Ethnobotanical Exploration of Malkangiri District of Orissa, India

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ABSTRACT

The association of man with the neighborhood flora starts with human civilization. Besides food, feed clothes and shelter, plants are important source of drugs. These plants or its parts therefore used either directly or after processing by the native people against various diseases, disorders and ailments. A survey was conducted on the tribal district of Malkangiri of Orissa to identify and record various ethno medicinally important plants and their medicinal uses. In the present investigation there are 134 species of plants belong to 69 families and 128 genera are recorded and used in various ailments by different tribes of Malkangiri district of Orissa.

INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany is an age-old process starting from human civilization. The present paper deals with the result of exploration of ethnomedicinally important taxa growing in the tribal locality of Malkanagiri district. The district is named after its headquarters town Malkangiri. During formation of Orissa Province in 1936 Malkangiri was a "Taluk" of Nabrangpur sub-division of Koraput District of Orissa. In 1962 it was upgraded to a subdivision of Koraput district. The present Malkangiri district got its identity as an independent district due to reorganizations of districts of Orissa as per notification on 1st October, 1992 with effect from 2nd October 1992, an area of 5,791 sq.kms out of which 31.96% is covered with forest. This district of Orissa is one of the remotest places in the country. The general topography of the area under study comprises the hilly region and a flat plain. A strip along the eastern boundary takes in the Ghats which uphold the 3,000 foot plateau and the valley of Machkund which flows through this wild and remote country and lies between 17° 45'N to 18° 40'N latitudes and 81° 10'E to 82° E longitude. The district is divided into two distinct physical divisions. (Anonymous. 1989, 1996, 1948-72). The eastern part is covered with steep Ghats, Plateaues, Valleys sparsely inhabited by primitive tribes notable among whom are Bondas, Koyas, Porajas and
Didayis. The total population of the district is 504,198 out of which 107,654 are Scheduled Caste and 28,833 are Scheduled tribes (According to 2001 Census). The rest of the district is comparatively flat plain broken by a number of rocky wooded hills. Almost the whole of the district is a vast dense jungle. Potteru, Saberi, Sileru, Kolab and Machhakunda are the main rivers flowing in the district. The climate in the district is generally cold in the winter and hot in the summer with temperature ranging from 13°C to 47°C. The average annual rainfall is about 1700mm. Relative humidity is generally high especially in the monsoon and post-monsoon months. During the rainy season it becomes impassably swampy and heavy floods isolate it from the outer world. It lies within the malaria prone belt.

During the ethno-botanical study among the tribes of the district the following information has been collected. Frequency, locality of collection and local names of plants have been given for each species. Regarding the folklore claims mostly such information has been gathered from local ‘Baids is given in this paper and the information does not seem to have been recorded in the works of Chopra et al. (1956, 1969), Dastur (1951, 1961) and Wealth of India (1948-1972).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ethnobotanical surveys have been carried out in various tribal pockets of Malkangiri district. First hand information on ethnomedicinal plants were collected in the field and confirm through the tribal healers their location in various forest patches. The plants are arranged family wise followed by botanical name of the plant, locality, ethnomedicinal use in briefs and local name (Warrier, P.K. et al. 1993). The voucher specimen have been deposited in the herbarium of Departments of Botany of P.N. College, (Autonomous) Khurda-752057, Orissa, India.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Malkangiri is one of the tribal rich districts of Orissa famous for its Bonda a primitive tribe which are unique in their ethno cultural heritage and far from the modern civilization and mostly depend on the forest and forest produce for their livelihood including the other tribes. Malkangiri is one of the richest botanical treasures in Orissa is under intense biotic pressure owing to forest fire, practice of podu cultivation by the tribal groups, over exploitation of medicinal plants for drugs and conversion of forest to agricultural lands. These factors of degradation result not only in the depletion of certain valuable interesting medicinal taxa but also leads to substantial reduction in the density and genetic diversity of forest cover. (Tiwari et al, 1999). This rapid damage to natural habitats, thus threatening the very survival of several indigenous species. The present investigation is carried out by the intensive field exploration and interaction with the tribal people for nearly three years to identify the ethnomedicinal plants and their uses. The data when crosschecked with the published literature, it was found that most of the uses are either less known or not recoded earlier. During the survey 134 species belong to 128 genera and 69 families have been collected, critically studied and mentioned in the paper. The present study was unique in nature so far as the information is concerned. All the medicinal herbs reported in the paper are being employed as herbal drugs in various pharmaceutical
preparations. During the study it is observed that the family Fabaceae are dominantly used by the
tribals to cure their various ailments followed by Asteracea, Malvaceae and Euphorbiaceae, Rubiaceae and
Mimosaceae, Apocynaceae, Acanthaceae, Verbenaceae, Menispermaceae, Sterculiaceae, Tilliaceae, Convolvulaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Moraceae, Zingiberaceae, Amaranthaceae, Lamiaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Solanaceae, Boraginaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Molluginaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Combretaceae, Rhamnaceae, Meliaceae, Rutaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Cleomaceae, Dilleniaceae and others. It is also found that their are certain species which are
discontinuous in distribution and presently occur in the scheduled habitats which are rather becoming
endangered/rare either on account of habitat loss or any other factors. So this study will help conserve
and to restore the genetic diversity of medicinal plants which are immense potential in indigenous
system of Indian medicines.

