

Ethnobotany of selected Medicinal plants documented at Udayagiri Hills (Eastern ghats) of Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract: The paper deals with the indigenous knowledge of local inhabitants on medicinal plants used to cure various diseases and ailments available in Udayagiri Hill (Sanjeevini Hill) situated in Udayagiri town, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh. A total of 250 plant species belonging to 80 families are documented. Among the Angiospermic families, Fabaceae is the dominant one with 37 plant species (14.8%); followed by Apocynaceae –14 (5.6%); Euphorbiaceae-12 (4.8%); Poaceae-12 (4.8%); Rubiaceae-10 (4.0%) and Amaranthaceae - 9 (3.6%). Acanthaceae, Lamiaceae and Verbenaceae with 7 species each (each 2.8%); Cucurbitaceae, Malvaceae and Moraceae 6 species each (each 2.4%); Liliaceae, Phyllanthaceae and Asteraceae-each 5 species each (each 2.0%). While 2 families represented by 4 species each; 9 families represented by 3 each; 12 families represented by 2 each and the rest 36 families were represented by one species each. The ethnobotanical data obtained from local inhabitants revealed that 113 diseases find curative chemical constituents in 250 plant species.

Keywords: Udayagiri hills, Ethnic Botany, Ethnobotany, Healthcare, Medicinal plants, Traditional knowledge, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the years, people have accumulated knowledge about plants and their uses, especially as food and medicine. Many modern medicines have their origin in traditional medical knowledge. The starting point in the development of many drugs is due to reference about the plants in the traditional system of medicine or in folk the medicine. The World Health organization estimated that 80% of the populations of developing countries still rely on traditional medicine, mostly plant drugs for their primary healthcare need (Chivian and Bernstein, 2008). The medicinal-plant sector has traditionally occupied an important position in the socio-cultural, spiritual and medicinal area of rural and tribal families. Currently, researchers in plant science are focusing mainly, on ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal investigation to fulfill the increasing demand for herbal products. Ethnobotany (“Ethnos- people and “botany” – science of plants) is the scientific study of the relationship that exists between people of particular culture and religion and plants in their local environment (Yang, 2007). However the history of this field begins long before that when Greek surgeon Dioscorides published “*De Materia Medica*” which catalogued about 600 plants in the Mediterranean in AD77 (Harshberger, 1896).

In India, plants have been used in traditional medicine for several thousand years. Of the 2500 plant species used by traditional healers, 100 species of plants serve as regular sources of medicine. Many of the methods used for treating injuries and diseases have been passed down through families for generations and some of these have been adopted by the modern systems of medicine (Joshi and Pant, 2012). There are many remedies among the various traditional systems for

cure, for a number of ailments. Even now, due to poor condition of modern healthcare facilities, poverty, in-accessibility to modern treatments, people of tribal and rural areas depend on medicinal plants to cure various diseases. Herbal medicines have regained in the recent times an international acceptance in restoration of human health. When the number of traditional healers dwindle, there is a danger of losing the treasure of traditional ethnobotanical knowledge, playing a vital role as an accessible cure for different ailments in rural areas even today. Therefore, there is an utmost need to document the flora of remote areas of the country along with available traditional ethnobotanical knowledge. So, the present study is aimed at documentation of ethnomedical uses of flora of the Udayagiri hills.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Geographical location of Study site:

Nellore is one among 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh. Udayagiri is one of the Taluk headquarters in Nellore District. The study site Udayagiri Hill (Sanjeevini Hill) is situated on the southern side of Udayagiri town. It is located at 14.8667°N 79.3167°E and has an average elevation of 3261 feet above the Mean Sea Level (MSL) (Fig.1). The climatic condition is semi arid with mixed type of vegetation consisting of semi-ever green, dry deciduous, moist deciduous and scrub forest. Duragampalli, Durgampalli Road, Loddi vaagu (Loddi river), Salwapet, Kona canal, Kona, Tapka (Totti), Chinna masjid, Pedda masjid, Fort, Bijjampalli Road and Salivendra are the main places in Udayagiri Hills.

Documentation and Ethnic studies:

Field trips were made to document the natural flora of Udayagiri Hills during the study period July 2011- March 2014 along with ethnic information. In the present study the non-tribals like forest officials, teachers, registered medical practitioners, local herbal healers, shepherds and farmers who had traditional knowledge about medicinal plants were consulted. For further authentication of information and future reference, voucher specimens were collected.

Plant specimens collected were identified by referring to standard authentic floras of Chopra *et al.*, 1956; Chopra and Verma, 1968; Gamble, 1967, Jain, 1968, Matthew, 1982 & 1983, Pullaiah and Chenchaiyah, 1997, Pullaiah and Ali Moulali, 1997, Pullaiah, 1997, Prajapati and Purohit, 2003, Indian Medicinal Plants, 2002, Savithamma, 2006, Muzafrufuddin Ahmed, 2010, Madhava Chetty *et al.*, 2011 and Ravi Prasad Rao, 2014. APG III (2009) system of classification was adopted in the present study to enumerate the entire Angiosperm flora. The information on disease curing properties of the plants gathered from the local inhabitants was compared with the already existing literature of Kirtikar and Basu (1935 and 1995), Nadkarni (2010) and Bhikshapati (2011).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ethnomedicinal enumeration of plant species:

A total of 250 plant species belonging to 80 families are documented. Among the Angiospermic families, Fabaceae is the dominant one with 37 plant species (14.8%); followed by Apocynaceae -14 (5.6%); Euphorbiaceae-12 (4.8%); Poaceae-12 (4.8%); Rubiaceae-10 (4.0%) and Amaranthaceae - 9 (3.6%). Acanthaceae, Lamiaceae and Verbenaceae with 7 species each (each 2.8%); Cucurbitaceae, Malvaceae and Moraceae 6 species each (each 2.4%); Liliaceae, Phyllanthaceae and Asteraceae-each 5 species each (each 2.0%). While 2 families represented by 4 species each; 9 families represented by 3 each; 12 families represented by 2 each and the rest 36 families were represented by one species each (Fig.2).

Plant contribution in Disease Curability:

The ethnobotanical data obtained from local people revealed that 113 diseases find curative chemical constituents in 250 plant species. It was observed that the number of plant species to cure skin diseases occupy the first place with 15.47% followed by Diabetes (5.8%), Antidote (5.3%), Jaundice (4.8%), Cough (4.7%), Urinary disorders (4.4%), Rheumatic pains (4%), Febrifuge (3.66%), Diarrhoea (3.3%), Dental care and Leucorrhoea (2.8%) and Asthma (2.6%). All the above cited 62.6% plant species accounted for the cure of 13 highly prevalent common ailments. The remaining plant species of 37.4% accounted for the cure of remaining 100 diseases (Fig. 3). The bone fractures, cancer, epilepsy, tuberculosis, allergy, burns, wounds, cuts, leucoderma, hair growth, dandruff, obesity, sexual vigour (aphrodisiac), impotency, purgatives, lactogogues and various other diseases also find curative chemicals in the medicinal plants documented from the study site. The other uses are food, fuel, fibre, handicrafts, ropes, toys, meals plates, carry bags, brooms, wood, timber, furniture and insect repellents.

