A Translation of the Nepalese Text of the Suśrutasaṃhitā

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Contents

Sūtrasthāna	9
Sūtrasthāna 1: The Origin of Medical Knowledge	11
Literature	. 11
Translation	. 11
Sūtrasthāna 2: The Initiation of a Student	19
Literature	. 19
Translation	. 19
Sūtrasthāna 3: The Table of Contents	21
Literature	. 21
Translation	. 21
Sūtrasthāna 13: On Leeches	23
Literature	. 23
Translation	. 23
Sūtrasthāna 14: On Blood	31
Previous scholarship	. 31
Translation	. 31
Sūtrasthāna 16: Repairing Pierced Ears	39
Previous literature	. 39
Translation	. 39
Sūtrasthāna 28: Unfavourable Prognosis in Patients with Sores	49
Literature	. 49
Translation	

4	4 Conten	1ts
r	Conten	113

Nidānasthāna	51
Nidānasthāna 1: The Diagnosis of Diseases Caused by Wind Literature	53 53 53
Śārīrasthāna	61
Śārīrasthāna 2: On Semen and Menstrual Fluid Literature	63 63 63
Śārīrasthāna 3: On Conception and the Development of the Embryo Literature Translation	75
Cikitsāsthāna	83
Cikitsāsthāna 4: On the Treatment of Wind Diseases Literature	85 85 85
Cikitsāsthāna 5: On the Treatment of Serious Wind Diseases Literature	919191
Cikitsāsthāna 15: On Difficult Delivery Literature	_
Kalpasthāna	107
Introduction	110

Contents 5

Translation	
[Threats to the king]	111
Kalpasthāna 2: Poisonous Plants	121
Introduction	121
Literature	122
Translation	122
The effects of poisons	126
Slow-acting poison	129
The invincible ghee	134
Curing the 'slow-acting' poison	١34
Kalpasthāna 3: Poisonous Insects and Animals	135
Literature	135
Translation	
The origin of poison	
Patients beyond help	
Kalpasthāna 4: Snakes and Invenomation	143
Introduction	143
Literature	
The Seven Stages of Toxic Shock	
Translation	
[The Taxonomy of Snakes]	146
[Behaviours]	
[Enumeration of Snakes]	150
[Breeding and Gender]	
[Symptoms of snakebite]	
[Summary Verses]	
Kalpasthāna 5: Therapy for those Bitten by Snakes	¹ 57
Introduction	
Literature	
Translation	
[The application of mantras]	

6 Contents

Uttaratantra	161
Uttaratantra 17: Preventing Diseases of the Pupil	163
Literature	
Translation	_
[Complications]	. 173
[Characteristics of the probe]	. 173
[Complications]	. 173
Uttaratantra 38: Diseases of the Female Reproductive System	
Introduction	. 177
Literature	. 177
Placement of the Chapter	. 177
Parallels	. 179
Philological notes	. 180
Metrical alterations	. 180
The original opening verses	. 180
Translation	. 182
Uttaratantra 39: On Fevers and their Management [draft]	143
Literature	. 143
Remarks on the Nepalese version	. 143
Translation	
Uttaratantra 65: Rules of Interpretation	157
Literature	. 157
Early Sources	. 157
Terminology	. 164
adhikaraṇa	. 165
Characteristics of the Manuscript Transmission	. 166
Translation	
Editions and Abbreviations	173
Index of Manuscripts	179
Bibliography	181
Materia Medica Reference Works	209

Contents	7
Materia Medica	213
Glossary	227







Śārīrasthāna 2: On Semen and Menstrual Fluid

Literature

Meulenbeld offered an annotated overview of this chapter and a bibliography of earlier scholarship to 2002. Das (2003: chs 6–8) also studied topics of this chapter and in chapter 13 provided an overview of the conceptual background of ayurveda on the topics discussed in this chapter.

Translation

- 1 We shall now explain the anatomy that is the purification of sperm (*śukra*) and blood (*śoṇita*).
- 3 Semen (*retas*)¹⁵⁶ is incompetent to produce offspring if it is [characterized by] wind, bile, phlegm, blood (*śoṇita*),¹⁵⁷ decomposition (*kuṇapa*), lumps (*granthi*),¹⁵⁸ stinking pus (*pūtipūya*), low volume (*kṣīṇa*), urine, or feces.

JG could you provide a standard citation reference for this information?

¹⁵⁵ HIML: IA, 244-246.

¹⁵⁶ The Nepalese version has -रेतांसि "semen" (in the plural) as the subject of the sentence: "seeds are unable to produce offspring...." In the vulgate, -रेतसः is a masculine bahuvrīhi, making "men whose semen has..." the subject of the sentence.

¹⁵⁷ Note that the list begins with the four entities, wind, bile, phlegm and blood, perhaps hinting at a four-humour system (see Wujastyk 2000: 485–486).

¹⁵⁸ Modern Establishsment Medicine (MEM) understands that normal ejaculate contains coagula which, however, dissolve after about half an hour. But coagula that do not dissolve may sometimes be a sign of an underlying disorder.

- When the disfunction is caused by wind, there is a colour and a type of pain that typically goes with wind problems. If caused by bile the colour and the pain are typical of bile afflictions. If caused by phlegm the discoloration and suffering are characteristic for phlegm disease. And if caused by blood (*śonita*) there will be a coloration due to blood and a sensation of a bile affliction. Moreover, when caused by blood (*rakta*) there is the smell of decomposition (kuṇapa). Phlegm with wind causes the appearance of lumps, bile with blood (sonita) causes the appearance of foul-smelling pus (pūtipūya). Bile with wind (māruta) cause a weakening of semen. Humoral colligation (sannipāta) causes the smell of urine and feces. 160
 - Cases of foul-smelling sperm, sperm with lumps, and when it reeks of pus are hard to treat.
 - However, when sperm contains urine or faeces there is no treatment.¹⁶¹
- Moreover, seasonal blood (*ārtava*) too can become afflicted (*upasṛṣṭa*), seedless (abīja) because of the three humours, and blood as the fourth, taken individually, in pairs or triples or all together. 162
 - This can also be known by means of the humour, colour and pain. In these cases, that which displays decomposition (kuṇapa), lumps and the putrid smell of pus is incurable (asādhya). And otherwise it is cur-
 - Among these, the kind which shows decomposition, or coagula, or putrid pus is incurable. The other types, however, can be treated.
- And there is a verse on this.

able (*sādhya*).

An expert should overcome the first three of these sperm pathologies means of a urethral instillation (uttarabasti). 163

with special treatments such as unction and sweating, as well as by

tarabasti

¹⁵⁹ Note that the text mentions both शोणित and रक्त. This raises the question of whether the author considered these to be different, or whether it is an artefact of textual trans-

¹⁶⁰ The expression "humoral colligation," translating सन्निपात, refers to the simultaneous disorder of three humors at the same time, a condition that is difficult to treat (see Wujastyk 2016: 38 et passim).

¹⁶¹ Note that the above characterizations presuppose the direct inspection of an ejaculate. The process of collection is not described in the sources in this chapter.

¹⁶² This translates the text of the oldest surviving witness, N, and the vulgate. But MS H, that normally follows K very closely, has a negative particle, न, reversing the sense of

6a In that context, when the sperm is of the nature of wind, there is a tisane (āsthāpana) consisting of Bengal quince and Indian kudzu.

One may use an oily preparation in the instillations, with well-cooked mahua, grey orchid, deodar, and chir pine.

One can also make the patient drink clarified butter cooked with pomegranate, citron fruit, rock salt, a caustic $(k \cdot \bar{a} r a)$, and two kinds of salt.

6b When the sperm is of the nature of bile, there is a tisane (āsthāpana) consisting of the cooked milky sap of Malay beechwood and liquorice with milk.

When sperm disfunction is due to bile issues, one can prescribe application of a preparation based on the milky juice of plants cooked with honey or else sharply tasting betel leaves in milk or curd.

One could apply also a salve of axlewood and sal into the vagina.

Or apply externally an oily preparation of well-cooked honey.

Of course that oily preparation could also be applied in the form of an enema.

One can also make him swallow a beverage of clarified butter finished with the "five roots": nightshade, betel, moonseed in honey, dog's tooth and sugarcane stalks.

6c If the sperm is afflicted because disturbances in phlegm, one can consider an oily ghee-based preparation with adstringent leaves of the golden shower tree.

The oil processed as a medicated decoction of long pepper,

honey and false black pepper should be administered as an anointment but similarly also in the form of an enema. One should try a solution of cooled-down clarified butter, compounded with the juice of basil, Indian gooseberry, long

the sentence.

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

pepper and stone-breaker plant in case of kidney gravel disease.

6d Here are some more verses.

