A Translation of the Nepalese Text of the Suśrutasaṃhitā

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Śārīrasthāna 2: On Semen and Menstrual Fluid

Literature

Meulenbeld offered an annotated overview of this chapter and a bibliography of earlier scholarship to 2002. Das (2003: chs 6–8) also studied topics of this chapter and in chapter 13 provided an overview of the conceptual background of ayurveda on the topics discussed in this chapter.

Translation

- 1 We shall now explain the anatomy that is the purification of sperm (*śukra*) and blood (*śoṇita*).
- 3 Semen (*retas*)¹⁵⁶ is incompetent to produce offspring if it is [characterized by] wind, bile, phlegm, blood (*śoṇita*),¹⁵⁷ decomposition (*kuṇapa*), lumps (*granthi*),¹⁵⁸ stinking pus (*pūtipūya*), low volume (*kṣīṇa*), urine, or feces.

JG could you provide a standard citation reference for this information?

¹⁵⁵ HIML: IA, 244-246.

¹⁵⁶ The Nepalese version has -रेतांसि "semen" (in the plural) as the subject of the sentence: "seeds are unable to produce offspring...." In the vulgate, -रेतसः is a masculine bahuvrīhi, making "men whose semen has..." the subject of the sentence.

¹⁵⁷ Note that the list begins with the four entities, wind, bile, phlegm and blood, perhaps hinting at a four-humour system (see Wujastyk 2000: 485–486).

¹⁵⁸ Modern Establishsment Medicine (MEM) understands that normal ejaculate contains coagula which, however, dissolve after about half an hour. But coagula that do not dissolve may sometimes be a sign of an underlying disorder.

When the disfunction is caused by wind, there is a colour and a type of pain that typically goes with wind problems. If caused by bile the colour and the pain are typical of bile afflictions. If caused by phlegm the discoloration and suffering are characteristic for phlegm disease. And if caused by blood (śoṇita) there will be a coloration due to blood and a sensation of a bile affliction. Moreover, when caused by blood (rakta) there is the smell of decomposition (kuṇapa). Phlegm with wind causes the appearance of lumps, bile with blood (śoṇita) causes the appearance of foul-smelling pus (pūtipūya). Bile with wind (māruta) cause a weakening of semen. Humoral colligation (sannipāta) causes the smell of urine and feces. 160

Cases of foul-smelling sperm, sperm with lumps, and when it reeks of pus are hard to treat.

- However, when sperm contains urine or faeces there is no treatment. ¹⁶¹
 Moreover, seasonal blood (*ārtava*) too can become afflicted (*upasṛṣṭa*), seedless (*abīja*) because of the three humours, and blood as the fourth, taken individually, in pairs or triples or all together. ¹⁶²
 This can also be known by means of the humour colour and pair.
 - This can also be known by means of the humour, colour and pain. In these cases, that which displays decomposition (*kuṇapa*), lumps and the putrid smell of pus is incurable. And otherwise it is curable.
 - Among these, the kind which shows decomposition, or coagula, or putrid pus is incurable. The other types, however, can be treated.
- 6 Such are the facts. A smart professional getting the most out of his professional competence will, normally speaking, be able to treat the first three among these sperm pathologies. What is needed therefore can be either lubrification, or making the tissues exude or any other tricks of the trade, such as something like an enemas or an instillation.
- 6A When the sperm is negatively affected by wind disorders, one should

¹⁵⁹ Note that the text mentions both शोणित and रक्त. This raises the question of whether the author considered these to be different, or whether it is an artefact of textual transmission.

¹⁶⁰ The expression "humoral colligation," translating सन्निपात, refers to the simultaneous disorder of three humors at the same time, a condition that is difficult to treat (see Wujastyk 2016: 38 et passim).

¹⁶¹ Note that the above characterizations presuppose the direct inspection of an ejaculate. The process of collection is not described in the sources in this chapter.

¹⁶² This translates the text of the oldest surviving witness, N, and the vulgate. But MS H, that normally follows K very closely, has a negative particle, ¬¬, reversing the sense of the sentence.

- applicate an oily enema containing Bengal quince and Indian kudzu.
- 6B One could also consider administering an oily preparation, well-cooked and medicated with simple deodar drenched in honey, in the form of an enema.
- 6C One can also make the patient drink clarified butter finished with pomegranate, citron fruit, rock salt, a caustic (*kṣāra*), and two kinds of salt.
- 6D When sperm disfunction is due to bile issues, one can prescribe application of a preparation based on the milky juice of plants cooked with honey or else sharply tasting betel leaves in milk or curd.
- 6E One could apply also a salve of axlewood and sal into the vagina.
- 6F Or apply externally an oily preparation of well-cooked honey.
- 6G Of course that oily preparation could also be applied in the form of an enema.
- 6H One can also make him swallow a beverage of clarified butter finished with the "five roots": nightshade, betel, moonseed in honey, dog's tooth and sugarcane stalks.
- 6I If the sperm is afflicted because disturbances in phlegm, one can consider an oily ghee-based preparation with adstringent leaves of the golden shower tree.
- 6J The oil processed as a medicated decoction of long pepper, honey and false black pepper should be administered as an anointment but similarly also in the form of an enema.
- 6K One should try a solution of cooled-down clarified butter, compounded with the juice of basil, Indian gooseberry, long pepper and stone-breaker plant in case of kidney gravel disease.
- 6L Here are some more verses.
 - 7 In case the sperm shows signs of decomposition, one should make the patient drink a medicated fluid containing dhātaki flowers, cutch-tree, pomegranate and arjuna tree bark.
 - 8 In case of apparent disintegration of the sperm, he should drink clarified butter with heart of sāl. Moreover in case of lumps and clots, he should even eat a preparation of ashes obtained after burning of a figtree.
 - 9 In case the sperm appears purulent, a mixture of mangrove canon ball in some food leftovers or anything else should be prepared. When the sperm is depleted, one should perform these instructions straight away as soon as they have been explained.

I have replaced the plantnames with entries from my plant database.

One should make the patient drink ghee with citra, koshira and hingu by way of an antidote. A wise person should then perform one by one the six oleation processes on his own body.

3.2.10 A By not engaging in sexual activities with women for a long time and similarly through the use of expedients and instruments 3.2.10B By intense use of astringent, pungent or bitter substances 3.2.10C Like an acid or a salty, oily or fermented solution, that has just stood somewhere for some time, 3.2.10D deteriorates both by the effect of time going by and by interaction with yogi's* 3.2.10E similarly in case of affection of the female system one should prescribe oleation and other similar treatment. 3.2.10F Precisely as formulated for external use, one could prescribe exactly the same for internal administration as well. 3.2.10G In case of disease resulting from trouble with Vāyu, then the patient must drink a beverage consisting of clarified butter, prepared with split cedar and Kāśmarya fruit. 3.2.10H One should prescribe either an intravaginal solution of Payasyā, Kāśmarya fruit, Kṣīravidārī and Udaka sap or lumps drenched in diluted milk. 3.2.10I A sip from the palm of the hand of Madhukamunga and astringent betel 3.2.10J Furthermore, in case of trouble caused by bile and in the menstrual cycle. 3.2.10K The patient should drink milky Kākolī sap and a decoction of Vidārī to which some candied sugar is added 3.2.10L and one should insert an intravaginal solution of Madhuka flowers and Kāśmarya fruit mixed with sugar cane juice or a paste with santal sap. 3.2.10M and a pinch of astringent Paan*

3.2.10N When disease is caused by phlegm, he must drink an astringent sandalwood and acrid Christmas rose solution. 3.2.10O ... or a paste of young tree sprouts soaked in a plant juice. 3.2.10P he must lick or sip bits of Tinduka, wood apple, slime apple and sandal powder or Kṣandra. 3.2.10Q Sarjadhava paste should be placed inside the vagina 3.2.10R a pinch of Ladhra and astringent Tinduka 3.2.10S In case of clots and lumps in the sperm he should take Sringavera and Pāṭhā to which is added some sandal powder as well as white Surasa. 3.2.10T One should insert into the vagina a salve* with Kustha and cedar extracts. 3.2.10U and add just a pinch of something astringent 3.2.10V in case the sperm is clearly in decomposition, the patient must be prescribed to drink a astringent beverage of Manjista and astringent sandalwood 3.2.10W or of Kuṭaja fruit, sandalwood and sandal sweetened with sugarcane candy. 3.2.10X or in case there is obvious pus, this is exactly

what the patient should be given 3.2.10Y and the lady should be prescribed to place inside the vagina a salve of cachou and arjuna 3.2.10Z and for both a pinch of something astringent is indicated is just right. 3.2.10A1 in case of*, he should ingest an astringent solution of false black pepper, coral tree and Manjista. 3.2.10A2 one should introduce into the vagina a paste of Surastastra (?)* and Rocana as well as a salve of Bhadrasriya. 3.2.10A3 Both must receive just a sip of something astringent. 3.2.10A4 Here is more. 3.2.11 3.2.12 Generally speaking, at the end of the period one should apply an internal cleansing from menstrual discharge*

