.*) Balát. (*Cing.*) Kún-
 yoe. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks on *Alpinia galanga*, with reference to the
Greater and Lesser Galangals being erroneously considered to be
 the roots of *Chavica Belle*.

173. CHAVICA OFFICINARUM, *Miq. Syn.* PIPER
 CHABA, *Hemter.*

Cháb چاب — fruit of, Gaj-phal گج پھل. (*Hind.*).

174. CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, *Miq. Syn.* PIPER
 LONGUM, *Linn.* (*Berries of—Long-pepper*).

Dár-filfil دار فلفل. (*Arab.*) Filfile-daráz .
 (*Pers.*) Pipli پپلی or Pipliyán پپلیان. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
 Tippili திப்பிலி. (*Tam.*) Pippallu పిప్పళ్లు. (*Tel.*) Tippili
 തിപ്പിലി. (*Malyal.*) Yippali യిప్పലി. (*Can.*) Pipli.
 (*Beng.*) Pippali. (*Sans.*) Pimp̄li. (*Mah.*) Pipli ; Pipér.
 (*Guz.*) Tippili. (*Cing.*) Paikhiñ or Pakhén ; Peziñ-
 ng-ouñ. (*Bur.*).

Krishna means *black* in Sanscrit, but by some mistake it is
 given as the name of *Long Pepper* in some books.

Instead of *Tippili*, *Kat-tippili* is found in the *Hortus Mala-
 baricus*. The latter means *the wild Long Pepper*.

In a few books, the *Long Pepper* is confounded with *Cubebs*;
 and in a few more, the Hindustani names *Pipli* and *Pippal* are
 used synonymously. The latter is, however, the name of *Ficus
 religiosa*.

175. CHAVICA ROXBURGHII, *Miq. (Root of)*

Filfile-móyah فلفل مويه. (*Arab. and Pers.*) Piplá-
 mór پپلا موز. (*Hind.*) Piplá-mól پپلامول. (*Duk.*)
 Tippili-kattai திப்பிலிகட்டை; Tippili-vér திப்பிலிவேர்; Tippili-

múlam திர்பிலிமூலம். (*Tam.*) Módi మొడి; Pippili-katṭa పిప్పిలకట్ట. (*Tel.*) Tippili-vér തിപ്പിലിവേര; Kátṭa-tippili കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി. (*Malyal.*) Pipli-múl. (*Beng.*) Pimpli-múla. (*Mah.*) Pipli-múl. (*Guz.*) Tippili-múl. (*Cing.*).

176. CHICORIA ENDIVIA, *Linn.* (*Endive—Seeds of.*)

Bazrul-hindabá بزرا الهند با. (*Arab.*) Tuḵhme-kásni تخم کاسنی. (*Pers.*) Kásni-ké-binj کاسنی کے بیج. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Káṣhini-virai காசினிவிரை. (*Tam.*) Kásini-vittulu കാസിనివ്തുలు. (*Tel.*) Káchani. (*Mah.*).

177. CHIRONIA CENTAURIODES, *Roxb. Syn. ERYTHRÆA ROXBURGHII, G. Don.*

Charáyatah چرایتہ. (*Hind.*) Gimá. (*Beng.*).

178. CHRYSANTHEMUM ROXBURGHII, *Desv.* (*Flowers of.*)

Gule-dáúdí گلد اودی. (*Pers.*) Gul-chíní گل چینی; Gul-chíní-ká-phúl گل چینی کا پھول. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Shámantip-pú சாமந்திப்பூ. (*Tam.*) Chámanti చామంతి; Chémanti చేమంతి. (*Tel.*) Jévanti-púva జెవంతిపూవు. (*Malyal.*) Shyávantige-húvu శ్యావంతిగేరువు. (*Can.*) Gul-dáúdí. (*Beng.*) Shévantiká-pushpam. (*Sans.*) Shévanti-cha-phúla. (*Mah.*) Guldáúdí. (*Guz.*).

Gul-chíní or *Gule-chíní* is applied to the above plant in South India, but in Calcutta and many other places to *Plumiera acuminata*.

179. CICER ARIETINUM, *Linn.* (*Acidulated water or Exudation of.*)

Khallul-himmas خال الحمص. (*Arab.*) Sirkahenakhúd سركه نخود. (*Pers.*) Chané-ká-sirkah چنه کا سرکه;

Búñt-ká-sirkah بونث كاسركه . (*Hind.*) Búñt-ká-sirká
 بونث كاسركا ; Harbare-ká-sirká هر برے كاسركا . (*Duk.*)
 Kaḍalai-puḷippu கடலைபுளிப்பி ; Kaḍalai-káḍi கடலைகாடி .
 (*Tam.*) Šhanaga-pulusu శనగపులుసు ; Šhanaga-káḍi శనగ
 కాడి . (*Tel.*) Kaḍale-káḍi కడలెకాడి . (*Malyal.*) Kaḍale-
 káḍi కడలొకాడి . (*Can.*) Chanér-sirka . (*Beng.*) Búñt-nu-
 sirko . (*Guz.*)

The above liquid, as I have already remarked under *Acetum*, is held in the highest repute as a useful vinegar amongst the natives, and used by them frequently in many diseases. It is very cheap in those places where it is produced; such as, Mysore, Bangalore, Baigun Pully, but in great many parts of India, including Madras, its price is generally 3 or 4 times more than that of the *Wine* or *Grape Vinegar*.

Although it is commonly called a vinegar, and considered to be really so by the native practitioners and druggists; yet it is not a *vinegar* in the strictest sense of that word, for the following reasons:—

First, it is not a product of *acetous fermentation* or *destructive distillation*, which is the case with all the liquids known as vinegars. Secondly, it consists almost wholly of *Water*, *Oxalic Acid*, and *Acid Oxalates*. Thirdly, if *genuine*, it does not contain *Acetic Acid*, at least, to any appreciable extent. I say, *genuine*, because on account of its high price and scarcity, it is generally adulterated with the common Vinegar, and this adulteration, if slight, cannot be detected, except by testing for Acetic Acid.

The specimens I have examined for *Acetic Acid*, were of undoubted genuineness, from Baigun Pully and Bangalore, and the usual tests for that acid were applied after the *Oxalic Acid* was completely removed by *Lime*, and the liquid filtered.

The article under examination is a secretion or exudation of the *Bengal-gram* plant (*Cicer arietinum*), and is collected from it during the season of dew, when it becomes mixed with the latter, is easily taken up or absorbed by cloth, and wrung out in a

vessel. The following are the two ways adopted for this purpose :—

1. In great many parts of India, where *Cicer arietinum* is cultivated, a piece of thin and clean cloth is tied to one of the ends of a stick, and the plants are touched with it early in the morning so as to absorb the dew on them, which is squeezed out in a vessel.

2. In a few places, particularly in Southern India, the plants are covered with a thin and clean cloth during the whole or last part of the night, which becomes quite wet in the morning, and is wrung out or rinsed out in a vessel.

The latter is not only the more expensive and troublesome plan, but also the liquid produced by it is much weaker; therefore, it is not extensively employed.

It will be seen from the above explanation, that our present article is simply *an acidulated water or dew*, whose acidity almost wholly depends upon the presence of *Oxalic Acid* and *Acid Oxalates*. It is the best, cheapest, and readiest *natural* source of Oxalic Acid, and as it is, is quite fit to be administered internally in all cases where the use of that acid is indicated. This liquid varies in color from pale brown to reddish brown; and has an intense and sharp acid taste, the characteristic of Oxalic Acid, and a slight and peculiar odour which is different from that of vinegar. Its specific gravity is generally between 1,008 and 1,020.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 180. CINCHONA CALISAYA, <i>Wedd.</i> | } <i>Bark of.</i> |
| 181. CINCHONA CONDAMINEA, <i>D. C.</i> | |
| 182. CINCHONA SUCCIRUBA, <i>Pavon,</i> | |
- and other *Sp. of Quinine-yielding CINCHONA.*

Barak كبرك . (*Duk.*) Shurap-paṭṭai சுரப்பட்டை.
(*Tam.*) Jvarap-paṭṭa జ్వరప్పట్ట. (*Tel.*)

Quinine is known amongst the native druggists, practitioners, and other educated persons in India, as follows :—

Kinākin كينا كين . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Shurap-paṭṭai-ṣhattu
சுரப்பட்டைசத்து. (*Tam.*) Jvarap-paṭṭa-sattu జ్వరప్పట్టసక్తు. (*Tel.*)

183. CINNAMOMUM AROMATICUM, *Nees. Syn.*C. CASSIA, *Blume. (Bark of—Cassia?)*See the names under *Cassia Lignea*.

184. CINNAMOMUM EUCALYPTOIDES, *Nees. Syn. C. NITIDUM, Hooker.* } *Leaves of.*
 185. CINNAMOMUM TAMALA, *Nees.* }

Zarnab زرنب. (*Arab.*) Tálispatar تالیسپتر ;
 Talispatri تالیسپتری ; Barahmi برهمی. (*Hind.*) Taj-pát
 तजपत ; Barmí برمی. (*Duk.*) Tálīṣha-pattiri தாளிசபத்
 திரி. (*Tam.*) Tálīṣha-patri తాలిశపతి. (*Tel.*)

Taj-pát means *Cassia-leaves*, and it is applied to the above leaves, for they were once considered to be the leaves of the plant which produced the *Cassia-bark*. The name is, however, incorrectly used in some books synonymously with *Taj*, which is the name of *Cassia-bark*, and not of any leaves.

186. CINNAMOMUM INERS, *Rein. (Bark of?—Wild Cinnamon).*

Jangli-dár-chini جنگلی دارچینی. (*Hind.*) Jangli-
 dāl-chini جنگلی دال چینی. (*Duk.*) Káṭṭu-karuváp-paṭṭai
 காட்டுகருவாப்பட்டை. (*Tam.*) Aḍavi-lavanga-paṭṭa అడవిలవంగ
 పట్టె. (*Tel.*) Káṭṭu-karuvátoli കാട്ടുകരുവാതൊലി. (*Malayal.*)
 Aḍavi-lavanga-paṭṭe అడవి లవంగ పట్టె. (*Can.*) Ráñácha-
 dála-chinní. (*Mah.*) Šikiyabo or Tīkyobo. (*Bur.*)

The bark known by the above names, which is generally supposed to be the produce of *O. iners*, is frequently substituted in the bazaars for *Cassia Lignea*. The distinction, however, between them is very great, though it has almost the same color. It is a much larger and thicker bark; generally curved, but seldom completely quilled; and above all its smell and taste are slightly aromatic, but quite different from those of *Cassia* or *Cinna-*

mon. So any one acquainted with *Cassia-bark*, will not easily confound the one with the other.

187. CINNAMOMUM PARTHENOXYLON, *Meissner*.
Kayo-gadis. (*Malays*).

188. CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM, *Nees*. (*Bark of—Cinnamon*).

Qirfahē-sailāniyah قرفه سيلانيه ; Dār-šīnī دارصيني .
(*Arab.*) Salīkhahē-sailāniyah مسلخه سيلانيه ; Dār-chīnī دارچيني .
(*Pers.*) Qalamī-dār-chīnī قلمي دارچيني ; Dār-chīnī دارچيني .
(*Hind.*) Qalamī-dal-chīnī قلمي دال چيني ; Dāl-chīnī دال چيني .
(*Duk.*) Lavangap-paṭṭai லவங்கப் பட்டை ; Karuvāp-paṭṭai கருவாப்பட்டை .
(*Tam.*) Lavanga-paṭṭa లవంగపట్ట ; Sanna-lavangapaṭṭa సన్నలవంగపట్ట .
(*Tel.*) Cheriya-ela-vanna-toli ചെരിയഎല വങ്ങതൊലി ; Lavan-ga-paṭṭa ലവങ്കപട്ട .
(*Malyal.*) Lavanga-paṭṭe లవంగ పట్టె ; Dāla-chīnī దాల చిన్ని .
(*Can.*) Dāl-chīnī. (*Beng.*) Dāla-chīnī. (*Mah.*) Dālchīnī. (*Guz.*) Kurundu. (*Cing.*) Šimbo-šikiyabo or Ṭimbo-tikyobo. (*Bur.*).

Sikiyabo or *Tikyabo* is the Burmese name generally found in books for *Cinnamon*. It is not, however, the name of true *Cinnamon*, but of that produced by *Cinnamomum iners*. To distinguish the former (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*) the prefix *Simbo* or *Ṭimbo* should always be added to that name.

189. CISSAMPELAS HERNANDIFOLIA, *Wall*.
Nimúka. (*Beng.*).

190. CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS, *Schrad.* (*Fruit of—Colocynth*.)

Hanzal حنظل ; Aulqam علقم . (*Arab.*) Hindavánahe-talkh هندوانه تلخ ; Kharbuzáhe-talkh خربزه تلخ ; Kabiste-

tal $\dot{k}h$ كَبَسْت تلخ ; Khar-buzahē-rúbáh خربزۀ روباہ ;
 (Pers.) Indáráyan اندراين . (Hind.) Indarávan
 اندراوان . (Duk.) Péy-komaṭṭi பேய்கொமட்டி ; Tumaṭṭi
 துமட்டி ; Péyt-tumaṭṭi பேய்த்துமட்டி ; Varit-tumaṭṭi வரித்து
 மட்டி. (Tam.) Éṭi-puḥ-ḥha ఏటిపుచ్చ ; Verri-puḥ-ḥha వెరి
 పుచ్చ ; Chitti-pápara చిట్టిపాపర. (Tel.) Háva-mekke-káyi
 హావమేక్కెకాయి. (Can.) Indrávan ; Mákhál. (Beng.) Indra-
 varuní. (Sans.) Indravaṇa. (Mah.) Yakkamadu. (Cing.)
 Kiyá-si, Khiá-si or Khiá-ti. (Bur.).

In Madras and a few other places, *Colocynthis* is generally named in Tamil *Komaṭṭi* while the same name in many other parts of South India is applied to the fruit of *Bryonia callosa*.

191. CITRUS AURANTIUM, Linn. (Fruit of—
 Orange.)

Náranj نارنج . (Arab.) Nárang نارنگ . (Pers.) Nárangi
 نارنگی . (Hind. and Duk.) Kich-chilip-pazham கிச்சிலிப்
 பழம் ; Kozhunjip-pazham கொழுஞ்சிப்பழம். (Tam.) Kich-
 chili-pandu కిచ్చిలిపండు Nárija-pandu నారిజపండు; Kittaḷi-pandu
 కిత్తలిపండు ; Náranga-pandu నారంజపండు. (Tel.) Madhura-
 náranná మధురనారంజం ; Kólánji-nárakam కొలాంజినారకం
 (Malyal.) Kittale-haṇṇu కిత్తలైహణ్ణు. (Can.) Komolá-
 nébu ; Nárungi. (Beng.) Nágaraṅga-phalam. (Sans.) Ná-
 ringa. (Mah.) Nárangi. (Guz.) Dodang ; Nárang-ká.
 (Cing.) Sh-on-si. (Bur.).

192. CITRUS BERGAMIA, Risso. (Fruit of—
 Lime.)

Límúe-ḥámiz ليموئى حامض ; Límú ليمو . (Arab.)
 Límúe-tursh ليموئى ترش ; Límú ليمو . (Pers.) Límún
 ليمون ; Nibú نيبو ; Niñbú نينبو ; Límú ليمو . (Hind. and
 Duk.) Elumich-cham-pazham எலுமிச்சம்பழம். (Tam.)

Nimma-paṇḍu నిమ్మపండు. (*Tel.*) Cheru-nāraṇṇā చెరు
 గారణణ; Jonakam-nāraṇṇā జొనకంకంకారణణ. (*Malyal.*)
 Nimbe-haṇṇu నింబేఱణ. (*Can.*) Nébu. (*Beng.*) Jambira-
 phalam. (*Sans.*) Limbu. (*Mah.*) Limbu; Nimbu. (*Guz.*)
 Dchi. (*Cing.*) Śámyá-ṣi or Tāmbyá-si. (*Bur.*).

There are numerous varieties of the fruit known as Nínbú (*Lime*) in India, and except the Míthá-nínbú (*Sweet-lime*) all others, which are more or less sour in taste, are a perfect substitute for each other. The best and more juicy *Lime*, which is generally sought for by the Hakeems, when *Citron* is not to be obtained, has the following names:—

Kághazí-nínbú كاغذى نينبو Patti-nínbú پتی نينبو. (*Hind.*
 and *Duk.*) Kágjī-nébu; Pati-nébu. (*Beng.*).

The meaning of the above names is *Paper-lime* and *Leaf-lime*, because its rind is very thin like a paper or leaf.

193. CITRUS LIMONUM, *Risso.* (*Fruit of—Lemon.*)

Qalambak قالمبک (*Arab.*) Kalambak كلنبيك. (*Pers.*)
 Bará-nínbú برا نينبو (*Hind. and Duk.*) Periya-elumich-
 cham-pazham பெரியஎலுமிச்சம்பழம். (*Tam.*) Pedda-
 nimma-parḍu పెద్దనిమ్మ పండు. (*Tel.*) Valiya-cheru-nāraṇṇā
 వలియచెరుగారణణ. (*Malyal.*) Doddá-nimbe-haṇṇu
 డొడ్డానింబేఱణ. (*Can.*) Bara-nébu; Karná-nébu. (*Beng.*)
 Mahá-jambira-phalam. (*Sans.*) Thóra-limbu. (*Mah.*)
 Mótū-limbu; Mótū-nimbu. (*Guz.*) Lokka-dchi. (*Cing.*)
 Kígi-śámya-ṣi. (*Bur.*).

The natives of India do not recognise *Lemon* as a distinct fruit, but consider it a mere variety of *Lime*. It is therefore generally known by the same names or with an addition of the word *large*, as *Bará-nínbú*, &c. In Hyderabad and few other places, however, *Qalambak* or *Kalambak* seems to be a more familiar name for it than any other.

There is a species of *Citrus* in the gardens of Madras, which I consider as a variety of *C. Limonum*; it has the following characters:—

A large shrub or small tree; much branched; leaves oval or oblong-oval, alternate in young branches and opposite in young shoots, margin slightly toothed, petiole very short and broadly margined; spines axillary, solitary and short; flowers terminal and single, white and middle-sized, stamens 20—30 or more and formed into 4 or 5 bundles, anthers oblong and yellow, petals generally 5 and purely white, calyx cup-shaped with 4 or 5 indistinct clefts; fruit about the size of a small Citron, ovate with a more or less knob at the end, pale yellow when quite ripe, rind thin with numerous vesicles of oil, and pulp acid.

This plant and fruit correspond so much with the *Fig.* in Royle and Headland's *Materia Medica*, page 325, that the latter looks as if it were originally taken from them. On comparing the above description with that of *C. Limonum* in Wight and Arnott's *Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis*, page 98, I find the plant under examination is deficient only in *red tinge* of flowers, which I believe is not sufficient to consider it a distinct species instead of a variety.

Besides the above variety of *Lemon*, the fruits generally known as *Lemons* in other parts of India, are also some times, though very rarely, met with in the market of Madras. I have obtained them twice from the market, but was not able to trace out their source. On one occasion (20th September 1867), I shewed them to Dr. H. King, and he immediately recognised them to be the fruits known as *Lemons* in Europe.

These fruits were about the size of a small orange; obovate; of a greenish yellow colour; dotted with numerous vesicles of oil; terminated in an obtuse elevation or indistinct knob; and marked with 9 or 10 longitudinal depressions, which corresponded with the division of the cells inside.

194. CITRUS MEDICA, Linn. (*Fruit of—Citron*).

Utraj اترج. (*Arab.*) Turanj ترنج. (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) Nārttam-pazham நாந்தம் பழம். (*Tam.*) Nāra-

dabba దబ్బ ; Dabba దబ్బ ; Mádhipala-pandū మధిపలపండు ;
 Bija-púra బీజపూర ; Pulla-dabba పుల్లదబ్బ ; Lungamu లంగము.
 (Tel.) Gaṇapati-nāraṅṅā గణపతినారాంజం. (Malyal.)
 Māda-lāda-haṅṅu మాదలదదణ్ణు. (Can.) Turanj ; Hónsá-
 nébu. (Beng.) Phalapúra. (Sans.) Turanj ; Bijóra ;
 Bálank. (Guz.) Sh-onṣakhavá or Sh-on-takhavá. (Bur.).

195. CLAY. (*A variety of—Pipe-clay.*)

Kadí كادي . (Pers.) Kharí كھری . (Hind. and Duk.)
 Námam நாமம். (Tam.) Námam నామం. (Tel.) Námam
 നാമം. (Malyal.) Nāma నామ. (Can.).

The above Hindustani and Dukhni name Kharí should not be confounded with Kharí-mitti, which is the name of Chalk in the same languages.

The prepared Pipe-clay, fit to be used medicinally, is sold under the names of Kadiye-shustah كادي شسته (Pers.) and Dhóí-hví-kharí دھوی کھری (Hind. and Duk.).

The following are the names of a few other varieties of Clay, used frequently in medicine by the native practitioners, and these are in addition to Armenian Bole and its Indian variety, which are already given under different heads.

a. Salájit سلاجیت . (Hind.) Shilájittu சிலாசித்து.
 (Tam.) Salájittu సలాజిత్తు. (Tel.).

b. Gile-multáni گل ملتانى . (Pers. and Hind.) Gópi கோபி.
 (Tam.) Gópi గోపి. (Tel.).

c. Pakán-béd پكان بيد . (Hind.).

Salájit is the Alum Earth of Nepal ; Gile-multáni, a clay supposed to be exported from Mooltan at one time, and it is of different color and consistence, generally yellow or pale-yellow ; and Pakán-béd occurs in heavy lumps of brown or brownish blue color, and ferruginous in nature.

In some Indian bazaars, the last name, Pakán-béd is also applied, with a slight alteration (Pakhán-béd), to a root (Gentian)-

196. CLERODENDRON INERME, *Gertn.*

Sang-kuppi سنگ کویی; Sang-kúpi سنگ کویی.
 (Hind.) Isamdhári اسمدھاری. (Duk.) Shengam-kuppi
 செங்கங்குப்பி; Piná-shengam-kuppi பினாசெங்கங்குப்பி. (Tam.)
 Pişhinika पीशिनिका; Úti-chetṭu ఉటిచెట్టు; Pisangi పిసంగి; Tak-
 kólapu-chetṭu తక్కలపుచెట్టు. (Tel.) Shangam-kuppi శాంకం-
 కుప్పి. (Malyal.) Bon-joi. (Beng.) Kundali. (Sans.).

Nir-noch-chi is the Tamil and Malyalim name of *Vitex trifolia*, but it is erroneously applied to *C. inerme* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. V, Tab. 49).

197. CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM, *Linn.*

Ghantú; Bhánt. (Beng.).

198. CLERODENDRON SERRATUM, *Blume.*

(Root of.)

Ganṭ-bahárangí گنت بهارنگی. (Hind.) Gand-bahá-
 rangí گند بهارنگی. (Duk.) Shiruték சிருதேக. (Tam.)
 Gandu-bhárangí గండుభరంగా; Bhárangí భరంగా. (Tel.) Cheru-
 tékka చెరుతెక్క; Nápálu നാപാലു; Kanṭa-bhárangí
 കണ്ടദാരങ്ങി. (Malyal.) Barbará. (Sans.) Bháranga-
 mula. (Mah.).

199. CLITOREA TERNATEA, *Linn.*

Mázariyúne-hindí مازريون هندی. (Arab.) Nabáte-
 bíkhe-hayát نبات بديخ حیات; Darakhte-bíkhe-hayát
 درخت بديخ حیات. (Pers.) Aprájitá اپراجتا; Kavá-théñṭhí
 کواٹھینڈھی. (Hind.) Phíki-ki-jar-ká-jhár "گھٹھي کي جڑ کا جھاڑ";
 Ghutṭi-ki-jar-ká-jhár "گھٹھي کي جڑ کا جھاڑ". (Hind. and
 Duk.) Kákkaṇaṇ-kodi காக்கணங்கொடி. (Tam.) Dintana
 திண்டா. (Tel.) Shanga-puṣhpam శాంకపుష్పం; Kákkaṇam-

kōṭi കായംകൊടി; Kāka-valli കായവള. (*Malyal.*)
Aprājita. (*Beng.*) Kattaroḍu. (*Cing.*)

The two varieties of this plant are distinguished by the color of their flowers, *white* and *blue*, in most of the languages in the Catalogue. In some, such as Malyalim, each variety has a distinct name. According to this, the name of the blue variety in the last named language is *Kāka-valli*, which means *the Crow-creeper* in allusion to the resemblance of the color of its flowers to that of a crow. But this name is applied to *Mucuna gigantea* in the Hortus Malabaricus and some other works.

The meaning of the Arabic name *Mázariyúne-hindí* is *Indian Mezereon*, and this name is in use at Madras for *C. ternatea* from the supposed resemblance of the action of its root with that of *Mezereon* root.

The Dukhni names *Kālī-zirkí* काली زرکی or *Kālī-zirkí-ké-binj*. گالی زرکی کے بیج, and *Sūféd-zirkí* سفید زرکی or *Suféd-zirkí-ké-binj* سفید زرکی کے بیج are occasionally applied to the seeds of *C. ternatea* not only in some books, but also in some bazaars; but these are undoubtedly the correct names of the seeds of *Pharbitis nil* and its *red variety*, to which they should be confined.

The Tamil names *Kákkāṇṇ* காக்கண or *Kákkāṇṇ* காக்கடாṇ are as frequently used for *C. ternatea* as for *Pharbitis nil*, but they are more properly the names of the former, and should be restricted to it. The seeds of *Pharbitis nil* are easily distinguished by other names given under that head.

200. CLITOREA TERNATEA, Linn. (*Seeds of.*)

Bazrul-mázariyúne-hindí بزر المازيون هندی. (*Arab.*)
Tuḵhme-bíḵhe-ḥayát تخم بیج حیات. (*Pers.*) Aprājite-ké-binj کواپینتی کے بیج; Kaváṭhénṭhi-ké-binj اپراجتے کے بیج
(*Hind.*) Phiki-ki-jar-ké-binj پیکی کی جڑ کے بیج; Ghuttí-ki-jar-ké-binj گھٹی کی جڑ کے بیج. (*Duk.*) Kákkāṇṇkoḍi-viraṣi
காக்கணங்கொடிவிராச. (*Tam.*) Dintana-vittulu దింనవీడులు.
(*Tel.*) Shanga-vitta శాంపిత్త; Kákkāṇam-vitta కాకాణం

വീതം ; Káka-vitta കകവീതം. (*Malyal.*) Aprájitár-bij.
(*Beng.*) Kattarodu-bija. (*Cing.*)

See the remarks in the preceding No. with regard to the correct application of some Dukhni and Tamil synonyms to the above seeds and to the seeds of *Pharbitis nil*.

201. CNIDIUM DIFFUSUM, D. C. (*Seeds of.*)

Kirminji-ajván كرمینجی اجوان. (*Duk.*) Kirumijji-vómam
കുര്മിஞ்சിவோഥം. (*Tam.*) Kurinji-vómamu കുരിഞ്ചി വോമము.
(*Tel.*) Ban-ajvain. (*Beng.*)

See the remarks on *Hyoscyamus nigrum*.

202. COCCINIA INDICA, W. et A.

Kabare-hindi كبرهندی. (*Arab. and Pers.*) Kan-
duri-ki-bél كندري كى بيل. (*Hind.*) Kandúri-ki-bél
കന്ദുരി കി ബീല ; Dundá-pandú-ki-bél دندا پندو كى بيل.
(*Duk.*) Kóvai கோவை. (*Tam.*) Donda ഞാട ; Káki-
donda കകി ഞാട ; Bimká മിങ്കാ ; Bimbiká മിമിങ്കാ. (*Tel.*)
Kóva கோവ. (*Malyal.*) Tonde-balli തോണ്ടെబല്ലി. (*Can.*)
Gorap-phal-lata ; Tilá-ṣhúrá ; Tilá-kúchá. (*Beng.*) Bimbi-
ka. (*Sans.*) Gluru ; Galédu. (*Guz.*) Kóvaká. (*Cing.*)
Kenbh-oun-bij. (*Bur.*)

In the bazaars of Southern India, the root of the above plant is sold as *Bikhe-kabar* بيخ كبر which is correctly the name of the root of *Capparis spinosa*.

203. COCCULUS VILLOSUS, D. C.

Jamti-ki-bél جمتي كى بيل ; Jamti-ká-pattá جمتي كاپتا.
(*Hind. and Duk.*) Káttuk-kodi കാട്ടുകുടി. (*Tam.*)
Dúsari-tige దుసరితిగె ; Chípuru-tige చిపురుతిగె ; Katle-tige
కాట్లెతిగె. (*Tel.*) Haér. (*Beng.*)

Farid-búfi فرید بوئی is properly the name of *Pedaliium murex*, which was so named in remembrance of the fact that 'Shaik Fareed Shakar-gunj' had lived for a long period solely upon the water rendered thick and mucilaginous by shaking its leaves in it. But the name is applied in some books to *Cocculus villosus*, probably from it possessing also the same property when its leaves are bruised in water.

204. COCCUS CACTI, *Linn.* (*Cochineal*).

Qirmiz قرمز; Dúduşabbághin دود الصباغين. (*Arab.*)
 Qirmiz-dánah قرمزانه; Qirmize-farangi قرمز فرنگي; Kirmirangrézáñ كرم رنگريزان. (*Pers.*) Qirmiz-dánah قرمزانه.
 (*Hind.*) Kirumiñchi-puzhuvu கிருமிஞ்சிப்புழுவு; Chappáttipuzhuvu சப்பாத்திப்புழுவு. (*Tam.*) Kiruminchi-purugu కిరమింజిపురుగు; Chappáti-purugu చప్పాతిపురుగు. (*Tel.*)

205. COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM, *D. C.*

(*Yellow-flowered Cotton-tree.*)

Píli-kapás پيلي کپاس; Píli-kapás-ká-j hář پيلي کپاس کا جھاڑ. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Tanaku தனகு. (*Tam.*) Konḍa-gógu కొండగొగు. (*Tel.*) Sháma-paññi-maram. ശമാപഞ്ചിമരം. (*Malyal.*)

206. COCHLOSPERMUM GOSSYPIUM, *D. C.*

(*Gum of—Indian Tragacanth.*)

Kaşeráé-hindi کشیرائے ہندی; Samagħul-qatáde-hindi كاتيرائے ہندی. (*Arab.*) Katéráé-hindi كاتيرائے ہندی. (*Pers.*) Hindi-katérá-gónd ہندی کتیرا گوند. (*Hind. and Duk.*)

Although the above gum is generally known in the Indian bazaars by the same names which are applied to the true *Tragacanth*; yet to render them applicable correctly to the former,

the prefix *Indian* or *Country* should be added to them, as is the case in the text.

By some mistake, the *Tragacanth gum* is considered in some bazaars of Southern India to be the produce of the *Almond Tree*, and named accordingly in Tamil and Telugu, *Bádam-piṣhin* பாதம்பிசின், and *Bádam-pisunu* బాదంపిసును. These names are, however, not in much use, being generally superseded by the Hindustani name *Katérú*.

207. COCOS NUCIFERA, *Linn.* (*Cocoanut Tree*).

Shajratun-nárijil شجرة النارجيل ; *Shajratul-jouze-hindí* شجرة الجوز هندی . (*Arab.*) *Darakh̄te-nárgil* درخت نارگیل ; *Darakh̄te-bádinj* درخت بادنج . (*Pers.*) *Nariyal-ka-pér* . (*Hind.*) *Nárel-ká-jhár* ناریل کاجھار . (*Duk.*) *Tennay-chedi* தென்னஞ்செடி ; *Tenna-maram* தென்னமரம் . (*Tam.*) *Tenkáya-chet̄tu* టెంకాయ చెట్టు . (*Tel.*) *Tén̄na-maram* తెంకాయ . (*Malyal.*) *Tenginá-gidá* తింగినాగిడా . (*Can.*) *Nári-kél-gáchh* ; *Náriyal-gáchh* . (*Beng.*) *Nári-kéla-vrikshaha* . (*Sans.*) *Náralícha-jháda* . (*Mah.*) *Náryal-jháda* . (*Guz.*) *Pol-gahá* . (*Cing.*) *Oñsi-piñ*, *Oñ-ti-piñ* or *Oñ-di-piñ* . (*Bur.*)

208. COCOS NUCIFERA, *Linn.* (*Fruit of—Cocoanut.*)

Nárijil نارگیل ; *Jouze-hindí* جوز هندی . (*Arab.*) *Nárgil* نارگیل ; *Bádinj* بادنج . (*Pers.*) *Náriyal* ناریل . (*Hind.*) *Nárel* ناریل . (*Duk.*) *Téngáy* తేంకాయ . (*Tam.*) *Tenkáya* టెంకాయ . (*Tel.*) *Tén̄na* తెంకాయ . (*Malyal.*) *Tenginá-káyi* తింగినాయ . (*Can.*) *Nárikél* ; *Náriyal* . (*Beng.*) *Nárikéla-phalam* . (*Sans.*) *Náral* . (*Mah.*) *Náryal* . (*Guz.*) *Pol* . (*Cing.*) *Oñ-si*, *Oñ-ti* or *Oñ-di* . (*Bur.*)

The names of Coconut Oil, Dry Kernel of Coconut, and Coconut Toddy are as follows :—

Coconut Oil.

Dhonun-nārjil دهن النارجيل ; *Dhonul-jouze-hindi* دهن الجوز هندي . (*Arab.*) *Róghane-nārgil* روغن نارگیل ; *Róghane-bádinj* روغن بادنج . (*Pers.*) *Khóparé-ká-tél.* کھو پرکا تیل . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Téngá-yennney* தேங்காயெண்ணெய் . (*Tam.*) *Tenkáya-núne* టెంకాయనూనె . (*Tel.*) *Ténná-enna* തെങ്ങാണെണ്ണ . (*Mal-yal.*) *Tenginá-yanne* തിങ്ങിനായണ്ണ . (*Can.*) *Nárikél-taíl* ; *Náriyal-tél.* (Beng.) *Nárikéla-taílám.* (Sans.) *Nárali-cha-téla* ; *Kóbrácha-téla.* (Mah.) *Náryal-nu-tél.* (Guz.) *Pol-tel.* (Cing.) *Ón-si* or *Ón-si.* (Bur.)

Dry Kernel of Coconut.

Khóprá کھو پرا . (*Hind.*) *Khóprá* کھو پرا ; *Khópré-ki-battí* کھو پرے کی بٹی . (*Duk.*) *Kobbarait-téngáy* கொப்பரைத் தேங்காய் . (*Tam.*) *Kobbera* ಕೊಬ್ಬೆ ; *Kobbera-tenkáya* ಕೊಬ್ಬೆ ಟೆಂಕಾಯ . (*Tel.*) *Kóppara* കൊപ്പര . (*Malyal.*) *Kobari* ಕೊಬರಿ ; *Kobbari* ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ . (*Can.*) *Khópru.* (Guz.)

Coconut Toddy.

Táriye-nārgil تارئي نارگیل . (*Pers.*) *Nárelí* ناريلي . (*Hind.*) *Nárel-ki-séndi* ناريل کی سيندي . (*Duk.*) *Téngá-kallu* தேங்காய்கள் ளு ; *Tennaṅ-kallu* தென்னங்கள் ளு . (*Tam.*) *Tenkáya-kallu* టెంకాయకల్లు . (*Tel.*)

The names of the Arrack and Jaggery of the above Toddy will be found under *Liquor Spirituous* and *Saccharum*.

209. COFFEA ARABICA, Linn. (*Seeds of—Coffee.*)

Bun بن ; *Qahvá* قهوا . (*Arab. and Pers.*) *Bun* بن ; *Bún* بون . (*Hind.*) *Bún* بون ; *Búnd* بوند . (*Duk.*) *Kápi-kottái*

காபிகொட்டை. (*Tam.*) Kápi-vittulu. కాపివీళ్లు. (*Tel.*)
 Káppi-kuru കാപ്പികുരു. (*Malyal.*) Bonda-bijá బొందబిజా;
 Kápi-bijá కాపిబిజా. (*Can.*) Kápi. (*Beng.*) Cáphi. (*Guz.*)
 Kópi-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Káphi-si. (*Bur.*).

210. COLEUS AROMATICUS, *Benth.*

Pátér-chúr. (*Beng.*).

211. COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM, *Schott.* (*Root of.*)

Qulqás قلقالس. (*Arab.*) Arvi اروی; Kachú كاجو.
 (*Hind.*) Arvi اروی; Chamkúré-ká-gaddah چمکورے کا گڈہ.
 (*Duk.*) Shámak-kizhangu சாமக்கிழங்கு. (*Tam.*) Cháma-
 gadda చామగడ్డ. (*Tel.*) Chémpa-kizhanna చెంపకிழ్ల.
 (*Malyal.*) Sháme-gadde శామెగడ్డె; Keṣhavaná-gadde కేశవనా
 గడ్డె. (*Can.*) Guri-kochu. (*Beng.*).

212. COPTIS TEETA, *Wall.* (*Coptis, or Mishmi Tita.*)

Pita-karosana. (*Cing.*).

213. CORCHORUS OLITORIUS, *Linn.*

Peratṭi-kirai பெரட்டிகிரை. (*Tam.*) Parinṭa పరింట ;
 Périnṭa-kúra పేరింటకూర. (*Tel.*) Pát. (*Beng.*).

214. CORDIA LATIFOLIA, *Roxb.* (*Fruit of—
 Small Sebestens.*)

Moḵhāṭah موخاطه; Moḵhīṭah موخيطة. (*Arab.*) Sapis-
 tān سبستان; Sabistān سبستا; Saggistān سگپستان.
 (*Pers.*) Chhótá-lasórá چهوتا لسوزا; Chhótá-laslasá
 چهوتا لسلسا. (*Hind.*) Chhóṭi-góndni چهوتی گوندنی. (*Duk.*)
 Shiru-naruvili சிறுநறுவிளி. (*Tam.*) Chinna-nakkerachetṭu

చిన్ననక్కెరచెట్టు ; *Chinna-boṭuku* చిన్నబొటుకు ; *Kichavirigi-chetṭu*. కీచవిరిగిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) *Cheṛu-vanich-chi* చెఱు వనిచి ; *Cheṛu-viri* చెఱువిరి ; *Koṭṭá* కొత్తా. (*Malyal.*) *Chhoto-bohuaári*. (*Beng.*) *Nánu-gúndi*. (*Guz.*) . *Tana; Tana-si* or *Ṣana-si*. (*Bur.*).

215. *CORDIA MYXA*, *Linn.* (*Fruit of—Large Sebestens.*)

Mokháṭṭahe-kabir موكھا طه كبير . (*Arab.*) *Sapistáne-kalán* سپستان كلان . (*Pers.*) *Bará-lasórá* براه لسورا . (*Hind.*) *Bari-góndni* بری گوندنی . (*Duk.*) - *Periya-naruvili* பெரிய நறுவிளி. (*Tam.*) *Pedda-nakkera-chetṭu* పెద్దనక్కెరచెట్టు ; *Iriki* ఇరికి ; *Vúra-nakkéru* వూరనక్కెరు ; *Pedda-boṭuku* పెద్దబొటుకు ; *Nakkéru* నక్కెరు ; *Nakkera-chetṭu* నక్కెరచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) *Valiya-vanich-chi* వలియవనిచి ; *Periya-viri* పెరియవిరి. (*Malyal.*) *Bara-bohuaári*. (*Beng.*) *Muṭṭi-gúndi*. (*Guz.*) *Ṣana-gi* or *Tana-gi* ; *Maiyá* or *Tana-maiyá*. (*Bur.*).

216. *CORIANDRUM SATIVUM*, *Linn.* (*Fruits of—Coriander Fruits or Seeds.*)

Kuḷbarah كوربارك . (*Arab.*) *Kashniz* كشنيز : (*Pers.*) *Dhanyá* دهنيا . (*Hind.*) *Dhanyán* دهنیان . (*Duk.*) *Kottamalli* கொத்தமல்லி. (*Tam.*) *Daniyálu* దనియాల ; *Kotimiri* కొతిమిరి. (*Tel.*) *Kottam-pálari* కొత్తమపాలి ; *Kotta-malli* కొత్తమల్లి. (*Malyal.*) *Kottamari-bijá* కొత్త మరిబిజా. (*Can.*) *Dhanya-á*. (*Beng.*) *Kustumbaru* ; *Dhán-yákam*. (*Sans.*) *Dhana*. (*Mah.*) *Dhána*. (*Guz.*) *Dhanalu* ; *Kottamalli-aṭṭa*. (*Cing.*) *Nana-zi*. (*Bur.*).

Kottamalli or *Kothimír* are the names of the plant in some of the above languages, and *Dhanyá* or *Daniyálu* the names of its fruits (*seeds*), but they are all used often indiscriminately for either or both.

217. CORNU CERVI. (*Hart's Horn*).

Qarnul-él قرن الايل. (*Arab.*) Shákhe-gavazn شاعگوزن.
 (*Pers.*) Bára-singé-ki-sing باراسنگے کی سینگ. (*Hind.*)
 Bára-singí باراسنگی. (*Duk.*) Kalaimán-kombu கலைமாண்
 கொம்பு. (*Tam.*) Duppi-kommu దుప్పి కొమ్ము. (*Tel.*) Kale-
 yan-konpa కలయనంకొంప. (*Malyal.*) Duppi-kombu దుప్పి
 కంబు. (*Can.*) Gou-sor-shing. (*Beng.*) Chá-gio or Śágiyo.
 (*Bur.*).

218. CORVINUS COITOR, *Blyth*. (*Indian Whiting*).

Na-pou-tiñ—smaller variety, Nābiye. (*Bur.*).

For the names of the *Sounds* of this fish, see *Ichthyocolla*.

219. CORYDALIS GOVANIANA, *Wall*.

Bhút-kush بهوت كش. (*Hind.*) Bhút-kas, (*Beng.*).

220. CORYPHA UMBRACULIFERA, *Linn.* (*Tali-
pot palm*.)

Bajar-baṭṭú-ká-jhár بهجر بٹوکا جھاڑ. (*Duk.*) Koṭṭaip-
 panai கொட்டைப்பனை; Tálip-panai தாளிப்பனை. (*Tam.*)
 Śhritálam శ్రీతాలం. (*Tel.*) Koṭap-pana കൊടപ്പന. (*Mal-
 yal.*) Śhritále-mará శ్రీతాలమర. (*Can.*) Táli; Bajar-
 baṭṭulér-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Bajar-baṭṭu-nu-jhāda. (*Guz.*) Tálj-
 paṭ. (*Cing.*) Pé-bin. (*Bur.*).

221. COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM, *Cobbr.* (*Wood
of*).

Jhár-ki-haldi جھاڑ کی ہلدی. (*Duk.*) Mara-mañjal
 మరమంజల. (*Tam.*) Mānu-pasupu మానుపసుపు. (*Tel.*) Mara-
 mappal మరమల. (*Malyal.*) Marada-ariṣhiná మరద

ഓരിന. (*Can.*) Dárú-haridrakam. (*Sans.*) Jhádī-haledé. (*Mah.*) Venivel. (*Cing.*)

See the remarks under the species of *Berberis*, with respect to the name *Dár-hald*, which is occasionally misapplied to the wood of *C. fenestratum*.

222. COTYLEDON LACINIATA, *Linn.*

Zakhm-hayat-ká-pattá حیات کا پتا زخم; (*Duk.*) Elamarunna എലമരുന്ന; Murikúṭi മുറികൂടി. (*Malyal.*) Tonná-hadákana-gidá തോന്നാ ഹടക നദി. (*Can.*) Kóp-pátá. (*Beng.*) Yoe-kiyá-piṅ-ba. (*Bur.*)

223. CRATÆVA RELIGIOSA, *Forst. (Leaf of.)*

Bél-patrí بیل پتری; Bél-ká-pát بیل کا پات. (*Hind.*) Vilvap-pattiri வில்வப்பத்திரி; Bilva-ilai பில்வஇலை. (*Tam.*) Vilva-patri విల్వపత్రి; Bilva-áku విల్వఆకు. (*Tel.*) Vilva-patram വിൽവപത്രം. (*Malyal.*) Bila-patri బిలపత్రి. (*Can.*) Bilva-patram. (*Sans.*)

The meaning of all the above names is the leaf of *Bael* or the fruit of *Ægle marmelos*, accordingly the medicine I have obtained under these names from several places was the dry leaves of the latter plant or its cultivated variety.

224. CRETA. (*Chalk.*)

Tīne-abyaz طين ابيض. (*Arab.*) Gile-supéd گل سپید. (*Pers.*) Khari-miṭṭi کھری مٹی. (*Hind.*) Viláyati-chunná ولايتي چنا. (*Duk.*) Shímá-i-ṣhunnámbu ശിമൈഷുണ്ണാம்பു. (*Tam.*) Shíma-sunnam శిమసున్నం. (*Tel.*) Shíma-núra ശിമരൂర. (*Malyal.*) Shíma-sunná శిమసున్నా. (*Can.*) Khari-mátí. (*Beng.*) Dvipa-sudhá. (*Sans.*) Viláyati-chuná. (*Mah.*) Chák; Viláti-chunó. (*Guz.*) Raṭa-hunu. (*Cing.*) Mie-phiú or Me-biyu; Thombiyu. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Clay*.

225. CRINUM ASIATICUM, var. TOXICARIUM,
Herbert.

Sukhdarsan سுகهدرسن ; Barā-kañvár بارا کنوار . (*Hind.*)
Nāgin-ká-pattá নাগিন কাপ্তা . (*Duk.*) Visha-múṅgil விஷ
மூங்கில் . (*Tam.*) Visha-mungali విషముంగలి ; Lakshmi-
naráyaṇa-chettu లక్ష్మీనారాయణచెట్టు ; Késara-chettu కేశరచెట్టు.
(*Tel.*) Kánténṅga కారెంతెంకె ; Visha-mūla విషమూల ;
Poḷattāḷi పొత్తాళి . (*Malyal.*) Bara-kañvár ; Gāer-
hónár-pátá. (*Beng.*) Tolabo or Hín-tolabo. (*Cing.*) Kó-
yánji. (*Bur.*)

The Malyalim name *Poḷattāḷi* is from the Hortus Mala-
baricus, which is not generally recognisable.

Kánbalu is given in some books as a Burmese name of
C. Asiaticum, but it is the name of another plant, which is
odoriferous and generally found in Siam.

226. CROCUS. (*Saffron.*)

Zaḡfarān زعفران . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Kumkum كم كم ;
Késar كیسر . (*Hind.*) Késar-ké-phíl كیسر کے پھول . (*Duk.*)
Kungum-pú కుంకుమ . (*Tam.*) Kumkuma-puvvu కుంకుమ
పువ్వు ; Kumkuma-késaramu కుంకుమ కేశరము . (*Tel.*) Kum-
kuma-puvva കുങ്കുമപ്പുవ్వు . (*Malyal.*) Kumkuma-késari
కుంకుమకేశరి ; Kumkumada-huvú కుంకుమదరువు ; Késari
కేశరి . (*Can.*) Késur ; Jáphráñ. (*Beng.*) Késara. (*Sans.*)
Késaré. (*Mah.*) Késar. (*Guz.*) Kum-kuma-pu ; Kungama-
mal. (*Cing.*)

Kurkum كم كرم is the Arabic name of *Turmeric* (*Curcuma
longa*,) but applied in many Persian and other works to *Saffron* ;
apparently from confounding it with Kumkum كم كم . Likewise
the Arabic name *Abir* عبير is misapplied to the same (*Saffron*),
but it is the name of a compound odoriferous powder. *Késar*
is correctly the name of *Saffron* but it is misapplied to *Rotifera
tinctoria* in some books.

227. CROTALARIA JUNCEA, *Linn.* (*Seeds of—Sun-hemp Seeds.*)

San-ké-binj سن کے بیج . (*Hind.*) Janab-ké-binj جنب کے بیج . (*Duk.*) Jenappa-virai ஜெனப்பவிரை . (*Tam.*) Jenapa-vittulu జెనపపిత్తులు . (*Tel.*) Janapa-vera ജനപവൈര; Pulivanji-vitta പുളിവങ്ങിവിത്ത; Vakka-vitta വക്കവത്ത; Chaṇa-vitta ചണവിത്ത. (*Malyal.*) Shaṇa-biná-bijá ശണബിനാബിജ; Pundi-bijá పుండిబిజ. (*Can.*) Shon-bichí or Son-bichí. (*Beng.*) San-nu-bij. (*Guz.*) Paisán-si. (*Bur.*)

The Malyalim name assigned to this plant in the Hortus Malabaricus, (Vol. IX, Tab. 26,) viz., *Takkali-kodi* is incorrect. The names that are generally in use are those that I have given above in the text.

228. CROTALARIA JUNCEA, *Linn.* (*Fibre of—Sun-hemp.*)

San سن . (*Hind.*) Janab جنب; Janab-ká-nár جنب کا نار . (*Duk.*) Jenappa-nár ஜெனப்பநார் . (*Tam.*) Jenapa-nára జెనపనార; Janumu జనుము . (*Tel.*) Janapa-nára ജനപനാര; Pulivanji-nára പുളിവഞ്ചിനാര; Vakkavanji വക്കവഞ്ചി; Chaṇam ചണം . (*Malyal.*) Shaṇabiná-náru ശണബിനാറ; Pundi-náru పుండినారు . (*Can.*) Shon or Shon-pát; Son or Son-pát. (*Beng.*) San. (*Guz.*) Paisán. (*Bur.*)

Pán or 'Pan' is the Burmese name found in some books for the above fibre, but properly it is the name of another fibre common in Thavoy, and not of the *Sun-hemp*.

229. CROTON POLYANDRUM, *Roxb. Syn. C. ROXBURGHII, Wall.*

Habbussalátine-ṣahráí حب السلاطين صحرائى . (*Arab.*) Habbussalátine-barri حب السلاطين بري . (*Pers.*) Jangli-

jamálgóṭá جنگلی جمال گوتا . (*Hind.*) Jangli-jamál-gḥuṭṭah
 جنگلی جمال غتہ . (*Duk.*) Káṭṭámanakku காட்டாமணக்கு;
 Śhímai-ámanakku சீமைஆமணக்கு. (*Tam.*) Konḍa-ámudam
 కొండఅముదం ; Erra-dunḍiga-*cheṭṭu* ఎఱ్ఱదండఱగఱచెట్టు ; Aḍavi-
 ámudam అడవిఅముదం. (*Tel.*) Śhíma-ámanakku ശിമാ
 ആമണക്കു ; Kaṭa-lávanakku കടലാവണക്കു. (*Malyal.*)
 Káda-haraḷu কাদ হরালু. (*Can.*) Hákúí ; Danti. (*Beng.*)
 Jangli-jamálgota. (*Guz.*) To-kanakho-si or To-khanakho-
 si. (*Bur.*).

The native names of *Croton polyandrum* and *Jatropha curcas* are very often confounded with each other. The reason of this is, that in some places as well as in some languages the first plant is considered and named as the wild variety of the *Croton-oil plant*, and the second the wild variety of the *Castor-oil plant*; while it is just the reverse in some other places and languages. The names inserted under the head of each of the above plants in this Catalogue, are those that are in use in most parts of India.

230. CROTON TIGLIUM, *Linn.* (*Croton-oil plant—
 Seeds of.*)

Habbussaláṭīn حب السلاطين .; Dand دند ; Dátún داتون .
 (*Arab.*) Béd-anjire-kḥaṭáí بیدانجیرخطائی ; Habbe-kḥaṭáí
 حب خطائی . (*Pers.*) Jépál جیپال ; Jépál-góṭá جیپال گوتا ;
 Jamál-góṭá جمال گوتا . (*Hind.*) Jamál-guṭṭah جمال گتہ ;
 Jamál-gḥuṭṭah جمال غتہ . (*Duk.*) Nérválam நெர்வாளம்.
 (*Tam.*) Népála-vittulu నేపాలవత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Nirválam
 നീർവാളം. (*Malyal.*) Jápálda-bijá జాపాలదబిజా. (*Can.*)
 Jépál; Jamálgotá. (*Beng.*) Népálácha-bí. (*Mah.*) Jamálgota.
 (*Guz.*) Jápála or Jaipála. (*Cing.*) Kanakho-si or Khana-
 kho-si ; Śa-díva or Tādiva. (*Bur.*).

231. CUBEBA OFFICINALIS, *Miquel*. (*Fruit of—Cubeb.*)

Kabábah كبا به . (*Arab.*) Kabáb-chíní كبا بچینی .
 (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) Válmīlaku வாமிளகு. (*Tam.*)
 Tóka-miriyálu தோகமிரியாலு ; Çhalava-miriyálu சீலவ
 மிரியாலு. (*Tel.*) Vâl-mulaka വാൽമുളക. (*Malyal.*) Bâla-
 menasu బాలమెనసు. (*Can.*) Kábáb-chíní. (*Beng.*) Kabába-
 chíní ; Himsi-míre. (*Mah.*) Kabáb-chíní ; Taða-miri (*Guz.*)
 Válmolagu or Vâl-molavú. (*Cing.*).

In Southern India and other places, *Sítal-chíní* سیتل چینی is the name in use for *Cubeb*, and *Kabáb-chíní* كبا بچینی for the berries of *Eugenia Pimenta* (*Allspice*); but it is the reverse in Calcutta and many other places, where the former (*Sítal-chíní*) is applied to *Allspice*, and the latter (*Kabáb-chíní*) to *Cubeb*. I have adopted the latter, because it is by this name that *Cubeb* are generally recognised in most of the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries in India.

There is also another confusion about the name of *Kabáb-chíní* in some bazaars, particularly those at Madras, where it is often applied to the buds of *Mesua ferrea*. This is incorrect, for the proper name of the latter is *Nágésar* ناگیسر .

232. CUCUMIS HARDWICKII, *Roy*. (*Fruit of.*)

Paháři-indaráyan پہاڑی اندر این . (*Hind.*) Malaít-tu-
 maṭṭi மலைத்துமட்டி. (*Tam.*) Konda-puḥ-ḥa కొండపుచ్చ.
 (*Tel.*) Varik-kumaṭṭi വരിക്കുമട്ട്. (*Malyal.*).

233. CUCUMIS TRIGONUS, *Roxb. Syn. C. PSEUDO-COLOCYNTHIS*, *Roy*. (*Fruit of.*)

Bislómbi بسلومبی ; Bislambhi بسلمبھی ; Janglí-inda-
 ráyan جنگلی اندراین . (*Hind.*) Káttut-tumaṭṭi கட்டத்துமட்டி.
 (*Tam.*) Aḍavi-puḥ-ḥa అడవిపుచ్చ. (*Tel.*).

234. CUCUMIS UTILISSIMUS, *Roxb.* (*Seeds of.*)

Bazrul-qissáa بزرا لقسا. (*Arab.*) *Tukhme-khiyáre-daráz* تخم خیار دراز ; *Tukhme-khiyárazah* تخم خیار ز ; *Tukhme-khiyár* تخم خیار. (*Pers.*) *Kakri-ké-bij* ککڑی کے بیج. (*Hind.*) *Kankri-ké-binj* کنکڑی کے بیج. (*Duk.*) *Kakkarik-káy-virai* கக்கரிக்காய்விரை ; *Muļ-vellirik-káy-virai* முள்வெள்ளிரிக்காய்விரை. (*Tam.*) *Muļlu-dósakáya-vittulu* ముల్లదోసకాయవీతులు. (*Tel.*) *Kakkarikka-vitta* కకరికవిట. (*Malyal.*) *Muļlu-savate-bijá* ముల్లపవతిబిజా. (*Can.*) *Khírár-bij.* (*Beng.*) *Takhvá-ši.* (*Bur.*)

235. CUCURBITA MAXIMA, *Duch.* (*Fruit of.*)

Mithá-kaddú میٹھا کدو. (*Duk.*) *Púshnik-káy* பூசினிக் காய். (*Tam.*) *Gummaḍi-káya* గుమ్మడికాయ. (*Tel.*) *Mattanga* మఠఠా. (*Malyal.*) *Kumbaḷa-káyi* కుంబళకాయ ; *Kumbaḷa-haṇṇu* కుంబళదణ్ణు. (*Can.*) *Saphúri-komra.* (*Beng.*)

See the remarks under the next plant.

236. CUCURBITA PEPO, *Roxb.* (*Fruit of.*)

Majdabah مجدابه. (*Arab. and Pers.*) *Kudimah* كد ميه ; *Péthá* پیتھا ; *Kóndhá* کوندھا. (*Hind.*) *Péthah* پیتھا. (*Duk.*) *Kaliyána-púshnik-káy* கலியாணபூசினிக்காய். (*Tam.*) *Búdice-gummaḍi* బుడిచెగుమ్మడి ; *Pendli-gummaḍi-káya* పెండ్లిగుమ్మడికాయ. (*Tel.*) *Kumpaḷaṇṇá* కుంపళణ్ణం ; *Kumpaḷam* కుంపళం. (*Malyal.*) *Búde-kumbaḷa-káyi* బుడి కుంబళకాయ. (*Can.*) *Kumrá* ; *Chál-kumrá.* (*Beng.*) *Kúsh-pándaha.* (*Sans.*) *Kohaḷa.* (*Mah.*) *Kólu* ; *Káṭá-bhúro-kólu.* (*Gúz.*)

In some books the above fruit is confounded with *Mithá kaddú* میٹھا کدو, which is the name of the fruit of *C. maxima*.

237. CUMINUM CYMINUM, Linn. (*Fruit of—
Cumin Fruits or Seeds.*)

Kamún كمنون. (*Arab.*) Zirá زيرا or Zirah زيره. (*Pers. and Hind.*) Jirá جيرا. (*Duk.*) Şhiragam شیرگام. (*Tam.*) Jilakara ஜலகர; Jiraka ஜிரக; Jirana ஜிரண. (*Tel.*) Jirakam ஜிரகం. (*Malyal.*) Jirage జిరగి. (*Can.*) Jirá; Zirá. (*Beng.*) Jirakaha. (*Sans.*) Jiré. (*Mah.*) Ziro. (*Guz.*) Duru; Sudu-duru. (*Cing.*) Ziyá. (*Bur.*).

238. CUPRUM. (*Copper.*)

Noḥás نحاس. (*Arab.*) Mis مس. (*Pers.*) Tánbah تانبه or Tánbá تانبا. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Şhembu செம்பு. (*Tam.*) Rági ரகி; Támramu தம்ரமு. (*Tel.*) Shenba శెంబ. (*Malyal.*) Támra தம்ப. (*Can.*) Támra; Tánba. (*Beng.*) Támram. (*Sans.*) Támra. (*Mah.*) Trámbu. (*Guz.*) Kaiye-ni. (*Bur.*).

239. CUPRI SUBACETAS. (*Subacetate of Copper,
or Verdigris.*)

Zanjár زنجار. (*Arab.*) Zangár زنگار. (*Pers.*) Zangár زنگار; Pitráí پترائی. (*Hind.*) Zangál زنگال. (*Duk.*) Şhangál-pach-ch-ai சங்கால்பச்சை. (*Tam.*) Jengálu-pach-cha ஜெங்கால்பச்ச. (*Tel.*) Chengala-pach-cha చెంగలపచ్చ; Pach-cha-nílám పచ్చనిలం. (*Malyal.*) Jengála-pach-che జెంగలపచ్చి. (*Can.*) Támár-jhangár. (*Beng.*) Jengála-pacha. (*Sans.*) Jangár. (*Guz.*) Kihij or Kihij. (*Bur.*).

240. CUPRI SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Copper, or
Blue stone.*)

Zájul-akhzar زاج الاخضر; Záje-akhzar زاج اخضر; Qalqand قلقند. (*Arab.*) Záke-sabz زاك سبز. (*Pers.*) Nilá-

thúthá نیلا تھو تھو ; *Nilá-tútá* نیلا تو تا . (*Hind.*) *Mór-tuttá* مور تھو ; *Mhór-tuttah* مورتھو . (*Duk.*) *Mayil-tuttam* மயில் துத்தம் ; *Tuttam-turicki* துத்தம் துரிசி . (*Tam.*) *Mayilu-tuttam* மயிலுது . (*Tel.*) *Mayil-tutta* മയിൽതുത്ത ; *Turiṣha* തുരിശ . (*Malyal.*) *Mail-tutyá* मैल तुत्य . (*Can.*) *Tútiyá* . (*Beng.*) *Tuth-thánjanam* . (*Sans.*) *Mórtúta* . (*Guz.*) *Palmánikam* . (*Cing.*) *Douthá or Douthá* . (*Bur.*)

241. CURCULIGO ORCHIDIODES, Gaertn. (*Root of.*)

Káli-múslí كالي موسىلى ; *Siyáh-múslí* سیاہ موسلی . (*Hind.*) *Káli-múslí* كالي موسىلي . (*Duk.*) *Nilap-panáik-kizhangu* நிலப்பனைக்கிழங்கு . (*Tam.*) *Néla-táti-gaddalu* నేలతాటిగడ్డలు . (*Tel.*) *Nelappana-kizhanna* നെലപ്പനകിഴങ്ങ . (*Malyal.*) *Nela-táti-gadde* నేలతాటిగడ్డి . (*Can.*) *Tállurá* ; *Sáda-mušhli* ; *Shaphéd-mušhli* . (*Beng.*) *Tálamúliká* . (*Sans.*) *Káli-musli* . (*Guz.*)

See the remarks under *Asparagus ascendens*.

242. CURCUMA AMADA, Roxb. (*Root of—Mango Ginger.*)

Ám-haldí آم هلدی . (*Hind.*) *Ám-kí-bó-kí-adrak* آم کی بو کی ادراک . (*Duk.*) *Árukamlaka-chóram* అరుకంలక చోరం ; *Mámiḍi-allam* మామిడిఅల్లం . (*Tel.*) *Phóliyá* . (*Beng.*)

Although the Malyalim name *Kúva* കൂവാ is correctly applicable only to *Curcuma angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza*, it is often used in Malabar for *C. Amada*, because the tuberous root of this plant also yields a kind of *Arrowroot*.

243. CURCUMA ANGUSTIFOLIA, Roxb. (*Root of.*)

Tikhar تیکھر ; *Tikhar* تكھر . (*Hind.*) *Viláyatí-áté-ké-gaddé* و لایتی آتے کے گڈے ; *Kuvé-ké-nashásté-ké-gaddé*

آراروت کے گڈے ; Árárút-ké-gaddé کے نشاستے کے گڈے .
 (Duk.) Kúvámávu-kizhangu கூவாமாவுகிழங்கு ; Ararút-
 kizhangu அரரூட் கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Ararút-gaddalu அரரூட்
 கட்டலு. (Tel.) Kúva கூവ ; Kúva-kizhanna கூവകിഴങ്ങ.
 (Malyal.) Árorutér-múl. (Beng.).

See the remarks under *Curcuma Amada*.

244. CURCUMA AROMATICA, *Salisb. Syn.* CUR-
 CUMA ZEDOARIA, *Roxb. (Root of—Round Zedoary)*

Ánbé-halad آنبه هلد ; Ánbé-haldí آنبه هلدی ; Janglí-
 haldí جنگلی هلدی . (Hind.) Ánbé-haldí آنبه هلدی ; Ambé-
 haldí امبه هلدی . (Duk.) Kastúri-maññal கஸ்தூரிமஞ்சள்.
 (Tam.) Kastúri-pasupu కస్తూరిపసుపు. (Tel.) Kátṭu-maññal
 కాട്ടమణ్ణం ; Kastúri-maññal కస్తూరిమణ్ణం ; Ánakúva
 അനക്കവ. (Malyal.) Kastúri-ariṣhiná కస్తూరిరిశినా. (Can.)
 Jangli-haldi ; Ban-holodi ; Ámbé-holodi. (Beng.) Ámbi-
 haleda. (Mah.) Ámba-halad ; Haradaḷ. (Guz.) Kiyáṣanoiñ.
 (Bur.).