In treatment of diseases, ethnomedicines are administered, both externally and internally. Internal administration involves oral consumption while external administration involves skin, nasal, eye and dental application. It is observed that in certain cases, the preparations include a mixture of different plant species and in majority of the cases only one or two plants are used. Different parts of a single plant species are used to cure different diseases. However, the doses of these preparations are not standardized but mostly administered on the basis of age and physical appearance of the patient and intensity of illness. Children generally were administered smaller doses. The type of disease / disorder and level of its severity further decide the course of the frequency of treatment. Each medicinal plant is used either as raw preparation or in dried powder form. The most common method involved mashing and squeezing out of the juices for medicinal preparation. In some cases the plant material is mashed and then boiled with known amount of water to make decoction.

It is observed that the dependency of indigenous people over traditional health care systems decreased due to lack of knowledge about identification of medicinal plants and time consuming process of plant collection and non-availability of plants in vicinity are stated as major reasons for the declining trend in using traditional healthcare system. Surprisingly, even now-a-days for certain ailments like bone fracture and dislocation, jaundice, headache, rheumatic pains, arthritis, wound healing, dysentery, diarrhoea, cough, cold, diabetes, earache, oral ulcers, snakebite, scorpion sting, hair growth and spermatorrhoea most of the rural inhabitants still prefer herbal use rather than allopathic treatment as they like to avoid undergoing painful therapies of the later. The old prefer to use plant based formulations as a cure for various diseases because they believe that, plant based formulations have nil side effects.

The plant parts used for different purposes are root, stem, bark (stem, root), leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, kernel, wood, rhizomes, bulbs and in some cases whole plant. The present study revealed that, among the plant parts, mostly leaves are used to cure diseases and this observation supports the findings of Singh and Gupta (2010). Next to leaves, whole plant and roots are employed for medicinal preparations. Destructive harvesting is done when the whole plant and roots are employed. Next in the order of preference, fruits, stem bark, seeds, flowers, root bark and wood are in used in ethnomedicinal formulations. Certain plant products such as gum, oil, mucilage, resin and latex are also in use to treat certain diseases.

Plants like *Aloe vera*, *Opuntia dillenii*, *Vitex negundo*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Tamarindus indica* and *Cocos nucifera* are employed in witchcraft and to ward of evil spirits. Some plants find their place in religious, cultural decorative and ornamental use. They worship and preserve plant species like *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Ficus bengalensis* (Banyan), *Ficus religiosa* (Peepal), *Prosopis spicigera* and *Ocimum tenuiflorum* (Tulasi). The flowers of *Leucas aspera*, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Jasminum sambac* and *Calotropis procera* are offered to deities during worship. Some of the important medicinal plants like *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Curculigo orchioides*, *Putranjiva roxburghiana*, *Centella asiatica*, *Mucuna atropurpurea*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Dendrophthoe falcata*, *Cassytha filiformis*, *Limonia alata*, *Strychnos nux-vomica*, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Commiphora caudata*, *Putranjiva roxiburghii*, *Gyrocarpus americanus*, *Delonix alata*, *Dahlia sp*, *Dalbergia sp* along with certain ferns like *Actinopteris dichotoma*, *Adiantum incisum*, *Hemionites arifolia*, *Dryopteris filix mas*, *Lygodium flexuosum* and *Selaginella sp*. available in the study site require special protection, sustainability, preservation and propagation. Various indigenous medicinal formulations and practices employed by the herbal healers and traditional Practitioners should be evaluated by pharmacological validation.

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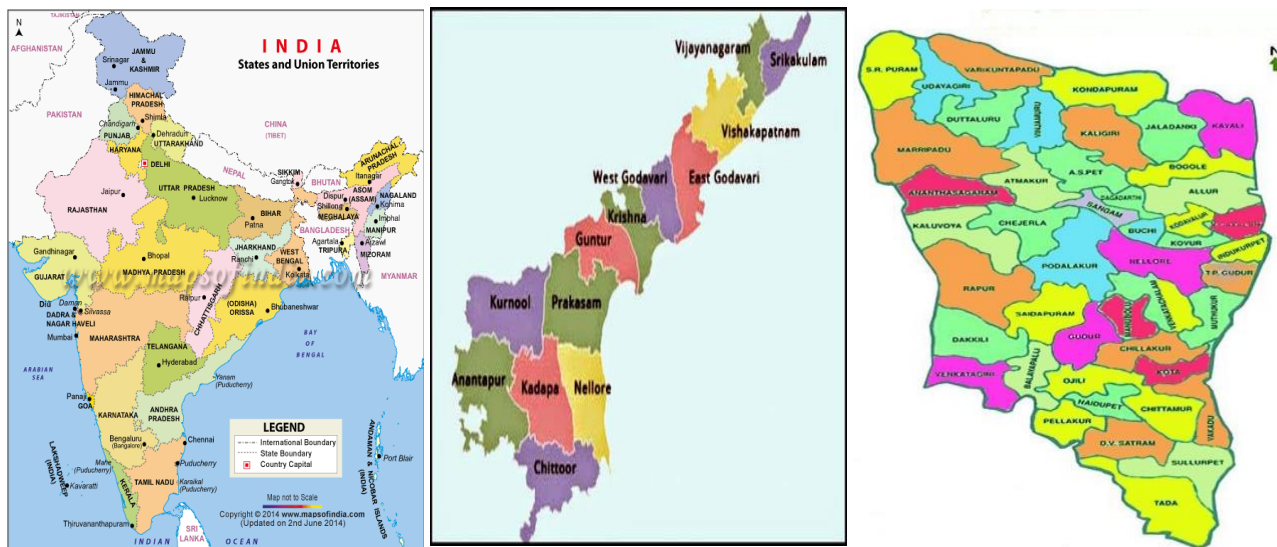


