

A Translation of the New Edition of the
Suśrutasamhitā

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Kalpasthāna, adhyāya 3

Introduction

Translation

- 1 And now we shall explain the rule (*kalpa*) that is the required knowledge about mobile poisons.²⁰³
- 3 The full explanation about the sixteen carriers (*adhiṣṭhāna*) of the mobile poisons, that have been mentioned by me in brief, will be stated.²⁰⁴
- 4 In that context, they are:²⁰⁵
 - gaze and breath,
 - teeth, nails, and bites
 - urine and faeces,
 - **menstrual blood**,
 - semen,
 - **tail**,
 - **contact with saliva**,
 - nipping with the mouth (*mu-*
 - khasaṃdaṃśā*),
 - fart (*avaśardhita*),²⁰⁶
 - **anus**,²⁰⁷
 - bones,
 - bile,
 - bristles (*śūka*), and
 - corpses.
- 5 In that context,

Come back to the issue of “kalpa”. Look up passages in the Kośa.

<i>location of the poison</i>	<i>creatures</i> ²⁰⁸
in their breath and gaze	divine snakes
in their fangs	the ones on earth ²⁰⁹

203 In contrast to stationary, plant poisons. No reference is made to Dhanvantari (see Birch, Wujastyk, Klebanov, Parameswaran, et al. 2021).

204 “Carrier” for base, foundation (*adhiṣṭhāna*) aims to capture the idea that the author will describe the creatures in which poisons inhere.

205 The content of this section is presented as a table, for clarity for the contemporary reader and mindful of the theoretical issues surrounding notational variation, including the “symbolic rewriting” and the modification of “expressive capacities” discussed by Sarukkai (2016: 321 ff). For further discussion, see Wujastyk 2021a: 81–83.

206 This interpretation comes from Ḍaḥaṇa on 5.3.4 (Su 1938: 567), but he reads विशर्धित.

207 Ḍaḥaṇa on 5.3.4 (Su 1938: 567) noted this reading.

208 Many of these names are mere dubious placeholders.

209 Ḍaḥaṇa on 5.3.5 (Su 1938: 567) cited the otherwise unknown authority Sāvitra on the topic of poisonous snakes (HIML: v. ???, ???).

<i>location of the poison</i>	<i>creatures</i>
in their nails, mouths and fangs	cats, dogs, monkeys, men (<i>nara</i>), ²¹⁰ crocodiles, frogs, ‘cook-fish’ (<i>pākamatsya</i>), ²¹¹ monitor lizards, cone snails (<i>śambūka</i>), ‘poisonous snakes’ (<i>pracalāka</i>), ²¹² geckos (<i>grhagoḍikā</i>), ²¹³ four-footed insects and others
in their urine and faeces	lice (<i>kiṭīpa</i>), ‘flat insects’ (<i>piccītā</i>), ‘orange-dwellers’ (<i>kaṣāyavāsika</i>), ‘pepper snakes’ (<i>sarṣapaka</i>), ‘angry beetles’ (<i>toṭaka</i>), dung beetles (<i>varcaḥkīṭa</i>), and ‘pot insects’ (<i>kauṇḍinya</i>)
in their semen	mice
in their stings (<i>śūla</i>)	scorpions, ‘earth scorpions’ (<i>viśvambhara</i>), wasps (<i>varaki</i>), ²¹⁴ fish, crabs (<i>uccīṭiṅga</i>), and ‘wing-scorpions’ (<i>patravṛścika</i>)
in their saliva, nails, urine, feces, blood, semen and fangs	spiders
in the bites of their mouths	flies, wasps (<i>kaṇabha</i>) and leeches
in the bites of their mouths, in their fangs, faces, †, farts, anuses and feces	‘speckle-heads’ (<i>citraśīrṣa</i>), ‘lids’ (<i>śārava</i>), ‘bellied’ (<i>kuṣṣita</i>), ‘wood-enemies’ (<i>dārukāri</i>), ‘liquors’ (<i>medaka</i>), and ‘darts’ (<i>śārikā</i>).

