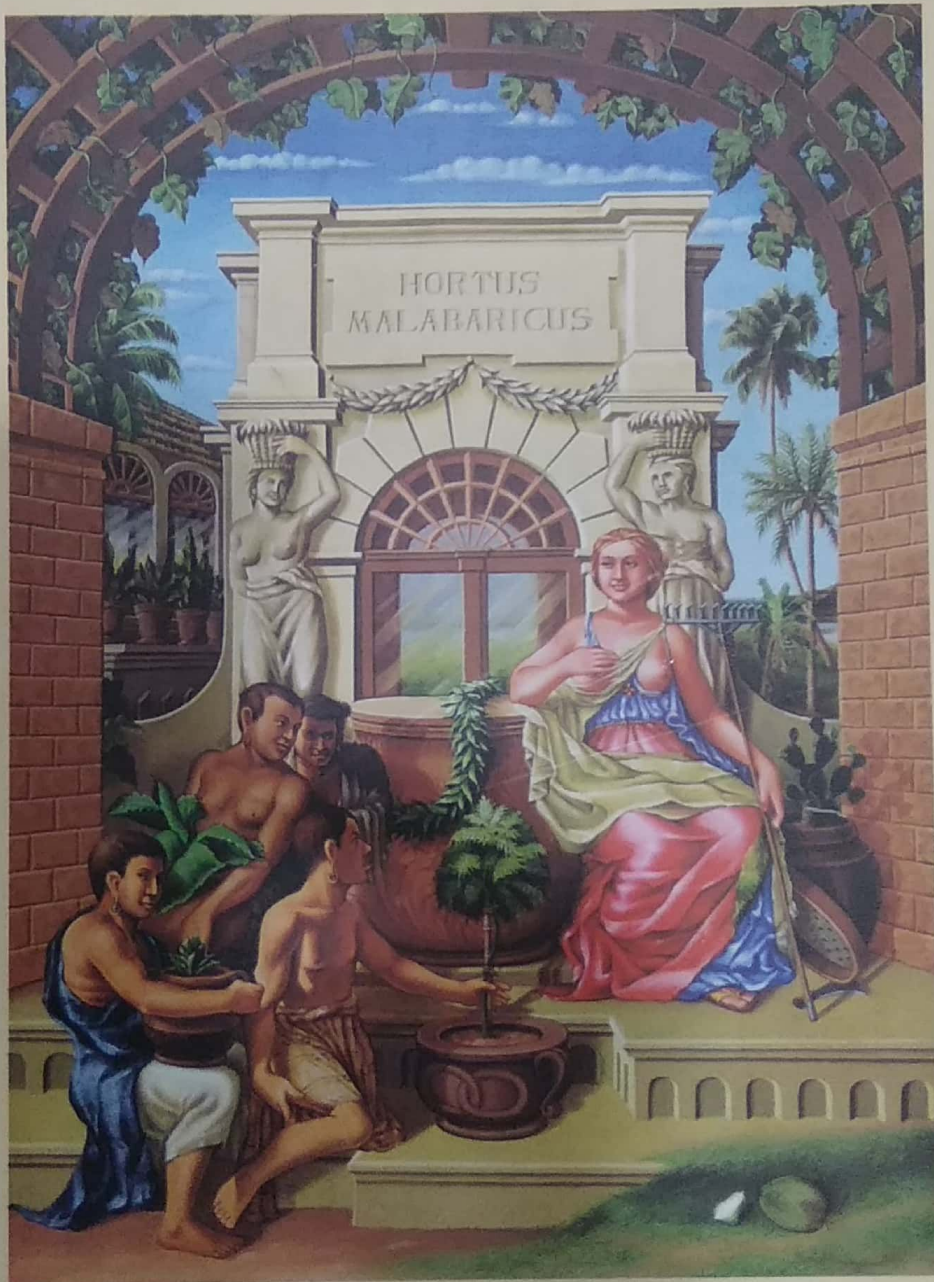


# VAN RHEEDE'S HORTUS MALABARICUS ENGLISH EDITION

*With Annotations and Modern Botanical Nomenclature*

By  
K.S. MANILAL

VOLUME - 8



UNIVERSITY OF KERALA



Hendrik Adriaan Van Rhee (1636 – 1691) was the compiler and promoter of *Hortus Malabaricus*, written in Latin and published from Amsterdam in 12 volumes during 1678-1693. He was born in a noble family in Utrecht, Netherlands and came to India as a soldier in the army of the Dutch East India Company. Rhee was in Malabar (the present federal state of Kerala) during 1667-1677, first as the Captain, then as the Commodore and finally as the Dutch Governor of Cochin. His fame as an eminent soldier and a shrewd administrator is overshadowed by his contribution to the botanical science through the compilation of the monumental work *Hortus Malabaricus*. This work was the result of about 30 years of compiling and editing by a team of specialists working under the guidance of Rhee.



VAN RHEEDE'S  
**HORTUS MALABARICUS**  
ENGLISH EDITION

THE  
HONORABLE  
MEMBERS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



VAN RHEEDE'S  
**HORTUS MALABARICUS**  
(MALABAR GARDEN)

ENGLISH EDITION  
VOLUME 8

WITH ANNOTATIONS AND  
MODERN BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE

by  
**K. S. MANILAL**  
Emeritus Professor

Research Supported by the Department of Science & Technology  
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Van Rheede's  
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PART EIGHT  
HORTI  
MALABARICI

concerning  
VARIOUS GENERA OF  
FRUIT-BEARING & LEGUMINOUS HERBS  
*Expressed in Latin, Malabaric, Arabic, Belgian, Brahmin characters and names*

Along with accurate description of Flowers, Fruits, Seeds  
sketched in their natural size, mentioning colours and inner powers

*Adorned by*  
The Most Noble and Generous D.D.  
HENRY VAN RHEDE TOT DRAKESTEIN

Chief Ruler of Meydrecht, at one time Governor of Malabar Kingdom, Extraordinary Senator of the  
Supreme Council among the Indian Belgians Known by the name of the illustrious nominee of  
the Equestrian Order of the most powerful Ultrajectine Province assigned,

*With explanatory notes, & illustrated with commentaries by*  
JOHANNES COMMELINUS

*Put in order and Latin style touched up by*  
ABRAHAM a POOT, M.D.



Printed at Amsterdam  
With the expenses met by the widow of John van Someren,  
Heir of John van Dyck & Henry & widow of Theodore Boom.  
In the year 1688.



THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
NATION

THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
NATION



**TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS AND  
GENEROUS MAN  
D. FREDERICUS ADRIANUS**

BARON DE RHEEDE, LIBEROUS LORD DE REINSWOUDE,  
EMMINCHAUSEN, BORNEWALL, ETC., ADScribed TO THE  
EMINENT EQUESTRIAN RANK OF THE DIOCESE OF TRAJECTINA.

**A**t my bidding there comes to you the Eighth Volume of *Hortus Malabaricus*, as a testimony of my perpetual devotedness and love to you. We have long standing close association with each other; common interest bind us together, compulsion of coming together and companionship at college, and above all your admirable gentle manners tie me to you. All your life you have been giving importance to elegance and refinement. Among the documents of such doctrine zeal for the cultivation of gardening is evident. You choose for your reading the best and the most refined writers. Whatever you find beautiful in them and exceptionally good, you commit them to memory; you put them into practice by dressing up your own garden with



every variety of exquisite flowers, fruits you have gathered from various places. I know this fact myself; all others who know you are not ignorant of it. Therefore I am convinced this gift I am sending you, can not but be acceptable to you. This is a gift from far away shores of India. Feed your eyes with the spectacle of many wonderful, and not yet seen in Europe, trees, fruits and herbs. I gathered them once dwelling among those people as a legate owning allegiance to the Imperial Extraordinary Magistrate for the public case. These specimens are described with the types of Amsterdam and published. I should like you to know that your love deeply imprinted in me will be with me wherever I go. That love no distance of time and place will ever delete.

Always I shall be tied to your Noble Name.

Most Devotedly Yours

HENRY VAN RHEEDE

ABRAHAM a POOT M.D.

L.B.S.P.

While I gathered together the Eighth Part of Hortus Malabaricus I could not find anything deprehensible where the author was dealing with the description "Fruiticus" (*fruits*). But when I came to Tabula XXII and carefully went through the rest, I found that I made an error, that portion did not deal with "fruiticibus" but with herbs. Therefore instead of *Fruitex* or *Fruitex qui*, read *Herba* or *Herba quae*. (In the place "Fruit" or "Fruits", read "Herb" or "Herb-like"), which I want you to P.L. know. Be well.



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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank the following people for their help and support during the course of this project:

My advisor, Prof. [Name], for his guidance and encouragement throughout the project.

My colleagues, [Names], for their helpful discussions and comments.

The members of the [Name] group for their hospitality and support.

The National Science Foundation for their support of this work.

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PART EIGHT  
OF  
THE MALABAR GARDENS  
ON  
FRUIT-BEARING AND LEGUMINOUS PLANTS  
OF VARIOUS KINDS

*Bela-schora*

FIG. 1



DIFFERENT species of *Schora* are seen, *Bela-Schora*, *Bilen-Schora*, *Schakeri-Schora*, *Caripa-Schora*, *Bela-Schora*; of Brahmins *Gara-Dudi*, Portuguese *Babora-Branca*, Belgian *Witte Pepoenen*. Root, inside covered with woody filaments, has white bark. The stalks are quadrangular, deeply grooved, curved inwards, light green, having less woody, succulent, have in the middle a broad tube.

The leaves arise along with tendrils from the tops, on long sticks, round, tortuous, light green and having pedicels, are large, anteriorly Cuspidate, incised up to the pedicel, here and there acuminate in the margin, beset with minute spines, smooth like *Veluti*, on the upper side dark green. From the mid-rib two large lateral ones run out, which again are variously spread.

Solitary flowers arise with their own hairy pedicels, more or less one span in length, are five petalled, narrow around the base, more broad towards the tip; wrinkled, white and later turning yellow, marked by three pronounced ribs, hairy, beset with a membranaceous down, transparent. Fruits aqueous and spongy, equaling the length of a foot, more thick towards the top; the



rind, when they (fruits) are tender, soft, covered with white hair; while older hard, thick, woody, Oblong seeds are seen in the breadth of the fruit according to their length, first white, then from white to dark yellow, four sided, greatly pressed together from opposite sides, in the middle somewhat striated, the kernel is white.

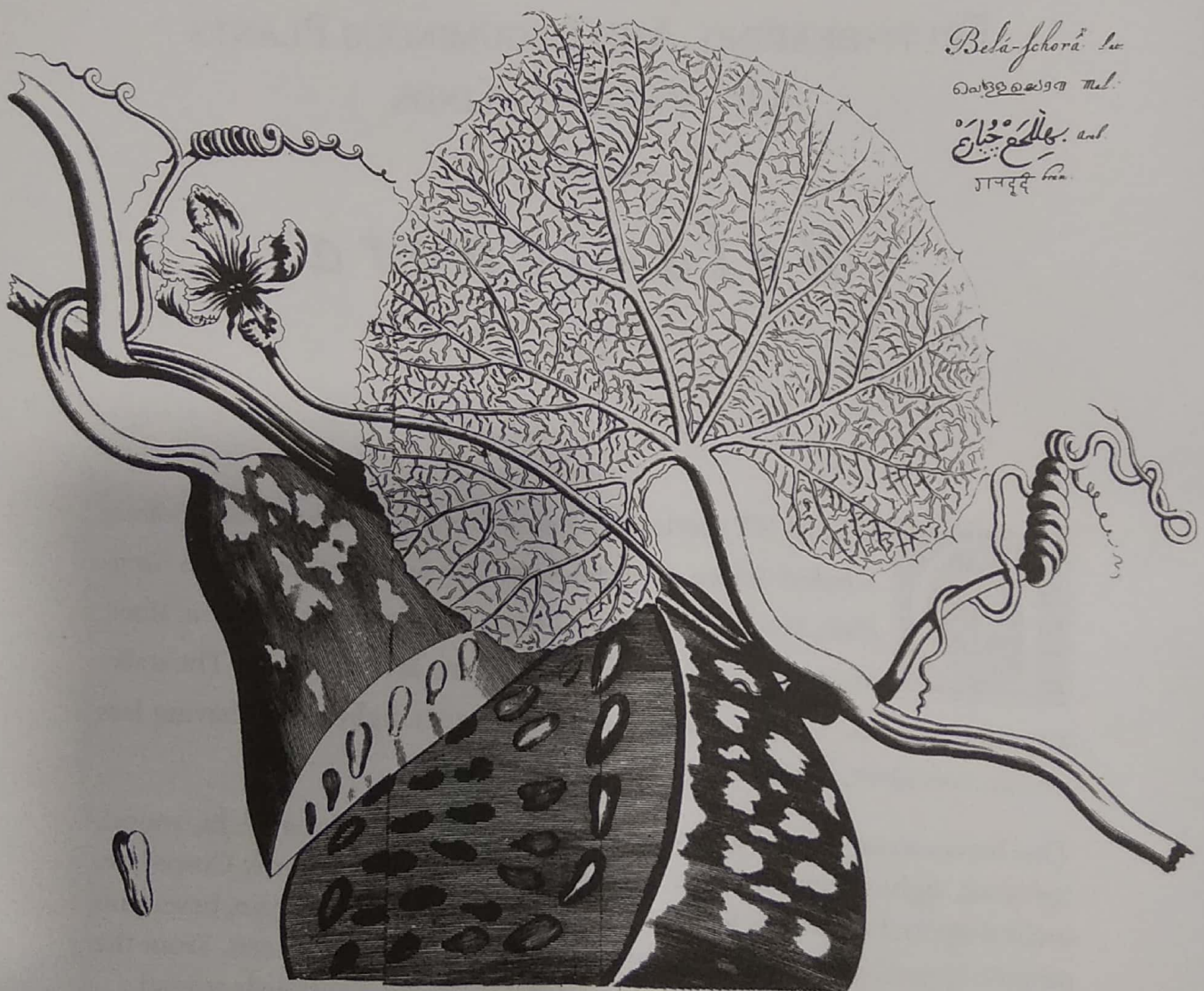


Fig. 1

2

This plant grows throughout the whole of Malabar, is cultivated in gardens and is eaten: flowering during the rainy season.



**(Its Uses)**

The juice taken with a little of *cumin*, removes spontaneous weakness and weak respiration; a decoction of leaves with *jaggery* does good in jaundice.

***Lagenaria siceraria*** (Molina) Standley, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. ser. 3: 435. 1930; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 801. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 120. 1982; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 291. 1997. - *Cucurbita lagenaria* L., Sp. Pl. 1010. 1753. *Cucurbita siceraria* Molina, Sagg. Chile 133. 1782. *Cucurbita leucantha* Duchesne ex Lam., Encycl. 2: 150. 1786, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cucurbita lagenaria* L. 1753). *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser., Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève 3: 25, t. 2. 1825. *Lagenaria leucantha* Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 43. 1896, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser. 1825); Chakr., Rec. Bot. Survey India 17: 66. 1959 [CUCURBITACEAE].

***Bela-schora*** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 1-2, t. 1. 1688.

The name Vellachora [Malayalam script on t. 1] is not used but the plant is now called Vellachoranga; vella means white and chora (or chura) means a water gourd or pumpkin, especially this species. It is cultivated as a vegetable in Malabar.







# *Schakeri-schora*

FIG. 2



CHAKERI-SCHORA; according to the Brahmins *Polita-Cali-Dadi*; Portuguese *Bobara-Guinea*; Belgian *Pepornen*; second species of *Schora*, is a shrub, agreeing with the former. Root the same and the stalks, but these are less angular and beset with hirsute and rough hairs.

The leaves are of the same shape and size, but more hirsute and dentate in the margin, the pedicels of which are also more thick, more long, hirsute and equipped with sharp spine-lets.

Flowers, of which some are attached to fruits, other arise without fruits, are larger, golden yellow, monopetalous, five-partite, curled, hairy, on the outside also provided with thick, green, hairy, very pronounced ribs around the tip not so yellow and less reddish. In the middle of those which arise without fruit, is a thick and erect style, is saffron and covered totally with yellow, flourlike small buds, which when removed, is seen furrowed with various thick, yellow furrows; those with fruits have in the middle a white style, divided at the top as if into three branches, each of which is provided with two long,



The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the different types of data sources, such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups, and explains how this information is used to identify trends and patterns. The document also discusses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis, such as ensuring the reliability and validity of the data.

The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of the findings from the research. It outlines the steps involved in developing and implementing a plan of action, including the need for clear communication and coordination among all stakeholders. The document also discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluating the progress of the implementation to ensure that the goals are being met.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and the need for transparency and accountability. The document also offers recommendations for future research and for the continued improvement of the financial system.



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erect, thick, dark red stamens. The calyx has five oblong narrow, green, hairy leaves, in the middle drawn over by a rib.



Fig. 2

Fruits, practically the same, some oblong, others smooth round, equaling the width of two feet, bulged out with ribs in length, first green, then totally yellow, with dense and light yellow flesh, the interior very spongy and saffron, of sweet taste. Seeds are seen in the same series, are oblong-round and smooth, with the surface a little convex and level, the pulp of which is white.



**(Its Uses)**

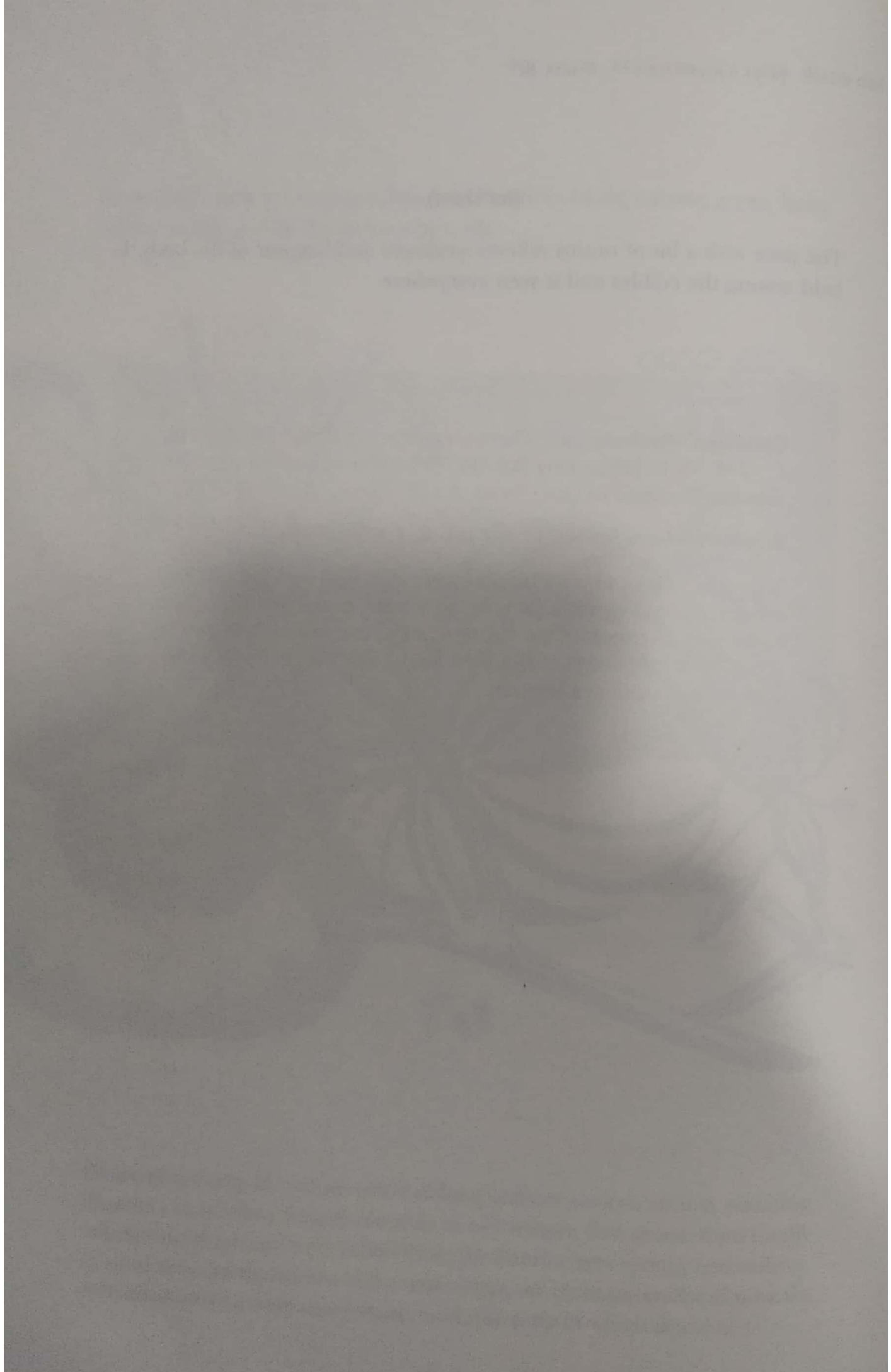
The juice with a bit of raisins relieves weakness and languor of the body. Is held among the edibles and is seen everywhere.

***Cucurbita moschata*** (Lam.) Duchesne ex Poir. in F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat. 11: 234. 1818; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 799. 1980. -*Cucurbita pepo* var. *moschata* Duchesne ex Lam., Encycl. 2: 152. 1786 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Schakeri-schora** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 3, t. 2. 1688.

The name Chakkarachora [Malayalam script on t. 2] is not used; chakkara refers to a kind of *jaggeri* (sugar from toddy palm), presumably a reference to the slight sweetness of the fruit flesh, and chura means a pumpkin or gourd. Today it is called Matthen and the fruit is called Matthenga. It is widely cultivated in Malabar as a vegetable.







