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Ethno-botanical evidences of common wild medicinal herbs existing on Delhi Ridge: A Checklist

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Abstract

Herbs are organizing a rebound and herbal "renaissance" is going on everywhere throughout the globe. The herbal items today symbolize security rather than the synthetics that are viewed as perilous to human and condition. In spite of the fact that herbs had been valued for their therapeutic, enhancing and fragrant qualities for quite a long time, the engineered results of the present day age outperformed their significance, for some time. Be that as it may, the visually impaired reliance on synthetics is finished and individuals are coming back to the naturals with any desire for wellbeing and security. It has been evaluated that in developed countries, for example, United States, plant drugs constitute as much as 25% of the aggregate medications, while in developing countries, for example, China and India, the commitment is as much as 80%. Accordingly, the monetary significance of restorative plants is a great deal more to nations, for example, India than to rest of the world. These nations give two third of the plants utilized as a part of present day arrangement of drug and the human services arrangement of country populace rely upon indigenous formulations of pharmaceutical (Marshall, 2011) ^[53]. The present work has been an effort to document the wild medicinal herbs found on the ridges of Delhi, India. The study has revealed the existence of 172 medicinal herbs from the five ridges of Delhi; these plants belong to 41 botanical families. Out of the documented plants 127 different genera with 162 species have been recorded.

Keywords: Wild medicinal herbs, Delhi ridge, medicinal use, checklist.

1. Introduction

Pharmaceutical and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) and their subordinates are utilized for anticipation and in addition curing of human medical issues (infections and clutters) since time immemorial and there is worldwide resurgence now being used of plant based medications where present day drugs are either inaccessible, unreasonably expensive or unsuitable (Marshall, 2011) ^[53]. The therapeutic estimation of the medication plants are because of the nearness of particular compound substances like alkaloids, glucosides, gums, gums, tannins, fundamental and greasy oils and so on. The fundamental constituents of basic oils are mono and sesquiterpenes including sugars, phenols, aldehydes, alcohols, ether and ketones are capable both for the scent and for the natural movement of fragrant and therapeutic plants (Kalemba and Kunika, 2003) ^[36]. The vast majority of the therapeutic plants utilized by the home grown or pharmaceutical industry are gathered from wild territory.

The Flora of Delhi was investigated by Maheshwari in 1950s and it was distributed in 1963. After Maheshwari, some scattered data are accessible about new records, for example, The different specialists who have detailed new records of plants for Delhi are Dakshini and Vijayaraghavan, (1970) ^[17], Viswanathan *et al.* (1982) ^[105], Viswanathan and Singh (1986) ^[106], Sharma and Ahmad (1990, 1991) ^[81, 82], Sharma (1984, 2002) ^[83, 84], Kumar and Yadav (2005) ^[41], Naihani *et al.* (2006) ^[61] and Mishra *et al.* (2014) ^[54].

New Delhi, the capital of India, is a clamoring city that has a stunning blend of modernization and deliberately protected relic. Sprawled over the west bank of the waterway Yamuna, it is one of the quickest developing urban communities in India. New Delhi was worked by a British modeler Edward Lutyens in 1912 as the new capital of the British Raj. The Victorian engineering now intermixes with the city's elevated structures. Solid flyovers worked to facilitate the developing activity are blended with well laid patio nurseries, Mughal tombs, posts and landmarks (Singh, 2013) ^[86]. The city follows its history to Mahabharata, the immense epic story of wars battled between offended cousins, the Kauravas and the Pandavas

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for the city of Indraprastha. Verifiably, the city has since a long time ago been the chief in political significance with progressive lines picking it as their seat of energy, between the thirteenth and the seventeenth hundreds of years (CSE, 2016) [23]. Old Delhi was established by Mughal rulers who controlled the city in progression beginning from Qutab-ub-racket to Khiljis, Tughlaqs each, under an alternate name given to the city. This rapid creating district, Delhi was made the capital of Independent India in 1950 and it was proclaimed a state in 1992 (Singh, 2013) [87].

Delhi Ridge, at times essentially called The Ridge, is an edge in the National Capital Territory of Delhi in India (Pandey, 2005) [64]. The edge is a northern augmentation of the old Aravalli Range, somewhere in the range of 1500 million years of age (contrasted with only 50 million for the Himalaya) (Hutchinson, 1989; Brown *et al.* 2009) [27, 12]. The edge comprises of quartzite rocks and reaches out from the Southeast at Tughlaqabad, close to the Bhatti mines, spreading out in spots and decreasing in the north close to Wazirabad on the west bank of the stream Yamuna (Delhi ridge, 2016) [19] covering a separation of around 35 kilometers. The Delhi Ridge is said to be the green lungs for the city and shields Delhi from the hot winds of the deserts of Rajasthan toward the west (Singh, 2013) [82]. It is now divided into five fragmented zones namely, Northern Ridge, Central Ridge, South Central Ridge, Southern Ridge and Nanakpura South Central Ridge (Sinha, 2014) [96].

1. The Northern Ridge (also called Old Delhi, 28°41'51.19"N, 77°13'08.93"E) comprises of the hilly area near Delhi University. It is approximately 87 Hectares. •
2. The Central Ridge (also called New Delhi, 28°37'23.05"N, 77°10'43.48"E) consists of around 864 Hectares of forested area, from south of Sadar Bazaar to Dhaula Kuan, but some bits of the Central Ridge have been nibbled away. •
3. The South-Central Ridge (also called Mehrauli, 28°37'25.54"N, 77°10'49.96"E) consists of 626 Hectares of forested land around the Sanjay Vana area, near Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). •
4. The Southern Ridge (also called Tughlaqabad, 28°37'02.97"N, 77°11'09.24"E) consisting of 6200 Hectares is the biggest area of the Delhi Ridge. •
5. The Nanakpura South Central Ridge (28°35'06.24"N, 77°10'30.52"E) has an area of 7 Hectares.

All the 5 Zones make up for a total area of 7,784 Hectares spread over the entire city in different patches.

