

NOMENCLATURE ON FLORAL PARTS OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS – A REVIEW

Dr. Ragini Garg^{1*}, Dr. Amrita Sharma², Dr. Chandershekhar Sharma³ and Dr. S.K. Sharma⁴

¹M.D. Scholar, PG Department of Dravyaguna Vigyana, Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jalandhar, Punjab.

²M.D. Dravyaguna Vigyana, Assistant Professor, PG Department of Dravyaguna Vigyana, Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jalandhar, Punjab.

³M.D. Kayachikitsa, H.O.D. Department of Kayachikitsa, Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jalandhar, Punjab.

⁴M.D. Dravyaguna Vigyana, H.O.D. Department of Dravyaguna Vigyana, Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jalandhar, Punjab.

Article Received on
18 December 2022,

Revised on 07 Jan. 2023,
Accepted on 27 Jan. 2023,

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20233-27117

*Corresponding Author

Dr. Ragini Garg

M.D. Scholar, PG
Department of Dravyaguna
Vigyana, Dayanand
Ayurvedic College,
Jalandhar, Punjab.

ABSTRACT

Living in close vicinity with plants man used to utilize the natural wealth with great understanding and appreciation. Plants and its diversity allured and tempted them to seek the best out of it and care for it. Ancient Indian sages had commendable knowledge of the Plant kingdom of India. Indian Literature and Vedic history is brimmed with illustrations in the history digging into the elegance of nature in the past. *Ayurveda* Materia Medica inscribes many plants with diverse names and uses. Naming a plant provides a means of communication and a reference. Nomenclature of medicinal plants has been an integral part of *Ayurveda* since *Vedic* period. Nomenclature or naming the plants has a lead role in pharmacognostical identification of plant and

is the main field of taxonomy. Many times, different parts of plants such as roots, seeds, flowers, fruits etc are used for naming the plants. *Ayurvedic* Materia medica (*Dravyaguna Vijnana*) has designated as a distinct branch on nomenclature called as '*Namarupavijnana*'. The synonyms were coined based on various considerations. Flowers are beautiful creation of God adding magic to the environs. This paper highlights the nomenclature of some of the

plants listed in lexicons related with flower morphology revealing its importance in naming the plants in the ancient times.

KEYWORDS: Flowers, Morphology, *Namarupvijana*, Nomenclature, *Pushpa*, Synonyms,

INTRODUCTION

The inquisitive nature of a human being has led to the urge for exploration of the nature. In the past people lived a simple life free from materialism and close to nature. Living in close vicinity with plants man used to utilize this natural wealth with great understanding and appreciation. Plants and its diversity allured and tempted them to seek the best out of it and care for it. Indian Literature and *Vedic* history is brimmed with illustrations in the history digging into the elegance of nature in the past. The *Vedas*, *Puranas*, *Upanishads*, epics and post *Vedic* exposition illustrates the then existing flora. The ancient system of healing, *Ayurveda* grossly talks about the plant diversity and its utilization for the wellbeing of hominid. The ancient scholars were well versed with the huge wealth of plants and its diverse benefits for longevity and health. They have documented their experience and wisdom in famous lexicons that accounts for its rich heritage. *Dravyaguna vijnana* is a branch of *Ayurveda* that extensively deals with medicinal plants of *Ayurvedic* Classics, their identification, properties, action and therapeutic uses in accordance with fundamental principles of *Ayurveda*.

Nomenclature

For the betterment of humanity many ancient savants coined synonyms of the *Dravyas*. They used various tools and tactics to name the plants following the inherent principles of nature. The criteria adopted by them for nomenclature of plants was diverse and pragmatic. It is based on their medicinal uses, gross morphological characteristics etc. Coining of synonyms was based on the identification and classification of the available flora.

Ayurvedic Samhitas and *Nighantus* give systematic and scientific documentation of herbs with vast knowledge about many aspects related to flora. Many synonyms are ascribed to a particular plant with each name manifesting a good picture on the various aspects of plant like habit, habitat, qualities, morphology, biological actions, and therapeutic uses and so on. This multinomial nomenclature methodology reveals the intellect of our ancestors as each name describes a particular feature of plant.^[1] In *Vedic Kala* there was less number of known drugs (*Rigaveda* 67, *Yajurveda* 81 and *Atharvaveda* 289) which get increased in *Samhita*

Kala. In this medieval period nomenclature based on therapeutic uses was in practice. Thereafter in *Nighantu Kala* various synonyms based on morphology, therapeutic uses, pharmacological actions etc. were assigned to a particular plant.^[2]

Namarupa vijnana is a special branch of *Dravyaguna Vijnana* which exclusively deals with the study of *Nama* i.e. names of the plants and *Rupa*, (the forms) i.e. appearance or morphology. Names, forms and indications of medicinal plants used in *Ayurveda* come under the scope of this branch.^[3] 'Nama' denotes basonyms (*Mukhyanama*) as well as synonyms (*Paryayas*). 'Rupa' is one of the characters which include morphology. Study of *nama* and *rupa* together of medicinal plants constitute the branch known as pharmacognosy (*Nama Roopa Vijnana*) which deals with cognition (identification) of medicinal plants.^[4] Acharya P.V. Sharma has interpreted the word *Namarupa vijnana* in different ways in his work on '*Namarupajnanam*' (characterisation of medicinal plants). According to him a medicinal plant can be characterized based on name and form of a substance. Secondly, the names and forms are correlated so that the entity can be identified correctly.^[5]

