Draft Translation of the Nepalese Text of the Suśrutasaṃhitā

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Part 5. Kalpasthāna

Kalpasthāna: Introduction

The *Kalpasthāna* of the *Compendium of Suśruta* is one of the most important treatises on toxicology surviving from the ancient world.[396] Other treatises, such as the *θηριακά* (*On Beasts*) and *Ἀλεξίφαρμακα* (*Antidotes*) of Nicander of Colophon (fl. second century BCE) or the *Περὶ τῶν ἰοβολῶν θηρίων καὶ δηλητηρίων φαρμάκων* (*On Venomous Beasts and Poisonous Drugs*) by Aelius Promotus (fl. ca. first century BCE– first century CE) do not approach the *Kalpasthāna* in length, taxonomic detail or organization.[397]

The Sequence of Chapters

The Nepalese version of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* reverses the sequence of chapters six and seven (see Table 2). This difference in sequence does not have an immediately obvious significance, but it appears to be the most original known sequence of chapters, since it was already known to Jejjaṭa.[398]

396 Liu (2021) provides a valuable overview of poison treatises in the ancient world, inexplicably omitting mention of the *Kalpasthāna*.

397 On Nicander, see Gow and Scholfield 1953 and the facsimile of MS Paris BNF Greek suppl. 247 published by Touwaide et al. (1997). On Aelius Promotus, see W. Smith 1870: 29; Gostomiris 1897: 363–368; Ihm 1995.

398 See note 661 below.

Table 2: Chapters of the *Kalpasthāna*.

Chapter title	*Nepalese*	*vulgate*
Annapānarakṣākalpa	1	1
Sthāvaraviṣavijñāna	2	2
Jaṅgamaviṣavijñāna	3	3
Sarppadaṣṭavijñāna	4	4
Sarppadaṣṭacikitsita	5	5
Mūṣikākalpa	6	7
Dundubhisvana	7	6
Kīṭakalpa	8	8

The Spread of Indian Toxicological Lore to Medieval Islamic Authors

The *Kalpasthāna*'s diffusion

From the late eighth century onwards, the *Kalpasthāna*, or parts of it, began to circulate beyond the Indian subcontinent and to influence medical literature in early Persia, Tibet and Cambodia.

In the late eighth century, the *Kalpasthāna*, as part of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, was translated into Persian and Arabic at the Abbasid court of Baghdad by an Indian physician who is often known by the name Mankah.[399] The principle source of information about this translation is the *ʿUyūn al-anbāʾ fī ṭabaqāt al-aṭibbā* of Ibn Abī Uṣaybiʿah (ca. 1201–1270).[400] Ibn Abī Uṣaybiʿah mentioned that al-Rāzī used the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, among other Indian works, and that it had been translated into Arabic at the orders of the Barmakid Yaḥyā ibn Khālid.[401] The *Suśrutasaṃhitā* passages used by al-Rāzī

399 On the name and its variants, see HIML: IB, 202, notes 2, 3. For an account of this translation process see the account of Kahl (2015: 14–18) and especially his useful reconstruction of likely historical events (16–17).

400 On Ibn ʿAbī Uṣaybʿiah, see Hilloowala 2019. This author based his information on the earlier authors Abū Ḥafṣ al-Kirmānī (fl. ca. 800) and on an-Nadīm (d. 990). Al-Kirmānī's treatise is unfortunately lost to history and known only through citations in other authors (see Bosworth 1994; van Bladel 2011).

401 Savage-Smith et al. 2019: 3.2, 987. Ibn Abī Uṣaybiʿah said the work consisted of ten

have been identified and printed in parallel with the Arabic translation by Kahl.[402]

Ibn Abī Uṣaybiᶜah gave a detailed description of the translation in Baghdad of a work that was almost certainly the *Kalpasthāna*:

> Shānāq was the author of several books, notably: 1. On poisons, in five parts. Mankah al-Hindī translated it from Sanskrit into Persian, and a man by the name of Abū Ḥātim al-Balkhī was assigned the task of transcribing it in Persian writing; he then expounded upon it to Yaḥyā ibn Khālid ibn Barmak. The work was subsequently translated [into Arabic] for the caliph al-Maᵓmūn by his client, al-ᶜAbbās ibn Saᶜīd al-Jawharī. The latter was also assigned the task of reading it aloud to al-Ma'mūn.[403]

There are several interesting features of this account, some of which have been discussed elsewhere.[404] As the pioneering work of Strauss showed, the *Poison Book* of "Shanaq" contained material directly translated from the first chapter of the *Kalpasthāna*.[405] The reception of these materials from the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* under the name "Shanaq" remains a historical puzzle.[406]

chapters, which does not match the six books of the known *Suśrutasaṃhitā*. He listed separately a work on poisonous snakes that could have been the *Kalpasthāna* (*ibid*, 989). On the transmission of Sanskrit medical knowledge to Baghdad through the influence of the Barmakids, see van Bladel 2011; Shefer-Mossensohn and Hershkovitz 2013; Kahl 2015; Wujastyk 2016*a*.

402 Kahl 2015: 76–82. Unfortunately, Kahl (p. 14) accepted the impossible dating of a medical author Suśruta to the sixth century BCE, in spite of citing Meulenbeld, *HIML*, amongst his references. However, his remarks dating the redaction of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* to the period third-sixth century CE are not incorrect.

403 Savage-Smith et al. 2019: 3.2, 990.

404 E.g., in the notes to the translation of Savage-Smith et al., in HIML: IA, 352 and elsewhere. It has not been remarked before that the interpreter Abū Ḥātim al-Balkhī was from Balkh, the original home of the Buddhist Barmakid family.

405 The passages cited by Strauss (1934: 14–19) include quite literal translations of *Kalpasthāna* 1.37, 1.40, 1.42, 1.29–34cd, 1.47, 1.51cd–52, 1.69, and the famous characterization of a poisoner at 1.19cd–23 (see above, p. **??**). The translator of this Arabic work may only have been aware of chapter 1 of the *Kalpasthāna*.

406 Most scholars agree that this is a Perso-Arabic reception of the Sanskrit name Cāṇakya, but that name was associated not with the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, but with the *Arthaśāstra* during or after the time of the Gupta empire (Olivelle 2013: 33–36). The suggestion that it may be "Śaunaka" is not supportable HIML: 1A, 150–152.

Several other Islamic authors knew and cited the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.[407]

The *Suśrutasaṃhitā* was also a formative source for later Arabic works on toxicology. One of the earliest mentions of Shanaq is made in ibn Wahshiya's *Book on Poisons* (ca. 950). He refers to Shanaq's book as great and important. This statement is attested to by the fact that much of Shanaq's work was used by ibn Wahshiya.[408]

The author Suśruta was also cited as a famous authority in Tibetan lexicographical literature of the early ninth century.[409]

Shortly after this time, inscriptional evidence by King Yaśovarman I (r. 889–910) shows that the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* was known in Cambodia.[410]

407 Listed with references in HIML: 1A, 352.
408 Levey 1966: 6.
409 HIML: IA, 352.
410 *Idem*.

Kalpasthāna 8: Poisonous insects

Introduction

This is the last chapter of the *Kalpasthāna*. Since the chapter-colophons of the Nepalese manuscripts of the whole *Suśrutasaṃhitā* commonly end with the statement, "here ends the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* together with the *Uttaratantra*," we can presume that an older version of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, sans *Uttaratantra*, ended with the present chapter. Added to this, the beginning of the next section of the work, the *Uttaratantra*, reads,

> It being declared in the preceding 120 chapters, from here on, in the latter section, I shall explain the meanings in detail, fully.[740] Now, I shall explain the treatise called "the latter" where diseases in their diversity are fully revealed.

It is often the case with evolving works that new chapters are added at the start or, especially, at the end of a work. This has been true since the *Ṛgveda*. The *Kalpasthāna* has a different character from the rest of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, for example eschewing theoretical considerations in many situations. It may therefore itself have once been an addition to an even earlier medical work consisting of four main divisions.

Insect names

It is more than usually difficult to equate the Sanskrit names of insects with contemporary creatures. In fact, it is mostly impossible. This is partly, at least, because historical entomology is non-existent as a discipline. Furthermore, entomology as a science in South Asia is dramatically

740 Note that this is not the reading of the vulgate, which says that the *Uttaratantra* will explain everything that was *not* completely explained before.

undeveloped when compared, for example, with botany.[741] There are few general surveys of insects in India and virtually none that record historical names or literary references. In the twelfth century, Ḍalhaṇa made the following remark about the commentators who lived before his time:

> These different types of insects are not described by commentators like Suvīra, Nandin,Varāha, Jejjjaṭa and Gayadāsa, so they have to be identified from the people of different localities.[742]

Thus, even pre-modern Sanskrit authors were not expert regarding the identities of the insects discussed in the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*.[743]

In general the names listed in passages 5–14 are the least recognizable. Most seem never to appear elsewhere in Sanskrit literature or even elsewhere in the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*. The names mentioned from passages 25 onwards are mostly recognizable and do appear elsewhere Sanskrit literature.[744] This chapter therefore gives the appearance of having two distinct parts. First, there is a taxonomy arranged according to humoral characteristics, containing otherwise unknown insect names. Second follows a concatenated treatise with more recognizable ordinary-language nomenclature coupled with creature-by-creature nosology and therapy.

Literature

A brief survey of this chapter's contents and a detailed assessment of the existing research on it to 2002 was provided by Meulenbeld.[745]

The early history of entomology in India was fragmented until the study of Maxwell-Lefroy (1909) who provided a comprehensive and well illustrated reference compendium. Dover (1922) gave an overview of the early years of the field, though he admitted that, "I have not the linguistic attainments to discuss the mention of various insects in ancient Sanskrit

741 Desmond (1992) devoted a book of 368 pages to the early history of Indian botany; Dover (1922: 338–345) described the history of Indian entomology in seven pages.

742 Ḍalhaṇa on 5.8.4 (Su 1938: 586): एते कीटकभेदा नानादेशीयलोकादवगन्तव्याः, यतः सुवीरनन्दिवराहजेज्जटगयदासादिभिः टीकाकारैर्न व्याख्याताः. (Varāha is called Vārāha by Ḍalhaṇa on 2.13.3 (Su 1938: 318).) Cf. Meulenbeld (HIML: IA, 387–388) on Suvīra and *mutatis mutandis* on the other commentators

743 MW includes 191 insect names, almost none of which are identified.

744 E.g., T. R. Mitra 2005.

745 HIML: IA, 296–299.

works." Entomological studies focussed on south India include those of Baingrigge Fletcher (1914) and Ramakrishna Ayyar (1963). Meulenbeld (HIML: IB, 402) provided short bibliographies on Indian scorpions (note 214) and on spiders (note 222). Some insects were included by Ball (1888) in his study of the Indian flora and fauna known to classical Greek authors. Kaur and L. Singh (2018) provided a unique but very brief historical sketch of some arthropod references in Sanskrit literature.

Translation

1 And now I shall explain the procedure (*kalpa*) about insects.

Taxonomy of insects

3 Insects originate from snakes' semen, feces, urine, the rot of corpses, and eggs.[746] Their characters are traditionally divided into three: wind, fire, and water.

4 Yet others hold the opinion that they are connected with the characters of all of the humours. And those insects are also very fierce and all of them are divided into four groups.[747]

Wind

5–6
1. Tick-navel,
2. Beaked,
3. Horned, and
4. Hundred-kulimbhakas,
5. Cricket,
6. Fiery,
7. Little-voice,
8. Vicitiṅgas, and
9. Lentil insects.
10. Revolver, and
11. Sheep-insect,
12. Myna-face, and
13. Legume-insect,
14. Hundred-creeper,
15. Stripy,
16. Spotted,
17. Speckle-head.[748]

7cd–8ab These eighteen insects, being of airy character, irritate the wind. The diseases of people bitten by one of these are caused by wind.

Fire

8cd–11ab

746 P. V. Sharma (1999–2001: 3, 78) omitted "snakes' " making it sound as if insects are just born of any semen, etc.

747 The insects named in the following lists are all unidentifiable at the present time. The English translations are based mostly on the etymologies of the Sanskrit names. Future ethno-linguistic studies of insect-names in South Asia may solve some cases.

748 The list is deficient in the Nepalese version. The vulgate text has another half-verse here listing two more names, शतबाहु "hundred-arm" and रक्तराजि "red-stripe." It does not include the Nepalese version's अल्पवाच "little voice."

1. Pitcher-like,
2. Shining-like-grain,
3. Celestial, and
4. Warding off,
5. Leaf-scorpion,
6. Noseless,
7. Devout,
8. Droplet,
9. Bee,
10. Outsider.
11. Picciṭās,
12. Pot-turd,
13. Maggot,
14. Enemy-liquor,
15. Lotus-insect,
16. Drummer,
17. Mosquito,
18. Centipede,
19. Five-venom,
20. Cook-fish insect,
21. Black-beak,
22. She-ass insect.

These are the insects, as well as the

23. Worm-dish,

and the other one that is known as the

24. Slimy.

11cd–12ab These are the twenty-four insects that have the character of fire. The diseases of people bitten by one of these are caused by bile.

Phlegm

12–15ab
1. Vaiśvambhara,
2. Pañcaśukla,
3. Pañcakṛṣṇa,
4. Kokila-insect,
5. Śairyaka-insect,
6. Pravalāka,
7. Bhaṭābha,
8. Kiṭibha,
9. Aṭakī,
10. Sucīmukha,
11. Kṛṣṇagodhā,
12. Kuṣṭa-insect,
13. Kaṣāyavāsika,

These are the thirteen watery (*saumya*) insects that irritate the phlegm. The diseases of people bitten by one of these are caused by phlegm.

All three humours

15cd-17ab
1. Tuṅgīnāsa,
2. Valabhika,
3. Tolaka,
4. Nāhana,
5. Koṇṭāgīrī,
6. Krimikara,
7. Maṇḍalapuṣpaka,
8. Tuṇḍavakra,
9. Sarṣapaka,
10. Spoṭaka,
11. Śambuka,
12. Fiery insect,

These are the twelve terrible ones that are born of all three humours.

Symptoms

17cd, 20–24 For someone bitten by one of these, the information about the stages of toxic shock (*vega*) is the same as with snakes.[749]
The following are found in the area of a bite, or in a body permeated (*ākula*) with poison: an eruption of blisters, swelling, lumps and circles, ringworm (*dardru*),[750] small ear-like growths (*karṇikā*), spreading rashes (*visarpa*), and dark, rough patches of skin (*kiṭibha*).[751]

Taxonomy according to symptoms and prognosis

25–27 xx
28 iguana
29 [752]
30–41 xx

Therapies

42–56abcd xx

Taxonomy of scorpions

56ef–66 xx

749 Two verses appear at this point in the vulgate that are not in the Nepalese version. They introduce a categorization of insect poisons into severe versus mild, a scheme that the Nepalese version does not reference.

750 More usually दद्रु, a skin disease like कुष्ठ, i.e., leprosy or vitiligo, caused by an excess of bile and phlegm (*Mahākośa*: 390), although the form दर्द्रु is mentioned in the *Uṇādisūtra* commentary by Śvetavanavāsin (fl. tenth to fifteenth century), "दर्द्रूः कुष्ठभेदः" (I.88). Translated here as "ringworm" because that is prominent amongst the NIA usages of the lexeme and derivatives (CDIAL: 1, #6142).

