

A Translation of the Nepalese Text of the
Suśrutasamhitā

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Kalpasthāna 5: Therapy for those Bitten by Snakes

Introduction

Literature

A brief survey of this chapter's contents and a detailed assessment of the existing research on it to 2002 was provided by Meulenbeld.⁴⁹⁶

⁴⁹⁶ [HIML](#): IA, 294–295. In addition to the translations mentioned by Meulenbeld ([HIML](#): IB, 314–315), a translation of this chapter was included in P. V. Sharma [1999–2001](#): 3, 35–45.

Translation

Passage numbers refer to the canonical numbering of the vulgate edition (*Su* 1938).

- 1 Now we shall explain the procedure (*kalpa*) that is the therapy for someone bitten by a snake.⁴⁹⁷
- 3 For a person bitten on a limb by any snake, one should first of all make a strong binding, at four fingers measure above the bite.⁴⁹⁸
- 4 Poison does not move around into the body if it is prevented by bandages (*ariṣṭā*) or by any other soft items of cloth (*plota*), leather (*car-mānta*) or bark.⁴⁹⁹
- 5 Where a bandage (*bandha*) is not suitable, one should raise the bite up and then cauterize it.⁵⁰⁰ Suction, cutting and cauterizing are recommended in all cases.
- 6 Suction will be good after filling the mouth with earth (*pāṃśu*).⁵⁰¹ Alternatively, the snake should be bitten by the person who knows that they have just been bitten.⁵⁰²

497 On कल्प, see note 453.

498 Application of a tourniquet is deprecated by modern establishment medicine, which relies on antivenom medications (e.g., Pillay 2013: 150–151 et passim in the literature). The vulgate introduces the word अरिष्टा at this point. This may be a borrowing from Ci.23.251cd (*Ca* 1941: 582).

499 It is hard to translate the word अरिष्टा otherwise than “bandage,” as referred to by बन्धियात् in the previous verse, and apparently similar to items of cloth etc., and called a बन्ध in the next verse. But in general Sanskrit literature, including medical literature, the word (in masc. gender) means either “an alcoholic tonic” or “an omen of death,” (1.30.3 (*Su* 1938: 137)), or is a plant name. This raises a question mark over its unique meaning in the present context. The *Aṣṭāṅgahṛdayasaṃhitā* (Utt.36.42cd (*Ah* 1939: 910)) seems to be a gloss on अरिष्टा, saying “An expert in mantras may bind using a braid made of silk etc., empowered with mantras” (see also 5.5.8 (*Su* 1938: 575)). On problems that can arise from tying a bandage too tightly, see 5.5.56 (*Su* 1938: 577) below.

500 The vulgate reads उत्कृत्य “having excised” rather than translate उद्धृत्य “having raised up.”

501 The vulgate recommends cloth, not earth (5.5.6 (*Su* 1938: 574)).

502 The syntax is odd here, and the vulgate has removed the difficulties. Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.6 (*Su* 1938: 574) noted that one should hold the snake firmly and give a good bite to its head and tail (हस्ताभ्यामुपसंगृह्य पुच्छे वक्रे च सर्पः सम्यग् दष्टव्यः). Our colleague Dr Madhu K. Paramesvaran reports that this procedure is known in Malayalam *viṣavaidya* treatises and is practiced in Kerala, though rarely: “this practice has been described as one of

- 7 Now, one should in no way cauterize someone bitten by a Maṇḍalin. Because of the over-abundance of poison in the bile (*pittaviṣa*), that bite will be lethal as a result of cauterization.⁵⁰³

The application of mantras

- 8 An expert in mantras should tie on a bandage (*ariṣṭā*) too, with mantras. But they say that a bandage that is tied on with cords and so on causes the poison to be purified.⁵⁰⁴
- 9 Mantrās prescribed by gods and holy sages (*brahmarṣi*), that are imbued with truth and religious power (*tapas*) are inexorable and they rapidly destroy intractable poison.
- 10 Drugs cannot eliminate poison as quickly as the application of mantras imbued with religious power (*tapas*) and imbued with truth, holiness (*brahma*) and religious power.⁵⁰⁵
- 11 The mantras should be received by a person who is abstaining from women, meat and mead (*madhu*), who has a restricted diet, and who is pure and lying on a bed of *halfa grass*.
- 12 For the mantras to be successful, one should diligently worship the deity (*devatā*) with perfume, garlands, and oblations (*upahāra*), as well as sacrificial offerings (*bali*), and with mantra repetition (*japa*) and rituals.⁵⁰⁶

the first-response cares for snakebite in most of the Malayalam texts of Viṣhavaidya. I have never seen this happening in real life and my teachers used to consider it to be a method (albeit a bit outrageously dangerous) for self-reassurance by the patient.” (Paramesvaran 2023). Cf. the Viṣhavaidya text edited by Mahādeva Śāstrī (1958).

503 Verses 5.4.29, and 37 above note that the venom of Maṇḍalins particularly irritates the bile.

504 Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.8 (Su 1938: 575) clarified that on the one hand the bandage must be accompanied with mantras, but on the other hand, it may also be used without mantras. The verse seems to put two points of view.

505 Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.10 (Su 1938: 575) noted that mantras like “kurukullā” and “bheruṇḍā” are explained in other treatises and therefore not explained further in his commentary. These two mantras are the names of tantric Śaiva and Buddhist goddesses. For a study on this specific subject see Slouber (2016b). HIML: IIB, 151, n. 344 provides a bibliography to 2002 of studies on Kurukullā, who is mentioned in Māhuka’s *Haramekhalā*, and Meulenbeld 2008a: 30–34 includes discussion of Bheruṇḍa as a bird, with related terms.

506 Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.12 (Su 1938: 575) noted that उपहार includes incense, while बलि refers to sacrifice with an animal (सपशुनैवेद्य).

- 13 But mantras pronounced illicitly or that are deficient in accents (*svara*) and letters do not give success. So antitoxic (*agada*) procedures need to be employed.

Blood letting

- 14 A skilled physician should puncture a duct (*sirā*) which is located on the limb (*śākhāśrayā*), and comes from the bite and the general area. If the poison has spread, one on the forehead should be pierced.
- 15 The blood being drawn out draws away all the poison.⁵⁰⁷ Therefore one should cause blood to flow, for that is his very best procedure.
- 16 After incising (*pracchāna*) the area around the bite, one should smear it with antidotes and sprinkle it with water infused with sandalwood and cuscus grass.⁵⁰⁸

Internal medications

- 17 One should make him drink various antidotes together with milk, honey and ghee. If they are unavailable, the earth of black ants can be good.⁵⁰⁹
- 18 Alternatively, he should consume orchid tree, siris and purple calotropis or white siris too. He should not drink sesame oil or horse gram, nor wine or Indian jujube.
- 19 But after drinking any other liquid at all, he should throw up after drinking it. For on the whole, poison is easily removed by means of vomiting.

⁵⁰⁷ The Nepalese version uses a present passive participle construction here, that is less common than the vulgate's locative absolute. The Nepalese version states that it is the blood coming out of the patient that carries away the venom; the vulgate text says merely that the venom emerges while the blood comes out.

⁵⁰⁸ प्रच्छान is the second of the two methods of blood letting described in the vulgate text of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* at 1.14.25 (Su 1938: 64); this verse does not appear in the Nepalese version of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.

⁵⁰⁹ This refers to earth taken from an anthill. In South Asia, there is a long tradition of considering such earth to be beneficial and even holy (e.g., Irwin 1982).

Therapies at each pulse of toxic reaction

- 20 In the case of hooded snakes, when there is a toxic reaction (*vega*) first one should let blood. At the second, one should make him drink an antidote (*agada*) together with honey and ghee.⁵¹⁰
- 21 At the third one should use errhines and collyrium (*añjana*) that destroy poison.⁵¹¹ At the fourth, when he has vomited, the physician should make him drink a gruel (*yavāgū*) that destroys poison.
- 22 At the fifth and sixth toxic reactions one should make the person drink something that aids cooling, that is cleansing and sharp (*tikṣṇa*), and a well-regarded gruel too.
- 23 But at the seventh, one should purge (*śodh*) his head with a sharp sternutatory.⁵¹²

In the case of Maṇḍalins

- 24 Amongst Maṇḍalins, the earliest toxic reaction (*vega*) should be treated in the same way as with Darvīkaras.⁵¹³
- 25 At the second, one should make him drink ghee and honey and then make him vomit.⁵¹⁴
- 26 At the third, one should give the purged patient healthy gruel. At the fourth and the fifth too, one should do the same as for the Darvīkara.

⁵¹⁰ This section reproduces some of the therapies from *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.2.40–43 (Su 1938: 566) on the stages of slow poisoning (*dūṣṭvīṣa*) by plant poisons; see translation on p. 129 above.

⁵¹¹ The rare word नस्तः “from or into the nose” in नस्तःकर्म “errhine” is supported by both Nepalese manuscripts. The term is more common in the *Carakasaṃhitā*, occurring eleven times, e.g., at 1.20.13 (Ca 1941: 114), 2.1.36 (Ca 1941: 203), *et passim*.

The *Carakasaṃhitā* describes how collyriums, especially रसाञ्जन, cause phlegm to flow, thus clearing the eyes (1.5.14–19 (Ca 1941: 38–39)). This could be appropriate in expelling poisons.

⁵¹² The vulgate adds a half-verse here recommending the application of a collyrium (*añjana*) to a cut made on the patient’s head.

⁵¹³ The vulgate again adds a half-verse here, recommending the “crow’s foot” incision on the patient’s head. On this procedure, described in *Carakasaṃhitā* 6.23.66–67 (Ca 1941: 574), see Wujastyk 2003b: 145. This text is not supported here, as it was not in the Nepalese text at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.2.43 (Su 1938: 566) either. See footnote 393, p. 130 above. As stated there, it appears that this procedure was known in the tradition of the *Carakasaṃhitā*, but not in the earliest text of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.

⁵¹⁴ Again, the vulgate text differs substantively, adding another half-verse. But the general idea of the treatment is the similar.

- 27 At the sixth, wholesome things from the group of plants starting with **cottony jujube** should be drunk and a sweet antidote.⁵¹⁵ And at the seventh, a wholesome antidote that destroys poison in a sternutatory (*avapīḍa*).⁵¹⁶

In the case of Rājimats

- 28 Now, Amongst Rājimats, one should let blood at the first toxic shock.⁵¹⁷
 29 At the second, a patient who has vomited should be made to drink an antidote that destroys poison. At the third, fourth and fifth, the rule that applies to the Darvīkara is suitable.
 30 At the sixth, use a very sharp collyrium (*añjana*), and at the seventh a sternutatory (*avapīḍa*). There is a prohibition on using blood-letting for pregnant women, children and the elderly.
 31ab In those who are in pain because of poison, it is advised that the prescribed procedures be applied gently.

31ab In animals

In goats and sheep, bleeding and collyriums are the same as for people.

- 32cd In cows and horses, that is twice as much; three times as much for buffaloes and camels, four times for elephants and simply (*kevala*) for all birds.⁵¹⁸⁵¹⁹

write note
on par-
isekān pra-
dehāms

515 The “group of 17 plants beginning with **cottony jujube**” (काकोल्यादि गण) is described at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.38.35–36 (Su 1938: 167). These plants pacify the bile, blood and wind and increase phlegm, body-weight, semen and breastmilk.

516 The अवपीड is described at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 4.40.44–45 (Su 1938: 556), where it is also recommended for victims of snakebite. It is a type of head-evacuant. Commenting on that passage, Ḍalhaṇa cited “other treatises” as saying that अवपीड treatment was suitable for restoring the consciousness of those who have been poisoned. He also quoted a text by an authority called Videha, that says the same. Videha was an author known to Dr̥ḍhabala (according to Cakrapāṇidatta) and often cited in the *Madhukośa* on the topic of eye diseases (HIML: IA, 132 *et passim*). See also *Mahākośa*: 1, 62–63.

517 The vulgate text says that the blood-letting should be done with a **gourd**. It also has an extra half-verse here, prescribing an antitoxin to be drunk together with honey and ghee.