Fig 1: Study site

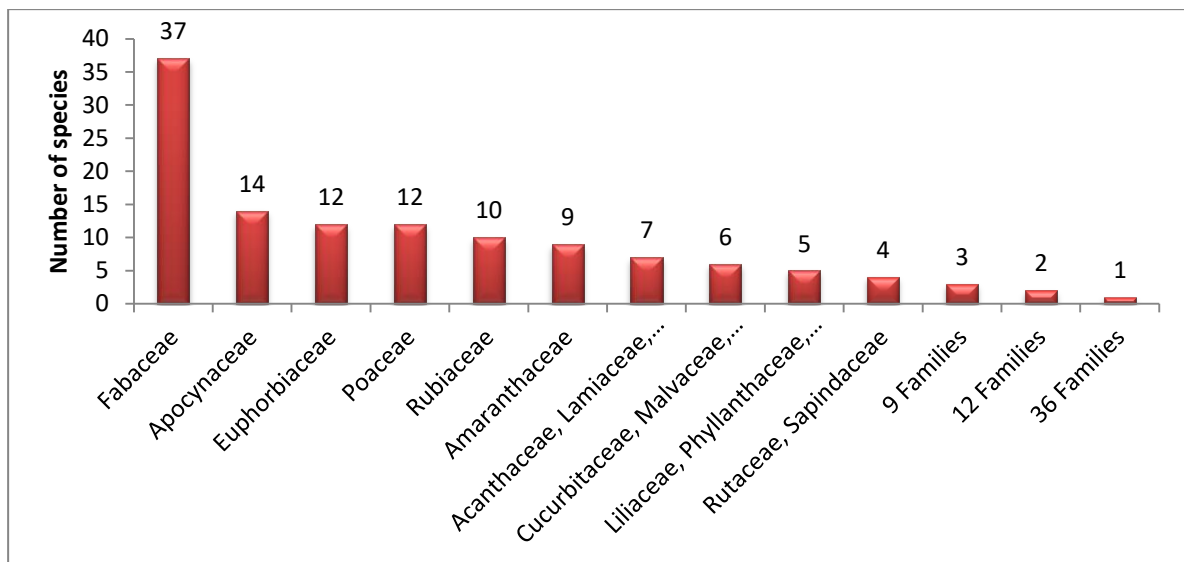


Fig 2: Ethnomedicinal enumeration of plant species

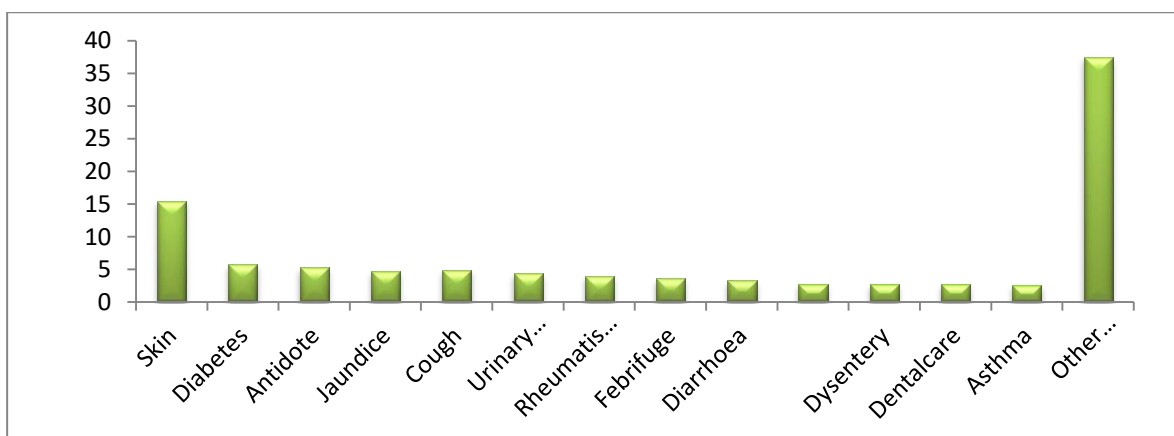


Fig 3: Plant contribution in Disease Curability

S.No	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Ethnic uses
1.	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Ramaaphalamu	Annonaceae	Decoction of leaves administered to eliminate intestinal worms. Fruits edible. Stem bark powder given against diarrhoea and dysentery. Wood used to make yokes for oxen.
2.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Seetha phalamu	Annonaceae	Unripe fruit, leaf and seed used to destroy lice and insects. Seeds abortifacient in high doses. Leaves reduce sugar. Bark decoction in diarrhoea and dysentery.
3.	<i>Artabotrys odoratissimus</i> R.Br.	Teega sampenga	Annonaceae	Leaves abortifacient. Flowers highly fragrant used in biliousness, itches and foul breath.
4.	<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> Jacq.	Tella poliki	Hernadiaceae	Stem bark in cancer. Wood in the manufacture of Catamarans, local cricket bats.
5.	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	Paachi teega	Lauraceae	Whole plant juice given orally in leucoderma, cough, cold and skin diseases.
6.	<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i> Retz.	Gadida gadapa	Aristolochaceae	External application of Leaf paste in dandruff, snakebite, scabies and eczema.
7.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Eswari	Aristolochaceae	External application of Leaf paste in snakebite.
8.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Tati chettu	Arecaceae	Ash of dried leaves mixed with coconut oil to cure rashes on skin.
9.	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Pedda ita	Arecaceae	Fruits edible. Stem tapped for toddy. Leaves Plaited into mats and also used as brooms.
10.	<i>Agave americana</i> L.	Kittanara	Amaryllidaceae	Leaf fibre used to make ropes.
11.	<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i> Schult.	Seyanara	Amaryllidaceae	External application of leaf or root paste in snakebite.
12.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Pilli gaddalu	Asparagaceae	Root tubers promote fertility in women.
13.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Nelatadi gaddalu	Hypoxidaceae	Entire plant in impotency and leucorrhoea. Root tubers in anaemia, jaundice and asthma.
14.	<i>Vanda tessellata</i> Hook ex G.Don.	Saga vega badanika	Orchidaceae	Leaf juice dropped into ears to relieve earache.
15.	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> L.	Yella gadda	Dioscoraceae	Tubers in urinary calculi. Cooked tubers consumed for general health of the body.
16.	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	Yesuru gaddalu	Dioscoraceae	Tubers in urinary calculi and as abortifacient. Tubers cooked as vegetable.
17.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L) Burma.f.	Chinna kalabanda	Liliaceae	Inner fleshy portion of leaves mixed with sugar can cure sexually transmitted diseases gonorrhoea and syphilis.
18.	<i>Drimia indica</i> (Roxb.) Jessop.	Adavi yerra gadda	Liliaceae	External application bulb paste in skin diseases and snakebites.
19.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Adavi naabhi	Liliaceae	External application of Root tuber paste as a remedy in chicken-pox, skin diseases, wound healing, rheumatism and scorpion sting
20.	<i>Scilla hyacinthina</i> (Roxb) Macbride.	Adavi tellagadda	Liliaceae	Bulb in worm infestations
21.	<i>Urginea indica</i> (Roxb.) Kunth.	Adavi yerra gadda	Liliaceae	Bulb and leaf paste in cough and rheumatic pains.
22.	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> Linn.	Konda guruvateega	Smilacaceae	Root paste in skin problems arthritis, and rheumatism.
23.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Venna veduru	Commelinaceae	Whole plant paste in wounds, boils, burns and scabies
24.	<i>Cyanotis tuberosa</i> (Roxb.) Schult.	Yemma gaddalu	Commelinaceae	Root tubers as febrifuge
25.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	Tunga mushti	Cyperaceae	Root powder given in Leucorrhoea
26.	<i>Aristida setacea</i> Retz.	Cheepuru gaddi	Poaceae	Used for making brooms
27.	<i>Bambusa tulda</i> Roxb.	Mullu veduru	Poaceae	Used in construction of building, scaffolding and making of mats and baskets.
28.	<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.	Jada kuchula gaddi	Poaceae	Good fodder.
29.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Pers.	Garika gaddi	Poaceae	Whole plant antidote for scorpion sting.
30.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	Nela raagi	Poaceae	Good fodder.