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DILLENIACEAE

*Dillenia aurea* Sm.
Frequent. Chitrakonda.
The paste of stem bark is applied to expel worms from wound sores of cattle.
*Local name*: Kermetta

*Dillenia pentagyna* Roxb.
Frequent. Koiguda
Flowers are eaten as vegetable.
*Local name*: Raayi

ANNONACEAE

*Miliusa tomentosa* (Roxb.) Sinclair
Rare. Govindpalli
Ripe fruit is eaten.
*Local name*: Gondhasala

MENISPERMACEAE

*Cissampelos pareira* L.
Common. Govindapalli
The paste of the leaves is given to produce sterility in females.
*Local name*: Dindanimada

*Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) Diels
Common. Borigumma
The juice of leaves is given in bilious derangements.
*Local name*: Musakani
**Tinospora cordifolia** (Willd.) Hk.f. & Th.
Frequent. Khairaput
The juice of ripe fruits with a little honey is given to children in colds.
*Local name*: Guluchilota

**PAPAVERACEAE**

**Argemone mexicana** L.
Common. Borigumma
The latex of stem is applied externally to cure wounds of Leprosy.
*Local name*: Khurokonta

**CLEOMACEAE**

**Cleome gynandra** L.
Common. Kadamguda
The paste of the leaves is applied on the forehead to remove headache.
*Local name*: Balakutni

**Cleome rutidosperma** DC.
Common. Kalyaguda
Tender leaves are eaten as ‘sag’.
*Local name*: Anasorisho

**VIOLACEAE**

**Hybanthus enneaspermus** (L.) F.v.Muell.
Frequent. Koyagiri
The paste of fresh root is given in Spermatorrhoea/Menorrhagia.
*Local name*: Madanmast

**FLACOURTIACEAE**

**Casearia graveolens** Dalz.
Common. Govindpalli
Oil extracted from the seeds is used as cooking medium.
*Local name*: Khirchi

**Flacourtia indica** (Burm.f.) Merr.
Frequent. Koyaguda
The paste of raw fruit together with a pinch of salt is given in indigestion.
*Local name*: Konta baincho

**PITTOSPORACEAE**

**Pittosporum wightii** A.K. Mukherjee
Frequent. Kattapada, on way to Koyaguda
The paste of bark is given on empty stomach to reduce sexual urge in males.
*Local name*: Debasunda

**CARYOPHYLLACEAE**

**Polycarpaea corymbosa** (L.) Lam.
Rare. Chingdaguda
The paste of wholeplant is applied externally to boils to burst open.  
*Local name:* Pasanbhed

### PORTULACACEAE

**Portulaca pilosa** L.  
Common. Boipariguda  
The plant paste is applied externally in burns.  
*Local name:* Luniya

### DIPTEROCARPACEAE

**Shorea robusta** Gaertn.f.  
Common. Boipariguda  
The powder of resin is mixed in water and taken to check Diarrhoea due to indigestion.  
*Local name:* Rengali