In a great many works, (Richardson, Shakespear, Forbes' and other Dictionaries, *Materia Indica*, &c.) the Arabic name *Jadvár* جد وار and its Persian and Hindustani synonymes *Mah-parviñ* مه پروين and *Nirbasí* نرباسي are applied to *Round Zedoary*, which is incorrect as I have already explained under the head of '*Aconitum*,' page 31. *Round Zedoary* is undoubtedly the *Ánbé-haldí* of the bazaar, which is very different from *Jadvár*. The cause of this error is attributable to the slight similarity that exists between the sounds of the words *Jadvár* or *Zadvár* and the English name *Zedoary*.

There is a root in the Indian bazaars, which bears a resemblance to the *Round Zedoary*, except the yellow color and aromatic smell of the latter. It occurs in segments (quarters and halves,) which show that it is originally a round tuberous root. It is of dirty-white or pale-grey color, possesses no smell,

and has a bitter taste. It is recognised at Madras under the Sanscrit, Tamil, and Telugu names 'Nir-visha' and 'Nirivisham'; and for the reason already explained, the Hindustani name *Nirbasi* is also misapplied to it. According to some Telugu practitioners it is the white variety of *Round Zedoary*, and this view is also countenanced by some works (*Flora Andhrica*,) in which *Tella-kastúri-pasupu* తెల్లకస్తూరిపసుపు is given as its Telugu name. How far this is correct I cannot say, because I have not as yet traced out the plant which produces the root, nor do I know any white variety of *C. aromatica* to exist.

The root under question is a strong and active medicine, and is supposed to be poisonous in large doses.

The Hindustani name *Ánbe-haldí* is used synonymously with *Dár-hald* دار هلد in some Persian works, but the latter is more correctly the name of the wood of several species of *Berberis*.

See the remarks under '*Aconitum. Sp. of. (Root of—Jadvar.)*' and under *Berberis*.

245. CURCUMA LEUCORRHIZA, *Roxb. (Root of.)*

See the remarks under *Curcuma Amala*.

246. CURCUMA LONGA, *Linn. (Root of—Turmeric or Curcuma.)*

Kurkum كركم; Aurúquşşufr عروق الصفر; Auruquşşabbághín عروق الصباغين; Zarsúd زرسود. (*Arab.*) Zard-chóbah زرد چوبه; Zard-chób زرد چوب; Dár-zard دار زرد. (*Pers.*) Halad هلد; Haldi هلدی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Maṅṅaḷ மஞ்சள். (*Tam.*) Pasupu పసుపు. (*Tel.*) Maṅṅaḷ మంజుల; Mariṅṅala మరింజల. (*Malyal.*) Arişhiná అరిశినా. (*Can.*) Holodi. (*Beng.*) Haridrakam. (*Sans.*) Haldede. (*Mah.*) Halad. (*Guz.*) Kahá. (*Cing.*) Şanóe or Tanúñ. (*Bur.*)

In many books *Kurkum* is incorrectly applied to *Saffron*, with reference to which see the remarks on *Crocus*.

The Sanscrit word *Haridra*, which is also used for *Turmeric*, is erroneously applied to the *Yellow Orpiment* in some books; the name of the latter is *Haritálakam*.

247. CURCUMA RUBESCENS, *Roxb.*

248. CURCUMA ZEDOARIA, *Roscoe. Syn. C. ZERUMBET, Roxb. (Root of—Long Zedoary).*

Zuranbád زرنباد ; Aurúqul-káfúr عروق الكافور. (*Arab.*)
 Kazhúr كزور ; Zhuranbád زرنباد. (*Pers.*) Kachúr كچور.
 (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kich-chilik-kizhangu கிச்சிலிக்கிழங்கு ;
 Púlán-kizhangu புலங்கிழங்கு. (*Tam.*) Kich-chili-gaḍḍalu
 కిచ్చిలిగడ్డలు ; Kachóram కచోరం. (*Tel.*) Kach-chólam కచెర
 లం ; Kâch-chúri-kizhanna కచ్చరికిഴణ్ణ ; Pulá-kizhanna
 పులకిഴణ్ణ. (*Malyal.*) Kachórâ కಚిర. (*Can.*) Kóchúr ;
 Shorí. (*Beng.*) Kachhúraha. (*Sans.*) Kachóra. (*Mah.*)
 Káchúr. (*Guz.*)

In some Arabic, Persian and other medical works, *Aurúqul-káfúr* عروق الكافور is the Arabic name assigned to the above root, which means the *Spirit or Liquor of Camphor*. It should be *Aurúqul-káfúr* عروق الكافور (the root of Camphor), and the *Long Zedoary* is so named in allusion to its aromatic smell.

249. CYBIUM COMMERSONII, *Cuv. et Val. (Sier Fish—Oil of).*

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*.

250. CYCAS CIRCINALIS, *Linn.*

Jangli-madan-mast-ká-jhár جنگلی مدن مست کا جھاڑ ;
 Pahári-madan-mast-ká-jhár پہاڑی مدن مست کا جھاڑ. (*Duk.*)
 Úrai உரை ; Káma-maram காமமரம் (*Tam.*) Waraguna వరగుణ ;
 Raṇaguvva రణగువ్వు. (*Tel.*) Úránbú. உరانبூ. (*Malyal.*)
 Múdaiñ or Múdang. (*Bur.*)

251. *CYCAS CIRCINALIS*, Linn. (Cone of the male variety of).

Janglí-madan-mast-ká-phúl جنگلی مدن مستکا پھول ;
 Paháři-madan-mast-ká-phúl پہاڑی مدن مستکا پھول (Duk.)
 Madana-káméshkurap-pú மதனகாமேசுராப்பூ ; Madana-kámam-
 pú மதனகாமம்பூ ; Kámappú காமப்பூ. (Tam.) Madana-
 mastu మదనమస్తు ; Madana-kámákshi మదనకామాక్షి. (Tel.)
 Rinbadam రింబడం. (Malyal.).

The scales of the above cone is one of the most useful narcotic medicines in India, and are commonly sold in the bazaars of Southern India. I showed this cone to Dr. Bidie some time ago, and he kindly examined and identified it to be the produce of the male variety of *C. circinalis*. We have subsequently found it produced by a male plant of that species in the Agri-horticultural Society's garden at Madras.

I believe that the male variety of another species (*C. revoluta*?) of the genus *Cycas* also produces a similar cone, which possesses the same medicinal properties.

252. *CYPERUS ROTUNDUS*, Linn. (Root of).

Móthá మోతా ; Bará-nágar-móthá بارانگرموتہا (Hind.)
 Kóré-ki-jar كورے کی جڑ (Duk.) Kórai கோரை. (Tam.)
 Bhadra-tunga-muste భద్రతుంగముస్తే ; Bhadramuste భద్రముస్తే ;
 Tunga-muste తుంగముస్తే ; Mustakamu ముస్తకము ; Śhákha-
 tunga-véru శాఖతుంగవేరు ; Kaivartaka-muste కైవరతకముస్తే.
 (Tel.) Móthá. (Beng.).

253. *CYPERUS PERTENUIS*, Roxb. (Root of).

Soḡde-kúffī سعد کوفی ; Soḡd سعد. (Arab.) Mushke-
 zamín مشك زمين. (Pers.) Nágar-móthá ناگرموتہا.
 (Hind.) Nágar-mótah ناگرموتہا. (Duk.) Kórai-kizhangu
 கோரைக்கிழங்கு ; Mutta-kách முத்தகாச்ச. (Tam.) Tunga-

gaddala-véru కుంజులవేరు ; Kólatunga-muste కలతంజుముస్తే.
 (Tel.) Kóra-kizhaṅṅa കോരകിഴങ്ങ. (Malyal.) Konnári-
 gaddē కేన్నారెడ్డి. (Can.) Nágor-móthá. (Beng.) Mustá.
 (Sans.) Nágara-mótá. (Mah.) Jaṭamakuṭu. (Cing.)
 Vomou-ḡiu or Vo-mou-ng-ie. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Nardastachys Jatamansi*.

D.

254. DÆMIA EXTENSA, R. Br.

Utran اترن ; Utran-ki-bél اترن کی بیل. (Hind.) Utran
 اترن ; Juṭuk جٹک ; Juṭup جٹپ. (Duk.) Vélip-parutti
 వెలిప్పరత్తి ; Uttámani உத்தாமணி. (Tam.) Jittupáku
 జిట్టపాకు ; Dushṭupu-*chetṭu* దుష్టుపుచెట్టు ; Guruṭi-*chetṭu* గురుతి
 చెట్టు. (Tel.) Vélip-paritti వెలిప్పరిఠి. (Malyal.)
 Hála-kóratige হালকোঁচকি. (Can.) *Chhágul-báti*. (Beng.).

255. DALBERGIA SISSOO. (Wood of.)

Sásam ساسم or Sásim ساسم. (Arab.) *Shisham* شيشم ;
 Sisam سيسم ; Sísu سيسو. (Hind.) *Shisham-ki-lakri*
 شيشم کی لکڑی ; *Shisham* شيشم. (Duk.) Núkk-katṭai
 నూక్కుకట్టై. (Tam.) Sissú-karra సిస్సుకర్ర. (Tel.) *Shiṣhu-*
kát. (Beng.) Sisam. (Guz.).

In Dukhni, the word *Shisham* is used for any wood which is black or reddish black and heavy, whatever tree may produce it. *Shiṣhu-kát* is the Bengali name for the above wood, not *Shiṣhu* or 'Sissoo' by itself, which means a young boy.

256. DATURA ALBA, Linn. (*White flowered Dhatura.*)

Jouz-máṣṣal جو زماثل ; Jouz-máṣṣale-abyaz جو زماثل ابيض ; Jouz-máṣṣame-abyaz جو زماثل ابيض . (Arab.) Kouz-máṣṣale-supéd كوز ماثل سپيد ; Tátúrahe-supéd كوز كونا سپيد ; Kouz-kunáe-supéd كوز كونا سپيد . (Pers.) Suféd-dhatúra سفيد د پتورا ; Sádah-dhatúra ساد د پتورا . (Hind.) Ujlá-dhatúrah اجلاد پتور . (Duk.) Úmattai உமத்தை. (Tam.) Ummetta ఉమ్మెత్త ; Duttúramu దుత్తరము. (Tel.) Ummatta ഉമ്മത്ത ; Ummam ഉമ്മം . (Malyal.) Ummatte-gidá ഉമ്മട്ടിനി. (Can.) Dhútúrá ; Sádá-dhútúrá. (Beng.) Ummatta-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Dhátúro. (Guz.) Attana ; Sudu-attana. (Cing.) Padáyin-phiú. (Bur.).

See the remarks in the following No.

257. DATURA FASTUOSA, Willd. (*Purple flowered Dhatura.*)

Jouz-máṣṣale-asvad جو زماثل اسود ; Jouz-máṣṣame-asvad جو زماثل اسود . (Arab.) --Kouz-máṣṣale-siyáh كوز ماثل سياه ; Tátúrahe-siyáh كوز ماثل سياه ; Kouz-kunáe-siyah كوز كونا ئيه سياه . (Pers.) Kálá-dhatúra كالادھتورا ; Údah-dhatúra كالادھتور . (Hind. and Duk.) Karu-vúmattai கருவூமத்தை. (Tam.) Nalla-ummetta నల్లఉమ్మెత్త. (Tel.) Karu-ummetta കരുഉമ്മത്ത. (Malyal.) Kare-vummatte కరవమ్మత్తే. (Can.) Kálá-dhútúrá. (Beng.) Kála-hémiká ; Krishṭṇa-datúra. (Sans.) Kálo-dhatúro. (Guz.) Kalu-attana. (Cing.) Padáyin-khatta. (Bur.).

The imperfect flowers or buds of both the above species of *Datura* (*D. alba* and *D. fastuosa*,) are sold in the bazaars of Madras under the following names:—

Ghar-bhúli گهر بهو لي . (Duk.) Úmattai-pú ஊமத்தைபூ.
(Tam.) Umetta-puvvu ఉమెత్తపువ్వు. (Tel.).

Forgetfulness of house is the meaning of Gharbhúli, which is one of the results of the intoxication of the drug, and this name is occasionally applied to the plants themselves.

The buds of *Datura* appear to be sold in some bazaars of South India, under the name of *Marúti-moggu*, with reference to which see the remarks under *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

The Burmese names 'pa-daing-phoo', 'pa-daing-khate' and 'pa-daing-ame' are used synonymously and applied to either of the above species in some books, but according to their meaning, the first should be confined to *D. alba*, and the two last to *D. fastuosa*.

258. DAUCUS CAROTA, Linn. (Root of—Carrot.)

Jazar جزر . (Arab.) Gazar گزر ; Zardak زردك .
(Pers.) Gájjar گاجر . (Hind. and Duk.) Majjal-mullangi
மஞ்சள்முள்ளாங்கி ; Kárttu-kizhangu கார்ட்டுகிழங்கு. (Tam.)
Paçh-çha-mullangi పచ్చకుల్లంల ; Pita-kanda పీతకండ ; Shikhá-
múlamu శిఖాములము. (Tel.) Gajjari గజ్జరి. (Can.) Gájjar.
(Beng.) Garjaram ; Shikhá-múlam. (Sans.) Gázara.
(Mah.) Gájjar. (Guz.).

The Sanscrit name *Garjaram* is confounded in some books with 'Griñjanam.'

259. DAUCUS CAROTA, Linn. (Seeds of.)

Bazrul-jazar بزرا الجزر . (Arab.) Tuçhme-gazar
تخم زردك ; Tuçhme-zardak تخم زردك . (Pers.) Gájjar-
ké-bínj گاجر کے بیج . (Hind. and Duk.) Kárttu-kizhangu-
virai கார்ட்டுகிழங்குவிரை. (Tam.) Gajjara-gaddala-vittulu

కజ్జరకడ్డలవత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Kempu-mullangi-bijá కేంపుముల్లంగి
 బిజా. (*Can.*) Gájjar-bíchi. (*Beng.*) Garjara-bijam ; *Shikhá-*
múla-bijam. (*Sans.*) Gázarácha-bi. (*Mah.*) Gajar-nu-bij.
 (*Guz.*)

260. DIOSPYROS EMBRYOPTERIS, *Pers. Syn. E.*
GLUTINIFERA, Roxb.

Ábnúse-hindí آ بنو س هندي. (*Arab. and Pers.*)
 Téñdú تیند و گاب. (*Hind.*) Téñdú تیند. (*Duk.*)
 Tumbilik-káy தும்பிலிக்காய். (*Tam.*) Tumiki తుమికి ; Tinduki
 తింకుకి ; Tubiki తుబికి. (*Tel.*) Panich-chi పనిచ్చి ; Vananchik-
 ká-maram వానాచికికొమరం. (*Malyal.*) Gáb. (*Beng.*) Tin-
 dukaha. (*Sans.*) Timbiri. (*Cing.*)

Ábnús is the name of *D. Ebinaster* (*Ebony*), but often
 applied in books to *D. embryopteris*. *Ábnúse-hindí* would be a
 proper name for the latter.

261. DIPTEROCARPUS LÆVIS, *Ham. (Exudation*
of—Wood Oil or Gurjun Balsam.)

Garjan-ká-tél گرجن کا تیل. (*Hind.*) Gorjon-tail.
 (*Beng.*) Hora-tel. (*Cing.*) Kañiñ-ši or Kañyeñ-ši. (*Bur.*)

262. DRACOCEPHALUM ROYLEANUM, *Wall.*
 (*Seeds of.*)

Bálanko بالانكو or Bazrul-bálanko بزرا بالانكو. (*Arab.*)
 Bálango بالانگو or Tukhme-bálango تخم بالانگو. (*Pers.*)
 Bálango بالانگو. (*Hind.*) Balanká بالانكا. (*Duk.*)

E.

263. ECHIUM. *Sp. of.*

Lasánussour لسان الثور. (*Arab.*) Gáv-zabán گاو زبان.
(*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*).

As I have remarked under *Cacalia kleimia*, the 'Gow-zaban' of bazaar is neither the produce of that plant, nor of any other species of *Compositæ*. On examining the dry leaves sold under that name in many Indian bazaars, together with the seeds or nuts often found in them, I considered them to be the produce of one of the species of *Boraginacæ*, and to make myself certain on this point, I raised a few plants from the seeds, and sent one of them to Dr. Waring at London. It had been submitted by him to Drs. Wight and Hooker, and pronounced by them to belong to one of the genera of the same Natural Order, viz., *Echium*. The species was not determined by them from want of flowers.

Some of the plants I raised were more than 2 years old, but did not flower, nor did they appear to thrive well in this country.

The medicine sold in many Indian bazaars under the Persian name of *Gule-gáv-zabán* گل گاوزبان are dry flowers of a pink color, and the meaning of the name is *flowers of Gáv-zabán* or *Echium*. I cannot say, however, whether they are the flowers of *Gáv-zabán* or not, because I have never found them with it when it is newly brought in large quantities to Madras, though I have found every other part of the plant.*

264. ECLIPTA PROSTATATA, *Linn.*

Bharangráj بهرنگراج; Bhangrá بهنگرا. (*Hind.*)
Bhangrá بهنگرا. (*Duk.*) Kariṣha-lāṅgaṇṇi கரிசலாங்கண்ணி;

* Since making the above remarks I have found 'Gaw-zaban' mentioned under the name of 'Onosma bracteatum' in Royles' 'Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains,' page 304.

Kaikéshi கைகேசி ; *Kaivíshi-ilai* கைவீசிஇலை. (*Tam.*)
Gunṭa-galijéru గుంటగలిజేరు ; *Galagara-chetṭu* గలగరచెట్టు ;
Gunṭa-kalagara గుంటకలగర. (*Tel.*) *Kariṣhāṅgaṇṇi* కరిశంఱాణ్ణి కరిశంఱాణ్ణి ;
Mukuṭṭri ముకుఱరి ; *Kaleṇṇiyam* కలెణ్ణియం ;
Kaṇṇuṇṇi కణ్ణుణ్ణి కణ్ణుణ్ణి. (*Malyal.*) *Garagada-sappu* గరగద
సప్పు ; *Bara-garagada-gidá* బరగరగదగిదా ; *Kádigga-garagá*
కాదిగ్గగరగా. (*Can.*)

265. *EHRETIA BUXIFOLIA*, *Roxb.* (*Root of.*)

266. *ELEODENDRON ROXBURGHII*, *W. et A.*

Cheluppai-maram చెలుப்பைமரம். (*Tam.*) *Nirija* నిరిజ ;
Bira బీర ; *Nerasi* నెరసి. (*Tel.*)

267. *ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM*, *Maton.* (*Capsules of—Official or Malabar Cardamoms.*)

See the names and remarks under *Cardamomum*, and also the remarks under *Amomum*.

268. *EMBELIA RIBES*, *Burn.* (*Berries of.*)

Biranje-kábali بیرنج کابلی. (*Arab. and Pers.*) *Bábarang* با برنگ. (*Hind.*) *Bái-barang* بائی برنگ. (*Duk.*)
Váyu-vilāṅgam వాయువిలంగమ్. (*Tam.*) *Váyu-vilāṅgam-chetṭu* వాయువిలంగంచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) *Váyi-valāṅgam* వాయి
వలంఱం. (*Malyal.*) *Váyi-vulāṅga* వాయివులంఱ. (*Can.*)
Bábrang. (*Beng.*) *Bávaḍāṅga.* (*Mah.*) *Váyi-valāṅg.* (*Guz.*)

These berries are supposed to be used in some places for adulteration with *Black Pepper*. If so, they can be easily distinguished from the following characters:—

The berries of *E. ribes* are much smaller than *Black-pepper* ; very smooth ; almost always have a thin peduncle or stalk attached to them with a persistent calyx ; and possess a very

slight pungent taste, which is different from that of *Black-pepper*. With regard to their color, there are 2 varieties of them sold in the bazaar; one is grey or reddish-grey, and the other dull-brown.

269. ERIODENDRON ANFRACUOSUM, *D. C.*

Suféd-sémal سفید سيمل ; Suféd-sénbal سفید سينبل ;
 Túlá-pér تولا پير . (*Hind.*) Khatyán ختيان ; Khatyán-ká-
 jhár ختيان کا جھار . (*Duk.*) Ilava-maram இலவமரம் .
 (*Tam.*) Búraga-chettu బురగచెట్టు . (*Tel.*) Paṅṅi-maram
 పణ్ణిమరం ; Mullillá-púla మల్లీలపూల . (*Malyal.*) Búra-
 mará బురమరా . (*Can.*) Túlá-gáchh ; Shémal-gáchh.
 (*Beng.*) Shalmaní-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Imbul. (*Cing.*)
 Timbo-le-biṅ. (*Bur.*)

*There is much confusion about the Tamil and Telugu name *Maráti-moggu* మరతిమొగ్గు, in the bazaars of Southern India. What is sold in Madras under that name, are very young fruits of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. They are about 1 or 1½ inches in length, and about 2 lines in thickness; attached to a portion of the peduncle with the brim of the calyx; and of brown color. If the young fruits of this plant, when about 1½ or 2 inches long, are dried in the sun, and a portion of the calyx removed, they assume the appearance I have just described. When not old, they are demulcent and astringent, and are used as such in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. In some other places, however, the buds of *Datura alba* and *D. fastuosa* appear to be sold under the same name; and in a few others, again, the buds of *Artabotrys odoratissima*, which is a narcotic medicine used occasionally by the natives in the manner described in the *Materia Indica*, Vol. II, page 185, under the article 'Maratia Mooghoo'. The fact is, that the drug to which that name was originally applied, or ought to be applied now, is not known, and therefore it is unsafe to buy any medicine under that name. Any medicine which is really intended by that name, can be obtained by other and more sure names. The confusion about the name is still great, when we know that other names used synonymously with

Maráti-moggu in the above work (*Jangli-lóng* جنڠلي لونگ, &c.), are the names of drugs which are totally different from one another. If the dry buds of *Datura* are sold under the above name, they can be distinguished by the following characters:—

They are conical, of greenish brown color, and consists of two envelopes and one bundle. The first or outer envelope is the *calyx*; when this is torn, the second or inner one (*corolla*) will be exposed, which is oblong in form and encloses the bundle of 5 *stamens* and 1 *style*. See the remarks under *Gossypium*.

270. ERYTHRINA INDICA, Linn.

Pángerá پانگرا. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kaliyána-murukku கலியாணமுருக்கு. (*Tam.*) Báḍidapu-*chetṭu* బడిపాపుచెట్టు; Báḍchípa-*chetṭu* బడిచిపాచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Karu-murukkin-maram కారుమురుక్కినరారం; Murukka മുറുക്ക; Kalyána-murukku-maram കലയാണമുരുക്കമരം. (*Malyal.*) Páraválada-mará পাৰৱালদামৰা. (*Can.*) Pányaá-mandár; Pálitá-mandár. (*Beng.*) Erabadu-gahá. (*Cing.*) Kaṣi. (*Bur.*)

Mahámeda occurs as one of the Telugu names of this plant in some Dictionaries and other works, but it is properly the name of another plant.

271. EUGENIA ACRIS, Wight. (Berries of— *Indian Allspice*.)

Sítal-chíní سیتل چیني. (*Hind. and Duk.*)

Allspice is known in Southern India and some other places as *Kabáb-chíní* كباب چیني, with reference to which and some other points connected with that name, see the remarks under *Cubeba officinalis*.

272. EUPATORIUM AYAPANA, Vent.

Ayappanai அயப்பனை. (*Tam.*)

273. EUPHORBIA ANTIQUORUM, Linn.

Zaqqúme-hindí زقوم هندی. (*Arab.*) Zaqúníyáe hindí زقونیا ئه هندی. (*Pers.*) Tidhárá تدهارا; Tidhárá-

séhnđ تدهارا سیهند ; Tidhára-séhñr تدهارا سیهنر. (*Hind.*)
 Tidhári-séñđ تدهاری سیند ; Tin-dhári-séñđ تین دہاری سیند .
 (*Duk.*) Shadurak-kallī శత్రురక్కలని ; Tirikkallī త్రిక్కలని.
 (*Tam.*) Bonta-jemuđu బొంతజెముడు ; Bomma-jemuđu బొమ్మ
 జెముడు ; Múđu-múla-jemuđu ముడుములజెముడు. (*Tel.*)
 Kaṭak-kallī కడకొల్ల ; Chatirak-kallī చాతిరొల్ల. (*Mal-*
yal.) Tékátá-ṣhij ; Láriyá-dáoná. (*Beng.*) Vajra-kantaká.
 (*Sans.*) Tandhári-séñđ. (*Guz.*) Dalúk. (*Cing.*) Shazávngi
 or Shazáñv-ji. (*Bur.*).

274. EUPHORBIA CATTIMANDO. *W. Elliot.*

Katti-mandu కత్తిమందు. (*Tel.*).

275. EUPHORBIA NIVULIA, *Ham.*

Shij. (*Beng.*).

276. EUPHORBIA NERIFOLIA, *Linn. Syn. E.*

LIGULARIA, *Roxb.*

Síj سيج ; Pattón-ki-séñđ پتون کی سیند ; Thóhar
 تھوهر. (*Hind.*) Kutté-ki-jíbh-ki-séñđ کتے کی جیبھ کی سیند ;
 Kutté-ki-jíbh-ká-pattá کتا کی جیبھ کا پتا. (*Duk.*) Ilaik-
 kallī இலைக்கలని. (*Tam.*) Áku-jemuđu ఆకుజెముడు. (*Tel.*)
 Elakkallī ఎలకొల్ల. (*Malyal.*) Yalekallī యలకొల్ల.
 (*Can.*) Pátá-ṣhij ; Munsa-ṣhij ; Hij-dáoná. (*Beng.*)
 Shazávñ-mina. (*Bur.*).

277. EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI, *Linn. (Milk-*
hedge plant.)

Zaqqume-hindí زقوم ہندی. (*Arab.*) Zaquní-
 yáe-hindí زقونیا ئے ہندی. (*Pers.*) Séhñr سیهنر ; Séhnđ
 سیند ; Kónpal-séhnđ کونپل سیهند. (*Hind.*) Séñđ سیند ;

Káři-kí-sénd كاری کے سیند ; Bár-kí-sénd بار کی سیند . (Duk.)
 Kaḷḷi கள்ளி; Kaḷḷi-kombu கள்ளிகொம்பு. (Tam.) Jemuḍu
 జెముడు; Jemuḍu-káḍalu జెముడుకాడలు; Káḍa-jemuḍu కాడ
 జెముడు. (Tel.) Kól-kaḷḷi കൊൽകളളി; Tiruk-kaḷḷi
 തിരുക്കളളി; Kaḷḷi കളളി. (Malyal.) Bonta-kaḷḷi బెంతకల్లి.
 (Can) Látá-dáoná; Lanká-ṣhij. (Beng.) Vajraduhú.
 (Mah.) Thóvar; Navahandí. (Cing.).

278. EURYCOMA LONGIFOLIA, Jack.

Penvar-pét. (Malay).

279. EXACUM BICOLOR, Roxb. (Country Kariyat.)

Bará-charáyatah بڑا چرا ایتہ ; Ḥabshí-charáyatah
 حبشی چرا ایتہ . (Hind).

280. EXACUM PEDUNCULATUM, Linn.

281. EXACUM TETRAGONUM, Roxb. (Purple
 Chiretta.)

Údah-charáyatah اودہ چرا ایتہ . (Hind. and Duk.)
 Kúchoṛi. (Beng.).

F.

282. FAGRÆA FRAGRANS, Roxb.

283. FEL BOVINUM. (Ox Gall or Ox Bile.)

Ṣafrául-baqar صفرا البقر . (Arab.) Zahrahè-gáv
 زهرگا و . (Pers.) Bāil-ká-ṣafrá بیل کاصفرا . (Hind.) Bāil-
 ká-pit بیل کا پت . (Duk.).

284. FERONIA ELEPHANTUM, *Corr.* (*Fruit of—Wood-apple.*) .

Kabit كبيت . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Kaḥbél كت بيل .
 (*Hind.*) Kavīṭ كويت . (*Duk.*) Viḷám-pazham விளம்பழம்.
 (*Tam.*) Velaga-panḍu వెలగపండు ; Kapidh-dhamu కపిఠము.
 (*Tel.*) Viḷám-pazham విలంపాళం. (*Malyal.*) Byálada-haṇṇu బ్యాలదాఱ్ఱ. (*Can.*) Koth-bél; Kát-bél. (*Beng.*)
 Kapidtha-phalam. (*Sans.*) Kaviṭa. (*Mah.*) Kavīṭ; Kóṭhu.
 (*Guz.*) Divúl. (*Cing.*) Śi-śi or Tí-di. (*Bur.*).

Máhn or 'Hmau' is the name of a fruit only found in Burmah, which bears some resemblance to *Wood-apple*, but it is incorrectly applied to the latter itself in some works, including Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah.

From its great abundance and cheapness, the *Wood-apple* is occasionally substituted for the *Bael-fruit* (*Ægle marmelos*), when the latter is sold in large quantities, but they can be easily distinguished from each other by the following characters :—

. *Bael-fruit.*

Wood-apple.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Generally round and slightly obovate, and often oblong. | 1. Almost always round or spherical. |
| 2. Generally about the size of an orange, and often as big as a pomegranate or larger. | 2. Generally about the size of an orange, and some times as large as a pomegranate. |
| 3. Greenish-yellow in color, smooth, and slightly shining. | 3. Dull white or greenish white in color, and not smooth. |
| 4. Rind very hard and woody. | 4. Rind hard and woody, but more easily broken. |
| 5. In the centre of the pulp, there are from 5 to 18 cells, each of which contains from 1 to 12 or more seeds* and muens. | 5. No cells at all, and the seeds are embedded in the pulp. |

* In small *Bael-fruits*, the seeds are often absent in the cells.

Bael-fruit.

6. The seeds are oblong, flat or compressed, woolly, and about the size of a lime-seed.

7. The mucus is thick, very tenacious, transparent, and terbintinate in smell and taste.

8. When the fruit is quite ripe, the pulp is of brownish red color, with a strong balsamic odour and taste.

9. When very ripe or dry, the pulp is very adherent to the rind.

See the remarks under the next plant and also under *Gummi Acacia*.

Wood-apple.

6. The seeds are small, round, and smooth.

7. Contains no mucus.

8. In the same condition, the pulp is of reddish grey color, with a very sweet and agreeable taste and smell.

9. In the same condition, the pulp and seeds are more or less loose from the rind.

285. *FERONIA ELEPHANTUM*, *Corr.* (*The small variety of.*)

Bhuñ-kat-bél كٲ بھئين . (*Hind.*) *Bhúñ-kaviṭ*
بھوئن کو پٲٲ. (*Duk.*) *Kuṭṭi-vilám* കുട്ടിവിലാം ; *Níla-vilám*
நிலவிலாம். (*Tam.*) *Néla-velaga* நேலவெலக. • (*Tel.*) *Bhú-*
kapidtha-phalam. (*Sans.*).

From the very small size of this plant, which is often not more than a foot, it is some times considered to be a different species from *F. Elephantum* (*Wood-apple tree*). The difference in size, however, is only enough to constitute a variety, and as the plant does not differ in any other respect, it may be considered to be the same species.

286. *FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM*. (*Magnetic Oxide of Iron, Magnet, or Load-stone.*)

Miqnáṭis مقناطيس ; *Mighnáṭis* مغناطيس ; *Hajrul-*
mighnáṭis حجر المغناطيس . (*Arab.*) *Sange-áhanrubá*
سنگ آھن ربا ; *Sangé-chamak* سنگ چمك . (*Pers.*)
Chamak-ká-patthar چمك كٲٲھر ; *Chamak* چمك . (*Hind.*)
Chamak-patthar چمك پٲھر . (*Duk.*).

287. FERRI PEROXIDUM. (*Rust or Impure Red Oxide of Iron.*)

Khabṣul-ḥadid خبث الحديد ; *Zaḡfaránul-ḥadid* زعفران الحديد ; *Zanjárul-ḥadid* زنجار الحديد (*Arab.*) *Zange-áhan* زنگ آهن ; *Chirke-áhan* چرك آهن ; *Rime-áhan* ريم آهن ; *Zangáre-áhan* زنگار آهن (*Pers.*) *Lóhéká-zang* لوھیکا زنگ ; *Lóhé-ká-gú* لوھیکا گو ; *Mandór* مندور . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Ayach-chendúram* அயச்செந்துரம் ; *Irumbu-chiṭṭam* இரும்புசிட்டம். (*Tam.*) *Inapa-chiṭṭam* இளபசிட்டு ; *Aya-ṣhindúramu* అయశిండురము. (*Tel.*) *Irumbuk-kiṭam* ఇరంబుకకిటం. (*Malyal.*) *Khabbanada-kiṭṭá* కబ్బనాదాకిట్ట. (*Can.*) *Lohár-gú* ; *Lohár-jhangár.* (*Beng.*) *Mandúram.* (*Sans.*) *Lokhan-dhácha-kaṭai.* (*Mah.*) *Lohá-nu-zang.* (*Guz.*) *Yakkada-kiṭṭam* ; *Mallokodá.* (*Cing.*) *Ṣánpiyá* or *Ṭámbiyá* ; *Ṣáñkhi* or *Ṭáñkhi.* (*Bur.*)

288. FERRI SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Iron or Green Vitriol.*)

Záje-aṣfar زاج اصفر . (*Arab.*) *Záke-zard* زاك زرد (*Pers.*) *Kasis* كسيس ; *Hirá-kasis* هیرا كسيس . (*Hind.*) *Kashish* كشيش ; *Hirá-kashish* هیرا كشيش . (*Duk.*) *Anna-bédi* అన్నబేడి . (*Tam.*) *Anna-bhédi* అన్నభేడి . (*Tel.*) *Anna-bhédi* అన్నబేడి . (*Malyal.*) *Anná-bhédi* అన్నాభేడి . (*Can.*) *Hirá-kos* or *Hirá-kosis.* (*Beng.*) *Hira-kasis.* (*Guz.*)

289. FERRUM. (*Iron.*)

Hadid حدید . (*Arab.*) *Áhan* آهن . (*Pers.*) *Lohá* لوہا or *Lohah* لوہا . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Irumbu* இரும்பு. (*Tam.*) *Inumu* ఇనుము. (*Tel.*) *Irumba* ഇരമ്പ. (*Malyal.*) *Kabbiṇa* కబ్బిన. (*Can.*) *Lohá* or *Láhà.* (*Beng.*) *Ayam* ; *Lóham.* (*Sans.*) *Lokhandá.* (*Mah.*) *Lévu.* (*Guz.*) *Dán.* (*Bur.*)

290. FICUS BENGALENSIS, Linn. Syn. F. INDICA, Roxb. (*Banyan-tree*—*Milk of*.)

Bar-ká-dúdh بركا دودھ. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Álampál ஆலம்பலம். (*Tam.*) Marri-pálu மரரிபாலு. (*Tel.*) Férálin-pála പേരാലിൻപാലു. (*Malyal.*) Álada-hálu ഞാലടക്കം. (*Can.*) Baṭer-khir. (*Beng.*) Vaṭa-kshiram. (*Sans.*) Vaḍecha-dúda. (*Mah.*) Nuga-kiri. (*Cing.*) Nán-ki-dáv or Niyáv-ki-dáv. (*Bur.*).

Nugu or *Nugu-gaha* is the Cingalese name of *F. Indica*, but in some books *Kiri-palla* is given. It means *milk-plant*, and may therefore be applied to several plants which abound in milk, without any particular distinction.

291. FICUS CARICA, Linn. (*Fruit of*—*Fig*.)

Tin تين (*Arab.*) Anjír انجیر (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) Šhimai-atti சைமையத்தி; Tén-atti தேனையத்தி. (*Tam.*) Šhima-atti சிமலத்தி; Téne-atti தேனலத்தி; Anjúru அஞ்சூரு. (*Tel.*) Šhima-atti சைமலத்தி. (*Malyal.*) Šhime-atti சிமெலத்தி. (*Can.*) Dumur. (*Beng.*) Anjir. (*Guz.*) Raṭa-atti-ká. (*Cing.*) Ša-phán-ší; Timbo-thán-di or Šimbo-Šaphán-ši. (*Bur.*).

292. FICUS ELASTICA, Roxb. (*Indian Caoutchouc-tree*.)

Viláyati-bar-ká-jhár ولايتي بركا جھار. (*Duk.*) Šhimai-álai-maram சைமையலைமரம். (*Tam.*) Šhima-marri-chetṭu சிமமரரிச்செட்டு. (*Tel.*) Šhime-álada-mará சிமெலாலடமரா. (*Can.*) Viláyati-vadécha-jháḍa. (*Mah.*).

293. FICUS GLOMERATA, Roxb. (*Fruit of*.)

Jammaiz جميز ; Tinul-aḥmaq تين الالحق. (*Arab.*) Šamare-pash-shah شمر پشه ; Anjire-aḥmaq انجيرة الحق. (*Pers.*) Gúlar گولر. (*Hind.*) Gullar گلر ; Gullér گلیر.

(Duk.) Atti-pazham அத்திபழம். (Tam.) Atti-pandu అత్తిపండు ; Médi-pandu మేడిపండు ; Bóda-mámiđi బోడమామిడి ; Bramha-médi బ్రహ్మమేడి ; Bođđa-pandu బొడ్డపండు ; Paidi-pandu పైడిపండు. (Tel.) Atti-yáalum అఱఱియాల్యం. (Malyal.) Atti-hañnu అత్తిహణ్ణు. (Can.) Jogiáá-dumur; Gullér. (Beng.) Udumbara-phalam. (Sans.) Umdécha-phal. (Mah.) Gullar. (Guz.) Atti-ká. (Cing.) Şáphán-si or Şáphán-ti. (Bur.)

294. FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Tine-barri تين برى. (Arab.) Anjire-dashti انجیردشتی . (Pers.) Jangli-anjir جنگلی انجیر ; Jangli-gullér جنگلی گلیر . (Duk.) Pé-attip-pazham పేఅత్తిపపழం. (Tam.) Verri-atti-pandlu వెర్రెఅత్తిపండ్లు. (Tel.) Pé-yatti పేయఱఱి ; Párika-pazham పారికపళం. (Malyal) Adavi-atti అడవిఅత్తి. (Can.) Káku-dumur. (Beng.) Ummattó-dumbara-phalam. (Sans.) Jangli-anjir. (Guz.) Véda-umdécha-jháda. (Mah.)

295. FICUS POLYCARPA, Roxb. (Fruit of.)

Chhótá-jangli-anjir چھوٹا جنگلی انجیر ; Chhótá-jangli-gullér چھوٹا جنگلی گلیر . (Duk.) Chiriya-pé-atti చిరియపే అత్తి. (Tam.) Chinna-verri-atti-pandu చిన్నవెర్రెఅత్తిపండు. (Tel.) Cheriya-kát-ṭatti చెరియకాత్తఱఱి ; Cheru-párika-pazham చెరుపారికపళం. (Malyal.)

296. FLACOURTIA CATAPHRACTA, Roxb.

(Leaves of.)

Zarnab زرنب. (Arab.) Tálispatar تالیسپتر ; Tális-patri تالیسپتری . (Hind.) Taj-pát تاج پات ; Barmí برمی . (Duk.) Tálissha-pattiri తాలిషపత్తిరి. (Tam.) Tálisa-patri తాలిషపత్తి. (Tel.) Tálisa-patri

ಶೃಂಗಪತ್ರಿ. (*Can.*) Tális̄hpatri ; Pániála. (*Beng.*) Táliṣha.
 (*Sans.*) Talis-patari. (*Mah.*) Talis-patturu. (*Cing.*)

The vernacular names of the above plant, and of *Cinnamomum eucalyptoides* and *C. Tamala*, are generally the same.

See the remarks under the latter plants.

297. FLUGGEA LEUCOPYRUS, Willd.

Suféd-madh-ká-pér سفید مدھ کا پیر. (*Hind.*) Suféd-madh-ká-jhár سفید مدھ کا جہا. (*Duk.*) Vellai-pillánji வெள்ளைபில்லாஞ்சி. (*Tam.*) Tella-puruguḍu తెల్లపురుగుడు. (*Tel.*)

The names of this plant in Tamil, Hindustani, and some other languages inserted in several books (*Materia Indica*, *Shakespears'* and other Dictionaries, &c.,) are incorrect.

The Syrup prepared from the fruits of this plant is considered to be equal to honey (*vegetable honey*), hence the name *Suféd-madh* سفید مدھ (*white honey*). The word *white* distinguishes the plant from *Kálá-madh* كالا مدھ (*black honey*), a name given to *Phyllanthus multiflorus*, for a similar reason.

298. FENICULUM DULCE, D. C. (*Fruit of— Sweet Fennel.*)

Sweet fennel is not to be found in India, at least, I was not able to procure it from any bazaar. It has no native name, but the names generally applied to it in books (*Materia Indica*, &c.,) are those belong to *Aniseeds*. See the remarks under *Pimpinella anisum*.

299. FENICULUM PANMORIUM, D. O. (*Fruits of*).

Pánmohúri. (*Beng.*)

The names of *Aniseeds* are often confounded with those of the above fruits. See the remarks under *Pimpinella anisum*.

G.

300. GALBANUM.

Qinnah قننه . (*Arab.*) Bárázd بار زد ; Bârazhd بارژد ;
 Bérázd بیرزد . (*Pers.*) Barijá بریجا ; Barijá-gónd
 بریجا گوند . (*Hind. and Duk.*)

301. GALLA. (*Galls or Oak Galls.*)

Aafş عفص . (*Arab.*) Mázú ما زو . (*Pers.*) Mázú-phal
 ما جو پهل ; Máphal ما پهل . (*Hind.*) Májú-phal ما جو پهل ;
 Máí-phal ما ئی پهل . (*Duk.*) Máshik-káy மச்சிக்காய் . (*Tam.*)
 Máshi-káya మచికాయ . (*Tel.*) Máshik-káya మచికాయ-
 (*Malayal.*) Máchi-káyi మచికాయి . (*Can.*) Májú-phal.
 (*Beng.*) Máuhu. (*Sans.*) Máí-phala ; Máshi-ká: (*Mah.*)
 Máyi-phal. (*Guz.*) Mása-ká. (*Cing.*) Pinzakáni-ši or
 Pinz-gáni-di. (*Bur.*)

302. GARCINIA MANGOSTANA, *Linn.* (*Fruit of.*)

Mangústán منگوستان . (*Hind.*) Mangustán. (*Beng.*)
 Mango-ši or Mengo-ti. (*Bur.*)

303. GARCINIA MORELLA, *Desv. var. G. PEDICELLATA.* (*Gum Resin of—Gamboge.*)

See the names and remarks under *Cambogia*.

304. GARCINIA PICTORIA, *Roxb.*

Múkki-maram முக்கிமரம் . (*Tam.*) Kochi-goraka.
 (*Cing.*) Şanoto-piņ, Tanato-biņ or Şanatho-biņ. (*Bur.*)

305. GARCINIA PICTORIA, *Roxb.* (*Gum Resin of—Gamboge.*)

See the names and remarks under *Cambogia*.

306. GARCINIA PURPUREA, *Roxb.* (*Concrete Oil of—Kokum-butter.*)

Kokam-ká-tél كوكم كا تيل . (*Hind.*).

307. GARDENIA CAMPANULATA, *Roxb.*

308. GARDENIA LUCIDA, *Roxb.*

309. GARDENIA GUMMIFERA, *Linn.*

} Resin
of.

Ḍikmali كملی ڈی . (*Hind.*) Ḍikámali كملی ڈی . (*Duk.*)
Kumbai கும்பை ; Ḍiká-malli டிக்காமல்வி . (*Tam.*) Tella-
manga తెల్లమంగా ; Ohinaká-ringuva చినకారింకువ . (*Tel.*)
Ḍikke-malli డిక్కివల్లి . (*Can.*) Kola-lákadá . (*Cing.*).

310. GENIOSPORUM PROSTRATUM, *Benth.*

311. GENTIANA KURROO, *Roy. Syn.* PNEUMANTHE KURROO, *Don.*

312. GENTIANÆ RADIX. (*Gentian Root.*)

Jintiyáná جنطيا نا . (*Arab.*) Kou-shád كوشاد .
(*Pers.*) Pakhán-béd پکھان بيد . (*Hind.*) Juntiyánah
جنطيا نه . (*Duk.*).

See the remarks under *Clay* with regard to the above Hindustani name, *Pakhánbéd*, being applied to a *mineral Clay*, with a slight alteration, viz., *Palcán-béd* پکھان بيد .

313. GISEKIA PHARNACIODES, *Linn.*

Bálú-ká-ság بالوكا ساگ ; Bálú-kí-bháji بالوكي بها جي .
(*Duk.*) Maṅal-kírai மணல் கிரை . (*Tam.*) Isaka-dásari-
kúra ఇసక దాసరి కూర . (*Tel.*) Attirilla-pála . (*Cing.*).

314. GLORIOSA SUPERBA, *Linn. (Root of)*

Nát-ká-bachhnág نَات كَابَحْنَاك (Duk.) Kalaippaik-kizhangu கலைப்பைக்கிழங்கு; Kárttikaik-kizhangu கார்த்திகைக் கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Adavi-nábhi அடவிநாபி; Potti-dumpa புட்டிஊழை; Agni-śhikha அग्னிஷிகா; Kalappa-gaḍḍa கலப்புக்கட்டை. (Tel.) Ventóni വെന്തോണി. (Malyal.) Olot-chandal. (Beng.) Śíma-dou or Símmi-dáv. (Bur.)

The above root is considered by the native practitioners and druggists in Southern India to possess nearly the same medicinal properties as the root of *Aconitum ferox*; hence its names *Nát-ká-bachhnág* (*Country Aconite*), *Adavi-nábhi* (*Wild Aconite*), &c. For the same reason, it is some times wilfully substituted for, or adulterated with, the *true Aconite-root*, though there is a great difference between their physical characters.

The root of *Gloriosa Superba* is tuberous, cylindrical, bent at a right angle near one end, knotty at the angle, and occasionally much pointed at both ends; varies in length from 3 to 5 or more inches; generally about the size of a finger or thumb, and some times much larger when the plant grows in the sandy and wet soil. The knot bears a mark of the stem on the upper surface, and gives an attachment to many thin rootlets by the lower. The root is covered with a thin, loose, and wrinkled, epidermis, which is of brownish-grey or pale-brown color, and the surface underneath the latter is brown or dark-brown if it is a well dried root. The substance internally is of white color. Its taste is faintly bitter, not acrid, and it is *farinaceous* in structure. It is not poisonous in 12 grain doses, which I have taken myself and then given to others; but on the contrary, it is an alterative-tonic and antiperiodic. It might be poisonous in a much larger quantity, but as far as I was able to examine, it contains no *Aconitia*.*

* The roots I have used internally were dug out by myself to avoid all doubts with regard to their genuineness. I first took 1 grain of the root, and then increased its dose gradually to 12 grains three times a day. Being thus assured of its possessing no deleterious effects, I have used it in some cases among my patients.

This root does not dry well for months in its entire state, and it should therefore be sliced before exposed to the sun.

315. GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. (*Liquorice Root or Liquorice.*)

Aṣlussús اصل السوس. (*Arab.*) Bīkhe-mahak بیخ مهك.
 (*Pers.*) Jéṭhi-madh جیتهی مدھ; Jaṭhi-madh جتهی مدھ;
 Mulaṭṭhi ملتهی. (*Hind.*) Miṭṭhi-lakrī مکڑی.
 (*Duk.*) Ati-maduram அதிகமதுரம். (*Tam.*) Yaṣṭi-madhukam యష్టిమధుకం;
 Ati-madhuramu అతిమధురము. (*Tel.*) Yaṣṭi-madhukam యష్టిమధుకం;
 Ati-madhuram అతిమధురం;
 Iraṭṭi-madhuram ఇర్రటిమధురం. (*Malyal.*) Yaṣṭi-madhuká యష్టిమధుకా;
 Ati-madhurá అతిమధురా. (*Can.*) Jai-shṭomodhu. (*Beng.*) Madhu-yashṭikam; Yaṣṭi-madhukam.
 (*Sans.*) Jéshṭá-madha. (*Mañ.*) Jeṭhi-madh. (*Guz.*) Ati-maduram;
 Velmi. (*Cing.*) Noe-khiyu; Noe-khiyu-ami; No-e-giyu or Şimbo-noegiyu. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Abrus precatorius* with reference to the above names being misapplied to the root of this plant, &c.

316. GLYCYRRHIZA. (*Extract of—Extract of Liquorice.*)

Rubbussús رب السوس. (*Arab.*) Aṣárahe-mahak عصاره مهك.
 (*Pers.*) Jaṭhimadh-ká-ras جتهی مدھ کارس;
 Mulaṭṭhi-ká-ras ملتهی کارس. (*Hind.*) Miṭṭhi-lakrī-ká-ras مکڑی کارس.
 (*Duk.*) Ati-maduram-pál அதிகமதுరம் పాలం. (*Tam.*) Yaṣṭi-madhuram-pálu యష్టిమధురంపాలు;
 Ati-madhuram-pálu అతిమధురంపాలు. (*Tel.*) Iraṭṭi-madhuram-pál ఇర్రటిమధురంపాలం. (*Malyal.*)

317. GMELINA ASIATICA, *Linn.*

318. GMELINA PARVIFOLIA, *Roxb.*

Nilak-kumizh నీలకక్కుమిళ్ళ. (*Tam.*) Challa-gummudu చల్లగుమ్ముడు;
 Kavva-gummudu కవ్వగుమ్ముడు. (*Tel.*) Nilak-kumazh నీలకకొమ్మ. (*Malyal.*)

319. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM, *Linn.* }
 320. GOSSYPIUM ARBOREUM, *Linn.* } Cotton-
 321. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE, *Linn.* } plant.

Nabátul-quṭn نبات القطن ; *Shajratul-quṭn* شجرة القطن .
 (*Arab.*) Darakhte-punbah درخت پنجه . (*Pers.*) Kapás-
 ká-pér كپاس كا پیر ; Kapás كپاس . (*Hind.*) Kapás-ká-
 jhár كپاس كا جيار . (*Duk.*) Parutti-chedi പറുத்தിചേടി .
 (*Tam.*) Patti-chettu പട്ടിച്ചെട്ടു ; Kárpásamu കാര്പാസము .
 (*Tel.*) Parittich-cheṭi പരിത്തിച്ചേടി . (*Malyal.*) Hatti-
 gidá ഹട്ടിഗിട . (*Can.*) Karpásh-gáchh ; Shútér-gáchh .
 (*Beng.*) Kárpása-vriksaha . (*Sans.*) Kápúsá-cha-jháda .
 (*Mah.*) Rú-nu-jháda ; Kapás-nu-jháda . (*Guz.*) Kapu-
 gahá . (*Cing.*) Wá-biṅ . (*Bur.*) .

The following are the names of Cotton-seeds, which are frequently used in medicine by the Hakeems:—

Habbul-quṭn حب القطن . (*Arab.*) Punbah-dánah پنبه دانه .
 (*Pers.*) Banóla بنولا or Banólah بنوله . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Pa-
 rutti-virai പറുத்தിവിര . (*Tam.*) Patti-vittulu പട്ടിച്ചെട്ടുలు ;
 Kárpása-vittulu കാര്പാസച്ചെട്ടുలు . (*Tel.*) Paritti-vitta പരിത്തി-
 വിത്ത . (*Malyal.*) Hatti-bijá ഹട്ടിബിജ . (*Can.*) Karpásh-bij ;
 Karpásh-bíchi . (*Beng.*) Kárpása-bíjam . (*Sans.*) Kápúsá-cha-bí .
 (*Mah.*) Rú-nu-bíj ; Kapás-nu-bíj . (*Guz.*) Kapu-aṭṭa . (*Cing.*)
 Wá-si . (*Bur.*) .

322. GOSSYPIUM. (*Cotton.*)

Quṭn قطن or Quṭun قطن . (*Arab.*) Punbah پنبه .
 (*Pers.*) Ráí روئی . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Parutti പറുத்தി .
 (*Tam.*) Patti പട്ടി ; Pratti പ്രട്ടി . (*Tel.*) Parutti പരുത്തി .
 (*Malyal.*) Hatti ഹട്ടി . (*Can.*) Rúí ; Phútá ; Karpásh or
 Kapás . (*Beng.*) Kárpásaha . (*Sans.*) Kápús . (*Mah.*)
 Rú . (*Guz.*) Kapu . (*Cing.*) Gúñ or Goñ ; Wá . (*Bur.*) .

In some Bengali and Sanscrit Dictionaries, *Karpás* or *Kár-pása* and *Túlá* or *Túla*, are used synonymously, but the former is the name of the common Cotton and the latter of that produced by *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

323. GRACILARIA LICHENOIDES, *Greville.* }
 324. GRACILARIS CONFERVOIDES, *do.* } Ceylon Moss,

Daryá-ki-páchi د ر يا كي پا جي ; Mós م و س . (Duk.)
 Kaḍal-pách-chi கடலைபாச்சி. (Tam.) Samudrapu-páchi
 సముద్రపుసాచి. (Tel.) Kiyáv-poéñ. (Bur.).

The above Burmese name is also often applied to *Permelia perlata* and *P. perforata*.

325. GUMMI ACACLÆ. (*Gum Arabic.*)

Şamaghe-şarabbí صمغ عربي . (Arab. and Pers.)
 Babúl-ki-gónd ببول كي گوند . (Hind.) Kikar-ká-gónd
 كيكركا گوند . (Duk.) Vélam-piṣhin வேலம்பிசின் ; Karu-
 vélam-piṣhin கருவேலம்பிசின். (Tam.) Nalla-tumma-banka
 నల్లతుమ్మబంక ; Tumma-banka తుమ్మబంక. (Tel.) Vélakam-
 paṣha వేలకంపఱ ; Karu-vélakam-paṣha కరువేలకం
 పఱ. (Malyal.) Gobbalí-góndu గొబ్బలి గొండు ; Karé-gobbalí-
 góndu కరే గొబ్బలి గొండు. (Can.) Bábúlér-gun. (Beng.)
 Kála-barbúra-niriyasam. (Sans.) Kála-báblí-cha-gónda.
 (Mah.) Kálo-bával-nu-gúndar. (Guz.).

Though in many works, the Arabic name *Şamaghe-şarabbí* as well as its English synonyms *Gum Arabic* or *Indian Gum Arabic* are applied to the gum of *Feronia Elephantum*, they are not correctly applicable to any other gum but that of *Acacia Arabica* and other species of *Acacia*. It is the latter which is most abundantly produced in India and found in every bazaar, and although there are several other gums, including that of *F. Elephantum*, which resemble the true *Gum Arabic*, they are

comparatively very scarce. *Samaghe-garabbí* is more properly the name of the true *Gum Arabic* (*Acacia vera*, &c.), but as the latter is quite identical with the gum of *A. Arabica*, the same name is applied to both gums in India.

The names in the text are those properly belong to the gum of *A. Arabica*, and those of the gum of *F. Elephantum* are as follows:—

Samaghe-kabit صمغ كبیت . (Arab. and Pers.) *Kaṭbél-ki-gónd* کویٹ کا گوند . (Hind.) *Kaviṭ-ká-gónd* (Duk.) *Viḷám-piṣhin* விளம்பிசின் . (Tam.) *Velaga-banka* వెలగబంక . (Tel.) *Viḷám-pasha* വിളാമ്പശ . (Malyal.) *Byáladagóndú* బృలద గొండ . (Can.) *Koth-bél-gun*; *Kát-bél-gun* (Beng.) *Kapitha-niryásam*. (Sans.) *Kaviṭa-gónda* (Mah.) *Kaviṭ-gón*. (Guz.) *Divul-melliyam*. (Cing.) *Ti-sí*. (Bur.).

It will be seen from the above names that the Tamil synonyme for the gum of *Acacia Arabica*, *Viḷám-piṣhin*, sounds very much like the synonyme in the same language for the gum of *Feronia Elephantum*, *Viḷám-piṣhin*, and it is not improbable, therefore, that this was originally the cause of confounding those gums with each other.

326. GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE, R. Br.

Parpatrah پرت پتر . (Duk.) *Shiru-kuṛuṅjá* சிறுகுருஞ்சர . (Tam.) *Chhóṭa-dúdhí-lata*. (Beng.) *Binnúg*. (Cing.).

327. GYNANDROPSIS PENTAPHYLLA, D. C.

Hurhur هر هر ; *Hurhur-ká-pér* هر هر کا پیر . (Hind.) *Hulhul* هل هل ; *Hulhul-ká-jhár* هل هل کا جہار . (Duk.) *Vélai* வேலை . (Tam.) *Váminṭa* వామింట . (Tel.) *Tai-véla* టై వైల . (Malyal.) *Kara-véla* కరవైల ; *Véla* వైల . (Beng.) *Hurhuriyá*; *Kánálá*. (Beng.).

328. GYNOCARDIA ODORATA, R. Br. Syn. HYDNOCARPUS ODORATUS, Lindly. (Seeds of).

Chál-mógré-ké-binj چال موگرے کے بیج or *Chhál-mógré-ké-bínj* چھال موگرے کے بیج . (Hind.).

, H.

329. HELIANTHUS ANNUUS, *Linn.*: (*Seeds of*).

Ázaryún آذر ريون . (*Arab.*) Vartáj ورتاج , Tuḵhme-gule-áftáb-parast تنخم گل آفتاب پرست ; Tuḵhme-áftáb-parast تنخم آفتاب پرست . (*Pers.*) Súrīj-makḵhī سورج مکھی or Súrīj-mukḵhī سورج مکھی . (*Hind.*) Súrīj-ké-zhár-ké-bínj سورج کے جھاڑ کے بیج . (*Duk.*) Śhúriya-kánti-virai. சூரியகாந்திவிரை (*Tam.*) Súrīya-kánti-vittulu సూర్యకాంతి విత్తులు ; Súrīya-vartamu సూర్యవర్తము ; Poddu-tirugudu-vittulu పొద్దుతిరుగుడువిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Súrīya-kántam-vitta సూర్యకాంతం విత్తం. (*Malyal.*) Súrīya-kánti-bijá സൂര്യകാന്തിബീജം. (*Can.*) Súrīya-kánti-bi. (*Mah.*) Negiya-si or Négiyá-si. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Acacia speciosa*.

330. HEMIDESMUS INDICUS, *R. Br.* (*Hemidesmus or Country Sarsaparilla*).

Zaiyán عشب الينار . (*Arab.*) Aushbatunnár .
 Aushbahe-hindí عشب هندی ; Yásamīne-barrí ياسمين بري .
 (*Pers.*) Jangli-chañbéli جنگلی چنبیلی ; Hindí-sálsá
 هندی سالسا . (*Hind.*) Sugandí-pálá pála لا سا گندی ; Nannári
 ننااری ; Nát-ké aushbah نات کا عشبہ . (*Duk.*) Nannári
 நன்னாரி. (*Tam.*) Sugandhi-pála సుగంధపాల ; Pála-sugandhi
 పాలసుగంధి ; Pála-ḡhukkam-déru పాలఘక్మంఠేరు ; Gaḡi-sugandhi
 గడిసుగంధి. (*Tel.*) Nannári-kizhanna നന്നారికిഴങ്ങ ;
 Naru-ninṭi നറുനീണ്ടി. (*Malyal.*) Sugandha-pálada-giḡá

ಸುಗಂಧಪೂಲದಗಿಡಾ. (*Can.*), Ananto-múl; Ananto. (*Beng.*)
Sugāndhi; Gópi-múlam. (*Sans.*) Irimusu. (*Cing.*).

From the close resemblance of the sound of the Bengali names *Ananto-múl* and *Antomul*, they are some times confounded with each other. The former is the name of the Country *Sarsaparilla*, and the latter of the Country *Ipecacuanha* (*Tylophora asthmatica*).

In some Persian works, there is a much confusion about the above names in the text, and they are misapplied to more than one plant; and in a few others, again, the Hindustani name *Makó* مكو or *Makóé* مكوئي is given to *H. Indica*, while it is correctly a synonyme of *Solanum nigrum* of Blume and *S. rubrum*. See the remarks under *Sarsæ Radix*.

331. HERMODACTYLUS. (*Hermodactyl.*)

Loabate-barbarí لعبت بر برى; Súrinján سورنجان
Aaknah عكده. (*Arab.*) Súrinján سورنجان. (*Pers.-Hind. and Duk.*)
Shurijján சுரிஞ்சான். (*Tam.*) Shurinján శురింజాన్. (*Tel.*).

The *Súrinján* is of two kinds, named according to its taste as *Súrinjáne-shírín* سورنجان شیرین (*sweet Súrinján*), and *Súrinjáne-talkh* سورنجان تلخ (*bitter Súrinján*).

332. HERPESTIS MONNIERA, *H. B. et K.*

Suféd-chamni سفیدچمنی. (*Hind.*) Nír-brami नीरब्रमी.
(*Tam.*) Sámbraṇi-áku సాంబ్రాణిఆకు; Sámbraṇi-chettu సాంబ్రాణిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*)
Dhóp-chamni; *Adha-birni*. (*Beng.*)
Jala-primmi. (*Sans.*) *Sunu-vila*. (*Cing.*).

333. HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS, *Linn.* (*Flowers of.*)

Angharâe-hindí انغراء هندی. (*Arab. and Pers.*)
Jásún جاسون; *Javá* جوا. (*Hind.*) *Jásút* جاسوت

Gudhél كد هيل ; Kudhal كد هل . (Duk.) Shappáttup-pñ
 சப்பாத்தூப . (Tam.) Dásáni-puvvu దాసానిపువ్వు ; Jápá-
 puṣhpam జపాపుష్పం ; Java-puṣhpamu జవాపుష్పము . (Tel.)
 Chemparattip-púva చెമ്പరఱ్ఱిప్పవ ; Ayim-paratti
 ఆయింపరఱ్ఱి . (Malyal.) Dásválada-huvu దాస్వాలదాదువు .
 (Can.) Ór-phúl ; Jobá-phúl . (Beng.) Jápá-puṣhpam .
 (Sans.) Dásindá-cha-phúla . (Máh.) Jásút-nu-phúl .
 (Guz.) Kh-ounyan . (Bur.) .

334. HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA, *Linn.* (Roselle or Red Sorrel.)

Lál-anbári لال انبازی . (Hind.) . Lál-anbára لال انبازا .
 (Duk.) Shivappu-káṣhuruk-kirai శివప్పకాశురకీరై ;
 Śhímai-káṣhuruk kirai శిమైకాశురకీరై . (Tam.) Erra-
 gómgúra ఎర్రగోమగూర ; Śhíma-gómgúra శిమగోమగూర . (Tel.)
 Lál-mistá . (Beng.) Ténbo-khéñbouñ . (Bur.) .

335. HIPTAGE MADABLOTA, *Gaertn.*

Kurindai కురిందై ; Shiru-kuriñjá శిరుకురింజా . (Tam.)
 Mádhavi-tíge మాధవీతిగె ; Vadla-yárála వడ్లయారాల ; Pótu-
 vadla పోతువడ్ల . (Tel.) Mádhúbi ; Mádhúbi-latá ; Bos-antí .
 (Beng.) .

336. HIRUDO. (*Leech.*)

Aalaq اعلىق ; Zaló زلو . (Arab.) Zaló زلو ; Zalók
 زلوک . (Pers.) Jók جوك . (Hind.) Jónk جونك .
 (Duk.) Aṭṭai అట్టై . (Tam.) Jelagalu జెలగలు ; Aṭṭalu
 అట్టలు . (Tel.) Aṭṭa అట్ట . (Malyal.) Jigañi జిగాణి . (Can.)
 Joñk . (Beng.) Jalúkaḥa . (Sans.) Jala . (Guz.) Kudallu ;
 Púṇḍal . (Cing.) Míyoñ or Miñyoñ . (Bur.) .

337. HIRUDO GRANULOSA, Sav. (*Indian Leech*.)

See the names under *Hirudo*.

338. HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERI-
CA, R. Br. } Seeds
339. HOLARRHENA PUBESCENS, Wall. } of.

Lasánul-*asa*fíru^l-murr لسان العصاره المر (Arab.)
Indar-jave-talkh اندرجو تلخ; Zabáne-kunjas^hke-talkh
زبان کتبخشک تلخ; Tukhme-ahare-talkh تخم اهر تلخ.
(Pers.) Karvā-īndarjou کزوا اندرجو. (Hind. and Duk.)
Kaṣhappu-veṭṭpā-lariṣhi கசப்புவெட்டபாலரிசி; Kuḷap-pālai-
virai குளப்பாளவிரை. (Tam.) Chédu-kodīṣha-vittulu ఛెడు
కొడిశవిత్తులు; Amkuḍu-vittulu అంకుడువిత్తులు. (Tel.) Kaipā-
koṭakap-pāla-vitta കൈപകൊടകപ്പാലവിത്ത. (Malyal.)
Titā-īndarjou. (Beng.) Kadú-īndra-jou. (Mah.) Kadvo-
īndarjou. (Guz.).

See the remarks under *Wrightia tinctoria* with regard to
the sweet and bitter varieties of *Indarjou* اندرجو, &c.

340. HOPEA ODERATA, Roxb.

341. HORDEI SEMINA. (*Barley*.)

Shaa^rir شعير. (Arab.) Jou جو. (Pers. Hind. and
Duk.) Bārāli-arīṣhi பாரலி அரிசி. (Tam.) Bārāli-biyam
பாரலி பயம். (Tel.) Jōo. (Beng.) Jav. (Guz.) Múye
(Bur.).

342. HOYA VIRIDIFLORA, R. Br.

Nak-*ch*hiknī نکت چھکنی. (Hind.).

343. HYDNOCARPUS INEBRIANS, *Vahl.* (*Nut of.*)

Jangli-bádám جنگلی بادام. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Nírađi-muttu நீரடிமுத்து. (*Tam.*) Nírađi-vittulu நீரடிவத்து.
(*Tel.*) Raṭa-kekuna. (*Cing.*).

344. HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM. (*Impure Bisulphuret of Mercury, or Cinnabar.*)

Shanjarf شنجراف; Zanjafr زنجفر. (*Arab.*) Shangarf
شنگرف; Hingól هنگول. (*Pers. and Hind.*) Shangraf
شنگراف. (*Duk.*) Lingam லிங்கம்; Jádi-lingam ஜாதிலிங்கம்.
(*Tam.*) Ingili-gaṁu இங்கிலகம். (*Tel.*) Cháyilyam
ചായിലയം; Cháliyam ചാലിയം; Jāti-lingam ജാതിലിംഗം.
(*Malyal.*) Ingaliká ഇന്റലിക്. (*Can.*) Hingól; Shangraf.
(*Beng.*) Inghúlam (*Sans.*) Sangraf. (*Guz.*) Lingam;
Jāti-lingam. (*Cing.*).

Zanjarf زنجرف, Dardár داردار, Sarúre-ah mar سروراحمر, and some other names are found applied to *Cinnabar* in some Persian and other works; but they are neither restricted to it, nor in use at present, and I have, therefore, omitted them from the text.

345. HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. *Syn.*
HYDRARGYRI CORROSIVUM SUBLIMATUM. (*Corrosive Sublimate, or Perchloride of Mercury.*)

Shaviram شویرم; Shavir شویر. (*Duk.*) Vírám வீரம்;
Shav-vírám சவ்வீரம். (*Tam.*) Shaviramu சவிரம்; Víramu
வீரம். (*Tel.*) Shavírám. (*Cing.*).

The medicine sold in the bazaars of Southern India under the above names is *Perchloride of Mercury* (*Corrosive Sublimate*), and responds to all the chemical tests of that salt. It is less crystalline and more dull and opaque in appearance than the salt in use in Hospitals, and occasionally contains a small

quantity of *Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel)*. As far as I was able to examine this salt, I found it to contain no other impurity. It is quite fit for use both externally and internally as a substitute for the *Corrosive Sublimate* imported from Europe.

In some books, the Arabic name *Sulaimant* سليمانى is considered to be applicable to *Corrosive Sublimate*; but this is incorrect, because the *Sulaimant* contains *Arsenic* in its combination.

346. HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM. (*Impure Subchloride of Mercury, Calomel, or Calomelas.*)

Ras-kapúr رشكپور. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Raṣha-karup-púram ரசகருப்பூரம்; Púram பூரம். (*Tam.*) Rasa-karpúramu రసకర్పూరము; Púramu పూరము. (*Tel.*) Rasa-karppúram രസകർപ്പരം. (*Malayal.*) Rasa-karpúram. (*Cing.*)

The medicine obtained by these names in the Indian bazaars, is, according to chemical tests, an impure *Subchloride of Mercury (Calomel)*, though it differs much in some of the physical characters of that salt supplied to Hospitals. It does not occur in powder, but in heavy crystalline masses, and bears some resemblance to *Camphor*; hence the names *Ras-kapúr*, *Rasa-karpúram*, &c., which mean *Mercurial-camphor*. When powdered in a mortar, it is rendered yellowish-white, and this powder generally corresponds with the common *Calomel*. Its chief impurity is *Perchloride of Mercury*, which it occasionally contains in a minute quantity; and it is not, therefore, a safe medicine to be used internally. Used in the form of *Ointment* or *Lotion*, it is more sure and effectual medicine than *Calomel*, probably from its containing a small quantity of *Perchloride of Mercury*.

The native practitioners, particularly the *Vaidiyan*s, resort to this medicine both for external and internal use, more frequently than any other preparation of Mercury, and they consider it poisonous in more than a few grain doses.

In some medical and other works, *Ras-kapúr* is applied to *Corrosive Sublimate*, while in a few others, *Dég-bar-dég* دېگت بر دېگت

is considered to be its Persian synonyme. Both these assertions are incorrect, because the former is applicable only to the Medicine I have just described; and the latter is generally in use for a preparation of Arsenic. *Dég-bar-dég* is, moreover, a very uncertain name, and could be applied to all the medicines prepared by sublimation. It means a *kettle on a kettle*, in reference to the manner in which some solid volatile medicines are prepared by sublimation by keeping one vessel upon another.

347. HYDRARGYRUM. (*Mercury.*)

Zibaq. زيبق. (*Arab.*) Símáb سيماب; Jivah جيوه.
 (*Pers.*) Pára پاره. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Iraṣham இரஷம்.
 (*Tam.*) Rāsam ரசம்; Páda-rāsam பாதரசம். (*Tel.*) Rassam రసం.
 (*Malyal.*) Páda-rasá പാదരസം. (*Can.*) Pára.
 (*Beng.*) Páradaha; Rasam. (*Sans.*) Pára. (*Mab.*) Páro.
 (*Guz.*) Rasadiyá. (*Cing.*) Padá or Padá. (*Bur.*):

348. HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, Linn. (*Indian Hydrocotyle or Penny-wort.*)

Artáníyae-hindi ارتانیاہ ہندی. (*Arab.*) Vallári ولاری;
 Vallári-ká-pattá ولاری کا پتا. (*Duk.*) Vallárai வல்லாரை.
 (*Tam.*) Mandúka-bramha-kúráku మండుకబ్రహ్మ కూరాకు;
 Pinna-élaki-chetṭu పిన్న ఎలకిచెట్టు; Bokkuḍu-chetṭu బొక్కుడుచెట్టు.
 (*Tel.*) Kuṭākan കുടകൻ. (*Malyal.*) Von-de-lagá വോണ്ടിലగా.
 (*Can.*) Thol-kuri. (*Beng.*) Hingoṭu-kola. (*Cing.*) Miṅkhuá-biṅ. (*Bur.*).

The Tamil names *Vallárai* and *Vilári* are some times confounded with each other on account of the resemblance of their pronunciation. The latter is the name of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*.

349. HYMENODICTYON EXCELSUM, Wall. Syn. CINCHONA EXCELSA, Roxb.

Bandarú بندارو; Bandarú رو بند. (*Hind.*) Bandári.
 (*Duk.*) جنگلی انارکا چھاڑ. (*Duk.*) بنداری.

Vilári விளரி. (Tam.) Bandára-chettu బందారాచెట్టు; Búrija బూరిజ ; Búrja బూర్జ ; Chétippa చేటిప్ప. (Tel.) Vallári വല്ലാരി. (Malyal.).

The Hindustani name *Kálá-bachhnág* کالا بچھناگ is very erroneously applied to this plant in many books, with reference to which see the remarks under *Acquitum ferox*. See also the remarks on *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*. The meaning of *Jangli-anár-ká-jhár* is the wild Pomegranate plant, and this is applied to *H. Excelsum* in S. India on account of the resemblance of its leaves to those of the former.

350. HYOSCYAMUS INSANUS, *Stocks*.

Kóhí-bang كوهي بنگ. (Hind.).

351. HYOSCYAMUS NIGRUM, *Linn.* (Seeds of—*Henbane-seeds*.)

Bazrul-banj بزرا البنج. (Arab.) *Khurásáni-ájvayan* خراساني اجوان. (Hind.) *Khurásáni-ajván* خراساني اجوان. (Duk.) *Kúrásáni-yómam* కుర్రాసానియోమమ. (Tam.) *Kúrásáni-vámam* కూరాసానివామం ; *Kurinji-vámam* కురింజి వామం. (Tel.) *Khurásáni-vómá* ఖురాసానివోమా ; *Khurásáni-vádakki* ఖురాసానివాదక్కి. (Can.) *Khórásáni-vová*. (Mah.) *Khórásáni-ájmo* ; *Khórásáni-ajván*. (Guz.).

Kurásáni-vámam is a correct Telugu name of the above seeds, but it is improperly applied to the seeds of *Cnidium diffusum* and considered to be synonymous with *Kuranji-vámam* in Flora Andhrica.

352. HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, *Linn.* (Husk of the seeds of.)

Zúfáé-yábis زوفائے یا بس. (Arab, and Pers.).

I.

353. ICTHYOCOLLA. (*Isinglass.*)

Għirriyus-samak غري السمك ; *Għarrus-samak* سریشم ماهی . (*Pers.*)
Siréshame-máhi غر السمك . (*Arab.*)
Mach-chhí-ká-sirish मच्छि का सरिश . (*Hind.*)
Mach-chhí-ki-sirish मच्छि की सरिश . (*Duk.*)
Mín-vajjaram மீன் வச்சரம் . (*Tam.*)
Chépa-vajramu చేపవజ్రము . (*Tel.*)

354. IGNATIA AMARA, *Linn.* (*Seeds of—St. Ignatius' Bean.*)

Papitah پپیتہ . (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Kayappan-kottai கயப்பங்கொட்டை . (*Tam.*)

355. ILLICIUM ANISATUM, *Linn.* (*Fruit of—Star Anise.*)

Bádiyáne-kħatái باد يان خطائي ; *Ráziyánaje-kħatái* راز يانہ خطائي ;
Ráziyánahe-kħatái راز يانج خطائي . (*Arab.*)
Bádiyáne-kħatái باد يان خطائي . (*Pers.*)
Anás-phal اناس پھل . (*Duk.*)
Anas-phal اناس پھل . (*Hind.*)
Anáshup-pú அண்ணாசுப்பூ . (*Tam.*)
Anása-puvvu అనాస పువ్వు . (*Tel.*)
Nanat-poén. (*Bur.*)

From the resemblance of the above fruit to a flower, it is incorrectly named in some books as *Anas-phúl* instead of *Anas-phal*. In addition to this, the word *Anas* is confounded in some Persian works with *Anánás*, and the *Star-anise* is accordingly and erroneously named *Gule-anánás* گل انا ناس, which means the flower of *Ananas sativus*.

356. INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA, Linn.

Nabátun-nilaj نبات النياج . (Arab.) Darakh-te-níl
 درخت نیل . (Pers.) Níl-ká-pér نیل کا پیر . (Hind.)
 Níl-ká-jhár نیل کا جہاڑ . (Duk.) Aviri اءفرفف ; Níli-maram
 நீலமரம் . (Tam.) Níli-chettu நீலசெட்டி ; Aviri అవరి . (Tel.)
 Amari అమరి . (Malyal.) Níli-gidá నిళిగిడా . (Can.)
 Níl-gáhh . (Beng.) Níla-vrikshaha . (Sans.) Nílichá-
 jháda . (Mah.) Avari ; Níl-gahá . (Cing.) Mé-biñ . (Bur.)

See the remarks under *Cassia lanceolata*, *C. Obovata*, and
Pharbitis Nil.

357. INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA, Linn. (*Expressed juice of—Indigo.*)

Nilaj نیلاج . (Arab.) Nílah نیله ; Aṣárahe-níl
 عصارة نیل ; Níl نیل . (Pers.) Níl نیل . (Hind. and
 Duk.) Nílam நீலம் . (Tam.) Níli-mandu నిలిమండు . (Tel.)
 Nílam నిలం . (Malyal.) Níli నిళి . (Can.) Níl . (Beng.)
 Nilam . (Sans.) Níli . (Mah.) Níl ; Gaḷi . (Guz.) Níla or
 Níla . (Cing.) Mé or Mai ; Maine or Méné ; Sham-me.
 (Bur.)

See the remarks under *Cassia lanceolata*, *C. obovata*, and
Pharbitis Nil.

358. IPOMŒA CYMOSA, Röm. et Schu-
 letes. } Seeds of.

359. IPOMŒA SEPÁRIA, Kön.

Lál-dánah لال دانہ ? (Hind.)

360. IPOMŒA TURPETHUM, R. Br. (*Root of—Turbitth root.*)

Turbud تر بد . (Arab.) Nísút نسوت ; Nákpatar
 ناک پتر ; Pitóhri پتوہری . (Hind.) Tikrá تكرا . (Duk.)

Shivadai சிவதை ; *Shivadai-vér* சிவதைவேர். (*Tam.*) *Tegada* తెగడ ; *Tegada-véru* తెగడవేరు. (*Tel.*) *Chiváka-véra* ചിവാക
 • വെര. (*Malyal.*) *Turbut* ; *Tribrit* ; *Téurí.* (*Beng.*) *Tri-
 puṭa.* (*Sans.*) *Trista-válu-múl.* (*Cing.*).

J.

361. JALAPA. (*Jalap.*)

Shátíl شاطل . (*Arab.*) *Róshanak* روشناك ; *Bikhe-
 jallabah* بيج جلابه . (*Pers.*) *Békhe-jullabah* بديخ جلابه ;
Békhe-jallabah بيج جلابه ; *Jálap-ki-jar* جلاب كى جڑ ; *Jálap*
 جالب . (*Duk*) *Bédik-kizhangu* பேடிக்கிழங்கு. (*Tam.*)
Bédi-gadḍa బేడిగడ్డ. (*Tel.*).

362. JASMINUM SAMBAC, *Aiton.* (*Flowers of.*)

Suman سمن or *Saman* سمن ; *Yásaman* ياسمن ; *Varde-
 abyaz* وردا بيض . (*Arab.*) *Gule-supéd* گل سپيد . (*Pers.*)
Mógrá موگرا ; *Mógré-ké-phúl* موگرے کے پھول . (*Hind.
 and Duk.*) *Malligaip-pú* மல்லிகைப்பூ ; *Mallip-pú* மல்லிப்பூ.
 (*Tam.*) *Malle-puvvulu* మల్లెపువ్వులు ; *Mallelu* మల్లెలు. (*Tel.*)
Mullách-cha-pú മുല്ലച്ചെട് ; *Mullappú* മുല്ലപ്പൂ. (*Malyal.*)
Mallige-huvvu మల్లగిరువ్వు. (*Can.*) *Mogra* ; *Mogra-phúl.*
 (*Beng.*) *Mográ-cha-phúla.* (*Mah.*) *Mogra-nu-phúl.* (*Guz.*)
Pich-chí-mal. (*Cing.*).

The following are the names of the double-flowered variety
 of the above plant :—

Baṭ-mógrá بت موگرا . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Kuda-malli*
 కుడమల్లి. (*Tam.*) *Gundu-malle* గుండుమల్లె. (*Tel.*) *Baṭ-mogra.*
 (*Beng. and Guz.*).

363. *JATROPHA CURCAS*, Linn. (*Nut of—English Physic Nut.*)

Dande-nahrí دند نهري ; Dande-barri دند بري . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Jangli-arandí جنگلی ارندی . (*Hind.*) Jangli-yarandí جنگلی یرندی . (*Duk.*) Káttámanakku கட்டாமணக்கு . (*Tam.*) Pépálam పేపాలం . (*Tel.*) Káttá-vaṅakka కత్తావణక. (*Malyal.*) Beṭṭada-haraḷu బేట్టడ హరల్లు . (*Can.*) Bon-bhérandá ; Erandá-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Parvata-yeranda. (*Sans.*) Rána-yerandí. (*Mah.*) Jangli-arandí. (*Guz.*) Val-endaru ; Erandu. (*Cing.*) Kéṣu-gi ; Şimbo-kesu or Ţimbo-kesu. (*Bur.*)

The Bengali name 'Bagh-bheranda' which occurs in some books, ought to be *Ban-bheranda*. See the remarks under *Croton polyandrum* and *Ricinus communis*.

364. *JATROPHA GLANDULIFERA*, Roxb.

Údalai ఉదలై . (*Tam.*) Néla-ámudamu నేల ఆముదము . (*Tel.*)

In some books *Aabab* عباب is assigned as the Arabic name of the above plant, but it is the name of a species of Solanacæ.

365. *JATROPHA MULTIFIDA*, Linn. (*Nut of—French Physic Nut.*)

366. *JUGLANS*. (*Walnut.*)

Jouz جوز . (*Arab.*) Girdagán گردگان ; Chár-magħz چار مغز ; Chahár-magħz چهار مغز . (*Pers.*) Akhrót اكروت ; Akrót اكروت . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Akróṭṭu அக்ரோட்டு . (*Tam.*) Akróṭu ఆక్రొటు . (*Tel.*) Akróḍu అక్రొడు . (*Can.*) Akhrót. (*Beng.*) Akróḍa. (*Mah.*) Şis-khyá-si or Ţikyá-zi. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Aleuritis triloba*.

367. JUNIPERI FRUCTUS. (*Juniper Berries.*)

Abhal ا بهل ; Habbul-āraar حب العرعر ; Samratul-āraar تمرة العرعر. (*Arab.*) Aaraar-ká-phal عرعر كا بهل. (*Hind.*) Abhal ا بهل. (*Duk.*)

368. JUSTICIA GENDARUSSA, *Linn. Syn.* GENDARUSSA VULGARIS, *Nees.*

Aslaqe-asvad اثلق اسود. (*Arab.*) Banj-angash-te-siyáh بجنگشت سیاہ. (*Pers.*) Údi-sanbhálú اودی سنبها لو. (*Hind.*) Nílí-nirgandí نیلی نرگندی. (*Hind.*) Kálí-shanbáli كالی شنبالی. (*Duk.*) Karu-noch-chi కరుచాశి ; Karuppu-noch-chi కరుప్పచాశి. (*Tam.*) Nalla-vávili నల్లవాయి ; Nalla-noch-chili నల్లనొచ్చి ; Néla-vávili నేలవాయి. (*Tel.*) Karun-noch-chi కరుణాశి ; Vátak-koṭi వాతకొడి ; Vátan-golli వాతకొల్లి. (*Malyal.*) Karelakkí-gidá కరేలక్కిగిడ. (*Can.*) Jogmodon. (*Beng.*) Níla-nirgundí ; Krishṭṇa-surasa. (*Sans.*) Kalu-varaniá. (*Cing.*) Bavanet. (*Bur.*)

The meaning of the Telugu and Bengali synonymes *Gandharasamu* and *Gandros* is a *smelling* or *fragrant juice*, and they are, therefore, applied in some books either to some fragrant drugs, as *Myrrh*, &c., or to some odoriferous plants. They are also applied in some books (*Flora Andhrica*, *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis*, &c.,) to *Justicia Gendarussa*; but this plant possesses no particular smell, unless it is mistaken for a variety of *Vitex negundo* or *V. trifolia*, which is often indicated or intended by the native names applied to the former.

K.

369. *KÆMPFERIA GALANGA*, Linn. (*Root of.*)

Chandra-múla ; *Humúla* ; *Chandú-múlá*. (*Beng.*)

Pánvu ; *Khamou or Gamou* ; *Pán-vu-kamún*. (*Bur.*)

The Malyálim and Mahratti names given to this plant in the *Hortus Malabáricus*, (Vol. XI., Tab. 41) are those properly belong to *Curcumæ zerumbet*.

370. *KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA*, Linn.

Bhú-champá. (*Beng.*)

371. KINO (*the drug*).

Dammul-akhvain دم الاخوين ; *Dammus-saabán* دم الثعبان ; *Dammut-tanín* دم التنين ; *Qáterud-dam* خون سیاوشان . (*Arab.*) *Khúne-siyávashán* . (*Pers.*) *Dammul-akhvain* دم الاخوين . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Shímai-kándá-miruga-mirattam* சமைகாண்டாமிருக மிரத்தம். (*Tam.*) *Shíma-gándá-mrugam-netturu* శిమగంటామిరుగముక్కెర. (*Tel.*) *Shíma-vénnap-paṣha* శిమవెన్నపపాశ. (*Malyal.*)

The above are properly the names of the *Kino* which was known formerly as *Dragon's Blood*, and which was imported into India chiefly from Africa. It is not to be found now in the bazaar.

Of the two varieties of *Kino* commonly met with in the Indian markets at present, one is the produce of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, and the other of *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*. The above names are also used for the *Kino* of *P. marsupium*, but they are correctly applicable to it only in the manner I have marked them under the head of that plant. The names of *Butea Kino* are quite different from those of other varieties of *Kino*, and are already given under its proper head.

L.

372. LAC. (*Milk.*)

Labn لبن. (*Arab.*) Shír شیر. (*Pers.*) Dúdh دودھ
 (*Hind. and Duk.*) Pál பால். (*Tam.*) Pálu పాలు. (*Tel.*)
 Pál പാൽ; Kshíram ക്ഷീരം. (*Malyal.*) Hálu ഹാലു.
 (*Can.*) Dúdh. (*Beng.*) Kshíram. (*Sans.*) Dúda. (*Mah.*)
 Dúdh. (*Guz.*) Kiri. (*Cing.*) No. (*Bur.*).

The milk which is most frequently used for the sick as a diet in this country is that of *Cow* and *Goat*; and the milk of *Ass* is a valuable medicine in *Phthisis*. The names of these milks are as follows:—

a. Cow's milk—Labnul baqar لبن البقر. (*Arab.*) Shíre-gáv شیر گاو. (*Pers.*) Gái-ká-dúdh گائی کادوھ. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Paṣhum-pál பசும்பால். (*Tam.*) Ávu-pálu ఆవుపాలు. (*Tel.*) Paṣhuvín-pál പശുവിൻപാൽ. (*Malyal.*) Ákaḷu-hálu ഓകാലു ഹാലു. (*Can.*) Gái-cha-dúda (*Mah.*) Gai-nu-dúdh. (*Guz.*) Mí-kirí. (*Cing.*).

b. Goat's milk—Labnul-maḡz لبن المعز. (*Arab.*) Shíre-buz شیر بز; Shíre-tís شیر تیس. (*Pers.*) Bakrí-ká-dúdh بکری کادوھ. (*Hind.*) Chhéli-ká-dúdh چھیلی کادوھ. (*Duk.*) Velláttup-pál வெள்ளாட்டுப்பால். (*Tam.*) Kānchi-méka-pálu கంచిமேக పాలు. (*Tel.*) Velláttup-pál വെള്ളാട്ടുപ്പാൽ. (*Malyal.*) Bakrí-cha-dúda. (*Mah.*) Bakrí-nu-dúdh. (*Guz.*) Yelu-kirí. (*Cing.*).

c. Ass' milk—Labnul-atán لبن الاتان. (*Arab.*) Shíre-khar گدای کادوھ. (*Pers.*) Gadhi-ká-dúdh گدھے کادوھ. (*Hind.*) Gaddhé-ká-dúdh گدھے کادوھ. (*Duk.*) Kazhudaip-pál கழுதைப்பால். (*Tam.*) Gádide-pálu గొడిదెపాలు. (*Tel.*) Kazhutap-pál കழுത്തുപ്പാൽ. (*Malyal.*) Katte-hálu കട്ടി ഹാലു. (*Can.*) Gádharma-cha-dúda. (*Mah.*) Gadha-nu-dúdh. (*Guz.*) Buro-kirí. (*Cing.*).

373. LACTUCA SATIVA, Linn. (*Seeds of.*)

Bazrul-*khas* بزر الخس. (*Arab.*) Tu \dot{k} hme-káhu تخم گاهو. (*Pers.*) Káhu-ké-binj گاهو کے بینج. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
 Šhalláttu-virai சல்லாத்துவிசை. (*Tam.*) Kávu-vittulu కవు
 విత్తులు. (*Tel.*),

374. LAVANDULA. *Sp. of.*

Ustok \dot{h} údús اسطو خود و س. (*Arab. Pers. and Duk.*).

375. LAWSONIA ALBA, Lam. (*Henna plant.*)

Hinná حنا ; Yoranná يورنا. (*Arab.*) Híná حنا. (*Pers.*)
 Mhíndi مهندي. (*Hind.*) Mhéndi مهندي ; Ménhdi.
 مهندي. (*Duk.*) Marutónri மருதொன்றி ; Aivanam
 ஐவணம். (*Tam.*) Góranṭa గోరంట. (*Tel.*) Mayilánchi
 மயிலாந்தி ; Marutónni மருதொன்றி. (*Malyal.*) Góranṭe
 గోరంట. (*Can.*) Méhédi. (*Beng.*) Kuravaka. (*Sans.*)
 Méndhi. (*Mah.*) Méndi. (*Guz.*) Mariṭonḍi. (*Cing.*) Dán-
 biñ. (*Bur.*).

The Persian names *Isband* اسبند or *Ispand* اسپند are applied to the seeds of *L. alba* in Southern India, while the same are in use for the seeds of *Paganum harmala* in Hyderabad, Calcutta, Patna, Benares, and Northern India. The latter is correct.

376. LEDEBOURIA HYACINTHOIDES, Roth.

(*Bulb of.*)

Chhóḍi-jangli-piyáz چهوئی جنگلی پیاز. (*Duk.*) Šhíru-
 nari-venḡáyam சிறுநாரிவெங்காயம் ; Šhíru-káṭṭu-venḡáyam
 சிறுகாட்டுவெங்காயம். (*Tam.*) Uhíru-aḍavi-vulli-gaḍḍa ఏరు
 అడవిల్లగడ్డ. (*Tel.*) Náni-jangli-kándo. (*Guz.*).

See the remarks under *Urginea Indica* with reference to the bulbs of *L. hyacinthoides* being confounded with those of the former, &c.

377. LEPIDIUM SATIVUM, Linn. (Seeds of.)¹

Habbur-rashád حب الرشاد ; Ĥurf حرف . (Arab.)
 Tuḵhme-turrah-tézak تخم تره تيزك . (Pers.) Hálím هالم ;
 Chansar چنسر . (Hind.) Halim هليم . (Duk.) Āli-virai
 ஆளிவிரை . (Tam.) Āḍéli ఆడేలి ; Āḍiyálu ఆడియలు . (Tel.)
 Hálím. (Beng. Mah. and Guz.) Samah-ni. (Bur.).

378. LINUM USITATISSIMUM, Linn. (Seeds of—
Linseed.)

Bazrul-kattán بزرا الكتان . (Arab.) Tuḵhme-zagħīr
 تخم تره زغیر ; Tuḵhme-katāñ تخم كتان . (Pers.) Alsí السی ;
 Tísí تیسى . (Hind.) Alsí-ké-binj كى بينج . (Duk.)
 Ališhi-virai அலிசிவிரை . (Tam.) Atasí அதசி ; Madana-
 ginjalu మదనగింజలు . (Tel.) Cheru-chāṇattinté-vitta ചെറു
 ചാനത്തീൻതൈവിത്ത . (Malyal.) Alaṣhi అలశి . (Can.)
 Tísí ; Mosíná. (Beng.) Atasí. (Sans.).

By some mistake, 'Atees' is applied in some books to *Linseeds*, which is correctly the name of the root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*. The above names *Alsí*, *Aliṣhi* or *Alaṣhi*, and *Tísí* *Atasí* or *Tisi*, are confounded occasionally with *Avisi* or *Agāḥi*, and *Agatti* or *Agtí*. The latter are the names of *Agati-grandiflora*.

379. LINUM USITATISSIMUM, Linn. (Oil of—
Linseed oil.)

Dhonul-kattán دهن الكتان . (Arab.) Rogħhane-zagħīr
 روغن تره زغیر ; Rogħhane-katāñ روغن كتان . (Pers.) Alsí-
 ká-tél السی کا تیل ; Tísí-ká-tél تیسى کا تیل . (Hind.) Alsí-
 ká-tél السی کا تیل . (Duk.) Ališhi-virai-yenṇey அலிசிவிரை
 யெண்ணெய் . (Tam.) Madana-ginjala-núne మదనగింజలనూనె ;
 Atasi-núne அதసినూనె . (Tel.) Cheruchāṇa-vittinté-enṇá
 ചെറുചാനവിത്തീൻതൈയ് . (Malyal.) Alaṣhi-yanno
 అలశియనొ. (Can.) Tísí-tail. (Beng.).

380. LIQUIDAMBER ALTINGIA, *Blume.* (*Resin of—Liquid Storax.*)

Méaahé-sáyelah ميعه سايله . (*Arab.*) Asle-lubni
عسل لبني . (*Pers.*) Siláras سلا رس . (*Hind.*) Neri-arishkip-
pál நெரி அரிசிப்பால் . (*Tam.*) Shilá-rasam శలఱఱసఱం . (*Tel.*)
Seláras. (*Guz.*) Nantayu. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Ophelia Elegans* and *O. multiflora*.

381. LOBELIA NICOTIANÆFOLIA, *Heyne.*

Déva-nal ; Bók-nal ; Davul. (*Mah.*).

382. LODOICEA SEHELLARUM, *Labill.* (*Nut of.*)

Nárjile-bahri نارجيل بحري . (*Arab.*) Nárgile-bahri
نارجيل بحري . (*Pers.*) Daryá-ká-náriyal دريا كا ناريل
(*Hind.*) Daryá-ká-nárel دريا كا ناريل . (*Duk.*) Kadaṭ-
réngáy கடற்பேற்காய் . (*Tam.*) Samudrapu-ṭenkáya సముద్రపు
తెంకాయ . (*Tel.*) Kaṭal-téṅṅá കടൽതെങ്ങ . (*Malyal.*)
Daryá-nu-nariyal. (*Guz.*) Múdú-pol. (*Cing.*) Penle-on-ṣí.
(*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Xylocarpus granatum* with regard to the above Burmese name.

383. LUFFA AMARA, *Roxb.* (*Fruit of.*)

Karví-turí كڑوي ترائي . (*Hind.*) Karví-turái كڑوي ترائي .
(*Duk.*) Pé-pírkam പേപിർകാം . (*Tam.*) Chédu-bíra ചേട
ബിര ; Verri-bíra വെരിബിര . (*Tel.*) Títo-jhīngá ; Tito-torai ;
Tito-dhuṅdul. (*Beng.*).

Karólá or 'Kerula' is the Hindustani name assigned to the above plant in some books, but it is correctly the name of *Momordica charantia* in that language as well as in Bengali.

384. LUFFA ECHINATA, *Roxb.*

M.

385. MALVA MAURITIANA,

Viláyati-kangai-ká-pér ولايتي كنگئي كا پير . (Hind.)
 Viláyati-kangói-ká-jhâr ولايتي كنگوئي كا جهاڑ . (Duk.).

See the remarks under *Abutilon Indicum* with reference to the names of that plant being incorrectly applied to *M. Mauritiana*.

386. MALLOTUS PHILLIPIENSIS, Müll. Syn.

ROTTLERA TINCTORIA, Roxb. (*Pubescence of the Capsules—Kamala.*)

Qinbíl قنبيل . (Arab.) Kañbélá كنبیلا . (Pers.)
 Kamélá كميلا ; Kamúd كود . (Hind.) Kamélá-mávu కమలపా
 మపు . (Tam.) Kápila-poḍi కాపిలపొడి . (Tel.) Kaméla.
 (Beng.) Kapila. (Sans.) Kaméla. (Guz.) Hampirilla-
 geḍivella-buvá. (Cing.).

Vars ورس is the Arabic name of a medicine which resembles *Saffron* when not powdered, and *Kaméla* when powdered, and therefore often confounded with these drugs. It is neither the produce of *Crocus Sativus* nor of *Mallotus Phillippiensis* (*Rottlera tinctoria*); and is found only in Arabia.

The Arabic word *Qinbíl* is applied to more than one drug in some Arabic and Persian works, but according to the present usage of the language in India, it is restricted to *Kamélá*.

Késar and *Kunkuma-puvvu* are the correct Hindustani and Telugu names of *Saffron*, but are confounded in some books with those of *R. tinctoria*, *Nyctanthes arbor tristis*, and *Mesua ferrea*, &c. See the remarks under *Crocus*.

387. MANGIFERA INDICA, Linn. (*Mango-tree.*)

Shajratul-anbaj شجرة الانباج . (*Arab.*) *Daraḱhte-anbah* درخت انبه ; *Daraḱhte-naghzak* درخت نغزك . (*Pers.*) *Ānb-ká-pér* آنب کا پیر ; *Ām-ká-pér* آم کا پیر . (*Hind.*) *Ām-ká-jhár* आम का जहार . (*Duk.*) *Mángá-maram* மாங்காமரம் ; *Má-maram* மாமரம் . (*Tam.*) *Mámiḍi-chetṭu* మామిడిచెట్టు ; *Mákandamu* మాకండము ; *Mávi* మావి . (*Tel.*) *Mávva* മാവ് ; *Múch-ḱhi-maram* മുച്ചിമരം . (*Malyal.*) *Máviná-mará* మావినామరా . (*Can.*) *Ām-gáḱh.* (*Beng.*) *Āmra-vrikshaha.* (*Sans.*) *Ambá-cha-jháda.* (*Mah.*) *Kairi-nu-jháda* ; *Ambá nu-jháda.* (*Guz.*) *Amba-gahá.* (*Cing.*) *Ṣiya-piṅ or Ṣiye-piṅ.* (*Bur.*)

388. MANIHOT UTILISSIMA, *Phol.* (*Root of.*)

Pindálu پندالو ; *Pindalam* پندالم . (*Duk.*) *Mara-vallik-kizhangu* மரவள்ளிக்கிழங்கு ; *Āl-vallik-kizhangu* ஆள்வள்ளிக்கிழங்கு . (*Tam.*) *Mánu-pendalam* మానుపెండలం ; *Karra-pendalam* కర్రపెండలం . (*Tel.*) *Mara-kizhanna* மரகிழங்கு ; *Mara-valli-kizhanna* மரவள்ளிக்கிழங்கு ; *Maram-ḱhni-kizhanna* மரமணிநிகிழங்கு . (*Malyal.*) *Pálopinañ-ú* ; *Pálopinañ-mi.* (*Bur.*)

389. MANNA.

Mann من ; *Shir-ḱhisht* شیرخشث . (*Arab.*) *Shir-ḱhisht* شیرخشث . (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) *Méná* மேனா . (*Tam.*) *Méná* మేనా . (*Tel.*) *Manná* మన్నా . (*Malyal.*)

The above are the general names of *Manna* from whatever source it may be, but at present they are generally meant for the *Ash-manna* imported from Europe. The names of each of the varieties of *Manna* supposed to be found in India, are given under their respective heads, viz., *Alhagi maurorum*, *Calotropis procera*, and *Tamarix gallica*.

390. MASTICHE. (*Mastich or Mastic.*)

Maṣṭākī مصطكي ; Maṣṭākié-rūmī مصطكي رومي ;
 Aalake-rūmī علك رومي . (*Arab.*) Kundure-rūmī
 رومي مصطكي . (*Pers.*) Rūmī-maṣṭākī مصطكي رومي ;
 Maṣṭākī مصطكي . (*Hind.*) Irūmi-malait-taki இரூமிமலைத்
 தகி ; Pūnaik-kaṇ-kungḷikam பூனைக்கண்ண்குங்கிலிகம் . (*Tam.*)
 Rūmardhakamu రూమధకము ; Pilli-kandla-guggilam పిల్లి
 కండ్లగొలం . (*Tel.*) Rūmī-mostokī. (*Beng.*) Rūmī-mastakī.
 (*Mah.*) Rūmī-mastakī. (*Guz.*)

391. MEL. (*Honey.*)

Aasl عسل ; Aaslun-naḥal عسل الخلل . (*Arab.*) Shahad
 شهد ; Angabiñ انگبین . (*Pers.*) Shahad شهد ; Madh مدھ .
 (*Hind.*) Shahad شهد . (*Duk.*) Tén தேன் . (*Tam.*) Tēne
 தேன் . (*Tel.*) Tén തെൻ . (*Malyal.*) Jēnu జేను . (*Can.*)
 Modhu. (*Beng.*) Madhu. (*Sans.*) Mada. (*Mah.*) Madh.
 (*Guz.*) Pāni. (*Cing.*) Piyā-ye. (*Bur.*)

-A preparation of *Honey* and *Vinegar* is sold in many Indian markets, which corresponds to *Oxymel*. It has the following names :—

Sikanjabīñ سکنجبین . (*Arab.*) Sirkangabiñ سرکنگبین .
 (*Pers.*) Sikanjabīñ سکنجبین . (*Hind.*) Shikajabīñ شیکاجبین .
 (*Duk.*)

392. MELANORRHÆA USITATISSIMA, *Wall.*

(*Resinous juice of—Black Varnish.*)

Tīsi or Šissi. (*Bur.*)

393. MELIA AZEDARACH, *Linn.*

Bakāyan بکاین ; Mahā-nīnb مهانینب . (*Hind.*)
 Gouri-nīm گوری نیم ; Gouli-nīm گولی نیم . (*Duk.*) Malai-

vémbu மலைமேம்பு; Malai-véppam மலைமேம்பம். (Tam.)
 Konḍa-vépa కొండవేప; Turaka-vépa తురకవేప. (Tel.)
 Beṭṭadá-bévina బొట్టదాబివిన. (Can.) Mahá-nim. (Beng.)
 Parvata-nimba-vriksaha. (Sans.) Dóngrá-cha-limbácha-
 jhāda. (Mah.) Mahá-nimba. (Cing.) Šimbo-tamá-biṅ;
 Šimbo-thamákhá or Šimbo-thamágá; Šimbo-khamákha or
 Šimbo-kamákhá. (Bur.).

Whether *Melia azedarach* and *M. Sempervirens* are distinct species or mere varieties of the same species, the native names of both are generally the same.

See the remarks under *Moringa pterygosperma*.

394. MENTHA SATIVA, Linn. (Indian Peppermint.)

Naṇṇaṇaul-hind نعنح الهند; Naṇṇáṇe-hindī نعنح هندی;
 Habaqul-hind حبق الهند; Fódanaje-hindi فودنج هندی;
 Fótanaje-hindī فوتنج هندی. (Arab.) Púdinah پودنه.
 (Pers.) Púdinah پودينه. (Hind. and Duk.) Pudíná
 புடினா; Í-ech-chak-kirai ஈஎச்சக்கிரை. (Tam.) Pudíná
 పుడినా; Íga-engili-kúra ఐగఎంగిలకూర. (Tel.) Putiyina
 పుతియిన. (Malyal.) Cheṭṇi-maragu చెట్టిమరగు. (Can.)
 Pódina. (Beng.) Pudíná. (Mah.) Pudína. (Guz.) Bhūdina.
 (Bur.).

395. MERIANDRÀ BENGALENSIS,
 Benth.

396. MERIANDRÀ STROBILIFERA,
 Benth.

} Leaves of.

Káfúr-ká-pát كافور كاپات. (Hind.) Káfúr-ká-pattá
 كافور كاپتا. (Duk.) Šhíma-karpúram-áku శిమకప్పురంఱకు.
 (Tel.).

The meaning of all the above names is the leaf of camphor plant, and they are applied to the leaves of *M. Bengalensis* and *M. Strobilifera*, simply because they smell of camphor.

397. MESUA FERREA, *Linn.*

Nágésar ناگيسر ; Nág-késar ناگ کيسر . (*Hind.*) *Shiru-nágap-pú* சிறுநாகப்பூ ; *Nágasháp-pú* நாகசாப்பூ. (*Tam.*) *Nága-késaram* নাগকেশরং ; *Geja-pushpam* গেজাফুল. (*Tel.*) *Velutta-chenpakam* വെളുത്തചെമ്പകം. (*Malyal.*) *Nága-késaram*. (*Sans.*).

The meaning of the Malyalim name *Velutta-chenpakam* is the white *Michelia champaca*, and is applied to *Mesua ferrea* on account of the resemblance of its flowers to those of the former, particularly with regard to their smell.

See the remarks under *Cubeba officinalis* in reference to the buds of *M. ferrea* being called *Kabáb-chini* at Madras.

398. MESUA FERREA, *Linn.* (*Oil of.*)

Nágésar-ká-aiṭṭr ناگيسر کا عطر ; Nág-késar-ká-aiṭṭr ناگ کيسر کا عطر . (*Hind.*) *Nágésar-ká-aṭṭar* ناگ کيسر کا عطر . (*Duk.*).

399. MEZEREI RADIX. (*Mezereon.*)

Mázariyún ما زريون . (*Arab.*).

400. MICHELIA CHAMPACA, *Linn.* (*Flowers of.*)

Champá চম্পা ; *Champé-ké-phúl* چمپے کے پھول . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Shampangi-pushpam* சம்பங்கிபூ. (*Tam.*) *Sampangi-puvvu* సంపంకిబువ్వు ; *Champakamu* చంపకము ; *Kánchanamu* కాంచనము ; *Chámpéyamu* చాంపేయము ; *Gandha-phalí* గంధఫలీ ; *Hémángamu* హేమాంగము ; *Hémapushpakamu* హేమఫుల్కము. (*Tel.*) *Chempakap-pú* ചെമ്പകപ്പൂ. (*Malyal.*) *Sampage-huvvu* సంపగేరువ్వు. (*Can.*) *Chámpá*. (*Beng.*) *Champaka-pushpam*. (*Sans.*) *Chámpécha-phúla*. (*Mah.*) *Sappu*. (*Cing.*).

Sapenga is considered as synonymous with *Manóranjítam* in some Telugu works, which is incorrect, the former with a slight alteration (*Sampangi*) being the name of *Michelia champaca*, and the latter of *Artabotrys odoratissima*.

Sagá-pán occurs in some books as the Burmesé name of *M. champaca*, but it is the name of the flower of another plant, which is also fragrant and bears some resemblance to the flower of the former.

401. MIMUSOPS ELENGI, *Linn.*

Mólsarí مولسري . (*Hind.*) Ghólsari گھولسري ;
 Bhólsarí بهولسري . (*Duk.*) Mogaḍam மொகடம். (*Tam.*)
 Pogāḍa-mānu పొగడమాను. (*Tel.*) Elangi എലങ്കി (*Malyal.*)
 Bakal, (*Beng.*).

402. MIRABILIS JALAPA, *Linn.*

Gule-ḡabbás گل عباس . (*Pers. and Hind.*) Gulá-básh
 گلاباش . (*Duk.*) Pattaráṣhu பத்தரசு. (*Tam.*) Bhadrákshi
 భద్రాక్షి ; Chandra-malli చంద్రమల్లి ; Chandra-kánta చంద్ర
 కాంత. (*Tel.*) Anti-mantáram అంతిమంతారం ; Anti-malari
 అంతిమలరి. (*Malyal.*) Chandra-mallige చంద్రమల్లిగే ;
 Gulamáji గులమాజి ; Sanja-mallige సంజమల్లిగే. (*Can.*)
 Krishno-kéli ; Gulá-bás. (*Beng.*) Sindrika-gahá. (*Cing.*)
 Mízu-biṅ. (*Bur.*).

403. MOMORDICA BALSAMINA, *Linn.*

404. MOMORDICA CHARANTIA, *Linn.*

Qisául-barri قسا البري . (*Arab.*) Simá-hang
 سیمهانگ . (*Pers.*) Karólá كرولا . (*Hind.*) Karéla కరీలా .
 (*Duk.*) Pávakká-chedi పావక్కాచెడి. (*Tam.*) Kákara-
 chettu కాకరచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Kappā-valli కైప్పావల్లి ;

Pávakká-*cheṭi* വാവക്കാമെടി; Pánti-pávél പാണ്ടിവാ
വെൽ; Kappakka കപ്പക്ക. (*Malyal.*) Hágala-káyi-gidá
ಹಾಗಲಕಾಯಿಗಿಡ. (*Can.*) Korolá. (*Beng.*) Kára-valli-latá.
(*Sans.*) Kárlí. (*Mah.*) Karélo. (*Guz.*) Ke-hiṅ-gá-biṅ.
(*Bur.*).

The Malyalim name *Pántipávél* is from the Hortus Mala-
baricus, (Vol. VIII, Tab. 9), and it is a rather doubtful one.
See the remarks under *Luffa amara*.

405. MOLLUGO CERVIANA, *Ser.*

Hazár-dánah هزار دان. (*Duk.*) Porpátakam പൊറ്റ
പാടകം; Parpátakam പർപാടകം. (*Tam.*) Parpátakamu
പർപാടകము. (*Tel.*) Parpáshṭaká പർപാശ്ടക. (*Can.*).

406. MORINGA PTERYGOSPERMA, *Gærtn.*

(*Horse-radish tree.*)

Shajnah شاجنه or Shajná شاجنه; Ségvá سیگو. (*Hind.*)
Mungé-ká-jhár منگے کا جھاڑ. (*Duk.*) Murungai முருங்கை.
(*Tam.*) Munaga మునగా. (*Tel.*) Muriṅṅa മുരിങ്ങ. (*Malyal.*)
Nugge-gidá. നുട്ടിടി. (*Can.*) Sojnë. (*Beng.*) Shóbbhán-
jana-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Munagácha-jhāda; Baḍadí-
shingácha-jhāda. (*Mah.*) Murungá. (*Cing.*) Dándalon-
biṅ. (*Bur.*).

The Arabic or Persian name *Bán* بان is generally con-
sidered to be applicable to the above plant, but it is the name
of a quite different one, probably not to be found in India. In
some books, (Shakespear, Forbes, and Richardson's Dictionaries,
&c.) it is confounded with no less than five or six plants, viz.,
Melia sempervirens, *Hyperanthera moringa* (*Moringa pterygosperma*),
Tamarisk tree, *Myrobalan tree*, and *Béd-mushk* (*Salix Babylonica*
or *S. Ægyptica*). There is almost the same confusion about
the nut, *Habbul-bán* حب البان, which is often substituted by
some other seeds, particularly those of *Melia sempervirens*, and

Moringa pterygosperma under the name of *Ben-nut*. The true *Habbul-bán* bears a great resemblance to *Pistachio-nut* and it is not *Ben-nut*. The cause of confounding *Habbul-bán* with *Ben-nut* is apparently the resemblance of the sound of *bán* and *ben*.

Munaga is the Telugu name of *Moringa pterygosperma*, but *Aḷavi-munaga* is found applied to it in some books (Flora Andhrica, &c.). The meaning of the latter is *the wild munaga*, and it is therefore applicable to the wild variety of that plant (*M. pterygosperma*) if it exists at all.

407. MORUS INDICA, Linn. (*Indian Mulberry plant*).

Tút توت (*Arab. Pers. and Hind.*) *Sháh-tút* شاه توت (*Duk.*) *Kambīli-púch-chi-chedi* கம்பிலிபூச்சி செடி ; *Múshu-katṭai-chedi* முசுகட்டைசெடி. (*Tam.*) *Kambāli-chetṭu* కంబలిచెట్టు ; *Kambāli-búchi-chetṭu* కంబలిబుచ్చిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) *Hippal-nerali-gidá* హిప్పల్ నెరళి గిడా (*Can.*) Tút. (*Beng.*) *Shálmali-vrikshaha*. (*Sans.*) *Shátú-tácha-jháda*. (*Mah.*).

408. MOSCHUS. (*Musk*).

Misk مسك ; *Mishk* مشك ; *Mushk* مشك . (*Arab.*) *Mushk* مشك . (*Pers.*) *Kastúri* كستوري ; *Mushk* مشك (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Kastúri* கஸ்தூரி. (*Tam.*) *Kastúri* కస్తూరి. (*Tel.*) *Kastúri* కస్తూరి. (*Malyal.*) *Kastúri* కస్తూరి. (*Can.*) *Kashtúri* or *Kastúri*. (*Beng.*) *Kastúri*. (*Sans.*) *Kastúri*. (*Mah.*) *Kastúri* ; *Mushk*. (*Guz.*) *Kastúri*. (*Cing.*) *Kado*. (*Bur.*):

469. MUCUNA PRURIENS, D. C. (*Hairs covering the Legume of—Cowhage or Cow-itch*).

Kiváchh كواچھ ; *Kiváchh* كواچھ . (*Hind.*) *Kách-kúri* چكوري ; *Kánch-kúri* چكوري . (*Duk.*) *Púnai-káli* பூனைக்காலி. (*Tam.*) *Pilli-aḍugu* పిల్లిఅడుగు ; *Dúla-gondi* దులగొండి ; *Pedda-dúlagondi* పెద్దదులగొండి. (*Tel.*)

Náyik-korāṇa നായിക്കൊറണം. (*Malyal.*) Nasaguni-giḍá నసగునిగిడా ; Turachi-giḍá తುರಚిగిడా. (*Can.*) Ákolṣhi ; Kámách ; Bichhoti. (*Beng.*) Kavacha. (*Mah.*) Kiváñch. (*Guz.*) Ácháriyapalbe. (*Cing.* Khwele or Khu-e-le. (*Bur.*).

Utangan ائنگن , Anjarah انجره , Kaznah كزنه , &c., are often found misapplied to the above plant in several Persian and other works. They are the names of another plant, possessing nearly the same medicinal properties.

410. MURRAYA (BERGERA) KONIGII, Linn.

Karé-pák كرى پاك ; Karyá-pák كريا پاك ; Karyá-pát كريا پات . (*Duk.*) Karu-véppilai കരൂവേപ്പില. ; Karu-vémbu കരൂവേம்பു. (*Tam.*) Kari-vépa-chettu കരിവേപ്പച്ചెట్టు. (*Tel.*) Karu-véppa കരൂവేప్ప. (*Malyal.*) Kari-béviná-giḍá കരിവേപ്പിനാഗിడా. (*Can.*) Barsungá. (*Beng.*) Surabhí-nimba-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Karépákácha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Karri-pincha. (*Cing.*) Pido-sin or Pindo-sin (*Bur.*).

411. MUSA SAPIENTUM, Linn.

Shajratul-talh شجرة الطالح ; Shajratul-mouz شجرة الموز . (*Arab.*) Darákte-mouz درخت منوز . (*Pers.*) Kélé-ká-pér كليه كا پير . (*Hind.*) Mouz-ká-jhár موز كا جها . (*Duk.*) Vázh-ai-ch-chedi வாழைச்செடி ; Kadali கடலி. (*Tam.*) Araṭi-chettu அரட்செట్టు ; Anaṭi-chettu அநட்செட்టు ; Anti-chettu அண்ட்செட்టు ; Kadali கடலி. (*Tel.*) Vázha-maram வாழைமரம். (*Malyal.*) Bále-giḍa బాలేగిడా. (*Can.*) Kéla-gáchh (*Beng.*) Kadali-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*) Kéla-jháda ; Kélichá-jháda. (*Mah.*) Kéla-nu-jháda. (*Guz.*) Kehal-gahá. (*Cing.*) Napiyá-biñ. (*Bur.*).

412. MUSA SAPIENTUM, Linn. (*Fruit of—
Plantain or Banana.*)

Talh طلع ; Mouz موز . (*Arab. and Pers.*) Kéla كيلة or Kélah كيلة . (*Hind.*) Mouz موز . (*Duk.*) Vázhaip-pazham வாழைப்பழம் ; Kadali கடலை . (*Tam.*) Araṭi-paṇḍu அரటి-பாண்டு ; Anaṭi-paṇḍu அநாటి-பாண்டு ; Amṭipandū அமṭி-பாண்டு ; Kadali கடலை . (*Tel.*) Vázhap-pazham വാഴപ്പഴം . (*Malyal.*) Bālehanṇu బాలెఱ్ఱణ్ణు . (*Can.*) Kéla . (*Beng.*) Kadaḷi-phalam . (*Sans.*) Kéla or Pikli-kéla . (*Mah.*) Kéla . (*Guz.*) Kehal or Kessel . (*Cing.*) Napiyá-si . (*Bur.*)

413. MYLABRIS CICHORII, Fabr.

414. MYLABRIS INDICA, Fussl.

415. MYLABRIS PUSTULATA, ———.

416. MYLABRIS PUNCTUM, ———.

} *Telini
Fly.*

Zaráriḥul-hind ذراريح الهند ; Zaráriḥe-hindí د ب ان هندی . (*Arab.*) Dabáne-hindí دابانه هندی . (*Pers.*) Télni تیلنی ; Télni-makḥi تیلنی مکھی . (*Hind.*) Bad-bó-ki-zirangi بدبو کی زیرنگی ; Zirangi زیرنگی . (*Duk.*) Pinstṭariṇ-i పిస్తటిరిణి . (*Tam.*) Blišṭering-ígelu బ్లిష్టరింగి-ఇగలు . (*Tel.*)

Although the Dukhni name *Zirangi* زیرنگی is not a correct one either for *Mylabris cichorii* or *Cantharis vesicatoria*, yet their preparations, such as the *Blistering-ointment*, &c., are commonly known by that name in Southern India.

417. MYRICA SAPIDA, Wall. (*Bark of.*)

Azúri ازوری ; Āūdul-barq عودالبرق ; Qandól قندول . (*Arab.*) Dārshishaān دارشيشعان . (*Pers.*) Káiphāl کائی پھل . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Marudam-paṭṭai மருதம்

பட்டை. (*Tam.*) Kaidaryamu కైడర్యము. (*Tel.*) Marutam-
toli മരതംതൊലി. (*Malyal.*) Kái-phal. (*Beng.*) Káya-
phala. (*Mah.*).

418. MYRISTICA MALABARICA, *Lam.* (*Nut of—
Malabar Nutmeg?*)

419. MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, *Linn.* (*Nut of—
Nutmeg.*)

Jouzbuvá جوزبوا ; Jouzuttib جوز الطيب . (*Arab.*)
Jouzboyah جوزبويه . (*Pers.*) Jáé-phal جانے پھل . (*Hind.*)
Jáphal جا پھل . (*Duk.*) Jádikkáy ജാതിக்காய്. (*Tam.*) Jáji-
káya ജാജికായ ; Játí-phalamu జాతిఫలము. (*Tel.*) Játikká
జాతికాయ. (*Malyal.*) Jájikáyi జాజికాయ. (*Can.*) Jáe-phal.
(*Beng.*) Jáji-phalam. (*Sans.*) Jáiphala. (*Mah.*) Jáye-
phal. (*Guz.*) Jádi-ká ; Sádika. (*Cing.*) Zádiphu. (*Bur.*).

The Telugu name *Lavangam* is generally considered to be
synonymous with *Lavangálu* and *Lavangapú*, which are the
names of *Cloves*; but it is misapplied in some books (*Flora*
Andhrica, &c.) to *Nutmeg* or its plant, *Myristica officinalis*. *Játí-
phalamu* or *Jáji-káya* is the proper name of the latter.

420. MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS, *Linn.* (*Arillus of
the Nut—Mace.*)

Basbásah بسباسه ; Basbás بسباس . (*Arab.*) Bazbáz
بزباز . (*Pers.*) Jávatri جا و تری ; Javattari جو تري ;
Jápatrí جاپتري . (*Hind.*) Joutrí جو تری . (*Duk.*) Jádi-
pattiri ஜாதிபத்திரி. (*Tam.*) Jápatri జాపత్రి. (*Tel.*) Játí-
pattiri జాతిపత్రి. (*Malyal.*) Jápatri జాపత్రి. (*Can.*)
Jótri. (*Beng.*) Jájipatri. (*Sans.*) Jáyapatri. (*Mah.*)
Jávantari ; Jápatri. (*Guz.*) Vasávasi ; Vaduváshu. (*Cing.*)
Zádiphu-apóéñ. (*Bur.*).

421. MYRRHA. (*Myrrh.*)

Mur مر or Murr مر . (*Arab.*) Ból بول . (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) Veḷḷaip-pólam வெள்ளைப்பொன்டம். (*Tam.*) Bálimṭra-pólam బాలిమ్రపొం. (*Tel.*) Bólá బోలా. (*Can.*) Ból. (*Beng.*) Gandha-rasaha ; Rasa-gandhaha. (*Sans.*) Bálata-bóla. (*Mah.*) Ból. (*Guz.*) Gandarassa ; Bólam. (*Cing.*).

Kalanc-śói is occasionally confounded with *Myrrh*, but it is the Burmese name for a kind of *Mummy*, which is supposed 'to be the dried flesh and bones of a human body embalmed with *Myrrh* and *Spice*.' See the remarks under *Justicia Gendarussa*.

N.

422. NARDOSTACHYS JATAMANSI, *D. C.*

(*Indian Spikenard—Root of.*)

Sunbuluttibe-hindí سنبل الطيب هندی ; Sunbulul-ḡaṣáfire-hindí سنبل العصارير هندی. (*Arab.*) Sunbuluttibe-hindí سنبل الطيب هندی. (*Pers.*) Jaṭámási جاتا ماسی ; Bál-*chhar* بال چھڑ . (*Hind.*) Jhaṭá-mánsi جهتا مانسی . (*Duk.*) Jaṭámáṣhi ஜட்டாமசி. (*Tam.*) Jaṭámámṣhi జటామంశి. (*Tel.*) Jeṭá-mánchi జెటామాంశి. (*Malyal.*) Jeṭá-mávaṣhí జేటామావశి. (*Can.*) Jaṭámámsí. (*Beng. and Sans.*) Jeṭá-mávaśí. (*Mah.*) Jaṭámámsi or Jaṣámánsi. (*Cing.*).

Billi-lófan بلی لوئن is another *Dukhni* name of *N. jatamansi*, but it is also often applied to *Acalypha Indica*. The cat is supposed to be very fond of these plants, hence the meaning of the name *cat's struggle*. The Cingalese name *Jaṭamakruṭu* is applied to *N. Jatamansi* in some books, but it is correctly the name of the root of *Cyperus pertenuis*.

423. NAUCLEA OVALIFOLIA, *Roxb.*

Shál. (?).

424. *NERIUM ODORUM*, Aiton. (*Sweet-scented Oleander.*)

Diflí د فلي . (*Arab.*) Khar-zahrah خرزهر . (*Pers.*)
 Kanér كنيير ; Kanél كذيل ; Karbér كر بير . (*Hind.*) Ganér
 گنير . (*Duk.*) Alari அலரி . (*Tam.*) Gannéru గన్నెరు . (*Tel.*)
 Alari അലരി . (*Malyal.*) Kaṇagale കറന്ത . (*Can.*)
 Kanér ; Karabí . (*Beng.*)

There are several varieties of this plant, the whole of which are distinguished and named according to the color of their flowers, as *red*, *white*, &c.

See the remark under *Tamarix Gallica*.

425. *NICOTIANA TABACUM*, Linn. (*Leaves of—Tobacco.*)

Tanbák تنباك . (*Arab.*) Tanbákú تنباكو . (*Pers.*
and Hind.) Tamákú تماكو ; Tamáqú تماقو . (*Duk.*)
 Pugai-ilai புகைஇலை . (*Tam.*) Pogáku పొగకు ; Dhúmra-
 patramu ధూమ్రపత్రము . (*Tel.*) Puka-yilá పుకయిలంబ ; Pokala
 పొకల . (*Malyal.*) Hógesappu హోగెసప్ప . (*Can.*) Támák ;
 Támáku . (*Beng.*) Dhúma-patram . (*Sans.*) Tambákúcha-
 pálá . (*Mah.*) Tamáku . (*Guz.*) Dungazha ; Dimkola ;
 Dungkola . (*Cing.*) Šé . (*Bur.*)

The names of the principal varieties of Tobacco sold in the bazaars of Southern India are—

a.—Bandar-ká-tambákú بندرکاتمباکو . (*Hind. and Duk.*)
 Bandar-pugai-ilai பந்தர்புகைஇலை . (*Tam.*) Bandar-pogáku
 బందరపొగకు . (*Tel.*)

b.—Séndúr-ká-tambákú سیندورکاتمباکو . (*Hind. and Duk.*)

c.—Kórvai-pugai-ilai கோர்வைபுகைஇலை . (*Tam.*) Kórvai-
 pogáku కోర్వైపొగకు . (*Tel.*)

d.—Kámbu-pugai-ilai காம்புபுகைஇலை . (*Tam.*) Káḍa-pogáku
 కాడపొగకు . (*Tel.*)

426. NIGELLA SATIVA, *Linn. Syn. N. INDICA, D. U. (Seeds of.)*

Sh-ouníz شو نيز ; *Kamúne-asvad* كمون اسود ; *Habbatussoudá* حبة السودان . (*Arab.*) *Siyáh-dánah* سیاه دانه ; *Siyah-biranj* سیاه برنج . (*Pers.*) *Kalónji* كلونجی ; *Kálá-zirá* كالازيرا . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Karuṣ-śhíragam* கருஷ்சிரகம் . (*Tam.*) *Nalla-jilakara* நல்லஜலகர . (*Tel.*) *Karun-chírakam* கருண்சிரகம் . (*Malyal.*) *Karé-jírage* கரேஜிரே . (*Can.*) *Kálá-jírá* or *Kál-zírá* . (*Beng.*) *Káravi* ; *Sushavi* . (*Sans.*) *Kálajire* . (*Mah.*) *Kaluduru* . (*Cing.*) *Samou-né* . (*Bur.*)

The only difference between the Hindustani and Dukhni names *Kálá-zirá* كالازيرا and *Káli-zírí* كالى زيرى is, the one is in masculine and the other in feminine gender, yet according to the present usage the former is applied to the seeds of *N. sativa*, and the latter to those of *Vernonia anthelmintica*. The literal meaning of the Arabic and Persian names *Habbatussoudá* حبة السودان and *Siyáh-dánah* سیاه دانه in Hindustani is *Kálá-dánah* (black seeds) which is the name in the latter language for the seeds of *Pharbitis Nil*. From this similarity in the meaning, the seeds of *N. sativa* and *P. Nil* are often confounded with each other. See the remarks on *Alpinia galanga* with reference to the names *Kalónji* and *Kulañjan*.

427. NIMA (BRUCEA) QUASSIOIDES, *Ham.*

Bharangi بهرنگی . (*Hind.*)

428. NOTONIA CORYMBOSA, *Linn.*

429. NYMPHÆA EDULIS, *D. C.*

Nilú-far نیلوفر . (*Arab. and Pers.*) *Kañval* کنول ; *Chhótá-kañval* چھوٹا کنول . (*Hind.*) *Chhótá-kañval* الی پھول ; *Alli-phúl* علی پھول ; *Alli-phúl* چھوٹا کنول .

(Duk.) Alli அல்லி ; Alli-támaraí அல்லிதாமரை ; Ámbal ஆம்பல். (Tam.) Alli-támara அல்லிதாமரை. (Tel.) Allit-támara అల్లితామర ; Ánpala అంపల. (Malyal.) Nyadale-huvu న్యదలీఱువు. (Can.) Kañval. (Beng.) Kamala. (Sans.) Kamula. (Mah.) Kañval. (Guz.) Naluñ or Neluñ. (Cing.) Kiyá-nu. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Pharbitis Nil*.

O.

