A Translation of the Nepalese Text of the Suśrutasaṃhitā

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samanta



Śārīrasthāna 2: On Semen and Menstrual Fluid

Literature

Meulenbeld offered an annotated overview of this chapter and a bibliography of earlier scholarship to 2002. ¹⁵⁵ 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*).
- Semen $(retas)^{156}$ is incompetent to produce offspring if it is [characterized by] wind, bile, phlegm, blood (\acute{sonita}) , 157 decomposition (kunapa), lumps (granthi), 158 stinking pus $(p\bar{u}tip\bar{u}ya)$, low volume $(kṣ\bar{\imath}na)$, urine, or feces.

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.

JG could you provide a standard citation reference for this information? 4 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. This can also be known by means of the humour, colour and pain.
 - In these cases, that which displays decomposition (kuṇ apa), lumps and the putrid smell of pus is incurable ($as\bar{a}dhya$). And otherwise it is curable ($s\bar{a}dhya$).
 - Among these, the kind which shows decomposition, or coagula, or putrid pus is incurable. The other types, however, can be treated.
- 6 And there is a verse on this.

An expert should overcome the first three of these sperm pathologies with special treatments such as unction and sweating, as well as by means of a urethral instillation (uttarabasti). 163

6a In that context, when the sperm is of the nature of wind, there is a tisane

- 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

find out about uttarabasti

 $(\bar{a}sth\bar{a}pana)$ consisting of Bengal quince and Indian kudzu. One may use an oily preparation in the instillations, with well-cooked mahua, grey orchid, deodar, and chir pine. One can also make the patient drink clarified butter cooked with pomegranate, citron fruit, rock salt, a caustic $(k \bar{s} \bar{a} r a)$, and two kinds of salt.

- When the sperm is of the nature of bile, there is a tisane (*āsthāpana*) consisting of the cooked milky sap of Malay beechwood and liquorice with milk. One should also apply a paste (*kalka*) of a white dammer tree and axlewood in the vagina. One should apply an oily enema (*anuvāsana*) of sesame oil cooked with liquorice; and it should only be applied as an upper enema.¹⁶⁴
 - One should make him swallow ghee cooked with wild sugar cane, common smilax, heart-leaved moonseed, white teak, false daisy, and the five roots.
- 6c When the sperm is of the nature of phlegm, there is a tisane (āsthāpana) consisting of a decoction (kaṣāya) of golden shower tree. And one should also apply an oily enema (anuvāsana) of sesame oil cooked with long pepper, embelia and honey; and it should only be applied as an upper enema. He should be given to drink a ghee cooked with hairy bergenia, white teak, emblic, long pepper, bearded premna, and prickly chaff-flower.
- 3.2.6d And there are verses about this.
 - 3.2.7 When there is blood in the sperm, the physician should give the person ghee cooked with flowers of the fire-flame bush, catechu, pomegranate, and arjun.
 - 3.2.8 When it smells like a corpse, he should drink ghee cooked with the sal group of trees. †When lumps appear, it is cooked with stones in flame-of-the-forest and also in ash. 165

7 In case the sperm shows signs of decomposition, one should



the sentence.

¹⁶³ Dalhaṇa on 3.2.6 (Su 1938: 345) noted that "unction and sweating" indicates the "five treatements": वमन, विरेचन, अनिरूह, अनुवासन and उत्तरबस्ति. He noted that the explicit mention of urethral enema in the verse was for the purpose of highlighting its priority. However, a natural reading of the verse does not suggest that these distinctions were in the author's mind.

¹⁶⁴ By specifying "upper enema" the author is clarifying that this is not a rectal enema.

¹⁶⁵ The text and translation of this sentence is uncertain.

- 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 fig-tree.
- 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.
- 10 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.
- 10A By not engaging in sexual activities with women for a long time and similarly through the use of expedients and instruments
- 10B By intense use of astringent, pungent or bitter substances
- 10C Like an acid or a salty, oily or fermented solution, that has just stood somewhere for some time,
- 10D deteriorates both by the effect of time going by and by interaction with yogi's*
- 10E similarly in case of affection of the female system one should prescribe oleation and other similar treatment.
- 10F Precisely as formulated for external use, one could prescribe exactly the same for internal administration as well.
- 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.
- 10H One should prescribe either an intravaginal solution of Payasyā, Kāśmarya fruit, Kṣīravidārī and Udaka sap or lumps drenched in diluted milk.
- 10I A sip from the palm of the hand of Madhukamunga and astringent betel
- 10J Furthermore, in case of trouble caused by bile and in the menstrual cycle.

10K The patient should drink milky Kākolī sap and a decoction of Vidārī to which some candied sugar is added

- 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.
- 10M and a pinch of astringent Paan*
- 10N When disease is caused by phlegm, he must drink an astringent sandalwood and acrid Christmas rose solution.
- 100 ... or a paste of young tree sprouts soaked in a plant juice.
- 10P he must lick or sip bits of Tinduka, wood apple, slime apple and sandal powder or Kṣandra.
- 10Q Sarjadhava paste should be placed inside the vagina
- 10R a pinch of Ladhra and astringent Tinduka
- 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.
- 10T One should insert into the vagina a salve* with Kustha and cedar extracts.
- 10U and add just a pinch of something astringent
- 10V in case the sperm is clearly in decomposition, the patient must be prescribed to drink a astringent beverage of Manjista and astringent sandalwood
- 10W or of Kuṭaja fruit, sandalwood and sandal sweetened with sugarcane candy.
- 10X or in case there is obvious pus, this is exactly what the patient should be given
- 10Y and the lady should be prescribed to place inside the vagina a salve of cachou and arjuna
- 10Z and for both a pinch of something astringent is indicated is just right.
- 10A1 in case of*, he should ingest an astringent solution of false black pepper, coral tree and Manjista.
- 10A2 one should introduce into the vagina a paste of Surastastra (?)* and Rocana as well as a salve of Bhadrasriya.
- 10A3 Both must receive just a sip of something astringent.
- 10A4 Here is more.

11

12 Generally speaking, at the end of the period one should

- apply an internal cleansing from menstrual discharge*
- 13 and one should definitely prepare both cotton-plant paste and salutary beverages.
- 14 in case the sperm spreads a foul-smelling stench and definitely when there is blood
- 15 the patient should drink decoctions of sandal or sandalpaste.*
- 14AB and in case of lumps and clots in his sperm he should consume a salutary Tryusana with coral swirl fruits.
- 14A and drink a beverage of acrid dry ginger, Hing and holy basil.

16

23

24 That being said, when sperm is not causing disease, even then all of this may serve to purify the female system*

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?

26 Once she has taken a ritual bath after her period, a woman should put eyes on her husband before anyone else.

- 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.
- 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.
- 31 Each month again she should be approached sexually.*
- 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 Lakṣmaṇā, Vaṭaśuṅgā, 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.
- 32a Here are some more verses.
- 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,
- 12ab bright with splendour equally due to the smell of honey as to the smoothness of oil.
 - 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.
 - 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.