31.	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop.	Vutla gaddi	Poaceae	Good fodder.
32.	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Thippa raagi	Poaceae	Good fodder.
33.	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> (L.) Beauv.	Chinna garika gaddi	Poaceae	Good fodder.
34.	<i>Oplismenus compositus</i> (L.) Beauv.	Kodi juttu gaddi	Poaceae	Good fodder.
35.	<i>Panicum ramosum</i> L.	Edeguru gaddi	Poaceae	Good fodder.
36.	<i>Panicum repens</i> L.	Laddi gaddi	Poaceae	Good fodder.
37.	<i>Setaria verticillata</i> (L.) Beauv.	Chiklenta gaddi	Poaceae	Good fodder.
38.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels.	Sibbi teega	Menispermaceae	Leaf paste given in Leucorrhoea. Stem used to make pot stands and mouth baskets for bullocks.
39.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers.	Tippa teega	Menispermaceae	Aerial part decoction as febrifuge. The paste made from leaves along with <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> leaves given in Jaundice.
40.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> (Willd) L.	Yerri kusuma	papaveraceae	Yellow latex in wound healing and also in Leucoderma. Seed oil in skin diseases and Malaria.
41.	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken.	Ranapala	Crassulaceae	Leaf in dysentery, wounds, scabies, renal calculi and urinary bladder disorders.
42.	<i>Dendrophthoe facata</i> (L.f) Ettingsh.	Badanika	Loranthaceae	Whole plant in urinary calculi, wounds, asthma and skin allergies.
43.	<i>Viscum articulatum</i> Burm.f.	Kaada Badanika	Loranthaceae	Whole plant in cuts, wounds, fever and to increase sexual vigour (aphrodisiac).
44.	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Chandanamu	Santalaceae	Both wood and oil credited with cooling, diaphoretic, diuretic and expectorant, burns, fever and headache.
45.	<i>Cansjera rheedii</i> J.Gmelin.	Malli maduguteega	Opiliaceae	Leaves, stem bark, root bark mixed with coconut oil and castor oil to treat poisonous bites. Leaves in diabetes.
46.	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Nelagalijeru	Aizoaceae	Leaf hepatoprotective, chronic renal failure and asthma. Roots used as abortifacient.
47.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Uttareni	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant juice in Leucorrhoea, diarrhoea and Jaundice. Root paste given in tooth pain, asthma and as antidote.
48.	<i>Aerva javanica</i> (Burm.f.) Juss ex Schult.	Pedda pindikura	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant juice in kidney stone problems.
49.	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss.	Konda pindi	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant in kidney stone problems, diabetes, boils and cardiac diseases.
50.	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> Kunth.	Mulla ponaganti	Amaranthaceae	Leaf juice in diabetes and gonorrhoea.
51.	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i> L.	Tota kura	Amaranthaceae	Leaf juice in urinary bladder and kidney stones.
52.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Mulla Tota kura	Amaranthaceae	Leaf and root juice to treat anaemia. Leaf intake enhance lactation.
53.	<i>Digera arvensis</i> Forsk.	Chenchala koora	Amaranthaceae	Fresh leaf paste in constipation, wounds, boils and digestive disorders
54.	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) A.Juss.	Adavi uttareni	Amaranthaceae	Root paste in cuts, boils and fever. Stem as tooth brush. Leaf paste in bone fracture.
55.	<i>Basella rubra</i> L.	Yerra batsalaku	Basellaceae	Leaf Juice in leucoderma, indigestion, kidney stone problems and gonorrhoea.
56.	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> Haw.	Naagajemudu	Cactaceae	Hedge plant. Flower in boils. Fruit in whooping cough and throat pain.
57.	<i>Glinus cerviana</i> (L.) Ser.	Verri chatraku	Molluginaceae	Whole plant in stomach pain and fever.
58.	<i>Glinus nudicaulis</i> Lam.	Parpadagam	Molluginaceae	Whole plant in whooping cough and boils
59.	<i>Glinus oppositifolia</i> (L.) DC.	Santraasi	Molluginaceae	Whole plant used as a leafy vegetable, in itching, fever, ulcer, swellings, stomach disorders and skin diseases.

60.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Tella chitramulam	Plumbaginaceae	Leaf paste in ulcers and skin diseases.
61.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Atika maamidi	Nyctaginaceae	Whole plant juice in Jaundice, arthritis and diabetes.
62.	<i>Boerhaavia erecta</i> L.	Tella Atika maamidi	Nyctaginaceae	Whole plant juice in Jaundice, anaemia and urinary calculi.
63.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Pedda paayalaaku	Portulacaceae	Whole plant juice in Jaundice and cardiac diseases. Seeds in diabetes.
64.	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> L.	Sanna paalaaku	Portulacaceae	Whole plant juice in asthma cough and urinary calculi.
65.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Nalleru	Vitaceae	Cooked young tops given in deworming. Entire plant paste in bone fracture.
66.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Scharder.	Yerri pucha	Cucurbitaceae	Root powder in rheumatic pains. Pulp intake as purgative.
67.	<i>Coccinia indica</i> W&A.	Dondakaaya	Cucurbitaceae	Entire plant extract orally given for diabetes and applied externally in skin diseases.
68.	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> L.	Gummadi kaaya	Cucurbitaceae	Leaf juice in asthma. Fruits in Tuberculosis. Seeds in insomnia.
69.	<i>Kedrostis rostrata</i> (Rottl.) Cong.	Kunkuma donda	Cucurbitaceae	Root powder in asthma and piles. Fruit juice antidote and anthelmintic.
70.	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Kaakara	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit juice taken orally to treat diabetes and also as a blood purifier. Powder made out of mixing equal amounts of seed powder of Naval, Foenic and Bittergourd a good remedy in diabetes.
71.	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) M. Roem.	Nugudosa	Cucurbitaceae	Whole plant in diarrhoea, tuberculosis and eczema. Leaf juice as a relief from eye ache and bronchitis.
72.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Gurivinda	Fabaceae	Leaf extract in ear ache, cough and cold. Seed paste in skin diseases.
73.	<i>Crotalaria calycina</i> Schr.	Bikkina tharudu gida	Fabaceae	Good fodder.
74.	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L.	Glligicha	Fabaceae	Whole plant in leucorrhoea. Leaf paste in leg swelling, scabies, leprosy and herpes. Root tied around the waist to keep away evil spirits.
75.	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i> L.f	Yerra pachari	Fabaceae	Whole plant in Rheumatoid and Arthritis. Root bark in dyspepsia. Yields Timber
76.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> DC	Sissoo	Fabaceae	Whole plant in rheumatoid arthritis. Leaves enhance sexual impotency in men. Root bark in dyspepsia, dysurea and ulcers.
77.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L) DC	Ubbu chettu	Fabaceae	Whole plant administered in epilepsy. Roots in whooping cough, diarrhoea, fever, piles, asthma, dysentery and biliousness.
78.	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L) DC.	Muntamandu	Fabaceae	Leaves ground with cow's milk, a good remedy for infantile diarrhoea and dysentery. Palatable fodder.
79.	<i>Dolichos falcatus</i> Klein.	Adavi Pillipesara	Fabaceae	Palatable fodder
80.	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i> Retz .	Yerra palleru	Fabaceae	Whole plant in wound healing and also a good fodder. Root in tuberculosis, obesity and in kidney stone. Seed antidote.
81.	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali.	Yerra Palleru	Fabaceae	Whole plant used in leucorrhoea, fever, diuresis and epilepsy
82.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Konda neeli	Fabaceae	Leaf juice to increase lactation .in nursing mothers. Root and Leaves yield blue dye (indigo), hair tonic, burns, piles, jaundice, Leucorrhoea, anaemia and arthritis.
83.	<i>Mucuna atropurpurea</i> DC.	Dulagondi	Fabaceae	Roots purgative. Pods emmenagogue. Seeds diarrhoea, diabetes and asthma.
84.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L) Pier.	Kanuga	Fabaceae	Leaf –skin diseases. Bark in night blindness. Flowers-antidiabetic. Fruits tied around the neck of children to get relief from whooping cough. Seeds in kidney stone, abdominal disorders and snakebite.
85.	<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> (L.) W&A.	Adavi chikkudu	Fabaceae	Root anthelmintic, expectorant, diuretic, cataract, rheumatism, asthma and diarrhoea
86.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Yegisa	Fabaceae	Gum and Heartwood administered in diabetes, stomach ulcers, diarrhoea, skin diseases and pimples. Dried fruit powder with coconut milk given orally in dysentery and