430. OCIMUM ALBUM, *Linn.*

Bádrúje-abyaz باد روج ابيض. (Arab.) Raiháne-kóhi ريحان كوهي. (Pers.) Saféd-tulsi سفيد تلسي ; Jangli-tulsi جنگلي تلسي. (Hind.) Ujli-tulsi اجلي تلسي ; Kukká-tulsi كك تلسي. (Duk.) Kañjāñ-kórañ కంజాంకోరా ; Náy-tołashhi నాయంతోలశి. (Tam.) Tella-tulási తెల్లతుళసి ; Kukka-tulási కుక్కతుళసి. (Tel.) Vella-tołasi వెల్లతుళి తొలసి ; Nákkaññi నాకకణ్ణి. (Malyal.) Sádá-tulshí. (Beng.) Saphéd-tulsi. (Guz.).

431. OCIMUM BASILICUM, *Linn.*

Sháhasfaram شا هسفرم ; Raihán ريحان. (Arab.) Sháhasparam شا هسپر م ; Názbo نازبو ; Dabán-sháb دابان شاب. (Pers.) Sabzah سبز. (Hind. and Duk.) Tirunítṛu-pach-eh-ai திருநீற்றுபச்சை ; Tirunítṛu-pattiri திருநீற்றுப்பத்திரி. (Tam.) Vibúdi-patri విబుదిపత్రి ; Rudra-jeda రుద్రజెడ ; Vépuḍu-pach-cha వేపుడుపచ్చ. (Tel.) Tirunítṛu-pach-chá తిరునీరుపచ్చ ; Pach-cha-pushpam పచ్చ

പുഷ്പം., (*Malyal.*) Kám-kastúri കാഷ്ടൂരി. (*Can.*)
 Sabja ; Náshbó ; Násbón ; Bábú-tulshi. (*Beng.*) Viṣhva-
 tulasi. (*Sans.*) Sabjá ; Tukamirái. (*Mah.*) Sabza. (*Guz.*)
 Kalá-piṅṅain ; Piṅṅain or Pinziñ. (*Bur.*).

432. OCIMUM GRATISSIMUM, *Linn.*

Faranjmishk فر نيمشك. (*Arab.*) 'Palangmishk
 پالنگمشك ; Raihâne-qaranfuli رايحان قرنغلي — seeds of,
 Bálankóe-*khurd* با لنكو ے خرد. (*Pers.*) Rám-tulsi
 رام تلسي. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Elumich-cham-tolashi
 எலுமிச்சம்மொளகி. (*Tam.*) Nimma-tulasi నిమ్మచుశసి ; Ráma-
 tulasi రామచుశసి. (*Tel.*) Kátṭu-tuttuvá കാട്ടുതുതുവാ. (*Mal-
 yal.*) Ráma-tulashi రామచుశసి. (*Can.*) Rám-tulshi.
 (*Beng.*) Ráma-tulasi. (*Sans.*).

433. OCIMUM SANCTUM, *Linn.*

Barandá بر نندا ; Varandá ورنندا ; Tulsí تلسي. (*Hind.*)
 Tulsí تلسي. (*Duk.*) Tulashi തുளகி. (*Tam.*) Tulasi
 తుశసి ; Krushṇa-tulasi కృష్ణచుశసి ; Gaggera-*chetṭu* గగ్గరచెట్టు.
 (*Tel.*) Tulasi తుళుళి ; Nalla-tirttá నల్లతిరితా ; Nalla-
 tuttuvá నల్లതുതുవా. (*Malyal.*) Tulashi-gidá తుళుళి గిది.
 (*Can.*) Tulshi. (*Beng.*) Tulashi-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*)
 Tulasi \dot{c} ha-jhāda. (*Mah.*) Tūsi. (*Guz.*) Maduru-talla.
 (*Cing.*) Lún. (*Bur.*).

434. ODINA WODIER, *Roxb.*

Jingam جنگن ; Kashmalá كشملا. (*Hind.*) Bésharam-
 ká-jhár به شرم كاجهاڑ. (*Duk.*) Odiya-maram ఒడియమరమ్.
 (*Tam.*) Oddi-mánu ఒడ్డిమాను. (*Tel.*) Udi-maram ഉడిമരം.
 (*Malyal.*) Jival. (*Beng.*).

435. ODINA WODIER, *Roxb. (Gum of.)*

Jingan-ki-gónd گوند کي جنگن; Kinné-ki-gónd گوند کي کنيہ.
(*Hind.*)

The Gum known as *Kinné-ki-gónd* in Upper India is different from *Kinyá-gónd* گوند کنيہ of Southern India, and also from *Qinnah* قنه (*Galbanum*).

436. OLDENLANDIA UMBELLATA, *Linn. (Root or Wood of.)*

Chirval چرول or Chirval-ki-lakri لکري کي چرول. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Imburá-vér இம்புராவேர்; Śhīru-vér சிறுவேர்; Imbúral இம்புரல். (*Tam.*) Chiru-véru చిరువేరు. (*Tel.*)

Chirval is misapplied to *Rubia cordifolia* in some books.

437. OLEUM NIGRUM. (*Black Oil.*)

Málkangní-ká-jantar مال کنگني کا جنتر. (*Duk.*) Váluluvai-taïlam வாலுவைவைதலம். (*Tam.*) Málkangini-taïlamu మాలకంగినితైలము. (*Tel.*)

The above black, thick, and oily liquid, which is obtained by destructive distillation of the seeds of *Celastrus paniculata*, is quite different from the oil of the same seeds extracted in the usual way by expression. The latter is yellow, of rather thin consistence, and sold in many bazaars under its proper name, *Málkangni-ká-tél* مال کنگني کا تیل. This name, however, is more in use for *Black Oil* than the other in some parts of Northern Circars.

438. OLEUM OLIVÆ. (*Olive Oil.*)

Zait زيت. (*Arab.*) Róghane-zaitún روغن زيتون.
(*Pers.*) Zaitún-ká-tél زيتون کا تیل. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Jaitú-nenney ஜைதுனெனையி. (*Tam.*) Jaitún-núne
జైతున్నునె. (*Tel.*) Zaitún-tél. (*Beng.*)

439. OLEUM PISCIS. (*Fish oil.*)

Dhonus-samak السمك دهن. (*Arab.*) *Roghane-máhi*
 روغن ماهی. (*Pers.*) *Mach-chhi-ká-tél* مچھی کاتیل. (*Hind.*
and Duk.) *Min-yenney* மின்யெண்ணெய். (*Tam.*) *Chépa-*
núne చేపనూనె. (*Tel.*) *Malsyam-nai* മാൾസ്യംനൈ ; *Min-*
nai മിൻനൈ. (*Malyal.*) *Mininá-yanne* മിനിനായന്നെ.
 (*Can.*) *Machár-tail.* (*Beng.*) *Machhya-tailam.* (*Sans.*)
Mósóřicha-téla. (*Mah.*) *Min-tel* ; *Mál-tel.* (*Cing.*).

440. OLEUM RICINI. (*Castor oil.*)

Dhónul-kehrvaq دهن الخروع. (*Arab.*) *Roghane-*
 bedanjír بیدانجیر روغن. (*Pers.*) *Arand-ká-tél* ارندکاتیل ;
 Arandí-ká-tél ارندی کاتیل. (*Hind.*) *Yarandí-ká-tél*
 یرندی کاتیل. (*Duk.*) *Ámanak-kenney* ஆமணககெண்ணெய்.
 (*Tam.*) *Ámudam* ఆముదం. (*Tel.*) *Koṭṭenṇá* കൊട്ടെണ്ണ.
 (*Malyal.*) *Haraleṇṇe* ഹരളെണ്ണ. (*Can.*) *Bhérandá-tail.*
 (*Beng.*) *Vátyálaka-tailam.* (*Sans.*) *Eran-déla.* (*Mah.*)
 Divás ; *Yerandí-nu-tél* ; *Yerandium.* (*Guz.*) *Endaru-tel.*
 (*Cing.*) Keşu-şi. (*Bur.*).

The above are the general names for *Castor Oil*, whether obtained from the seeds of the *Large-seeded* variety, or from the *Small-seeded*. But there is a great difference between these two articles as found in the bazaars of Southern India ; so much so, the one is used by natives only for Lamp, and the other for medicinal purposes. The latter is viscid, nearly colorless or of pale-yellow color, and has a peculiar bland oily taste with a slight nauseous smell. The former is much thicker, more or less of brown color, and has an acrid and very disagreeable nauseous taste and odour. Its action as a purgative is much stronger, and generally accompanied with much griping. It is often used in Hospital practice with Purgative Enemata, for which

purpose it is more suited, in my opinion, than the other article.* These oils are distinguished in the bazaar by the following names :—

*Castor Oil, or the oil obtained from the seeds of the
Small-seeded Castor Oil plant.—*

Dhonul-khirvaas-saghír دهن الخروع الصغير (Arab.)
Róghane-bédanjire-khurd روغن بید انجیر خرد (Pers.)
Chhóṭi-arand-ká-tél ; *Chhóṭi-arandí-ká-tél* ;
 چھوٹی ارند کا تیل ; چھوٹی ارندی کا تیل (Hind.)
Chitlí-yarandí-ká-tél ; *Chhóṭi-yarandí-ká-tél* ;
 چھوٹی یرندی کا تیل ; چھوٹی یرندی کا تیل (Duk.)
Chittámanak-kenṇey சித்தாமணக்கெண்ணெய் (Tam.)
Chittámudam-núne చిత్తముదంపంనె (Tel.)
Chēru-kōṭṭenṇá ചെറുകൊട്ടെണ്ണ ; *Chittrávanakka-enṇá* ചിത്രവാണക
 കെണ്ണ (Malyal.)
Chitṭa-baralenṇe ചിട്ടവാരലേണ (Can.)
Chhóṭa-bhérandá-tail. (Beng.)
Lahana-e-arandéla. (Mah.)
Náni-yerandí-nu-tél. (Guz.)
Punji-endaru-tel ;
Sudu-endaru-tel. (Cing.)
Angéñ-keṣu-sí. (Bur.)

*Lamp Oil, or the oil obtained from the seeds of the
Large-seeded Castor Oil plant.—*

Dhonul-khirvaasul-kabír دهن الخروع الكبير (Arab.)
Róghane-bédanjire-kaláñ روغن بید انجیر کلان (Pers.)
Barí-arand-ká-tél ; *Barí-arandí-ká-tél* ;
 بڑی ارند کا تیل ; بڑی ارندی کا تیل (Hind.)
Charágh-ká-tél ;
 چراغ کا تیل

* The above remarks are applicable only to the varieties of Castor Oil sold in the bazaar ; but I believe that there is no difference between the Oils of small and large seeds, if they be prepared in a proper manner, or by cold-drawn process. Dr. Bidie has kindly furnished the following note on the subject, when the proof of this form was submitted to his examination :—

‘I have prepared oil from both varieties of the seeds by cold-drawn process, and there was not the least difference as regards quality or action between them. Several dozen bottles of each were prepared, so there could be no chance of error.’

Barí-yarandí-ká-tél باری زرنندی کا تیل . (Duk.) Vilak-
 keṅṅey விளக்கெண்ணெய். (Tam.) Āmudam ఆముదం ;
 Dipamu-samuru దీపము-సమురు. (Tel.) Dipa-yaṅṅe దీప యాణ్ణె.
 (Can.) Bará-bhérandá-tail. (Beng.) Thóra-erandéla.
 (Mah.) Mólū-yerandí-nu-tél. (Guz.) Lokka-endaru-tel.
 (Cing.) Agi-keṣu-ṣí (Bur.).

By some mistake, *Castor oil* is called 'Tilúcha-tel' in some Mahratti works. It is the name of the oil of *Sesamum Indicum*.

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| 441. OPHELIA CHIRATA, D. C. | } Chiretta |
| 442. OPHELIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, D. Don. | |
| 443. OPHELIA DENSIFOLIA, Gris. | |
| 444. OPHELIA ELEGANS, Wight. | |
| 445. OPHELIA MULTIFLORA, Dalz. | |

Qaşabuzzarírah قصب الزريرة . (Arab. and Pers.)
 Charáyatah چرايته . (Hind. and Duk.) Şhiraṭ-kuch-chi
 சிரட்டுச்சி ; Níla-vémbu நிலவேம்பு. (Tam.) Néla-vému
 నేలవేము. (Tel.) Níla-véppa നിലവെപ്പ. (Malyal.) Nela-
 bévu. నేలబొప్ప. (Can.) Cherota. (Beng.) Bhú-nimbaha.
 (Sans.) Chiráyitá. (Mah.) Chiráyata. (Guz.) Bin-
 cohamba. (Cing.) Şekhági. (Bur.).

The names of all the varieties of *Chiretta* or *Chiretta-yield-
 ing plants* as well as *Andrographis paniculata* are nearly the same
 in India. In some places, however, a few of these plants have
 different names, which are confined to those localities. For
 example, *O. elegans* and *O. multiflora*, are well known by the
 following names in Northern Circars:—

Siláras سلا رس ; Salájit سلاجيت . (Duk.) Salúras సలూరస్ ;
 Şhílájatu శిలజతు. (Tel.).

But these names, all over India, are applied to quite
 different substances, viz., *Silúras* to *Storax*, and *Salájit* or *Salájit*
 to a mineral-cloy (*Alun Earth of Nepaul*).

446. OPHIORHIZA MUNGHOS, *Linn.*

Kīri-puraṇḍān கிரிபுரண்டான். (*Tam.*) Sarpákshichettu సర్పాక్షిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) .Datkattiya. (*Cing.*).

447. OPHIOXYLON SERPENTINUM, *Linn.*

Pátala-gandhi పాలగంధి. (*Tel.*) Chuvanna-avilpori చువనూరువిల్పొరి. (*Malyal.*) Chandrā; Chhotochárd. (*Beng.*).

448. OPIUM.

Afyún لبن الخشخاش; Labnul-khash-khâsh (Arab.) Mahánul مہانول; Tiryák تریاک. (*Pers.*) Afyún افیون. (*Hind.*) Afim افیم. (*Duk.*) Gaṣha-gaṣhâ-pál గాశాగాశాపాల; Abini అబిని. (*Tam.*) Gasa-gasála-pálu గాశాగాశాలా; Abhini అభిని. (*Tel.*) Kaṣha-kaṣha-karappa కశాకశాకరప్ప; Kaṣha-kaṣhap-paṣhâ కశాకశాపపాశా. (*Malyal.*) Aphimu అఫిము. (*Can.*) Aphim or Aphin. (*Beng.*) Aphim; Aphinam. (*Sans.*) Aphin. (*Mah.*) Aphim. (*Guz.*) Abiñ. (*Cing.*) Bhain or Bhin. (*Bur.*).

The following are the most common varieties of Opium found in Southern India:—

a. Malwa Opium.—Málvi-afyún مالوی افیون. (*Hind.*) Málvi-afim مالوی افیم. (*Duk.*) Málvi-abini మాలవీఅబిని. (*Tam.*) Málva-mandu మాలవమండు. (*Tel.*) Málvi-aphim. (*Beng-Mah. and Guz.*).

b. Dúdhí Opium.—Dúdhí-afim دودھی افیم. (*Duk.*) Pál-abini పాలఅబిని. (*Tam.*) Pál-mandu పాలమండు. (*Tel.*).

The first variety is the same what is described in many books under the title of *Malwa Opium*. The second variety is very soft, darker in color, and contains a large quantity of milky juice, whence the meaning of its names *milky-opium*. 1½ grains of this Opium is equal to 1 of the former in strength.

449. OPUNTIA DILLENII, *Haw. Syn.* CACTUSINDICUS, *Roxb.*

Nág-phaná ناك پنا . (*Hind.*) Chappal-sénd چپل سیند .
 (*Duk.*) Nága-dáli நா கதாளி . (*Tam.*) Nága-dáli നാകതലി .
 (*Tel.*) Nága-mulla నాగముల్ల . (*Malyal.*) Nág-phana .
 (*Beng.*) Koḍu-gaha . (*Cing.*)

450. ORYZA SATIVA, *Linn.* (*Seeds or Grains without husk—Rice.*)

Urz ارز ; Arruz ارز . (*Arab.*) Biranj برنج . (*Pers.*)
 Chával چاول . (*Hind.*) Chánval چانول . (*Duk.*)
 Ariṣhi அரிசி . (*Tam.*) Biyyam బియ్యం . (*Tel.*) Ari അരി .
 (*Malyal.*) Akki అక్కి . (*Can.*) Chál ; Chánvol . (*Beng.*)
 Tandulam . (*Sans.*) Tándúla . (*Mah.*) Chókha . (*Guz.*)
 Hál . (*Cing.*) Sán ; Śan or Chán . (*Bur.*)

The rice with and without husk, and *straw* have generally distinct names in many of the languages in this country, but much confusion is caused in some books by using them indiscriminately when the *rice without husk* is only intended. The above names in the text are those properly and only belong to the latter.

451. OSSA. (*Bones.*)

Aazm اعظم . (*Arab.*) Ustakhán استخوان . (*Pers.*)
 Haddi هدي ; Hár هار . (*Hind.*) Had هاد . (*Duk.*)
 Elumbugaḷ எலும்புகள் . (*Tam.*) Emikalu ఎమికలు . (*Tel.*)
 Asti അസ്തി ; Ella എല്ല . (*Malyal.*) Eluvu ఎలువు ; Múle
 ముల్ల . (*Can.*) Asti ; Haddi . (*Beng.*) Asti . (*Sans.*) Haḍa .
 (*Mah.*) Ayu . (*Bur.*)

452. OVUM. (*Egg.*)

Baiz بیض ; Baizah بیضه . (*Arab.*) Tukhme-murgh
 تخم مرغ . (*Pers.*) Andá اندا . (*Hind. and Duk.*)

Muttai முட்டை. (*Tam.*) Guḍḍu గుడ్డు. (*Tel.*) Muṭṭa ముట్ట.
 (*Malyal.*) Moṭṭe మొట్టే. (*Can.*) Anḍaha. (*Sans.*) Āndé.
 (*Mah.*) Anḍá; Indu. (*Guz.*) Bijū. (*Cing.*) Aú or Ú.
 (*Bur.*).

453. OXALIS CORNICULATA, *Linn.*

Anbóti انبو تي ; Seh-patti سه پتي. (*Hind.*) Anbóti-
 ki-bhāji انبو تي کي بيا جي. (*Duk.*) Puḷi-yárai புளியாளை.
 (*Tam.*) Puli-chintāku పులిచింతాకు. (*Tel.*) Puḷiyārāla
 పులియారాల. (*Malyal.*) Puḷlam-purachi-sappu పుల్లం
 పురచిసప్పు. (*Can.*) Omlotí; Amrul. (*Beng.*).

P.

454. PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS, *Linn.*

Kāzi كاذي ; Kadar كدر. (*Arab.*) Kádí كادی,
 (*Pers.*) Kévarah كيوڑه—a variety of, Kétgi كيتگي or
 Kédgi كيدگي. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Tázhaṅ-chedi తాழాంతోడి.
 (*Tam.*) Mogali-chetṭu మొగలిచెట్టు ; Gájangi గాజంఱి ;
 Gédangi-mogali ; గేదంఱి మొగలి ; Gojjangi గొజ్జంఱి ; Kétakí
 కేతకీ. (*Tel.*) Tázhá తాఱా ; Kaita కైత. (*Malyal.*) Tále-
 mará తాలమరా ; Kyádage-giḍá క్యదగేరిడా. (*Can.*) Ketki ;
 Keyá. (*Beng.*) Kétakí-vriksaha. (*Sans.*) Kévadácha-
 jhāda. (*Mah.*) Kévdo. (*Guz.*) Vettakayá or Vettaka
 Ṣataphu ; Ṣaṣavá. (*Bur.*).

455. PAPAVER RHŒAS, *Linn.* (*Red Poppy.*)

Nabátul-ḵhash-ḵhashul-aḥmar نبات الخشخاش الاحمر.
 (*Arab.*) Kóknare-surḵh كوكنا رسرخ. (*Pers.*) Lá-l-póst

لال پوست . (Hind.) Lál-k h a s h-k h a s h-k á-j h á r
 لال خشخاش کا جہاڑ . (Duk.) *Shivappu-gaṣha-gaṣhā-chedi*
 சிவப்புகசகசாசெடி ; *Shigappu-póstaká-chedi* சிகப்புபோஸ்த
 கசாசெடி . (Tam.) *Erra-gasa-gasála-chettu* ఎర్రగసాలచెట్టు ;
Erra-pósta-káya-chettu ఎర్రపోస్తకాయచెట్టు . (Tel.) *Cho-*
vanna-kaṣha-kaṣhach-cheti చొవనాకాశాకాశచెట్టి . (Mal-
 yal.) *Kempu-khasa-khasi-gidá* కంపువసలిగిడా . (Can.)
 Lál-póṣhta ; Lál-póṣhtér-gáchh. (Beng.) *Rakta-póstu-*
vriksaha . (Sans.) *Támbada-khasa-khasá-cha-jháda* . (Mah.)
Lál-khas-khas-nu-jháda . (Guz.) *Bhin-biṇ-amí or Bh-ain-*
biṇ-amí (Bur.).

456. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, *Roxb.* (*White Poppy*.)

Nabátul-khash-khâsh نبات الخشخاش . (Arab.)
 Kóknár . (Pers.) *Póst* پوست ; *Khash-khâsh-*
ká-pér کاش کا پیڑ . (Hind.) *Khash-khâsh-ká-jháṛ*
 خشخاش کا جہاڑ . (Duk.) *Gaṣha-gaṣhā-chedi* கசகசாசெடி ;
Póstaká-chedi போஸ்தகசாசெடி . (Tam.) *Gasagasála-chettu*
 గసగసాలచెట్టు ; *Póstakáya-chettu* పోస్తకాయచెట్టు . (Tel.)
Kaṣha-kaṣhach-cheti కాశాకాశచెట్టి . (Malyal.) *Khasa-*
khasi-gidá వసలిగిడా . (Can.) *Póṣhta* ; *Póṣhtér-gáchh* .
 (Beng.) *Póstu-vriksaha* . (Sans.) *Khasa-khasá-cha-jháda* .
 (Mah.) *Khas-khas-nu-jháda* . (Guz.) *Bhin-biṇ or Bh-ain-*
biṇ (Bur.).

457. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, *Roxb.* (*Seeds of— Poppy Seeds*.)

Bazrul-khash-khâsh بزر الخشخاش . (Arab.) *Tuḵhme-*
kóknár تخم کوکنار ; *Khash-khâsh* خشخاش . (Pers.)
Khash-khâsh خشخاش . (Hind.) *Khash-khâsh* خشخاش .

(Duk.) Gaṣha-gaṣhā கசகசா. (Tam.) Gasā-gasālu గళ గసాల. (Tel.) Kaṣha-kaṣhak-kuru కశకశకకరు. (Malyal.) Khasa-khasi ഖషഖസി. (Can.) Poṣhtér-bij; Khaskhas. (Beng.) Póstu-bijam. (Sans.) Khasakhasa. (Mah.) Khaskhas. (Guz.) Bhin-si or Bh-ain-zi. (Bur.).

458. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Roxb. Capsules of—Poppy-heads.)

Qishrul-khash-khāsh قشرا الخشخاش. (Arab.) Póste-kóknar پوست کوکنار; Póste-khash-khāsh پوست خشخاش. (Pers.) Khash-khāsh-ké-bóndé خشخاش کے بو نڈے. (Hind.) Khash-khāsh-ké-bóndé خشخاش کے بو نڈے; Khash-khash-ká-póst خشخاش کا پوست. (Duk.) Gaṣha-gaṣhā-tól கசகசாதோல்; Póstaká-tól போஸ்தகாதோல். (Tam.) Gasā-gasāla-tólu గళగసాలతోలు; Póstakáya-tólu పోస్తకాయతోలు. (Tel.) Kaṣha-kaṣhat-tól కశకశతతోలు. (Malyal.) Khas-khas-nu-póst. (Guz.).

459. PARMELIA PERLATA, Ach.

460. PARMELIA PERFORATA, Ach. Syn. }
LICHEN ROTUNDATUS, Rott.

Khirázuṣ-ṣakhar خرز الصخر; Behqul-hajar بهق الحجر. (Arab.) Gule-sang گل سنگ. (Pers.) Patthar-ká-phúl پتھر کا پھول. (Hind.) Phattar-ká-phúl پتھر کا پھول. (Duk.) Kalap-pách-chi கலப்பாச்சி; Kalap-pú கலப்பூ. (Tam.) Ráti-páchi രതിപ്പാച്ചി; Ráti-puvvu രതിപ്പുവ്വ. (Tel.) Kalluhuvvu కల్లుడువ్వు. (Can.) Sh-aíléyaha. (Sans.) Dhondéchaphúla. (Mah.) Kiyáv-poéñ. (Bur.).

With regard to the above Burmese name, see the remarks under *Gracilaria lichenoides* and *G. confervoides*.

461. PEDALIUM MUREX, *Linn.*

Khasake-kabir خسكت كبير . (*Arab.*) *Khasake-kalañ* خسكت كلان . (*Pers.*) Farid-búti فرید بوئی ; *Bará-gókhru* بڑا گو کھرو . (*Hind.*) *Bará-ghókrú* بڑا گو کرو ; *Hattighókrú* ہتی گو کرو . (*Duk.*) *Peru-neruñji* பெருநெருஞ்சி ; *Ánai-neruñji* ஆனைநெருஞ்சி . (*Tam.*) *Énuga-palléru-mullu* ఎనుగపల్లరుముల్లు ; *Pedda-palléru* పెద్దపల్లరు . (*Tel.*) *Káttunerippil* കാട്ടനെരിപ്പിൽ ; *Ána-nerippil* അനനെരിപ്പിൽ ; *Kákka-mullu* കാക്കൊളള . (*Malyal.*) *Ánne-galu-gidá* আন্নেগালুগিদা . (*Can.*) *Bara-ghókru* . (*Beng.*) *Hatti-charátté* . (*Mah.*) *Moṭṭo-ghókru* . (*Guz.*) *Ati-neranchi* . (*Cing.*) *Şule-gi* . (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Cocculus villosus*.

462. PEGANUM HARMALA, *Linn.* (*Seeds of.*)

Hurmul حرمل or *Harmal* حرمل . (*Arab.*) *Isband* اسبند or *Ispand* اسپند . (*Pers.*) *Isband* اسبند . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Şhimai-azha-vanai-virai* சீமைஅழுவனைவிரை . (*Tam.*) *Şhima-góranṭi-vittulu* శీమగోరంటివీతులు . (*Tel.*) *Isband* . (*Beng.*)

In some native and other works, *Ispandán* اسپند ان is incorrectly used synonymously with the above Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and Dukhni names, but it is the Persian name of *Mustard*.

See the remarks under *Lawsonia alba*.

463. PETROLEUM. (*Rock Oil.*)

Nift نفت ; *Qafra-yahúd* قفرا اليهود . (*Arab.*) *Kafra-yahúd* كفرا اليهود . (*Pers.*) *Mitti-ká-tél* مٹی کاتیل . (*Hind.*) *Matti-ká-tailam* مٹی کاتیل ; *Matti-ká-tél* مٹی کاتیل . (*Duk.*) *Mañ-yenney* மண்மெண்ணெய் ; *Mañ-tayilam* மண்தயிலம் .

(*Tam.*) Manṭi-tayilam మంటితయిలం ; Manṭi-núne మంటి నూనె. (*Tel.*) Maṅ-taiḷam మంటితయిలం. (*Malyal.*) Mannu-yaṅṅe మన్నయ్యణ్ణి. (*Can.*) Máṭiyá-taiḷ. (*Beng.*) Pruthví-taiḷam. (*Sans.*) Maṭṭi-cha-téla. (*Mah.*) Maṭṭi-nu-tél. (*Guz.*) Yé-ná or Yená. (*Bur.*).

464. PHARBITIS NIL, Choisy. (*Seeds of—Kala-dana.*)

Habbun-níl حب النيل. (*Arab.*) Tukhme-níl تخم نيل. (*Pers.*) Kálá-dánah كالا داناه. (*Hind.*) Zirki-ké-binj كالى زركي کے بينج. (*Duk.*) Káli-zirki-ké-binj كالى زركي کے بينج. (*Duk.*) Koḍi-kákkatāṅ-virai கொடி காக்கடாங்விரை ; Jiriki-virai ஜிரிகிவிரை. (*Tam.*) Jiriki-vittulu ஜிరిகிவித்துல ; Kollivittulu கொல்லிவித்துல. (*Tel.*) Nil-kolômi ; Kálá-dáná. (*Beng.*).

On account of the word *nil*, which means *Indigo* when used by itself and which is also a part of the name *Nilú-far* (*Nymphæa*), entering into the formation of the above Arabic and Persian names *Habbunnil* and *Tukhme-nil*, these are occasionally misapplied to the seeds of *Indigofera tinctoria* and *Nymphæa edulis* or *N. rubra*. See the remarks under *Clitorea ternatea* and *Nigella Indica*; the former with reference to the Dukhni name *Zirki* and Tamil name *Kákkatāṅ* or *Kákkatāṅ*, and the latter with regard to the Hindustani name *Kálá-dánah*.

465. PHENIX DACTYLIFERA, Linn. (*Dried fruits of—Dates.*)

Khurmáe-yábis خرما ئے یا بس. (*Arab.*) Khurmáe-*khushk* خرما ئے خشک. (*Pers.*) Khajúr كھجور. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Périch-chapkáy பேரிச்சங்காய. (*Tam.*) Karjúru-káya கர்ஜூருகாய. (*Tel.*) Ténich-chan-káya തെനിച്ചൻകായ. (*Malyal.*) Kharjúra കർജൂര. (*Can.*) Khájúr ; Khurmá (*Beng.*) Kharjjúraha. (*Sans.*) Kharjúr. (*Mah.*) Khajúr ; Kárék. (*Guz.*) Indi. (*Cing.*) Somblón-zi. (*Bur.*).

466. PHŒNIX SYLVESTRIS, Roxb. (*Wild-date tree.*)

Sandólé-ká-pér . سند و لے کا پیر . (*Hind.*) Sandólé-ká-jhár . سند و لے کا جھار . (*Duk.*) Íshaṇ-chedi . ஈசஞ்செடி . (*Tam.*) Íta-cheṭṭu . இதச்செட்டி . (*Tel.*) Káṭṭinta . കാട്ടിന്ത ; Ínte-cheṭi . ഇന്തെച്ചെടി . (*Malyal.*) Janglér-khájúr-gáchh . (*Beng.*) T̄o-somblón-zi . (*Bur.*)

The names of the *vinegar, jaggery, toddy, and arrack* of *P. sylvestris* will be found under *Acetum, Saccharum, Toddy, and Liquor Spirituous*, respectively.

467. PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA; Linn. *Syn.* EMBLICA OFFICINALIS, Gaertn. (*Fruits of—Emblie Myrobalans.*)

Amlaj . املاج . (*Arab.*) Ámelah . آمله . (*Pers.*) Áñvulá . آ نولا ; Áñvurah . آ نورا . (*Hind.*) Áñvulah . آ نوله . (*Duk.*) Nelli-káy . நெல்லகாய் ; Tóppi . தோப்பி . (*Tam.*) Nelli-káya . నెల్లకాయ ; Usirike-káya . ఉసిరికకాయ ; Ámalakamu . ఆమలకము . (*Tel.*) Ámalakam . అమలకం ; Nelli-káya . నెల్లికాయ . (*Malyal.*) Nelli-káyi . నెల్లికాయ . (*Can.*) Ámlá ; Áṅlá . (*Beng.*) Ámalakam . (*Sans.*) Avalá . (*Mah.*) Ámbala . (*Guz.*) Nelli or. Nellika . (*Cing.*) Ziphíyu-ṣi . (*Bur.*)

The dry fruit of the above plant which is sold in the bazaar, in segments without its nut and seeds, is known under the Arabic and Dukhni names of *Ámelah-moqash-shar* . آمله مقاش شار and *Áñval-gaffi* . آ نول گفئی , respectively.

Nelli is the Tamil word adopted in Telugu, and *Nelli-cheṭṭu* is accordingly applied in the latter language to *P. Emblica* and used synonymously with *Usirika* in Madras and in many other places of Southern India; but it appears from Flora Andhrica that the same name (*Nelli-cheṭṭu*) is given to *Premna esculenta* and *P. latifolia* in some parts of Northern Circars.

Ziphiyu is the Burmese name of *P. Emblica*, but incorrectly applied in Mason's Natural productions of Burmah, to *P. niruri*. *Mi-ziphiyu* is the name of the latter.

468. PHYLLANTHUS MULTIFLORUS, Willd.

Kálé-madh-ká-pér كاله مدھ كا پير. (*Hind.*) Kálé-madh-ká-jhár كاله مدھ كا جھاڑ. (*Duk.*) Karuppu-pilláñji கருப்புபில்லாஞ்சி; Pilláñji பில்லாஞ்சி. (*Tam.*) Nalla-purugudu నల్లపురుగుడు; Purugudu పురుగుడు. (*Tel.*)

Kálá-madh كاله مدھ is the Hindustani and Dukhni name of the fruit of *P. multiflorus*, which means the black honey, because the juice of its fruits or the syrup made from them is supposed to be equal to honey. See further remarks about the name under *Fluggea Leucopyrus*.

469. PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI, Linn.

Bhúin-ánvalah بهین آنواله. (*Hind.*) Bhúin-ánvalah بهین آنواله. (*Duk.*) Kízhkáy-nelli கிழ்காய்தெல்லி; Kízhá-nelli கிழாதெல்லி. (*Tam.*) Néla-usirika నేలపుసిరిక. (*Tel.*) Kízhá-nelli కిళానెల్లి; Kízhkkáyi-nelli కిళకాయి నెల్లి. (*Malyal.*) Kiranelli-gidá కిరనెల్లిగిడా. (*Can.*) Mi-ziphiyu. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Phyllanthus Emblica* with respect to the Burmese name *Ziphiyu*.

470. PHYLLANTHUS URINARIA, Linn.

Lál-bhúin-ánvalah లాల బేయిన్ ఆనాలె. (*Hind.*) Lál-bhúin-ánvalah లాల బేయిన్ ఆనాలె. (*Duk.*) Shivappu-nelli శివప్పదెల్లె. (*Tam.*) Erra-usirika ఎర్రపుసిరిక. (*Tel.*) Chiru-kízhuká-nelli చిరుకిళకాయనెల్లి; Chukanna-kízhá-nelli చుకన్నాకిళానెల్లి. (*Malyal.*) Kempu-kiranelli కంపుకిరనెల్లి. (*Can.*) Mi-ziphiyu-ani. (*Bur.*)

471. *PHYSOSTIGMA VFNENOSUM*, *Balfour*.
(*Calabar Bean plant*.)

472. *PIMPINELLA ANISUM*, *Linn.* (*Fruits of—
Anise or Ani-seeds.*)

Ráziyánaj رازیانج; *Shamár* شمار. (*Arab.*) Ráziyanah
رازیانہ; Bádiyán بادیان; Válane-buzarg والان بزرك.
(*Pers.*) Sónf سونف. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Peruṅ-ṣhiragam
பெருஞ்சிரகம்; Śhómbu சோம்பு. (*Tam.*) Pedda-jilakara
పెద్దజిలకర; Sópu సోపు. (*Tel.*) Perin-chirakam పరినిఱుఱిరకం.
(*Malyal.*) Doḍḍa-jirage దొడ్డజిరగి; Sómput̃ సోంపుఱ. (*Can.*)
Miṭhā-jirā. (*Beng.*) Sómput̃. (*Mah.*) Mahā-duru; Déva-
durū; Lokka-duru. (*Cing.*) Samusaba. (*Bur.*)

The native names of these little fruits which are generally known as seeds, are involved in a great confusion in some books. Their correct names are those given in the text, but many of them are often misapplied to several other fruits or seeds, such as the *sweet and common Fennel fruits, Dill fruits*, and the fruits of *Feniculum panmorium*, &c. From the great resemblance of the Arabic word *Anisūn* أنيسون with *Anisum, Anise, or Aniseed*, they are considered in some books as synonymous. Whether this was the case originally or not, at present, according to all native works, Hakeems and druggists, *Anisūn* is not the name of *Aniseed*, but of another fruit or seed which is probably the produce of *Pimpinella (Ptychotis) involucrata*.

Kuppi-cheṭṭu is interpreted *Pimpinella anisum* in *Flora Andhrica*. It is, however, applied to *Acalypha Indica* in *Madras*, and considered as synonymous with *Kuppentā-cheṭṭu*; and in some other places to *Anethum sowa*; but never in any place to *P. anisum*.

The Burmese name in the text, is improperly applied in some books to the fruits or seeds of *Hyoscyamus nigrum* and *Carum ajowan*.

473. *PINUS DEODARA*, *Roxb.*

Shajratud-dévdār شجرۃ الدیودار; Śanóbarul-hind
ذو رخت دیودار. (*Arab.*) Darakhte-dévdār ذورخت دیودار.

Şanóbare-hindî صنوبر هندی. (*Pers.*) Kilan-ká-pér کِلَن کاپیر. (*Hind.*) Dévdáru دیودار. (*Duk.*) Dévadári-cheḍi தேவதாரிசெடி. (*Tam.*) Dévadári-cheṭṭu தேவதாரிசெட்டி. (*Tel.*) Dévatáram வெலதாரம். (*Malyal.*) Dévalári-mará দেবদারামরা. (*Can.*) Débdáru. (*Beng.*) Dévdáru-vriksaha. (*Sans.*) Dévdárúcha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Dévdár. (*Guz.*)

Dévdáru is improperly applied to 'Sethia Indica' in some Mahratti works.

474. PINUS DEODARA, *Roxb.* (*Oil of.*)

Kilan-ká-tél کِلَن کاتیل. (*Hind.*)

475. PINUS LONGIFOLIA, *Roxb.*

Sanóbarul-hind صنوبر الهند. (*Arab.*) Sanóbare-hindî صنوبر هندی. (*Pers.*) Saral-ká-pér سارل کاپیر; Chir-ká-pér چیر کاپیر; Saral سارل; (*Hind.*) Chir-ká-jhár چیر کاجھاڑ. (*Duk.*) Şhuruḷ-dévadári சுருள் தேவதாரி; Şhimai-déva-dári சமை தேவதாரி. (*Tam.*) Dévadári-cheṭṭu தேவதாரிசெட்டி. (*Tel.*)

476. PINUS LONGIFOLIA, (*Resin of.*)

ʔalakuş-şanóbar علك الصنوبر; Şamagħuş-şanóbar صمغ الصنوبر. (*Arab.*) Şamagħe-şanóbar صمغ صنوبر. (*Pers.*) Saral-kí-gónd سارل کی گوند; Chir-kí-gónd چیر کی گوند; Şanóbar-kí-gónd صنوبر کی گوند; Gandah-barójah گنده بروجہ; Gandah-barózah بروجی گوند; Birjí-gónd برجی گوند; (*Hind.*) Gandah-férozah گنده فیروزہ. (*Duk.*)

See the remarks under *Olibanum* (*Boswellia thurifera*,) with respect to the word *Gandah-férozah*.

477. PIPER NIGRUM, *Linn.* (*Berries of—Black Pepper.*)

Filfile-asvad فلفل اسود; Filfile-siyáh فلفل سیاه; Filfile-gird فلفل گرد. (*Pers.*) Kálí-mirch کالی مرچ; Gól-mirch

گول مرچ. (*Hind.*) Káli-mirchí كالى مرچى. (*Duk.*) Miḷagu
 යිඹල. (*Tam.*) Miriyálu මිරියාල. (*Tel.*) Kuru-mulaka
 കരുമുളക. (*Malyal.*) Meṇasu മേനസ. (*Can.*) Kálá-morich ;
 Gól-morich. (*Beng.*) Marichi. (*Sans.*) Miré. (*Mah.*) Kálo-
 mirich ; Miri. (*Guz.*) Gam-miris ; Kalu-miris. (*Cing.*)
 Náyukoṅ. (*Bur.*).

See the remarks under *Embelia ribes*:

478. PISTACIA KHINJUK, *Stocks.* }
 479. PISTACIA CABULICA, *Stocks.* } Galls of.

Gule-pistah گل پسته. (*Pers. and Hind.*).

The Resin of the above plants is named in Arabic and Persian *Kundrún* كندرون or *Kundrine-talkh* كندرون تلخ which is different from *Kundur* كندر mentioned in Nos. 112 and 113. The meaning of *Gule-pistah* is *flower of Pistacia*, and it is applied to the galls of the above plants from their supposed resemblance to a flower.

480. PIX. LIQUIDA. (*Tar.*)

Qir قير. (*Arab.*) Qil قیل. (*Pers.*) Kil كیل. (*Hind.*
and Duk.) Kil கில் ; Tár தார். (*Tam.*) Kilu கிலு ; Tárú
 தారు. (*Tel.*) Kílú కిలూ. (*Can.*) Kil. (*Cing.*) Tínyusi ;
 Kattrá-aṣi. (*Bur.*).

481. PLANTAGO ISPAGHULA, *Roxb.* (*Seeds of—
 Spogel Seeds.*)

Bazre-qaṭúná بزرقطونا. (*Arab.*) Isbaghól اسبغول ;
 Isparzah اسپرز ; Shikam-daridah شكمدريد. (*Pers.*) Isba-
 ghól اسبغول. (*Hind.*) Isapghól اسپگھول. (*Duk.*) Íshappü-
 kól-virai ஈசப்புகோல்விரை ; Iskól-virai இஸ்கோல்விரை.
 (*Tam.*) Isapagála-vittulu ఇపపాలవిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Isabakólu
 ఇసపకేలు. (*Can.*) Eshopghól. (*Beng.*) Isabagóla. (*Mah.*)
 Isapghól. (*Guz.*).

482. PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS, *Thunb.*

Údah-chitarmúl او د چترمول ; Údah-chitarmulam
 او د چترمول . (Duk.) Karuṅ-koḍi-vér கருங்கொடியேர் ;
 Karuppu-chittira-múlam கருப்புசித்திரமூலம். (Tam.) Nalla-
 chitra-múlam நல்லித்திரமூலம். (Tel.) Karutta-koṭivéli கரு
 தைகொடியேலி. (Malyal.) Nila-chitramúlá நிலைச்சித்
 திரமூலம். (Can.) Krishṭṇa-chitraká ; Nila-ṣhikha ; Nilágni-ṣhikha.
 (Sans.) Údá-chitra-múla. (Mah.).

483. PLUMBAGO ROSEA, *Linn.*

Shítaraje-aḥmar شيطرج احمر . (Arab.) Shítarake-surkḥ
 شيتراك سرخ . (Pers.) Lál-chitrá لال چترا ; Lál-chítá
 لال چيتا ; Lál-chitarak لال چيتراك . (Hind.) Lál-chitar-
 múl لال چترمول ; Lál-chitarmul لال چترمل ; Lál-chitar-
 mulam لال چترملم . (Duk.) Shívappu-chittira-múlam சிவப்
 புசித்திரமூலம் ; Koḍimúli கொடியேலி. (Tam.) Erra-chitra-
 múlam ஏரையித்திரமூலம். (Tel.) Chukanna-koṭuvéli ചുകന്നകൊ
 ടുവേലി ; Chenṭi-koṭuvéli ചെന്തികൊട്ടവേലി. (Malyal.)
 Kempu-chitramúlá കമ്പുച്ചിത്രമൂലം. (Can.) Rakto-chítá.
 (Beng.) Rakta-chitraka ; Rakta-ṣhikha. (Sans.) Támbaḍa-
 chitramúla. (Mah.) Rat-nitúl. (Cing.) Kiṅ-ken-ní.
 (Bur.).

484. PLUMBAGO ZEYLANICUM, *Linn.*

Shítaraj شيطراج . (Arab.) Shítarak شيتراك ; Shítarah
 شيتراه . (Pers.) Chitrá چترا ; Chítá چيتا ; Chitarak
 چيتراك . (Hind.) Chitar-múl چترمول ; Chitarmul چترمل
 Chitar-mulam چترملم . (Duk.) Veṅ-chittira-múlam வெண்
 சித்திரமூலம் ; Chittira-múlam சித்திரமூலம். (Tam.) Chitra-
 múlam இத்திரமூலம் ; Agnimáta அग्निமாத ; Tella-chitra-múlam

తెల్లచిత్రములం. (*Tel.*) Koṭu-véli కొడువెలె; Tumpa-koṭu-
véli తుంపకొడువెలె. (*Malyal.*) Chitra-múlá ചിത്രമൂലം
(*Can.*) Chitá. (*Beng.*) Agni-*shikha*; Chitraka-vrikshaha.
(*Sans.*) Chitra-múla. (*Mah.*) Sudu-nitul. (*Cing.*) Kin-
khen-phiú. (*Bur.*).

485. PLUMBI CARBONAS. (*White Lead.*)

Isfédáj اسفيداج. (*Arab.*) Isfedáb اسفيداب; Sufédáb
سفيداب. (*Pers.*) Safédah سفید. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Velliyya-basvam வெள்ளியப்பసుவம். (*Tam.*) Sisa-bhasmam
శీశభస్మం. (*Tel.*) Sisa-bhasma సిశభస్మం. (*Can.*) Sophédá-
(*Beng.*) Nága-bhasmá. (*Sans.*) Sisa-bhasma. (*Mah.*)
Saphéda. (*Guz.*) Khemá-phiú. (*Bur.*).

Sufédah سفید is often applied to the *Slaked Lime* in conver-
sation, which is incorrect and should be avoided.

486. PLUMBI OXIDUM. (*Impure Oxide of Lead,
or Litharge.*)

Murdá-sanj مرداسنج. (*Arab.*) Murdá-sang مرداسنگ.
(*Pers.*) Murdár-sing مردارسنگ. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
Mudárshinggu முதார்சிங்கு. (*Tam.*) Mudár-sing మదార్సింగ్.
(*Tel.*) Mudár-sinka మదార్సింక. (*Malyal.*) Mudadár-
shingi ముడదార్సింగి. (*Can.*) Murdár-sing. (*Beng.*) Murdár-
sing. (*Guz.*).

487. PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM. (*Red Oxide of
Lead, or Red Lead.*)

Isrinj اسرنج; Usranj اسرنج. (*Arab.*) Sirinj اسرنج;
Suranj سرنج. (*Pers.*) Séndúr سندر. (*Hind. and
Duk.*) Chendúram செந்தூரம். (*Tam.*) Chendúramu శం
కూరము. (*Tel.*) Chentúram చంద్రురం. (*Malyal.*) Shin-
dhúrá శింధూరా; Chendrá శంద్రా. (*Can.*) Sindúr. (*Beng.*)

Nága-sambhavá ; Sindúraha. (*Sans.*) Sindúr. (*Guz.*) Şun.
(*Bur.*).

488. PLUMBUM. (*Lead.*)

Ánuk آلك. (*Arab.*) Surb سرب. (*Pers.*) Sísá سىسا.
(*Hind.*) Shísh شيش. (*Duk.*) Íyam ഈயம். (*Tam.*)
Sisamu సీసము. (*Tel.*) Íyam ഇറയം. (*Malyal.*) Shísa ശീസ.
(*Can.*) Sísá. (*Beng.*) Sísakam ; Vangam. (*Sans.*) Sísá.
(*Mah.*) Kalu-síhu. (*Guz.*) Íyam. (*Cing.*).

489. POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI, *Pell.* (*Dried
Tops of.*)

Pachóli پچولی. (*Hind.*).

490. POLANISIA (CLEOME) ICOSANDRA, *W. et
A.* (*Seeds of.*)

Jangli-hurhur جنگلی هرهر ; Jangli-hulbul جنگلی هلبل.
(*Hind.*) Chhóri-ajván چھوری اجوان ; Jangli-hulbul
جنگلی ہلبل ; Jangli-hulul جنگلی هلل. (*Duk.*) Náy-
vélai నాయవేలై ; Káttu-kadugu కాయకాయకు ; Peru-vélai
పెరువేలై ; Náy-kadugu నాయకాయకు. (*Tam.*) Kukka-
vámintá కుక్కవాయింట్ట ; Kukka-áválu కుక్కఅవాల ; Néla-
vámintá నేలవాయింట్ట ; Pedda-vámintá పెద్దవాయింట్ట. (*Tel.*)
Náyvéla నాయవేలై ; Káttukaṭuka కాయకాయకు ; Náyk-kaṭuka
నాయకాయకు. (*Malyal.*) Huchá-sásavi చుచాసాసవి. (*Can.*)
Ban-hurhuryá. (*Beng.*) Védámoharyá. (*Mah.*).

491. POLYNEMUS PLEBEUS. (*Dried Air-bladder
of—Isinglass.*)

See the names under *Ichthyocolla*. The name of the above
fish in Bengali is *Sál-machh*.

492. POLYPODIUM.

Basfáyij بسفا یج ; Azrásul-kalb اضراس الكلب . (Arab.)
 Khanklí كهنگلی or Khankáli كهنگالی . (Hind.) Bisfáyaj
 بسفا یج . (Duk.).

493. POLYPORUS ANTHELMINTICUS, Berk.

(Bamboo or Worm Mushroom.)

Va-mo ; Than-mo. (Bur.).

494. PONGAMIA GLABRA, Vent.

Karanj كرنج ; Karanjh كرنجه . (Hind. and Duk.)
 Pungam-maram பங்கம்மரம் . (Tam.) Kánuga-chettu కానుగ
 చెట్టు ; Kaggera కగ్గర ; Kránuga కానుగ . (Tel.) Unna-
 maram ഉന്നമരം ; Punnám പുത്തം . (Malgal.) Hónge-
 gidá ಹೊಂಗೆನಿಬಾ . (Can.) Tamála-vrikshaha. (Sans.) Karanja
 or Karanj-gáchh. (Beng.) Karanjícha-jháda. (Mah.)
 Karanj-nu-jháda. (Guz.) Magul-karanda. (Cing.) Şimizu
 or Timizu. (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*.

495. POTASSÆ CARBONAS. (Impure Carbonate of Potash.)

Jou-khár جو كهار ; Ivak-chhár اوک چہار or Ouk-
 chhár اوک چہار . (Hind.) Jhâr-ká-namak جہارگا نمک ;
 Rák-ká-namak راک کا نمک . (Duk.) Maravuppu மரவுப்பு ;
 Shámbal-vuppu சாம்பல்வுப்பு . (Tam.) Mánú-vuppu మను
 వుప్పు ; Búðide-vuppu బుడిదెవుప్పు . (Tel.) Káram కారం ;
 Pappatak-káram పప్పుతొక్కారం ; Mara-uppa మరపు . (Malyal.)
 Marada-uppu మరదలుపు . (Can.) Dáru-lavaṇam. (Sans.)
 Jhádícha-miṭha. (Mgh.).

496. POTASSÆ NITRAS. (*Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre.*)

Abqar. *أبقر*. (*Arab.*) Shórah *شور*. (*Pers.*) Shórá شورá or Shorah *شور*. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Poṭluppu பொட்டூப்பு. (*Tam.*) Peṭluppu పెట్లుప్పు; Shúra-káram శూరాకారం. (*Tel.*) Veṭi-uppa వెడిఉప్పు. (*Malyal.*) Peṭluppu పేట్లుప్పు. (*Can.*) Sórá. (*Beng.*) Shóra-miṭha. (*Mah.*) Sóro-khár. (*Guz.*) Poṭ-lunu; Vēdi-lunu. (*Cing.*) Yán-zin. (*Bur.*).

497. POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA. *Syn.* POTASSÆ BITARTRAS. (*Acid Tartrate of Potash, or Cream of Tartar.*)

Namake-angúr *نمک انگور*. (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) Diráksha-vuppu దిరాక్షావుప్పు. (*Tam.*) Dráksha-vuppu ద్రాక్షావుప్పు. (*Tel.*) Drákshí-uppu ద్రాక్షిణిలుప్పు. (*Can.*) Dráksha-lavaṇam. (*Sans.*) Drákshí-miṭha. (*Mah.*).

498. PRUNUM. (*Prunes.*)

Ijás *إجاص*. (*Arab.*) Álu *آلو*. (*Pers.*) Álu-boḵhárá *آلو بخارا*. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Álpogádá-pazham ஆல்பொகாடாபழம். (*Tam.*) Álpogádá-pandlu ఆల్ పొగారాపండ్లు. (*Tel.*) Álu-bókhárá. (*Beng.*) Álu-bokhára. (*Guz.*) Aálu-paká or Álu-pakárá. (*Bur.*).

499. PSIDIUM PYRIFERUM, *Linn.* (*Fruit of—White Guava.*)

Amrúde-abyaz *امرود ابيض*. (*Arab.*) Amrúde-supéd *امرود سفید*. (*Pers.*) Suféd-safri-ám *سفید سفری آم*. (*Hind.*) Suféd-jám *سفید جام*. (*Duk.*) Vellai-goyyá-pazham வெள்ளைகொடியாபழம். (*Tam.*) Tella-jám-pandū

తెల్లజొంపండు ; Tella-goyyá-pandū తెల్లనొయ్యపండు. (Tel.)
 Veṇ-péra వెంపెర; Veṇ-pérakka వెంపెరక; ;
 Vella-malák-kappéra వెలలమలకకప్పెర. (Malyal) Bili-
 ṣhibé-haṇṇu బిలిశిబేహణ్ణు. (Can.) Dhóp-góḷáchhi-phal ;
 Sádá-piyará. (Beng.) Shvétá-amruta-phalam ; Shvétá-bahu-
 bija-phalam. (Sans.) Pándhara-jámba ; Pándhara-túp-kél.
 (Mah.) Ujlo-piyára ; Ujlo-péru ; Saphéd-jamrúd. (Guz.)
 Sudu-péra ; Sudu-pera-gaḍi. (Cing.) Málaká-phiú. (Bur.).

Amrúd امرود is a proper Arabic and Persian name for *Pear*, but in India it is often used for *Guava*.

Véranná is the Malyalim name given to *P. pyriferum* in the *Hòrtus Malabaricus*, (Vol. III, Tab. 34,) but it is the name of another plant.

Jám is applied to *Guava* in Dukhni, but in Bengali to the fruit of *Syzigium jambolanum*. The Dukhni name for the latter is *Jámún*.

500. PSIDIUM POMIFERUM, Linn. (*Fruit of—, Red Guava.*)

Amrúde-aḥmar امرود احمر. (Arab.) Amrúde-surkḥ
 امرود سرخ. (Pers.) Lál-safri-ám لال سفري آم. (Hind.)
 Lál-jám لال جام. (Duk.) Shivappu-goyyáp-pazham சிவப்பு
 கோய்யப்பழம். (Tam.) Erra-jám-pandū ఎర్రజొంపండు ;
 Erra-goyyá-pandū ఎర్రనొయ్యపండు. (Tel.) Chem-péra
 చెంపెర; Chem-pérakka చెంపెరక; ; Chovanna-malák-
 kappéra చొవనామలకకప్పెర. (Malyal.) Kempu-ṣhibé-
 haṇṇu కెంపుశిబేహణ్ణు. (Can.) Lál-góḷáchhi-phal ; Lál-
 piyará. (Beng.) Rakta-amruta-phalam ; Rakta-bahu-bija-
 phalam. (Sans.) Támbaḍa-jámba ; Támbaḍa-túp-kél. (Mah.)
 Lál-piyára ; Lál-péru ; Lál-jamrúd. (Guz.) Rat-péra ; Rata-
 péra-gaḍi. (Cing.) Málakí-ni. (Bur.).

See the remarks under the preceding plant.

501. PSORALIA CORYLIFOLIA, Linn. (*Seeds of*)

Bávanchiyán با ونجیان ; Bávchiyán با و چیان ;
 Bávanchi با ونجی . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kárpó-kariṣhi கார்
 போகரிசி; Kárpuvá-ariṣhi கார்புவா அரிசி. (*Tam.*) Bhávanchi-
 vittulu భావంచీపత్తులు ; Kálugeḥ-ḥa-vittulu కాలుగెహపత్తులు ;
 Káru-bógi-vittulu కారుబోగిపత్తులు ; Kála-ginja కాలంజ. (*Tel.*)
 Bávachí ; Hakúch. (*Beng.*) Bávachyá. (*Mah.*)

See the remarks under *Abelmoschus moschatus* with reference
 to the name *Mushk-dánah*.

502. PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D. C. (*Indian
Kino tree.*)

Bijésar بیجیسر ; Bijésar-ká-pér بیجیسر کا پیر . (*Hind.*)
 Bijésar-ká-jhár بیجیسر کا جہاڑ . (*Duk.*) Véngai-maram
 వేంగైకెరమ్ . (*Tam.*) Végi వేగి ; Végisa వేగిసా ; Égisa ఏగిసా.
 (*Tel.*) Véṅṅa వెంకె ; Véṅṅa-maram వెంకెకెరం . (*Mal-*
yal.) Pit-ṣhál or Pit-sál. (*Beng.*) Gam-málu. (*Cing.*)

In some works on Botany, the above plant is referred to the
 Tab. 25, Vol. vi, in the Hortus Malabaricus, but the plant
 figured there is neither *P. marsupium*, nor is the Malyalim
 name *Karintakarai* 'കരിന്തകരൈ' applicable to it. Although
 the leaves in the *Fig.* are *emarginate* and therefore they look
 like those of *P. marsupium*, yet the petals are of equal size and
 of the same form. Whereas the corolla in the plant under
 examination is *papilionaceous*.

503. PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM, D. C. (*Gum
of—Indian Kino.*)

Dammul-aḥvaine-hindí د م الاخوين ہندی . (*Arab.*)
 Khúne-siyávusháne-hindí خون سیاوشان ہندی . (*Pers.*)
 Hírá-dókki هیراد وکھی ; Khólar-mandá کھولار منڈا ;
 Rang-barat رنگ برت . (*Hind.*) Nát-ká-dammul-aḥvaine
 ناط کا د م الاخوين . (*Duk.*) Kāṇḍámiruga-mirattam

காண்டாமிகுமிரத்தம். (Tam.) Gāṇḍāmṛgam-netturu
 గాండామ్యగంనెత్తురు. (Tel.) Véṅṅap-paṣha വെങ്ങുപ്പശ.
 (Malyal.).

See the remarks under *Kino*.

504. PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS, Linn. (*Wood of—Red Sandal-wood.*)

Ṣandale-aḥmar صندل احمر. (Arab.) Ṣandale-surkk
 صندل سرخ. (Pers.) Ragat-chandan رگت چندن. (Hind.)
 Lál-chandan لال چندن. (Duk.) Ṣheṅ-ṣhandanam செஞ்
 சந்தனம். (Tam.) Erra-gandhapu-cheikka ఎరగంధపుచెక్క;
 Rakta-chandanam రక్తచందనం; Rakta-gandham రక్తగంధం;
 Kuchandanam కుచందనం. (Tel.) Rakta-channanam രക്ത
 ചന്നനം. (Malyal.) Kempu-gandha-chekke കേമ്പുగంధചెక్క.
 (Can.) Rakta-chondon. (Beng.) Agar-gandhakāshṭaha.
 (Sans.) Tāmbaḍa-chandaṇa; Tāmbaḍa-gandhācha-chekkā.
 (Mah.) Rat-handuṅ. (Cing.) Sandaku; Naṣa-ni. (Bur.).

In some books, the above Burmese names are improperly applied to *Sandal-wood*.

505. PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn.

Shajratur-rummán شجرة الرمان. (Arab.) Daraḥte-
 nār درخت نار. (Pers.) Anār-ká-pér انار کا پپر. (Hind.)
 Anār-ká-jhār انار کا جھار. (Duk.) Madaḷai-ch-cheḍi
 மாதலைச்செடி. (Tam.) Dānimma-chetṭu దానిమ్మచెట్టు;
 Dādima-chetṭu దాదిమ్మచెట్టు; Dālimba-chetṭu దాలింబచెట్టు.
 (Tel.) Mātaḷam-cheṭi മാതളംചെടി. (Malyal.) Dālimbe-
 giḍā దാളింబొగిడా. (Can.) Dālim-gāchh. (Beng.) Dādima-
 vrikshaha. (Sans.) Dālimba-jhāḍa. (Mah.) Dādān-nu-
 jhāḍa. (Guz.) Deluṅ-gahā. (Cing.) Ṣalé-biṅ or Tali-biṅ.
 (Bur.).

506. PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn. (*Fruit of—
Pomegranate.*)

Rummán رمان; Ráná رانا. (*Arab.*) Anár انار;
Nár نار. (*Pers.*) Anár انار; Dāram دارم. (*Hind.*)
Anár انار. (*Duk.*) Mādalaip-pazham மாதலைப்பழம்.
(*Tam.*) Dānimma-paṇḍu దానిమ్మపండు; Dādīma-paṇḍu
దాదిమ్మపండు; Dālimba-paṇḍu దాలింబపండు. (*Tel.*) Mátalam-
pazham മാതളംപഴം. (*Malyal.*) Dālimbe-kāyi దాలింబ്‌കాయി.
(*Can.*) Anár; Dālim. (*Beng.*) Dādīma-phalam. (*Sans.*)
Dālimba. (*Mah.*) Dāram; Dādā. (*Guz.*) Deluṇ or
Delluṇ. (*Cing.*) Šalé-ši or Talí-ši. (*Bur.*)

The sweet and sour varieties of *Pomegranate* are distinguished
by adding those words to each of the synonymes in the text.

507. PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn. (*Male variety
of.*)

Daraḡhte-gulnár درخت گلنار. (*Pers.*) Gulnár-ká-
pér گلنار کا پیر. (*Hind.*) Gulnár-ká-jhár گلنار کا جھاڑ;
Gule-anár-ká-jhár گل انار کا جھاڑ. (*Duk.*) Pú-mádalai
பூமாதலை. (*Tam.*) Puvvu-dānimma పువ్వు దానిమ్మ. (*Tel.*) Pú-
mádalai పూమాతలం. (*Malyal.*) Huṣhi-dālimbe ಹುಶಿ ದಾಲಿಂಬ್.
(*Can.*) Mal-deluṇ. (*Cing.*) Gul-anár-nu-phúl. (*Guz.*)

508. PYRETHRI RADIX... (*Pellitory of Spain or
Pellitory root.*)

Āqarqarhā عاقرقرا; Āúdul-qarḡ عود القرح; Āqar-
qarhā عقرقرا. (*Arab.*) Akalkará الكلكرا. (*Pers.*) Aqal-
qará اقلقرا; Akarkará الكركرا. (*Hind.*) Aqalqórá اقلقورا.
(*Duk.*) Akkirá-káram அக்கிரகாரம். (*Tam.*) Akkára-
káram అక్కరకారం; Ákala-karra ఆకలకర. (*Tel.*) Akki-
karuká ఆకకికరకా; Akkilá-káram ఆకలిలకారం. (*Mal-
yalyal.*) Akkalá-karé అక్కలకరే. (*Can.*) Ákar-kará. (*Beng.*)

Akkal-kará. (*Mah.*) Akar-karo. (*Guz.*) Kúkaij-á or Kúkayá. (*Bur.*)

509. PYRUS CYDONIA, *Linn. Syn.* CYDONIA VULGARIS, *Pers.* (*Seeds of—Quince seeds.*)

Habbus-safarjal حب السفرجل. (*Arab.*) Bihí-dánah بهی دانه; Beh-dánah به دانه; Tukhme-ábi تخم آبی. (*Pers.*) Beh-dánah به دانه. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Shímáimádalai-virai சீமைமாதளைவிசை. (*Tam.*) Shíma-dálimavittulu శీమదాలిమవిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Shíme-dálimba-bíja శీమే దాలింబ్ బిజా. (*Can.*)

.. Beh-dánah and Bé-dánah being nearly the same in their pronunciation, they are occasionally confounded with each other. The latter is the name of a variety of Raisins which are small and seedless, and is often applied to all kinds of Raisins without distinction.