3.2.13 and one should definitely prepare both cotton-plant paste and salutary beverages. 3.2.14 in case the sperm spreads a foul-smelling stench and definitely when there is blood 3.2.15 the patient should drink decoctions of sandal or sandalpaste.* 3.2.14AB and in case of lumps and clots in his sperm he should consume a salutary Tryusana with coral swirl fruits. 3.2.14A and drink a beverage of acrid dry ginger, Hing and holy basil. 3.2.16 > 3.2.23 3.2.24 That being said, when sperm is not causing disease, even then all of this may serve to purify the female system* 3.2.25 From the first day onwards* when the period starts, she should shun young celibates, when they are alone, bathing, anointing, decorating and scratching themselves and she should also suppress day-sleep, put collyrium to her eyes, weeping, be frightened or cut her nails, run hither and tither, laugh or speak or listen to lots of talk or exert herself. Why should her partner arrive late during the day? It is claimed that if she puts a collyrium, a child will be born blind, if she is weeping, he will have abnormal vision, by bathing and anointing he will be depressive, by smearing oil on her limbs, he 'll be born a leper, by holding her nail downwards he will be a child with ugly nails, by being continuously busy he will become a restless and troubled character. When she behaves accordingly, she well be the best of future mothers. She should take rest on a layer of Kuśa grass, take Haviśya-food so pure that it is fit for a sacrifice**, eat varied food from the palm of her hand or from a plate made of leaves and she should keep herself then from her husband from the third day onwards. However, on the fourth day, first she should take a ritual, put on a new untorn dress and some jewels, the make an auspicious happy recitation and then confidently hug her husband. What is the purpose of all this? 3.2.26 Once she has taken a ritual

bath after her period, a woman should put eyes on her husband before anyone else. 3.2.27 Then the priest conducts the rites for procuring a son* and at the end of i, the husband should be seen to closely observe the following. 3.2.28 In order to beget a male child he should eat both clarified butter and milk as well as śāli-rice* boiled in water. After observing a month of sexual abstinence, the wife should lubricate herself in oil from the very best Māṣa pulse and he should approach her at night. After gaining her complete trust by gentle words he should then make his move on the fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth day (of the cycle)** successively. 3.2.31 Each month again she should be approached sexually.* 3.2.32 And when conception has occurred in this way during one of these nights, it is claimed that she should press three or four drop of juice from Laksmana, Vatasunga, Sahadevā, Viśvadevānā or any other drug and then administer them in the right nostril if she desires a son and in the left if she wants a girl, and not spit nor sneeze them out. 3.2.32a Here are some more verses. 3.2.11cd On top of that those around her want to see her smelling sweet as honey, sparkling like a crystal, agile and active, smooth and sweetly perfumed, 3.2.12ab bright with splendour equally due to the smell of honey as to the smoothness of oil. 3.2.17 It is a token of good health when the menstrual blood is red like a hare's blood or like the shine of red lac and when its colour stains can be removed. 3.2.18 Metrorrhagia or abnormal uterine bleeding is diagnosed when there is either excessive bleeding, untimely or irregular bleeding or when symptoms are the opposite of what occurs in a normal menstrual cycle. 3.2.19 Excessive uterine bleeding is always accompanied by aching limbs and with pain. In case blood loss is extremely abundant, symptoms may be weakness, (bhramamūrcchā), fatigue,... 3.2.20 ... fever, lamenting pain, anaemia*, tiredness and others signs of disturbance of Vāta. A minor concomitant disease may easily set in motion (taruṇyā). 3.2.21cd Because these afflictions have a recurrent character, the woman becomes amenorrhoeic. 3.2.22 In such a case a diet is indicated including meat, Kulattha-pulses, sour Tila-seeds, Māsa-beans and whine and for drinks (cow)urine, whey and sour curd. 3.2.23 In case of thin or scanty menses with features that cannot be treated with drugs, other measures indicated in case of uterine metrorrhagia must be taken. 3.2.29 eşūttarottaram vidyādāyurārogyameva ca || prajāsaubhāgyamaiśvaryam balam ca divasesu

vai | 3.2.30 atah param pañcamyām saptamyām navamyāmekādaśyām ca strīkāmah; trayodaśīprabhṛtayo nindyāḥ || 3.2.33 When the four ingredients for the embryo are combined, i.e. the right womb to grow in, the right seed to descend from, the propitious life juices to be fed upon and a lucky constellation of stars, according to age-old tradition, the newborn will grow into a child of unshakeable health. 3.2.34 Conceived and developed in this way, they become beautiful, of noble character and they live a long life. Although, beings sons, they have obligations to fulfil towards their parents, they can take care of these and thus honourably discharge themselves. 3.2.35 On the one hand there those who claim that it is the Tejas-element which lies at the base of the different types of complexions, on the other there are those who say that it is the colour of the food the mother eats while pregnant that dictates the complexion. The normal complexion of the foetus therefore is fair. But when earth (as a source of food) is the main determining element, complexion will shift tod ark. When a mix of earth and sky are the main elements (in the food), it turns towards the dark bluish. By analogy, some say it is the colour of the food the woman eats while pregnant that fixes the complexion There are arguments in favour of both theories. of her offspring. In so far as in dark, yellow and white (kṛṣṇapītasvetāsu) earths (bhūmisu) snakes, trees, and so on (sarppavrścikagalagonādayah) are essential elements (satvāḥ), they are black, yellow and white (kṛṣṇapītasveta). (uncertain hence in italics) When the Tejas-principle fails, the child is born blind. Similarly, when penetration into the blood of this disturbance results in a newborn with blood-shot red eyes; penetration into the phlegm makes for a pale-eyed newborn; penetration into the bile makes for a yellow-eyed baby; penetration into the wind results the in a with eyes that have poor vision. 3.2.36 Here are some more verses. 3.2.36a He whose eyes are entered by a pure wind 3.2.36bj will have oblong downcast eyes, dark or bright. 3.2.36c When bile with phlegm both are present unsullied in a man's eye 3.2.36d then in that man's eye the yellow, green and reddish-brown will all light up together. 3.2.36e when phlegm has shaken off all kinds of bodily secretions from someone's eyes, 3.2.36f then both irises of that person will light up brightly shining. 3.2.36g Whenever blood with phlegm move around in a someone's eyes, 3.2.36h he will appear to have either bluish-dark or blood-shot pupils. 3.2.36i Just as a lump

of ghee melts when placed near a fire, 3.2.36j so a woman's propensity to ovulate glides into receptivity in contact with a man. 3.2.37 When sperm is divided in the uterus by the wind into two beings, twins are born conditioned by the former good and evil deeds. 3.2.37.1 When in the mixture there is an excess of male sperm, a fertile woman will create two male children*. 3.2.37.2 whereas when there is an excess of female semen then similarly the woman engenders two girls. But there is no certainty.* 3.2.37.3 A child born from a man who has but a poor sperm to give his wife is called asevyah (impotent).* 3.2.38cd When a man has a fellatio he does not have to doubt his penis will get up erect.* 3.2.38 A boy born from a father with poor sperm becomes an āsekya. 3.2.39 He who is born in a sordid vagina is commonly known as a Saugandhika. Such a person becomes aroused only after smelling a vagina or a scrotum. * 3.2.40 When a man first had same-sex anal coitus because of a period of sexual abstinence from women and then turns towards his regular partners* again, he should be known as a Kumbhīka. And now get it right about what an īrṣyakam is: 3.2.41 somebody who has to watch sexual intercourse of others before being able to his own sexual activities should be known as an īrsyakah.* He who turns towards copulation** 3.2.42 during the fertile days of the cycle* but out of pure sexual ignorance ejaculates on the breasts of his virgin wife** will create boys who also exhibit feminine character traits. 3.2.42 see 3.2.41 3.2.43 If a woman in her fertile days* throws herself at the feet of males around her and she begets a girl, she will also have character traits of a man. *** 3.2.44 Men who do produce sperm but have a pathology can be identified as āsekya, Sugandhi, Kumbhika or īrṣyaka. Men who do not produce any sperm are called sandha.* 3.2.45 The sperm ducts that lead the sperm in both groups of men should be (viprakṛtyā) of these (teṣāṃ) (?). This will help instore a slow evolution towards satisfactory erections. 3.2.46 It is to be expected that what the mother eats will reflect in how children behave both in the uterus and after birth.* 3.2.47 Now when two women are having sex and somehow succeed in making fit both their sperm contributions then a boneless being is born. 3.2.48 A woman could even get carried away and reach an orgasm in a dream following her ritual bath. The Vāyu then transporting her fertilized egg into the uterus, results in her belly ... 3.2.49 ... showing the obvious signs of pregnancy month by month in the pregnant lady. 3.2.50 In addition,

it should be known that monster-like creatures looking like serpents, scorpions and pumpkin-gourd shaped foetus, are born frequently from the womb as a consequence of sins committed. 3.2.51 When a pregnant woman's wishes are not respected due to a deranged condition of the Vāta, the child stands in danger of being born a humpback or (kūnipangur) or dumb, 3.2.52 and when the parents are atheistic or due to the aggravation of Vāyu are under the effect of misdeeds in former lives, the newborn may develop malformations. 3.2.53 Due to the scantiness of bodily excretions, itself due to a disabling of Vāyu with respect to processing of food, the foetus, whilst in the womb, produces (almost)* no urine nor stools, 3.2.54 and because of this dwindling away of the Vāyu in mouth and throat, in the bowels and especially in the small intestine, these all get wrapped up in phlegm resulting in impediment of intestinal transit; moreover the foetus does not weep all the time ... * 3.2.55 Furthermore, the ups-and-downs of the foetal respiratory movements during its sleep are coordinated with the ups-and-downs of the respiratory movements of the mother. 3.2.56 The adjustment of the limbs of the body to its bodily constraints, both the appearance and the falling out of teeth, the disappearance of hair from the palms of hands and soles, all of this follows intrinsic laws of nature. 3.2.57 Men who have uninterruptedly entered one previous existence after another and who have a vast understanding of the scriptures, do remember their own previous births.