## *Cumbulam*

FIG. 3



THE shrub which is called *Cumbulam* by the Malabaris, Brahmins *Cuvaly*; Portuguese *Bobara d'Agoa*; Belgian *Water Pepoenen*; is among the edibles and is cultivated every where in gardens, liking sandy and clayey places. Root fibrous and white. Stalks spongy, aqueous, green, grooved, hairy, equipped with whitish spine-lets, giving out tendrils at the origin inwardly grooved, more rigid pedicels with minute white spines.

The leaves are large, pronounced with points, incised in the margin, rough and hairy, on the upper side of dark-greenness, on the lower side, of light green. The mid-rib gives out two lateral ones which diverge (separate) about the base, all stand out, chiefly on the lower side.

Flowers are seen almost in similar pedicels, are five petalled, golden-yellow, hairy on the outside, beset with many, thick, green ribs in length, striated on the inside. The style in the middle is divided into three (tripartite)), forming a light yellow head at the upper part and as if contorted with folds. The Calyx in some way thick and plain, on the upper part circumscribed by a



circle, and surrounded like a crown, by small, cuspidate green leaflets. The seed bearing capsules are in the form of cones, green and marked with pronounced ribs. The fruits are quite large, from the genus of *Cucumarum*,

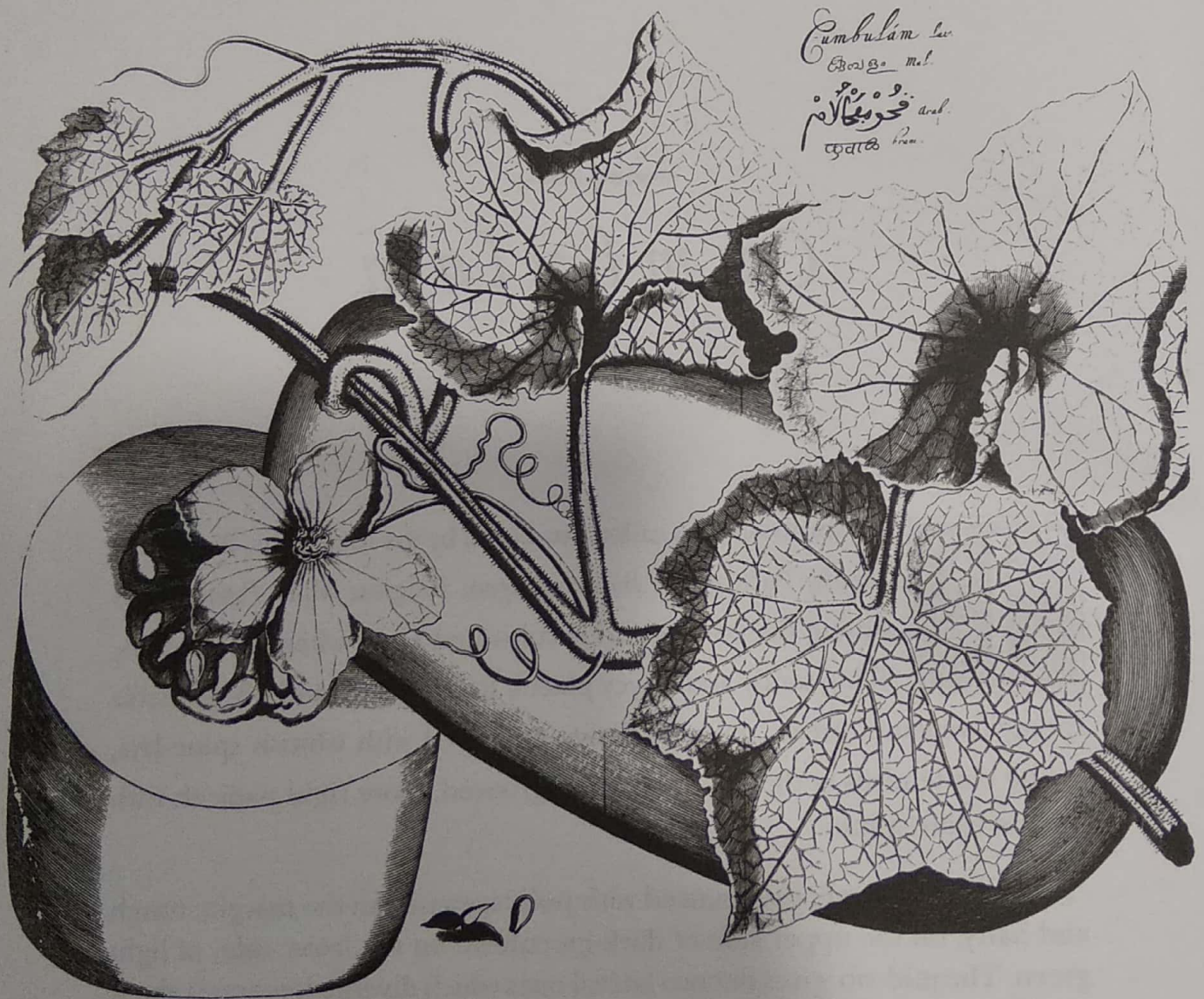


Fig. 3

aqueous, spongy, on the outside green, oblong-round, the flesh of which is quite spongy, aqueous, flatulant, of watery taste. The seeds, with regard to their position and shape are like cucumber, of light bitter taste.



### (Its Uses)

This shrub, when young is poisonous, mature one on the contrary is an alexepharmic (a medicine acting against poison); in the hot fever of bones and in cough it helps; also in chest-burns and hand and feet burns, if the fruit in store is given; the same crushed taken with the butter, relieves "varigo" and promotes appetite; the seeds crushed and mixed with the oil of *Schirgelim* are given for dysuria (difficulty or pain in passing urine).

***Benincasa hispida*** (Thunb.) Cogn. in DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 513. 1881; Chakr., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 17: 84. 1959; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 121. 1982. - *Cucurbita hispida* Thunb., Fl. Jap. 322. 1784. *Benincasa cerifera* Savi, Bibliot. Ital. (Milan) 9: 158. 1818 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Cumbulam** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 5-6, t. 3. 1688.

The name Kumbalam [Malayalam script on t. 3] is still used. It is widely cultivated in Malabar as a vegetable.



The first of these is the fact that the  
the second is the fact that the  
the third is the fact that the  
the fourth is the fact that the  
the fifth is the fact that the  
the sixth is the fact that the  
the seventh is the fact that the  
the eighth is the fact that the  
the ninth is the fact that the  
the tenth is the fact that the

## Caca-palam

FIG. 4



ACA-PALAM; in the language of the Brahmins *Cavandely*; Portuguese *Fruita Quisoute*; Belgian *Swalm Appel*, is a shrub, loving thick-forests. The root is thick, equaling the arm, with branches, fibrous, with the outer crust yellow, the inner are however red, and partly blood red, around the wood whitish, having in the middle a core, marked with woody radii more soft in between the radii and holed in length with conspicuous tubes; of bitter taste. The stalk, like the root is striated and fistular, slender towards the upper part, striated, glabrous, and green, gives out many lateral stalk-lets.

The leaves, the pedicels of which are grooved, stand out with three or five points, are hirsute and rough on the upper side, on the lower, hairy, dentate in the margin. The mid-rib gives out two others on both sides, pronounced on the lower side.

The flowers which come out on short pedicels from above the origin of the leaves, are white, five petalled, curled, beset inwardly with many long, white filaments, on the outside marked with three red bulging out ribs, have an



oblong, thick, somewhat shining base, inside somewhat downy, with the lower part hard, rigid, distinct from the upper part as if by a node. The Calyx is formed of five red narrow cuspidate leaves. Three stamens stand out in the middle, with their own oblong-round, and smooth apices. With these in the style, from red turning white, more thick at the tip and trifold.

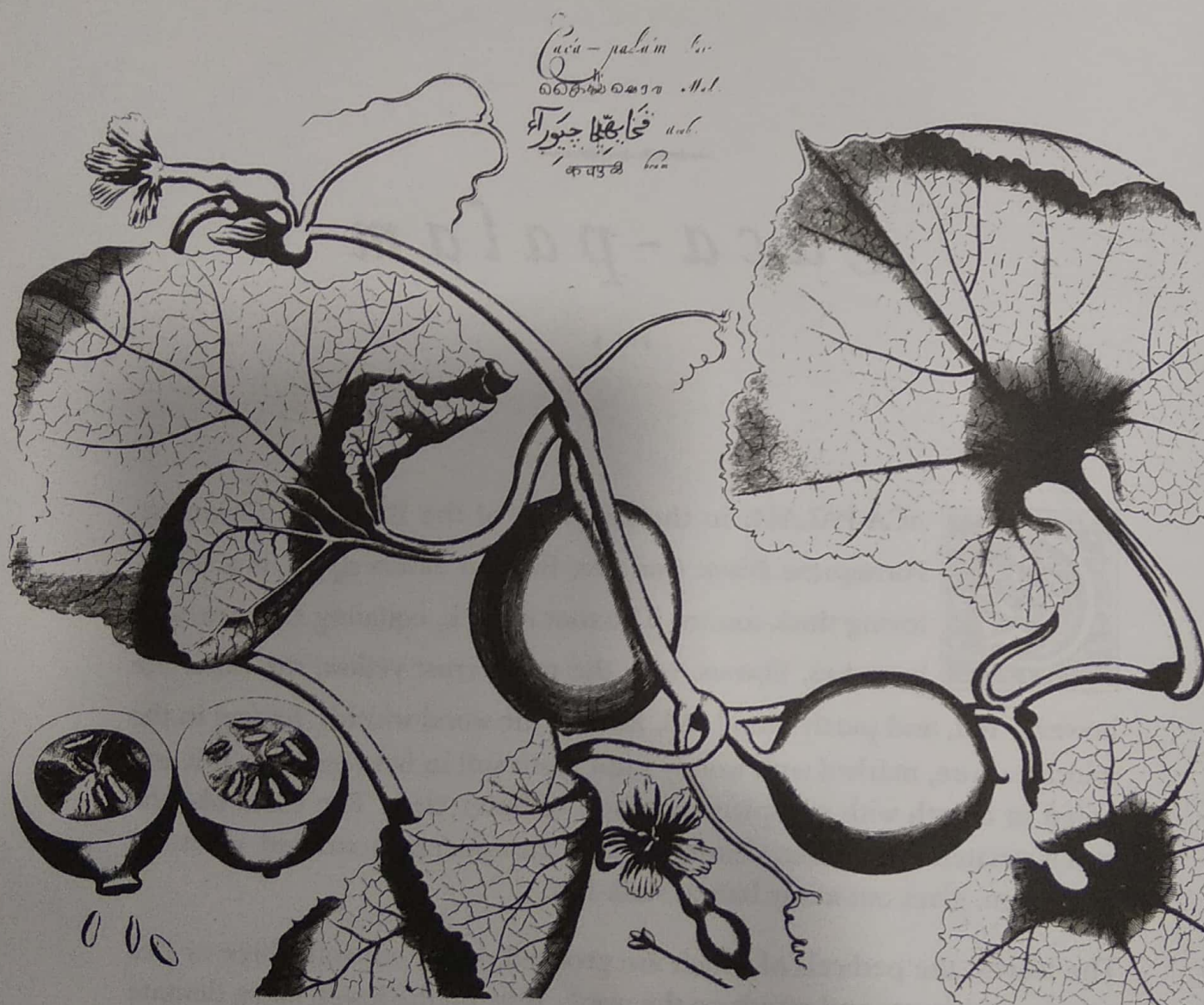


Fig. 4

Fruits are like oblong apples, first equipped with a sharp tip (point), which later falls off: in the beginning green, then dark-red, later more and more becoming yellow and finally red-lead, beautiful, with a thin rind, yellow pulp



which is of plain seeds, each enveloped in blue-green membrane, with different filament interwoven among themselves, of very foul smell. Mature seeds dark-red, very bitter.

This plant flowers in the month of July, around Paloeti, always regenerating again from the root.

Of no use in medicine.

***Lagenaria siceraria*** (Molina) Standley, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. ser. 3: 435. 1930; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 801. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 120. 1982; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 291. 1997. - *Cucurbita lagenaria* L., Sp. Pl. 1010. 1753. *Cucurbita siceraria* Molina, Sagg. Chile 133. 1782. *Cucurbita leucantha* Duchesne ex Lam., Encycl. 2: 150. 1786, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cucurbita lagenaria* L. 1753). *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser., Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève 3: 25, t. 2. 1825. *Lagenaria leucantha* Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 43. 1896, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser. 1825); Chakr., Rec. Bot. Survey India 17: 66. 1959 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Caca-palam** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 7-8, t. 4. 1688.

The name Kakapazham (from romanized name) is not used; kaka means crow and pazham means fruit. The name Kaippachora [in Malayalam script on t. 4; also used on t. 5, Vol. 8] is used; kaippa means bitter and chora refers to *Lagenaria siceraria*. Choranga is its fruit (nga- from "ka-" means fruit). This bitter variant occurs in the wild along some forest borders in Malabar.

Place of occurrence is mentioned as Paloerti, which is Palluruthy, a southern suburb of the city of Cochin.







# *Caipa-schora*

FIG. 5



AIPA-SCHORA, is a species of *Schora*, are called *Culivo-Dudi* by the Brahmins, Portuguese *Bobora-Calabassen*; Belgian *Fles appelen* & *Calabassen*; growing in thickets around Warapoly, flowering in the rainy season and agreeing much with the former ones. Root the same, except that the bark is bitter so also the stalks and the leaves, but a little smaller, not so soft and more dark-green, and the flowers. The fruits differ in shape and in size, for they are smaller, round, of very bitter taste; the seeds, quite the same, but smaller.

## **(Its Uses)**

The juice of the leaves with a little of raisins drives away eructation (belching); the matrix of immature fruit crushed and taken with hot water, provokes vomiting, removes angina pectoris (a disease of the heart marked by paroxysms of intense pain radiating from the breast bone mainly towards the left shoulder and arm), is good for the carrying women, removes headache; used as a lotion, removes the guilt (tendency to commit fault?) of man; crushed with the seed, removes phlegm.



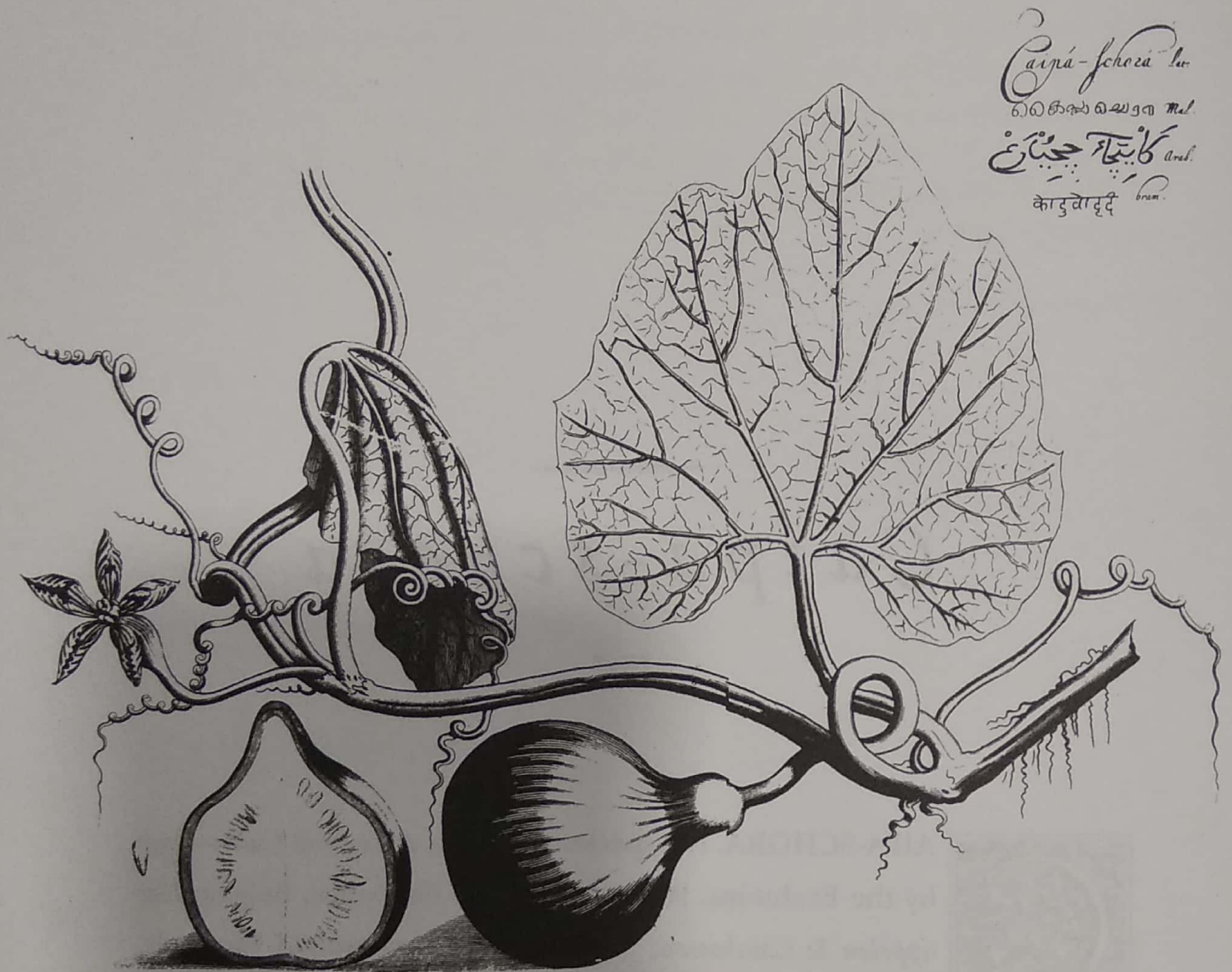


Fig. 5

***Lagenaria siceraria*** (Molina) Standley, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. ser. 3: 435. 1930; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 801. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 120. 1982; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 291. 1997. - *Cucurbita lagenaria* L., Sp. Pl. 1010. 1753. *Cucurbita siceraria* Molina, Sagg. Chile 133. 1782. *Cucurbita leucantha* Duchesne ex Lam., Encycl. 2: 150. 1786, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cucurbita lagenaria* L. 1753). *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser., Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève 3: 25, t. 2. 1825. *Lagenaria leucantha* Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 43. 1896, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser. 1825); Chakr., Rec. Bot. Survey India 17: 66. 1959 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Caipa-schora** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 9, t. 5. 1688.

The name Kaippachora [Malayalam script on t. 5] is not used but Kaippachoranga is; kaippa means bitter and choranga refers to *Lagenaria siceraria* (fruits). This bitter variant occurs in the wild along the borders of some forests in Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Warapoly, which is now known as Varapuzha.

*Bifenschora*





# Bilenschora



ILENSCHORA, by the same name known as other species, practically agrees with the first practically in all respects, except that the stalks are five angled, more hairy and more thick. The powers agree with those of *Caipa-Schora*.

***Lagenaria siceraria*** (Molina) Standley, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. ser. 3: 435. 1930; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 801. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 120. 1982; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 291. 1997. - *Cucurbita lagenaria* L., Sp. Pl. 1010. 1753. *Cucurbita siceraria* Molina, Sagg. Chile 133. 1782. *Cucurbita leucantha* Duchesne ex Lam., Encycl. 2: 150. 1786, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cucurbita lagenaria* L. 1753). *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser., Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève 3: 25, t. 2. 1825. *Lagenaria leucantha* Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 43. 1896, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser. 1825); Chakr., Rec. Bot. Survey India 17: 66. 1959 [CUCURBITACEAE].

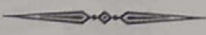
**Bilenschora.** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 9. 1688.

The name Bilenschora [no illustration] is not used now.



Bilenschna





## *Mullen-belleri*

FIG. 6



MULLEN-BELLERi; in the language of Brahmins *Tava-Tini*; Portuguese *Pepinho do Mato*; is a shrub (plant) with hirsute, rough stalks and so also leaves; with yellow flowers, with five petals, the middle core is five sided, with fruits in shape like Cucumber, but of a larger kind and spinous: in one word, *Wild Cucumber*.

### **(Its Uses)**

Fruit of this, with tender leaves of wild palm, with the roasted powder of *cumin*, boiled in water, heals difficult and hissing respiration and impeded swallowing. The juice with the oil of *Sergleim*, and with roasted *cumin* seeds, taken or smeared on the temples with *Jeribeli*, relieves the difficulty of respiring from blow or fall.



