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SOME USEFUL AND MEDICINAL PLANTS OF CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA STATE)

S. K. MALHOTRA AND S. MOORTHY

Botanical Survey of India, Poona

ABSTRACT

In the present communication 126 useful and medicinal plants are reported from the Chandrapur district (Maharashtra State).

INTRODUCTION

Chandrapur district of Maharashtra State is situated at 78°50'-81° east longitude and 20°50'-18°40' north latitude. While making floristic studies, attention was also given to gather the local information about the useful and medicinal plants of the area. Frequency, locality of collection and local (Marathi) names of plants have been given for each species. Regarding the medicinal uses mostly such information as has been gathered locally either from villagers or local Vaids, is given in this paper and such information does not seem to have been recorded in the works of Chopra *et al.* (1956, 1969), Dastur (1951, 1961) and Wealth of India (1948-1972).

MENISPERMACEAE

Cissampelos pareira Linn.

Frequent. Rajura, Kanargaon, Pamburna, Wamanpalli, Talwara, Kolsa and Taroba.

The paste of the powdered leaves is applied externally for curing the sores.

Local name: Kuruphad.

Cocculus hirsutus (Linn.) Diels

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Kothari, Warsa and Porla.

The decoction of the leaves is used as a laxative.

Local name: Vasanvel.

Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers.

Rare. Tamurda and Taroba.

Powdered stem is put in water and washed. The remaining powder is mixed with honey and the mixture thus obtained is used to cure cough.

Local name: Gulvel.

PAPAVERACEAE

Argemone mexicana Linn.

Frequent. Asti, Bamni, Mul, Kolsa and Kukdel.

The juice of the stem and leaves is mixed with 'ghee' and 'jira' and the mixture thus obtained is applied externally to cure skin diseases.

Local name: Pivala dhotra.

CLEOMACEAE

Cleome viscosa Linn.

Common. Lakkarkote, Ballarshah, Ghot, Warora, Kolsa, Mohrli, Kukdel and Ikara.

The seeds are used internally in fever and diarrhoea.

FLACOURTIACEAE

Flacourtia indica (Burm. f.) Merrill

Frequent. Wamanpalli, Warora, Taroba and Dhanora.

The fruits are used internally as digestive.

Local name: Kakai, Katien.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Polycarpaea corymbosa Lamk.

Frequent. Wamanpalli and Taroba.

The paste of the leaves is applied externally to cure the boils.

Local name: Bhiska.

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca oleracea Linn.

Frequent. Ballarshah, Ashti, Indravati, Lohara, Mul, Taroba, Naghbir and Warsa.

The plant is used as an external application on burns.

Local name: Pasalei.

MALVACEAE

Abutilon indicum (Linn.) Sweet

Frequent. Manakshah, Wirur, Markhanda, Naleshwar, Taroba and Porla.

The paste of the leaves and flowers is applied externally on ulcers.

Local name: Kankati.

Kydia calycina Roxb.

Frequent. Ghot, Comni and Jimalgatta.

The paste of the leaves mixed with oil is used as an external application for subsiding the body pains.

Local name: Batki.

Sida acuta Burm. f.

Frequent. Ballarshah, Etapalli, Arkapalli, Warora, Lohara, Mul and Dhanora.

Leaves are used for expelling intestinal worms.

Local name: Pata.

S. cordifolia Linn.

Frequent. Aksapur, Wamanpalli, Kolsa, Taroba and Porla.

The plant is used in rheumatism.

Local name: Chikna.

S. rhombifolia Linn.

Frequent. Pirmili, Etapalli and Naghbir.

The paste of the leaves is applied externally on swellings.

Local name: Gubatada.

BOMBACACEAE

Bombax ceiba Linn.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Elgurtola and Kukdel.

The bark of the tree is powdered and put in water. The extract obtained is mixed with 'Jira and gur'. This mixture is taken to increase vitality. Secondly, the extract obtained is mixed with curd and said to be taken to check blood dysentery.

Local name: Sembal.

STERCULIACEAE

Byttneria herbacea Roxb.

Frequent. Pamburna, Ghot, Mulchera, Repanpalli and Bamni.

Powdered stem is applied externally on swellings.