510. PYRRHOSIA HORSFIELDII, *Blume.* (*Nut of—Wild-nutmeg.*)

Jangli-jáé-phal جنگلی جائے پہل. (*Hind.*) Jangli jáphal جنگلی جا پہل. (*Duk.*) Káttu-jádik-káy கட்டுக்காய். (*Tam.*) Adavi-jáji-káya అడవిజాజికాయ. (*Tel.*) Káttu-játik-ká కట్టజాతికాయ. (*Malyal.*) Ban-jáé-phal. (*Beng.*)

Q.

511. QUISQUALIS INDICA, *Linn.* (*Rangoon-creeper.*)

Rangún-ki-bél రంగున్ కి బిల్. (*Duk.*) Irangún-malli இரங்குன் மல்லி. (*Tam.*) Rangúnu-malle-chettu రంగునమల్లె చెట్టు. (*Tel.*)

R.

512. RAIDÆ, *Sp. of. (Oil. of—Fish oil.)*

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*.

513. RADIX CHINENSIS, (*China Root*).

Khashabuṣ-ṣini الصيني خشب ; *Aṣluṣ-ṣini* اصل الصيني
(*Arab.*) *Chób-chíní* چوب چيني. (*Pers., Hind., Duk.,*
and Beng.) *Chóp-chinni.* (*Mah.*) *Chób-chinni* (*Guz.*).

514. RANDIA DUMETORUM, *Lam. (Nut of—Emetic Nut).*

Jouzul-qai جوزا لقي ; *Jouzul-Kouṣal* جوزا لكوئل.
(*Arab.*) *Mén-phal* مين پهل (*Hind.*) *Ménd-phal* ميند پهل
Méd-phal ميد پهل. (*Duk.*) *Marukkálaṅ-káy* மருக்காளங்
காய. (*Tam.*) *Manga-káyalu* మంగకాయలు ; *Mranga-káyalu*
మ్రంగకాయలు ; *Mandá-káyalu* మందకాయలు. (*Tel.*) *Karaḷik-*
káya కరలికాయ. (*Malýal.*) *Mén-phal.* (*Beng.*) *Kukuru-*
mán. (*Cing.*).

One of the above Arabic names, *Jouzulqai* جوزا لقي, is applied to *Strychnos Nux Vomica* in Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, *Materia Indica*, &c., which is a dangerous error and should be carefully avoided.

515. RAPHANUS SATIVUS, *Linn. (Root of—Radish).*

Fujl فجل. (*Arab.*) *Turb* ترب. (*Pers.*) *Múli* ولی.
(*Hind.*) *Mullí* ملی. (*Duk.*) *Mulláṅgi* முள்ளங்கி. (*Tam.*)
Mullangi ముల్లంగి. (*Tel.*) *Mullangi* ముల్లంగి. (*Can.*) *Múlá* ;
Múli. (*Beng.*) *Móulá* or *Moulá.* (*Bur.*).

516. RHAZYA STRICTA, Dec.

Sevar ; Sihar ; Ishvarg. (*Mukráni*).

517. RHEUM. (*Rhubarb*.)

Rávand راء وند. (*Arab*.) Révand ريد وند. (*Pers*.)
 Révand-chini ريوند چيني. (*Hind*.) Révan-chini ريون چيني.
 (*Duk*.) Iréval-chinni இரோவல்சின்னி ; Mañjat-chinak-
 kizhangu மஞ்சட்சீனக் கிழங்கு. (*Tam*.) Réval-chinni ரீவ
 ல் சிந்நி ; Pasupu-chína-gadda పసుపుచీనగడ్డ. (*Tel*.) Révá-
 chininni రేవాచిన్ని. (*Can*.) Révan-chini. (*Beng*.) Réval-
 chinni. (*Mah*.) Révan-chini. (*Guz*.)

518. RHEUM EMODI, Wall.

519. RHEUM MOORCROFTIANUM, Roy.

520. RHEUM WEBBIANUM, Roy.

Root of
I n d i a n
Rhubarb.

Rávande-hindí راء وند هندی. (*Arab*.) Révande-hindí
 ريد وند هندی. (*Pers*.) Hindí-révand-chini ريوند چيني.
 (*Hind*.) Nát-kí-révanchini ناط كي ريون چيني. (*Duk*.)
 Nát-tu-iréval-chinni, நாட்டு இரோவல்சின்னி ; Nát-tu-mañjat-
 chinak-kizhangu நாட்டு மஞ்சட்சீனக் கிழங்கு. (*Tam*.) Nát-tu-
 réval-chinni నాట్టు రీవల్ చిన్న్ ; Nát-tu-pasupu-chína-gadda నాట్టు
 పసుపుచీనగడ్డ. (*Tel*.) Nát-réva-chinni నాట్ రేవాచిన్ని. (*Can*.)
 Banglá-révan-chini. (*Beng*.) Mulká-cha-révalchinni. (*Mah*.)
 Gámni-révanchini. (*Guz*.)

521. RHINACANTHUS COMMUNIS, Nees.

Pálak-jóhi پالك جو هي ; Jói-páni جو ئي پاني. (*Hind*.)
 Kabútar-Ká-jhár كبر تر كاجهار. (*Duk*.) Nága-malli நாசமல்
 லி. (*Tam*.) Nágamalle నాగమల్ల. (*Tel*.) Puzhuk-kolli పుష్ప
 కలెల్లి ; Pushpa-kédal పుష్పకెడల ; Nágamallich-cheti

നാഗമല്ലിച്ചെടി. (*Malyal.*) Nága-mallige ನಾಗಮಲ್ಲಗೆ. (*Can.*)
Anitta. (*Cing.*).

522. RHUS SUCCEDANEA, *Linn.* (*Galls of.*)

Kákrasingí കാക്രസിംഗി. (*Hind.*) Kákarsingí كاكترسنگي;
or Kákad-singí كاكدسنگي. (*Duk.*) Kákkaṭa-ṣhīngi കാക്കട
കിങ്ക് ; Karkáṭaka-ṣhīngi കർകാടകകിങ്ക്. (*Tam.*) Kákara-
ṣhīngi కకరశింగి. (*Tel.*) Kákada-ṣhīngi. (*Mah.*).

523. RICINUS COMMUNIS, *Linn.* (*Castor Oil
plant.*)

Shajratul-ḵhirvaa شجرة الخروع. (*Arab.*) Daraḵhte-
bédanjír درخت بيدانجیر. (*Pers.*) Arandká-pér ارند كا پير;
Arandí-ká-pér ارندي كا پير. (*Hind.*) Yarandí-ká-jhár
يارندي كا جهاڑ. (*Duk.*) Ámanakkam-chedi ஆமணக்கம்செடி.
(*Tam.*) Ámudapu-chetṭu அமுடபுசெட்டி. (*Tel.*) Ávaṇakku
ആവനക്ക. (*Malyal.*) Karala-gidá കരളിട. (*Can.*)
Bhérandá-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Yeranda-vrikshaha. (*Sans.*)
Yarandícha-jháda. ; (*Mah.*) Yerandi-nu-jháda. (*Guz.*)
Endaru-gahá. (*Cing.*) Keḡú-biṇ. (*Bur.*).

In Bengali, *Bhérandú* is the name of *R. communis* and
Erandá of *Jatropha curcas*; but the latter is the name of the
former plant in Hindustani. "This is a source of confusion in
some books, where both names are used synonymously, or con-
founded with each other.

524. RICINUS COMMUNIS, *Linn.* (*Seeds of—
Castor Oil Seeds.*)

Ḵhirvaa خروع ; Bazrul-ḵhirvaa بزرا الخروع. (*Arab.*)
Bédanjír بيدانجیر ; Tukhme-bédanjír تخم بيدانجیر. (*Pers.*)
Arand ná ; Arandí ارندي ; Arand-ké-bínj ارندكے بينج ;
Arandí-ké-bínj ارندي كے بينج. (*Hind.*) Yarandí يارندي ;

Yarandi-ké-binj *يرندي کے بينج* (*Duk.*) Ámanakku-muttu
 ஆமணக்குமுத்து ; Ámanakkaṅ-kottai ஆமணக்கங்கொட்டை.
 (*Tam.*) Ámudapu-vittulu அமுடபுவித்துல. (*Tel.*) Ávanakkín-
 kuru ആവണക്കിൻകുരു. (*Malyal.*) Haralu ഹരള. (*Can.*)
Bhérand or *Bhérandá*. (*Beng.*) Yérandá-bijam. (*Sans.*)
Erandicha-bija. (*Mah.*) Yerandi. (*Guz.*) Enderu or En-
 daru-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Kesu-zi. (*Bur.*).

525. RICINUS COMMUNIS, *Linn.* (*The small-seeded variety of Castor Oil plant*).

.. *Shajratul-khiraṅṅaṅṅ-sagḥír* شجرة الخروع الصغير (*Arab.*)
Darakhte-bédanjire-khurd درخت بيدانجير خرد (*Pers.*)
Chhóṭi-arand-ká-pér چھوٹی ارند کا پیر ; *Chhóṭi-arandí-ká-
 pér* چھوٹی ارندی کا پیر (*Hind.*) *Chitli-yarandi-ká-jhár*
 چھوٹی یرندی کا جھار ; *Chhóṭi-yarandi-ká-jhár* چھوٹی یرندی کا جھار
 (*Duk.*) *Chittámanakkaṅ-chedi* சிட்டாமணக்கஞ்செடி. (*Tam.*)
Chittámudapu-chetṭu சிட்டாமுடபுசெட்ட. (*Tel.*) *Cheru-kottá*
 ചെറുകൊട്ട ; *Chitrávanakkam-cheti* ചിത്രാവണക്കമൈടി
 (*Malyal.*) *Chitṭa-harala-gidá* ചിട്ടഹരളനിട. (*Can.*)
Chhóṭa-Bhérandá-gáchh. (*Beng.*) *Lahana-erandicha-jháḍa*.
 (*Mah.*) *Náni-yerandi-nu-jháḍa*. (*Guz.*) *Punji-enderu-gahá*.
 (*Cing.*).

526. RICINUS COMMUNIS, *Linn.* (*Seeds of the Small-seeded variety of Castor Oil plant*).¹ *

Khiraṅṅaṅṅ-sagḥír خروع الصغير ; *Bazrul-khiraṅṅaṅṅ-sagḥír*
 بزر الخروع الصغير (*Arab.*) *Bédanjire-khurd* بيدانجير خرد ;
Tukhme-bédanjire-khurd تخم بيدانجير خرد (*Pers.*)
Chhóṭi-arand چھوٹی ارند ; *Chhóṭi-arand-ké-binj*
 چھوٹی ارندی کے بينج ; *Chhóṭi-arandi* چھوٹی ارندی

Ohhóti-arandí-ké-binj چھوٹی ارنڈی کے بینج (Hind.)
Chitlí-yarandí چٹلی یرنڈی ; *Chitlí - yarandí - ké-binj*
 چھوٹی یرنڈی کے بینج ; *Chhóti-yarandí* چھوٹی یرنڈی کے بینج ;
Chhóti-yarandí-ké-binj چھوٹی یرنڈی کے بینج (Duk.)
Chittāmanakku-muttu சிட்டாமணக்குமுத்து ; *Chittāmanakkaṅ-*
kottai சிட்டாமணக்கங்கொட்டை. (Tam.) *Chittāmadapu-*
vittulu చిట్టాముదపువీర్లు. (Tel.) *Chitrāvaṇakkín-kuru* ചി
 ത്രാവണക്കിൻകുരു. (Malyal.) *Chitta-haralu* ചിട്ടാഹരലു.
 (Can.) *Chhóta-bhérand.* (Beng.) *Lahana-erandícha-bijá.*
 (Mah.) *Náni-yerandí.* (Guz.) *Punji-endaru-atta.* (Cing.)

For the names of *Castor Oil* from the two above varieties of *Ricinus communis*, see under *Oleum Ricini*.

527. ROCCELLA FUCIFORMIS, D. C.

528. ROCK SALT.

Milhul-hajar ملح الحجر ; *Milhe-ṭabarzad* ملح طبرزد .
 (Arab.) *Namake-sang* نمک سنگ . (Pers.) *Séndhâ-lón*
 سیندھالون ; *Séndâ-lón* سیندھالون ; *Séndhâ - namak*
 سیندھانمک ; *Séndâ-namak* سیندھانمک . (Hind.)
Sóndâ-namak سوندا نمک . (Duk.) *Induppu* இந்தூப்பு ;
Indunâṭ-ṭuppu இந்தூநாட்டுப்பு ; *Shindu-dēṣha-vuppu* சிந்துதே
 சவுப்பு ; *Shóma-nuppu* சோமனூப்பு ; *Shayindu-lavaṇam* சயி
 ந்தூலவணம். (Tam.) *Induppu* ఇండుపు ; *Shayindu-lavaṇam*
 శయింజులవణం ; *Shindu-dēṣha-vuppu* శింజుదేశవుపు ; *Chandru-*
ḍuppu చంద్రుడుపు. (Tel.) *Intuppa* ഇന്തുപ്പ. (Malyal.)

529. ROSA CENTIFOLIA, Linn. (Hundred-leaved or Cabbage Rose).

Vard ورد ; *Varde-aḥmar* ورد احمراء ; *Vardul-aḥmar*
 ورد الاحمر . (Arab.) *Gule-surkh* گل سرخ ; *Gule-guláb* گل گلاب
 (Pers.) *Guláb-ká-phúl* گلاب کاپول ; *Guláb-phúl* گلاب پھول

(*Hind. and Duk.*) Irójá-pushpam இராஜாபுஷ்பம்; Gulá-pú குலாபூ; Irójá-p-pú இராஜாபூ. (*Tam.*) Rójá-puvvu ரோஜாபூ; Rójá-pushpam ரோஜாபூ; Gulá-puvvu குலாபூ. (*Tel.*) Paninir-pushpam பனினிர்-பூ. (*Malyal.*) Gulábi-huvvu గులాబిబువ్వు. (*Can.*) Góláp-phúl. (*Beng.*) Gulábácha-phúla. (*Mah.*) Guláb-nu-phúl. (*Guz.*) Rosa-mal. (*Cing.*) Neṣi-poén or Neṣzi-poén. (*Bur.*).

The names of *Rose-water*, *Confection* and *Attar* or *Utr* of *Roses*, are as follows:—

Rose Water.

.. Mául-ward ما'الورد. (*Arab.*) Guláb گلاب; Aarqegule-surkh عرق گل سرخ. (*Pers.*) Guláb گلاب. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Panníru பன்னீரு. (*Tam.*) Panníru పన్నీరు. (*Tel.*) Pani-nír பனினிர். (*Malyal.*) Panníru పన్నీరు. (*Can.*) Góláp; Góláp-páni. (*Beng.*) Guláb; Pannír. (*Mah.*) Guláb; Guláb-nu-páni. (*Guz.*).

Confection of Roses.

Julanjabín جلدنبین. (*Arab.*) Gulangabín گلدنگبین; Gul-qand گلقند; Gul-shakar گلشکر. (*Pers.*) Gul-qand گلقند. (*Hind.*) Gulqan گلغن. (*Duk.*) Gul-kandu குல்கந்து; Rójá-p-pú-tittippu ரோஜாபூ-தித்திப்பு. (*Tam.*) Gulkandu గుల్కండు. (*Tel.*) Gul-kant ഗുൽകന്ത. (*Malyal.*) Rangu-lámi. (*Cing.*).

Attar or Utr of Roses.

Aitrul-ward عطارالورد; Aitrul-wardul-aḥmar عطارالورد الاحمر. (*Arab.*) Aitre-guláb عطرگلاب; Aitre-gule-surkh عطرگل سرخ. (*Pers.*) Gulábi-aitr عطر گلابی; Guláb-ká-aitr گلاب کا عطر. (*Hind.*) Guláb-ká-aaṭar گلاب کا عطر. (*Duk.*) Guláb-attar

குலாபி-அத்தர். (*Tam.*) Gulábi-attaru గులాబి అత్తరు. (*Tel.*)
 Paniní-rattar പനനീരത്തര. (*Malyal.*) Gulábi-attar
 गुलाबिअत्तर. (*Can.*) Guláp-atar. (*Beng.*) Gulábá-cha-atar.
 (*Mah.*) Guláb-nu-atar. (*Guz.*) Rója-mal-kandum. (*Cing.*).

530. ROYLEA ELEGANS, *Wall.*

Patkaru. (*Beng.*).

531. RUBIA CORDIFOLIA, *Linn.* (*Root of.*)

Fóvvaḥ فو ; Fóvvaḥuṣ-ṣabbá-ghin فو الصبا غين
 (*Arab.*) Rúnás رونس. (*Pers.*) Majīṭh مجیث ; Manjīṭh
 منجیث. (*Hind.*) Manjīt منجیت. (*Duk.*) Maṅṅiṭṭi
 மஞ்சிட்டி ; Shevveli செவ்வெல்லி. (*Tam.*) Maṅṅiṣṭa మంజి
 ష్ట ; Tāmra-valli తామ్రవల్లి. (*Tel.*) Man-chetṭi మణ్ణెత్తి.
 (*Malyal.*) Manjushṭá మంజుష్య. (*Can.*) Manjīt. (*Beng.*)
 Kāla-méshiká. (*Sans.*) Manjéshṭa. (*Mah.*) Manjīṣṭa ;
 Velmadata. (*Cing.*).

See the remarks under *Oldenlandia umbellata*.

532. RUMEX VESICARIUS, *Linn.*

Ḥummáz حمز or Ḥammáz حمز. (*Arab.*) Turshah
 ترش. (*Pers.*) Chúká چوكا. (*Hind.*) Chukkah چك.
 (*Duk.*) Shukkāṅ-kirāi శక్కాంగిరాయి. (*Tam.*) Shukku-
 kúraku శుక్కుకూరకు. (*Tel.*) Chukár-sák. (*Beng.*) Kalá-
 kheñ-bouñ. (*Bur.*).

533. RUTA ANGUSTIFOLIA, *Pers.*

Féjan فجان. (*Arab.*) Sadáb سد آب. (*Pers. and*
Hind.) Sadáf سد اف. (*Duk.*) Arvadá అరవదా. (*Tam.*)
 Sadápa సదాప ; Arudu అరుడు. (*Tel.*) Nágadāli-sappu నాగ
 దాలి సప్పు. (*Can.*) Sadápaha. (*Sans.*) Sadáp ; Sitáp.
 (*Guz.*) Aruda. (*Cing.*).

S.

534. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM, Linn. (*Sugar-cane.*)

Qaşabus-sakar اسكر قصب ; Qaşabe-sakar قصب سكر.
 (*Arab.*) Nai-shakar نيشكر . (*Pers.*) Úkh اوكه ; Ganná گنا .
 (*Hind.*) Gāndá گاندا . (*Duk.*) Karumbu கரும்பு . (*Tam.*)
 Cheruku చెరుకు ; Árukañupula-kránuga அருகலைமுலகாஸக ;
 Kañupula-cheruku கலைமுலచెరుకు . (*Tel.*) Karinpa കരിമ്പ .
 (*Malyal.*) Khabbu ഖബ്ബ . (*Can.*) Úk ; Ganna . (*Beng.*)
 Ikshuhu . (*Sans.*) Ús . (*Mah.*) Sérđi ; Naisakar . (*Guz.*)
 Úk . (*Cing.*) Kiyán or Kian . (*Bur.*)

535. SACCHARUM. (*Sugar.*)

Sukkar سكر ; Sakkar سكر . (*Arab.*) Shakar شكر .
 (*Pers. and Hind.*) Shakkar شكر . (*Duk.*) Şharukkarai
 சருக்கரை . (*Tam.*) Şhakkara శక్కర . (*Tel.*) Şharkkara
 శక్కర ; Panjasára പഞ്ചസാര . (*Malyal.*) Sakkare సక్కర .
 (*Can.*) Bhúra ; Chini . (*Beng.*) Şharkará ; Panjasáram .
 (*Sans.*) Sákhar . (*Mah.*) Sakkar ; Chini ; Búro ; Khánd .
 (*Guz.*) Síni ; Sakkere . (*Cing.*) Şaghíá or Tagiyá . (*Bur.*)

The following are the names of the varieties of Sugar, Jaggery, and Sugar-candy, which are commonly met with in the bazaars of India :—

Sugar.

a. Country Sugar—Sakkarul-hind سكر الهند . (*Arab.*)
 Shakare-hindí شكر هندي . (*Pers.*) Lál-shakar لال سكر . (*Hind.*)
 Makhtúmi-shakkar مکتومی سكر . (*Duk.*) Nátŭu-şharukkarai
 நாட்டுசருக்கரை . (*Tam.*) Nátŭu-şhakkara నాట్టుశక్కర . (*Tel.*)

Náṭṭu-ṣharkkara നാട്ടുശർക്കര ; *Náṭṭu-panjasúra* നാട്ടുപഞ്ചസാര.
 (Malyal.) *Náṭ-sakkare* నాట్ సక్కరే. (Can.) *Banglá-chíni*.
 (Beng.) *Désha-ṣharkará*; *Désha-panjasáram*. (Sans.) *Mulkácha-sákkhar*. (Mah.) *Gámmi-sakkar*; *Gámmi-chíni*; *Gámmi-búro*; *Gámmi-khánd*. (Guz.) *Kala-ṣaghiá* or *Kala-ṭigiyá*. (Bur.).

b. White Sugar—*Sakkarul-abyaz* سكر الابيض. (Arab.) *Shakare-supéd* سكر سپيد. (Pers.) *Suféd-shakkar* سفید شکر; *Chíni* چینی. (Hind.) *Chíni-shakkar* چینی شکر. (Duk.) *Chíná-ṣharukkarai* சீனாச்சுக்கரை; *Vellai-ṣharukkarai* வெள்ளைச்சுக்கரை. (Tam.) *Chínú-ṣhakkara* சீனாச்சక్కரசு; *Tella-ṣhakkara* తెల్లச்சక్కரசు. (Tel.) *Vey-ṣharkkara* வெண்ശർക്കര; *Vey-panjasúra* வெண்పഞ്ചസార. (Malyal.) *Bíḷi-sakkare* బిళిసక్కరే. (Can.) *Dhóp-chíni*. (Beng.) *Ṣhvéta-ṣharkará*; *Ṣhvéta-panjasáram*. (Sans.) *Pándhara-sákkhar*. (Mah.) *Saphéd-sakkar*; *Ujlo-chíni*; *Ujlo-búro*; *Ujlo-khánd*. (Guz.) *Saghiá-phiá* or *Ṭagiyá-phiá*. (Bur.).

c. Coarse Sugar—*Bírú* بورا. (Hind.) *Bírú-shakkar* بورا شکر. (Duk.) *Bírú-ṣharukkarai* బీరూச்சుక్కரை. (Tam.) *Bírú-ṣhakkara* బీరూచక్కర. (Tel.).

d. Raw-sugar—*Ráb-shakkar* راب شکر; *Ráb-kí-shakkar* راب کی شکر. (Duk.) *Rúp-ṣharukkarai* రూప్చుక్కర. (Tel.).

e. Loaf-sugar—*Qand* قند. (Hind.) *Qand-kí-shakkar* قند کی شکر. (Duk.) *Kan-ṣharukkarai* కణ్చుక్కర. (Tel.).

Jaggery.

a. Jaggery (of Sugar-cane)—*Qand* قند. (Arab.) *Kand* كند. (Pers.) *Gur* گڑ. (Hind.) *Gúr* گور. (Duk.) *Vellam* వెలలమ్. (Tam.) *Bellamu* బెల్లము. (Tel.) *Vella* వెల్లె; *Ṣharkkara* శర్కర. (Malyal.) *Bella* బేల్ల. (Can.) *Akuru*. (Cing.).

b. Palmyra Jaggery—*Tár-ká-gúr* تار کا گڑ. (Hind.) *Tár-ká-gúr* تار کا گور. (Duk.) *Panai-vellam* పాణివెలలమ్. (Tam.) *Táti-bellamu* తాటిబెల్లము. (Tel.) *Pana-vella* పాణివెల్లె; *Pana-ṣharkkara* పాణిశర్కర. (Malyal.) *Tále-bella* తాళిబేల్ల. (Can.) *Tal-akuru*. (Cing.).

c. Cocoanut Jaggery—*Nāriyal-ká-gur* ناریل کا گڑ . (Hind.) *Nārel-ká-gúr* ناریل کا گڑ . (Duk.) *Tenna-vellam* தென்ன வெல்லம். (Tam.) *Tenkúya-bellamu* ತೆಂಕಾಯಬೆಲ್ಲಮು. (Tel.) *Téngá-vella* തെങ്കായവെല്ല; *Téngá-sharkkara* തെങ്കായശക്കര. (Mal-yal.) *Kangina-káyi-bella* ಕಂಗಿನ ಕಾಯಿಬೆಲ್ಲ. (Can.) *Pál-akuru*. (Cing.).

d. Jaggery of *Phoenix sylvestris*—*Sandólé-ká-gur* ಸಂದಲೆ ಕಾಗೆ . (Hind.) *Sandólé-ká-gúr* ಸಂದಲೆ ಕಾಗೆ; *Séndi-ká-gúr* ಸೆಂದಿ ಕಾಗೆ . (Duk.) *Ích-cha-vellam* ಇச்சವெல்லம். (Tam.) *Íta-bellamu* ಇತಬೆಲ್ಲಮು. (Tel.) *Ínte-vella* ಇಂತವೆಲ್ಲ; *Ínte-sharkkara* ಇಂತಶಕ್ಕರ. (Mal-yal.) *Indi-akuru*. (Cing.).

e. Jaggery of *Caryota urens*.—*Maří-ká-gur* माड़ी का गड़ . (Hind.) *Mári-ká-gúr* माड़ी का गड़ . (Duk.) *Kúndar-panai-vellam* கூந்தற்பனை வெல்லம். (Tam.).

Sugar-candy.

a. Sugar candy (of *Sugar-cane*)—*Nabát* نبات . (Arab.) *Qande-suféd* قند سفید; *Kande-supéd* كندسفيد . (Pers.) *Miṣri* مصری . (Hind. and Duk.) *Karkandú* கர்கண்டு. (Tam.) *Kala-kandá* கலகண்ட. (Tel.) *Kalkanṭu* கலகண்டு. (Mal-yal.) *Kalkandá* கல்கண்ட . (Can.) *Misri*. (Beng.) *Súkari*. (Cing.).

b. Palmyra Sugar-candy—*Tár-ki-miṣri* تاركي مصری . (Hind. and Duk.) *Panai-karkandú* பனை கர்கண்டு. (Tam.) *Túti-kala-kandá* துதி கலகண்ட. (Tel.) *Pana-kalkanṭu* பனகலகண்டு. (Mal-yal.) *Túle-kalkandá* துலகல்கண்ட. (Can.) *Tal-súkari*. (Cing.).

536. SALEP.

Şaáláb-miṣri ثعلب مصری; *Khuṣyus-şaáláb* خصي الثعلب; *Khuṣyatus-şaáláb* خصية الثعلب . (Arab.) *Şaáláb-miṣri* ثعلب مصري . (Pers., Hind. and Duk.) *Şhálá-miṣhiri* சாலாமிசிரி. (Tam.) *Sálá-misiri* சாலாமிசிரி. (Tel.) *Sálá-miṣhri* সালামিহ্রি. (Mal-yal.) *Chhálé-michhri*. (Beng.) *Sálama-misri*. (Mah.) *Sálammiṣri*. (Guz.) *Salama-misiri*. (Cing.) *Sála-misri*. (Bur.).

537. SALICORNIA BRACHIATA, *Roxb.*Koyalu కాయలు. (*Tel.*).538. SALICORNIA INDICA, *Willd.*Umari உமாரி. (*Tam.*) Koyyapippili కయ్యపిప్పిలి. (*Tel.*)
Jódupalang. (*Beng.*).539. SALIX CAPREA, *Linn.*K̄hiláf خِلاف. (*Arab.*) Béde-mushk - بیدمشک.
(*Pers.*).540. SALIX CAPREA, *Linn.* (*Water of.*)Mául-K̄hiláf ما' الخلاف. (*Arab.*) Aarqe-béde-
mushk عرق بیدمشک. (*Pers.*) Béde-mushk-ká-āraq
بیدمشک کا عرق. (*Duk.*).541. SALIX TETRASPERMA, *Roxb.*Páni-jamá پانی جما. (*Hind.*) Jamtí-kí-bél جمیٹی کی بیل
Jamtí-ká-pattá جمیٹی کا پتا. (*Duk.*) Áṭrupálai ஆற்றுபாலை.
(*Tam.*) Éṭipála ఏటిపాల. (*Tel.*) Áṭrapála ఆరుఠపాల.
(*Malyal.*) Páni-jomá. (*Beng.*).

542. SALSOLA. (SUAEDA) INDICA.

Ella-kúra ఎల్లకూర. (*Tel.*).543. SALVADORA WIGHTIANA, *Planch. Syn.*S. INDICA, *Wight*; S. PERSICA, *Roxb.*Arák اراك. (*Arab.*) Darak̄hte-misvák درخت مسواک.
(*Pers.*) Pilú پیلو. (*Hind.*) Pílú-ká-jhár .
(*Duk.*) Kaḷarvá காளர்வா ; Kárkol-maram கார் கொள்மரம்.
(*Tam.*) Varagógu వరగోగు. (*Tel.*) Pilú. (*Beng.*) Pilú-
nu-jháda. (*Guz.*).

544. SALVADORA INDICA, Roy.

Arák اراك. (*Arab.*) Darakhte-misvák درخت مسواک.
 (*Pers.*) Bará-pilú بڑا پیلو. (*Hind.*) Peru-kalarvá பெரு
 களர்வா; Kárkol-maram கார் கொள்மரம். (*Tam.*) Pedda-
 vara-gógu పెద్దవరగొగు. (*Tel.*) Pílu. (*Beng.*).

545. SALVADORA PERSICA, Linn.

Arák اراك. (*Arab.*) Darakhte-misvák درخت مسواک.
 (*Pers.*) Chhótá-pilú چھوٹا پیلو. (*Hind. and Duk.*)
 Shīru-kalarvá சிறுகளர்வா. (*Tam.*) Chinna-varagógu చిన్న
 వరగొగు; Pinna-vara-gógu పిన్నవరగొగు. (*Tel.*) Pílu. (*Beng.*).

546. SANDORICUM INDICUM, Cav. (*Wood of.*)

Chandan چندن. (*Duk.*) Shéva-maram శేవమరம்.
 (*Tam.*) Chéva-mánu చేவమాను. (*Tel.*) Šitto-biṇ or Titto-
 biṇ. (*Bur.*).

In Hindustani *Chandan* is one of the designations of *Sandal-wood*, but in Dukhni it is applied to the inner wood of any plant, which is red or reddish black; particularly to that of the above tree.

547. SANTALUM ALBUM, Linn. *Syn.* SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM, Linn. (*Wood of—Sandal-wood.*)

Şandale-abyaz صندل ابيض. (*Arab.*) Şandale-supéd
 سپيد صندل. (*Pers.*) Chandan چندن; Sufed-chandan
 سفيد چندن. (*Hind.*) Şandal صندل. (*Duk.*) Şhandanak-
 kattaí శంధానకకట్టె. (*Tam.*) Gandhapu-chekka గంధపు
 చెక్క. (*Tel.*) Chandana-muṭṭi చందనముట్టి. (*Malyal.*)
 Gandhadú-chekke గంధదాచిక్కె. (*Can.*) Chondon; Sádá-
 chondon; Sandal. (*Beng.*) Shri-gandha-káshṭhaka. (*Sans.*)
 Gandhácha-kóḍa. (*Mah.*) Súkét. (*Guz.*) Sudu-handuṇ;
 Handuṇ. (*Cing.*) Naşaphiyu; Sandakú. (*Bur.*).

The following are the names of the essential Oil of Sandal-wood.

Aitre-sandal عطر صندل . (Pers.) *Sandal-ká-gitr* عطر كاعطر صندل . (Hind.) *Sandal-ká-gaṭar* عطر صندل كا . (Duk.).

548. SAPINDUS EMARGINATUS, *Vahl.* (*Nut of—Soap-nut.*)

Findaqe-hindí فندق هندي or Fandaqe-hindí فندق هندي ;
Bandaqe-hindí بندق هندي . (Arab.) Rātah رة . (Pers.)
Riṭhā ریته or Riṭhah ریته . (Hind. and Duk.) Ponnāṅ-
koṭṭai பொண்ணாக்கொட்டை . (Tam.) Kunkudu-káyalu కుంకుడుకాయలు ;
Kúkuḍu-káyalu కుకుడుకాయలు . (Tel.) Ur-
vanjik-káya உரவணிகாயை ; Punnan-koṭṭa பుண்ணகொട്ടை .
(Malýal.) Kúkaṭe-káyi కుకాటకాయలు . (Can.) Riṭhā . (Beng.)
Arishṭa-phalam. (Sans.) Riṭhā . (Mah.) Arīṭha. (Guz.)
Miávmeṅ-sue-khé-ṣi or Me-áv-me-suc-kha-ti. (Bur.).

The meaning of the above Burmese name is *the fruit of Monkey's blood*, and it is applied to *Soap-nut* from its supposed resemblance to the blood of a Monkey. See the remarks under *Acacia concinna*.

549. SAPO. (*Soap.*)

Ṣábún صابون . (Arab. Pers. and Hind.) Ṣhabbu
சப்ப . (Tam.) Sabbu సబ్బు . (Tel.) Sábún. (Beng.) Sábún.
(Guz.) Ṣuppiya. (Bur.).

550. SARSÆ RADIX. (*Sarsaparilla or Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*)

Ḷushbah عشبہ ; Ḷushbahe-maghrabí عشبہ مغربی .
(Arab. and Pers.) Ḷushbah عشبہ ; Sālsā سلسا . (Hind.)
Ḷushbah عشبہ . (Duk.) Ṣhīmai-nannāri சீமைநன்றாரி ;
Ṣhāraṣha-vér சாரசேவர . (Tam.) Sīma-sugandhi-pāla சீம

శుగంధపాఠ; Sārāsa-verū సారశవేరు. (Tel.) Narutinti നര
തിണ്ടി. (Malyal.) Chhālchhā or Sālsā. (Beng.) Ushbo;
Ushbo-magrabi. (Guz.) Raṭa-irimusu. (Cing.).

The Country and Jamaica Sarsaparilla are generally found in books under the same designations, but they have distinct names, which will be found in this Catalogue under their respective heads.

See the remarks under *Solanum rubrum* and *Hemidesmus Indicus*, with respect to the Hindustani name *Makó* مكو or *Makōē* مكو نے .

551. SCAMMONIUM. (*Scammony.*)

Saqmúniya ساقمونيا; Maḥmúdah محمود . (Arab.
Pers. and Hind.) Shakamúniyá శకమ్రణియా; Mámúdā
మామ్రథా. (Tam.) Shakumuniyá శకుమునియా; Mámúdā
మామూడా. (Tel.).

552. SCILLA. (*Squill.*)

Isqil اسقيل; Aansal انصل; Baṣlul-fār بصل الفار;
Baṣlul-bar بصل البر. (Arab.) Piyāze-dashṭi پياز دشتي;
Piyāze-mósh پياز موش. (Pers.) Viláyati-káñdā ولايتي كاندا;
Viláyati-jangli-piyáz ولايتي جنگلي پياز. (Hind.) Vilá-
yati-jangli-piyáz ولايتی جنگلي پياز; Viláyati-kandrā
ولايتی کندرا. (Duk.) Shímai-nari-veṅṅáyam சீமைநரி
வெங்காயம். (Tam.) Shíma-nakka-vulligaḍḍa శీమనక్కవల్లి
గడ్డ. (Tel.) Shíma-kúṭṭuḷḷu ശീമകൊട്ടുള്ളി. (Malyal.)
Sime-adavi-irulḷi സിമിഐടവെരളി. (Can.) Bilāti-jangli-
piāḷj. (Beng.) Raṭa-val-lúnú. (Cing.) Şimbo-to-keşún.
(Bur.).

See the remarks under *Urginea Indica*.

553. SCINDAPSUS (POTHOS) OFFICINALIS,
Schott. (*Berries of.*)

Gaj-piplí گج پپلی ; Bari-pipli بری پپلی . (*Hind.*)
Hatti-pipli هتی پپلی . (*Duk.*) Atti-tippili அத்தித்திப்பிலி ;
Anait-tippili ஆனைத்திப்பிலி . (*Tam.*) Énuga-pippallu ఎనుగ
పిప్పళ్లు ; Gaja-pippallu గజపిప్పళ్లు . (*Tel.*) Atti-tippili అఱఱి
తిప్పిలీ . (*Malyal.*) Dodda-hipalli దొడ్డ హిపల్లి . (*Can.*) Goj-
piplí . (*Beng.*) Gaja-pippali . (*Sans.*) Thóra-pimpli . (*Mah.*)
Moṭṭo-pipér . (*Guz.*)

554. SECAMONE EMETICA, R. Br.

555. SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, Linn. (*Nut
of—Marking nut.*)

Habbul-fahm حب الفهم ; Habbul-qalb حب القلب ;
Inqardiya انقرديا . (*Arab.*) Biládur , بلاد . (*Pers.*) Bhélák
بھلاک ; Bhliláván بیلاوان . (*Hind.*) Bhliláván .
(*Duk.*) Shéṅ-kotṭai శేంకొట్టై ; Shéráṅ-kotṭai శేరాం
కొట్టై . (*Tam.*) Jidi-vittulu జీడివత్తులు ; Tummeda-
mámidí తుమ్మెదమిడి ; Bhallátamu భల్లతము ; Bhallátakí
భల్లతకీ . (*Tel.*) Chérunkuru చెరంకూరు ; Ténprákka తె
నప్రాకా . (*Malyal.*) Gérú గేరు . (*Can.*) Bkelá ; Bhélvá.
(*Beng.*) Bhallátakí-bijam . (*Sans.*) Bibá . (*Mah.*) Bhlilámu.
(*Guz.*) Shéṅ-kotṭe . (*Cing.*) Khi-si . (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Anacardium occidentale*.

556. SENNA. (*Alexandrian Senna.*)

Saná سنا ; Saná-makki سنا مكی . (*Arab. Pers. and
Hind.*) Sunná-makki سنا مكی . (*Duk.*) Shúrattu-nílá-
varai శూరత్తునిలవరై ; Shimai-nílavarai శైమనిలవరై .

(*Tam.*) *Shúrattu-tangédu* శురత్తుతంశేడు; *Shíma-tangédu* శీమతంశేడు. (*Tel.*) *Néla-ávarke-gidá* నేలవారకేగిడా.
 (*Can.*) *Sóná-makki or Shóná-mu-khi.* (*Beng.*) *Sóná-mukhi.* (*Mah.*) *Súna-mukhi.* (*Guz.*) *Baṭa-sana-kola.*
 (*Cing.*).

557. *SESAMUM INDICUM, Linn. (Jinjili Oil plant—Seeds of.)*

Simsim سمسيم. (*Arab.*) *Kunjad* كنجذ. (*Pers.*) *Til* تل. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Ellu* ఎల్లు. (*Tam.*) *Nuvvu* నువ్వులు. (*Tel.*) *Ellu* ఎల్లు; *Kárellu* కారెల్లు; *Chitrallu* చిరల్లు.
 (*Malyal.*) *Yallu* యల్లు. (*Can.*) *Til; Ghoshya-á.* (*Beng.*) *Tilaha.* (*Sans.*) *Tīla.* (*Mah.*) *Til.* (*Guz.*) *Talla or Talla-aṭṭa.* (*Cing.*).

558. *SESAMUM INDICUM, Linn. (Oil of—Jinjili Oil.)*

Shiraj شيرج; *Dhónul-hal* دهن الحل; *Dhónus-sim-sim* دهن السمسيم. (*Arab.*) *Róghane-kunjad* روغن كنجذ; *Róghane-shirín* روغن شیرین. (*Pers.*) *Til-ká-tél* تل کاتیل; *Mithá-tél* میتھاتیل; *Bárik-tél* باریک تیل. (*Hind.*) *Mitthá-tél* میتھا تیل. (*Duk.*) *Nal-leṇṇey* నలలెణ్ణయె. (*Tam.*) *Manchi-núne* మంచినునె. (*Tel.*) *Nalleṇṇá* నల్లెణ్ణా.
 (*Malyal.*) *Valḷe-yaṇṇe* వల్లెయణ్ణె. (*Can.*) *Tila-tailam.* (*Sans.*) *Chokhóṭa-téla.* (*Mah.*) *Mitko-tél; Mitthu-tél.* (*Guz.*) *Talla-tel.* (*Cing.*) *Nabu-sí.* (*Bur.*).

559. *SESBANIA ÆGYPTICA, Pers.*

Jét جیت; *Básin* راسن. (*Hind.*) *Ravasing* رواسنگ; *Ravá-sin* رواسن. (*Duk.*) *Chempai* చెంపయె. (*Tam.*) *Sómanti* సోమంతి. (*Tel.*) *Chempa* చెంప. (*Malyal.*) *Jét.* (*Beng.*) *Rájam.* (*Sans.*).

560. SEVUM. (*Suet.*)

Samín سامين; *Shahm* شحم. (*Arab.*) *Paizyah* پايه .
 (*Pers.*) *Charbi* چربي . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Kozhuppu*
 கொழுப்பு. (*Tam.*) *Kovvu* కొవ్వు. (*Tel.*) *Kobbu* ಕಬ್ಬು.
 (*Can.*) *Chorbhi*; *Chikná.* (*Beng.*)

561. SHOREA ROBUSTA, *Roxb.* (*Resin of.*)

Qanqahar قنقهر; *Qiqahar* قيقهر. (*Arab.*) *Laqle-moqab-*
bari لعل معبرى. (*Pers.*) *Rál* رال; *Dhúná* د هونا;
Dhonah د هونه; *Dámār* دمآر. (*Hind.*) *Rál* رال. (*Duk.*)
Kuṇṇiziliyam குங்கிலியம். (*Tam.*) *Guggilamu* గుగ్గిలము. (*Tel.*)
Kungiliyam കുങ്കിലിയം. (*Malyal.*) *Guggalá* గుగ్గళా. (*Can.*)
Dhúná; *Rál.* (*Beng.*) *Guggilam*; *Kouṣhi-kaha.* (*Sans.*)
Rála; *Guggiḷu.* (*Mah.*) *Dummala.* (*Cing.*)

In Shakespears' and other Hindustani Dictionaries, &c., *Sál*
 سال is applied to *Shorea robusta*, probably from the latter being
 called *Saul-tree* in English in some books. *Sál*, however, is a
 correct Persian name of *Tectona grandis* (*Teak-tree*). *Rál* رال
 is the name of the *Resin* of *S. robusta*.

562. SIDA ACUTA, *Burm.*

Malai-táŋgi மலைதாங்கி; *Pon-muṣhaṭṭai* பொன்முசுட்டை;
Vaṭṭa-tirippi வட்டதிரிப்பி. (*Tam.*) *Chīṭimuṭi* చిటిముటి;
Muttavapulagam ముత్తవపులగం. (*Tel.*) *Malatáŋgi* മലതാങ്ങി;
Cheruparuva ചെറുപരുവ. (*Malyal.*) *Korétá.* (*Beng.*)
Sirivadi-babila. (*Cing.*)

563. SIDA RETUSA, *Linn.*

Hulbahe-barrí حلبه برى. (*Arab.*) *Shanblide-barrí*
 شنبلید بری; *Shamlite-dashti* شمليت دشتي. (*Pers.*)
Jangli-méthi جنگلي ميتهي. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Mayir-*

mánikkam மயிர்மாணிக்கம். (*Tam.*) Mayilu-mánikyam మయిలు మాణిక్యం. (*Tel.*) Mayir-mánikkam മയിർമാണിക്യം ; Karun-toṭṭi കറുന്തൊട്ടി. (*Malyal.*) Bon-méthí. (*Beng.*) Koṭi-kāṅ-babila ; Maír-mánikam. (*Cing.*)

A few years ago, Dr. Bidie had an occasion to examine a small plant sent to him under the Tamil name *Mayir-mánikkam*, and it proved to be *S. retusa*. The same name is adopted, with a slight alteration in several languages, viz., Telugu, Malyalim, Cingalese, &c., and the plant is more readily recognised by that name than any other.

The *Fig.* in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. x, Tab. 18), corresponds exactly with *S. retusa*, but the Malyalim name assigned to it in that work, '*Karun-toṭṭi*, is very doubtful one. So is also the case with the Cingalese name, *Koṭi-kāṅ-babila*.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 564. SINAPIS JUNCEA, Linn. | } Seeds of—
Indian
Mustard. |
| 565. SINAPIS RAMOSA, Roxb. | |

Khhardal خردل. (*Arab*) Sipandān سپندان or Ispandān اسپندان. (*Pers.*) Rái رائی or Ráyān رایان. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Kadugu കടുകു. (*Tam.*) Ávulu ఆవలు. (*Tel.*) Kaṭuka കടുക. (*Malyal.*) Sásave সাসবে. (*Can.*) Rái. (*Beng.*) Sarshaphaha. (*Sans.*) Moharé. (*Mah.*) Ráyí. (*Guz.*) Atbé. (*Cing.*) Munṇiyén-zi. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Peganum Harmala*.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 566. SINAPIS DICHOTOMA, Roxb. | } Oil of. |
| 567. SINAPIS GLAUCA, Roxb. | |
| Sarsón-ká-tél سرسون کا تیل. (<i>Hind.</i>) Ráyān-ká-tél رایان کا تیل. (<i>Duk.</i>) Sarsho-tel. (<i>Beng.</i>) | |

568. SMILAX GLABRA, Roxb.

Barí-chób-chíní بڑی چوب چینى. (*Hind.*) 'Húríná-shúk-china.' (*Beng.*)

569. SMILAX LANCEÆFOLIA, Roxb.

Hindi-chób-chini هندی چوب چینی . (*Hind.*) 'Gutca-shúk-china.' (*Beng.*)

570. SMILAX OVALIFOLIA, Roxb.

Janglí-gushbah جنگلی شنبه . (*Hind.*) Malait-támara: மலைத்தாமரை. (*Tam.*) Konda-támara ಕಂಡತಾಮರ ; Kistapa-támara కిస్తపతామర ; Konda-guruva-tíge ಕಂಡಗುರುವತಿಗೆ ; Sitapa-*chet*tu ಸಿತಪಚೆತ್ತು ; Konda-dantena ಕಂಡದಂತೆನ ; Kummara-bad̄du ಕುಮರಬದ್ದು. (*Tel.*) Kal-támara ಕൽತಾಮರ ; Kari-vilánti ಕರಿವಿಲಾಂತಿ. (*Malyal.*) Kúku. (*Bur.*)

Komárika or 'Koomarika' and Kumári are Cingalese and Bengali synonymes of a species of *Ala* (*A. Indica*), but the former is found applied to *S. ovalifolia* in the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis and other works, which is not correct.

571. SMILAX. *Sp. of.*

'Tsein-apho.' (*Bur.*)

572. SODÆ BIBORAS. (*Biborate of Soda or Borax.*)

Bóraq بورق ; Milhūṣ-ṣághah ملح الصاغه . (*Arab.*) Tinkár تنكار or Tankár تنكار . (*Pers.*) Sohágá سهاگا ; Tinkál تنكال . (*Hind.*) Sohágah سهاگه . (*Duk.*) Ven-káram வெண்காரம். (*Tam.*) Elegáram ఎలగారం. (*Tel.*) Ponkáram పంకారం ; Vella-káram వెల్లకారం. (*Malyal.*) Biḷigárá బిలిగారం. (*Can.*) Sohágá. (*Beng.*) Vengáram ; Puskara. (*Cing.*) Lakhya or Let-khya. (*Bur.*)

573. SODÆ CARBONAS. (*Impure Carbonate of Soda.*)

Qili قلي ; Milhul-qili ملح القلي . (*Arab.*) Shiḵhár شخار ; Tine-gápur طين گان . (*Pers.*) Sajji ساجی ; Sajji-

mittī مٹی ; Sajji-khār سبجی کپار . (Hind.) Chour-
 kí-matti چوڑکا نمک ; Chour-ká-namak چوڑکے مٹی .
 (Duk.) Shach-chi-káram శఙ్గిశిశిరం . (Tam.) Loṭa-
 sach-chi లోటాశచి . (Tel.) Chhobji-māti. (Beng.) Sarjiká-
 kshará. (Sans.) Sajjekhára. (Mah.).

574. SODÆ SULPHAS. (*Crude Sulphate of Soda.*
 Khára-lón. (Hind.) Khári-nún. (Beng.).

575. SODII CHLORIDUM. (*Chloride of Sodium or
 Common Salt.*)

Milh مِلح ; Milhul-ajin ملح العجين . (Arab.) Namak
 نمک ; Namakekhurdani نمک خوردنی ; Namake-paṭām
 نمک طعام . (Pers.) Lón لون ; Namak نمک . (Hind.)
 Namak نمک ; Nimak نمک or Nammak نمک . (Duk.)
 Uppu உப்பு . (Tam.) Lavaṇam లవణం ; Uppu ఉప్పు . (Tel.)
 Uppa ഉപ്പു ; Lavaṇam ലവണം . (Malyal.) Uppu ಉಪ್ಪು .
 (Can.) Nún ; Nimok. (Beng.) Lavaṇam. (Sans.) Miṭha.
 (Mah.) Miṭhú. (Guz.) Lunu. (Cing.) Ṣa. (Bur.).

576. SOLANUM INDICUM, Linn. (*Fruit or
 Berry of.*)

Mullī முள்ளி ; Pappara-mulli పప్పారాముల్లి . (Tam.)
 Káka-máchi కాకామఱి ; Tella-mulaka తెల్లములక . (Tel.) Cheru-
 chunṭa చెరుఱుఱుఱు . (Malyal.) Bayá-kúr. (Beng.) Tibbatu.
 (Cing.).

The Dukhni and Mahratti names *Kólsá-ká-jhár* and '*Kólusi-
 ryácha-phala*' are erroneously applied to this plant in some works.

577. SOLANUM JACQUINI, Willd. (*Fruit or
 Berry of.*)

Ḥadaqe-barri حدق بري . (Arab.) Bádanjáne-barri
 بادنگان بري ; Bádanjáne-barri بادنگان بري . (Pers.)

Bhaṭkaṭyá بهٚكٚتيا ; *Bhaṭkaṭái* بهٚت كٚتاي ; *Kaṭái* كٚتاي ;
Réngni رينگني ; *Jangli-baigan* جنگلي بيگن . (*Hind.*)
Dórlá دورلا . (*Duk.*) *Kaṇḍaṇ-kattiri* கண்டந் கத்திரி . (*Tam.*)
Vákuḍu వాకుడు ; *Néla-mulaka* నేలములక . (*Tel.*) *Kaṇṭam-*
kattiri కంఠంకఠిరి . (*Malyal.*) *Nelagullá* నేలగుల్ల .
(*Can.*) *Jongli-baigon* ; *Kāñṭá-karí* . (*Beng.*) *Kaṇṭakáriká* .
(*Sans.*) *Dóralí* . (*Mah.*) *Ringni* ; *Vaingni* . (*Guz.*) *Kaṭu-*
valbaṭu . (*Cing.*) *Khayán-kazo* . (*Bur.*)

Khayan is the Burmese name for *S. melongena*, but it is given in some books to *S. jacquini*. To render it applicable to the latter, *Kazo* should be added to it.

578. SORGHUM VULGARE, *Pers.* (*Grains or Seeds of.*)

Ṣurrat ذرت . (*Arab.*) *Jávrase-hindí* جا ورس هندي .
(*Pers.*) *Javár* جوار . (*Hind.*) *Javári* جواری ; *Jári*
جاری . (*Duk.*) *Chólam* శ్రీలంక . (*Tam.*) *Zonnalu*
జొన్నలు . (*Tel.*)

579. SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA, *Juss.* (*Rohun Tree.*)

Róhan روھن ; *Róhán* روحان . (*Hind.*) *Shém-*
maram శ్రీమరం . (*Tam.*) *Chéva-mánu* చేవమాను ; *Sómida-*
mánu సోమిదమాను ; *Súmi* సూమి . (*Tel.*) *Róhan* . (*Beng.*)
Patránga . (*Sans.*)

580. SPHÆRANTHUS HIRTUS, *Willd.*

Kamáziariyús كامازريوس or *Kamáziariyús* كامازريوس .
(*Arab.*) *Kamáziariyús* كامازريوس . (*Pers.*) *Mundí*
مندي . (*Hind.*) *Múndí* موندي . (*Duk.*) *Kóṭṭak-karandaí* .
கோட்டக்கரந்தை . (*Tam.*) *Bóḍa-tarapu* బోడతరపు . (*Tel.*)
Minánganni మినాంగణ్ణి ; *Aṭakká-maṇi* అఠక్కామణి .
(*Malyal.*) *Mundí* . (*Beng.*)

581. SPONDIAS MANGIFERA, *Pers.*

Darakhte-maryam درخت مریم . (*Pers.*) Ámré-ká-pér آمريكا پير . (*Hind.*) Maryam-ká-jhár مریم کا جہاڑ . (*Duk.*) Mari-máychedi جنگلي آم کا جہاڑ . (*Tam.*) Ivura-mámidi இவூர்மாமிடி ; Ambála-chetṭu அம்பாஷ்செட்டு ; Sítavrukshamu சீதவ்வுக்ஷமு ; Pitavrukshamu பீதவ்வுக்ஷமு . (*Tel.*) Anpázham అంపాళం . (*Mál-yal.*) Amatemará అమటిమర . (*Can.*) Ámrá-gáchh. (*Beng.*) Ambácha-jháda. (*Mah.*) Gue-biṅ. (*Bur.*).

582. SQUALUS CARCHARIAS, *Linn. (White Shark.)*

Suféd-shórah-mach-chhi سفید شورہ مچھی . (*Duk.*) Pál-ṣhorá-mín పాలశోరమీన్ . (*Tam.*) Tella-sorá-chepa తెల్లసారాచేప . (*Tel.*).

583. SQUALUS CARCHARIAS, *Linn. (White Shark—Oil of.)*

See the names under *Oleum Piscis*.

584. STANNUM. (*Tin.*)

Qaláí قلعی ; Raşş رصاص . (*Arab.*) Arzíz ارزیز ; Arzír ارزیر . (*Pers.*) Ráŋgá رانگا . (*Hind.*) Kattihil كتھیل . (*Duk.*) Velliyam வெள்ளியம் . (*Tam.*) Vendísam వెండిశం . (*Tel.*) Velliyam వైలైయం . (*Malyal.*) Ráŋg or Ráŋgá. (*Beng.*) Ráŋgá. (*Sans.*) Síhu. (*Guz.*) Suda-iyam. (*Cing.*).

On account of the English word *tin* being commonly in use for the thin plates of *Iron* covered with *Tin*, the vernacular names of the former (plates) are generally misapplied to the latter (*Tin*). The names I have inserted above in the text are the correct names of the metal *Tin* or *Stannum*.

585. STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA, Linn.

Nágamusadi నాగముసది. (Tel.) Módira-káppiram മോദിരകാഞ്ഞിരം. (Malysal.).

586. STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA, Linn. (Seeds of—*Nux Vomica*.)

Izáráqi اذراقي; Khánequl-kalb خانق الكلب (Arab.)
 Fulúse-máhi فلولس ما هي; Qátílul-kalb قاتل الكلب;
 Kochólah كچوله. (Pers.) Kuchlá کچلا. (Hind.) Kuchlah
 كچله; Kuchlé-ké-binj كچله كے بیج. (Duk.) Eṭṭik-kotṭaṣ
 எட்டிக்கொட்டை. (Tam.) Muṣṭi-vittulu முட்டிவீதுలు;
 Muṣṭidi ముడి. (Tel.) Káppi-rak-kuru കാഞ്ഞിരക്കണ്ട
 (Malysal.) Muṣṭi-bijá ముట్టిబిజా. (Can.) Kuchlá. (Beng.)
 Muṣṭi-bijam; Vishamusṭi-bijam. (Sans.) Kuchla. (Mah.)
 Kuchlá. (Guz.) Goda-kaduru-atṭa or Koda-kaduru-atṭa.
 (Cing.) Khabón. (Bur.).

From the similarity of the Burmese words *Khabón* and *Khamón*, they are confounded with each other in some books, and used synonymously in some others (Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah, &c.) It is a serious confusion, because the latter is the name of *S. potatorum*, the seeds of which are used in large doses as an emetic, &c.; while the former is the name of *S. Nux vomica*, the nut of which, though a medicine in very minute doses, is highly poisonous in larger quantities.

An error very like the above is also found in the *Materia Indica* and *Richardson's Dictionary*, viz., the Arabic name of the nut of *Randia dumetorum* (*Jouzal-qai* جوز القاي), which means *Emetic Nut*, is applied to *S. Nux vomica*.

Besides the above, the Telugu, Sanscrit and Tamil names *Katakamu*, *Kataka* and *Kadibikam*, &c., are used in some works for the nut of *S. N. vomica*, and in a few others for that of *S. potatorum*. This is a source of dangerous confusion, and I have therefore omitted the names from the text under both plants.

587. STRYCHNOS POTATORUM, *Linn.* (*Seeds*
of—Ulearing-nut.)
 Nirmali نرملي. (*Hind.*) Chih-binj چل بيذج. (*Duk.*)
 Tétrán-kottai தேற்றக்கொட்டை. (*Tam.*) Chilla-ginjala
 చిల్లంజిల. (*Tel.*) Tétrán-parala തെറ്റാന്വരല; Tétrán-
 kotta തെറ്റാന്തകൊട്ട. (*Malyal.*) Chilli-bijā చిల్లిబిజా.
 (*Can.*) Nirmali. (*Beng.*) Nirmali. (*Mah.*) Nir-māli.
 (*Guz.*) Ingini-aṭṭa. (*Cing.*) Khamón; Kamou-yeki. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *S. Nux vomica.*

588. STYRAX. (*Solid Storax.*)

Ištarak اصطرك; Méaahe-yábisah ميعه يابسه. (*Arab.*)

589. SUCCINUM. (*Amber.*)

Qarnul-baḥar قرن البحر; Mişbahurrüm مصباح الروم;
 Inqitriyún انقطريون. (*Arab.*) Kahruba كهربا. (*Pers. and*
Hind.) Kapúr كپور. (*Duk.*) Karpúra-maṇi கர்பூரமணி.
 (*Tam.*) Karpúra-púsa కర్పూరపూస. (*Tel.*) Páyiṅ or
 Payeñ. (*Bur.*)

The above Dukhni name *Kapúr* كپور is often confounded
 with *Kápúr* كاپور, which is the name of *Camphor* in the same
 language. See the remarks under *Camphor.*

590. SULPHUR.

Kibrit كبريت. (*Arab.*) Gógird گوگرد. (*Pers.*)
 Gandhak گندھک. (*Hind.*) Gandak گندک. (*Duk.*)
 Gandakam கந்தகம். (*Tam.*) Gandhakam గంధకం. (*Tel.*)
 Gantakam ഗന്തകം. (*Malyal.*) Gandhaká గంధకా. (*Can.*)
 Gandrok. (*Beng.*) Gandhakaka. (*Sans.*) Gandhak (*Mah.*)
 Gandhak. (*Guz.*) Gandakam. (*Cing.*) Kán. (*Bur.*)

There are several varieties of *Sulphur* sold in the bazaars
 of Southern Indiā. With the exception of two, they are not,

as far as I am aware of, known by any particular English name. Their native names are as follows :—

a. Stick or Roll Sulphur—*Bárút-ki-gandak* باروت کني گندک. (*Duk.*) *Bána-gandakam* பாணகந்தகம்; *Kulú-gandakam* குளாகந்தகம். (*Tam.*) *Bána-gandhakamu* బాణగంధకము; *Kulú-gandhakamu* కుళుగంధకము. (*Tel.*).

b.—*Ámilahsár-gandhak* آملا سا رگند هك. (*Hind.*) *Ávvlahsár-gandak* آ نول سا رگندك. (*Duk.*) *Nellik-káy-gandakam* நெல்லிக்காய்கந்தகம். (*Tam.*) *Nellikáya-gandhakam* నెల్లకాయగంధకం. (*Tel.*) *Ámalaka-gantakam* ఆమలకగంతకం. (*Malyal.*) *Nelli-gandhaká* నెల్లగంధకం. (*Can.*) *Amlasa-gandrok*. (*Beng.*) *Ámalaka-gandhakaha*. (*Sans.*) *Avalú-gandhak*. (*Mah.*) *Ámbaḷa-gandhak*. (*Guz.*) *Nelli-gandakam*. (*Cing.*).

c. Native Sulphur—*Kach-cht-gandak* كچي گندك. (*Duk.*) *Pach-ch-ai-gandakam* పశ్శకశ్శకந்தకం. (*Tam.*) *Pach-eh-gandhakam* పచ్చిగంధకం. (*Tel.*) *Pach-cha-gantakam* పచ్చగంతకం. (*Malyal.*)

d.—*Dál-gandak* دال گندك. (*Duk.*) *Paruppu-gandakam* పరప్పకశ్శకం. (*Tam.*) *Pappu-gandhakamu* పప్పుగంధకము. (*Tel.*) *Paruppu-gantakam* పరప్పగంతకం. (*Malyal.*)

The Stick or Roll Sulphur is the same what is described in some books under that name.

The second variety (*b*) occurs in crystalline pieces like those of Alum. It is of bright yellow color with a shade of green. It is the purest of all the varieties of Sulphur met with in the Indian bazaars, and the one generally used in medicine. Its color is some what like that of the ripe fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica* (*Emblie Myrobalans*), hence the meaning of all its names.

The third (*c*) is the worst kind of Sulphur in the bazaar. It is very impure, hard, and generally whitish yellow in color. It corresponds with the 'Native Sulphur' mentioned in some books.

The fourth variety (*d*) is of the brightest yellow color. It is found in small pieces, some of which are thin and concave, some flat and irregular, and some round like a shot, &c. This Sulphur is named as *Dát-gandak*, &c., in allusion to the resem-

blance it bears in form and color to the half seeds (without husk) of *Cajanus Indicus*, sold in the bazaar under the name of *Dál* دال, &c.

In addition to the above, there is another substance called *Red Sulphur* in native languages, as follows:—

Kibríte-ahmar كبريت احمر . (Arab.) *Gógirde-surkh* گوگرد سرخ . (Pers.) *Lál-gandhak* لال گندک . (Hind.) *Lál-gandak* لال گندک . (Duk.) *Kózhit-talai-gandakam* കേഴിട്ട ശ്ലൈകந்தകம் . (Tam.) *Erra-gandhakamu* ఎర్రగంధకము . (Tel.) *Chovanna-gantakam* ചൊവ്വന്നഗന്തകം . (Malyal.) *Kempu-gandhaká* കമ്പുന്തകം . (Can.) *Lál-gandrok* (Beng.) *Rakta-gandhakaha* . (Sans.) *Támbaḍa-gandhak* . (Mah.) *Lál-gandhak* . (Guz.).

This substance is found in small and highly crystalline, flat or irregular pieces, of purple or brick-dust color. I think it is a sulphuret of some metal, but what the latter is have not yet found out. This Sulphur or Sulphuret burns with a faint blue flame, and emits a slight smell of Sulphur*.

591. SYZIGIUM JAMBOLAUM, D. C. (*Fruit of.*)

Jámun جامن . (Hind.) *Jámún* جامون . (Duk.) *Nágap-pazham* நாகப்பழம் . (Tam.) *Néréḍu-pandu* నేరేడు పండు . (Tel.) *Ṇa-valin-pazham* ന്നാവളിൻപഴം ; *Ṇávaḷ-pazham* ന്നാവൽപഴം . (Malyal.) *Neraḷe-hañṇu* నేరల్లె ధణ్ణు . (Can.) *Jám* ; *Jám-gúlá* ; *Kálá-jám* . (Beng.) *Jambú-phalam* . (Sans.) *Jámbaláphal* . (Mah.) *Jáanbu* . (Guz.) *Navva-geḍi* . (Cing.) *Ṣabi-e-si* or *Sabyezi* . (Bur.).

See the remarks under *Psidium pyrifera*.