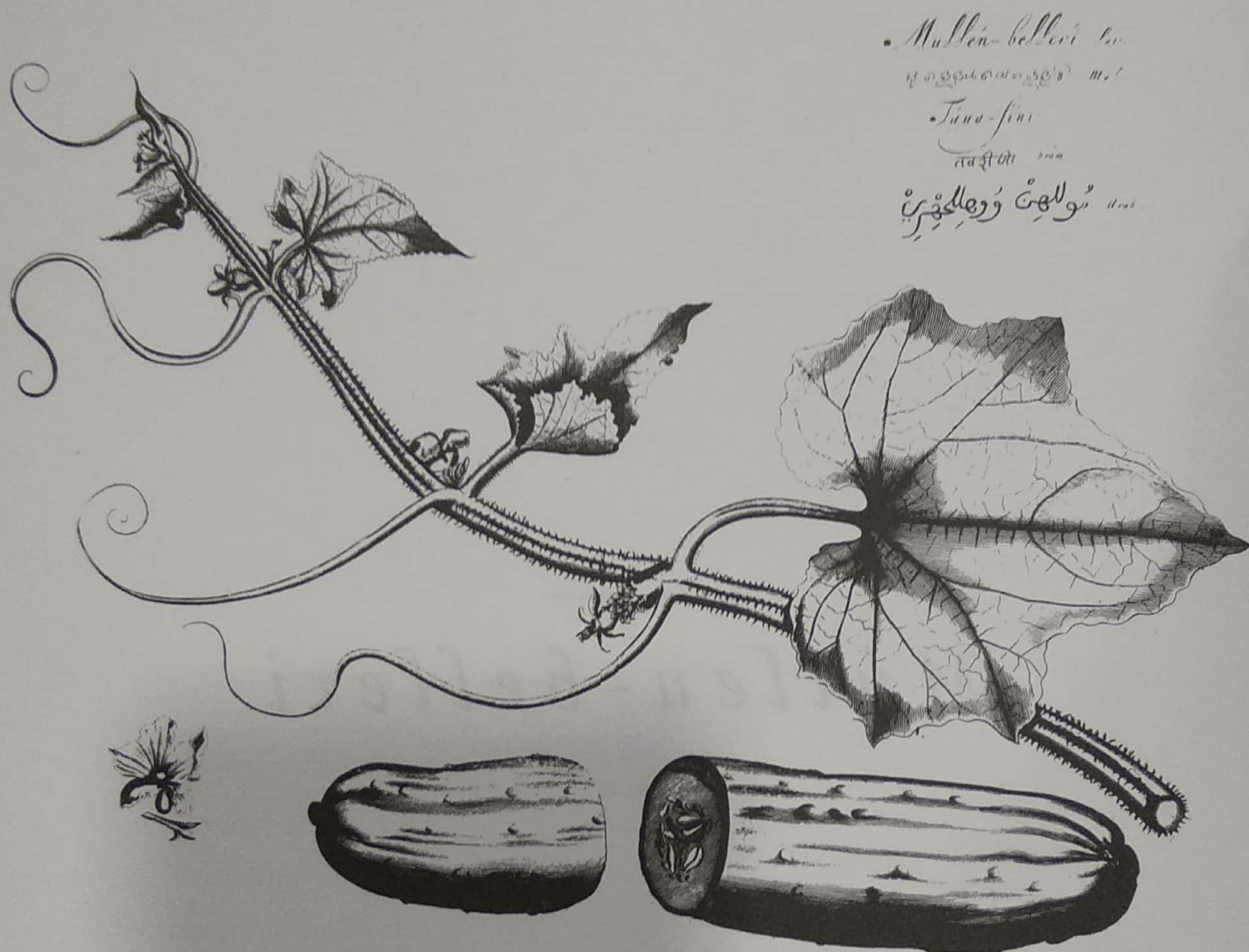


Fig. 6

***Cucumis sativus*** L., Sp. Pl. 1012. 1753; Chakr., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 17: 105. 1959; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 123. 1982; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 288. 1997 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Mullen-belleri** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 11, t. 6. 1688.

The name Mullenvellari [Malayalam script on t. 6] is not in wide use, it usually being called Velleri; mullan means spinous and vellari is a common name for cucumber. The name refers to its hirsute nature (having stiff hairs). It is widely cultivated as a vegetable in Malabar.





## *Picinna*

FIG. 7



HERE are two species of *Picinna*, one of the same name, the other *Cattu-Picinna*. The first is called by the Brahmins *Gonsaly*; Portuguese *Patolas*; Belgian *Traken*; a plant growing in sandy soils, which is also cultivated in many places and is among the edibles, bearing fruits twice a year.

The root, running under the earth horizontally, on the upper part glandular (with swellings) and covered with hairy fibres, with thick, soft, humid and green bark, turning white a little below; inside provided with humid, loose, and woody filaments, stalks tender, green, five angled, knotted, giving out tendrils from the nodes, grooved, less woody, humid, the older ones rough in the angles, tender ones beset with short hairs wide apart.

Leaves arise from the nodes, are large, anteriorly furnished with three tips, of which the middle one is the biggest, the two remaining ones smaller, hairy and rough, on the upper side dark-green, on the lower light green. The mid-rib, besides other smaller ones, sends forth two lateral ones.



Flowers are five petalled, more round, a little oblong, twisted in a curved manner towards the inside, yellow, anteriorly dark yellow, below more pale and light green; on the outside beset with five, light green, somewhat hairy leaves, light yellow on the upper side, grooved on the inside. Have five short



Fig. 7

stamens, light green and light yellow, with the interior part turning more whitish, the upper side divided into broad, slender, folded and wavy branches, on the upper part light yellow. The calyx consists of five light green and



cuspidate leaves, on outside striated in length with rib-lets. Buds round, cuspidate, pear-shaped. Flowers are in pairs, fruit-bearing, arising together with fruit and attached to it, the rest not like this, which are also seen without fruit.

The fruits themselves have the shape of Cucumber, striated in length, by ten ribs, a span or also two long, with dark green rind, inside with spongy, humid flesh, of watery taste. Seeds plain, compressed, oblong round, first white, then very black and shining.

### (Its Uses)

A decoction of the root suppresses cholera, removes phlegm, and suppresses the swelling of the bowels; the fruits or their matrix about 3j (?) macerated in water and taken, provokes vomiting; from the seeds is distilled an oil against impetigo (a skin disease characterized by thick-set clusters of pustules).

***Luffa acutangula*** (L.) Roxb., Hort. Beng. 70. 1814, nom. nud.] Fl. Ind. 3: 713. 1832. -*Cucumis acutangula* L., Sp. Pl. 1011. 1753 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Piccina** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 13-14, t. 7. 1688.

The name Peechinga [Malayalam script on t. 7] is still used. It is widely cultivated in Malabar as a vegetable.







# *Cattu-picinna*

FIG. 8



ATTU-PICINNA; according to Brahmins *Matti-Gonsal*; Portuguese *Fruita-cota*; Belgian *Kors-Appel*, grows in sandy soils, around Cranganore in dense thickets and also in other places, mostly fruit bearing and surviving in the root for a long time.

Roots and stalks agree with the former species, so also the leaves, except that they are smaller, with the surface more rough, and has more slender ribs. Flowers the same.

Fruits of the same shape, however without ribs, but striated by ten radii, smaller and not so thick, of very bitter taste. Seeds a little smaller, in the margin surrounded by a slender fringe.

Of no use in medicine.



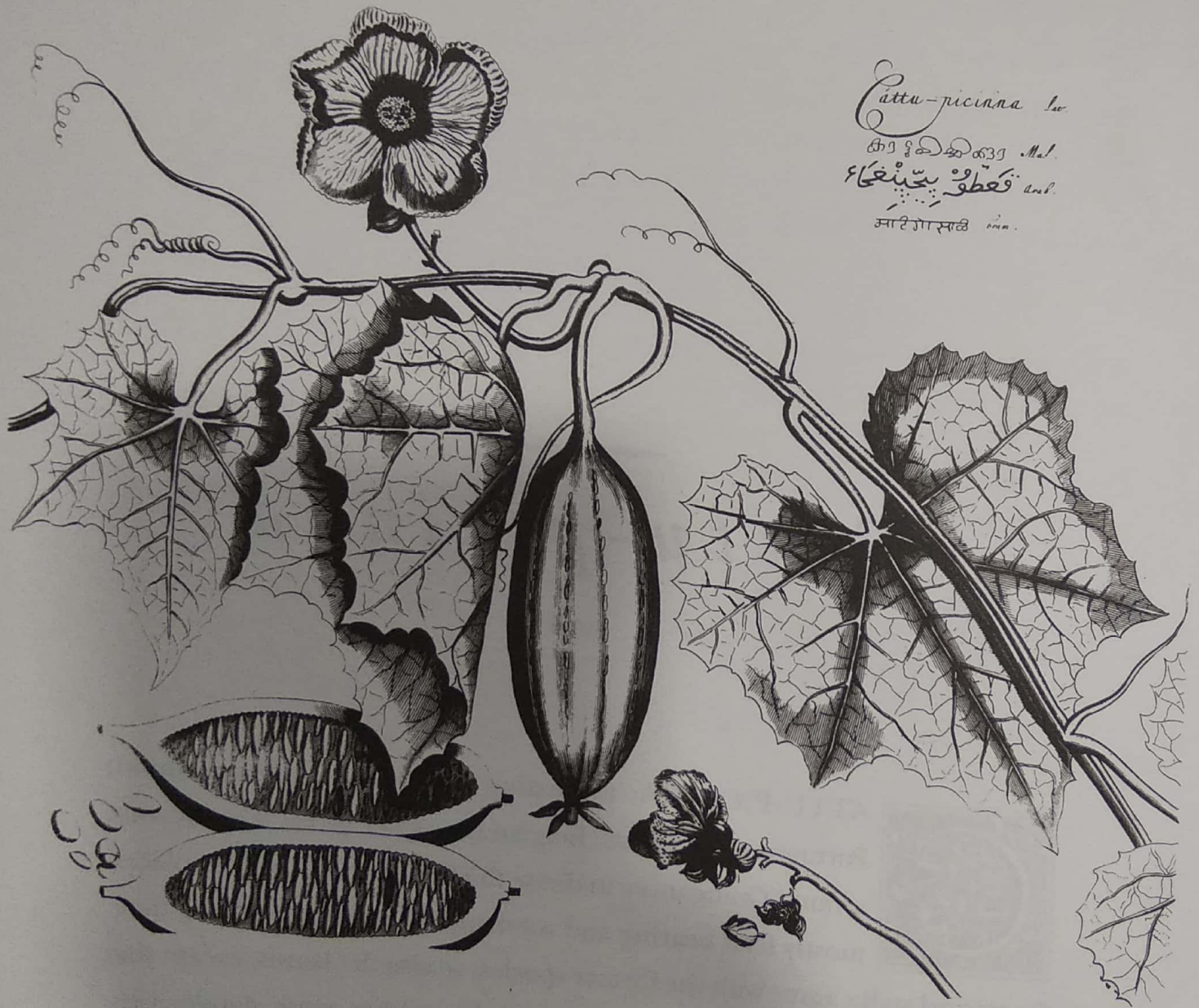


Fig. 8



***Luffa aegyptiaca*** Mill., Gard. Dict. ordo alph. 1768; Exell, J. Bot. 71: 352. 1933; Schubert, Taxon 24: 174. 1975. -*Momordica cylindrica* L., Sp. Pl. 1009. 1753. *Momordica luffa* L., Sp. Pl. 1009. 1753. *Luffa cattu-piccina* Ser. in DC., Prodr. 3: 303. 1828. *Luffa pentandra* Roxb., Fl. Ind. 3: 712. 1832 (incl. type of *M. luffa* L. 1753). *Luffa cylindrica* M. Roem., Pam. Nat. Syn. Monogr. 2: 63. 1846; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 122. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 118. 1988; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 292. 1997. *Luffa cylindrica* (L.) M. Roem. ex T. & H. Duland, Syll. Fl. Cong. 299. 1909, non M. Roem. 1846; Merr., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. 24: 378. 1935; Chakr., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 17: 75. 1959; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 15: 355. 1962; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 791. 1980 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Kattu-piccina** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 15, t. 8. 1688.

The name Kattupeechinga [Malayalam script on t. 8] is still used. Kattu means wild and peechinga refers to *Luffa acutangula*. It is also called Pandi-peechinga, pandi refers to presumed introduction of it from the adjoining State of Tamilnadu. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Cranganore, now known as Kodungalloor.





## *Pandi-pavel*

FIG. 9



FOUR species of *Pavel* are named, *Pandi Pavel*, *Erima-Pavel*, *Pavel* and *Bem-Pavel*: the first one is (called) *Valli-Carate* by Brahmins, Portuguese *Folhas Margoseira com fruta grande*, Belgian *Groot Bierblad*; likes thick forest, flowering in the rainy season; is used in the place of '*lupuli*' in cooking '*Cerevisia*'.

Stalks are slender, green, five angled, beset with minute hairs sparsely, giving out tendrils here and there. The leaves which arise on thick, rather long, inwardly grooved pedicels which (pedicels) are at times provided with tendrils, are soft, slender beset with fine, minute, loose hairs especially on the upper side, divided into seven lobes, of which the anterior ones longer and cuspidate and somewhat with corners in the margin. The mid-rib hairy, light green, gives out two lateral ones, pronounced also on the upper side, where the leaf is dark green, of bitter taste, of displeasing smell.

Flowers with the lower part tightly held by a green, small, round leaflet, arise from above the origin of leaves; are light green, five petalled, slender, oblong-round, some what curled along the margin, with pronounced ribs on the



lower side, and leaving marks on the upper side, striated, have a core in the middle, with its saffron head, consisting of six white, short stamens, which are provided with three, erect, saffron apices, and tightly joined together into one, and are fruit-bearing or not, which is common to these with other species; of no smell. Calyx is from green to whitish, having five oblong and cuspidate leaflets.

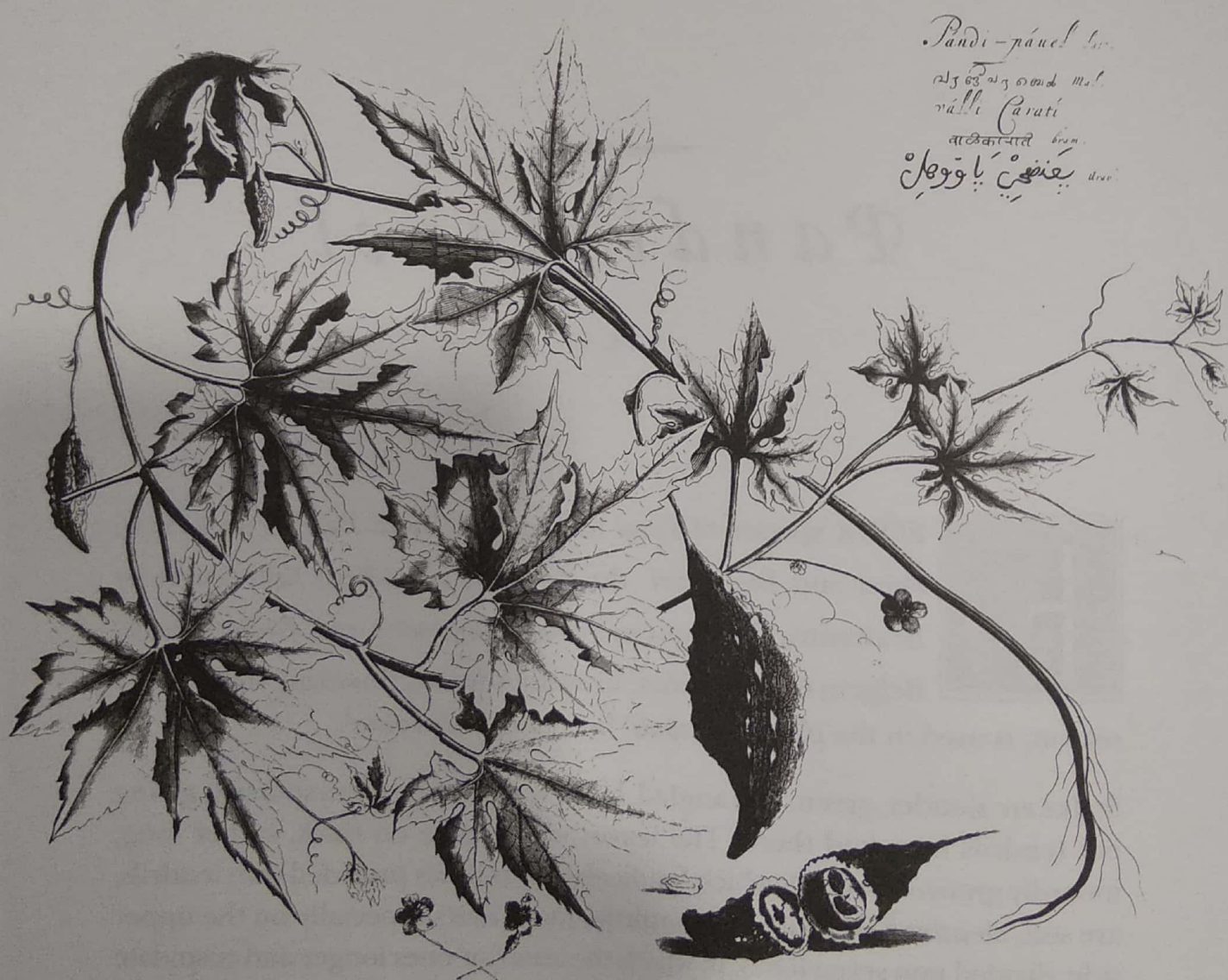


Fig. 9

Fruits cucumber shaped, are oblong-round, drawn into an acute tip, with the whole surface bulging out with unequal swellings, first of whitish and little green colour, then of yellow, red and saffron colour; under the rind lies hidden a humid, a little spongy pulp, first whitish then saffron. The seeds plain,



glabrous, rather thick, somewhat cuspidate in front and back (in the anterior and posterior part) oblong, three or four in number, enveloped as if in membraneous and fleshy small sacs, of coral red and shining colour, first are white then turn red, of slight bitter taste.

### (Its Uses)

The whole plant with *Nala-Tirtava*, cinnamon and long pepper, crushed and mixed with rice water and the oil of *Marotte*, gives an ointment against itches, scabies, pimples and other skin diseases. The leaves (crushed) with warm water and drunk stops lumbago. The juice removes itching. The whole plant with flowers of "spinae", green turmeric, dry Ginger, long pepper, and other things, pulverised together, dipped in the oil of *Marotti*, and lifted with a red-hot iron, drips an oil, by which itches, scabies, impetigo (a skin disease characterized by thick-set clusters of pustules), nay even leprosy itself, is removed by smearing; simple powder of it, resists leprosy and malignant ulcers.

***Momordica charantia*** L., Sp. Pl. 1009. 1753; Chakr., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 17: 88. 1959; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 121. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 119. 1988; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 293. 1997. -*Momordica muricata* Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 602. 1805. *Momordica roxburghiana* G. Don, Gen. Hist. 3: 35. 1834 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Pandi-pavel** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 17-18, t. 9. 1688.

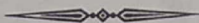
The name Pandippavel [Malayalam script on t. 9] is not used; pandi indicates presumed introduction from the adjoining State of Tamilnadu, and pavel refers to bitter gourds. Today it is simply called Pavel, Kaipakka (kaipa = bitter, -kka from kai = fruit), or Pavakka (shortened form of pavel + kai). It is widely cultivated as a vegetable.



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(12)

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## *Pavel*

FIG. 10



PAVEL, in the language of the Brahmins *Carati*, dose not differ from *Pandi-Pavel*, except that the fruits of this are cucumber shaped, which and in the same manner, are swollen on the surface, smaller, not so oblong, and beneath the oblong tip with a globose belly.

### (Its Uses)

The plant reduced to powder, with the addition of the seeds of black *cumin*, salt, *asafoetida*, dry *Ginger*, long *pepper*, honey, made into small pills, relieves stomach-ache, suppresses gas. With the bark of *Panitsji* and four species of *Alu* (*Ficuses*) crushed in the *Lanjae* water and having added the heated juice of lemon, gives a remarkable gargarisma (gargle) for aphtis (small whitish ulcer on the surface of mucus membrane). With immature turmeric and dry *ginger*, the juice is extracted and mixed with the juice of lemon and fried powered *cumin* and *sugar*, relieves cough, expectorates phlegm, and renders the voice clear.





Fig. 10

***Momordica charantia*** L., Sp. Pl. 1009. 1753; Chakr., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 17: 88. 1959; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 121. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 119. 1988; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 293. 1997. - *Momordica muricata* Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 602. 1805. *Momordica roxburghiana* G. Don, Gen. Hist. 3: 35. 1834 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Pavel** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 19, t. 10. 1688.

The name Pavel [Malayalam script on t. 10] is still used. For details ref. previous plant (Pandi-pavel, 8: t. 9).





## *Balia-muccapiri*

FIG. 11



ALIA-MUCCAPIRI; in the language of Brahmins *Carinti*, Portuguese *Tindalica*; Belgian *Milten*; is a shrub growing in thickets and woody places around Cochin, always flowering or bearing fruits.

Root, spread far on the ground gives out fibres from here and there, with red and light red bark, inside green, aqueous and covered with woody filaments, of bitter taste. The stalks bent in, with tendrils, quadrangular, prickly, of dark green colour, beset with prickles here and there with tips (point) turned towards the posterior part, rough to the touch.

Leaves arise from the nodes, are aculeate with the interior part deeply furrowed, larger like those of the first species, drawing to a less acute tip, in the margin incised with minute notches, more rough and uneven to touch, beset with thicker, longer, hirsute hairs, with the interior part covered with trellis, of more bitter taste.