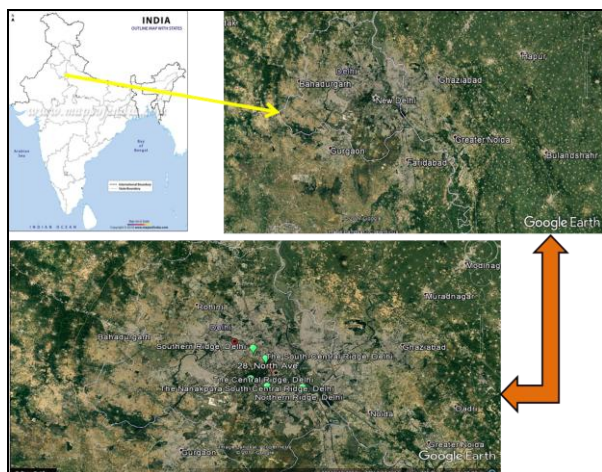


Fig 1: Study area

2. Methodology

During the investigation regular field trips were undertaken in monsoon, late monsoon, winter and summer due to the availability of different plants in the seasons for the year 2015-16. The plant specimens were photographed and were given a series number for their identification (table 1.). The plants were identified with help of the help of The Flora of Delhi (Lal *et al.* 2002) [49] and Illustrations of the Flora of Delhi (Maheshwari, 1966) [52], Flora of Haryana (Kumar *et al.* 2005) [41], Flora of North Western Himalaya (Singh *et al.* 2013) [92] Herbaceous flora of Dehradun (APG III, 2009) [9]. Each plant has been arranged as per Bentham and Hooker's System of classification. The genera in a family and species in genus are arranged alphabetically. The plant species includes scientific name, local name (s), family, habit and their medicinal use. Updated Nomenclature of plant species (www.theplantlist.org.) was also undertaken.

Table 1: Some common wild medicinal herbs found in Delhi ridge



3. Results and discussions

The analysis of the data collected revealed that Delhi has 172 wild medicinal herbs existing on the five ridge region (Table 2). The study has documented 127 genera of wild medicinal herbs with 162 different species. Out of these 127 genera 98 are monogeneric. The documented plants belongs to various botanical families, the study has revealed that the plants listed in this research article belongs to 41 different families out of the most dominant families are i.e. Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Malvaceae, Lamiaceae (Fig.1). It has also been analyzed that the medicinal herbs of Delhi has also been used by many tribal communities in countries like Kenya, Ghana, China, Iraq, Japan etc. The documented diseases have been categorized as acute and chronic diseases (Kuller, 1987) [39]. The analysis has revealed that out of 111 different diseases which are being traditionally cured by these medicinal herbs 72 falls under acute diseases and 29 under chronic diseases. The most documented diseases cured with the help of wild medicinal herbs of Delhi are i.e. Neurological disorders (diseases of the brain, spine and the nerves), cardiovascular disease (diseases related to hearts), gynecological disease (disease occur in female), hepatorenal syndrome (diseases related to kidney and liver), common diseases like fever, cough, cold, diarrhea, cuts and wounds (Fig. 2).

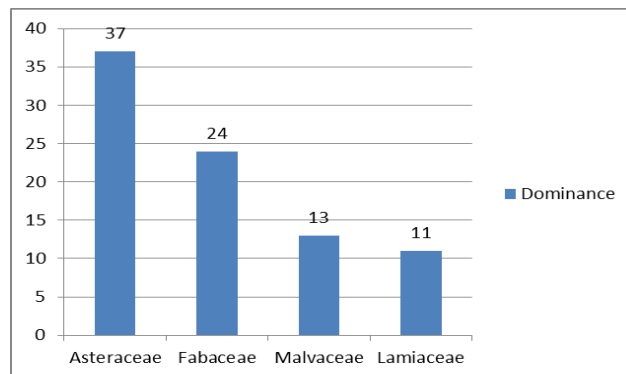


Fig 2: Most documented plant family

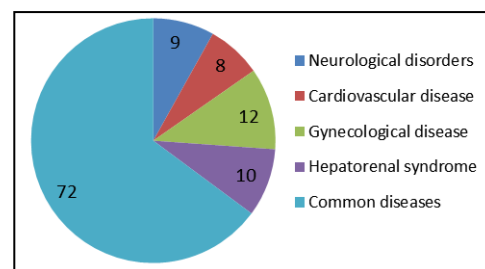


Fig 3: Number of the diseases documented the most

Table 2: Checklist of the wild medicinal herbs from the study area

S. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Habit	Common Name	Medicinal Uses
1.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides (L.) L.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Hindi: 'Bhakumbhar', 'Nilam', Jangli pudina; English: Billygoat-weed, chick weed, goatweed, whiteweed	Antimicrobial, Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-cancer, anti-radical scavenging, Anticoccidial, Insecticidal, Allelopathic property, Schistosomicidal, Antidiarrheal (Singh, 2013; Adebayo <i>et al.</i> 2010; Jain and Srivastava, 2005) [92, 1, 31]
2.	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos (L.) G. Don</i>	Araceae	Herb	Hindi: Mankanda, English: Giant Taro, Upright elephant ear, Giant ape	Anticancer, Antidiarrheal, Antifungal, Anthelmintic, Antihyperglycemic, Anti-inflammatory, Antimicrobial, Antinociceptive, Antiprotozoal, Antitumor, Diuretic, Hepatoprotective, Hepatorenal, Laxative, Reproductive activity (Singh <i>et al.</i> 2017) [94]
3.	<i>Alysicarpus bupleurifolius DC.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Hindi 'Jungli ghas' English: Sweet Alyce Clover	Antipyretic (Choudhary, 2010) [16] Antibacterial (Kumar <i>et al.</i> 2014) [47]
4.	<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis DC.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Hindi: Chauhi, Sauri, Chuklai; English: Alyce Clover	Skin allergy, Antipyretic, Expectorant, bone fracture, joint pain (Choudhary, 2010) [16]
5.	<i>Ammannia baccifera L.</i>	Lythraceae	Herb	Hindi: Aginbuti, Ban mirich, Dadmari, English: Jungli mehendi Blistering Ammannia, Acrid weed, Monarch redstem, Tooth cup	Laxative, stomachic, appetizer, hepatopathy, rubifacient, aphrodisiac, lithontriptic strangury, antitumor, anti-inflammatory, antiarthritic, antianalgesic, antipyretic, antidiuretic, (Vasudevan <i>et al.</i> 2014) [101], congestive heart failure, constipation, edema and microbial infections (Vasudevan <i>et al.</i> 2016) [100]
6.	<i>Ammannia mutiflora Roxb.</i>	Lythraceae	Herb	English: Many Flowered Ammannia	Fever (Kumar and Narain, 2010) [45], Head itching (Kanthale and Biradar, 2012) [37]
7.	<i>Ammi majus L.</i>	Apiaceae	Herb	Hindi: 'Atilal' English bishop's weed, false bishop's weed	Psoriasis, Vitiligo, Tinea Versicolor, (Ali, 2013) [8], Anti-Insect Activity (Hussein <i>et al.</i> 2016) [26]
8.	<i>Anethum graveolens L.</i>	Apiaceae	Herb	'Hindi: Soya'	Antiulcer, gastro protective, carminative, stomachic, diuretic, antihyperlipidaemic, antihypercholesterolaemic, Anticancer; anti-diabetic; antioxidant; antisecretory; Hypolipidemic Effect, Genotoxicity Effect, Hyperlipidemic Effect, Antispasmodic Effect, Antimycobacterial Effect (Heamalatha <i>et al.</i> 2011) [25]
9.	<i>Argemone</i>	Papaveraceae	Herb	English: Mexican Prickly Poppy	Anti malarial, Antiplasmodial, Antibacterial,