751 These symptoms are the same as those listed at 5.7.8 (Su 1938: 582) as being caused by rat poisoning, and similar to the list at 1.11.7 (Su 1938: 46). See footnote 684, p. 201.

752 See n. 238, p. 90.

Figure 4: Husain, Shaykh, Shaykh Ali and Shaykh Hatim, "Asavari Ragini: Cropped Image of Scorpions" (Husain et al. 1591). Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.

Therapies for scorpion-sting

67–74 xx

Symptoms of spider poisoning

75–89 xx

Origin story for spiders

90–93 xx

Taxonomy of spiders

94–100ab xx

Specific symptoms and treatment for spider poisoning

100cd–120 XX

Untreatable spider poisons

121–127 xx

Curable and incurable

128–129 xx

Therapies for spider poisoning

130–134 xx

General therapies for poisoning

135–139 xx

End of the Kalpasthāna

140–143 xx

Part 6. Uttaratantra

Editions and Abbreviations

Ah 1939 — Kuṃṭe, Aṇṇā Moreśvara, Navare, Kṛṣṇaśāstrī, and Parādkar, Hariśāstrī (1939) (eds.), *श्रीमद्वाग्भटविरचितम् अष्टाङ्गहृदयम्, श्रीमदरुणदत्तविरचितया सर्वाङ्गसुन्दराख्यया व्याख्यया, हेमाद्रिप्रणीतया आयुर्वेदरसायनाह्वया टीकया च समुल्लसितम्* = *The Astāngahṛidaya* (6th edn., Muṃbayyām: Nirṇayasāgara Press), ARK: https://n2t.net/ark:/13960/t3tt6967d.

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Abbreviations

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Flora

aconite leaf (?) (*viṣapatrikā*) Unknown. Cf. perhaps, Indian aconite (*viṣā*) (but that is feminine). Cf. GVDB: 373, "unidentified" : 151

agarwood (*aguru*) Aquilaria malaccensis Lam., GVDB: 3 : 108, 109, 212

'alas, alas' (?) (*hālāhala*) unknown. See Cf. *Soḍhalanighantu* p.43 (sub *bola*) = *stomaka* = Indian aconite (*vatsanābha*) : 152, 154

Alexandrian laurel (*punnāga*) Calophyllum inophyllum, L. See AVS: 1, 338, NK: 1, #425 : 193, 212

amaranth (*taṇḍulīya*) see amaranth (*taṇḍulīyaka*) : 194

amaranth (*taṇḍulīyaka*) Amaranthus spinosus L. See GVDB: 174, Dutt: 321, NK: 1, #144, Potter$_{rev}$: 15. Cf. AVS: 1, 121. Amaranth (etym. amṛta!) is a large family, many originally endemic to S. America. A. hypochondriacus L. is sometimes identified with *taṇḍulīyaka*, but A. spinosus L. is better known and attested in S. Asia in the first millennium BCE (Saraswat 1991) : 143, 201, 205, 210, 337

Arabian jasmin (*tṛṇaśūnya*) see Arabian jasmine (*mallikā*), GVDB: 190 MW: 453 says Jasminium sambac. GVDB: 190 also suggest screwpine (*ketaka*) : 337

Arabian jasmine (*mallikā*) Jasminum sambac (L.) Aiton, GVDB: 300 : 337

Arabian jasmine (*tṛṇaśūlya*) probably an alternative pronunciation for Arabian jasmin (*tṛṇaśūnya*), GVDB: 190 : 212

arjun (*arjuna*) Terminalia arjuna, Bedd. See HK: 738 : 50, 86, 209

Asoka tree (*aśoka*) Saraca indica Linn., GVDB: 26 : 109, 111, 194, 212, 226, 353

atis root (*śṛṅgīviṣa*) Aconitum heterophyllum, Wall. ex Royle. See AVS: 1, 42, NK: 1, #39 : 152, 154

axlewood (*dhava*) Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill & Perr. See AVS: 1, 163 f, Chopra: 20 : 50, 85, 164, 209, 212

bamboo leaves (*veṇupatrikā*) Bambusa bambos, Druce. See NK: 1, #307 : 143

banyan (*nyagrodha*) Ficus benghalensis, L., GVDB: 356, HK: 748 : 337

banyan (*vaṭa*) see banyan (*nyagrodha*) : 86, 89

barley (*yava*) Hordeum vulgare, L. See HK: 752 : 119

barley ash (*yavakṣāra*) The preparation method is described at GVDB: 327 : 122, 337

barley ash (*yavanāla*) see barley ash (*yavakṣāra*), GVDB: 327 : 202

bayberry (*kaṭphala*) M. esculenta Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don, which is is native to the Himalaya, from Kashmir to Assam, as well as S. China and SE Asia. Nageia nagi (Thunb.) Kuntze (syn of Myrica nagi Thunb.), as suggested by T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 66), is native to East Asia, not India : 194

bearded premna (*vasuka*) Premna barbata Wall. (← *vasuhaṭṭa*), according to Cakrapāṇidatta. See the discussion by T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 362–363), where other candidate species such as Osmanthus, Calotropis, and Trianthema are discussed. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 363) note that when *vasuka* is mentioned with *vasira*, two varieties of salt are often meant (see *vasukavasirā*). See also NK: #1299 who identifies it with Indigofera enneaphylla, Linn. (Birdsville Indigo), apparently without controversy : 85

beautyberry (*śyāmā*) Callicarpa macrophylla, Vahl. See AVS: 1, 334, NK: 1, #420 : 114, 141, 143, 195

beggarweed (*aṃśumatī*) see beggarweed (*śālaparṇī*), GVDB: 1, mentioning that the pair of these refers to beggarweed and ?? : 159, 204

beggarweed (*sthirā*) see beggarweed (*śālaparṇī*), GVDB: 458 : 204
beggarweed (*vidārigandhā*) see beggarweed (*śālaparṇī*) : 59, 119, 348
beggarweed (*śālaparṇī*) Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. See Dymock: 1, 428, GJM1: 602, NK: 1, #1192; ADPS: 382, 414 and AVS: 2, 319, 4.366 are confusing : 337, 338
beleric myrobalan (*bibhītaka*) Terminalia bellirica Roxb. One of the components of the three myrobalans (*triphalā*) GVDB: 274, 196 : 356
Bengal quince (*bilva*) Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr. See AVS: 1, 62, Chevillard: 161, NK: 1, #62, i(MW: 732a) : 85, 109, 111, 116, 195, 338, 343, 354
big poison (?) (*mahāviṣa*) unknown. : 152, 154
big thorn apple (?) (*mahākarambha*) Perhaps Datura metel, L.?. See thorn apple (*karambha*) : 151
bitter gourd (*paṭolī*) see pointed gourd (*paṭola*), cite[233]gvdb : 194
bitumen (*adrija*) → *śilājit*. A tar-like, black, resinous rock exudate. See *Mahākośa*: 1, 21 : 175
black Bengal quince (*kṛṣṇaśrīphalikā*) GVDB: 412, on *śrīphala*, synonym of Bengal quince (*bilva*) fruit : 344
black creeper (*kālānusārī*) Ichnocarpus frutescens R. Br. or Cryptolepis buchanani Roemer & Schultes. Probably a synonym for *kṛṣṇasārivā* (GVDB: 94–95). I. frutescens has dark, rust-colored stems, so has been preferred here. However, Cryptolepis grandiflora, Wight, also has black stems. Synonym of *kālānusāriṇī, kālānusārivā*. *kālanusārya* may be a synonym of *tagara*, itself hard to identify : 193, 338
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. Ḍalhaṇa on SS 5.1.82 identified *pālindī* with *trivṛt* (turpeth) and T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 246) supported this as a usual identification : 143, 146, 159, 194
black nightshade (*kākamācī*) Solanum nigrum, Linn., GVDB: 86–87. May also be the less poisonous S. dulcamara, "bittersweet nightshade," K & B: 1, 889–892 : 204, 211, 341
black pepper (*marica*) Piper nigrum, L. See ADPS: 294, NK: 1, #1929. Known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 341) : 120, 210, 226, 343, 356
black sarsaparilla (*kālānusārivā*) see Indian sarsaparilla (*sārivā*); see also black creeper (*kālānusārī*). Problems about identifying this plant are discussed at GVDB: 94–95 and GVDB: 429–431 : 212
blackboard tree (*saptachada*) Alstonia scholaris R. Br. GVDB: 420 : 142, 338
blackboard tree (*saptaparṇa*) see blackboard tree (*saptachada*) : 210
blackbuck (*hariṇa*) Antilope cervicapra, L. See BIA: 270 IW: 95, 165, *et passim* : 146
blue water-lily (*utpala*) Nymphaea stellata, Willd. See GJM1: 528, IGP 790; Dutt: 110, NK: 1, #1726 : 41, 141, 159, 212, 226, 227, 342
bluebell barleria (*kuravaka*) see bluebell barleria (*kuruvaka*) : 195
bluebell barleria (*kuruvaka*) Or *kurubaka*. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 108) notes that this is sometimes listed as a type of rice, as at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.46.8 (Su 1938: 215). Further discussion at GVDB: 447–448, sub bluebell barleria (*saireyaka*), where *kurubaka* is said to be identifiable with *baka* and *būka*. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB) finally propose a red-flowering Rhododendron, admitting that this is a novel suggestion : 151, 338
bluebell barleria (*sahā*) see bluebell

barleria (*sahācara*), GVDB: 428 : 118, 203

bluebell barleria (*sahācara*) see bluebell barleria (*saireyaka*), GVDB: 427 : 338

bluebell barleria (*saireyaka*) A Barleria, perhaps B. cristata L. that is particularly well-known in South India. Four kinds are distinguished in ayurveda, based on the colour of their flowers. See substantive discussion at GVDB: 444–449 : 338, 339

bread flower (*āsphota*) GVDB: 41 argue for Vallaris solanacea (Roth ex Roem. & Schult.) Kuntze. This has the right distribution in S. Asia POWO: s.v. : 205

bull's head (*gokṣura*) Tribulus terrestris L. GVDB: 144–145, 193. A component of lesser five roots : 339

bull's head (*trikaṇṭaka*) → bull's head (*gokṣura*) GVDB: 193. A component of lesser five roots : 348

bulrush (*kaśeru*) "Two species, Scirpus kysoor Roxb., and S. grossus Linn. f., are used" GVDB: 85. Also *kaśeruka* and *kaseru* : 114, 115, 118

calabash gourd (*kūṣmāṇḍa*) → puṣpaphala. Beninkasa hispida, (Thunb.) Cogn. See AVS: 2, 1127; cf. AVS: 1, 261 : 343

camphor (*karpūra*) → *śītaśiva*. Cinnamomum camphora, (L.) Sieb. See IGP 253 : 339

camphor (*śītaśiva*) rarely mentioned. Taken as rock salt (*saindhava*) or shami tree (*śamī*), etc., by some authors, GVDB: 402. Ḍalhaṇa on 5.6.18 (Su 1938: 581) glossed it as camphor (*karpūra*), but noticed other interpretations : 212

cardamom (*elā*) Elettaria cardamomum, Maton. See AVS: 2, 360, NK: 1, #924, Potter$_{rev}$: 66 : 108, 109, 159, 165, 193, 194, 202, 212, 339

cardamom (*kṣudrailā*) see cardamom (*elā*), GVDB: 128. This expression, "small cardamom" is only used at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* Kalpasthāna 6.17 : 212

carray cheddie (*viśvadevā*) → *gāṅgerukī* Canthium parviflorum, Lam. See AVS: 1, 366 f. Or Sida rhombifolia Linn. (GVDB: 372, 444 ff. et passim) : 89

castor oil tree (*gandharvahasta*) see castor-oil (*eraṇḍa*). GVDB: 135, K & B: 3, 2277 : 55, 111

castor-oil (*eraṇḍa*) Ricinus communis, L. See NK: 1, #2145, Chopra: 214 : 60, 339

castor-oil tree (*vardhamāna*) see castor-oil (*eraṇḍa*), GVDB: 361 : 210

catechu (*khadira*) Senegalia catechu (L.f.) P. J. Hurter & Mabb = Acacia catechu Willd. GVDB: 129–130 : 86

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 pāradaḥ*, "tāra means silver; sutāra means mercury." : 164

chaff (*kāṇḍana*) The word *kāṇḍana* is not found in dictionaries; *kaṇḍana* is threshing, separating the chaff from the grain in a mortar. Cf. Hemādri's *Caturvargacintāmaṇi* (PWK: 2, 8) (Śiromaṇi 1873: 1, 138: 21, citing the *Vāyupurāṇa*) : 43, 353

champak (*campaka*) Magnolia champaca (L.) Baill. ex Pierre, GVDB: 154 : 212

chebulic myrobalan (*harītakī*) Terminalia chebula Retz. GVDB: 466 : 117, 142, 212, 356

cherry (*elavālu*) Prunus cerasus, L. See GVDB: 58 for a thoughtful discussion NK: 1, #2037. : 159, 212, 339

cherry (*elavāluka*) see cherry (*elavālu*) : 210

chir pine (*sarala*) Pinus roxburghii, Sarg. GVDB: 423 : 85, 118, 210, 212

cinnamon (*tvac*) Cinnamomum cassia, Blume. See NK: 1, #579 : 204, 212, 339

cinnamon (*tvak*) see cinnamon (*tvac*) : 194

cinnamon (*varāṅga*) see cinnamon (*tvac*), GVDB: 360 : 210

citron (*mātuluṅga*) Citrus medica, Linn.

GVDB: 276, 306. Also spelled *mātuliṅga, mātulaṅga, mātulāṅga* : 85, 116, 121, 122, 194

cluster fig (*udumbara*) Ficus racemosa, L. See ADPS: 487 : 209

cobra's saffron (*nāgapuṣpa*) → nāgakeśara. Mesua ferrea, L. See NK: 1, #1595, GVDB: 220 : 159

colocynth (*indravāruṇī*) Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrad., GVDB: 46. The two varieties of this plant are discussed by (ADPS: 180–183); the first is agreed to be colocynth, the second is debated but is likely to be a Curcubitaceae : 210, 212, 340

colocynth (*mṛgādanī*) see colocynth (*indravāruṇī*) GVDB: 46, 318 : 194

common smilax (*śvadaṃśtra*) Smilax aspera L., GVDB: 414 : 85

convolvulus (*lakṣmaṇā*) Sivarajan and Balachandran (ADPS: 273–275) suggest Ipomoea marginata (Desr.) Verdc. or I. obscura (Linn.) AVS: 3, 237–238 suggests Ipomoea sepiaria Roxb. (looks like a little boy (*putraka*), and generates a boy (*putrajananī*), according to the *Bhāvaprakāśa*). Sivarajan and Balachandran (ADPS: 273–275) firmly reject Mandragora officinalis which is European; but possible consideration could be given to Mandragora caulescens C.B.Clarke, a variant that is known in South Asia. Cf. GVDB: 346–347. NK: #1546, #2323 suggests Mandragora officinalum, Linn., known as *putrada* : 89

coriander (*dhānyaka*) Coriandrum sativum L., GVDB: 213 : 340

coriander (*kustumburya*) see coriander (*dhānyaka*), GVDB: 113 : 212

corky coral tree (*pāribhadra*) Erythrina suberosa Roxb. See GVDB: 245 : 164, 340

corky coral tree (*pāribhadraka*) see corky coral tree (*pāribhadra*) : 111, 209

costus (*kuṣṭha*) Dolomiaea costus (Falc.) Kasana & A. K. Pandey. See GVDB: 112, NK: 1, #2239. Known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 345) : 108, 109, 116, 143, 159, 165, 193, 194, 202, 210, 212

cottony jujube (*kākolī*) Ziziphus mauritanica, Lam. See IGP: 1233, NK: 1, #2663; IGP 1233. Cf. NK: 1, #1170 : 107, 115, 116, 190

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 : 59, 115, 118, 284

country mallow (*sahadevā*) → *balā* (GVDB: 428). Contains ephedrine : 89, 118

country sarsaparilla (*anantā*) Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141–145, 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) : 59, 151, 159, 164

crape jasmine (*tagara*) Tabernaæmontana divaricata (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schultes. See GJM1: 557, AVS: 5, 232. Synonym of *nata*. But some say Valeriana jatamansi, Jones. See GVDB: 173–174 for discussion (and charming comments on brain-liquid testing). Some say *tagara* is Indian rose-bay or Indian valerian or a Nymphoides (see water snowflake (?) (*kumudavatī*)), but there remain many historical questions about the ancient and regional identities of this plant See, e.g., AVS: 5, 334, 345. See also IGP: 1147, K & B: 1, 796, #758 : 108, 109, 116, 143, 159, 193, 212, 344, 357

crimson trumpet-flower tree (*pāṭalā*) Stereospermum chelonides, (L. f.) A.