Flowers, three or four together are attached to fruits at the tips from above the origin of leaves, five petalled, curled and wavy, yellow or also saffron,



with a small core, in middle of which is yellow, similar like those of the first species, but almost three times larger, and more star-like. Calyx light green and yellow, is formed of five short, more narrow, cuspidate leaves curved towards the outside. Fruits, larger, oblong-round, and cucumber shaped, on one side dark green and shining on the other, light green and whitish, here

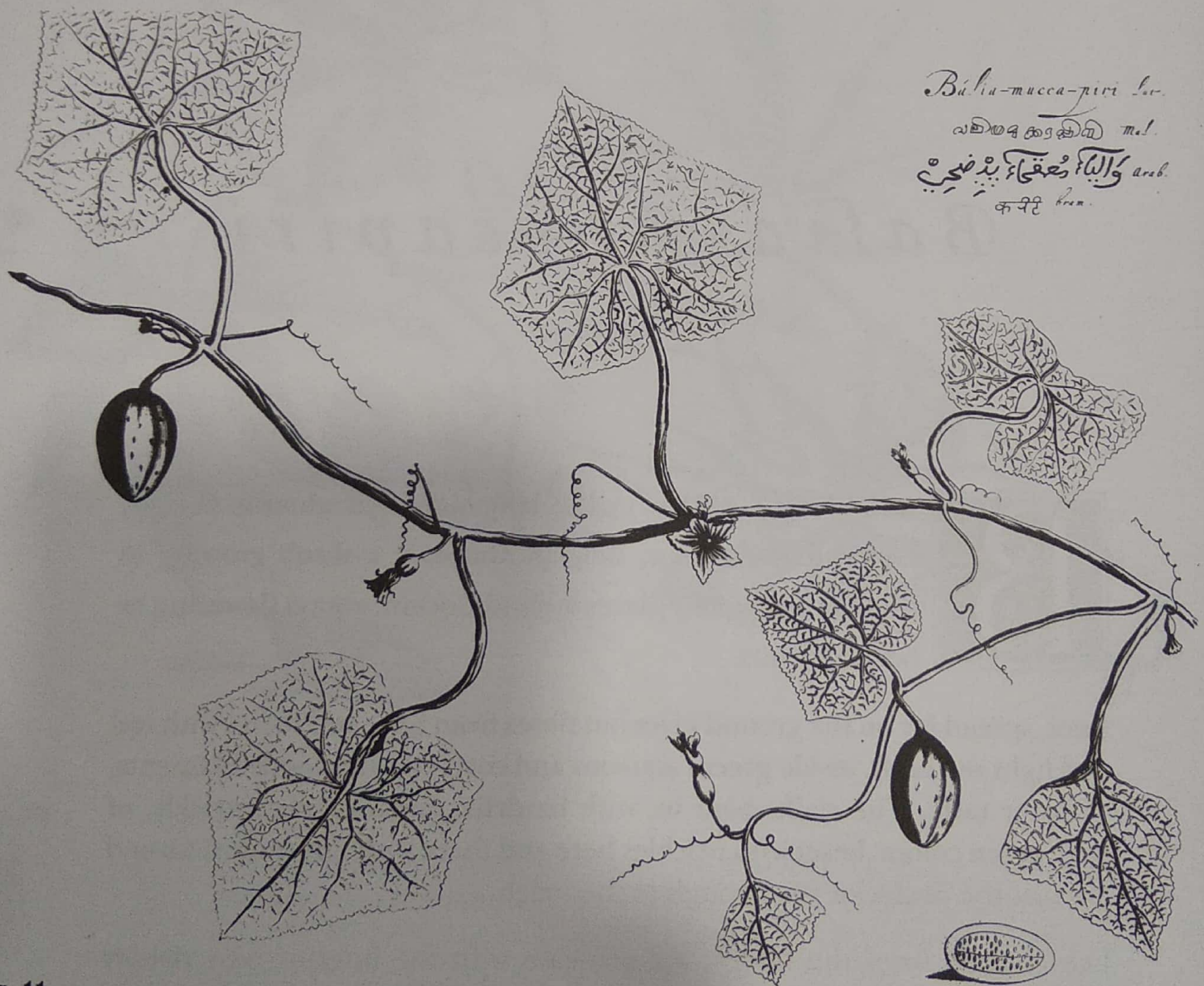


Fig. 11

and there standing out with acute outgrowths, the rind of which thick, aqueous; the flesh also is aqueous, in which seeds are placed in the same way as in cucumbers, taste is aqueous and bitter, are not among the edibles. Seeds oblong-round, and smooth, not at all dissimilar to the seeds of cucumber.



### (Its Uses)

The juice of leaves pressed out and taken to the quantity of one ounce, takes away all poison and all pains arising from gas; used in smearing suppresses fluids. The fruit crushed and mixed with cow's milk, or also boiled, mitigates inflammation of the brain (frenzy?); when placed over the head and tied, strengthen memory and removes giddiness; the whole plant crushed with *Palmodacca* and cooked in butter, yields the same (effect).

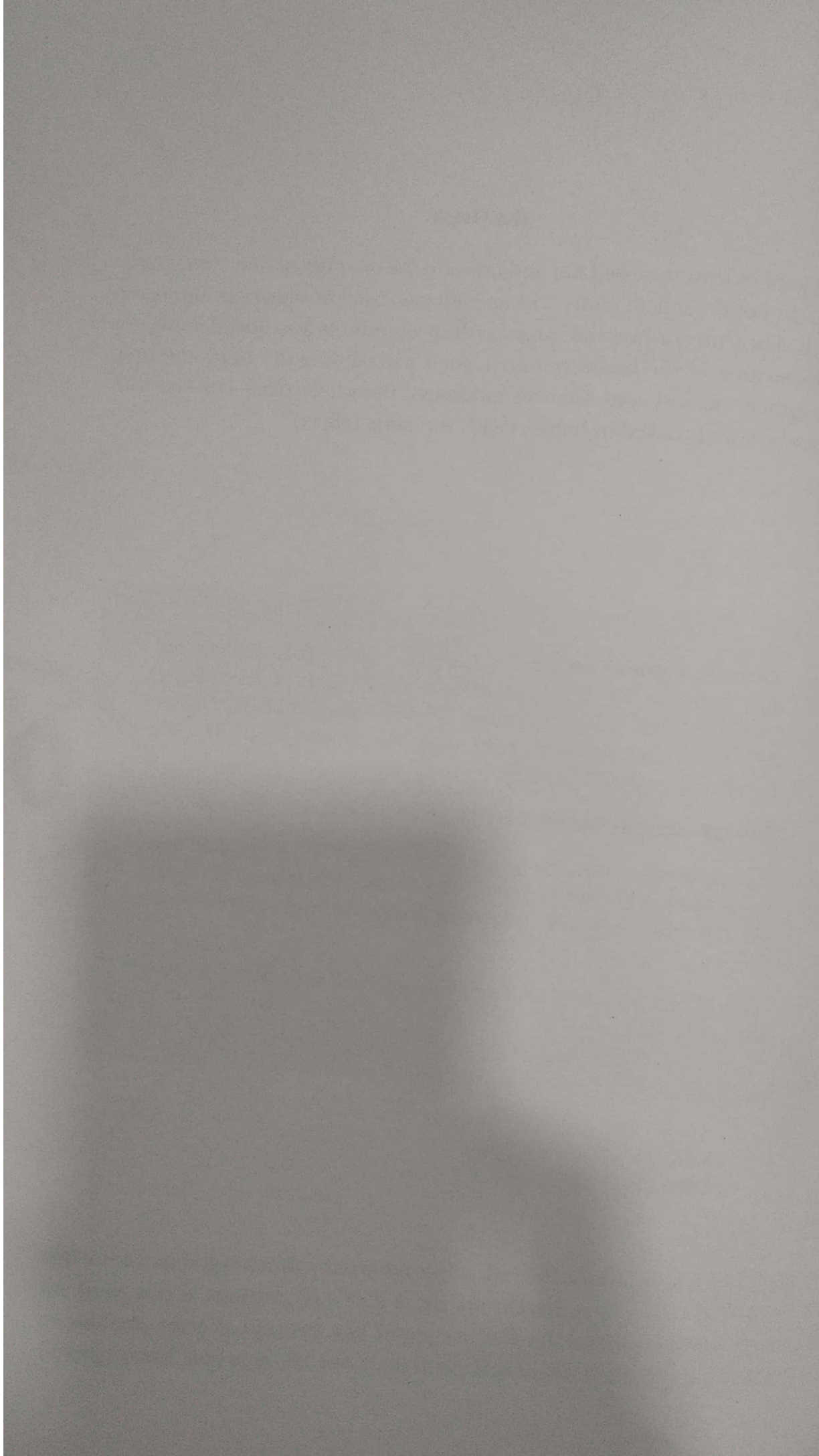
***Cucumis prophetarum*** L. in Jusl., Cent. Pl. 1: 32. 1755; Chakr., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 17: 109. 1959; Sald. & Eswar Rao in Sald., Fl. Karnataka. 1: 296. 1984; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 199. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 288. 1997. *Cucumis rheedei* Kostel., Allg. Med.-Pharm. Fl. 2: 738. 1833 ("*rheedi*") [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Balia-mucca-piri** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 21-22, t. 11. 1688.

The name Valiyamukkappiri [Malayalam script on t. 11] is not used now; valiya means large, mukkappiri refers to *Mukia maderaspatana* (L.) Roem. No other Malayalam name is currently available. It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.

The place of occurrence of the plant is mentioned as Cochin, of the same name now also.





## *Erima-pavel*

FIG. 12



RIMA-PAVEL; the Brahmins call it *Pavali*; Portuguese *Tindali-Spinosa*; Belgian *Doorn Milssen*; is a plant growing beyond Paelurti, the bark red-dark, flesh thick and white. The stalks quadrangular and glabrous.

The leaves are much larger, soft, smooth, beset with loose minute hairs, divided towards the base in an angular manner, with three lobes, the middle one of which is more oblong, marked with ribs on the lower side, which are conspicuous also inside, of dark green colour,

Flowers in shape and colour like the preceding ones. Fruits are quite similar, but more exactly oblong-round, and beset everywhere with small, aculeate, thick and even (equal) out-growths, first wholly green, then partly green, partly white, with thick rind, flesh white, spongy, of aqueous and less bitter taste, wherefore are also held among the edibles. Seeds are plain, round, a little convex, and somewhat serrate in the margin, six in number; placed in a circle, enclosed in little, membranous, fleshy, red sacs: of white colour.



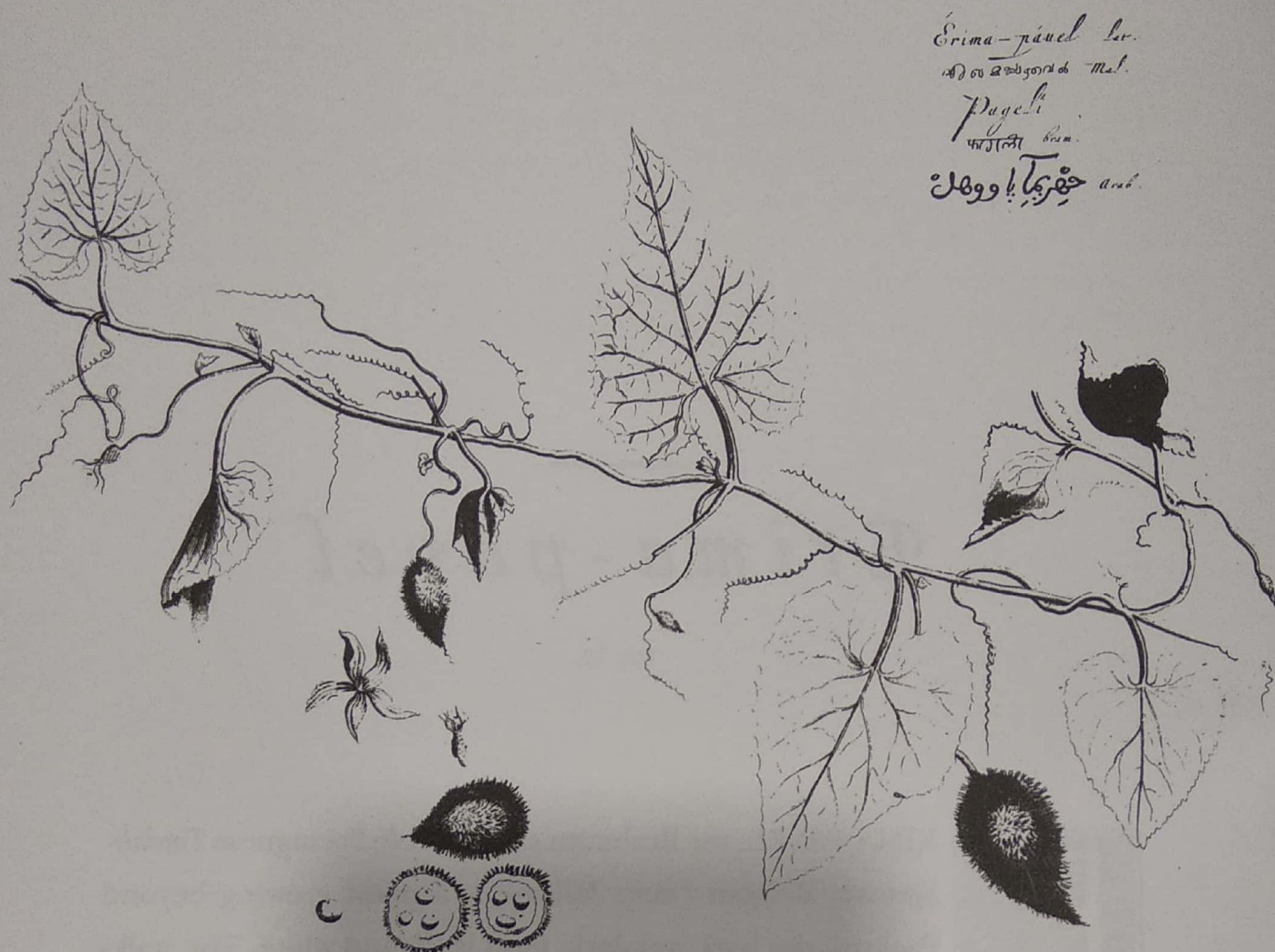


Fig. 12

### (Its Uses)

This plant is truly cephalic, for with Indian nut, *pepper*, Cinnabar of mercury, red *sandal* wood, or finally with that *Mattengu Panna-Schelengu* and with flowers of *Neli* crushed, mixed with rice water, and reduced to the form of an ointment, stops all pains of the head.

***Momordica dioica*** Roxb. ex Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 605. 1805; Chakr., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 17: 91. 1959; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 204. 1996 Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 294. 1997. -*Momordica hispida* Dennst., Schlüssel 11, 23, 34. 1818. *Momordica tuberosa* Dennst., Schlüssel 11, 23, 34. 1818 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Erima-pavel** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 23, t. 12. 1688.

The name Erimapavel [Malayalam script on t. 12] is still used; erima means water buffalo and pavel refers to *Momordica charantia* L. It is of scattered distribution, especially in coastal regions of Malabar.

Place of occurrence is mentioned as Paelurti, which is Palluruthy, a southern suburb of the city of Cochin.







## *Muccapiri*

FIG. 13



HERE are two species of *Muccapiri*, one of the same name, the other *Bullia Mucca-Piri*; the first is called *Deve-Teva-Sini* by the Brahmins, is a plant fixing itself to trees and growing in sandy soils.

Root spreads far on the earth, is red, with a light red bark, inside green, aqueous and bitter. The stalks are slender and curved inwards, angular, in the angles pointed and thickly beset with fine prickles, whose tips are bent towards the inside, green and with tendrils.

Leaves arise from bulgings or bendings, the pedicels of which are round, rough, aqueous, light green, in the lower part marked with fine lyre and beset with prickles; are oblong, tricuspidate, crenate, with the surface, on both side very rough, on the upper side, beset with minute hairs, of light green and dark green colour, on the lower side of lighter colour and scarcely shining, of woody and slight bitter taste. Have a mid-rib, which gives out two lateral ones, standing out also in the upper side.



Flowers are seen in bulgings from above the origin of leaves, two, three or four together, attached to fruits with their very short and light green petioles are smaller, five-petalled, saffron or light yellow, in the middle striated and wavy, have a yellow core. Calyx light green, somewhat hairy, formed of five short, cuspidate, leaflets. Fruits are round, or also somewhat oblong round

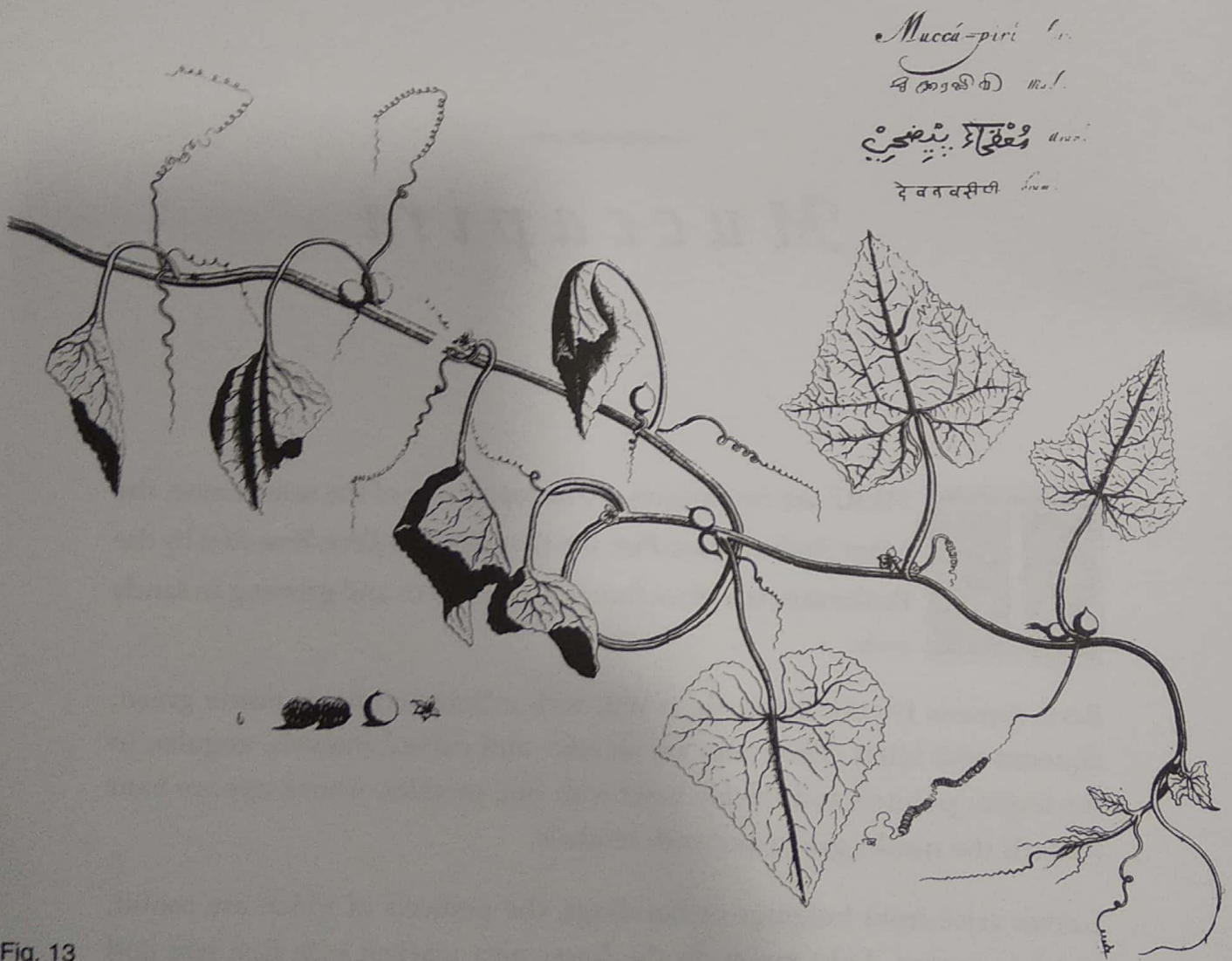


Fig. 13

berries, imitating small cherries, of very strong and coral-like redness, with glabrous surface, beset with white hairs very wide apart, with white flesh inside, succulent and somewhat sticky, of very bitter taste, when they open of very foul smell. The seeds of grains are placed compactly in the flesh, are oblong-round and plain, towards one side more narrow, of white colour.



**(Its Uses)**

Given in decoction relieves cholera through sweat and urine, stops dysuria (difficulty or pain in passing urine), gonorrhoea, breaks stones. The juice pressed out and with rose water and taken with the addition of a bit of *moscati*, (raisins?) stops gas; a decoction of the root gives the same (effect); which when chewed by itself, relieves-tooth-ache.

***Mukia maderaspatana*** (L.) M. Roem., Pam. Nat. Syn. Monogr. 2: 47. 1846; Jeffrey, Hook. Ic. Pl. 7(3): 5. 1969; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 123. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 204. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 294. 1997. - *Cucumis maderaspatana* L., Sp. Pl. 1012. 1753. *Bryonia cordifolia* L., Sp. Pl. 1012. 1753. *Bryonia scabrella* L.f. Suppl. Pl. 424. 1782. *Bryonia scabrella* var. *rheedei* Wight & Arn. in Wight, Cat. Ind. Pl. 66. 1834; Prodr. 345. 1834. *Mukia scabrella* (L.f.) Arn., J. Bot. (Hook.) 3: 276. 1841. *Coccinia cordifolia* (L.) Cogn. in DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 529. 1881. *Melothria maderaspatana* (L.) Cogn. in DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 623. 1881; A. Meeuse, Bothalia 8: 14. 1962 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Mucca-piri** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 25-26, t. 13. 1688.

The name Mukkappiri [Malayalam script on t. 13] is still used; mukkal means three fourths and piri means twisted, a reference to its commonly twisted stems. It occurs throughout Malabar.





# Covel

FIG. 14



OVEL, in the language of the Brahmins *Tenduli*; Portuguese *Tindeli-Comprido*; Belgian *Milten*; is a plant growing in the ravines around Cochin and in other places.

Root slender, white, inside covered with woody filaments, older ones ash coloured, flexible. The trunk equals the thickness of an arm, covered with ash coloured bark, bulging out with thick nodes, together with branches looks like a bundle, inside covered with slightly aqueous flesh. The stalks foliaceous, slender, round, glabrous, green, aqueous, less woody, bent in with swellings and from here and there giving out new shoots.

Leaves with tendrils arise from the convex side of the swellings on the stalks on moderately (fairly) long pedicels, surpassing in thickness their stalks and a little shining, having the shape of the leaves of cucumber, thick and soft in texture, easy to be broken; with the surface glabrous and smooth on the upper side, where also ribs are seen, of dark greenness, on the lower of light greenness; of no taste, except of water, of unpleasant smell.