				bleeding. Red wood valuable
87.	<i>Rhynchosia aurea</i> DC.	Adavi vulava	Fabaceae	Good fodder
88.	<i>Stylosanthes fruticosa</i> (Retz) Alston.	Salla kampa	Fabaceae	Whole plant powder boiled with tender coconut taken orally for fever. Leaf in diarrhoea and cold.
89.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Vempali	Fabaceae	Dried herb used as a remedy for bronchitis, cough, boils, pimples, jaundice and in kidney disorders.
90.	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i> L.	Kaanchini chettu	Fabaceae	Young buds and bark decoction to treat dysentery. Root bark recommended for inflammation of Liver. Leaves, flowers and fruits administered in cough and leucorrhoea.
91.	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Swartz.	Pydi tangedu	Fabaceae	Stem bark in abortifacient. Leaf purgative. Flowers in fever.
92.	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> L.	Gacha	Fabaceae	Stem bark and heartwood yield red dye to dye silk cotton.
93.	<i>Cassia absus</i> L.	Chanupaala vittulu	Fabaceae	Leaves are used in cough, constipation and bone fracture. Seeds galactagogue and antihelminthic.
94.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Kola ponna	Fabaceae	Root constipation. Leaf paste application in itching. Flower buds in diabetes and hepato-protection. Fruit in jaundice.
95.	<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.) Gamble	Tella sunkesula	Fabaceae	Leaves febrifuge, rheumatism and also as green manure. Leaf paste in milk to treat itching. Stem bark in sinus, wound healing and glandular swellings.
96.	<i>Delonix regia</i> Raf.	Yerra Sunkesula	Fabaceae	Planted as an avenue tree. Leaf paste in constipation, inflammation and arthritis. Flowers in dismenorrhoea
97.	<i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb.	Yepi	Fabaceae	Wood powder given orally in gonorrhoea.
98.	<i>Senna auriculata</i> (L.) Roxb.	Tangedu	Fabaceae	Stem bark in Tanning hides and skins. Dried leaf and flower powder for head bath. Flower paste for skin diseases. The paste made from fruits and seeds along with <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> given orally in diabetes
99.	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> Roxb.	Kasinda	Fabaceae	Leaf salad for stomach disorder. Roots in cough and scorpion sting.
100.	<i>Tamirindus indica</i> L.	Chinta	Fabaceae	Seed powder in diabetes, diarrhoea and antidote.
101.	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> Willd.	Tella tumma	Fabaceae	Stem bark ulcer and boils. in bronchitis, rheumatic fever, arthritis and diabetes.
102.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Delile sub-sp <i>indica</i> (Benth) Brenan.	Nalla tumma	Fabaceae	Leaves and pods eaten by sheep and goats. Stem bark in wounds, asthma, cough and dental problems. Fruits in cough, dysentery and piles.
103.	<i>Albizia amara</i> (Roxb.) Boiv.	Konda sigara	Fabaceae	Dried leaf powder for head bath to avoid dandruff and skin diseases. Seeds in gonorrhoea and piles.
104.	<i>Albizia lebeck</i> (L.) Willd.	Dirisena	Fabaceae	Leaf antidote. Stem bark and seeds in piles, diarrhoea and eye pain
105.	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> W&A.	Veluturu chettu	Fabaceae	Root used in rheumatism, urinary calculi and renal troubles. Leaves eaten with raagi pancake and jaggery in leucorrhoea.
106.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Attipatti	Fabaceae	Paste of aerial plant parts is an antidote. Whole plant juice in ulcers and skin diseases.
107.	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis</i> Lam.	Uddra kampa	Fabaceae	Roots in diabetes, wound healing, snakebite and urinary disorders.
108.	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> L.	Jammi	Fabaceae	Stem bark in diarrhoea, skin diseases and cough. Flowers mixed with sugar given to retain pregnancy. People worship the tree.
109.	<i>Acalypha alnifolia</i> Klen ex Willd.	Mirapa kuppinta	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf paste given orally to eliminate intestinal worms.
110.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Muripinda	Euphorbiaceae	Fresh plant extract along with a pinch of salt and turmeric applied externally in eczema, skin diseases, wounds and cuts.
111.	<i>Acalypha paniculata</i> Miq.	Adavi kuppinta	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf extract in eczema, skin diseases, scabies, urinary problems and worm infestations.
112.	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i> L.	Bomma jemudu	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant in skin diseases, leucorrhoea and arthritis. Latex in leprosy and toothache. Stem in cancer.
113.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Pacha bottu	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant juice in urinary disorders, leucorrhoea, asthma, cough and liver disorders.