DC. See GJM1: 573, AVS: 5, 192 ff, ADPS: 362 f, AVS: 3, 1848 f, IGP 1120, Dymock: 3, 20 ff : 343, 358
croton tree (*nāgadantī*) Croton persimilis Müll.Arg., GVDB: 222 : 210, 341, 352
croton tree (*nāgavinnā*) Croton persimilis Müll.Arg. GVDB: 222 I have taken this as croton tree (*nāgadantī*) because of context in *Suśrutasaṃhitā* Kalpasthāna 5 : 195
crow (?) (*kāka2*) an unidentified poisonous plant apparently called "crow." T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 86) note that several drugs named after the crow are unidentifiable. Black nightshade, (*kākamācī*) is toxic, but this is a stretch : 151
datura (*dhattūra*) Datura metel, L. See AVS: 2, 305 (cf. *Abhidhānamañjarī*), NK: 1, #796 ff. Potter$_{rev}$: 292 f, ADPS: 132 : 56, 341
datura (*dhuttūrakā*) see datura (*dhattūra*) : 206
deodar (*bhadradāru*) Cedrus deodara, (Roxb.ex D.Don) G. Don. See AVS 41, NK: 1, #516 : 50, 115, 119, 159, 210
deodar (*devadāru*) Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) Loud. GVDB: 206–207 : 85, 116, 212, 284, 341
deodar (*suradāru*) see deodar (*devadāru*) : 193
devil's dung (*hiṅgu*) Ferula foetida Regel., GVDB: 471–472 : 86, 87, 193
dried ginger (*nāgara*) → dried ginger (*śuṇṭhī*) GVDB: 221–222 : 87, 193
dried ginger (*śuṇṭhī*) Zingiber officinale, Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, AVS: 5, 435, IGP: 1232 : 114, 341, 356
dried meat (*vallūra*) MW: 929, *Mahākośa*: 1, 730. The term is used, rarely, in both the CS (1.5.10) and SS (1.13. 16, 6.42.75–76). It is a Dravidian loanword and occurs in the *Arthaśāstra* etc. (KEWA: 3, 167) : 42
drum-giver (?) (*lambaradā*) Unknown; cf. GVDB: 348 : 151
elixir salve (*rasāñjana*) cf. Indian barberry (*añjana*) : 50, 60, 345
embelia (*viḍaṅga*) Embelia ribes, Burm. f. See ADPS: 507, AVS: 2, 368, NK: 1, #929, Potter$_{rev}$: 113 : 50, 85, 109, 159, 193, 194, 210
emblic myrobalan (*āmalaka*) Phyllanthus emblica, L. See AVS: 4, 256 : 85, 117, 118, 226, 356
emetic nut (*karaghāṭa*) Probably a synonym for *karahāṭa* (emetic nut), q.v., GVDB: 74 : 341
emetic nut (*karaghāṭaka*) see emetic nut (*karaghāṭa*) : 152, 209
emetic nut (*karahāṭa*) Randia dumetorum, Lamk. See GVDB: 291–292 and NK: 1, #2091. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 74, 77–78) noted that it may be a synonym for *karaghāṭa*, emetic nut, and pointed rather to Gardenia turgida Roxb. on the basis of local knowledge in U. P. : 341
emetic nut (?) (*karaṭā*) Not in GVDB. Cf. perhaps *karahāṭa* (emetic nut) : 150
emetic nut (*madana*) Randia dumetorum, Lamk. See NK: 1, #2091 : 142, 286
false daisy (*bhṛṅga*) Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. See GVDB: 288 : 85
false daisy (*subhaṅgurā*) (su)bhaṅgura = bhṛṅga? Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. See GVDB: 288 : 150
fermented rice-water (*dhānyāmla*) → *kāñjī, kāñjikā, sauvīra*. GVDB: 458, NK: 2, appendix VI, #18 : 57, 58
fern (*ajaruhā*) Nephrodium species GVDB: 7, uncertain. Perhbaps Christella dentata(Forssk.) Brownsey & Jermy, which is reported to have folk applications against skin diseases in India : 145
fire-flame bush (*dhātakī*) Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz. See AVS: 5, 412, NK: 1, #2626. Known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 344) : 86, 142

five roots (*pañcamūla*) Described at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.38.66–69 (Su 1938: 169). There are two *pañcamūla*s, the *laghupañcamūla* (the lesser five roots) and *bṛhatpañcamūla* (greater five roots), with differing properties. Combined they are called *daśamūla* (ten roots). See also *Mahākośa*: 1, 468 : 85

flame-of-the-forest (*kiṃśuka*) see flame-of-the-forest (*palāśa*), GVDB: 97–98 : 202

flame-of-the-forest (*palāśa*) Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. GVDB: 241. *pālāśa* in some sources : 86, 111, 342

flax (*atasī*) Linum usitatissimum, L. See NK#1495 : 115

foxtail millet (*priyaṅgu*) also *śyāmā*. Setaria italica (L.) P. Beauvois GVDB: 263–264, GJM1: 576. The most widely-grown species of millet in Asia. Some say Callicarpa macrophylla, Vahl. See AVS: 1, 334, NK: 1, #420. The fruits of S. italica and C. macroyphylla are similar. See also GVDB: 413, where the authors suggest that *priyaṅgu* is meant by *gondī* or *gondanī* and may have originally been called *gundrabīja* : 50, 159, 165, 193, 194, 226, 342

foxtail millet (*priyaṅgū*) see foxtail millet (*priyaṅgu*) : 212

fragrant lotus (*saugandhika*) A type of white water-lily (*kumuda*) or blue water-lily (*utpala*), GVDB: 457 : 41

fruit of the marking-nut (*āruṣkara*) see marking-nut tree (*aruṣkara*). "āruṣkara = aruṣkara phala" ADPS: 23; see also MW: 151 : 194

gajpipul (*gajapippalī*) GVDB: 469, 132, syn. *hastipippalī*. A controversial plant, but the conjecture of T. B. Singh and Chunekar that Scindapsus officinalis (Roxb.) Schott is the more ancient identity is accepted here : 342, 361

gajpipul (*hastipippalī*) see gajpipul (*gajapippalī*), GVDB: 469, 132 : 210

galangal (*galaṅgala*) Alpinia galanga (L.) Sw. Identified with grey orchid in Kerala (ADPS: 398). The name is borrowed from Chinese, perhaps via Persian or Arabic (Peter: 2, 304), and the name does not occur in early āyurvedic literature (GVDB) : 343

galls (?) (*karkaṭa*) almost impossible to identify with certainty, GVDB: 78–80. Perhaps Rhus succedanea, L. See NK: 1, #2136 : 152

garjan oil tree (*aśvakarṇa*) Dipterocarpus turbinatus Gaertn. f. See GVDB: 28, Chopra: 100 : 164, 209, 212

giant potato (*kṣīravidārī*) possibly → *kṣīraśukla*. Ipmoea mauritiana, Jacq. See ADPS: 510, AVS: 3, 222, AVS: 3, 1717 ff : 115, 346, 350, 351, 353

ginger (*mahauṣadha*) Zingiber officinale, Roscoe. See ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, IGP: 1232 : 146

gold (*hema*) gold : 159

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" : 165

golden shower tree (*rājadruma*) see golden shower tree (*āragvadha*) : 164

golden shower tree (*rājavṛkṣa*) see golden shower tree (*āragvadha*) : 85

golden shower tree (*āragvadha*) Cassia fistula L. GVDB: 37–38, ADPS: 48, AVS: 2, 11 ff, AVS: 2, 854, IGP: 215. Known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 343). The plant has many synonyms : 117, 192, 202, 204, 342

gourd (*alābu*) Lagenaria siceraria Standl. GVDB: 25. Some say Lagenaria vulgaris, Seringe (NK: 1, #1419) but this is not appropriate for blood-letting : 37, 38, 142, 190

gourd (*vallija*) see gourd (*vallīja*) : 152
gourd (*vallīja*) This is a guess. According to some lexical sources, syn. for black pepper (*marica*) (MW: 929). See NK: 1, #1929. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 362) note that *vallĭphala* may be calabash gourd (*kūṣmāṇḍa*), which I follow. The related spiny bitter gourd has poisonous seeds, but not flowers. Commenting on *Bṛhatsaṃhitā* 8.13ab and 16.24ab, Bhaṭṭotpala glossed it as *mudgādi*, "mung beans etc." : 343
grapes (*drākṣā*) Vitis vinifera L. GVDB: 208–209 : 194
greater five roots (*bṛhatpañcamūla*) Described at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.38.68–69 (Su 1938: 169). Consists of Bengal quince, migraine tree, Indian trumpet tree, crimson trumpet-flower tree, and white teak : 342, 347, 356
green gram (*māṣa*) Vigna radiata (L.) R. Wilcz. See ADPS: 296, IGP 1204 : 50, 115, 285
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." : 85, 114, 116, 193, 342
gummy gardenia (*pṛthvīkā*) ← *hiṅgupatrikā*, Gardenia gummifera L.f., GVDB: 257, q.v. for discussion : 194, 212
hairy bergenia (*pāṣāṇabheda*) Bergenia ligulata (Wall.) Engl. GVDB: 246–247 : 85
hairy-fruited eggplant (*bṛhatī*) Solanum lasiocarpum Dunal. (syn. S. ferox, L. & S. indicum L.), GVDB: 277–278, who discuss the two kinds of *bṛhatī*, which may be large and small eggplants (Solanum melongena L.). See also ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 151, IHR: 429–430 : 111, 117, 158, 159, 202, 204, 348
halfa grass (*darbha*) Demostachya bipinnata Stapf. GVDB: 201. Synonym of *kuśa* : 88, 115
halfa grass (*kuśa*) Desmostachya bipinnata, (L.) Stapf. GVDB: 111, AVS: 2, 326 : 115, 187, 210
hare foot uraria (*kroṣṭakamekhalā*) see hare foot uraria (*pṛśniparṇī*) *Mahākośa*: 1, 246. *kroṣṭaka* can mean "jackal" *śṛgāla*, as in *śṛgālavinna*, "a kind of *pṛśnaparṇī*) *Mahākośa*: 1, 839 : 194
hare foot uraria (*pṛthakparṇī*) → hare foot uraria (*pṛśniparṇī*) and rajmahal hemp (*mūrvā*) GVDB: 257. A component of lesser five roots : 117, 348
hare foot uraria (*pṛśniparṇī*) → *sahā*? Uraria lagopoides, DC. and U. picta Desv. See GVDB: 257–258, GJM1: 577, Dymock: 1, 426, AVS: 1, 750 ff, NK: 1, #2542; ADPS: 382, AVS: 2, 319 and AVS: 4, 366 are confusing. Also called *pṛthakparṇī*. A component of lesser five roots : 114, 115, 343
heart-leaf sida (*balā*) Sida cordifolia, Linn. See ADPS: 71, NK: 1, #2297 : 59, 115, 118, 120, 159, 284
heart-leaved moonseed (*amṛtā*) → *guḍūcī*. Tinospora cordifolia, (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thoms.? See ADPS: 38, NK: 1, #2472, 624, Dastur #229 : 143, 158, 204
heart-leaved moonseed (*guḍūcī*) Tinospora cordifolia, (Thunb.) Miers. ADPS: 38, NK: 1, #2472 & #624, Dastur #229, GVDB: 141–142. Also identified as Cocculus cordifolius DC. by Nadkarni