Helicteres isora Linn.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Kanargaon, Wamanpalli, Garlapet, Dina river, Arkapalli, Mesa and Taroba.

The pods are fried and mixed with milk and later on given to children to kill the intestinal germs/worms.

Local name: Murudseng.

Sterculia urens Roxb.

Frequent. Taroba.

The liquid obtained after boiling the gum is used for throat affections.

Local name: Karu.

TILIACEAE

Grewia hirsuta Vahl

Frequent. Gomni, Etapalli, Mesa and Mohrli.

The paste of powdered root is applied externally for healing the wounds.

Local name: Chatarni.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Tribulus terrestris Linn.

Frequent. Manekgarh, Junana and Chandrapur.

The decoction of the fruit is used for curing the cough.

Local name: Gokharu.

BURSERACEAE

Boswellia serrata Roxb.

Rare. Manekshah.

The gum resin is used externally as an ointment for sores.

Local name: Salai.

MELIACEAE

Azadirachta indica A. Juss.

Frequent. Lakkarkote ahd Porla.

The decoction of the leaves is used in skin diseases.

Local name: Sedyapa.

Chloroxylon swietenia DC.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Garlapet, Naleshwar, Taroba and Armori.

The paste of the leaves is applied externally to cure wounds.

Local name: Bhira.

Melia azedarach Linn.

Frequent. Pamburna.

Leaves are used externally as insecticide and antiseptic.

Local name: Nimba.

Soymida febrituga A. Juss.

Frequent. Sondu and Porla.

The bark is used to check diarrhoea.

Local name: Rohan.

OLACACEAE

Olax scandens Roxb.

Frequent. Rajura, Markhanda, Elgurtola, Allapalli, Tamurda, Chandrapur, Kolsa, Warsa and Sindewahi.

The decoction of the bark is used against high fever.

Local name: Harduli.

CELASTRACEAE

Meytenus emarginata (Willd.) Ding Hou

Frequent. Lakkarkote and Kanargaon.

Leaves are used in cough.

Local name: Dhanti.

RHAMNACEAE

Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.

Frequent. Manekshah, Repanpalli and Taroba.

Berries are taken for increasing the digestion.

Local name: Bor.

VITACEAE

Ampelocissus latifolia (Roxb.) Planch.

Frequent. Elgurtola and Elchill.

The decoction of the root is taken in chronic dysentery.

Local name: Golinda.

SAPINDACEAE

Cardiospermum halicacabum Linn.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Ballarshah, Warora, Lohara, Taroba and Naghbir.

The powdered leaves are used externally for healing the wounds.

Local name: Kanphuti.

ANACARDIACEAE

Buchanania lanzan Spreng.

Frequent. Rajura and Wamanpalli.

The leaves are powdered and applied externally to dry the wounds.

Local name: Charoli.

Semecarpus anacardium Linn. f.

Frequent. Manekshah and Wamanpalli.

The oil extracted from the nut is applied externally to cuts. The oil is also applied externally for the extraction of the thorns and the thorn comes out without any pain.

Local name: Biba.

MORINGACEAE

Moringa oleifera Lamk.

Frequent. Rajura and Lakkarkote.

Fruits are taken for increasing the appetite and also for killing the intestinal worms.

Local name: Soajma.

FABACEAE

Abrus precatorius Linn.

Frequent. Pamburna.

The paste of the seeds is used externally against skin diseases.

Local name: Gunj.

Butea monosperma (Lamk.) Taub.

Frequent. Manekshah, Dhaba, Naleshwar and Kotgul.

The juice of leaves is used externally to check skin diseases.

Local name: Palas.

Clitoria ternatea Linn.

Frequent. Ballarshah, Temurda and Naleshwar.

Root powder is used as a purgative.

Local name: Gokarni.

Desmodium gangeticum (Linn.) DC.

Frequent. Manekshah, Wamanpalli, Elgur-

tola, Arkapalli, Dechili, Warora and Ghantachoki.

The decoction of the root is used to cure cough.

Desmodium motorium (Houtt.) Merrill

Frequent. Bamni.

The paste of the leaves is applied externally to heal the wounds.