### BOMBACACEAE

**Bombax ceiba** L.  
Frequent. Chitrakonda  
The juice of bark mixed in a little honey is given internally in Anaemia.  
*Local name:* Semuli

### MALVACEAE

**Abelmoschus crinitus** Wall.  
Frequent. Boipariguda  
The fresh root is eaten raw.  
*Local name:* Bonabhendi

**Abutilon indicum** (L.) Sweet  
Frequent. Dasmandpur  
The juice of fresh leaves is applied on chronic wounds.  
*Local name:* Pedipedika

**Kydia calycina** Roxb.  
Common. Borigumma  
The paste of stem bark is mixed in mustard oil, slightly warmed and applied externally in sprains.  
*Local name:* Kapasia

**Sida cordata** (Burm.f.) Borss.  
Common. Sirimillia  
The paste of fresh root is used in bleeding piles.  
*Local name:* Biskopri

**Sida rhombifolia** L.  
Common. Mathili  
The water extract of root is given as an anti-inflammatory.  
*Local name:* Bajromuli

### STERCULIACEAE
Byttneria herbacea Roxb.
Frequent. Boipariguda
The paste of whole plant is used in fracture of limbs.
Local name: Samarkai

Helicteres isora L.
Common. Bonda Hills
The water extract of root is given in empty stomach to expel intestinal worms in children.
Local name: Alti

Pterospermum xylocarpum (Gaertn.) Sant & Wagh.
Frequent. Balimela
The powder of flowers is smoked as tabacco for mild sedation.
Local name: Muchukunda

TILIACEAE

Corchorus aestuans L.
Frequent. Dasmandpur
The paste of seeds is given together with warm cow milk to relieve congestion in chest.
Local name: Budanolita

Grewia tiliifolia Vahl.
Frequent. Bonda Hills
Ripe fruits are eaten.
Local name: Damana

Hiptage benghalensis (L.) Kurz.
Common. Bonda Hills
The powder of flowers mixed in honey is taken to reduce fevers.
Local name: San kavatmal

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Tribulus terrestris L.
Frequent. Pujariguda
The powder of fruits is mixed in water and taken to check Diarrhoea.
Local name: Gokra

OXALIDACEAE
Oxalis corniculata L.
Frequent. Boipariguda
The paste of whole plant is applied locally in insect bites for immediate relief from burning sensation.
Local name: Amblit

RUTACEAE
Atlantia monophylla (L.) Corr.
Frequent. Kalimela
The stem of the plant is advised as a hand stick for patients of Rheumatism.
Local name: Narguni

Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) DC.
Common. Boipariguda
The juice of fresh leaves is given to children to expel intestinal worms in cattle. 
*Local name*: Chouldua

**MELIACEAE**

*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.  
Frequent. Kudumulaguma  
The water extract of bark is given in sexually transmitted diseases.  
*Local name*: Nimba

*Toona ciliata* Roem.  
Frequent. On way to Koyagiri from Malkangiri  
The water extract of stem bark is given in fevers.  
*Local name*: Mahalimb

**RHAMNACEAE**

*Ventilago entatecal* Willd.  
Frequent. Bonda Hills  
The paste of root is used in blood Dysentary.  
*Local name*: Pitchuli

*Zizyphus mauritiana* Lam.  
Frequent. Dasmandpur  
The juice of fresh leaves is given in Jaundice.  
*Local name*: Borkoli

**VITACEAE**

*Ampelocissus tomentosa* (Roth.) Planch  
Frequent. K. Gumma  
The root paste is applied externally in bone fracture and bandaged for healing.  
*Local name*: Katabhonganoi

**SAPINDACEAE**

*Cardiospermum halicacabum* L.  
Frequent. Bonda Hills  
The juice of leaves is applied externally to check blending due to cuts.  
*Local name*: Kan phuta

**ANACARDIACEAE**

*Buchanania lanzan* Spr.  
Common. Boipariguda  
The powder of stem bark is used to heal wounds.  
*Local name*: Charo