This was the second chapter of the śārīrāsthana.







Editions and Abbreviations

Ah 1939 Kumte, Annā Moreśvara, Navare, Kṛṣṇaśāstrī, and

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DED₂ Burrow, Thomas, and Emeneau, Murray B. (1984), A

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 $K\bar{a}$ s \bar{i}), ark:/13960/t6pz7tg7j.

HIML Meulenbeld, Gerrit Jan (1999–2002), A History of Indian

Medical Literature, 5 vols. (Groningen: E. Forsten), ISBN:

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IOLR Eggeling, Julius, et al. (1887–1935), Catalogue of the Sanskrit

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KEWA Mayrhofer.

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NAK National Archives of Kathmandu.

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CIPP Pillay, V. V. (2010), "Common Indian Poisonous Plants," in D. A. Warrell, T. M. Cox, and J. D. Firth (eds.), Oxford Textbook of Medicine (5th edn., Oxford University Press), 1371–5. DOI: 10.1093/med/9780199204854.003.090302.

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K&B Kirtikar, K. R., Basu, B. D., and an I.C.S (1987), Indian Medi-

cinal Plants, ed. E. Blatter, J. F. Caius, and K. S. Mhaskar, 8 vols. (2nd edn., Dehradun: International Book Distribut-

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Numbers after the final colon refer to pages in this book.

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aconite leaf (?) (visapatrikā) Unknown. Cf.
                                                  Cakrapāṇidatta. See the discussion by
   perhaps, vatsanābha (wolfsbane). Cf.
                                                  T. B. Singh and Chunekar
   GVDB: 373: 105
                                                   (GVDB: 362–363), where other
'alas, alas' (hālāhala) unknown. See Cf.
                                                  candidate species such as Osmanthus,
   Sodhalanighantu p.43 (sub bola) =
                                                  Calotropis, and Trianthema are
                                                  discussed. T. B. Singh and Chunekar
   stomaka = vatsanābha:
                                                   (GVDB: 363) note that when vasuka is
Alexandrian laurel (punnāga)
                                                  mentioned with vasira, two varieties of
   Calophyllum inophyllum, L. See
                                                  salt are often meant (see vasukavasirā).
   AVS: 1, 338, NK: 1, #425:
                                                  See also NK: #1299 who identifies it
amaranth (tandulīyaka) Amaranthus
                                                  with Indigofera enneaphylla, Linn.
   hypochondriacus, L. See King 321,
                                                  (Birdsville Indigo), apparently without
   NK: 1, #144, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 15. Cf.
                                                  controversy:
   AVS: 1, 121: 98
                                               beautyberry (priyangu) \rightarrow śyāmā.
arjun (arjuna) Terminalia arjuna, Bedd.
                                                  Callicarpa macrophylla, Vahl. See
   See HK : 34
                                                  AVS: 1, 334, NK: 1, #420. Some say also
ash gourd (k\bar{u}smānda) \rightarrow puspaphala.
                                                  Setaria italica Beauv. GVDB: 263-264.
   Beninkasa hispida, (Thunb.) Cogn. See
                                                  See also GVDB: 413: 34, 116, 121
   AVS: 2, 1127; cf. AVS: 1, 261:
                                               beautyberry (śyāmā) Callicarpa
atis root (śṛṅgīviṣa) Aconitum
                                                  macrophylla, Vahl. See AVS: 1, 334,
   heterophyllum, Wall. ex Royle. See
   AVS: 1, 42, NK: 1, #39:
                                                  NK: 1, #420: 74, 96, 98
                                               beggarweed (amśumatī) Desmodium
axlewood (dhava) Anogeissus latifolia
                                                  gangeticum (L.) DC (Dymock: 1, 428,
   (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill & Perr.
   See AVS: 1, 163 f, Chopra: 20: 34, 120
                                                  GJM1: 602, NK: 1, #1192; ADPS: 382,
bamboo leaves (venupatrikā) Bambusa
                                                  414 and AVS: 2, 319, 4.366 are
   bambos, Druce. See NK: 1, #307:98
                                                  confusing): 116
banyan (nyagrodha) Ficus bengalensis, L.
                                               beggarweed (vid\bar{a}rigandh\bar{a}) \rightarrow \dot{s}\bar{a}laparn\bar{\iota}.
   See HK:
                                                  Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. See
                                                  Dymock: 1, 428, GJM1: 602, cf. NK: 1,
barley (yava) Hordeum vulgare, L. See
                                                  #1192; ADPS: 382, 414 and AVS: 2, 319,
   HK: 79
                                                  4.366 are confusing: 43, 79
bearded premna (vasuka) Premna barbata
   Wall. (\leftarrow vasuhatta), according to
                                               beggarweed (\dot{salaparn}\bar{i}) \rightarrow sthir\bar{a}.
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Dymock: 1, 428, GJM1: 602, NK: 1, #1192; ADPS: 382, 414 and AVS: 2, 319, 4.366 are confusing: Bengal quince (bilva) Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr. See AVS: 1, 62, Chevallier 159, NK: 1, #62, (MW: 732a): 63, 70, 72, 76 'big poison' (*mahāviṣa*) unknown. See ?: 'big thorn apple' (mahākarambha) Datura metel, L.?. See thorn apple (*karambha*): bitumen (adrija) \rightarrow śilājit. A tar-like, black, resinous rock exudate. See *Mahākośa*: 1, 21: 130 black cardamom (Xharenu) Amomum subulatum, Roxb.?. See PVS Caraka 2.734, AVS: 1, 128, NK: 1, #154, pace GVDB: 467-468: black creeper (pālindī) Ichnocarpus frutescens, (L.) R.Br. or Cryptolepis buchanani, Roemer & Schultes. See AVS: 3, 141, 145, 203, NK: 1, #1283, 1210, ADPS: 434. Dalhana on SS 5.1.82 identified *pālindī* with *trivṛt* (turpeth) and T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 246) supported this as a usual identification: 98, 101, 115, 116 black pepper (marica) Piper nigrum, L. See ADPS: 294, NK: 1, #1929: 79 black pepper $(vall\bar{\imath}ja) \rightarrow \text{marica}$. Piper nigrum, L.?. See NK: 1, #1929; Rā.6.115, Dha.4.85, Dha.2.88: blackboard tree (saptachada) Alstonia scholaris R. Br. GVDB: 420: 97 blackbuck (harina) Antilope cervicapra, L. See BIA: 270 IW: 95, 165, et passim: 101 'blade' (kartarīya) unknown. See ?: blue water-lily (utpala) Nymphaea stellata, Willd. See GJM1: 528, IGP 790; Dutt: 110, NK: 1, #1726: 25, 96, 115, 116 bottle gourd (ālābūka) Lagenaria siceria (Molina) Standl. See IGP 645, NK: 1, #1419: bulrush (kaśeru) "Two species, Scirpus

kysoor Roxb., and S. grossus Linn. f.

are used" GVDB: 85. Also kaśeruka

Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. See

and kaseru: 74, 75, 78 calamine lotion $(amrt\bar{a}sanga) \rightarrow$ amrtāsanga. Zinc carbonate. See NK: 2, #56: camphor $(karp\bar{u}ra) \rightarrow \hat{s}\bar{\imath}ta\hat{s}iva$. Cinnamomum camphora, (L.) Sieb. See IGP 253: cannabis (vijayā) Cannabis sativa, L. See AVS: 1, 356, NK: 1, #442: caper (*karīra*) Capparis decidua (Forsk.) Edgew. See AVS: 1, 368, (MW: 255b): cardamom (elā) Elettaria cardamomum, Maton. See AVS: 2, 360, NK: 1, #924, Potter_{rev}: 66: 70, 116, 121 carmarī (carmarī) unknown. See ?: carray cheddie $(g\bar{a}\dot{n}geruk\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow viśvadev\bar{a}$. Canthium parviflorum, Lam. See AVS: 1, 366 f: cassia cinnamon (patra) Cinnamomum tamala, (Buch.-Ham.) Nees. See AVS: 2, 84, NK: 1, #589: 70, 76, 98, 116 castor oil tree (gandharvahasta) $\rightarrow eranda$. GVDB: 135, K&B: 3, 2277: 39, 72 castor-oil (eranda) Ricinus communis, L. See NK: 1, #2145, Chopra: 214: 44 certain minerals (tārāvitāra) Unknown. It is not even certain that these are minerals. The variant reading in the vulgate, tāraḥ sutāraḥ was glossed by Dalhaṇa on 5.3.14 (Su 1938: 568) as follows *tāro* rūpyam, sutārah pāradah, "tāra means silver; sutāra means mercury.": 120 Ceylon iron wood (kṣīrikā) Mimusops hexandra, Roxb. (GVDB: 126-127): chaff (kāndana) The word kāndana is not found in dictionaries; kandana is threshing, separating the chaff from the grain in a mortar. Cf. Hemādri's Caturvargacintāmani (PWK: 2,8) (Śiromani 1873: 1, 138: 21, citing the *Vāyupurāṇa*): 26, 222 chebulic myrobalan (*harītakī*) Terminalia chebula Retz. GVDB: 466: 77, 97