D. triflorum DC.

Frequent. Rajura, Karwa, Regdi, Etapalli, Repanpalli, Dechili, Tamurda, Warora, Lohara and Taroba.

The decoction of the leaves is used to cure dysentery.

Mucuna prurita Hook.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Konargaon, Dhaba, Elgurtola, Warora and Taroba.

Seeds are nutritive and they are taken to increase the appetite.

Local name: Kavach.

Psoralea corylifolia Linn.

Frequent. Ghot and Markhanda.

The powder of the seeds is mixed with butter and applied externally, in order to cure skin infections.

Local name: Bavachi.

Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.

Frequent. Wamanpalli, Wirur, Aehri, Jimalgatta and Godajhari.

The paste of the leaves is applied externally to cure skin diseases.

Local name: Bija.

Sesbania aegyptiaca Pers.

Frequent. Dhanora.

Leaves are used for healing chronic ulcers and erruptions.

Local name: Shevari.

Tephrosia purpurea Pers.

Frequent. Kanargaon, Wamanpalli, Chandrapur, Taroba and Naghbir.

The decoction of the plant is said to be taken as a tonic.

Local name: Kulthi.

CAESALPINIACEAE

Bauhinia variegata Linn.

Frequent. Dechili.

The flower buds are used as a laxative.

Local name: Thaur.

Cassia auriculata Linn.

Frequent. Palasgaon and Aksapur.

The plant is used to cure dysentery.

Local name: Tarivad.

C. occidentalis Linn.

Frequent. Ballarshah, Kanargaon, Wamanpalli, Pranhita, Etapalli, Chandrapur and Taroba.

Powdered leaves are used externally to cure skin diseases.

Local name: Kasoda.

C. tora Linn.

Frequent. Ballarshah, Wamanpalli, Warsa and Taroba.

Powdered leaves are applied externally to cuts for healing.

Local name: Tarota.

Tamarindus indica Linn.

Frequent. Aehri, Sironcha, Tamurda, Ghantachowki, Taroba, Muramgaon and Gadchiroli.

The juice extracted from the fruits is used for increasing the digestion. It is also used as a mild purgative.

Local name: Chinch.

MIMOSACEAE

Acacia nilotica (Linn.) Del subsp. **indica** (Benth.) Brenan

Frequent. Manikgarh and Tamurda.

The decoction of the bark is taken in chronic diarrhoea.

Local name: Babbul.

Albizia lebbeck Benth.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Aehri, Taroba and Ghorajhari.

The powder of the seeds is used to cure piles.

Local name: Chinchola.

COMBRETACEAE

Anogeissus latifolia Wall.

Frequent. Manekshah, Kukdel and Gadchiroli.

The gum of the tree is used as a tonic to gain strength after delivery.

Local name: Dhavada.

Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wt. & Arn.

Frequent, Lakkarkote, Garlapet and Rajouri.

Fruit is used as a tonic.

Local name: Arjun.

T. bellerica Gaertn.

Frequent. Naleshwar, Ghantachauki, Kesari and Masali.

The powder of the fruit mixed with honey is used as a laxative.

Local name: Behda.

T. chebula Retz.

Frequent. Rajura, Masali and Porla.

The powder of the fruit mixed with honey is used as a purgative.

Local name: Hirda.

MYRTACEAE

Psidium guajava Linn.

Frequent. Dechili, Keslaghat, Naleshwar and Taroba.

The fruit juice is said to be used as a tonic.

Local name: Peru.

Syzygium cumini (Linn.) Skeels

Frequent. Dechili, Keslaghat, Naleshwar and Taroba.

The fruit juice is said to be used as a tonic.

Local name: Jambul.

LECYTHIDACEAE

Careya arborea Roxb.

Frequent. Taroba.

Bark powder is made into a paste and is used to cure skin diseases.

Local name: Kumbi.

LYTHRACEAE

Woodfordia fruticosa (Linn.) Kurz

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Wamanpalli, Jimalgatta, Mercacasa, Katajhari and Dhanora.

The decoction of the flowers is used as a tonic.

Local name: Dhaiti.

CUCURBITACEAE

Trichosanthes cucumerina Linn.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Kanargaon, Warora.