Classification of Plants given in *Rajanighantu* (14th century A.D.).^[6] *Rajanighantu* is one of the eminent *nighantu* in *Dravyaguna* till date. To gain good knowledge regarding the etymology, place of origin, the properties or nature of drug, etc. sound scientific principles were geared up in form of seven factors namely *Rudhi*, *Swabhava*, *Desha*, *Lanchana*, *Upama*, *Virya*, *Itarahwaya*.^[7] These factors were considered as the basic principles on which name of a plant must be categorized. Among the seven factors the Word '*Lanchana*' includes the names which are assigned on the basis of the special morphological characters. This reveals the incredible maneuver adopted by the ancient sages for naming the plants.

Flowers

Plant identification is an important task for researchers, students, and practitioners in field of the agriculture, forest, biodiversity protection, and so on. Among all the components of a plant, a flower's picture is crucial for identifying it because its appearances (e.g., color, shape, texture) are highly distinguishing. Appearances of flowers are stable and less invariant with weather conditions, age of plant. In views of the botanic experts, flower images therefore are most valuable source for the plant identification task.^[8] *Sanskrita* equivalent to the flower is '*Pushpa*'. '*Pushpa*' is so called because it intensifies purity, helps in giving up sinful acts and is useful in providing excellent results.^[9] Flowers have its importance since prehistoric time. Many archaic texts like *Rigaveda* mention that *Ashvinikumaras* wore a garland of lotus

flowers. The Goddess Sri is mentioned as being born out of a lotus (*Padmasambhava*), being lotus eyed (*Padmaakshi*) and having color of lotus (*Padminivarna*).^[10]

Flowers are extensively used in *Ayurveda*. Different parts of flowers like petals, sepals, stamens, anthers etc are consumed in the form of *Swarasa*, decoction, syrup, *Arka*, powder adding up flavor and form to innumerable food and medicinal products. This manifests the keen observation of ancient scholars and their perspicacity to aptly use and utilize nature in its best way.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

After the literature survey of medicinal plants as mentioned in the compendiums and lexicons. The synonyms in relevance to the floral aspect of the plant were categorized along with their significant meaning. The observations are written in tabular form with their Botanical name, family, synonyms, meaning and reference as mentioned in *Bhavaprakash Nighantu (Bh.Ni.)*, *Dhanwantari Nighantu (Dh.Ni.)*, *Priya Nighantu (Pr.Ni.)*, *Raja Nighantu (R.Ni.)*, *Ashtanga Nighantu (A.Ni.)*, *Nighantu Adarsha (Ni.Ad.)*, *Shodhal Nighantu (So.Ni.)*, *Kaideva Nighantu (K.Ni.)*, *Amarkosha (A.Ko.)*, *Nighantu Shesha (Ni.Sh.)*, *Charaka Samhita (Ch.)*, *Paryayaratnamala (P.)*

Table: 1 shows the list of plants with Botanical name, Family, Synonym and their meaning.^[11,12]

