

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.⁵⁰¹

⁵⁰¹ [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.⁵⁰²
- 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.⁵⁰³
- 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.⁵⁰⁴
- 5 Where a bandage (*bandha*) is not suitable, one should **raise the bite up** and then cauterize it.⁵⁰⁵ Suction, cutting and cauterizing are recommended in all cases.
- 6 Suction will be good after filling the mouth with **earth** (*pāṃśu*).⁵⁰⁶ Alternatively, the snake should be bitten **by the person who knows** that they have just been bitten.⁵⁰⁷

502 On कल्प, see note 458.

503 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).

504 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 *Aṣṭāṅgaḥṛdayasaṃhitā* (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.

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

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

507 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.⁵⁰⁸

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**.⁵⁰⁹
- 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.⁵¹⁰
- 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.⁵¹¹

the first-response cares for snakebite in most of the Malayalam texts of Viṣhavaidyā. 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 Viṣhavaidyā text edited by Mahādeva Śāstrī (1958).

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

509 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.

510 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 *Hara-mekhalā*, and Meulenbeld 2008a: 30–34 includes discussion of Bheruṇḍa as a bird, with related terms.

511 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.⁵¹² 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.⁵¹³

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.⁵¹⁴
- 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.

⁵¹² 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.

⁵¹³ प्रच्छान् 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*.

⁵¹⁴ 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.⁵¹⁵
- 21 At the third one should use errhines and collyrium (*añjana*) that destroy poison.⁵¹⁶ 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.**⁵¹⁷

In the case of Maṇḍalins

- 24 Amongst Maṇḍalins, the earliest toxic reaction (*vega*) should be treated in the same way as with Darvīkaras.⁵¹⁸
- 25 **At the second, one should make him drink ghee and honey and then make him vomit.**⁵¹⁹
- 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.

515 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. 135 above.

516 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 *Carakasamhitā*, occurring eleven times, e.g., at 1.20.13 (Ca 1941: 114), 2.1.36 (Ca 1941: 203), *et passim*.

The *Carakasamhitā* 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.

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

518 The vulgate again adds a half-verse here, recommending the “crow’s foot” incision on the patient’s head. On this procedure, described in *Carakasamhitā* 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 398, p. 135 above. As stated there, it appears that this procedure was known in the tradition of the *Carakasamhitā*, but not in the earliest text of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.

519 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.⁵²⁰ And at the seventh, a wholesome antidote that destroys poison in a sternutatory (*avapīḍa*).⁵²¹

In the case of Rājimats

- 28 **Now, Amongst Rājimats, one should let blood at the first toxic shock.**⁵²²
 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 buffalos and camels, four times for elephants and simply (*kevala*) for all birds.⁵²³⁵²⁴

write note
on par-
isekān pra-
dehāms

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

521 The अवपीड is described at *Suśrutasamhitā* 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.

522 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.

523 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. 160 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.⁵²⁵
- 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.⁵²⁶
- 48cd–49 Or it may lead to dejection, pallor, fever, cough and headaches, dessication, swelling, catarrh, poor vision, disinterest in food (*aruci*) or rigidity (*jādyatā*).⁵²⁷ And in such cases one should apply the cure as appropriate.⁵²⁸
- 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.

524 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.

525 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 398 and 518, pp. 135, 167 above) and the beating of drums that have been smeared with antidotes, as discussed in *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.6 (Su 1938: 580–582) (see p. 173 below).

526 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.

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

528 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.⁵²⁹
- 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**.⁵³⁰
- 54 One can conquer phlegm with the group that starts with **golden shower tree**, together with honey.⁵³¹
- 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 flesh weeps, smells a great deal and is is putrid (śīrṇa), it is designated “poison-stink (viṣapūti).”*⁵³²
- 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.*⁵³³
- 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-*

529 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.

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

531 The आरम्बधगण is listed at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 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)).

532 *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.5.16 (Su 1938: 575) (p. 166 above) suggests smearing an incised area with antidotes.

533 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 items are powdered, mixed with honey and put in a horn: *turpeth, weaver's beam tree, liquorice, the two kinds of turmeric, Indian madder and Himalayan mayapple*,⁵³⁴ and all kinds of salt.⁵³⁵ This antidote, taken with drinks, collyrium (añjana), oil rubs (abhyañjana), errhines and drugs, destroys poison.
- 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, scrambleberry, natron, sedge, cardamom, blue Indian symphorema, powdered ruffle lichen, costus, crape jasmine, foxtail millet, lodh tree, Indian bdellium-tree, red ochre, rock salt, long pepper, and dried ginger*. This antidote (agada) is identified as “Garuḍa (tārksya).” It can even destroy the poison of the snake prince Takṣaka (takṣaka).
- 69cd–72ab 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, scrambleberry, Indian sarsaparilla, cardamom, cinnamon, costus, Himalayan mayapple, sandalwood, verbena, bitter gourd, white siris, velvet-leaf, colocynth, hare foot uraria, black creeper, Asoka*

534 There is no मञ्जिष्ठा group, but there is a plant वक्र.

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

tree, mulberry, toothed-leaf limonia, and the flower that is the blossom (prasūna) born from the fruit of the marking-nut.⁵³⁶ The bile derived from boars, monitor lizards, peacocks, and porcupines is to be added, with honey, and the products of civet, chital deer and mongoose.⁵³⁷

This properly-prepared antidote is called “Bull.” Someone who has it in the house is called “Bull Amongst Men.” There will be no snakes there, nor even insects: they lose their potency and their toxins too.

72cd–73ab *Drums and tabors smeared with this rapidly destroy poison when they are sounded. Smeared flags flags being looked upon easily and quickly overcome poison.*

73ab–75ab One should make a powder of the following items and place the collection in a cow’s horn, mixed with turmeric, and mingled with honey and ghee. As before, there is a cover: lac, the two peass, spikenard, fox-tail millet, Indian madder, liquorice and gummy gardenia. **It should then be used with collyrium (añjana), drinks and errhines.** This antidote is called “Resuscitator (sañjīvana)” because it brings to life the dead whose breath is almost gone.

75cd–76ab The best antidote for the poisons of Darvīkaras and Rājilas is Indian cherry,⁵³⁸ bayberry, citron, white clitoria, winged-stem canscora, white siris, and sugar, taken with amaranth.⁵³⁹

76cd–78ab ⁵⁴⁰

78 ⁵⁴¹

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

537 All three animals produce musk. Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.71 (Su 1938: 579) remarked that some people thought शिखी was a cock, not a peacock. He also here glossed पृषत as चित्तल.

538 Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.75 (Su 1938: 579) noted the common name बहुवार for श्लेष्मातकी.

539 राजिल appears to be a synonym for राजिमत्, a “striped” snake. Ḍalhaṇa on 5.5.76ab (Su 1938: 579) once again gives interesting local synonyms for these plant names.

540 After this passage, the vulgate has five and a half verses not present in the Nepalese version.

541 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 (Śrīcitṛāyurveda-granthamālā, 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-श्रीमधुसूदनसरस्वतीस्वामिकृतगूढार्थदीपिकारव्यव्यासहिता 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-शारीरन्द्रिय-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-भाषाटीकासंहिता । (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 Nibandhasangraha 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').
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Abbreviations

ADPS	Sivarajan, V. V., and Balachandran, Indira (1994), <i>Ayurvedic Drugs and Their Plant Sources</i> (New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta: Oxford & IBH Publishing).
AVS	Warrier, P. K., Nambiar, V. P. K., and Ramankutty, C. (1994–96) (eds.), <i>Indian Medicinal Plants: A Compendium of 500 Species</i> . Vaidyaratnam P. S. Varier's Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakal (Madras: Orient Longman).
BIA	Prater, S. H. (1993), <i>The Book of Indian Animals</i> (3rd edn., Bombay, Delhi, etc.: Oxford University Press), ark : / 13960 / t6356w32f ; 4th impression of 3rd corrected 1980 edition.
Chopra	Chopra, R. N., Nayar, S. L., and Chopra, I. C. (1956), <i>Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants</i> (3rd reprint, 1992, New Delhi: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research); vol. 2: R. N. Chopra, I. C. Chopra, and Varma (Chopra_{sup}).
Chopra IDG	Chopra, R. N., Chopra, I. C., Handa, K. L., et al. (1958), <i>Chopra's Indigenous Drugs of India</i> (2nd edn., Calcutta: Dhur & Sons), ark : / 13960 / t9673t140 .
Chopra _{sup}	Chopra, R. N., Chopra, I. C., and Varma, B. S. (1969), <i>Supplement to Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants</i> (Reprint 1986, New Delhi: National Institute of Science Communication), ISBN: 8185038872.