	<i>mexicana L.</i>			‘Unkatera’, ‘Kateli’, ‘Kandiari’	Cytotoxic, Wound healing, Vasorelaxant, Antiasthmatic, Anti-HIV, Hepatoprotective, Molluscicidal, antimicrobial, wound healing capacity in rat, larvicidal, chemosterilant, nematocidal and allelopathic potential (Rajvaidhya <i>et al.</i> 2014) ^[75]
10.	<i>Artemisia scoparia Waldst. & Kit.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Bano’, ‘Barna’	Insecticidal, antimalarial, free-radical scavenging and insecticidal (Fariba <i>et al.</i> 2011) ^[22]
11.	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius Cav.</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Herb	‘Piazi’, Dungaro	Antimicrobial, Antifungal (Dangi <i>et al.</i> 2013) ^[18] , Leaf decoction used in kidney stone while leaf paste is applied on swellings. The seeds are diuretic applied externally to ulcers and inflamed parts. It is also used as antihypertensive and reduces blood pressure (Adeel <i>et al.</i> , 2011) ^[2] .
12.	<i>Bergia ammanioides Roxb.</i>	Elatinaceae	Herb	English: Jerry Water-fire	In skin disease.(Kumar <i>et. al.</i> , 2010) ^[45]
13.	<i>Bidens biternata (Lour.) Merr. & Sherff</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Sui ka ped’	Leaves used in inflammation. (Rothe, 2011)
14.	<i>Blainvillea acmella (L.) Philipson</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Hindi: Akarkara, Kakranda, English: Para Cress Flower	Anti-tooth ache, Antioxidant, Neuroprotective, Analgesics, antiinflammatory and antioxidant, Immunomodulatory, Diuretics (Arif <i>et. al.</i> , 2017) ^[10]
15.	<i>Blumea lacera (Burm.f.)</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Kakronda, Jangli Muli, English: Malay blumea	Fresh leaf juice is used to expel threadworms (Tomar, 2017) ^[98]
16.	<i>Caesulia axillaris Roxb.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Hindi: Gathila, English: Pink Node Flower	Whole plant extract is given to cure malaria (Pani <i>et al.</i> 2014-15) ^[64]
17.	<i>Calendula officinalis L.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Hindi: ‘Zergul’, English: African marigold, Calendula, Garden marigold	Anti-inflammatory and antioedematous activities, Anti-HIV activity, Antibacterial and antifungal activities, Anticancer and lymphocyte activation dual activities, Antioxidant activity, Immunostimulant activity, Hepatoprotective activity, Wound healing activity (Mullaicharam <i>et al.</i> 2014) ^[56]
18.	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik</i>	Brassicaceae	Herb	Hindi: Patthar-suva, English: Quick Weed, gallant soldier, potato weed, small-flower galinsoga	Anti-Inflammatory and Anti-Superbacterial, Tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic (Nouri <i>et al.</i> 2013) ^[61]
19.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum L.</i>	Sapindaceae	Herb	English: Balloon Vine, Love-in-a-puff, heart pea, heartseed Hindi: Kanphata, Kanphuti, Kapalphodi ‘Gubbara bel’ Lataaphataki	Anti-inflammatory, antidiarrheal, antiparasitic, antipyretic, antifilarial, anxiolytic, adulticidal activities, urinary tract infections suppression and antihyperglycemic properties. It also plays important role in epilepsy and certain nervous disorders (Raza <i>et al.</i> 2013) ^[75]
20.	<i>Carthamus oxyacantha M.Bieb.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	English: Wild Safflower, Jeweled Distaff Thistle, Hindi: ‘Kateri’, ‘PeeliKateri’	jaundice., Bad Ulcer & Itching, cerebral thrombosis, male infertility, rheumatism and bronchitis, tonic tea to invigorate heart and blood circulation, laxative (Ahmad <i>et al.</i> 2010) ^[4]
21.	<i>Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.</i>	Apiaceae	Herb	Hindi: ‘Brahmi’, ‘Mandu-Kaparni’, English: Asiatic pennywort or Indian pennywort	Stomach disorders, dysentery and diarrhea, asthma, skin disorders, ulcers, body aches improving memory, as a nervine tonic dropsy, elephantiasis, gastric catarrh, kidney troubles, leprosy, leucorrhoea and urethritis, and also as a vegetable (Singh <i>et al.</i> 2010) ^[86]
22.	<i>Chamaecrista absus (L.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Banar, Chakanu, Bankultthi, Chaksu English: tropical sensitive pea, Jasmeejaz,	Prolonged embryo in uterus, Malaria (Patience <i>et al.</i> 2016) ^[67] Cough, Cathartic, Ringworms, Skin affections, Conjunctivitis & Ophthalmic (Vardhana, 2008) ^[99]
23.	<i>Chamaecrista pumila (Lam.) K. Larsen</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Hindi: Sarmal, English: Dwarf Cassia	Itching of body (Vardhana, 2008) ^[99]
24.	<i>Cichorium intybus L.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Hindi: Kasni’, Hinduba, English: Chicory, Blue sailors, Succory, Coffeeweed	Used for the purification of blood and liver, Anti-inflammatory, rheumatism (Purvaiz, 2014) ^[65]
25.	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Hindi: ‘Rissa’, ‘Katela’, Kandai,	Used as leafy vegetables, expel worms