210 Probably dittography from the previous word, monkey (*vānara*). But it is supported in both Nepalese witnesses, so it must go back to an earlier exemplar.

211 MS KL 699 separates the words पाक and मत्स्य with a *daṇḍa*, indicating that the scribe thought they were separate terms. Ḍalhaṇa thinks this is a kind of fiery insect (5.3.5 (*Su* 1938: 567)).

212 *Arthaśāstra* 14.1.14, 23 (Olivelle 2013: 448), where it might also be a chameleon, but the latter are not venomous.

213 The scribe of MS NAK 5-333 noted in the margin that some of his sources read गल-गोडिका, which is the name of a snake known also in the *Carakasamhitā* and elsewhere in literature. Hemacandra’s *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi* (4.364) mentions that गृहगोडिका and गृहगोलिका are synonyms (*Rādhākāntā Deva* 1876: 691a, *sub māṇikyā*).

214 वरटी is a wasp; वरकि in the Nepalese MSS may be an alternant of this word. Ḍalhaṇa on 5.3.5 (*Su* 1938: 568) remarked that some interpreted वरकिमत्स्य as two items, “wasp and fish,” others as a single one, “wasp-fish.”

Table 2: Passage 5, expressed in tabular format.

- 6 The enemies of the king pollute the waters, roads and foodstuffs in enemy territory. The experienced physician, who has learned how to purify things, should clean up those polluted things.
- 7 Polluted water is slimy and smells of tears.²¹⁵ It is covered with froth and covered with streaks. The frogs and fish die, the birds are crazed and, along with the wetland creatures, they wander about aimlessly.
- 8 Men, horses and elephants who swim in it experience vomiting, delusion, fever, swelling and sharp pains.²¹⁶ He should try to purify that polluted water, after curing their ailments.
- 9 And so, he should burn axlewood and garjan oil tree, as well as corky coral tree, with crimson trumpet-flower tree and small-flowered crape myrtle and weaver's beam tree, and with golden shower tree and white catch tree. Then he should sprinkle that ash, cold, on the waters.
- 10–11 And in the same way, putting a handful of the ash in a pot, one may also purify water that one wants.
If any one of the limbs of cows, horses, elephants, men or women, touch a place on the ground that enemies have spoiled with poison, or a ford or rock or a flat surface, then it swells up and burns and its hair and nails fall out on that place.²¹⁷
- 12 In that situation, he should grind up country sarsaparilla together with all the aromatic items, with alcoholic drinks. And then he should

²¹⁵ अश्रु normally means “tears,” but rarely means “blood.”

²¹⁶ On the polysemy of elephant/snake (*nāga*), see Semeka-Pankratov 1979.

²¹⁷ “Swells up” translates an unclear reading that was probably श्यति, which may be an irregular form of √श्रु श्रा, श्वि (see Whitney 1885: 175–176).

- sprinkle the paths that need to be used with waters mixed with mud.²¹⁸
And if there exists another path, he should go by that.²¹⁹
- 13 When grasses and foods are polluted, people collapse, fall unconscious. And others vomit. They get loose stool (*viḍbheda*) or they die. One should apply to them the therapy as described.
- 14–15 Alternatively, one should wipe various musical instruments with antidotes that remove poison and then play them. What is called the most excellent paste for a musical instrument is **certain minerals**²²⁰ together with **gold and sarsaparilla**, and a portion of of **nutgrass** equal to that, together with the bile called “brown cow”.²²¹ By the sound of the musical instrument, even terrible poisons that may be present at that place are destroyed.
- 16 If there is smoke or wind that is affected by poison then birds are dazed and fall to the ground. People get coughs, colds, and head illnesses, and acute eye diseases.²²²
- 17 The smoke and air can be purified by putting into the air: **lac, turmeric, Himalayan monkshood, and myrobalan**, with **Himalayan mayapple, costus, cardamom**,²²³ and **peas, and beautyberry**.