cherry (elavālu) Prunus cerasus, L.?. See

BVDB 58, NK: 1, #2037, GVDB: 58: 116

'choice tree' (varadāru) unknown. See ?: chukar partridge (cakora) Alectoris chukar. See Woodcock 1980: 45: cinnamon (tvac) Cinnamomum cassia, Blume. See NK: 1, #579: citron (*mātulunga*) Citrus medica, Linn. GVDB: 276, 306. Also spelled mātulinga, mātulanga, mātulānga: 63, 76, 81, 82 cluster fig (udumbara) Ficus racemosa, L. See ADPS: 487: cobra's saffron (*nāgapuṣpa*) → nāgakeśara. Mesua ferrea, L. See NK: 1, #1595, GVDB: 220: 116 common crane (krauñca) Grus grus. See Woodcock 1980: 47: common mallow (suvarcalā) perhaps Malva sylvestris, L. A difficult plant to identify, see T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 280, 440–441): common mallow (sūryāvarta) Malva sylvestris, L. Cakrapāṇidatta and Dalhana identify it with suvarcalā, itself a difficult plant to identify. Perhaps Helianthus, see T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 280): corky coral tree (pāribhadra) Erythrina suberosa Roxb. See GVDB 245: 120 costus (kustha) Saussurea costus, Clarke. See NK: 1, #2239: 70, 76, 98, 116, 121 cottony jujube (kākolī) Ziziphus mauritanica, Lam. See IGP: 1233, NK: 1, #2663; IGP 1233. Cf. NK: 1, #1170:69,75,76 country mallow (atibalā) Abutilon

indicum, (L.) Sweet, but may be other

kinds of mallow, e.g., Sida rhombifolia,

L.. See NK: 1, #11, IGP: 1080, NK: 1, #2300, ADPS: 71, 77: 43, 75, 78, 164

country sarsaparilla (anantā) Hemidesmus

GVDB: 13 for complications that may

indicus, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141–5, NK: 1, #1210. But see

chital deer (pṛṣata) Axis axis, Erxleben. See

BIA: 292, IW: 93: 101

suggest that it is to be equated with sārivā, which may sometimes be Cryptolepis or Ichnocarpus fruitescens R. Rr. (GVDB: 429-431): 43, 105, 115, 116, 120 crape jasmine $(nata) \rightarrow \text{crape jasmine}$ GVDB: 215: 215, 217 crape jasmine (tagara) Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schultes. See GJM1: 557, AVS: 5, 232. Synonym of crape jasmine. But some say Valeriana jatamansi, Jones See GVDB: 173-174 for discussion (and charming comments on brain liquid testing). Some say tagara is Indian rose-bay or Indian valerian, but there remain many historical questions about the ancient and regional identities of this plant See, e.g., AVS: 5, 334: 70, 76, 98, 116, 215, 217 crimson trumpet-flower tree (pāṭalā) Stereospermum chelonides, (L. f.) A. DC. See GJM1: 573, AVS: 5, 192 ff, ADPS: 362 f, AVS: 3, 1848 f, IGP 1120, Dymock: 3, 20 ff: 120 cucumber (trapusa) Cucumis sativus, L. See AVS: 2, 231, NK: 1, #731: cuscus grass (uśīra) Andropogon murcatus, Retz. Also "vetiver grass." See NK: 1, #180:98 'dangling' (*lambā*) unknown. See ?: datura (dhattūra) Datura metel, L. See AVS: 2, 305 (cf. Abhidhānamañjarī), NK: 1, #796 ff. Potter_{rev}: 292 f, ADPS: 132: 40 deodar (bhadradāru) Cedrus deodara, (Roxb.ex D.Don) G. Don. See AVS 41, NK: 1, #516: 34, 74, 79, 116 deodar (devadāru) Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) Loud. GVDB: 206-207: 63, 76, 164 dhaman tree $(dhanva\dot{n}ga) \rightarrow dhammana?$ Grewia tiliaefolia, Vahl. See

AVS: 3, 104, IK, AVS: 1, 386, IGP 529

dried ginger (śunthī) Zingiber officinale,

(tiliifolia):

Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, AVS: 5, 435, IGP: 1232: 74 dried meat (vallūra) MW: 929, *Mahākośa*: 1, 730. The term is used, rarely, in both the CS (1.5.10) and SS (1.13. 16, 6.42.75–76). It is a Dravidian loanword and occurs in the Arthaśāstra etc. (KEWA: 3, 167): 25 drum-giver (?) (lambaradā) Unknown; cf. GVDB: 348: 105 elixir salve ($ras\bar{a}\tilde{n}jana$) $\rightarrow a\tilde{n}jana$. See Indian barberry: 34, 44 embelia (vidanga) Embelia ribes, Burm. f. See ADPS: 507, AVS: 2, 368, NK: 1, #929, Potter_{rev}: 113: 34, 70, 116 emblic (āmalaka) Phyllanthus emblica, L. See AVS: 4, 256: 77, 78 emetic nut (karaghāta) Probably a synonym for karahāṭa (emetic nut), q.v., GVDB: 74: 216 emetic nut (karahāṭa) Randia dumetorum, Lamk. See GVDB: 291–292 and NK: 1, #2091. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 74, 77–78) noted that it may be a synonym for karaghāṭa, emetic nut, and pointed rather to Gardenia turgida Roxb. on the basis of local knowledge in U. P.: 216, 218 emetic nut (madana) Randia dumetorum, Lamk. See NK: 1, #2091: 96, 166 false daisy (subhangura) (su) bhangura = bhṛṅga? Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. See GVDB: 288: 104 fermented rice-water ($dh\bar{a}ny\bar{a}mla$) $\rightarrow k\bar{a}\tilde{n}j\bar{\iota}$, kānjikā, sauvīra. GVDB: 458, NK: 2, appendix VI, #18: 41, 42 fern (ajaruhā) Nephrodium species GVDB: 7, uncertain. Perhbaps Christella dentata(Forssk.) Brownsey & Jermy, which is reported to have folk applications against skin diseases in India: 100 fire-flame bush (dhātakī) Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz. See AVS: 5, 412, NK: 1, #2626:97

five-leaved chaste tree (śephālikā) Vitex negundo, L. See NK: 1, #2603 (cf. use of leaves), IGP: 1210a, MW: 1088b: flax (atasī) Linum usitatissimum, L. See NK#1495:75 'foam-stone' (phenāśma) unknown. See ?: fragrant lotus (saugandhika) A type of *kumuda* or *utpala* (GVDB: 457): 25 galls (karkaṭa) Rhus succedanea, L. See NK: 1, #2136: garden pea (kalāya) Pisum sativum, L. See AVS: 4, 308, IGP 901; cf. NK: 1, #1940: garjan oil tree (aśvakarna) Dipterocarpus turbinatus Gaertn. f. See GVDB: 28, Chopra: 100: 120 'gentle' (somā) Ruta graveolens, L., or Sarcostemma brevistigma, W & A, etc. See NK: 1, #2179, 2228; Potter_{rev}: 262: giant potato ($k \bar{s} \bar{\imath} r a v i d \bar{a} r \bar{\imath}$) possibly \rightarrow kṣīraśukla. Ipmoea mauritiana, Jacq. See ADPS: 510, AVS: 3, 222, AVS: 3, 1717 ff: 75, 218, 220, 221 ginger (mahausadha) Zingiber officinale, Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, IGP: 1232: 101 'gladdener' (nandana) unknown. See ?: gold (hema) gold: 116 gold and sarsaparilla (*surendragopa*) Unknown. Dalhana on 5.3.15 (Su 1938: 568) glossed *surendra* as "gold" and gopā as "Indian sarsaparilla." He also noted other opinions that surendra was "Tellicherry bark": 120 golden shower tree (rājadruma) rājadruma = āragvadha. Cassia fistula L. See GVDB 37:120 golden shower tree (āragvadha) Cassia fistula L. See GVDB 37:77 gourd (alābu) Lagenaria siceraria Standl. GVDB: 25. Some say Lagenaria vulgaris, Seringe (NK: 1, #1419) but this is not appropriate for blood-letting: 21, 22, 97 green gram (*māsa*) Vigna radiata (L.) R.