	(L.) Scop.			English: Creeping thistle.	roundworms & hookworms. Stomach pains (Khan <i>et al.</i> 2013) [38]
26.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schard.	Cucurbitaceae	Herb	Hindi: 'Gadumba ki bel', 'Indrayan', 'Pharpendua' Indrayan, Indrayan ki jad (root) English name: Colocynth, bitter apple, bitter cucumber, desert gourd, vine of Sodom	Antimicrobial, Antibacterial (Paul, 2008) [67], Abdominal pain, Chronic open wounds, Dental Caries, Infertility, Leucoderma, Dysurea, Painful micturition (Chand <i>et al.</i> 2014) [13]
27.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Cleomaceae	Herb	Wild Spider Flower, African spider-flower, cat whiskers, Bastard-mustard • Hindi: jakhiya, safed hulhul, parhar, safed bagro	anthelmintic properties; decoction of the plant is good remedy of gastrointestinal infections and gastric problems. (Shah <i>et al.</i> 2013) [77]
28.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Cleomaceae	Herb	Asian spider flower, Yellow spider flower, <i>Cleome</i> , Tickweed • Hindi: Bagra	anti-inflammatory, anticonvulsant, analgesic, anti-diarrheal, antihyperglycemia, anti-hyperlipidemia and antiviral active (Tripti <i>et al.</i> 2015) [97]
29.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott.	Araceae	Herb	'Arvi', 'Kachalu', English: Green Taro, cocoyam, taro, aivi, dasheen	Vegetable, constipation, weakness, Alopecia, (Singh & Bharti, 2015), Nervine tonic, Bioactivity, Antibacterial, Hypoglycemic property, Antifungal activity, Anti-cancer action, Hypolipidemic effect, Anti-inflammatory activity (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2011) [70]
30.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Commelinaceae	Herb	'Kanteri', 'Kanvo', 'Kana', 'Kankawwa' Buchna English: Bengal Dayflower, Whiskered <i>Commelina</i> , tropical spiderwort	Ease child birth, ring worms, typhoid, blood clotting, headache (Jiofack <i>et al.</i> 2010) [33] Antiepileptic, Eye diseases (including conjunctivitis, cataract, shortsightedness, night blindness, Skin diseases, Respiratory tract disorders (including asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, cold, cough, mucus, influenza, tonsillitis, sore throat) (Haque <i>et al.</i> 2010) [24], Antidote to snake bite. Whole plant extraction used to treat leprosy.
31.	<i>Commelina forskalii</i> Vahl.	Commelinaceae	Herb	'Kankawwa', 'Kanvo'	Indigestion (Vardhana, 2008) [99]
32.	<i>Commelina undulata</i> R. Br.	Commelinaceae	Herb	'Kankawwa', 'Kanvo'	Fever & Biliary affections (Vardhana, 2008) [99]
33.	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Hindi: Hiranpug, English: 'Field Bindweed,	As fodder and Saag. Removal of warm, appropriate in skin disorders. Purgative, constipation (Khan <i>et al.</i> 2013) [38]
34.	<i>Convolvulus pluricaulis choisy</i>	Convolvulaceae	Herb	'Safed Sankh Pusphi', English: speedwhee	Anxiety Depression Decrease cholesterol (Singh <i>et al.</i> 2015) [92]
35.	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (L.) Cronquist	Asteraceae	Herb	'Phulni' English: Flaxleaf Fleabane, Hairy Fleabane, Ragweed, Rough conyza, Tall fleabane	Plant has diuretic properties and is effective against diarrhea and dysentery. (Parvaiz, 2014) [64], diuretic, and cheeks bleeding, internally for diarrhea, haemorrhage, excessive menstruation. Haemorrhoids, Kidney disorders and bronchial complaints. Externally used for eczema and ringworm (Bakhsh <i>et al.</i> 2012) [11]
36.	<i>Conyza laciniata</i> Wall. Ex Roxb.	Asteraceae	Herb	English: cut-leaf false oxtongue	Skema, Insect repellent, Snake bite (Quattrocchi, 2000) [71]
37.	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i> L.	Malvaceae	Herb	'Chonch', Kanghi, Hade-ka-khet East Indian Mallow, Jute, West African mallow	Diarrhea (Shukla <i>et al.</i> 2010) [83]
38.	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Herb	Hindi: patta shaak, 'Kharenti' English White Jute	Antinociceptive/ Antiinflammatory, Dysentery, coughs and phthisis, and poulticing sores, Atonic dyspepsia, liver disorders, chronic cystitis, gonorrhoea, dysuria, worms in children, hepatic and intestinal colic, and gastric catarrh., Swine flu, Carminative, demulcent, laxative, stimulant and stomachic, Galactolipid / Anti-Tumor (Islam, 2013) [29]
39.	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	Malvaceae	Herb	Pat-sag, Mithapat, 'Chonch', Nalta Jute, Jew's Mallow, Tossa jute	Deobstruent, diuretic, lactagogue, purgative, and tonic, tussah jute is a folk remedy for aches and pains, dysentery, enteritis, fever, dysentery, pectoral pains, and tumors (Duke & Wain, 1981; List & Horhammer, 1969-1979) [20, 49]. Ayurvedics use the leaves for ascites, pain, piles, and tumors. Elsewhere the leaves are used for cystitis, dysuria, fever, and

					gonorrhoea. The cold infusion is said to restore the appetite and strength. (Islam, 2013) [29]
40.	<i>Corchorus tridens L.</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	'Kowwa-torai', Kadvapat, Hardikaket, English: Wild Jute, African jute,	Backache medicine (Maroy Alfred, 2013)
41.	<i>Cotula hemisphaerica Wall.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Uchunti	Anti-inflammatory, Antimicrobial, Antinociceptive, Antiprotozoal (Alfred, 2013) [7]
42.	<i>Cressa cretica L.</i>	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Hindi: Rudravanti 'Nunki' English: Alkali weed, Rosin weed, Cressa	anthelmintic, stomachic, tonic, aphrodisiac, for constipation, leprosy, asthma, bronchitis. and urinary discharges, skin eruptions as in smallpox. as a tonic, as an emetic (AI, 2016) [6]
43.	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea var. luxurians (Benth.) Baker</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	'Jhojhru'	Fodder (Vardhana, 2008) [99]
44.	<i>Cucumis prophetarum L.</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Herb	Kadukosta	antitumor, antifungal (Afifi <i>et al.</i> 1999) [3], an emetic (Uphaor, 1959) [98]
45.	<i>Cucumis sativus L.</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Herb	'Khira' English: Cucumber	Anti-cancer, antidiabetic, antioxidant, nourishing the skin, power to relax and alleviate the sunburn's (Muruganatham <i>et al.</i> 2016) [57] pain, constipation (Mukherjee <i>et al.</i> 2013) [54]
46.	<i>Cullen plicatum (Delile) C. H. Stirt</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Hindi: Jhil English: Scurfy Pea	Roots of are used as toothpicks, skin diseases, blood purifier, psoriasis, diarrhea, hyperacidity, spasm, diseases of the uterus and vaginal gonorrhoea. (Cheikha <i>et al.</i> 2015) [14]
47.	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum (L.) H. Rob.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	'Sahadevi' English: ironweed; small ironweed	Bone fractures & Sprains, Fever (Shukla <i>et al.</i> 2010) [83]
48.	<i>Datura metel L.</i>	Solanaceae	Herb	Hindi: 'Kala Dhatura', Datura English: Thorn apple, Devil's trumpe	antitumor, cytotoxic, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, hepatoprotective, sedative, cytostatic and immunosuppressive (MoEFCC, 2017) [28]
49.	<i>Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Hindi: <i>Kudaliya</i> , <i>Motha</i> , English: Creeping Tick Trefoil, three-flower beggarweed, tropical trefoil, three-flower beggar weed	Kidney problem & urinal problem, bone fracture, malaria, diarrhea and dysentery and as tonic to epileptic, bronchitis and fever, wound and abscesses, inflammation. (Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2015) [90]
50.	<i>Dicoma tomentosa Cass.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Vajardanti	Tooth brush (Pradeep, 2014) [68] <i>Antiplasmodial, antidiabetic</i> (Jansena <i>et al.</i> 2010) [32]
51.	<i>Dipcadi erythraeum Webb. & Benth</i>	Asparagaceae	Herb	Hindi: Jungali dungari	Chopped bulbs are fed to animals against stomach pain (Jadeja <i>et al.</i> 2006) [30], Scorpion stinging & Sweating (Patel <i>et al.</i> 2010) [65]
52.	<i>Drimia indica (Roxb.) Jessop</i>	Asparagaceae	Herb	English: Indian Squill	Antimicrobial, Anthelmintic (Chittoor <i>et al.</i> 2012) [15]
53.	<i>Echinops echinatus Roxb.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Hindi: Utakatira, Oontkateli, Gokhru English: Globe Thistle	antifungal, analgesic, diuretic, reproductive, hepatoprotective, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing, antipyretic, and antibacterial (Kumar <i>et al.</i> 2015) [41]
54.	<i>Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Hindi: 'Bhringraj', English: Trailing eclipta, False Daisy	Bad Ulcer & Itching, cerebral thrombosis, male infertility, rheumatism (Khan <i>et al.</i> 2013) [38]
55.	<i>Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms</i>	Pontederiaceae	Herb	'Jal-kumbhi', 'Samunder-sokh'	gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory tract disorders (including asthma), fever, hair loss, graying of hair, liver disorders (including jaundice), skin disorders, spleen enlargement, cuts and wounds, anticancer, hepatoprotective, snake venom neutralizing, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial (Rownak <i>et al.</i> 2014) [75]
56.	<i>Epilobium cylindricum D. Don</i>	Onagraceae	Herb	'Ghoyan'	stomachic, appetizer, hepatopathy, rubifacient, aphrodisiac (Vasudevan <i>et al.</i> 2016) [100]
57.	<i>Fagonia cretica L.</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Herb	'Dhuansa'	Chest pain, Malaria, fever (Lense, 2012) [48]
58.	<i>Farsetia stylosa R. Br.</i>	Brassicaceae	Herb	Gamari	Root extracts are used against intestinal tumors, cancer, boils, syphilis, tuberculosis, leprosy (Motaleb, 2011) [53]