The fruit is used as a purgative.

Local name: Padval.

AIZOACEAE

Glinus lotoides (Linn.) Kuntze

Frequent. Ashti, Naleshwar, Taroba, Yakalpur.

The decoction of the plant is taken to cure piles.

ALANGIACEAE

Alangium salvifolium (Linn. f.) Wang.

Frequent. Armori, Gadchiroli.

The powder of the root bark is used in poisonous bites.

RUBIACEAE

Gardenia resinifera Roth

Frequent. Rajura, Kanargaon, Jamburkanallah, Gadchiroli.

The resin of the plant is used externally as an antiseptic and stimulant.

Local name: Dikamali.

ASTERACEAE

Ageratum conyzoides Linn.

Common. Kanargaon, Naghbir.

The leaves are applied as an antiseptic on wounds.

Echinops echinatus Roxb.

Frequent. Chandoor, Mohrli.

The decoction of the leaves is used for curing fever.

Local name: Utanti.

Eclipta prostrata (Linn.) Linn.

Frequent. Manikgarh, Warora, Ghantachowki, Repanpalli.

The decoction of the roots and leaves is used as a liver tonic.

Local name: Bhangara.

Launaea fallax (Jaub. & Spach.) Kuntze

Frequent. Armori.

The decoction of the leaves is used to check fever.

Sphaeranthus indicus Linn.

Frequent. Kanargaon, Wamanpalli, Aehri, Ghantachowki, Lohara, Mul, Kukdal.

The powdered root and seeds are used in indigestion.

Tricholepis glaberrima DC.

Frequent. Manekshah, Lakkarkote, Ballarshah, Yakalpur, Chatgaon.

The paste of the plant is applied externally to cure skin diseases.

Local name: Brahmidandi.

Tridax procumbens Linn.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Ballarshah, Warora, Kolsa, Taroba.

Leaves are used as an antiseptic.

Local name: Ekdandi.

Vernonia cinerea (Linn.) Less

Frequent. Sironcha, Ghantachowki, Taroba, Kukdel.

The plant is applied externally on wounds and sores.

Local name: Osari.

Xanthium strumarium Linn.

Frequent. Mesa, Ghantachowki, Lohara, Taroba, Armori.

The root extract is applied over ulcers, boils etc. for healing.

Local name: Dutandi.

SAPOTACEAE

Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dub.

Frequent. Rajura, Ballarshah, Kanargaon, Wirur, Dechili.

The bark of the tree is powdered, mixed with water and boiled. The extract is taken to cure chest pain. The fruits are eaten to increase digestion.

Local name: Khirni.

EBENACEAE

Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.

Frequent. Ghantachowki.

The paste of the dried flowers is used externally to check skin diseases.

Local name: Tumri.

OLEACEAE

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis Linn.

Frequent. Manekshah, Lakkarkote, Garlapet, Taroba.

Leaf juice is used for curing fever.

Local name: Khursi.

APOCYNACEAE

Ichnocarpus frutescens R. Br.

Frequent. Rajura, Karwa, Markhanda, Chorampalli, Taroba.

The powder of the root is used externally to cure skin eruptions.

Local name: Dudhbel.

Wrightia tinctoria R. Br.

Frequent. Taroba, Ekara.

The decoction of the bark is considered useful in piles.

Local name: Kalakuda.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Calotropis procera R. Br.

Frequent. Ballarshah, Arkapalli, Saluri, Mesali.

Warm leaves are bandaged on painful rheumatic joints, swellings etc.

Local name: Mundara.

Hemidesmus indicus R. Br.

Frequent. Aksapur, Chorampalli, Aehri, Brahmapuri, Yakalpur.

The decoction of the root is used for purifying the blood.

Local name: Anantmula.

LOGANIACEAE

Strychnos nux-vomica Linn.

Frequent. Dechili, Sironcha.

The leaves are used as a poultice over wounds etc.

Local name: Kuchla.

S. potatorum Linn.

Frequent. Wamanpalli.

The pulp of the fruit is used in bronchitis.

Local name: Nivali.

GENTIANACEAE

Canscora diffusa R. Br.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Kanargaon, Taroba and Repanpalli.