Wilcz. See ADPS: 296, IGP 1204: 34, 'gutboiler' (antrapācaka) unknown. See ?: hare foot uraria ($pr\acute{s}niparn\bar{\iota}$) \rightarrow sahā? Uraria lagopoides, DC. See GJM1: 577, Dymock: 1, 426, AVS: 1, 750 ff, NK: 1, #2542; ADPS: 382, AVS: 2, 319 and AVS: 4, 366 are confusing: 74, 75 heart-leaf sida (balā) Sida cordifolia, Linn. See ADPS: 71, NK: 1, #2297: 43, 75, 78, 80, 116, 164 heart-leaved moonseed (amrtavalli) See heart-leaved moonseed (amrtā): 164 heart-leaved moonseed $(amrt\bar{a}) \rightarrow gud\bar{u}c\bar{\iota}$. Tinospora cordifolia, (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thoms.? See ADPS: 38, NK: 1, #2472, 624, Dastur #229: 98, 114, 217 heart-leaved moonseed (gudūcī) Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers. GVDB: 141–142, NK: 1, #624, #2472: 76 heart-leaved moonseed (somavallī) Tinospora cordifolia (Thunb.) Miers. GVDB: 456. Likely, but uncertain: 98 heliotrope (*hastiśuṇḍa*) → ibhagandhā? Heliotropium indicum, L. See AVS: 3, 136, NK: 1, #1203: henna (*madayantikā*) Lawsonia inermis, L. See AVS: 3, 303, NK: 1, #1448, Potter_{rev}: 151: 99 hill myna (sārikā) Acridotheres tristis tristis, L., etc. See Ali #1006, Dave (1985: 28 ff.), Woodcock (1980: 119): Himalayan mayapple (vakra) Podophyllum emodi, Wall. (NK: #1971). But perhaps a synonm of crape jasmine and crape jasmine (GVDB: 354): 121 Himalayan monkshood ($ativis\bar{a}$) $\rightarrow vis\bar{a}$ Aconitum heterophyllum Wall. GVDB: 12, NK: 1, #39. Also "atis roots": 67, 99, 101, 121

Himalayan monkshood ($vis\bar{a}$) $\rightarrow ativis\bar{a}$

hogweed (*punarnavā*) Boerhaavia diffusa, L. See ADPS: 387, AVS: 1, 281, NK: 1,

GVDB: 12, 373: 221

#363:77,99,115

- Holostemma creeper (*jīvantī*) → *sūryavallī*? Holostemma ada-kodien, Schultes. See ADPS: 195, AVS: 3, 167, 169, NK: 1, #1242: 78, 220
- honey (*kṣaudra*) Eight varieties of honey are described in the SS (NK: 2, Appendix 192). *Kṣaudra* is the product of a small bee of tawny colour, called *ksudra*: 83, 101
- horned pondweed (śaivāla) also śaivāla, śevāra. Zannichellia palustris L. The uncertainties of this identification are discussed by T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 409). Sometimes identified with scutch grass (dūrvā) (GVDB: 409). Identified as Ceratophyllum demersum Linn. ("hornwort") by AVS: 2, 56–57x: 76, 217, 221
- hornwort (*jalanīlikā*) Ceratophyllum demersum, L. See AVS: 2, 56, IGP 232: hornwort (*jalaśūka*) → *jalanīlikā*.
 - Ceratophyllum demersum, L. See AVS: 2, 56, IGP: 232. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 166) suggest horned pondweed. Dalhaṇa noted on 1.16.19 (Su 1938: 79) that some people interpret it as a poisonous, hairy, air-breathing, underwater creature: 43
- horseradish tree (*śigru*) Moringa oleifera Lam. See IGP 759, GJM1: 603, Dymock: 1, 396: 76, 77
- hyacinth bean $(\pm imb\bar{\imath})$ Dolichos lablab, L. See NK: 1, #870:
- Indian antelope (*eṇa*) Antilope cervicapra, L. See BIA: 70:
- Indian barberry (añjana) → rasāñjana, dāruharidrā. Berberis aristata, DC. Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #335, GJM1: 562, IGP: 141: 44, 100, 216
- Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*) Berberis aristata, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562, IGP 141: 115, 116
- Indian barberry (*kālīyaka*) → *dāruharidrā*, *añjana*. Berberis aristata, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562,

Indian beech (naktamāla) Pongamia pinnata, (L.) Pierre. See AVS: 4, 339, NK: 1, #2003: 34, 72 Indian ipecac (payasyā) Uncertain. Possibly Tylophora indica (Burm.f.) Merr. Perhaps a synonym of panacea twiner, giant potato, purple roscoea, and plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat (GVDB: 237-238). Also "curds" when not a plant: 43, 76, 220 Indian kudzu ($vid\bar{a}r\bar{i}$) $\rightarrow payasy\bar{a}$. Pueraria tuberosa (Willd.) DC. See ADPS: 510, AVS: 1, 792 f, AVS: 4, 391; not Dymock: 1, 424 f. See GJM2: 444, 451, AVS: 1, 187, but AVS: 3, 1719 = Ipmoea mauritiana, Jacq: 43, 63 Indian laburnum (śampāka) Cassia fistula, L. See ADPS: 48, AVS: 2, 11 ff, AVS: 2, 854, IGP 215: Indian laurel (plaksa) Ficus microcarpa, L. f. See ADPS: 377: Indian madder (mañjisthā) Rubia cordifolia, L. See IGP, Chopra: 215, GVDB: 289: 39, 116 Indian mottled eel (varmimatsya) Almost certainly the mottled eel. MW: 962c noted that the *varmi* fish "is commonly called vāmi." The "vam fish," or "বান মাছ (bān māch)" in Bengal, is a marine and freshwater eel, Anguilla bengalensis. It is the most common eel in Indian inland waters and a prized food fish (Froese and Pauly 2022). However, some NIA languages identify the "vam" fish with the Indian Pike Conger, Congresox talabonides (Bleeker) (Talwar and Kacker 1984: 235, 236): 23 Indian mustard (sarṣapa) Brassica juncea, Czern. & Coss. See AVS: 1, 301, NK: 1, #378:26 Indian pennywort (mandūkaparnī) Centella

asiatica (L.) Urban. See GVDB: 290,

Indian sarsaparilla $(s\bar{a}riv\bar{a}) \rightarrow anant\bar{a}$.

ADPS: 289-291:

IGP: 141: 98

Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br. ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141-5, NK: 1, #1210; and black creeper, pālindī. Ichnocarpus frutescens, (L.) R.Br. or Cryptolepis buchanani, Roemer & Schultes AVS: 3, 141, 3.145, 3.203, NK: 1, #1283, 1210, ADPS: 434: 115, 116, 216 Indian snakeroot (sarpagandhā) Rauvolfia serpentina, (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. See NK: 1, #2099, ADPS: 439, GVDB: 425; cf. SS 5.5.76-78: Indian spinach $(p\bar{u}t\bar{\imath}k\bar{a})$ Basella alba, L. See NK: 1, #318 (rubra), ADPS: 489, AVS: 1, 253, IGP 129b: indigo (nīlinī) Indigofera tinctoria, L. See NK: 1, #1309: Indrajao (vrksaka) $\rightarrow indrayava$, indrabīja, kalinga, and kutaja. Holarrhena antidysenterica Wall. GVDB: 376, 45 and 84: 164 jackfruit (panasa) Artocarpus heterophyllus, Lam. See NK: 1, #249, IGP 99: jambul (*jambū*) Syzygium cumini, (L.) Skeels. See ADPS: 188, NK: 1, #967, Potter_{rev}: 168, Wujastyk 2003*a*: 97 jasmine (mālatī) Jasminium grandiflorum, L. See NK: 1, #1364:98 jequirity (guñjā) Abrus precatorius, L. See AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6, Potter_{rev}: 168: 104, 105 jequirity (*kālakūta*) Abrus precatorius, L.? Cf. RRS 21.14. See AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6, Potter_{rev}: 168: 'juice-cooker' (sārapāka) unknown. See ?: (?) (*karatā*) Not in GVDB. Cf. perhaps karahāṭa (emetic nut): 105 khesari pea (*triputa*) tripuţa(kalāya). Lathyrus sativus, L. See IGP 651, NK: 1, #1439: koel (kokila) Eudynamys scolopacea. See Woodcock 1980: 66: kumudvatī (kumudvatī) unknown. See ?: lac (jatu) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). See

http://www.icar.org.in/ilri/default.htm:

GJM1: 445, NK: 2, #32. Watt (Watt $_{Comm}$: 1053–1066) is characteristically informative, and is definite about the antiquity of lac in India: 121 lāmajja grass (*lāmajj*) Andropogon iwarancusa, Roxb. See NK: 1, #176: lāmajja grass ($u \dot{s} \bar{\imath} r a b h e d a$) $\rightarrow l \bar{a} m a j j a$. Andropogon iwarancusa, Roxb. See NK: 1, #176: leadwort (agniśikhā) Plumbago zeylanica (or rosea?), L. See NK: 1, #1966, 1967: leadwort (citraka) Plumbago zeylanica (or indica?), L. See RĀ. 6.124, ADPS: 119, NK: 1, #1966, 1967: 34, 67, 72, 82 leadwort ($p\bar{a}laka$) \rightarrow citraka. Plumbago zeylanica (indica? rosea?), L. See Rā. 6.124, ADPS: 1, 119, NK: 1, #1966, 1967: leadwort (vidyutśikhā) Synonym of agniśikhā (leadwort), q.v.: liquorice (?) (klītaka) Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.? GVDB: 123–124 discuss the many difficulties in identifying this plant: 104 liquorice (madhuka) see yastīmadhuka: 43, 74-79, 81, 101, 114, 116 liquorice (yastīmadhuka) Glycyrrhiza glabra, L. AVS: 3, 84, NK: 1, #1136, GVDB: 329 f.: 44 'little bamboo' (venukā) Bambusa bambos, Druce?. See NK: 1, #307: lodh tree (lodhra) Symplocos racemosa, Roxb. See GJM1: 597, ADPS: 279 f, NK: 1, #2420. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 351–352) notes that there are two varieties, S. racemosa, qualified as śāvara, and S. crataegoides

Buch.-Ham. for *paṭṭikā lodhra* : 34, 116

Roxb. See ADPS: 279, NK: 1, #2420:

racemosa, Roxb. See ADPS: 279, NK: 1,

lodh tree (rodhra) Symplocos racemosa,

lodh tree (\dot{savara}) $\rightarrow lodhra$. Symplocos

long pepper (*māgadha*) Piper longum, L.