59.	<i>Fumaria indica</i> (Hausskn.) Pugsley	Papaveraceae	Herb	'Papa', 'Pitpapada'	Flowers are stomathic, digestive and tonic (Motaleb, 2011) [53]
60.	<i>Gisekia pharnaceoides</i> L.	Gisekiaceae	Herb	Dhuntra	Toothaches, Cold, influenza, malaria (Lense, 2012) [48]
61.	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Amolbatti	The plant is mostly utilized in chicken pox, hookworm infestation, gynecological intricacies (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2011) [70]
62.	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> L.	Molluginaceae	Herb	Lotan paat	Leaves are narcotic, anodyne and antispasmodic (Alfred, 2013) [7]
63.	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i> (L.) Aug. DC.	Molluginaceae	Herb	Thankuni	Stem is used in neuralgia, tumors, glandular inflammations, mumps and also in ear ache (Parvaiz, 2014) [64]
64.	<i>Gnaphalium indicum</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	'Buchbucha'	The plant used in jaundice, diabetic arthritis, blood dysentery, cough, cold (Ahmad, 2006) [5]
65.	<i>Gnaphalium pensyvanicum</i> Willd.	Asteraceae	Herb	Brahmokuti	Muscular pain, fever in babies, chest pain, diarrhea (Lense, 2012) [48]
66.	<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i> (L.) Poir.	Asteraceae	Herb	Thulkuri	Ethanol extract of stem is antiviral, used in the treatment of cancer, various heart diseases are also cured (Chand <i>et al.</i> 2014) [13]
67.	<i>Heliotropium curassavium</i> DC.	Boraginaceae	Herb	Akand	Infusion bathed, Hypertension, Decoction drunk (Ssegawa <i>et al.</i> 2007) [95]
68.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Herb	'Hatisura', 'Hatisunda'	Leaves are expectorant and used as domestic remedy for catarrh, coughs and diarrhea (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2011) [70]
69.	<i>Heliotropium strigosum</i> Willd.	Boraginaceae	Herb	Akkan	Dysentery, Diarrhea, Liver problems (Lense, 2012) [48]
70.	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Herb	Madar	Plant alkaloids possess effective anti-cancer properties which is useful to treat leukemia in children (Motaleb, 2011) [53]
71.	<i>Hibiscus lobatus</i> (Murray) Kuntze	Malvaceae	Herb	'Faridbooti'	Root is stomachic, laxative, anthelmintic, fever, piles and abdominal pains (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2011) [70]
72.	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit	Lamiaceae	Herb	Kophpata	Relaxation of pelvic region for child birth, Infusion drunk; infusion bathed (Ssegawa <i>et al.</i> 2007) [95]
73.	<i>Indigofera astragalina</i> DC.	Fabaceae	Herb	Patharkuchi	Treatment of cardiovascular diseases and neurological disorders (Segawa <i>et al.</i> 2007) [95]
74.	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i> B. Heyne <i>ex Roth</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Gondhpurna	Leaf juice is used in wasp-stings and infusion given in menorrhagia (Motaleb, 2011) [53]
75.	<i>Indigofera hochstetteri</i> Baker	Fabaceae	Herb	'Khandidal'	The plant is used in the treatment of anemia, anorexia, beriberi, biliary cirrhosis, burning urination, dehydration (Chand <i>et al.</i> 2014) [13]
76.	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i> (L.f.) Retz.	Fabaceae	Herb	'Sankhaluli'	Leaves are used to treat excessive menstruation, hair fall, hemorrhoids, hyper acidity, hypertension, paralysis, resistance to cold and cough (Ssegawa <i>et al.</i> 2007) [95]
77.	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali	Fabaceae	Herb	'Leel'	The plant is highly effective in the treatment of various heart diseases, neurological disorders and abdominal allergies (Motaleb, 2011) [53]
78.	<i>Juncus bufonius</i> L.	Juncaceae	Herb	'Pola'	Back pains, joint pains, rheumatic, headaches (Lense, 2012) [48]
79.	<i>Lactuca dissecta</i> D. Don.	Asteraceae	Herb	Punarnava	Apply on ulcers in mouth, infusion drunk (Ssegawa <i>et al.</i> 2007) [95]
80.	<i>Laggera aurita</i> Sch. Bip. <i>ex</i> Schweinf.	Asteraceae	Herb	Swetapurna	hepatoprotective, snake venom neutralizing, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial (Rownak <i>et al.</i> 2014) [75]
81.	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> L.	Fabaceae	Herb	'Patteli'	Seeds used as Narcotic and flowers as resolvent (Ahmad, 2006) [5]
82.	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> L.	Fabaceae	Herb	'Chapramatra'	Severe diarrhea especially accompanied with blood (Otieno, 2012) [61]
83.	<i>Launaea nudicaulis</i> (L.) Hook.f.	Asteraceae	Herb	'Gobi'	Painful urination and gonorrhea (Ahmad, 2006) [5]
84.	<i>Lemna aequinoctialis</i>	Araceae	Herb	'Chowpatti'	Nasal catarrh, uvula hypertrophy, sore throat, gibbous, paralysis and chronic fever; in large