| SR NO. | NAME | BOTANICAL NAME AND FAMILY | SYNONYMS | MEANING OF SYNONYMS | NIGHANTU |
|--------|-------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | <i>Agastya</i> | <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (Papilionaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Agastya</i> ➤ <i>Munipushpa</i> ➤ <i>Raktapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Vakrapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Sheegrappushpa</i> ➤ <i>Ardhendupushpaka</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It blossoms when Agastya star appears in the sky (autumn) ➤ Same as above ➤ Red colored flowers ➤ Curved flowers ➤ Plant bears flowers fastly ➤ Semilunar shaped flowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>P.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Pr.Ni.</i> |
| 2 | <i>Agnimantha</i> | <i>Premna mucronata</i> (Verbenaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Ketu</i> ➤ <i>Vaijyanti</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Projecting inflorescence like banners ➤ Same as above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 3 | <i>Ankota</i> | <i>Alangium salvifolium</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Gandhapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Gudhamallika</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fragrant flowers ➤ White flowers like | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | (Alangiaceae) | | those of jasmine | |
| 4 | <i>Atasi</i> | <i>Linum ussitatissimum</i> (Linaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Kshuma</i> ➤ <i>Neelapushpi</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nose shaped flowers ➤ Blue colored flowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 5 | <i>Atibala</i> | <i>Abutilon indicum</i> (Malvaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Pitapushpika</i> ➤ <i>Varshapushpika</i> ➤ <i>Vatyapushpi</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yellow flowers ➤ Flowers blossom in rainy season. ➤ It is also known as garden flower | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Ni.Sh.</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |
| 6 | <i>Apamarga</i> | <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> (Amaranthaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Shikhari</i> ➤ <i>Pratyakpushpa</i> ➤ <i>Adhahshalya</i> ➤ <i>Kharamanjari</i> ➤ <i>Durgraha</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers are present at the top ➤ Deflexed flowers ➤ Spinous bracteoles are there ➤ Due to pointed perianth ➤ Difficult to handle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni</i> ➤ <i>Ch.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 7 | <i>Arka</i> | <i>Calotropis procera</i> (Asclepiadiaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Arka</i> ➤ <i>Raktapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Sadapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Balarka</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flower has the color of the rising sun ➤ Same as above ➤ Reddish orange colored flowers ➤ Flowers can be seen whole year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> |
| 8 | <i>Arjuna</i> | <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Combretaceae) | ➤ <i>Madhugandhiprasun aka</i> | ➤ Flowers with honey like aroma. | ➤ <i>K. Ni.</i> |
| 9 | <i>Ashoka</i> | <i>Saraca asoca</i> (Papilionaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Kankeli</i> ➤ <i>Gandhapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Hemapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Pindapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Madhupushpa</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pleasant flowers ➤ Fragrant flowers ➤ Golden yellow flowers ➤ Dense clustered flowers ➤ Flowers blossom in spring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni</i> |
| 10 | <i>Asana</i> | <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> (Papilionaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bandhukapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Sugandhi</i> ➤ <i>Tishya</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers like those of bandhuka ➤ Fragrant flowers ➤ Appears during late winters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |
| 11 | <i>Amra</i> | <i>Mangifera indica</i> (Anacardiaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Atisaurabha</i> ➤ <i>Madhu</i> ➤ <i>Vasantapadapa</i> ➤ <i>Chaitravriksha</i> ➤ <i>Madirasakha</i> ➤ <i>Shaundikapriya</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers have pleasant intoxicating aroma ➤ Plant bears flowers in spring ➤ Flowering in vasanta ritu ➤ Flowers blossom in Chaitra masa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>K.Ni</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Ni.Sh.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Manmatha</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers are used in preparation of wine ➤ Same as above ➤ Aroma of flowers arouses sexual desire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |
| 12 | <i>Aragvadha</i> | Cassia fistula (Caesalpinaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Pragraha</i> ➤ <i>Swarnanga</i> ➤ <i>Rajavrikshakert</i> ➤ <i>Kritamala</i> ➤ <i>Karnabharana</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Beautiful flowers ➤ Golden yellow flowers ➤ Tree looks like king of trees ➤ Flowers adorned by the garland ➤ Flowers are used as ear ornaments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> |
| 13 | <i>Ikshu</i> | Saccharum officinarum (Gramineae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Tula</i> ➤ <i>Mrityupushpa</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flossy flowers ➤ Appearance of flower indicates the death of the plant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |
| 14 | <i>Indravaruni</i> | Citrullus colocynthis (Cucurbitaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Peetapushpi</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yellow colored flowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> |
| 15 | <i>Udumbara</i> | Ficus glomerata (Moraceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Pushpashoonya</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No apparent flowers seen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> |
| 16 | <i>Eranda</i> | Ricinus communis (Euphorbiaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Vyaghrapuccha</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers are arranged in beautiful racemes like tiger's tail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 17 | <i>Kadali</i> | Musa paradisiaca (Musaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Brihatpushpa</i> ➤ <i>Mrityupushpa</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Because of large inflorescence ➤ Inflorescence indicates the end of the plant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |
| 18 | <i>Kamala</i> | Nelumbo nucifera (Nelumbonaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Padma</i> ➤ <i>Rajiva</i> ➤ <i>Nalina</i> ➤ <i>Tamarasa</i> ➤ <i>Shatpatra</i> ➤ <i>Sahastrapatra</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Beautiful flowers ➤ Flowers having numerous stamens ➤ Fragrant flowers ➤ Flowers produce profuse nectar ➤ Numerous petals can be found ➤ Same as above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 19 | <i>Karanja</i> | Pongamia pinnata (Papilionaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Udakirya</i> ➤ <i>Lajapushpaka</i> ➤ <i>Gucchapushpaka</i> ➤ <i>Karaja</i> ➤ <i>Naktamala</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Because of scattered flowers. ➤ Flowers seems like parched paddy ➤ Flowers arise in bunches ➤ Nail shaped flower | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | › Flowers bloom during night | |
| 20 | <i>Karira</i> | <i>Capparis decidua</i> (Capparidaceae) | › <i>Shakapushpa</i> | › Flowers are used as vegetable | › <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |
| 21 | <i>Langali</i> | <i>Gloriosa superba</i> (Colchicaceae) | › <i>Agnishikha</i> › <i>Agnijihva</i> | › Flowers look like fire's flame › Flowers are tongue shaped at the tip | › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> › <i>So. Ni.</i> |
| 22 | <i>Kasa</i> | <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> (Gramineae) | › <i>Ikshukusuma</i> › <i>Swetachamaraka</i> › <i>Sharada</i> | › Flowers like those of sugarcane › White colored flowers looking like chowrie › Blooming occurs in autumn | › <i>Dh. Ni.</i> › <i>Dh. Ni.</i> › <i>R. Ni.</i> |
| 23 | <i>Kumkuma</i> | <i>Crocus sativus</i> (Iridaceae) | › <i>Kusumodbhava</i> | › Saffron is obtained from the flowers (anthers) | › <i>So. Ni.</i> |
| 24 | <i>Kutaja</i> | <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Apocynaceae) | › <i>Mahagandha</i> › <i>Pravrishneya</i> › <i>Mallikapushpa</i> › <i>Girimallika</i> | › Fragrant flowers › Blooming in early rainy season › Jasmine like flowers › Same as above | › <i>R. Ni.</i> › <i>R. Ni.</i> › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |
| 25 | <i>Kusumbha</i> | <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> (Asteraceae) | › <i>Vahnisikha</i> › <i>Maharajana</i> › <i>Vastraranjaka</i> › <i>Kamalottara</i> | › Saffron colored flowers › Flowers are used for dyeing clothes › Same as above › Color of its flower resemble with that of Kamala | › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> › <i>A. Ko</i> › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |
| 26 | <i>Kushmanda</i> | <i>Benincasa hisipida</i> (Cucurbitaceae) | › <i>Peetapushpa</i> | › Yellow colored flowers | › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |
| 27 | <i>Ketaka</i> | <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> (Pandaneaceae) | › <i>Sugandha</i> › <i>Rajahapushpa</i> › <i>Suchikapushpa</i> | › Fragrant flowers. › Flowers are covered with pollen grains › Pin pointed shape of flowers | › <i>K. Ni.</i> › <i>Ni. Sh.</i> › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |
| 28 | <i>Gambhari</i> | <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Lamiaceae) | › <i>Mahakusumaka</i> | › Due to long inflorescence | › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |
| 29 | <i>Gunja</i> | <i>Abrus precatorius</i> (Papilionaceae) | › <i>Shikhandi.</i> › <i>Angarvalli</i> | › Fiery looking flowering. › Cresty flowering | › <i>So. Ni.</i> › <i>A. Ni.</i> |
| 30 | <i>Chakramarda</i> | <i>Cassia tora</i> (Caesalpiniaceae) | › <i>Meshaksikusuma</i> | › Flowers resemble sheep's eye | › <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |
| 31 | <i>Jati</i> | <i>Jasminum officinale</i> (Oleaceae) | › <i>Chetaki</i> › <i>Sumana</i> › <i>Hridiyagandha</i> | › Fragrant flowers › Same as above › Its fragrance | › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> › <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Malati</i> ➤ <i>Ratripushpi</i> | <p>pleases the heart</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Because of beautiful flowers ➤ Flowers bloom during night | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |
| 32 | <i>Jyotishmati</i> | <i>Celastrus panniculatus</i> (Celastraceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Agnibha</i> ➤ <i>Suvarnalatika</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers look like fire ➤ Golden yellow flowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Ni.Sh.</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |
| 33 | <i>Tulsi</i> | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> (Lamiaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Chakrapushpi</i> ➤ <i>Bahumanjari</i> ➤ <i>Devadundubhi</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers are set densely in circles ➤ Numerous spikes in inflorescence ➤ Trumpet like inflorescence and beloved by God | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 34 | <i>Trivrita</i> | <i>Operculina turpethum</i> (Convolvulaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Kotaravahini</i> ➤ <i>Kutarana</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funnel shaped flowers ➤ Same as above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |
| 35 | <i>Danti</i> | <i>Baliospermum montanum</i> (Euphorbiaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Madhupushpa</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers are full of nectar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> |
| 36 | <i>Dadima</i> | <i>Punica granatum</i> (Punicaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Lohitapushpaka</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Red colored flowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 37 | <i>Daruharidra</i> | <i>Berberis aristata</i> (Berberidaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Pitadru</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yellow colored flowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 38 | <i>Dhattura</i> | <i>Datura meter</i> (Solanaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Ghantapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Tripushpa</i> ➤ <i>Shivpriya</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funnel shaped flowers ➤ Flowers are present in a bunch of three ➤ Favourite of Lord Shiva | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Ni.Sh.</i> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 39 | <i>Dhanvana</i> | <i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> (Malvaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Raktakusuma</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reddish violet colored flower | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> |
| 40 | <i>Dhataki</i> | <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (Lythraceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Gucchapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Bahupushpika</i> ➤ <i>Dhatupushpi</i> ➤ <i>Vahnipushpa</i> ➤ <i>Sidhupushpi</i> ➤ <i>Madahetu</i> ➤ <i>Madyavasini</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers occur in bunches ➤ It bears flowers profusely ➤ Flowers have red color similar to that of gairika dhatu ➤ Reddish colored flowers resembling flame ➤ Flowers are used in preparation of sidhu (alcohol type) ➤ Flowers are used in alcoholic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | formulations ‣ Same as above | |