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- IGP Griffiths, Mark (1994), *The New Royal Horticultural Society Index of Garden Plants* (London: Macmillan).

Issar	Issar, T. P. (1994), <i>Blossoms of Bangalore</i> (Bangalore: T. P. Issar).
IW	Israel, Samuel, et al. (1988), <i>Indian Wildlife: Sri Lanka Nepal</i> (Insight Guides; Singapore etc.: APA Publications), ISBN: 9780245545238, ark:/13960/s2p9d5pqd1w .
K&B	Kirtikar, K. R., Basu, B. D., and an I.C.S (1987), <i>Indian Medicinal Plants</i> , ed. E. Blatter, J. F. Caius, and K. S. Mhaskar, 8 vols. (2nd edn., Dehradun: International Book Distributors); First published in Allahabad, 1918.
Kew	Kew Gardens (2024), "Plants of the World," Royal Botanic Gardens, URL .
MBG	Missouri Botanical Garden (2024), "Missouri Botanical Garden: Plant Finder," Missouri Botanical Garden, URL .
NEH	Bown, Deni (2001), <i>New Encyclopedia of Herbs and Their Uses</i> (2nd edn., London, New York etc.: Dorling Kindersly).
NK	Nadkarni, K. M. (1982), <i>Dr. K. M. Nadkarni's Indian Materia Medica, with Ayurvedic, Unani-tibbi, Siddha, Allopathic, Homeopathic, Naturopathic & Home Remedies, Appendices & Indexes ... in Two Volumes</i> , ed. A. K. Nadkarni, 2 vols. (3 ed., revised and enlarged by A. K. Nadkarni, Bombay: Popular Prakashan), ISBN: 8171541429, URL ; First published in 1954.
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Flora

- aconite leaf (?) (*viṣapatrikā*) Unknown. Cf. perhaps, *vatsanābha* (wolfsbane). Cf. [GVDB: 373: 127](#)
- Alexandrian laurel (*punnāga*) Calophyllum inophyllum, L. See [AVS: 1, 338](#), [NK: 1, #425: 171](#)
- amaranth (*tanḍulīya*) see [amaranth](#) (*tanḍulīyaka*): [172](#)
- amaranth (*tanḍulīyaka*) Amaranthus spinosus L. See [GVDB: 174](#), [Dutt: 321](#), [NK: 1, #144](#), [Potter_{rev}: 15](#). Cf. [AVS: 1, 121](#). Amaranth (etym. amṛta!) is a large family, many originally endemic to S. America. A. hypochondriacus L. is sometimes identified with *tanḍulīyaka*, but A. spinosus L. is better known and attested in the first millennium BCE ([Saraswat 1991](#)): [120, 286](#)
- arjun (*arjuna*) Terminalia arjuna, Bedd. See [HK: 738: 38, 72](#)
- Asoka tree (*aśoka*) Saraca indica Linn., [GVDB: 26: 91, 93, 171, 180](#)
- axlewood (*dhava*) Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill & Perr. See [AVS: 1, 163 f](#), [Chopra: 20: 38, 71, 142](#)
- bamboo leaves (*veṇupatrikā*) Bambusa bambos, Druce. See [NK: 1, #307: 120](#)
- banyan (*vaṭa*) Ficus benghalensis Linn., [GVDB: 356: 72, 75](#)
- barley (*yava*) Hordeum vulgare, L. See [HK: 752: 101](#)
- bayberry (*katphala*) M. esculenta Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don, which is native to the Himalaya, from Kashmir to Assam, as well as S. China and SE Asia. Nageia nagi (Thunb.) Kuntze (syn of Myrica nagi Thunb.), as suggested by T. B. Singh and Chuneekar ([GVDB: 66](#)), is native to East Asia, not India: [172](#)
- bearded premna (*vasuka*) Premna barbata Wall. (← *vasuhaṭṭa*), according to Cakrapāṇidatta. See the discussion by T. B. Singh and Chuneekar ([GVDB: 362–363](#)), where other candidate species such as Osmanthus, Calotropis, and Trianthema are discussed. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar ([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 : 72
- beautyberry (*śyāmā*) *Callicarpa macrophylla*, Vahl. See *AVS*: 1, 334, *NK*: 1, #420 : 96, 118, 120
- 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) : 137
- 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 : 47, 101, 294
- beleric myrobalan (*bibhītaka*) *Terminalia bellirica* Roxb. One of the components of the three myrobalans (*triphalā*) *GVDB*: 274, 196 : 298
- Bengal quince (*bilva*) *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr. See *AVS*: 1, 62, Chevallier 159, *NK*: 1, #62, (*MW*: 732a) : 71, 91, 93, 98, 291
- big thorn apple (?) (*mahākarambha*) Perhaps *Datura metel*, L.?. See thorn apple (*karambha*) : 127, 128
- bitter gourd (*paṭolī*) see pointed gourd (*paṭola*), cite[233]gvdb : 171
- bitumen (*adrija*) → *śilājī*. A tar-like, black, resinous rock exudate. See *Mahākośa*: 1, 21 : 153
- black creeper (*kālānusārī*) *Ichnocarpus frutescens* R. Br. or *Cryptolepis buechanani* Roemer & Schultes. Probably a synonym for *kṛṣṇasārīvā* (*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 *kālānusārīṇī*, *kālānusārīvā*. *kālānusārīya* may be a synonym of *tagara*, itself hard to identify : 171
- black creeper (*pālindī*) *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, (L.) R.Br. or *Cryptolepis buechanani*, 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 : 120, 123, 136, 137, 171
- black pepper (*marica*) *Piper nigrum*, L. See *ADPS*: 294, *NK*: 1, #1929 : 102, 180, 298
- blackboard tree (*saptachada*) *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br. *GVDB*: 420 : 119
- blackbuck (*hariṇa*) *Antelope cervicapra*, L. See *BIA*: 270 *IW*: 95, 165, *et passim* : 123
- blue water-lily (*utpala*) *Nymphaea stellata*, Willd. See *GJM1*: 528, *IGP* 790; *Dutt*: 110, *NK*: 1, #1726 : 29, 118, 136, 137, 180, 181
- bluebell barleria (*kuruvaka*) Or *kurubaka*. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (*GVDB*: 108) notes that this is sometimes listed as a type of rice, as at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.46.8 (*Su* 1938: 215). Further discussion at *GVDB*: 447–448, sub bluebell barleria (*saireyaka*), where *kurubaka* is said to be identifiable with *baka* and *būka*. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (*GVDB*) finally propose a red-flowering *Rhododendron*, admitting that this is a novel suggestion : 127
- bluebell barleria (*saireyaka*) A *Barleria*, perhaps *B. cristata* L. that is particularly well-known in South India. Four kinds are distinguished in ayurveda, based on the colour of their flowers. See substantive discussion at *GVDB*: 444–449 : 287
- bull's head (*gokṣura*) *Tribulus terrestris* L. *GVDB*: 144–145, 193. A component of lesser five roots : 287
- bull's head (*trikaṇṭaka*) → bull's head (*gokṣura*) *GVDB*: 193. A component of lesser five roots : 294
- bulrush (*kaṣeru*) "Two species, *Scirpus kysoor* Roxb., and *S. grossus* Linn. f. are used" *GVDB*: 85. Also *kaṣeruka*