 - 20 ... fever, lamenting pain, anaemia*, tiredness and others

- signs of disturbance of Vāta. A minor concomitant disease may easily set in motion (tarunyā).
- 21cd Because these afflictions have a recurrent character, the woman becomes amenorrhoeic.
 - 22 In such a case a diet is indicated including meat, Kulattha-pulses, sour Tila-seeds, Māṣa-beans and whine and for drinks (cow)urine, whey and sour curd.
 - 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.
 - 29 eṣūttarottaram vidyādāyurārogyameva ca || prajāsaubhāgyamaiśvaryam balam ca divasesu vai ||
 - 30 ataḥ paraṃ pañcamyāṃ saptamyāṃ navamyāmekādaśyāṃ ca strīkāmaḥ; trayodaśīprabhṛtayo nindyāḥ ||
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 of her offspring. There are arguments in favour of both theories. In so far as in dark, yellow and white (kṛṣṇapītasvetāsu) earths (bhūmiṣu) snakes, trees, and so on

(sarppavṛścikagalagoṇādayaḥ) 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.

- 36 Here are some more verses.
- 36a He whose eyes are entered by a pure wind
- 36bj will have oblong downcast eyes, dark or bright.
- 36c When bile with phlegm both are present unsullied in a man's eye
- 36d then in that man's eye the yellow, green and reddish-brown will all light up together.
- 36e when phlegm has shaken off all kinds of bodily secretions from someone's eyes,
- 36f then both irises of that person will light up brightly shining.
- 36g Whenever blood with phlegm move around in a someone's eyes,
- 36h he will appear to have either bluish-dark or blood-shot pupils.
- 36i Just as a lump of ghee melts when placed near a fire, 166
- 36j so a woman's propensity to ovulate glides into receptivity in contact with a man.
- 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.
- 37.1 When in the mixture there is an excess of male sperm, a fertile woman will create two male children*.
- 37.2 whereas when there is an excess of female semen then similarly the woman engenders two girls. But there is no certainty.*

¹⁶⁶ Cf. the attempt by Das (2003: 222–241) to identify the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*'s descriptions with the physical processes involved as known to Modern Establishment Medicine, and also the self-contradictions in the ancient āyurvedic medical models.

- 37.3 A child born from a man who has but a poor sperm to give his wife is called asevyah (impotent).*
- 38cd When a man has a fellatio he does not have to doubt his penis will get up erect.*
 - 38 A boy born from a father with poor sperm becomes an asekya.
 - 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. *
 - 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 īrṣyakaṃ is:
 - 41 somebody who has to watch sexual intercourse of others before being able to his own sexual activities should be known as an <code>\text{irsyakah.*}</code> He who turns towards copulation**
 - 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.
 - 42 see 3.2.41
 - 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. ***
 - 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 saṇḍha.*
 - 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.
 - 46 It is to be expected that what the mother eats will reflect in how children behave both in the uterus and after birth.*
 - 47 Now when two women are having sex and somehow succeed in making fit both their sperm contributions then a boneless being is born.
 - 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 ...
 - 49 ... showing the obvious signs of pregnancy month by month in

- the pregnant lady.
- 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.
- 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 (kūnipaṇgur) or dumb,
- 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.
- 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,
- 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 ...*
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.







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

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

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

9069801248.

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

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ary of State for India), ark:/13960/s2kbk5zcrg9.

KEWA

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MW

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NAK

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NCC Raghavan, V., et al. (1949–), New Catalogus Catalogorum, an

Alphabetical Register of Sanskrit and Allied Works and Authors, 39 vols. (Madras University Sanskrit Series; Madras: University of Madras); v.1: revised edition, 1968. Searchable at

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PW Böhtlingk, Otto, and Roth, Rudolph (1855-75), Sanskrit-

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Wissenschaften), url, accessed 18/05/2023.

PWK Böhtlingk, Otto (1879), Sanskrit-wörterbuch in kürzerer

fassung (St. Petersburg: Kaiserlichen Akademie der

Wissenschaften), URL, accessed 18/05/2023.

RORI Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute.

Śabdasindhu Gupta, Umeśachandra, and Sena, Nagendra Nātha (1983),

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ADPS Sivarajan, V. V., and Balachandran, Indira (1994), *Ayurvedic Drugs and Their Plant Sources* (New Delhi, Bombay,

Calcutta: Oxford & IBH Publishing).

AVS Warrier, P. K., Nambiar, V. P. K., and Ramankutty, C.

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Issar

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IW Israel, Samuel, et al. (1988), Indian Wildlife: Sri Lanka Nepal

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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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Kew Gardens (2024), "Plants of the World," Royal Botanic

Gardens, url.

MBG Missouri Botanical Garden (2024), "Missouri Botanical

Garden: Plant Finder," Missouri Botanical Garden, url.

NK Nadkarni, K. M. (1982), Dr. K. M. Nadkarni's Indian Ma-

teria Medica, with Ayurvedic, Unani-tibbi, Siddha, Allopathic, Homeopathic, Naturopathic & Home Remedies, Appendices & Indexes ... in Two Volumes, ed. A. K. Nadkarni, 2 vols. (3 ed., revised and enlarged by A. K. Nadkarni, Bombay: Popular

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aconite leaf (?) (viṣapatrikā) Unknown. Cf.
                                                  Wall. (\leftarrow vasuhatta), according to
   perhaps, vatsanābha (wolfsbane). Cf.
                                                  Cakrapāṇidatta. See the discussion by
   GVDB: 373: 125
                                                  T. B. Singh and Chunekar
'alas, alas' (hālāhala) unknown. See Cf.
                                                  (GVDB: 362–363), where other
                                                  candidate species such as Osmanthus,
   Sodhalanighantu p.43 (sub bola) =
                                                  Calotropis, and Trianthema are
   stomaka = vatsanābha:
                                                  discussed. T. B. Singh and Chunekar
Alexandrian laurel (punnāga)
                                                  (GVDB: 363) note that when vasuka is
   Calophyllum inophyllum, L. See
                                                  mentioned with vasira, two varieties of
   AVS: 1, 338, NK: 1, #425:
                                                  salt are often meant (see vasukavasirā).
amaranth (tandulīyaka) Amaranthus
                                                  See also NK: #1299 who identifies it
   hypochondriacus, L. See King 321,
                                                  with Indigofera enneaphylla, Linn.
   NK: 1, #144, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 15. Cf.
                                                  (Birdsville Indigo), apparently without
   AVS: 1, 121: 118
                                                 controversy: 67
arjun (arjuna) Terminalia arjuna, Bedd.
   See HK: 738: 36, 67
                                              beautyberry (priyangu) \rightarrow śyāmā.
                                                  Callicarpa macrophylla, Vahl. See
ash gourd (k\bar{u}sm\bar{a}nda) \rightarrow puspaphala.
                                                  AVS: 1, 334, NK: 1, #420. Some say also
   Beninkasa hispida, (Thunb.) Cogn. See
                                                  Setaria italica Beauv. GVDB: 263-264.
   AVS: 2, 1127; cf. AVS: 1, 261:
atis root (śṛṅgīviṣa) Aconitum
                                                  See also GVDB: 413: 36, 136, 141
   heterophyllum, Wall. ex Royle. See
                                              beautyberry (śyāmā) Callicarpa
   AVS: 1, 42, NK: 1, #39:
                                                  macrophylla, Vahl. See AVS: 1, 334,
axlewood (dhava) Anogeissus latifolia
                                                  NK: 1, #420: 94, 116, 118
   (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill & Perr.
                                              beggarweed (amśumatī) Desmodium
   See AVS: 1, 163 f, Chopra: 20: 36,
                                                  gangeticum (L.) DC (Dymock: 1, 428,
                                                  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: 118
                                                 confusing): 136
banyan (nyagrodha) Ficus bengalensis, L.
                                              beggarweed (vid\bar{a}rigandh\bar{a}) \rightarrow \dot{s}\bar{a}laparn\bar{i}.
   See HK: 748:
                                                  Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. See
barley (yava) Hordeum vulgare, L. See
                                                  Dymock: 1, 428, GJM1: 602, cf. NK: 1,
   HK: 752: 99
                                                  #1192; ADPS: 382, 414 and AVS: 2, 319,
bearded premna (vasuka) Premna barbata
                                                  4.366 are confusing: 45, 99, 224
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Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. See 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): 67, 90, 92, 96, 221 '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: 151 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: 118, 121, 135, 136 black pepper (marica) Piper nigrum, L. See ADPS: 294, NK: 1, #1929: 100 black pepper $(vall\bar{\imath}ja) \rightarrow marica$. 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: 117 blackbuck (harina) Antilope cervicapra, L. See BIA: 270 IW: 95, 165, et passim: 121 'blade' (kartarīya) unknown. See ?: blue water-lily (utpala) Nymphaea stellata, Willd. See GJM1: 528, IGP 790; Dutt: 110, NK: 1, #1726: 27, 116, 135, 136 bottle gourd (ālābūka) Lagenaria siceria (Molina) Standl. See IGP 645, NK: 1, #1419: bull's head (goksura) Tribulus terrestris L.