| 41 | <i>Dhanyaka</i> | <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> (Umbelliferae) | ‣ <i>Chatradhanya</i> ‣ <i>Chatra</i> | ‣ Umbrella shaped inflorescence found in flowers ‣ Same as above | ‣ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |
| 42 | <i>Nagakesara</i> | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> (Guttiferae) | ‣ <i>Naga</i> ‣ <i>Nagapushpa</i> ‣ <i>Kanchanahvaya</i> ‣ <i>Champeya</i> ‣ <i>Hemapushpa</i> | ‣ Flowers are there with hooded petals ‣ Same as above ‣ Golden yellow colored stamens ‣ Same as above ‣ Same as above | ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>A. Ni.</i> |
| 43 | <i>Nilini</i> | <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> (Papilionaceae) | ‣ <i>Gandhapushpaphala</i> ‣ <i>Vrintika</i> | ‣ Aromatic flowers and fruits ‣ Long pedunculated flower. | ‣ <i>So. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>So. Ni.</i> |
| 44 | <i>Padmaka</i> | <i>Prunus cerasoides</i> (Rosaceae) | ‣ <i>Peetarakta</i> ‣ <i>Padmavarnaka</i> ‣ <i>Patalapushpavarnaka</i> | ‣ Flowers have yellow red color ‣ Flowers resemble with that of lotus ‣ Flowers look similar to patala flower | ‣ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>So. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |
| 45 | <i>Palasha</i> | <i>Butea monospermum</i> (Papilionaceae) | ‣ <i>Raktapushpaka</i> ‣ <i>Vakrapushpaka</i> ‣ <i>Kinshuka</i> | ‣ Red colored flowers ‣ Curved flowers ‣ Flowers resemble parrots' beak. | ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>So. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |
| 46 | <i>Patala</i> | <i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i> (Bignoniaceae) | ‣ <i>Kachasthali</i> ‣ <i>Krishnavrintkusuma</i> ‣ <i>Kumbhipushpi</i> ‣ <i>Tamrapushpi</i> | ‣ Flower with black peduncle ‣ Same as above ‣ Flowers looks like pitcher or kumbhi flowers ‣ Copper colored flowers | ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>K. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>K. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |
| 47 | <i>Punarnava</i> | <i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> (Saxifragaceae) | ‣ <i>Raktapushpika</i> | ‣ Red colored flowers | ‣ <i>R. Ni.</i> |
| 48 | <i>Prishniparni</i> | <i>Uraria picta</i> (Papilionaceae) | ‣ <i>Kroshtukapucchika</i> ‣ <i>Simhapucchi</i> | ‣ Dense terminal cylindrical racemes resembling tail of jackal ‣ Inflorescence similar to that of tail of lion | ‣ <i>M. Ni.</i> ‣ <i>Bh. Ni.</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 49 | <i>Bakula</i> | <i>Mimusops elangi</i> (Mimosaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Simhakesaraka</i> ➤ <i>Kesara</i> ➤ <i>Surabhi</i> ➤ <i>Chirapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Gudhapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Sthirakusuma</i> ➤ <i>Madyagandha</i> ➤ <i>Madhugandha</i> ➤ <i>Sharadika</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stamens resemble lion's mane ➤ Same as above ➤ Fragrant flowers ➤ Flowers last long ➤ Fragrance retains for a long time ➤ Same as above ➤ Flower with aroma of wine ➤ Same as above ➤ Flowers stay upto autumn (Sharada) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> |
| 50 | <i>Bala</i> | <i>Sida cordifolia</i> (Malvaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Peetapushpi.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yellow colored flowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> |
| 51 | <i>Bibhitaka</i> | <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> (Combretaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Vasanta</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowering occurs in spring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |
| 52 | <i>Madanaphala</i> | <i>Randia spinosa</i> (Rubiaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Vishpushpaka</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Because of its toxic flowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 53 | <i>Madhuka</i> | <i>Madhuca indica</i> (Sapotaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Lodhrapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Koshapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Madhuka</i> ➤ <i>Gudhpushpa</i> ➤ <i>Madhukoshtha</i> ➤ <i>Madhusthila</i> ➤ <i>Madhusrava</i> ➤ <i>Madhudruma</i> ➤ <i>Madhava</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cream colored flowers like those of lodhra ➤ Due to presence of cavities within flowers ➤ Flowers are full of sweet juice like honey ➤ Same as above ➤ Same as above ➤ Same as above ➤ Same as above ➤ Flowers are used as basic material for preparing wine ➤ Flowering occurs in spring season | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Ni.Sh.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |
| 54 | <i>Mundi</i> | <i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> (Asteraceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Aruna</i> ➤ <i>Kadambapushpi</i> ➤ <i>Mundi</i> ➤ <i>Munditika</i> ➤ <i>Bhikshu</i> ➤ <i>Tapodhana</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reddish violet colored flowers ➤ Flowers resemble with those of kadamba ➤ Flowers with compound head inflorescence ➤ Same as above ➤ Same as above ➤ Same as above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>P.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 55 | <i>Methika</i> | Trigonella foenum (Papilionaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Chandrika</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to whitish yellow flowers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 56 | <i>Rohitaka</i> | Tecomella undulata (Bignoniaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Rohitaka</i> ➤ <i>Raktapushpaka</i> ➤ <i>Dadimapushpaka</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reddish flowers ➤ Same as above ➤ Flowers resemble with those of dadima | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>A.Ni</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 57 | <i>Vasa</i> | Adhatoda vasica (Acanthaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Vajidanta</i> ➤ <i>Simhasya</i> ➤ <i>Vrisha.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ White colored flowers ➤ Bilabiate flowers like opened mouth of lion ➤ Flowers producing profuse nectar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 58 | <i>Shatpushpa</i> | Anethum sowa (Umbelliferae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Shatapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Shatahva</i> ➤ <i>Pitika</i> ➤ <i>Chatrapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Chatra</i> ➤ <i>Shatachatra</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plant with numerous flowers ➤ Same as above ➤ Yellow colored flowers ➤ Due to umbrella shaped umbels ➤ Same as above ➤ Same as above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> ➤ <i>P.Ni</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> |