- and kaseru : 96, 97, 100
- calabash gourd (*kūṣmāṇḍa*) → puṣpaphala.
Beninkasa hispida, (Thunb.) Cogn. See
AVS: 2, 1127; cf. AVS: 1, 261 : 295
- cardamom (*elā*) Elettaria cardamomum,
Maton. See AVS: 2, 360, NK: 1, #924,
Potter_{rev}: 66 : 90, 91, 137, 143, 171
- carray cheddie (*viśvadevā*) → *gāṅgerukī*
Canthium parviflorum, Lam. See
AVS: 1, 366 f. Or Sida rhombifolia Linn.
(GVDB: 372, 444 ff. et passim) : 75
- cassia cinnamon (*patra*) Cinnamomum
tamala, (Buch.-Ham.) Nees. See
AVS: 2, 84, NK: 1, #589 : 90, 91, 98,
120, 137
- castor oil tree (*gandharvahasta*) → *eraṇḍa*.
GVDB: 135, K&B: 3, 2277 : 43, 93
- castor-oil (*eraṇḍa*) Ricinus communis, L.
See NK: 1, #2145, Chopra: 214 : 48
- catechu (*khadira*) Senegalia catechu (L.f.)
P. J. Hurter & Mabb = Acacia catechu
Willd. GVDB: 129–130 : 72
- 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*
rūpyaṃ, sutāraḥ pāraḍaḥ, “*tāra* means
silver; *sutāra* means mercury.” : 142
- chaff (*kāṇḍana*) The word *kāṇḍana* is not
found in dictionaries; *kāṇḍana* 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) : 31, 297
- chebulic myrobalan (*harītakī*) Terminalia
chebula Retz. GVDB: 466 : 99, 119, 298
- cherry (*elavālu*) Prunus cerasus, L.?. See
BVDB 58, NK: 1, #2037, GVDB: 58 : 137
- chir pine (*sarala*) Pinus roxburghii, Sarg.
GVDB: 423 : 71, 100
- cinnamon (*tvac*) Cinnamomum cassia,
Blume. See NK: 1, #579 : 288
- cinnamon (*tvak*) see cinnamon (*tvac*) : 171
- citron (*mātuluṅga*) Citrus medica, Linn.
GVDB: 276, 306. Also spelled
mātuliṅga, mātulaṅga, mātulāṅga : 71, 98,
103, 104, 172
- cobra’s saffron (*nāgapuṣpa*) → nāgakeśara.
Mesua ferrea, L. See NK: 1, #1595,
GVDB: 220 : 137
- 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
Curcubitaceae : 288
- colocynth (*mṛgādanī*) see colocynth
(*indravāruṇī*) GVDB: 46, 318 : 171
- common smilax (*śvadamśtra*) Smilax
aspera L., GVDB: 414 : 71
- 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* : 75
- corky coral tree (*pāribhadra*) Erythrina
suberosa Roxb. See GVDB 245 : 142
- costus (*kuṣṭha*) Saussurea costus, Clarke.
See NK: 1, #2239 : 90, 91, 98, 120, 137,
143, 171
- cottony jujube (*kākolī*) Ziziphus
mauritanica, Lam. See IGP: 1233,
NK: 1, #2663; IGP 1233. Cf. NK: 1,
#1170 : 89, 97, 98, 168

- 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: 47, 97, 100, 236
- country mallow (*sahadevā*) → *balā* ([GVDB](#): 428). Contains ephedrine: 75, 100
- 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): 47, 127, 136, 137, 142
- crape jasmine (*tagara*) *Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schultes. See [GJM1](#): 557, [AVS](#): 5, 232. Synonym of *nata*. 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 or a *Nymphoides* (see ??), 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: 90, 91, 98, 120, 137, 171, 289, 291, 299
- 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: 142, 291
- crow (?) (*kāka2*) an unidentified poisonous plant apparently called “crow.” T. B. Singh and Chuneekar ([GVDB](#): 86) note that several drugs named after the crow are unidentifiable: 127
- cuscut grass (*uśīra*) *Andropogon murcatus*, Retz. Also “vetiver grass.” See [NK](#): 1, #180: 72, 120, 166
- datura* (*dhattūra*) *Datura metel*, L. See [AVS](#): 2, 305 (cf. *Abhidhānamāñjarī*), [NK](#): 1, #796 ff. [Potter_{rev}](#): 292 f, [ADPS](#): 132: 44
- deodar (*bhadradāru*) *Cedrus deodara*, (Roxb.ex D.Don) G. Don. See [AVS](#) 41, [NK](#): 1, #516: 38, 97, 101, 137
- deodar (*devadāru*) *Cedrus deodara* (Roxb.) Loud. [GVDB](#): 206–207: 71, 98, 236, 289
- deodar (*suradāru*) see [deodar](#) (*devadāru*): 171
- devil’s dung (*hiṅgu*) *Ferula foetida* Regel., [GVDB](#): 471–472: 72, 74, 171
- dried ginger (*nāgara*) → [dried ginger](#) (*śuṇṭhī*) [GVDB](#): 221–222: 74, 171
- dried ginger (*śuṇṭhī*) *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe. See [ADPS](#): 50, [NK](#): 1, #2658, [AVS](#): 5, 435, [IGP](#): 1232: 96, 289, 298
- 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): 30
- drum-giver (?) (*lambaradā*) Unknown; cf. [GVDB](#): 348: 127
- elixir salve (*rasāñjana*) → *añjana*. See [Indian barberry](#): 38, 48
- embelia (*viḍaṅga*) *Embelia ribes*, Burm. f. See [ADPS](#): 507, [AVS](#): 2, 368, [NK](#): 1, #929, [Potter_{rev}](#): 113: 38, 71, 91, 137, 171
- emblic myrobalan (*āmalaka*) *Phyllanthus emblica*, L. See [AVS](#): 4, 256: 72, 99, 100, 180, 298
- emetic nut (*karaghāṭa*) Probably a synonym for *karahāṭa* ([emetic nut](#)), q.v., [GVDB](#): 74: 289
- 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.: 289, 290
 emetic nut (?) (*karatā*) Not in GVDB. Cf. perhaps *karahāṭa* (emetic nut) : 127
 emetic nut (*madana*) *Randia dumetorum*, Lamk. See NK: 1, #2091 : 119, 238
 false daisy (*bhṛṅga*) *Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. See GVDB: 288 : 71
 false daisy (*subhaṅgurā*) (*su*)*bhaṅgura* = *bhṛṅga*? *Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. See GVDB: 288 : 126
 fermented rice-water (*dhānyāmla*) → *kāñjī*, *kāñjikā*, *sauvīra*. GVDB: 458, NK: 2, appendix VI, #18 : 45, 46
 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 : 122
 fire-flame bush (*dhātakī*) *Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz. See AVS: 5, 412, NK: 1, #2626 : 72, 119
 five roots (*pañcamūla*) Described at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.38.66–69 (Su 1938: 169). There are two *pañcamūlas*, the *laghupañcamūla* (the lesser five roots) and *bṛhatpañcamūla* (greater five roots), with differing properties. Combined they are called *daśamūla* (ten roots). See also *Mahākośa*: 1, 468 : 71
 flame-of-the-forest (*palāśa*) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. GVDB: 241. *pālāśa* in some sources : 72, 93
 flax (*atasī*) *Linum usitatissimum*, L. See NK#1495 : 97
 foxtail millet (*priyaṅgu*) → *śyāmā*. *Setaria italica* (L.) P. Beauvois GVDB: 263–264, GJM1: 576. The most widely-grown species of millet in Asia. Some say *Callicarpa macrophylla*, Vahl. See AVS: 1, 334, NK: 1, #420. The fruits of *S. italica* and *C. macrophylla* are similar. See also GVDB: 413, where the authors suggest that *priyaṅgu* is meant by *gondī* or *gondanī* and may have originally been called *gundrabīja* : 38, 137, 143, 171, 172, 180
 fragrant lotus (*saugandhika*) A type of *kumuda* or *utpala* (GVDB: 457) : 29
 fruit of the marking-nut (*āruṣkara*) see marking-nut (*aruṣkara*). “*āruṣkara* = *aruṣkara phala*” ADPS: 23; see also MW: 151 : 172
 galangal (*galanṅala*) *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) : 291
 garjan oil tree (*aśvakarṇa*) *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* Gaertn. f. See GVDB: 28, Chopra: 100 : 142
 giant potato (*kṣīravidārī*) possibly → *kṣīraśukla*. *Ipomoea mauritiana*, Jacq. See ADPS: 510, AVS: 3, 222, AVS: 3, 1717 ff : 97, 293, 295, 296
 ginger (*mahaṣadha*) *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, IGP: 1232 : 123
 gold (*hema*) gold : 137
 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” : 142
 golden shower tree (*rājadruma*) *rājadruma* = *āragvadha*. *Cassia fistula* L. See GVDB 37 : 142
 golden shower tree (*rājavarṇa*) → *rājadruma* = *āragvadha*. *Cassia fistula* L. See GVDB: 37 : 71
 golden shower tree (*āragvadha*) *Cassia fistula* L. GVDB: 37–38. The plant has many synonyms. : 99, 170
 gourd (*alābu*) *Lagenaria siceraria* Standl. GVDB: 25. Some say *Lagenaria*