(NK) and others (see also the Tropicos botanical database) : 85, 116
heart-leaved moonseed (*somavallī*) Tinospora cordifolia (Thunb.) Miers. GVDB: 456. Likely, but uncertain : 143
heart-leaved moonseed creeper (*amṛtavalli*) See *amṛtā* : 284
hedge caper (*hiṃsrā*) Capparis sepiaria L., GVDB: 471, IHR: 124, K & B: 1, 109 : 344
hedge caper (*kākādanī*) synonym of hedge caper (*hiṃsrā*), GVDB: 88, 471, IHR: 124, K & B: 1, 109. This name is not used in the *Carakasaṃhitā*. At 5.7.31 (Su 1938: 583), Ḍalhaṇa glossed *kādādanī* as black Bengal quince (*kṛṣṇaśrīphalikā*). GVDB: vi, 471 note that they have identified *kākādanī* as Cardiospermum halicacabum L. "balloonvine" : 204
henna (*madayantikā*) Lawsonia inermis, L. See AVS: 3, 303, NK: 1, #1448, Potter$_{rev}$: 151 : 144
hibiscus (?) (*ambaṣṭhā*) possibly Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.? T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 18–19) discuss the confusions surrounding the identity of this plant, and especially between this plant and velvet-leaf (*pāṭhā*); they must be different items. T. B. Singh and Chunekar propose that *ambaṣṭhā* is either the fruit of Hibiscus or the galls of a Quercus or Tamarix species. According to Meulenbeld 1974*b*: 599, *vanakārpāsī* is more likely a name for a hibiscus : 195
Himalayan birch (*bhūja*) see Himalayan birch (*bhūrja*) : 210
Himalayan birch (*bhūrja*) Betula utilis D. Don, GVDB: 287 : 344
Himalayan mayapple (*vakra*) Podophyllum hexandrum, Royle (NK: #1971), K & B: 1, 68. But perhaps a synonm of crape jasmine (*tagara*, *nata* q.v. (GVDB: 354)) : 165, 193, 194, 204
Himalayan yew (*sthauṇeya*) see Himalayan yew (*sthauṇeyaka*) : 212
Himalayan yew (*sthauṇeyaka*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 458–459) suggested Taxus baccata L., but that tree is endemic to the Mediterraenean and not South Asia. Poudel et al. 2013 show that T. contorta Griff., T mairei (Lemée & Lév.) and T. wallichiana Zucc. are distributed in the Hindu Kush - Himalaya region. The Nepalese name Thuṇeraka is etymologically cognate with the Sanskrit name. T. contorta is of medicinal importance, so its common name is used here : 193, 344
hogweed (*punarnavā*) Boerhaavia diffusa, L. See ADPS: 387, AVS: 1, 281, NK: 1, #363 : 117, 144, 158, 195, 344
hogweed (*punarṇavā*) see hogweed (*punarnavā*) : 203
hogweed (*punarṇṇavā*) see hogweed (*punarnavā*) : 206
hogweed (*varṣābhu*) see hogweed (*varṣābhū*) : 203
hogweed (*varṣābhū*) see hogweed (*punarnavā*). According to GVDB: 361, it is Trianthema portulacastrum L., but this is mainly known from Africa and the new world. The name is often considered a synonym for hogweed (*punarnavā*) : 344
Holostemma creeper (*jīvantī*) → *sūryavallī*? Holostemma ada-kodien, Schultes. See ADPS: 195, AVS: 3, 167, 169, NK: 1, #1242 : 118, 351
holy basil (*surasa*) Ocimum tenuiflorum, Linn. GVDB: 438–439 : 195
honey (*kṣaudra*) Eight varieties of honey are described in the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* (NK: 2, Appendix 192). *Kṣaudra* is the product of a small bee of tawny colour, called *kṣudra* : 123, 146, 226, 227
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 (*dūrvā*) (GVDB: 409). Identified as Ceratophyllum demersum Linn. ("hornwort") by AVS: 2, 56–57x : 116, 345, 352
hornwort (*jalaśūka*) → *jalanīlikā*. Ceratophyllum demersum, L. See AVS: 2, 56, IGP: 232. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 166) suggest horned pondweed. Ḍalhaṇa noted on 1.16.19 (Su 1938: 79) that some people interpret it as a poisonous, hairy, air-breathing, underwater creature : 59
horse gram (*kaulattha*) See horse gram (*kulattha*) : 188
horse gram (*kulattha*) Macrotyloma uniflorum (Lam.) Verdcourt, syn. Dolichos biflorus, L., D. uniflorus, Lam., GVDB: 109, POWO: sub Macrotyloma uniflorum : 119, 120, 192, 213, 345
horseradish tree (*madhukaśigru*) Moringa oleifera Lam., GVDB: 398–399. See horseradish tree (*śigru*) : 209
horseradish tree (*muruṅgī*) see horseradish tree (*śigru*) (GVDB: 311) : 194
horseradish tree (*śigru*) Moringa oleifera Lam. See IGP: 759, GJM1: 603, Dymock: 1, 396, GVDB: 398–399 : 116, 117, 345
hyacinth beans (*niṣpāva*) Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet (1826) GVDB: 228 : 105
Indian aconite (*ativiṣā*) Aconitum ferox , Wall. ex Ser., or perhaps A. heterophyllum Wall. ex Royle, GVDB: 12, NK: 1, #39. Also called "atis roots" or just *viṣā*. A. ferox is also called aconite, monkshood, wolfsbane, etc. A. ferox is extremely poisonous. See also Indian aconite (*vatsanābha*). It grows especially in mountainous Sikkim : 106, 144, 146, 165, 210, 212, 345
Indian aconite (*vatsanābha*) Aconitum ferox, Wall. ex Ser. Cf. AVS: 1, 47 (A. Napellus, L., which is European and now taxonomically separated from A. ferox), NK: 1, #42, Potter$_{rev}$: 4 f. A. chasmanthum Stapf ex Holmes according to GVDB: 357, but that is distributed in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tibet, Mongolia and Siberia. "*vatsanābha*" occurs in only once in the *Carakasaṃhitā* and thrice in the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* (Ca4.23.11571, Su5.2. 5, 6, 12564) : 152, 153, 337, 345
Indian aconite (*viṣā*) see Indian aconite (*ativiṣā*), GVDB: 12, 373 : 337, 352
Indian barberry (*añjana*) see Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*) Cf. elixir salve (*rasāñjana*) : 60, 145, 341
Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*) Berberis holstii Engl., Dymock: 1, 65, NK: 1, #335, #685, GJM1: 562, IGP: 141, GVDB: 203 : 158, 159, 345, 356
Indian barberry (*dārvī*) see Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*) : 227
Indian barberry (*kālīyaka*) see Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*) : 143
Indian bat tree (*śuṅgā*) → *parkaṭīvṛkṣa* according to *Śabdasindhu*: 1058; idem also suggests *vaṭavṛkṣa*, i.e., Ficus benghalensis Linn. and *āmrātaka*, Spondias pinnata (L.f.) Kurz. (native to S.E Asia but naturalized in S. Asia). Contrasted with *vaṭa* at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 3.2.32. Cf. MW: 1081. : 89
Indian bdellium-tree (*guggula*) See Indian bdellium-tree (*guggulu*) : 193
Indian bdellium-tree (*guggulu*) Commiphora wightii (Arn.) Bhandari (GVDB: 140). This is a flowering shrub or small tree that produces a fragrant resin commonly called *guggulu*. The name sometimes refers to the plant and sometimes to the resin. Known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 340) : 123, 345
Indian beech (*naktamāla*) Pongamia pinnata, (L.) Pierre. See AVS: 4, 339, NK: 1, #2003 : 50, 111

Indian cherry (*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.). See Indian cherry (*śleṣmātakī*) : 117, 158

Indian cherry (*śelū*) see Indian cherry (*śleṣmātakī*), GVDB: 408 : 212

Indian cherry (*śleṣmātakā*) see Indian cherry (*śleṣmātakī*) : 209

Indian cherry (*śleṣmātakī*) Cordia dichotoma G. Forst., AVS: 2, 180–183. See POWO: C. dichotoma; Cordia myxa L., according to T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 413–414), although they also suggest C. dichotoma (synonym of C. wallichii G. Don.) and C. rothii (synonym of Cordia sinensis Lam.) : 194, 346

Indian dill (*śatapuṣpā*) Anethum graveolens L. May also be Foeniculum vulgare Mill. See GVDB: 388 for discussion : 118, 212

Indian elm (*cirabilva*) Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch. GVDB: 158, who also say that *pūtika* is a synonym; but that must be different than *pūtikā* : 346

Indian elm (*ciribilva*) see Indian elm (*cirabilva*) : 209

Indian frankincense (*agamṛttikā*) see Indian frankincense (*śallakī*), according to Ḍalhaṇa's comment on *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.7.29. A variant form of Indian frankincense (*agavṛttikā*) : 204

Indian frankincense (*agavṛttikā*) see ?? (*nagavṛttikā*), GVDB: 3, 392 : 346

Indian frankincense (*gajavṛttikā*) Boswellia serrata Roxb.; equated with Indian frankincense (*śallakī*) by some, GVDB: 392. See also ?? (*nagavṛttikā*) : 194

Indian frankincense (*śallakī*) Boswellia serrata Roxb., GVDB: 392 : 204, 346

Indian fumitory (*parpaṭa*) the ancient plant is probably impossible to identify, and many alternatives are used today, including especially Fumaria species (GVDB: 239–240). I have cholsen Fumaria indica (Hausskn.) Pugsley, which can be poisonous : 346

Indian fumitory (*reṇu*) see Indian fumitory (*parpaṭa*), GVDB: 339. To be distinguished from pollen (?) (*reṇukā*) : 151

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 : 59, 116, 351

Indian jujube (*sauvīraka*) Zizphus jujuba Mill., GVDB: 458, MBG: sub jujuba : 115, 188

Indian kudzu (*vidārī*) → *payasyā*. Pueraria tuberosa (Willd.) DC. See ADPS: 510, AVS: 1, 792 f, AVS: 4, 391; not Dymock: 1, 424 f. See GJM2: 444, 451, AVS: 1, 187, but AVS: 3, 1719 = Ipmoea mauritiana, Jacq : 59, 85

Indian laurel (*plakṣa*) Ficus microcarpa, L. f. See ADPS: 377 : 210

Indian madder (*mañjiṣṭhā*) Rubia cordifolia, L. See IGP, Chopra: 215, GVDB: 289 : 55, 159, 193, 194, 203, 210

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) : 39

Indian mustard (*sarṣapa*) Brassica juncea,

Czern. & Coss. See AVS: 1, 301, NK: 1, #378, GVDB: 426–427 : 42, 152, 210, 349
Indian pennywort (*maṇḍūkaparṇī*) Centella asiatica (L.) Urban. See GVDB: 290, ADPS: 289–291 : 195
Indian sarsaparilla (*sugandhikā*) see Indian sarsaparilla (*śvetasārivā*) GVDB: 430, 436 : 194, 212
Indian sarsaparilla (*sārivā*) → *anantā*. The *śveta* variety is Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br. ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141–145, NK: 1, #1210, GVDB: 430; and the black form, black creeper, *pālindī*. Ichnocarpus frutescens, (L.) R.Br. or Cryptolepis buchanani, Roemer & Schultes AVS: 3, 141, 145, 203, NK: 1, #1283, 1210, ADPS: 429–430 : 159, 338, 342, 347
Indian sarsaparilla (*śvetasārivā*) Hemidesmus indicus, (L.) R. Br. See Indian sarsaparilla (*sārivā*). ADPS: 434, AVS: 3, 141–145, NK: 1, #1210, GVDB: 430 : 347
Indian snakeroot (*sarpagandhā*) Rauvolfia serpentina, (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. See NK: 1, #2099, ADPS: 439, GVDB: 425; cf. SS 5.5.76–78 : 195, 347
Indian snakeroot (*sarvagandhā*) common spelling in Nepalese MSS for Indian snakeroot (*sarpagandhā*), q.v. : 204
Indian symphorema (*ananta*) Not in GVDB but MW: 25 says "*sinduvāra*" on no authority (see Indian symphorema : 210
Indian symphorema (*sinduvāra*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 435) settles on Symphorema polyandrum Wight as the identity of this plant. Other authors choose Vitex negundo Linn. See further NK: 1, #2603 (cf. use of leaves), IGP: 1210a, MW: 1088b. Discussion by GVDB: 433–435 : 193, 195, 203, 212, 347
Indian trumpet tree (*śyonāka*) Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. GVDB: 172–173. A component of greater five roots : 347
Indian trumpet tree (*ṭiṇṭuka*) → Indian trumpet tree (*śyonāka*). Oroxylum indicum (L.) Benth. ex Kurz. GVDB: 172–173. A component of greater five roots : 343
Indian trumpet tree (*ṭuṇṭuka*) see Indian trumpet tree (*śyonāka*), GVDB: 172–173 : 210
indigo (*nīlinī*) Indigofera tinctoria, L. See NK: 1, #1309. GVDB: 229–230 propose that this may differ from indigo (*nīlī*), and be rather the Ipomoea hederacea Jacq., "ivy-leaved morning glory." But that plant is native to the Americas, as are most Ipomoea species. I. tinctoria was known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 343) : 204, 347
indigo (*nīlā*) see indigo (*nīlinī*). Although T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 229) refer to an unidentified creeper mentioned in *Carakasaṃhitā* Ci.1-4.7, the use in the Nepalese *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.6.24 is likely to refer to indigo (*nīlī*) : 203
indigo (*nīlī*) see indigo (*nīlinī*) : 212, 347
Indrajao (*indrayava*) see *vṛkṣaka* (Indrajao) Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G.Don 1837 GVDB: 376, 45 and 84 : 106
Indrajao (*vṛkṣaka*) → *indrayava*, *indrabīja*, *kaliṅga*, and *kuṭaja*. Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G.Don 1837 GVDB: 376, 45 and 84 : 87, 284, 347
itchytree (*nicula*) Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn., GVDB: 224 : 210
jambul (*jambū*) Syzygium cumini, (L.) Skeels. See ADPS: 188, NK: 1, #967, Potter$_{rev}$: 168, Wujastyk 2003*a* : 142, 227
jequirity (*guñjā*) Abrus precatorius, L. See AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6, Potter$_{rev}$: 168. See further jequirity (*kālakūṭa*) : 150, 151
jequirity (*kālakūṭa*) see jequirity (*kālakūṭā*) : 153, 347
jequirity (*kālakūṭā*) possibly Abrus

precatorius, L. Cf. RRS 21.14. See AVS: 1, 10, NK: 1, #6, Potter$_{rev}$: 168. The Nepalese witnesses agree on the feminine form, *kālakūṭā*, while the more normal gender is masculine. The etymology of the name *kāla-kūṭa*, "black-top," fits with the striking appearance of jequirity seeds. GVDB: 93 does not attempt to identify the plant. The *Rasaratnasamuccaya* of pseudo-Vāgbhaṭa (21.14) says that the *kālakūṭa* poison is similar to "crow's beak" (*kākacañcu*), which is a more certain name for jequirity. Another hypothesis for the name, which could be translated "time/death-peak" might connect it with Sandakphu mountain, whose name is Lepcha for "the height of the poisonous plant" because of the abundance of Aconitum ferox on the mountain : 152, 347

kutki (*kaṭukā*) Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex Benth. (GVDB: 64–65) : 106, 123, 348, 350

kutki (*kaṭurohaṇī*) → kutki (*kaṭukā*), GVDB: 66, 64–65 : 193

kutki (*kaṭurohiṇī*) see kutki (*kaṭukā*), GVDB: 66, 64–65 : 212

leadwort (*agniśikhā*) Plumbago zeylanica (or rosea?), L. See NK: 1, #1966, 1967 : 348

leadwort (*citraka*) Plumbago zeylanica (or indica?), L. See RĀ. 6.124, ADPS: 119, NK: 1, #1966, 1967 : 50, 86, 106, 111, 122, 193

leadwort (*pālaka*) → citraka. Plumbago zeylanica (indica? rosea?), L. See Rā. 6.124, ADPS: 1, 119, NK: 1, #1966, 1967 : 152, 153

leadwort (*vidyutśikhā*) see leadwort (*agniśikhā*) : 150

lemon grass (*uśīrabheda*) → *lāmajja*. Cymbopogon jwarancusa (Jones ex Roxb.) Schult.. See NK: 1, #176 : 357

lesser five roots (*laghupañcamūla*) Described at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.38.66–67 (Su 1938: 169). Consists of bull's head, hairy-fruited eggplant, yellow-berried nightshade, hare foot uraria, and beggarweed : 339, 342, 343, 356, 360

liquorice (?) (*klītaka*) Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.? GVDB: 123–124 discuss the many difficulties in identifying this plant : 150

liquorice (*madhuka*) also *yaṣṭi*(*ka*/*kā*), *yaṣṭīmadhuka*, Glycyrrhiza glabra, L. AVS: 3, 84, NK: 1, #1136, GVDB: 329 f. : 59, 85, 114–119, 121, 146, 157, 159, 193, 209, 212, 227, 348

liquorice (*yaṣṭī*) see liquorice (*madhuka*) : 194

liquorice (*yaṣṭīmadhuka*) see liquorice (*madhuka*) : 60

lodh tree (*lodhra*) Symplocos racemosa, Roxb. See GJM1: 597, ADPS: 279 f, NK: 1, #2420. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 351–352) notes that there are two varieties, S. racemosa, qualified as śāvara, and S. crataegoides Buch.-Ham. for *paṭṭikā lodhra* : 50, 159, 193, 227

