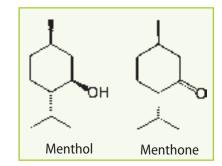
Habitat: Waterside meadows, damp and swampy river banks and lake shores, undeveloped roads [2,3].

Parts used: Herb, leaf, and flower

**Traditional Uses:** The taste is bitter and the potency is cool. It is used for the following: reduce subfebrile fever, as a sudorific, decreasing pain, including headache and toothache, stops itching, alleviates sore throat, and for persistent fever, including fever caused by any toxin. Also used for treating diphtheria and anthrax poisoning. It is an ingredient of the following traditional prescriptions: Durjid-11, Degd-13, Zandangarvo-15, Manchen-11, Ruda-20, and Senden-25 [4,5].

**Chemical constituents:** Herb contains 0.84–3% essential oil:  $\alpha$ -pinene,  $\beta$ -pinene, limonene, myrcene, menthone, (-)-menthone, isomenthone, (+)-isomenthone, (+)-pulegone, isopulegone, pyperitone, (+)-pyperitone, n-cymol, (-)-menthol, menthyl acetate, octanal-3 and other compounds [6–8].



Bioactivities: Antibacterial and antifungal [8].

## **References:**

- 1. Olziikhutag, N. (Ed). (1983). Latin-Mongolian-Russian Dictionary of Vascular Plants of Mongolia (p. 231). Ulaanbaatar: Press of Mongolian Academy of Sciences.
- 2. Gubanov, I.A. (1996). Conspectus on Mongolian Flora (vascular plants) (p. 89). Moscow: Valang Press.
- 3. Malishev, L.I., and Peshkova, G.A. (1979). Flora of Central Siberia (Vol. 2, p. 759). Novosibirsk: Science Printing.
- 4. Yuthok Yonten Gonpo., Four Medical Tantras, VIII-IXth century.
- 5. Khurelchuluun, B., Suran, D., and Zina, C. (2007). Illustrated Guide of Raw Materials Used in Traditional Medicine. (p. 188). Ulaanbaatar: Erkhes Printing.
- 6. Nguen Tchi Tkhani Hyoung., Vorobieva, E.A., and Nicolaev, A.G. (1983). Terpenoids from *Mentha arvensis* L. *Khim. Prir. Soedin.* 649.
- 7. Shavarda, A.L., Markova L.P., Nadejina T.P., Sinitskii, V.S., Belenovskaya, L.M., Fokina, G.A., Ligaa, U., and Tumbaa, Kh. (1980). Plants containing essential oil in Mongolia. *Rastit. Resur.* 16, 286.
- 8. Sokolov, P.D. et al. (1991). Plants Review of USSR: Family Hippuridaceae-Lobeliaceae. (p. 50). Leningrad: Science Printing.