- vulgaris, Seringe (NK: 1, #1419) but this is not appropriate for blood-letting: 25, 26, 119, 168
- 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: 290, 293, 298
- green gram (*māṣa*) *Vigna radiata* (L.) R. Wilcz. See ADPS: 296, IGP 1204: 38, 97, 237
- grey orchid (*rāśnā*) *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.”: 71, 96, 98, 171, 290
- gummy gardenia (*pr̥thvīkā*) ← *hiṅgupatrikā*, *Gardenia gummifera* L.f., GVDB: 257, q.v. for discussion: 172
- hairy bergenia (*pāṣāṇabheda*) *Bergenia ligulata* (Wall.) Engl. GVDB: 246–247: 72
- halfa grass (*darbha*) *Demostachya bipinnata* Stapf. GVDB: 201. Synonym of *kuśa*: 74, 97
- halfa grass (*kuśa*) *Desmostachya bipinnata*, (L.) Stapf. GVDB: 111, AVS: 2, 326: 97, 165
- hare foot uraria (*kroṣṭakamekhalā*) see hare foot uraria (*pr̥śniparnī*)
Mahākośa: 1, 246. *kroṣṭaka* can mean “jackal” *śṛgāla*, as in *śṛgālavinna*, “a kind of *pr̥śnaparnī*” *Mahākośa*: 1, 839: 171
- hare foot uraria (*pr̥thakparṇī*) → hare foot uraria (*pr̥śniparnī*) and rajmahal hemp (*mūrvā*) GVDB: 257. A component of lesser five roots: 99, 294
- hare foot uraria (*pr̥śniparnī*) → *sahā*?
Uraria lagopoides, DC. and *U. picta* Desv. See GVDB: 257–258, GJM1: 577, Dymock: 1, 426, AVS: 1, 750 ff, NK: 1, #2542; ADPS: 382, AVS: 2, 319 and AVS: 4, 366 are confusing. Also called *pr̥thakparṇī*. A component of lesser five roots: 96, 97, 291
- heart-leaf sida (*balā*) *Sida cordifolia*, Linn. See ADPS: 71, NK: 1, #2297: 47, 97, 100, 102, 137, 236
- heart-leaved moonseed (*amṛtā*) → *guḍūcī*.
Tinospora cordifolia, (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thoms.? See ADPS: 38, NK: 1, #2472, 624, Dastur #229: 120, 136
- 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): 71, 98
- heart-leaved moonseed (*somavallī*)
Tinospora cordifolia (Thunb.) Miers. GVDB: 456. Likely, but uncertain: 120
- heart-leaved moonseed creeper (*amṛtavallī*) See *amṛtā*: 236
- henna (*madayantikā*) *Lawsonia inermis*, L. See AVS: 3, 303, NK: 1, #1448, Potter_{rev}: 151: 121
- Himalayan mayapple (*vakra*) *Podophyllum emodi*, Wall. (NK: #1971). But perhaps a synonym of crape jasmine (*tagara nata*, q.v. (GVDB: 354): 143, 171
- Himalayan monkshood (*ativiṣā*) → *viṣā*
Aconitum heterophyllum Wall. GVDB: 12, NK: 1, #39. Also “atis roots”: 88, 121, 123, 143
- Himalayan monkshood (*viṣā*) → *ativiṣā*
GVDB: 12, 373: 296

- Himalayan yew (*sthañeyaka*) 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 *Thunera* is etymologically cognate with the Sanskrit name. *T. contorta* is of medicinal importance, so its common name is used here : 171
- hogweed (*punarnavā*) *Boerhaavia diffusa*, L. See ADPS: 387, AVS: 1, 281, NK: 1, #363 : 99, 121, 136
- Holostemma creeper (*jīvantī*) → *sūryavallī*? *Holostemma ada-kodien*, Schultes. See ADPS: 195, AVS: 3, 167, 169, NK: 1, #1242 : 100, 295
- honey (*kṣaudra*) Eight varieties of honey are described in the *Suśrutasamhitā* (NK: 2, Appendix 192). *Kṣaudra* is the product of a small bee of tawny colour, called *kṣudra* : 105, 123, 180, 181
- 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 : 98, 292, 296
- hornwort (*jalaśūka*) → *jalanīlikā*. *Ceratophyllum demersum*, L. See AVS: 2, 56, IGP: 232. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 166) suggest *horned pondweed*. Ḍalhaṇa noted on 1.16.19 (Su 1938: 79) that some people interpret it as a poisonous, hairy, air-breathing, underwater creature : 47
- horse gram (*kaulattha*) See *horse gram* (*kulattha*) : 166
- horse gram (*kulattha*) *Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verdcourt, syn. *Dolichos biflorus*, L., *D. uniflorus*, Lam., GVDB: 109, Kew: sub *Macrotyloma uniflorum* : 101, 102, 170, 292
- horseradish tree (*murūṅgī*) see *horseradish tree* (*śigru*) (GVDB: 311) : 171
- horseradish tree (*śigru*) *Moringa oleifera* Lam. See IGP 759, GJM1: 603, Dymock: 1, 396 : 98, 99, 292
- hyacinth beans (*niṣpāva*) *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet (1826) GVDB: 228 : 87
- Indian barberry (*añjana*) → *rasāñjana*, *dāruharidrā*. *Berberis aristata*, DC. Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #335, GJM1: 562, IGP: 141 : 48, 122, 289
- Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*) *Berberis aristata*, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562, IGP 141 : 136, 137, 292
- Indian barberry (*dārvī*) → *Indian barberry* (*dāruharidrā*) GVDB: 203 : 181
- Indian barberry (*kālīyaka*) → *dāruharidrā*, *añjana*. *Berberis aristata*, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562, IGP: 141 : 120
- Indian bat tree (*śuṅgā*) → *parkaṭīvrkṣa* according to *Śabdasindhu*: 1058; idem also suggests *vaṭavrkṣa*, i.e., *Ficus benghalensis* Linn. and *āmratāka*, *Spondias pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz. (native to S.E Asia but naturalized in S. Asia). Contrasted with *vaṭa* at *Suśrutasamhitā* 3.2.32. Cf. MW: 1081 : 75
- Indian bdellium-tree (*guggula*) See *Indian bdellium-tree* *guggulu* : 171
- 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 : 105, 292
- Indian beech (*naktamāla*) *Pongamia pinnata*, (L.) Pierre. See AVS: 4, 339, NK: 1, #2003 : 38, 93