Flowers monopetalous, bell shaped, five partite, wholly white, cuspidate and somewhat curly, the tips turned outwards striated with three green and shining



ribs, the middle one of which is the biggest, on the inside furrowed, beset with thicker and more oblong hairs than on the outer side. A white, thicker style emerges in the middle, provided with a folded, round, light green, yellowish head, sprinkled with flour like powder. The light-green calyx clasping the flower tightly, has five or six short leaflets, bent towards the



Fig. 14

petiole and mutually distant from themselves, which are tinged with red colour at the tip. Fruits cucumber shaped, up to the length of three or four thumbs, with wholly reddish-saffron rind; but while young dark green, shining, sprinkled with points and also with whitish spots here and there.



The pulp is spongy, reddish and saffron seeds like those of cucumber, but smaller, plain, oblong, narrow on one side, first from yellow to white, then saffron, reddish, placed in own locules, covered with a more gelatinous and copious, slightly saltish and slightly acidic liquid, placed in a circle mutually, with the more slender part turned towards the rind. Tender fruits are eaten.

There is yet another species of *Covel*, not differing from the first, except that the fruits are bitter.

### (Its Uses)

The whole plant, cooked with the root of *Ela Calli*, and *cumin* powder, stops gonorrhea; if there is fever and excitement of bile, red *sugar* and flowers of *Neli* with ice water are added. The leaves pounded with fresh butter and used in the form of an ointment, remove exanthema (skin eruption, accompanied by fever). The juice from *Pada-Kilangu*, with the flowers of *Neli* and this plant pressed out, relieves cephalaea (head ache) and the burn of bowles; taken with *jaggery* controls bile, the root boiled in water does the same.

***Coccinia grandis*** (L.) Voigt, Hort. Suburb. Calc. 59. 1845; Jeffrey in Fl. Trop. E. Africa, Cucurbitac. 68. 1967; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 121. 1982. - *Bryonia grandis* L., Mant. 1: 126. 1767. *Momordica covel* Dennst., Schlüssell 11, 23, 34. 1818. *Cucumis pavel* Kostel., Allg. Med.-Pharm. Pl. 2: 738. 1833. *Coccinia indica* Wight & Arn., Prodr. 347. 1834, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Bryonia grandis* L. 1767). *Cephalandra indica* Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 5, 5: 16. 1866, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Bryonia grandis* L. 1767). *Coccinia cordifolia* sensu auct., non (L.) Cogn.: Chakr., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 17: 117. 1959 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Covel** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 27-28, t. 14. 1688.

The name Kovel [Malayalam script on t. 14] is still used. Kova or Ko(r)kka means string together as a garland. Ka- from Kaya, is fruit. The allusion is to the long string of fruits, one each arising from almost every leaf axil in the mature tendril-like branches. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Cochin, of the same name now also.







## *Paḍavāḷam*

FIG. 15



HERE are two species of *Paḍavāḷam*, one of this name, the other *Scheru-Paḍavāḷam*; the former in the language of the Brahmins *Pouli*; Portuguese *Sabino*; Belgian *Kalpert*; is a plant creeping and affixing itself to the trees by means of tendrils, growing in sandy soils around Moutan and in other places, flowering in the month of June and July, wholly of displeasing and bad smell.

Root runs far, less woody, fibrous and white. The stalks are five angled and striated, a little rough, hairy, aqueous, less woody, here and there curved in; ash-coloured, more tender ones green.

Leaves which arise on somewhat heavy petioles, together with tendrils from swellings, are lobed, cut up to the petiole, soft in texture, with smooth surface, beset with very short and very fine hairs, on the margin here and there standing out with small apices, of dark green colour on the upper side. The ribs are white pronounced on the lower side.

Flowers are either attached to the fruits or not, and there arise many collected together, are small, white, five petalled, expanded in the form of a star, striated



in length by parallel vein-lets, in the margins beset with many slender and white filaments which are twisted towards the inside and are curly, on the upper side united together in one, to a yellow, common node, they have a light green style, at the lip whitish and tricuspidate, provided with light yellow

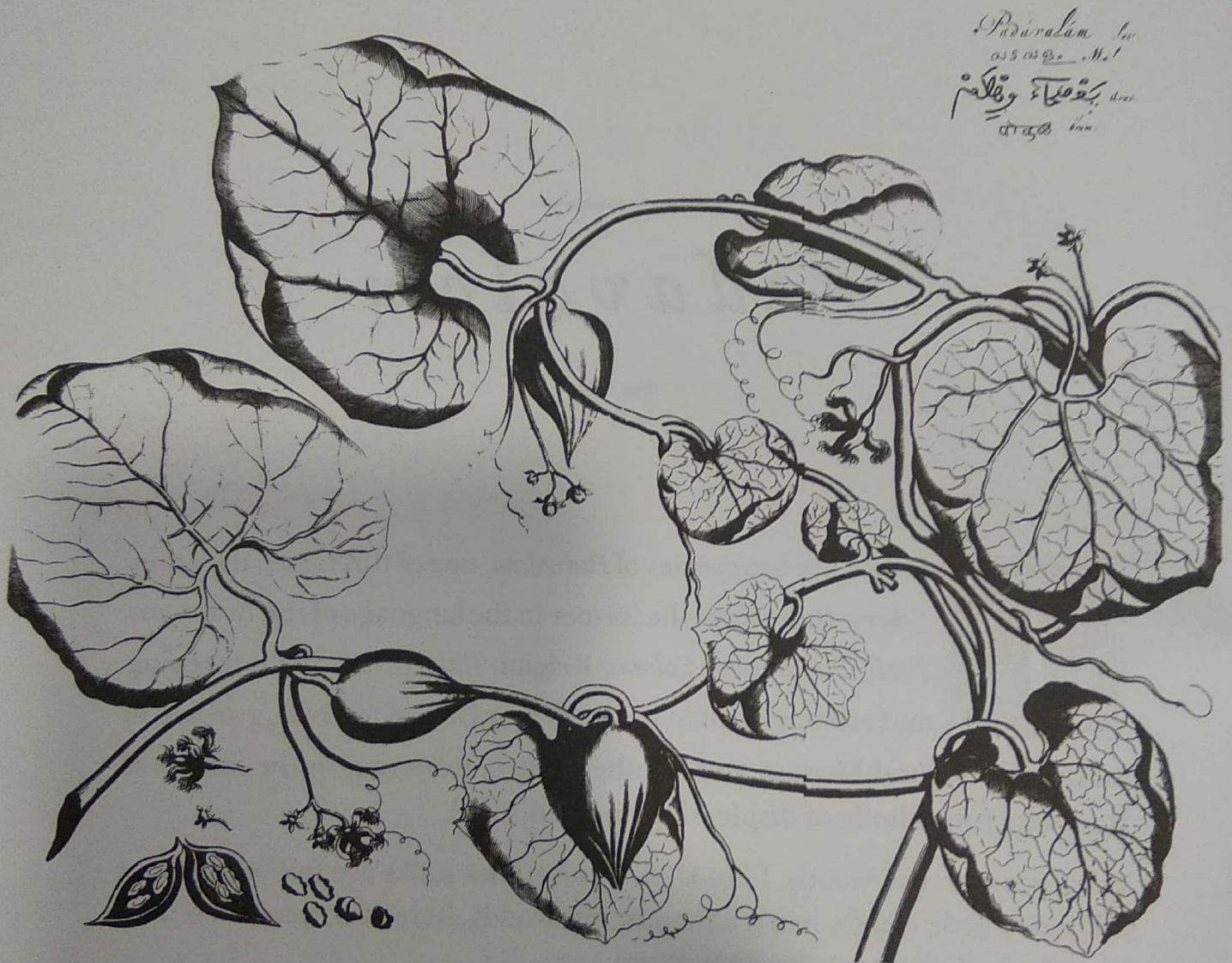


Fig. 15

apices, coming out from the fruit. The calyx has five very narrow, cuspidate and green leaves, placed in between the claws of the leaves of the flower. Buds oblong-round.

The fruits which adhere to short, curved, dark green and shining pedicels, are oblong-round, drawing into a cone towards the bottom point, (which is)



somewhat curved, the outer rind of which, first green and shining, speckled with white spots, from the apex of the cone towards the pedicel, marked with white radii; then from yellow to reddish. In the points with light green, spongy and succulent flesh, are seen three series of seeds, with fleshy walls drawn in length, which come together at the top, mutually separated from themselves, in each row five or six tender seeds are placed, mutually separated from themselves by light green, slender flesh; when mature however enclosed in red, humid, loose small sacs and are oblong-plain, angular towards the margin.

### (Its Uses)

A decoction taken with *sugar*, helps digestion, relieves intestinal colic and other pains of the stomach, expectorates phlegm, removes the narrowness (congestion) of the chest, diminishes fevers, controls fluids, kill worms. The juice pressed out, gives the same (effect), and provokes vomiting. The juice of the root drunk up to the quantity of two ounces, is very laxative; in the very addition, either diminishes or totally removes the cold of daily or quartan fevers arising from phlegm, namely through vomiting; the stem given in decoction is good in expectorating phlegm: fruits taken in any manner removes tumors.

***Trichosanthes cucumerina*** L., Sp. Pl. 1008. 1753; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 120. 1982; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 298. 1997 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Padavalam** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 29-30, t. 15. 1688.

The name Padavalam [Malayalam script on t. 15] is still used. It is widely cultivated as a vegetable in Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Moutan, which is Muttam, the region south of Cochin and Aroor.







# *Scheru-padavalam*

FIG. 16



THE other species is called in Belgian *Klein Kalpert*, totally agreeing with the first, except that leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds are on the whole smaller.

The powers also the same.

***Trichosanthes nervifolia*** L., Sp. Pl. 1008. 1753; Chakr., Rec. Bot. Survey India 17: 30. 1959; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 796. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 120. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 120. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 206. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 300. 1997. - *Trichosanthes cuspidata* Lam., Encycl. 1: 190. 1783. *Trichosanthes caudata* Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 600. 1805, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *T. cuspidata* Lam. 1783) [CUCURBITACEAE].



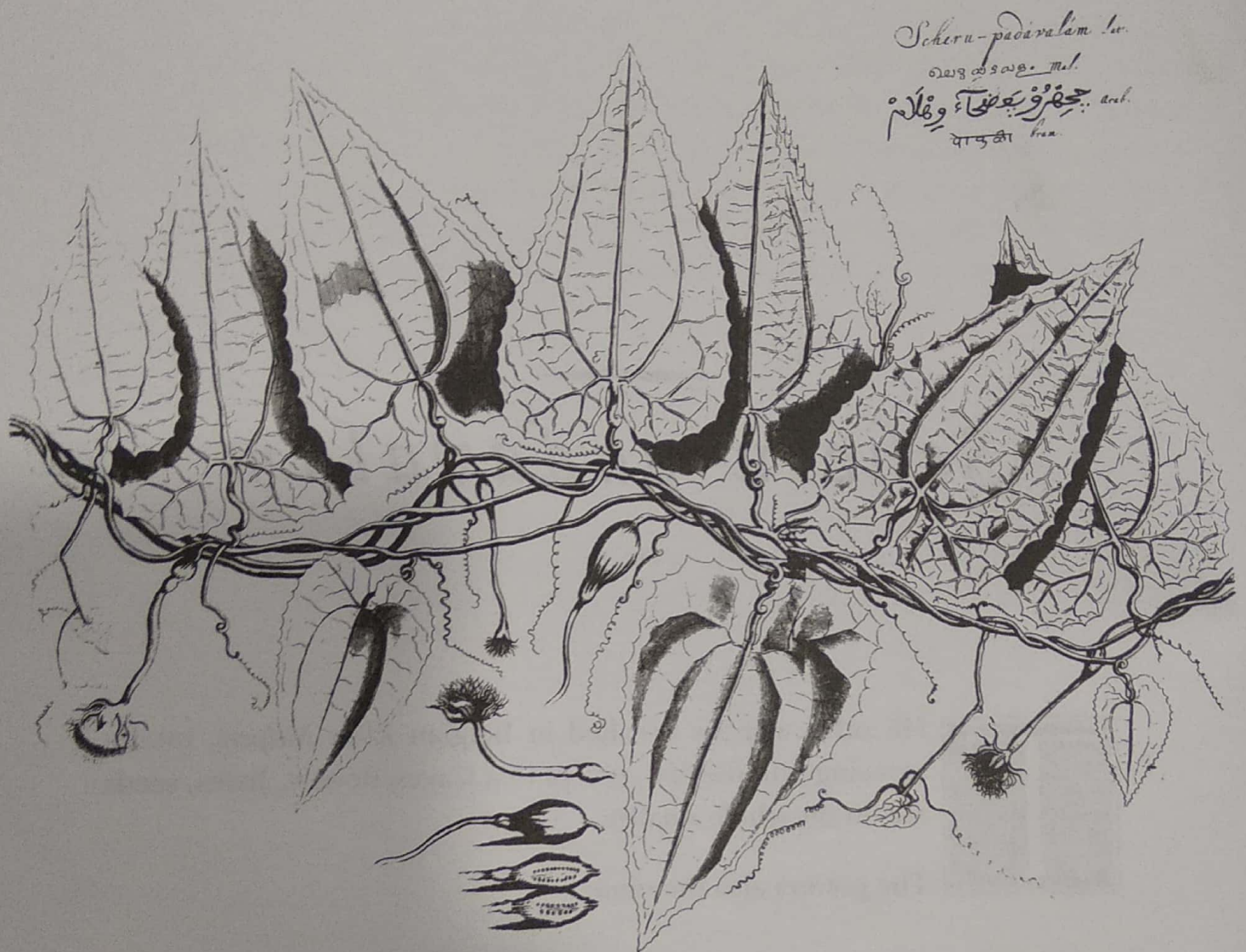


Fig. 16

**Scheru-padavalam** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 31, t. 16. 1688.

The name Cherupadavalam [Malayalam script on t. 16] is still used; cheru (from cheruthu) means small and padavalam refers to *Trichosanthes cucumerina* L. Name denotes its comparatively smaller leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds. It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.





## *Tota-piri*

FIG. 17



OTA-PIRI is a species of *Tindeli* or *Milsen* of the Belgians; is a plant which is found around Cranganore, flowering in the rainy season. The stalks are slender, bent at the bulgings and a bit angular.

Leaves arise in the bulging (nodes) on tortuous petioles with supports, in the shape of oblong heart, grooved up to the pedicel, anteriorly narrowing to a tip, in the margin pronounced with short apices, of dark green colour on the upper surface and light green on the lower. The mid-rib gives out two lateral ones.

Flowers arise on oblong, light green petioles, on branches, are five petalled, narrow, star-shaped, on the inside white and in the margin having with oblong, white filaments, which mutually entangle among themselves, on the outside of light green colour, marked with dark-green, somewhat pronounced veins, on the upper part transparent. Their neck is thick, and bulging, from the middle of which a round, oblong, yellow head, marked with corners in length, comes out; of no smell.



Fruits cucumber like, like those of *Padavalam*, but more oblong, and filled with, many seeds.

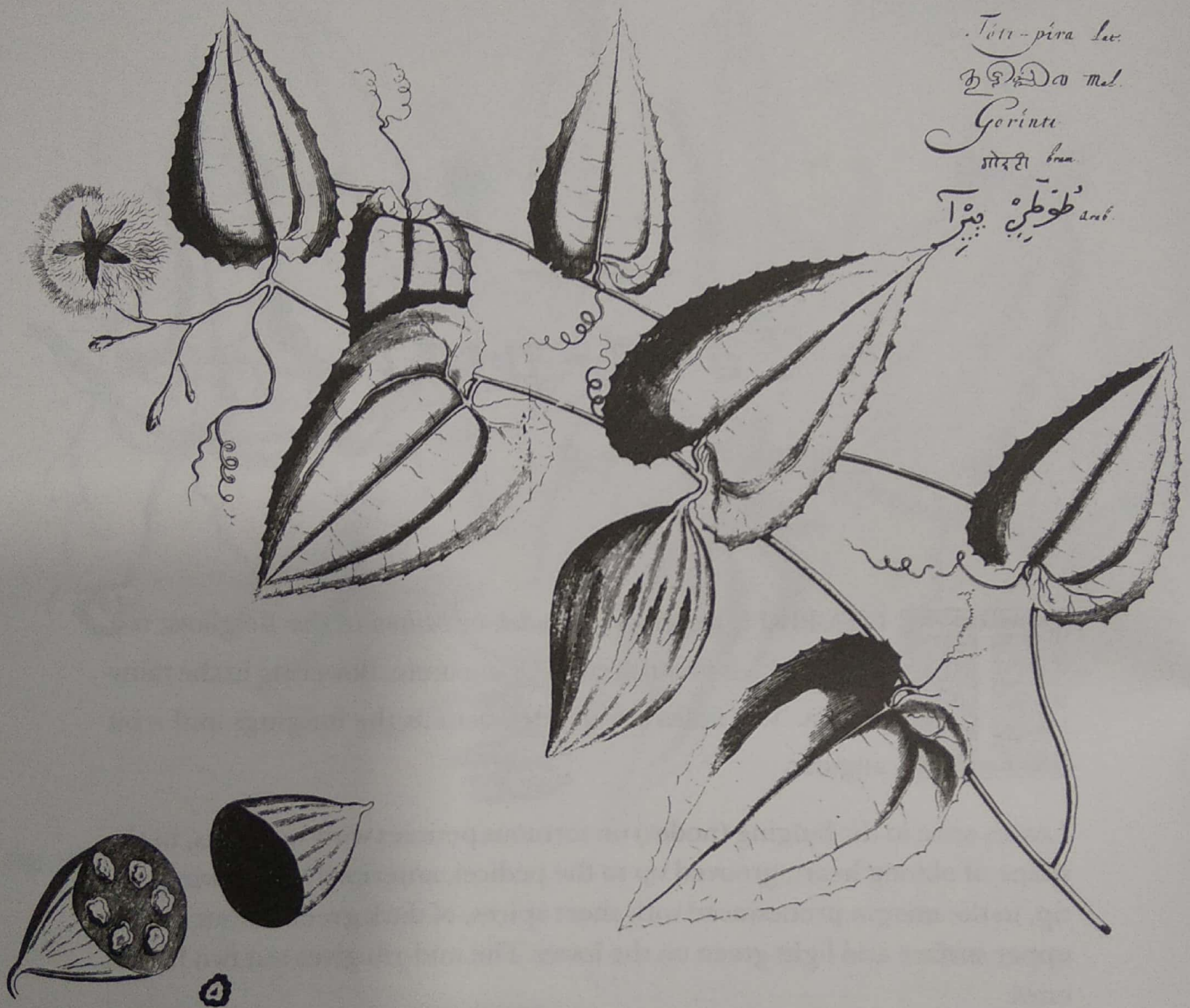


Fig. 17

### (Its Uses)

From the leaves and with garlic an errhinum medicine (sternuatory, that causes sneezing) is prepared for epilepsy. From the juice of leaves and with the oil of *Zil-Elu* an ointment is prepared, with which the temples of mad men are smeared with great success. From the same juice, with *long pepper*, *Ginger* and orpiment (a yellow mineral, *arsenic trisulfide*), small pills are made,



to be put into eyes, for the bite of poisonous snakes. The rind of the fruit levigated with the juice of the leaves, is used in the alienation of mind as a fumigant (?) by putting into it a woollen cord.

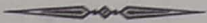
***Trichosanthes nervifolia*** L., Sp. Pl. 1008. 1753; Chakr., Rec. Bot. Survey India 17: 30. 1959; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 796. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 120. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 120. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 206. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 300. 1997. - *Trichosanthes cuspidata* Lam., Encycl. 1: 190. 1783. *Trichosanthes caudata* Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 600. 1805, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *T. cuspidata* Lam. 1783) [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Tota-piri** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 33, t. 17. 1688.

The name Thuttipira [Malayalam script on t. 17] is not used and its meaning is not clear. Today it is called cherupadavalam (cf:- Vol. 8: t. 16).

The place of occurrence is mentioned as Cranganore, which is now known as Kodungalloor.





## *B e m p a v e l*

FIG. 18



EM-PAVEL; in the language of the Brahmins *Dadula-Papali*; Portuguese *Tapadeira da fula Tristedodio*, Belgian *Avond-bly*; is a shrub which is found in Cranganore, liking thickets and forest areas, always bearing flowers and fruits, the flowers of which fall down when the sun rises, but always in the evening time new ones follow.

Root oblong, thick, red-yellow, with thick pulp, from white to yellow, with the upper part more narrow, has eye, which when the root is dead, grows into a root in its own time, stalks slender, striated, green, quadrangular, knotted, more rigid, glabrous, giving out tortuous tendrils from the nodes, inside green and aqueous, covered with slender, woody and hard filaments.

Leaves arise from the nodes and from the tendrils, on oblong, tortuous, rigid pedicels, plain on the outside and somewhat furrowed with green, aqueous and humid either simple (whole) or lobed, deeply incised by a broad curve, in the margin, standing out with pointed tips, or smooth, which are green-yellow, or rough, which are more dark; of hardly bitter taste, of somewhat displeasing smell. The mid-rib gives out on both sides three lateral ones, pronounced on the lower side, striating the upper side.



Flowers arise on oblong, light green, striated, and rigid pedicels, either simple or branched, from the nodes, of six petals (which are) oblong, cuspidate, yellow and saffron, marked on the lower side with three pronounced ribs, towards the inside striated with three vinlets and curled with folds in length.