218 Our “alcoholic drinks” translates सुरा. For a discussion of this term at our period see McHugh 2021: 37–39 *et passim*.

219 Ḍalhaṇa on 5.3.12 (Su 1938: 568) cited a similar reading for the fourth pāda, but with a negative particle, “and if there is no other way, one should go by that.”

220 “Certain minerals” translates तारावितार, the unanimous reading of the Nepalese witnesses. But the meaning of this expression is not clear and may even refer to plants, like the other ingredients. The vulgate reads तारः सुतारः, which is also not very clear. However, Ḍalhaṇa on 5.3.14 (Su 1938: 568) identified these as “silver” and “mercury.” This is highly unlikely to be a correct understanding of the passage. Historically, mercury is not naturally present in the South Asian peninsula (Watt 1889–96: v. 5, 233) and the word पारद that Ḍalhaṇa used is probably a loan-word from Persian (sub *paranda*, *parranda* Steingass 1930: 244b). Mercurial compounds are not reliably attested in South Asia until two or three centuries after the composition of the *Suśruta-saṃhitā* at the earliest. The currently available “śāstric” recension of the *Arthaśāstra* that is datable to 175–300 CE (Olivelle 2013: 29–31) does not mention mercury (*ibid*, 534). See further the study by Wujastyk (2013a: 17, *et passim*).

221 सुरेन्द्रगोप and कुरुविन्द are both uncertain, see index. Ḍalhaṇa’s opinion has been followed here, but it seems fair to say that all commentators were guessing.

222 The syntax of this verse is somewhat loose; the vulgate has regularized it, smoothing out the difficulties.

223

write footnote: don’t repeat
 ativiṣā; vulgate similar to H.

The origin of poison

- 18 As it is told, the arrogant demon called Kaiṭabha created an obstacle for lotus-born Brahmā, at the very time that he was creating these creatures.²²⁴
- 19 Pitiless Fury took a body and burst out of the mouth of furious Brahmā's store of fiery energy.²²⁵
- 20 He burned that great, thundering, apocalyptic demon. Then, after bringing about the annihilation of that demon, his amazing fiery energy increased.
- 21 And so, there was a sinking down (*viṣāda*) of the Daityas. Observing that, it was named "poison (*viṣa*)" because of its ability to produce a "sinking down."
- 22 After that, the Lord created beings and subsequently made that fury enter into creatures still and moving.
- 23–24 Water that falls from the sky to the earth has no obvious flavour. The savour of the different places it lands on enters into it. In the same way, whatever substance a poison reaches, it establishes itself there and by its nature it takes on that substance's savour.²²⁶
- 25 Generally speaking, in a poison, all the qualities are really sharp. For this reason, every poison is known to irritate all of the humours.
- 26 Irritated and afflicted by the poison, they leave their natural functions. Poison does not get digested, so it blocks the breaths.²²⁷
- 27 Breathing is obstructed because its pathway is blocked by phlegm. Even if life continues, a man remains without consciousness.
- 28 Similar to semen, the poison of all angry snakes pervades the whole body, and goes to the limbs like semen because of being stirred up.
- 29 The fang of snakes is like a hook. When it gets there, it sticks inside

224 At this point, the text seems to make a new beginning to the topic of toxicology, as if starting a new chapter. It is notable that no reference is made here to the famous origin story of poison in the churning of the primal milk ocean; for discussion of the sources of this account, see Bedekar 1967. For reflections on this passage, connecting it with Rudra and the *Śatapathabrāhmaṇa*, see Mānasa-taraṅgiṇī 2019.

225 "Fury" is here anthropomorphised.

226 The scribal emendation in MS NAK 5-333 of नियच्छति to निगच्छति suggests that the scribe had more than one manuscript before him, one of them representing the reading of the vulgate recension.