- Indian cherry (*śleṣmātakī*) *Cordia dichotoma* G. Forst., **AVS**: 2, 180–183. See **Kew**, sub **C. dichotoma**; *Cordia myxa* L., according to T. B. Singh and Chunekar (**GVDB**: 413–414), although they also suggest *C. dichotoma* (synonym of *C. wallichii* G. Don.) and *C. rothii* (synonym of *Cordia sinensis* Lam. : 172
- 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 : 47, 98, 295
- Indian jujube (*sauvīraka*) *Zizphus jujuba* Mill., **GVDB**: 458, **MBG**: sub *jujuba* : 97, 166
- 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 = *Ipomoea mauritiana*, Jacq : 47, 71
- Indian madder (*mañjiṣṭhā*) *Rubia cordifolia*, L. See **IGP**, **Chopra**: 215, **GVDB**: 289 : 43, 137, 171, 172
- 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) : 27
- Indian mustard (*sarṣapa*) *Brassica juncea*, Czern. & Coss. See **AVS**: 1, 301, **NK**: 1, #378 : 30
- Indian sarsaparilla (*sugandhikā*) see **Indian sarsaparilla** (*śvetasārivā*) **GVDB**: 430, 436 : 171
- 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 : 136, 137, 290, 293
- Indian sarsaparilla (*śvetasārivā*) *Hemidesmus indicus*, (L.) R. Br. See **Indian sarsaparilla** (*sārivā*). **ADPS**: 434, **AVS**: 3, 141–145, **NK**: 1, #1210, **GVDB**: 430 : 293
- 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 : 171
- Indian trumpet tree (*śyonāka*) *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. **GVDB**: 172–173. A component of **greater five roots** : 293
- Indian trumpet tree (*ṭiṇṭuka*) → **Indian trumpet tree** (*śyonāka*). *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. **GVDB**: 172–173. A component of **greater five roots** : 291
- Indrajao (*indrayava*) see *vrkṣaka* (**Indrajao**) *Holarrhena pubescens* Wall. ex G.Don 1837 **GVDB**: 376, 45 and 84 : 88
- Indrajao (*vrkṣaka*) → *indrayava*, *indrabīja*, *kaliṅga*, and *kuṭaja*. *Holarrhena pubescens* Wall. ex G.Don 1837 **GVDB**: 376, 45 and 84 : 73, 236, 293
- jambul (*jambū*) *Syzygium cumini*, (L.) Skeels. See **ADPS**: 188, **NK**: 1, #967, **Potter**_{rev}: 168, Wujastyk 2003a : 119, 180
- jasmine (*mālatī*) *Jasminum grandiflorum*,

- L. See [NK: 1, #1364](#) : 120
- jequirity (*guñjā*) *Abrus precatorius*, L. See [AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6, Potter_{rev}: 168](#) : 126, 127
- kadam flowers (?) (*kādamba*) *kādamba* is a hapax, meaning “a kind of flower poison” [GVDB: 90](#). But *kādamba* is *Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser, wild chinchona, [NK: 1, #204, GVDB: 70](#). Kadam flowers are not reported to be toxic : 128
- kutki (*kaṭukā*) *Picrorhiza kurroa* Royle ex Benth. ([GVDB: 64–65](#)) : 88, 105, 294
- kutki (*kaṭurohaṇī*) → *kutki* (*kaṭukā*) [GVDB: 66](#) : 171
- 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 : 143, 172
- leadwort (*agniśikhā*) *Plumbago zeylanica* (or *rosea*?), L. See [NK: 1, #1966, 1967](#) : 294
- leadwort (*citraka*) *Plumbago zeylanica* (or *indica*?), L. See [RĀ. 6.124, ADPS: 119, NK: 1, #1966, 1967](#) : 38, 72, 88, 93, 104, 171
- leadwort (*vidyutśikhā*) Synonym of *agniśikhā* (leadwort), q.v. : 127
- 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 : 287, 290, 291, 298, 301
- liquorice (?) (*klītaka*) *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L.? [GVDB: 123–124](#) discuss the many difficulties in identifying this plant : 126
- liquorice (*madhuka*) also *yaṣṭi* (*ka/kā*), *yaṣṭīmadhuka*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L. [AVS: 3, 84, NK: 1, #1136, GVDB: 329 f.](#) : 47, 71, 96–101, 103, 123, 135, 137, 171, 181, 294
- liquorice (*yaṣṭī*) see liquorice (*madhuka*) : 171, 172
- liquorice (*yaṣṭīmadhuka*) see liquorice (*madhuka*) : 48
- 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 *śāvāra*, and *S. crataegoides* Buch.-Ham. for *paṭṭikā lodhra* : 38, 137, 171, 181
- long pepper (*kṛṣṇā*) see long pepper (*pippalī*) : 180
- long pepper (*māgadha*) see long pepper (*pippalī*) : 122
- long pepper (*pippali*) see long pepper (*pippalī*) : 171
- long pepper (*pippalī*) *Piper longum*, L. See [ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928, GVDB: 249–250](#), but cf. [AVS: 3, 245](#) : 71, 72, 93, 99, 100, 103–105, 123, 137, 180, 236, 294, 298
- lotus (*nalina*) → sacred lotus (*kamala*) [GVDB: 218](#) : 180, 181
- lotus stalk (*mṛṇāla*) “Leaf stalk of sacred lotus” [GVDB: 318](#) : 98
- luffa (*koṣṭakī*) = *koṣṭakī*. *Luffa cylindrica*, (L.) M. J. Roem. or *L. acutangula*, (L.) Roxb. [ADPS: 252–253, NK: 1, #1514 etc. GVDB: 121](#) : 119, 136, 294
- luffa gourd (*kośavatī*) = *koṣṭakī*, luffa : 136
- mahua (*madhūka*) *Madhuca longifolia*, (Koenig) Macbride. See [AVS: 3, 362 f.](#) : 71, 184–186
- maidenhair fern (*haṃsāhvayā*) *Adiantum lunulatum* Burm f. [GVDB: 463](#) : 236
- Malay beechwood (*śrīparṇī*) → *kāśmarī*. *Gmelina arborea* Linn., [GVDB: 412, 96–97](#) : 71
- mango (*āmra*) *Mangifera indica* Linn. [GVDB: 37](#) : 119, 180
- mangosteen (*amla*) *Garcinia pedunculata* Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham. See [GVDB: 20–21](#) : 170
- marking-nut (*aruṣkara*) *Semecarpus*