	<i>Welw.</i>				doses it acts as narcotic poison and powerful sedative (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) ^[34]
85.	<i>Lepidium didymium L.</i>	Brassicaceae	Herb	‘Jangli hala’	The roots are acrid, bitter, themogenic, expectorant, alexeteric, stomachic, digestive, antiperiodic and tonic. They are useful in dysentery, diarrhoea, stomach disorders, fever, malarial fever, vomiting, helminthiasis, haemorrhoids, haemorrhages, internal inflammatory conditions and general debility. They are highly recommended for diseases in children (Mulliken <i>et al.</i> 2008) ^[56]
86.	<i>Lepidium sativum L.</i>	Brassicaceae	Herb	‘Hala’,	Cut and wound, intermittent fever, pharyngodymia and asthma (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
87.	<i>Leucas aspera (Willd.) Link</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	‘Gopha’	Nose block (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
88.	<i>Leucas cephalotes (Roth) Spreng.</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	‘Gobbha’	Useful in the bleeding of the gums etc. Tender leaves are bruised with a little water and swallowed in gonorrhoea (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
89.	<i>Leucas urticifolia (Vahl) R. Br. ex Sm.</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	Guma’, ‘Goma’	Diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Stems and leaves contain a cardioactive glycoside cymar, which on hydrolysis yields strophanthidin and cymarose. The herb also contains glucosides adonin, adonidin, and adonilene. Flowers are considered laxative, diuretic, and lithontriptic (Oteino <i>et al.</i> , 2014) ^[61]
90.	<i>Ludwigia adscendens (L.) H.Hara</i>	Onagraceae	Herb	‘Pani ki ghas’	Aerial part of the flowering and fruiting herb contain 18 compounds, of which k-strophanthin, cymar, adonin, adonidin, adonitoxin, acetyl adonitoxin, vernadigin, strophadogenin, and strophanthidin have been identified. Herb bitter and astringent (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
91.	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) P.H.Raven</i>	Onagraceae	Herb	‘Alsa’	Used in hemicrania and diabetes. It yields adiantone, isoadiantone, fernene, hentriacontane, hentriacontanone- 16, and sitosterol (Oteino <i>et al.</i> , 2014) ^[61]
92.	<i>Ludwigia perennis L.</i>	Onagraceae	Herb	‘Mandu- Kaparni’	Astringent, vulnerary and aphrodisiac, and are useful in colonorrhoea, haematuria, ulcers, pharyngopathy, vitiated conditions of <i>vata</i> and gout (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
93.	<i>Malva parviflora L.</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	‘Kandiari’	The roots are utilized in the therapy of rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the limbs, post-partum blood stasis, furunculosis, impetigo and snake-bite (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
94.	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	‘Kharenti’	The roots are sweet, thermogenic, narcotic, anodyne, anti-inflammatory, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, nervine tonic, and stomachic, emmenagogue, anaphrodisiac, depurative, sedative and febrifuge (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) ^[34]
95.	<i>Mazus pumilus (Burm.f.) Steenis</i>	Phrymaceae	Herb	‘Khesari’	In removing glass piece, spine & needle from flesh (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
96.	<i>Medicago monantha (C.A.Mey.) Trautv.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Chanihari’	Irregular menstruation (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
97.	<i>Medicago polymorpha L.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Miana’	To reduce fat (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
98.	<i>Melilotus indicus (L.) All.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Metha’, ‘Senji’	Epilepsy/hysteria (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
99.	<i>Melilotus officinalis subsp. alba (Medik.) H. Ohashi & Tateishi</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Khandai’	Cough and catarrh syrups, throat lozenges and pastilles (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) ^[34]
100.	<i>Melochia corchorifolia L.</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	‘Taraaji’	Antiasthmatic and anti-inflammatory. Root shows antigonorrhoeic and antibiotic activity (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) ^[34]
101.	<i>Mentha arevensis L.</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	‘Pudina’	The whole plant, except the roots, constitutes an antibacterial, cholagogic, diuretic and stomachic remedy (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]

102.	<i>Mollugo cerviana</i> (L.) Ser.	Molluginaceae	Herb	‘Halo’	It is useful for the treatment of jaundice in viral hepatitis, oliguria, biliuria, fever ophthalmalgia, vertigo and dyspepsia in parturients (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
103.	<i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i> Lamk.	Molluginaceae	Herb	‘Gobi’	Bronchitis and bronchial asthma. Local bleeding and thrombocytopenia (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
104.	<i>Monochoria hastata</i> (L.) Solms	Pontederiaceae	Herb	‘Leel’	Treatment of bronchitis and asthma for many centuries. It relieves cough and breathlessness (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) ^[34]
105.	<i>Nepeta hindostana</i> (B. Heyne ex Roth) Haines	Lamiaceae	Herb	‘Buar’	Diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Stems and leaves contain a cardioactive glycoside cymarin, which on hydrolysis yields strophanthidin and cymarose (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
106.	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	Nymphaeaceae	Herb	‘Kamal’	Edible (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
107.	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	‘Bantulsa’, ‘Tulsiband’	Nasal congestion, colds, flu, Insect bites, General aches and pains (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) ^[61]
108.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	‘Marua’, ‘Niyazbo’	Headache and nausea (Kumar, 2001) ^[43]
109.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	‘Tulsi’	Stomach and Vomiting (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
110.	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i> (Blume) DC.	Apiaceae	Herb	‘Jal Dhania’	The herb contains glucosides adonin, adonidin, and adonilene. Flowers are considered laxative, diuretic, and lithonriptic (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
111.	<i>Oldenlandia aspera</i> (B. Heyne ex Roth) DC.	Rubiaceae	Herb	‘Gobi’	Herb bitter and astringent (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
112.	<i>Oligomeris linifolia</i> (Vahl ex Hornem.) J. F. Macbr	Resedaceae	Herb	‘Chir’	Headache, brain tonic and intestinal diseases (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
113.	<i>Orthosiphon pallidus</i> Royle ex Benth	Lamiaceae	Herb	‘Khubkalan’	Tooth diseases, Diabetes, Constipation and Intestinal diseases (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
114.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	Herb	‘Teepatiya’	Oxalic acid, stomach infection (Kumar <i>et al.</i> 2014) ^[45]
115.	<i>Oxalis debilis</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i> (DC.) Lourteig	Oxalidaceae	Herb	‘Khat-mitthi’	Boils, Swelling, Laxative and to start Labor pain (Kumar <i>et al.</i> 2014) ^[45]
116.	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i> Kunth	Oxalidaceae	Herb	‘Khat-mitthi’	Fever, Stomach-ache, Sexually transmitted infections Malaria (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) ^[61]
117.	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i> Cav.	Malvaceae	Herb	‘Ulat kanghi’	Stomach problems, Boils (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) ^[61]
118.	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.	Nitrariaceae	Herb	‘Harmal’	Brain tonic, insecticidal and viral diseases (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
119.	<i>Pentanema indicum</i> (L.) Ling	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Chandausi’	Stimulant, expectorant, demulcent, and emmenagogue; contain a bitter principle, volatile oil, and tannin (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
120.	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	Araceae	Herb	‘Santhi’	Kidney problems, constipation, impotence, and infertility (Muliken, 2008) ^[56]
121.	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> (DC.) C.B. Clarke	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Chatawara’	Antiseptic and stimulant, and has been used in North America and Europe for catarrh, chest infections such as bronchitis, and urinary tract conditions such as cystitis and frequent urination (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
122.	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam.	Caryophyllaceae	Herb	‘Sada’	Blood tonic, lubricants, energy supplements and kidney nourishments (Muliken, 2008) ^[56]
123.	<i>Polycarpon prostratum</i> (Forssk.) Asch. & Schweinf.	Caryophyllaceae	Herb	‘Kumra’	Severe diarrhea especially accompanied with blood (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) ^[61]
124.	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> Hook.	Portulacaceae	Herb	‘Lunia’	Antitoxic, purgative and laxative. Indigo is said to produce nausea and Vomiting (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) ^[34]
125.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn.	Portulacaceae	Herb	‘Kulfa’	In Japan, the species is used to treat hair loss. Researchers in that country have started to extract the chemical compounds (cistanoside)