227 Probably a reference to the five breaths. Ḍalhaṇa refers to winds (वात), but this does not seem correct since it is a reference to humours rather than breaths.

- them. That is why the unagitated poison of a snake is not released.
- 30 Sprinkling with very cold water is traditional for all cases of poisoning, because poison is declared to be extremely hot and sharp.²²⁸
- 31 Poison in insects is slow and not very hot, having a lot of wind and phlegm. So in cases of insect poisoning, sweating is not forbidden.
- 32cd In cases of a strike or a bite, the poison may, of its own accord, stay there.
- 33-35ab †Having come upon a body,²²⁹ in the case of corpses that that have been pierced by a poisoned arrow and bitten by a snake, someone who eats the poisoned flesh of a recent corpse out of carelessness will suffer with illness according to the poison, or even die. And therefore, the flesh of those should not be eaten when they have just died.
- It is admissible after three quarters of an hour, but without the poisoned arrow and the snakebite.
- 35cd ²³⁰
- 35.1 [ślokas in the MSS that aren't in the vulgate. The first line doesn't scan. Witness K adds a part of the start of this in the bottom margin. This material is repeated at 3.39.2 in MS H.]
- 35cd & 36cd One designates a person who has diarrhoea that is feces with wind like house smoke (*gr̥hadhūma*),²³¹ and who vomits foam, as “someone who has drunk poison.”
- 37 Therefore, fire burns a heart that is pervaded by poison. For having pervaded of its own accord the location of consciousness, it abides.

Dalhana says that the heart of someone who has died from drinking poison has a heart that cannot be burned because it is pervaded by poison (5.3.37 (Su 1938: 570)).

228 The verb पठ् “is declared, read aloud” here could possibly suggest that the author is working within a written, not oral, tradition.

229 “Having come upon” translates प्रस्थाप्य, which is hard to interpret unless it is a rare form connected with the sense “to see.”

230 At this point, witness H inserts a marginal Indravajrā verse about diseases that afflict immoral women.

231 गृहधूम is not a plant, *pace* MW: 362.

Editions and Abbreviations

Ah 1939	Kuṁṭe, Aṇṇā 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 .
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 1957–9.
AS	<i>Asiatic Society.</i>
As 1980	Āṭhavale, Anaṃta Dāmodara (1980) (ed.), <i>Aṣṭāṅgasan̄grahaḥ. Śrīmad Vṛddhāvāgbhaṭaviracitaḥ Induvyākhyāsahitaḥ</i> (Pune: Maheśa Anaṃta Āṭhavale, Śrīmad Ātreya Prakāśanam), ark :/13960/t9773bb9z .
Bhela 1921	Mookerjee, Ashutosh and Ananta Krishna Shastri, Vedantabisharad (1921) (eds.), <i>The Bhela Samhita. Sanskrit Text</i> (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), <i>Bhela-saṃhitā. Text with English Translation, Commentary and Critical Notes</i> (Haridas Ayurveda Series, 8; Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati).
BL	<i>British Library.</i>