beggarweed ($\hat{salaparn}\bar{\imath}$) $\rightarrow sthir\bar{a}$.

GVDB: 144–145, 193. A component of lesser five roots: 218 bull's head (*trikaṇṭaka*) → bull's head (goksura) GVDB: 193. A component of lesser five roots: 224 bulrush (kaśeru) "Two species, Scirpus kysoor Roxb., and S. grossus Linn. f. are used" GVDB: 85. Also kaśeruka and kaseru: 94, 95, 98 calamine lotion ($amrt\bar{a}sa\dot{n}ga$) \rightarrow amṛtāsaṅga. 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: 90, 136, 141 carmarī (carmarī) unknown. See ?: carray cheddie $(g\bar{a}ngeruk\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow viśvadev\bar{a}$. Canthium parviflorum, Lam. See AVS: 1, 366 f: cassia cinnamon (patra) Cinnamomum tamala, (Buch.-Ham.) Nees. See AVS: 2, 84, NK: 1, #589: 90, 96, 118, 136 castor oil tree (gandharvahasta) $\rightarrow eranda$. GVDB: 135, K&B: 3, 2277: 41, 92 castor-oil (eranda) Ricinus communis, L. See NK: 1, #2145, Chopra: 214: 46 catechu (khadira) Senegalia catechu (L.f.) P. J. Hurter & Mabb = Acacia catechu Willd. GVDB: 129-130: 67 certain minerals (tārāvitāra) Unknown. It is not even certain that these are minerals. The variant reading in the vulgate, tārah sutārah was glossed by Dalhana on 5.3.14 (Su 1938: 568) as follows *tāro* rūpyam, sutārah pāradah, "tāra means

silver; sutāra means mercury.": 140

hexandra, Roxb. (GVDB: 126–127):

Ceylon iron wood (ksīrikā) Mimusops

- chaff (kāṇḍana) The word kāṇḍana is not found in dictionaries; kaṇḍana is threshing, separating the chaff from the grain in a mortar. Cf. Hemādri's Caturvargacintāmaṇi (PWK: 2, 8) (Śiromaṇi 1873: 1, 138: 21, citing the Vāyupurāṇa): 28, 227 chebulic myrobalan (harītakī) Terminalia chebula Retz. GVDB: 466: 97, 117
- chebula Retz. GVDB: 466: 97, 117 cherry (*elavālu*) Prunus cerasus, L.?. See BVDB 58, NK: 1, #2037, GVDB: 58: 136
- chir pine (*sarala*) Pinus roxburghii, Sarg. GVDB: 423: 67, 98
- chital deer (*pṛṣata*) Axis axis, Erxleben. See BIA: 292, IW: 93: 121
- 'choice tree' (varadāru) unknown. See ?:
- chukar partridge (*cakora*) Alectoris chukar. See Woodcock 1980: 45:
- cinnamon (*tvac*) Cinnamomum cassia, Blume. See NK: 1, #579:
- citron (*mātuluṅga*) Citrus medica, Linn. GVDB: 276, 306. Also spelled *mātuliṅga*, *mātulaṅga*, *mātulāṅga*: 67, 96, 101, 102
- cluster fig (*udumbara*) Ficus racemosa, L. See ADPS: 487:
- cobra's saffron (*nāgapuṣpa*) → nāgakeśara. Mesua ferrea, L. See NK: 1, #1595, GVDB: 220: 136
- 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 Palhaṇa identify it with suvarcalā, itself a difficult plant to identify. Perhaps Helianthus, see T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 280):
- common smilax (śvadaṃśtra) Smilax aspera L., GVDB: 414: 67
- corky coral tree (*pāribhadra*) Erythrina suberosa Roxb. See GVDB 245: 140

- costus (*kuṣṭha*) Saussurea costus, Clarke. See NK: 1, #2239: 90, 96, 118, 136, 141 cottony jujube (*kākolī*) Ziziphus mauritanica, Lam. See IGP: 1233, NK: 1, #2663; IGP 1233. Cf. NK: 1, #1170: 89, 95, 96
- 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: 45, 95, 98, 171
- country sarsaparilla (anantā) Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141–5, NK: 1, #1210. But see GVDB: 13 for complications that may suggest that it is to be equated with sārivā, which may sometimes be Cryptolepis or Ichnocarpus fruitescens R. Rr. (GVDB: 429-431): 45, 125, 135, 136, 140
- crape jasmine (nata) \rightarrow crape jasmine GVDB: 215: 219, 222
- 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: 90, 96, 118, 136, 219, 222
- crimson trumpet-flower tree ($p\bar{a}$ tal \bar{a})
 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: 140, 221
- 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: 118, 162

AVS: 2, 305 (cf. Abhidhānamañjarī), NK: 1, #796 ff. Potter_{rev}: 292 f, ADPS: 132: 42 deodar (bhadradāru) Cedrus deodara, (Roxb.ex D.Don) G. Don. See AVS 41, NK: 1, #516: 36, 95, 99, 136 deodar (devadāru) Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) Loud. GVDB: 206-207: 67, 96, 171 dhaman tree ($dhanva\dot{n}ga$) \rightarrow dhammana? Grewia tiliaefolia, Vahl. See AVS: 3, 104, IK, AVS: 1, 386, IGP 529 (tiliifolia): dried ginger (śunthī) Zingiber officinale, Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, AVS: 5, 435, IGP: 1232: 94 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): 27 drum-giver (?) (lambaradā) Unknown; cf. GVDB: 348: 125 elixir salve ($ras\bar{a}\tilde{n}jana$) $\rightarrow a\tilde{n}jana$. See Indian barberry: 36, 46 embelia (vidanga) Embelia ribes, Burm. f. See ADPS: 507, AVS: 2, 368, NK: 1, #929, Potter_{rev}: 113: 36, 67, 90, 136 emblic (āmalaka) Phyllanthus emblica, L. See AVS: 4, 256:67, 97, 98 emetic nut (karaghāṭa) Probably a synonym for karahāta (emetic nut), q.v., GVDB: 74: 220 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 karaghāta, emetic nut, and pointed rather to Gardenia turgida Roxb. on the basis of local knowledge in U. P.: 220, 224 emetic nut (madana) Randia dumetorum, Lamk. See NK: 1, #2091: 116, 173 false daisy (*bhṛṅga*) Eclipta prostrata (L.)