114.	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i> L.	Yerra usirika	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant juice in urinary disorders, leucorrhoea, asthma, cough and liver disorders.
115.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Sanna jemudu	Euphorbiaceae	Latex in toothache, cold, cough, warts, skin diseases, leprosy and deworming
116.	<i>Fluggea leucopyrus</i> Willd.	Tella purugudu	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf juice in leucorrhoea.
117.	<i>Gevotia rotteliformis</i> Griff.	Tella poliki	Euphorbiaceae	Stem bark powder in leucorrhoea. Fruit paste in skin diseases.
118.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Adavi-amudamu	Euphorbiaceae	Latex applied externally to heal cracks on lips, burns, wounds and toothache.
119.	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Yerra aamudamu	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf paste applied externally to heal wounds and cuts.
120.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Aamudamu	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves are fed to cattle to increase the yield of milk. Seed oil lubricant, constipation, arthritis, spondylitis, diabetes and jaundice.
121.	<i>Tragia cannabina</i> L.f	Gogu gondi	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf juice in Jaundice
122.	<i>Hugonia mystax</i> L.	Kaaki beera	Linaceae	Root bark juice given as febrifuge and antidote
123.	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	Tella jumiki	Passifloraceae	Leaves applied on the head for giddiness and headache. Decoction of leaves in asthma. Leaf paste in wounds.
124.	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> Spreng.	Koramaddi	Phyllanthaceae	Root bark juice hepato-protective.
125.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum.	Nela usirika	Phyllanthaceae	Mixed paste of the fresh plant along with Leaves of <i>Ricinus communis</i> and <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> is administered in jaundice and diabetes.
126.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Usirikaya	Phyllanthaceae	Fruit juice in gastric problems, anaemia, heart diseases, dysentery and liver problems.
127.	<i>Phyllanthus polyphyllus</i> Willd.	Adavi usirika	Phyllanthaceae	Leaf juice in jaundice.
128.	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i> Forst.	Toka usirika	Phyllanthaceae	Leaf juice in diabetes, jaundice and urinary disorders.
129.	<i>Drypetes sepiaria</i> (W&A). Pax and Hoffm.	Maachi beera	Putranjivaceae	Fruit edible and cure digestive disorders.
130.	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	Putra jeevika	Putranjivaceae	Seeds in retention of pregnancy.
131.	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> (L.) F.V. Muell.	Ratna pushpa	Violaceae	Whole plant as an aphrodisiac
132.	<i>Ficus arnottiana</i> Miq.	Konda raavi	Moraceae	Stem bark to cleanse teeth.
133.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Marri chettu	Moraceae	Latex to treat rheumatism, tooth-ache and piles. Stem bark powder in leucorrhoea and dysentery.
134.	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb.	Atti	Moraceae	Stem bark as tooth powder to get relief from toothache. Fruits in diabetes, sexual debility, nocturnal ejaculation and consumed as vegetable.
135.	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.	Bommidi	Moraceae	Stem bark in leucorrhoea, and diabetes. Latex to treat rheumatism, tooth-ache and sexual impotency. Leaves woven into dining plates.
136.	<i>Ficus mollis</i> Vahl.	Noogu juvvi	Moraceae	Leaf juice in diabetes and jaundice.
137.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Raagi	Moraceae	Stem bark in skin diseases and as aphrodisiac.
138.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Regu	Rhamnaceae	Dry seed powder along with honey given Diabetes, asthma and piles
139.	<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i> (L.) Benn & R.Br.	Eddu mooti dumpa	Urticaceae	A poultice of herb is applied in sores, boils and snakebites.
140.	<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Blume.	Konda jonna	Ulmaceae	Root bark and leaf used in epilepsy.
141.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Chinna palleru	Zygophyllaceae	Leaf juice in jaundice and kidney stone. Fruit powder in kidney stone and rheumatic pains.
142.	<i>Brassica juncea</i> Hook & Thoms.	Aavaalu	Brassicaceae	Seed paste in snakebite, skin allergies and boils. Mustard oil in skin diseases.
143.	<i>Capparis oblongifolia</i>	Merupu teega	Capparaceae	Root tubers aphrodisiac and antidiabetic.

	Forsk.			
144.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Boppayi	Caricaceae	Fruits laxative, digestive, diuretic, anthelmintic, emmenagogue, galactagogue and constipation.
145.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Vaaminta	Cleomaceae	Leaf juice in ear and tooth pain. Seed extract given as anthelmintic.
146.	<i>Moringa pterygosperma</i> Gaertn.	Munaga	Moringaceae	Gum in antifertility. Seed powder in fever. Leaves and fruit as vegetables.
147.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> G. Don.	Adavi benda	Malvaceae	Leaf extract given for cough and urinary disorders.
148.	<i>Hibiscus hirsutus</i> (Lam) Sweet.	Nela benda	Malvaceae	Mixture of Leaf and root extract with Neem oil applied externally on the chest to get relief from chest pain
149.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Tella gorra	Malvaceae	Leaf extract in gonorrhoea and urinary disorders.
150.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> Cav.	Gangiraavi	Malvaceae	Leaf and fruit paste to relieve joint pain. Bark decoction to relieve from cough. Fruit extract as an antidote in poisoning.
151.	<i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i> (Gaertn.) Sant & Wagh.	Lolugu chettu	Malvaceae	Leaf extract in Leucorrhoea.
152.	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	Nalla benda	Malvaceae	Whole plant extract in cough, wound healing and skin diseases.
153.	<i>Getonia floribunda</i> Lamk.	Adavi Jaama	Combretaceae	Leaf extract in fever and ulcers. Flower extract as an antidote. Fruit in Jaundice.
154.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> W & A.	Tella Maddi	Combretaceae	Leaf/ Stem bark decoction antidiarrhetic. Fruit in Leucoderma.
155.	<i>Terminalia chebulaa</i> Retz.	Kaakarakaya	Combretaceae	Fruit powder given to cure diabetes, Jaundice, cough and obesity.
156.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Gorintaaku	Lythraceae	Leaves give henna dye to colour the hair. Leaf paste in skin diseases and burns.
157.	<i>Eucalyptus teriticornis</i> Smith.	Neelagiri tylamu	Myrtaceae	Inhalation of vapour from boiled leaves relieves from cough and fever. External application of oil in rheumatic pains.
158.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Jaama	Myrtaceae	Decoction of leaves given orally in diarrhoea and vomiting.
159.	<i>Magifera indica</i> L.	Maamidi	Anacardiaceae	Inhalation of fumes from burning leaves a remedy for affliction of throat and migraine. Dry flower powder in diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem bark decoction in rheumatism. Kernel powder in diabetes.
160.	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	Saara pappu	Anacardiaceae	Leaf extract in Leucorrhoea and menorrhoea. Gum to arrest diarrhoea.
161.	<i>Commiphora caudata</i> (W & A) Engl.	Konda regu	Burseraceae	Root aphrodisiac, febrifuge and antidiabetic. Green stem bark extract in rheumatic pains.
162.	<i>Aglaia roxburghiana</i> Sensus. Bedd.	Yerra adugu	Meliaceae	Leaf paste antidote and cure diabetes. Fruit decoction in Leprosy and throat inflammations.
163.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. W & A.	Vepa chettu	Meliaceae	Leaf paste along with turmeric given in chickenpox, smallpox and mumps. Stem bark extract in Malaria. Seed oil in many skin diseases.
164.	<i>Cipadessa buccifera</i> Miq.	Potti vepa	Meliaceae	Leaf decoction as antidote and antidiabetic. Leaf paste in cuts and wound healing.
165.	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	Billu	Rutaceae	Leaf paste in wound healing and decoction in rheumatism
166.	<i>Citrus medica</i> L. var. <i>medica</i>	Maadipalamu	Rutaceae	Fruit extraction in gastric disorders, food poisoning, giddiness, vomiting sensation and indigestion
167.	<i>Glycosmis mauritiana</i> (Lam) Tanaka.	Gungi	Rutaceae	Leaf paste to cure skin diseases.
168.	<i>Limonia alata</i> (W & A) Swungle.	Munugudu	Rutaceae	Leaf juice with butter milk given in diabetes. Stem and Leaf decoction to relieve rheumatic pains.
169.	<i>Allophylus cobbe</i> (L.) Raeusch	Chinna saali kunkudu	Sapindaceae	Root powder to arrest diarrhoea. Stem bark in Filariasis. Fruit anthelmintic.
170.	<i>Cardiospermum macrocarpum</i> Kunth.	Pedda budda	Sapindaceae	Whole plant extract administered in rheumatic pains.