- anacardium L. See *bhallātaka* (marking-nut tree), GVDB: 23, ADPS: 85–86: 127, 290
- marking-nut tree (*bhallātaka*) Semecarpus anacardium, L. See NK: 1, #2269, AVS: 5, 98, ADPS: 85–86: 93, 122, 295
- migraine tree (*agnimantha*) Premna corymbosa, Rottl. See AVS 1927, ADPS: 21, NK: 1, #2025, AVS: 4, 348; GJM1: 523: = P. integrifolia/serratifolia, L: 136, 291
- milk-white (*kṣīraśuklā*) An unidentified plant. GVDB: 126: see purple *roscoea* and giant potato: 47, 296
- mulberry (*kramuka*) probably the mulberry (*tūda*); see discussion by T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 122): 172
- mulberry (*tūda*) Morus indica L., GVDB: 189: 295
- mung beans (*mudga*) Phaseolus radiatus L. GVDB: 310–311: 97, 100, 186
- mung beans (*māṣaka*) Phaseolus mungo Linn. GVDB: 308: 120
- mung beans (*vallīja*) This is a guess. According to some lexical sources, → marica. Piper nigrum, L. (**moni-dict**), but this seems unlikely. See NK: 1, #1929. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 362) note that *vallīphalam* may be calabash gourd; the related ?? has poisonous seeds, but not flowers. Commenting on *Bṛhatsaṃhitā* 8.13ab and 16.24ab, Bhaṭṭotpala glossed it as *mudgādi*, "mung beans etc.": 128
- myrobalan (*abhayā*) Terminalia chebula, Retz. See ADPS: 172, NK: 1, #2451, Potter_{rev.}: 214: 88, 136, 143
- myrobalans (*pathyā*) Terminalia chebula Retz. See NK: 1, #2451: 180
- natron (*suvarcikā*) Sodium carbonate. NK: 2, #45. Ḍalhaṇa identifies *suvarcikā* with svarjikṣāra 4.8.50 (Su 1938: 441): 104, 137, 171
- neem tree (*nimba*) Azadirachta indica A. Juss. GVDB: 226: 44, 236
- 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*: 142
- nutgrass (*mustā*) Cyperus rotundus, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: 2, 296, NK: 1, #782: 295
- orchid tree (*kovidāra*) Bauhinia purpurea Linn. or B. variegata Linn. (probably the former), GVDB: 120, AVS: 1, 256–260: 166
- paddy rice (*śālī*) Oriza sativa, Linn. GVDB: 395–396 mentioning 33 Sanskrit sub-variety names; AVS: 4, 193: 31, 297
- 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: 136, 293
- 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: 98, 136, 137, 143, 171, 172, 180, 296
- peepul tree (*aśvattha*) Ficus religiosa, L. See ADPS: 63: 145
- periploca of the woods (*meṣaśṛiga*) Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. See AVS: 3, 107, NK: 1, #1173: 122
- phalsa (*parūṣaka*) Grewia asiatica Linn., GVDB: 238: 72
- 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) : 293
- 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. : 298
- pointed gourd (*paṭola*) *Trichosanthes dioica*, Roxb., GVDB: 232–233 : 98, 136, 287
- poison berry (*bṛhatī*) *Solanum violaceum*, Ortega. See ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 151 : 93, 99, 136, 137, 294
- poison-altar (?) (*viṣavedikā*) Unknown. Possibly, at a guess, *viṣamuṣṭika* (**strychnine tree**)? GVDB: 373 Or *viṣā* (**Himalayan monkshood**) : 127
- pollen (?) (*reṇukā*) An unidentifiable plant. Perhaps a misreading for **peas** (*hareṇu*), although this is a long shot. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 339) suggests, on no authority, the synonyms *vṛkṣaruhā*, *māṃsarohiṇī*, or *durvā*, none of which help : 127
- pomegranate (*dāḍima*) *Punica granatum* Linn. GVDB: 201–202 : 71, 72, 103, 104
- 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. : 137
- pondweed (*śevāla*) *Zannichellia palustris* L. See **horned pondweed** : 29, 30
- 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 : 171
- prickly chaff-flower (*apāmārga*) *Achyranthes aspera*, L. See GJM1: 524 f, AVS: 1, 39, ADPS: 44 f, AVS: 3, 2066 f, Dymock: 3, 135 : 43, 47, 97, 296
- 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 *vasukavāsira* (GVDB: 363) : 72
- purging nut (*mūṣikā*) *Jatropha curcas*, L. See AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374 : 122
- purple calotropis (*arka*) *Calotropis gigantea*, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 52, AVS: 1, 341, NK: 1, #427, Potter_{rev}: 57, Chopra IDG: 305–308 : 38, 47, 93, 166
- 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** : 97, 293, 295
- radish (*mūlaka*) *Raphanus sativus*, L. See NK: 1, #2098 : 101, 102
- rajmahal hemp (*moraṭa*) → *mūrvī*, *Marsdenia tenacissima* (Roxb.) Wight et Arn. Good discussion at GVDB: 314–316, 324 : 136
- rajmahal hemp (*mūrvā*) *Gongronemopsis tenacissima* (Roxb.) S.Reuss, Liede & Meve (= *Marsdenia tenacissima* (Roxb.) Moon), GVDB: 314–316. One of the twenty-two drugs in the group *madanādi*. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar and ADPS: 310–313 discuss the long controversy about the identity of this plant. *Sansevieria roxburghiana* Schult. & Schult.f. (“Indian bowstring hemp”) was preferred by Meulenbeld (GJM1: 590) and the sources he cited, including NK: 1, #2216, K&B: 4, 2457; ADPS: 310 mention this identity as being local to Bengal, but note that the plant is not a creeper : 100, 291
- rattan (*vetra*) *Calamus rotang*, L. See

- AVS: 1, 330, NK: 1, #413. T. B. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 381) prefer *C. tenuis*, Roxb., which is also native to S. and S.E. Asia : 128
- realgar (*manahśilā*) Arsenii disulphidium NK: 2, #11 : 180
- red gourd (*bimbī*) *Coccinia indica*, W. & A. See PVS 1994.4.715; NK: 1, #534 : 119
- red ochre (*gairika*) Hellwig 2009: 140–141. NK: 2, #40; the same source, at #6, gives kaolinum or china clay : 137, 171, 180, 181
- rice grains (*taṇḍula*) *Oriza sativa*, Linn. Same as *paddy rice* (*śāli*) GVDB: 174; or just “grains” : 31
- rice-grain chaff (*śālitaṇḍulakāṇḍana*) See *chaff* : 30
- rock salt (*saindhava*) See NK: 2, M#48, *WattComm*: 963–971 : 30, 71, 104, 171, 180
- rosha grass (*dhyāmaka*) *Cymbopogon martinii* (Roxb.) Wats. See AVS: 2, 285, NK: 1, #177 : 137, 171
- sacred lotus (*kamala*) *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn., GVDB: 73–74 : 294
- sacred lotus (*padma*) *Nelumbo nucifera*, Gaertn. See NK: 1, #1698 : 29, 98, 120
- sacred lotus (*prapaunḍarika*) see *sacred lotus* (*prapuṇḍarika*) : 171
- sacred lotus (*prapuṇḍarika*) *Nelumbo nucifera*, Gaertn. See Dutt 110, NK: 1, #1698 : 297
- sage-leaved alangium (*aṅkolla*) *Alangium salvifolium* (Linn. f.) Wang. GVDB: 5–6 : 119
- 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 : 72
- sal tree (*śālā*) *Shorea robusta*, Gaertn.f. See AVS: 5, 124 : 180
- sandalwood (*bhadraśriya*) *Santalum album* Linn. See *white sandalwood* (*bhadraśrī*) : 98
- sandalwood (*candana*) *Santalum album*, L. See ADPS: 111, NK: 1, #2217 : 73, 98, 100, 137, 166, 171, 300
- sappanwood (*pattāṅga*) Also *pattāṅga*. *Caesalpinia sappan*, L. AVS: 1, 323, K&B: 2, 847 f, GVDB: 234 : 38, 48
- scarlet mallow (*bandhujīva*) *Pentapetes phoenicea*, L. NK: #1836, GVDB: 268 : 121
- scented pavonia (*bālaka*) *Pavonia odorata*, Willd. See ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822 : 137
- scramberry (*tālīsa*) see *scramberry* (*tālīsa*) : 171
- 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) : 98, 181, 297
- scutch grass (*dūrvā*) *Cynodon dactylon* (Linn.) Pers. (GVDB: 205) : 292
- sedge (*kuṭannaṭa*) → *plava*, *tagara*, or *śyonāka*, according to commentators (GVDB: 102–103). T. B. Singh and Chuneekar leans towards the *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 even *Cinnamomum verum* J.Presl. The *Cyperus* genus comprises about 700 species of sedges, and I have chosen “sedge” as a generic indication of the likely identity of this plant : 171
- 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.) : 99, 136
- sesame oil (*taila*) *Sesamum indicum* L. GVDB: 183 : 47, 166
- siris (*śirīṣa*) *Albizia lebbek*, Benth. See AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91, GVDB: 399–400.