datura (dhattūra) Datura metel, L. See

- L. See GVDB: 288: 67

 false daisy (subhaṅgurā) (su)bhaṅgura = bhṛṅga? Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. See GVDB: 288: 124

 fermented rice-water (dhānyāmla) → kāñjī, kāñjikā, sauvīra. GVDB: 458, NK: 2, appendix VI, #18: 43, 44

 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: 120
- fire-flame bush (*dhātakī*) Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz. See AVS: 5, 412, NK: 1, #2626: 67, 117
- five roots (pañcamūla) Described at Suśrutasaṃhitā 1.38.66–69 (Su 1938: 169). There are two pañcamūlas, the laghupañcamūla (the lesser five roots) and bṛhatpañcamūla (greater five roots), with differing properties. Combined they are called daśamūla (ten roots). See also Mahākośa: 1,468:67
- five-leaved chaste tree (*śephālikā*) Vitex negundo, L. See NK: 1, #2603 (cf. use of leaves), IGP: 1210a, MW: 1088b:
- flame-of-the-forest (*palāśa*) Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. GVDB: 241. *pālāśa* in some sources: 92, 220
- flame-of-the-forest ($p\bar{a}l\bar{a}\hat{s}a$) See flame-of-the-forest ($pal\bar{a}\hat{s}a$). The variant name with long initial vowel appears in Nepalese manuscripts:
- flax (*atasī*) Linum usitatissimum, L. See NK#1495: 95
- 'foam-stone' (*phenāśma*) unknown. See ?: fragrant lotus (*saugandhika*) A type of *kumuda* or *utpala* (GVDB: 457): 27
- galangal (*galangala*) Alpinia galanga (L.) Sw. Identified with grey orchid in Kerala (ADPS: 398). The name is borrowed from Chinese, perhaps via Persian or Arabic (Peter: 2, 304), and

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the name does not occur in early
   āyurvedic literature (GVDB): 221
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: 140
'gentle' (somā) Ruta graveolens, L., or
   Sarcostemma brevistigma, W & A, etc.
   See NK: 1, #2179, 2228; Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 262:
giant potato (ks\bar{\imath}ravid\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}) possibly \rightarrow
   kṣīraśukla. Ipmoea mauritiana, Jacq. See
   ADPS: 510, AVS: 3, 222, AVS: 3, 1717 ff:
   95, 223, 225-227
ginger (mahausadha) Zingiber officinale,
   Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658,
   IGP: 1232: 121
'gladdener' (nandana) unknown. See ?:
gold (hema) gold: 136
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": 140
golden shower tree (rājadruma) rājadruma
   = āragvadha. Cassia fistula L. See
   GVDB 37:140
golden shower tree (r\bar{a}javrkṣa) \rightarrow r\bar{a}jadruma
   = āragvadha. Cassia fistula L. See
   GVDB: 37:67
golden shower tree (āragvadha) Cassia
   fistula L. See GVDB 37:97
gourd (alābu) Lagenaria siceraria Standl.
   GVDB: 25. Some say Lagenaria
   vulgaris, Seringe (NK: 1, #1419) but
   this is not appropriate for
   blood-letting: 23, 24, 116
greater five roots (brhatpañcamūla)
   Described at Suśrutasamhitā 1.38.68-69
   (Su 1938: 169). Consists of Bengal
   quince, migraine tree, Indian trumpet
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tree, crimson trumpet-flower tree, and
   white teak: 220, 223, 228
green gram (māṣa) Vigna radiata (L.) R.
   Wilcz. See ADPS: 296, IGP 1204: 36,
grey orchid (rāsnā) Vanda tessellata
   (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don, usually. But
   Pluchea lanceolata, Oliver & Hiern, is a
   more common identification in Punjab
   and Gujarat (GVDB: 337–338); Alpinia
   galanga (L.) Sw. is more common in
   Kerala (ADPS: 398; Peter: 2, 303–318),
   though this is usually identified with
   galangal. As all authorities note, the
   identification of this plant is debated.
   Sivarajan and Balachandran
   (ADPS: 398–401) note that sources
   describe it as having leaves like
   cardamom and sweet-smelling roots
   and that "there is great confusion with
   regard to the identity of the drug.": 67,
   94, 96, 220
'gutboiler' (antrapācaka) unknown. See ?:
hairy bergenia (pāsānabheda) Bergenia
   ligulata (Wall.) Engl. GVDB: 246–247:
halfa grass (kuśa) Desmostachya bipinnata,
   (L.) Stapf. GVDB: 111, AVS: 2, 326:
   95, 161
hare foot uraria (prthakparn\bar{i}) \rightarrow hare foot
   uraria (pṛśniparṇī) and ?? (mūrvā)
   GVDB: 257. A component of lesser five
   roots: 97, 224
hare foot uraria (pr sniparn \bar{\imath}) \rightarrow sah \bar{a}?
   Uraria lagopoides, DC. and U. picta
   Desv. See GVDB: 257–258, GJM1: 577,
   Dymock: 1, 426, AVS: 1, 750 ff, NK: 1,
   #2542; ADPS: 382, AVS: 2, 319 and
   AVS: 4, 366 are confusing. Also called
   pṛthakparṇī. A component of lesser five
   roots: 94, 95, 221
heart-leaf sida (balā) Sida cordifolia, Linn.
   See ADPS: 71, NK: 1, #2297: 45, 95, 98,
   100, 136, 171
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heart-leaved moonseed $(amrt\bar{a}) \rightarrow gud\bar{u}c\bar{\iota}$.

& Thoms.? See ADPS: 38, NK: 1, #2472, 624, Dastur #229: 118, 134 heart-leaved moonseed (gudūcī) Tinospora cordifolia, (Thunb.) Miers. ADPS: 38, NK: 1, #2472 & #624, Dastur #229, GVDB: 141–142. Also identified as Cocculus cordifolius DC. by Nadkarni (NK) and others (see also the Tropicos botanical database): 67, 96 heart-leaved moonseed (somavallī) Tinospora cordifolia (Thunb.) Miers. GVDB: 456. Likely, but uncertain: 118 heart-leaved moonseed creeper (amṛtavalli) See amṛtā: 171 heliotrope (hastiśunda) \rightarrow 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: 119 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): 141 Himalayan monkshood ($ativis\bar{a}$) $\rightarrow vis\bar{a}$ Aconitum heterophyllum Wall. GVDB: 12, NK: 1, #39. Also "atis roots": 87, 119, 121, 141 Himalayan monkshood ($vis\bar{a}$) $\rightarrow ativis\bar{a}$ GVDB: 12, 373: 226 hogweed (punarnavā) Boerhaavia diffusa, L. See ADPS: 387, AVS: 1, 281, NK: 1, #363: 97, 119, 135 Holostemma creeper $(j\bar{\imath}vant\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow$ sūryavallī? Holostemma ada-kodien, Schultes. See ADPS: 195, AVS: 3, 167, 169, NK: 1, #1242: 98, 226 honey (ksaudra) Eight varieties of honey are described in the SS (NK: 2, Appendix 192). *Ksaudra* is the product of a small bee of tawny colour, called

Tinospora cordifolia, (Willd.) Hook.f.