518 Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.32 (Su 1938: 576) explained “simply for all birds” as meaning that birds should receive just drugs, and not blood-letting or collyriums. See p. 154 for the toxic reactions in birds and other animals.

- 34 One should consider carefully with one's intellect the location, constitution (*prakṛti*), suitability (*sātmya*), the season, the poison, and the strength or weakness of the toxic reaction and then proceed with therapy.⁵²⁰
- 47–48ab One should eliminate this poison completely. It is extremely hard to overcome. For even a small amount remaining can strongly bring about a toxic reaction.⁵²¹
- 48cd–49 Or it may lead to dejection, pallor, fever, cough and headaches, dessication, swelling, catarrh, poor vision, disinterest in food (*aruci*) or rigidity (*jāḍyatā*).⁵²² And in such cases one should apply the cure as appropriate.⁵²³
- 50–51ab One should also treat the secondary ailments (*upadrava*) of a poisoned patient each as appropriate.
Now, after the bandage (*ariṣṭā*) has been removed and after the place marked by it has been quickly incised (*pracchāna*) one may see poison that has leaked out there, and a toxic reaction may strongly result.

519 The vulgate includes several verses after this sentence that give a recipe and also a list of specific items like place and constitution that should be given careful consideration. Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.33 (Su 1938: 576) cited the opinions of Gayadāsa and Jejjāta on this recipe but stated that he preferred to follow the contrasting opinions of Vṛddhavāgbhaṭa (1.25.24cd–25aba (As 1980: 184)) and Suśruta (4.31.29cd–30ab (Su 1938: 511)) on this topic, as well as several citations “another work” (तन्त्रान्तर) that is unidentified.

520 The vulgate here has twelve verses not found in the Nepalese version. These verses explicitly switch subject away from assessments according to toxic reactions and to the treatment of both mobile and immobile poisons, starting from physical symptoms such as swelling and discolouration as well as humoral theory. At the point where the vulgate summarizes the extra verses, saying that cases should be treated “according to their humors” (यथादोषं), the Nepalese witnesses have “as is appropriate” (यथायोगं, 5.5.49cd (Su 1938: 577)). This suggests that the text has been edited to fit the insertion of the verses referring to humoral therapy. These verses also include therapies such as the crow's foot treatment (see footnotes 393 and 513, pp. 130, 161 above) and the beating of drums that have been smeared with antidotes, as discussed in *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.6 (Su 1938: 580–582) (see p. 167 below).

521 The word अवतिष्ठ “remaining” is hard to parse. It cannot be a णमुल् formation (Pāṇini 3.4.22 ff), because of the root's reduplication, and should not be a present participle because it is not neuter. However, lack of gender concord is not unknown in Epic Sanskrit; several of the examples cited by Oberlies (2003: § 10.2.1) even involve present participles without gender concord. Cf. Edgerton 1953: 1, § 6.12 for examples in BHS.

522 Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.49ab (Su 1938: 577) reported a reading from Jejjāta of स्तैमित्य “immobility” instead of प्रतिश्याय “catarrh.”

523 The vulgate introduces दोष theory here, which is absent in the Nepalese version.

- 52.1 Once the poison has disappeared one can conquer irritated wind using items that restrain the wind.⁵²⁴
- 53 One can conquer bile using substances that remove bile-fever (*pittajvara*), with decoctions, oleation and purges, combined with substances that remove poison, with the exception of sesame oil (*taila*), wine, horse gram, and mangosteen.⁵²⁵
- 54 One can conquer phlegm with the group that starts with golden shower tree, together with honey.⁵²⁶
- 56 *If the the bandage (ariṣṭā) is bound tightly, or if it is incised (pracchita) with sharp ointment or with the remnants of the poison, then when the limb swells up, the the flesh weeps, smells a great deal, is putrid (śīrṇa) is designated “poison-stink (viṣapūti).”*⁵²⁷
- 57–58ab *One may be certain that a person has been struck by something poisoned (digdha) if their wound immediately starts to suppurate has black blood that flows and is inflamed, as well as having black, weeping and exceptionally foul-smelling flesh coming out of the wound and also someone who has thirst, fainting (mūrcchā), fever and a temperature.*⁵²⁸
- 58.1–60 *One who is known to have these exact symptoms may have poison in their wound that is † given by mistake.† And they may have a wound that has been hit by something poisoned (digdha) and is full of poison. And others are sick because of a wound that stinks because of poison. The wise person debrides the excess flesh of such people and then, after removing the blood by means of leeches and after removing the humours from above and below, he should irrigate with cold bark decoctions from milky trees. And he should ap-*

524 This half-verse is not present in the vulgate, but has broadly the same sense as 5.5.52cd (Su 1938: 577), that is not present in the Nepalese version.

525 The vulgate reads “fish” in place of “wine.”

526 The आरम्बधगण is listed at *Suśrutasamhitā* 1.38.6 (Su 1938: 164). These herbs are there explicitly said to pacify phlegm and to remove poison, etc. (1.38.7 (Su 1938: 164)).

527 *Suśrutasamhitā* 5.5.16 (Su 1938: 575) (p. 160 above) suggests smearing an incised area with antidotes.

528 The Nepalese witnesses describe someone who has been struck or hurt (क्षत, आहत), while the vulgate describes someone who is pierced (विद्ध). Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.58ab (Su 1938: 576) interpreted the latter wording as being struck by a poison-smeared arrow.

ply items that destroy poison such as cloths containing ointments together with cold liquids mixed with ghee.

61ab When the bone is injured by poisons, the very same rule should be followed as for bile poison.

61cd–63ab The following are powdered: *turpeth*, *weaver's beam tree*, *liquorice*, the two kinds of *turmeric*, the *Indian madder* group,⁵²⁹ and all kinds of salt.⁵³⁰ One may put this in a horn, together with honey. This antidote destroys poison, being employed together with drinks, collyrium (*añjana*), oil rubs (*abhyañjana*), *errhines* and drugs.

With its relentless potency (*vīrya*) and as a destroyer of the toxic reaction (*vega*) to poison, it is called “The Great Antidote” and has great power.

63cd–65ab Very fine *embelia*, *velvet-leaf*, the three *myrobalans*, *wild celery*, and *devil's dung*, as well as *Himalayan mayapple* and the three *pungent drugs*, the whole group of salts, together with *leadwort* and honey should be placed in a cow's horn and covered with something made of cow's horn. It should be set aside for two weeks. This antidote is called “Unbeaten” because it conquers both stationary and mobile poisons.

65cd–68ab One should make a fine powder of the following items and place them in a horn, together with honey: *sacred lotus*, *deodar*, *grey orchid*, *black creeper*, *kutki*, *Himalayan yew*, *rosha grass*, *wild Himalayan cherry*, *Alexandrian laurel*, *scramberry*, *natron*, a *sedge*, *cardamom*, *blue Indian symphorema*, *powdered ruffle lichen*, *costus*, *crape jasmine*, *beautyberry*, *lodh tree*, *Indian bdellium-tree*, *red chalk*, *rock salt*, *long pepper*, and *dried ginger*. This antidote (*agada*) is identified as “*Garuḍa (tārṣya)*.” It can even destroy the poison of the snake prince *Takṣaka (takṣaka)*.

69cd– One should make powder of the following items and place it in a horn: *spikenard*, *peas*, the three *myrobalans*, *horseradish tree*, *Indian madder*, *liquorice*, *wild Himalayan cherry*, *embelia*, *scramberry*, *Indian sarsaparilla*, *cardamom*, *cinnamon*, *costus*, *Himalayan mayapple*, *sandalwood*, *verbena*, *bitter gourd*, *white siris*, *velvet-leaf*, *colocynth*, *hare foot uraria*, *black creeper*, *Asoka tree*, *mulberry*, *toothed-leaf limonia*,

529 There is no मञ्जिष्ठा group. There is a plant वक्र, so a reading मञ्जिष्ठवक्रे “Indian madder and Himalayan mayapple,” instead of मञ्जिष्ठवर्गे, is conceivable.

530 There is a लवणवर्ग (1.46.313–321 (Su 1938: 236–237)).

and the flower that is the blossom (*prasūna*) born from the [fruit of the marking-nut](#).⁵³¹ with honey and the biles derived from boars, monitor lizards, peacocks, and porcupines

78 ⁵³²

⁵³¹ Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.70 ([Su 1938](#): 579) glossed प्रसून more specifically as तुलसीपुष्प “the Tulasi flower.”

⁵³² After this verse, the vulgate text adds five verses, 79–83, that do not appear in the Nepalese version.

Part 6. Uttarat Tantra

Editions and Abbreviations

Ah 1939	Kuṇṭe, Anṇā Moreśvara, Navare, Kṛṣṇaśāstrī, and Parādkar, Hariśāstrī (1939) (eds.), श्रीमद्वाग्भटविरचितम् अष्टाङ्गहृदयम्, श्रीमदरुणदत्तविरचितया सर्वाङ्गसुन्दराख्यया व्याख्यया, हेमाद्रिप्रणीतया आयुर्वेदरसायनाह्वया टीकया च समुल्लसितम् = <i>The Astāṅgahṛidaya</i> (6th edn., Mumbayyām: Nirṇayasāgara Press), ark:/13960/t3tt6967d .
AHS 1940	Müss, C. N. Nārāyaṇan (1940) (ed.), श्रीमद्वाहटाचार्यप्रणीतम् अष्टाङ्गहृदयम् श्रीदासपण्डितविरचितया हृदयबोधिकाख्यया व्याख्यया समलङ्कृतम् (Śrīcitṛāyurvedaśāstramālā, 4; Trivandrum: Rājakīyamudrāśālā), ark:/13960/s23qzpqc61j .
Anup	<i>Anup Sanskrit Library</i> .
Apte	Apte, Vaman Shivaram (1992), <i>The Practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary</i> (Kyoto: Rinsen Book Company), ISBN: 4-653-00038-7; Reprinted from Gode and Karve 1957–59.
Arthaśāstra	Kangle, R. P. (1960), <i>The Kauṭīliya Arthaśāstra</i> (University of Bombay Studies Sanskrit, Prakrit and Pali, 1; Bombay: University of Bombay), accessed 23/09/2021.
AS	<i>Asiatic Society</i> .
As 1980	Āṭhavale, Ananta Dāmodara (1980) (ed.), अष्टाङ्गसङ्ग्रहः श्रीमद्वाग्भटविरचितः इन्दुव्याख्यासहितः [= <i>Vāgbhaṭa's Aṣṭāṅgasaṅgraha with Indu's Commentary</i>] (Pune: M. A. Āṭhavale, Śrīmad Ātreya Prakāśanam), ark:/13960/s25bwqsd0n7 .
Aṣṭādhyāyī	Sharma, Rama Nath (2002–03), <i>The Aṣṭādhyāyī of Pāṇini</i> , 6 vols. (Second revised and enlarged edition, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.).

- BhaGī Paṇśīkar, Wāsudev Laxman Shāstrī (1936) (ed.), श्री-मद्भगवद्गीता श्रीमच्छाङ्करभाष्येण-आनन्दगिरिकृतव्याख्यायुजा संवलिता तथा नीलकण्ठी-भाष्योत्कर्षदीपिका-श्रीधरीयसुबोधिनी-अभिनवगुप्ताचार्यव्याख्या-श्रीमधुसूदनसरस्वतीस्वामिकृतगूढार्थदीपिकारव्यव्याख्यासहिता तद्व्याख्यानेन श्रीधर्मदत्तशर्म(प्रसिद्धबच्चाशर्म)विरचित-गूढार्थतत्त्वलोकेन युता च (2nd edn., Bombay: Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press), [ark:/13960/t7jq76w6m](#).
- Bhela 1921 Mookerjee, Ashutosh, and Ananta Krishna Shastri, Ved-antabisharad (1921) (eds.), *The Bhela Samhita. Sanskrit Text* (Calcutta: University of Calcutta), [ark:/13960/t3sv3157j](#); Based on two copies made of the Thanjavur codex unicus (MS Thanjavur TMSSML 10773, Burnell 1880: 63–4, P. P. S. Sastri 1933: #11085).
- Bhela 2000 Krishnamurthy, K. H. (2000), *Bhela-saṃhitā. Text with English Translation, Commentary and Critical Notes* (Haridas Ayurveda Series, 8; Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati).
- BL *British Library*.
- Ca 1877 Bhaṭṭācāryya, Jīvānanda Vidyāsāgara (1877) (ed.), चरकसंहिता सूत्र-निदान-विमान-शारीरेन्द्रिय-चिकित्सित-कल्प-सिद्धिस्थानात्मका । भगवता आत्रेयेण पुनर्वसुना उपदिष्टा अग्निवेश-नामधेयेन तत् शिषेण विरचिता चरकाभिधेयेन ऋषिणा प्रतिसंस्कृता (Calcutta: Sarasvatī Yantra), [ark:/13960/t0sq9gf44](#).
- Ca 1904 Śarmā, Satīśacandra (1904) (ed.), छत्रकमण्डित (1st edn., Kalikātā: Bhaiṣajya Steam Machine Press), [ark:/13960/t51g4nm8m](#).
- Ca 1911 Vaidyopādhyāya, Rāmaprasāda (1911) (ed.), चरकसंहिता । श्रीमन्महर्षिप्रवरचरकप्रणीता । पण्डितरामप्रसादवैद्योपाध्यायविरचितप्रसादनी-भाषाटीकासहिता । (mumbayī: Kṣemarāja-Śrīkṛṣṇadāśaśreṣṭhin), [ark:/13960/t2r59q189](#).
- Ca 1923 Śarmā, Satīśacandra (1923) (ed.), छत्रकमण्डित (3rd edn., Kalikātā: Bhaiṣajya Steam Machine Press), [ark:/13960/t17m5hp8c](#).

- Ca 1928-33 Senagupta, Narendranātha, and Senagupta, Balāicandra (1928-33) (eds.), चरक-संहिता। महामुनिना भगवताग्निवेशेन प्रणीता महर्षिचरकेण दृढबलेन च प्रतिसंस्कृता चरकचतुरानन-श्रीमच्चक्रपाणिदत्तप्रणीतया आयुर्वेददीपिकाख्यटीकया महामहोपाध्याय-श्रीगङ्गाधरकविरत्नकविराजविरचितया जल्पकल्प-तरुसमाख्यया टीकया च समलङ्कृता, 3 vols. (kalikātānagari: Dhanvantari Electric Machine Yantra).
- Ca 1933 Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1933) (ed.), महर्षिणा अग्निवेशेन प्रणीता चरकदृढबलाभ्यां प्रतिसंस्कृता चरकसंहिता (3rd edn., Mumbayyām: Nirnaya Sagara Press), [ark:/13960/t42s3kk45](https://nir.nir.org/ark:/13960/t42s3kk45).
- Ca 1941 Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1941) (ed.), महर्षिणा पुनर्वसुनोपदिष्टा, तच्छिष्येणाग्निवेशेन प्रणीता, चरकदृढबलाभ्यां प्रतिसंस्कृता चरकसंहिता, श्रीचक्रपाणिदत्तविरचितया आयुर्वेददीपिकाव्याख्यया संवल्लिता (3rd edn., Mumbayyām: Nirnaya Sagara Press), [ark:/13960/t48q2f20n](https://nir.nir.org/ark:/13960/t48q2f20n).
- CDIAL Turner, R. L. (1966-85), *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages* (London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press), ISBN: 0197135501, [URL](https://nir.nir.org/URL); With *Indexes* compiled by Dorothy Rivers Turner (OUP, London, 1969), *Phonetic Analysis* by R. L. and D. R. Turner (OUP, London, 1971), and *Addenda and Corrigenda* edited by J. C. Wright (School of Oriental and African Studies, London, 1985). Vol. 1: [ark:/13960/s22vppb4h8s](https://nir.nir.org/ark:/13960/s22vppb4h8s); v. 2:
- DED₂ Burrow, Thomas, and Emeneau, Murray B. (1984), *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (2nd edn., Oxford: Clarendon Press), [ark:/13960/t4wj06g26](https://nir.nir.org/ark:/13960/t4wj06g26), [URL](https://nir.nir.org/URL).
- EWA Mayrhofer, Manfred (1986-2001), *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen* (Heidelberg: Carl Winter, Universitätsverlag), ISBN: 3-533-03826-2.
- Garuḍapurāṇa Pāṇḍeya, Rāmateja (1963) (ed.), श्रीकृष्णद्वैपायनव्यासप्रणीतं गरुडपुराणम् (Vidyabhawan Prachyavidya Granthamala, 3; reprint, Caukhambā Vidyābhavana, Paṇḍita-Pustakālaya: Kāśī), [ark:/13960/t6pz7tg7j](https://nir.nir.org/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 Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office* (London: Secretary of State for India), [ark:/13960/s2kbbk5zcrg9](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-3960-s2kbbk5zcrg9).
- KEWA Mayrhofer, Manfred (1953–72), *Kurzgefaßtes etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen; a Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary* (Heidelberg: Carl Winter, Universitätsverlag).
- KL *Kaiser Library*.
- Mahābhāṣya Kielhorn, F. (1880–85) (ed.), *The Vyākaraṇa-Mahābhāṣya of Patanjali*, 3 vols. (Bombay: Government Central Book Depot), [ark:/13960/s258g7r6bxf](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-3960-s258g7r6bxf).
- Mahākośa* Jośī, Veṇīmādhavaśāstrī, and Jośī, Nārāyaṇa Harī (1968), *आयुर्वेदीय महाकोशः अर्थात् आयुर्वेदीय शब्दकोशः संस्कृत-संस्कृत* (Mumbai: Mahārāṣṭra Rājya Sāhitya āṇi Saṃskṛti Maṇḍala), [ark:/13960/t22c41g8t](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-3960-t22c41g8t).
- Mānasollāsa* Shrigondekar, Gajanan K. (1925–61) (ed.), *मानसोल्लासः = Mānasollāsa [or Abhilaṣitārthacintāmaṇi] of King Someśvara* (Gaekwad's Oriental Series; Baroda: Oriental Institute), [ark:/13960/t87h8tn95](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-3960-t87h8tn95); v. 2: [ark:/13960/t3gz41v8m](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-3960-t3gz41v8m).
- MN₁ Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1920) (ed.), *महामति-श्रीमाधवकरप्रणीतं माधवनिदानम् श्रीविजयरक्षित-श्रीकण्ठदत्ताभ्यां विरचितया मधुकोशाख्यव्याख्या, श्रीवाचस्पतिवैद्यविरचितया आतङ्कदर्पणव्याख्याया विशिष्टांशेन च समुल्लसितम् = Mādhavanidāna by Mādhavakara with the Two Commentaries, Madhukosha by Vijayarakshita & Shrikanthadatta and Ātānkadarpaṇa by Vāchaspati Vaidya* (1st edn., Bombay: Nirnaya Sagara Press), [ark:/13960/t9z08jn5j](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-3960-t9z08jn5j).
- MN₃ Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1932) (ed.), *महामति-श्रीमाधवकरप्रणीतं माधवनिदानम् श्रीविजयरक्षित-श्रीकण्ठदत्ताभ्यां विरचितया मधुकोशाख्यव्याख्या, श्रीवाचस्पतिवैद्यविरचितया आतङ्कदर्पणव्याख्याया विशिष्टांशेन च समुल्लसितम् = Mādhavanidāna by Mādhavakara with the Two Commentaries, Madhukosha*

- by Vijayarakshita & Shrikanthadatta and *Ātankadarpaṇa* by Vāchaspati Vaidya (3rd edn., Bombay: Nirnaya Sagara Press), [ark : / 13960 / t66452x0h](#); Reprinted Varanasi: Chowkhambha, 1986.
- MW Monier-Williams, Monier, Leumann, E., Cappeller, C., et al. (1899), *A Sanskrit–English Dictionary Etymologically and Philologically Arranged, New Edition* (Oxford: Clarendon Press); 1970 reprint.
- NAK *National Archives of Kathmandu.*
- Nannūl Sripathi, Muthu Krishna (1995) (ed.), *Nannūl: A perceptive and comprehensive translation in English* (Madurai: MK Sripathi).
- 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 <https://vmlt.in/ncc/>.
- NGMCP NGMCP (2014), “Nepal-german Manuscript Cataloguing Project. Online Title List and Descriptive Catalogue,” Universität Hamburg and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, [URL](#).
- PW Böhlingk, Otto, and Roth, Rudolph (1855–75), *Sanskrit-Wörterbuch* (St. Petersburg: Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften), [URL](#), accessed 18/05/2023.
- PWK Böhlingk, 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), *वैद्यक-शब्दसिन्धुः = Vaidyaka-Śabdasindhuh* (3rd edn., Varanasi & Delhi: Chaukhambha Orientalia); 3rd ed. first published in 1914.

- Saddanīti 3 Smith, Helmer (1930) (ed.), *Saddanīti la grammaire Palie d'Aggavaṃsa: III Sūttamālā (Pariccheda XX–XXVIII)* (Skrifter utgivna av Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-samfundet i Lund, XII:3; Lund: C. W. K. Gleerup), [ark:/13960/t1jh9w87b](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:se:hb:ark:/13960/t1jh9w87b).
- SiddhKau Gāḍagilṇa, Dinakaraśāstrin, and Paṇaśīkara, Vāsudevaśar-man (1904) (eds.), *तत्त्वबोधिनीसमाख्यव्याख्यासंवलित सिद्धान्तकौमुदी नाम भट्टोजिदीक्षितप्रणीता पाणिनीयव्याकरणसूत्रवृत्तिः* (3rd edn., Mumbai: Nirṇaya Sāgara), [ark :/ 13960 / t0zq08k33](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:se:hb:ark:/13960/t0zq08k33).
- Su 1889 Bhaṭṭācāryya, Jīvānanda Vidyāsāgara (1889) (ed.), *सुश्रुतः सूत्र-निदान-शारीर-चिकित्सा-कल्पोत्तर-तन्त्र-कल्पित आयुर्वेद. भगवता धन्वन्तरिणोपदिष्टः सुश्रुतनामधेयेन तच्छिष्येण विरचितः* (3rd edn., Calcutta: Sarasvatī Press), [ark :/ 13960 / t1nh6j09c](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:se:hb:ark:/13960/t1nh6j09c); [HIML](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:se:hb:ark:/13960/t1nh6j09c): IB, 311, edition b.
- Su 1915 Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1915) (ed.), *सुश्रुतसंहिता, सुश्रुतेन विरचिता, वैद्यवरश्रीडल्हणाचार्यविरचितया निबन्धसंग्रहाख्य-व्याख्यया समुल्लसिता, आचार्योपाह्वेन त्रिविक्रमात्मजेन यादवशर्मणा संशोधिता = The Sushrutasamhitā of Sushruta, the Nibandha-sangraha Commentary of Shri Dalhaṇāchārya* (Mumbayyām: Nirṇayasāgaramudrāyantrālaye), [ark:/13960/t3sv0mt50](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:se:hb:ark:/13960/t3sv0mt50), accessed 29/07/2020; [HIML](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:se:hb:ark:/13960/t3sv0mt50): IB, 312 edition *v.
- Su 1931 Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1931) (ed.), *सुश्रुत-संहिता, वैद्यवरश्रीडल्हणाचार्यविरचितया निबन्धसंग्रहाख्यव्याख्यया समुल्लसिता, महर्षिणा सुश्रुतेन विरचिता, सूत्र-निदान-शारीर-चिकित्सा-कल्पस्थानोत्तरतन्त्रात्मकः. आचार्योपाह्वेन त्रिविक्रमात्मजेन यादवशर्मणा संशोधिता = The Sushrutasamhitā of Sushruta with the Niban-dhasangraha Commentary of Shree Dalhaṇāchārya* (2nd edn., Mumbayyām: Pāṇḍuraṅga Jāvajī at the Nirṇayasāgaramudrāyantrālaye), [ark :/ 13960 / t9j41sg94](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:se:hb:ark:/13960/t9j41sg94), accessed 09/06/2020; [HIML](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:se:hb:ark:/13960/t9j41sg94): IB, 312 edition *v.
- Su 1938 Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama, and Ācārya, Nārāyaṇa Rāma (1938) (eds.), *श्रीडल्हणाचार्यविरचितया निबन्धसंग्रहा-ख्यव्याख्यया निदानस्थानस्य श्रीगयदासाचार्यविरचितया न्यायचन्द्रि-कारख्यपञ्जिकाव्याख्यया च समुल्लसिता महर्षिणा सुश्रुतेन विरचिता सुश्रुतसंहिता* (3rd edn., Bombay: Nirṇayasāgara Press),

- [ark : / 13960 / t09x0sk1h](http://13960/t09x0sk1h); HIML: IB, 313, edition cc ('the vulgate').
- Su 1938² Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama, and Ācārya, Nārāyaṇa Rāma (2004) (eds.), *महर्षिणा सुश्रुतेन विरचिता सुश्रुतसंहिता, श्री-डल्हणाचार्यविरचितया निबन्धसंग्रहाख्यव्याख्यया निदानस्थानस्य श्रीग-यदासाचार्यविरचितया न्यायचन्द्रिकाख्यपञ्जिकाव्याख्यया च समुल्लसिता* (Vārāṇasī: Caukhambhā Kṛṣṇadāsa Akādamī); Reprint of the third, 1938 edition (Su 1938).
- Su 1939 Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama, and Śarman, Nandakiśora (1939) (eds.), *सुश्रुतसंहितायाः सूत्रस्थानम्. श्रीचक्रपाणिदत्तविरचिता भानुमतीव्याख्याया समेतम् = Sushrut-saṁhitā (sūtra Sthān) with Bhānumatī Commentary by Chakrapāṇi Datta with Introduction by Gaṇanāth Sen* (Śrīsvāmi Lakṣmīrāma Nidhi Granthamālā = Shri Swāmī Lakshmi Rām Trust Series, 1; [Jaipur]: Śyāmasundara Śarman), [ark : / 13960 / t54g0d12m](http://13960/t54g0d12m); Printed at the Nirṇayasāgara Press, Bombay.
- Su 1945 Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikramācārya, and Ācārya, Nārāyaṇa Rāma (1945) (eds.), *महर्षिणा सुश्रुतेन विरचिता सुश्रुतसंहिता (मूलमात्रा). पाठान्तर-परिशिष्टादिभिः संवलिता = the Suśrutasaṁhitā of Suśruta with Various Readings, Notes and Appendix etc.* (Mumbāi: Nirṇayasāgarākhyamudraṇālaye), [ark : / 13960 / t8kd4jh7n](http://13960/t8kd4jh7n).
- TMSSML *Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Saraswati Mahal Library.*
- TY Nārāyaṇa, Śaṁkaraśarman (1949), *Tantrayuktiḥ*, ed. Vayaskara N. S. Mooss (Vaidyasārathigranthāvaliḥ, 6; Koṭṭayanagaryāṁ: Vaidyasarathi Press), [ark : / 13960 / t2d85pc4v](http://13960/t2d85pc4v).
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Flora

a sedge (*kuṭannaṭa*) → *plava*, *tagara*, or *śyonāka*, according to commentators (GVDB: 102–103). T. B. Singh and Chunekar leans towards the a sedge (*plava*), but that plant too is difficult to identify. Various sources identify *kuṭannaṭa* as *Cyperus rotundus* L., *C. scariosus* R. Br., *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz (= *Bignonia Indica* L.) or *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl. The *Cyperus* genus comprises about 700 species of sedges, and I have chosen “a nut sedge” as a generic indication of the likely identity of this plant: 165, 295

a sedge (*plava*) see a sedge (*kuṭannaṭa*): 295

aconite leaf (?) (*viṣapatrikā*) Unknown. Cf. perhaps, *vatsanābha* (wolfsbane). Cf. GVDB: 373: 121

Alexandrian laurel (*punnāga*) *Calophyllum inophyllum*, L. See AVS: 1, 338, NK: 1, #425: 165

amaranth (*tanḍulīyaka*) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, L. See King 321, NK: 1, #144, Potter_{rev}: 15. Cf. AVS: 1, 121: 114

arjun (*arjuna*) *Terminalia arjuna*, Bedd. See HK: 738: 36, 65

Asoka tree (*aśoka*) *Saraca indica* Linn., GVDB: 26: 85, 87, 165, 174

axlewood (*dhava*) *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill & Perr. See AVS: 1, 163 f, Chopra: 20: 36, 65, 136

bamboo leaves (*veṇupatrikā*) *Bambusa bambos*, Druce. See NK: 1, #307: 114

banyan (*vaṭa*) *Ficus benghalensis* Linn., GVDB: 356: 66, 68

barley (*yava*) *Hordeum vulgare*, L. See HK: 752: 95

bearded premna (*vasuka*) *Premna barbata* Wall. (← *vasuhaṭṭa*), according to Cakrapāṇidatta. See the discussion by T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 362–363), where other

candidate species such as *Osmanthus*, *Calotropis*, and *Trianthema* are discussed. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 363) note that when *vasuka* is mentioned with *vasira*, two varieties of salt are often meant (see *vasukavasirā*). See also NK: #1299 who identifies it with *Indigofera enneaphylla*, Linn. (Birdsville Indigo), apparently without controversy: 65

beautyberry (*priyaṅgu*) → *śyāmā*. *Callicarpa macrophylla*, Vahl. See AVS: 1, 334, NK: 1, #420. Some say also *Setaria italica* Beauv. GVDB: 263–264. See also GVDB: 413: 36, 132, 137, 165, 174

beautyberry (*śyāmā*) *Callicarpa macrophylla*, Vahl. See AVS: 1, 334, NK: 1, #420: 90, 112, 114

beggarweed (*aṃśumatī*) *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC (Dymock: 1, 428, GJM1: 602, NK: 1, #1192; ADPS: 382, 414 and AVS: 2, 319, 4.366 are confusing): 132

beggarweed (*vidārigandhā*) → *śālāparṇī*. *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC. See Dymock: 1, 428, GJM1: 602, cf. NK: 1, #1192; ADPS: 382, 414 and AVS: 2, 319, 4.366 are confusing: 45, 95, 302

beleric myrobalan (*bibhītaka*) *Terminalia bellirica* Roxb. One of the components of the three myrobalans (*triphalā*) GVDB: 274, 196: 306

Bengal quince (*bilva*) *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr. See AVS: 1, 62, Chevallier 159, NK: 1, #62, (MW: 732a): 65, 85, 87, 92, 299

bitter gourd (*paṭolī*) see pointed gourd (*paṭola*), cite[233]gvdb: 165

bitumen (*adrija*) → *śilājīṭ*. A tar-like, black, resinous rock exudate. See Mahākośa: 1, 21: 147

black creeper (*kālānusārī*) *Ichnocarpus*

- frutescens R. Br. or *Cryptolepis buehneri* Roemer & Schultes. Probably a synonym for *kṛṣṇasārivā* (GVDB: 94–95). I. frutescens has dark, rust-colored stems, so has been preferred here. However, *Cryptolepis grandiflora*, Wight, also has black stems. Synonym of *kālānusāriṇī*, *kālānusārivā*. *kālānusārya* may be a synonym of *tagara*, itself hard to identify : 165
- black creeper (*pālindī*) *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, (L.) R.Br. or *Cryptolepis buehneri*, Roemer & Schultes. See AVS: 3, 141, 145, 203, NK: 1, #1283, 1210, ADPS: 434. Ḍalhaṇa on SS 5.1.82 identified *pālindī* with *trivṛt* (*turpeth*) and T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 246) supported this as a usual identification : 114, 117, 131, 132, 165
- black pepper (*marica*) *Piper nigrum*, L. See ADPS: 294, NK: 1, #1929 : 96, 174, 306
- blackboard tree (*saptachada*) *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br. GVDB: 420 : 113
- blackbuck (*hariṇa*) *Antelope cervicapra*, L. See BIA: 270 IW: 95, 165, et passim : 117
- blue water-lily (*utpala*) *Nymphaea stellata*, Willd. See GJM1: 528, IGP 790; Dutt: 110, NK: 1, #1726 : 27, 112, 131, 132, 174, 175
- bull's head (*gokṣura*) *Tribulus terrestris* L. GVDB: 144–145, 193. A component of lesser five roots : 296
- bull's head (*trikaṇṭaka*) → bull's head (*gokṣura*) GVDB: 193. A component of lesser five roots : 302
- bulrush (*kaṣeru*) "Two species, *Scirpus kysoor* Roxb., and *S. grossus* Linn. f. are used" GVDB: 85. Also *kaṣeruka* and *kaseru* : 90, 91, 94
- cardamom (*elā*) *Elettaria cardamomum*, Maton. See AVS: 2, 360, NK: 1, #924, Potter_{rev}: 66 : 84, 85, 132, 137, 165
- carray cheddie (*viśvadevā*) → *gāṇgerukī* *Canthium parviflorum*, Lam. See AVS: 1, 366 f. Or *Sida rhombifolia* Linn. (GVDB: 372, 444 ff. et passim) : 68
- cassia cinnamon (*patra*) *Cinnamomum tamala*, (Buch.-Ham.) Nees. See AVS: 2, 84, NK: 1, #589 : 84, 85, 92, 114, 132
- castor oil tree (*gandharvahaṣṭa*) → *eraṇḍa*. GVDB: 135, K&B: 3, 2277 : 41, 87
- castor-oil (*eraṇḍa*) *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 : 65
- certain minerals (*tārāvitāra*) Unknown. It is not even certain that these are minerals. The variant reading in the vulgate, *tāraḥ sutāraḥ* was glossed by Ḍalhaṇa on 5.3.14 (Su 1938: 568) as follows *tāro rūpyaṇi, sutāraḥ pāraḍaḥ*, "tāra means silver; sutāra means mercury." : 136
- 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*) : 29, 304
- chebulic myrobalan (*harīṭakī*) *Terminalia chebula* Retz. GVDB: 466 : 93, 113, 306
- cherry (*elavālu*) *Prunus cerasus*, L.?. See BVDB 58, NK: 1, #2037, GVDB: 58 : 132
- chir pine (*sarala*) *Pinus roxburghii*, Sarg. GVDB: 423 : 65, 94
- chital deer (*prṣāta*) *Axis axis*, Erxleben. See BIA: 292, IW: 93 : 117
- cinnamon (*tvac*) *Cinnamomum cassia*, Blume. See NK: 1, #579 : 296
- cinnamon (*tvak*) see cinnamon (*tvac*) : 165
- citron (*mātuluṅga*) *Citrus medica*, Linn. GVDB: 276, 306. Also spelled *mātuliṅga, mātulaṅga, mātulāṅga* : 65, 92, 97, 98
- cobra's saffron (*nāgapuṣpa*) → *nāgakeśara*. *Mesua ferrea*, L. See NK: 1, #1595, GVDB: 220 : 132

- colocynth (*indravāruṇī*) Citrullus
 colocynthis (L.) Schrad., [GVDB](#): 46.
 The two varieties of this plant are
 discussed by ([ADPS](#): 180–183); the first
 is agreed to be colocynth, the second is
 debated but is likely to be a
 Cucurbitaceae: [297](#)
- colocynth (*mṛgādānī*) see [colocynth](#)
 (*indravāruṇī*) [GVDB](#): 46, 318: [165](#)
- common smilax (*śvadamśtra*) Smilax
 aspera L., [GVDB](#): 414: [65](#)
- convolvulus (*lakṣmaṇā*) Sivarajan and
 Balachandran ([ADPS](#): 273–275)
 suggest Ipomoea marginata (Desr.)
 Verdc. or I. obscura (Linn.)
[AVS](#): 3, 237–238 suggests Ipomoea
 sepiaria Roxb. (looks like a little boy
 (*putraka*), and generates a boy
 (*putrajananī*), according to the
Bhāvaprakāśa). Sivarajan and
 Balachandran ([ADPS](#): 273–275) firmly
 reject Mandragora officinalis which is
 European; but possible consideration
 could be given to Mandragora
 caulescens C.B. Clarke, a variant that is
 known in South Asia. Cf.
[GVDB](#): 346–347. [NK](#): #1546, #2323
 suggests Mandragora officinalum,
 Linn., known as *putrada*: [68](#)
- corky coral tree (*pāribhadra*) Erythrina
 suberosa Roxb. See [GVDB](#) 245: [136](#)
- costus (*kuṣṭha*) Saussurea costus, Clarke.
 See [NK](#): 1, #2239: [84, 85, 92, 114, 132,](#)
[137, 165](#)
- cottony jujube (*kākolī*) Ziziphus
 mauritanica, Lam. See [IGP](#): 1233,
[NK](#): 1, #2663; [IGP](#) 1233. Cf. [NK](#): 1,
 #1170: [83, 91, 92, 162](#)
- country mallow (*atibālā*) 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, 91, 94, 244](#)
- country mallow (*sahadevā*) → *balā*
 ([GVDB](#): 428). Contains ephedrine:
[68, 94](#)
- 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 frutescens
 R. Rr. ([GVDB](#): 429–431): [45, 121, 131,](#)
[132, 136](#)
- crape jasmine (*nata*) → [crape jasmine](#)
[GVDB](#): 215: [297, 300](#)
- 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, 345.
 See also [IGP](#): 1147: [84, 85, 92, 114, 132,](#)
[165, 297, 300](#)
- 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: [136, 299](#)
- cuscut grass (*uśīra*) Andropogon
 murcatus, Retz. Also “vetiver grass.”
 See [NK](#): 1, #180: [66, 114, 160](#)
- datura (*dhattūra*) Datura metel, L. See
[AVS](#): 2, 305 (cf. *Abhidhānamāñjarī*),
[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, 91, 95, 132](#)
- deodar (*devadāru*) Cedrus deodara (Roxb.)
 Loud. [GVDB](#): 206–207: [65, 92, 244, 297](#)
- deodar (*suradāru*) see [deodar](#) (*devadāru*):
[165](#)

- devil's dung (*hiṅgu*) *Ferula foetida* Regel.,
GVDB: 471–472 : 66, 67, 165
- dried ginger (*nāgara*) → dried ginger
(*śuṇṭhī*) GVDB: 221–222 : 67, 165
- dried ginger (*śuṇṭhī*) *Zingiber officinale*,
Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658,
AVS: 5, 435, IGP: 1232 : 90, 298, 306
- 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) : 28
- drum-giver (?) (*lambaradā*) Unknown; cf.
GVDB: 348 : 121
- elixir salve (*rasāñjana*) → *añjana*. See
Indian barberry : 36, 46
- embelia (*viḍaṅga*) *Embelia ribes*, Burm. f.
See ADPS: 507, AVS: 2, 368, NK: 1,
#929, Potter_{rev}: 113 : 36, 65, 85, 132, 165
- emblic myrobalan (*āmalaka*) *Phyllanthus*
emblica, L. See AVS: 4, 256 : 65, 93, 94,
174, 306
- emetic nut (*karaghāṭa*) Probably a synonym
for *karahāṭa* (emetic nut), q.v.,
GVDB: 74 : 298
- emetic nut (*karahāṭa*) *Randia dumetorum*,
Lamk. See GVDB: 291–292 and NK: 1,
#2091. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar
(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. : 298, 302
- emetic nut (*madana*) *Randia dumetorum*,
Lamk. See NK: 1, #2091 : 112, 246
- false daisy (*bhrīga*) *Eclipta prostrata* (L.)
L. See GVDB: 288 : 65
- false daisy (*subhaṅgurā*) (*su*)*bhaṅgura* =
bhrīga? *Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. See
GVDB: 288 : 120
- fermented rice-water (*dhānyāmla*) → *kāñjī*,
kāñjikā, *sauvīra*. GVDB: 458, NK: 2,
appendix VI, #18 : 43, 44
- fern (*ajaruhā*) *Nephrodium* species
GVDB: 7, uncertain. Perhaps
Christella dentata (Forssk.) Brownsey
& Jermy, which is reported to have folk
applications against skin diseases in
India : 116
- fire-flame bush (*dhātakī*) *Woodfordia*
fruticosa (L.) Kurz. See AVS: 5, 412,
NK: 1, #2626 : 65, 113
- five roots (*pañcamūla*) Described at
Suśrutasamhitā 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 : 65
- flame-of-the-forest (*palāśa*) *Butea*
monosperma (Lam.) Taub. GVDB: 241.
pālāśa in some sources : 66, 87
- flax (*atasī*) *Linum usitatissimum*, L. See
NK#1495 : 91
- fragrant lotus (*saugandhika*) A type of
kumuda or *utpala* (GVDB: 457) : 27
- fruit of the marking-nut (*āruṣkara*) see
marking-nut (*aruṣkara*). “*āruṣkara* =
aruṣkara phala” ADPS: 23; see also
moni-dict : 166
- galangal (*galaṅgala*) *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
the name does not occur in early
āyurvedic literature (GVDB) : 299
- garjan oil tree (*aśvakarṇa*) *Dipterocarpus*
turbinatus Gaertn. f. See GVDB: 28,
Chopra: 100 : 136
- giant potato (*kṣīravidārī*) possibly →
kṣīraśukla. *Ipomoea mauritiana*, Jacq. See
ADPS: 510, AVS: 3, 222, AVS: 3, 1717 ff :
91, 301, 303, 304
- ginger (*mahaśadha*) *Zingiber officinale*,
Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658,
IGP: 1232 : 117

- gold (*hema*) gold : 132
- gold and sarsaparilla (*surendragopa*)
Unknown. Ḍalhaṇa 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” : 136
- golden shower tree (*rājadruma*) *rājadruma*
= *āragvadha*. *Cassia fistula* L. See
GVDB 37 : 136
- golden shower tree (*rājavarṇka*) → *rājadruma*
= *āragvadha*. *Cassia fistula* L. See
GVDB: 37 : 65
- golden shower tree (*āragvadha*) *Cassia*
fistula L. GVDB: 37–38. The plant has
many synonyms. : 93, 164
- 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, 112, 162
- greater five roots (*bṛhatpañcamūla*)
Described at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.38.68–69
(Su 1938: 169). Consists of Bengal
quince, migraine tree, Indian trumpet
tree, crimson trumpet-flower tree, and
white teak : 298, 301, 306
- green gram (*māṣa*) *Vigna radiata* (L.) R.
Wilcz. See ADPS: 296, IGP 1204 : 36,
91, 245
- 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.” : 65,
90, 92, 165, 298
- hairy *bergenia* (*pāṣāṇabheda*) *Bergenia*
ligulata (Wall.) Engl. GVDB: 246–247 :
65
- halfa grass (*darbha*) *Demostachya*
bipinnata Stapf. GVDB: 201. Synonym
of *kuśa* : 67, 91
- halfa grass (*kuśa*) *Desmostachya bipinnata*,
(L.) Stapf. GVDB: 111, AVS: 2, 326 :
91, 159
- hare foot uraria (*kroṣṭakamekhalā*) see *hare*
foot uraria (*prśniparṇī*)
Mahākośa: 1, 246. *kroṣṭaka* can mean
“jackal” *śṛgāla*, as in *śṛgālavinna*, “a kind
of *prśniparṇī*” *Mahākośa*: 1, 839 : 165
- hare foot uraria (*prthakparṇī*) → *hare* *foot*
uraria (*prśniparṇī*) and ?? (*mūrvā*)
GVDB: 257. A component of *lesser five*
roots : 93, 302
- hare foot uraria (*prśniparṇī*) → *sahā*?
Uria 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
prthakparṇī. A component of *lesser five*
roots : 90, 91, 299
- heart-leaf sida (*balā*) *Sida cordifolia*, Linn.
See ADPS: 71, NK: 1, #2297 : 45, 91, 94,
96, 132, 244
- heart-leaved moonseed (*amṛtā*) → *guḍūcī*.
Tinospora cordifolia, (Willd.) Hook. f.
& Thoms.? See ADPS: 38, NK: 1, #2472,
624, Dastur #229 : 114, 130
- heart-leaved moonseed (*guḍūcī*) *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) : 65, 92
- heart-leaved moonseed (*somavallī*)
Tinospora cordifolia (Thunb.) Miers.

- GVDB: 456. Likely, but uncertain : 114
heart-leaved moonseed creeper
(*amṛtavalli*) See *amṛtā* : 244
- henna (*madayantikā*) *Lawsonia inermis*, L.
See AVS: 3, 303, NK: 1, #1448,
Potter_{rev}: 151 : 115
- Himalayan mayapple (*vakra*) *Podophyllum*
emodi, Wall. (NK: #1971). But perhaps
a synonym of *crape jasmine* and *crape*
jasmine, q.v. (GVDB: 354) : 137, 165
- Himalayan monkshood (*ativīṣā*) → *viṣā*
Aconitum heterophyllum Wall.
GVDB: 12, NK: 1, #39. Also “atis
roots” : 82, 115, 117, 137
- Himalayan monkshood (*viṣā*) → *ativīṣā*
GVDB: 12, 373 : 304
- Himalayan yew (*sthaṇḍeyaka*) T. B. Singh
and Chuneekar (GVDB: 458–459)
suggested *Taxus baccata* L., but that
tree is endemic to the Mediterranean
and not South Asia. Poudel et al. 2013
show that *T. contorta* Griff., T. mairei
(Lemée & Lév.) and *T. wallichiana*
Zucc. are distributed in the Hindu
Kush - Himalaya region. The Nepalese
name *Thuṇeraka* is etymologically
cognate with the Sanskrit name. *T.*
contorta is of medicinal importance, so
its common name is used here : 165
- hogweed (*punarnavā*) *Boerhaavia diffusa*,
L. See ADPS: 387, AVS: 1, 281, NK: 1,
#363 : 93, 115, 131
- Holostemma creeper (*jīvantī*) →
sūryavallī? *Holostemma ada-kodien*,
Schultes. See ADPS: 195, AVS: 3, 167,
169, NK: 1, #1242 : 94, 303
- 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
kṣudra : 99, 117
- horned pondweed (*śaivāla*) also *śaivāla*,
śevāra. *Zannichellia palustris* L. The
uncertainties of this identification are
discussed by T. B. Singh and Chuneekar
(GVDB: 409). Sometimes identified
with *scutch grass* (*dūrvā*) (GVDB: 409).
Identified as *Ceratophyllum demersum*
Linn. (“hornwort”) by AVS: 2, 56–57x :
92, 300, 304
- hornwort (*jalaśūka*) → *jalanīlikā*.
Ceratophyllum demersum, L. See
AVS: 2, 56, IGP: 232. T. B. Singh and
Chuneekar (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 : 45
- horse gram (*kaulattha*) See *horse gram*
(*kulattha*) : 160
- horse gram (*kulattha*) *Macrotyloma*
uniflorum (Lam.) Verdcourt, syn.
Dolichos biflorus, L., *D. uniflorus*,
Lam., GVDB: 109, Kew: sub
Macrotyloma uniflorum : 95, 96,
164, 300
- horseradish tree (*murungī*) see *horseradish*
tree (*śigru*) (GVDB: 311) : 165
- horseradish tree (*śigru*) *Moringa oleifera*
Lam. See IGP 759, GJM1: 603,
Dymock: 1, 396 : 92, 93, 300
- hyacinth beans (*niṣpāva*) *Lablab purpureus*
(L.) Sweet (1826) GVDB: 228 : 81
- Indian barberry (*añjana*) → *rasāñjana*,
dāruharidrā. *Berberis aristata*, DC.
Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #335, GJM1: 562,
IGP: 141 : 46, 116, 298
- Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*) *Berberis*
aristata, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1,
#685, GJM1: 562, IGP 141 : 131, 132, 300
- Indian barberry (*dārvi*) → *Indian barberry*
(*dāruharidrā*) GVDB: 203 : 175
- Indian barberry (*kālīyaka*) → *dāruharidrā*,
añjana. *Berberis aristata*, DC. See
Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562,
IGP: 141 : 114
- Indian bat tree (*śuṅgā*) → *parkaṭīvṛkṣa*
according to *Śabdāsindhu*: 1058; idem
also suggests *vaṭavṛkṣa*, i.e., *Ficus*
benghalensis Linn. and *āmṛātaka*,

- Spondias pinnata (L.f.) Kurz. (native to S.E Asia but naturalized in S. Asia). Contrasted with *vaṭa* at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 3.2.32. Cf. MW: 1081. : 68
- Indian bdellium-tree (*guggula*) See [Indian bdellium-tree guggulu](#) : 165
- Indian bdellium-tree (*guggulu*) Commiphora wightii (Arn.) Bhandari (GVDB: 140). This is a flowering shrub or small tree that produces a fragrant resin commonly called *guggulu*. The name sometimes refers to the plant and sometimes to the resin : 99, 301
- Indian beech (*naktamāla*) Pongamia pinnata, (L.) Pierre. See AVS: 4, 339, NK: 1, #2003 : 36, 87
- Indian ipecac (*payasyā*) Uncertain. Possibly Tylophora indica (Burm.f.) Merr. Perhaps a synonym of [panacea twiner](#), [giant potato](#), [purple roscoe](#), and [plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat](#) (GVDB: 237–238). Also “curds” when not a plant : 45, 92, 303
- Indian jujube (*sauvīraka*) Zizphus jujuba Mill., GVDB: 458, MBG: sub jujuba : 91, 160
- 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, 65
- Indian madder (*mañjiṣṭhā*) Rubia cordifolia, L. See IGP, Chopra: 215, GVDB: 289 : 41, 132, 165
- 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
- Indian mustard (*sarṣapa*) Brassica juncea, Czern. & Coss. See AVS: 1, 301, NK: 1, #378 : 28
- Indian sarsaparilla (*sugandhikā*) see [Indian sarsaparilla \(śvetasārivā\)](#) GVDB: 430, 436 : 165
- Indian sarsaparilla (*sārivā*) → *anantā*. The *śveta* variety is Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br. ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141–145, NK: 1, #1210, GVDB: 430; and the black form, black creeper, *pālindī*. Ichnocarpus frutescens, (L.) R.Br. or Cryptolepis buchanani, Roemer & Schultes AVS: 3, 141, 145, 203, NK: 1, #1283, 1210, ADPS: 429–430 : 131, 132, 299, 301
- Indian sarsaparilla (*śvetasārivā*) Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br. See [Indian sarsaparilla \(sārivā\)](#). ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141–145, NK: 1, #1210, GVDB: 430 : 301
- Indian symphorema (*sinduvāra*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 435) settles on Symphorema polyandrum Wight as the identity of this plant. Other authors choose Vitex negundo Linn. See further NK: 1, #2603 (cf. use of leaves), IGP: 1210a, MW: 1088b. Discussion by GVDB: 433–435 : 165
- Indian trumpet tree (*śyonāka*) Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. GVDB: 172–173. A component of [greater five roots](#) : 301
- Indian trumpet tree (*tiṇṭuka*) → [Indian trumpet tree \(śyonāka\)](#). Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. GVDB: 172–173. A component of [greater five roots](#) : 299
- Indrajao (*indrayava*) see *vrkṣaka* ([Indrajao](#)) Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G.Don 1837 GVDB: 376, 45 and 84 : 82
- Indrajao (*vrkṣaka*) → *indrayava*, *indrabīja*,

- kaliṅga*, and *kuṭaja*. *Holarrhena pubescens* Wall. ex G.Don 1837
GVDB: 376, 45 and 84 : 67, 244, 301
- jambul (*jambū*) *Syzygium cumini*, (L.) Skeels. See ADPS: 188, NK: 1, #967, Potter_{rev}: 168, Wujastyk 2003a : 113, 174
- jasmine (*mālātī*) *Jasminum grandiflorum*, L. See NK: 1, #1364 : 114
- jequirity (*guñjā*) *Abrus precatorius*, L. See AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6, Potter_{rev}: 168 : 120, 121
- (?) (*karatā*) Not in GVDB. Cf. perhaps *karahāṭa* (emetic nut) : 121
- kutki (*kaṭukā*) *Picrorhiza kurroa* Royle ex Benth. (GVDB: 64–65) : 82, 99, 302
- kutki (*kaṭurohaṇī*) → kutki (*kaṭukā*) GVDB: 66 : 165
- lac (*lākṣā*) *Kerria lacca* (Kerr.). See GJM1: 445, NK: 2, #32. Watt (Watt_{Comm}: 1053–1066) is characteristically informative, and is definite about the antiquity of lac in India : 137
- leadwort (*agniśikhā*) *Plumbago zeylanica* (or *rosea*?), L. See NK: 1, #1966, 1967 : 302
- leadwort (*citraka*) *Plumbago zeylanica* (or *indica*?), L. See RĀ. 6.124, ADPS: 119, NK: 1, #1966, 1967 : 36, 66, 82, 87, 98, 165
- leadwort (*vidyutśikhā*) Synonym of *agniśikhā* (leadwort), q.v. : 121
- lesser five roots (*laghupañcamūla*) Described at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.38.66–67 (Su 1938: 169). Consists of bull's head, poison berry, yellow-fruit nightshade, hare foot uraria, and beggarweed : 296, 298, 299, 306, 308
- liquorice (?) (*klītaka*) *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L.? GVDB: 123–124 discuss the many difficulties in identifying this plant : 120
- liquorice (*madhuka*) also *yaṣṭimadhuka* *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L. AVS: 3, 84, NK: 1, #1136, GVDB: 329 f. : 45, 65, 90–95, 97, 117, 130, 132, 165, 175, 302
- liquorice (*yaṣṭī*) see liquorice (*madhuka*) : 165
- liquorice (*yaṣṭimadhuka*) see liquorice (*madhuka*) : 46
- lodh tree (*lodhra*) *Symplocos racemosa*, Roxb. See GJM1: 597, ADPS: 279 f, NK: 1, #2420. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 351–352) notes that there are two varieties, *S. racemosa*, qualified as *śāvara*, and *S. crataegoides* Buch.-Ham. for *paṭṭikā lodhra* : 36, 132, 165, 175
- long pepper (*māgadha*) *Piper longum*, L. See NK: 1, #1928; but cf. AVS: 3, 245 : 116
- long pepper (*pippali*) See long pepper (*pippalī*) : 165
- long pepper (*pippalī*) *Piper longum*, L. See ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928, GVDB: 249–250 : 65, 87, 93, 94, 97–99, 117, 132, 174, 244, 302, 306
- lotus (*nalina*) → sacred lotus (*kamala*) GVDB: 218 : 174, 175
- lotus stalk (*mṛṇāla*) “Leaf stalk of sacred lotus” GVDB: 318 : 92
- luffa (*koṣṭakī*) = *koṣṭakī*. *Luffa cylindrica*, (L.) M. J. Roem. or *L. acutangula*, (L.) Roxb. ADPS: 252–253, NK: 1, #1514 etc. GVDB: 121 : 112, 130, 302
- luffa gourd (*koṣavatī*) = *koṣṭakī*, luffa : 130
- mahua (*madhūka*) *Madhuca longifolia*, (Koenig) Macbride. See AVS: 3, 362 f : 65
- maidenhair fern (*haṃsāhvayā*) *Adiantum lunulatum* Burm f. GVDB: 463 : 244
- Malay beechwood (*śrīparṇī*) → *kāśmarī*. *Gmelina arborea* Linn., GVDB: 412, 96–97 : 65
- mango (*āmra*) *Mangifera indica* Linn. GVDB: 37 : 113, 174
- mangosteen (*amla*) *Garcinia pedunculata* Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham. See GVDB: 20–21 : 164
- marking-nut (*aruṣkara*) *Semecarpus anacardium* L. See *bhallātaka*

- (marking-nut tree), GVDB: 23, ADPS: 85–86: 121, 298
- marking-nut tree (*bhallātaka*) *Semecarpus anacarium*, L. See NK: 1, #2269, AVS: 5, 98, ADPS: 85–86: 87, 116, 302
- medhshingi (*vijayā*2) *Dolichandrone falcata* (DC.) The *Sauśrutanighaṇṭu* gives a number of synonyms for *vijayā* (Suvedī and Tivārī 2000: 5.77, 10.143). But one of them, *viṣāṇī* (also *meṣaśṛṅgi*), is sometimes equated with *Dolichandrone falcata* (DC.) Seemann (ADPS: 518; GVDB: 373 f, a plant used as an abortifacient and fish poison (NK: #862): 121
- migraine tree (*agnimantha*) *Premna corymbosa*, Rottl. See AVS 1927, ADPS: 21, NK: 1, #2025, AVS: 4, 348; GJM1: 523: = *P. integrifolia/serratifolia*, L: 130, 299
- milk-white (*kṣīraśuklā*) An unidentified plant. GVDB: 126: see purple *roscoe* and giant potato: 45, 304
- 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: 117
- mulberry (*kramuka*) probably the mulberry (*tūda*); see discussion by T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 122): 165
- mulberry (*tūda*) *Morus indica* L., GVDB: 189: 303
- mung beans (*mudga*) *Phaseolus radiatus* L. GVDB: 310–311: 91, 94, 180
- mung beans (*māṣaka*) *Phaseolus mungo* Linn. GVDB: 308: 114
- myrobalan (*abhayā*) *Terminalia chebula*, Retz. See ADPS: 172, NK: 1, #2451, Potter_{rev}: 214: 82, 130, 137
- myrobalans (*pathyā*) *Terminalia chebula* Retz. See NK: 1, #2451: 174
- natron (*suvarcikā*) Sodium carbonate. NK: 2, #45. Ḍalhaṇa identifies *suvarcikā* with svarjikṣāra 4.8.50 (Su 1938: 441): 98, 132, 165
- neem tree (*nimba*) *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. GVDB: 226: 42, 244
- nutgrass (*kuruvinda*) Unknown. Ḍalhaṇa 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 Chuneekar (GVDB: 108) added that it could be a variety of rice, *ṣaṣṭika dhānya*: 136
- nutgrass (*mustā*) *Cyperus rotundus*, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: 2, 296, NK: 1, #782: 303
- orchid tree (*kovidāra*) *Bauhinia purpurea* Linn. or *B. variegata* Linn. (probably the former), GVDB: 120, AVS: 1, 256–260: 160
- paddy rice (*śālī*) *Oriza sativa*, Linn. GVDB: 395–396 mentioning 33 Sanskrit sub-variety names; AVS: 4, 193: 29, 304
- 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 annuus* Linn., but this plant is native to the Americas: 131, 301
- peas (*hareṇu*) *hareṇu* = *satīna*. *Pisum sativum*, L. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (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: 92, 131, 132, 137, 165, 174
- peepul tree (*aśvattha*) *Ficus religiosa*, L. See ADPS: 63: 139
- periploca of the woods (*meṣaśṛṅga*)

- Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. See [AVS: 3, 107](#), [NK: 1, #1173](#): 116
- phalsa (*parūṣaka*) Grewia asiatica Linn., [GVDB: 238](#): 66
- plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat (*kṣīrīṇī*) various milky plants, perhaps including Euphorbia hirta Linn. (asthma plant) and E. microphylla Heyne (Gulf sandmat) ([GVDB: 127](#)): 301
- 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.: 306
- pointed gourd (*paṭola*) Trichosanthes dioica, Roxb., [GVDB: 232–233](#): 92, 130, 295
- poison berry (*bṛhatī*) Solanum violaceum, Ortega. See [ADPS: 100](#), [NK: 1, #2329](#), [AVS: 5, 151](#): 87, 93, 131, 132, 302
- poison-altar (?) (*viṣavedikā*) Unknown. Possibly, at a guess, *viṣamuṣṭika* (*strychnine tree*)? [GVDB: 373](#) Or *viṣā* (*Himalayan monkshood*): 121
- pomegranate (*dāḍima*) Punica granatum Linn. [GVDB: 201–202](#): 65, 97, 98
- pondweed (*paripelavā*) Normally a neuter noun. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar ([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.: 132
- pondweed (*śevāla*) Zannichellia palustris L. See [horned pondweed](#): 27, 28
- powdered ruffle lichen (*śaileyaka*) Parmotrema perlatum (Huds.) M.Choisy (1952), although there are some inconsistencies in groups and synonyms. See [GVDB: 408–409](#), [AVS: 4, 222–225](#). The plant has a notably complex taxonomic history: 165
- 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, 91, 304
- 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](#)): 65
- purging nut (*mūṣikā*) Jatropha curcas, L. See [AVS: 3, 261](#), [NK: 1, #1374](#): 116
- purple calotropis (*arka*) Calotropis gigantea, (L.) R. Br. See [ADPS: 52](#), [AVS: 1, 341](#), [NK: 1, #427](#), [Potter_{rev}: 57](#), [Chopra IDG: 305–308](#): 36, 45, 87, 160
- purple roscoeia (*kṣīrakākolī*) [GVDB: 89](#) notes that many physicians use *Roscoeia procera* Wall. in this context. But the identification is uncertain. Possibly connected to [milk-white](#) or [giant potato](#): 91, 301, 303
- radish (*mūlaka*) Raphanus sativus, L. See [NK: 1, #2098](#): 95, 96
- rajmahal hemp (*morāṭa*) → *mūrvī*, Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Wight et Arn. Good discussion at [GVDB: 314–316, 324](#): 130
- red chalk (*gairika*) *gairika*: 132, 165
- red gourd (*bimbī*) Coccinia indica, W. & A. See [PVS 1994.4.715](#); [NK: 1, #534](#): 112
- rice grains (*taṇḍula*) Oriza sativa, Linn. Same as [paddy rice](#) (*śālī*) [GVDB: 174](#); or just "grains": 29
- rice-grain chaff (*śālītaṇḍulakāṇḍana*) See [chaff](#): 28
- rock salt (*saindhava*) See [NK: 2, M#48](#), [Watt_{Comm}: 963–971](#): 28, 65, 98, 165
- rosha grass (*dhyāmaka*) Cymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) Wats. See [AVS: 2, 285](#), [NK: 1, #177](#): 132, 165
- sacred lotus (*kamala*) Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn., [GVDB: 73–74](#): 302
- sacred lotus (*padma*) Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn. See [NK: 1, #1698](#): 27, 92, 114
- sacred lotus (*prapaunḍarika*) see [sacred lotus](#) (*prapuṇḍarika*): 165

- sacred lotus (*prapuṇḍarīka*) Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn. See Dutt 110, **NK**: 1, #1698: 304
- sage-leaved alangium (*aṅkolla*) Alangium salvifolium (Linn. f.) Wang. **GVDB**: 5–6: 113
- sal group of trees (*śālasārādi*) *śālasārādi* is a group (*gaṇa*) of twenty-three trees listed at 1.38.8–9 (**Su** 1938: 165), **Mahākośa**: 1, 898: 66
- sal tree (*śālā*) Shorea robusta, Gaertn.f. See **AVS**: 5, 124: 174
- sandalwood (*bhadraśrīya*) Santalum album Linn. See **white sandalwood** (*bhadraśrī*): 92
- sandalwood (*candana*) Santalum album, L. See **ADPS**: 111, **NK**: 1, #2217: 66, 92, 94, 132, 160, 165, 307
- sappanwood (*pattāṅga*) Also *pattāṅga*. Caesalpinia sappan, L. **AVS**: 1, 323, **K&B**: 2, 847 f, **GVDB**: 234: 36, 46
- scarlet mallow (*bandhujīva*) Pentapetes phoenicea, L. **NK**: #1836, **GVDB**: 268: 115
- scented pavonia (*bālaka*) Pavonia odorata, Willd. See **ADPS**: 498, **NK**: 1, #1822: 132
- scramberry (*tālīsa*) see **scramberry** (*tālīsa*): 165
- scramberry (*tālīsa*) T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (**GVDB**: 179, 458–459) discusses the several identifications and regional differences in identifying this plant. Taxus baccata Linn. is a common candidate, as is Flacourtia jangomas (Lour.) Raeusch. (**scramberry**): 92, 175, 305
- scutch grass (*dūrvā*) Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers. (**GVDB**: 205): 300
- selu plum (*śelu*) Cordia myxa, L. non Forssk. See **GJM**: 529 (2), **IGP**: 291b, cf. **AVS**: 3, 1677 f; cf. **AVS**: 2, 180 (C. dichotoma, Forst.f.), **NK**: 1, #672 (C. latifolia, Roxb.): 93, 130
- sesame oil (*taila*) Sesamum indicum L. **GVDB**: 183: 45, 160
- siris (*śirīṣa*) Albizia lebbeck, Benth. See **AVS**: 1, 81, **NK**: 1, #91, **GVDB**: 399–400. Cf. **white siris**: 130, 160, 174, 307
- siris seeds (*śirīṣamāṣaka*) Albizia lebbeck, Benth. See **AVS**: 1, 81, **NK**: 1, #91: 113
- small-flowered crape myrtle (*sidhraka*) Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb. See **GVDB**: 432: 136
- snakeroot (*sugandhā*) → *sarpagandhā* Rauvolfia serpentina Benth. ex Kurz. See *sarpagandhā*. But may be Aristolochia indica Linn. Has been identified with *nākulī*, or *gandhanākulī*. See (**GVDB**: 219, 436): 120
- spikenard (*māṃsī*) Nardostachys grandiflora, DC. See **NK**: 1, #1691: 132, 165
- spikenard (*nalada*) → *māṃsī*. Nardostachys grandiflora, DC. See **NK**: 1, #1691: 111
- strychnine tree (*viṣamuṣṭika*) Strychnos nux vomica Linn. **GVDB**: 373: 304
- sugar (*sitā*) Ḍalhaṇa makes this equation at 1.37.25 (**Su** 1938: 162): 132
- sugar (*śarkara*) Saccharum officinarum, Linn. **NK**: #2182: 117
- sugar cane (*ikṣu*) Saccharum officinarum, Linn. **NK**: #2182: 117
- sunflower (*sūryavallī*) → *ādityavallī*, *sūryamukhī*, Helianthus annuus Linn. **GVDB**: 35, 443: 130
- sweet flag (*vacā*) Acorus calamus Linn. See **GVDB**: 352–355: 91, 98
- sweet plants (*madhuravarga*) The sweet plants are enumerated at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.42.11. See also **GVDB**: 127: 45
- sweet-scented oleander (*aśvamāraka*) Nerium oleander, L. See **ADPS**: 223, **NK**: 1, #1709: 120
- Tellicherry bark (*kuṭaja*) Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G. Don, with Wrightia tinctoria and W. arborea considered **GVDB**: 101–102,

- ADPS: 267–270 : 87, 299
 ten roots (*daśamūla*) Described at
Suśrutasaṃhitā 1.38.70–71 (*Su* 1938: 169)
 as a combination of the **lesser five roots**
 and the **greater five roots** : 298
 the three myrobalans (*triphalā*) **chebulic**
myrobalan **beleric myrobalan** and
emblic myrobalan (*haritakī bibhītaka*
 and *āmalaka*) One of the most-often
 mentioned drugs in the Bṛhatrayī
 GVDB: 194–196 : 85, 165, 295
 the three pungent drugs (*trikaṭu*) **dried**
ginger, **long pepper**, and **black pepper**
 (*śuṇṭhī*, *pippalī*, and *marica*) GVDB: 193 :
 165
 thorn apple (*karambha*) *Datura metel*, L.
 See GVDB: 76 for useful discussion.
 Also, AVS: 2, 305 (cf.
Abhidhānamāñjarī), NK: 1, #796 ff.
*Potter*_{rev}: 292 f, ADPS: 132. Possibly the
 same plant as **plumed cockscomb**
 (*indīvara*) (GVDB: 76, 44–45) : 121, 304
 three heating spices (*tryūṣaṇa*) *śuṇṭhī*
 (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 : 67, 131
 three-leaved caper (*varuṇa*) *Crataeva*
magna (Lour.) DC. See AVS: 2, 202; cf.
 NK: 1, #696 : 116
 toothed-leaf limonia (*surasī*) *Naringi*
crenulata (Roxb.) Nicolson (formerly
Limonia crenulata Roxb.), GVDB: 439 :
 165
 top layer of fermented liquor (*surāmaṇḍa*)
 K&B: 2, 502, NK: 2, appendix VI, #49,
 McHugh 2021: 39 : 43, 44
 tree cotton (*kārpāsa*) *G. arboreum* L.
 ADPS: 231. Pace the identifications of
 T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 92,
 247), since *G. barbadense* L. is native to
 South America and *G. herbaceum* L.
 which is native to Africa : 42, 306
 tree cotton (*picu*) See **tree cotton** (*kārpāsa*) :
 44, 46
 turmeric (*gaurī*) *Curcuma longa*, L. See
 ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750 : 92
 turmeric (*haridrā*) *Curcuma longa* Linn.
 GVDB: 465 : 93, 131, 137, 165
 turmeric (*rajanī*) *Curcuma longa*, L.
 ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750 :
 28, 132
 turpeth (*trivṛt*) → *trvṛtā*. Operculina
turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso =
Ipomoea turpethum R. Br. GVDB: 197 :
 85, 117, 165, 246, 296
 two kinds of salt (*vasukavasira*) See the
 discussion by T. B. Singh and Chuneekar
 (GVDB: 362–363), who note that when
vasuka is mentioned together with
vasira, two varieties of salt are often
 meant (see *vasukavasirā*) : 65
 velvet-leaf (*pāṭhā*) *Cissampelos pariera*, L.
 See ADPS: 366, NK: 1, #592, GJM1: 573,
 AVS: 1, 95; cf. AVS: 2, 277 : 36, 67, 82,
 98, 130, 165
 velvet-mite (*indragopa*) *Kerria lacca*
 (Kerr.). Lienhard 1978 : 112
 verbena (*bhārgī*) see **verbena** (*bhārrigī*) :
 165
 verbena (*bhārrigī*) → *phañjī*.
Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon or
C. serratum; see AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87 :
 306
 verbena (*phañjī*) *Clerodendrum serratum*,
 L. See AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87 : 115
 watered buttermilk (*udaśvit*) MW: 183 : 112
 weaver's beam tree (*muṣkaka*) *Schrebera*
swietenoides, Roxb. See AVS: 5, 88,
 Lord, NK: 1, #2246 : 87, 136
 weaver's beam tree (*viśalyā*) *Schrebera*
swietenoides Roxb. ← *kuberākṣī*.
 T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 371)
 notes that this name is a synonym for
 many other plants, including *lāṅgālī*,
indravāruṇī, *guḍūcī* etc. Ḍalhaṇa
 identified it with *pāṭalā*, *kāṣṭhapāṭalā*,

- and *agniśikhā* tree, all of which may be called *śvetamokṣaka* or *kuberākṣī* : 165
- white babool (*arimeda*) *Acacia leucophloea*, (Roxb.) Willd. See *AVS*: 1, 23 : 36
- white calotropis (*alarka*) *Calotropis procera*, (Ait.) R. Br. See *NK*: 1, #428, *Chopra*: 46b, *Chopra* IDG: 305–308 : 45
- white clitoria (*śvetā*) → *giryāhvā*. *Clitoria ternatea*, L. See *AVS*: 2, 129, *NK*: 1, #621 : 114
- white cutch tree (*somavalka*) *Acacia polyacantha*, Willd. See *AVS*: 1, 30, *IGP* 7, *GJM*1: 602, *AVS*: 2, 935; *pace* *NK*: 1, #1038 : 115, 136
- white dammer tree (*sarja*) *Vateria indica*, L. See *NK*: 1, #2571, *AVS*: 5, 349 f, *AVS*: 1, 292 f, *Chopra*: 253a : 36, 65
- white sandalwood (*bhadraśrī*) *Santalum album* Linn. see *sandalwood* (*candana*) *GVDB*: 152, 282 and *Carakasamhitā* ci.4.102 (*Ca* 1941: 434) where it is contrasted with *lohitacandana* : 66, 305
- white siris (*kaṭabhī*) *Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth. or *A. lebeck* (Linn.) Benth. *GVDB*: 63–64, *AVS*: 1, 81–84. Cf. *Cf. siris* : 160, 305
- white siris (*kiṇihī*) *Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth., *GVDB*: 98, which also discusses past confusions; *NK*: 1, #93 : 131, 165
- white teak (*kāśmarī*) → *kāśmarī* : 175
- white teak (*kāśmaryā*) → *kāśmarī* : 65
- white teak (*kāśmarī*) → *kāśmaryā*, *kāśmarī*, *madhuparṇī*. *Gmelina arborea*, Roxb. See *GJM*1: 543, *Trees*: 51, *ADPS*: 240 : 92, 94, 299
- white teak (*madhuparṇī*) → *kāśmarī* : 65
- white water-lily (*kumuda*) *Nymphaea alba*, Linn. *GVDB*: 105 : 27
- wild asparagus (*bahuputrā*) → *nandana*? *Asparagus racemosus*, Willd. See further *wild asparagus* (*śatāvarī*) : 115
- 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 : 90–92, 94, 180, 307
- wild celery (*agnika*) → may be *bhallātaka*, *lāṅgalī*, *ajamodā*, *moraṭa*, or *agnimantha*, *GVDB*: 4. Uncertain A plant often cited in *Suśrutasamhitā*, but rarely in *Carakasamhitā* (*GVDB*: 4). Ḍalhaṇa glossed it at 5.2.45 (*Su* 1938: 566) as *ajamodā* but noted that others consider it to be *moraṭa*. There is considerable complexity surrounding the identification of *moraṭa*/*mūrvā* itself and related synonyms (*GVDB*: 314–316) : 130, 307
- wild celery (*ajamodā*) *Apium graveolens*, L. Sometimes identified with *agnika* (*wild celery*), q.v. : 130, 165
- wild Himalayan cherry (*padmaka*) *Prunus cerasoides* D.Don, *GVDB*: 236, *AVS*: 4, 353–355. *MW*: 585 is wide of the mark : 92–94, 165
- wild spider flower (*ajagandhā*) possibly *Cleome gynandra* L. (syn. *Gynandropis gynandra* L.); possibly also Basil (*Ocimum basilicum* Linn. or Crested Late Summer Mint (*Elsholtzia ciliata* Willd.) (*GVDB*: 6). But *E. ciliata* is not native to South Asia. : 98
- wild sugar cane (*kāṇḍekṣu*) *Saccharum spontaneum* L., *GVDB*: 90 : 65
- Withania* (*aśvagandhā*) *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal. See *AVS*: 5, 409 f, *Dymock*: 2, 566 f., Chevallier 150 : 45, 86, 93
- wolfsbane (*vatsanābha*) *Aconitum napellus*, L. See *AVS*: 1, 47, *NK*: 1, #42, *Potter*_{rev}: 4 f. Or *Aconitum chasmanthum* Stapf ex Holmes, *GVDB*: 357 : 295
- wood apple (*kapittha*) *Limonia acidissima*, L. See *AVS*: 3, 327, *NK*: 1, #1021 : 93, 114, 116, 174
- woodrose (*mūṣikakarṇī*) *Jatopha curcas*, L. *AVS*: 3, 261, *NK*: 1, #1374. *GVDB*: 317; *ADPS*: 23–25 discuss this issue well :

114
 yellow-berried nightshade (*kṣudrā*)
Solanum virginianum, L. See
 ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 164 :
 131, 132

yellow-fruit nightshade (*kaṇṭakārī*)
Solanum virginianum L. (also called
Solanum xanthocarpum, Schrad. &
 Wendl.) GVDB: 68–69. A component of
 lesser five roots : 302

Fauna

iguana (*godheraka*) The गौधेरक is described
 in the *Carakasamhitā* as a four-legged
 snake born of a monitor lizard that is
 similar to a black snake and has several
 species (6.23.134 (Ca 1941: 577)).
 CDIAL: 1, #4286 identifies this as an
 iguana : 169, 308
 large gecko (*galagoḍikā*) A poisonous
 insect, amphibian or reptile described
 in *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.8.29 (Su 1938: 588)
 as a biting creature that may be white,
 black, with red stripes or rings or
 spotted. It is described just after the
iguanas (*godheraka*) and before
 centipedes. The name is unstable, e.g.,
 गलगोलिका, गलदोडी, गलगोली. Cf. the
 remarks on geckos in note 414, p. 134.
 The similarity of names suggests that a

गलगोडिका may be a non-domestic
 creature that looks similar to a
 domestic gecko. Cf. other IA parallels
 at CDIAL: 1, #4324, 4431, which points
 to a Dravidian origin for the lexeme
 (DED₂: #1125) and suggests “iguana.”
 The tokay gecko (*Gekko gecko*
 (Linnaeus, 1758)) is a large gecko
 endemic to South Asia having a
 blue-gray skin with red or orange spots
 and speckles that may change
 according to its environment like a
 chameleon. Tokay geckos, especially
 males, are aggressive and territorial
 and can inflict a strong bite : 69
 monitor lizard (*godhā*) *Varanus*
bengalensis, Schneider. See
 Reptiles: 58 : 45, 117, 308

Glossary

√*śodh* - purge: 161

abhyañjana - oil rubs: 165

accents - *svara*: 160

agada - antidote: 160f, 165 - antitoxic: 160

añjana - collyrium: 161f, 165

antidote - *agada*: 160f, 165

antitoxic - *agada*: 160

ariṣṭā - bandage: 158f, 163f

aruci - disinterest in food: 163

avapīḍa - sternutatory: 162

bali - sacrificial offerings: 159

bandage - *ariṣṭā*: 158f, 163f - *bandha*: 158

bandha - bandage: 158

bile-fever - *pittajvara*: 164

blossom - *prasūna*: 166

brahma - holiness: 159

brahmarṣi - holy sages: 159

carmānta - leather: 158

cloth - *plota*: 158

collyrium - *añjana*: 161f, 165

constitution - *prakṛti*: 163

deity - *devatā*: 159

devatā - deity: 159

digdha - poisoned: 164

disinterest in food - *aruci*: 163

dravya - liquid: 165

duct - *sirā*: 160

dūṣṭviṣa - slow poisoning: 161

earth - *pāṃśu*: 158

fainting - *mūrcchā*: 164

garuḍa - *tārṣya*: 165

gruel - *yavāgū*: 161

holiness - *brahma*: 159

holy sages - *brahmarṣi*: 159

incised - *pracchāna*: 163 - *pracchita*: 164

incising - *pracchāna*: 160

jāḍyatā - rigidity: 163

japa - mantra repetition: 159

kalpa - procedure: 158

kevala - simply: 162

leather - *carmānta*: 158

liquid - *dravya*: 165

located on the limb - *śākhāśrayā*: 160

madhu - mead: 159

mantra repetition - *japa*: 159

mead - *madhu*: 159

mūrcchā - fainting: 164

oblations - *upahāra*: 159

oil rubs - *abhyañjana*: 165

pāṃśu - earth: 158

pittajvara - bile-fever: 164

pittaviṣa - poison in the bile: 159

plota - cloth: 158

poison in the bile - *pittaviṣa*: 159

poison-stink - *viṣapūti*: 164

poisoned - *digdha*: 164

potency - *vīrya*: 165

pracchāna - incised: 163 - incising: 160

pracchita - incised: 164

prakṛti - constitution: 163

prasūna - blossom: 166

procedure - *kalpa*: 158

purge - √*śodh*: 161

putrid - *śīrṇa*: 164

religious power - *tapas*: 159

rigidity - *jāḍyatā*: 163

sacrificial offerings - *bali*: 159

śākhāśrayā - located on the limb: 160

sātmya - suitability: 163

secondary ailments - *upadrava*: 163

sesame oil - *taila*: 164

sharp - *tīkṣṇa*: 161

simply - *kevala*: 162

sirā - duct: 160

śīrṇa - putrid: 164
 slow poisoning - *dūṣīviṣa*: 161
 sternutatory - *avapīḍa*: 162
 suitability - *sātmya*: 163
svara - accents: 160

taila - sesame oil: 164
takṣaka - the snake prince takṣaka: 165
tapas - religious power: 159
tārṣya - garuḍa: 165
 the snake prince takṣaka - *takṣaka*: 165

tīkṣṇa - sharp: 161
 toxic reaction - *vega*: 161, 165

upadrava - secondary ailments: 163
upahāra - oblations: 159

vega - toxic reaction: 161, 165
vīrya - potency: 165
viṣapūti - poison-stink: 164

yavāgū - gruel: 161

Todo list

Can't be "sedation"	37
find out about uttarabasti	65
29, 30 missing?	68
Problematic passage in the edition.	68
Perhaps <i>kalka</i> here could also mean the <i>Terminalia Bellerica</i> (विभीतक).	84
Perhaps <i>kalka</i> here could also mean the <i>Terminalia Bellerica</i> (विभीतक).	84
Euphorbia Antiquorum (Antique spurge)	87
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.	91
The provisional edition should be modified accordingly.	93
There, Ḍalhaṇa comments that deliberation on <i>avapīḍa</i> had been done earlier when it was mentioned. Find that description to know more details.	95
Search for the section where the treatment of <i>ākṣepaka</i> is described.	96
Make the first letter of sentence capital.	96
?	102
?	102
?	102
(?)	102
Cf. Arthaśāstra 1.21.8.	110
I'm still unhappy about this verse.	113
Mention this in the introduction as an example of the scribe knowing the vulgate.	113
fn about sadyas+	113
Bear's bile instead of deer's bile.	114
punarṇavā in the N & K MSS	115
śṛita for śṛta	115

■ explain more	115
■ Medical difference from Sharma.	116
■ example where the vulgate clarifies that these should be used separately; appears to be a gloss inserted into the vulgate text. . . .	116
■ The two uses of prāpta are hard to translate. prāptāḥ → kṣipraṃ is an example of the vulgate banalizing the Sanskrit text to make sense of a difficult passage.	116
■ √ vyadh not √ vedh (also elsewhere and for the ears), causative optative.	116
■ -> ativiṣa	126
■ Look up the ca. reference.	126
■ Come back to the issue of "kalpa". Look up passages in the Kośa. . . .	133
■ write footnote: don't repeat ativiṣā; vulgate similar to H.	137
■ material corresponds to SS.1.45.205ab, where it describes how alcohol affects the body.	139
■ Or "There are 20 phaṇins and 6 maṇḍalins. The same number are known. There are 13 Rājīmats." Or even, "there are 20 Phaṇins and six of them are Maṇḍalins." Are phaṇins really the same as darvīkaras?	145
■ grammar	146
■ ri- ṛ-?	148
■ varṇa means "colour" elsewhere?	150
■ write note on pariṣekān pradehāṃś	162
■ where is cutting with a knife related to removing bile or phlegm. . . .	174
■ maṣī burned charcoal. Find refs.	174
■ find ref.	180
■ Check out these refs.	180
■ meaning of kalpa	180
■ or a dual?	185
■ Footnote here about who is speaking to whom.	195
■ a kind of asthma?	201
■ Not happy with the last part.	201
■ connecting with the previous pāda?	201
■ (atyārtha? excessive?)	202
■ for...dvādaśādhikāḥ? not clear to me, is it dvādaśādhikāḥ?	202
■ (any better medical terms for them?)	202
■ (since the word lagha is not clear to me)	203
■ (Not too happy with it.)	203

■ (not sure about it)	203
■ (Not in vulgate)	203
■ (I am looking for a better translation)	203
■ (I'd need to rework on it).	204
■ (I'd need to rework on it and think about the sequencing of the number).	204
■ (āmadoṣa? Not too sure)	204
■ (2nd hemistich is incomplete)	204
■ (not too sure about the meaning of vyapada)	204
■ not so sure about sodāvarte	204
■ not so sure about it, MW mentions others like Cordia Myxa and Alangium hexapetalum	205
■ not sure about it	205
■ (sāmāhāya- any better word?)	205
■ Not so happy with this translation	206
■ (Not happy with it)	207
■ (the second hemistich is incomplete)	207
■ can śṛta mean here boiled milk? Not happy with the last part . . .	207
■ the rest of the text is unclear to me	207
■ (not so sure about it). [ghṛtābhyaṅgonavasthāsu should it be like ghṛtābhyaṅgo 'navasthāsu?, svedā lepaḥ ghṛtābhyaṅgonavas- thāsu ca yojayet] (Not so happy with the translation)	208
■ See chapter 40 of Sūtrasthāna.	246
■ vasā / medas / majjan	246
■ Does bhūtādi a compound or it means ahaṅkāra or ego?	247
■ triad? –DW	247