The decoction of the leaves is used as a laxative.

Local name: Sankhvel.

Enicostema hyssopifolium (Willd.) Verd.

Frequent. Rajura, Ballarshah, Kanargaon, Allapalli, Bramhapuri, Warsa.

The decoction of the leaves is used as a tonic.

Local name: Tanavadi.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Karwa, Kanargaon, Siluri.

The seeds are used as purgative.

Local name: Nirmali.

Ipomoea aquatica Forsk.

Frequent. Aehri, Naghbhir, Talwara, Bamni.

The juice of the plant is used in liver complaint.

I. pestigridis Linn.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Ballarshah, Kotharri, Aehri, Etapalli, Ghantachowki, Taroba.

The roots are used as a laxative.

SOLANACEAE

Nicotiana tabacum Linn.

Frequent. Somanpalli.

Leaves are chewed in case of spongy gums and tooth-ache.

Local name: Thambaku.

Solanum indicum Linn.

Frequent. Sondhu, Warsa.

Root is useful in cough.

Local name: Dorli.

S. nigrum Linn.

Frequent. Junana.

The poultice of the leaves is used as a dressing for rheumatic and gouty joints.

Local name: Kamoni.

S. surettense Burm. f.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Karva, Lohara, Kukdel.

Root is used in asthma and chest pain.

Local name: Kateriangni.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Bacopa monnieri (Linn.) Pennell

Frequent. Chandrapur, Naleshwar.

The decoction of the leaves is used in cough.

Local name: Brami.

Limnophila indica (Linn.) Druce

Frequent. Manekshah, Lakkarkote.

The decoction of the leaves is used to cure dysentery.

BIGNONIACEAE

Stereospermum suaveolens (Roxb.) DC.

Frequent. Elgurtola, Repanapalli.

Root is used in asthma.

Local name: Pandri.

PEDALIACEAE

Sesamum indicum Linn.

Frequent. Rajura, Ghot, Etapalli, Ghantachowki.

The paste of the seeds is applied to ulcers.

Local name: Til.

ACANTHACEAE

Adhatoda vasica (Linn.) Nees

Frequent. Bergaon.

Leaves are boiled in water and the decoction is mixed with honey which is later used for curing cough.

Local name: Adusa.

Andrographis paniculata (Burm.) Wall ex Nees

Frequent. Rajura, Kanargaon, Wirur, Elgurtola, Etapalli, Repanpalli, Mohrli.

The juice of the root and leaves is given to cure stomach pain.

Local name: Kiryat.

VERBENACEAE

Clerodendrum serratum (Linn.) Moon

Frequent. Pamburna, Elgurtola, Elchil, Brahmapuri.

The decoction of the root is used for increasing the appetite.

Local name: Bharang.

Phyla nodiflora (Linn.) Greene

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Ballarshah, Hathinallah, Chandrapur, Naleshwar, Yakalpur.

The poultice of fresh leaves is applied externally to cure boils.

Local name: Julapimpli.

Tectona grandis Linn.

Frequent. Saluri, Ghantachowki.

The oil extracted from the fruit is used as hair tonic.

Local name: Sagvan.

Vitex negundo Linn.

Frequent. Chandur, Lakkarkote, Manikgarh, Aehri, Ikara.

Flowers are used to check diarrhoea.

Local name: Nirgud.

LAMIACEAE

Ocimum basilicum Linn.

Frequent. Ghantachowki, Warora, Ghorajhari, Manikgarh.

The seeds are used in chronic dysentery.

Local name: Salija.

AMARANTHACEAE

Achyranthes aspera Linn.

Frequent. Ballarshah, Elgurtola, Elchil, Taroba, Naghbir, Kukdel.

The decoction of the root is used for stomach pain.

Local name: Aghada.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia indica Linn.

Frequent. Kanargaon, Wamanpalli.

The powdered root is said to be useful in intermittent fevers.

Local name: Supaon.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Bridelia retusa (Linn.) Spreng.

Frequent. Manekshah fort, Rajura, Korti, Ghot, Kistapur, Taroba.

The fruits are used as laxative.

Local name: Katian.