6e

- 7 In case the sperm shows signs of decomposition, one should make the patient drink a medicated fluid containing dhātaki flowers, cutch-tree, pomegranate and arjuna tree bark.
- 8 In case of apparent disintegration of the sperm, he should drink clarified butter with heart of sāl. Moreover in case of lumps and clots, he should even eat a preparation of ashes obtained after burning of a fig-tree.
- 9 In case the sperm appears purulent, a mixture of mangrove canon ball in some food leftovers or anything else should be prepared. When the sperm is depleted, one should perform these instructions straight away as soon as they have been explained.
- 10 One should make the patient drink ghee with citra, koshira and hingu by way of an antidote. A wise person should then perform one by one the six oleation processes on his own body.
- 10A By not engaging in sexual activities with women for a long time and similarly through the use of expedients and instruments
- 10B By intense use of astringent, pungent or bitter substances
- 10C Like an acid or a salty, oily or fermented solution, that has just stood somewhere for some time,
- 10D deteriorates both by the effect of time going by and by interaction with yogi's*
- 10E similarly in case of affection of the female system one should prescribe oleation and other similar treatment.
- 10F Precisely as formulated for external use, one could prescribe exactly the same for internal administration as well.
- 10G In case of disease resulting from trouble with Vāyu, then the patient must drink a beverage consisting of clarified butter, prepared with split cedar and Kāśmarya fruit.
- 10H One should prescribe either an intravaginal solution of Payasyā, Kāśmarya fruit, Ksīravidārī and Udaka sap or lumps

passage in N

- drenched in diluted milk.
- 10I A sip from the palm of the hand of Madhukamunga and astringent betel
- 10J Furthermore, in case of trouble caused by bile and in the menstrual cycle.
- 10K The patient should drink milky Kākolī sap and a decoction of Vidārī to which some candied sugar is added
- 10L and one should insert an intravaginal solution of Madhuka flowers and Kāśmarya fruit mixed with sugar cane juice or a paste with santal sap.
- 10M and a pinch of astringent Paan*
- 10N When disease is caused by phlegm, he must drink an astringent sandalwood and acrid Christmas rose solution.
- 100 ... or a paste of young tree sprouts soaked in a plant juice.
- 10P he must lick or sip bits of Tinduka, wood apple, slime apple and sandal powder or Kṣandra.
- 10Q Sarjadhava paste should be placed inside the vagina
- 10R a pinch of Ladhra and astringent Tinduka
- 10S In case of clots and lumps in the sperm he should take Sringavera and Pāṭhā to which is added some sandal powder as well as white Surasa.
- 10T One should insert into the vagina a salve* with Kustha and cedar extracts.
- 10U and add just a pinch of something astringent
- 10V in case the sperm is clearly in decomposition, the patient must be prescribed to drink a astringent beverage of Manjista and astringent sandalwood
- 10W or of Kuṭaja fruit, sandalwood and sandal sweetened with sugarcane candy.
- 10% or in case there is obvious pus, this is exactly what the patient should be given
- 10Y and the lady should be prescribed to place inside the vagina a salve of cachou and arjuna
- 10Z and for both a pinch of something astringent is indicated is just right.
- 10A1 in case of*, he should ingest an astringent solution of false black pepper, coral tree and Manjista.
- 10A2 one should introduce into the vagina a paste of Surastastra

(?)* and Rocana as well as a salve of Bhadrasriya.

10A3 Both must receive just a sip of something astringent.

10A4 Here is more.

11

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

16

23

- 24 That being said, when sperm is not causing disease, even then all of this may serve to purify the female system*
- 25 From the first day onwards* when the period starts, she should shun young celibates, when they are alone, bathing, anointing, decorating and scratching themselves and she should also suppress day-sleep, put collyrium to her eyes, weeping, be frightened or cut her nails, run hither and tither, laugh or speak or listen to lots of talk or exert herself. Why should her partner arrive late during the day? It is claimed that if she puts a collyrium, a child will be born blind, if she is weeping, he will have abnormal vision, by bathing and anointing he will be depressive, by smearing oil on her limbs, he 'll be born a leper, by holding her nail downwards he will be a child with ugly nails, by being continuously busy he will become a restless and troubled character. When she behaves accordingly, she well be the best of future mothers. She should take rest on a layer of Kuśa grass, take Haviśya-food so pure that it is fit for a sacrifice**, eat varied food from the palm of her hand or from a plate made of leaves and she should keep herself then

from her husband from the third day onwards. However, on the fourth day, first she should take a ritual, put on a new untorn dress and some jewels, the make an auspicious happy recitation and then confidently hug her husband. What is the purpose of all this?

- 26 Once she has taken a ritual bath after her period, a woman should put eyes on her husband before anyone else.
- 27 Then the priest conducts the rites for procuring a son* and at the end of i, the husband should be seen to closely observe the following.
- In order to beget a male child he should eat both clarified butter and milk as well as śāli-rice* boiled in water.

 After observing a month of sexual abstinence, the wife should lubricate herself in oil from the very best Māṣa pulse and he should approach her at night. After gaining her complete trust by gentle words he should then make his move on the fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth day (of the cycle)** successively.
- 31 Each month again she should be approached sexually.*
- And when conception has occurred in this way during one of these nights, it is claimed that she should press three or four drop of juice from Lakṣmaṇā, Vaṭaśuṅgā, Sahadevā, Viśvadevānā or any other drug and then administer them in the right nostril if she desires a son and in the left if she wants a girl, and not spit nor sneeze them out.
- 32a Here are some more verses.
- 11cd On top of that those around her want to see her smelling sweet as honey, sparkling like a crystal, agile and active, smooth and sweetly perfumed,
- 12ab bright with splendour equally due to the smell of honey as to the smoothness of oil.
 - 17 It is a token of good health when the menstrual blood is red like a hare's blood or like the shine of red lac and when its colour stains can be removed.
 - 18 Metrorrhagia or abnormal uterine bleeding is diagnosed when there is either excessive bleeding, untimely or irregular bleeding or when symptoms are the opposite of what occurs in a normal menstrual cycle.

- 20 ... fever, lamenting pain, anaemia*, tiredness and others signs of disturbance of Vāta. A minor concomitant disease may easily set in motion (taruṇyā).
- 21cd Because these afflictions have a recurrent character, the woman becomes amenorrhoeic.
 - 22 In such a case a diet is indicated including meat, Kulattha-pulses, sour Tila-seeds, Māṣa-beans and whine and for drinks (cow)urine, whey and sour curd.
 - 23 In case of thin or scanty menses with features that cannot be treated with drugs, other measures indicated in case of uterine metrorrhagia must be taken.
 - 29 eṣūttarottaram vidyādāyurārogyameva ca || prajāsaubhāgyamaiśvaryam balam ca divaseṣu vai ||
 - 30 ataḥ paraṃ pañcamyāṃ saptamyāṃ navamyāmekādaśyāṃ ca strīkāmaḥ; trayodaśīprabhṛtayo nindyāḥ ||
 - 33 When the four ingredients for the embryo are combined, i.e. the right womb to grow in, the right seed to descend from, the propitious life juices to be fed upon and a lucky constellation of stars, according to age-old tradition, the newborn will grow into a child of unshakeable health.
 - 34 Conceived and developed in this way, they become beautiful, of noble character and they live a long life. Although, beings sons, they have obligations to fulfil towards their parents, they can take care of these and thus honourably discharge themselves.
 - 35 On the one hand there those who claim that it is the Tejas-element which lies at the base of the different types of complexions, on the other there are those who say that it is the colour of the food the mother eats while pregnant that dictates the complexion. The normal complexion of the foetus therefore is fair. But when earth (as a source of food) is the main determining element, complexion will shift tod ark. When a mix of earth and sky are the main elements (in the food), it turns towards the dark bluish. By

analogy, some say it is the colour of the food the woman eats while pregnant that fixes the complexion of her offspring. There are arguments in favour of both theories. In so far as in dark, yellow and white (kṛṣṇapītasvetāsu) earths (bhūmiṣu) snakes, trees, and so on (sarppavṛścikagalagoṇādayaḥ) are essential elements (satvāḥ), they are black, yellow and white (kṛṣṇapītasveta). (uncertain hence in italics) When the Tejas-principle fails, the child is born blind. Similarly, when penetration into the blood of this disturbance results in a newborn with blood-shot red eyes; penetration into the phlegm makes for a pale-eyed newborn; penetration into the bile makes for a yellow-eyed baby; penetration into the wind results the in a with eyes that have poor vision.

- 36 Here are some more verses.
- 36a He whose eyes are entered by a pure wind
- 36bj will have oblong downcast eyes, dark or bright.
- 36c When bile with phlegm both are present unsullied in a man's eye
- 36d then in that man's eye the yellow, green and reddish-brown will all light up together.
- 36e when phlegm has shaken off all kinds of bodily secretions from someone's eyes,
- 36f then both irises of that person will light up brightly shining.
- 36g Whenever blood with phlegm move around in a someone's eyes,
- 36h he will appear to have either bluish-dark or blood-shot pupils.
- 36i Just as a lump of ghee melts when placed near a fire, 164
- 36j so a woman's propensity to ovulate glides into receptivity in contact with a man.
- 37 When sperm is divided in the uterus by the wind into two beings, twins are born conditioned by the former good and evil deeds.

¹⁶⁴ Cf. the attempt by Das (2003: 222–241) to identify the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*'s descriptions with the physical processes involved as known to Modern Establishment Medicine, and also the self-contradictions in the ancient āyurvedic medical models.

- 37.1 When in the mixture there is an excess of male sperm, a fertile woman will create two male children*.
- 37.2 whereas when there is an excess of female semen then similarly the woman engenders two girls. But there is no certainty.*
- 37.3 A child born from a man who has but a poor sperm to give his wife is called \(\bar{a}\) sevya\(\hat{h}\) (impotent).*
- 38cd When a man has a fellatio he does not have to doubt his penis will get up erect.*
 - 38 A boy born from a father with poor sperm becomes an āsekya.
 - 39 He who is born in a sordid vagina is commonly known as a Saugandhika. Such a person becomes aroused only after smelling a vagina or a scrotum. *
 - 40 When a man first had same-sex anal coitus because of a period of sexual abstinence from women and then turns towards his regular partners* again, he should be known as a Kumbhīka. And now get it right about what an īrṣyakam is:
 - 41 somebody who has to watch sexual intercourse of others before being able to his own sexual activities should be known as an īrṣyakaḥ.* He who turns towards copulation**
 - 42 during the fertile days of the cycle* but out of pure sexual ignorance ejaculates on the breasts of his virgin wife** will create boys who also exhibit feminine character traits.
 - 42 see 3.2.41
 - 43 If a woman in her fertile days* throws herself at the feet of males around her and she begets a girl, she will also have character traits of a man. ***
 - 44 Men who do produce sperm but have a pathology can be identified as āsekya, Sugandhi, Kumbhika or īrṣyaka. Men who do not produce any sperm are called sandha.*
 - The sperm ducts that lead the sperm in both groups of men should be (viprakṛtyā) of these (teṣāṃ) (?). This will help instore a slow evolution towards satisfactory erections.
 - 46 It is to be expected that what the mother eats will reflect in how children behave both in the uterus and after birth.*
 - 47 Now when two women are having sex and somehow succeed in making fit both their sperm contributions then a boneless

- being is born.
- 48 A woman could even get carried away and reach an orgasm in a dream following her ritual bath. The Vāyu then transporting her fertilized egg into the uterus, results in her belly ...
- 49 ... showing the obvious signs of pregnancy month by month in the pregnant lady.
- 50 In addition, it should be known that monster-like creatures looking like serpents, scorpions and pumpkin-gourd shaped foetus, are born frequently from the womb as a consequence of sins committed.
- 51 When a pregnant woman's wishes are not respected due to a deranged condition of the Vāta, the child stands in danger of being born a humpback or (kūnipaṇgur) or dumb,
- 52 and when the parents are atheistic or due to the aggravation of Vāyu are under the effect of misdeeds in former lives, the newborn may develop malformations.
- Due to the scantiness of bodily excretions, itself due to a disabling of Vāyu with respect to processing of food, the foetus, whilst in the womb, produces (almost)* no urine nor stools,
- 54 and because of this dwindling away of the Vāyu in mouth and throat, in the bowels and especially in the small intestine, these all get wrapped up in phlegm resulting in impediment of intestinal transit; moreover the foetus does not weep all the time ...*
- Furthermore, the ups-and-downs of the foetal respiratory movements during its sleep are coordinated with the ups-and-downs of the respiratory movements of the mother.
- 56 The adjustment of the limbs of the body to its bodily constraints, both the appearance and the falling out of teeth, the disappearance of hair from the palms of hands and soles, all of this follows intrinsic laws of nature.
- Men who have uninterruptedly entered one previous existence after another and who have a vast understanding of the scriptures, do remember their own previous births.