ksudra: 103, 121 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: 96, 222, 226 hornwort (jalanīlikā) Ceratophyllum demersum, L. See AVS: 2, 56, IGP 232: hornwort ($jalaś\bar{u}ka$) $\rightarrow jalan\bar{\imath}lik\bar{a}$. Ceratophyllum demersum, L. See AVS: 2, 56, IGP: 232. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 166) suggest horned pondweed. Dalhana noted on 1.16.19 (Su 1938: 79) that some people interpret it as a poisonous, hairy, air-breathing, underwater creature: 45 horse gram (kaulattha) See horse gram (*kulattha*): 162 horse gram (kulattha) Macrotyloma uniflorum (Lam.) Verdcourt, syn. Dolichos biflorus, L., D. uniflorus, Lam., GVDB: 109, Kew: sub Macrotyloma uniflorum: 99, 100, 222 horseradish tree (śigru) Moringa oleifera Lam. See IGP 759, GJM1: 603, Dymock: 1, 396: 96, 97 hyacinth bean (śimbī) Dolichos lablab, L. See NK: 1, #870: Indian antelope (ena) Antilope cervicapra, L. See BIA: 70: Indian barberry $(a\tilde{n}jana) \rightarrow ras\bar{a}\tilde{n}jana$, dāruharidrā. Berberis aristata, DC. Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #335, GJM1: 562, IGP: 141: 46, 120, 220 Indian barberry (dāruharidrā) Berberis aristata, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562, IGP 141: 135, 136 Indian barberry $(k\bar{a}l\bar{i}yaka) \rightarrow d\bar{a}ruharidr\bar{a}$, añjana. Berberis aristata, DC. See

Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562,

IGP: 141: 118

- Indian beech (naktamāla) Pongamia pinnata, (L.) Pierre. See AVS: 4, 339, NK: 1, #2003: 36, 92
- 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: 45, 96, 226
- Indian jujube (sauvīra) Zizphus jujuba Mill., GVDB: 458, MBG: sub jujuba:
- Indian jujube (*sauvīraka*) Zizphus jujuba Mill., GVDB: 458, MBG: sub jujuba: 95, 162
- Indian kudzu (*vidārī*) → *payasyā*. 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: 45, 67
- Indian laburnum (*śampāka*) Cassia fistula, L. See ADPS: 48, AVS: 2, 11 ff, AVS: 2, 854, IGP 215:
- Indian laurel (*plakṣa*) Ficus microcarpa, L. f. See ADPS: 377:
- Indian madder (*mañjiṣṭhā*) Rubia cordifolia, L. See IGP, Chopra: 215, GVDB: 289: 41, 136
- 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): 25
- (Talwar and Racker 1984: 235, 236): 25
 Indian mustard (*sarṣapa*) Brassica juncea,
 Czern. & Coss. See AVS: 1, 301, NK: 1,
 #378: 28

- Indian pennywort (maṇḍūkaparṇī) Centella asiatica (L.) Urban. See GVDB: 290, ADPS: 289–291:
- Indian sarsaparilla (*sārivā*) → *anantā*. 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: 135, 136, 221
- 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 (*pūtīkā*) Basella alba, L. See NK: 1, #318 (rubra), ADPS: 489, AVS: 1, 253, IGP 129b:
- Indian trumpet tree (*śyonāka*) Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. GVDB: 172–173. A component of greater five roots: 223
- Indian trumpet tree (*ṭiṇṭuka*) → Indian trumpet tree (*śyonāka*). Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz.
 GVDB: 172–173. A component of greater five roots: 221
- indigo (*nīlinī*) Indigofera tinctoria, L. See NK: 1, #1309:
- Indrajao (*vṛkṣaka*) → *indrayava, indrabīja, kaliṅga,* and *kuṭaja*. Holarrhena antidysenterica Wall. GVDB: 376, 45 and 84: 171
- 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*: 117
- jasmine (*mālatī*) Jasminium grandiflorum, L. See NK: 1, #1364: 118
- jequirity ($gu\~nj\=a$) Abrus precatorius, L. See AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6, Potter $_{rev}$: 168: 124, 125
- jequirity (kālakūṭa) Abrus precatorius, L.?

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Cf. RRS 21.14. See AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6,
                                                    220, 221, 228, 230
   Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 168:
                                                liquorice (?) (klītaka) Glycyrrhiza glabra,
'juice-cooker' (sārapāka) unknown. See ?:
                                                    L.? GVDB: 123–124 discuss the many
(?) (karatā) Not in GVDB. Cf. perhaps
                                                    difficulties in identifying this plant: 124
   karahāṭa (emetic nut): 125
                                                liquorice (madhuka) see yastīmadhuka: 45,
khesari pea (tripuța) tripuța(kalāya).
                                                    67, 94-99, 101, 121, 134, 136
   Lathyrus sativus, L. See IGP 651, NK: 1,
                                                liquorice (yastīmadhuka) Glycyrrhiza
                                                    glabra, L. AVS: 3, 84, NK: 1, #1136,
   #1439:
koel (kokila) Eudynamys scolopacea. See
                                                    GVDB: 329 f.: 46
                                                'little bamboo' (venukā) Bambusa bambos,
   Woodcock 1980: 66:
kumudvatī (kumudvatī) unknown. See ?:
                                                    Druce?. See NK: 1, #307:
kutki (aristā) Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex
                                                lodh tree (lodhra) Symplocos racemosa,
                                                   Roxb. See GJM1: 597, ADPS: 279 f,
   Benth. \rightarrow katuk\bar{a} (kutki) q.v.
                                                   NK: 1, #2420. T. B. Singh and
   (GVDB: 22–23):
kutki (katukā) Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex
                                                   Chunekar (GVDB: 351–352) notes that
                                                    there are two varieties, S. racemosa,
   Benth. (GVDB: 64–65): 87, 103, 224
                                                    qualified as śāvara, and S. crataegoides
lac (jatu) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). See
                                                    Buch.-Ham. for paṭṭikā lodhra: 36, 136
   http://www.icar.org.in/ilri/default.htm:
                                                lodh tree (rodhra) Symplocos racemosa,
lac (lākṣā) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). See
                                                    Roxb. See ADPS: 279, NK: 1, #2420:
   GJM1: 445, NK: 2, #32. Watt
                                                lodh tree (\dot{savara}) \rightarrow lodhra. Symplocos
   (Watt_{Comm}: 1053–1066) is
                                                    racemosa, Roxb. See ADPS: 279, NK: 1,
   characteristically informative, and is
                                                    #2420:
   definite about the antiquity of lac in
                                                long pepper (māgadha) Piper longum, L.
   India: 141
lāmajja grass (lāmajj) Andropogon
                                                   See NK: 1, #1928; but cf. AVS: 3, 245:
   iwarancusa, Roxb. See NK: 1, #176:
                                                long pepper (pippalī) Piper longum, L. See
lāmajja grass (u\dot{s}\bar{\imath}rabheda) \rightarrow l\bar{a}majja.
                                                    ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928: 67, 92, 97,
   Andropogon iwarancusa, Roxb. See
   NK: 1, #176:
                                                    101–103, 121, 136, 171
                                                lotus stalk (mrnāla) "Leaf stalk of sacred
leadwort (agniśikhā) Plumbago zeylanica
                                                    lotus" GVDB: 318:96
   (or rosea?), L. See NK: 1, #1966, 1967:
                                                luffa (garāgarī) → gargaraka? Luffa
   224
                                                    echinata, Roxb. See NK: 1, #1517:
leadwort (citraka) Plumbago zeylanica (or
                                                luffa (kośātaka) = koṣītakī, luffa:
   indica?), L. See RA. 6.124, ADPS: 119,
                                                luffa (kosātakya) Luffa cylindrica, (L.) M. J.
   NK: 1, #1966, 1967: 36, 87, 92, 102
leadwort (p\bar{a}laka) \rightarrow \text{citraka}. Plumbago
                                                    Roem. or L. acutangula, (L.) Roxb. See
   zeylanica (indica? rosea?), L. See Rā.
                                                    ADPS: 252, NK: 1, #1514 etc:
   6.124, ADPS: 1, 119, NK: 1, #1966, 1967:
                                                luffa (kos\bar{\imath}tak\bar{\imath}) = kos\bar{\imath}tak\bar{\imath}. Luffa cylindrica,
                                                    (L.) M. J. Roem. or L. acutangula, (L.)
leadwort (vidyutśikhā) Synonym of
   agniśikhā (leadwort), q.v.: 125
                                                    Roxb. ADPS: 252–253, NK: 1, #1514 etc.
lesser five roots (laghupañcamūla)
                                                    GVDB: 121: 116, 134, 224
   Described at Suśrutasamhitā 1.38.66-67
                                                luffa gourd (kośavat\bar{\iota}) = kos\bar{\iota}tak\bar{\iota}, luffa : 134
   (Su 1938: 169). Consists of bull's head,
                                                mahua (madhūka) Madhuca longifolia,
   poison berry, yellow-fruit nightshade,
                                                    (Koenig) Macbride. See AVS: 3, 362 f:
   hare foot uraria, and beggarweed: 218,
                                                   67
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- maidenhair fern (*haṃsāhvayā*) Adiantum lunaluatum Burm f. GVDB: 463: 171
 Malay beechwood (śrīparṇī) → kāśmarī.
 Gmelina arborea Linn. GVDB: 412, 96–97: 67
 mango (āmra) Mangifera indica Linn.
 GVDB: 37: 117
- marking-nut tree (*aruṣkara*) Semecarpus anacardium L. See *bhallātaka* (marking-nut tree): 125
- marking-nut tree (*bhallātaka*) Semecarpus anacarium, L. See NK: 1, #2269, AVS: 5, 98: 92, 120, 225
- medhshingi (vijayā2) Dolichandrone falcata (DC.) The Sauśrutanighaṇṭu gives a number of synonyms for vijayā (Suvedī and Tīvārī 2000: 5.77, 10.143). But one of them, viṣāṇī (also meṣaśṛṅgī), is sometimes equated with Dolichandrone falcata (DC.) Seemann (ADPS: 518; GVDB: 373 f, a plant used as an abortifacient and fish poison (NK: #862): 125
- Midday flower (*bandhūka*) Pentapetes phoenicea, L. See NK: 1, #1836, GVDB: 268:
- migraine tree (agnimantha) Premna corymbosa, Rottl. See AVS 1927, ADPS: 21, NK: 1, #2025, AVS: 4, 348; GJM1: 523: = P. integrifolia/serratifolia, L: 134, 221
- milk-white (*kṣīraśuklā*) An unidentified plant. GVDB: 126: see purple roscoea and giant potato: 45, 227
- 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: 121
- monitor lizard (*godhā*) Varanus bengalensis, Schneider. See Reptiles: 58: 45, 121 monkey jack (*lakuca*) Artocarpus lakooc