#2420:

lac (*lākṣā*) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). See

See NK: 1, #1928; but cf. AVS: 3, 245: long pepper (pippalī) Piper longum, L. See ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928: 72, 77, 81–83, 101, 116, 164 lotus stalk (mṛṇāla) "Leaf stalk of sacred lotus" GVDB: 318: 76 luffa (*garāgarī*) → gargaraka? Luffa echinata, Roxb. See NK: 1, #1517: luffa (kośātaka) = koṣītakī, luffa: luffa (kosātakya) Luffa cylindrica, (L.) M. J. Roem. or L. acutangula, (L.) Roxb. See ADPS: 252, NK: 1, #1514 etc: luffa ($kos\bar{\imath}tak\bar{\imath}$) = $kos\bar{\imath}tak\bar{\imath}$. Luffa cylindrica, (L.) M. J. Roem. or L. acutangula, (L.) Roxb. ADPS: 252–253, NK: 1, #1514 etc. GVDB: 121: 97, 114, 219 luffa gourd ($kośavat\bar{\iota}$) = $koṣ\bar{\iota}tak\bar{\iota}$, luffa : 114 mahua (madhūka) Madhuca longifolia, (Koenig) Macbride. See AVS: 3, 362 f: maidenhair fern (hamsāhvayā) Adiantum lunaluatum Burm f. GVDB: 463: 164 mango (āmra) Mangifera indica Linn. GVDB: 37:97 marking-nut tree (aruskara) Semecarpus anacardium L. See bhallātaka (marking-nut tree): 105 marking-nut tree (bhallātaka) Semecarpus anacarium, L. See NK: 1, #2269, AVS: 5, 98: 72, 100, 219 medhshingi (vijayā2) Dolichandrone falcata (DC.) The Sauśrutanighanţu gives a number of synonyms for vijayā (Suvedī and Tīvārī 2000: 5.77, 10.143). But one of them, visānī (also meṣaśrṅgī), is sometimes equated with Dolichandrone falcata (DC.) Seemann (ADPS: 518; GVDB: 373 f, a plant used as an abortifacient and fish poison (NK: #862): 105 Midday flower (bandhūka) Pentapetes phoenicea, L. See NK: 1, #1836, GVDB: 268:

migraine tree (agnimantha) Premna

corymbosa, Rottl. See AVS 1927,

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GJM1: 523: = P. integrifolia/serratifolia,
   L: 114
milk-white (kṣīraśuklā) An unidentified
   plant. GVDB: 126: see purple roscoea
   and giant potato: 43, 221
mongoose (nakula) nakula. Urva edwardsii
   or the often sympatric U.
   auropunctatus (small Indian
   mongoose, usually an eater of smaller
   creatures than snakes) (BIA: ch. 5), On
   mongooses and snakes, see BIA: 98–99;
   IW: 112: 101
monitor lizard (godhā) Varanus
   bengalensis, Schneider. See
   Reptiles: 58: 43, 101
monkey jack (lakuca) Artocarpus lakoocha,
   Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham. See GJM1: 597,
   IGP 99, IPM 3.2338f., pace AVS: 1, 215:
'muddy' (kardama) unknown. See ?:
mung beans (mudga) Phaseolus radiatus L.
   GVDB: 310-311: 75, 78, 148
mung beans (māsaka) Phaseolus mungo
   Linn. GVDB: 308: 98
muni grass (nārācaka) Saccharum
   bengalense, Retz.?. See NK: 1, #2184:
myrobalan (abhayā) Terminalia chebula,
   Retz. See ADPS: 172, NK: 1, #2451,
   Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 214: 67, 114, 121
myrobalans (pathyā) Terminalia chebula
   Retz. See NK: 1, #2451:
natron (suvarcikā) Sodium carbonate.
   NK: 2, #45. Dalhana identifies suvarcikā
   with svarjikṣāra 4.8.50 (Su 1938: 441):
   82, 116
neem tree (nimba) Azadirachta indica A.
   Juss. GVDB: 226: 40, 164
nutgrass (kuruvinda) Unknown. Dalhana
   on 5.3.15 (Su 1938: 568) glossed the
   term as nutgrass, but noted other
   opinions that it was a whetstone or a
   very special metallic gem. T. B. Singh
   and Chunekar (GVDB: 108) added that
   it could be a variety of rice, sastika
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dhānya : 120

ADPS: 21, NK: 1, #2025, AVS: 4, 348;

- nutgrass (*mustaka*) Cyperus rotundus, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: 2, 296, NK: 1, #782:
- nutgrass (*mustā*) Cyperus rotundus, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: 2, 296, NK: 1, #782: 220
- oleander spurge (*snuhī*) Euphorbia neriifolia, L., or E. antiquorum, L. See ADPS: 448, AVS: 2, 388, AVS: 3, 1, NK: 1, #988, IGP 457b:
- orpiment (*haritāla*) Arsenii trisulphidum. See NK v. 2, p. 20 ff:
- panacea twiner (*arkaparṇī*) See *arkapuṣpī*, panacea twiner:
- panacea twiner (arkapuṣpī) → arkaparṇī,
 Tylophora indica (Burm. f.) Merr.
 GVDB: 23–24. Maybe identical to
 Indian ipecac, giant potato and similar
 sweet, milky plants. See GVDB: 24, 127,
 238, 441, 443 for discussion. For
 discussion in the context of
 Holostemma creeper, see ADPS: 195
 and AVS: 3, 171. The etymology of the
 name suggests Helianthus annus Linn.,
 but this plant is native to the Americas:
 115, 218, 220
- parakeet (*śuka*) Psittacula krameri/eupatria/cyanocephala. See Woodcock 1980: 64:
- peacock (*mayūra*) Pavo cristatus. See Woodcock 1980: 39:
- peas (hareṇu) hareṇu = satīna. Pisum sativum, L. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 419–420, 467–468) notes that two plants are usually meant under this name, but there is no agreement on the identity of the second: 76, 115, 116, 121
- peepul tree (*aśvattha*) Ficus religiosa, L. See ADPS: 63: 123
- periploca of the woods (*meṣaśṛṅga*) Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. See AVS: 3, 107, NK: 1, #1173: 100
- pheasant peacock (jīvajīvaka) jīvajīvaka. ?. See ?:
- plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat

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(kṣīriṇī) various milky plants, perhaps
                                                   AVS: 2, 357:
   including Euphorbia hirta Linn.
                                               purging nut (dravant\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow m\bar{u}sikaparnī.
   (asthma plant) and E. microphylla
                                                  Jatropha curcas, L. See AVS: 3, 261,
   Heyne (Gulf sandmat) (GVDB: 127):
                                                   NK: 1, #1374:
   218
                                               purging nut (mūṣikā) Jatropha curcas, L.
plumed cockscomb (indīvara) Uncertain;
                                                  See AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374: 100
   possibly Celosia argentea Linn. But see
                                               purple calotropis (arka) Calotropis
   the useful discussion in GVDB: 44-45.
                                                   gigantea, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 52,
   Possibly another name for thorn apple
                                                   AVS: 1, 341, NK: 1, #427, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 57,
   (karambha), q.v.: 223
                                                   Chopra IDG: 305-308: 34, 43, 72
pointed gourd (patola) Trichosanthes
                                               purple calotropis (khadyotaka) \rightarrow arka?
   dioica, Roxb. GVDB: 232–233: 76, 114
                                                   Calotropis gigantea, (L.) R. Br. See
poison berry (bṛhatī) Solanum violaceum,
                                                   ADPS: 52, AVS: 1, 341, NK: 1, #427,
   Ortega. See ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329,
                                                   Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 63:
   AVS: 5, 151: 72, 77, 115, 116
                                               purple roscoea (kṣīrakākolī) GVDB: 89
poison-altar (?) (viṣavedikā) Unknown.
                                                  notes that many physicians use Roscoea
   Possibly, at a guess, visamustika
                                                   procera Wall. in this context. But the
   (strychnine tree)? GVDB: 373 Or viṣā
                                                  identification is uncertain. Possibly
   (Himalayan monkshood): 105
                                                   connected to milk-white or giant
pomegranate (dādima) Punica granatum
                                                   potato: 75, 218, 220
   Linn. GVDB: 201–202: 63, 81, 82
                                               racket-tailed drongo (bhrngarāja) Dicrurus
pondweed (paripelavā) Normally a neuter
                                                   paradiseus. See Woodcock 1980: 123:
   noun. T. B. Singh and Chunekar
                                               radish (mūlaka) Raphanus sativus, L. See
   (GVDB: 238, 264-265, 409) argued that
                                                   NK: 1, #2098: 79, 80
   plava and śaivāla are the same thing, and
                                               rajmahal hemp (morața) \rightarrow m\bar{u}rv\bar{\iota},
   may be either Zannichellia palustris, L.,
                                                   Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Wight
   or Potamogeton pectinatus, L: 116
                                                   et Arn. Good discussion at
pondweed (śevāla) Zannichellia palustris
                                                  GVDB: 314-316, 324: 114
   L. See horned pondweed: 25
                                               rajmahal hemp (m\bar{u}rv\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow mora\underline{\iota}a,
portia tree (pārīṣa) Thespesia populnea
                                                  Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Wight
   (L.) Sol. ex. Corr. See ADPS: 352:
                                                  et Arn. Good discussion at
prickly chaff-flower (apāmārga)
                                                   GVDB: 314–316, 324:
   Achyranthes aspera, L. See GJM1: 524 f,
                                               rattan (vetra) Calamus rotang, L. See
   AVS: 1, 39, ADPS: 44 f, AVS: 3, 2066 f,
                                                   AVS: 1, 330, NK: 1, #413:
   Dymock: 3, 135: 39, 43, 75, 221
                                               red chalk (gairika) gairika: 116
prickly chaff-flower (vasira) also vaśīra.
                                               red gourd (bimbī) Coccinia indica, W. & A.
   Perhaps Achyranthes aspera, L.
                                                   See PVS 1994.4.715; NK: 1, #534: 97
   GVDB: 362 describes several possible
                                               ribbed gourd (karkotaka) Luffa acutangula,
   identities, including sūryāvarta, prickly
                                                   (L.) Roxb.? (Mormodica
   chaff-flower and markatatṛṇa. See also
                                                   cochinchinensis, Spreng.? Cf. Luffa
   vasukavasira (GVDB: 363) : 221
                                                   tuberosa). See AVS: 3, 347 (NK: 1,
prickly chaff-flower (vaśira) See prickly
                                                   #1640 1643; NK: 1, #1520):
   chaff-flower:
                                               rice grains (taṇḍula) Oriza sativa, Linn.
prickly-leaved elephant's foot (gojihv\bar{a}) \rightarrow
                                                  Same as unhusked rice (śāli)
   gojī. Elephantopus scaber, L. See
                                                   GVDB: 174; or just "grains": 26
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chaff: 26 rock salt (saindhava) See NK: 2, M#48, Watt_{Comm}: 963–971: 26, 63, 82 rosha grass (dhyāmaka) Cymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) Wats. See AVS: 2, 285, NK: 1, #177: 116 sacred grass (kuśa) Desmostachya bipinnata, Stapf. See AVS: 2, 326, Kew: sacred lotus (kamala) Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn. GVDB: 73-74: 219 sacred lotus (padma) Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn. See NK: 1, #1698: 25, 76, 98 sacred lotus (prapundarīka) Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn. See Dutt 110, NK: 1, #1698: sage-leaved alangium (ankolla) Alangium salvifolium (Linn. f.) Wang. GVDB: 5-6: 97 sage-leaved alangium (ankota) Alangium salvifolium, (L. f.) Wang. See AVS: 1, 77; cf. NK: 1, #88: sal tree (śāla) Shorea robusta, Gaertn.f. See AVS: 5, 124: sandalwood (candana) Santalum album, L. See ADPS: 111, NK: 1, #2217: 76, 78, 116 sappan wood (patanga) Caesalpinia sappan, L. See AVS: 1, 323, AVS: 2, 847 f: sappanwood (pattānga) Also pattanga. Caesalpinia sappan, L. AVS: 1, 323, K&B: 2,847 f, GVDB: 234:44 scaly, red-streaked fish (cilicima) An unidentified fish that is absolutely not to be eaten with milk. Described in Bhela (1.12.7), Caraka (1.26.83) and Suśruta (1.20.8, 13). Circular, red streaks, round eyes and prominent scales, and "normally goes on land.": scarlet mallow (bandhujīva) Pentapetes phoenicea, L. NK: #1836, GVDB: 268: 99 scented pavonia (bālaka) Pavonia odorata, Willd. See ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822: 116

rice-grain chaff (śālitaṇḍulakāṇḍana) See

scented pavonia (toya) → bālaka? Pavonia odorata, Willd. ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822: scutch grass (*dūrvā*) Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers. (GVDB: 205): 217 selu plum (śelu) Cordia myxa, L. non Forssk. See GJM1: 529 (2), IGP: 291b, cf. AVS: 3, 1677 f; cf. AVS: 2, 180 (C. dichotoma, Forst.f.), NK: 1, #672 (C. latifolia, Roxb.): 77, 114 sesame (tila) Sesamum indicum L. GVDB: 183: sesame oil (taila) Sesamum indicum L. GVDB: 183: 43 sheep (urabhra) Ovis orientalis, Gmelin?. See BIA 249: silk-cotton tree (śālmalī) Bombax malabarica. See Issar: 152: siris (śirīṣa) Albizia lebbeck, Benth. See AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91:114 siris seeds (śirīṣamāṣaka) Albizia lebbeck, Benth. See AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91: 97 small-flowered crape myrtle (*sidhraka*) Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb. See GVDB: 432: 120 'snake mallow' ($mah\bar{a}bal\bar{a}$) \rightarrow sahadevā. Sida spinosa, L. See NK: 1, #2301, ADPS: 74, Index Kewensis: 'snake-killer' (sarpaghāti) unknown. See ?: snakeroot (sugandh \bar{a}) \rightarrow sarpagandh \bar{a} Rauvolfia serpentina Benth. ex. Kurz. See *sarpagandhā*. But may be Aristolochia indica Linn. Has been identified with nākulī, or gandhanākulī. See (GVDB: 219, 436): 104 soda crystals (suvarjikā) Sodium carbonate. See NK: 2, #45: spikenard (jaṭāmāṃsī) Nardostachys jatamansi DC GVDB: 163, etc: spikenard (māmsī) Nardostachys grandiflora, DC. See NK: 1, #1691: 116 spikenard (nalada) \rightarrow māmsī.

Nardostachys grandiflora, DC. See

spiny bitter cucumber (*karkāruka*)

NK: 1, #1691:95

Momordica cochinchinensis (Lour.) Spreng., (Thunb.) Cogn. SeeAVS: 2, 1135, IGP 754 (or Beninkasa hispida?AVS: 2, 1127; cf. AVS: 1, 261): strychnine tree (viṣamuṣṭika) Strychnos nux vomica Linn. GVDB: 373: 221 sugar (*sitā*) Dalhana makes this equation at 1.37.25 (Su 1938: 162): 116 sugar (śarkara) Saccharum officinarum, Linn. NK: #2182: 101 sugar cane (iksu) Saccharum officinarum, Linn. NK: #2182: 101 sunflower $(s\bar{u}ryavall\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow \bar{a}dityavall\bar{\iota}$, sūryamukhī, Helianthus annūs Linn. GVDB: 35, 443: 114 swan (hamsa) hamsa. ?. See ?: sweet flag (vacā) Acorus calamus Linn. See GVDB: 352-355: 75, 82 sweet melon (ervāruka) Cucumis melo, L. See AVS: 2, 227; AVS: 2, 1140-3, IGP 325–6, NK: 1, #729 (C. momordica): sweet plants (madhuravarga) The sweet plants are enumerated at Suśrutasaṃhitā 1.42.11. See also GVDB: 127: 43 sweet-scented oleander (aśvamāra) Nerium oleander, L. See ADPS: 223, NK: 1, sweet-scented oleander (aśvamāraka) Nerium oleander, L. See ADPS: 223, NK: 1, #1709: 104 teak (śāka) Tectona grandis, L.f. See AVS: 5, 245, (MW: 1061): Tellicherry bark (*kutaja*) Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G.Don, with Wrightia tinctoria and W. arborea considered GVDB: 101-102, ADPS: 267–270 : 72, 216 thorn apple (karambha) Datura metel, L. See GVDB: 76 for useful discussion. Also, AVS: 2, 305 (cf. Abhidhānamañjarī), NK: 1, #796 ff. Potter_{rev}: 292 f, ADPS: 132. Possibly the same plant as plumed cockscomb (indīvara) (GVDB: 76, 44–45): 105,

214, 221 three heating spices (tryūṣana) śunthī (Dried ginger) Zingiber officinale, Roscoe. ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, AVS: 5, 435, IGP 1232, pippalī (long pepper) Piper longum, L.ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928, and marica (black pepper) Piper nigrum, L.ADPS: 294, NK: 1, #1929: 115 three-leaved caper (varuna) Crataeva magna (Lour.) DC. See AVS: 2, 202; cf. NK: 1, #696: 100 top layer of fermented liquor (surāmaṇḍa) K&B: 2, 502, NK: 2, appendix VI, #49, McHugh 2021: 39: 41, 42 tree cotton (*kārpāsa*) G. arboreum L. ADPS: 231. Pace the identifications of T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 92, 247), since G. barbadense L. is native to South America and G. herbaceum L. which is native to Africa: 40, 223 tree cotton (picu) See tree cotton (kārpāsa): 42, 44 turmeric (gaurī) Curcuma longa, L. See ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750: 76 turmeric (haridrā) Curcuma longa Linn. GVDB: 465: 77, 115, 121 turmeric (rajanī) Curcuma longa, L. ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750: 26, 116 turpeth $(trivrt) \rightarrow trvrt\bar{a}$. Operculina turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso = Ipmoea turpethum R. Br. GVDB: 197.: 70, 101, 166, 214 two kinds of salt (vasukavasira) See the discussion by T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 362–363), who note that when vasuka is mentioned together with vasira, two varieties of salt are often meant (see vasukavasirā): 63 unhusked rice (śāli) Oriza sativa, Linn.