Emblica officinalis Gaertn.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Karwa, Devdha, Mesa, Taroba, Ghorajhari, Ghatgaon.

The dried fruits are powdered and used in indigestion.

Local name: Avala.

Euphorbia hirta Linn.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Ballarshah, Warora, Chandrapur, Taroba, Muramgaon.

The decoction of the dried plant is used to cure cough.

Local name: Dudanali.

E. neriifolia Linn.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Naghbir, Yakalpur.

The latex is applied externally to remove warts etc.

Local name: Thoher.

Jatropha curcas Linn.

Frequent. Warsa.

The root bark powder is used externally as dressing for sores.

Local name: Ran erand.

Mallotus philippensis (Lamk.) Muell.-Arg.

Frequent. Somanpalli.

The root is powdered and applied externally to cure skin diseases.

Local name: Korku.

Ricinus communis Linn.

Frequent. Naghbir, Kotgul, Lakkarkote, Chandrapur.

Leaves are applied to the boils and swellings.

Local name: Erand.

MORACEAE

Ficus racemosa Linn.

Frequent. Keslaghat, Kotgul.

The decoction of the leaves is used for the treatment of bronchitis.

Local name: Umbar.

F. religiosa Linn.

Frequent. Elgurtola.

The paste of the leaves and young shoots is used externally in skin diseases.

ORCHIDACEAE

Vanda tassellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don

Frequent. Aehri, Ghantachowki, Nandguru.

The powdered root is used in rheumatism.

Local name: Rasna.

ZINGIBERACEAE

Costus speciosus (Koen. ex Retz.) Sm.

Frequent. Elgurtola, Gomni, Arkapalli.

The powdered tubers are used in indigestion.

Local name: Pushkarmula.

Curcuma zedoaria Rosc.

Frequent. Dina river, Regri, Tulwara.

The decoction of the fresh rhizomes is used for purifying the blood.

Local name: Kachora.

HYPOXIDACEAE

Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.

Frequent. Wirur, Gomni, Repanpalli, Ghantachowki, Taroba, Ghorajhari.

Powdered rhizome is used externally to heal the wounds.

Local name: Kalimsulali.

DIOSCOREACEAE

Dioscorea pentaphylla Linn.

Frequent. Dhaba, Rengawahi, Tekampalli, Mosam, Gudinala, Kolsa, Taroba, Kukdel.

The decoction of edible tubers is used for curing rheumatism.

Local name: Ulasi.

LILIACEAE

Allium cepa Linn.

Frequent. Lohara.

The poultice of the bulb is applied externally to heal the boils.

Local name: Kanda.

Asparagus racemosus Willd.

Frequent. Kanargaon, Etapalii, Taroba.

The decoction of the root is used to check fever.

Local name: Asual shatavari.

Gloriosa superba Linn.

Frequent. Dhaba, Mesa, Bramhapuri.

The juice of the leaves and roots is applied externally as an antibiotic for poisonous insect-bites.

Urginea indica Kunth

Frequent. Kukdel, Dhanora, Kala pathar, Gadchiroli, Chatgaon.

The powder of the bulb is used externally to check skin diseases.

Local name: Rankanda.

SMILACACEAE

Smilax zeylanica Linn.

Frequent. Elgurtola, Jimalgatta.

The roots are used to cure rheumatism.

Local name: Guti.

CYPERACEAE

Cyperus rotundus Linn.

Frequent. Aehri, Warora, Lohara, Chandrapur.

The paste of the roots is applied externally for healing the wounds, sores etc.

Local name: Bimbal.

POACEAE

Coix lachryma-jobi Linn.

Frequent. Kanargaon.

The decoction of the fruits is used as a tonic.

Local name: Ran-jhondhala.

Cymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) Wats.

Frequent. Lakkarkote, Rajura.

The oil extracted from the leaves is used externally to cure rheumatism.

Local name: Rashagaval.

Desmostachya bipinnata (Linn.) Stapf

Frequent. Dhanora.

The culms are used to cure dysentery.

Local name: Dharba.

Vetiveria zizanioides (Linn.) Nash

Frequent. Talwara, Repanpalli, Taroba, Ghorajhari, Ekara.

The root paste is applied externally on the skin to check oppressive heat.

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