- 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: 95, 98, 174 mung beans (*māṣaka*) Phaseolus mungo Linn. GVDB: 308: 118 munj grass (*nārācaka*) Saccharum
- bengalense, Retz.?. See NK: 1, #2184: myrobalan (*abhayā*) Terminalia chebula, Retz. See ADPS: 172, NK: 1, #2451, Potter_{rev}: 214: 87, 134, 141
- myrobalans (*pathyā*) Terminalia chebula Retz. See NK: 1, #2451:
- natron (*suvarcikā*) Sodium carbonate. NK: 2, #45. Palhaṇa identifies *suvarcikā* with svarjikṣāra 4.8.50 (Su 1938: 441): 102, 136
- neem tree (*nimba*) Azadirachta indica A. Juss. GVDB: 226: 41, 171
- nutgrass (*kuruvinda*) Unknown. Dalhaṇa 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, *ṣaṣṭika dhānya*: 140
- 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: 225
- oleander spurge (*snuhī*) Euphorbia neriifolia, L., or E. antiquorum, L. See ADPS: 448, AVS: 2, 388, AVS: 3, 1, NK: 1, #988, IGP 457b:
- orchid tree (*kovidāra*) Bauhinia purpurea Linn. or B. variegata Linn. (probably the former), GVDB: 120, AVS: 1, 256–260: 162
- orpiment (*haritāla*) Arsenii trisulphidum. See NK v. 2, p. 20 ff :
- monkey jack (lakuca) Artocarpus lakoocha, 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:
 135, 223, 226
- 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: 96, 135, 136, 141
- peepul tree (*aśvattha*) Ficus religiosa, L. See ADPS: 63: 143
- 'pendent' (lambā) unknown. GVDB: 348. Known only from *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.2.5. Identified by Monier-Williams et al. (MW: 897) on no sound basis as "a kind of bitter gourd or cucumber":
- periploca of the woods (*meṣaśṛṅga*) Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. See AVS: 3, 107, NK: 1, #1173: 120
- pheasant peacock (*jīvajīvaka*) jīvajīvaka. ?. See ?:
- plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat (kṣīriṇī) various milky plants, perhaps including Euphorbia hirta Linn. (asthma plant) and E. microphylla Heyne (Gulf sandmat) (GVDB: 127): 223
- plumed cockscomb (*indīvara*) Uncertain; possibly Celosia argentea Linn. But see the useful discussion in GVDB: 44–45.

- Possibly another name for thorn apple (*karambha*), q.v.: 228
- pointed gourd (*paṭola*) Trichosanthes dioica, Roxb. GVDB: 232–233: 96, 134
- poison berry (*bṛhatī*) Solanum violaceum, Ortega. See ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329,
- AVS: 5, 151: 92, 97, 135, 136, 224 poison-altar (?) (*viṣavedikā*) Unknown.
- Possibly, at a guess, *viṣamuṣṭika* (strychnine tree)? GVDB: 373 Or *viṣā* (Himalayan monkshood): 125
- pomegranate (*dāḍima*) Punica granatum Linn. GVDB: 201–202: 67, 101, 102
- pondweed (*paripelavā*) Normally a neuter noun. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 238, 264–265, 409) argued that *plava* and *śaivāla* are the same thing, and may be either Zannichellia palustris, L., or Potamogeton pectinatus, L: 136
- pondweed (śevāla) Zannichellia palustris L. See horned pondweed: 27
- portia tree (*pārīṣa*) Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex. Corr. See ADPS: 352:
- prickly chaff-flower (*apāmārga*) Achyranthes aspera, L. See GJM1: 524 f, AVS: 1, 39, ADPS: 44 f, AVS: 3, 2066 f,
- Dymock: 3, 135: 41, 45, 95, 226
 prickly chaff-flower (*vasira*) also *vaśīra*.
 Perhaps Achyranthes aspera, L.
 GVDB: 362 describes several possible identities, including *sūryāvarta*, prickly

chaff-flower and markaṭatṛṇa. See also

- vasukavasira (GVDB: 363): 67, 226 prickly chaff-flower (vaśira) See prickly chaff-flower:
- prickly-leaved elephant's foot $(gojihv\bar{a}) \rightarrow goj\bar{\iota}$. Elephantopus scaber, L. See AVS: 2, 357:
- purging nut (*dravantī*) → mūṣikaparṇī. Jatropha curcas, L. See AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374:
- purging nut $(m\bar{u}$, $ik\bar{a})$ Jatropha curcas, L. See AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374: 120
- purple calotropis (*arka*) Calotropis gigantea, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 52,