* It is very frequently resorted to by native Alchymists, and is said to be the chief ingredient used by them in preparing the artificial gold and silver ?

T.

592. TACCA PINNATIFIDA, *Forsk.*

Bará-kandá بڑا کندا . (*Duk.*) Periya-karunai-kizhangu பெரியகருணைகிழங்கு. (*Tam.*) Pedda-kanda-gadda పెద్దకండాగడ్డ. (*Tel.*) Chane-kizhanna ചനെകിഴങ്ങ. (*Mal-yal.*) Pánkhadé; Touta. (*Bur.*)

593. TAMARINDUS INDICA, *Linn.* (*Pod or Fruit of—Tamarind.*)

Tamare-hindí تمر هندی ; Humar حمر ; Húmar حومر ; Šabará صبا را . (*Arab.*) Anbalah انباله . (*Pers.*) Anbli انبلی . (*Hind.*) Amlí املي ; Amlí-ká-bót املي كا بوت ; Ambli امبلي . (*Duk.*) Puḷiyam-pazham புளியம்பழம். (*Tam.*) Chinta-paṇḍu చింతపండు. (*Tel.*) Puḷiyam-pazham പുളിയമ്പഴം. (*Malyal.*) Huṇaṣhé-haṇṇu ಹುಣಸೆಹಣ್ಣು. (*Can.*) Téntúl ; Tintúri ; Ámlí ; Tétai. (*Beng.*) Téntánp̄halam. (*Sans.*) Chinch. (*Mah.*) Ámbli. (*Guz.*) Siyam-bula. (*Cing.*) Magi. (*Bur.*)

Chinchá چنچا is the Dukhni name of *Tamarind-stone* which is also used in medicine by natives.

The red variety of *Tamarind* which is occasionally met with in Southern India, is recognised by the addition of the word *red* to its ordinary names.

594. TAMARIX GALLICA, *Linn.*

Aṣl اثل ; Tarfá طرفا . (*Arab.*) Gaz گز ; Daraḥhte-gaz د رحته گز . (*Pers.*) Jhāvُ جها . (*Hind. and Duk*) Áṭru-ṣhayukku-māram ஆற்றுசயக்கு

மரம் ; Kóṭa-ṣhavukku-maram கோட்சவுக்குமரம் ; Śhīru-ṣhavukku-maram சிறுசவுக்குமரம். (Tam.) Éru-saru-mánu ఎరుశరుమాను ; Śhīri-saru-mánu శిరిశరుమాను. (Tel.) Jhāv. (Beng.) Jhāv-nu-jhāḍa. (Guz.)

Āt-alari is the Tamil name commonly in use in Southern India for *T. Gallica* or *T. Orientalis*, but the meaning of it is the river *Alari* or *Nerium odorum*. As the name is apt to be confounded with some variety of the latter very poisonous plant, I have omitted it from the text.

595. TAMARIX GALLICA, Linn. (Galls of—
Tamarix Galls.)

ثمر الطرفا Samaratuṭ-ṭarfā ; ثمرة الاثل Samaratuṭ-aṣl ; حباب الاثل Ḥabbul-aṣl ; جزمازج Jazmázaj ; عذبه Aḡbah ; كزمازك Gazmázak ; كزمازج Gazmázaj ; بڑی مائیں Baṛī-máin̄ . (Hind.) كزماز و Gazmájú . (Pers.) بڑی مائی Baṛī-mái . (Duk.)

There is a common notion in the bazaars of Madras, that the galls known under the above vernacular names are the produce of *Prosopis spicigera*, and not of any species of *Tamarix*, hence their Tamil and Telugu synonyms *Vannik-káya* வண்ணிக்காய் and *Jimmi-káya* జిమ్మికాయ. I have examined the plant (*P. Spicigera*) in all seasons during the last 2 years, and found it to produce no galls whatever.

596. TAMARIX GALLICA, Linn. (Manna of.)

گزا انجبین Gaz-anjabīn̄ . (Arab.) گزا انگبین Gaz-angabiñ . (Pers.)

597. TAMARIX ORIENTALIS, Vahl. Syn. T.
FURAS, Ham.

طرفا احمر Ṭarfāe-aḥmar ; اثل الاحمر Aṣlul-aḥmar . (Arab.) لال جهاؤ Lál-jhāv̄ . (Pers.) گز سرخ Gaze-surkh̄ . (Pers.) शिवपु-अत्रु-शवुकु-मरम Shivappu-āṭru-ṣhavukku-maram . (Hind. and Duk.)

புஜூற்றுசவுக்குமரம் ; *Shivappu-kóṭa-ṣhavukku-maram* சிவப்
புகோட்சவுக்குமரம் ; *Shivappu-ṣhiru-ṣhavukku-maram* சிவப்
புகிறுசவுக்குமரம். (*Tam.*) *Erra-érusaru-mánu* ఎర్రఁబరసఱ
ఱును ; *Erra-ṣhīri-saru-mánī* ఎర్రఱిసఱఱును. (*Tel.*) *Rakta-*
jhāv. (*Beng.*) *Lál-jhāv-nu-jhāda.* (*Guz.*)

* See the remarks in No. 594.

598. *TAMARIX ORIENTALIS, Vahl.* (*Galls of—
Tamarix Galls.*)

Ṣamaratul-aṣal ثمرة الاثل ; *Habbul-aṣal* حب الاثل .
(*Arab.*) *Gazmázak* گزمازک ; *Gazmázú* گزمازو . (*Pers.*)
Chhóṭī-máin چھوٹی مائین . (*Hind.*) *Chhóṭī-mái* چھوٹی مائی .
(*Duk.*)

See the remarks in No. 595.

599. *TECTONA GRANDIS, Linn.* (*Teak-tree.*)

Sáj ساج . (*Arab.*) *Sál* سال . (*Pers.*) *Sákhú* ساكهو ;
Ságún ساگون . (*Hind.*) *Sagván* ساگوآن . (*Duk.*) *Tékku-*
maram தேக்குமரம் . (*Tam.*) *Téku-mánu* தேకుఱును . (*Tel.*)
Tékka-maram തെക്കമരം . (*Malyal.*) *Ságách.* (*Guz.*)

See the remarks under *Shorea robusta.*

600. *THEA.* (*Tea.*)

Ṣáé صائ or *Ṣáe* صاء . (*Arab.*) *Cháye* چاي .
(*Pers. and Hind.*) *Chá* چا . (*Duk.*) *Té-ilai* தேஇலை .
(*Tam.*) *Téyáku* தேயகු . (*Tel.*) *Chápátá* ; *Cháñhá-*
pátá. (*Beng.*) *Chá.* (*Guz.*) *Té-kola.* (*Cing.*) *Laphe-*
khiáv. (*Bur.*)

601. *TEPHROSIA PURPUREA, Pers.*

Sarphónká سر پهونكا . (*Hind.*) *Hunnáli* هناللي ;
Janglí-kultí جنگلي کلتی . (*Duk.*) *Koḷluk-káy-velai* கொ

என்றும் காப்பெண்ணை. (*Tam.*) Vempali వెంపలి. (*Tel.*) Kozhippila കൊഴിഞ്ഞില. (*Malyal.*) Bon-nil-gáchh. (*Beng.*).

602. TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM, (*Turpentine Oil*).

Dhónur-rátinaj دهن الراتينج ; Dhónur-rátíyánáj روغن راتيانه . (*Arab.*) Róghane-rátíyánah دهن الراتيانج . (*Pers.*) Gandhá-barójé-ká-tél گندھا بروجي کا تیل . (*Hind.*) Gandah-férózé-ká-tél گندھ فيروزے کا تیل ; Káfúr-ká-tailam كا فوركا تيلم . (*Duk.*) Karppúrat-tailam கர்ப்பூரத்தைலம். (*Tam.*) Kar-púra-tailam கர்பூரத்தெலம். (*Tel.*) Karppúra-tailam கற்பூரத்தெலம். (*Malyal.*) Karapúrada-tailá ಕರಪೂರತಶೈಲಾ. (*Can.*) Kapúrér-tail. (*Beng.*) Karpúra-tailam. (*Sans.*) Kápúracha-tela. (*Mah.*) Kapúrnu-tél ; Tarpintan. (*Guz.*) Kapuru-tel. (*Cing.*) Piyo-ši. (*Bur.*).

Except the Arabic and Persian, the meaning of all other above names is the oil of Camphor, and they are applied to the oil of Turpentine merely on account of the resemblance of its smell to that of Camphor.

603. TERMINALIA BELLERICA, *Roxb.* (*Fruit of—Belleric Myrobalans*).

Balílaj بليلاج (*Arab.*) Balilah بليله . (*Pers.*) Bhaṛlá بهڑلا ; Bh-airá بهيرآ ; Bh-airah بهير . (*Hind.*) Balṛá بلڑا . (*Duk.*) Tánrik-káy தாண்டிக்காய். (*Tam.*) Tándra-káya தாண்டிராய். (*Tel.*) Táni താണ്ടി. (*Malyal.*) Tári-káyi താരീക്കായ. (*Can.*) Bohorá. (*Beng.*) Béhadá. (*Mah.*) Bulu. (*Cing.*) Phánkhá-si or Phángá-si. (*Bur.*).

604. TERMINALIA CATAPPA, *Linn.* (*Nut of—Indian Almond*).

Bádáme-hindí بادام ہندی . (*Pers.*) Hindi-bádám ہندی بادام ; Janglí-bádám جنگلی بادام . (*Hind. and*

(*Duk.*) Nát̃tu-vádam-koṭṭai நாட்டுவாதம்கொட்டை. (*Tam.*)
 Nát̃tu-bádam-vittulu నాట్టుబాదంవిత్తులు. (*Tel.*) Nát̃tu-bádam
 గాడ్డుబాదం ; Koṭṭa-kuru కొత్తకూరు. (*Malyal.*) Nát̃-
 bádámi నాట్ బాదామి. (*Can.*) *Banglá-badám.* (*Beng.*)
 Inguḍi-phalam ; Deṣha-bádámmitte. (*Sans.*) Nát̃-bádám.
 (*Mah.*) Nát̃-ni-badám. (*Guz.*) Koṭamba (*Cing.*).

The Malyalim names found in the Hortus Malabaricus (Vol. iv., Tab. 3 and 4) are not generally recognisable. See the remarks under *Amygdala* in page 46.

605. *TERMINALIA CHEBULA, Retz.* (*Fruit of—Chebulic myrobalans*).

Halilaj هليلج ; Halilaje-asfar هليلج اصفر. (*Arab.*)
 Halilah هليله ; Halílahe-zard هليله زرد. (*Pers.*) Har هتر ;
 Píle-har هتر پيله ; Har-píle هتر پيله ; Harrá هتر را. (*Hind.*)
 Halrá هلرا ; Harlá هلرا ; Pílá-halrá پيلا هلرا ; Haldá هلدا.
 (*Duk.*) Kaḍuk-káy கடுக்காய் (*Tam.*) Karakkáya కరకాయ
 య. (*Tel.*) Kaṭukká కడుక్కాయ. (*Malyal.*) Aḷale-káyi అల్ల
 లకాయ. (*Can.*) Hárítaki ; Hórá. (*Beng.*) Haritaki-
 phalam. (*Sans.*) Hiraḍá. (*Mah.*) Harle ; Pílo-harle.
 (*Guz.*) Aralu. (*Cing.*).

When the young fruits of *T. chebula* are dried, they become black or brown in colour, and the names applied to them are different from those in use for the ripe fruits of the same plant. They are—

Halilaje-asvad هليلج اسود. (*Arab.*) *Halílahe-siyáh* هليله سياه
 (*Pers.*) Bál-har هتر بال ; Zangi-har هتر زنگي ; Kále-har هتر كاله.
 (*Hind.*) Bál-halré هتر بال زنگي ; Zangi-halré هتر زنگي كاله ; Kále-halré
 هتر كاله. (*Duk.*) Kaḍuk-káy pinji కடுక్కాయపింజి. (*Tam.*)
 Pinda-karak-káya పిండకరకాయ (*Tel.*) Kaṭukká-pinji కడుక్కాయ
 పింజి. (*Malyal.*) Aḷale-pinda అల్లలపింజి. (*Can.*).

The following are the names of the gall-like excrescences found on the leaves and young branches of *T. chebula*.

Halré-ké-phúl هلرے کی پھول. (*Duk.*) *Kaduk-káy-pú* கடுக்காய்ப்பூ. (*Tam.*) *Karak-káya-puvvulu* కరకాయపువ్వులు. (*Tel.*) *Kafukká-pú* കടുക്കൊപ്പു. (*Malyal.*) *Ałale-huvvu* అలలె తువ్వు. (*Can.*) *Haritaki-phúl*. (*Beng.*) *Haritaki-pushpam*. (*Sans.*) *Hirađa-phúla*. (*Mah.*) *Harle-phúl*; *Pilo-harle-phúl*. (*Guz.*) *Aralu-mal*. (*Cing.*)

These excrescences are incorrectly considered as flowers of the plant; hence the meaning of the above names.

606. *TERMINALIA GLABRA*, *W. et A.*

Arjan ارجن; *Arjan-ká-pér* ارجن کا پیر. (*Hind.*) *Vellai-maruda-maram* வெள்ளைமருதமரம். (*Tam.*) *Tella-maddi-chetțu* తెల్లవద్దిచెట్టు; *Maddi-chetțu* వద్దిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) *Vella-maruta* వెల్లెమరుత; *Pulla-maruta* పుల్లెమరుత. (*Malyal.*)

607. *TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA*, *W. et A.*

Asan آسن. (*Hind.*) *Janglí-karanj* جنگلی کرانج. (*Duk.*) *Karuppu-maruta-maram* కరుప్పమరుతమరం. (*Tam.*) *Nalla-maddi-chetțu* నల్లవద్దిచెట్టు. (*Tel.*) *Karu-maruta* కరుమరుత. (*Malyal.*) *Áshán*; *Piyá-şhál*. (*Beng.*)

608. *TETRANTHRA ROXBURGHII*, *Nees. (Wood of.)*

Maghāse-hindí مغاٹ ہندی. (*Arab.*) *Kilz* كلز. (*Pers.*) *Maidá-lakři* میدا لکڑی. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Mușhāippé-yetți* ముశపిప్పెయెట్టి; *Maidá-lakři* మైదాలకర్తి; *Pișhin-pațțai* పిశిన్పట్టై. (*Tam.*) *Naramámiđi* నరమమిడి; *Meda* మెద. (*Tel.*) *Kukur-chitá*. (*Beng.*) *Maidá-lakadı*. (*Mah.*)

609. THALICTRUM FOLIOLOSUM, D. C. (*Root of.*)

Pili-jari پيلي جزئي . (*Hind.*)

610. THESPESIA POPULNEA, *Corr.*

Páras-pípal پارس پپل . (*Hind.*) Páras-pippal پارس پپل . (*Duk.*) Púraṣha-maram பூரசமரம் . (*Tam.*) Gangarénu-
chetṭu గంగరేనుచెట్టు . (*Tel.*) Púvvaraṣha పువ్వరఱఱ . (*Mal-*
yal.) Pórašh. (*Beng.*) Pársácha-jhádá. (*Mah.*) Párasa-
piplo. (*Guz.*) Gansuri-gahá. (*Cing.*)

611. THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA, *Juss.* (*The Exile or yellow Oleander.*)

Pilá-kanér پيلا كانير ; Píle-phúl-ká-kanér پيله پھول كا كانير .
(*Duk.*) Pach-*ch*-ai-*alari* பச்சை அலரி ; Tiruvá*ch*-*chip-pú*
திருவாச்சிப்பூ . (*Tam.*) Pa*ch*-*cha*-gannéru పచ్చకన్నెరు . (*Tel.*)
Pa*ch*-*cha*-arali పచ్చఱఱలలి . (*Malyal.*) Molamiyá*i*-pán.
(*Bur.*)

612. TIARIDIUM INDICUM, *Lehm.*

Háthí-*shurá* ها تهی شورا . (*Hind.*) Bich-*chhú*-*ké*-
dánk-ká-*pattá* بچھو کے ڈانک کا پتا . (*Duk.*) Tét-*koḍukki*
தேட்டுக்கொக்கி . (*Tam.*) .. Télumani-*chetṭu* తేలుమనిచెట్టు ;
Nága-*danti* నాగదంతి . (*Tel.*) Tél-*koṭukka* తెలుకొక్కొక్క ;
Tel*iyanni* తెలియణ్ణి . (*Malyal.*) Hát*i*-*shurá*. (*Beng.*)
Nágadanti. (*Sans.*)

613. TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA, *Miers. Syn. Coc-*
eulus cordifolius, D. C. (*Gulanča.*)

Giló گلو . (*Arab.*) Gul-bél گل بیل . (*Pers.*) Gulan*chá*
گلنچا ; Gul-bél گل بیل . (*Hind.*) Gul-bél گل بیل . (*Duk.*)
Šhindil-*koḍi* சிந்தில்கொடி . (*Tam.*) Tippa-*tige* తిప్పతిగ ;

Gaḍúchi గఱుచి. (Tel.) Amruta అమృత ; Chitṛámruta చిరరామృత. (Malyal.) Amruta-baḷli అమృతబళ్ళి. (Can.) Gulanchá. (Beng.) Sómavalli ; Gaḍúchi. (Sans.) Gulavéfi. (Mah.) Gulvéfi. (Guz) Rasakinda (Cing.) Šinza-manne or Singo-moné. (Bur.).

An Extract of this plant, which is in common use of the Hakeems, is known by the following names : —

Satte-giló ست گلو. (Pers. and Hind.) Gul-bél-ká-sat گل بیل کا ست. (Duk.) Šhmdal-šharukkarai శ్రీపతలశ్రుతకణా. (Tam.) Tippa-sattu తిప్పశత్తు. (Tel.) Palo. (Beng.).

It looks like a flour and tastes bitter. It chiefly consists of an amylaceous substance with a bitter principle.

614. TODDALIA ACULEATA, Pers. (Berries of.)

Jangli-káli-mirch جنگلی کالی مرچ. (Hind.) Jangli-káli-mirchí جنگلی کالی مرچی. (Duk.) Miḷakarānai மிளகற்பனை. (Tam.) Mirapa-kāndra మిరపకాండ్ర ; Konda-kasinda-chettu కొండకసింజపెట్టు. (Tel.) Toṭali తొటలి ; Muḷaka-tāṇi ములకతాణి ; Kákka-toṭali కాకకొటలి. (Malyal.) Kudu-miriṣh. (Cing.).

See the remarks under *Zizyphus jujuba*.

615. TODDY.

Tári تری . (Pers.) Sēndi سیندی ; Tári تری . (Hind. and Duk.) Kallu కల్లు. (Tam.) Kallu కల్లు. (Tel.) Henda హెండ (Can.) Rá. (Cing.).

Toddy was originally derived from the Hindustani word Tári تری , which is the name of the intoxicating juice obtained from the *Palmyra Tree* (*Borassus flabelliformis*); but according to the present usage, it is applied in English to every juice drawn from a plant and used as a drink.

There are many kinds of *Toddy* in India, and they are named according to the plants from which they are produced. The following are the names of some of the varieties of *Toddy* in Southern India:—

a. *Toddy* of *Borassus flabelliformis* or *Palmyra Toddy*.—*Tári* تاري. (Pers.) *Tári* تاري. (Hind. and Duk.) *Panaṅ-kallu* பனங்களு. (Tam.) *Táti-kallu* தாதிக்கல்லு. (Tel.) *Tat-rá*. (Cing.).

b. *Toddy* of *Phoenix Sylvestris*.—*Séndhi* سيندهي. (Hind.) *Séndi* سيندي. (Duk.) *Ích-chaṅ-kallu* ஈச்சங்களு. (Tam.) *Íta-kallu* இதைக்கல்லு. (Tel.) *Indí-rá*. (Cing.).

c. *Toddy* of *Cocos nucifera* or *Cocoanut Toddy*.—*Tártýe-nárgil* تارئي نارگيل. (Pers.) *Nárelé* ناريلي. (Hind.) *Nárel-ki-tá* ناريل کي تاري; *Nárel-ki-séndi* ناريل کي سيندي. (Duk.) *Téngá-kallu* தேங்கைக்களு; *Tennaṅ-kallu* தென்னங்களு. (Tam.) *Tenkáya-kallu* తెంకాయக்கல்லు. (Tel.) *Pál-rá*. (Cing.).

d. *Toddy* of *Caryota Urens*.—*Mári-ki-séndi* ماري کي سيندي; *Mári-ki-tári* ماري کي تاري. (Duk.) *Kúndar-panaṅ-kallu* கூந்தற்பனங்களு. (Tam.).

e. *Toddy* of *Azadirachta Indica* or *Morgosa Toddy*.—*Nimb-ká-nirá* نيمب کا نيرا. (Hind.) *Nim-ká-nirá* نيم کانيرا. (Duk.) *Véppaṅ-kallu* வேப்பங்களு. (Tam.) *Vépa-kallu* వేప కలు. (Tel.) *Nimba-rá*. (Cing.).

f. *Toddy* of *Ficus glomerata*.—*Gullér-ká-nirá* گليلر کا نيرا. (Hind.) *Gullar-ká-nirá* گليلر کانيرا. (Duk.) *Attik kallu* அத்திக்களு. (Tam.) *Atti-kallu* అత్తిక్కలు. (Tel.) *Atti-rá*. (Cing.).

The Hindustani and Dukhni name *Nirá* نيرا is applied to those *Toddies* which do not possess intoxication, and also to all *Toddies* when they are fresh and not yet began to ferment. For example, *Tári-ká-nirá* تاري کا نيرا is the *Palmyra Toddy* before it begins to ferment, in which condition it is found early in the morning before the sun-rise.

616. TRAPA BISPINOSA, *Roxb.* (*Fruit of.*)

Singará سنگاڑا ; Singhárah سنگھاڑہ ; Páni-phal
 پانی پھل . (*Hind. and Duk.*) Panṛi-mottai பன்றிமொத்த
 தை ; Paṇṇi-móndán-kizhangu பண்ணிமொந்தான் கிழங்கு.
 (*Tam.*) Pandi-gadda పందిగడ్డ ; Parike-gadda పరికెగడ్డ. (*Tel.*)
 Páni-phal. (*Beng.*).

617. TRAGACANTHA. (*Tragacanth or Gum Tra-
 gacanth.*)

Kaşérá كاشيرا Şamaghul-qassád صمغ القشاد or Sama-
 ghul-qattád صمغ القتان . (*Arab.*) Katérá كتيرا ; Zól
 zadah زول زدہ . (*Pers.*) Katérá كتيرا ; Katérá-gónd
 كتيرا گوند . (*Hind. and Duk.*)

In the bazaars of S. India, *Tragacanth* is generally and
 incorrectly known as the *gum of Almond*; whence its Tamil and
 Telugu synonymes, *Bádam-piṣhin* பாடாம்பிசின் and *Bádam-banka*
 బాదాంబంక.

618. TREAK FAROOK.

Tiryáqul-fárúq تریاق الفاروق or Tiryáqe-fárúq
 تریاق اکبر . (*Arab.*) Tiryáke-
 fárúq تریاق فاروق . (*Pers.*) Tiryáqe-fárúq
 تریاق فاروق . (*Duk.*)

619. TRIBULUS LANUGINOSUS, *Linn.*

Bastitáj بستینا ج ; Khasak خسک . (*Arab.*) Kháre-
 khasak خا رخسک . (*Pers.*) Gókhru گو کھرو . (*Hind.*)
 Ghókrú گھو کرو . (*Duk.*) Neruppi நெருப்பி . (*Tam.*)
 Palléru-mullu పల్లెరుముల్లు ; Chiru-palléru చిరుపల్లెరు . (*Tel.*)
 Neriuppiil നെരൂപ്പിത്തീര . (*Malyal.*) Negalu-gidá നീക്കല
 റ്റട . (*Can.*) Vanasranghátá ; Gokhurhá ; Trikanṭaka-vallí.
 (*Sans.*) Ghókarú ; Charátṭé . (*Mah.*) Gókhru. (*Guz.*)
 Neranchi or Neranji. (*Cing.*) Sule-apeñ. (*Bur.*).

620. TRICHOSANTHES CORDATA, Roxb.

621. TRICHOSANTHES CUCUMERINA, Linn.

Jangli-chi-chóndá | جنكلي چچرو ندى . (Hind.) Káttup-pépuḍal காட்டுப்பேபுடல்; Péy-puḍal பேப்புடல். (Tam.) Adavi-poṭla அடவிபொட்ட; Chédu-poṭla சேதுபொட்ட; Paṭólamu పటోలము. (Tel.) Kaippam-paṭólam கைப்பம்பொலம்; Paṭavaḷam పాటవాలం; Pépaṭolam పేపాటలం. (Malyal.) Bettada-paḍavalá బెట్టడ పాడవాల. (Can.) Ban-chi-changá. (Beng.) Rāñácha-paḍavalí. (Mah.) Tó-pelen-moye. (Bur.)

622. TRICHOSANTHES NERVIFOLIA, Linn.

Syn. T. DIOICA, Roxb.

Parvar | پرو ; Palval | پالول . (Hind.) Kombu-puḍalai | கொம்புபுடலை. (Tam.) Kommu-poṭla కొమ్ముపొట్ల. (Tel.) Paṭólam పాటలం. (Malyal) Potól. (Beng.).

623. TRICHOSANTHES PALMATA, Roxb.

Anbaghól | انبغول ; Hanzale-aḥmar | حنظل احمر . (Arab.) Hanzale-surkh | حنظل سرخ . (Pers.) Lál-inḍráyan | لال اندراون . (Hind.) Lál-inḍrávan | لال اندراون ; Gúda-pandú | گوداپندو . (Duk.) Korattai | கொட்டை ; Shavari-pazham | சவரிபழம். (Tam.) Avvagúda-pandú | అవ్వ గూడపండు ; Ábuvva | అబువ్వు. (Tel.) Avagude-haṇṇu | అవగుడే పళ్లు. (Can.) Kavandāla. (Mah.) Titta-hondala. (Cing.).

624. TRIGONELLA FENUM-GRÆCUM, Roxb.

(Seeds of.)

Hulbah | حلبه . (Arab) Shanbalid | شنبليد ; Shamlit | شملت ; Shamliz | شمليز . (Pers.) Méthi | میتھی . (Hind. and Duk.) Vendayam | వెండయం. (Tam.) Mentulu | మెంతులు

கல. (Tel.) Uluva உலுவ ; Ventayam வெந்தயம். (Mal-
yal.) Ménthyá മിന്ത്യ. (Can.) Méthi. (Beng.) Méthi.
(Sans.) Méthi. (Mah.) Méthi. (Guz.) Uluva. (Cing.)
Pe-nán-ta-zi. (Bur.).

625. TRITICUM VULGARE, Vill. (Seeds or Grains
of—Wheat.)

Hintah حنطه . (Arab.) Gandum گندم . (Pers.)
Géhún گیون . (Hind.) Gehún گهون . (Duk.) Gódumai
கோதுமை. (Tam.) Gódumulu கீதமுல. (Tel.) Kótanpam
கொதனபம். (Malyal.) Gódhi கீதி. (Can.) Giún. (Beng.)
Yavá. (Sans.) Gahunḡ. (Mah.) Ghavum. (Guz.) Tiringu.
(Cing.) Giyonsabá. (Bur.).

626. TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA, W. et A.
(Country Ipecacuanha plant.)

Janglí-pikván جنگلي پكوان ; Antamúl انتمول . (Hind.)
Pit-káři پت كا ژي . (Duk.) Nach-churuppán நச்சுருப்
பான் ; Nájja-murich-chán நஞ்சமுரிச்சான் ; Náy-pálai நாய்
பலை ; Péyp-pálai பேய்ப்பலை. (Tam.) Verri-pála வெரிபால் ;
Kukka-pála கக்கபால். (Tel.) Valli-pála வலிபலை.
(Malyal.) Anto-mul. (Beng.) Bin-nuga. (Cing.).

See the remarks under *Hemidesmus Indicus*.

627. TYPHONIUM ORIXENSE, Schott.

Karuṇaik-kizhangu கருணைக்கிழங்கு ; Kár-karuṇaik-
kizhangu கர்கருணைக்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Kanda-gadda கண்ட
கட்ட ; Durada-kanda-gadda டுரடகண்டகட்ட. (Tel.) Chéna சென.
(Malyal.) Ghét-kochu. (Beng.).

U.

628. UNCARIA GAMBIR, *Roxb. (Wood of)*
Ankuḍu-karra అంకుడుకర్ర. (*Tel.*) Gambir. (*Malay.*)

629. URGINEA INDICA, *Kunth. Syn. Scilla*
INDICA, Roxb. (Bulb of—Indian Squill.)

Isqile-hindī اسقیل ہندی ; Aṅṣale-hindī انصل ہندی ;
Baṣlul-fāre-hindī بصل الفار ہندی ; Baṣlul-barre-hindī
بصل البر ہندی . (*Arab.*) Piyāze-dashtīé-hindī
پیا ز موش ہندی ; Piyāze-móshe-hindī پیا ز موشتی ہندی .
(*Pers.*) Kánda کاند ; Jangli-piyáz جنگلی پیاز . (*Hind.*)
Jangli-piyáz جنگلی پیاز ; Kandra کندرا . (*Duk.*) Nari-
venḡayam ناریدெங்காயம் . (*Tam.*) Nakka-vulli-gaḍḍa నక్క
బుల్లిగడ్డ . (*Tel.*) Kátṭulli കാട്ടുబുల్లి . (*Malayal.*) Aḍavi-
irulli അടവ�രക്കുഴു . (*Can.*) Jongli-piááj ; Ban-piááj . (*Beng.*)
Vana-palāṅḍam . (*Sans.*) Rāṇácha-kándé . (*Mah.*) Jangli-
kánda . (*Guz.*) Val-lúnú . (*Cing.*) To-keşún ; Tankæet-tva.
(*Bur.*).

The Arabic and Persiāñ names applied in books to the bulb of both *U. Indica* (*Indian Squill*) and *U. Scilla* (*Squill*) are generally the same; but to render them correctly applicable to the former the affix *Country* or *Indian* should be added to each of them.

Kánda is correctly the Hindustani name of *Indian Squill*, but is found applied in several books to *Onion*.

In some works (*Materia Indica, &c.*), *Ledebouria hyacinthoides* is confounded, under the name of *Erythronium Indicum* (*Rott.*), with *Scilla (Urginea) Indica*, and the vernacular names of the latter are applied to the former. These names, however,

will not be properly applicable to *L. hyacinthoides* unless the prefix *small* or *lesser* is added to them, as is the case with the names under that plant in this Catalogue.

There is the same confusion about these drugs in the bazaar, where they are generally sold under the same names. But there is enough of difference between them to distinguish them, as follows:—

Bulb of U. Indica.

Bulb of L. hyacinthoides.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. It is a <i>tunicated</i> bulb, consisting of fleshy coats, which enclose each other completely in a concentric manner; roundish-ovate, brownish white or yellowish grey in color externally.</p> | <p>1. It is a <i>scaly</i> bulb, made of very smooth and fleshy scales, which are so imbricated that they might be mistaken for coats if not carefully examined; roundish-ovate generally, sometimes slightly compressed on sides; and whitish brown externally.</p> |
| <p>2. Generally about the size of a small orange, and some times as big as a pomegranate.</p> | <p>2. Generally about the size of a large nutmeg, and very seldom attains the size of a lime.</p> |
| <p>3. It is generally a simple bulb.</p> | <p>3. Though it is not a multiple bulb like <i>Garlic</i>, yet 2 or 3 smaller bulbs often unite together at the base, and are inclosed in a thin membranous coat.</p> |
| <p>4. Taste slightly bitter.</p> | <p>4. Taste very bitter and slightly acrid.</p> |
| <p>5. However small the bulb is, the rudiment or base of the leaves, which is generally found in it, is 1 or 1½ inches in breadth.</p> | <p>5. However large the bulb is, the base of the leaves (or the dry leaves themselves, which are generally found attached to it), is not more than 1 or 2 lines in breadth.</p> |

6. It is very seldom to find this bulb to have the remains of the *scape*. When it does so, the latter is about an inch in breadth, and 4 or 5 lines in thickness.

6. In addition to the leaves, this bulb occasionally contains the dry *scape* in its centre, which is about the thickness of a broom-stick.

7. When dug out, these bulbs are generally found in clusters, each of which contains many of various size. The mother-bulb, which is the largest, is in the centre and surrounded by many smaller ones. In this condition, some of the smaller bulbs are much compressed on 2 or 3 sides from the pressure of others.

7. I have always found these bulbs growing singly. They are probably propagated by seeds.

L. hyacinthoides is a better substitute for the *Officinal Squill* than *U. Indica*, and it is particularly so if selected soon after it has flowered. If cut into slices and dried, it is yellowish white or pale grey, slightly translucent, scentless, and very bitter. When recently dried, it bears some resemblance to the *Vermiform Tragacanth* of the European shops.

U. Indica possesses little or no action when it is old and large, as is generally found in the bazaar. To ensure its good action, it should either be very young and not larger than a lime in size, or its innermost coats alone should be selected. The outer coats are quite useless.

630. UVÆ, *Syn.* UVÆ PASSÆ. (*Raisins.*)

Zabib زبيب; Mavéz مویز; Monaqqá منقلى. (*Arab.*)
 Bédánah بيدانه; Angúre-khushk انگور خشك. (*Pers.*)
 Kishmish كشمش; Monaqqá منقلى; Bédánah بيدانه; Sákhé-
 angúr سوگه انگور. (*Hind.*) Monaqqá منقلى; Bédánah
 بايدانه. (*Duk.*) Ularnda-dirákshap-pazham உலர்ந்ததிரா

ఉండుద్రాక్షపండు. (*Tam.*) Endu-dráksha-paṇḍu ఎండుద్రాక్షపండు; Dīpa-dráksha-paṇḍu దీపద్రాక్షపండు; Sanna-dráksha-paṇḍu సన్నద్రాక్షపండు. (*Tel.*) Muntirinnap-pazham ముంతిరినాపాఝం; Uṇanniya-muntirinnap-pazham అణణ్ణియముంతిరినాపాఝం. (*Malýal.*) Dīpa-drákshi దీపద్రాక్షి. (*Can.*) Kismis; Monakkha; Saská-drakhyá. (*Beng.*) Kismis; Kismis-drák. (*Guz.*) Vellich-cha-mudra-palam; Vellich-cha-mudra-ká. (*Cing.*) Šabí-ši, Šabyá-ši or Ţabí-ti. (*Bur.*)

See the remarks under *Pyrus Cydonia*.

V.

631. VALERIANÆ RADIX. (*Valerian Root*.)

Sunbuluttīb سنبل الطيب; Sunbulul-aṣāfir سنبل العصافير.
 (*Arab.*) Sunbuluttīb سنبل الطيب. (*Pers.*) Viláyati-jatámánsi ولا يتي جتا ماسي; Viláyati-bálchar ولا يتي بال چنر.
 (*Hind.*) Viláyati-jhatámánsi ولا يتي جهتا مانسي. (*Duk.*)

In Arabic and Persian, *Sunbul* سنبل is the name of *Valerian Root* and also of the root of *Nardostachys Jatamansi*; but in Dukhni, it is often applied to *White Arsenic* (*Arsenicum Album*). As this confusion might lead to some serious errors, I have omitted the name (*Sunbul*) from the text under all these drugs.

632. VALERIANA HARDWICKII, *Wall.*633. VATERIA INDICA, *Linn.* (*Resin of—Piny or White Dammer.*)

Suféd-dámar سفید دامر (*Hind.*) Vellai-kunṛikam வெள்ளை குன்றிகம்; Vellai-dámar வெள்ளை டாமர். (*Tam.*) Dúpa-dámaru దూపదామరు; Tella-dámaru తెల్లదామరు. (*Tel.*)

Payana പയന; Vella-kunturukkam വെളളകുന്തുരുക്കം.
(*Malyal.*) Hal; Hal-dumula. (*Cing.*).

634. VATICA TUMBUGAIA, *W. et A.* (*Resin of.*)

Kálá-dámar كالا ذمار. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Karuppu-
dāmar കരുപ്പുപാമർ. (*Tam.*) Nalla-dāmaru నల్లపామరు. (*Tel.*)
Kara-kundurukkam കറകുന്തുരുക്കം. (*Malyal.*).

635. VERNONIA ANTHELMINTICA, *Willd.*

(*Seeds of.*)

Āṭarilál آطريلال; Itrilál اتريلال. (*Arab. and Pers.*)
Sómraj سومراج; Bukchi بکچی. (*Hind.*) Káli-zírí
کالی زیری; Káli-jírí كالی جیری; Karví-zírí كروى زیری.
(*Duk.*) Káṭṭu śhíragam காட்டுசீரகம். (*Tam.*) Aḍavi-
jilakara అడవిజలకర; Viśha-kanṭa-kálu విషకంఠకాలు. (*Tel.*)
Káṭṭu-jirakam കാട്ടുജീരകം. (*Malyal.*) Káḍu-jirage కాడు
జీరగ. (*Can.*) Somrāj. (*Beng.*) Aṭavi-jirakaha. (*Sans.*)
Rāṇácha-jiré. (*Mah.*) Káli-jiri; Kadvo-jiri. (*Guz.*) Sanni-
náegam; Sanni-násang. (*Cing.*).

See the remarks under *Nigella Indica* with respect to the
Dukhni name *Káli-zírí*, &c.

636. VILLARSIA INDICA, *Vent.*

Kamúdní كامودنی; Kamúdi كامودي. (*Hind.*) Baṛa-
antargangá বারান্তরগঙ্গা. (*Duk.*) Periya-ákáśha-támaraí
பெரியஆகாசதாமரை. (*Tam.*) Pedda-ákáśha-támara పెద్దఆ
కాశతమర; Pedda-antara-támara పెద్దఅంతరతమర. (*Tel.*)
Nírāmpal നീരാമ്പൽ; Naiytaalānpal നൈയ്യാലാമ്പൽ.
(*Malyal.*) Antara-gange అంతరగంగ. (*Can.*) Baṛa-pān-
chúli. (*Beng.*).

637. VINUM. (*Fermented' juice of grapes—Wine or Port Wine*).

Khamr خمر ; *Sharáb* شراب . (*Arab.*) *Mai* مي ; *Bádah* بادہ ; *Mul* مل . (*Pers.*) *Angúri-sharáb* انگوری شراب . (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Diráksha-gháráyam* திராக்ஷாசாராயம் . (*Tam.*) *Dráksha-sáráyi* த்ராக்ஷாசாயி ; *Dráksha-rasam* த்ராக்ஷாரசம் . (*Tel.*) *Muntirinnap-pazham-cháráyam* முந்திரிந்நப்பழம்-சாராயம் . (*Malyal.*) *Drákh-nu-dáru* . (*Guz.*) *Múdira-ká-araku* ; *Múdiraka-pána* . (*Cing.*)

638. VIOLA ODORATA,——.

Banafshaj بنفشهج *Banafsaj* بنفسج . (*Arab.*) *Banafsah* بنفشه . (*Pers. Hind. and Duk.*) *Váyilettu* வாயிலெட்டு . (*Tam.*) *Bonosá* . (*Beng.*) *Bága-baṇósá* . (*Mah.*) *Banaphsá* . (*Guz.*)

639. VIOLA SUFFRUTICOSA, *Linn.*

Ratan-purs رتن پرس . (*Hind.*) *Ratan-purus* رتن پرس . (*Duk.*) *Órilait-támarai* ஓரிலைத்தாமரை . (*Tam.*) *Kéokibiṇ* . (*Bur.*)

640. VISCUM MONOICUM, *Roxb.*

Kuchlé-ká-malang كچلہ گاملانگ . (*Hind.*) *Kuchlé-ksoukan* كچلہ کی سوکن . (*Duk.*) *Pullurivi* புல்லூரிவி ; *Pullúri* புல்லூரி . (*Tam.*) *Pullurivi* పుల్లూరివి . (*Tel.*)

The above Tamil and Telugu names are applied in Madras to any small plant which grows on another plant, without much discretion, and they are also misapplied occasionally to *Cassya filiformis* and another plant. They ought to be, however, restricted to *V. monoicum*.

641. VITEX NEGUNDO, *Linn.*

Aşlaq اثلق ; Fanjangasht فنجانگشت ; Zúkhamsatil-ouráq ن وخمسة الا وراق ; Zúkhamsate-asábeq ن وخمسة اصابع . (Arab.) Panj-angusht پنج انگشت ; Banj-angasht بنجانگشت ; Sísbán سیسبان . (Pers.) Sanbhálú شنبالی ; Nirgandí نرگندی . (Hind.) Shambáli شمبالی ; Shamálú شمالو . (Duk.) Vellai-noch-chi வெள்ளைநொச்சி ; Noch-chi நொச்சி . (Tam.) Tella-vávili తెల్లవారి ; Vávili వారి . (Tel.) Vella-noch-chi వెల్లెనొచ్చి ; Veł-noch-chi వెలదొచ్చి ; Noch-chi నొచ్చి . (Malyal.) Lakki-gidá లక్కిగిడా . (Can.) Nişhindá ; Sámálú . (Beng.) Shvéta-surasa-vrikshaha . (Sans.) Nikka ; Sudu-nikka . (Cing.) Kiyoubhán-biņ or Kiyubán-biņ . (Bur.)

See the remarks under the next plant.

642. VITEX TRIFOLIA, *Linn.*

Aşlaqe-ábi اثلق آبی . (Arab.) Panj-angushte-ábi پنج انگشت آبی ; Banj-angashte-ábi بنجانگشت آبی . (Pers.) Páni-ki-sanbhálú پانی کی سنبالو ; Suféd-sanbhálú سفیدسنبالو . (Hind.) Páni-ki-shanbáli پانی کی شنبالی ; Ujli-shanbáli ا جلی شنبالی . (Duk.) Nir-noch-chi نیرنொச்சி ; Shiru-noch-chi شیرنொచ్చి . (Tam.) Niru-vávili నీరువారి ; Shiru-vávili శిరువారి . (Tel.) Nir-noch-chi నీరొచ్చి . (Malyal.) Nira-lakki-gidá నిరలక్కిగిడా . (Can.) Páni-sámálú . (Beng.) Surasa-vrikshaha ; Jala-nirgundí . (Sans.) Vaturu-nikka . (Cing.) Kiyoubhán-biņ ; Yé-kiyubán-biņ . (Bur.)

The native synonymes of *V. negundo* and *V. trifolia* are confounded with each other, particularly with respect to the words *white* and *water*, which are applicable to the latter only. See the remarks under *Justicia Gendarussa*.

643. VITIS INDICA, *Linn.*

Jangli-angúr جنگلی انگور . (*Duk.*) Shembára-valli శంభారవల్లి . (*Tel.*) Chempára-valli చెంపారవల్లి . (*Mal-yal.*) Ámoluká. (*Beng.*)

644. VITIS QUADRANGULARIS, *Wall.*

Hár-jórá هار جورا ; Had-jórá هد جورا ; Nallar نلر . (*Hind.*) Nallér نلیر . (*Duk.*) Pirāṇḍai பிரண்டை . (*Tam.*) Nalléru నల్లరు . (*Tel.*) Verantá വെരണ്ട ; Piranṭa പിറന്ത . (*Malyal.*) Mangaruḷi మంగరుల్లి . (*Can.*) Hórijórá ; Hárbhángá. (*Beng.*) Vajra-valli. (*Sans.*) Chodhári. (*Guz.*) Shazávn-leṣe. (*Bur.*)

645. VITIS VINIFERA, *Linn.* (*Fruits of—Grapes.*)

Āinab عنب or Āanab عنب . (*Arab.*) Angúr انگور . (*Pers.*) Angúr انگور ; Dák داک ; Dákh داکھ . (*Hind.*) Angúr انگور ; Dák داک . (*Duk.*) Diráksha-pazham దిరక్షపాళమ ; Koḍi-mundirip-pazham కొడిమందిరిప్పాళమ . (*Tam.*) Dráksha-panḍu ద్రాక్షపండు ; Góstini-panḍu గోస్తినిపండు . (*Tel.*) Muntirinnap-pazham ముంతిరినాపాళం ; Pach-cha-muntirin-pazham పచ్చమంతిరినాపాళం . (*Malyal.*) Drákshihannu ద్రాక్షిహణ్ణు . (*Can.*) Drakhyá ; Ángur. (*Beng.*) Dráksha-phalam. (*Sans.*) Dráksha. (*Mah.*) Drákh. (*Guz.*) Mudra-palam ; Mudraká. (*Cing.*) Šabí-si, Šabyá-si or Ṭabí-ti. (*Bur.*)

The Hindustani and Dukhni names *Dák* and *Dák* are properly the general names of *Grapes*; but are commonly applied in many places of India to only one variety of them, which is black, and very large and long. The correct name for the latter is *Habshí-angúr* حبشي انگور .

For the names of *Port wine*, *Wine vinegar*, and *Raisins*, see under *Vinum*, *Acetum*, and *Uvæ*.

646. VIVERRA ZIBETHA, Linn. (*Zibeth*, or *Zibeth Civet Cat*.)

Mushk-billi مشك بلی . (Hind.) Mushak-billi
مشق بلی or Mushaq-billi . (Duk.).

647. VIVERRA ZIBETHA, Linn. (*Inspissated and dried Seretion of*.)

Billi-ká-mushk بلی کاشك . (Hind.).

W.

648. WITHANIA (PUNEERIA) COAGU }
LANS, *Dunal*. } *Seeds of*.

649. WITHANIA (PHYSALIS) SOMNI-
FERA, *Dunal*. }

Habbul-káknaje-hindí حب الكانج هندي . (Arab.)
Tuḡhme-káknáje-hindí تخم کانج هندي . (Pers.) Punír-
ké-bij پنیر کے بیج . (Hind.) Hindí-káknaj-ké-binj
نات کی اسگند کے بیج; Nát-ki-asgand-ké-binj ہندی کانج کے بیج .
(Duk.) Amúkkurá-virai அமுக்குரவிரை . (Tam.) Pennéru-
gadda-vittulu పెన్నెరుగడ్డవీలు . (Tel.) Ashvaganda-bichí.
(Beng.).

Káknaj कान्ज and *Asgand* اسگند are the names of another drug not indigenous to India, and therefore cannot be correctly applicable to the above seeds without the addition of the word *Indian* or *Country*.

650. WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA, R. Br. (Seeds of.)

Lasánul-*aaşáfir* لسان العصار فير ; Lasánul-*aaşáfirul-haló* لسان العصار فير الحلو . (Arab.) Indarjou اندر جو ; Indarjouve-*shirín* اندر جو شیرین ; Tu \check{h} me-ahare-*shirín* تخم اهر شیرین ; Zabáne-kunjashk زبان کنجشک ; Zabáne-kunjashke-*shirín* زبان کنجشک شیرین . (Pers.) Indarjou اندر جو ; Mithá indarjou میتھا اندر جو . (Hind. and Duk.) Vetpá-larişki வெட்டாலரிசி ; Vetpála-virai வெட்டாலவிசை . (Tam.) Kodisha-vittulu కొడిశావిత్తులు ; Kalinga-vittulu కలింగావిత్తులు . (Tel.) Kotakappála-vitta കൊടകప్పലാവിത്ത . (Malyal.) Indarjou. (Beng.) Indrajou. (Mah.) Indarjou. (Guz.) Vepál-arsi ; Vepál-pál. (Cing.)

There are two kinds of *Indar-jou* اندر جو in the bazaar, *sweet* and *bitter*. According to some native works and many native practitioners and druggists, they are the produce of one and the same plant, viz., *W. tinctoria*; but this is contrary to the fact. *W. tinctoria* is found in several gardens of Madras, and it always produces only one kind of seeds which are the *sweet Indar-jou*. The *bitter Indar-jou* is the produce of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* and *H. pubescens*, whose vernacular names will be found under the head of those plants*.

* The plant *Wrightia tinctoria*, which was until lately considered as *W. antidysenterica*, and which, as I have just stated above, is found in several gardens at Madras, quite corresponds with the distinctions pointed out by Dr. Wight in his able remarks in the Pharmacopœia of India, pages 456 and 457. In addition to these, there is another, which although not strictly a botanical distinction, it is a very practical one, viz., the taste of the seeds. The seeds of *W. tinctoria*, if not distinctly sweet, are quite free from bitterness; while those of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* and *H. pubescens* are very bitter.

The seeds of *W. tinctoria*, which constitutes the sweet variety of *Indar-jou* in the bazaar, are not distinctly sweet, as they are supposed to be or as their names imply; but being quite free from bitterness, they are named *Sweet Indar-jou* only to distinguish them from the bitter variety (*Bitter Indar-jou*), which is actually very bitter.

X.

651. XANTHOCHYMUS PICTORIUS, *Roxb.*

Tamál-chedi தமால்செடி ; Chikaṭi-maram சிகடிமரம்.
 (Tam.) Tamála-chetṭu தமாலசெட்டி ; Chikaṭi-mánu சிகடிமான்.
 (Tel.) Goraka or Gorakka. (Cing.).

652. XYLOCARPUS GRANATUM, *Kon.*

Póruṣh. (Beng.) Kaḍól. (Cing.).

The Burmese name given to this plant in Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah is more applicable to *Lodoicea Sechellarum* or the sea-cocoanut plant.

The Bengali name in the text is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, which is of rather doubtful acceptation, and as it is given in that work it signifies a man.

653. XYRIS INDICA, *Linn.*

Koch-chilittip-pullu கொச்சிவித்திப்புல்லு. (Tam.) Koch-chilach-chipulla കൊച്ചിളച്ചിപ്പുല്ല. (Malyal.) * Dábi-dúbi. (Beng.).

The literal meaning of the above Bengali name, which is from the Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis, is *champong*, and it is not therefore, generally recognised as the name of any plant.

Z.

654. ZEA MAYS, Linn. (*Seeds of—Maize or Indian Corn.*)

Khandarús خند روس ; *Khálávan* خالاون ; *Zurratul-makkah* ذرة المك . (*Arab.*) *Hinṭahe-rúmi* حنطة رومي . (*Arab.*) *Gandume-makkah* گندم مکه ; *Khóshahē-makki* خوشه مکي . (*Pers.*) *Makkah-javár* مکه جو ار ; *Makkah-bhūṭṭah* مکه بھتہ . (*Hind.*) *Makkah-jári* مکه جاری . (*Duk.*) *Makká-ṣhólam* மக்காசோளம் . (*Tam.*) *Makká-zonṇalu* మక్కాజొన్నలు . (*Tel.*) *Chólam* ചൊളം . (*Malyal.*) *Bhúṭá* ; *Makká-javár* ; *Makká-bhúṭá* . (*Beng.*) *Piyaṇbu* . (*Bur.*)

655. ZINCI CARBONAS. (*Impure Carbonate of Zinc, or Calamine.*)

656. ZINCI SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Zinc or White Vitriol.*)

Suféd-tútah سفید تو تہ ; *Suféd-thútháh* سفید تھو تہا . (*Hind.*) *Suféd-tuttá* سفید تتا . (*Duk.*) *Vellai-tuttam* வெள்ளை துத்தம் ; *Pál-tuttam* பால்துத்தம் . (*Tam.*) *Pálu-tuttam* పలుకుత్తం . (*Tel.*) *Tuttam* തുത്തം . (*Malyal.*) *Bile-tutyá* బిలెతుత్య . (*Can.*) *Sudu-tuttam* . (*Cing.*)

657. ZINCUM. (*Zinc.*)

Dastá داستا ; *Jastá* جستا or *Jast* جست . (*Hind.*) *Jas* جس . (*Duk.*) *Tutta-nágam* துத்தநாகம் . (*Tam.*) *Tuttu-*

nágam పుత్తనాగం. (Tel.) Nágam നാഗం. (Malyal.) Sattu సత్తు. (Can.) Nágam. (Sans.) Tutti-nága. (Mah.) Tutti-nága. (Guz.) Dastá. (Beng.).

658. ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, Roxb. (Dried root of—Ginger.)

Zanjabil زنجبیل یا بس ; Zanjabile-yábis زنجبیل خشك . (Arab.) Zanjabile-khushk . (Pers.) Sónṭh سو نث . (Duk.) Sindhī سندھی . (Hind.) Sónṭ سو نث . (Guz.) Shukku శుక్కు. (Tam.) Sonṭi సొంఱి. (Tel.) Chukka చుక్క. (Malyal.) Vaṇa-sunṭhi వణసంఠి. (Can.) Sónṭ. (Beng.) Viṣhva-bheshajam. (Sans.) Súnṭ. (Guz.) Velicha-inguru or Inguru. (Cing.) Ginsi-khiáv. (Bur.).

659. ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS, Roxb. (Fresh root of—Green Ginger.)

Zanjabile-raṭab زنجبیل رطب . (Arab.) Zanjabile-tar زنجبیل تر . (Pers.) Adrak ادراك . (Hind. and Duk.) Inji ఇంజి. (Tam.) Allam అల్లం. (Tel.) Inchi ఇంచీ. (Malyal.) Hasisunṭhi హసిసంఠి. (Can.) Ádrök. (Beng.) Ádrakam. (Sans.) Ala. (Mah.) Ádu. (Guz.) Amu-inguru. (Cing.) Giṇṇ'siñ. (Bur.).

660. ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA, Linn. (Fruit of.)

Sidr سدر ; Nabiq نبق ; Aunnábe-hindí عناب هندی . (Arab.) Kunár كُنار . (Pers.) Bér بیر . (Hind. and Duk.) Elandap-pazham ఎలాదాపాఱము. (Tam.) Régu-pandū రేగుపండు ; Ganga-régu-pandū గంగారేగుపండు ; Karkandhuvu కర్కంధువు. (Tel.) Elantap-pazham ఎలంతాపాఱము. (Malyal.) Yalachihannu యలచీరణ్ణు. (Can.) Kúl ; Bér ; Bór. (Beng.)

Badarí-phalam. (*Sans.*) Bóra. (*Mah.*) Bór. (*Guz.*) Hlanda ;
 Másáṅká. (*Cing.*) Zi-ṣi. (*Bur.*).

The Arabic names of the above fruit, *Sidr* or *Sadur*, and *Nabiq*, are misapplied in some books to *Pomegranate* and to the fruits of *Cordia latifolia* and *C. myxa*. In a few others, again, *Aunnáb* is considered as the name of this fruit (*Z. jujuba*); but it is the name of another fruit, which does not grow in India. It is often found in the bazaar, and as the fruit of *Z. jujuba* is a good substitute for it, the latter, is correctly named in some works as *Aunnábe-hindí*.

The Malyalim synonyme *Perintofali* പെരിന്തൊഴലി or 'Perintodali' is found in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, in native character in 2 places, (Vol. iv, Tab. 41; and Vol. v, Tab. 41). It is not, however, generally recognised as the correct name of either of the plants to which it is applied, viz., *Toddalia aculeata* and *Zizyphus jujuba*. These plants are well known by the Malyalim names inserted in this Catalogue under their respective heads. If the name (*Perintofali*) is at all applicable to any of these plants, it may be so to *T. aculeata*, but not to *Z. jujuba*.

ADDENDA.

A.

661. ACALYPHA INDICA, *Linn.*

Kúpi كوپي ; Kuppi كپي . (*Duk.*) Kuppai-méni
 కుప్పయేమెణి. (*Tam.*) Kuppi-chettu కుప్పిచెట్టు ; Murukonda-
 chettu మురుకొండచెట్టు ; Puppanti పుప్పంటి ; Mürupindi మురు
 పిండి ; Harita-manjari హరితమంజరీ. (*Tel.*) Kuppaman-cheti
 కుప్పమనచెటి ; Kupa-mari కుప్పమరీ. (*Malyab.*)

See the remarks under *Nardostāchys Jatamansi* and *Pimpinella anisum*.

662. ACONITUM NAPELLUS, *Linn.*

663. ACONITUM PALMATUM, *Don.*

664. ACONITUM LURIDUM, *H. et T.*

} *Root of.*

See the names and remarks under *Aconitum ferox*.

In page 26, while describing some of the roots known generally as those of *A. ferox*, I expressed a doubt as to the whole of them being the produce of that species alone. Accordingly, I believe now, from the 3 plants given here in the text being included in the Pharmacopœia of India, that they are more likely the species producing some of those roots than *A. ferox*. But, until the roots of each of these plants are dried and described separately, no positive opinion can be given on the subject.

In many medical and other works 'Bikh' is given as one of the Hindustani names of the roots under discussion. Whether it is a corruption of 'Bish' (*Bish* بيش) and 'Bis' (*Bis* بيس)

or not, it sounds like *Bikh* بدیح, which is a general name for a root in Persian, and is often adopted in Hindustani, &c. It is not, therefore, safe to apply it to the poisonous roots of *Aconite*. The surest and safest native names in most parts of India for these roots are *Bish* بیش, *Bis* بس, *Singyá-bis* سنگیا بس, *Mithá-zahar* میتھا زھر, *Bachhnág* بچھناگ, *Vasha-návi* वश नवी, and *Vasa-nábhi* वस नबी.

665. AGATI GRANDIFLORA, *Desv.*

Agti اگتی; *Agtí-ká-jháṛ* اگتی کا جھاڑ. (*Duk.*)
Agatti அகத்தி. (*Tam.*) *Avisi* అవిసి. (*Tel.*) *Agatti* അക
 തി. (*Malyal.*) *Agashi* అగశి. (*Can.*) *Bako*. (*Beng.*)
Agasti. (*Mah.*) *Agatti*. (*Guz.*) *Kataru-murunga*. (*Cing.*).

See the remarks under *Linum usitatissimum*.

666. AILANTHUS EXCELSA, *D. C.*

See the names and remarks under *A. Malabarica*, and also the remarks under *Casuarina Muricata*.

667. ALCE VULGARIS, *Linn.* (*Common Alce plant.*)

See the names and remarks under *A. Indica*.

668. ALPINIA CHINENSIS, *Roscoe.* (*Root of—
Lesser Galangal.*)

Khúlanján خولنجان; *Khúlanjáne-aaqáribi*
 خولنجان صغير; *Khúlanjáne-saghír* خولنجان عتاربي.
 (*Arab.*) *Khusrave-dárú* خسرو دارو; *Khusrave-dárúe-
 khurd* خسرو دارو خرد. (*Pers.*) *Chhótá-kulanján*
 چھوٹا کونجان; *Chhótá-kulanjan* چھوٹا کلنجان;
Chhótá-kallijan چھوٹا کلیجن. (*Hind.*) *Chhótá-khulanján* ..
 چھوٹا خولنجان. (*Duk.*) * *Irattai* இரத்தை; *Shitta-rattai*
 சித்தரத்தை. (*Tam.*) *Dumpa-ráshṭrakam* దంపరాష్ట్రకం;
Sanna-dumparáshṭrakam సన్నదంపరాష్ట్రకం. (*Tel.*) *Chitta-*

latti ചിത്തലതം. (*Malyal.*) Saṅṅarāsmi ഴുറ്റു തട്ടി. (*Can.*)
Rastama. (*Sans.*) Sitta-rattai. (*Cing.*)

This root, which is commonly found in all the large bazaars of India, is imported from China, and is quite identical with the *Lesser Galangal* of European shops.

This is a much smaller root than the *Greater Galangal* (*Alpinia galanga*), but possesses a much stronger smell and taste, and is therefore a more active medicine than the latter.

It is generally about the thickness of a finger, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length, thicker at one end than at the other, reddish brown externally and brownish-white internally, marked with white rings, and has a peculiar aromatic smell and a strong peppery and pungent taste. It is often knotty and occasionally forked.

This is the real *Ṣhitta-rattai* சித்தரத்தை or 'Sittarittie' of native druggists' shops, and not the root of *Hedyochium spicatum*, which I shall describe under that plant.

In the bazaars of Hyderabad and some other places, the root of *Alpinia calcarata* is sold as *Khulanjane-aqaribi*, but this name is correctly applicable only to the *Lesser Galangal* and to the root I shall speak of in the next No. The root of *A. calcarata* is a much smaller root, and does not possess any peppery or pungent taste.

See the remarks in the next No. and also under *Alpinia galanga*.

669. ALPINIA KHULANJAN, (*Root of—A variety of Lesser Galangal*).

This plant is found growing in several gardens at Madras, and its rhizome when dried resembles the *Lesser Galangal* (*A. Chinensis*) so much, that it may be considered a variety of it. The root is not sold in the bazaar, but when sent there, it was recognised by the same native names as those of the *Lesser Galangal*.

A few years ago, when I first found the plant, I thought it to be *A. Chinensis*; but on examining it several times when in

flower, I found that it is a new species of *Alpinia*, which has not been described by any body, as far as my knowledge extends. I have therefore named it *Alpinia khulanjan* after its native appellation *Khulanjan* خولنجان, and shall describe it here before speaking further of its root.

Bot. Des. — *Rhizome* perennial, creeping, jointed, forked, and annulated or marked with rings: *stem* 3-4 feet high, simple and unbranched, chiefly consists of the sheathing petioles of the leaves: *leaves* simple, almost sessile or shortly-stalked, oblong, rounded at the end and abruptly and shortly acuminate, smooth, margin slightly white and callous, 10-13 inches long, 3-4 inches broad: *petiole* sheathing: *inflorescence* terminal, spathaceous, raceme: *peduncle* bears 15-18 pedicels: *pedicels* alternate, single or double-flowered: *flowers* very small, white with some pink streaks and dots: *calyx* superior, tubular, 3-toothed: *Corolla* tubular below and divided above; the upper portion or limb is irregular with 6 segments in 2 whorls; the outer whorl 3-parted and equal, the inner whorl also 3-parted but very unequal; the middle segment (*labellum* or *lip*) of the inner whorl is not only much larger than the 2 others, but is also the largest portion of the flower, being about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad; it (*labellum*) is slightly curved, divided into sides or surfaces by an intermediate thicker portion of a pale white color (yellowish-white inside and greenish-white outside), sometimes (when quite open) divided at the apex, and its sides are thin, marked with 5 or 6 streaks and some dots of a deep pink color; the 2 other segments of the inner whorl are abortive, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, triangular, of a deep pink color internally: *Stamens* 3, 1 fertile and 2 abortive, the fertile stamen is situated opposite the labellum, the abortive stamens are very minute and only seen when the lower (tubular) portion of the corolla is carefully dissected; the latter are about $\frac{1}{2}$ a line in length, and possess no anthers: *anther* of the fertile stamen is oblong, 2-celled, opens longitudinally, its lobes embrace the upper part of the style: *style* filamentous: *stigma* small and round: *pollen* minute, white, soft: *berries* very small, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length; oval or oblong, and pale yellow when quite ripe. Every part of the plant has a peculiar, sharp, and

agreeable aromatic smell. It generally begins to flower in April or May.

If the root of this plant is cut into pieces and dried, it presents the following characters:—

Slightly tuberous, about the thickness of the little finger, somewhat thicker at one end than at the other, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, often knotty and forked, reddish-brown externally and greyish internally, annulated or marked with white rings, slightly wrinkled, smell warm and aromatic, and taste strongly pungent and peppery.

This root is somewhat smaller and lighter in color than the *Lesser Galangal*, but slightly stronger in smell and taste.

The above plant is not *A. nutans*, because the latter is a much larger plant, and has a very large and showy flower with a yellow lip; and its root is also much larger (*like the Greater Galangal*), and almost devoid of the pungent or peppery taste.

The only plant which approximates *A. Khulanjan* is *A. calcarata*, which is also found in some gardens of Madras growing together with the latter. It differs from it, however, in the following characters:—

First, the flower of *A. calcarata* is about 6 or 8 times larger than that of *A. khulanjan*.

Secondly, the leaves of *A. calcarata* are narrower, longer, and lanceolate.

Thirdly, the rhizome of *A. calcarata*, when dried, has almost the same appearance, but possesses no pungent, peppery or aromatic taste whatever.

Fourthly, the smell of the leaves and other parts of *A. calcarata*, when bruised, is something like that of *Cardamom*, while the smell of *A. khulanjan* is peculiar and different from it.