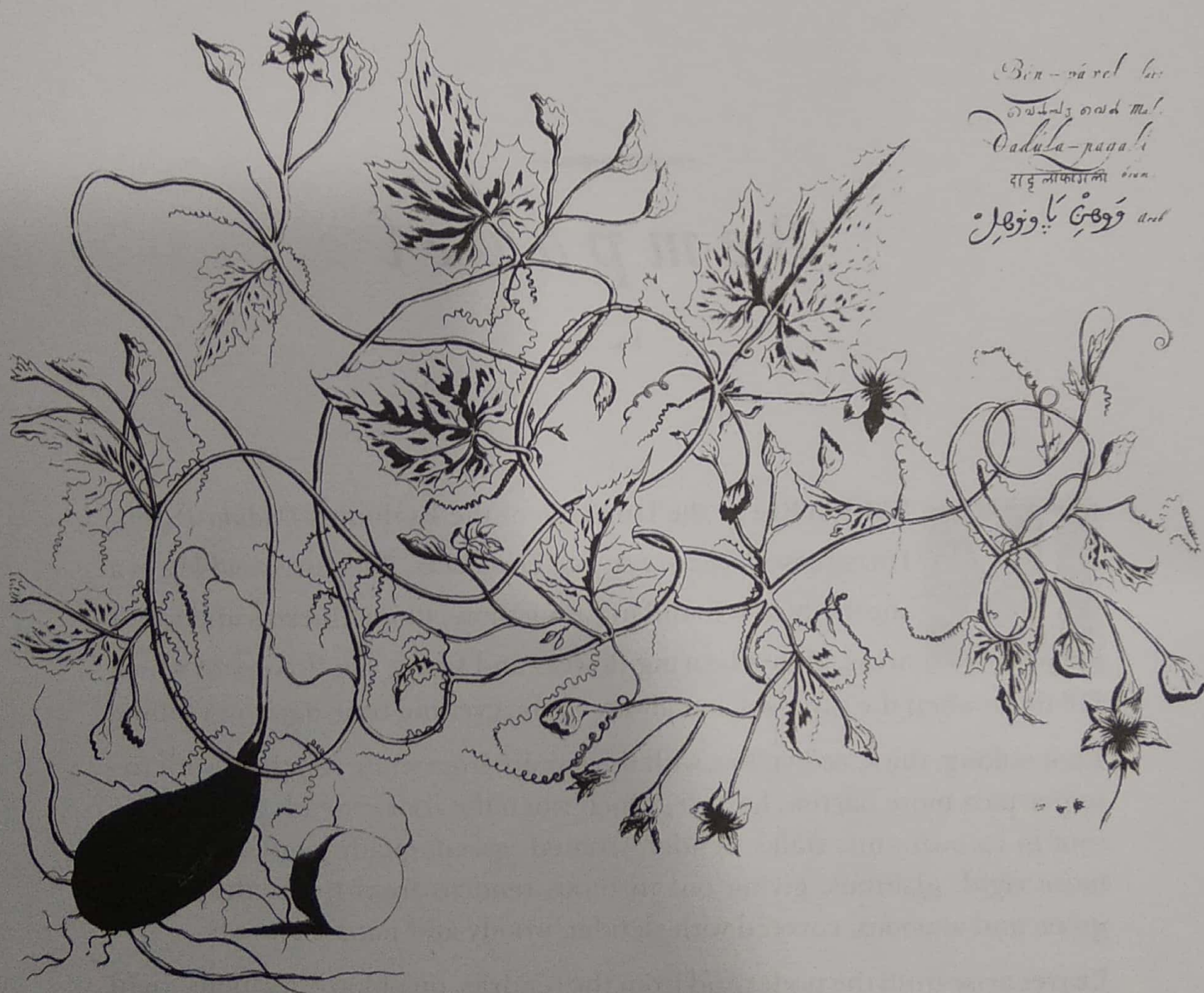


Fig. 18

A white thick style with its head striated with coloured, emerges from the centre of the core. The calyx is light yellow and shining, clasping the flower in the spaces of the leaves, and one of strong and lively smell, not displeasing. Buds are conical. No fruits.



**(Its Uses)**

The plant with the bark of *Muricu*, *sandal* wood, the shell of black tortoise, and rice water crushed, gives an ointment, ripening and opening abscesses, if however one wants to open without ripening, he should add the *Lingae* water, bees and cooked *sandal* wood.

***Momordica denudata*** (Thw.) Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 2: 618. 1879. *Momordica dioica* var. *denudata* Thw., Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 126. 1859 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Ben-pavel** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 35-36, t. 18. 1688.

The name Venpavel [Malayalam script on t. 18] is not used; ven means white (bright) and pavel refers to *Momordica charantia* L. Today it is known as Erimapavel (cf:- Vol. 8: t. 12).

The place of occurrence is mentioned as Cranganore, which is now known as Kodungalloor.







# Nehomeka

FIG. 19



EHOEMEKA; the Brahmins call it *Kavandali*; Portuguese *Nhola*; Belgian *Slitten*; grows in and around Catate and other places, flowerings in the month of January.

Root fibrous, stalks slender, angular, light green, tortuous, provided with coiled curled tendrils,

Leaves arise in the stalks on long, thick, light green pedicels, are anteriorly marked with a furrow, deeply incised into five angular lobes, are slender, soft, dark; of no taste, of displeasing smell. The mid-rib gives out lateral ones.

Flowers arise either together with fruit on which they sit, or without fruit, are four petalled, light green, striated and hairy in the claws, especially at the margins; in flowers without fruit, are seen three small, lobed stamens, in the margins of these lobes provided with a fringe; the fruit-bearing ones however have one dark-green stamen, emerging from the top of the fruit and is trifold. The light green calyx tightly clasps the flower, which is of no smell, consisting of four or five tips according to the number of the petals.







**(Its Uses)**

The juice of the leaves drunk with cow's milk, controls bile, with the water of *Lanjae* (tender coconut) and with the oil of *Sergalim* and with powder of fried *cumin*, heals fever; with honey and *sugar* is a convenient remedy for fever, cough, abscess, internal gas; with the water of red *Lanjae* (red variety of tender coconut), diminishes the difficulty of respiring, strengthens teeth, suppresses gas.

***Diplocyclos palmatus*** (L.) Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 15: 352. 1962; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 122. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 116. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 202. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 288. 1997. - *Bryonia palmata* L., Sp. Pl. 1012. 1753. *Bryonia laciniosa* sensu L., Sp. Pl. 1013. 1753 (excl. typ.). *Bryonopsis laciniosa* sensu auct. excl. typ., non (L.) Naudin: Chakr., Rec. Bot. Surv. India 17: 135. 1959 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Nehoemeka** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 37-38, t. 19. 1688.

"Nehoemeka" [no Malayalam script on t. 19] is not used and the name is not locally known in Malabar. Today, people of some areas of Malabar refer to this as a kind of Mukkappiri (*Mukia maderaspatana*). It occurs in uplands of Malabar.

The place of occurrence is mentioned as Catate, which is now called Kottayam.







# Modecca

FIG. 20



ODECCA has four species, *Modecca*, *Pal-modecca*, *Motta Modecca*, *Ovela Modecca*; first one in the language of Brahmins *Bui-Cuivali*, Portuguese *Narola*, Belgian *Croeselingen*; is a shrub, liking thick forests around Odempare, Cadanate and other places, almost always flowering.

The root becomes three spans in length and almost two spans in thickness, with the bark first green and whitish, giving out fibres below and from the sides, inside thick, humid, whitish, not woody, striated with circles in the manner of turnip, of practically no taste, has eyes from which new plants are propagated. Stalks slender, dark-green, round, glabrous, armed with short spines in twos and twos, from which they send out tendrils.

The leaves which arise between the spines are dissimilar, some drawing into spines others incised into two, three or five lobes; are soft, plain, smooth, dark green in the margin surrounded by a red fringe, here and there provided with three buds or eyes on the lower surface, two towards the base, which are surrounded by a red ring, of bitter and woody taste. The mid-rib gives out other lateral ones, pronounced on both sides.



Flowers arise many in a cluster and give out tendrils, are of five petals, white, light yellow, provided with filaments in the margin, and striated in length by vein-lets: of no smell. Five small stamens are seen in the middle, provided with white spines in the middle of which a slender style erects itself, from which primordium the fruit is born. The calyx has three broad, and slender leaves.



Fig. 20

The fruits larger than those of the second species, with the rind, first green, then on the whole of orange colour, glabrous without wrinkles, striated in length with three or four very fine lines all of which when the fruits mature, relax themselves containing inside, under the rind, stones in the broad cavity, each one of which is enclosed in a white, silvery, transparent, membranous and almost open sac, arranged in three or four series, round-plain in shape,



bulging out in the middle, circumscribed by a narrow margin, the surface wholly rough and uneven, first white, then somewhat dark-red, with a less hard rind, with white kernel, which is slightly sweet.

### (Its Uses)

The juice pressed out, with the milk of Indian nut, taken, removes angina pectoris (a disease of heart, marked by paroxysms of intense pain radiating from the breast bone mainly towards the left shoulder and arm). The root crushed with parnent and cooked with others in oil and internally administered, strengthen joints, increases natural powers especially in young women and fat people.

**Adenia hondala** (Gaertn.) De Wilde, Blumea 15: 265. 1967; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 197. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 284. 1997. - *Granadilla hondala* Gaertn., Fruct. 2: 480, t. 180, f. 10. 1791. *Modecca palmata* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 209. 1797. *Modecca integrifolia* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 209. 1797. *Convolvulus paniculatus* var. *modecca* Pers., Syst. Veg. ed. 15. 209. 1797. *Modecca tuberosa* Roxb., Hort. Beng. 49. 1814, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Modecca palmata* Poir. 1797). *Modecca palmata* var. *narola* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Convolvulus paniculatus* var. *modecca* Pers. 1797). *Modecca palmata* var. *palmodecca* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828. *Modecca palmata* var. *motta* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828. *Modecca palmata* var. *integrifolia* (Poir.) Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 2(1): 703. 1855. *Adenia palmata* (Poir.) Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 14: 375. 1892 [PASSIFLORACEAE].

**Modecca** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 39.40("46"), t. 20. 1688.

The name Mothekka [Malayalam script on t. 20] is still used. Modu (from Medu) means a hillock or rising ground. It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Odempare, now Udayamperoor; and Candanate, which is Candanaadu.







## *Palmodecca*

FIG. 21



ALMODECCA, which is also a subspecies of *Narolae*, agrees with *Modecca* in all things except the flowers, they are however with a cyathiform (cyathium like) collar of five oblong lips, white and growing light-green; in the middle there stand out five deep-green, plain and foliaceous stamens, capillate with long white hairs; in their midst is a round globulus, from green to whitish, plain, light green shoots, provided with small brush-like things with granules; the petals of the flowers are fragile, and on the inside covered with light-green vein-lets, hairy at the bottom, provided with five minute, short stamens; are of no smell.

### (Its Uses)

The leaves crushed with rice-water, gives a cephalic ointment (for head ache), when used for bath, cures cold fevers.



Fig. 21



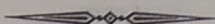
**Adenia hondala** (Gaertn.) De Wilde, Blumea 15: 265. 1967; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 197. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 284. 1997. - *Granadilla hondala* Gaertn., Fruct. 2: 480, t. 180, f. 10. 1791. *Modecca palmata* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 209. 1797. *Modecca integrifolia* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 209. 1797. *Convolvulus paniculatus* var. *modecca* Pers., Syst. Veg. ed. 15. 209. 1797. *Modecca tuberosa* Roxb., Hort. Beng. 49. 1814, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Modecca palmata* Poir. 1797). *Modecca palmata* var. *narola* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Convolvulus paniculatus* var. *modecca* Pers. 1797). *Modecca palmata* var. *palmodecca* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828. *Modecca palmata* var. *motta* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828. *Modecca palmata* var. *integrifolia* (Poir.) Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 2(1): 703. 1855. *Adenia palmata* (Poir.) Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 14: 375. 1892 [PASSIFLORACEAE].

**Palmodecca** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 41, t. 21. 1688.

The name Palmodecca is still used. Pal means milk and this name [Palmodecca] was correctly used for *Ipomoea mauritiana* (with milky latex) by Rheede (Vol. 11: t. 49). On t. 21 "Modekka altera" appears and the name in Malayalam script [on t. 21] is mothekka, the latter is also still used for this species. The prefix Pal, meaning milky juice may be with reference to the juice of its leaves, used as a medicine.







## *Motta-mo-decca*

FIG. 22



Is yet the third species, which is also subspecies of *Narolae*, growing in the same manner and in the same places beyond Angecaimal; agreeing with the former ones, except that some fruits are round, others oblong-oval; the round ones have three sutures, the oblong and oval ones two.

### **(Its Uses)**

The plant cooked in oil, helps the consumptive; from the bark of the root mixed with honey an ointment is prepared against cough.



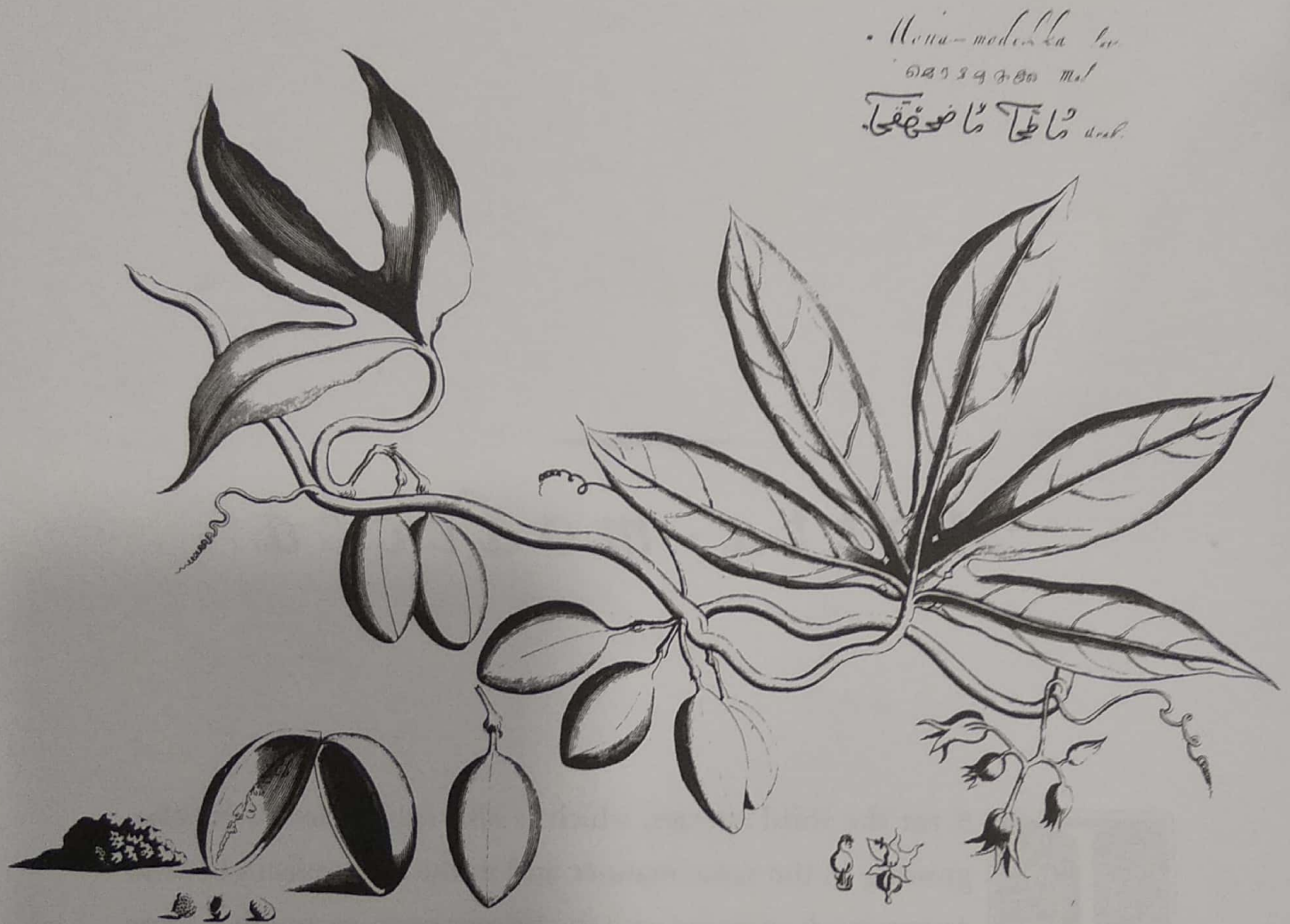


Fig. 22

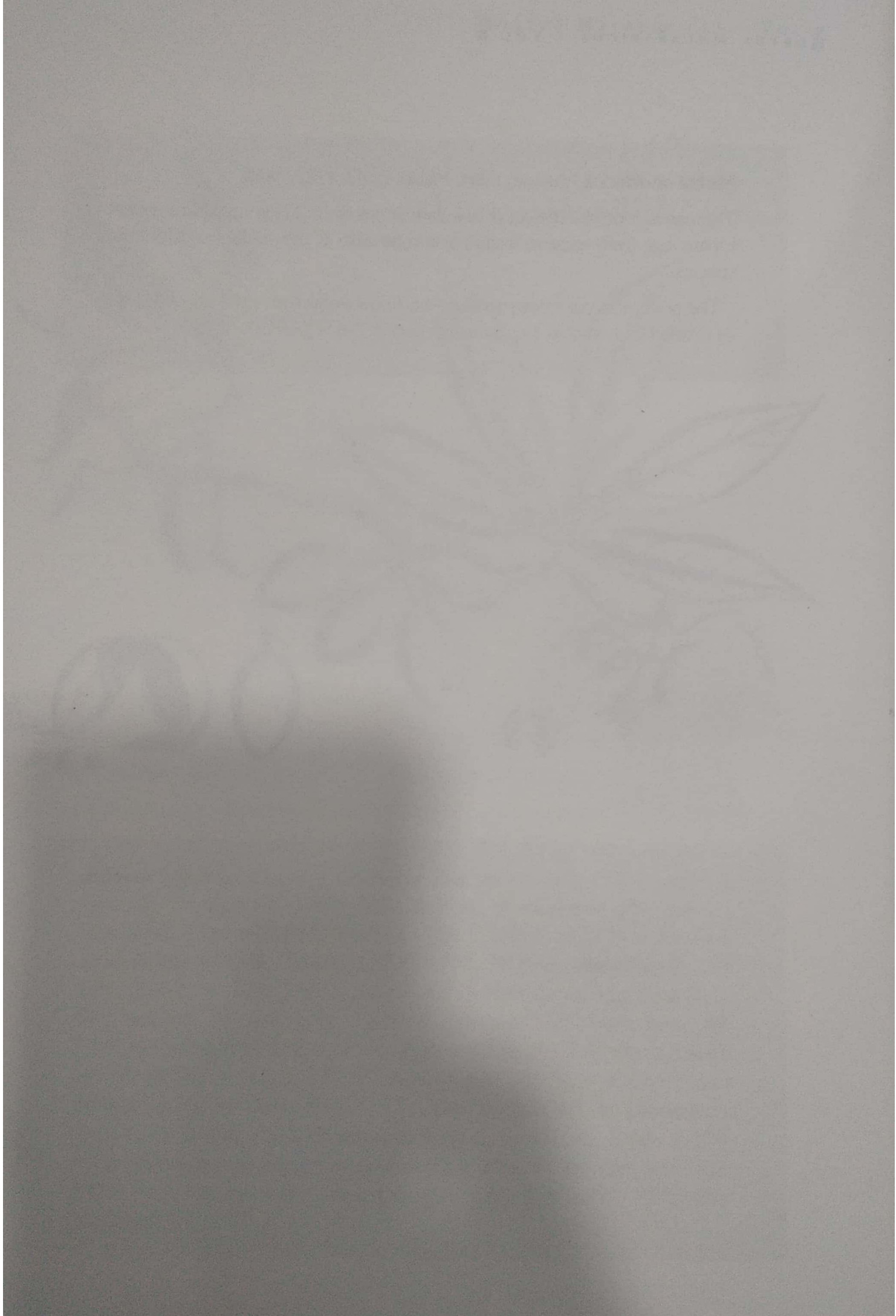
**Adenia hondala** (Gaertn.) De Wilde, Blumea 15: 265. 1967; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 197. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 284. 1997. - *Granadilla hondala* Gaertn., Fruct. 2: 480, t. 180, f. 10. 1791. *Modecca palmata* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 209. 1797. *Modecca integrifolia* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 209. 1797. *Convolvulus paniculatus* var. *modecca* Pers., Syst. Veg. ed. 15. 209. 1797. *Modecca tuberosa* Roxb., Hort. Beng. 49. 1814, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Modecca palmata* Poir. 1797). *Modecca palmata* var. *narola* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Convolvulus paniculatus* var. *modecca* Pers. 1797). *Modecca palmata* var. *palmodecca* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828. *Modecca palmata* var. *motta* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828. *Modecca palmata* var. *integrifolia* (Poir.) Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 2(1): 703. 1855. *Adenia palmata* (Poir.) Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 14: 375. 1892 [PASSIFLORACEAE].



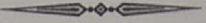
**Motta-modecca** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 43, t. 22. 1688.

The name Mottamothekka [Malayalam script on t. 22] is not used; motta means egg (reference to fruits?) and mothekka is the name used for this species.

The place of occurrence mentioned is Angecaimal, the region now known as Ernakulam, which is a constituent part of the city of Cochin.







# *Orela - modecca*

FIG. 22



RELA-MODECA, subspecies of *Narolae*, in Belgian language *Kroeseling*; grows in Berkencour, is the fourth species of *Modecca*: does not differ from the former ones except that its leaves are incised; those of this not, or rarely.

## **(Its Uses)**

The oil used as an infusion is cephalic (medicine against head ache); the plant cooked with butter, cures haemorrhages, the juice of leaves facilitates delivery..