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AVS: 1, 341, NK: 1, #427, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 57,
   Chopra IDG: 305–308: 36, 45, 92, 162
purple calotropis (khadyotaka) \rightarrow arka?
   Calotropis gigantea, (L.) R. Br. See
   ADPS: 52, AVS: 1, 341, NK: 1, #427,
   Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 63:
purple roscoea (kṣīrakākolī) GVDB: 89
   notes that many physicians use Roscoea
   procera Wall. in this context. But the
   identification is uncertain. Possibly
   connected to milk-white or giant
   potato: 95, 223, 225
racket-tailed drongo (bhrngarāja) Dicrurus
   paradiseus. See Woodcock 1980: 123:
radish (mūlaka) Raphanus sativus, L. See
   NK: 1, #2098: 99, 100
rajmahal hemp (morața) \rightarrow m\bar{u}rv\bar{\iota},
   Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Wight
   et Arn. Good discussion at
   GVDB: 314-316, 324: 134
rajmahal hemp (m\bar{u}rv\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow morata,
   Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Wight
   et Arn. Good discussion at
   GVDB: 314–316, 324:
rattan (vetra) Calamus rotang, L. See
   AVS: 1, 330, NK: 1, #413:
red chalk (gairika) gairika: 136
red gourd (bimbī) Coccinia indica, W. & A.
   See PVS 1994.4.715; NK: 1, #534: 116
ribbed gourd (karkotaka) Luffa acutangula,
   (L.) Roxb.? (Mormodica
   cochinchinensis, Spreng.? Cf. Luffa
   tuberosa). See AVS: 3, 347 (NK: 1,
   #1640 1643; NK: 1, #1520):
rice grains (tandula) Oriza sativa, Linn.
   Same as unhusked rice (śāli)
   GVDB: 174; or just "grains": 28
rice-grain chaff (śālitandulakāndana) See
   chaff: 28
rock salt (saindhava) See NK: 2, M#48,
   Watt_{Comm}: 963–971: 28, 67, 102
rosha grass (dhyāmaka) Cymbopogon
   martinii (Roxb.) Wats. See AVS: 2, 285,
   NK: 1, #177:136
sacred lotus (kamala) Nelumbo nucifera
                                               scutch grass (dūrvā) Cynodon dactylon
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Gaertn. GVDB: 73-74: 224 sacred lotus (padma) Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn. See NK: 1, #1698: 27, 96, 118 sacred lotus (prapundarīka) Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn. See Dutt 110, NK: 1, #1698: sage-leaved alangium (ankolla) Alangium salvifolium (Linn. f.) Wang. GVDB: 5-6: 117 sage-leaved alangium (ankota) Alangium salvifolium, (L. f.) Wang. See AVS: 1, 77; cf. NK: 1, #88: sal $(ś\bar{a}las\bar{a}ra) \rightarrow sal tree (ś\bar{a}la)$: sal group of trees (śālasārādi) śālasārādi is a group (gana) of twenty-three trees listed at 1.38.8–9 (Su 1938: 165), *Mahākośa*: 1,898:67 sal tree (śāla) Shorea robusta, Gaertn.f. See AVS: 5, 124: sandalwood (candana) Santalum album, L. See ADPS: 111, NK: 1, #2217: 96, 98, 136, 162 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: 46 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: scented pavonia (bālaka) Pavonia odorata, Willd. See ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822: scented pavonia (toya) → bālaka? Pavonia odorata, Willd. ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822:

(Linn.) Pers. (GVDB: 205): 222	hispida?AVS: 2, 1127; cf. AVS: 1, 261):
selu plum (śelu) Cordia myxa, L. non	strychnine tree (viṣamuṣṭika) Strychnos
Forssk. See GJM1: 529 (2), IGP: 291b, cf.	nux vomica Linn. GVDB: 373: 226
AVS: 3, 1677 f; cf. AVS: 2, 180 (C.	sugar (sitā) Dalhaṇa makes this equation
dichotoma, Forst.f.), NK: 1, #672 (C.	at 1.37.25 (Su 1938: 162): 136
latifolia, Roxb.): 97, 134	sugar (śarkara) Saccharum officinarum,
sesame (tila) Sesamum indicum L.	Linn. NK: #2182: 121
GVDB: 183:	sugar cane (ikṣu) Saccharum officinarum,
sesame oil (taila) Sesamum indicum L.	Linn. NK: #2182: 121
GVDB: 183: 45, 162	sunflower $(s\bar{u}ryavall\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow \bar{a}dityavall\bar{\iota}$,
sheep (<i>urabhra</i>) Ovis orientalis, Gmelin?.	sūryamukhī, Helianthus annūs Linn.
See BIA 249:	GVDB: 35, 443: 134
silk-cotton tree (śālmalī) Bombax	swan (haṃsa) haṃsa. ?. See ?:
malabarica. See Issar: 152:	sweet flag $(vac\bar{a})$ Acorus calamus Linn. See
siris (<i>śirīṣa</i>) Albizia lebbeck, Benth. See	GVDB: 352–355: 95, 102
AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91, GVDB: 399–400.	sweet melon (<i>ervāruka</i>) Cucumis melo, L.
Cf. white siris: 134, 162, 230	See AVS: 2, 227; AVS: 2, 1140–3, IGP
siris seeds (śirīṣamāṣaka) Albizia lebbeck,	325–6, NK: 1, #729 (C. momordica):
Benth. See AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91: 117	sweet plants (<i>madhuravarga</i>) The sweet
small-flowered crape myrtle (sidhraka)	plants are enumerated at
Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb. See	Suśrutasaṃhitā 1.42.11. See also
GVDB: 432: 140	GVDB: 127: 45
'snake mallow' $(mah\bar{a}bal\bar{a}) \rightarrow \text{sahadev}\bar{a}$.	sweet-scented oleander (aśvamāra) Nerium
Sida spinosa, L. See NK: 1, #2301,	oleander, L. See ADPS: 223, NK: 1,
ADPS: 74, Index Kewensis:	#1709:
'snake-killer' (sarpaghāti) unknown. See ?:	sweet-scented oleander (aśvamāraka)
snakeroot (sugandh \bar{a}) \rightarrow sarpagandh \bar{a}	Nerium oleander, L. See ADPS: 223,
Rauvolfia serpentina Benth. ex. Kurz.	NK: 1, #1709: 124
See <i>sarpagandhā</i> . But may be	teak (\hat{saka}) Tectona grandis, L.f. See
Aristolochia indica Linn. Has been	AVS: 5, 245, (MW: 1061):
identified with nākulī, or gandhanākulī.	Tellicherry bark (<i>kuṭaja</i>) Holarrhena
See (GVDB: 219, 436): 124	pubescens Wall. ex G.Don, with
soda crystals (<i>suvarjikā</i>) Sodium	Wrightia tinctoria and W. arborea
carbonate. See NK: 2, #45:	considered GVDB: 101–102,
spikenard (jaṭāmāṃsī) Nardostachys	ADPS: 267–270: 92, 221
jatamansi DC GVDB: 163, etc:	ten roots (daśamūla) Described at
spikenard (māṃsī) Nardostachys	Suśrutasaṃhitā 1.38.70–71 (Su 1938: 169)
grandiflora, DC. See NK: 1, #1691: 136	as a combination of the lesser five roots
spikenard (<i>nalada</i>) \rightarrow māṃsī.	and the greater five roots: 220
Nardostachys grandiflora, DC. See	thorn apple (karambha) Datura metel, L.
NK: 1, #1691: 115	See GVDB: 76 for useful discussion.
spiny bitter cucumber (<i>karkāruka</i>)	Also, AVS: 2, 305 (cf.
Momordica cochinchinensis (Lour.)	Abhidhānamañjarī), NK: 1, #796 ff.
Spreng., (Thunb.) Cogn.	Potter _{rev} : 292 f, ADPS: 132. Possibly the
SeeAVS: 2, 1135, IGP 754 (or Beninkasa	same plant as plumed cockscomb
5001110. 2, 1139, 101 /54 (01 Defillikasa	same plant as prainted cockscomb