171.	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (L.) Jacq.	Bandedu	Sapindaceae	Dry leaf powder with Gingely oil in wound healing. Application of leaf paste mixing with turmeric and common salt in muscle swelling , epilepsy and bone fracture.
172.	<i>Sapindus emarginata</i> Vahl.	Kunkudu	Sapindaceae	Fruits as substitute for soap, emetic and anthelmintic.
173.	<i>Diospyros chloroxylon</i> Roxb.	Ulinda	Ebenaceae	Fruit digestive, nutritive , febrifuge, gastralgic.
174.	<i>Mimosops elengi</i> L.	Pogada	Sapotaceae	Whole plant in dental disorders, eye diseases, uterine disorders. Leaf in diabetes
175.	<i>Cordia oblique</i> Willd.	Bankairiki	Boraginaceae	Fruit pulp in bronchial disorders.
176.	<i>Ehretia microphylla</i> Lamk.	Chinna tamalapaku	Boraginaceae	Leaf paste in skin diseases, cough and stomach disorders.
177.	<i>Heliotropicum indicum</i> L.	Naagadanti	Boraginaceae	Whole plant paste in wound healing, skin afflictions and scorpion sting.
178.	<i>Aganosma cymosa</i> G. Don.	Maalati lata	Apocynaceae	Roots in snakebite. Leaf in diarrhoea and rheumatism
179.	<i>Anodendron paniculatum</i> DC.	Atukudu teega	Apocynaceae	Roots antifertility and dysentery.
180.	<i>Cascabala thevetia</i> (L.) Lipp.	Pacha ganneru	Apocynaceae	Root paste in boils. Leaf and stem in cancer. Fruit poisonous.
181.	<i>Catheranthes roseus</i> (L.) G. Don.	Billaganneru	Apocynaceae	Root in cancer, diabetes, blood pressure, menorrhagia, cardio tonic and stomach disorders
182.	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) R. Br.	Nalla teega	Apocynaceae	Whole plant in cancer, diabetes and skin diseases. Root in diabetes, dyspepsia and bladder stones.
183.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Dryand.	Tella Jilledu	Apocynaceae	Root in skin diseases, arthritis and poisonous bites. Latex in wound healing
184.	<i>Caralluma adscendens</i> var <i>attenuata</i> (Wight) Gravelly and Mayur	Kundeti kummulu	Apocynaceae	Stem edible, stomachic , antihypoglycemic and indigestion
185.	<i>Ceropegia juncea</i> Roxb.	Manchi madana	Apocynaceae	Tubers used in dysentery, diarrhoea, urinary bladder problems, aphrodisiac and inflammation of gum teeth.
186.	<i>Daemia extensa</i> (Jacq.) R. Br.	Dustapu teega	Apocynaceae	Whole plant juice a remedy to children for asthma and diarrhoea. Leaf juice in jaundice, eye troubles and to promote labour pain
187.	<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (L.f) Benth ex Hook. f	Tummudu teega	Apocynaceae	Leaf paste in rheumatic pains. Roots used in cold and in snakebites. Stem bark in bone fractures.
188.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz) R. Br. ex. Schult.	Podapatri	Apocynaceae	Shade dried leaf and root powder given in diabetes to reduce blood sugar level. Leaf extract in hypoglycemic, obesity, high cholesterol, anaemia, digestion, scorpion sting and rat bite. Fruits in anthelmintic, bronchitis and cardiac disorders.
189.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) Schult.	Sugandhapala	Apocynaceae	Root cardiotonic, refrigerant, wound healing, urinary diseases, skin diseases, jaundice and diabetes.
190.	<i>Sarcostemma brevistigma</i> W & A.	Pulla jemudu	Apocynaceae	Few drops of latex along with butter milk given in asthma. Cotton dipped in latex placed on the tooth to relieve toothache.
191.	<i>Tylophora asthmatica</i> W & A.	Kakapaala	Apocynaceae	Roots for the treatment of asthma, bronchitis, whooping and snakebite.
192.	<i>Enicostemma axillare</i> (Lam) Raynal	Nela golimidi	Gentianaceae	Tender shoot given in menorrhagia and Leucorrhoea.
193.	<i>Strychnos nux vomica</i> L.	Mushti	Loganiaceae	Root powder in epilepsy and hemiplegia. Leaves in itching. Fruits in ringworm. Seeds in rheumatic pains.
194.	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> L.	Chinna Mushti	Loganiaceae	Stem bark decoction given in Cholera. Seeds in diabetes, gonorrhoea and kidney stone.
195.	<i>Benkara malabarica</i> (Lam) Tirven.	Pedda manga	Rubiaceae	Fruit powder in abdominal pain and throat infections.
196.	<i>Canthium dicoccum</i>	Nalla balusu	Rubiaceae	Stem bark decoction in diarrhoea and fever. Soft