long pepper (*kṛṣṇā*) see long pepper (*pippalī*) : 226

long pepper (*māgadha*) see long pepper (*pippalī*) : 145

long pepper (*pippali*) see long pepper (*pippalī*) : 193

long pepper (*pippalī*) Piper longum, L. See ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928, GVDB: 249–250, but cf. AVS: 3, 245 : 85, 111, 117, 118, 122, 123, 146, 159, 210, 213, 226, 284, 348, 356

long pepper root (*pippalīmūla*) see long pepper (*pippalī*) : 210

long-stamen Wendlandia (?) (*prapauṇḍarīka*) See the substantial discussion by T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 261). They note that it is used mainly in eye troubles and frequently with liquorice, than which it is has been said to be thicker, and sweet in taste. A candidate they suggest is Wendlandia

heynei (Schult.) Santapau & Merchant (formerly W. exserta), native to India; I have accepted that provisionally : 152, 193, 212, 349
long-stamen Wendlandia (?) (*tilaka*) see long-stamen Wendlandia (?) (*prapauṇḍarīka*), GVDB: 183–184. Sometimes thought to be a synonym of viburnum (*tilvaka*), q.v., but this is probably erroneous : 212, 357
lotus (*nalina*) see sacred lotus (*kamala*), GVDB: 218 : 226, 227
lotus stalk (*mṛṇāla*) "Leaf stalk of sacred lotus" GVDB: 318 : 116
luffa (*jālinī*) see luffa (*koṣātakī*), GVDB: 168 : 152, 202
luffa (*kośavatī*) see luffa (*koṣātakī*) : 158
luffa (*koṣātakī*) Luffa cylindrica, (L.) M. J. Roem. or L. acutangula, (L.) Roxb. ADPS: 252–253, NK: 1, #1514 etc. "Kośātakī appears to be used in a general way for all the fruit drugs of the family Cucurbitaceae which have a net-like structure of fibres in the pulp. It thus includes nearly all Luffa species..." GVDB: 121 : 349
mahua (*madhūka*) Madhuca longifolia, (J. Koenig) J. F. Macbride. See AVS: 3, 362 f. Known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 339–340) : 85, 230–232
maidenhair fern (*haṃsāhvayā*) Adiantum lunaluatum Burm f. GVDB: 463 : 284
malabathrum (*patra*) Cinnamomum tamala, (Buch.-Ham.) Nees. See AVS: 2, 84, NK: 1, #589. Other common names include Indian bay leaf etc., but the plant has an ancient history in the classical world as "malabathrum." See Ball 1888: 341, who also suggests that the chief source of the plant in India is Assam. See also Wikipedia. Kokoszko and Rzeźnicka (2018: 581) discuss the abbreviations "leaf" (φύλλα, *folium*) in the Mediterranean world that parallels the Sanskrit usage. Kokoszko and Rzeźnicka 2018: 584 note that Dioscorides (fl. 1st cent. CE) stated that malabathrum came from India, although Dioscorides' description of malabathrum is of a plant like a Nymphoides indica (L.) Kuntze, not a tree (Osbaldeston and Wood 2000: 17) : 108, 109, 116, 143, 159, 201, 202, 212
Malay beechwood (*śrīparṇī*) → *kāśmarī*. Gmelina arborea Linn., GVDB: 412, 96–97 : 85
maloo creeper (*aśmantaka*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 27) note that thisis the name of two different drugs, Piliostigma malabaricum (Roxb.)Benth. or Phanera vahlii. (Wight & Arn., 1834) Benth. (non-lactiferous), and Ficus cordifolia Roxb. (lactiferous). I have selected P. vahlii in this context because of its abundance in S. Asia and its Himalayan and Nepalese distribution : 195, 209
mango (*āmra*) Mangifera indica Linn. GVDB: 37 : 142, 195, 210, 226
mangosteen (*amla*) Garcinia pedunculata Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham. See GVDB: 20–21 : 192
marking nut tree (?) (*sārṣapa*) this would normally mean "connected with mustard," (Indian mustard (*sarṣapa*)) and excessive consumption of mustard oil can be harmful. However, the *Sauśrutanighaṇṭu* (156) gives *rakṣoghnā* as a synonym for *sarṣapā*. This can be *Semecarpus anacardium*, L.f., which has some poisonous parts ("the black fruit is toxic and produces a severe allergic reaction if it is consumed or its resin comes in contact with the skin" Semalty et al. 2010) : 153
marking-nut tree (*aruṣkara*) see marking-nut tree (*bhallātaka*) : 151, 342
marking-nut tree (*bhallātaka*) Semecarpus anacarium, L. See NK: 1, #2269, AVS: 5, 98, ADPS: 85–86, GVDB: 23,

283 : 111, 145, 349
marsh barbel (*ikṣuraka*) Hygrophila auriculata (Schumach.) Heine (syn. Asteracantha longifolia (L.) Nees.), GVDB: 42–43 : 210
medhshingi (*vijayā-2*) Dolichandrone falcata (Wall. ex DC.) Seem. The *Sauśrutanighaṇṭu* gives a number of synonyms for *vijayā* (Suvedī and Tīvārī 2000: 5.77, 10.143). But one of them, *viṣāṇī* (also *meṣaśṛṅgī*), is sometimes equated with *Dolichandrone falcata* (*DC.*) *Seemann* (GVDB: 373 f; ADPS: 518, a plant used as an abortifacient and fish poison (NK: #862) : 151
migraine tree (*agnimantha*) Premna corymbosa, Rottl. See AVS 1927, ADPS: 21, NK: 1, #2025, AVS: 4, 348; GJM1: 523: = P. integrifolia/serratifolia, L : 158, 343
milk-white (*kṣīraśuklā*) An unidentified plant. GVDB: 126: see purple roscoea and giant potato : 59, 353
monkey (?) (*markaṭa*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 299) said of *markaṭa*, "an unidentified vegetable poison." Cf. Suvedī and Tīvārī 2000: v.36 for synonyms that lead to the non-toxic jujube tree : 154
muddy (?) (*kardama*) unknown. : 152, 154
mulberry (*kramuka*) probably the mulberry (*tūda*); see discussion by T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 122) : 194
mulberry (*tūda*) Morus indica L., GVDB: 189 : 350
mung beans (*mudga*) Phaseolus radiatus L. GVDB: 310–311 : 115, 118, 233
mung beans (*māṣaka*) Phaseolus mungo Linn. GVDB: 308 : 143
munj grass (*nārācaka*) Saccharum bengalense, Retz.?. See NK: 1, #2184 : 152
musk mallow (*latākastūrikā*) Abelmoschus moschatus Medik., GVDB: 348 : 350
musk mallow (*ullaka*) kutki (*kaṭukā*) or musk mallow (*latākastūrikā*), according to GVDB: 54; I have chosen the latter identity since A. moschatus can cause phototoxic dermatitis (Diedrich et al. 2024: 621) : 350
musk mallow (*ullika*) see musk mallow (*ullaka*) : 151
myrobalan (*abhayā*) Terminalia chebula, Retz. See ADPS: 172, NK: 1, #2451, Potter$_{rev}$: 214 : 106, 158, 165
myrobalans (*pathyā*) Terminalia chebula Retz. See NK: 1, #2451 : 226
natron (*suvarcikā*) Sodium carbonate. NK: 2, #45. Ḍalhaṇa identifies *suvarcikā* with svarjikṣāra 4.8.50 (Su 1938: 441) : 122, 159, 193
neem (*picumarda*) see neem tree (*nimba*), GVDB: 247–248 : 209
neem tree (*nimba*) Azadirachta indica A. Juss., GVDB: 226 : 56, 284, 350
nutgrass (*kuruvinda*) Unknown. Ḍalhaṇa on 5.3.15 (Su 1938: 568) glossed the term as nutgrass, but noted other opinions that it was a whetstone or a very special metallic gem. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 108) added that it could be a variety of rice, *ṣaṣṭika dhānya* : 165
nutgrass (*mustaka*) Cyperus rotundus, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: 2, 296, NK: 1, #782 : 152, 154
nutgrass (*mustā*) Cyperus rotundus, L. See ADPS: 316, AVS: 2, 296, NK: 1, #782 : 350
odal oil plant (*iṅgudi*) see odal oil plant : 201
odal oil plant (*iṅgudī*) Kirtikar et al. (K & B: 5, 79) also firmly identify *iṅgudī* as Sarcostigma kleinii Wight & Arn., a liana well known in the Western Ghats and widely used in āyurveda, including for skin diseases. Balanites agyptiaca (L.) Delile, GVDB: 43 is an African plant and unlikely to be the

original āyurvedic *iṅgudi*. : 350
oleander spurge (*mahāvṛkṣa*) see oleander spurge (*snuhī*), GVDB: 302-303 : 209
oleander spurge (*nandā*) see oleander spurge (*snuhī*), GVDB: 215 : 355
oleander spurge (*snuhā*) see oleander spurge (*snuhī*) : 111, 152, 203
oleander spurge (*snuhī*) Euphorbia neriifolia, L., or E. antiquorum, L. See ADPS: 448, AVS: 2, 388, AVS: 3, 1, NK: 1, #988, IGP: 457b. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 459) discuss the two varieties distinguished by Caraka on the basis of their spines. Euphorbia all share the feature of having a poisonous, latex-like sap : 351, 355
orchid tree (*kovidāra*) Bauhinia purpurea Linn. or B. variegata Linn. (probably the former), GVDB: 120, AVS: 1, 256–260. The fruit of *kovidāra* is contrasted with the mango in Patañjali's *Mahābhāṣya* (on P1.2.45, varttika 8) : 188
paddy rice (*śāli*) Oriza sativa, Linn. GVDB: 395–396 mentioning 33 Sanskrit sub-variety names; AVS: 4, 193 : 43, 353
painted uraria (*pṛṣṇaparṇī*) Uraria picta (Jacq.) Desv. ex DC. and U. lagopoides DC are both to be used for this plant according to GVDB: 257–258. See also IHR: 188–190 : 204
pale Java tea (*arjaka*) Orthosiphon pallidus Royle ex Benth., GVDB: 24, based on Ḍalhaṇa's descriptions, and by P. V. Sharma 1982: 127, #60. But Ocimum basilicum L., according to AVS: 4, 160 : 212
panacea twiner (*arkapuṣpī*) → *arkaparṇī*, Tylophora indica (Burm. f.) Merr. GVDB: 23–24. Maybe identical to Indian ipecac, giant potato and similar sweet, milky plants. See GVDB: 24, 127, 238, 441, 443 for discussion. For discussion in the context of Holostemma creeper, see ADPS: 195 and AVS: 3, 171. The etymology of the name suggests Helianthus annus Linn., but this plant is native to the Americas : 158, 346
peas (*hareṇu*) Pisum sativum, L. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 419–420, 467–468) note that two plants are usually meant under this name, but there is no agreement on the identity of the second. Synonym of peas (*satīna*). GVDB: 468 make an argument for Symphorema polyandrum Wight : 116, 158, 159, 165, 194, 226, 351, 352
peas (*hareṇukā*) see peas (*hareṇu*) : 212
peas (*satīna*) see peas (*hareṇu*), GVDB: 419-420 : 351
peepul tree (*aśvattha*) Ficus religiosa, L. See ADPS: 63. Known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 338–339) : 167
periploca of the woods (*meṣaśṛṅga*) Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. See AVS: 3, 107, NK: 1, #1173 : 145
phalsa (*parūṣaka*) Grewia asiatica Linn., GVDB: 238 : 86
plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat (*dugdhikā*) synonym of plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat (*kṣīriṇī*), GVDB: 204–205, 127 : 351
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) : 346, 351
plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat (*yavaphalā*) synonym of plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat (dugdhikā), and plants like asthma plant and Gulf sandmat (*kṣīriṇī*), q.v., GVDB: 327, 127 : 212
plumed cockscomb (*indīvara*) Uncertain; possibly Celosia argentea Linn. But see the useful discussion in GVDB: 44–45. Possibly another name for thorn apple (*karambha*), q.v. : 356

pointed gourd (*paṭola*) Trichosanthes dioica, Roxb., GVDB: 232–233 : 116, 158, 338

poison-altar (?) (*viṣavedikā*) Unknown. Possibly, at a guess, strychnine tree (*viṣamuṣṭika*)? GVDB: 373 Or Indian aconite (*viṣā*) : 151

pollen (?) (*reṇukā*) An unidentifiable plant. Perhaps a misreading for peas (*hareṇu*), although this is a long shot. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 339) suggest, on no authority, the synonyms *vṛkṣaruhā, māṃsarohiṇī*, or *durvā*, none of which help : 151, 346

pomegranate (*dāḍima*) Punica granatum Linn. GVDB: 201–202 : 85, 86, 121, 122, 195, 204

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 : 159

pondweed (*śevāla*) Zannichellia palustris L. See horned pondweed : 41, 42

pongame oiltree (*karañja*) see pongame oiltree (*karañjikā*) : 123, 204

pongame oiltree (*karañjikā*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 74–76) discuss complications, but probably Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre in *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.6.3 : 210, 352

powdered ruffle lichen (*śaileya*) Parmotrema perlatum (Huds.) M.Choisy (1952), although there are some inconsistencies in groups and synonyms. See GVDB: 408–409, AVS: 4, 222–225. The plant has a notably complex taxonomic history : 212, 352

powdered ruffle lichen (*śaileyaka*) see powdered ruffle lichen (*śaileya*) : 193

prickly chaff-flower (*apāmārga*) Achyranthes aspera, L. See GVDB: 14, GJM1: 524 f, AVS: 1, 39, ADPS: 44 f, AVS: 3, 2066 f, Dymock: 3, 135 : 55, 59, 115, 211, 352

prickly chaff-flower (*vasira*) also *vaśīra*. Perhaps Achyranthes aspera, L. GVDB: 362 describes several possible identities, including *sūryāvarta*, prickly chaff-flower and *markaṭatṛṇa*. See also *vasukavasira* (GVDB: 363) : 85

prickly-leaved elephant's foot (*gojihvā*) syn. *gojī*. Elephantopus scaber, L. See AVS: 2, 357. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 145–146) argue that *gojihvā śāka* is Launaea asplenifolia (Willd) Hook. f. (creeping Launaea), a plant with Himalayan to SE Asian distribution : 352

prickly-leaved elephant's foot (*gojī*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 145–146) observe that this plant name is unique to the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*. Since the usage is similar to that of prickly-leaved elephant's foot (*gojihvā*), q.v, it is almost certain to be the same plant. : 210

products of the wood-apple (*kāpitta*) a reading in the Nepalese MSS for products of the wood-apple (*kāpittha*), q.v. : 205

products of the wood-apple (*kāpittha*) relating to or derived from the wood-apple (*kapittha*) : 352

purging nut (*dravantī*) Jatropha curcas, L. See AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374. A.k.a. *mūṣikaparṇī* : 352

purging nut (*mūṣikā*) Jatropha curcas, L. See AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374 : 145

purging nut (*putraśreṇī*) Commonly identified as croton tree (*nāgadantī*), GVDB: 253 "a variety of red physic nut (*dantī*)." But it appears in a list with *nāgadantī* at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.6.3, and Ḍalhaṇa identified it there as purging nut (*dravantī*) : 210