 This was the second chapter of the śārīrāsthana.







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

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विरचितया मधुकोशाख्यव्याख्यया, श्रीवाचस्पतिवैद्यविरचितया आत-ङ्कदर्पणव्याख्याया विशिष्टांशेन च समुल्लसितम् = Mādhavanidāna by Mādhavakara with the Two Commentaries, Madhukosha by Vijayarakshita & Shrīkanthadatta and Ātankadarpaṇa by

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MW Monier-Williams, Monier, Leumann, E., Cappeller, C., et

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NAK National Archives of Kathmandu.

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

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

fassung (St. Petersburg: Kaiserlichen Akademie der

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RORI Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute.

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Index of Manuscripts

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

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AVS Warrier, P. K., Nambiar, V. P. K., and Ramankutty, C. (1994–96) (eds.), *Indian Medicinal Plants: A Compendium of 500 Species. Vaidyaratnam P. S. Varier's Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakal* (Madras: Orient Longman).

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CIPP Pillay, V. V. (2010), "Common Indian Poisonous Plants," in D. A. Warrell, T. M. Cox, and J. D. Firth (eds.), Oxford Textbook of Medicine (5th edn., Oxford University Press), 1371–5. DOI: 10.1093/med/9780199204854.003.090302.

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(Insight Guides; Singapore etc.: APA Publications), ISBN:

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K&B Kirtikar, K. R., Basu, B. D., and an I.C.S (1987), Indian Medi-

cinal Plants, ed. E. Blatter, J. F. Caius, and K. S. Mhaskar, 8 vols. (2nd edn., Dehradun: International Book Distribut-

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aconite leaf (?) (visapatrikā) Unknown. Cf.

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perhaps, vatsanābha (wolfsbane). Cf.
                                                  T. B. Singh and Chunekar
   GVDB: 373: 123
                                                   (GVDB: 362–363), where other
'alas, alas' (hālāhala) unknown. See Cf.
                                                  candidate species such as Osmanthus,
   Sodhalanighantu p.43 (sub bola) =
                                                  Calotropis, and Trianthema are
                                                  discussed. T. B. Singh and Chunekar
   stomaka = vatsanābha:
                                                   (GVDB: 363) note that when vasuka is
Alexandrian laurel (punnāga)
                                                  mentioned with vasira, two varieties of
   Calophyllum inophyllum, L. See
                                                  salt are often meant (see vasukavasirā).
   AVS: 1, 338, NK: 1, #425:
                                                  See also NK: #1299 who identifies it
amaranth (tandulīyaka) Amaranthus
                                                  with Indigofera enneaphylla, Linn.
   hypochondriacus, L. See King 321,
                                                  (Birdsville Indigo), apparently without
   NK: 1, #144, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 15. Cf.
                                                  controversy:
   AVS: 1, 121: 116
arjun (arjuna) Terminalia arjuna, Bedd.
                                               beautyberry (priyangu) \rightarrow śyāmā.
                                                  Callicarpa macrophylla, Vahl. See
   See HK: 738: 36
                                                  AVS: 1, 334, NK: 1, #420. Some say also
ash gourd (k\bar{u}smānda) \rightarrow puspaphala.
                                                  Setaria italica Beauv. GVDB: 263-264.
   Beninkasa hispida, (Thunb.) Cogn. See
                                                  See also GVDB: 413: 36, 134, 139
   AVS: 2, 1127; cf. AVS: 1, 261:
atis root (śṛṅgīviṣa) Aconitum
                                               beautyberry (śyāmā) Callicarpa
                                                  macrophylla, Vahl. See AVS: 1, 334,
   heterophyllum, Wall. ex Royle. See
                                                  NK: 1, #420: 92, 114, 116
   AVS: 1, 42, NK: 1, #39:
                                               beggarweed (amśumatī) Desmodium
axlewood (dhava) Anogeissus latifolia
                                                  gangeticum (L.) DC (Dymock: 1, 428,
   (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill & Perr.
                                                  GJM1: 602, NK: 1, #1192; ADPS: 382,
   See AVS: 1, 163 f, Chopra: 20: 36, 138
                                                  414 and AVS: 2, 319, 4.366 are
bamboo leaves (venupatrikā) Bambusa
   bambos, Druce. See NK: 1, #307: 116
                                                  confusing): 134
banyan (nyagrodha) Ficus bengalensis, L.
                                               beggarweed (vid\bar{a}rigandh\bar{a}) \rightarrow \dot{s}\bar{a}laparn\bar{\iota}.
   See HK: 748:
                                                  Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. See
                                                  Dymock: 1, 428, GJM1: 602, cf. NK: 1,
barley (yava) Hordeum vulgare, L. See
   HK: 752: 97
                                                  #1192; ADPS: 382, 414 and AVS: 2, 319,
                                                  4.366 are confusing: 45, 97
bearded premna (vasuka) Premna barbata
   Wall. (\leftarrow vasuhatta), according to
                                               beggarweed (\dot{salaparn}\bar{i}) \rightarrow sthir\bar{a}.
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Cakrapāṇidatta. See the discussion by

Dymock: 1, 428, GJM1: 602, NK: 1, #1192; ADPS: 382, 414 and AVS: 2, 319, 4.366 are confusing: Bengal quince (bilva) Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr. See AVS: 1, 62, Chevallier 159, NK: 1, #62, (MW: 732a): 65, 88, 90, 94 'big poison' (mahāviṣa) unknown. See ?: 'big thorn apple' (mahākarambha) Datura metel, L.?. See thorn apple (karambha): bitumen (adrija) \rightarrow śilājit. A tar-like, black, resinous rock exudate. See Mahākośa: 1, 21: 149 black cardamom (Xharenu) Amomum subulatum, Roxb.?. See PVS Caraka 2.734, AVS: 1, 128, NK: 1, #154, pace GVDB: 467-468: black creeper (pālindī) Ichnocarpus frutescens, (L.) R.Br. or Cryptolepis buchanani, Roemer & Schultes. See AVS: 3, 141, 145, 203, NK: 1, #1283, 1210, ADPS: 434. Dalhana on SS 5.1.82 identified *pālindī* with *trivṛt* (turpeth) and T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 246) supported this as a usual identification: 116, 119, 133, 134 black pepper (marica) Piper nigrum, L. See ADPS: 294, NK: 1, #1929: 98 black pepper $(vall\bar{\imath}ja) \rightarrow \text{marica}$. Piper nigrum, L.?. See NK: 1, #1929; Rā.6.115, Dha.4.85, Dha.2.88: blackboard tree (saptachada) Alstonia scholaris R. Br. GVDB: 420: 115 blackbuck (harina) Antilope cervicapra, L. See BIA: 270 IW: 95, 165, et passim: 119 'blade' (kartarīya) unknown. See ?: blue water-lily (utpala) Nymphaea stellata, Willd. See GJM1: 528, IGP 790; Dutt: 110, NK: 1, #1726: 27, 114, 133, 134 bottle gourd (ālābūka) Lagenaria siceria (Molina) Standl. See IGP 645, NK: 1, #1419: bulrush (kaśeru) "Two species, Scirpus kysoor Roxb., and S. grossus Linn. f.

are used" GVDB: 85. Also kaśeruka

Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. See

and kaseru: 92, 93, 96 calamine lotion $(amrt\bar{a}sa\dot{n}ga) \rightarrow$ amrtāsanga. Zinc carbonate. See NK: 2, #56: camphor $(karp\bar{u}ra) \rightarrow \hat{s}\bar{\imath}ta\hat{s}iva$. Cinnamomum camphora, (L.) Sieb. See IGP 253: cannabis (vijayā) Cannabis sativa, L. See AVS: 1, 356, NK: 1, #442: caper (*karīra*) Capparis decidua (Forsk.) Edgew. See AVS: 1, 368, (MW: 255b): cardamom (elā) Elettaria cardamomum, Maton. See AVS: 2, 360, NK: 1, #924, Potter_{rev}: 66: 88, 134, 139 carmarī (carmarī) unknown. See ?: carray cheddie $(g\bar{a}\dot{n}geruk\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow viśvadev\bar{a}$. Canthium parviflorum, Lam. See AVS: 1, 366 f: cassia cinnamon (patra) Cinnamomum tamala, (Buch.-Ham.) Nees. See AVS: 2, 84, NK: 1, #589: 88, 94, 116, 134 castor oil tree (gandharvahasta) $\rightarrow eranda$. GVDB: 135, K&B: 3, 2277: 41, 90 castor-oil (eranda) Ricinus communis, L. See NK: 1, #2145, Chopra: 214: 46 certain minerals (tārāvitāra) Unknown. It is not even certain that these are minerals. The variant reading in the vulgate, tāraḥ sutāraḥ was glossed by Dalhaṇa on 5.3.14 (Su 1938: 568) as follows *tāro* rūpyam, sutārah pāradah, "tāra means silver; sutāra means mercury.": 138 Ceylon iron wood (kṣīrikā) Mimusops hexandra, Roxb. (GVDB: 126-127): chaff (kāndana) The word kāndana is not found in dictionaries; kandana is threshing, separating the chaff from the grain in a mortar. Cf. Hemādri's Caturvargacintāmani (PWK: 2,8) (Śiromani 1873: 1, 138: 21, citing the *Vāyupurāṇa*): 28, 222 chebulic myrobalan (*harītakī*) Terminalia chebula Retz. GVDB: 466: 95, 115 cherry (elavālu) Prunus cerasus, L.?. See BVDB 58, NK: 1, #2037, GVDB: 58: 134