- Cf. **white siris** : 136, 166, 180, 300
siris seeds (*śirīṣamāṣaka*) *Albizia lebbek*, Benth. See **AVS**: 1, 81, **NK**: 1, #91 : 119
small-flowered crape myrtle (*sidhraka*) *Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb. See **GVDB**: 432 : 142
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) : 126
spikenard (*jaṭāmāṁsī*) *Nardostachys jatamansi* (D.Don) DC, **GVDB**: 163. See also **NK**: 1, #1691 : 298
spikenard (*māṁsī*) see **spikenard** (*jaṭāmāṁsī*) : 137, 171
spikenard (*nalada*) see **spikenard** (*jaṭāmāṁsī*) : 117, 172
strychnine tree (*viṣamuṣṭika*) *Strychnos nux vomica* Linn. **GVDB**: 373 : 296
sugar (*sitā*) *Dalhana* makes this equation at 1.37.25 (**Su** 1938: 162) : 137, 172
sugar (*śarkara*) *Saccharum officinarum*, Linn. **NK**: #2182 : 123
sugar cane (*ikṣu*) *Saccharum officinarum*, Linn. **NK**: #2182 : 123
sunflower (*sūryavallī*) → *ādityavallī*, *sūryamukhī*, *Helianthus annuus* Linn. **GVDB**: 35, 443 : 136
sweet flag (*vacā*) *Acorus calamus* Linn. See **GVDB**: 352–355 : 97, 104
sweet plants (*madhuravarga*) The sweet plants are enumerated at *Suśrutasaṁhitā* 1.42.11. See also **GVDB**: 127 : 47
sweet-scented oleander (*aśvamāraka*) *Nerium oleander*, L. See **ADPS**: 223, **NK**: 1, #1709, **GVDB**: 77, which discusses the white and red forms : 126
Tellicherry bark (*kuṭaja*) *Holarrhena pubescens* Wall. ex G.Don, with *Wrightia tinctoria* and *W. arborea* considered **GVDB**: 101–102, **ADPS**: 267–270 : 93, 290
ten roots (*daśamūla*) Described at *Suśrutasaṁhitā* 1.38.70–71 (**Su** 1938: 169) as a combination of the **lesser five roots** and the **greater five roots** : 290
the three myrobalans (*triphalā*) **chebulic myrobalan** **beleric myrobalan** and **emblic myrobalan** (*haritakī bibhitaka* and *āmalaka*) One of the most-often mentioned drugs in the *Bṛhatrayī* **GVDB**: 194–196 : 91, 171, 287
the three pungent drugs (*trikaṭu*) **dried ginger**, **long pepper**, and **black pepper** (*śuṇṭhī*, *pippalī*, and *marica*) **GVDB**: 193 : 171
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) : 127, 128, 287, 296
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 : 73, 136
three-leaved caper (*varuṇa*) *Crataeva magna* (Lour.) DC. See **AVS**: 2, 202; cf. **NK**: 1, #696 : 122
toothed-leaf limonia (*surasī*) *Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson (formerly *Limonia crenulata* Roxb.), **GVDB**: 439 : 172
top layer of fermented liquor (*surāmaṇḍa*) **K&B**: 2, 502, **NK**: 2, appendix VI, #49, **McHugh** 2021: 39 : 45, 46
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 : 44, 299
- tree cotton (*picu*) See [tree cotton](#) (*kārpāsa*) : 46, 48
- turmeric (*gaūrī*) *Curcuma longa*, L. See [ADPS](#): 169, [AVS](#): 2, 259, [NK](#): 1, #750 : 98
- turmeric (*haridrā*) *Curcuma longa* Linn. [GVDB](#): 465 : 99, 136, 143, 171
- turmeric (*rajanī*) *Curcuma longa*, L. [ADPS](#): 169, [AVS](#): 2, 259, [NK](#): 1, #750 : 30, 137, 172
- turpeth (*trivṛt*) → *trivṛtā*. Operculina turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso = *Ipomoea turpethum* R. Br. [GVDB](#): 197 : 91, 123, 171, 238, 287
- 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*) : 71
- velvet bean (*svayamguptā*) *Mucuna pruriens* DC., [GVDB](#): 461 : 180
- velvet-leaf (*pāṭhā*) *Cissampelos pariera*, L. See [ADPS](#): 366, [NK](#): 1, #592, [GJM1](#): 573, [AVS](#): 1, 95; cf. [AVS](#): 2, 277 : 38, 73, 88, 104, 136, 171
- velvet-mite (*indragopa*) *Kerria lacca* (Kerr.). Lienhard 1978 : 118
- verbena (*bhārgī*) see [verbena](#) (*bhārngī*) : 171
- verbena (*bhārngī*) → *phañjī*. *Clerodendrum serratum* (L.) Moon or *C. serratum*; see [AVS](#): 2, 121, [ADPS](#): 87 : 299
- verbena (*phañjī*) *Clerodendrum serratum*, L. See [AVS](#): 2, 121, [ADPS](#): 87 : 121
- viburnum (*tilvaka*) *Viburnum nervosum* D. Don T. B. Singh and Chuneekar ([GVDB](#): 185–186) separate *tilvaka* from *lodhra*, a conflation they attribute to Dṛḍhabala. 5[219]avs makes the same separation, noting that in Kerala the plant *Jatropha curcas* L. is used in this context. Cf. many varieties listed at Griffiths (IGP: 1200 ff.). [Kew](#) confirms that *V. nervosum* has an appropriate Himalayan distribution : 91, 299
- viburnum extract (*tailvaka*) see [viburnum](#) (*tilvaka*) : 180
- water snowflake (?) (*kumudavati*) This is an unidentifiable plant whose name means, etymologically, “with lilies”. [MW](#): 292 gives *Nymphoides indica* (L.) Kuntze (formerly *Villarsia indica*) on no authority; I have used the common name of *N. indica* as a possibility, but this is not known to be poisonous; on the contrary, it is used medicinally (Khan et al. 2018). *N. indica* is illustrated on p. 6 of the Voynich manuscript. Khan et al. (2018) assert that this is the same plant as *tagara*, although this is not a widely-held view (see [crape jasmine](#)) : 127
- watered buttermilk (*udaśvit*) [MW](#): 183 : 119
- weaver’s beam tree (*muṣkaka*) *Schrebera swietenoides*, Roxb. See [AVS](#): 5, 88, Lord, [NK](#): 1, #2246 : 93, 142
- 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* : 171
- white babool (*arimeda*) *Acacia leucophloea*, (Roxb.) Willd. See [AVS](#): 1, 23 : 38
- white calotropis (*alarka*) *Calotropis procera*, (Ait.) R. Br. See [NK](#): 1, #428, [Chopra](#): 46b, [Chopra IDG](#): 305–308 : 47
- white clitoria (*śvetā*) *Clitoria ternatea*, L. See [AVS](#): 2, 129, [NK](#): 1, #621. [GVDB](#): 416–417 notes that there are two types, *kṣudrā* (white, according to Ḍalhaṇa) and *mahā* (blue, , according to Ḍalhaṇa). Sometimes given as a synonym for [winged-stem canscora](#),

- but sometimes as a contrasting plant :
120, 172
- white cutch tree (*somavalka*) *Acacia polyacantha*, Willd. See AVS: 1, 30, IGP 7, GJM1: 602, AVS: 2, 935; *pace* NK: 1, #1038: 121, 142
- white dammer tree (*sarja*) *Vateria indica*, L. See NK: 1, #2571, AVS: 5, 349 f, AVS: 1, 292 f, Chopra: 253a: 38, 71
- 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*: 73, 297
- white siris (*kaṭabhī*) *Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth. or *A. lebbeck* (Linn.) Benth. GVDB: 63–64, AVS: 1, 81–84. Cf. *siris*: 166, 298
- white siris (*kiṇihī*) *Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth., GVDB: 98, which also discusses past confusions; NK: 1, #93: 136, 171, 172
- white teak (*kāśmarī*) → *kāśmarī*: 181
- white teak (*kāśmaryā*) → *kāśmarī*: 72
- white teak (*kāśmarī*) → *kāśmaryā*, *kāśmarī*, *madhuparṇī*. *Gmelina arborea*, Roxb. See GJM1: 543, Trees: 51, ADPS: 240: 98, 100, 291
- white teak (*madhuparṇī*) → *kāśmarī*: 71
- white water-lily (*kumuda*) *Nymphaea alba*, Linn. GVDB: 105: 29
- wild asparagus (*bahuputrā*) → *nandana*? *Asparagus racemosus*, Willd. See further wild asparagus (*śatāvarī*): 121
- 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: 96–98, 100, 186, 300
- 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): 136, 300
- wild celery (*ajamodā*) *Apium graveolens*, L. Sometimes identified with *agnika* (wild celery), q.v.: 136, 171
- wild Himalayan cherry (*padmaka*) *Prunus cerasoides* D.Don, GVDB: 236, AVS: 4, 353–355. MW: 585 is wide of the mark: 98–100, 171
- 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: 104
- wild sugar cane (*kāṇḍekṣu*) *Saccharum spontaneum* L., GVDB: 90: 71
- winged-stem canscora (*girihoṃā*) see winged-stem canscora (*girikarṇikā*): 172
- winged-stem canscora (*girikarṇikā*) sometimes → *śvetā*, in which case possibly *Clitoria ternatea*, L., see AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, #621. Since *śvetā* and *girihoṃā* are cited as separate constituents of one formula (e.g., *Suśrutasamhitā* 5.5.75 (Su 1938: 579) they cannot be the same plant. GVDB: 138–139 argued for *Symphorema polyandrum* Wight, which they also assigned to *sinduvāra*. When discussing *śaṅkhaṇḍapī*, another possible synonym, Sivarajan and Balachandran (ADPS: 425–427) also suggest *Canscora alata* (Roth) Wall. (syn of *Canscora decussata* Schultes & Schultes f.) and *Convolvulus pluricaulis* Choisy. The former has a more appropriate distribution and is chosen here: 300, 301