purging nut tree (*mūṣikakarṇī*) Jatropha curcas, L. AVS: 3, 261, NK: 1, #1374,

GVDB: 317. GVDB: 317; ADPS: 23–25 discuss this issue well : 143, 144
purple calotropis (*arka*) Calotropis gigantea, (L.) R. Br. See ADPS: 52, AVS: 1, 341, NK: 1, #427, Potter$_{rev}$: 57, Chopra IDG: 305–308 : 50, 59, 111, 188, 206, 209
purple fleabane (*somarājī*) see scurfy pea (*bākucī*), but GVDB: 455–456 note that two areas of therapy (antitoxin, antileucoderma) may point to two plants being used under this name or a different plant with two active ingredients. A particular candidate is Baccharoides anthelmintica (L.) Moench. : 212
purple roscoea (*kṣīrakākolī*) GVDB: 89 notes that many physicians use *Roscoea procera* Wall. in this context. But the identification is uncertain. Possibly connected to milk-white or giant potato : 115, 346, 350
pussy willow (*vetasa*) Salix caprea L., GVDB: 380–381, q.v. for the argument that this is not the same as rattan (*vetra*) : 353
pussywillow (*vañjula*) see pussy willow (*vetasa*); T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 356) note that this is a tree in the *nyagrodha* group and has sometimes been equated with Asoka tree (*aśoka*) and sometimes with sandan (*tiniśa*) : 116, 210
radish (*mūlaka*) Raphanus sativus, L. See NK: 1, #2098 : 120, 152, 154
rajmahal hemp (*moraṭa*) → *mūrvī*, Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Wight et Arn. Good discussion at GVDB: 314–316, 324 : 158
rajmahal hemp (*mūrvā*) Gongronemopsis tenacissima (Roxb.) S.Reuss, Liede & Meve (= Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Moon), GVDB: 314–316. One of the twenty-two drugs in the group *madanādi*. T. B. Singh and Chunekar and ADPS: 310–313 discuss the long controversy about the identity of this plant. Sansevieria roxburghiana Schult. & Schult.f. ("Indian bowstring hemp") was preferred by Meulenbeld (GJM1: 590) and the sources he cited, including NK: 1, #2216, K & B: 4, 2457; ADPS: 310 mention this identity as being local to Bengal, but note that the plant is not a creeper : 118, 343
rattan (*vetra*) Calamus rotang, L. See AVS: 1, 330, NK: 1, #413. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 381) prefer C. tenuis, Roxb., which is also native to S. and S.E. Asia : 353
realgar (*manaḥśilā*) Arsenii disulphidium NK: 2, #11 : 226
red gourd (*bimbī*) Coccinia indica, W. & A. See PVS 1994.4.715; NK: 1, #534 : 142
red ochre (*gairika*) Hellwig 2009: 140–141. NK: 2, #40; the same source, at #6, gives kaoolinum or china clay : 159, 193, 195, 212, 226, 227
red physic nut (*dantī*) Baliospermum solanifolium (Burm.) Suresh, GVDB: 200 : 109, 152, 204, 210, 352
resin of white dammer tree (*sarjarasa*) GVDB: 424–425. See white dammer tree (*sarja*) : 118, 212
rice grains (*taṇḍula*) Oriza sativa, Linn. Same as paddy rice (*śāli*) GVDB: 174; or just "grains" : 43
rice-grain chaff (*śālitaṇḍulakāṇḍana*) See chaff : 43
rock salt (*saindhava*) See NK: 2, M#48, Watt$_{Comm}$: 963–971 : 42, 85, 122, 193, 226, 339
rosha grass (*dhyāmaka*) Cymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) Wats. See AVS: 2, 285, NK: 1, #177 : 159, 193, 212
royal jasmine (*mālatī*) Jasminium grandiflorum, L. See NK: 1, #1364, ADPS: 285–288 : 143, 353
royal jasmine (*sumanā*) see royal jasmine (*mālatī*), GVDB: 437 : 212

sacred lotus (*kamala*) Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn., GVDB: 73–74, Dutt: 110, NK: 1, #1698 : 349, 354

sacred lotus (*padma*) see sacred lotus (*kamala*), GVDB: 235–236 : 41, 116, 143, 212, 358

saffron (*bāhlīka*) syn. of saffron (*kuṅkuma*), q.v., GVDB: 273–274 : 210

saffron (*kuṅkuma*) Crocus sativus Linn., GVDB: 100. On the history of confusions between saffron and turmeric, see Cox 2011 : 204, 354

sage-leaved alangium (*aṅkolla*) Alangium salvifolium (Linn. f.) Wang., GVDB: 5–6. See also AVS: 1, 77; cf. NK: 1, #88 : 142, 195, 202, 204, 354

sage-leaved alangium (*aṅkoṭha*) see sage-leaved alangium (*aṅkolla*) : 209

sal group of trees (*śālasārādi*) *śālasārādi* is a group (*gaṇa*) of twenty-three trees listed at 1.38.8–9 (Su 1938: 165), *Mahākośa*: 1, 898 : 86

sal tree (*śālā*) Shorea robusta, Gaertn.f. See AVS: 5, 124 : 226

sandalwood (*candana*) Santalum album, L. See ADPS: 111, NK: 1, #2217. See GVDB: 152–153 for discussion of types, including white and red (Pterocarpus santalinus (L.f.)) : 87, 116, 118, 159, 188, 194, 212, 358

sandan (*tiniśa*) Ougeinia oojeinensis (Roxb.) Hochr. GVDB: 181, q.v. for discussion about whether *tiniśa* and *syandana* are to be separated. If other trees are in the frame for either name, T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB) suggest Lagerstroemeia parviflora Roxb. (*sidhraka*/*siddhaka*) and L. flos-reginae Retz. (*jārula* by some). See GVDB: 432 : 209, 212, 353

sappanwood (*pattāṅga*) Also *pattaṅga*. Caesalpinia sappan, L. AVS: 1, 323, K & B: 2, 847 f, GVDB: 234 : 50, 60

scarlet mallow (*bandhujīva*) Pentapetes phoenicea, L. NK: #1836, GVDB: 268 : 144

scented pavonia (*bālaka*) Pavonia odorata, Willd. See ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822 : 159

scented pavonia (*toya*) → bālaka? Pavonia odorata, Willd. ADPS: 498, NK: 1, #1822 : 212

scramberry (*tālīsapatra*) see scramberry (*tālīśa*) : 212

scramberry (*tālīśa*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 179, 458–459) discusses the several identifications and regional differences in identifying this plant. Taxus baccata Linn. is a common candidate, as is Flacourtia jangomas (Lour.) Raeusch. (scramberry) : 116, 227, 354

screwpine (*ketaka*) Pandanus tectorius Parkinson ex Du Roi, GVDB: 116 : 337

scurfy pea (*bākucī*) Identified as Cullen corylifolia (L.) Medik. ADPS: 69–70, GVDB: 272 : 353

scutch grass (*dūrvā*) Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers., GVDB: 205 : 345, 354

scutch grass (*granthilā*) see scutch grass (*dūrvā*), *Mahākośa*: 1, 303, citing the *Rājanighaṇṭu*. It should be an aromatic in this context. Monier-Williams et al.: 371 said "two kinds of Dūrvā grass and of a kind of Cyperus" on lexical authority, perhaps also the *Rājanighaṇṭu* where it is listed amongst sweet-smelling plants. Other sources identify it as Cissus quadrangularis, L., i.e., Veltd grape (Ś. Gupta 1887: 272), or Bengal quince (*bilva*) : 212

sedge (*kuṭannaṭa*) → *plava*, *tagara*, or *śyonāka*, according to commentators (GVDB: 102–103). T. B. Singh and Chunekar leans towards the *plava*, but that plant too is difficult to identify. Various sources identify *kuṭannaṭa* as Cyperus rotundus L., C, scariosus R. Br., Oroxylum indicum (L,) Benth. ex Kurz (= Bignonia Indica L.) or even Cinnnamomum verum J.Presl. The

Cyperus genus comprises about 700 species of sedges, and I have chosen "sedge" as a generic indication of the likely identity of this plant : 193, 355
sedge (*kuṭannaṭā*) see sedge (*kuṭannaṭa*) : 212
sesame (*tila*) Sesamum indicum L. GVDB: 183. Known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 344) : 212, 213
sesame oil (*taila*) Sesamum indicum L. GVDB: 183 : 59, 188
shami tree (*śamī*) Prosopis cineraria (L.) Druce GVDB: 390 : 209, 339
silk-cotton tree (*śālmalī*) Bombax malabarica. See Issar: 152 : 212
siris (*śirīṣa*) Albizia lebbeck, Benth. See AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91, GVDB: 399–400. Cf. white siris : 158, 188, 201–205, 211, 212, 226, 358
siris seeds (*śirīṣamāṣaka*) Albizia lebbeck, Benth. See AVS: 1, 81, NK: 1, #91 : 142, 203
small-flowered crape myrtle (*sidhraka*) Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb., GVDB: 432 : 164
smooth angelica (*coraka*) Angelica glauca Edgw. GVDB: 161. Distribution: Afghanistan, Himalaya, western Tibet (POWO). Edgeworth even recorded the indigenous name "chura" (Edgeworth 1851: 53) : 195, 210, 355
smooth angelica (*taskara*) see smooth angelica (*coraka*), GVDB: 176 : 212
snakeroot (*sugandhā*) → *sarpagandhā* Rauvolfia serpentina Benth. ex. Kurz. See *sarpagandhā*. But may be Aristolochia indica Linn. Has been identified with *nākulī*, or *gandhanākulī*. See (GVDB: 219, 436) : 150
spikenard (*jaṭā*) see spikenard (*jaṭāmāṃsī*) : 203, 212
spikenard (*jaṭāmāṃsī*) Nardostachys jatamansi (D.Don) DC, GVDB: 163. See also NK: 1, #1691. Known to ancient Greek authors (Ball 1888: 343–344) : 355
spikenard (*māṃsī*) see spikenard (*jaṭāmāṃsī*) : 159, 194, 212
spikenard (*nalada*) see spikenard (*jaṭāmāṃsī*) : 140, 194, 212
spiny bitter gourd (*karkāruka*) Momordica cochinchinensis (Lour.) Spreng., (Thunb.) Cogn. SeeAVS: 2, 1135, IGP 754 (or Beninkasa hispida?AVS: 2, 1127; cf. AVS: 1, 261). M cochinchinensis has poisonous seeds (NEH: 279) : 343
spurge (?) (*nandanā*) an unknown poisonous plant, a.k.a. (equally obscurely) *udīmānaka*, GVDB: 215 (where it is m.). Perhaps a synonym of oleander spurge (*snuhī*), like oleander spurge (*nandā*) : 151
spurge (*saptalā*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 421–422) discuss the four candidates for this plant, three of which are Euphorbias : 120, 195
strychnine tree (*viṣamuṣṭika*) Strychnos nux vomica Linn., GVDB: 373 : 352
sugar (*sitā*) Ḍalhaṇa makes this equation at 1.37.25 (Su 1938: 162) : 159, 194
sugar (*śarkara*) Saccharum officinarum, Linn. NK: #2182 : 146
sugar cane (*ikṣu*) Saccharum officinarum, Linn. NK: #2182 : 146
sunflower (*sūryavallī*) → *ādityavallī*, *sūryamukhī*, Helianthus annūs Linn. GVDB: 35, 443 : 158
sweet flag (*vacā*) Acorus calamus Linn. See GVDB: 352–355 : 115, 122, 210
sweet plants (*madhuravarga*) The sweet plants are enumerated at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.42.11. See also GVDB: 127 : 59
sweet-scented oleander (*aśvamāraka*) Nerium oleander, L. See ADPS: 223, NK: 1, #1709, GVDB: 77, which discusses the white and red forms : 150
teak (*śāka*) Tectona grandis, L.f. See AVS: 5, 245, (MW: 1061) : 209

Tellicherry bark (*kuṭaja*) Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G.Don, with Wrightia tinctoria and W. arborea considered GVDB: 101–102, ADPS: 267–270 : 111, 209, 342

ten roots (*daśamūla*) Described at *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 1.38.70–71 (Su 1938: 169) as a combination of the lesser five roots and the greater five roots : 342

the three myrobalans (*triphalā*) chebulic myrobalan beleric myrobalan and emblic myrobalan (*harītakī bibhītaka* and *āmalaka*) One of the most-often mentioned drugs in the Bṛhattrayī GVDB: 194–196 : 109, 193, 194, 203, 204, 338

the three pungent drugs (*kaṭutrika*) see the three pungent drugs (*trikaṭu*) : 205, 212

the three pungent drugs (*trikaṭu*) dried ginger, long pepper, and black pepper (*śuṇṭhī*, *pippalī*, and *marica*) GVDB: 193 : 193, 356

the three pungent drugs (*vyoṣa*) see the three pungent drugs (*trikaṭu*), GVDB: 382–383 : 204

the two types of clitoria (*śvete*) see white clitoria (*śvetā*) : 212

the two types of turmeric (*haridre*) see turmeric (*haridrā*) and Indian barberry (*dāruharidrā*), GVDB: 465–466 : 212

thorn apple (*karambha*) Datura metel, L. See GVDB: 76 for useful discussion. Also, AVS: 2, 305 (cf. Abhidhānamañjarī), NK: 1, #796 ff. Potter$_{rev}$: 292 f, ADPS: 132. Possibly the same plant as plumed cockscomb (*indīvara*) (GVDB: 76, 44–45) : 151, 152, 338, 351

three heating spices (*tryūṣaṇa*) śuṇṭhī (Dried ginger) Zingiber officinale, Roscoe. ADPS: 50, NK: 1, #2658, AVS: 5, 435, IGP 1232, pippalī (long pepper) Piper longum, L.ADPS: 374, NK: 1, #1928, and marica (black pepper) Piper nigrum, L.ADPS: 294, NK: 1, #1929 : 87, 158

three-leaved caper (*varuṇa*) Crataeva magna (Lour.) DC. See AVS: 2, 202; cf. NK: 1, #696 : 145, 195, 210, 356

three-leaved caper (*varuṇaka*) see three-leaved caper (*varuṇa*) : 212

toothed-leaf limonia (*surasī*) Naringi crenulata (Roxb.) Nicolson (formerly Limonia crenulata Roxb.), GVDB: 439 : 194, 212

top layer of fermented liquor (*surāmaṇḍa*) K & B: 2, 502, NK: 2, appendix VI, #49, McHugh 2021: 39 : 57, 58

tree cotton (*kārpāsa*) Gossypium arboreum L. ADPS: 231, *pace* the identifications of T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 92, 247), since G. barbadense L. is native to South America and G. herbaceum L. is native to Africa : 56, 356

tree cotton (*picu*) See tree cotton (*kārpāsa*) : 58, 60

tree of heaven (*arala*) probably Alianthus excelsa Roxb., GVDB: 21–22 : 209

turmeric (*gaurī*) Curcuma longa, L. See ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750 : 116

turmeric (*haridrā*) Curcuma longa Linn. GVDB: 465. On the history of confusions between saffron and turmeric, see Cox 2011 : 117, 158, 165, 193, 356

turmeric (*rajanī*) Curcuma longa, L. ADPS: 169, AVS: 2, 259, NK: 1, #750 : 42, 159, 194, 204

turpeth (*trivṛt*) → *tṛvrtā*. Operculina turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso = Ipmoea turpethum R. Br. GVDB: 197. : 109, 146, 193, 286, 338