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(indīvara) (GVDB: 76, 44-45): 125,
                                               various kinds of honey (madhuvarga)
   218, 226
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                                                  honey. See Suśrutasamhitā 1.45.132 and
three heating spices (tryūṣaṇa) śuṇṭhī
                                                  Dutt: 278-279:
   (Dried ginger) Zingiber officinale,
   Roscoe. ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658,
                                               velvet-leaf (pāthā) Cissampelos pariera, L.
   AVS: 5, 435, IGP 1232, pippalī (long
                                                  See ADPS: 366, NK: 1, #592, GJM1: 573,
                                                  AVS: 1, 95; cf. AVS: 2, 277: 36, 87,
   pepper) Piper longum, L.ADPS: 374,
   NK: 1, #1928, and marica (black
                                                  102, 134
                                               velvet-mite (indragopa) Kerria lacca
   pepper) Piper nigrum, L.ADPS: 294,
   NK: 1, #1929: 135
                                                  (Kerr.). Lienhard 1978: 116
three-leaf soapberry (aristaka) Sapindus
                                               verbena (bhārngī) \rightarrow phañjī.
   trifoliatus L. (GVDB: 22):
                                                  Clerodendrum serratum, L. See
                                                  AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87:
three-leaved caper (varuṇa) Crataeva
   magna (Lour.) DC. See AVS: 2, 202; cf.
                                               verbena (phañjī) Clerodendrum serratum,
   NK: 1, #696: 120
                                                  L. See AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87: 119
top layer of fermented liquor (surāmaṇḍa)
                                               'Virāta's plant' (vairātaka) unknown. See ?:
   K&B: 2, 502, NK: 2, appendix VI, #49,
                                               watered buttermilk (udaśvit) MW: 183: 116
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                                               watermelon (kālindaka) Citrullus lanatus
tree cotton (kārpāsa) G. arboreum L.
                                                  (Thumnb.) Matsum & Nak. See IGP
   ADPS: 231. Pace the identifications of
                                                  257, NK: 1, #596, AVS: 2, 1149:
   T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 92,
                                               weaver's beam tree (muskaka) Schrebera
   247), since G. barbadense L. is native to
                                                  swietenioides, Roxb. See AVS: 5, 88,
   South America and G. herbaceum L.
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                                               'web-milk' (jālaksīri) unknown. See ?:
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                                               wheat (godhūma) Triticum vulgare, L. See
   44, 46
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turmeric (gaurī) Curcuma longa, L. See
                                               white babool (arimeda) Acacia
   ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750: 96
                                                  leucophloea, (Roxb.) Willd. See
turmeric (haridrā) Curcuma longa Linn.
                                                  AVS: 1, 23: 36
   GVDB: 465: 97, 135, 141
                                               white calotropis (alarka) Calotropis
turmeric (rajanī) Curcuma longa, L.
                                                  procera, (Ait.) R. Br. See NK: 1, #428,
   ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750:
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                                               white clitoria (Xsit\bar{a}) Possibly \rightarrow white
turpeth (trivrt) \rightarrow trvrt\bar{a}. Operculina
                                                  clitoria? Clitoria ternatea, L. See
   turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso =
                                                  AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, #621:
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                                               white clitoria (giry\bar{a}hv\bar{a}) \rightarrow \acute{s}vet\bar{a}. Clitoria
   90, 121, 173, 218
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                                                  #621:
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                                               white clitoria (\acute{s}vet\bar{a}) \rightarrow giry\bar{a}hv\bar{a}. Clitoria
   (GVDB: 362–363), who note that when
                                                  ternatea, L. See AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1,
   vasuka is mentioned together with
                                                  #621:118,229
   vasira, two varieties of salt are often
                                               white cutch tree (somavalka) Acacia
   meant (see vasukavasirā): 67
                                                  polyacantha, Willd. See AVS: 1, 30, IGP
unhusked rice (śāli) Oriza sativa, Linn.
                                                  7, GJM1: 602, AVS: 2, 935; pace NK: 1,
   GVDB: 395-396: 28, 227
                                                  #1038: 119, 140
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- white dammer tree (sarja) Vateria indica, L. See NK: 1, #2571, AVS: 5, 349 f, AVS: 1, 292 f, Chopra: 253a: 36, 67 white siris (*kaṭabhī*) Albizia procera (Roxb.) Benth. or A. lebbeck (Linn.) Benth. GVDB: 63-64, AVS: 1, 81-84. Cf. Cf. siris: 162, 228 white siris (*kinihī*) Albizia procera, (Roxb.) Benth. See GVDB 98, NK: 1, #93: 135 white teak $(k\bar{a}\pm mary\bar{a}) \rightarrow ka\pm mar\bar{i}$, madhuparnī. Gmelina arborea, Roxb. See GJM1: 543, Trees: 51, ADPS: 240: 67 white teak $(k\bar{a}\pm mar\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow k\bar{a}\pm marya$, madhuparnī. Gmelina arborea, Roxb. See GJM1: 543, Trees: 51, ADPS: 240: 96, 98, 221 white teak (*madhuparnī*) Gmelina arborea, Roxb. See GJM1: 543, Trees: 51, ADPS: 240: 67 white water-lily (kumuda) Nymphaea alba, Linn. GVDB: 105: 27 wild asparagus ($bahuputr\bar{a}$) \rightarrow nandana? Asparagus racemosus, Willd. See further wild asparagus (*śatāvarī*): 119 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: 94-96, 98, 174, 230 wild celery (agnika) \rightarrow may be $bhall\bar{a}taka$, lāṅgalī, ajamodā, moraţa, or agnimantha, GVDB: 4. Uncertain: 134 wild celery (ajamodā) Apium graveolens, L.: 134
- wild chinchona (*kādamba*) Anthocephalus cadamba, Miq. See NK: 1, #204:
- wild mustard (*saurīyaka*) Cleome viscosa, L.? (cf. Rā.4.144). See AVS: 2, 116, NK: 1, #615:
- wild sugar cane (*kāṇḍekṣu*) Saccharum spontaneum L., GVDB: 90 : 67
- Withania (*aśvagandhā*) Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal. See AVS: 5, 409 f, Dymock: 2, 566 f., Chevallier 150: 45, 91, 97
- wolfsbane (*vatsanābha*) Aconitum napellus, L. See AVS: 1, 47, NK: 1, #42, Potter_{rev}: 4 f. Or Aconitum chasmanthum Stapf ex Holmes, GVDB: 357: 217
- wood apple (*kapittha*) Limonia acidissima, L. See AVS: 3, 327, NK: 1, #1021: 97, 118, 120
- woodrose (*mūṣikakarṇī*) Jatopha curcas, L. AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374. GVDB: 317; ADPS: 23–25 discuss this issue well : 118
- woodworm (*ghuṇa*) See note to *Atharvaveda* 4.16:
- yellow-berried nightshade (*kṣudrā*) Solanum virginianum, L. See ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 164: 135, 136
- yellow-fruit nightshade (kaṇṭakārī)
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(I'd need to rework on it)
(I'd need to rework on it and think about the sequencing of the
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