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GVDB: 423: 65, 96
chital deer (prsata) Axis axis, Erxleben. See
   BIA: 292, IW: 93: 119
'choice tree' (varadāru) unknown. See ?:
chukar partridge (cakora) Alectoris chukar.
   See Woodcock 1980: 45:
cinnamon (tvac) Cinnamomum cassia,
   Blume. See NK: 1, #579:
citron (mātulunga) Citrus medica, Linn.
   GVDB: 276, 306. Also spelled
   mātulinga, mātulanga, mātulānga: 65, 94,
   99, 100
cluster fig (udumbara) Ficus racemosa, L.
   See ADPS: 487:
cobra's saffron (n\bar{a}gapuspa) \rightarrow n\bar{a}gakeśara.
   Mesua ferrea, L. See NK: 1, #1595,
   GVDB: 220: 134
common crane (krauñca) Grus grus. See
   Woodcock 1980: 47:
common mallow (suvarcalā) perhaps
   Malva sylvestris, L. A difficult plant to
   identify, see T. B. Singh and Chunekar
   (GVDB: 280, 440–441):
common mallow (sūryāvarta) Malva
   sylvestris, L. Cakrapānidatta and
   Dalhana identify it with suvarcalā, itself
   a difficult plant to identify. Perhaps
   Helianthus, see T. B. Singh and
   Chunekar (GVDB: 280):
corky coral tree (pāribhadra) Erythrina
   suberosa Roxb. See GVDB 245: 138
costus (kuṣṭha) Saussurea costus, Clarke.
   See NK: 1, #2239: 88, 94, 116, 134, 139
cottony jujube (kākolī) Ziziphus
   mauritanica, Lam. See IGP: 1233,
   NK: 1, #2663; IGP 1233. Cf. NK: 1,
   #1170:87,93,94
country mallow (atibalā) Abutilon
   indicum, (L.) Sweet, but may be other
   kinds of mallow, e.g., Sida rhombifolia,
   L.. See NK: 1, #11, IGP: 1080, NK: 1,
   #2300, ADPS: 71, 77: 45, 93, 96, 168
country sarsaparilla (anantā) Hemidesmus
   indicus, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 434,
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chir pine (sarala) Pinus roxburghii, Sarg.

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AVS: 3, 141–5, NK: 1, #1210. But see
   GVDB: 13 for complications that may
   suggest that it is to be equated with
   sārivā, which may sometimes be
   Cryptolepis or Ichnocarpus fruitescens
   R. Rr. (GVDB: 429-431): 45, 123, 133,
   134, 138
crape jasmine (nata) \rightarrow crape jasmine
   GVDB: 215: 215, 217
crape jasmine (tagara) Tabernaemontana
   divaricata (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. &
   Schultes. See GJM1: 557, AVS: 5, 232.
   Synonym of crape jasmine. But some
   say Valeriana jatamansi, Jones See
   GVDB: 173-174 for discussion (and
   charming comments on brain liquid
   testing). Some say tagara is Indian
   rose-bay or Indian valerian, but there
   remain many historical questions about
   the ancient and regional identities of
   this plant See, e.g., AVS: 5, 334:88, 94,
   116, 134, 215, 217
crimson trumpet-flower tree (pātalā)
   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: 138
cucumber (trapusa) Cucumis sativus, L.
   See AVS: 2, 231, NK: 1, #731:
cuscus grass (uśīra) Andropogon
   murcatus, Retz. Also "vetiver grass."
   See NK: 1, #180: 116
'dangling' (lambā) unknown. See ?:
datura (dhattūra) Datura metel, L. See
   AVS: 2, 305 (cf. Abhidhānamañjarī),
   NK: 1, #796 ff. Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 292 f,
   ADPS: 132: 42
deodar (bhadradāru) Cedrus deodara,
   (Roxb.ex D.Don) G. Don. See AVS 41,
   NK: 1, #516: 36, 93, 97, 134
deodar (devadāru) Cedrus deodara (Roxb.)
   Loud. GVDB: 206-207: 65, 94, 168
dhaman tree (dhanvanga) \rightarrow dhammana?
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Grewia tiliaefolia, Vahl. See

AVS: 3, 104, IK, AVS: 1, 386, IGP 529

(tiliifolia): dried ginger ($\acute{s}un\rlap/th\bar{\iota}$) Zingiber officinale,	fruticosa (L.) Kurz. See AVS: 5, 412, NK: 1, #2626: 115
Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658,	five-leaved chaste tree (śephālikā) Vitex
AVS: 5, 435, IGP: 1232: 92	negundo, L. See NK: 1, #2603 (cf. use
dried meat (vallūra) MW: 929,	of leaves), IGP: 1210a, MW: 1088b:
Mahākośa: 1,730. The term is used,	flax (atasī) Linum usitatissimum, L. See
rarely, in both the CS $(1.5.10)$ and SS	NK#1495: 93
(1.13. 16, 6.42.75–76). It is a Dravidian	'foam-stone' (phenāśma) unknown. See ?:
loanword and occurs in the Arthaśāstra	fragrant lotus (saugandhika) A type of
etc. (KEWA: 3, 167): 27	kumuda or utpala (GVDB: 457) : 27
drum-giver (?) (lambaradā) Unknown; cf.	galangal (galangala) Alpinia galanga (L.)
GVDB: 348: 123	Sw. Identified with grey orchid in
elixir salve ($ras\bar{a}\tilde{n}jana$) $\rightarrow a\tilde{n}jana$. See	Kerala (ADPS: 398). The name is
Indian barberry: 36, 46	borrowed from Chinese, perhaps via
embelia (viḍaṅga) Embelia ribes, Burm. f.	Persian or Arabic (Peter: 2, 304), and
See ADPS: 507, AVS: 2, 368, NK: 1,	the name does not occur in early
#929, Potter _{rev} : 113: 36, 88, 134	āyurvedic literature (GVDB) : 217
emblic (<i>āmalaka</i>) Phyllanthus emblica, L.	galls (karkaṭa) Rhus succedanea, L. See
See AVS: 4, 256: 95, 96	NK: 1, #2136:
emetic nut (karaghāṭa) Probably a synonym	garden pea (<i>kalāya</i>) Pisum sativum, L. See
for karahāṭa (emetic nut), q.v.,	AVS: 4, 308, IGP 901; cf. NK: 1, #1940:
GVDB: 74: 216	garjan oil tree (aśvakarna) Dipterocarpus
emetic nut (karahāṭa) Randia dumetorum,	turbinatus Gaertn. f. See GVDB: 28,
Lamk. See GVDB: 291–292 and NK: 1,	Chopra: 100 : 138
#2091. T. B. Singh and Chunekar	'gentle' (somā) Ruta graveolens, L., or
(GVDB: 74, 77–78) noted that it may be	Sarcostemma brevistigma, W & A, etc.
a synonym for <i>karaghāṭa</i> , emetic nut,	See NK: 1, #2179, 2228; Potter _{rev} : 262:
and pointed rather to Gardenia turgida	giant potato ($k\bar{s}\bar{i}ravid\bar{a}r\bar{i}$) possibly \rightarrow
Roxb. on the basis of local knowledge	kṣīraśukla. Ipmoea mauritiana, Jacq. See
in U. P.: 216, 219	ADPS: 510, AVS: 3, 222, AVS: 3, 1717 ff:
emetic nut (<i>madana</i>) Randia dumetorum,	93, 218, 220–222
Lamk. See NK: 1, #2091: 114, 170	ginger (mahauṣadha) Zingiber officinale,
false daisy (subhangurā) (su)bhangura =	Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658,
bhṛṅga? Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. See	IGP: 1232: 119
GVDB: 288: 122	
	'gladdener' (nandana) unknown. See ?:
fermented rice-water ($dh\bar{a}ny\bar{a}mla$) $\rightarrow k\bar{a}\tilde{n}j\bar{i}$, $k\bar{a}\tilde{n}jik\bar{a}$, $sauv\bar{i}ra$. GVDB: 458, NK: 2,	gold (hema) gold: 134
appendix VI, #18: 43, 44	gold and sarsaparilla (surendragopa)
	Unknown. Dalhana on 5.3.15
fern (ajaruhā) Nephrodium species	(Su 1938: 568) glossed surendra as
GVDB: 7, uncertain. Perhbaps	"gold" and <i>gopā</i> as "Indian
Christella dentata (Forssk.) Brownsey	sarsaparilla." He also noted other
& Jermy, which is reported to have folk	opinions that <i>surendra</i> was "Tellicherry
applications against skin diseases in	bark": 138
India: 118	golden shower tree (<i>rājadruma</i>) rājadruma
fire-flame bush $(dh\bar{a}tak\bar{\iota})$ Woodfordia	= āragvadha. Cassia fistula L. See