turpeth (*tṛvṛt*) The common spelling in Nepalese MSS of *trivṛt* : 204

two kinds of salt (*vasukavasira*) See the discussion by T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 362–363), who note that when *vasuka* is mentioned together with *vasira*, two varieties of salt are often

meant (see *vasukavasirā*) : 85
unknown fruit poison (*veṇuka*) see unknown fruit poison (*veṇukā*) : 151
unknown fruit poison (*veṇukā*) Bambusa bambos, Druce?. See NK: 1, #307, GVDB: 380. The Nepalese transmission has the m. *veṇuka*, not the f. *veṇukā* T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 380) note that this is an unknown fruit-poison : 357
velvet bean (*svayaṃguptā*) Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC., GVDB: 461, who say that the plant is known in the *Carakasaṃhitā* but not the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* : 226, 357
velvet bean (*ārṣabhī*) see velvet bean (*ṛṣabhī*) and velvet bean (*svayaṃguptā*). *Mahākośa*: 1, 94, citing the *Rājanighaṇṭu* 3.50, 201 : 202
velvet bean (*ṛṣabhī*) see velvet bean (*svayaṃguptā*), MW: 226, GVDB: 56 : 357
velvet-leaf (*pāṭhā*) Cissampelos pariera, L. See ADPS: 366, NK: 1, #592, GJM1: 573, AVS: 1, 95; cf. AVS: 2, 277 : 50, 87, 106, 122, 158, 193, 194, 344
velvet-mite (*indragopa*) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). Lienhard 1978 : 141
verbena (*bhārgī*) see verbena (*bhārṅgī*) : 194, 212
verbena (*bhārṅgī*) → phañjī. Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon or C. serratum; see AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87 : 357
verbena (*phañjī*) Clerodendrum serratum, L. See AVS: 2, 121, ADPS: 87 : 144
vetiver (*uśīra*) Chrysopogon zizanioides (L.) Roberty, also called "khus." NK: 1, #180, GVDB: 54 identify it as vetiver : 86, 143, 188, 357
vetiver and lemon grass (?) (*uśīre*) "the two uśīras," perhaps vetiver (*uśīra*) and lemon grass (*uśīrabheda*) : 212
viburnum (*tilva*) see viburnum (*tilvaka*) : 204
viburnum (*tilvaka*) Viburnum nervosum D.Don. In their thoughtful article, T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 185–186) separate *tilvaka* from *lodhra*, a conflation they attribute to Dṛḍhabala. They identify V. nervosum because of its use under a similar local name in Garhawal and Gangotri and the match with its purging properties mentioned in ayurvedic literature. AVS: 5, 219 makes the same separation, noting that in Kerala the plant Jatropha curcas L. is used. But that is a native of the new world. Cf. many Viburnum varieties listed by Griffiths (IGP: 1200 ff.). POWO confirms that V. nervosum has an appropriate Himalayan distribution. *Tilvaka* is also sometimes wrongly considered to be a synonym of long-stamen Wendlandia (?) (*tilaka*), GVDB: 185–186 : 109, 210, 349, 357
viburnum extract (*tailvaka*) see viburnum (*tilvaka*), GVDB: 185, also a ghee compound of viburnum (*tilvaka*) : 226
'Virāṭa's plant' (*vairāṭaka*) unknown. See ? : 152, 154
water snowflake (?) (*kumudavati*) see water snowflake (?) (*kumudavatī*) : 152
water snowflake (?) (*kumudavatī*) This is an unidentifiable plant whose name means, etymologically, "with lilies." MW: 292 gives Nymphoides indica (L.) Kuntze (formerly Villarsia indica) on no authority; I have used the common name of N. indica as a possiblity, but this is not known to be poisonous; on the contrary, it is used medicinally (Khan et al. 2018). N. indica is illustrated on p. 6 of the Voynich manuscript. Khan et al. (2018) assert that this is the same plant as *tagara*, although this is not a widely-held view (see crape jasmine (*tagara*)) : 151, 340, 357

watered buttermilk (*udaśvit*) MW: 183 : 142
weaver's beam tree (*mokṣaka*) see weaver's beam tree (*muṣkaka*) : 358
weaver's beam tree (*muṣkaka*) Schrebera swietenioides, Roxb. See AVS: 5, 88, Lord, NK: 1, #2246, GVDB: 242–243 : 111, 164, 358
weaver's beam tree (*pāṭalī*) usually a synonym for crimson trumpet-flower tree (*pāṭalā*), but T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 242–243) argue that it is weaver's beam tree (*mokṣaka*) because some authors distinguish two colours (unlike *pāṭalā*) : 111, 209, 212
weaver's beam tree (*viśalyā*) Schrebera swieteniodes Roxb. ← *kuberākṣī*. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 371) notes that this name is a synonym for many other plants, including *lāṅgālī, indravāruṇi, guḍūcī* etc. Ḍalhaṇa identified it with *pāṭalā, kāṣṭhapāṭalā*, and *agniśikhā* tree, all of which may be called *śvetamokṣaka* or *kuberākṣī* : 193
weevil wort (*tālamūlikā*) GVDB: 178–179 : 358
weevil wort (*tālapatrī*) → *tālamūlikā*, weevil wort, q.v. GVDB: 178 : 195
white babool (*arimeda*) Acacia leucophloea, (Roxb.) Willd. See AVS: 1, 23 : 50, 210
white calotropis (*alarka*) Calotropis procera, (Ait.) R. Br. See NK: 1, #428, Chopra: 46b, Chopra IDG: 305–308 : 59
white clitoria (*śvetā*) Clitoria ternatea, L. See AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, #621. GVDB: 416–417 notes that there are two types, *kṣudrā* (white, according to Ḍalhaṇa) and *mahā* (blue, according to Ḍalhaṇa). Sometimes given as a synonym for winged-stem canscora, but sometimes as a contrasting plant : 143, 194, 203, 206, 211, 356
white cutch tree (*somavalka*) Acacia polyacantha, Willd. See AVS: 1, 30, IGP 7, GJM1: 602, AVS: 2, 935; *pace* NK: 1, #1038 : 144, 164
white dammer tree (*sarja*) Vateria indica, L. See NK: 1, #2571, AVS: 5, 349 f, AVS: 1, 292 f, Chopra: 253a. T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 424) discussed whether this term might be broadened to any resinous tree and decided against : 50, 85, 353, 358
white dammer tree (*sarjja*) see white dammer tree (*sarja*) : 209
white lotus (*puṇḍarīka*) see sacred lotus (*padma*), GVDB: 252 : 154
white sandalwood (*bhadraśriya*) Santanlum album Linn. See white sandalwood (*bhadraśrī*) : 116, 212
white sandalwood (*bhadraśrī*) Santanlum album Linn. see sandalwood (*candana*) GVDB: 152, 282 and *Carakasaṃhitā* ci.4.102 (Ca 1941: 434) where it is contrasted with *lohitacandana* : 87, 358
white siris (?) (*kapītana*) T. B. Singh and Chunekar (GVDB: 72–73) note that this stands for at least two plants, milky and non-milky. For the latter type, they propose Albizia procera (Roxb.) Benth., Thespesia (hibiscus-like, but not endemic to S. Asia) or Spondias (cashew). Six different identifications are made by Monier-Williams et al. (MW: 251), without authority : 209
white siris (*kaṭabhī*) Albizia procera (Roxb.) Benth. or A. lebbeck (Linn.) Benth. GVDB: 63–64, AVS: 1, 81–84. Cf. Cf. siris : 188, 355
white siris (*kiṇihī*) Albizia procera (Roxb.) Benth., GVDB: 98, which also discusses past confusions; NK: 1, #93 : 158, 194
white teak (*kārśmarī*) → *kāśmarī* : 227
white teak (*kāśmarya*) see white teak (*kāśmarī*) : 212
white teak (*kāśmaryā*) see white teak (*kāśmarī*) : 85
white teak (*kāśmarī*) → *kāśmarya, kārśmarī, madhuparṇī*. Gmelina arborea, Roxb. See GJM1: 543, Trees: 51, ADPS: 240,

GVDB: 96–97 : 116, 118, 343, 358
white teak (*madhuparṇī*) → *kāśmarī* : 85
white water-lily (*kumuda*) Nymphaea alba, Linn., GVDB: 105 : 41, 212, 342
wild asparagus (*bahuputrā*) Asparagus racemosus, Willd. See further wild asparagus (*śatāvarī*) Possibly a syn. for *nandana*. The bark of wild asparagus is toxic : 144
wild asparagus (*śatāvarī*) Asparagus racemosus, Willd. See ADPS: 441, AVS: 1, 218, NK: 1, #264, IGP: 103, AVS: 4, 249 ff, Dymock: 3, 482 ff : 114–116, 118, 232, 359
wild celery (*agnika*) → may be *bhallātaka, lāṅgalī, ajamodā, moraṭa, or agnimantha*, GVDB: 4. Uncertain A plant often cited in *Suśrutasaṃhitā*, but rarely in *Carakasaṃhitā* (GVDB: 4). Ḍalhaṇa glossed it at 5.2.45 (Su 1938: 566) as *ajamodā* but noted that others consider it to be *moraṭa*. There is considerable complexity surrounding the identification of *moraṭa*/*mūrvā* itself and related synonyms (GVDB: 314-316) : 158, 359
wild celery (*ajamodā*) Apium graveolens, L. Sometimes identified with *agnika* (wild celery), q.v. : 158, 193
wild Himalayan cherry (*padmaka*) Prunus cerasoides D.Don, GVDB: 236, AVS: 4, 353–355. MW: 585 is wide of the mark : 116–118, 193, 194, 212
wild spider flower (*ajagandhā*) possibly Cleome gynandra L. (syn. Gynandropis gynandra L.); possibly also Basil (Ocimum basilicum Linn. or Crested Late Summer Mint (Elsholtzia ciliata Willd.) (GVDB: 6). But E. ciliata is not native to South Asia : 122
wild spider flower (*tailaparṇika*) see wild spider flower : 212
wild spider flower (*tilaparṇī*) Cleome gynandra L., GVDB: 184–185, but see the discussion of the other drug plants sometimes intended by this name : 359
wild sugar cane (*kāṇḍekṣu*) Saccharum spontaneum L., GVDB: 90 : 85
winged-stem canscora (*girihvā*) see winged-stem canscora (*girikarṇikā*) : 194
winged-stem canscora (*girikarṇikā*) sometimes → *śvetā*, in which case possibly Clitoria ternatea, L., see AVS: 2, 129, NK: 1, #621. Since *śvetā* and *girihvā* are cited as separate constitutents of one formula (e.g., *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.5.75 (Su 1938: 579) they cannot be the same plant. GVDB: 138–139 argued for Symphorema polyandrum Wight, which they also assigned to *sinduvāra*. When discussing *śaṅkhapuṣpī*, another possible synonym, Sivarajan and Balachandran (ADPS: 425–427) also suggest Canscora alata (Roth) Wall. (syn of Canscora decussata Schultes & Schultes f.) and Convulvulus pluricaulis Chois. The former has a more appropriate distribution and is chosen here : 359
winged-stem canscora (*giryāhvā*) see winged-stem canscora (*girikarṇikā*) : 358
Withania (*aśvagandhā*) Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal. See AVS: 5, 409 f, Dymock: 2, 566 f, 150, GVDB: 29, Chevillard: 152 : 59, 110, 117, 194
wood-apple (*kapittha*) Limonia acidissima, L. See AVS: 3, 327, NK: 1, #1021 : 117, 143, 145, 195, 204, 205, 209, 226, 352
woody turmeric (*kāleyaka*) Coscinium fenestratum (Goetgh.) Colebr., GVDB: 95. See V. K. Gupta et al. 2015: 173–175 : 212
woody-fruited jujube (*gopaghoṇṭā*) Ziziphus xylopyra (Retz.) Willd. GVDB: 147 → *ghoṇṭā* : 210
yellow-berried nightshade (*kaṇṭakārī*) Solanum virginianum L. (syn. Solanum

surattense Burm. f. and Solanthum xanthocarpum, Schrad. & Wendl.) GVDB: 68–69. See also IHR: 430. A component of lesser five roots : 348, 360

yellow-berried nightshade (*kṣudrā*) see yellow-berried nightshade (*kaṇṭakārī*), ADPS: 100, NK: 1, #2329, AVS: 5, 164 : 158, 159

Fauna

arala rat (*arala-animal*) a hapax legomenon in Sanskrit, probably a Dravidian loan word or cognate from forms like Pengo, Manḍa, Kuwi etc., *orli, urli*, etc., DED_2: #994 : 200, 202, 203

aṭakī (*aṭakī*) unknown : 219

bad-marked rat (*kuliṅga*) etymologically, "having bad-marks" MW: 286, but unidentifiable : 200, 203

beaked (*tuṇḍikerī*) neologism insect-name based on the etymology of *tuṇḍa*. Probably *tuṇḍikera* and *tuṇḍicela* are variants of the same lexeme. *ṭuṇḍa* is "Nicht überzeugend erklärt" according to Mayrhofer (EWA: 1, 653), who refers to a possible non-Indo-European origin (ibid. v. 3, 249 on *tundikā, tundikerī* refers to plants only). But Burrow 1971: 544 derived the term plausibly from $\sqrt{}$*tud* "peck" : 218

bee (*bhramara*) bee or bumble-bee, MW: 769, etc. : 219

bhaṭābha (*bhaṭābha*) unknown : 219

black drongo (*dhūmyāṭa*) Dicrurus adsimilis, Bechstein, Dave 1985: 63, 65, 199 : 140

black rat (*kṛṣṇa*) perhaps the widespread Black Rat or Common House Rat, Rattus Rattus L., BIA: 210 : 200, 202

black-beak (*kṛṣṇatuṇḍa*) unknown insect, name based on etymology; MW: 307. But possibly "black-belly" based on the lexeme *tunda*, CDIAL: 1, #5858 : 219

brown rat (*kapila-animal*) name from etymology; unidentified; see tawny rat (*aruṇa*) : 200, 203

bull (*vṛṣabha*) MW: 1012, etc. Bos taurus, Linn. : 140

celestial (*svarga-insect*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219

centipede (*śatapādaka*) the name's meaning is, "hundred-foot" MW: 1049, CDIAL: 1, #12281 : 219

chital deer (*pṛṣata*) Axis axis, Erxleben. BIA: 295–296. In *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.5.71 (Su 1938: 579) it seems to be specifically the musk that is meant. so the reference may be to the Musk Deer (Moschus moschiferus L.). But all species produce musk, so *pṛṣata* may also be simply Chital or Spotted Deer. See also IW: 93 : 140, 146, 194

chukar partridge (*cakora*) Alectoris chukar, J. E. Gray, Woodcock 1980: 45, distributed from NW India to Nepal and Assam : 140

civet (*mārjāra*) BIA: ch. 4 *et passim*, McHugh 2012 : 194

common crane (*kroñca*) Grus grus, Linn., Woodcock 1980: 47, Dave 1985: ch. 62 : 140

cone snail (*śambūka*) a bivalve or snail (MW: 1055), but presumably a poisonous one such as the cone-snail : 162

cook-fish insect (*pākamatsya*) unknown insect, name based on etymology. A kind of fiery insect according to Ḍalhaṇa on 5.3.5 (Su 1938: 567) : 162, 219

cricket (*ucciṭiṅga*) The suggestion "cricket" is from Assamese *usaṅgā* and Bengali *cuiṅgā, ucuṅgā*, CDIAL: 1, #1645, although they are not venemous.