Ca. 1941	Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1941) (ed.), महर्षिणा पुनर्वसुनोपदिष्टा, तच्छिष्येणान्निवेशेन प्रणीता, चरक-ढबलाभ्यां प्रतिसंस्कृता चरकसंहिता, श्रीचक्रपाणिदत्तविरचितया आयुर्वेददीपिकाव्याख्यया संवलिता (3rd edn., Mumbayyām: Nirnaya Sagara Press), ark:/13960/t48q2f20n .
HIML	Meulenbeld, Gerrit Jan (1999–2002), <i>A History of Indian Medical Literature</i> , 5 vols. (Groningen: E. Forsten), ISBN: 9069801248.
IOLR	Eggeling, Julius et al. (1887–1935), <i>Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office</i> (London: Secretary of State for India), ark:/13960/s2kbbk5zcrg9 .
KL	<i>Kaiser Library</i> .
MN	Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1932) (ed.), महामतिश्रीमाधवकरप्रणीतं माधवनिदानम् श्रीविजयरक्षित-श्रीकण्ठदत्ताभ्यां विरचितया मधुकोशाख्यव्याख्या, श्रीवाचस्पति-वैद्यविरचितया आतङ्कदर्पणव्याख्याया विशिष्टांशेन च समुल्लसितम् = <i>Mādhavanidāna by Mādhavakara with the Two Commentaries, Madhukosha by Vijayarakshita & Shrikanthadatta and Ātānkadarpaṇa by Vāchaspati Vaidya</i> (3rd edn., Bombay: Nirnaya Sagara Press), ark :/ 13960 / t66452x0h ; Reprinted Varanasi: Chowkhambha, 1986.
MW	Monier-Williams, Monier, Leumann, E., Cappeller, C., et al. (1899), <i>A Sanskrit–English Dictionary Etymologically and Philologically Arranged, New Edition</i> (Oxford: Clarendon Press); 1970 reprint.
NAK	<i>National Archives of Kathmandu</i> .
NCC	Raghavan, V. et al. (1949–), <i>New Catalogus Catalogorum, an Alphabetical Register of Sanskrit and Allied Works and Authors</i> , 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 .
RORI	<i>Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute.</i>
Su 1889	Bhaṭṭācāryya, Jīvānanda Vidyāsāgara (1889) (ed.), सुश्रुतः. सूत्र-निदान-शारीर-चिकित्सा-कल्पोत्तर-तन्त्र-कल्पित आयुर्वेद. भगवता धन्वन्तरिणोपदिष्टः सुश्रुतनामधेयेन तच्छिष्येण विरचितः (3rd edn., Calcutta: Saratī Press), ark:/13960/t1nh6j09c ; HIML : IB, 311, edition b.
Su 1915	Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1915) (ed.), सुश्रुतसंहिता, सुश्रुतेन विरचिता, वैद्यवरश्रीडल्हणाचार्यविरचितया निबन्धसंग्रहाख्यव्याख्यया समुल्लसिता, आचार्योपाह्वेन त्रिविक्रमात्मजेन यादवशर्मणा संशोधिता = <i>The Sushrutasamhita of Sushruta, the Nibandhasangraha Commentary of Shri Dalhaṇāchārya</i> (Mumbayyām: Nirṇayasāgaramudrāyantrālaye), ark:/13960/t3sv0mt50 , accessed 29/07/2020; HIML : IB, 312 edition *v.
Su 1931	Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama (1931) (ed.), सुश्रुतसंहिता, वैद्यवरश्रीडल्हणाचार्यविरचितया निबन्धसंग्रहाख्यव्याख्यया समुल्लसिता, महर्षिणा सुश्रुतेन विरचिता, सूत्र-निदान-शारीर-चिकित्सा-कल्पस्थानोत्तरतन्त्रात्मकः. आचार्योपाह्वेन त्रिविक्रमात्मजेन यादवशर्मणा संशोधिता = <i>The Sushrutasamhitā of Sushruta with the Nibandhasangraha Commentary of Shree Dalhaṇāchārya</i> (2nd edn., Mumbayyām: Pāṇḍuraṅga Jāvajī at the Nirṇayasāgaramudrāyantrālaye), ark:/13960/t9j41sg94 , accessed 09/06/2020; HIML : IB, 312 edition *v.
Su 1938	Ācārya, Yādavaśarma Trivikrama and Ācārya, Nārāyaṇa Rāma (1938) (eds.), श्रीडल्हणाचार्यविरचितया निबन्धसंग्रहाख्यव्याख्यया निदानस्थानस्य श्रीगयदासाचार्यविरचितया न्यायचन्द्रिकाख्यपञ्जिकाव्याख्यया च समुल्लसिता महर्षिणा सुश्रुतेन विरचिता सुश्रुतसंहिता (3rd edn., Bombay: Nirṇayasāgara Press), ark:/13960/t09x0sk1h ; HIML : IB, 313, edition cc (‘the vulgate’).