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GVDB 37:138
golden shower tree (āragvadha) Cassia
   fistula L. See GVDB 37:95
gourd (alābu) Lagenaria siceraria Standl.
   GVDB: 25. Some say Lagenaria
   vulgaris, Seringe (NK: 1, #1419) but
   this is not appropriate for
   blood-letting: 23, 24, 115
green gram (māṣa) Vigna radiata (L.) R.
   Wilcz. See ADPS: 296, IGP 1204: 36,
   93, 169
grey orchid (rāsnā) Vanda tessellata
   (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don, usually. But
   Pluchea lanceolata, Oliver & Hiern, is a
   more common identification in Punjab
   and Gujarat (GVDB: 337-338); Alpinia
   galanga (L.) Sw. is more common in
   Kerala (ADPS: 398; Peter: 2, 303-318),
   though this is usually identified with
   galangal. As all authorities note, the
   identification of this plant is debated.
   Sivarajan and Balachandran
   (ADPS: 398–401) note that sources
   describe it as having leaves like
   cardamom and sweet-smelling roots
   and that "there is great confusion with
   regard to the identity of the drug.": 65,
   92, 94, 216
'gutboiler' (antrapācaka) unknown. See ?:
hare foot uraria (prśniparn\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow sah\bar{a}?
   Uraria lagopoides, DC. See GJM1: 577,
   Dymock: 1, 426, AVS: 1, 750 ff, NK: 1,
   #2542; ADPS: 382, AVS: 2, 319 and
   AVS: 4, 366 are confusing: 92, 93
heart-leaf sida (balā) Sida cordifolia, Linn.
   See ADPS: 71, NK: 1, #2297: 45, 93, 96,
   98, 134, 168
heart-leaved moonseed (amrtavalli) See
   heart-leaved moonseed (amrtā): 168
heart-leaved moonseed (amrt\bar{a}) \rightarrow gud\bar{u}c\bar{\iota}.
   Tinospora cordifolia, (Willd.) Hook.f.
   & Thoms.? See ADPS: 38, NK: 1, #2472,
   624, Dastur #229: 116, 132, 217
heart-leaved moonseed (gudūcī) Tinospora
   cordifolia (Willd.) Miers.
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GVDB: 141-142, NK: 1, #624, #2472: 94
heart-leaved moonseed (somavallī)
   Tinospora cordifolia (Thunb.) Miers.
   GVDB: 456. Likely, but uncertain: 116
heliotrope (hasti\acute{s}unda) \rightarrow ibhagandhā?
   Heliotropium indicum, L. See
   AVS: 3, 136, NK: 1, #1203:
henna (madayantikā) Lawsonia inermis, L.
   See AVS: 3, 303, NK: 1, #1448,
   Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 151: 117
hill myna (sārikā) Acridotheres tristis
   tristis, L., etc. See Ali #1006, Dave
   (1985: 28 ff.), Woodcock (1980: 119):
Himalayan mayapple (vakra) Podophyllum
   emodi, Wall. (NK: #1971). But perhaps
   a synonm of crape jasmine and crape
   jasmine (GVDB: 354): 139
Himalayan monkshood (ativis\bar{a}) \rightarrow vis\bar{a}
   Aconitum heterophyllum Wall.
   GVDB: 12, NK: 1, #39. Also "atis
   roots": 85, 117, 119, 139
Himalayan monkshood (vis\bar{a}) \rightarrow ativis\bar{a}
   GVDB: 12, 373: 221
hogweed (punarnavā) Boerhaavia diffusa,
   L. See ADPS: 387, AVS: 1, 281, NK: 1,
   #363: 95, 117, 133
Holostemma creeper (j\bar{\imath}vant\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow
   sūryavallī? Holostemma ada-kodien,
   Schultes. See ADPS: 195, AVS: 3, 167,
   169, NK: 1, #1242: 96, 221
honey (ksaudra) Eight varieties of honey
   are described in the SS (NK: 2,
   Appendix 192). Ksaudra is the product
   of a small bee of tawny colour, called
   ksudra: 101, 119
horned pondweed (śaivāla) also śaivāla,
   śevāra. Zannichellia palustris L. The
   uncertainties of this identification are
   discussed by T. B. Singh and Chunekar
   (GVDB: 409). Sometimes identified
   with scutch grass (d\bar{u}rv\bar{a}) (GVDB: 409).
   Identified as Ceratophyllum demersum
   Linn. ("hornwort") by AVS: 2, 56–57x:
   94, 218, 221
hornwort (jalanīlikā) Ceratophyllum
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demersum, L. See AVS: 2, 56, IGP 232: hornwort (ialaśūka) $\rightarrow ialanīlikā$. Ceratophyllum demersum, L. See AVS: 2, 56, IGP: 232. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 166) suggest horned pondweed. Dalhana noted on 1.16.19 (Su 1938: 79) that some people interpret it as a poisonous, hairy, air-breathing, underwater creature: 45 horseradish tree (śigru) Moringa oleifera Lam. See IGP 759, GJM1: 603, Dymock: 1, 396: 94, 95 hyacinth bean (śimbī) Dolichos lablab, L. See NK: 1, #870: Indian antelope (ena) Antilope cervicapra, L. See BIA: 70: Indian barberry $(a\tilde{n}jana) \rightarrow ras\bar{a}\tilde{n}jana$, dāruharidrā. Berberis aristata, DC. Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #335, GJM1: 562, IGP: 141: 46, 118, 216 Indian barberry (dāruharidrā) Berberis aristata, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562, IGP 141: 133, 134 Indian barberry $(k\bar{a}l\bar{\imath}yaka) \rightarrow d\bar{a}ruharidr\bar{a}$, añjana. Berberis aristata, DC. See Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #685, GJM1: 562, IGP: 141: 116 Indian beech (naktamāla) Pongamia pinnata, (L.) Pierre. See AVS: 4, 339, NK: 1, #2003: 36, 90 Indian ipecac (payasyā) Uncertain. Possibly Tylophora indica (Burm.f.) Merr. Perhaps a synonym of panacea twiner, giant potato, purple roscoea, and plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat (GVDB: 237–238). Also "curds" when not a plant: 45, 94, 221 Indian kudzu ($vid\bar{a}r\bar{i}$) $\rightarrow payasy\bar{a}$. Pueraria tuberosa (Willd.) DC. See ADPS: 510, AVS: 1, 792 f, AVS: 4, 391; not Dymock: 1, 424 f. See GJM2: 444, 451, AVS: 1, 187, but AVS: 3, 1719 = Ipmoea mauritiana, Jacq: 45, 65 Indian laburnum (śampāka) Cassia fistula, L. See ADPS: 48, AVS: 2, 11 ff,

AVS: 2, 854, IGP 215: Indian laurel (plaksa) Ficus microcarpa, L. f. See ADPS: 377: Indian madder (mañjiṣṭhā) Rubia cordifolia, L. See IGP, Chopra: 215, GVDB: 289: 41, 134 Indian mottled eel (varmimatsya) Almost certainly the mottled eel. MW: 962c noted that the varmi fish "is commonly called vāmi." The "vam fish," or "বান মাছ (bān māch)" in Bengal, is a marine and freshwater eel, *Anguilla bengalensis*. It is the most common eel in Indian inland waters and a prized food fish (Froese and Pauly 2022). However, some NIA languages identify the "vam" fish with the Indian Pike Conger, Congresox talabonides (Bleeker) (Talwar and Kacker 1984: 235, 236): 25 Indian mustard (sarṣapa) Brassica juncea, Czern. & Coss. See AVS: 1, 301, NK: 1, #378:28 Indian pennywort (mandūkaparnī) Centella asiatica (L.) Urban. See GVDB: 290, ADPS: 289-291: Indian sarsaparilla $(s\bar{a}riv\bar{a}) \rightarrow anant\bar{a}$. Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br. ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141–5, NK: 1, #1210; and black creeper, pālindī. Ichnocarpus frutescens, (L.) R.Br. or Cryptolepis buchanani, Roemer & Schultes AVS: 3, 141, 3.145, 3.203, NK: 1, #1283, 1210, ADPS: 434: 133, 134, 216 Indian snakeroot (sarpagandhā) Rauvolfia serpentina, (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. See NK: 1, #2099, ADPS: 439, GVDB: 425; cf. SS 5.5.76-78: Indian spinach (pūtīkā) Basella alba, L. See NK: 1, #318 (rubra), ADPS: 489, AVS: 1, 253, IGP 129b: indigo (nīlinī) Indigofera tinctoria, L. See

NK: 1, #1309:

Indrajao (vrksaka) \rightarrow indrayava, indrabīja,

antidysenterica Wall. GVDB: 376, 45

kalinga, and kutaja. Holarrhena

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and 84: 168
                                                leadwort (citraka) Plumbago zeylanica (or
                                                    indica?), L. See RA. 6.124, ADPS: 119,
jackfruit (panasa) Artocarpus
   heterophyllus, Lam. See NK: 1, #249,
                                                   NK: 1, #1966, 1967: 36, 85, 90, 100
   IGP 99:
                                                leadwort (p\bar{a}laka) \rightarrow citraka. Plumbago
                                                    zeylanica (indica? rosea?), L. See Rā.
jambul (jambū) Syzygium cumini, (L.)
   Skeels. See ADPS: 188, NK: 1, #967,
                                                    6.124, ADPS: 1, 119, NK: 1, #1966, 1967:
   Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 168, Wujastyk 2003a: 115
                                                leadwort (vidyutśikhā) Synonym of
                                                   agniśikhā (leadwort), q.v.:
jasmine (mālatī) Jasminium grandiflorum,
   L. See NK: 1, #1364:116
                                                liquorice (?) (klītaka) Glycyrrhiza glabra,
                                                    L.? GVDB: 123-124 discuss the many
jequirity (guñjā) Abrus precatorius, L. See
                                                    difficulties in identifying this plant: 122
   AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 168:
                                                liquorice (madhuka) see yastīmadhuka: 45,
jequirity (kālakūta) Abrus precatorius, L.?
                                                    65, 92-97, 99, 119, 132, 134
   Cf. RRS 21.14. See AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6,
                                                liquorice (yastīmadhuka) Glycyrrhiza
                                                    glabra, L. AVS: 3, 84, NK: 1, #1136,
   Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 168:
'juice-cooker' (sārapāka) unknown. See ?:
                                                    GVDB: 329 f.: 46
                                                'little bamboo' (venukā) Bambusa bambos,
(?) (karatā) Not in GVDB. Cf. perhaps
                                                    Druce?. See NK: 1, #307:
   karahāṭa (emetic nut): 123
                                                lodh tree (lodhra) Symplocos racemosa,
khesari pea (tripuța) tripuța(kalāya).
   Lathyrus sativus, L. See IGP 651, NK: 1,
                                                    Roxb. See GJM1: 597, ADPS: 279 f,
                                                    NK: 1, #2420. T. B. Singh and
   #1439:
                                                    Chunekar (GVDB: 351–352) notes that
koel (kokila) Eudynamys scolopacea. See
                                                    there are two varieties, S. racemosa,
    Woodcock 1980: 66:
kumudvatī (kumudvatī) unknown. See ?:
                                                    qualified as śāvara, and S. crataegoides
                                                    Buch.-Ham. for paṭṭikā lodhra: 36, 134
kutki (aristā) Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex
                                                lodh tree (rodhra) Symplocos racemosa,
    Benth. \rightarrow katuk\bar{a} (kutki) q.v.
                                                    Roxb. See ADPS: 279, NK: 1, #2420:
    (GVDB: 22-23):
kutki (kaṭukā) Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex
                                                lodh tree (\dot{savara}) \rightarrow lodhra. Symplocos
                                                    racemosa, Roxb. See ADPS: 279, NK: 1,
   Benth. (GVDB: 64–65): 85, 101, 219
                                                    #2420:
lac (jatu) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). See
   http://www.icar.org.in/ilri/default.htm: long pepper (māgadha) Piper longum, L.
                                                   See NK: 1, #1928; but cf. AVS: 3, 245:
lac (lākṣā) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). See
   GJM1: 445, NK: 2, #32. Watt
                                                long pepper (pippalī) Piper longum, L. See
    (Watt_{Comm}: 1053–1066) is
                                                    ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928: 90, 95,
    characteristically informative, and is
                                                    99-101, 119, 134, 168
    definite about the antiquity of lac in
                                                lotus stalk (mṛṇāla) "Leaf stalk of sacred
   India: 139
                                                    lotus" GVDB: 318: 94
lāmajja grass (lāmajj) Andropogon
                                                luffa (garāgarī) → gargaraka? Luffa
   iwarancusa, Roxb. See NK: 1, #176:
                                                    echinata, Roxb. See NK: 1, #1517:
lāmajja grass (u \dot{s} \bar{\imath} r a b h e d a) \rightarrow l \bar{a} m a j j a.
    Andropogon iwarancusa, Roxb. See
                                                luffa (kośātaka) = kosītakī, luffa:
                                                luffa (kosātakya) Luffa cylindrica, (L.) M. J.
   NK: 1, #176:
                                                    Roem. or L. acutangula, (L.) Roxb. See
leadwort (agniśikhā) Plumbago zeylanica
    (or rosea?), L. See NK: 1, #1966, 1967:
                                                    ADPS: 252, NK: 1, #1514 etc:
                                                luffa (kos\bar{\imath}tak\bar{\imath}) = kos\bar{\imath}tak\bar{\imath}. Luffa cylindrica,
    219
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- (L.) M. J. Roem. or L. acutangula, (L.) Roxb. ADPS: 252–253, NK: 1, #1514 etc. GVDB: 121: 115, 132, 219, 220 luffa gourd (kośavatī) = koṣītakī, luffa: 132 mahua (madhūka) Madhuca longifolia, (Koenig) Macbride. See AVS: 3, 362 f: 65 maidenhair fern (haṃsāhvayā) Adiantum lunaluatum Burm f. GVDB: 463: 168 Malay beechwood (śrīparṇī) → kāśmarī. Gmelina arborea Linn. GVDB: 412, 96–97: 65 mango (āmra) Mangifera indica Linn.
- GVDB: 37 : 115

 marking-nut tree (aruskara) Semecarni
- marking-nut tree (*aruṣkara*) Semecarpus anacardium L. See *bhallātaka* (marking-nut tree): 123
- marking-nut tree (*bhallātaka*) Semecarpus anacarium, L. See NK: 1, #2269, AVS: 5, 98: 90, 118, 220
- medhshingi (vijayā2) Dolichandrone falcata (DC.) The Sauśrutanighaṇṭu gives a number of synonyms for vijayā (Suvedī and Tīvārī 2000: 5.77, 10.143). But one of them, viṣāṇī (also meṣāśṛṅgī), is sometimes equated with Dolichandrone falcata (DC.) Seemann (ADPS: 518; GVDB: 373 f, a plant used as an abortifacient and fish poison (NK: #862): 123
- Midday flower (*bandhūka*) Pentapetes phoenicea, L. See NK: 1, #1836, GVDB: 268:
- migraine tree (agnimantha) Premna corymbosa, Rottl. See AVS 1927, ADPS: 21, NK: 1, #2025, AVS: 4, 348; GJM1: 523: = P. integrifolia/serratifolia, L: 132
- milk-white (kṣīraśuklā) An unidentified plant. GVDB: 126: see purple roscoea and giant potato: 45, 222
- mongoose (*nakula*) *nakula*. Urva edwardsii or the often sympatric U. auropunctatus (small Indian mongoose, usually an eater of smaller

- creatures than snakes) (BIA: ch. 5), On mongooses and snakes, see BIA: 98–99; IW: 112: 119
- monitor lizard (*godhā*) Varanus bengalensis, Schneider. See Reptiles: 58: 45, 119
- monkey jack (*lakuca*) Artocarpus lakoocha, Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham. See GJM1: 597, IGP 99, IPM 3.2338f., pace AVS: 1, 215:
- 'muddy' (kardama) unknown. See?:
- mung beans (*mudga*) Phaseolus radiatus L. GVDB: 310–311: 93, 96, 170
- mung beans (*māṣaka*) Phaseolus mungo Linn. GVDB: 308: 116
- munj grass (*nārācaka*) Saccharum bengalense, Retz.?. See NK: 1, #2184:
- myrobalan ($abhay\bar{a}$) Terminalia chebula, Retz. See ADPS: 172, NK: 1, #2451, Potter_{rev}: 214: 85, 132, 139
- myrobalans (*pathyā*) Terminalia chebula Retz. See NK: 1, #2451:
- natron (*suvarcikā*) Sodium carbonate. NK: 2, #45. Dalhaṇa identifies *suvarcikā* with svarjikṣāra 4.8.50 (Su 1938: 441): 100, 134
- neem tree (*nimba*) Azadirachta indica A. Juss. GVDB: 226: 42, 168
- nutgrass (kuruvinda) Unknown. Þalhaṇa on 5.3.15 (Su 1938: 568) glossed the term as nutgrass, but noted other opinions that it was a whetstone or a very special metallic gem. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 108) added that it could be a variety of rice, ṣaṣṭika dhānya: 138
- nutgrass (*mustaka*) Cyperus rotundus, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: 2, 296, NK: 1, #782:
- nutgrass (*mustā*) Cyperus rotundus, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: 2, 296, NK: 1, #782: 220
- oleander spurge (*snuhī*) Euphorbia neriifolia, L., or E. antiquorum, L. See ADPS: 448, AVS: 2, 388, AVS: 3, 1, NK: 1, #988, IGP 457b:

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orpiment (haritāla) Arsenii trisulphidum.
   See NK v. 2, p. 20 ff :
panacea twiner (arkaparṇī) See arkapuṣpī,
   panacea twiner:
panacea twiner (arkapuṣp\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow arkaparn\bar{\imath},
   Tylophora indica (Burm. f.) Merr.
   GVDB: 23–24. Maybe identical to
   Indian ipecac, giant potato and similar
   sweet, milky plants. See GVDB: 24, 127,
   238, 441, 443 for discussion. For
   discussion in the context of
   Holostemma creeper, see ADPS: 195
   and AVS: 3, 171. The etymology of the
   name suggests Helianthus annus Linn.,
   but this plant is native to the Americas:
   133, 218, 221
parakeet (śuka) Psittacula
   krameri/eupatria/cyanocephala. See
   Woodcock 1980: 64:
peacock (mayūra) Pavo cristatus. See
   Woodcock 1980: 39:
peas (harenu) harenu = satīna. Pisum
   sativum, L. T. B. Singh and Chunekar
   (GVDB: 419–420, 467–468) notes that
   two plants are usually meant under this
   name, but there is no agreement on the
   identity of the second : 94, 133, 134, 139
peepul tree (aśvattha) Ficus religiosa, L.
   See ADPS: 63: 141
periploca of the woods (mesaśrnga)
   Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. See
   AVS: 3, 107, NK: 1, #1173: 118
pheasant peacock (jīvajīvaka) jīvajīvaka. ?.
   See?:
plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat
   (kṣīriṇī) various milky plants, perhaps
   including Euphorbia hirta Linn.
   (asthma plant) and E. microphylla
   Heyne (Gulf sandmat) (GVDB: 127):
   218
plumed cockscomb (indīvara) Uncertain;
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possibly Celosia argentea Linn. But see