*Oreola-movikha* Lee.

ഒറോമലങ്കരക്കു മേ

عُرَيْلَا مُؤَصَّاقِيَّ Arab.



Fig. 22

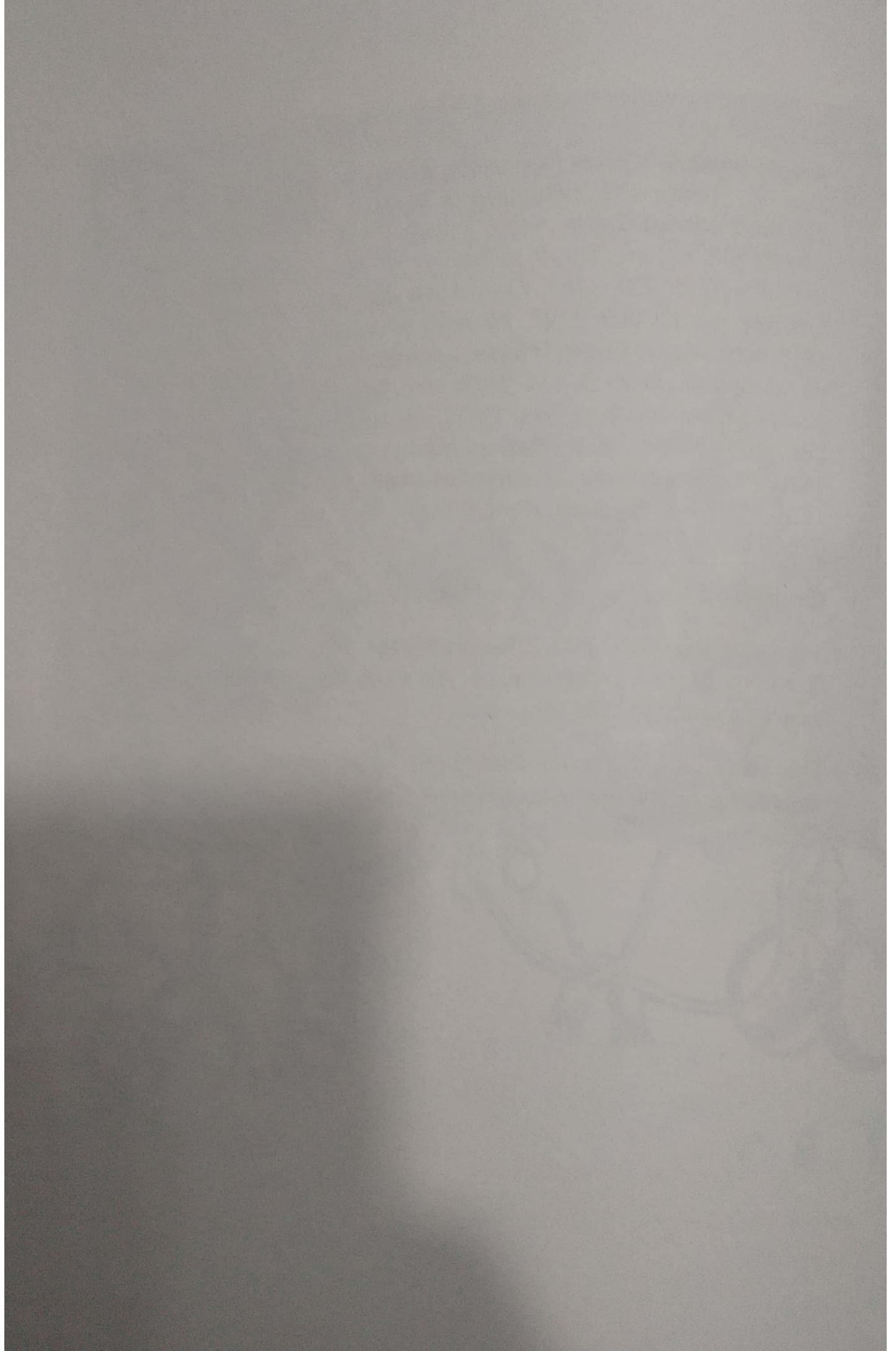


**Adenia hondala** (Gaertn.) De Wilde, Blumea 15: 265. 1967; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 197. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 284. 1997. - *Granadilla hondala* Gaertn., Fruct. 2: 480, t. 180, f. 10. 1791. *Modecca palmata* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 209. 1797. *Modecca integrifolia* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 209. 1797. *Convolvulus paniculatus* var. *modecca* Pers., Syst. Veg. ed. 15. 209. 1797. *Modecca tuberosa* Roxb., Hort. Beng. 49. 1814, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Modecca palmata* Poir. 1797). *Modecca palmata* var. *narola* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Convolvulus paniculatus* var. *modecca* Pers. 1797). *Modecca palmata* var. *palmodecca* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828. *Modecca palmata* var. *motta* DC., Prodr. 3: 336. 1828. *Modecca palmata* var. *integrifolia* (Poir.) Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 2(1): 703. 1855. *Adenia palmata* (Poir.) Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 14: 375. 1892 [PASSIFLORACEAE].

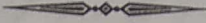
**Orela-modecca** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 45, t. 23. 1688.

The name Orelamothekka [Malayalam script on t. 23] is not used; orela (from oru ila) means single-leaf, i.e., the mothekka with entire leaves. This aspect also is called Mothekka now.

The place of occurrence mentioned is Berkencour, which is now Vadakkumkoor, the region south east of Cochin







## *Modira-caniram*

FIG. 24



ODIRA-CANIRAM; Portuguese *Pao de solor* or *Pao da Cobra* agrees in practically everything with *Caniram* described in the Part One, but this is a tree, the other a herb, whose fruit is with a hard, dark green rind, and the inner pulp whitish, and when ripe from saffron to balckish, with those of *Caniram* become coloured with red-lead. Is called *Modira* because of similarity with *Mystax*. *Modira* is indeed *Mystax*.

The native soil is around Mangatti, Paroe and others places; almost always either flowering or fruit-bearing.

### (Its Uses)

The leaves cooked with *Ginger* and milk to the consistency of an ointment, soothes arthritis, called *Vilvada* by the Malabaris; a bath prepared from them gives the same (effect).



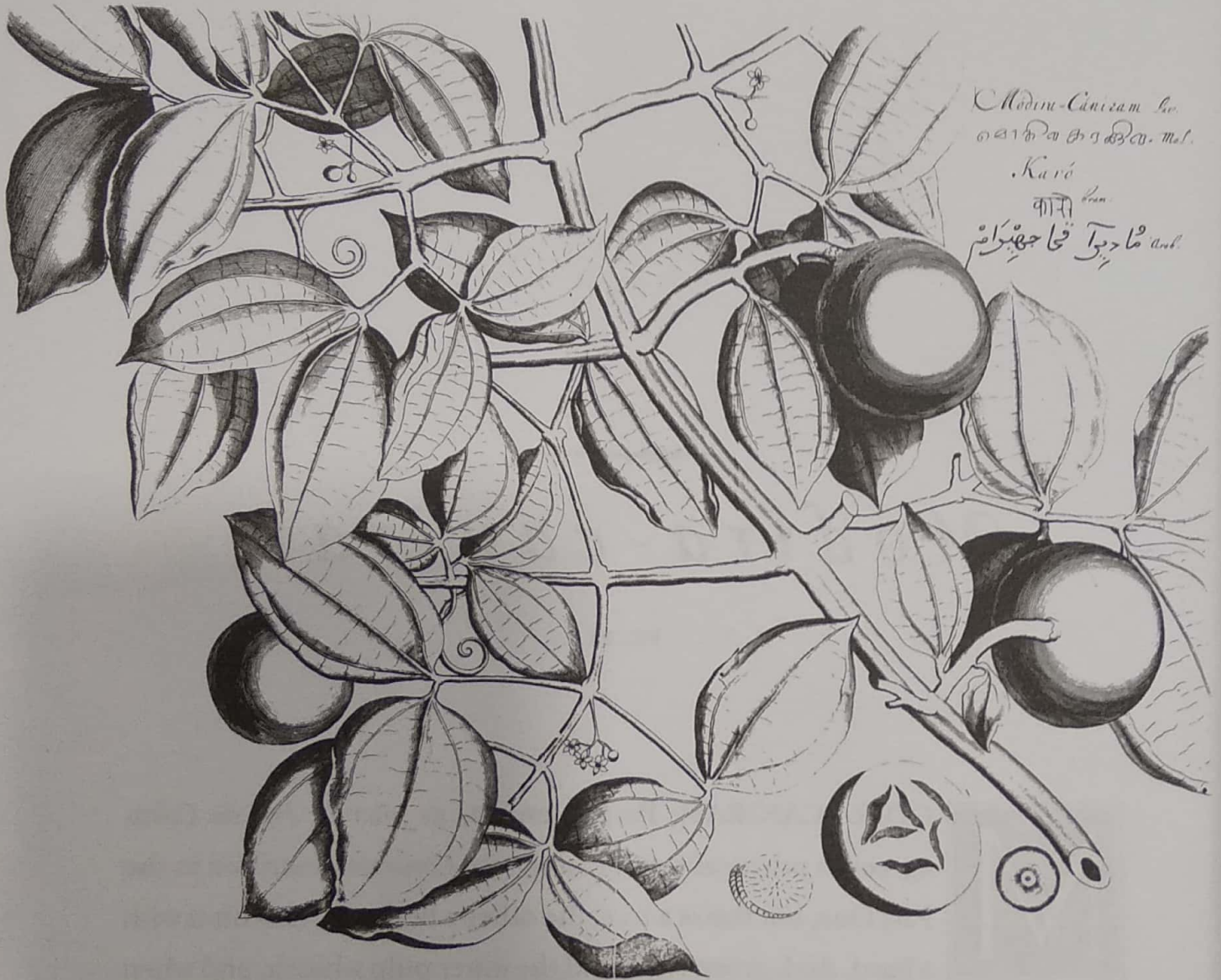


Fig. 24

***Strychnos colubrina*** L., Sp. Pl. 189. 1753; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 297. 1996. - *Strychnos cirrhosa* Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. 1: 414. 1812. *Strychnos wallichiana* Steud. ex DC., Prodr. 9: 13. 1845; Bisset & Philcox Taxon 20: 543. 1971; Bisset et al., Lloydia 36: 195. 1973. *Strychnos rheedei* C. B. Cl. in J. Hook., Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 87. 1883 [LOGANIACEAE].



**Modira-caniram** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 47, t. 24. 1688.

The name Mothirakanjiram [Malayalam script on t. 24] is still used; mothiram means ring worn on the fingers (reference to the hook-like, mostly rigid tendrils) and kanjiram refers to *Strychnos nux-vomica*. It occurs in uplands of northern Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Mangatti, now Alandagu, the region east of Kodungalloor; and Paroe, which is North Parur.





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# Careloe-vegon

FIG. 25



ARELOE-VEGON; in the language of the Brahmins *Sapoesi*; Portuguese *Aterlusi*; Belgian *Kokerlingen*; is a herb (plant) growing in the island of Baypin, flowering in the rainy season.

Root slender, woody, fibrous, of strong and aromatic smell, of bitter and pungent taste, with the bark below the crust black-yellow and with white wood, stalks marked with (separated) nodes, gives out neither roots nor tendrils, and the older ones are with ash coloured bark, the tender ones green and angular.

Leaves arise from nodes here and there on the stalks on short, slender, and light green pedicels, striated on the inside, are oblong-round, cuspidate slender, of pungent and aromatic taste. The mid-rib is accompanied with many vein-lets on the lower part.

Flowers are monopetalous, oblong-round, on the outside dark green, on the inside dark red, along with the node, imitates a dagger. Fruits oblong-round, smooth on the top, has six sides, each one of which stands out in the middle with a nerve, of green colour, divided into six, oblong seed-bearing capsules,



which are separated by membranous spaces (intervals) containing in themselves very many triangular, plain, light green and whitish cells or shells, in each of which is seen a plain and compressed seed, in the shape of a human heart, of yellow and red colour, of light bitter and pungent taste; of aromatic smell, like that of green *Ginger*.

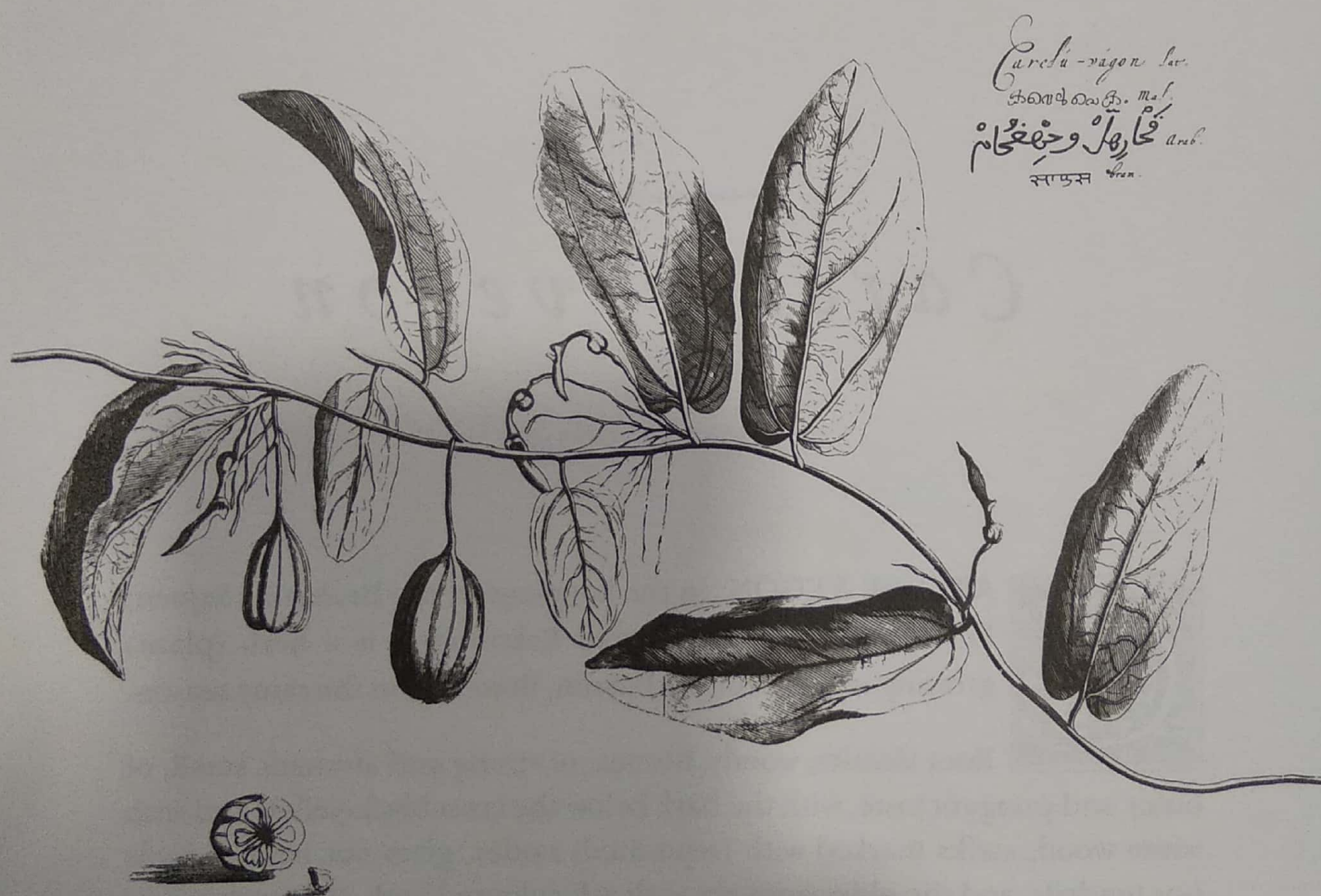


Fig. 25

### (Its Uses)

A decoction of this plant with oil, used as an ointment, cures the bite of poisonous snakes. The cooked root taken with water, or given in decoction, gives the same (effect), stops cold fever, head-aches, swollen stomach and dysuria (difficulty or pain in passing urine); when used as a lotion, sedates pain arising from gout; powder given with crushed *pepper* and hot water, stops flow of blood (bleeding).



***Aristolochia indica*** L., Sp. Pl. 960. 1753; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 248.

1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 373. 1996 [ARISTOLOCHIACEAE].

**Careloe-vegon** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 49, t. 25. 1688.

The name Karalvekam [Malayalam script on t. 25] is used, usually in the shortened form- Karalakam. Karal means liver and vegam means quick (reference to its medicinal property). It occurs throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Baypin, which is the Vypin Island.







## *Karivi-valli*

FIG. 26



ARIVI-VALLI, according to the Brahmins *Gointi*; Portuguese *Popinho do Patare*; Belgian *Karlingen*; grows in the forest of Atroparotto, Bellango and other places; always green, either flowering or fruit-bearing.

Leaves arise on tortuous pedicels, accompanied with tendrils, heart shaped, incised to the peduncle (base) thick and glabrous, of dark greenness and shining on the upper side, on the lower light green. Ribs stand out on the lower part.

Flowers come out many clustered together from above the origin of leaves, are monopetalous, five-partite, have three white stamens in the middle, tipped with yellow buds; of no smell. Flower buds are oblong, plain on the upper side, bearing at the top a small star with five dark green veins.

Fruits are oblong, anteriorly cuspidate, provided with standing out ribs, cucumber-shaped; first green, then saffron-reddish or orange, inside with white, spongy flesh which later becomes yellow, taste like that of cucumber. Seeds oblong and enveloped.



## (Its Uses)

The whole plant crushed with the leaves of *Muricu*, the root of *Bel-adambu*, water and fresh butter, opens up abscesses. From the leaves of this and of *Cadali*, juice is pressed out, which mixed with rice-water, *cumin* seed, dry *Ginger* and garlic, and given, cures the bloody and purulent excretion of intestines. The root of this and that of *Padda-Kelengu*, crushed with the

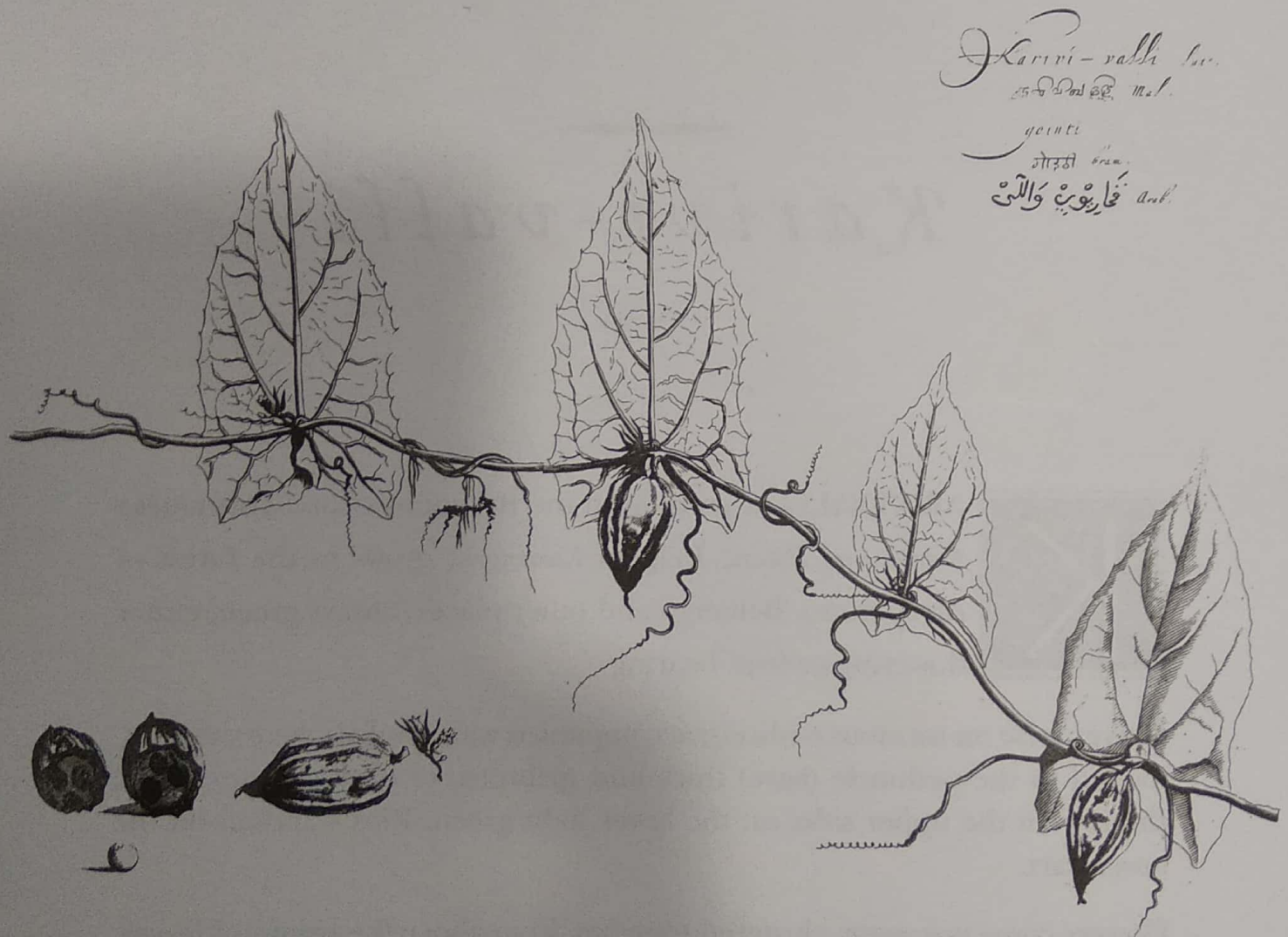


Fig. 26

“pultaceous” juice of the fruit of *Caniram* is smeared on the temples of maniacs with greatest advantage (result). The same with *Aracambulla*, boiled in water and mixed with butter and milk, is good in gonorrhoea, dysuria (difficulty or pain in passing urine), *Pitao* disease, and other known diseases arising from bile: for gonorrhoea its powder as above, mixed with *Sandal* wood, root of *Mottengu*, milk and sugar, is good.