- winged-stem canscora (*giryāhvā*) see
winged-stem canscora (*girikarṇikā*) :
300
- Withania (*aśvagandhā*) Withania somnifera
(L.) Dunal. See AVS: 5, 409 f,
Dymock: 2, 566 f., Chevallier 150 : 47,
92, 99
- wolfbane (*vatsanābha*) Aconitum
napellus, L. See AVS: 1, 47, NK: 1, #42,
Potter_{rev}: 4 f. Or Aconitum
chamanthum Stapf ex Holmes,
GVDB: 357 : 286
- wood apple (*kapittha*) Limonia acidissima,
L. See AVS: 3, 327, NK: 1, #1021 : 99,
120, 122, 180
- woodrose (*mūṣikakarṇī*) Jatopha curcas, L.
AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374. GVDB: 317;
ADPS: 23–25 discuss this issue well :
120, 121
- yellow-berried nightshade (*kṣudrā*)
Solanum virginianum, L. See
ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 164 :
136, 137
- yellow-fruit nightshade (*kaṇṭakārī*)
Solanum virginianum L. (also called
Solanum xanthocarpum, Schrad. &
Wendl.) GVDB: 68–69. A component of
lesser five roots : 294

Fauna

- chital deer (*prṣata*) Axis axis, Erxleben.
BIA: 295–296. In *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.5.71
(Su 1938: 579) it seems to be specifically
the musk that is meant. so the
reference may be to the Musk Deer
(*Moschus moschiferus* L.). But all
species produce musk, so *prṣata* may
also be simply Chital or Spotted Deer.
See also IW: 93 : 123, 172
- civet (*mārjāra*) BIA: ch. 4 et passim,
McHugh 2012 : 172
- iguana (*godheraka*) The गौघेरक is described
in the *Carakasamhitā* as a four-legged
snake born of a ?? 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 :
175, 301
- 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 419, p. 140.
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 gekko*
(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. However,
many agamids and skinks are also
endemic to South Asia, and have
markings that could match the
description of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*. See
further Deuti 2020; IW: 40, 135–136.: 76
- mongoose (*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 : 123, 172

Glossary

√śodh - purge: 167

abhyañjana - oil rubs: 171

accents - *svara*: 166

agada - antidote: 166f, 171 - antitoxic: 166

añjana - collyrium: 167f, 171f

antidote - *agada*: 166f, 171

antitoxic - *agada*: 166

ariṣṭā - bandage: 164f, 169f

aruci - disinterest in food: 169

avapīḍa - sternutatory: 168

bali - sacrificial offerings: 165

bandage - *ariṣṭā*: 164f, 169f - *bandha*: 164

bandha - bandage: 164

bherī - drum: 172

bile-fever - *pittajvara*: 170

blossom - *prasūna*: 172

brahma - holiness: 165

brahmarṣi - holy sages: 165

carmānta - leather: 164

cloth - *plota*: 164

collyrium - *añjana*: 167f, 171f

constitution - *prakṛti*: 169

deity - *devatā*: 165

devatā - deity: 165

digdha - poisoned: 170

disinterest in food - *aruci*: 169

dravya - liquid: 171

drum - *bherī*: 172

duct - *sirā*: 166

dūṣṭviṣa - slow poisoning: 167

earth - *pāṃśu*: 164

fainting - *mūrcchā*: 170

flag - *patāka*: 172

garuḍa - *tārṣya*: 171

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holiness - *brahma*: 165

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incised - *pracchāna*: 169 - *pracchita*: 170

incising - *pracchāna*: 166

jāḍyatā - rigidity: 169

japa - mantra repetition: 165

kalpa - procedure: 164

kevala - simply: 168

leather - *carmānta*: 164

liquid - *dravya*: 171

located on the limb - *śākhāśrayā*: 166

madhu - mead: 165

mantra repetition - *japa*: 165

mead - *madhu*: 165

mūrcchā - fainting: 170

oblations - *upahāra*: 165

oil rubs - *abhyañjana*: 171

pāṃśu - earth: 164

paṭaha - tabors: 172

patāka - flag: 172

pittajvara - bile-fever: 170

pittaviṣa - poison in the bile: 165

plota - cloth: 164

poison in the bile - *pittaviṣa*: 165

poison-stink - *viṣapūti*: 170

poisoned - *digdha*: 170

potency - *vīrya*: 171

pracchāna - incised: 169 - incising: 166

pracchita - incised: 170

prakṛti - constitution: 169

prasūna - blossom: 172

procedure - *kalpa*: 164

purge - √śodh: 167

putrid - *śīrṣa*: 170

religious power - *tapas*: 165

resuscitator - *sañjīvana*: 172

rigidity - *jāḍyatā*: 169

sacrificial offerings - *bali*: 165

śākhāśrayā - located on the limb: 166

sañjīvana - resuscitator: 172

sātmya - suitability: 169

secondary ailments - *upadrava*: 169
 sesame oil - *taila*: 170
 sharp - *tīkṣṇa*: 167
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sirā - duct: 166
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svara - accents: 166
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tapas - religious power: 165
tārṣya - garuḍa: 171
 the snake prince takṣaka - *takṣaka*: 171
tīkṣṇa - sharp: 167
 toxic reaction - *vega*: 167, 171

upadrava - secondary ailments: 169
upahāra - oblations: 165

vega - toxic reaction: 167, 171
vīrya - potency: 171
viṣapūti - poison-stink: 170

yavāgū - gruel: 167

Todo list

Can't be "sedation"	39
add footnote here	57
add refs to Divodāsa as king.	57
find out about uttarabasti	71
to what?	72
29, 30 missing?	75
Problematic passage in the edition.	75
Perhaps <i>kalka</i> here could also mean the <i>Terminalia Bellerica</i> (विभीतक).	90
Perhaps <i>kalka</i> here could also mean the <i>Terminalia Bellerica</i> (विभीतक).	90
Euphorbia Antiquorum (Antique spurge)	93
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.	97
The provisional edition should be modified accordingly.	99
There, Ḍalhaṇa comments that deliberation on <i>avapīḍa</i> had been done earlier when it was mentioned. Find that description to know more details.	101
Search for the section where the treatment of <i>ākṣepaka</i> is described.	102
Make the first letter of sentence capital.	102
?	108
?	108
?	108
(?)	108
Is Dh. the teacher of Su. elsewhere?	115
Cf. Arthaśāstra 1.21.8.	116
I'm still unhappy about this verse.	119
Mention this in the introduction as an example of the scribe knowing the vulgate.	119

■ fn about sadyas+	119
■ Bear's bile instead of deer's bile.	120
■ punarṇavā in the N & K MSS	121
■ śrita for śṛta	121
■ explain more	122
■ Medical difference from Sharma.	122
■ example where the vulgate clarifies that these should be used separately; appears to be a gloss inserted into the vulgate text.	122
■ 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.	122
■ √ vyadh not √ vedh (also elsewhere and for the ears), causative optative.	122
■ -> ativīṣa	131
■ Look up the ca. reference.	131
■ Come back to the issue of "kalpa". Look up passages in the Kośa.	139
■ write footnote: don't repeat ativīṣā; vulgate similar to H.	143
■ material corresponds to SS.1.45.205ab, where it describes how alcohol affects the body.	145
■ 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?	151
■ grammar	152
■ ri- ṛ-?	154
■ varṇa means "colour" elsewhere?	156
■ write note on pariṣekān pradehāṃś	168
■ where is cutting with a knife related to removing bile or phlegm.	180
■ maṣī burned charcoal. Find refs.	180
■ find ref.	186
■ Check out these refs.	186
■ meaning of kalpa	186
■ or a dual?	191
■ See chapter 40 of Sūtrasthāna.	238
■ vasā / medas / majjan	238
■ Does bhūtādi a compound or it means ahaṅkāra or ego?	239
■ triad? -DW	239