| 59 | <i>Shalamali</i> | Salmalia malabarica (Bombocaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Raktapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Salmali</i> ➤ <i>Kukkuti</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Beautiful red colored flowers ➤ Same as above ➤ Same as above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni</i> ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |
| 60 | <i>Sunthi</i> | Zingiber officinale (Zingiberaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Ahicchatraka</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers are in the form of radical spikes on long peduncles like serpent's hood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 61 | <i>Syonaka</i> | Oroxylum indicum (Bigoniaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Sonaka</i> ➤ <i>Putivriksha</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dark red colored flowers ➤ Foul smelling flowers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>A.K</i> ➤ <i>So.Ni.</i> |
| 62 | <i>Slesmataka</i> | Cordia dichotoma (Boraginaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Gandhapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Vasantakusuma</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fragrant flowers ➤ Flowering in spring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |
| 63 | <i>Saptaparna</i> | Alstonia scholaris (Apocynaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Madagandha</i> ➤ <i>Guchapushpaka</i> ➤ <i>Shiroruka</i> ➤ <i>Sharada</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Intense odoured flowers ➤ Flowers occur in clusters ➤ Pungent odour causes headache ➤ Flowers bloom in autumn | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>A.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Ni.Sh.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 64 | <i>Sariva</i> | Hemidesmus indicus (Asclepiadaceae) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Sharadi</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flowers appear in autumn | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 65 | <i>Saunf</i> | <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (Umbelliferae) | ➤ <i>Chatra</i> | ➤ Due to its inflorescence | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 66 | <i>Chandrashur a</i> | <i>Lepidium sativum</i> (Cruciferae) | ➤ <i>Vasapushpa</i> | ➤ White colored flowers, resemble with that of vasa | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 67 | <i>Granthiparna</i> | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (Polygonaceae) | ➤ <i>Neelapushpa</i> | ➤ Because of its light blue colored flowers | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 68 | <i>Kanchnara</i> | <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> (Caesalpiniaceae) | ➤ <i>Shonapushpaka</i> | ➤ Whitish flowers | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 69 | <i>Kovidara</i> | <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> (Caesalpiniaceae) | ➤ <i>Tamrapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Swalpakesari</i> | ➤ Because of its reddish pink flowers ➤ Due to short heighted stamens | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 70 | <i>Nirgundi</i> | <i>Vitex negundo</i> (Verbenaceae) | ➤ <i>Neelapushpi</i> | ➤ Bluish flowers | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 71 | <i>Vetasa</i> | <i>Salix caprea</i> (Salicaceae) | ➤ <i>Abhrapushpa</i> | ➤ Flowers resemble with that of clouds | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 72 | <i>Mahabala</i> | <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> (Malvaceae) | ➤ <i>Peetapushpa</i> | ➤ Yellow colored flowers | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 73 | <i>Juhi</i> | <i>Jasminum auriculatum</i> (Oleaceae) | ➤ <i>Hemapushpa</i> | ➤ Golden coloured flowers | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 74 | <i>champa</i> | <i>Michelia champaca</i> (Magnoliaceae) | ➤ <i>Hemapushpa</i> | ➤ Due to its golden yellow colored flowers | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 75 | <i>Kubjaka</i> | <i>Rosa moschata</i> (Rosaceae) | ➤ <i>Vritapushpa</i> ➤ <i>Atikesara</i> | ➤ Flowers are round in shape ➤ Because of numerous stamens | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 76 | <i>Sinduri</i> | <i>Bixa Orellana</i> (Bixaceae) | ➤ <i>Raktapushpa</i> | ➤ Flowers are bloody red in color | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 77 | <i>Shanpushpi</i> | <i>Crotolaria verrucosa</i> (Papilionaceae) | ➤ <i>Shanpushpasamakriti</i> | ➤ Flowers resemble with shan pushpa | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 78 | <i>Drona</i> | <i>Leucas cephalotes</i> (Labiatae) | ➤ <i>Dronapushpi</i> | ➤ Flowers are similar to drona in shape | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 79 | <i>Marubaka</i> | <i>Origanum majorana</i> (Lamiaceae) | ➤ <i>Prasthapushpa</i> | ➤ Flowering on the top | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 80 | <i>Shirisha</i> | <i>Albizzia lebbeck</i> (Fabaceae) | ➤ <i>Shukapushpa</i> | ➤ Flowers resemble bird's beak | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 81 | <i>Putrajihva</i> | <i>Putranijva roxburghii</i> (Euphorbiaceae) | ➤ <i>Yashtipushpa</i> | ➤ Star shaped small flowers | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 82 | <i>Kumbhi</i> | <i>Careya arborea</i> (Lecythidaceae) | ➤ <i>Swadupushpa</i> | ➤ Flowers are sweet in taste | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| 83 | <i>Koshataki</i> | <i>Luffa acutangula</i> (Cucurbitaceae) | ➤ <i>Peetapushpa</i> | ➤ Flowers are yellow in color | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 84 | <i>Priyangu</i> | <i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i> (Verbenaceae) | ➤ <i>Shyama</i> | ➤ Because of its dark purplish black color | ➤ <i>Dh. Ni.</i> |
| 85 | <i>Mahabhari vacha</i> | <i>Alpinia galanga</i> (Zingiberaceae) | ➤ <i>Sugandha</i> | ➤ White colored fragrant flowers | ➤ <i>Ni.R.</i> |
| 86 | <i>Shaileya</i> | <i>Parmelia perlata</i> (Parmeliaceae) | ➤ <i>Sheelapushpa</i> | ➤ As it grows on hard surface like stone | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 87 | <i>Punnaga</i> | <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> (Guttiferae) | ➤ <i>Padmakesara</i> | ➤ Use of floral buds as substitute of nagakesara | ➤ <i>R.Ni.</i> |
| 88 | <i>Champaka</i> | <i>Plumeria alba</i> (Apocynaceae) | ➤ <i>Swetacampa</i> | ➤ White colored flowers similar to champaka flowers | ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |
| 89 | <i>Ksirakakoli</i> | <i>Lilium polyphyllum</i> (Liliaceae) | ➤ <i>Kaveri</i> | ➤ Due to variegated flowers | ➤ <i>K.Ni.</i> |
| 90 | <i>Lavanga</i> | (<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>) | ➤ <i>Teekshnapushpa</i> | ➤ Sharp and pungent flower bud | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 91 | <i>Patha</i> | <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> (Menispermaceae) | ➤ <i>Tiktapushpa</i> | ➤ Bitter flowers | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |
| 92 | <i>Kadamba</i> | <i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> (Rubiaceae) | ➤ <i>Vasantapushpa</i> | ➤ Flowering occurs in vasanta ritu | ➤ <i>Bh.Ni.</i> |