					from the herb to produce drugs that treat impotence, for use in cosmetics and for treating hair loss (Muliken, 2008) ^[56]
126.	<i>Portulaca quadrifida L.</i>	Portulacaceae	Herb	‘Chhotaluniya’	Brain tonic, insecticidal and viral diseases (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
127.	<i>Potamogeton crispus L.</i>	Potamogetonaceae	Herb	‘Buhrna’	Jaundice, Asthma, Cough and for Fever (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
128.	<i>Potamogeton nodosus Poir.</i>	Potamogetonaceae	Herb	‘Nunka’	Nasal congestion, colds, flu, Insect bites, General aches and pains (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) ^[61]
129.	<i>Potentilla supina L.</i>	Rosaceae	Herb	‘Dodi’	Astringent, bitter, thermogenic, styptic, alexeteric, anthelmintic, vulnerary, demulcent, constipating, expectorant and antipyretic, vulnerary, demulcent, constipating, bronchitis, cough, vomiting (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
130.	<i>Pseudognaphalium affine (D.Don) Anderb.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Churchuta’	Decoction beneficial in urino-genital diseases; leaves: infusion of tender leaves used as an astringent and remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
131.	<i>Pulicaria crispa Sch. Bip.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Haldwa’	Bitter, astringent, thermogenic, depurative, antitoxic, febrifuge and anodyne. The alkaloid alstovenine in lower doses exhibited monoamine oxidase inhibitor activity, while in higher doses it showed marked central stimulant effect (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) ^[34]
132.	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus L.</i>	Ranunculaceae	Herb	‘Jaldhania’	Uro-genital disorders (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
133.	<i>Rorippa Indica (L.) Hiern.</i>	Brassicaceae	Herb	‘Mandari’	Backache, Bodyache (Kala, 2005) ^[35]
134.	<i>Sagittaria guayanensis Kunth</i>	Alismataceae	Herb	‘Kunma’	The herb is accredited with anti-typhoid properties. A paste of the pounded leaves is applied to fractures. Plant bitter, tonic, used in rheumatism (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
135.	<i>Saussurea heteromalla (D.Don) Hand.-Mazz.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Malaiya’	Bitter, acrid and possesses diuretic, cathartic, expectorant, emetic, anthelmintic, anodyne and hypnotic properties (Kumar <i>et al.</i> 2014) ^[41]
136.	<i>Senna tora L.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Chakwar’	Astringent, cooling, diuretic, emetic, deobstruant, detergent, depurative and anthelmintic (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) ^[61]
137.	<i>Sesamum indicum L.</i>	Pedaliaceae	Herb	‘Til’	Essential oil of the herb (2%) shows antibacterial and antifungal activity and the herb has long been in use in dermatological medicaments. Aerial parts contain acanthospermal-B (Singh, 1994) ^[88]
138.	<i>Sida alnifolia var. obovata (Wall. ex Mast.) S.Y. Hu</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	‘Bijband’	The leaves are prescribed in digestive troubles and their infusion used as a vulnerary. Leaf juice used in ophthalmia (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
139.	<i>Sida cordata (Burm.f.) Borss.Waalk.</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	‘Seeta’	Leaves employed for fomentation in neuralgia and rheumatism; also used as an expectorant. Roots used in asthma, paralysis, leucorrhoea, and debility (Kumar, 2001) ^[43]
140.	<i>Sida cordifolia L.</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	‘Kharenti’	It is diuretic, stimulant and haemostatic, a decoction of the leaves and flower heads is employed as a carminative, tonic and aromatic stimulant (Nag <i>et al.</i> 2013) ^[58]
141.	<i>Sisymbrium irio L.</i>	Brassicaceae	Herb	‘Silloo’	Astringent, useful in passive diarrhea either alone or in combination with cinnamon or opium, decoction given internally in leprosy (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) ^[34]
142.	<i>Soliva anthemifolia (Juss.)</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Amethi’	Cut and wound intermittent fever, pharyngodymia and asthma (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) ^[61]
143.	<i>Sonchus arvensis L.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Gubbi’	Toothache, sore throat, rheumatic arthritis, hepatitis, abdominal, blood disorders (Singh, 1994) ^[88]
144.	<i>Sonchus asper (L.) Hill</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Pili’	Diuretic, dropsy, edema, antidote to alcohol poisoning rheumatism and vermifuge (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
145.	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Dudhi’	Brain tonic, joints and back pain (Joy <i>et al.</i>