**FABACEAE**

*Abrus precatorius* L.  
Common. Kudumulagumma
The powder of seeds together with old ‘gur’ is given to terminate pregnancy upto 3 months. 
*Local name*: Runjo

**Cajanus cajan** (L.) Huth
Common. Koyaguda
The juice of leaf is given in Jaundice. 
*Local name*: Ashar

**Desmodium gangeticum** (L.) DC.
Frequent. Chitrakonda
The water extract of root is given in cough and cold. 
*Local name*: Salpani

**Desmodium triflorum** (L.) DC.
Common. Bonda Hills.
The paste of wholeplant is applied externally to check bleeding due to cuts and head the wound subsequently. 
*Local name*: Kansisra

**Erythrina indica** Lam.
Frequent. Kalyaguda
The juice of leaf is given to children for its vermicidal properties. 
*Local name*: Pauladua

**Flemingia nana** Roxb.
Frequent. Bonda Hills
The paste of fresh root is added in ‘Soloppo’ (*Toddy of Caryota urens*) to increase its enhancing properties. 
*Local name*: Jikdikanda

**Milletia extensa** (Benth.) Baker
Frequent. Bonda Hills
The paste of fresh root is given to check blood dysentery and water extract of root is given in malaria 
*Local name*: Marda, Majja, Birchi

**Rhynchosia minima** (L.) DC.
Rare. Govindpalli
Seeds are roasted, dehusked and used as pulses. 
*Local name*: Dumahirma

**Tephrosia purpurea** (L.) Pers.
Common. Chitrakonda
The juice of root is swallowed to subside stomach ache. 
*Local name*: Kolathi ponhra

**CAESALPINIACEAE**

**Bauhinia vahlii** Wt& Arn.
Frequent. Bonda Hills
The seeds are roasted on fire, dehusked and eaten. 
*Local name*: Siali

**Cassia fistula** L.
Frequent. Pujariguda
The paste of seeds is given in low B.P.
*Local name*: Sunart

**Tamarindus indica** L.
Common. Sirimilla
The ash of bark is given in hyperacidity.
*Local name*: Thenthuli

**MIMOSACEAE**

**Acacia auriculiformis** A. Cunn. ex. Benth.
Planted. Govindpalli
The paste of leaf is used as a stupefying agent.
*Local name*: Akasia

**Acacia polycantha** Willd.
Frequent. Chitrakonda
The juice of fresh bark mixed in sweetened milk is given to terminate pregnancy upto 3 months.
*Local name*: Gohereu

**Entada rheedii** Spr.
Rare. Manjariguda
The paste of seed is applied externally in snake-bite.
*Local name*: Hanuman lota

**Xyilia xylocarpa** (Roxb.) Taub.
Frequent. Bonda Hills
Raw seeds are relished as vegetable.
*Local name*: Kongra

**COMBRETACEAE**

**Combretum roxburghii** Spr.
Common. Govindpalli
The ash of mature leaves is used externally in skin troubles.
*Local name*: Atundi

**Terminalia arjuna** (Roxb.ex DC.) Wt. & Arn.
Common. Indravati
The fresh bark is chewed and the juice swallowed as an antacid.
*Local name*: Arjun

**MYRTACEAE**

**Psidium guajava** L.
Planted. Govindpalli
The paste of immature fruit is used to check loose motions.
*Local name*: Pijuli

**LECYTHIDACEAE**

**Careya arborea** Roxb.
Frequent. Bonda Hills
The paste of fresh bark is applied to cuts and wounds.
Local name: Kumbi

**LYTHRACEAE**

*Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz.
Frequent. Dasmandpur
The paste of root is given to terminate pregnancy.

Local name: Dhataki

**ONAGRACEAE**

*Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) Raven
Common. Baliguda
The paste of wholeplant is applied externally in Eczema.

Local name: Agnijaal

**CUCURBITACEAE**

*Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt
Common. Kodamguda
The juice of fresh leaves is used as ear drops to subside ear ache.