Categorization of synonyms on basis of shape of flowers



PALASHA

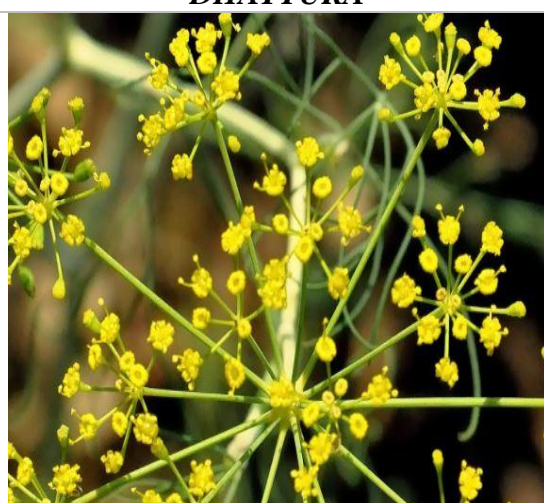
APAMARGA



DHATTURA



VASA



SHATPUSHPI



BAKULA

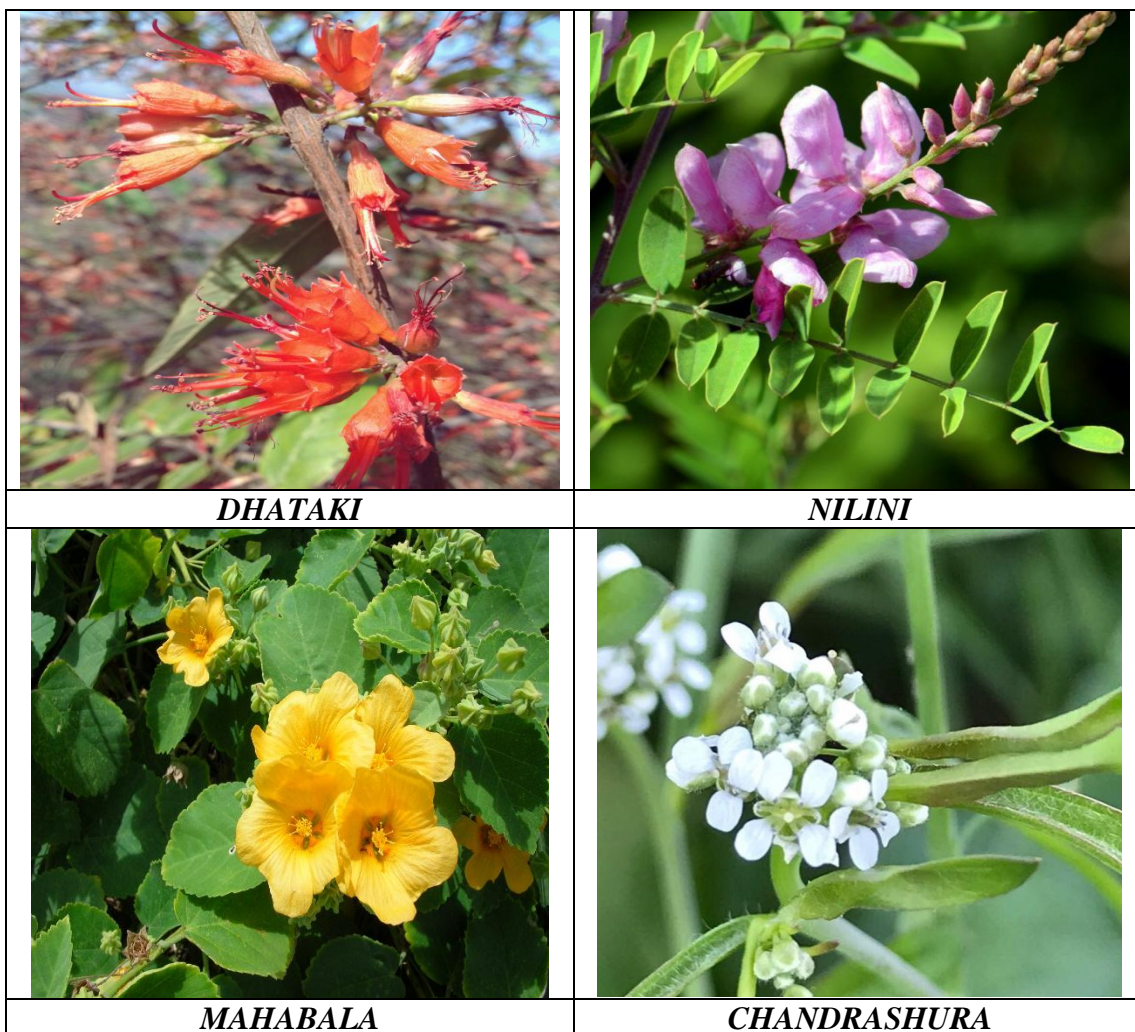
Categorization of synonyms on basis of color of flowers