With regard to the medicinal properties of the root of *A. khulanjan*, it is not only stimulant, carminative, stomachic and expectorant like *Ginger*, but also a very good *stimulant- tonic*. In addition to all the diseases in which *Ginger* is indicated, it is very useful in some nervous disorders, as Neuralgia, Functional Impotence, Nervous Debility, &c. It has also proved

useful in several cases of Incontinence of Urine. Its preparations and doses are the same as those of *Ginger*, to which it is also preferable in another respect, viz., that it is neither attacked by insects, nor destroyed by any length of time.

See the remarks under the preceding plant, and also under *A. galanga* and *Hedychium spicatum*.

670. ALTHEA ROSEA, Cav. (*Flower of*).

Ḳhiṭmi خطمي ; Vardul-ḳhiṭmi ورد الخطمي . (Arab.)
 Gule-ḳhiṭmi گل خطمي ; Gule-ḳh-airó گل خيرو . (Pers.)
 Gulḳh-airó گل خيرو . (Hind.) Gulḳh-airó-ká-phúl
 گل خيرو کا پھول . (Duk.) Gulḳhairó. (Mah.)

There are 3 or 4 varieties of this plant, which are recognised and named according to their color, as *red, white, purple, &c.*

671. AMOMUM AROMATICUM, Roxb.

Mórang-iláyechi مورنگت ا لايجي or Murang-iláyechi
 مورنگت ا لايجي . (Hind.)

672. AMOMUM XANTHIOIDES, Wall. (*Seeds of*).

Through the kindness of Mr. Daniel Hanbury, I have received from London a sample of the seeds of *A. xanthioides*, and they are the same whose names are given in No. 47, under '*Amomum. Sp. of.*' I have described them in page 44, and this description corresponds with the seeds now received, except that the latter being comparatively very new, and apparently collected from immature capsules, are *pale-grey* in color instead of *pale-brown*, as is generally the case with the seeds (*Iláyechi-dané* ا لايجي دانې) of the Indian bazaars.

673. AMYLUM. (*Starch*).

Nashástaj نشاستج . (Arab.) Nashástah نشاسته .
 (Pers. and Hind.) Nishastah نشسته . (Duk.)

674. ANISOMELES OVATA, R. Br.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 675. APIS MELLIFICA, <i>Linn.</i> | } Honey Bee. |
| 676. APIS SOCIALIS, <i>Latr.</i> | |
| 677. APIS DORSATA, <i>Latr.</i> | |
| 678. APIS NIGRIPENNIS, <i>Latr.</i> | |
| 679. APIS BICOLOR, <i>Klug.</i> | |

Nahl نحل ; Zانبۇر عسل (Arab.) Magase-
 ʒasl مگس عسل ; Magase-shahad مگس شهد . (Pers.) Shahad-
 ki-makki شهد کي مکھی . (Hind. and Duk.) Téní தேனி .
 (Tam.) Téné-tiga தேனி . (Tel.) Téní തെനി . (Malyal.)
 Jénu-noṇa ஜெனுநெனா . (Can.) Módh-makki . (Beng.)
 Madú-cha-máshi . (Mah.) Madhá-ni-macha . (Guz.)

680. APLOTAXIS AURICULATA, *D. C. Syn.*

AUCKLANDIA COSTOS, *Falc. (Root of.)*

Quṣṭ قسط . (Arab.) Kósht كوست or Kóst كوست .
 (Pers.) Pachak پچک ; Kút كوت (Duk.) Góshṭam
 கோஷ்டம் . (Tam.) Góshṭamu గోష్టము . (Tel.) Kóshtam.
 (Sans.)

The two varieties of this root sold in the bazaar, are recog-
 nised according to their taste as sweet (*Shirín شیرین*) and bitter
 (*Talkh تلخ*).

681. ARGENTI NITRAS. (*Impure Nitrate of Silver.*)

Kāṛi-khār کازی کھار . (Hind. and Duk.) Kāḍik-kāram
 காடிக்காரம் . (Tam.) Kāḍi-kāramu కాడికారము . (Tel.)
 Kāḍi-kāram കാടികാരം . (Malyal.) Kāḍi-kāram కాడికారం .
 (Can.)

682. ARSENICUM BISULPHURETUM, (*Impure Bisulphuret of Arsenic, or Realger.*)

Zarnikhe-ahmar زرنیخ احمر. (*Arab.*) Zarnikhe-sarkh زرنیخ سرخ. (*Pers.*) Mansal منسل; Lal-hartál لال ہارتال. (*Hind. and Duk.*) Manósilai மனசிலை. (*Tam.*) Manúsala మనుశాల. (*Tel.*) Mansóla മംസോല. (*Malyal.*) Mán-salam. (*Sans.*)

683. ASTRAGALUS VERUS, *Oliver.*

Kotilla. (*Beng.*)

B.

684. BALSAMODENDRON MUKUL,	} Resin of— Bdellium.
<i>Hook.</i>	
685. BALSAMODENDRON PUBESCENS, <i>Stocks.</i>	

See the names under *B. agallocha* (p. 64).

686. BDELLA NILOTICA, *Sav. (Indian Leech)*

See the names under *Hirudo*.

687. BIGNONIA XYLOCARPA, *Roxb.*

'Kürsing' (?)

688. BLUMEA BALSAMIFERA, *D. O.*

Leverella or Leverella-gahá. (*Cing.*)

689. BOSWELLIA FLORIBUNDA, *Endl.*

See the names and remarks under *B. thurifera*.

690. BRAGANTIA WALLICHII, R. Br.

Alpam ആൽപം. (*Malayal.*)

691. BÆRHAAVIA DIFFUSA, Linn.

Thikri-ká-jhã ٹھیکری کی جھاڑ. (*Duk.*) *Múku-rattai*
 முக்குரட்டை. (*Tam.*) *Aṭika-mámiḍi* అణకమిడి. (*Tel.*)
Gadha-púrna. (*Beng.*) *Jan-tóps*. (*Cing.*)

692. BRUCEA (NIMA) QUASSIOIDES, Ham.

Bahárangí بہارنگی ; *Bharangí* بھارنگی. (*Hind.*)

693. BUTEA PARVIFLORA; Roxb.

C.

694. CONVULVULUS HIRSUTUS, Roxb.

E.

695. ELETTARIA MAJOR, Smith. (*Capsules of—
 Ceylon Cardamoms.*)

F.

696. FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, Linn. }

697. FUMARIA PARVIFLORA, Linn. }

Baqlatul-mulk بقلة الملک. (*Arab.*) *Sháhtarãh* شاهتاره .
 (*Pers.*) *Pit-páparã* پت پاپارا . (*Hind.*) *Shátrã* شاترا .
 (*Duk.*) *Turã* துரை. (*Tam.*) *Cháta-ráshi* చాతరా. (*Tel.*)

H.

698. HEDYCHIUM SPICATUM, *Smith. (Root of.)*

Káfúr-kachrí كافر كچري ; Kapúr-kachrí كپور كچري .
 (Hind.) Kapúr-kachrí كپور كچري ; Viláyati-kachúr
 ولايتي كچور . (Duk.) Shímai-kich-chilik-kizhangu சீமைகிச்
 சிலிக்கிழங்கு. (Tam.) Síma-kich-chili-gaddalu சீமகிச்சிலி
 கட்டலு. (Tel.) Kapúr-kachri. (Beng.).

This root, when entire, is reddish-brown and marked with white rings, and therefore resembles the 'Sit-ruttee' or 'Sittarittie' (*Lesser Galangal*) and the root of *Alpinia khulanjan* (No. 669), particularly the latter; but it is quite different from both of them. It differs from them in being very white internally, amylaceous in structure, fragrant, and slightly warm or aromatic in taste, but not peppery or pungent. Its smell, taste, internal color, and medicinal properties, are like those of the *Long Zedoary* (*Curcuma Zerumbet* of Roxburgh); hence its native names *Viláyati-kachúr*, *Shímai-kich-chilik-kizhangu*, and *Síma-kich-chili-gaddalu*, which mean *Europe or Foreign Long Zedoary*.

Like *Long Zedoary*, this root is generally found in the bazaar in circular slices, 1 or 1½ lines in thickness, and about 2 Anna or ¼ Rupee piece in circumference, very white with a reddish-brown edge, and fragrant. It is used for the same purposes as the *Long Zedoary*, but decidedly preferable to it.

In some works, one of the Hindustani names of this root, *Káfúr-kachrí* is used synonymously with 'Sittarittie' and 'Sut-ruttee,' which is incorrect, because the latter are the Tamil names of *Lesser Galangal*, which is a different root as I have just explained.

See the remarks under *A. galanga*, *A. Chinensis*, and *A. khulanjan*.

699. HYSSOPUS. (*Hyssop.*)

Zúfáé-yábis زوفائے يابس. (*Arab.*)

J.

700. JAQUEMONTIA VIOLACEA, *W. Elliot.*

L.

701. LIQUOR SPIRITUS. *Indian Spirituous*

Liquor, Arrack, or Country Liquor.)

The names of this article are already given under *Arrack*, and I mention it again here chiefly to give the names of its varieties, which have been omitted under the latter head. It is distilled from many substances, the most common of which are the bark of *Acacia leucophlœa*, and a few other species of the same genus; the flowers of *Bassia longifolia*; *Toddy* of *Borassus flabelliformis*, *Phoenix sylvestris* *Cocos nucifera*, and *Caryota urens*; *Jaggery*; and *Rice*. The names of these varieties are as follows:—

a. *Liquor of Acacia leucophlœa.*—*Kikar-ki-sharáb* كيكركي شراب; *Babúl-ke-sharáb* ببول كي شراب. (*Hind.*) *Paṭṭe-ki-sharáb* پتے كي شراب; *Kikar-ki-dáru* كيكركي دارو; *Kikar-ki-sharáb* كيكركي شراب. (*Duk.*) *Paṭṭai-ṣháráyam* பட்டைச்சாராயம். (*Tam.*) *Paṭṭa-sáráyi* పట్టసారాయి. (*Tel.*) *Paṭṭa-cháráyam* పట్టచారాయి. (*Malyal.*) *Paṭṭe-sáráyi* పట్టేసారాయి. (*Can.*) *Babúl-suráp.* (Beng.) *Bávaḷ-dáru.* (*Guz.*)

b. *Liquor of Bassia longifolia.*—*Mohé-ki-sharáb* موہے كي شراب; *Mohé-ki-sharáb* موہے كي شراب; *Mohé-ki-dáru* موہے كي دارو. (*Hind. and Duk.*) *Iluppai-ṣháráyam* இலுப்பைச்சாராயம். (*Tam.*)

Ippa-sárúyi ಇಪ್ಪಸಾರಾಯ. (Tel.) *Irippa-cháráyam* ഇരിപ്പചരായം. (Malyal.) *Ippe-sárúyi* ಇಪ್ಪೆಸಾರಾಯ. (Can.) *Mohuvá-suráp.* (Beng.) *Madhúka-madyam.* (Sans.) *Móháchha-dáru.* (Mah.) *Mova-nu-dáru.* (Guz.).

c. Liquor of *Borassus flabelliformis*—*Túr-ki-sharáb* تار کی شراب. (Hind.) *Túr-ki-dáru* تار کی دارو; *Túr-ki-dáru* تار کی دارو. (Duk.) *Panañ-cháráyam* பனஞ்சாராயம். (Tam.) *Túfi-sárúyi* தாஃசாராய. (Tel.) *Paná-cháráyam* பனாചരായം. (Malyal.) *Pané-sárúyi* ಪನೆಸಾರಾಯ. (Can.) *Túl-suráp.* (Beng.) *Tála-madyam.* (Sans.) *Tafícha-dáru.* (Mah.) *Túñ-nu-dáru.* (Guz.) *Tal-arak.* (Cing.).

d. Liquor of *Cocos nucifera*—*Naríel-ki-sharáb* ناریل کی شراب; *Narél-ki-sharáb* ناریل کی شراب. (Hind.) *Narél-ki-dáru* ناریل کی دارو. (Duk.) *Teunañ-cháráyam* தேனஞ்சாராயம். (Tam.) *Tenkáya-sárúyi* ತೆಂಕಾಯಸಾರಾಯ. (Tel.) *Téñña-cháráyam* ತೆಣ್ಣೆಚರಾಯಂ. (Malyal.) *Tenginá-sárúyi* ತೆಂಗಿನಾಸಾರಾಯ. (Can.) *Nárikél-suráp.* (Beng.) *Nári-kéla-madyam.* (Sans.) *Narañicha-dáru.* (Mah.) *Náryal-nu-dáru.* (Guz.) *Pól-arak.* (Cing.).

e. Liquor of *Phoenix sylvestris*.—*Séndi-ki-sharáb* سیندی کی شراب. (Hind.) *Séndi-ki-dáru* سیندی کی دارو. (Duk.) *Ích-chañ-cháráyam* இச்சஞ்சாராயம். (Tam.) *Íta-sárúyi* இதாசாராய. (Tel.) *Ínte-cháráyam* ಇಂತೆಚರಾಯಂ. (Malyal.) *Indi-arak.* (Cing.).

f. Liquor of *Caryotaurens*.—*Marí-ki-sharáb* ماڑی کی شراب. (Hind.) *Márit-ki-dáru* ماڑی کی دارو. (Duk.) *Kúndal-panai-śhárúyam* கந்தல்பனைசாராயம். (Tam.).

g. Liquor of Jaggery.—*Gur-ki-sharáb* گڑ کی شراب. (Hind.) *Gúr-ki-dáru* گڑ کی دارو; *Gúr-ki-sharáb* گڑ کی شراب. (Duk.) *Vella-śhárúyam* வெல்லசாராயம். (Tam.) *Bellam-sárúyi* ಬೆಲ್ಲಸಾರಾಯ. (Tel.) *Vellam-cháráyam* ವೆಲ್ಲೆಚರಾಯಂ. (Malyal.) *Bella-sárúyi* ಬೆಲ್ಲಸಾರಾಯ. (Can.) *Akuru-arak.* (Cing.).

h. Liquor of Rice.—*Cháñval-ki-sharáb* چانول کی شراب. (Hind.) *Cháñval-ki-dáru* چانول کی دارو. (Duk.) *Ariśhi-*

phárđyam அரிசிசாறாயம். (Tam.) Biyyamu-sárđyi బియ్యముసా
రాయి. (Tel.) Ari-chárđyam അരിചാരായം. (Malayal.) Akki-
sárđyi అక్కిసారాయి. (Can.).

P.

702. PHARBITIS NIL RUBER. (*Red variety of P. Nil—Seeds of.*)

Suféd-zirki-ké-binj سفید زركي کے بیج. (Duk.)
Vellai-jiriki-virai வெள்ளைஜிரிக்கிவிடை. (Tam.) Tella-jiriki-
vittulu. తెల్ల జిరికివీడులు. (Tel.).

The chief difference between this plant and *P. Nil* of Choisy is the color of the seed, which is black in the latter and grey or reddish-brown in the former.

On account of the redness, the seeds of the above plant ought to be distinguished from *Kálá-dánah* كالا دان or *Káli-zirki-ké-binj* كالي زركي کے بیج (*the seeds of P. Nil*), by the affix *red*, as follows:—

Lál-dánah لال دانہ. (Hind.) *Lál-zirki-ké-binj* لال زركي کے بیج. (Duk.)
Shivappu-jiriki-virai சிவப்புஜிரிக்கிவிடை. (Tam.), and
Erra-jiriki-vittulu ఎర్రజిరికివీడులు. (Tel.).

But, according to the usage, the seeds are known in the bazaars of Southern India with the word *white* as marked in the text, although neither the seeds themselves, nor any other part of the plant producing them, is white. See the remarks under *Clitorea ternatea* and *Pharbitis Nil*.

703. PHARBITIS. *Sp. of?* (*Seeds of.*)
Shab-pasandī شب پسندو. (Hind.) *Shuppasandu*.
(Beng.).

704. PICORRHIZA KURROA, *Roy.* (*Root of.*)

Kharbaqe-hindī خربقہ ہندی. (Arab. and Pers.)
Kuṭki کٹکی. (Hind.) *Káli-kuṭki* کالي کٹکی. (Duk.)

Kaṭuku-rógani கடுகுரோகணி. (*Tam.*) Kaṭuku-róni కలుకు
 రోగి; Kaṭuka-rógani కలుకురోగి. (*Tel.*) Kutki. (*Beng.*) Kaṭu-
 róhani. (*Sans.*) Kalú-rana. (*Cing.*).

The root sold in the bazaars of Calcutta, Hyderabad, and Bombay, under the name of *Kutki* كُتْكِي is identical with the *Káli-kutki* كَالِي كُتْكِي and *Kaṭuku-rógani* கடுகுரோகணி or 'Kada-groganie' of Southern India. If the quantity is large, it varies much in size and appearance in each specimen, but the essential characters are invariably the same.

Although this drug is commonly known as a root, it consists partly of root and partly of stem; therefore, if it is *entire*, the upper portion (*stem*) differs from the lower (*root*) in external characters. The upper portion is about 2 to 3 inches long; very rough from thin scales; brown or reddish-brown in color if the scales are not worn out, but paler if they are so; in the latter condition it bears circular or semi-circular marks of the scales, which occasionally make it look slightly annulated; varies in thickness from 1 to 3 goose quills; beset with the remains of leaves; and often curved and sometimes bent upon itself. The lower portion is much thinner, varying in thickness from a quill of a fowl to that of a goose; paler in color, being generally brownish-grey or brownish-white; nearly of the same length as the upper portion; more or less compressed; wrinkled longitudinally; and beset with elevated marks of rootlets. There is no difference between the color and taste of the internal substance of both portions, which are black and extremely bitter, respectively. The root is generally cylindrical, but from having the upper portion much thicker than the lower, it looks tapering sometimes. It is very light and brittle, and easily powdered.

The root, however, is seldom entire, but generally found in the bazaar broken into smaller pieces, which are from 1½ to 3 or 4 inches long. They vary in their characters according as they are the pieces of the upper or lower portion of the root, which I have just described.

It is imported to Madras from Calcutta, and the latter place, I believe, is also the source of its supply to Hyderabad, Bombay

and many other places in India. It is apparently the produce of Northern India, and the plant yielding it is also supposed to be found in some mountains near Chittoor in Central Carnatic, but I have not as yet received any specimen from this place. I have picked out some dry plants on 2 or 3 occasions from the bundles of *Kaṭuku-rógani*, but never found any flower or fruit in them. The following is a description of these plants:—

Stem from 2 to 4 inches long; about the thickness of a large goose quill; curved or bent; rough from many thin circular or semi-circular scales; reddish-brown externally and black internally; very bitter in taste; occasionally divided into 2 stems; generally terminates in 2 or 3 small branches, which are seldom longer than an inch; soft and swollen when soaked, which indicates its fleshy condition when fresh: *leaves* when moistened and opened, are obovate with a very long, narrow and tapering base, which looks in the dry state like a petiole; sessile; serrate; angulinerved; and glabrous.

This description agrees with the characters of the stem and leaves of *P. Kurroa*, and I therefore, believe that it is the plant which produces the *Kutki* of the bazaar, under whose head it is already placed in the Pharmacopœia of India, p. 160.

With regards to its medicinal properties, it has completely failed in my hands as a purgative. It does not deserve even the title of laxative in 1 or 2 drachm doses. But it is a very valuable tonic, in which respect it is equal if not preferable to *Gentian* and *Calumba*, not to speak of *Chiretta* and other weak medicines of that class. It is also a very good antiperiodic. Its dose as a tonic is 10 to 20 grains, and as an antiperiodic from 20 to 40, three times a day.

In some books, the Arabic and Persian names *Ḳharbaqe-asvad* خربق أسود and *Ḳharbaqe-siyáh* خربق سیاہ, are applied to the above root, but they properly belong to the root of *Helleborus niger*, the *black Hellebore* of European shops. The root of *P. kurroa* is very different from *black Hellebore*, and is the produce of India, as already explained. Although the Hindustani or Dukhni name *Kábi-kutki* كابي كٹكي corresponds

in its meaning with the above Arabic, Persian, and English names, it is not applied to this root as a translation of any of them, but chiefly on account of the black color of its internal substance.

R.

705. RHUS CORIARIA. (*Dry seeds of—Sumach or Sumar*).

Samáq سماق ; Tamtam تمتم or Timtim تمتم . (*Arab.*)

Samáq سماق . (*Pers.*)

The thin pericarp of the above seeds, which is one of the most useful astringent medicines in India, is sold in the bazaar under the Arabic name *Gardahe-samáq* گردۀ سماق .

706. ROSMARINUS (*Rosemary*).

Aklilul-jabal الكليل الجبل . (*Arab.*)

S.

707. SOLANUM NIGRUM, *Bl. not Linn.*

ʿAnabūs-ṣaʿalab عنب الثعلب ; ʿAnabūs-ṣaʿalabe-asvad روباہ تربکث ; Rúbáh-turbuk روباہ تربکث . (*Arab.*)
 Rúbáh-turbuke-siyáh روباہ تربکث سیاہ ; Angüre-rúbáh انگور روباہ سیاہ ; Angüre-rúbáhe-siyáh انگور روباہ سیاہ .
 Sag-angúr سگ انگور ; Sag-angüre-siyáh سگ انگور سیاہ .
 (*Pers.*) Makó مکو ; Kálá-makó کالامکو ; Údá-makó اودامکو . (*Hind.*) Kámúni کامونی ; Údi-kámúni کالی کامونی . (*Duk.*) Maṇattak-

káli மணத்தக்காளி; Karuppu-manattakkáli கருப்புமணத்தக்காளி. (Tam.) Kánchi-chet̃tu காంచిசெட்டு; Nalla-kánchi-chet̃tu நல்லகாంచిசெட்டு; Kámanchi-chet̃tu காமாంచిசெட்டு; Nalla-kámanchi-chet̃tu நல்லகாமாంచిசெட்டு. (Tel.) Maṇattakáli மணலகாழி; Kaṛuppu-manattakáli கருப்புமணலகாழி; Maṇattán-kanni மணலதாக்கனி; Kaṛuppu-manattán-kanni கருப்புமணலதாக்கனி. (Malyal.) Kánchi കാഞ്ചി; Karé-kánchi കരേകാഞ്ചി; Ganiké റ്റുടികേ; Karé-ganiké കരേറുടികേ. (Can.) Mako; Kál-mako. (Beng.) Kóvidáraha; Kriṣṇa-kóvidáraha. (Sans.) Kánguṇa; Káḷa-kánguṇa. (Mah.) Pillúdo, Kálo-pillúdo. (Guz.) Símani-gahá; Kalu-símani-gahá. (Cing.).

This plant is confounded in many books with *S. nigrum* of Linnæus, but fortunately the latter is not, at least, generally found in India. If not for this, the above confusion would have been a source of great danger, because the juice of the *S. nigrum* of Blume is not only given internally by ounces (six or more) at one time by Hakeems and other native practitioners, but the plant itself is often made use of as a pot-herb in many parts of India. I have used myself a Decoction and Extract of the leaves of this plant, as well as those of the next (*S. rubrum*,) in very large doses, in the treatment of chronic enlargement of liver, with or without Dropsy, and with very encouraging results. In fact, the medicine promises to become very useful in some hepatic affections. The Decoction and Extract are prepared from the juice of the fresh leaves. In the former case, after the leaves are bruised and the juice pressed out, it is warmed in an earthen vessel for 10 or 15 minutes, or until it loses its green color and becomes reddish brown. When it is cool, it is strained and given every morning in 6 or 8 ounce doses. It acts as a hydrogogue cathartic and diuretic. The same juice, instead of being warmed, if evaporated on a sand or water bath to the consistence of a soft mass, forms an extract. Used in 1 drachm doses, twice or thrice a day, this Extract

acts as a diuretic and laxative, and exercise a great influence over the enlargement and other chronic diseases of the liver.

I shall now describe the plant here to remove all doubts about its nature.

Bot. Des.—*Annual*, if cultivated with care perennial; erect, from 1½ to 3 feet high; branches occasionally and slightly angular and somewhat tubercular at the angles: *leaves* ovate, soft, slightly wavy, occasionally and partially dentate; petiolate; petiole short and slightly margined: *flowers* very small and white, drooping, lateral, pedunculate, pedicellate, and 3 or 4 form together a kind of umbel; *calyx* persistent, green, sepals 5: *corolla* white, petals 5, stamens 5: *berries* drooping, small, purple or black, many seeded, juicy, and slightly sourish in taste. It is always found in flower and fruit.

The above description also corresponds with *S. rubrum* of Miller, with the exception of the following minor characters:—

In *S. rubrum*, the berries are red and slightly sweet, the leaves generally and distinctly dentate, larger, thicker, paler in color, not wavy, and possess a slight disagreeable smell; branches more spreading and not distinctly angular or tubercular.

Both these plants are cultivated in Southern India, but *S. Nigrum* is more common and cheaper, and therefore more frequently used. There is not much difference in the medicinal properties of these plants, and they are consequently used together on many occasions.

They are generally known by the same names in native languages, but in case of necessity, are distinguished by the color of their berries, as *black* and *red*, which correspond with the Latin words *nigrum* and *rubrum*.

See the remarks under the next plant (*S. rubrum*.)

708. SOLANUM RUBRUM, *Mill.*

آنابؤس-ساالاب عنب الثعلب ; آنابؤس-ساالابه-اھمار
 ; روباہ تر بک (Arab.) Rúbáh-turbuk . عنب الثعلب اھمر
 ; روباہ تر بک سرخ Rúbáh-turbuke-surkĥ Angüre-rúbáh

انگور روباہ; Angúre-rúbáhe-surk̄h سركه انگور روباہ;
 Sag-angúr سگ انگور سرخ; Sag-angúre-surk̄h سركه انگور سرخ.
 (Pers.) Makó مكو; Lál-makó لال مكو. (Hind.) Kámúni
 كاموني; Lál-kámúni لال كاموني. (Duk.) Maṇattakkáli
 மணத்தக்காளி; Shivappu-manattakkáli சிவப்புமணத்தக்காளி.
 (Tam.) Kánchi-chetṭu காంచிசெட்டி; Erra-kánchi-chetṭu
 ஏரா காంచிசெட்டி; Kámanchi-chetṭu; காமன்சிசெட்டி; Erra-
 kámanchi-chetṭu ஏரா காமன்சிசெட்டி. (Tel.) Maṇattakáli മണ
 തതകാളി; Chovanna-manattakáli ചൊവന്നമണതതകാളി;
 Maṇattán-kap̄ṇiമണത്താനകപ്പി Chovanna-manattán-kap̄ṇi
 ചൊവന്നമണത്താനകപ്പി. (Malyal.) Kánchi കാഞ്ചി;
 Kempu-kánchi കേപ്പുകാഞ്ചി; Ganiké റാദിക്വേ; Kempu-ganiké
 കേപ്പുറാദിക്വേ. (Can.) Mako; Rakta-mako; Lál-mako. (Beng.)
 Kóvi-dáraha; Rakto-kóvi-dáraha. (Sans.) Símani-gaha;
 Rata-símani-gahá. (Cing.) Kánguṇa; Tám̄bada-kánguṇa.
 (Mah.) Pillúdo; Lál-pillúdo. (Guz.).

Anabus-saylab عنب الشعلب, *Rubáh-turbuk* روباہ تر بک, and *Sag-angúr* سگ انگور, are the Arabic and Persian names of *S. rubrum* and *S. nigrum*, but by some mistake, they are applied to *Atropa Belladonna* (*Deadly Nightshade*) in some works, including the *Materia Indica*. This is a very dangerous error, and should be avoided with the greatest care.

In addition to the above, the Hindustani name of these plants (*S. rubrum* and *S. nigrum*), viz., *Makó* مكو or *Makóé* مكوئے is misapplied in some books to *Country Sarsaparilla* (*Hemidesmus Indicus*, p. 152) and *Jamaica Sarsaparilla* (*Sarsa Radix*, p. 224).

See the remarks under the preceding plant (*S. nigrum*).

TABLE
OF THE
METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION
ADOPTED IN THE
CATALOGUE.

TABLE of the method of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue for expressing the vernacular
synonymes in English character.

No.	Description of Letters.	VERNACULAR CHARACTERS.										English letter or letters corresponding with each Vernacular character.	Examples of the sound of each character.	Remarks.	
1	Vowels and Symbolic	Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayim.	Canarese.	Bengali.	Sanskrit.	Maharatti.	Guzratti.	Cingalese.	Burmese.	a	(Short) sounding as a in about, as u in upper, as the second a in Grammar, and as the final a in Calcutta, pronounced quickly.	See Notes II, III, IV, V, VII, and VIII, at the end of the Table.

2	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.					॥	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	(Long) sounding as <i>a</i> in <i>all</i> and <i>call</i> , as <i>o</i> in <i>rod</i> , and as <i>aw</i> in <i>draw</i> .	See Notes II, IV, and IX.
3	॥	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	(Short) sounding as <i>i</i> in <i>ink</i> and <i>bid</i> , and as <i>y</i> in <i>every</i> .	See Notes II, and IV.	
4	॥	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	(Long) sounding as <i>ea</i> in <i>east</i> , and as <i>ee</i> in <i>feed</i> and <i>free</i> .	See Note II.	

See Note II.		6		6	6	6	6	8
(Long) sounding as <i>a</i> in <i>able</i> , as <i>ai</i> in <i>fair</i> , and as <i>ay</i> in <i>play</i> .		a	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	8
See Notes II, IV, and VII.	(Short) sounding as <i>o</i> in <i>opacity</i> , <i>appropriate</i> , and <i>go</i> , the latter being pronounced quickly.	o	o	o	o	o	o	9
See Note II.	(Long) sounding as <i>o</i> in <i>opium</i> and <i>home</i> , and as <i>ow</i> in <i>bow</i> .	o	o	o	o	o	o	10

Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.

11	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.					آ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ai
11	آ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ						Sounding as <i>i</i> in <i>island</i> and <i>silent</i> , and as <i>y</i> in <i>by</i> and <i>fly</i> . See Notes II. and IX.
12	آ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ						Sounding as <i>ou</i> in <i>out</i> , <i>our</i> , <i>house</i> , <i>hour</i> , and <i>thou</i> . See Note II.
13	آ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ	ஐ						When this small vowel (·) is placed over any letter, the latter should be pronounced double or twice. See Note IV.

14	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.	See Notes II, and IV.
o	o	When these small signs or vowels are placed over any letter, it is considered to be <i>quiescent</i> , that is, having no vowel to be sounded after it, and it necessarily unites with the preceding letter.
e	eo	
e	eo	See Note VI.
	eo	Sounding as <i>a</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> .
	áá	Sounding as double <i>a</i> (<i>long</i> .)
	an	See Note II.
	an	Sounding as <i>a</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> . When this sign (◌̣) is placed over the final <i>aij</i> (l or t), which is always the case, the English representative of the letter preceding the <i>aij</i> should be added to <i>an</i> to express its sound; as (ḷ) <i>dan</i> and (ṭ) <i>ban</i> .

18	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.				२
19	ಅಃ	ಃ	ಋ	ೠ	ಅಃ
20	ಐ	ೞ	ಋ	ೠ	ಃ
21	ಐ	ಃ	ಋ	ೠ	(Long) sounding as <i>r</i> with <i>ú</i> (long).
22	ಃ	ಃ	ರಿ	(Short) sounding as <i>r</i> with <i>i</i> (short).	This sign serves to unite two words together.
			aha ha		See Note II.
			ru		(Short) sounding as <i>r</i> with <i>u</i> (short). See Note II.
			rú		(Long) sounding as <i>r</i> with <i>ú</i> (long). See Note II.
			ri		(Short) sounding as <i>r</i> with <i>i</i> (short).

23	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.						(Long) sounding as <i>r</i> with <i>i</i> (long).		
24		ʳ	rɔ	ʳ	rɔ	lɔ		(Short) sounding as <i>l</i> with <i>u</i> (short).	
25		ʳ	rɔ	ʳ	rɔ	(Long) sounding as <i>l</i> with <i>ú</i> (long).			
26		:	:	:	:				(Short) sounding as <i>l</i> with <i>i</i> (short).
27		lɔ	lɔ	lɔ	lɔ					(Long) sounding as l with i (long).

28	Vowels and Symbolic Vowels.	s		See Note II.
	<i>un</i>	Sounding as <i>u</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> . When this sign (<i>˘</i>) is placed on a letter, the English representative of that letter should be added to <i>un</i> to express its sound; as (<i>˘</i>) <i>mun</i> .	See Note II.	
29	<i>in</i>	Sounding as <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>n</i> . When this sign (<i>˘</i>) is marked below a letter, the English representative of that letter should be prefixed to <i>in</i> to express its sound; as (<i>˘</i>) <i>min</i> .	See Note II.	
30	<i>iri</i>	Sounding as a <i>liquid l</i> with <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>).		
31	<i>iri</i>	Sounding as a <i>liquid l</i> with <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>long</i>).		
32	<i>oyi</i>	Sounding as <i>o</i> (<i>short</i>) with <i>y</i> and <i>i</i> (<i>short</i>) together.		

33	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.	k	k	k	k	k
34		kh	kh	kh	kh	kh
35		g	g	g	g	g

See Notes III, VI, and IX.

Sounding as *k* in *kind*.

See Notes VI, and VIII.

Sounding as *k* with aspiration.

See Note VI.

Sounding as *g* in *good*.

<p>The sound of this letter is intermediate between that of <i>ch</i> and <i>s</i>.</p>	<p>See Note VII.</p>	<p><i>ch</i></p>
<p></p>	<p>Sounding as <i>ch</i> with aspiration.</p>	<p><i>chh</i></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>

Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.

39

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41

32

33

34

35

42)	z		z	Sounding as <i>z</i> in <i>zinc</i> .	See Notes VI, VII, and VIII.
43		zh		zh	Sounding as <i>j</i> with aspiration.	See Notes III, and IX.
44		n̄		n̄	A slight nasal tone sounding softer than the <i>n̄</i> (No. 37.)	See Notes III, and IX.

Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.

45	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.			p b t d k g	L l	w	s	z	t	Sounding as <i>t</i> in <i>two</i> .	See Notes III, VI, and IX.
46	p b t d k g	L l	w	c	r	th	Sounding as <i>t</i> in <i>two</i> , with aspiration.	See Note VI.			
47	p b t d k g	L l	w	c	r	d	Sounding as <i>d</i> in <i>do</i> .	See Note VI.			

51	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.		
f	f	f	f
c	c	c	c
p	p	p	p
b	b	b	b
t	t	t	t
d	d	d	d
k	k	k	k
g	g	g	g
x	x	x	x
θ	θ	θ	θ
ð	ð	ð	ð
th	d	dh	dh
Sounding as <i>th</i> in <i>thin</i> , with aspiration.	Sounding as <i>th</i> in <i>thee</i> .	Sounding as <i>th</i> in <i>the</i> , with aspiration.	See Note VI.

54	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.										See Notes III and VI.		
	८	९	१०	११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६	१७	१८	Sounding as <i>n</i> in <i>not</i> .	See Notes III and VI.
55	१९	२०	२१	२२	२३	२४	२५	२६	२७	२८	Sounding as <i>p</i> in <i>put</i> .	See Notes III and VI.	
56	२९	३०	३१	३२	३३	३४	३५	३६	३७	३८	Sounding as <i>p</i> with aspir- ation.	See Note VII.	

TABLE.

See Note VI.	Sounding as <i>b</i> in <i>book</i> .	<i>b</i>		<i>β</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>β</i>	57
See Note VI.	Sounding as <i>b</i> with aspiration.	<i>bh</i>		<i>βʰ</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>βʰ</i>	<i>βʰ</i>	58
See Notes III and VI.	Sounding as <i>m</i> in <i>mind</i> .	<i>m</i>		<i>β</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>β</i>	59

Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.

60	ॐ य ऋ ए इ उ ऋ ए इ उ ऋ ए इ उ	म य र ल श ष स ह ख ग घ ङ च छ ज ञ ट ठ ड ढ न त थ द ध न प फ ब भ म	य र ल	Sounding as <i>y</i> in <i>you</i> . Sounding as <i>r</i> in <i>rain</i> . Sounding as <i>l</i> in <i>life</i> .	See Notes III, V, and VI. See Notes III and VI. See Notes III, V, and VI.
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Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.

See Notes III, V, and VI.	Sounding as <i>v</i> in <i>voice</i> .	v		व	व	व	व	व	६३
See Note VI.	The sound of this letter is intermediate between that of <i>s</i> and <i>sh</i> .	ʃh		श	श	श	श	श	६४
See Notes III, VI, VII, and IX.	Sounding as <i>sh</i> in <i>she</i> .	sh		ष	ष	ष	ष	ष	६५

Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.

66	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.																		
66	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.																		
67	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.																		
68	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.																		

See Notes III
VI, VII, and
VIII.

See Note VIII.

See Note III.

Sounding as *s* in *sun*.

Sounding as *h* in *he*.

Sounding as *l* (*hard*) pro-
nounced by touching
the middle of the pa-
late by the tip of the
tongue.

69	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.				See Note IX.
70	ksh	k	s	sh	Sounding as <i>k</i> and <i>sh</i> pronounced simultaneously.
71	zh	z	h	zh	See Note III.
72	s	s	s	s	See Note III.
					See Note VIII.

73	<p>Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.</p> <p>f. c. n. b. p. n. n. b. v. n</p>	h	<p>A peculiar sound, somewhat like that of <i>h</i> pronounced very forcibly by the throat.</p>	See Note VIII.
74		<i>kh</i>	<p>A peculiar sound somewhat like that of <i>kh</i> pronounced very forcibly by the throat. It is often heard in loud snoring during expiration.</p>	See Note VIII.
75		z	<p>Sounding as <i>z</i> pronounced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth.</p>	See Note VIII.

See Note VIII.	Sounding as <i>s</i> pronounced forcibly with a mixture of <i>w</i> .	z	
See Note VIII.	Sounding (<i>commonly</i>) as <i>z</i> pronounced forcibly; but its proper sound is that of <i>th</i> (<i>hard</i>) pronounced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the upper lip.	t	
See Note VIII.	Sounding as <i>th</i> (<i>soft</i>) pronounced with a mixture of <i>w</i> , by pressing the tip of the tongue against the upper lip.	t	

f
 v
 g
 k
 c
 b
 s
 Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.

76

77

78

79	<p>Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.</p> <p>m n h r s t</p>	z:	<p>Sounding as <i>z</i> pronounced with a mixture of <i>w</i>, by pressing the tip of the tongue against the upper lip.</p>	See Note VIII.
80	<p>r s t</p>	a:	<p>A very peculiar sound, somewhat like that of <i>a</i> pronounced very forcibly by the throat.</p>	See Note VIII.
81	<p>m n h r s t</p>	gʰ	<p>A peculiar guttural sound, somewhat like that made in gargling, or that produced by pronouncing <i>gʰ</i> very forcibly by the throat.</p>	

See Note VII.	Sounding as <i>f</i> in <i>fine</i> .	f
See Note VIII.	A very peculiar sound somewhat like that produced when the water is suddenly poured out from a bottle or goglet.	q
See Note IX.	Sounding as <i>kz</i> with <i>y</i> , pronounced simultaneously.	<i>kby</i>

Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.

85	Consonants, Mute Consonants, and Symbolic Consonants.	f. f. f. f.	<i>ng</i>	Sounding as <i>ng</i> in <i>ring</i> .
86		c c	ñ	Sounding as <i>n</i> , but very short, as if only half pronounced.
87		f. f. f. f.	<i>nh</i>	Sounding as <i>n</i> with aspiration.
This letter corresponds with the <i>nî-ne-ghunnah</i> in Arabic and <i>chânidi-bîndâ</i> in Bengali.				

<p><i>m</i>h</p> <p>Sounding as <i>m</i> with aspiration.</p>	<p>See Note V.</p> <p>This letter corresponds with a mute consonant in some languages; it is often silent, and some times has a sound which is intermediate between that of <i>a</i> and <i>o</i>.</p>
<p><i>a</i>.</p>	
<p>Consnants, Mute Consnants, and Symbolic Consnants.</p>	

Notes.—I. The foregoing Table is chiefly according to Sir William Jones' method, modified by Sir Charles Trevelyan and some other gentlemen, and published in 1834, at Serampore, in a work entitled 'The application of the Roman alphabet to all the Oriental languages, &c., &c.'. The few alterations and additions I. have made, were quite necessary to make it more complete and clear, and suit *uniformly* the whole languages in the Catalogue.

II. The vowels are not placed in this Table according to the order in which they occur in native and other works, but arranged according to their frequency and usefulness in writing. The small letter or letters placed under each vowel are its symbols (*symbolic vowels*), and they are nothing but its representatives in a different and smaller form. This is the case in all the languages in the Catalogue, except the first four (Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni,) in which the small letters, viz., *zabar* (˘), *zér* (˙), *pésh* (ˆ), *tashdid* (˘), *jazm* (◌◌, ◌◌, or ◌◌) *madd* (˘˘), *alife-maqṣúrah* (◌◌ or ◌◌), &c., are vowels themselves. The other letters inserted in these languages as vowels, viz., *alif* (ا), *yá* or *yé* (ي), *váv* (و), &c., are indirect vowels, not being able to produce any sound without the assistance of the small vowels. By the combination of these two kinds of vowels, the sounds of the long vowels are produced. The vowels which produce the sounds of *á* and *é* (*long*) are the same (ا, &c.) but the difference is that the *yá* (ي) in the former (*i*) is the *yáe-maqṣúrah*, and that in the latter (*e*) *yáe-majhúl*. In the like manner, the sounds of *ú* and *ó* (*long*) are produced by the same vowels (و, &c.) and the difference here is that the *váv*

(,) in the first (ú) is the *váve-maqríf*, and that in the second (ó) *váve-majhúl*. The combinations of vowels which produce the sounds of *á* (*long*) are named *alife-mamdúdah* (آ, &c.) and *alife-maqşúrah* (ا, &c.). When the small vowels (َ and ِ) are doubled, thus (ّ and ّ), they are named *Tanvín* in Arabic, because they take the sound of *n* (ن) after them when the letter to which they are attached is pronounced, as is already explained in the Table opposite to each of these signs.

III. The letters written under each consonant in the Tamil column, are the mute consonants. They differ from the common consonants only in not having the vowel *a* (*short*) attached to them. They are generally found in combination attached to the common consonants, when their sounds are required to be doubled. The small letters in the Telugu, Canarese, and Malyalim columns, are the Symbols of the consonants under which they are placed. In the first column, the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni consonants will be found printed in four or five different forms opposite to each No. These forms correspond with the position of each letter in words, viz., *initial*, *medial*, and *final*.

IV. In all the languages in the Table, some letters are not written, but are understood and pronounced in combination. For instance, the first vowel *a* (*short*) is considered in Tamil, Telugu, Malyalim, Canarese, Bengali, Sanscrit, Mahratti, Guzratti, Cingalese, and Burmese, to be inherent in every consonant, and is therefore always understood when *medial* and *final*, and only written when *initial*. It is almost the same case with all the small or short vowels in

Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Dukhni, which are generally understood, though required for every letter to produce a sound. These remarks are also applicable to the sign (~*) which is named *vaşl* (وصل), for it serves to unite together two Arabic words. *In all such cases, when a letter is understood in native characters, it is written in the English.*

V. Some letters, again, though written are not pronounced. While such letters are not rare in some languages, their occurrence is frequent in others. The Arabic may be included among the former, and the Burmese in the latter. The Arabic letters which generally become silent, are *alif* (ا), *lám* (ل), *yá* (ي), *váv* or *váv-e-maadúlah* (و), &c., *In all these cases, the silent letters are omitted in English character.*

* The second of the two words united together by this sign, has always the Arabic article *alif* and *lám* (ا ل) prefixed to it. The *alif* in this case is always silent, and the *lám* is either silent or pronounced according to certain conditions. These conditions are, when the second word begins with ا ب ج ح خ ع س ز ر ن د ت or م ك ق ف غ ع or ي the *lám* is pronounced; and when that word commences with ت د ث ن ل ط ض ص ش or ن it is dropped in pronunciation. In the latter case, the initial letter of the second word becomes double as if the silent *lám* were converted into it. *Habbul-mishk* (حب المشك) and *Habbul-bán* (حب البان) are the examples in which the *lám* is pronounced and the *alif* silent; and *Habbus-saláţín* (حب السلاطين) and *Habbus-sabib* (حب الزبيب) are the instances in which both are dropped in pronunciation. It will be seen from the latter examples, that the initial letter of the second word in each of them has taken a *tashdid* to become double.

VI. In several languages, particularly, the Burmese and Tamil, some letters are possessed with more than one sound, or in other words, their usual sound is altered in one or more ways in combination, under certain circumstances. Most of these letters will be readily observed from the following arrangement.

TAMIL.

K (க) also sounds like *g*, as in கங்கை (Gangai); கனம் (Ganam); கணபதி (Gaṇapati); மகன் (Magan) and கமுகு (Kamugu).

Ch (ச) also sounds like *śh*, as in சகோதரன் (Śhagóðaran); சிந்தல்கொடி (Śhindalkoḍi); மாசம் (Máśham); and பசி (Paśhi).

Ch (ச) also sounds like *j*, as in சயம் (Jayam); கசேந்திரன் (Gajéndiran); and பஞ்சி (Pañji).

T (ட) also sounds like *ḍ*, as in டப்பி (Ḍabbi); குடம் (Kuḍam); and வண்டி (Vaṇḍi).

T (த) also sounds like *d*, as in தர்மம் (Darmam); பதம் (Padam); and செய்கிறது (Śheygiradu).

P (ப) also sounds like *b*, as in பதில் (Badil); பஸ்மம் (Basmam); அபிமானம் (Abimánam); and வசம்பு (Vaśhambu).

BURMESE.

The sound of the letter represented by *k*; is altered into that of *g*.

Do.....	by k,	.....do.....	ḥ.
Do.....	by <i>kh</i>,	.....do.....	<i>g</i> .
Do.....	by <i>kh</i>,	.....do.....	<i>gh</i> .
Do.....	by s,	.....do.....	ḥ.
Do.....	by ḥ,	.....do.....	k.
Do.....	by p,	.....do.....	ḥ.
Do.....	by p,	.....do.....	k.
Do.....	by p,	.....do.....	b.
Do.....	by r,	.....do.....	y.
Do.....	by r,	.....do.....	<i>śh</i> .
Do.....	by l,	.....do.....	<i>śh</i> .
Do.....	by v,	.....do.....	ú.
Do.....	by t,	.....do.....	<i>śh</i> .

BENGALI.

The sound of the letter represented by *j*, is altered into that of *y*.

.....	Do.	.....	by <i>y</i>,	.....	do.	.....	<i>j</i> .
.....	Do.	.....	by <i>y</i>,	.....	do.	.....	<i>z</i> .
.....	Do.	.....	by <i>b</i>,	.....	do.	.....	<i>v</i> .

GUZRATTI.

The sound of the letter represented by *m*, is altered into that of *bh*.

TELUGU, MALYALIM, CANARESE AND SANSCRIT.

The sound of the vowel represented by *am*, is altered into that of *m* or *n*, according to the consonant it precedes.

In all these and other similar cases, the altered sound is represented by its corresponding letter or letters in English character, and not the original or usual one.

VII. In some languages, the alphabet are differently pronounced in different localities. The Bengali is the best example of this kind, in which the pronunciation used for some letters in the *North Bengal*, is different from that adopted in the *South*. The following letters are generally subject to this difference of pronunciation :—

NORTH BENGAL.	SOUTH BENGAL.
<i>chh</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>ph</i>	<i>f</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>sh</i>
<i>sh</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>

The pronunciation of the Northern parts being that which is generally found in books, is adopted in the Table.

VIII. There are several letters in Arabic, which are not generally pronounced correctly, and their sounds are confounded with each other in speaking; but, they are all used correctly in writing, particularly by educated persons. They are as follows:—

Letters,	Correct pronunciation.	Incorrect pronunciation generally used in speaking.
س	As exemplified in the Table, No. 72 (s).	} Like s indiscriminately.
س	.....do....., No. 66 (s).
ص	.....do....., No. 76 (s).
زdo....., No. 75 (z).	} Like z indiscriminately.
ز	.....do....., No. 42 (z).
ض	.....do....., No. 77 (z).
ظ	.....do....., No. 79 (z).
حdo....., No. 73 (h).	} Like h indiscriminately.
ح	.....do....., No. 67 (h).
خdo....., No. 74 (kh).	} Like kh indiscriminately.
ق	.....do....., No. 83 (q).
عdo....., No. 80 (a).	} Like a indiscriminately.
ا	.....do....., No. 1 (a).
طdo....., No. 78 (t).	} Like th (soft) indiscriminately.
ت	.....do....., No. 50 (t).

In cases like the above, the letters used in writing for each correct sound, are expressed in English character, without any regard to the common sound in speaking.

IX. The diacritical marks used in the Table are only three, and of the simplest kind; viz., *accents*, *dots*, and *alteration of type*. The *accents* are employed for the *long* vowels to distinguish them from the *short*. The *dots* are placed either below or above the letters, and in a number varying from 1 to 3, and thus a letter in English is made to represent several in native languages. By *alteration of type* is meant, that when two or more English letters are required to represent a single native character in any word, they should be distinguished by *Italics* if other letters in the same word are printed in the Roman or English, and *vice-versa*. The letters in the altered type are to show that they stand together for one native character, and require to be pronounced simultaneously. Without some distinction like this, it is very difficult for the reader to know in combination which of the letters stand *collectively* and which *individually* for each native character. The first Sanscrit word occurring in the Catalogue, viz., *vriksha* (*a plant*) may be taken as an example. In this word, three letters (*ksh*) are standing together for one character, and it will be, at least, very difficult to know them as such, unless the reader is well acquainted with that language.

The compound letters *sh* and *ch*, however, did not require any distinction, being very familiarly known in English; but, for the sake of uniformity, they are also indicated in an altered type in common with others.

When two or more compound letters occur together in any word, and when they are indicated in an altered type according to the above rule, they will not be distinguished

from each other and will likely be considered as one. In this case, a *hyphen* is placed between the compound letters to separate them for the sake of distinction.*

It would have been better if no native character was represented by more than one or two English letters. With this view many characters have been reduced to fewer letters than they actually require. Those that are still found in the Table represented by two or three letters, cannot be represented by one or two, or in any other way, without a great deviation from their natural or proper sounds, and this deviation renders the pronunciation of the words in which they occur, very unintelligible. The latter is very objectionable, particularly, when the names of medicines are concerned.

There are similar and sufficient reasons for every addition and alteration I have made in the method; but, as their explanation in so many languages will necessarily extend these notes to a very great length, I have not entered upon it.

* In order to distinguish the compound letters (two or more English letters representing a single native character) readily, it was first proposed to place a line under each of them, as is the case with *gh* and *kh* in Shakespear's Hindustani and English Dictionary; but, a considerable delay having taken place in preparing and casting a few of such letters, I gave up the plan and substituted the *alteration of type* as explained above.

As the Catalogue is now finished, I can say that I have found no disadvantage whatever from following the latter plan, while it had the advantage of being very easy and cheap, and was therefore readily adopted in all the types used in the work.

EXPLANATION OF THE INITIALS AND NAMES ATTACHED
TO THE BOTANICAL NAMES AND SYNONYMES.

- Ach.* or *Achar.*—E. Acharius, author of *Lichenographia Universalis*.
- Adans.*—M. Adanson, author of *Histoire naturelle du senegal*, &c.
- Ait.* or *Aiton*—W., author of *Hortus Kewensis*, &c.
- Balfour*—Dr. J. H., author of the *Class Book of Botany*, &c.
- Benth.*—M. Bentham, author of *Labiatorum genera et species*, and *Schorophularineæ Indicæ*, &c.
- Berk.*—Berkeley, a Botanist or Naturalist.
- Bl.* or *Blum.*—C. L. Blume, author of *Flora Javanensis*, &c.
- Br.* or *R. Br.*—R. Brown, author of many Botanical works.
- Burm.*—N. L. Burmann, author of a *Flora Indica*.
- Cav.*—A. J. Cavanilles, author of *Icones et descriptiones plantarum*, &c.
- Chois.* or *Choisy*—A. D. Choisy, a Swiss Botanist who elaborated several of the Natural Orders for De Candolle's *Prodromus*.
- Colebr.*—H. T. Colebrooke, author of several *Memoirs* in the *Linnean Society's Transactions*, &c.
- Colladon*—Author of *Histoire des Cassiæ*.
- Corr.*—J. Correa de Serra, author of some botanical papers.
- Dalz.*—N. A. Dalzel, one of the authors of *Bombay Flora*.
- D. C.*—A. P. DeCandolle, author of numerous botanical works.

Dec.—DeCandolle, Fil. (Son of DeCandolle).

Delile—A. R., author of *Floræ de Ægyptiaceæ Illustratis*, &c.

Desv.—N. A. Desvanx, author of some botanical papers and editor of the 'Journal de Botanique.'

Don—D., author of the *Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis*, &c.

Duch.—A. P. Duchesne, author of *Histoire Naturelle des Fraisiers*, &c.

Dunal—M. F., author of *Monographie de la famille des anonacées*, &c.

Endl.—S. Endlicher, author of *Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales dispositæ*, &c.

Fabr.—P. C. Fabricus, author of *Enumeratio Methodica Plantarum Horti Medici Helmstadiensis*, &c.

Falc. or *Falconer.*—Dr. H., author of some botanical papers.

Forsk.—P. Forskaol, author of *Flora Ægyptico-Arabica*, &c.

Forst.—Forster, author of a *Flora*, &c.

Gærtn.—J. Gærtner, author of 'De Fructibus et Seminibus'.

G. Don—Editor of a new Edition of Miller's Gardner's Dictionary.

Greville—Dr. Greville.

Gris.—G. Grisley, author of *Viridarium lusitanicum*, &c.

Ham.—Dr. F. Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), author of a 'Journey to Mysore,' and some botanical papers.

Haw.—A. H. Haworth, author of *Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum*.

H. B. et K.—Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, authors of *Nova genera et species*, &c.

Herbert—H. W. Herbert, author of 'Herbert's *Amarillidæ*' &c.

- H. et T.*—Drs. J. D. Hooker and T. Thompson, author of a Flora Indica, &c.
- Heyn.* or *Heyne*—B. Heyne, a Botanist or Naturalist.
- Hook.* or *Hooker*—Dr. W. J. Hooker, author of Botanical Miscellany, and of his (Hooker's) Journal of Botany.
- Jack*—Dr. W., author of some papers on Penang plants, &c.
- Juss.*—Bernard de Jussieu, author of Genera Plantarum, &c.
- Koen., Kon.* or *Kön.*—J. G. Koenig, a Danish Botanist.
- Kth.* or *Kunth*—A Prussian Botanist.
- Labill.*—J. J. Labillardiere, author of Icones plantarum Syriæ rariorum decades.
- Lam.*—J. B. Lamarck, editor of the botanical portion of the Encyclopedia Methodic.
- Lehm.*—J. G. C. Lehman, author of Plantæ é familia asperipoliarum nuciferæ, &c.
- Lesch.*—Leschenault de la Tour, a Director of the botanical garden at Pondicherry.
- Lindl.* or *Lindley*—Dr. J., author of the 'Vegetable Kingdom,' &c.
- Link*—H. F., author of Philosophiæ botanicæ novæ prodromus, &c.
- Linn.*—Carl von Linnæus, the founder of Botanical Science.
- Maton*—Dr. W. E. Maton.
- Meisn.* or *Meissner*—Leon Fred. Meissner, author of some botanical papers.
- Miers*—J. Miers, author of a work.
- Miq.* or *Miquel*—F. A. W., a Botanist.
- Mill.*—P. Millers, author of the Gardener's Dictionary.
- Moen.*—C. Moench, author of a few botanical works.
- Müll.* or *Mull.*—Otto Fred. Muller, author of some botanical works.

- Nees*—G. G. Nees von Esenbeck, author of several botanical works
- Oliver*—G. A., author of a botanical work.
- Pavon*—J., author of a botanical work.
- Pell.*—Pelletier, author of some botanical papers.
- Pers.*—C. H. Persoon, author of *Synopsis plantarum seu enchridium botanicum*, &c.
- Planch*—A Botanist.
- Pohl*—J. J. author of 'Brazilian plants', &c.
- Retz.*—A. J. Retzius, author of *Fasciculus Observationum Botanicarum*, &c.
- Risso*—A., author of *Histoire naturelle des Oranger*.
- Rœm. or Röm. et Schult.*—J. J. Rœmer, and J. A. Schultes, authors of *Linncœi systema vegetabilium*, &c.
- Rosc. or Roscœ*—W. Roscœ, author of 'Monandrian plants of the Order Scitamineæ.'
- Roth*—A. W., author of *Novæ Plantarum*, and several other works.
- Rott.*—Dr. Rottler, an Indian Botanist.
- Roxb.*—Dr. W. Roxburgh, author of *Flora Indica*, and *Plants of the Coromandel Coast*, &c.
- Roy. or Royle*—Dr. J. F. Royle, author of the *Illustrations of the Botany of the Himâlyan Mountains*, and of a work on the fibrous plants of India.
- Salisb.*—R. A. Salisbury, author of the *Prodromus Londinensis*, &c.
- Sav. or Savi*—C., author of several botanical works.
- Schott*—H., author of a few botanical works.
- Schrad.*—H. A. Schrader, author of many botanical works.
- Sch. or Schult.*—C. F. Schultz, author of *Prodromus Floræ Stadgardiensis*, &c.
- Seb.*—A. Seba, author of a book.

- Ser.*—N. C. Seringe, who has elaborated several difficult Tribes in De Candolle's Prodrromus.
- Sm.* or *Smith*—Sir J. E. Smith, author of several botanical works.
- Spr.* or *Sprengel*—K. Sprengel, author of Systema Vegetabilium, and many other botanical works.
- Stocks*—author of some botanical papers in Hooker's Journal of Botany.
- Stok.*—J. Stokes, author of Botanical Materia Medica.
- Swt.*—R. Sweet, a Botanist.
- Swz.* or *Swartz*—O. Swartz, author of Prodrromus Descriptionum Vegetabilium Indicæ Orientalis, &c.
- Thunb.*—C. P. Thunberg, author of Flora Japonica, and many other works.
- Tourn.*—J. P. Tournefort, author of Elements de Botanique, &c.
- Vahl*—M., author of Symbolæ botanicæ, &c.
- Vent* or *Ventn.*—E. P. Ventenat, author of Principes de Botanique, &c.
- Vill.* or *Villars*—D., author of Histoire des Plantes du Dauphiné, &c.
- W. et A.*—Dr. R. Wright and Mr. G. A. Walker Arnott, authors of the Prodrromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis.
- Wall.*—Dr. N. Wallich, author of Plantæ Asiaticæ rariores, and Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis Illustratæ.
- Wedd.*—Weddell, author of Histoire naturelle des quinquinas.
- W. Elliot*—Sir, author of Flora Andhrica.
- Wight*—Dr. R., author of Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis, Illustrations of Indian Botany, and Contributions to Indian Botany, &c.
- Willd.*—C. L. Willdenow, author of Species Plantarum, and several other works.

NAMES OF THE BOOKS, &c., CONSULTED IN PRE-
PARING THIS CATALOGUE.

- Abdool Cawder's (Druggist) Lists of Cingalese names of the bazaar medicines in Ceylon (MSS.).
- Abel's (F. A.) System of Tables for Qualitative Mineral Analysis.
- Ainslie's (Sir Whitelaw) *Materia Indica*.
- Alfūzul-advīyah—a Catalogue of Arabic, Persian and Hindustani synonymes of Medicines in India, with brief notes on their uses, &c.
- Amaramu—a Sanscrit Vocabulary.
- Bahrul-javāher—an Arabic Medical Dictionary.
- Bailey's Malyalim and English Dictionary.
- Do. English and Malyalim Dictionary.
- Balfour's (Dr. E.) *Cyclopædia of India, and of the Eastern and Southern Asia, Commercial, Industrial, and Scientific*.
- Balfour's (Dr. J. H.) *Class Book of Botany*.
- Bowman's (J. E.) *Practical Chemistry*.
- British Pharmacopœia.
- Brown's (Mr. C. P.) *Telugu and English Dictionary*.
- Do. do. *English and Telugu Dictionary*.
- Do. (R. N.) *Hand Book of Madras plants, 2nd Ed.*, edited by Sub-Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Wood.
- Burhāne-qāṭeā—a Persian Dictionary.
- Campbell's *Telugu and English Dictionary*.
- Carter's (Dr. Vandyke) *List of Mahratti synonymes of native medicines, (MS.)*

Chadura-agarádi—a Tamil Materia Medica.

Cleghorn's (Dr. H.) Hortus Madraspatensis.

Dalíle-sáṭea—a Hindustani and Persian Dictionary.

Dhanmantri-vanóu-shada-nikhantu—a Telugu Materia Medica.

Dhananja-padárdha-nikhantu—a Telugu Materia Medica.

Don's (G.) new Edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.

Drury's (Col. Heber) Useful Plants of India.

Do. do. Hand Book of the Indian Flora.

D'Rozario's English, Bengali and Hindustani Dictionary.

Elliot's (Sir Walter) Flora Andhrica.

Do. do. List of Tamil synonymes of some medicinal plants (MS.)

Forbes' latest Edition of Hindustani and English Dictionary.

Fown's (G.) Manual of Elementary Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, 9th Ed., edited by Drs. Jones and Hofmann.

Garrot's Canarese and English Dictionary.

Do. English and Canarese Dictionary.

Gilchrist's Hindustani Philology.

Ghíyáṣul-logḥat—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary.

Graham's Catalogue of Bombay plants.

Hanbury's (Mr. Daniel) Notes on Chinese Materia Medica.

Hooker and Thompson's (Drs. J. D. and T.) Flora Indica.

Hooper's (Dr. R.) Medical Dictionary.

Iḥhtiyáráte-badíā—a Persian Materia Medica.

Jámaae-anṭáki—an Arabic Medical work.

Jámaae-boghḍádí—an Arabic Medical work.

Jámaae-béṭúr—an Arabic Materia Medica.

Judson's Burmese Dictionary.

- Key's (Dr. Thomas) Chemistry.
- Khámús*—an Arabic Dictionary.
- Khulásatun-nafáyas*—a Hindustani, Persian and Arabic Dictionary.
- Lindley's (Dr. J.) 'Vegetable Kingdom'.
- List of Hind. Synonymes of the bazaar medicines at Bombay.
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Do. | do. | do. | Calcutta. |
| Do. | do. | do. | Hyderabad |
- Mackenzie's (Dr. William, C. B. &c.,) *Náfeaul-amráz*—a Hindustani work on some native medicines.
- Maḥẓanul-advíyah*—a Materia Medica in Persian.
- Malai-agrádi*—a Medical Vocabulary in Tamil.
- Mason's Natural Productions of Burmah.
- Miráñ Labbé's (Native Medical Practitioner and Druggist) Notes on the drugs of Colombo and Kandy (MS.).
- Molesworth's Mahratti and English Dictionary.
- Montgomery's (Dr. H. B.) Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- Mubárah Ḥalí's (Moonshee) List of Bengali and Hindustani synonymes of the drugs at Islámábád (MS.).
- Mufarredát dar ḡilme-ṭib—á work on Botany, &c., in Persian.
- Mufarredáte-móminá—a Catalogue of Simple Medicines in Persian.
- Mufarre-dáte-sikandri—á Persian work on Simple Medicines.
- Múligai-nigaṇḍu*—a Tamil work on Medicinal plants.
- Muntaḥhabul-advíyah*—a Materia Medica of Hyderabad in Persian.
- Muntaḥhabul-logḥát*—an Arabic and Persian Dictionary.
- Náma-lingánu-shásanamu*—a Sanscrit Vocabulary in Telugu.
- O'Shaughnessy's (Sir B. W.) Bengal Dispensatory.
- | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Do. | do. | Bengal Pharmacopœia. |
| Do. | do. | Manual of Chemistry. |

Padartagaṇa-*chintāmaṇi*—a Tamil Materia Medica.