	<i>L. (L.)</i>				1998) [34]
146.	<i>Spergula arvensis</i> <i>L.</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Herb	‘Muchmuchia’	Anti-inflammatory and uterine stimulant activity, are prescribed in the rheumatism, lumbago, osteodynia, dysuria, post-partum haematometra and dysmenorrhoeal (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) [61]
147.	<i>Spermacoce neohispida</i> <i>Govaerts</i>	Rubiaceae	Herb	‘Satgathiya’, ‘Ghathiyghas’	Purgative, Cough and Regulate the menstruation periods (Ahmad, 2006) [5]
148.	<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i> <i>Gaertn.</i>	Sphenocleaceae	Herb	‘Mirchi’, ‘Phulanghas’	Nutritious, demulcent, emollient, diuretic; a mucilaginous preparation used as a plasma replacement; decoction of immature capsules as aodyne, demulcent, diuretic, anticatarrhal and useful in dysentery, ardor urinae, dysuria and gonorrhoea (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) [69]
149.	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> (L.) <i>Schleid.</i>	Araceae	Herb	‘Chowpati’	Antidiarrhoeal, Constipation and Inflammation of mucous membrane (Ahmad, 2006) [5]
150.	<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) <i>Vill.</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Herb	‘Safed-phul-kee’	Diabetes, sedative, bleeding piles and urinary complaints (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) [69]
151.	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> (L.) <i>Borner</i>	Potamogetonaceae	Herb	‘Choriya’, ‘Papai’	Leucoderma, Diuretic and Analgesic (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) [69]
152.	<i>Synedrella vialis</i> (Less.) <i>A.Gray</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Gatbhanjan’	Painful urination and Spermatorrhoea (Kumar <i>et al.</i> 2005) [40]
153.	<i>Tagetes patula</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Machechi’	To cure piles (Ahmad, 2006) [5]
154.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) <i>Pers.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Jangali-mothar,	Purgative, Cough and Regulate the menstruation periods (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) [34]
155.	<i>Tephrosia strigosa</i> (Dalzell) <i>Santapau & Mahesh.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Matra’	Harmful for stomach (Ahmad, 2006) [5]
156.	<i>Tephrosia villosa</i> (L.) <i>Pers.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Salunak’	Useful in ascites, anasarca, cold, cough, asthma, constipation, calculus, dropsy, fever and enlargement of the abdominal viscera. The seed paste is a good application for skin diseases, painful swellings and alopecia (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) [34]
157.	<i>Trianthema crystallina</i> <i>Vahl</i>	Aizoaceae	Herb	‘Nonka’,	Phthisis, Dropsy, and for enlargement of spleen (Kumar <i>et al.</i> 2005) [40]
158.	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Aizoaceae	Herb	‘Santh’, ‘Santhi’	Jaundice, Astma, Cough and for Fever (Ahmad, 2006) [5]
159.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	Herb	‘Gokhru’	Painful urination and Spermatorrhoea (Ahmad, 2006) [5]
160.	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> (L.) <i>Lem.</i>	Boraginaceae	Herb	‘Nitakrai’	It is useful in hyperdipsia, burning sensation, wounds, ulcers, chronic fever, malarial and intermittent fevers, inflammations, cough, bronchitis, skin diseases, leprosy, pruritis, intestinal worms, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, haemorrhoids and vitiated conditions of pitta (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) [34]
161.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> (L.) <i>L.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Pawad’	Ulcers, asthma and rheumatic pain (Kala, 2005) [35]
162.	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> L.	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Buchbucha’	Wounds, especially septic (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) [61]
163.	<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i> (Mill.) <i>Rauschert</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Herb	‘Sarphonka’	Prostate cancer, Stomach-ache (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) [61]
164.	<i>Verbascum chinense</i> (L.) <i>Santapau</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	‘Dangra ka tamaku’	Roots used for gargles, diuretic and antiscorbutic (Nag <i>et al.</i> 2013) [58]
165.	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	‘Khandidal’	In piles; laxative, expectorant; in chronic cyatitis, gleet and gonorrhoea; demulcent, locally applied applied to boils and ulcers and as a fomentation to painful parts of the body; decoction used in toothache and tender gums; given internally for inflammation of bladder; infusion (Joy <i>et al.</i> 1998) [34]
166.	<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Chattri-matri’	Uterine tonic and emmenagogue. Treatment of congestive and nervous dysmenorrhoea, ammenorrhoea, sterility and other menstrual

					disorders. Powdered root act as an abortifacient and anti-fertility agent (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
167.	<i>Vicoa vestita</i> <i>Benth. ex Hook</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Pani’	Treatment of a wide variety of conditions such as kidney problems, constipation, impotence, and infertility (Mulliken, 2008) ^[56]
168.	<i>Waltheria indica</i> <i>L.</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	‘Jhojhru’	Leucoderma, Diuretic and Analgesic (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
169.	<i>Wedelia chinensis</i> <i>Merr.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Champa methi’	Externally, it is used with mustard oil as massage in neuralgia, paralysis and muscular rheumatism (Otieno <i>et al.</i> 2012) ^[61]
170.	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> <i>L.</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	‘Bhangra’, ‘Bichhu’	The alkaloids isolated from the roots include indaconitine, chasmaconitine, chasmanthine, chasmanine, and homochasmanine (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]
171.	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i> <i>L.</i>	Potamogetonaceae	Herb	‘Kana’	Beneficial in nasal catarrh, uvula hypertrophy, sore throat, gibbous, paralysis and chronic fever; in large doses it acts as narcotic poison and powerful sedative (Prajapati <i>et al.</i> 2003) ^[69]
172.	<i>Zornia diphylla</i> <i>(L.) Pers.</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	‘Panacholi’	Jaundice (Ahmad, 2006) ^[5]

4. Conclusion

The documentation of wild edible plants of Delhi Ridge from ethnobotanical approach is improvement for enhancing the understanding of indigenous knowledge systems. These species shape the establishment of social insurance rehearses all through a lot of Asia. This is especially valid on account of customary solution works on, including arranged frameworks, for example, conventional Chinese pharmaceutical, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Tibetan medicines, and more localized healthcare traditions. Asia's wild plants additionally shape a basic part of "current" human services hones. Wild plant species likewise shape an imperative part of business procedures in India as well as in Asia, with wild accumulation of restorative and sweet-smelling plants giving a basic wellspring of wage in numerous areas. The consolidated and by and large expanding interest for Asia's therapeutic plants and the subsequent increment in the rate of gathering is negatively affecting the wild populaces of numerous species, to the point that a few animal groups are presently thought to be debilitated with annihilation. Governments, non-government organizations and at times the private division have additionally started putting resources into development of specific species to take care of demand. The wide consumption and availability of wild plants attest their value, and are especially visible among indigenous cultures. But in recent times, the old traditions in many tribal communities are at a risk and gradually decline; hence, there is urgent need to study such knowledge systems and find innovative ways of tapping their potential for the welfare of mankind. Keeping in mind the end goal to help guarantee that global exchange was both economical and as per national enactment, part, nations of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) have likewise settled universal exchange controls for Asian wild medicinal species. The result of the present study provides evidence that these wild herbs play important role in the healthcare and social life of mankind. The medicinal plant species unfortunately due to their overexploitation there is a great danger of their extinction. Hence, effort must be taken to protect these species in this area by involving the local communities in preservation and conservation aspects. Documentation of these wild plants play great role in the biodiversity conservation and asset for the future generation.

This valuable survey may be useful to improve the pharmaceutical applications in future.

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