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Glossary and Index of Medical Substances

- axlewood (*dhava*) *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill & Perr. See [AVS](#): v. 1, 163 f, [Chopra](#), [GIMP](#): 20, 56
- beautyberry (*priyangu*) ← *śyāmā*. *Callicarpa macrophylla*, Vahl. See [AVS](#): v. 1, 334, [NK](#): v. 1, #420. Some say also *Setaria italica* Beauv. [GVDB](#): 263–264. See also [GVDB](#): 413, 53, 57
- beggarweed (*aṃśumatī*) *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC ([Dymock](#): v. 1, 428, [GJM](#): 602, [NK](#): v. 1, #1192; [ADPS](#): 382, 414 and [AVS](#): v. 2, 319, 4.366 are confusing), 53
- cardamom (*elā*) *Elettaria cardamomum*, Maton. See [AVS](#): v. 2, 360, [NK](#): v. 1, #924, Wren et al. 1994: 66, 53, 57
- cassia cinnamon (*patra*) *Cinnamomum tamala*, (Buch.-Ham.) Nees. See [AVS](#): v. 2, 84, [NK](#): v. 1, #589, 53
- 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.”, 57
- cherry (*elavālu*) *Prunus cerasus*, L.?. See [BVDB](#) 58, [NK](#): v. 1, #2037, [GVDB](#): 58, 53
- cobra's saffron (*nāgapuṣpa*) → *nāgakeśara*. *Mesua ferrea*, L. See [NK](#): v. 1, #1595, [GVDB](#): 220, 53