Local name: Kunduru

*Momordica charantia* L.
Planted. Kadamguda
The paste of seven leaves is given daily on empty stomach in Diabetes.

Local name: Kolara

**MOLLUGINACEAE**

*Glinus lotoides* L.
Rare. Boipariguda
The water extract of wholeplant is given to control fever.

Local name: Luduru

**Trianthema portulacastrum** L.
Frequent. Chingdaguda
Leaf is eaten as vegetable.

Local name: Puruni

**APIACEAE**

*Cuminum cyminum* L.
Planted. Boipariguda
Seeds are chewed together with a little sugar in aphthous ulcers in mouth.

Local name: Jeera

**ALANGIACEAE**

*Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wang.
Common. Bonda Hills
The juice of leaf is applied in snake-bite.

Local name: Dhol anku
RUBIACEAE

**Anthocephalus chinensis** (Lam.) A. Rich.ex Walp.
Rare. Bonda Hills
The juice of fresh bark is given in cardiac ailments.
Local name: Kadamba

**Ceriscoides turgida** (Roxb.) Tirveng.
Common. Chitrakonda
Immature fruits are eaten as vegetable to overcome gastric problems.
Local name: Kurdu

**Paederia foetida** L.
Frequent. Malkangiri
The paste of leaf is given in empty stomach to cure low back pain.
Local name: Pasaruni

**Tamilnadia uliginosa** (Retz.) Tirveng. & Sastre
Frequent. Koyaguda
Raw fruits are eaten as vegetable.
Local name: Kumudmara

ASTERACEAE

**Chromolaena odorata** (L.) R. King & H. Robins.
Common. Chitrakonda
The juice of fresh leaves is applied externally to check bleeding from fresh cuts.
Local name: Poksunga

**Elephantopus scaber** L.
Common. Boipariguda
The juice of fresh root is given for 40 days to for conception in women.
Local name: Mayurchulia

**Enydra fluctuans** Lour.
Rare. Boipariguda
Leaf is eaten as vegetable to reckon Anaemia.
Local name: Hidimich sag

**Spilanthes paniculata** Wall.ex DC.
Root is chewed and the juice thus obtained is swallowed to check tooth ache.
Local name: Madachhod

**Sphaeranthus indicus** L.
Common. Malkangiri
Leaf is cooked together with rice and eaten to check rheumatic pains.
Local name: Gondri

**Vernonia anthelmintica** (L.) Willd.
Frequent. Kalyaguda
The paste of seeds is given to check stomach ache.
Local name: Gondri
**Xanthium strumarium** L.
Common. Sirimilla
The paste of root is applied externally to heal wounds.
*Local name:* Kothu

**MYRSINACEAE**

**Ardisia solanacea** Roxb.
Rare. Chitrakonda
The juice of ripe fruits is used as eye drops in Conjunctivitis.
*Local name:* Kunti

**SAPOTACEAE**

**Madhuca indica** Gmel.
Common. Koyaguda
The seed oil is applied all over the body daily for a healthy skin.
*Local name:* Mohuli

**EBENACEAE**

**Diospyros melanoxylon** Roxb.
Common. Mathili
Ripe fruit is eaten check Diarrhoea.
*Local name:* Kendu

**OLEACEAE**

**Nyctanthes arbortristis** L.
Frequent. Kudumulagumma
The juice of fresh leaves mixed in honey is given internally in Malarial fever.
*Local name:* Gongasiuli

**APOCYNACEAE**

**Alstonia scholaris** (L.) R. Br.
Frequent. Bonda Hills
The paste of stem bark is warmed and applied locally in dog bite.
*Local name:* Chatyana

**Cascabela thevetia** (L.) Lippold
Planted. Kalimela
Leaves are smeared with mustard oil, warmed and applied joints in rheumatic pains.
*Local name:* Koniari

**Holarrhena pubescens** Wall.ex G. Don.
Frequent. Khairaput
Latex is mixed in country liquors for de addiction.
*Local name:* Kurmi

**PERIPLOCAEACEAE**
**Cryptolepis buchanani** Roem. & Shult.
Rare. Khairaput
Latex is applied locally to check bleeding from fresh cuts.
*Local name*: Khraloha

**ASCLEPIADACEAE**

**Calotropis gigantea** R. Br.
Common. Malkangiri
Milky latex is applied in Eczema.
*Local name*: Arko

**Pergularia daemia** (Forssk.) Chiov.
Frequent. Kalimela
The juice of stem is given for abortion.
*Local name*: Utrali

**LOGANIACEAE**

**Strychnos nuxvomica** L.
Frequent. Chitrakonda
The paste of seeds is applied in Conjunctivitis.
*Local name*: Kuchila

**BORAGINACEAE**

**Heliotropium indicum** L.
Frequent. Khairaput
The juice of fresh leaf is given as an antidote for poisons consumed.
*Local name*: Hathisundha

**Trichodesma indicum** (L.) R. Br.
Frequent. Govindpalli
Fresh leaves are smeared with mustard oil, slightly warmed and applied as poultice in joint pains.
*Local name*: Hetamundia

**CONVOLVULACEAE**

**Evolvulus alsinoides** (L.)L.
Frequent. Boipariguda
The juice of fresh root mixed in honey is given to children in cough.
*Local name*: Krishna onkranta

**Ipomoea aquatica** Forssk.
Common. Govindpalli
The juice of leaves is given in jaundice.
*Local name*: Kalum

**Ipomoea carnea** Jacq.
Frequent. Chitrakonda
The paste of a single seed is given in Filaria.
*Local name*: Omari
CUSCUTACEAE

Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.
Frequent. K. Gumma
The powder of wholeplant is applied externally to check bleeding.
Local name: Nirmuli

SOLANACEAE

Physalis minima L.
Frequent. Pujariguda
The juice of wholeplant is added to local brew to enhance its intoxicating properties.
Local name: Phuttika

Solanum virginianum L.
Frequent. Kalimela
Fruit is dried, burnt to ash and applied in the carries teeth.
Local name: Chokkada bheji

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell
Frequent. Boipariguda
The juice of wholeplant is given in Jaundice.
Local name: Jala Brahmi

Scoparia dulcis L.
Common. Kothapalli
The juice of leaves is administered internally in Spermatorrhoea.
Local name: Bona gajari

BIGNONIACEAE

Stereospermum suaveolens (Roxb.) DC.
Frequent. Kalimela
The decoction of bark is given to check blood in urine.
Local name: Padhel

ACANTHACEAE

Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall.ex Nees.
Frequent. Kadamguda
The water-extract of whole plant is used to wash the effected part in skin troubles.
Local name: Chiraita

Hygrophila auriculata (Schumach.) Heine
Common. Mudlipoda
Leaf is eaten as vegetable to counteract Anaemia.
Local name: Konta dattura
**Justicia adhatoda** L.
Planted. Bondapoda
The water extract of root with a little honey is given in Asthma.
*Local name*: Basanga

**VERBENACEAE**

**Lantana camara** L.
Common. Kadamguda
Stem is used as tooth brush for sparkling bright tooth.
*Local name*: Kukurdanti

**Stachytarpheta jamaicensis** (L.) Vahl.
Common. Boipariguda
Leaves are bruised and applied locally with force to check bleeding from fresh cuts.
*Local name*: Koraputtia

**Vitex peduncularis** Wall.ex Schauer
Frequent. Chitrkonda
The water extract of leaves is given in Malarial fevers.
*Local name*: Chedaigudi

**LAMIACEAE**

**Hyptis suaveolens** (L.) Poit.
Common. Bonda Hills
The expressed juice of fresh leaf is applied locally to check bleeding. Bruised leaves are rubbed locally to check itching.
*Local name*: Gondri

**Leucas aspera** (Willd.) Link
Common. Khairaput
The juice of leaf is applied is scorpion sting.
*Local name*: Goiso

**NYCTAGINACEAE**

**Boerhavia diffusa** L.
Common. Govindpalli
The decoction of root is given in burning micturition.
*Local name*: Puruni

**AMARANTHACEAE**

**Achyranthes aspera** L.
Common. Tuseipoda
The leaf juice is given internally in Leucorrhoea.
*Local name*: Ginisar

**Amaranthus spinosus** L.
Common. Bonda Hills.
The juice of leaves is applied locally in snake-bite.
*Local name*: Kontamariso
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