the useful discussion in GVDB: 44–45. Possibly another name for thorn apple

(*karambha*), q.v.: 223

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pointed gourd (patola) Trichosanthes
   dioica, Roxb. GVDB: 232-233: 94, 132
poison berry (brhatī) Solanum violaceum,
   Ortega. See ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329,
   AVS: 5, 151: 90, 95, 133, 134
poison-altar (?) (visavedikā) Unknown.
   Possibly, at a guess, visamustika
   (strychnine tree)? GVDB: 373 Or viṣā
   (Himalayan monkshood): 123
pomegranate (dādima) Punica granatum
   Linn. GVDB: 201–202: 65, 99, 100
pondweed (paripelavā) Normally a neuter
   noun. T. B. Singh and Chunekar
   (GVDB: 238, 264–265, 409) argued that
   plava and śaivāla are the same thing, and
   may be either Zannichellia palustris, L.,
   or Potamogeton pectinatus, L: 134
pondweed (śevāla) Zannichellia palustris
   L. See horned pondweed: 27
portia tree (pārīṣa) Thespesia populnea
   (L.) Sol. ex. Corr. See ADPS: 352:
prickly chaff-flower (apāmārga)
   Achyranthes aspera, L. See GJM1: 524 f,
   AVS: 1, 39, ADPS: 44 f, AVS: 3, 2066 f,
   Dymock: 3, 135: 41, 45, 93, 221
prickly chaff-flower (vasira) also vaśīra.
   Perhaps Achyranthes aspera, L.
   GVDB: 362 describes several possible
   identities, including sūryāvarta, prickly
   chaff-flower and markatatṛṇa. See also
   vasukavasira (GVDB: 363): 221
prickly chaff-flower (vaśira) See prickly
   chaff-flower:
prickly-leaved elephant's foot (gojihv\bar{a}) \rightarrow
   gojī. Elephantopus scaber, L. See
   AVS: 2, 357:
purging nut (dravant\bar{\imath}) \rightarrow m\bar{u}sikaparn\bar{\imath}.
   Jatropha curcas, L. See AVS: 3, 261,
   NK: 1, #1374:
purging nut (mūsikā) Jatropha curcas, L.
   See AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374: 118
purple calotropis (arka) Calotropis
   gigantea, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 52,
   AVS: 1, 341, NK: 1, #427, Potter<sub>rev</sub>: 57,
   Chopra IDG: 305–308: 36, 45, 90
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Calotropis gigantea, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 52, AVS: 1, 341, NK: 1, #427, Potter_{rev}: 63: purple roscoea (ksīrakākolī) GVDB: 89 notes that many physicians use Roscoea procera Wall. in this context. But the identification is uncertain. Possibly connected to milk-white or giant potato: 93, 218, 220 racket-tailed drongo (bhṛṅgarāja) Dicrurus paradiseus. See Woodcock 1980: 123: radish (mūlaka) Raphanus sativus, L. See NK: 1, #2098: 97, 98 rajmahal hemp $(morata) \rightarrow m\bar{u}rv\bar{\iota}$, Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Wight et Arn. Good discussion at GVDB: 314–316, 324: 132 rajmahal hemp $(m\bar{u}rv\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow morata$, Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Wight et Arn. Good discussion at GVDB: 314–316, 324: rattan (vetra) Calamus rotang, L. See AVS: 1, 330, NK: 1, #413: red chalk (gairika) gairika: 134 red gourd (bimbī) Coccinia indica, W. & A. See PVS 1994.4.715; NK: 1, #534:115 ribbed gourd (karkotaka) Luffa acutangula, (L.) Roxb.? (Mormodica cochinchinensis, Spreng.? Cf. Luffa tuberosa). See AVS: 3, 347 (NK: 1, #1640 1643; NK: 1, #1520): rice grains (tandula) Oriza sativa, Linn. Same as unhusked rice (*śāli*) GVDB: 174; or just "grains": 28 rice-grain chaff (śālitandulakāndana) See chaff: 28 rock salt (saindhava) See NK: 2, M#48, Watt_{Comm}: 963–971: 28, 65, 100 rosha grass (dhyāmaka) Cymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) Wats. See AVS: 2, 285, NK: 1, #177: 134 sacred grass (a) Desmostachya bipinnata, Stapf. See AVS: 2, 326, Kew: sacred lotus (kamala) Nelumbo nucifera

purple calotropis (khadyotaka) \rightarrow arka?

Gaertn. GVDB: 73-74: 219 sacred lotus (padma) Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn. See NK: 1, #1698: 27, 94, 116 sacred lotus (prapundarīka) Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn. See Dutt 110, NK: 1, #1698: sage-leaved alangium (ankolla) Alangium salvifolium (Linn. f.) Wang. GVDB: 5-6: 115 sage-leaved alangium (ankota) Alangium salvifolium, (L. f.) Wang. See AVS: 1, 77; cf. NK: 1, #88: sal tree (śāla) Shorea robusta, Gaertn.f. See AVS: 5, 124: sandalwood (candana) Santalum album, L. See ADPS: 111, NK: 1, #2217: 94, 96, 134 sappan wood (patanga) Caesalpinia sappan, L. See AVS: 1, 323, AVS: 2, 847 f: sappanwood (pattānga) Also pattanga. Caesalpinia sappan, L. AVS: 1, 323, K&B: 2,847 f, GVDB: 234:46 scaly, red-streaked fish (cilicima) An unidentified fish that is absolutely not to be eaten with milk. Described in Bhela (1.12.7), Caraka (1.26.83) and Suśruta (1.20.8, 13). Circular, red streaks, round eyes and prominent scales, and "normally goes on land.": scarlet mallow (bandhujīva) Pentapetes phoenicea, L. NK: #1836, GVDB: 268: 117 scented pavonia (bālaka) Pavonia odorata, Willd. See ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822: scented pavonia (toya) \rightarrow bālaka? Pavonia odorata, Willd. ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822: scutch grass (*dūrvā*) Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers. (GVDB: 205): 217 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.): 95, 132

sesame (tila) Sesamum indicum L. sugar cane (iksu) Saccharum officinarum, Linn. NK: #2182: 119 GVDB: 183: sesame oil (taila) Sesamum indicum L. sunflower $(s\bar{u}ryavall\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow \bar{a}dityavall\bar{\iota}$, GVDB: 183: 45 sūryamukhī, Helianthus annūs Linn. sheep (urabhra) Ovis orientalis, Gmelin?. GVDB: 35, 443: 132 See BIA 249: swan (hamsa) hamsa. ?. See ?: silk-cotton tree (śālmalī) Bombax sweet flag (vacā) Acorus calamus Linn. See malabarica. See Issar: 152: GVDB: 352-355: 93, 100 siris (śirīṣa) Albizia lebbeck, Benth. See sweet melon (ervāruka) Cucumis melo, L. AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91: 132 See AVS: 2, 227; AVS: 2, 1140-3, IGP siris seeds (śirīṣamāṣaka) Albizia lebbeck, 325–6, NK: 1, #729 (C. momordica): Benth. See AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91: 115 sweet plants (madhuravarga) The sweet small-flowered crape myrtle (*sidhraka*) plants are enumerated at Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb. See Suśrutasaṃhitā 1.42.11. See also GVDB: 432: 138 GVDB: 127: 45 'snake mallow' ($mah\bar{a}bal\bar{a}$) \rightarrow sahadevā. sweet-scented oleander (aśvamāra) Nerium Sida spinosa, L. See NK: 1, #2301, oleander, L. See ADPS: 223, NK: 1, ADPS: 74, Index Kewensis: #1709: 'snake-killer' (sarpaghāti) unknown. See ?: sweet-scented oleander (aśvamāraka) snakeroot ($sugandh\bar{a}$) $\rightarrow sarpagandh\bar{a}$ Nerium oleander, L. See ADPS: 223, Rauvolfia serpentina Benth. ex. Kurz. NK: 1, #1709: 122 See sarpagandhā. But may be teak (śāka) Tectona grandis, L.f. See Aristolochia indica Linn. Has been AVS: 5, 245, (MW: 1061): identified with nākulī, or gandhanākulī. Tellicherry bark (kutaja) Holarrhena See (GVDB: 219, 436): 122 pubescens Wall. ex G.Don, with soda crystals (*suvarjikā*) Sodium Wrightia tinctoria and W. arborea carbonate. See NK: 2, #45: considered GVDB: 101-102, spikenard (jatāmāmsī) Nardostachys ADPS: 267-270: 90, 216 jatamansi DC GVDB: 163, etc: thorn apple (karambha) Datura metel, L. spikenard (*māmsī*) Nardostachys See GVDB: 76 for useful discussion. grandiflora, DC. See NK: 1, #1691: 134 Also, AVS: 2, 305 (cf. spikenard (nalada) \rightarrow māmsī. Abhidhānamañjarī), NK: 1, #796 ff. Nardostachys grandiflora, DC. See Potter_{rev}: 292 f, ADPS: 132. Possibly the NK: 1, #1691: 113 same plant as plumed cockscomb spiny bitter cucumber (*karkāruka*) (indīvara) (GVDB: 76, 44–45): 123, Momordica cochinchinensis (Lour.) 214, 221 Spreng., (Thunb.) Cogn. three heating spices (tryūṣaṇa) śunthī SeeAVS: 2, 1135, IGP 754 (or Beninkasa (Dried ginger) Zingiber officinale, hispida?AVS: 2, 1127; cf. AVS: 1, 261): Roscoe. ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, strychnine tree (visamustika) Strychnos AVS: 5, 435, IGP 1232, pippalī (long nux vomica Linn. GVDB: 373: 221 pepper) Piper longum, L.ADPS: 374, sugar (sitā) Dalhana makes this equation NK: 1, #1928, and marica (black pepper) Piper nigrum, L.ADPS: 294, at 1.37.25 (Su 1938: 162): 134 sugar (śarkara) Saccharum officinarum, NK: 1, #1929: 133 Linn. NK: #2182: 119 three-leaf soapberry (aristaka) Sapindus