- corky coral tree (*pāribhadra*) *Erythrina suberosa* Roxb. See [GVDB](#) 245, [56](#)
- costus (*kuṣṭha*) *Saussurea costus*, Clarke. See [NK](#): v. 1, #2239, [53](#), [57](#)
- country sarsaparilla (*anantā*) *Hemidesmus indicus*, (L.) R. Br. See [ADPS](#): 434, [AVS](#): v. 3, 141–5, [NK](#): v. 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), [41](#), [56](#)
- crape jasmine (*tagara*) *Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schultes. See [GJM1](#): 557, [AVS](#): v. 5, 232. Synonym of ?? . But some say *Valeriana jatamansi*, Jones See [GVDB](#): 173–174 for discussion (and charming comments on brain liquid testing), [53](#), [97](#)
- crimson trumpet-flower tree (*pāṭalā*) *Stereospermum chelonides*, (L. f.) A. DC. See [GJM1](#): 573, [AVS](#): v. 5, 192 ff, [ADPS](#): 362 f, [AVS](#): v. 3, 1848 f, [IGP](#) 1120, [Dymock](#): v. 3, 20 ff, [56](#)
- deodar (*bhadradāru*) *Cedrus deodara*, (Roxb.ex D.Don) G. Don. See [AVS](#) 41, [NK](#): v. 1, #516, [53](#)
- embelia (*viḍaṅga*) *Embelia ribes*, Burm. f. See [ADPS](#): 507, [AVS](#): v. 2, 368, [NK](#): v. 1, #929, Wren et al. 1994: 113, [53](#)
- false daisy (*subhaṅgurā*) (*su*)*bhaṅgura* = *bhr̥ṅga*? *Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. See [GVDB](#): 288, [41](#)
- garjan oil tree (*aśvakarṇa*) *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* Gaertn. f. See [GVDB](#): 28, [Chopra](#), [GIMP](#): 100, [56](#)
- gold (*hema*) gold, [53](#)
- 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”, [57](#)
- golden shower tree (*rājadruma*) *rājadruma* = *āragvadha*. *Cassia fistula* L. See [GVDB](#) 37, [56](#)
- heart-leaf sida (*balā*) *Sida cordifolia*, Linn. See [ADPS](#): 71, [NK](#): v. 1, #2297, [53](#)
- Himalayan mayapple (*vakra*) *Podophyllum emodi*, Wall. ([NK](#): #1971). But perhaps a synonym of crape jasmine and ?? ([GVDB](#): 354), [57](#)
- Himalayan monkshood (*ativiṣā*) *Aconitum heterophyllum* Wall. [GVDB](#): 12, [NK](#): v. 1, #39, [57](#)
- hogweed (*punarnavā*) *Boerhaavia diffusa*, L. See [ADPS](#): 387, [AVS](#): v. 1, 281, [NK](#): v. 1, #363, [52](#)
- Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*) *Berberis aristata*, DC. See [Dymock](#): v. 1, 65, [NK](#): v. 1, #685, [GJM1](#): 562, [IGP](#) 141, [53](#)
- Indian madder (*mañjiṣṭhā*) *Rubia cordifolia*, L. See [IGP](#), [Chopra](#), [GIMP](#): 215, [GVDB](#): 289, [53](#)
- Indian sarsaparilla (*sārivā*) → *anantā*. *Hemidesmus indicus*, (L.) R. Br. [ADPS](#): 434, [AVS](#): v. 3, 141–5, [NK](#): v. 1, #1210; and black creeper, *pālindī*. *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, (L.) R.Br. or *Cryptolepis buehneri*, Roemer & Schultes [AVS](#): v. 3, 141, 3.145, 3.203, [NK](#): v. 1, #1283, 1210, [ADPS](#): 434, [53](#), [97](#)
- jequirity (*guñjā*) *Abrus precatorius*, L. See [AVS](#): v. 1, 10, [NK](#): v. 1, #6, Wren et al. 1994: 168, [41](#)
- lac (*lākṣā*) *Kerria lacca* (Kerr.). See [GJM1](#): 445, [NK](#): v. 2, #32. Watt (1908: 1053–1066) is characteristically informative, and is definite about the antiquity of lac in India, [57](#)
- liquorice (?) (*klītaka*) *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L.? [GVDB](#): 123–124 discuss the many difficulties in identifying this plant, [41](#)
- liquorice (*madhuka*) *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L. See [AVS](#): v. 3, 84, [NK](#): v. 1, #1136, [53](#)
- lodh tree (*lodhra*) *Symplocos racemosa*, Roxb. See [GJM1](#): 597, [ADPS](#): 279 f, [NK](#): v. 1, #2420. 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*, 53
- long pepper (*pippalī*) *Piper longum*, L. See ADPS: 374, NK: v. 1, #1928, 53
- medhshingi (*vijayā*2) *Dolichandrone falcata* (DC.) The *Sauśrutaniḥṣaṇṭu* gives a number of synonyms for *vijayā* (Suvedī and Tivārī 2000: 5.77, 10.143). But one of them, *viśāṇī* (also *meṣaśrṅgī*), is sometimes equated with *Dolichandrone falcata* (DC.) Seemann (ADPS: 518; GVDB: 373 f, a plant used as an abortifacient and fish poison (nadk-1982), 41
- myrobalan (*abhayā*) *Terminalia chebula*, Retz. See ADPS: 172, NK: v. 1, #2451, Wren et al. 1994: 214, 57
- natron (*suvārcikā*) Sodium carbonate. NK: v. 2, #45. Ḍalhaṇa identifies *suvārcikā* with svarjikṣāra 4.8.50 (Su 1938: 441), 53
- 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. Singh and Chuneekar (GVDB: 108) added that it could be a variety of rice, *ṣaṣṭika dhānya*, 57
- nutgrass (*mustā*) *Cyperus rotundus*, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: v. 2, 296, NK: v. 1, #782, 98
- peas (*hareṇu*) hareṇu = satīna. *Pisum sativum*, L. 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, 52, 53, 57
- poison berry (*brhatī*) *Solanum violaceum*, Ortega. See ADPS: 100, NK: v. 1, #2329, AVS: v. 5, 151, 53
- pondweed (*paripelavā*) Normally a neuter noun. 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., 53
- red chalk (*gairika*) *gairika*, 53
- rosha grass (*dhyāmaka*) *Cymbopogon martinii* (Roxb.) Wats. See AVS: v. 2, 285, NK: v. 1, #177, 53
- sandalwood (*candana*) *Santalum album*, L. See ADPS: 111, NK: v. 1, #2217, 53
- scented pavonia (*bālaka*) *Pavonia odorata*, Willd. See ADPS: 498, NK: v. 1, #1822, 53
- small-flowered crape myrtle (*sidhraka*) *Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb. See GVDB: 432, 56
- spikenard (*māṃsī*) *Nardostachys grandiflora*, DC. See NK: v. 1, #1691, 53
- sugar (*sitā*) Ḍalhaṇa makes this equation at 1.37.25 (Su 1938: 162), 53
- sweet-scented oleander (*aśvamāraka*) *Nerium oleander*, L. See ADPS: 223, NK: v. 1, #1709, 41
- Tellicherry bark (*kuṭaja*) *Holarrhena pubescens* Wall. ex G.Don, with *Wrightia tinctoria* and *W. arborea* considered GVDB: 101–102, ADPS: 267–270, 97
- three heating spices (*tryūṣaṇa*) *śuṇṭhī* (Dried ginger) *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe. ADPS: 50, NK: v. 1, #2658, AVS: v. 5, 435, IGP 1232, pippalī (long pepper) *Piper longum*, L. ADPS: 374, NK: v. 1, #1928, and marica (black pepper) *Piper nigrum*, L. ADPS: 294, NK: v. 1, #1929, 52
- turmeric (*haridrā*) *Curcuma longa* Linn. GVDB: 465, 57
- turmeric (*rajanī*) *Curcuma longa*, L. ADPS: 169, AVS: v. 2, 259, NK: v. 1, #750, 53
- water-lily (*utpala*) *Nymphaea stellata*, Willd. See GJM1: 528, IGP 790; **dutt**, NK: v. 1, #1726, 53
- weaver’s beam tree (*muṣkaka*) *Schrebera*