**Aristolochia indica** L.
Rare. Chilipadar
The juice of fresh root is given in snake-bite.
*Local name*: Iswar

LAURACEAE

**Litsea glutinosa** (Lour.) Robins.
Frequent. Bonda Hills
The juice/resin of stem bark is applied daily to cure chronic wounds.
*Local name*: Debsonda

EUPHORBIACEAE

**Acalypha indica** L.
Common. Dasmandpur
Leaf juice is used as nasal drops in head ache.
*Local name*: Nakkachona

**Cleistanthus collinus** (Roxb.) Benth.ex Hook.f.
Common. Balimela
The juice of bark is applied externally in snake-bite.
*Local name*: Korda

**Euphorbia ligularia** Roxb.
Planted. Chingdaguda
Latex is applied on the sides of the eyes to remove infections.
A bunch of leaves is dipped in mustard oil, warmed and applied externally in stomach ache.
*Local name*: Thua

**Phyllanthus reticulatus** Poir.
Frequent. Govindpalli
The paste of leaves is applied locally in Filaria.
*Local name*: Jejhang

**Ricinus communis** L.
Frequent. Bondapoda
The paste of root is applied in piles.
*Local name*: Joda

MORACEAE

**Ficus benghalensis** L.
Frequent. Boipariguda
The bark powder with equal quantity of the root powder of *Withania somnifera* is taken with milk for vigour.
*Local name*: Bor

**Ficus hispida** L.f.
Common: Koyagiri
The latex mixed in water is administered to children suffering from Diarrhoea.  
*Local name*: Balu dimri

**ORCHIDACEAE**

*Vanda tessellata* (Roxb.) Hk. ex G. Don.  
Common. Chitrakonda  
The powder of wholeplant is used in Rheumatism.  
*Local name*: Rasna

**ZINGIBERACEAE**

*Costus speciosus* (Koen.) Sm.  
Frequent. Bonda Hills  
The juice of rhizome is given in snake-bite.  
*Local name*: Keukonda

*Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb.  
Frequent. Kalimela  
The powder of the tuber is mixed in hot water and taken internally in Diarrhoea.  
*Local name*: Palua

**DIOSCOREACEAE**

*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.  
Common. Bonda Hills  
After prolonged boiling the tubers are eaten.  
*Local name*: Pitta alu

**LILIACEAE**

*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.  
Frequent. Dasmandpur  
The juice of tubers with a little honey is given in Spermatorrhoea.  
*Local name*: Deodani

*Urginea indica* (Roxb.) Kunth  
Frequent. Chitrakonda  
The paste of bulb is applied externally in joint pains.  
*Local name*: Bona piaz

**SMILACACEAE**

*Smilax zeylanica* L.  
Frequent. Bonda poda  
The paste of root is given internally in dysentery.  
*Local name*: Mootri

**CYPERACEAE**

*Cyperus rotundus* L.  
Frequent. Boipariguda  
The powder of tuber is taken regularly to check indigestion.
Local name: Matha

ARECACEAE

Caryota urens L.
Frequent. Mudulipoda
The country liquor ‘Solopo’ tapped from this tree is given for 30 days to check Spermatorrhoea. Local name: Solopo

POACEAE

Cymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) Wats.
Frequent. Bondaghats
The decoction of leaves is taken in severe colds. Local name: Dhanantri

Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raesch.
Frequent. Kalimela
The powder of root with honey is use as a tonic. Local name: Chhona ghas

GNETACEAE

Gnetum ula Brongn.
Frequent. Bonda ghats
Fruit is roasted and eaten in Rheumatism. Local name: Lolorimal

THELYPTERIDACEAE

Christella dentata (Forssk.) Brownsey & Jermy
Frequent. Bonda Hills
Young frond is eaten as sag. Local name: Kokkodi

REFERENCES