GVDB: 395–396: 26, 221 various kinds of honey (*madhuvarga*)

Suśrutasamhitā's eight categories of

honey. See Suśrutasamhitā 1.45.132 and

Dutt: 278-279: velvet-leaf (pāthā) Cissampelos pariera, L. See ADPS: 366, NK: 1, #592, GJM1: 573, AVS: 1, 95; cf. AVS: 2, 277: 34, 67, 82, 114 velvet-mite (indragopa) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). Lienhard 1978: 96 verbena (*bhārngī*) \rightarrow phañjī. Clerodendrum serratum, L. See AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87: verbena (phañjī) Clerodendrum serratum, L. See AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87: 99 'Virāṭa's plant' (vairāṭaka) unknown. See ?: watered buttermilk (udaśvit) MW: 183: 97 watermelon (kālindaka) Citrullus lanatus (Thumnb.) Matsum & Nak. See IGP 257, NK: 1, #596, AVS: 2, 1149: weaver's beam tree (muskaka) Schrebera swietenioides, Roxb. See AVS: 5, 88, L.: 114 Lord, NK: 1, #2246: 72, 120 'web-milk' (jālakṣīri) unknown. See ?: wheat (*godhūma*) Triticum vulgare, L. See HK: white babool (arimeda) Acacia NK: 1, #615: leucophloea, (Roxb.) Willd. See AVS: 1, 23: 34 white calotropis (alarka) Calotropis procera, (Ait.) R. Br. See NK: 1, #428, Chopra: 46b, Chopra IDG: 305-308: 43 white clitoria ($Xsit\bar{a}$) \rightarrow śvetā? Clitoria ternatea, L. See AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, white clitoria $(giry\bar{a}hv\bar{a}) \rightarrow \acute{s}vet\bar{a}$. Clitoria GVDB: 357: 213 ternatea, L. See AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, white clitoria (śvetā) \rightarrow giryāhvā. Clitoria 98, 100 ternatea, L. See AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, #621:98 white cutch tree (somavalka) Acacia polyacantha, Willd. See AVS: 1, 30, IGP 98, 99 7, GJM1: 602, AVS: 2, 935; pace NK: 1, #1038:99,120 white dammer tree (sarja) Vateria indica, L. See NK: 1, #2571, AVS: 5, 349 f, AVS: 1, 292 f, Chopra: 253a: 34 white siris (*kiṇihī*) Albizia procera, (Roxb.) 115, 116

Benth. See GVDB 98, NK: 1, #93:115 white teak $(k\bar{a} \pm mar\bar{i}) \rightarrow madhuparn\bar{i}$. Gmelina arborea, Roxb. See GJM1: 543, Trees: 51, ADPS: 240: 76, 78 white water-lily (kumuda) Nymphaea alba, Linn. GVDB: 105: 25 wild asparagus ($bahuputr\bar{a}$) \rightarrow nandana? Asparagus racemosus, Willd. See further wild asparagus (śatāvarī): 99 wild asparagus (śatāvarī) Asparagus racemosus, Willd. See ADPS: 441, AVS: 1, 218, NK: 1, #264, IGP: 103, AVS: 4, 249 ff, Dymock: 3, 482 ff: 74-76, 78, 148, 224 wild celery (agnika) \rightarrow may be $bhall\bar{a}taka$, lāngalī, ajamodā, moraţa, or agnimantha, GVDB: 4. Uncertain: 114 wild celery (ajamodā) Apium graveolens, wild chinchona (kādamba) Anthocephalus cadamba, Miq. See NK: 1, #204: wild mustard (saurīyaka) Cleome viscosa, L.? (cf. Rā.4.144). See AVS: 2, 116, Withania (aśvagandhā) Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal. See AVS: 5, 409 f, Dymock: 2, 566 f., Chevallier 150: 43, wolfsbane (vatsanābha) Aconitum napellus, L. See AVS: 1, 47, NK: 1, #42, Potter_{rev}: 4 f. Or Aconitum chasmanthum Stapf ex Holmes, wood apple (kapittha) Limonia acidissima, L. See AVS: 3, 327, NK: 1, #1021:77, woodrose (*mūṣikakarnī*) Jatopha curcas, L. AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374. GVDB: 317; ADPS: 23–25 discuss this issue well: woodworm (ghuṇa) See note to Atharvaveda 4.16: yellow-berried nightshade (ksudrā) Solanum virginianum, L. See ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 164:

Glossary

abīja (seedless): 62	lumps (granthi): 61
afflicted (upasṛṣṭa): 62	
ārtava (seasonal blood): 62	māruta (wind): 62
blood (śoṇita): 61	pūtipūya (foul-smelling pus): 62
blood (rakta): 62	pūtipūya (stinking pus): 61
blood (<i>śoṇita</i>): 61f	
(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	rakta (blood): 62
caustic (<i>kṣāra</i>): 63	retas (semen): 61
decomposition (kuṇapa): 61f	sannipāta (humoral colligation): 62
(1 11 / - / - / -	seasonal blood (ārtava): 62
foul-smelling pus (pūtipūya): 62	seedless (abīja): 62
granthi (lumps): 61	semen (retas): 61
granun (rumps). 01	smell of decomposition (kuṇapa): 62
humoral colligation (sannipāta): 62	śonita (blood): 61f
riamera companion (comprim), c_	sperm (śukra): 61
kṣāra (caustic): 63	stinking pus (pūtipūya): 61
kṣīṇa (low volume): 61	śukra (sperm): 61
kunapa (smell of decomposition): 62	
kuṇapa (decomposition): 61f	upasṛṣṭa (afflicted): 62
low volume (kṣīṇa): 61	wind (<i>māruta</i>): 62

Todo list

Can't be "sedation"	35
JG could you provide a standard citation reference for this inform-	
ation?	61
I have replaced the plant-names with entries from my plant data-	
base	63
This is a change we should make in the edition	67
You need not give all the grammatical details about śrotādi. As-	
sume you are talking to knowledgeable Sanskrit scholars	68
Perhaps kalka here could also mean the Terminalia Bellerica (विभीतक).	70
Euphorbia Antiquorum (Antique spurge)	72
The webpage https://hindi.shabd.in/vairagya-shatakam-bhag-	
acharya-arjun-tiwari/post/117629 says that this verse belongs	
to the <i>Nītiratna</i> . I could not find this text	75
The provisional edition should be modified accordingly	77
There, Dalhana comments that deliberation on avapīḍa had been	
done earlier when it was mentioned. Find that description to	
know more details	79
Search for the section where the treatment of <i>ākṣepaka</i> is described.	80
Make the first letter of sentence capital	80
?	86
?	86
?	86
(?)	86
Cf. Arthaśāstra 1.21.8	94
I'm still unhappy about this verse	97
Mention this in the introduction as an example of the scribe know-	
ing the vulgate.	97
fn about sadyas+	97

226 Glossary

Bear's bile instead of deer's bile
punarṇṇavā in the N & K MSS
śrita for śṛta
explain more
Medical difference from Sharma
example where the vulgate clarifies that these should be used sep-
arately; appears to be a gloss inserted into the vulgate text 100
The two uses of prāpta are hard to translate. prāptā $h o k$ ṣipraṃ is
an example of the vulgate banalizing the Sanskrit text to make
sense of a difficult passage
$\sqrt{\text{vyadh not }\sqrt{\text{vedh (also elsewhere and for the ears)}}$, causative
optative
-> ativișa
Look up the ca. reference
Come back to the issue of "kalpa". Look up passages in the Kośa. 117
write footnote: don't repeat ativiṣā; vulgate similar to H 12:
material corresponds to SS.1.45.205ab, where it describes how al-
cohol affects the body
Or "There are 20 phanins and 6 mandalins. The same number are
known. There are 13 Rājīmats." Or even, "there are 20 Phaṇins
and six of them are Mandalins." Are phanins really the same as
darvīkaras?
grammar
ri- ṛ-?
varṇa means "colour" elsewhere?
where is cutting with a knife related to removing bile or phlegm 144
maṣī burned charcoal. Find refs
find ref
Check out these refs
meaning of kalpa
or a dual?
Footnote here about who is speaking to whom
a kind of asthma?
Not happy with the last part
connecting with the previous pāda?
(atyartha? excessive?)
fordvādaśādikaḥ)? not clear to me, is it dvādaśādhikaḥ? 150
(any better medical terms for them?)

Glossary

(since the word lagha is not clear to me) $\dots \dots \dots$
Not too happy with it.) $\dots \dots \dots$
(not sure about it)
(Not in vulgate)
(I am looking for a better translation)
(I'd need to rework on it)
(I'd need to rework on it and think about the sequencing of the
number)
(āmadoṣa? Not too sure)
(2nd hemistich is incomplete)
(not too sure about the meaning of vyapada) 152
not so sure about sodāvarte
not so sure about it, MW mentions others like Cordia Myxa and
Alangium hexapetalum
not sure about it
(sāmāhāya- any better word?)
Not so happy with this translation
\mid (Not happy with it)
(the second hemistich is incomplete) $\dots \dots \dots$
can śṛta mean here boiled milk? Not happy with the last part \dots 155
the rest of the text is unclear to me 155
(not so sure about it). [ghṛtābhyaṅgonavasthāsu should it be like
ghṛtābhyaṅgo 'navasthāsu?, svedā lepaḥ ghṛtābhyaṅgonavas-
thāsu ca yojayet] (Not so happy with the translation) 156
See also Dalhaṇa at 1.1.1 (Su 1938: 1)
See chapter 40 of Sūtrasthāna
vasā / medas / majjan
Does bhūtādi a compound or it means ahaṅkāra or ego? 169