Pereira's (Dr. Jonathan) Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Pharmacopœia of India.

Qānūne-būāali-sinā—an Arabic Medical work by Avicenna, or 'Canons of Avicenna'.

Qarābādīne-qādarī—a Pharmacopœia of Indian medicine in Persian.

Qarābādīne-shifāī—a Persian work on Pharmacy.

Qarābādīne-sikandarī—a Pharmacopœia in Persian.

Reeve's Canarese and English Dictionary.

Do. English and Canarese Dictionary.

Regnier's (Rev. M.) List of Burmese synonymes of some medicinal plants and drugs (MS.).

Rheed's Hortus Malabaricus.

Richardson's Persian, Arabic and English Dictionary.

Rottler's Tamil and English Dictionary.

Roxburgh's (Dr. W.) Flora Indica.

Do. do. Plants of the Coast of Coromandel.

Royle's (Dr. J. F.) Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalyan Mountains.

Royle and Headland's Materia Medica.

Shakespear's latest edition of Hindustani and English Dictionary.

Şurā—an Arabic Dictionary.

Talife-sharīfi—a Catalogue of Indian medicines in Persian.

Thwaites' (Mr. G. H. K.) List of Cingalese synonymes of the medicinal plants and drugs in Ceylon (MS.).

Toḥfatul-mominin—an Indian Materia Medica in Persian.

Turner's (Dr. E.) Elements of Chemistry.

Voigt's Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis.

Waring's (Dr. E.) Lists of the Medicinal plants proposed to be included in the Pharmacopœia of India.

Do. Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Wight's (Dr. R.) Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis.

Do. Contributions to Indian Botany.

Do. Illustrations to Indian Botany, (Vol. I.)

Wight and Arnott's (Dr. R., and Mr. G. A.) Prodrômus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis.

William's English and Sanscrit Dictionary.

Wilson's Sanscrit and English Dictionary.

Winslow's Tamil and English Dictionary.

Zakîrahe-khârizmshâhî—a Persian medical work.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

INDIGENOUS CATHARTICS:

PHARBITIS NIL RUBER.

(Page 277.)

Although the seeds of this plant are known to some native practitioners and druggists in Southern India as a very good and better purgative medicine than the *Kált-zirki-ké-bínj* or the seeds of the common variety of *P. Nil* (p. 196), yet they are seldom or never used in their practice, and are extremely rare in the bazaar. In fact, they are not to be found at all in the bazaar at present. A few years ago, I had obtained a sample of them with a great difficulty and from a great distance, and from these raised a few plants in my own compound. After collecting a sufficient quantity of the seeds, I have used them in many cases and found them decidedly superior to *Kálá-dánah* or *Kált-zirki-ké-bínj*.

As this plant and its seeds are not noticed in any work, native or English, I shall describe them here :—

Bot. Des.—*Annual*, herbaceous, hairy and twining plant : *root* small and tapering with many thin rootlets : *stem* branched, about the thickness of a fowl's quill, twining from right to left, and slightly hairy : *leaves* triangular, petiolate ; not exactly downy, but covered with many thin, short, and weak hairs on both sides ; 3-lobed, lobes ovate and pointed, the two lateral lobes smaller than the middle, and the middle slightly dilated at the base : *flowers* axillary, pedunculate, pedicellate, bracteate : *peduncle* long, hairy, and 1—2 flowered : *pedicel* very short : *calyx* divided, sepals 5, lanceolate, slightly hairy, persistent, about twice longer than the capsule : *corolla* pale or purple blue, 2—3 inches long, monopetalous, companulate, hypogynous, plaited before expansion ; deciduous, expanding in the morning and remaining so

only for a few hours, and then, as soon as the sun gets warmer, closes, and generally falls off before next morning: *Stamens* 5, erect, filiform, hypogynous; attached to the base of the corolla, with which they fall off: *anthers* oblong, bilocular, oscillating: *style* simple, included, filiform, persistent: *stigma* terminal, capitate, 2 lobed: *capsule* circular and broadly and slightly cordate, 1—3 celled, 1—3 valved, dehiscent: *cells* 1—2 seeded, triangular; each closed with a thin, smooth and curved valve: *seeds* irregular, angular, grey in color at the commencement and reddish-brown afterwards.

With the exception of color, there is no difference between these seeds and *Kálá-dánah*. They are about 2 lines long and 1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad; their shape is that of the segment of an orange; the average weight of each is about half a grain; and their taste is mucilaginous with a peculiar and acrid sensation, quite like that of *Kálá-dánah*. In the centre of the posterior or broadest surface of the seeds, there is a slight longitudinal depression or groove. When very old, these seeds assume a brownish color, and there is some difficulty then to distinguish them from *Kálá-dánah*.

I have compared the above plant with the black or common variety of *P. Nil* (*Kálá-dánah plant*), which was growing together, and found it to differ only in some minor points, as follows:—

<i>P. Nil ruber.</i>	<i>P. Nil.</i>
1. Seeds grey or reddish-brown.	1. Seeds black or dark-brown.
2. Stem generally pale-green, and often exceeds 25 or 30 feet in length.	2. Stem generally blue or greenish blue, and much shorter.
3. Leaves about the size of a palm, and of a pale-green color.*	3. Leaves, which are of the same form (triangular, not cordate), are generally smaller and of a deeper color.*
4. Peduncle generally bears but one flower, and some times two.	4. Peduncle generally bears two flowers, and some times three or more.

** In these, like in many other twining plants, whose stem is very thin and the leaves pretty distant from each other, the position of the latter (leaves), whether *opposite* or *alternate*, cannot be made out.

The above differences are very slight, and I therefore consider the plant under discussion as a mere variety of *P. Nil* of Choisy. To avoid the confusion that would necessarily arise if both plants and their seeds have the same names, I have named the present variety and its seeds as *Pharbitis Nil ruber* and *Pharbitis Seeds*, respectively.

I have used this medicine, as well as *Kálá-dánah* or *Káli-zirki-ké-binj*, in many cases, in the same dose, and under the same condition with regard to age, &c., and found the former (*Pharbitis Seeds*) to be decidedly preferable to the latter; or in other words, it is more speedy, certain, regular, and stronger in its action than the *Kálá-dánah*. It is also preferable to *Jalap* in some respects, viz., it is an efficient purgative by itself, while the latter is not so when used alone; and that it possesses no nauseous smell or taste.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Pharbitis Seeds (*Pulvis Pharbitis Simplex*). This powder should be prepared in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From 40 to 50 grains.

Compound Powder of Pharbitis Seeds (*Pulvis Pharbitis Compositus*). Take of Pharbitis Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose.—From a drachm to drachm and a half. This powder is more efficient than ‘*Pulvis Kaladanæ compositus*’ and equal to the corresponding preparation of *Jalap*.

I have not yet used *Pharbitis Seeds* in any other form, but have no doubt that it can be used in all the forms that *Kálá-dánah* is used, viz., Extract, Tincture, and Resin; which are described in the Pharmacopœia of India, pages 155 and 156. I believe also that the action of these seeds depends upon a resinous principle similar to that found in *Kálá-dánah*, (*Pharbitisin*).

CONVOLVULUS HIRSUTUS.

(Page 273.)

This plant is neither known to possess any medicinal property, nor any part of it is sold in the bazaar; but finding, accidentally, its seeds to bear a resemblance to, and have a taste somewhat like that of, *Kálá-dánah*, I thought they were a purgative, and found them to be really so on some trials, which I first began upon myself. I have used them since in numerous cases, and am now satisfied that they are a safe, certain, and active cathartic, and therefore one of the best cathartics in India.

This plant is the *Convolvulus hirsutus* of Roxburgh, and is described by him in his *Flora Indica*, Vol. I, page 479. It is also figured by Dr. Wight in his *Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis*, Vol. III, page 834; but there is some confusion about its name in this work. 'Batatus pentaphylla' is the only name found with the *Fig.* in page 834, but it is referred to, in the Index of the same Volume (III), by two other names, viz., 'Convolvulus pentaphyllus' and 'C. Hirtus.' Whatever may be the cause of this confusion, there is no doubt that the plant figured in page 834 of the above volume, is the one under examination, and that the word 'Batatus' or *Batatas* is not applicable to it, for it possesses no tuberous root whatever, which will be seen immediately from its description.

I have raised this plant in my own compound to collect the seeds, and had it under my constant observation for the last few years. I shall therefore describe it minutely, and then speak of its seeds.

Bot. Des.—*Annual*; if cultivated with care lives more than 8 or 9 months: *root* small and tapering with many thin fibres or rootlets: *stem* round, twining from right to left, often branched, herbaceous; generally about the thickness of a goose-quill, but often as thick as a finger if cultivated with care; length un-

limited, one plant being sufficient sometimes to cover the whole of a small tree; very hairy, each hair rising from a small reddish brown gland or papilla; and these papillæ are very apparent and render the stem rough for a few months, and then disappear gradually: *leaves* petiolate, slightly hairy on both sides, digitate or quinately (not palmate); leaflets entire, diverge separately from the top of the petiole; broadly lanceolate, with a point which is generally long and slightly acute; unequal in size, the first lateral pair being smaller than the middle leaflet, and the second pair smaller than the first; and there is occasionally a very small leaf or leafy appendage between the second pair just opposite to the middle leaflet: *petiole* generally longer than the leaf, and thicker than the stem for some time at the commencement; hairy: *flowers* axillary, pedunculate, pedicellate, bracteate: *bracts* unequal, one being very small and almost abortive, and the other occasionally grows to the size of a small leaf: *peduncle* axillary, hispid, bracteate; dichotomous 2 or 3 times, *i. e.* it divides first into 2 pedicels, and then each of the latter divides again into 2 smaller ones, and so on 2 or 3 times; many-flowered, and jointed at the bracts just before it is divided into pedicels: *pedicel* 1-flowered, bracteolate, hairy; thin and round at the base, but gradually becomes flat and thicker near the calyx; and dichotomous once or twice in the same manner as the peduncle: *calyx* extremely downy or tomentose, persistent, ovate, divided; sepals 5, unequal in size and development, remarkably imbricated and appear to be divided into 2 whorls; the two innermost sepals, which appear to form the internal whorl, are imperfectly developed, and are membranous, smooth, transparent, elastic, and twisted so as to form a kind of cone around the style when the corolla is fallen: *corolla* white, 1—2 inches long, mono-petalous, campanulate, hypogynous, plaited before expansion, deciduous; expands in the morning and remains so till about the noon, and then gradually closes and falls off in the night or the next morning; generally expands only once: *stamens* 5, erect, filiform, hypogynous; attached to the base of the corolla, with which they fall off; irregular in size, 1 being generally the longest, 2 shorter, and the remaining 2 shortest: *anthers* oblong, bilocular, oscillating, white: *style* simple, included, filiform, persistent; *stigma* terminal, capitate, 2-lobed, white: *disk* glandular and

cup-shaped : *capsule* broadly cordate ; 2—4 celled generally, and sometimes 1—celled, in which case the second cell appears absent from absorption : *cells* 1—seeded, triangular, each closed with a thin, smooth and curved valve : *seeds* small, irregular and of a reddish-brown color. The plant is in flower and fruit during the whole period it lives, except the hottest part of the year.

The seeds of this plant, which may be called *Convolvulus Seeds*, are irregular in their outline, slightly angular, smooth, and generally reddish-brown and sometimes reddish-grey in color. They have two surfaces, one of which is convex, and the other divided into two smaller, flat, and slanting surfaces by an intermediate ridge opposite to the hilum, which gives them the appearance of a quarter segment of any globular body. Their length and breadth is about 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 lines, respectively ; and their taste is mucilaginous followed by a peculiar and slight acrid sensation, similar to that of *Kálá-dánah*, but much less in degree. The average weight of each seed is almost 1 grain ; or in other words, if the seed is large it weighs 1 grain, and if small $\frac{2}{3}$ of a grain :

When these seeds are powdered, mixed with water and swallowed, they taste like a flour ; and the acidity which is sometimes felt in the throat, is very slight, lasts only a few seconds, and often not felt at all. So this medicine may be considered to possess no disagreeable taste, while it is quite free from smell. In this respect it is preferable to *Pharbitis Seeds*, *Kálá-dánah* and *Jalap*, though somewhat milder in its action if used in the same dose.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of *Convolvulus Seeds* (*Pulvis Convolvuli Simplex*). Powder the seeds in the ordinary way, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From a drachm to drachm and a half.

Compound Powder of *Convolvulus Seeds* (*Pulvis Convolvuli Compositus*). Take of *Convolvulus Seeds* and *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar*, in powder, each seven ounces ; *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal*, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose.—From drachm and a half to two drachms.

I have not yet used this medicine in any other form, but believe that it can be used in the forms of Extract, Tincture, and Resin.

CAMBOGIA.

(Page 83.)

Gamboge is a much stronger cathartic than *Jalap*; but like the latter, it is not very useful or satisfactory when used alone. In combination with other medicines, it is one of the best purgatives we are acquainted with.

During the last several years, whenever *Jalap* was out, I have used this medicine in Triplicane Dispensary, with *Cream of Tartar*, and never felt the absence of the first named drug. I have also used it lately with Rock Salt, and with a greater satisfaction.

Preparation.—Compound Powder of Gamboge (*Pulvis Cambogiæ Compositus*). Take of Gamboge, in powder, three drachms; Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, three ounces and one drachm; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, two drachms. Rub them well together, and pass the powder through a fine sieve or cloth.

Dose.—From fifty grains to a drachm, according to the condition of the patients with regard to strength, habit, &c. It is a hydragogue and drastic cathartic. It can be used in youths and children in smaller doses according to their age; but contra-indicated in pregnant women. It is much more efficient and satisfactory than the corresponding preparation of *Jalp* and *Kúlá-dánah*.

One drachm of this Powder contains, six grains of *Gamboge*; fifty grains of *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar*; and four grains of *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal*: or in other words, there is one grain of *Gamboge* in every ten grains of it.

IPOMCEA TURPETHUM.

(Pages 161 and 162).

There are two varieties of the root known as *Turbud*, *Tikrā* or *Shivadai-vér* in the bazaar. They are generally sold under the same names, and sometimes distinguished by the words *Viláyatí* or *Shímai* (Europe or Foreign), and *Náṭ* or *Náṭṭu* (Country or Indian). Both these varieties are indigenous to India, but the above words are used merely to distinguish them from each other.

The real drug which is the root or the bark of the root of *I. turpethum*, is one of the best purgatives in India, and is superior to *Jalap* in some respects which I shall explain presently. The other variety (*Náṭ-ká-turbud*) is also the root of a convolvulous plant, but what particular species the latter is, I have not yet found out. It is considerably inferior as a purgative, and its action is very irregular and uncertain.

The resemblance between these roots is so great, that they cannot be easily distinguished from each other, unless a person is well acquainted with them. I shall first describe the real drug, and then point out some distinctions between this and the other.

The best sort of *Turbud* is not a root, but the bark of a root. In this condition it is seldom or never sold separately in the bazaar, but almost always found mixed with pieces of the root, and requires to be picked out. The pieces of this bark are from 2 to 3 or 4 inches long, curved or quilled, about the size of a finger and about a line in thickness, possess a slight agreeable smell if new, and taste feebly acrid.

With regard to the color, there are two kinds of the bark; one of which is grey or reddish-grey, and the other brown. These two kinds are recognised in some bazaars by the Hindustani names *Suféd-turbud* and *Kálá-turbud*.

If the woody part of the fresh root of *I. Turpethum* is removed by cutting into the bark longitudinally in one place, the latter (bark) assumes the above form when dry. The color

of the bark depends upon the age of the root before it is cut and dried, the older the latter is the darker the former becomes, and *vice versa*.

The next form in which the real *Turbud* occurs is the pieces of a root. These pieces are cylindrical, 2 to 4 or 5 inches long; vary in thickness from the size of 2 or 3 goose quills to that of 3 or 4 fingers put together, but generally of the thickness of a finger; brown or dark-brown in colour, and smooth though wrinkled longitudinally in some places.

The native druggists in the bazaar try their best to make the *false Turbud* (*Nát-ká-turbud*) to resemble the best kind of the real drug (*bark of the root of I. Turpethum*) by cutting out the ligneous portion of the former; but they cannot accomplish this object. The bark in the *false Turbud* is too thin, and does not assume the same form when dry. Therefore, the best kind of the *genuine Turbud*, viz., the bark of the root of *I. Turpethum*, cannot be confounded with any other bark or root. It is only the pieces of the root of *I. Turpethum*, which constitutes the commonest kind of the *real Turbud*, that can be imitated by, and confounded with, the *false Turbud*. The following distinctions, however, will be sufficient to distinguish the one from the other:—

False Turbud or Turbith-root.

1. It is a much larger root, varying in size from the thickness of a finger or thumb to that of an infant's fore-arm.

2. Brown or pale-brown in colour.

3. Very rough and uneven on the surface.

4. The structure of this root is that of any common root, and it is comparatively very hard and heavy.

Real Turbud or Turbith-root.

1. Much smaller, it being generally about the size of a finger or thumb.

2. Generally darker in colour.

3. Smooth, though wrinkled in some places.

4. Both the cortical and ligneous portions of this root are composed of parallel and straight longitudinal fibres, and this contrasts much with the structure of the *false Turbud* or *Turbith-root*.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. Never attacked by insects. | 5. Often worm-eaten. |
| 6. Possesses no particular taste. | 6. Its taste is slightly acrid. |

I have lately used this medicine (*the real Turbud*) in many cases, and found it to be a very superior and valuable purgative. It is preferable to *Jalap* in having no nauseous smell or taste, and in being a very efficient and satisfactory purgative when used by itself. It is true that it requires to be used in a larger dose than *Jalap*, but this is no disadvantage as long as it is safe and free from nauseous taste and smell. The dose is larger only by 10 or 15 grains.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Turbith-root (*Pulvis Ipomææ Simplex*). If it is the bark of Turbud, it should be powdered in the usual way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle. But if it is the root, the cortical portion should be separated from it, and the latter alone selected for powdering, &c., as above. The bark is easily separated if the root is broken longitudinally.

Dose.—From fifty to seventy grains.

Compound Powder of Turbith-root (*Pulvis Ipomææ Compositus*). Take of the Simple Powder of Turbith-root and powdered Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From a drachm to four scruples, or more.

CLITOREA TERNATEA.

(Pages 108 and 109.)

The seeds of this plant, which are casually noticed as a purgative in some medical and other works, are very deservedly included and spoken of highly in the Pharmacopœia of India, page 80. The native druggists and practitioners consider them

as a very good substitute for the seeds of *Pharbitis Nil ruber* (p. 277) and *P. Nil* (p. 196), and they are consequently often known in the bazaar by the same names as those of the two latter, which I have already mentioned in page 109 of this work. They are certainly a very good substitute for the above drugs, as well as *Jalap*, and are equal to *Convolvulus Seeds* in every respect, except the taste, which is disagreeable and much more acrid.

I gave a trial to this medicine on two different occasions, and on each occasion in pretty large number of cases. When I tried first a few years ago, the medicine almost failed to act as a good purgative, but on the second trial, very recently, it has proved itself much more efficient than anticipated. The cause of this difference is, that the seeds used on the first occasion were bought from the bazaar, and they were, as I found out afterwards, collected before they were quite matured and dried on the plant. They were flat, dark-brown, and oblong. On the second occasion, the seeds used were gathered from the pods which were quite dry before their removal from the plant. These seeds were nearly round or slightly compressed near the edges; oblong; dull green, greenish brown or brown in color, and minutely mottled. The ends of some seeds were round, and of some flat, as if it were cut off by a knife. Speaking comparatively, these seeds were much thicker and rounder, paler in color, and more disagreeable and acrid in taste, than those used on the first occasion.

These seeds are not sold in the bazaar of Madras by the common or proper druggists, but by those druggists who sell the fresh medicinal plants and consequently named *Kach-chá-pansúri* in Dukhni. Even these do not sell them always, and generally procure them only when they are ordered to do so. Under these circumstances, the seeds are often required to be collected from the plants when there is a need for a large quantity of them. The plants are cultivated in some places, and found wild in others; and are as follows:—

Bot. Des.—*Perennial*; much branched and shrubby: *root* slightly fleshy, tapering, branched: *stems* several, twining from

right to left, pubescent in young plants: *leaves* unequally pinnate, leaflets 2—3 pairs, oval, or slightly ovate: *flowers* large, blue or white; pedunculate, resupinate, bracteolate: *peduncles* short, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length; axillary, solitary, 1—flowered: *bracteoles* roundish, about 2 lines in diameter, adherent to the base of the calyx: *calyx* about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the corolla, 5—cleft, unequal, persistent, hypogynous: *corolla* papilionaceous; *vexillum* large, rounded with a cleft at the end, exterior, blue with a yellowish white color in the centre; *alæ* oval with a very thin and narrow stalk; keel slightly boot-shaped with two thin thread-like stalks: *stamens* varying in number from 5 to 10 or more, diadelphous, 1 being separate and the rest united by filaments; hypogynous: *anthers* very small, globular, white: *style* simple, longer than the stamens, slightly curved, dilated at the end: *legume* a few inches in length and a few lines in breadth, flat, straight, slightly pubescent, 2—valved; 1—celled, but divided into many partitions by cellular walls, each of which contains a seed; many seeded: *seeds* oblong, about 2 or 3 lines long, greenish brown or brown in color. The plant is always in flower.

There are two varieties of this plant, distinguished by the color of their flowers as *blue* and *white*. The blue, again, has another sub-variety, which is double-flowered. There is no apparent difference in the action of the seeds of these varieties, or if any at all, it is in favor of the white variety. But, from whatever variety they may be, the rounder and thicker the seeds are, the more energetic they prove in their action.

As these seeds are not known by any particular name, it is inconvenient to describe their preparations; and I have therefore named them *Clitorea Seeds*.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Clitorea Seeds (*Pulvis Clitorea Simplex*). To be powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From a drachm to drachm and a half. In this dose it produces 5 or 6 free motions, and its action is increased in proportion to the increase of its quantity up to two drachms, when the number of motions it generally produces is 8 or 9.

Compound Powder of Clitorea Seeds (*Pulvis Clitorea Compositus*). Take of Clitorea Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them well together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From drachm and a half to two drachms.

JACQUIMONTIA VIOLACEA.

(Page 275).

The seeds of this plant are a safe and mild aperient. It being a perennial and always in flower, which is of a beautiful blue color, it is used as an ornamental plant in many European bungalows, gardens, and other places at Madras. It is supposed to have been introduced first into the Horti-agricultural Society's and other gardens at Madras by Sir Walter Elliot, and he is, very likely, also the author of its botanical name.

The plant is very easily propagated by cutting, layers, or seeds; but in the first two cases, it does not generally produce seeds.

Bot. Des.—*Perennial*, spreading extensively, very ornamental: *stem* twining as well as creeping; about the thickness of the little finger near the root, but very thin in upper parts; length unlimited, bluish-green, twining from right to left, and takes root if any part of it comes in contact with soil: *leaves* cordate or oblong-cordate, petiolate, smooth, soft, slightly wavy, entire: *flowers* axillary, pedunculate, pedicellate, bracteolate: *peduncle* twice or three times longer than the petiole, many flowered: *pedicels* very short, generally 2—3; each surrounded by several bracteoles, and form a kind of umbel, which is generally compound: *calyx* divided; sepals 5, 3 of which well developed and 2 almost abortive; imbricated, broadly cordate, acuminate, longer than the capsule, pale green in

color : *corolla* monopetalous, about an inch long, bright blue with a white eye, plaited before expansion : *stamens* 5, of equal size, attached to the base of the corolla : *anthers* oblong, white : *style* filiform, a little longer than the stamens, generally persistent : *stigma* small, 2—lobed, white : *ovary* very small, glandular, cup-shaped, of a pale-yellow color : *capsule* nearly round or broadly cordate, about the size of a coriander fruit, 1—2 celled, dehiscent : *cell* 1—2 seeded : seeds very small, angular, and of various color, generally brown or reddish brown.

The seeds are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line in length and breadth, angular, and bear a resemblance to *Kálá-dánah* in their form. They are inodorous, and their taste is purely albuminous, without the least acidity or disagreeableness. This is the only advantage of this aperient over all other medicines of the same class. Their color is reddish-brown, brown, or yellowish white. The reddish brown and hard seeds should alone be selected for medicinal purposes. Their dose is from a drachm and a half to two drachms.

ACACIA CONCINNA.

(Page 21.)

The dry pod or legume of this plant is the commonest article used by native women in this country for washing their head, as soap is in Europe, &c. It is therefore found not only in every bazaar, but also in every family house.

The pod is either reddish-brown or brown in color ; varies much in length, generally from 3 to 6 inches ; about 1 inch broad ; many seeded ; 2—valved ; valves much contracted between the seeds ; much wrinkled ; and has a sourish and nauseous taste. The seeds are shining black, oval or oblong, and very hard.

This pod is a cathartic, nauseant, and also emetic to a slight extent. In its action as a cathartic, it is superior to *Senna*, but it is more nauseous and disagreeable in taste and smell. Like *Senna*, it is not an efficient purgative by itself, but a very good

adjuvant to other purgatives, as *Sulphate of Magnesia*, *Rock Salt*, &c. In addition to the stronger action, its other advantages over *Senna* are, that its use is not attended with griping in the bowels, and that it is a very useful remedy in Jaundice not depending upon obstruction.

Preparations.—Simple Infusion of *Acacia Concinna* (*Infusum Acacia Concinnae Simplex*). Take of the dry Pods of *Acacia Concinna*, without seeds, four ounces; Boiling Water, 20 fluid ounces. Bruise the pods, infuse in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain:

Dose.—Four fluid ounces. This is a mild cathartic, and if four drachms of *Sulphate of Magnesia* added to it, acts as a strong purgative.

Compound Infusion of *Acacia Concinna* (*Infusum Acacia Concinnae Compositum*). To be prepared in the same manner as the above preparation, with the addition of *Coriander Fruits*, bruised, four drachms; and *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal*, sliced, two drachms.

Dose.—The dose and manner of using this preparation as a cathartic is the same as those of the preceding. This Infusion is more suited to be used by itself in Jaundice, &c., in which case, it should be administered in three or four ounce doses two or three times in 24 hours.

PHARBITIS. *Sp. of ?*

(Page 277.)

I have obtained the seeds known in Calcutta as *Shab-pasandú* or 'Shapussundo,' which are mentioned in the *Pharmacopœia of India*, page 157. I have sown a great many of them but only two plants were produced, and these too, died after 2 months without flowering. They had grown to the extent of 2 feet, and were as follows:—

Bot. Des.—Herbaceous: *root* small and tapering: *stem* twining, very hairy: *leaves* palmate with regard to the form, and

septenate with reference to the number of leaflets ; hairy on both surfaces ; leaflets entire, ovate or oval.

They were apparently Convolvulous plants, but from want of flowers I cannot say to what Genus of that Order they belong. They are, probably, either a species of *Convolvulus* or *Pharbitis*.

The dry seeds I have received from Calcutta, are of the form of a quarter segment of any globular body ; grey, dark-grey or reddish-brown in color ; woolly, being covered with small, thin, very soft, and cotton-like hairs ; inodorous and almost tasteless. They bear a great resemblance to *Convolvulus* Seeds (*Convolvulus hirsutus*) in their form, and though somewhat larger than the latter, yet lighter in weight.

Although mild, this medicine is one of those cathartics which are preferable to many others for not having a bad smell or taste.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (*Pulvis Shab-pasandú Simplex*). To be well dried in the sun, powdered in the ordinary way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From one drachm to drachm and a half.

Compound Powder of Shab-pasandú Seeds (*Pulvis Shab-pasandú Compositus*). Take of Shab-pasandú Seeds and Rock Salt or Cream of Tartar, in powder, each seven ounces ; Ginger or Lesser Galangal, in powder, one ounce. Rub them together, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From four scruples to two drachms.

ROCK SALT.

(Page 216.)

This Salt is well known now to be a mere variety of *Chloride of Sodium*, but why it is much more stronger as a cathartic than the latter I cannot explain. It is also stronger than *Cream of Tartar*, but like this drug, it is not a satisfactory cathartic by

itself. Used in combination with other purgatives, it is more satisfactory than *Cream of Tartar*. I have already mentioned its entrance into the Compound Powders of *Gamboge*; *Pharbitis*, *Convulvulus*, *Clitorea*, and *Shab-pasandú Seeds*; and *Turbith Root*; and have also used it in the same manner with *Jalap* and *Kálá-dánah* in lieu of *Cream of Tartar*.

Rock Salt occurs in large masses, varying in weight from 2 or 3 to 8 or 10 lbs. The masses are dull or brownish white externally, and white and crystalline internally. The salt has a pure saline taste. It is procurable in every large bazaar in India, and its price is about 4 or 5 annas per lb.

N. B.—In conclusion of my remarks on Cathartics, I wish to state that these medicines are generally required to be used in a larger dose to act satisfactorily among the natives of this country than Europeans. For example, the *Compound Powder of Kálá-dánah* prepared and used in fifty or sixty grain doses according to the Pharmacopœia of India, page 156, is, perhaps, sufficient to act as an efficient purgative in Europeans; but it is not so in natives, in whom even drachm and a half of that Powder does not act quite satisfactorily.

According to my own experience, the best way of preparing the *Compound Powder of Kálá-dánah* is to combine it with *Rock Salt* or *Cream of Tartar*, in equal proportion, with a small quantity of *Ginger* or *Lesser Galangal*; or in other words, it should be prepared in the same manner as the corresponding preparation of all the purgatives I have described above, except *Gamboge*. Prepared in this proportion, it produces 6 or 7 motions satisfactorily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm doses.

My remarks on all the above cathartics, particularly with reference to their action and dose, is solely based upon the experience among the natives of this country, who, as a rule, are not satisfied with any purgative, unless it acts briskly and produces some slime or bile.

INDIGENOUS EMETICS.

RANDIA DUMETORUM.

(Page 212.)

The dry nut of this plant is one of the most ancient emetics, and is not only found in India, but also in Arabia, Persia, and many other places of Asia. In latter places it is said to be sold under the Arabic name *Jouzul-gai*, which means *the emetic nut*. It is well known in the Indian bazaars by its Hindustani and Dukhni names *Mén-phal* and *Ménd-phal*. It is very cheap and procurable in many bazaars at about 2 annas a lb.

The nut is generally about the size of a small nutmeg, and often much larger; globular or oval; deep grey or reddish brown; and crowned with the rim of the calyx. It consists of a shell or pericarp, seeds, and mucus or pulp. The shell is hard and thick; 2-celled; contains numerous small seeds, which are very adherent to the mucus and to each other; wrinkled and divided externally into quarters by 4 distinct longitudinal lines, 2 of which are generally more marked and correspond with the division of the cells internally. The seeds are small and oblong; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length; slightly flat; of a reddish brown color; very hard; and formed into a lump together with the mucus, which is hard and corresponds with the shape of the nut, and is divided symmetrically into 2 halves by a thin membranous layer, the septum of the cells. The mucus or pulp is generally grey or reddish brown and sometimes yellowish grey; very small in quantity; and possesses a very nauseous taste and smell; and is so adherent to the seeds, that it cannot be separated from them by any process in dry state. It is, however, very soluble in cold and hot waters, alcohol, and many other liquids.

The average weight of the nut is 1 drachm, and if the pulp is completely removed by dissolving in water, the shell and

seeds generally weigh 45 grains, and thus show the weight of the pulp only to be 15 grains or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the nut.

This is one of the medicines I have paid much attention to during the last few years, and have now found out that it is, as an emetic, quite equal to *Ipecacuanha* if not superior to it.

It is certainly not a good emetic, nor quite free from irritation, if used, as is generally done, by powdering the whole nut. The thick shell and the numerous hard seeds of the nut are not emetic at all; indeed, if any thing, they are slightly irritant; but only the dry pulp or mucus, which is the least part of the nut, possesses the emetic and nauseant properties.

When the shell is broken, the lump of the mucus and seeds will be found hard and loose, and is easily removed from the former. But the mucus and seeds cannot be separated from each other, except by dissolving in water or powdering and passing through a cloth or sieve.

The lumps of 2 or 3 nuts is generally a dose of the medicine. They should be bruised, macerated for 10 or 15 minutes in 3 or 4 ounces of water, rubbed with fingers, and then strained through cloth. The mucus being very soluble in water, passes off with it, and the seeds with some resinous and other insoluble matters, remain on the cloth. The draught is now ready for use, and if given to a patient, it produces nausea and vomiting in about 10 minutes, and very free emesis is followed if assisted with warm water.

The best and most convenient way, however, of using this medicine is in powder, which I shall describe under the head of *Preparation*.

Sugar and *honey* do not seem to interfere with the action of this medicine, and they may therefore be added to it to cover the nauseous taste. This combination is very useful when it is administered to children as an emetic or expetorant, in smaller doses according to their age, &c.

When used as an emetic, the vomiting produced by this medicine contains a large quantity of frothy mucus. From this, and from its being a very nauseant vegetable emetic, I thought

it will prove a good remedial agent in Dysentery, in the same way as *Ipecacuanha* is. On instituting a trial on some cases, this opinion was more than realized. Having now used it in many cases, I do not hesitate in considering the dry pulp of the *Emetic Nut* or *Randia Nut* (*Randia dumetorum*) equal to *Ipecacuanha* as a remedy in Dysentery.

The *modus operandi* of this medicine is the same as that of *Ipecacuanha*, viz., it relieves the Dysenteric Inflammation—

First, by reducing the force of general circulation, partly by depressing the system, and partly by determining the blood to the skin.

Secondly, by reverting or diminishing the peristaltic motion, and thereby giving rest to the inflamed bowel.

Thirdly, by increasing the secretion of mucus from the extensive surface of the bowels, and thus restoring to its normal condition the morbid capillary circulation of the affected part.

Every nauseant emetic or medicine will more or less possess the actions in the 1st and 2nd axioms, and, if it is not irritant at the same time, might subdue the dysenteric inflammation to some extent. But, unless it also possesses the action in the 3rd, it will not be so useful in Dysentery as to deserve a special notice. It is the latter action which makes the dry pulp of the nut of *Randia dumetorum*, *Ipecacuanha*, and also a few other emetics to be noticed in the following pages, peculiarly useful in that disease.

Like *Ipecacuanaha*, the pulp of *Emetic-nut* is not sufficient to effect or complete a cure in Dysentery by itself, but generally requires the assistance of other medicines, particularly the *Opium*. I almost always prescribe it with the latter from the commencement of treatment, and in ordinary cases they check the progress and mitigate the symptoms of the disease in 3 or 4 days, and then the cure is completed in 5 or 6 days more, either by the same medicines or by the use of *Dover's Powder* or some other preparations of *Opium*. In slighter cases, the disease itself is often checked in a few days, and requires little or no other medicine afterwards. In some severe and obstinate cases, however, when the disease lasts longer than a week or so,

or assumes the chronic form, the use of other medicines is always necessary.

Even in Dysentery the most convenient way of using this medicine is to have it ready in powder. But in the absence of this preparation, it may be made into a draught as already described, and given 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. The pulp of 1 or 2 nuts is generally sufficient for a dose in Dysentery, and the draught is to be combined with 20 to 40 drops of *Tincture of Opium*, according to the frequency of motions.

Preparation.—Simple Powder of the Pulp of Emetic Nut (*Pulvis Pulpæ Randiæ Simplex*). After removing the shell, the lumps of seeds and pulp should be well bruised and passed through a sieve or thin cloth. By this means all the seeds will be separated. The coarse powder thus obtained should be powdered again and passed through a fine sieve or cloth. The powder is now fit for use, and should be kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—Two scruples, as an Emetic; and from fifteen to thirty grains or more, in Dysentery, according to the severity of the disease.

Other preparations of this medicine are the same as those of *Ipecacuanha*, and as they are more nauseant, diaphoretic, and astringent than emetic, I shall not describe them here.

STRYCHNOS POTATORUM.

(Page 235.)

The berries or fruits of this plant are familiarly known in the Indian bazaars by the Hindustani and Dukhni names *Nirmalī* and *Chilbinj*. They are as common and cheap as the nut of *Randia dumetorum*, and their price is about the same, viz., 2 annas per lb.

These fruits are known as an emetic in Southern India, and often resorted to for that purpose by some native practitioners; but what they are very popular for in this, as well as many other places in India, is, their property of clearing the

dirty or muddy water. This explains the meaning of their names *Nirmali*, *Clearing Nut*, &c.

The emetic property of these fruits is also noticed in some medical and other works, but in a very casual manner; and they do not appear to have been ever used in the English medical practice.

The cause of their not acquiring a repute as a valuable emetic is the improper way in which they are administered. The whole fruit is generally powdered and given in about half a tea spoonful doses, and there is no wonder if it does not act satisfactorily, because the seed which is by far the largest portion of the fruit, is not emetic. The *dry mucus* or *pulp* and the thin *pericarp* or *testa* are the only parts endowed with the property of emetic, and if they be used separately, their action is highly satisfactory.

Of these two parts, again, the dry mucus is more efficient, but it is so small in quantity and so adherent either to the seed or pericarp, that it cannot be separated from them. If it is adherent to the pericarp, so much the better, and they both can be used together very satisfactorily. But if it is adherent to the seed, it is not easily available for use.

The fruits of *Strychnos Potatorum* are a little smaller than a *Soap-nut*, round, smooth, shining, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color. They are 1-seeded, and the seed is slightly flat and circular, and yellowish grey or pale brown in color.

The seeds are found in the bazaar with or without the pericarp, but generally in the latter condition. If the fruit is entire, the pericarp can be easily removed from the seed with fingers, and the pericarp is also sold separately in some bazaars of Southern India.

When sold separately, it occurs in two conditions. In one condition it is found in thin, scaly, and shell-like pieces, which are shining externally, and of a greenish or yellowish brown color. This is nothing but the pericarp removed when the fruit is dry. In the second condition, it is formed together with the mucus into large balls or masses, each of which generally weighs a lb. If the pericarp is removed with mucus or pulp when the

fruit is quite ripe, and made into balls and dried, it assumes the above form. In this condition, it contains a large quantity of dry mucus, and is much superior in its action than the other form. The dry mucus appears to be more efficacious in Dysentery than *Ipecacuanha*, but it is obtained with such a difficulty that the small quantity I received was sufficient only for a few cases, and was used in much smaller doses than desirable.

The dose of the Simple Powder of Pericarp, prepared in the usual way and kept in a stopper-bottle, is from 40 to 50 grains, as an emetic; and from 15 to 30, in Dysentery.

TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA.

(Page 249.)

This is one of the commonest plant in Southern India, and found in almost every garden and field. It enjoys a great reputation as an antidote to snake-bites, &c., among the snake-catchers of this country, and is known to them as the plant resorted to by *Mongoose* when bitten by a snake. The natives are aware of its emetic property, but seldom employ it as such, and no part of the plant is sold in the bazaar. It is required to be collected for use.

Bot. Des.—*Perennial*: root fibrous, fibrils numerous: *stems* several, twining from right to left; generally about the size of a fowl's quill, some times as thick as that of a goose; branched, slightly downy: *leaves* opposite, often decussate near the root, entire, 2 to 2½ inches long and 1½ to 2½ broad, oblong-ovate, slightly bearded on the upper side at the base, occasionally and slightly cordate at the base, very shortly and abruptly acuminate, glabrous above and slightly downy below, petiolate: *petiole* short, downy, slightly channelled: *Flowers* small, about 3 or 4 lines in diameter, of the shape of a star; expanding morning and evening and in the night, but close during the day when the sun is hot; pedunculate, umbellate, involucrate: *peduncle* axillary, simple, generally alternate, longer than the petiole: *umbel* generally compound and irregular, surrounded at the base by involucre: *involucre* very small and persistent:

calyx hypogynous, persistent, poly-sepalous; sepals 5, small, about a line or line and a half in length, green or pale green: *corolla* hypogynous, poly-petalous; petals 5, triangular, about a line or line and a half in length, occasionally and slightly recurved; pale yellow, except at their base internally, where they are of pink color or marked with pink dots: *stamens* and *pistil* unite together and form a common body (*gynandrous*), which is about a line in diameter, and marked with 5 yellowish and elevated lines: *ovaries* 2: *follicles* in pairs, opposite to each other and slightly adherent at the base (divaricate when young), tapering to a point, 2 to 4 inches long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness in the middle, glabrous, 1-valved, dehiscent: *seeds* comose, being furnished with a tuft of hairs on the upper end or base which is towards the end of the follicle; small, very thin, reddish brown, and slightly obovate. The plant flowers all round the year, particularly when cultivated.

There are two varieties of this plant, which differ from each other only in size and a few other minor characters. When placed under the same circumstances, one is always larger than the other. In the large variety, the petals are larger, more or less reflexed, and also slightly revolute some times; and the adult leaves are broader, thinner, deeper in color, and slightly recurved.

With regard to the root of this plant, it seems to have been confounded with another root in some books. For example, the following sentence occurs in the *Materia Indica*, Vol. II, page 83:—

‘The root of this plant, as it appears in the Indian bazars, is thick, twisted, of a pale color, and of a bitterish and somewhat nauseous taste.’

In the first place, the root of this plant is not sold in bazaars, at least, in the bazaars of Southern India. Secondly, it is not a thick root, but a *fibrous root* consisting of many round, thin, and brittle fibres or fibrils. These fibrils generally vary in their number from 5 to 15 or 20, and sometimes, they are upwards of 50. They are from 2 to 5 or 6 inches long; about $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 line in thickness, and of a pale or dirty white color. These fibrils or roots issue from a woody part, which is the axis or centre between them and stems. They are seldom branched,

but generally give attachment to very thin and hair-like fibres or rootlets.

The whole of the plant under discussion, including the stem and follicles, is emetic; but the root and leaves are not only the best, but also easily powdered to be brought into use.

The root, again, is by far the best as a substitute for *Ipecacuanha* in Dysentery, and as an expectorant and diaphoretic.

About 4 years ago, when I had an occasion to make remarks upon some native medicines, my opinion of *Tylophora asthmatica* was as follows:—

‘It is the best substitute we possess in this country for Ipecacuanha, both as an emetic and as a remedy for Dysentery in large doses. From 20 to 40 grains of its powder with the same quantity in minims of Tinctura Opii, 3 or 4 times a day in 24 hours, chocks the disease as speedily and successfully as the Ipecacuanha. It is also a better medicine than the latter, to use as an emetic or expectorant in cases of Asthma.

‘Next to Ammonia I have more faith in *Tylophora Asthmatica* as an antidote to snake-bites than any other medicine. The fresh juice should be administered frequently and in large doses till free vomiting is produced, and then be followed with strong and diffusible stimulants.’

From my subsequent and more extensive experience of native medicines, I have found that *Tylophora asthmatica* is not the best, but one of the 4 or 5 best emetics in India, and ranks after *Randia dumetorum* and *Strychnos Potatorum*; and that although the whole parts of it are emetic, the root alone is a very good remedial agent in Dysentery. Its *modus operandi* in this disease is the same as already explained under *Randia dumetorum*.

Preparations.—Simple Powder of *Tylophora* Root (*Pulvis Tylophoræ Simplex*). To be prepared in the usual way, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—From forty to fifty grains, as an emetic; and 15 to 30 or more, in Dysentery.

Simple Powder of Tylophora Leaves (*Pulvis Tylophoræ Foliæ Simplex*). The leaves are powdered with more difficulty than the roots. They should be first well dried in the sun or on a sand bath, powdered, and passed through a thin cloth. This coarse powder is to be pulverized again, passed through a fine sieve or cloth, and kept in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—Same as the Simple Powder of the Root.

There are also other preparations of the root of *T. asthmatica*, as Compound Powder, &c., but as they possess more of other properties than emetic, they may not be described here.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

(Page 82.)

This is one of the commonest shrubs in India, and in S. India there is scarcely any waste, ruinous, or sandy ground which is not covered with it. Its medical properties are known to the natives of this country from the earliest period; and is particularly held in high estimation by the Hindu practitioners (*Vaidi*diars) in the treatment of venereal and other skin diseases. So much so, that it is called by some of them 'the vegetable mercury.'

Although this plant is frequently used as a medicine, yet no part of it is sold in the bazaar. It being found in every place, it is resorted to whenever it is required.

Bot. Des.—*A large shrub*, much branched, abounding in a milky and acrid juice: *stem* and *branches* knotted at short intervals, slightly ash-colored: *leaves* opposite, decussate, entire, 3 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 broad, cuneate-obovate or oblong-obovate, rounded and slightly pointed at the end, bearded on the upper side at the base, stem-clasping, subsessile, under surface is covered with a woolly down: *flowers* pedunculate, umbellate, involucrate;

peduncle lateral or terminal, thick and long, simple, slightly clothed with a woolly down, nearly erect; when lateral, it is alternate *i. e.* arising alternately between the opposite leaves: *umbels* generally simple, occasionally compound, surrounded at the base by involucre: *involucre*s small and scaly: *calyx* hypogynous, deciduous, poly-sepalous, sepals 5, ash-colored, each sepal about a line and a half or 2 lines in length: *corolla* hypogynous, deciduous, poly-petalous; petals 5, oblong, obtuse, reflexed, revolute, pale-blue or white: *stamens* indistinct, filaments combined and formed into a tube (*gynostegium*) which completely surrounds the pistils: *stamineous corona* 5-leaved; leaflets keel-formed, recurved at the base, slightly incurved and dentate at the apex: *ovaries* 2: *styles* 2, situated within the gynostegium: *stigma* common to both styles, dilated into a flat body which is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines in diameter, 5-angled, cartilaginous, and is situated just above the gynostegium: *follicles* in pairs, ventricose, smooth, dehiscent, and one of the pairs generally abortive: *seeds* comose, very thin, slightly obovate, and have a tuft of hairs attached to their base or upper end which is towards the end of the follicle. The plant is seldom or never free from flower in any part of the year.

The two varieties of this plant met with in Madras, are distinguished by their color, which is pale-blue or bluish-purple in one, and cream-white in the other.

Almost every part of this plant is used in medicine, but the bark of the root and dry milky juice are by far the best. Of these two parts, again, the milk is the strongest, but it is very irregular and unsafe in its action; therefore, the root-bark is the best and most useful for medicinal purposes.

According to my experience, the older the plant is, the more active is the bark in its effects; and if it be powdered by simply drying it, as is generally done, it requires to be used in a much larger dose to act efficiently as an emetic. The thick, rough, and spongy epidermis, which the bark is covered with, and which is quite inert, should be scraped off with a knife before it is powdered. The powder prepared with this precaution, is white and bears a great resemblance to the flour of rice. It has a nauseous and slightly acrid smell, and a bitterish taste. It

should be preserved in a stopper-bottle. The dose of this powder as an emetic, is from forty to fifty grains.

According to the suggestion of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy in the Bengal Dispensatory, I have used also this medicine in some cases of Dysentery, and found it in large doses to be a good substitute for *Ipecacuanha*. Its dose in this disease is the same as the Simple Powder of *Tylophora asthmatica*.

ALANGIUM DECAPETALUM

AND

ALANGIUM HEXAPETALUM.

(Pages 35 and 36.)

The root-bark of *A. decapetalum* is the chief ingredient in a few secret prescriptions which are in great vogue in the treatment of Leprosy, venereal and other skin diseases, at Arcot and Vellore. While using this bark myself in some cases of Lepra, I found it produce vomiting on many occasions, even in so small a dose as 5 grains, and this gave me a clue as to its being an emetic. On trials in larger quantities, which were as usual begun upon myself, it has proved itself an efficient and safe emetic. In smaller doses, it is a nauseant and febrifuge; and in still smaller quantities one of the best alterative-tonic in India.

This bark is very bitter, and its repute in skin diseases is not without foundation. If it is continued for a sufficient period, its influence over them is greater than that of *Calotropis gigantea*.

The plant is pretty common in the jungles of Southern India, and also occasionally met with in the gardens. No part of it is sold in the bazaar.

Bot. Des.—*Tree*, size variable, generally small, spinescent when young; the young branches arising from the trunk of an old or adult tree are also spinescent: *leaves* alternate, oblong-lanceolate or narrow-oblong, 3-5 inches long and 1-1½ broad,

glabrous, petiolate : *petiole* short, slightly pubescent, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length : *Flowers* middle-sized, slightly fragrant, yellowish-white, generally axillary, pedunculate : *peduncle* short, simple : *calyx* epigynous, toothed, persistent, short : *corolla* poly-petalous ; petals 6—10, oblong, more or less reflexed : *stamens* twice the number of the petals ; filaments hairy at the base ; anthers oblong : *style* generally longer than the stamens : *fruit* about the size of a small soapnut, globular, glabrous, druping, red in color, mounted with the calyx, 1—seeded, slightly and agreeably sweet to the taste : *seed* circular, slightly flat above and below, hard, and brown. Flowers about the beginning of the hot weather.

The native practitioners and druggists speak of 2 varieties of this plant, and call them *white* and *black*. The white is the plant I have just described, but the black is not a variety, as considered by them, but a closely allied species, viz., *Alangium hexapetalum* of Lamarck. They call this plant as a black variety of *A. decapetalum*, because it bears some resemblance to it in its general appearance, its flowers are purple or purplish blue, and its bark is much darker in color.

The bark of this plant is considered as a much superior alterative and alexipharmic, and its use is said to be attended with occasional vomiting. I am induced from these circumstances to think that it is also an emetic ; but the plant not being found in Madras, and its specimens obtained with a great difficulty and cost, I have not as yet ascertained its properties by personal experience.

Preparation.—Simple Powder of Alangium Bark (*Pulvis Alangii Simplex*). Dry the bark of the root without exposing it to the sun, powder in the ordinary way, pass through a fine sieve or cloth, and keep in a stopper-bottle.

Dose.—Fifty grains, as an emetic.

FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA
FICUS DÆMONA
AND
FICUS POLYCARPA.

(Page 143.)

A few years ago, while examining the medicinal plants in some gardens and fields in Codumpock, a village about 6 or 7 miles from Madras, with a view to find out their native names in actual use, I eat a few fruits of *Ficus oppositifolia*, which bear a great resemblance to the common cultivated fig (*F. carica*) and are very sweet in taste. A few minutes afterwards, I felt sick in the stomach and vomited 2 or 3 times. This circumstance led to the discovery of the emetic and other properties of this plant, as well as of *F. polycarpa*, which are already noticed in the Pharmacopœia of India (p. 217) according to my remarks sent in a paper to the Committee of that work, together with some specimens of the plants.

I mention now these plants here merely to state that every thing I said about them before has been confirmed by subsequent experience, except the antiperiodic effect, which is very feeble; and that *F. dæmona* of Koenig and one or two other closely allied species of *Ficus* are also possessed with emetic property.

It was my intention to describe all these plants, but from the long and continued dry weather in this place during the last 2 years, most of them are either dead, dying, withered, or not in fruit at present. I cannot, therefore, describe them with such minuteness as is necessary to show some clear and decided distinctions between them. They are, however, well described and figured by Drs. Roxburgh and Wight in their *Flora Indica* and *Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis*, respectively, and the following is the description from the first named work, of *F. oppositifolia* and *F. dæmona*, which are by far the most common, and also more useful than the other plants:—

F. oppositifolia (Roxb.)

‘ A small tree, a native of the banks of rivulets, and other places where the soil is moist and rich, common about Calcutta.

‘ Trunk erect, seldom as thick as a man’s body, branches opposite and sub-erect. Bark scabrous, ash-colored. Young shoots scabrous, and covered with much short white hairs, piped, and interrupted at the insertion of the leaves as in the Bamboo. Leaves opposite, short, round, petioled, oblong, slightly serrate, of a firm scabrous texture, shining above, downy below, and most beautifully reticulate, one of each pair is always considerably smaller than the other; they are from 5 to 9 inches long. Fruits on the young shoots axillary and peduncled, in the naked woody branches racemed, round, about the size of a large nutmeg, covered with much short white hairs, several equi-distant ridges running from the umbilicus to the base. Calyx of the fruit 3-leaved. Flowers, a few round the inside of the mouth of the navel. Filaments or peduncles single, with a proper three-parted perianth surrounding the middle. Female flowers numerous. Peduncles long. Perianth none. Style and stigma placed together on the side of the germ, funnel-formed.

F. daemon (Kön.).

‘ Shrubby. Leaves generally opposite, cuneate, oblong or oblong-pointed, serrate, above scabrous, downy underneath, with a green gland in axills of the veins. Fruit in pairs on long radical racemes, above very hairy, of the size of a nutmeg.

‘ A native of the sandy lands near the sea on the coast of the Tanjore country. From thence Dr. Rottler sent plants to this garden (Calcutta garden) where they produce fruits all the year round. In its native barren soil it grows to be stout ramous shrub, or small tree.

‘ Young shoots densely clothed with thick, soft, appressed white hairs. Leaves in general opposite, petioled, oblong or oblong cuneate, acute, serrate, above smooth but hard, downy underneath, and elegantly reticulated with numerous, soft, hairy veins, and a deep-green smooth gland in their axills; from 2 to 12 inches long, one of the pairs is always smaller than the other, and when single often oblique as in *Begonia*. Petioles round, clothed with appressed pubescence, in each side of their insertion is a green gland. Stipules within the leaves, caducous.

Fruit for the most part in pairs, in radical withering racemes, and frequently of great length, with apices penetrating the earth. In the native soil the whole raceme and fruit often entirely under-ground; also found single or in pairs on the trunk or branches, though less frequently than on the root. They are generally about the size of a large nutmeg, obovate, very hairy; the mouth shut with numerous scales, the exterior ones glandular and more remote; several obscure, equi-distant ridges run from the umbilicus towards the base. Calyx of the fruit of three minute scales. Male corrollets monandrous. In habit this plant is very much like *F. oppositifolia*, but the inflorescence is very different.'

As found in the vicinity of Madras, these plants differ in some minor points from the above descriptions, and they resemble so much in their general appearance, it is very difficult to distinguish them from each other, except by repeated and careful examination.

What is described as *fruit* by Dr. Roxburgh in the above plants, as well as in many other species of *Ficus*, is the *fruit-receptacle* of recent authors, which is fleshy, assumes a globular or fruit-like form, and therefore generally known as a fruit. It has a great many very small flowers and fruits attached to its inner surface within the cavity. The fruits or rather *achenes* of these plants are those small bodies, which are about the size and form of a poppy-seed, attached to the inner surface of the fruit-receptacle, and commonly known as seeds.

With regard to the bark of these plants, which is recommended for use, it is meant for the bark of the trunk and branches, and not the root-bark.



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INDEX OF CANARESE SYNONYMES.

A, Á.

Ádasóge-sappu	ವಾಡ ಸೊಗೆ ಸಪ್ಪು	33
Aḍavi-atti	ಅಡವಿ ಅತ್ತಿ	143
Aḍavi-irulli	ಅಡವಿ ಇರುಳ್ಳಿ	250
Aḍavi-lavanga-patṭe	ಅಡವಿ ಲವಂಗ ಪಟ್ಟೆ	102
Adike	ಅಡಿಕೆ	54
Agasʰi	ಅಗಶಿ	266
Ájamodávómá	ಅಜಮೊದಾವೊಮಾ	91
Ákaḷu-háḷu	ಅಕಾಳು ಹಾಳು	166
Ákáṣʰa-garuda-gaḍḍe	ಅಕಾಶ ಗರುಡ ಗಡ್ಡೆ	78
Akkalákaré	ಅಕ್ಕಲಾಕರೆ	210
Akkí	ಅಕ್ಕಿ	191
Akkí-sáráyi	ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿ	277
Akróḍu	ಅಕ್ರೊಡು	163
Áladahálu	ಅಲಾದಾಳು	141
Aḷale-huvvu	ಅಲಾಲೆ ಹುವ್ವು	243
Aḷalekáyi	ಅಲಾಲೆ ಕಾಯಿ	242
Aḷale-pinda	ಅಲಾಲೆ ಪಿಂಡ	242
Alasʰá	ಅಲಾಶಿ	168
Alasʰi-yaṇṇe	ಅಲಾಶಿ ಯಣ್ಣೆ	168
Amkóle	ಅಂಕೊಲೆ	35
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LIST OF ERRATA.

Page	15;	lines	1 and 2,	for 'corylifolio' read <i>corylifolia</i> .
"	18,	line	19,	for 'Pharmacopœi' read <i>Pharmacopœia</i> .
"	18,	"	30,	for ശ്രീമൂലദിവാ read ശ്രീമൂലദിവാ.
"	20,	"	6,	from below, for 'easly' read 'easily.'
"	23,	"	16,	for ഉന്തിരിണ്ടകാടി read ഉന്തിരിണ്ടകാടി.
"	23,	"	19,	for 'Phœnix' read <i>Phœnix</i> .
"	43,	"	17,	for 'but' read 'yet.'
"	45,	"	8,	for ' <i>Elakáy-virai</i> ' read <i>Élakáy-virai</i> .
"	45,	"	8,	for ' <i>Ela-káya-vittulu</i> ' read <i>Élakáya-vittulu</i> .
"	51,	"	7,	for ' <i>ajwain</i> ' read <i>ajowan</i> .
"	52,	"	1,	do. do.
"	52,	"	21,	for 'Nettávil' read <i>Nettávil</i> .
"	57,	"	11,	for ' <i>Nardostychis</i> ' read <i>Nardostachys</i> .
"	58,	"	2,	for ' <i>Madura-káméshvari</i> ' read <i>Madhura-káméshvari</i> .
"	59,	"	13,	for ' <i>Malabaricus</i> ' read <i>Malabaricum</i> .
"	60,	"	8,	from below, for ' <i>orchidioides</i> ' read <i>Orchiodes</i> .
"	60,	"	6	do. for ' <i>Malabaricus</i> ' read <i>Malabaricum</i> .
"	61,	"	22,	for ' <i>racemosis</i> ' and ' <i>sarmentosis</i> ' read <i>rocemosus</i> and <i>sarmentosus</i> , respectively.
"	64,	"	5,	for ' <i>azadarack</i> ' read <i>azedarack</i> .
"	65,	"	5,	from below, for ' <i>Phalvara</i> ' read <i>Phalvárá</i> .
"	71,	"	12,	for 'an' read 'any.'
"	77,	"	19,	for 'transulent' read translucent.
"	78,	"	4,	for گرج پهل read گرج پهل.
"	79,	"	22,	for വളളിയാച്ച read വളളിയാച്ച.
"	82,	"	21,	for ' <i>calumbo</i> ' read <i>Calumba</i> , in 2 places.
"	82,	"	3,	from below, for كلس read كلس.
"	83,	"	8, and 10	from below, for ' <i>Rhubarb</i> ' read <i>Rhubarb</i> , in 2 places.
"	99,	lines	2 and 3,	for കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി read കാട്ടുതിപ്പിലി.
"	100,	line	12,	insert 'a' before the word 'great.'
"	102,	"	14,	for 'correcty' read 'correctly.'
"	111,	"	6,	for 'it' read 'its.'
"	114,	"	3,	for ' <i>Cáphi</i> ' read <i>Káphi</i> .
"	116,	"	5,	from below, for ' <i>Cobbr.</i> ' read <i>Colebr</i> .
"	122,	"	13,	for ' <i>Mattanga</i> ' read <i>Mattanna</i> .
"	124,	"	8,	for ' <i>ORCHIDIODES</i> ' read <i>ORCHIOIDES</i> .
"	129,	"	6,	for ' <i>Nardastachys</i> ,' read <i>Nardostachys</i> .

- Page 131, line 3, from below, for گزر read گزر.
- " 134, " 16, for 'Burn,' read *Burm.*
- " 138, " 2, from below, for زهره گا. و read زهره گا.
- " 140, " 7, for 'terbinthinate' read terebinthinate.
- " 143, " 18, for 'Ghiyya-pé atti' read *Shiriya-pé-atti.*
- " 153, " 11, for 'Indica' read *Indicus.*
- " 155, " 8, from below, for 'ODERATA' read ODORATA.
- " 157, " 9, from below, insert 'a' before the word 'more.'
- " 163, " 11, from below, for 'Solanacæ' read Solanaceæ.
- " 166, " 7, for 'frequently' read 'frequently.'
- " 166, " 15, for 'Gai-nu-dúdh' read Gái-nu-dúdh.
- " 171, " 13, for 'Phol' read *Pohl.*
- " 185, " 4, from below, for 'Jingam' read *Jingan.*
- " 188, " 14, for ಬಿಟ್ಟು ದರಣಿಣಿ read ಚಿಟ್ಟು ದರಣಿಣಿ.
- " 189, " 8, for 'Sesamam' read *Sesámum.*
- " 189, " 5, for 'Mólu-yerandi-nu-tél' read Mólu-yerandi-nu-tél.
- " 200, " 2, from below, insert (*Arab.*) after the words
ذلفل اسود.
- " 204, " 12, Consider the word 'POLANISIA' as obsolete.
- " 214, " 15, for Karāḷa-gidā ಕರಳಗಿಡಾ read Haraḷa-gidā ಹರಳಗಿಡಾ.
- " 217, " 21, for Rójap-pú-tittippu ರೋಜಾಪ್ಪು ತಿತ್ತಿಪ್ಪು read
Irojap-pú-tittippú ಇರೋಜಾಪ್ಪು ತಿತ್ತಿಪ್ಪು.
- " 220, lines 11 and 12, for ಎಂಬಂ ಪಂಚು ಸಾರ read ಎಂ
ಂ ಪಂಚು ಸಾರ.
- " 220, line 20, for Ráp-sharukkarai ராப்சருக்கரை read
Iráp-sharukkarai இராப்சருக்கரை.
- " 221, " 5, for 'Pál-akuru' read Pol-akuru.
- " 222, " 3, for 'Willah' read *Will.*
- " 230, " 11, for 'Alæ' read *Aloe.*
- " 236, last line, for 'Dát gandak' read *Dál-gandak.*
- " 239, line 15, for 'Gazmájú' read *Gazmázú.*
- " 240, " 16, for 'Sagván' read *Ságván.*
- " 243, " 5, for ಉಲಪುಪು read ಉಲೆರುಪುಪು.
- " 244, " 21, for 'Tél-koṭukka' read *Tél-koṭukka.*
- " 246, " 16, for 'Pál-rá' read Pol-rá.
- " 246, " 4, from below, for 'not yet began' read
'have not yet begun.'
- " 249, " 11, for 'Gahung' read *Gahun.*
- " 252, " 9, for 'propogated' read *propagated.*
- " 252, last line, for لا بد ا read لا بد.
- " 253, line 6, for 'Saská-drakhyá' read *Suká-drakhyá.*
- " 256, last line, for 'Justicia' read '*Justicia.*'
- " 259, line 5, from below, in the foot-note, for 'constitutes'
read constitute.

- Page 272, line 2, for 'Realger' read Realgar.
 ,, 272, lines 5 and 6, for 'Manóşilai' and 'Manúşala,' read
 Manóşkilai and Manúşkala, respectively.
 ,, 281, line 4, from below, for 'hydrogogue' read 'hydra-
 gogue.'
 ,, 282, ,, 20, for 'tuburcular' read 'tubercular.'
 ,, 315, ,, 8, insert 'of the' after the word 'whole.'
 ,, 315, ,, 3, from below, omit 'the' before the word 'like.'
 ,, 317, ,, 6, for 'written' read 'expressed.'
 ,, 340, ,, 4, for 'oscilating' read 'oscillating.'
 ,, 343, ,, 2, from below, for 'oscilating' read 'oscillating.'
 ,, 345, ,, 6, from below, for '*Jalp* read '*Jalap*.
 ,, 351, ,, 10, for 'periennial' read 'perennial.'
 ,, 352, ,, 12, for 'inodrous.' read 'inodorous.'
 ,, 354, ,, 3, from below, omit 'more' before the word
 'stronger.'
 ,, 356, ,, 5, from below, insert 'the' before the word 'dry.'
 ,, 361, ,, 13, for 'plant' read 'plants.'
 ,, 362, ,, 12, for 'dehescent' road 'dehiscent.'



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