LANGALI



ARAGVADHA



Categorization of synonyms on basis of stamens of flowers



DISCUSSION

Based on the above study we can make out that the ancient physicians and scholars gave much emphasis on the morphological identification of the plants in which flowers play a

distinctive role. The savants not only distinguished flowers on the basis of their colors but also based on their shape, size, inflorescence, floral representation as per the calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium, flowering season, ethnobotanical use and cultural utility, their resemblance with other flowers and their habitat.

These parameters indicate that flowers played a significant role at that time. Their nomenclature as described by them has played an important role in the identification and use of the plants. Even though this nomenclature is vague enough to create a standardized plant identification parameter and may lead to controversy or misidentification of plants. On the contrary this nomenclature revealed the close connection of humans and plant life which proved that plants were an integral part of their lives. It also shows they were scintillating observerants. Though much has been done in today's time for naming the plants based on their taxonomical classification but still the morphological way of naming the plants has its own significance till date.

CONCLUSION

Naming a plant not only adds to its identification, it also provides a medium for communication and reference. These names not only throw light on the closeness of humans with nature but were beautiful enough that people used these names in daily life for referring to a god, goddess and even their close ones.

As in this paper synonyms related to the floral parts of the plants are compiled and studied. We conclude that the kind of naming system given by the ancient scholars was not only simple but easy to remember and a distinct name was a clear identification of the plant. Thus, synonyms are the boon in the traditional system of medicines specially the *Materia medica*. It must be promoted and further research work must be done to study in depth the logic and reasoning behind these synonyms and nomenclature.

REFERENCES

1. Dr. Kamayani Mishra, Dr. Vijeta Barange, Dr. K. C. Garg. A short Ayurvedic review on morphology based nomenclature of plants from Nighantus. *Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences*, 2018; 4:107-109.
2. Shri Bapalal Vaidya, Nighantu Adarsh, Purvardha, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Prakashana, 2001; 689-570.

3. Satish Pai: Glory of Synonyms of Plants In *Ayurveda* With Special Reference to Namarupa Vijnanam- A Review ayurpub, 3(5): 1105-1110.
4. Chaitra.G: A Critical Insight on Nomenclature of Medicinal Plants - An Ayurvedic Perspective; ayurpub, 4(1): 1179-1190.
5. Sharma PV. Namarupajnanam. 2 nd ed. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Vishwabharati, 2011; 9.
6. Tripathi Indradev, editor. Raja Nighantu. 1 st ed. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Krishandas Academy, 2003; 13.
7. Rajesh Kumar Mishra et. al., Tactics of nomenclature in *Ayurveda*: An up to date review, International Journal of Unani and Integrative Medicine, 2019; 3(4): 08-1.
8. Thi Thanh Nhan Nguyen et. al. Flower species identification using deep convolutional neural networks, AUN/SEED-Net Regional Conference for Computer and Information Engineering, 2016.
9. Tarkavachaspati, Vachaspatyam, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, 5: 1962-4384.
10. Arya Ravi Prakash and Joshi KL. Rigveda Samhita, With English translation according to HH Wilson and Sayanacharya Bhashya, Vols. IIV, Parimal Publications, New Delhi, 2005.
11. Sharma Priyavat. Namarupa vijnanam Introduction, Varanasi: Chaukhambha vishwabharati, 2011.
12. Dr. J.L.N. Sastry, Dravyaguna Vijnana, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2018; 2: