A Translation of the Nepalese Text of the Suśrutasaṃhitā

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Kalpasthāna 4: Snakes and Invenomation

Introduction

The fourth chapter of the Kalpasthāna of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* addresses the topic of snake bites and snake venom. Unusually for the Nepalese version of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, the discussion is framed as a question from Suśruta to the wise Dhanvantari. Suśruta's questions are about the number of snakes, how they are classified, the symptoms of their bites and the pulses or stages of toxic shock experienced by a victim of snakebite and related topics. The taxonomy of snakes is presented in tabular form in Figures 1 and 2.³⁵⁸

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.³⁵⁹ There also exists an substantial herpetological literature from colonial India as well as more recent studies of snakes in the context of cultural and religious life.

The ophiological literature of the colonial period began in the late nineteenth century with the work of Fayrer, whose publication included striking colour paintings of snakes.³⁶⁰ Fayrer provided a biological taxonomy

³⁵⁸ On the idea of notational variants in scientific translation, see Elshakry 2008; Sarukkai 2016; Wujastyk 2021*a*: 81–83.

³⁵⁹ HIML: IA, 292–294. 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.

³⁶⁰ Fayrer 1874, first published in 1872.

of snakes as well as chapters on mortality statistics during the nineteenth century, treatment and effects of poison, and experimental data. Ewart (1878) included descriptions of appearance and behaviour of poisonous snakes and sometimes their local names and reproducing Fayrer's illustrations.³⁶¹ Wall (1913:75–124) provided a useful analysis of the medical effects of snake envenomation in India arranged by the varied symptomology of different snakes. He also discussed the difference between the symptoms of toxicity and fright (69–75) and also the difficulties arising out of uncertainty about the effects of snake-bite (124–126). The $Su\'srutasamhit\bar{a}$ too recognized the emotional and somatic effects of fright (see note 373 below). Wall (1921) provided a wealth of detail of the snakes of Sri Lanka, including line drawings.

Doniger (2015) provided a good survey of snakes as protagonists in religious literature from the *Atharvaveda* through the epics, *Purāṇas* and Buddhist literature. Semeka-Pankratov (1979) traced semiotics of the term *nāga* through Vedic, Pali and Sanskrit literature. Slouber (2016: 31–33 *et passim*) discussed the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*'s *Kalpasthāna* as a precursor and influence on later Tantric traditions of snake-bite interpretation and therapy. In particular, the Tantric *Kriyākālaguṇottara* text that Slouber presented divided snakes into two basic categories, divine and mundane, as the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* does.³⁶² But unlike the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, in the *Kriyākālaguṇottara* the chief taxonomic principle for both groups is the four *varṇas*.

A discussion of this chapter specifically in the light of the Nepalese manuscripts was published by Harimoto.³⁶³ After a close comparative reading of lists of poisonous snakes, Harimoto concluded that, "the Nepalese version is internally consistent while the [vulgate] editions are not." Harimoto showed how the vulgate editions had been adjusted textually to smooth over inconsistencies, and gave insights into these editorial processes.³⁶⁴

³⁶¹ Calling his work a supplement to Fayrer (1874), but also being cited by Fayrer, Ewart 1878 evidently also collected local indigenous knowledge from his "snakeman" (p. 22).

³⁶² Slouber 2016: 144–145.

³⁶³ Harimoto 2011: 101–104.

³⁶⁴ The two editions that Harimoto noted, Su 1938 and Su 1889, present identical texts.

Translation

1 Now we shall explain the procedure (*kalpa*) about what should be known concerning the venom in those who have been bitten by snakes.³⁶⁵

- 3 Suśruta, grasping his feet, questions the wise Dhanvantari, the expert in all the sciences.
- 4 "My Lord, please speak about the number of snakes, and their divisions, the symptoms of someone who has been bitten, and the knowledge about the successive shocks (*vega*) of poisoning".³⁶⁶
- 5 On hearing his query, that distinguished physician spoke. "The venerable snakes such as Vāsukī and Takṣaka are uncountable.
- 6–9ab "They are snake-lords who support the earth, as bright as the ritual fire, ceaselessly roaring, raining and scorching. They hold up the earth, with its oceans, mountains and continents. If they are angered, they can destroy the whole world with a breath and a look. Honour to them. They have no role here in medicine.
 - "The ones that I shall enumerate in due order are those mundane ones with poison in their fangs who bite humans.³⁶⁷
- 9cd–10 "There are eighty kinds of snakes and they are divided in five ways: Darvīkaras, Maṇḍalins, Rājīmats, and Nirviṣas. And Vaikarañjas that are traditionally of three kinds.³⁶⁸
 - "Of those, there are twenty and six hooded snakes, and the same number of Mandalins are known. There are thirteen Rājīmats.³⁶⁹

365 The Sarvāṅgasundarī, commenting on 1.16.17 (Ah 1939: 246), glossed कल्प as प्रयोग.

Or "There are 20 phanins and 6 mandalins. The same number are known. There are 13 Rājīmats." Or even, "there are 20 Phanins and six of them are Mandalins." Are phanins really the same as darvīkaras?

³⁶⁶ The expression "successive shocks" translates वेग, which is other contexts may mean "(natural) urge." Here, it is rather the discrete stages or phases of physiological reaction to envenomation. Cf. the symptoms of cobra poisoning described by Wall (1913: 80).

³⁶⁷ The next few verses are discussed in detail by Harimoto (2011: 101–104), who shows that in the taxonomy of snakes, the Nepalese version of the $Su\acute{s}rutasamhit\bar{a}$ has greater internal coherence than the vulgate recension.

³⁶⁸ Harimoto (2011) translated these names as "hooded," "spotted," "striped," "harmless," and "hybrid." Figure 1 shows the taxonomy described in the vulgate text; Figure 2 shows the different and more logical division of the Nepalese version of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.

³⁶⁹ The phrasing of this śloka is awkward.

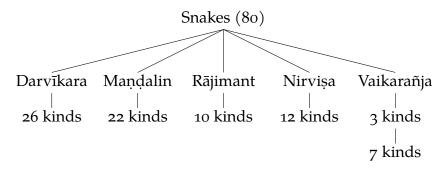


Figure 1: The taxonomy of snakes in the vulgate, 5.4.9–13ab (Su 1938: 571).

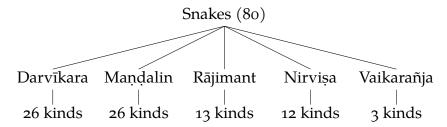


Figure 2: The taxonomy of snakes in the Nepalese version.

- "There are said to be twelve Niriviṣas and, according to tradition, three Vaikarañjas.
- "If they are trodden on, ill-natured or provoked or even just looking for food, those very angry snakes will bite. And that is said to happen in three ways: serpented (*sarpita*), torn (*darita*) and thirdly without venom (*nirviṣa*). Some experts on this want to add "hurt by the snake's body".³⁷⁰
 - "The physician can recognize the following as "ophidian (*sarpita*)": Where a rearing snake makes one, two or more puncture-marks of its teeth, when they are deep and without much blood,³⁷¹ accompanied

³⁷⁰ This might refer to constriction. The phrase reads like a commentarial addition rather than the main text of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.

³⁷¹ The word उद्भृत "aroused" was glossed by Dalhaṇa at 5.4.15 (Su 1938: 571) as उन्मोट्य, a word not found as such in standard dictionaries (MW; KEWA; AyMahā; Apte). Semantic considerations suggest that the word is not related to √muṭ "break" or mūta/mūṭa "woven basket." Perhaps it is related to the Tamil போடி (mōṭi,) whose meanings include "arrogance, grandeur, display" (DED₂: #5133) or to faintly-documented forms like moṭyate "is twisted" (CDIAL: #10186). Dalhaṇa's उन्मोट्य may thus mean "twisting up" or "making an arrogant display."

by a little ring of spots (cuñcumālaka), 372 lead to degeneration, and are close together and swollen.

17 Where there are streaks with blood, whether it be blue or white, the grammar physican should recognize that to be "torn (darita)," having a small amount of venom.



- 18 The physician can recognize the locations of the bites of a person in a normal state as being free from poison, when the location is not swollen, and there is little corrupted blood.
- The wind of a timid person who has been touched by a snake can get irritated by fear. It causes swelling.³⁷³ That is "hurt by a snake's body."
- 20 Locations bitten by sick or frightened snakes are known to have little poison. Similarly, a site bitten by very young or old snakes has little poison.
- 21 Poison does not progress in a place frequented by eagles,³⁷⁴ gods, holy sages, spirits, and saints, or in places full of herbs that destroy poison.³⁷⁵

Note that पद "puncture-mark" (more literally, "footprint") is being used in the same sense as in 1.13.19 (Su 1938: 57) when describing the marks on the body where a knife scarifies the skin before leeching. See footnote 48.

- 372 The usual dictionary lexeme is অস্থ্য , not चुञ्च as in the Nepalese witnesses. We translate "spots" following Dalhana and Gayadasa on 5.4.15 (Su 1938: 571), where they described a group of spots or swellings at the site of the bite. On the history of the word मालक, see Kieffer-Pülz 1996.
- 373 Wall (1913: 69) remarked on the difficulty of separating toxicity symptoms from the psychosomatic effects of terror:

The gravity of symptoms due to fright does not appear to me to be sufficiently recognised, though there is no doubt in my mind that fatal cases from this cause are abundant, especially among the timid natives of this country.

Wall went on to give several case studies in which patients experienced syncope or even died as a result of bites from toxicologically harmless creatures.

374 Dalhana on 5.4.21 (Su 1938: 571) identified the सुपर्ण as a गरुड. On the bird called सु-पर्ण, Dave (1985: 72 ff, 514) too noted that it may be a synonym for Garuda, and in some contexts may refer to the Golden Eagle, Golden Oriole, Lammergeyer, etc. Dave (1985: 199 ff, 492) noted again that the Garuda is a mythical bird but may refer to the Himalayan Golden Eagle and other species of eagle. He pointed out that historically, The original physical basis for गरुड as the नागाशी (snake-eater) was most probably the Sea-Eagle who picks up sea-snakes from the sea or sand-beach and devours them on a nearby tree... (Dave 1985: 201).

Dave continued with interesting reference to Śrīharṣa's Nāgānanda.

375 For "spirits" the Nepalese version has भूत while the vulgate reads यक्ष.

[Types of snake]

- 22 Darvīkara snakes are know to have hoods, to move rapidly, and to have rings, ploughs, umbrellas, crosses, and hooks on them.
- Maṇḍalin snakes are known for being large and slow-moving. They are decorated with many kinds of circles. They are like a flaming fire because of their poisons.
- Rājimant snakes are smooth and traditionally said to be, as it were, mottled with multicoloured streaks across and above.

[Classes of snake]

- Snakes that are shine like pearls and silver, and that are amber and that shine like gold, and smell sweet are traditionally thought of as being of the Brāhmana caste.
- 26 Warrior snakes, however, are those that look glossy and get very angry. The have the mark of the sun, the moon, the earth, an umbrella and bitumen.
- 27 Merchant snakes may traditionally be black, shine like diamond or have a red colour or be grey like pigeons.
- Any snakes that are coloured like a buffalo and a tiger, with rough skin and different colours are known as servants.³⁷⁶
- All snakes that are variegated (Rājīmats) move about during the first watch of the night. The rest, on the other hand, the Maṇḍalins and the Darvīkaras, are diurnal.³⁷⁷
- 29 Wind is irritated by all hooded snakes; bile by Maṇḍalins and phlegm by those with many stripes.
- Because of the two classes having greater, lesser or equal class, there is the characteristic of irritating two humours.
 - And he will explain the opposing view that is to be known as a result of the non-union of a male and female.³⁷⁸

 $^{376\} Presumably\ "different"\ from\ the\ earlier-mentioned\ castes.$

The sequence of the following three verses is slightly different from the vulgate (5.4.29-31 (Su 1938: 572)).

³⁷⁷ The readings of the vulgate, that Rājīmats are active in the early night, the Maṇḍalins in the later night, and Darvīkaras in the day, seem clearer.

³⁷⁸ The sense of the last phrase here is quite different from the vulgate, which says only that "details" will be explained below.

[Enumeration of snakes]

```
In that context, here are the Darvīkaras.
          The Black snake (kṛṣṇasarpa)
                                              The Great Lotus
                                         15.
                                              (mahāpadma);
          The Big Black (mahākrsna);
                                              The Grass Flower (apuspa);
                                         16.
       2.
           The Black Belly (krsnodara);
                                         17.
                                              The Curd Mouth
       3.
          The All Black (sarvakrsna)
                                              (dadhimukha);
           ;379
                                              The Lotus Mouth
                                         18.
          The White Pigeon
                                              (pundarīkamukha);
           (śvetakapota);<sup>380</sup>
                                              The Brown Hut Mouth
          The Rain Cloud (valāhako);
                                              (babhrūkutīmukha);
       6.
          The Great Snake (mahāsarpa)
                                              The Variegated (vicitra);
                                         20.
                                              The Flower Sprinkle Beauty
                                         21.
       8.
          The Conch Keeper
                                              (puspābhikīrnnābha);
           (śamkhapāla);
                                              The Mountain Snake
                                         22.
          The Red Eye (lohitāksa);
                                              (girisarpa);
          The Gavedhuka (gavedhuka);
                                              The Straight Snake (rjusarpa)
      10.
                                         23.
          The Snake Around
      11.
           (parisarpa);
                                              The White Rip (śvetadara);
                                         24.
          The Break Hood
                                              The Big Head (mahāśīrsa);
      12.
                                         25.
           (khandaphana);
          The Kūkuṭa (kūkuṭa);
                                              The Hungry Sting (alagarda)
                                         26.
          The Lotus (padma);
     Here are the Mandalins
34.2
          The Mirror Ring
                                              (vrddhagonasa);
           (ādarśamandala);
                                          8. The Jackfruit (panasaka);
       2. The White Ring
                                              The Big Jackfruit
                                          9.
           (śvetamandala);
                                              (mahāpanasaka);
                                              The Bamboo Leaf
          The Red Ring (raktamandala)
                                         10.
                                              (venupatraka);
                                              The Kid (śiśuka);
          The Speckled (prsata);
       4.
                                         11.
          The Gift of God (devadinna);
                                              The Intoxicator (madanaka);
                                         12.
       5.
          The Pilindaka (pilindaka);
                                              The Morning Glory
                                         13.
           The Big Cow Snout
                                              (pālindaka);
       7.
  379 Not in vulgate.
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³⁸⁰ The vulgate adds The Big Pigeon (mahākapota).

```
The Stretch (tantuka);
                                               The Khaluşa (khaluşa);
      14.
                                          20.
           The Pale as a Flower
                                               The Pigeon (pārāvata);
      15.
                                          21.
                                               The Hand Decoration
           (puspapāndu);
                                          22.
      16. The Six Part (sadanga);
                                               (hastābharanaka);
                                               The Tatra (tatra);<sup>381</sup>
      17. The Flame (agnika);
                                          23.
                                          24. The Mark (citraka);
           The Brown (babhru);
      18.
                                               The Deer Foot (enīpada) .382
           The Ochre (kaṣāya);
      19.
                                          25.
      Here are the Rājīmats.
34.3
           The Lotus (pundarīka);
                                               The Grass Drier (trnaśosaka);
                                               The White Jaw (svetahanu);
           The Stripe Speckle (rājicitra);
                                           8.
          The Thumb Stripe
                                           9. The Grass Flower
           (aṅgulirāji);
                                               (darbhapuspa);383
                                               The Red Eye (lohitāksa);<sup>384</sup>
          The Two Thumb Stripe
                                          10.
                                               The Ringed (cakraka);
           (dvyangulirāji);
                                          11.
          The Drop Stripe (bindurāji);
                                               The Worm Eater (kikkisāda);
                                          12.
       6. The Mud (kardama);
                                               [we need one more]
                                          13.
      Here are the Nirvisas.
                                           8. The Āhika (āhika);
           The Rain Cloud (valāhako)
                                              The Milk Flower
                                               (kṣīrikāpuṣpa);
          The Flag (patāka);
                                               The Flower All (puṣpasakalī)
           The White Leaf (śukapatra);
                                          10.
       4. The Goat Swallower
           (ajagara);
                                               The Chariot of Light
                                          11.
       5. The Stimulator (dīpyaka);
                                               (jyotīratha);
          The Ilikinī (ilikinī);
                                               The Little Tree (vrksaka);
           The Year-Snake (varṣāhīka);
```

- 34.5 The Vaikarañjas originate out of conflictiual unions amongst the three classes. Thus:
 - 1. The Mākuli (*mākuli*);
 - 2. The Poṭagala (poṭagala);

³⁸¹ This seems implausible, but otherwise the list of Maṇḍalins would be short.

³⁸² The list is short by one item. Perhaps the one of the snakes named in the vulgate, *citramaṇḍala, gonasa* or *piṇgala*, should be considered here.

³⁸³ Also in the Darvīkara list.

³⁸⁴ Also in the Darvīkara list.

³⁸⁵ Also in the Darvīkara list.

3. The Oily Streak (snigdharāji);

In that context, Mākuli (*mākuli*); is born by the mating of a male Black Snake and a female Cow Snout (*gonasa*), or the reverse. The Poṭagala (*poṭagala*) is born by the mating of a Rājila in a Cow Snout (*gonasa*) or the reverse. The Oily Streak (*snigdharāji*) is born by the mating of a male Black Snake and a Rājimat, or the reverse. Their poison is like that of their father, because of the eminence out of the two; but others say it is like the mother. Thus eighty of these snakes have been described.

vaiparītena, vaiparītyena

Amongst them, males have large eyes, tongues and heads. Females have small eyes, tongues and heads. Neuters have both characteristics, and are slow to exert themselves or be angry.



Editions and Abbreviations

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

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

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

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

KEWA

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KL

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MW

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NAK

National Archives of Kathmandu.

NCC

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NGMCP

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PW

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PWK

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RORI

Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute.

Su 1889

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Su 1915

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

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aconite leaf (?) (viṣapatrikā) Unknown.
                                               Bengal quince (bilva) Aegle marmelos (L.)
   Cf. perhaps, vatsanābha (wolfsbane).
                                                  Corr. See AVS: 1, 62, Chevallier 159,
                                                  NK: 1, #62, (MW: 732a): 66, 68, 72
   Cf. GVDB: 373: 91
                                               bitumen (adrija) \rightarrow \acute{sil}\bar{a}jit. A tar-like, black,
amaranth (tandulīyaka) Amaranthus
   hypochondriacus, L. See King 321,
                                                 resinous rock exudate. See
   NK: 1, #144, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 15. Cf.
                                                  AyMahā: 1, 21:116
   AVS: 1, 121:84
                                               black creeper (pālindī) Ichnocarpus
                                                  frutescens, (L.) R.Br. or Cryptolepis
arjun (arjuna) Terminalia arjuna, Bedd.
   See HK: 32
                                                 buchanani, Roemer & Schultes. See
axlewood (dhava) Anogeissus latifolia
                                                  AVS: 3, 141, 145, 203, NK: 1, #1283,
                                                 1210, ADPS: 434. Dalhana on SS 5.1.82
   (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill & Perr.
                                                 identified pālindī with trivṛt (turpeth)
   See AVS: 1, 163 f, Chopra: 20: 32, 106
                                                  and T. B. Singh and Chunekar
bamboo leaves (venupatrikā) Bambusa
                                                  (GVDB: 246) supported this as a usual
   bambos, Druce. See NK: 1, #307:84
                                                  identification: 84, 87, 101, 102
beautyberry (priyangu) \rightarrow śyāmā.
                                               blackboard tree (saptachada) Alstonia
   Callicarpa macrophylla, Vahl. See
                                                  scholaris R. Br. GVDB: 420:83
   AVS: 1, 334, NK: 1, #420. Some say also
                                               blackbuck (harina) Antilope cervicapra, L.
   Setaria italica Beauv. GVDB: 263-264.
                                                  See BIA: 270 IW: 95, 165, et passim: 87
   See also GVDB: 413: 32, 102, 107
beautyberry (śyāmā) Callicarpa
                                               blue water-lily (utpala) Nymphaea
   macrophylla, Vahl. See AVS: 1, 334,
                                                  stellata, Willd. See GJM1: 528, IGP 790;
                                                  Dutt: 110, NK: 1, #1726: 23, 82, 101, 102
   NK: 1, #420: 70, 82, 84
                                               bulrush (kaśeru) "Two species, Scirpus
beggarweed (amśumatī) Desmodium
                                                  kysoor Roxb., and S. grossus Linn. f.
   gangeticum (L.) DC (Dymock: 1, 428,
                                                  are used" GVDB: 85. Also kaśeruka
   GJM1: 602, NK: 1, #1192; ADPS: 382,
   414 and AVS: 2, 319, 4.366 are
                                                  and kaseru: 70, 71
                                               cardamom (elā) Elettaria cardamomum,
   confusing): 102
beggarweed (vid\bar{a}rigandh\bar{a}) \rightarrow \dot{s}\bar{a}laparn\bar{\iota}.
                                                  Maton. See AVS: 2, 360, NK: 1, #924,
                                                 Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 66: 66, 102, 107
   Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. See
   Dymock: 1, 428, GJM1: 602, cf. NK: 1,
                                               cassia cinnamon (patra) Cinnamomum
   #1192; ADPS: 382, 414 and AVS: 2, 319,
                                                  tamala, (Buch.-Ham.) Nees. See
   4.366 are confusing: 41
                                                  AVS: 2, 84, NK: 1, #589: 66, 84, 102
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castor oil tree (gandharvahasta) \rightarrow eraṇḍa. GVDB: 135, K&B: 3, 2277: 37, 68 castor-oil (eranda) Ricinus communis, L. See NK: 1, #2145, Chopra: 214: 42 certain minerals (tārāvitāra) Unknown. It is not even certain that these are minerals. The variant reading in the vulgate, tāraḥ sutāraḥ was glossed by Dalhana on 5.3.14 (Su 1938: 568) as follows tāro rūpyam, sutārah pāradah, "tāra means silver; sutāra means mercury.": 106 chaff (kāndana) The word kāndana is not found in dictionaries; kandana is threshing, separating the chaff from the grain in a mortar. Cf. Hemādri's Caturvargacintāmani (PWK: 2,8) (Siromani 1873: 1, 138: 21, citing the *Vāyupurāṇa*): **24**, **16**0 chebulic myrobalan (harītakī) Terminalia chebula Retz. GVDB: 466:83 cherry (elavālu) Prunus cerasus, L.?. See BVDB 58, NK: 1, #2037, GVDB: 58: 102 chital deer (prsata) Axis axis, Erxleben. See BIA: 292, IW: 93: 87 citron (mātulunga) Citrus medica, Linn. GVDB: 276, 306. Also spelled mātulinga, mātulanga, mātulānga: 72 cobra's saffron $(n\bar{a}gapuspa) \rightarrow n\bar{a}gakeśara$. Mesua ferrea, L. See NK: 1, #1595, GVDB: 220: 102 corky coral tree (pāribhadra) Erythrina suberosa Roxb. See GVDB 245: 106 costus (kustha) Saussurea costus, Clarke. See NK: 1, #2239: 66, 72, 84, 102, 107 cottony jujube $(k\bar{a}kol\bar{\iota})$ Ziziphus mauritanica, Lam. See IGP: 1233, NK: 1, #2663; IGP 1233. Cf. NK: 1, #1170:65,71 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: 41, 71, 147 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 $s\bar{a}riv\bar{a}$, which may sometimes be Cryptolepis or Ichnocarpus fruitescens R. Rr. (GVDB: 429-431): 41, 91, 101, 102, 106
- crape jasmine (nata) \rightarrow crape jasmine GVDB: 215: 156, 157
- 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: 66, 72, 84, 102, 156, 157
- 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: 106
- cuscus grass (*uśīra*) Andropogon murcatus, Retz. Also "vetiver grass." See NK: 1, #180:84
- datura (*dhattūra*) Datura metel, L. See AVS: 2, 305 (cf. *Abhidhānamañjarī*), NK: 1, #796 ff. Potter_{rev}: 292 f, ADPS: 132: 38
- deodar (*bhadradāru*) Cedrus deodara, (Roxb.ex D.Don) G. Don. See AVS 41, NK: 1, #516: 32, 70, 102
- deodar (*devadāru*) Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) Loud. GVDB: 206–207: 72, 147
- dried ginger (śunṭhī) Zingiber officinale, Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, AVS: 5, 435, IGP: 1232: 70
- dried meat (*vallūra*) MW: 929, AyMahā: 1,730. The term is used,

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rarely, in both the CS (1.5.10) and SS
                                                   Chopra: 100: 106
   (1.13. 16, 6.42.75–76). It is a Dravidian
                                                giant potato (ks\bar{\imath}ravid\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}) possibly \rightarrow
   loanword and occurs in the Arthaśāstra
                                                  kṣīraśukla. Ipmoea mauritiana, Jacq. See
   etc. (KEWA: 3, 167): 23
                                                   ADPS: 510, AVS: 3, 222, AVS: 3, 1717 ff:
drum-giver (?) (lambaradā) Unknown; cf.
                                                   71, 158–160
   GVDB: 348: 91
                                                ginger (mahausadha) Zingiber officinale,
elixir salve (ras\bar{a}\tilde{n}jana) \rightarrow a\tilde{n}jana. See
                                                  Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658,
   Indian barberry: 32, 42
                                                  IGP: 1232:87
embelia (vidanga) Embelia ribes, Burm. f.
                                                gold (hema) gold: 102
   See ADPS: 507, AVS: 2, 368, NK: 1,
                                                gold and sarsaparilla (surendragopa)
   #929, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 113: 32, 66, 102
                                                   Unknown. Dalhana on 5.3.15
emetic nut (karaghāta) Probably a
                                                   (Su 1938: 568) glossed surendra as
   synonym for karahāṭa (emetic nut), q.v.,
                                                   "gold" and gopā as "Indian
                                                   sarsaparilla." He also noted other
   GVDB: 74: 157
emetic nut (karahāta) Randia dumetorum,
                                                   opinions that surendra was "Tellicherry
   Lamk. See GVDB: 291-292 and NK: 1,
                                                  bark": 106
   #2091. T. B. Singh and Chunekar
                                                golden shower tree (rājadruma) rājadruma
   (GVDB: 74, 77–78) noted that it may be
                                                   = āragvadha. Cassia fistula L. See
   a synonym for karaghāṭa, emetic nut,
                                                   GVDB 37:106
   and pointed rather to Gardenia turgida
                                                gourd (alābu) Lagenaria siceraria Standl.
   Roxb. on the basis of local knowledge
                                                   GVDB: 25. Some say Lagenaria
   in U. P.: 156, 158
                                                   vulgaris, Seringe (NK: 1, #1419) but
emetic nut (madana) Randia dumetorum,
                                                   this is not appropriate for
   Lamk. See NK: 1, #2091: 82, 149
                                                   blood-letting: 19, 20, 82
false daisy (subhangurā) (su)bhangura =
                                                green gram (māsa) Vigna radiata (L.) R.
   bhrnga? Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. See
                                                   Wilcz. See ADPS: 296, IGP 1204: 32,
   GVDB: 288 : 90
                                                   71, 148
fermented rice-water (dh\bar{a}ny\bar{a}mla) \rightarrow k\bar{a}\tilde{n}j\bar{\imath},
                                                hare foot uraria (pr\acute{s}niparn\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow sahā?
   kāñjikā, sauvīra. GVDB: 458, NK: 2,
                                                   Uraria lagopoides, DC. See GJM1: 577,
                                                   Dymock: 1, 426, AVS: 1, 750 ff, NK: 1,
   appendix VI, #18: 39, 40
                                                  #2542; ADPS: 382, AVS: 2, 319 and
fern (ajaruhā) Nephrodium species
   GVDB: 7, uncertain. Perhbaps
                                                   AVS: 4, 366 are confusing: 70, 71
   Christella dentata(Forssk.) Brownsey
                                                heart-leaf sida (balā) Sida cordifolia, Linn.
   & Jermy, which is reported to have folk
                                                  See ADPS: 71, NK: 1, #2297: 41, 71,
   applications against skin diseases in
                                                   102, 147
   India: 86
                                                heart-leaved moonseed (amrtavalli) See
fire-flame bush (dhātakī) Woodfordia
                                                   heart-leaved moonseed (amrtā): 147
   fruticosa (L.) Kurz. See AVS: 5, 412,
                                                heart-leaved moonseed (amrt\bar{a}) \rightarrow gud\bar{u}c\bar{\iota}.
   NK: 1, #2626:83
                                                   Tinospora cordifolia, (Willd.) Hook.f.
flax (atasī) Linum usitatissimum, L. See
                                                   & Thoms.? See ADPS: 38, NK: 1, #2472,
   NK#1495:71
                                                   624, Dastur #229: 84, 100, 157
fragrant lotus (saugandhika) A type of
                                                heart-leaved moonseed (somavallī)
   kumuda or utpala (GVDB: 457) : 23
                                                   Tinospora cordifolia (Thunb.) Miers.
garjan oil tree (aśvakarṇa) Dipterocarpus
                                                   GVDB: 456. Likely, but uncertain: 84
   turbinatus Gaertn. f. See GVDB: 28,
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henna (*madayantikā*) Lawsonia inermis, L.

See AVS: 3, 303, NK: 1, #1448, Potter_{rev}: 151: 85 Himalayan mayapple (vakra) Podophyllum emodi, Wall. (NK: #1971). But perhaps a synonm of crape jasmine and crape jasmine (GVDB: 354): 107 Himalayan monkshood ($ativis\bar{a}$) $\rightarrow vis\bar{a}$ Aconitum heterophyllum Wall. GVDB: 12, NK: 1, #39. Also "atis roots": 63, 85, 87, 107 Himalayan monkshood ($vis\bar{a}$) $\rightarrow ativis\bar{a}$ GVDB: 12, 373: 160 hogweed (punarnavā) Boerhaavia diffusa, L. See ADPS: 387, AVS: 1, 281, NK: 1, #363:85,101 Holostemma creeper $(j\bar{\imath}vant\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow$ sūryavallī? Holostemma ada-kodien, Schultes. See ADPS: 195, AVS: 3, 167, 169, NK: 1, #1242: 159 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 ksudra: 87 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 $(d\bar{u}rv\bar{a})$ (GVDB: 409). Identified as Ceratophyllum demersum Linn. ("hornwort") by AVS: 2, 56–57x: 158, 160 hornwort (jalaśūka) $\rightarrow jalanīlikā$. 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: 41

horseradish tree (*śigru*) Moringa oleifera Lam. See IGP 759, GJM1: 603,

Dymock: 1, 396: 72

- Indian barberry (añjana) → rasāñjana, dāruharidrā. Berberis aristata, DC. Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #335, GJM1: 562, IGP: 141: 42, 85, 156
- Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*) Berberis aristata, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562, IGP 141: 101, 102
- Indian barberry ($k\bar{a}l\bar{i}yaka$) $\rightarrow d\bar{a}ruharidr\bar{a}$, $a\tilde{n}jana$. Berberis aristata, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562, IGP: 141: 84
- Indian beech (*naktamāla*) Pongamia pinnata, (L.) Pierre. See AVS: 4, 339, NK: 1, #2003: 32, 68
- 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: 41, 159
- 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: 41
- Indian madder (*mañjiṣṭhā*) Rubia cordifolia, L. See IGP, Chopra: 215, GVDB: 289: 37, 102
- 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): 21
- Indian mustard (*sarṣapa*) Brassica juncea, Czern. & Coss. See AVS: 1, 301, NK: 1,

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#378:24
                                                  Roxb. See GJM1: 597, ADPS: 279 f,
                                                  NK: 1, #2420. T. B. Singh and
Indian sarsaparilla (s\bar{a}riv\bar{a}) \rightarrow anant\bar{a}.
   Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br.
                                                  Chunekar (GVDB: 351–352) notes that
                                                  there are two varieties, S. racemosa,
   ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141–5, NK: 1, #1210;
                                                  qualified as śāvara, and S. crataegoides
   and black creeper, pālindī. Ichnocarpus
   frutescens, (L.) R.Br. or Cryptolepis
                                                  Buch.-Ham. for pattikā lodhra: 32, 102
   buchanani, Roemer & Schultes
                                               long pepper (māgadha) Piper longum, L.
   AVS: 3, 141, 3.145, 3.203, NK: 1, #1283,
                                                  See NK: 1, #1928; but cf. AVS: 3, 245: 86
   1210, ADPS: 434: 101, 102, 157
                                               long pepper (pippalī) Piper longum, L. See
Indian snakeroot (sarpagandhā) Rauvolfia
                                                  ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928: 68, 87,
   serpentina, (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. See
                                                  102, 147
   NK: 1, #2099, ADPS: 439, GVDB: 425;
                                               luffa (kos\bar{\imath}tak\bar{\imath}) = kos\bar{\imath}tak\bar{\imath}. Luffa cylindrica,
   cf. SS 5.5.76-78: 160
                                                  (L.) M. J. Roem. or L. acutangula, (L.)
Indrajao (vrksaka) \rightarrow indrayava, indrabīja,
                                                  Roxb. ADPS: 252–253, NK: 1, #1514 etc.
   kalinga, and kutaja. Holarrhena
                                                  GVDB: 121: 82, 100, 159
   antidysenterica Wall. GVDB: 376, 45
                                               luffa gourd (kośavat\bar{\imath}) = kos\bar{\imath}tak\bar{\imath}, luffa : 100
   and 84: 147
                                               maidenhair fern (hamsāhvayā) Adiantum
jambul (jambū) Syzygium cumini, (L.)
                                                  lunaluatum Burm f. GVDB: 463: 147
   Skeels. See ADPS: 188, NK: 1, #967,
                                               mango (āmra) Mangifera indica Linn.
   Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 168, Wujastyk 2003a: 83
                                                  GVDB: 37:83
jasmine (mālatī) Jasminium grandiflorum,
                                               marking-nut tree (aruskara) Semecarpus
   L. See NK: 1, #1364:84
                                                  anacardium L. See bhallātaka
jequirity (guñjā) Abrus precatorius, L. See
                                                   (marking-nut tree): 91
   AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 168:
                                               marking-nut tree (bhallātaka) Semecarpus
   90, 91
                                                  anacarium, L. See NK: 1, #2269,
(?) (karatā) Not in GVDB. Cf. perhaps
                                                  AVS: 5, 98: 68, 86, 159
   karahāṭa (emetic nut): 91
                                               medhshingi (vijayā2) Dolichandrone
lac (lākṣā) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). See
                                                  falcata (DC.) The Sauśrutanighantu
   GJM1: 445, NK: 2, #32. Watt
                                                  gives a number of synonyms for vijayā
   (Watt_{Comm}: 1053–1066) is
                                                   (Suvedī and Tīvārī 2000: 5.77, 10.143).
   characteristically informative, and is
                                                  But one of them, visānī (also
   definite about the antiquity of lac in
                                                  meṣaśrṅgī), is sometimes equated with
   India: 107
                                                  Dolichandrone falcata (DC.) Seemann
leadwort (citraka) Plumbago zeylanica (or
                                                  (ADPS: 518; GVDB: 373 f, a plant used
   indica?), L. See RĀ. 6.124, ADPS: 119,
                                                  as an abortifacient and fish poison
   NK: 1, #1966, 1967: 32, 63, 68
                                                  (NK: #862): 91
liquorice (?) (klītaka) Glycyrrhiza glabra,
                                               migraine tree (agnimantha) Premna
   L.? GVDB: 123–124 discuss the many
                                                  corymbosa, Rottl. See AVS 1927,
   difficulties in identifying this plant: 90
                                                  ADPS: 21, NK: 1, #2025, AVS: 4, 348;
liquorice (madhuka) see yaṣṭīmadhuka: 41,
                                                  GJM1: 523: = P. integrifolia/serratifolia,
   70, 71, 87, 100, 102
                                                  L:100
liquorice (yastīmadhuka) Glycyrrhiza
                                               milk-white (ksīraśuklā) An unidentified
   glabra, L. AVS: 3, 84, NK: 1, #1136,
                                                  plant. GVDB: 126: see purple roscoea
   GVDB: 329 f.: 42
                                                  and giant potato: 41, 160
lodh tree (lodhra) Symplocos racemosa,
                                               mongoose (nakula) nakula. Urva
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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: 112:87 monitor lizard (godhā) Varanus bengalensis, Schneider. See Reptiles: 58: 41, 87 mung beans (mudga) Phaseolus radiatus L. GVDB: 310-311: 71, 128 mung beans (māsaka) Phaseolus mungo Linn. GVDB: 308:83 myrobalan (abhayā) Terminalia chebula, Retz. See ADPS: 172, NK: 1, #2451, Potter_{rev}: 214: 63, 100, 107 natron (suvarcikā) Sodium carbonate. NK: 2, #45. Dalhana identifies suvarcikā with svarjikṣāra 4.8.50 (Su 1938: 441): 102 neem tree (*nimba*) Azadirachta indica A. Juss. GVDB: 226: 37, 147 nutgrass (kuruvinda) Unknown. Dalhana on 5.3.15 (Su 1938: 568) glossed the term as nutgrass, but noted other opinions that it was a whetstone or a very special metallic gem. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 108) added that it could be a variety of rice, sastika *dhānya* : 106 nutgrass (*mustā*) Cyperus rotundus, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: 2, 296, NK: 1, #782:159 panacea twiner $(arkapusp\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow arkaparn\bar{\imath}$, 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:

100, 158

peas (harenu) harenu = 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: 72, 101, 102, 107 peepul tree (aśvattha) Ficus religiosa, L. See ADPS: 63: 109 periploca of the woods (mesaśrnga) Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. See AVS: 3, 107, NK: 1, #1173: 86 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): 158 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.: 161 pointed gourd (patola) Trichosanthes dioica, Roxb. GVDB: 232-233: 100 poison berry (*bṛhatī*) Solanum violaceum, Ortega. See ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 151: 68, 101, 102 poison-altar (?) (viṣavedikā) Unknown. Possibly, at a guess, visamustika (strychnine tree)? GVDB: 373 Or viṣā (Himalayan monkshood): 91 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: 102 pondweed (śevāla) Zannichellia palustris L. See horned pondweed: 23 prickly chaff-flower (apāmārga) Achyranthes aspera, L. See GJM1: 524 f, AVS: 1, 39, ADPS: 44 f, AVS: 3, 2066 f, Dymock: 3, 135: 37, 41, 71 purging nut (mūṣikā) Jatropha curcas, L.

See AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374:86

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purple calotropis (arka) Calotropis
                                              scutch grass (dūrvā) Cynodon dactylon
   gigantea, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 52,
   AVS: 1, 341, NK: 1, #427, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 57,
   Chopra IDG: 305–308: 32, 41, 68
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: 71, 158, 159
rajmahal hemp (morata) \rightarrow m\bar{u}rv\bar{\iota},
   Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Wight
   et Arn. Good discussion at
   GVDB: 314–316, 324: 100
red chalk (gairika) gairika: 102
red gourd (bimbī) Coccinia indica, W. &
   A. See PVS 1994.4.715; NK: 1, #534:82
rice grains (tandula) Oriza sativa, Linn.
   Same as unhusked rice (śāli)
   GVDB: 174; or just "grains": 24
rice-grain chaff (śālitandulakāndana) See
   chaff: 24
rock salt (saindhava) See NK: 2, M#48,
   Watt<sub>Comm</sub>: 963–971: 24
rosha grass (dhyāmaka) Cymbopogon
   martinii (Roxb.) Wats. See AVS: 2, 285,
   NK: 1, #177:102
sacred grass (kuśa) Desmostachya
   bipinnata, Stapf. See AVS: 2, 326, Kew:
sacred lotus (padma) Nelumbo nucifera,
   Gaertn. See NK: 1, #1698: 23, 84
sage-leaved alangium (ankolla) Alangium
   salvifolium (Linn. f.) Wang.
   GVDB: 5-6:83
sandalwood (candana) Santalum album,
   L. See ADPS: 111, NK: 1, #2217: 102
sappanwood (pattānga) Also pattanga.
   Caesalpinia sappan, L. AVS: 1, 323,
   K&B: 2,847 f, GVDB: 234:42
scarlet mallow (bandhujīva) Pentapetes
  phoenicea, L. NK: #1836, GVDB: 268: 85
scented pavonia (bālaka) Pavonia odorata,
   Willd. See ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822:
   102
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(Linn.) Pers. (GVDB: 205): 157
selu plum (śelu) Cordia myxa, L. non
   Forssk. See GJM1: 529 (2), IGP: 291b, cf.
   AVS: 3, 1677 f; cf. AVS: 2, 180 (C.
   dichotoma, Forst.f.), NK: 1, #672 (C.
  latifolia, Roxb.): 100
sesame oil (taila) Sesamum indicum L.
   GVDB: 183: 41
siris (śirīṣa) Albizia lebbeck, Benth. See
   AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91: 100
siris seeds (śirīsamāsaka) Albizia lebbeck,
   Benth. See AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91: 83
small-flowered crape myrtle (sidhraka)
   Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb. See
   GVDB: 432: 106
snakeroot (sugandh\bar{a}) \rightarrow sarpagandh\bar{a}
   Rauvolfia serpentina Benth. ex. Kurz.
   See Indian snakeroot. But may be
   Aristolochia indica Linn. Has been
  identified with ??, or ??. See
   (GVDB: 219, 436): 90
spikenard (māṃsī) Nardostachys
   grandiflora, DC. See NK: 1, #1691: 102
spikenard (nalada) \rightarrow māmsī.
  Nardostachys grandiflora, DC. See
   NK: 1, #1691:81
strychnine tree (viṣamuṣṭika) Strychnos
   nux vomica Linn. GVDB: 373: 160
sugar (sitā) Dalhaṇa makes this equation
   at 1.37.25 (Su 1938: 162): 102
sugar (śarkara) Saccharum officinarum,
   Linn. NK: #2182:87
sugar cane (iksu) Saccharum officinarum,
   Linn. NK: #2182: 87
sunflower (s\bar{u}ryavall\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow \bar{a}dityavall\bar{\iota},
  sūryamukhī, Helianthus annūs Linn.
   GVDB: 35, 443: 100
sweet plants (madhuravarga) The sweet
   plants are enumerated at
   Suśrutasaṃhitā 1.42.11. See also
   GVDB: 127: 41
sweet-scented oleander (aśvamāraka)
  Nerium oleander, L. See ADPS: 223,
   NK: 1, #1709:90
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pubescens Wall. ex G.Don, with Wrightia tinctoria and W. arborea considered GVDB: 101-102, ADPS: 267–270: 68, 157 thorn apple (karambha) Datura metel, L. See GVDB: 76 for useful discussion. Also, AVS: 2, 305 (cf. Abhidhānamañjarī), NK: 1, #796 ff. Potter_{rev}: 292 f, ADPS: 132. Possibly the same plant as plumed cockscomb (indīvara) (GVDB: 76, 44-45): 91, 160 three heating spices (tryūṣana) śunthī (Dried ginger) Zingiber officinale, Roscoe. ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, AVS: 5, 435, IGP 1232, pippalī (long pepper) Piper longum, L.ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928, and marica (black pepper) Piper nigrum, L.ADPS: 294, NK: 1, #1929: 101 three-leaved caper (varuna) Crataeva magna (Lour.) DC. See AVS: 2, 202; cf. NK: 1, #696:86 top layer of fermented liquor (surāmaṇḍa) K&B: 2, 502, NK: 2, appendix VI, #49, McHugh 2021: 39: 39, 40 tree cotton (kārpāsa) G. arboreum L. ADPS: 231. Pace the identifications of T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 92, 247), since G. barbadense L. is native to South America and G. herbaceum L. which is native to Africa: 38, 161 tree cotton (picu) See tree cotton (*kārpāsa*): 40, 42 turmeric (haridrā) Curcuma longa Linn. GVDB: 465: 101, 107 turmeric (rajanī) Curcuma longa, L. ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750: 24, 102 turpeth $(trivrt) \rightarrow trvrt\bar{a}$. Operculina turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso = Ipmoea turpethum R. Br. GVDB: 197.: 66, 87, 149, 155 unhusked rice (śāli) Oriza sativa, Linn. GVDB: 395-396: 24, 160

Tellicherry bark (kuṭaja) Holarrhena

velvet-leaf (pāṭhā) Cissampelos pariera, L. See ADPS: 366, NK: 1, #592, GJM1: 573, AVS: 1, 95; cf. AVS: 2, 277: 32, 63, 100 velvet-mite (*indragopa*) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). Lienhard 1978:82 verbena (phañjī) Clerodendrum serratum, L. See AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87:85 watered buttermilk (udaśvit) MW: 183: 82 weaver's beam tree (muskaka) Schrebera swietenioides, Roxb. See AVS: 5, 88, Lord, NK: 1, #2246: 68, 106 white babool (arimeda) Acacia leucophloea, (Roxb.) Willd. See AVS: 1, 23: 32 white calotropis (alarka) Calotropis procera, (Ait.) R. Br. See NK: 1, #428, Chopra: 46b, Chopra IDG: 305–308: 41 white clitoria ($\acute{s}vet\bar{a}$) $\rightarrow giry\bar{a}hv\bar{a}$. Clitoria ternatea, L. See AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, #621:84 white cutch tree (somavalka) Acacia polyacantha, Willd. See AVS: 1, 30, IGP 7, GJM1: 602, AVS: 2, 935; pace NK: 1, #1038:85, 106 white dammer tree (sarja) Vateria indica, L. See NK: 1, #2571, AVS: 5, 349 f, AVS: 1, 292 f, Chopra: 253a: 32 white siris (kiṇihī) Albizia procera, (Roxb.) Benth. See GVDB 98, NK: 1, #93:101 white water-lily (kumuda) Nymphaea alba, Linn. GVDB: 105: 23 wild asparagus ($bahuputr\bar{a}$) \rightarrow nandana? Asparagus racemosus, Willd. See further wild asparagus (śatāvarī): 85 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: 70, 71, 128, 161 wild celery (agnika) \rightarrow may be $bhal\bar{a}taka$, lāngalī, ajamodā, morata, or agnimantha, GVDB: 4. Uncertain: 100 wild celery (ajamodā) Apium graveolens,

L.: 100

Withania (aśvagandhā) Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal. See AVS: 5, 409 f, Dymock: 2, 566 f., Chevallier 150: 41, 67 wolfsbane (vatsanābha) Aconitum napellus, L. See AVS: 1, 47, NK: 1, #42, Potter_{rev}: 4 f. Or Aconitum chasmanthum Stapf ex Holmes, GVDB: 357: 155

wood apple (*kapittha*) Limonia acidissima, L. See AVS: 3, 327, NK: 1, #1021: 84, 86 woodrose (*mūṣikakarṇī*) Jatopha curcas, L. AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374. GVDB: 317; ADPS: 23–25 discuss this issue well: 84 yellow-berried nightshade (*kṣudrā*) Solanum virginianum, L. See ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 164: 101, 102

Glossary

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jackfruit): 121

a flower): 122

	(h - h	(11.1
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	the big head	(apuṣpa): 121
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speckle): 122	the big jackfruit	(mahāpadma): 121
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<i>rjusarpa</i> (the straight	(mahākapota): 121	the hand decoration
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	(kṛṣṇodara): 121	122
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122	(kṛṣṇasarpa): 121	(alagarda): 121
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11118). 121	beauty	(ādarśamaṇḍala): 121
(((1 (-1 -) (-1 -) (-1 -)	(puṣpābhikīrṇnābha):	the morning glory
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122	the gavedhuka	the mountain snake
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122	the white jaw	vega (successive
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122	the white leaf	veņupatraka (the
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You need not give all the grammatical details about śrotādi. As-	
sume you are talking to knowledgeable Sanskrit scholars	64
Perhaps kalka here could also mean the Terminalia Bellerica (विभीतक).	66
Euphorbia Antiquorum (Antique spurge)	68
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ing the vulgate.	87
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Bear's bile instead of deer's bile	88
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explain more	89
Medical difference from Sharma	90
example where the vulgate clarifies that these should be used sep-	-
arately; appears to be a gloss inserted into the vulgate text	90

The two uses of prapta are hard to translate. praptah \rightarrow kṣipram is
an example of the vulgate banalizing the Sanskrit text to make
sense of a difficult passage
$\sqrt{\text{vyadh not }\sqrt{\text{vedh (also elsewhere and for the ears)}}$, causative
 optative
-> ativișa
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Come back to the issue of "kalpa". Look up passages in the Kośa. 107
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cohol affects the body
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and six of them are Maṇḍalins." Are phaṇins really the same as
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find ref
Check out these refs
meaning of kalpa
or a dual?
Footnote here about who is speaking to whom
a kind of asthma?
Not happy with the last part
connecting with the previous pāda?
(atyartha? excessive?)
fordvādaśādikaḥ)? not clear to me, is it dvādaśādhikaḥ? 150
(any better medical terms for them?)
(since the word lagha is not clear to me)
(Not too happy with it.)
(not sure about it)
(Not in vulgate)
(I am looking for a better translation)
(I'd need to rework on it)

(I'd need to rework on it and think about the sequencing of the
number)
(āmadoṣa? Not too sure)
(2nd hemistich is incomplete)
(not too sure about the meaning of vyapada)
not so sure about sodāvarte
not so sure about it, MW mentions others like Cordia Myxa and
Alangium hexapetalum
not sure about it
(sāmāhāya- any better word?)
Not so happy with this translation
(Not happy with it)
(the second hemistich is incomplete)
can śṛta mean here boiled milk? Not happy with the last part 155
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