	(Gaertn) Merr.			wood to make combs.
197.	<i>Catunaregum spinosa</i> (Thunb.) Tirven.	Chinna manga	Rubiaceae	Root bark powder in dandruff. Stem bark decoction in dysentery, diarrhoea and rheumatic pains.
198.	<i>Gardenia gummifera</i> L.f.	Manchi bikki	Rubiaceae	Gum given gastrointestinal disorders and fever.
199.	<i>Hedyotis herbacea</i> L.	Chiru veru	Rubiaceae	Whole plant juice given in asthma, fever and dysentery..
200.	<i>Hedyotis umbellata</i> (L.) Wall.	Nela chemma	Rubiaceae	Root juice in Tuberculosis and asthma.
201.	<i>Ixora pavetta</i> Andrews.	Korivi chettu	Rubiaceae	Flowers powder in milk given to get relief from whooping cough.
202.	<i>Mitragyna parviflora</i> Korth.	Rudraganam	Rubiaceae	Stem bark powder in rheumatic pains. Wood in furniture and other implements.
203.	<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> L.	Naagavalli	Rubiaceae	Leaves in herbal shampoo and also in cough.
204.	<i>Spermocoe hispida</i> L.	Madana	Rubiaceae	Leaf anthelmintic. Seeds in haemorrhoids.
205.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f) Wall ex. Nees.	Nela vemu	Acanthaceae	Whole plant paste given in Malaria. Leaf paste in skin diseases fever and as antidote.
206.	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (L.) T.And.	Paada beera	Acanthaceae	Whole plant paste in rheumatic pains.
207.	<i>Crossandra undulaefolia</i> Salisb.	Kanakambaramu	Acanthaceae	Leaf decoction in cough and cold
208.	<i>Dicliptera paniculata</i> (Forssk.) I.Darbysh.	Sanna pulla	Acanthaceae	Root paste in skin diseases, fever, indigestion and wound healing.
209.	<i>Elytraria acaulis</i> (L.f) Lindau.	Yeddu adugu	Acanthaceae	Leaf paste in wound healing.
210.	<i>Ruellia prostrata</i> Poir.	Adavi kottimeera	Acanthaceae	Leaf juice in gonorrhoea. Flower extract in ear problems
211.	<i>Dolichandrone arcuata</i> (Wight) C.B.Clarke.	Neeruddi	Acanthaceae	Stem bark decoction in Leucorrhoea and Menorrhoea.
212.	<i>Anisomeles indica</i> (L.) Kuntz.	Chinna ranabheri	Lamiaceae	Plant decoction given orally as a remedy for burning sensation during urination. Leaf decoction in ephemeral fever of cattle.
213.	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i> (L.) R.Br.	Maga bira	Lamiaceae	Leaf decoction in rheumatic pains and lung ailments.
214.	<i>Leonotis nepetaefolia</i> (L.) R.Br.	Yerra tummi	Lamiaceae	Whole plant paste in rheumatic pains and to heal wounds.
215.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link.	Tummipoo	Lamiaceae	The inhalation of vapours emitted from boiled leaves and flowers provide relief from cough, cold and fever. Leaf decoction in head ache and scorpion sting. Decoction of aerial parts given to animals in fever, stomach pain and indigestion.
216.	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> Sims.	Kukka tulasi	Lamiaceae	Leaf juice in fever, cold and bronchitis.
217.	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	Rama tulasi	Lamiaceae	Whole plant juice in cough, arthritis, diabetes, earache, toothache and indigestion.
218.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Krishna tulasi	Lamiaceae	Leaf in diabetes, cold, cough, asthma, impotency, hypertension, peptic ulcers and stomach disorders.
219.	<i>Martynia annua</i> L.	Telukondi kaaya	Martyniaceae	Fruit extract in scorpion sting
220.	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> Ait.	Virajaaji	Oleaceae	Flower paste in itching and skin diseases.
221.	<i>Jasminum rigidum</i> Zenk.	Pedda malli	Oleaceae	Flower syrup in cough.
222.	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Nuvvulu	Pedaliaceae	Seeds in skin diseases, body heat, sexual vigour, fertility in sterile women.
223.	<i>Mimulus orbicularis</i>	Verla kammi	Scrophulariaceae	Whole plant paste in itches, wound healing and in

	Benth.			excess bile secretion.
224.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Dakshini	Scrophulariaceae	Juice of entire plant in menstrual diseases.
225.	<i>Striga asiatica</i> (L) Kuntz.	Raati badanika	Scrophulariaceae	Whole plant paste in poisonous bites
226.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Pedda adavi gummudu	Verbenaceae	Leaf juice taken orally as a remedy for cough. Fruit in diabetes and leucorrhoea.
227.	<i>Gmelina asiatica</i> L.	Chinna adavi gummadi	Verbenaceae	Slimy fluid formed by soaking the fresh bits of stem and leaves is recommended to relieve stomach pain.
228.	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Puli kampa	Verbenaceae	Leaf paste in ringworm infestations.
229.	<i>Premna tomentosa</i> Willd.	Naaguraaku	Verbenaceae	Stem bark and Ginger powder in abdominal disorders.
230.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f	Teku	Verbenaceae	Wood powder given in leprosy, polyurea, diabetes and skin diseases
231.	<i>Vitex altissima</i> L.f	Nemiladugu	Verbenaceae	Stem bark crushed along with Pepper and Garlic given to livestock in ephemeral fever.
232.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Tella vaavili	Verbenaceae	The plant is mosquito repellent. The vapour emitted due to the boiling of leaves is inhaled to get relief from cough, cold and body pains
233.	<i>Argyrea nervosa</i> (Burm.f) Bojer.	Chandrapaala	Convolvulaceae	Roots as nerve tonic. Leaves –wound healing, aphrodisiac
234.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> L.	Vishnukaanta	Convolvulaceae	Whole plant vermifuge, febrifuge, hepatoprotective and hair tonic.
235.	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.	Kamanchi	Solanaceae	Leaf in jaundice, anaemia and cough. Fruits in cough and liver disorders.
236.	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Swartz.	Konda vushti	Solanaceae	Leaf to cure wounds. Root and fruit in cough and tooth ache.
237.	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L.	Naela vaakudu	Solanaceae	Whole plant juice in skin diseases and tooth problems.
238.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L.	Sarswati aaku	Apiaceae	Leaf infusion along with Onion bulb reduce Blood pressure. Fresh leaf memory booster.
239.	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> DC.	Sanna palleru	Asteraceae	Whole plant in skin diseases and in scorpion sting.
240.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Vaasavi	Asteraceae	Whole plant in wound healing, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatic pains and gastro intestinal disorders.
241.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Guntagalagara	Asteraceae	The paste of the aerial plant parts in skin diseases, jaundice and to blacken the grey hair.
242.	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L) DC.	Kundeti chevi aaku	Asteraceae	Whole plant in diarrhoea, febrifuge and anthelmintic. Leaf extract along with breast milk poured into eyes of those with night blindness to increase eye sight.
243.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Gaddi chamanti	Asteraceae	Leaf paste in skin diseases, eye diseases, cuts and wounds. The paste obtained from the leaves of <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> , <i>Ricinus communis</i> and <i>Tridax procumbens</i> given orally in jaundice
244.	<i>Actinopteris dichotoma</i> (Sw.) Link.	Pittakaalu	Actinopteri-daceae	Whole plant in dandruff, hair tonic, Antifertility and antipyretic.
245.	<i>Adiantum incisum</i> Forsk.	Mayura sikha	Adiantaceae	Whole plant antipyretic and cure skin diseases.
246.	<i>Hemionitis arifolia</i> (Burm.f) Moore.	Ramabhanam	Hemionitidaceae	Dry powder of entire plant mixed with mustard oil/coconut oil/castor oil given orally to relieve knee pain. Fronds- anti diabetic, hypoglycemia, burns and antifertility.
247.	<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> (L.) Sw.	Adavi shatavari	Lygodiaceae	Leaf in rheumatic pain and wound healing
248.	<i>Tricholoma gigantea</i> . Masee	Putta godugu	Agaricaceae	Edible
249.	<i>Podaxis pistillaris</i> (L.) Fries.	Yerri putta kokku	Agaricaceae	Young edible. Used to cure skin diseases
250.	<i>Parmelia</i> sp. (Huds) Ach	Raati paachi	Parmeliaceae	Leafy thallus used as a spice