trifoliatus L. (GVDB: 22): Clerodendrum serratum, L. See AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87: three-leaved caper (varuna) Crataeva magna (Lour.) DC. See AVS: 2, 202; cf. verbena (phañjī) Clerodendrum serratum, NK: 1, #696: 118 L. See AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87: 117 'Virāṭa's plant' (vairāṭaka) unknown. See ?: top layer of fermented liquor (surāmaṇḍa) K&B: 2, 502, NK: 2, appendix VI, #49, watered buttermilk (udaśvit) MW: 183: 115 McHugh 2021: 39: 43, 44 watermelon (kālindaka) Citrullus lanatus tree cotton (*kārpāsa*) G. arboreum L. (Thumnb.) Matsum & Nak. See IGP ADPS: 231. Pace the identifications of 257, NK: 1, #596, AVS: 2, 1149: T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 92, weaver's beam tree (muskaka) Schrebera 247), since G. barbadense L. is native to swietenioides, Roxb. See AVS: 5, 88, South America and G. herbaceum L. Lord, NK: 1, #2246: 90, 138 which is native to Africa: 42, 224 'web-milk' (jālakṣīri) unknown. See ?: tree cotton (picu) See tree cotton (kārpāsa): wheat (godhūma) Triticum vulgare, L. See 44, 46 HK: 744: turmeric (gaurī) Curcuma longa, L. See white babool (arimeda) Acacia ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750: 94 leucophloea, (Roxb.) Willd. See turmeric (haridrā) Curcuma longa Linn. AVS: 1, 23: 36 GVDB: 465: 95, 133, 139 white calotropis (alarka) Calotropis turmeric (rajanī) Curcuma longa, L. procera, (Ait.) R. Br. See NK: 1, #428, ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750: Chopra: 46b, Chopra IDG: 305-308: 45 28, 134 white clitoria ($Xsit\bar{a}$) \rightarrow śvetā? Clitoria turpeth $(trivrt) \rightarrow trvrt\bar{a}$. Operculina ternatea, L. See AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso = #621: Ipmoea turpethum R. Br. GVDB: 197.: white clitoria $(giry\bar{a}hv\bar{a}) \rightarrow \acute{s}vet\bar{a}$. Clitoria ternatea, L. See AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, 88, 119, 170, 214 two kinds of salt (vasukavasira) See the #621: discussion by T. B. Singh and Chunekar white clitoria ($\acute{s}vet\bar{a}$) $\rightarrow giry\bar{a}hv\bar{a}$. Clitoria (GVDB: 362-363), who note that when ternatea, L. See AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, vasuka is mentioned together with #621:116 vasira, two varieties of salt are often white cutch tree (somavalka) Acacia meant (see vasukavasirā): 65 polyacantha, Willd. See AVS: 1, 30, IGP unhusked rice (śāli) Oriza sativa, Linn. 7, GJM1: 602, AVS: 2, 935; pace NK: 1, GVDB: 395-396: 28, 222 #1038:117,138 various kinds of honey (madhuvarga) white dammer tree (sarja) Vateria indica, Suśrutasaṃhitā's eight categories of L. See NK: 1, #2571, AVS: 5, 349 f, honey. See Suśrutasamhitā 1.45.132 and AVS: 1, 292 f, Chopra: 253a: 36 Dutt: 278-279: white siris (kinihī) Albizia procera, (Roxb.) velvet-leaf (pāṭhā) Cissampelos pariera, L. Benth. See GVDB 98, NK: 1, #93: 133 See ADPS: 366, NK: 1, #592, GJM1: 573, white teak $(k\bar{a} \pm mar\bar{\iota}) \rightarrow madhuparn\bar{\iota}$. AVS: 1, 95; cf. AVS: 2, 277: 36, 85, Gmelina arborea, Roxb. See GJM1: 543, Trees: 51, ADPS: 240: 94, 96 100, 132 velvet-mite (indragopa) Kerria lacca white water-lily (kumuda) Nymphaea alba, (Kerr.). Lienhard 1978: 114 Linn. GVDB: 105: 27 verbena (*bhārngī*) \rightarrow phañjī. wild asparagus ($bahuputr\bar{a}$) \rightarrow nandana?

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Asparagus racemosus, Willd. See
                                                89, 95
   further wild asparagus (śatāvarī): 117
                                             wolfsbane (vatsanābha) Aconitum
wild asparagus (śatāvarī) Asparagus
                                                napellus, L. See AVS: 1, 47, NK: 1, #42,
   racemosus, Willd. See ADPS: 441,
                                                Potter_{rev}: 4 f. Or Aconitum
   AVS: 1, 218, NK: 1, #264, IGP: 103,
                                                chasmanthum Stapf ex Holmes,
   AVS: 4, 249 ff, Dymock: 3, 482 ff:
                                                GVDB: 357: 213
   92-94, 96, 170, 225
                                             wood apple (kapittha) Limonia acidissima,
wild celery (agnika) \rightarrow may be bhall\bar{a}taka,
                                                L. See AVS: 3, 327, NK: 1, #1021: 95,
   lāngalī, ajamodā, moraṭa, or agnimantha,
                                                116, 118
   GVDB: 4. Uncertain: 132
                                             woodrose (mūṣikakarṇī) Jatopha curcas, L.
wild celery (ajamodā) Apium graveolens,
                                                AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374. GVDB: 317;
   L.: 132
                                                ADPS: 23–25 discuss this issue well:
wild chinchona (kādamba) Anthocephalus
                                                116, 117
   cadamba, Miq. See NK: 1, #204:
                                             woodworm (ghuṇa) See note to
wild mustard (saurīyaka) Cleome viscosa,
                                                Atharvaveda 4.16:
   L.? (cf. Rā.4.144). See AVS: 2, 116,
   NK: 1, #615:
                                             yellow-berried nightshade (kṣudrā)
Withania (aśvagandhā) Withania somnifera
                                                Solanum virginianum, L. See
   (L.) Dunal. See AVS: 5, 409 f,
                                                ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 164:
   Dymock: 2, 566 f., Chevallier 150: 45,
                                                133, 134
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abīja (seedless): 64	low volume (kṣīṇa): 63
afflicted (upasṛṣṭa): 64	lumps (granthi): 63
ārtava (seasonal blood): 64	1 0 , 5
asādhya (incurable): 64	māruta (wind): 64
āsthāpanā (tisane): 65	
, , , ,	pathology (doṣa): 64
basti (instillation): 64	pūtipūya (foul-smelling pus): 64
blood (śoṇita): 63f	pūtipūya (stinking pus): 63
blood (rakta): 64	
	rakta (blood): 64
caustic (<i>kṣāra</i>): 65	retas (semen): 63
curable (<i>sādhya</i>): 64	sādhya (curable): 64
1	sannipāta (humoral colligation): 64
decomposition (kuṇapa): 63f	seasonal blood (<i>ārtava</i>): 64
doṣa (pathology): 64	seedless $(ab\bar{\imath}ja)$: 64
foul amalling mus (mūtimūus), 64	semen (retas): 63
foul-smelling pus (<i>pūtipūya</i>): 64	smell of decomposition (<i>kuṇapa</i>): 62
granthi (lumps): 63	śoṇita (blood): 63f
grania (ranips). 05	sperm (<i>śukra</i>): 63
humoral colligation (sannipāta): 64	stinking pus (pūtipūya): 63
8	śukra (sperm): 63
incurable (<i>asādhya</i>): 64	sukiu (speiiit). 03
instillation (basti): 64	tisane (āsthāpana): 65
	treatment ($kriy\bar{a}$): 64
kriyā (treatment): 64	(<i>y</i>): •+
kṣāra (caustic): 65	upasṛṣṭa (afflicted): 64
kṣīṇa (low volume): 63	urethral instillation (uttarabasti): 64
киṇapa (decomposition): 63	uttarabasti (urethral instillation): 64
киṇapa (smell of decomposition): 64	, ,
киṇapa (decomposition): 64	wind (<i>māruta</i>): 64

Todo list

Can't be "sedation"	37
JG could you provide a standard citation reference for this inform-	
ation?	63
find out about uttarabasti	64
passage in N	66
This is a change we should make in the edition	85
You need not give all the grammatical details about śrotādi. As-	
sume you are talking to knowledgeable Sanskrit scholars	86
Perhaps kalka here could also mean the Terminalia Bellerica (विभीतक).	88
Euphorbia Antiquorum (Antique spurge)	90
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	93
The provisional edition should be modified accordingly	95
There, Dalhana comments that deliberation on avapīḍa had been	
done earlier when it was mentioned. Find that description to	
know more details.	97
Search for the section where the treatment of <i>ākṣepaka</i> is described.	98
Make the first letter of sentence capital	98
?	•
?	•
?	
(?)	
Cf. Arthaśāstra 1.21.8	
I'm still unhappy about this verse	115
Mention this in the introduction as an example of the scribe know-	
	115
fn about sadyas+	115

Bear's bile instead of deer's bile	116
punarṇṇavā in the N & K MSS	117
	117
_ 1	118
Medical difference from Sharma	118
example where the vulgate clarifies that these should be used sep-	
arately; appears to be a gloss inserted into the vulgate text	118
The two uses of prāpta are hard to translate. prāptā $h \rightarrow k$ ṣipram is	
an example of the vulgate banalizing the Sanskrit text to make	
sense of a difficult passage	118
$\sqrt{\text{vyadh not }\sqrt{\text{vedh (also elsewhere and for the ears)}}}$, causative	
optative	118
	128
	128
	135
	139
material corresponds to SS.1.45.205ab, where it describes how al-	
cohol affects the body.	141
Or "There are 20 phanins and 6 mandalins. 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?	
grammar	-
ri- ṛ-?	•
varṇa means "colour" elsewhere?	151
where is cutting with a knife related to removing bile or phlegm	
maṣī burned charcoal. Find refs	
find ref	_
Check out these refs	_
meaning of kalpa	
or a dual?	
Footnote here about who is speaking to whom	
a kind of asthma?	
Not happy with the last part	
connecting with the previous pāda?	
(atyartha? excessive?)	
fordvādaśādikaḥ)? not clear to me, is it dvādaśādhikaḥ?	
(any better medical terms for them?)	150

(since the word lagha is not clear to me) $\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots 151$
(Not too happy with it.)
(not sure about it)
(Not in vulgate)
(I am looking for a better translation)
(I'd need to rework on it)
(I'd need to rework on it and think about the sequencing of the
number)
(āmadoṣa? Not too sure)
(2nd hemistich is incomplete)
(not too sure about the meaning of vyapada)
not so sure about sodāvarte
not so sure about it, MW mentions others like Cordia Myxa and
Alangium hexapetalum
not sure about it
(sāmāhāya- any better word?)
Not so happy with this translation
(Not happy with it)
(the second hemistich is incomplete)
can śṛta mean here boiled milk? Not happy with the last part 155
the rest of the text is unclear to me
(not so sure about it). [ghṛtābhyaṅgonavasthāsu should it be like
ghṛtābhyaṅgo 'navasthāsu?, svedā lepaḥ ghṛtābhyaṅgonavas-
thāsu ca yojayet] (Not so happy with the translation) 156
See also Ḍalhaṇa at 1.1.1 (Su 1938: 1)
See chapter 40 of Sūtrasthāna
vasā / medas / majjan
Does bhūtādi a compound or it means ahaṅkāra or ego? 171