swietenioides, Roxb. See [AVS](#): v. 5, 88,
 Lord, [NK](#): v. 1, #2246, [56](#)
 white cutch tree (*somavalka*) *Acacia*
polyacantha, Willd. See [AVS](#): v. 1, 30,
[IGP](#) 7, [GJM1](#): 602, [AVS](#): v. 2, 935; *pace*

[NK](#): v. 1, #1038, [56](#)
 yellow-berried nightshade (*kṣudrā*)
Solanum virginianum, L. See
[ADPS](#): 100, [NK](#): v. 1, #2329,
[AVS](#): v. 5, 164, [53](#)

Todo list

■ Cf. Arthaśāstra 1.21.8.	31
■ I'm still unhappy about this verse.	34
■ Mention this in the introduction as an example of the scribe knowing the vulgate.	34
■ fn about sadyas+	34
■ Bear's bile instead of deer's bile.	35
■ punarṇavā in the N & K MSS	36
■ śrita for śṛta	36
■ explain more	37
■ Medical difference from Sharma.	37
■ example where the vulgate clarifies that these should be used separately; appears to be a gloss inserted into the vulgate text.	37
■ 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.	38
■ √ vyadh not √ vedh (also elsewhere and for the ears), causative optative.	38
■ opposite of the vulgate Same as 1.8.89 (As 1980: 79).	38
■ Medical difference.	38
■ -> ativiṣa	47
■ Look up the ca. reference.	47
■ Come back to the issue of "kalpa". Look up passages in the Kośa.	54
■ write footnote: don't repeat ativiṣā; vulgate similar to H.	57
■ junk	59
■ where is cutting with a knife related to removing bile or phlegm.	56
■ maṣī burned charcoal. Find refs.	56
■ find ref.	62
■ Check out these refs.	62
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■ or a dual?	67