Unlikely: a crab, MW: 173. The cricket may appear to have a sting, although it does not Maxwell-Lefroy 1909: 102 : 218

devout (*brahmaṇīkā*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219

droplet (*bindula*) unknown insect, name based on etymology. Ḍalhaṇa on 5.8.9 (Su 1938: 586) noted that some people read *viluṭa* instead of *bindula* : 219

drummer (*dundubhaka*) unknown insect, name based on etymology. But may be connected with a variant of *tunda*/*tund* "belly" CDIAL: 1, #5858. **tunda-bhaka* might then mean "belly-croaker/puffer" : 219

enemy-liquor (*arimedaka*) unknown insect, name based on etymology. Perhaps a variant of *ali-* "bee", CDIAL: 1, #716 or *āla* "poison" CDIAL: 1, #1352 : 219

fidgety rat (*capala*) from the etymology of the word. Unidentifiable mouse or rat. It is probably too much of a stretch to connect it with Dravidian forms like Kui *superi* "shrew-mouse", DED_2: #2675 : 200, 203

fiery (*agni-insect*) unknown insect, name based on etymology. Cf. Marāṭhī *āghī* "a kind of stinging fly" CDIAL: 1, #57 : 218, 361

fiery insect (*agnikīṭa*) see fiery (*agni-insect*) : 219

five-venom (*pañcālaka*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219

fondling rat (*lālana*) based on etymology. An unknown rat or mouse : 200, 201

gajpipul rat (*vasira-animal*) unknown type of rat or mouse. "*Vasira*," equated with *gajapippalī* is usually the name of the liana Scindapsus officinalis (Roxb.) Schott (GVDB: 132, 362) (see gajpipul (*gajapippalī*)). Lianas are known for providing a habitat for many arboreal animals, including rodents. The vulgate *Suśrutasaṃhitā* reads *haṃsira* as the name of this rat : 200, 202

grey peacock-pheasant (*jīvajīvaka*) Polyplectron bicalcaratum, Linn., Dave 1985: 270, 273, 274, 281 : 140

hill myna (*sārikā*) Acridotheres tristis tristis, L., etc. See Ali and Ripley 1983: #1006, Dave (1985: 28 ff.), Woodcock (1980: 119) : 140

horned (*śṛṅgī*) unknown, based on etymology : 218

house gecko (*gṛhagoḍikā*) MW: 362, CDIAL: 1, #4324. Hemacandra's *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi* (4.364) mentions that *gṛhagodhikā* and *gṛhagolikā* are synonyms (Rādhākāntā Deva 1876: 691a, *sub māṇikyā*) : 162

house shrew (*chuchundara*) Suncus murinus (Linnaeus, 1766), Wikipedia, BIA: 168–169 and plate 38. Probably a Dravidian loan word related to Tamil *cuṇṭaṇ*, "grey musk shrew," see DED_2: #2661 and CDIAL: 1, #5053 : 200, 202

hundred-creeper (*śatakurda*) unknown insect, name based on etymology. Cf. *śarāvakurda* "creeping among dishes" (MW: 1057), apparently also the name of a snake : 218

hundred-kulimbhaka (*śatakulimbhaka*) unknown insect class. Perhaps centipedes : 218

iguana (*godheraka*) The गौधेरक is described in the *Carakasaṃhitā* as a four-legged snake born of a Indian monitor lizard that is similar to a black snake and has several species (6.23.134 (Ca 1941: 577)). CDIAL: 1, #4286 identifies this as an iguana : 220, 362

Indian monitor lizard (*godhā*) Varanus bengalensis (Daudin, 1802), Reptiles: 58–60, ill. : 59, 146, 361

Indian peafowl (*mayūra*) Pavo cristatus, Linn., Woodcock 1980: 39 : 140

invincible rat (*ajita*) etymological meaning; unidentifiable : 200, 203

kaṣāyavāsika (*kaṣāyavāsika*) unknown : 219

kiṭibha (*kiṭibha*) unknown : 219

koel (*kokila*) Eudynamys scolopaceus, Linn., Wikipedia, Woodcock 1980: 66 : 140

kokila-insect (*kokila-insect*) unknown : 219

koṇṭāgīrī (*koṇṭāgīrī*) unknown : 219

krimikara (*krimikara*) unknown : 219

kṛṣṇagodhā (*kṛṣṇagodhā*) unknown : 219

kuṣṭa-insect (*kuṣṭa-insect*) unknown : 219

lac (*lākṣā*) Kerria lacca (Kerr.). See GJM1: 445, NK: 2, #32, Varshney 2000. Watt (Watt$_{Comm}$: 1053–1066) is characteristically informative, and is definite about the antiquity of lac in India : 165, 194, 212

large Brown rat (*mahākapila*) from the etymology of the name, "large brown," perhaps a bandicoot : 203

large gecko (*galagoḍikā*) A poisonous insect, amphibian or reptile described in *Suśrutasaṃhitā* 5.8.29 (Su 1938: 588) as a biting creature that may be white, black, with red stripes or rings or spotted. It is described just after the iguanas (*godheraka*) and before centipedes. The name is unstable, e.g., गलगोलिका, गलदोडी, गलगोली. Cf. the remarks on geckos in note 530, p. 162. The similarity of names suggests that a गलगोडिका may be a non-domestic creature that looks similar to a domestic gecko. Cf. other IA parallels at CDIAL: 1, #4324, 4431, which point to a Dravidian origin for the lexeme (DED$_2$: #1125) and suggests "iguana." The tokay gecko (*Gekko gecko* (Linnaeus, 1758)) is a large gecko endemic to South Asia having a blue-gray skin with red or orange spots and speckles that may change according to its environment like a chameleon. Tokay geckos, especially males, are aggressive and territorial and can inflict a strong bite. However, many agamids and skinks are also endemic to South Asia, and have markings that could match the description of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā*. See further IW: 40, 135–136; Deuti 2020 : 90

leaf-scorpion (*patravṛścika*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219

legume-insect (*vaidala*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 218

lentil insect (*masūrika-insect*) usually the name of a lentil or the "lentil disease," namely smallpox. But here, an insect : 218

little rat (*cikkira*) likely related to the Tuḷu "cikkeli, a small variety of mouse," and other Dravidian works related to Tamil *cikka* "small',' DED$_2$: #2495. See also CDIAL: 1, #4779 on *cikka* "mouse or muskrat," from lexical sources, and #4781 *cikkā* "small" from Drav., Burrow 1948: #141 : 200, 202

little-voice (*alpavāca*) unidentified insect; possibly a wrong reading : 218

lotus-insect (*padmakīṭa*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219

maggot (*kīra-insect*) unknown insect. See Lahndā, Panjābī, Bengali, Oriya *kīṛā*, etc., CDIAL: 1, #3193 and similar forms in Bīhārī, Maithilī Bhojpurī, etc. Obviously a variant of *kīṭa* : 219

maṇḍalapuṣpaka (*maṇḍalapuṣpaka*) unknown : 219

mole-rat (*kokila-animal*) Bandicota bengalensis (Gray & Hardwicke). Etymologically, "brown as a Kokila". CDIAL: 1, #4324 relates *kokila* to *golaka* but it may more likely be a Dravidian loanword from *koko, kogi, koki*, meaning "small, little, young" DED$_2$: 2030. This is possibly supported by Kannada *kok* and Telugu *golatta, koku* for the mole-rat, reported by Prater (BIA: 205) : 200, 203

mongoose (*nakula*) Urva edwardsii or the often sympatric U. auropunctatus (small Indian mongoose, usually an

eater of smaller creatures than snakes) (BIA: ch. 5), On mongooses and snakes, see IW: 112; BIA: 98–99 : 146, 194
mosquito (*maśaka*) a mosquito, gnat, gadfly or any stinging fly, MW: 793, CDIAL: 1, #9917 : 219
myna-face (*śārikāmukha*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 218
nāhana (*nāhana*) unknown : 219
noseless (*vināsikā*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219
outsider (*bāhyaka*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219
pañcakṛṣṇa (*pañcakṛṣṇa*) unknown : 219
pañcaśukla (*pañcaśukla*) unknown : 219
parakeet (*śuka*) Psittacula krameri, Scopoli (or P. eupatria or cyanocephala), See Woodcock 1980: 64 : 140, 204
picciṭā (*picciṭā*) unknown insect; etymologically perhaps similar to *piccaṭa* "squashed flat" (MW: 624) : 219
pigeon rat (*kapota-animal*) a rat "like a pigeon;" presumably of grey colour : 200, 203
pitcher-like (*kauṇḍinya-insect*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219
pot-nose wasp (?) (*kumbhīnāsa*) unknown insect, name based on etymology. Cf. the forms related to *kumbhakārī* "potters' wife" at CDIAL: 1, #3312, including Assamese *kumārni* "mason-wasp," Hindī "wasp-like insect which makes a clay nest" : 364
pot-turd (*kumbhīvarcas*) unknown insect, name based on etymology (on *-varcas*, see *Mahākośa*: 1, 725 : 219
pravalāka (*pravalāka*) unknown : 219
racket-tailed drongo (*bhṛṅgarāja*) Dicrurus paradiseus, Linn., Woodcock 1980: 123 : 140
rat (*unduru*) Also *undura* or *indūra* in some sources, including the vulgate. A common name for a rat or mouse in many S. Asian languages from Prakrit to contemporary, CDIAL: 1, #2095, Menon 2014, where it is called "house mouse" : 200, 203
red-toothed shrew (*kaṣāyadanta*) see red-toothed shrew (*kaṣāyadaśana*) : 203
red-toothed shrew (*kaṣāyadaśana*) from the etymology of the word. Shrews in the genus Sorex (as well as others in the subfamily Soricinae) have red-pigmented teeth. Species in South Asia include Hodgsons's brown-toothed shrew (Episoriculus caudatus), the Himalayan water shrew (Chimarrogale himalayica), the Assam mole shrew (Anourosoricini assamensis) and the Giant mole shrew (A. schmidi) : 200, 363
revolver (*āvarttaka*) unidentified insect : 218
river dolphin (*śiśumāra*) Platanista gangetica (Lebeck), BIA: 313–314, plate on p. 289, MW: 1076 : 213
śairyaka-insect (*śairyaka-insect*) unknown : 219
śambuka (*śambuka*) unknown : 219
sarṣapaka (*sarṣapaka*) unknown : 219
she-ass insect (*gardabhī-insect*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219
sheep-insect (*urabhra-insect*) unidentified insect : 218
shining-like-grain (*kaṇabha*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219
slimy (*śleṣmaka-insect*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 219
sonny rat (*putraka*) unidentified mouse or rat. Perhaps related to Dravidian forms like Pengo *puṭki*, DED_2: #4257 (itself perhaps just a form related to Tamil *poṭi* "little") : 200, 201
speckle-head (*citraśīrṣaka*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 218
spoṭaka (*spoṭaka*) unknown : 219
spotted (*paruṣa*) unknown insect, name based on etymology, which could be anything from dirty-coloured, stiff, or rough to shaggy : 218

stripy (*abhirājī*) unknown insect, name based on etymology : 218
sucīmukha (*sucīmukha*) unknown : 219
swan (*haṃsa*) Cygnus olor, Gmelin, Dave 1985: ch. 84. As Dave says, "a generic term for a large part of the Anatidae family" including Swans, Geese, Ducks and Teals. The term needs to be translated variously according to the geographical context of the usage. In the Himalayan region, "swan" is appropriate, but in more southerly peninsular India, "goose" is more likely. The dogmatism of J. Vogel 1962 is based on mainly southern observations and temple carvings. The discussion by Dave 1985 is nuanced and accurate : 140
sweet hoof (*nakha*) Unguis odoratus or Onycha, McHugh 2013, from which I adopt the name "sweet hoof." See especially McHugh's very interesting discussion about translating this term, pp. 56 ff. See also MW: 524 (on no authority) : 212
tawny rat (*aruṇa*) from the etymology of the word, perhaps Rattus norvegicus (Berkenhout, 1769), which is large, brown and common (it originated in central Asia and (likely) China, not Norway), and perhaps distinguishing it from the "large" ?? : 200, 203, 204, 360
tick-navel (*uṇḍunābha*) unknown insect; name based on etymology. Etymologically, an insect with an *uṇḍu* for a navel. Conjecturally, perhaps *uṇḍu* is a loan from Tamil *antu* "small grey-winged insect found in stored paddy" (DED_2: #150). Possibly remotely related to Dravidian lexemes for "tick," *uḷuṅgu, uḍum, urūm, uṇṇi*, etc. DED_2: #591, #604. The vulgate of the *Suśrutasaṃhitā* reads pot-nose wasp (?) (*kumbhīnāsa*) "pot-nose" in place of this lexeme, q.v. : 218
tolaka (*tolaka*) unknown : 219
tortoise (*kūrma*) Perhaps Geochelone elegans (Schoepff), Reptiles: 30 and plate, MW: 1076 : 213
tuṇḍavakra (*tuṇḍavakra*) unknown : 219
tuṅgīnāsa (*tuṅgīnāsa*) unknown : 219
vaiśvambhara (*vaiśvambhara*) unknown : 219
valabhika (*valabhika*) unknown insect : 219
vicitiṅga (*viciṭiṅga*) unidenitified insect (not in MW) : 218
warding off (*vāraṇī*) unknown insect, name based on etymology. Cf. Oṛiyā *bāraṇī* "charm against wild animals or noxious insects" CDIAL: 1, #11553 : 219
white rat (*śveta-animal*) from the etymology, perhaps the Mus musculus, L.., although strictly, they are agouti not white. The whitetailed wood rat (*Madromys blanfordi*, Thomas) is brown but has a distinctive white end to its tail : 200, 203
worm-dish (*krimisarāvī*) unknown insect, name based on etymology. *śarāva* "dish, plate, etc." (MW: 1057) : 219

Minerals

ashes (*bhasma*) ashes, corrosive when wet : 152

cuttle-fish bone (?) (*phenāśma*) Hapax legomenon. Etymologically "foam-stone". Perhaps cuttlefish bone, or pumice (see Byrski 1981)? Dutt (Dutt: 38–42) conjectured that 'foam-stone' may be impure white arsenic obtained by roasting orpiment. : 152

orpiment (*haritāla*) Arsenii trisulphidum. See NK v. 2, p. 20 ff : 152

vermilion (*rakta*) speculative, based on *Mahākośa*: 1, 667, under *raktadhātu*, citing the *Dhanvantarīyanighaṇṭu* : 152

Glossary

ākula - permeated: 220

character - *prakṛti*: 218

dadru - ringworm: 220
dardru - ringworm: 220
dark, rough patches of skin - *kiṭibha*: 220

insect - *kīṭa*: 218

kalpa - procedure: 218
karṇikā - small ear-like growths: 220
kīṭa - insect: 218
kiṭibha - dark, rough patches of skin: 220

permeated - *ākula*: 220

prakṛti - character: 218
procedure - *kalpa*: 218

ringworm - *dadru*: 220 - *dardru*: 220

saumya - watery: 219
small ear-like growths - *karṇikā*: 220
spreading rashes - *visarpa*: 220

toxic shock - *vega*: 220

vega - toxic shock: 220
visarpa - spreading rashes: 220

watery - *saumya*: 219

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- ? . . . 126
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