***Solena amplexicaulis*** (Lam.) Gandhi, in Sald. & Nicols., Fl. Hassan Distr. 179. 1976; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 801. 1980; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 119. 1988; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 296. 1997. - *Bryonia amplexicaulis* Lam., Encycl. 1: 496. 1785. *Solena heterophylla* Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 514. 1790; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 123. 1982. *Bryonia umbellata* Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 618. 1805. *Bryonia rheedei* Bl., Bijdr. 925. 1826 ("rheedii"). *Karivia rheedei* (Bl.) M. Roem., Fam. Nat. Syn. Monogr. 2: 45. 1846 ("rheedii"). *Melothria heterophylla* (Lour.) Cogn. in DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 618. 1881 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Karivi-valli** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 51, t. 26. 1688.

The name Karivivalli [Malayalam script on t. 26] is not used but its shortened form Karivalli is; kari means black (allusion unknown) and valli means climber. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Atroparotto, which has not been traced; and Bellango, now called Vellankalloor.





# Kudici-valli

FIG. 27



UDICI-VALLI, according to the Brahmins *Bajasajo*; Portuguese *Fothas da Coroa*; Belgian *Kroonblad*; grows around Warapoli, and in other places; flowering in the months of September, October, November; stalks very slender, round, green, woody.

Leaves accompanied by supports, are of the best shape, smacking of lilies of the imperial crown, slender, smooth, of dark green colour on the upper side.

Flowers arise four, five or even six clustered together, on branched, slender, light green pedicels, which come out at the origin of leaves, are monopetalous, bell-shaped, covered in length with veins, standing out on both sides, around the margin, of yellow and very beautiful colour, in the neck green-whitish: of no smell. Five slender, oblong, whitish stamens provided with white apices, emerge from the neck. The style is more oblong, very slender and white, bifid, somewhat (yet) tipped, with a whitish head. The Calyx has five cuspidate leaves, clasping tightly the neck of the flower: of dark green colour. Flower buds quite round, narrowed to a tip.

The seed bearing capsules, stand out with four obtuse and round corners with sutures bulging out in between the corners, and covered through their middle, of dark green colour first, then dark black. In each corner, two triangular seeds are found, with one side round, two plain, separated by a wall, of light green colour first then turning black.

It is out of use in medicine.

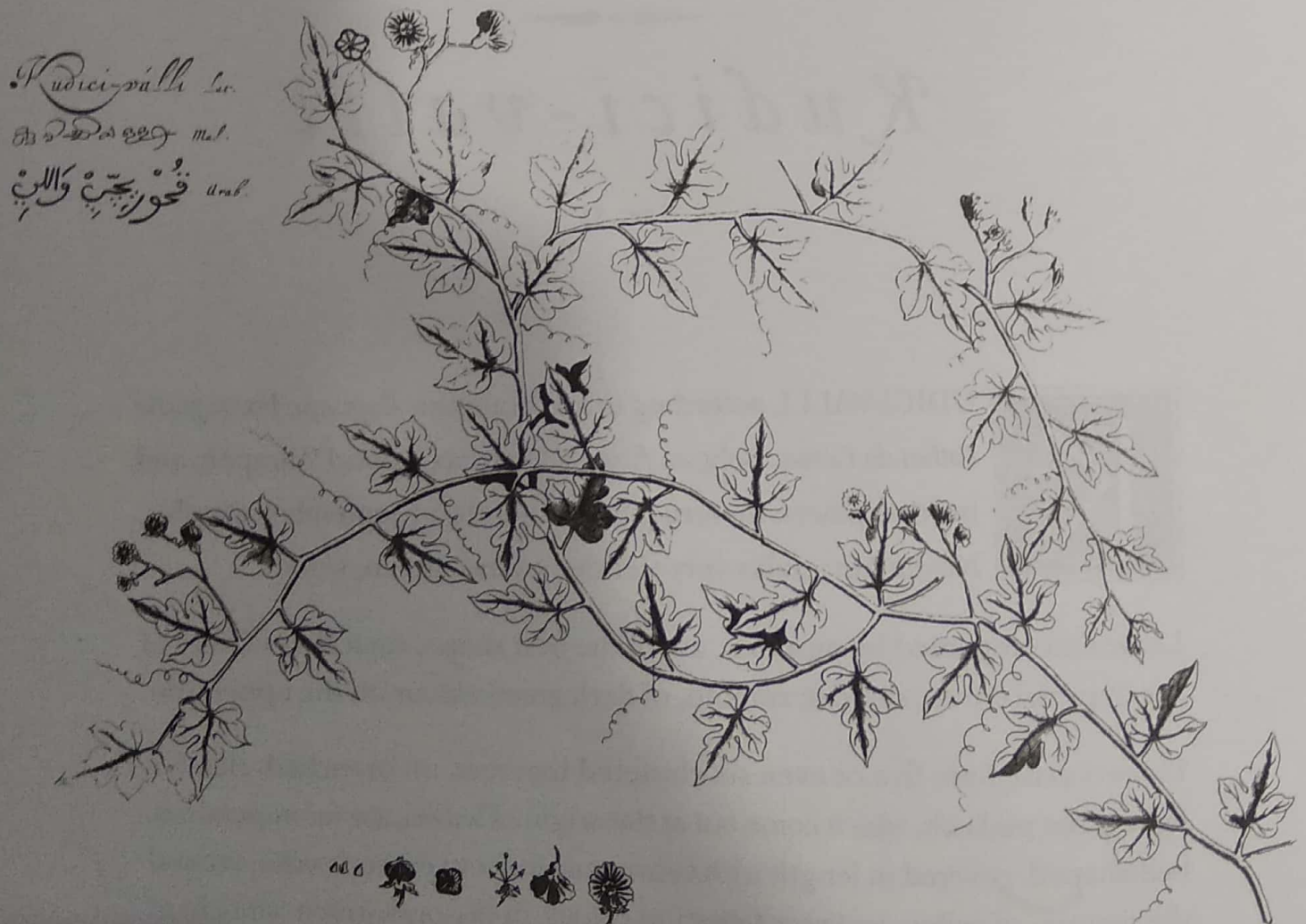


Fig. 27



***Merremia hederacea*** (N. Burm.) H. Hall., Bot. Jahrb. 18: 118. 1893; Verdc. in Fl. Trop. E. Africa, Convolvulac. 54. 1963; Austin in Dassan., Handb. Fl. Ceylon 1: 350. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 186. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 311. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 457. 1997. - *Evolvulus hederaceus* N. Burm., Fl. Ind. 77, t. 30, f. 2. 1768. *Merremia convolvulacea* Dennst. ex H. Hall., Bot. Jahrb. 16: 552. 1893 [CONVOLVULACEAE].

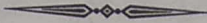
**Kudici-valli** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 52 ("51"), t. 27. 1688.

The name Kurichivalli [Malayalam script on t. 27] is still used; kurichi means one that is small (or short), allusion to its small leaves, etc., and valli means climber. It occurs now along the coasts of Malabar, usually in marshy places.

The place of its occurrence mentioned is Warapoli, which is now Varapuzha







## Ulinja

FIG. 28



LINJA, Brahmins call it *Piru-Dukka*; Portuguese *Fruita-Bolsa-China*; Belgian *Timpen*. Initially is a flowering herb and towards the end "*pluuiosi*". Its native place is around the City of Cochin only. Stem spreading widely, tendrils fastening and binding around the spreading trees.

Root woody but then swelling itself into knobs, fibrous.

Leaves with slender petioles, green and striated, scattered above, three in each twig, incised as that in *Petroselinum*, tenuous, lean, with indistinct smell, inside and outside striated with subtle ribs.

Flowers spring up from above the origin of petioles of leaves, on their own proper pedicels, exactly like the leaves, which give rise to two slender, short, very twisted tendrils; above these tendrils they are placed, they split themselves into three branches, are small, eight-petalled, of which the four outer petals are oblong-round, expanded laterally, totally white; the inner ones are narrow, two adjacent ones are yellow or saffron coloured on the outside, they are tied



up with four green leaves, two of them are more oblong and are similar to the outer white petals, other two are contracted. Stamens eight, white, slender knotted with white, blunt tips. Style thick in middle, green, angled, on the top star shaped, tricuspidate.

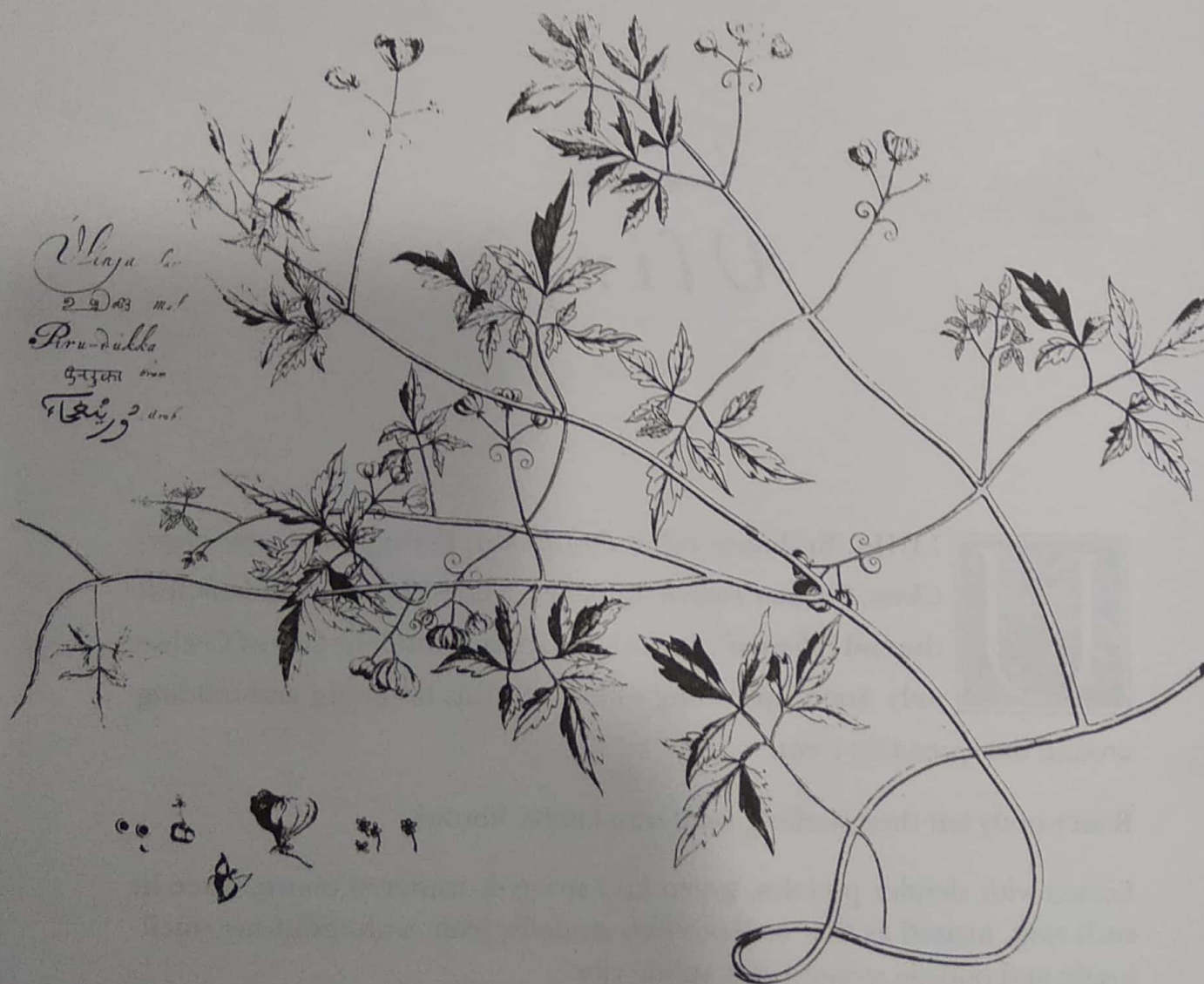


Fig. 28

Seed covering follicles green, triangular, which constitute in the flower folium itself, each angle often run widely, protected in the middle suture affixed to median style with intermediate membranes separated into three receptacles endowed on the top with little red spots, girded with four little leaves at the



bottom. Seeds three in a group, each in its own receptacle, their corners firmly connected with the middle style and are round, first green then nut-brown, ultimately black, as if they are covered with black juice, marked at the joint with white half-moon.

### (Its Uses)

This plant extract applied on affected parts cures arthritis and rigidity of the limbs due to cold. From the leaves, juice is extracted and mixed with oil of leaves of *Ensermo* or *Zit Avanacu*, is good for stomach motion. It is also a remedy, if kept warm, for arthritis if taken several times. Along with black *cumin* seeds it dispels small spots (dots) arising from cardialagia (heart burb). Crushed leaves cures one of cough. Mixed with impure sugar (*jaggery*) and boiled in oil heals defects of the eyes.

***Cardiospermum halicacabum*** L., Sp. Pl. 366. 1753; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 70. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 116. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 161. 1997 [SAPINDACEAE].

**Ulinga** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 53-54, t. 28. 1688.

The name Uzhinja [Malayalam script on t. 28] is still used. Uzhial means massaging. Reference is to the use of this plant's extract for massaging the affected parts to cure arthritis and rigidity of limbs. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Place of its occurrence mentioned is the city of Cochin, of the same name now also.

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*Naga-valli*  
or  
*Mandaru-valli*

FIG. 29



AGA-VALLI or *Mandaru-Valli*; Portuguese *Trapadeira da Cobra*; Belgian *Aalclim*; is a herb which neither flowers nor produce fruits, always green; found around Mangatti.

Leaves round, green, grooved, which below and above expands, cleft into two in the middle towards the extremities, the anterior part with two oblong, narrow pointed projections, tenuous, smooth, generally strong smelling. The median ribs send out three laterals on both sides. Taste slightly stinging. Very similar to leaves of *Belutta Mandaru*.

**(Its Uses)**

The juice of this plant, with fresh butter applied on head removes cold/ headache and watering of the eyes and (runny) nose. With juice of *Carimbola* removes tumor of the ear and internal tumor of the glands. Root with rice water (gruel) and fresh butter, if applied on the forehead has the same good effect.



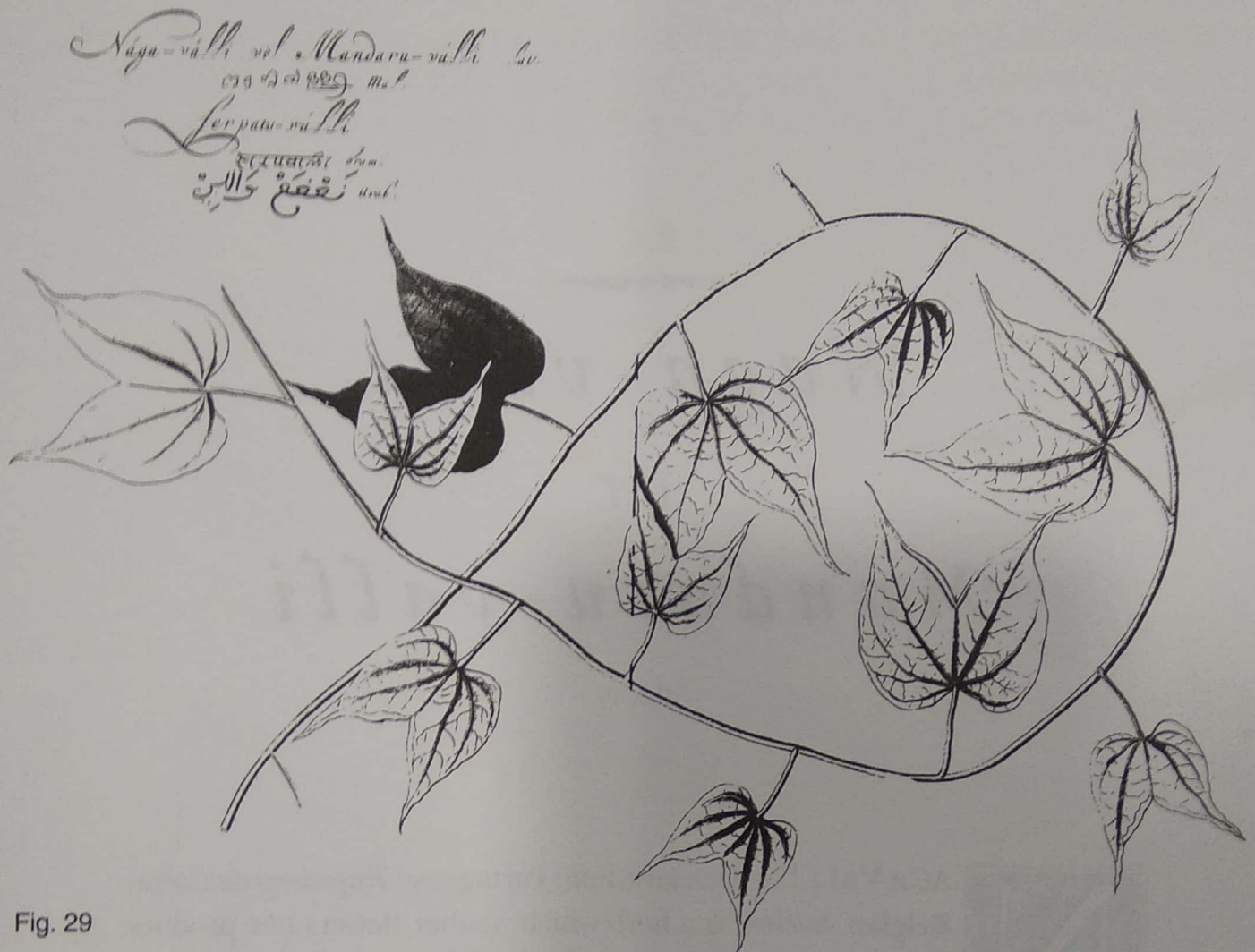


Fig. 29

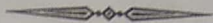
***Bauhinia scandens*** L., Sp. Pl. 374. 1753; Nair, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 81: 534. 1984; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 160. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 229. 1997. - *Bauhinia anguina* Roxb. [Hort. Beng. 31. 1814, nom. nud.], Pl. Coromandel 3: 82, t. 285. 1820. *Lasiobema anguinum* (Roxb.) Korth. ex Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 1: 71. 1855. *Lasiobema scandens* (L.) de Wit, Reinwardtia 3: 427. 1956 [FABACEAE].

**Naga-valli, Mandaru-valli** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 55, t. 29. 1688.

The name Nagavalli [the only name in Malayalam script on t. 29] is still used; naga means snake and valli means climber, a reference to the serpentine form of the stem. Mandaru refers to *Bauhinia*. The species occurs in some sacred groves, particularly the ones dedicated to Naga (serpant) and in the forests of northern Malabar, but is now getting rare. (Ref. note under tt. 30-31 also)

Place of its occurrence mentioned is Mangatti, now called Aalangadu, a region east of Kodungalloor.





## Naga - mu - valli

FIG. 30, 31



AGA-MU-VALLI, *Bastao de jogi* of Portuguese; *Bedelhoud* of Belgians; derives its name from the serpent, which in Malabar language is *Naga*. The name *Naga* is given because the trunk is curved (twisted) in serpentine form; they are sacred to "Jovi" (*Shiva*?); he carries them with him around. This (plant) grows on elevated ground only around Tirthour, Berkencour, and other places; always germinating from the root, climbing over trees.

Flowers and fruits are not found.

Leaves on oblong petioles, green, tenuous, at the origin and above mostly thick, and are like the leaves of *Mandaru* at the base, in the middle deeply incised and projecting with two-fold narrow points, rough texture on upper surface, bright, slimy; on the lower more light (coloured) and simple.

As to the pattern of the ribs and propagation, they are as already described in the above Tab. Branch even, broad, about seven or eight transverse digits (thick), curved; growing luxuriously; and frequently on the upper part having



shoots clothed with leaves and giving out here and there oblong thorns divided like fork and tangled like old beard; they are first green, wood growing hard with age, bark hard, red-black and wooden, bark so tightly attached with the wood that it is impossible to peel it; besides they are longitudinally covered



Fig. 30

with hard and wooden spikes. A branch (twig) of this plant is placed at the disposal of the most learned Dr. Paul Herman, most celebrated Botany Professor in the Botany Academy of Leiden.





Fig. 31

***Bauhinia scandens*** L., Sp. Pl. 374. 1753; Nair, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 81: 534. 1984; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 160. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 229. 1997. - *Bauhinia anguina* Roxb. [Hort. Beng. 31. 1814, nom. nud.], Pl. Coromandel 3: 82, t. 285. 1820. *Lasiobema anguinum* (Roxb.) Korth. ex Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 1: 71. 1855. *Lasiobema scandens* (L.) de Wit, Reinwardtia 3: 427. 1956 [FABACEAE].

**Naga-mu-valli** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 57, t. 30-31. 1688.

The name Nagamuvalli [Malayalam script on t. 30] is not used; naga means snake, a reference to the serpentine form of the stem; mu (from moonnu, meaning three, the allusion being not clear); and valli means climber. The species occurs in some sacred groves and in the forests of northern Malabar, but is now getting rare.

The places of occurrence mentioned are Tirthour, now Trissur or Trichur; and Berkencour, now called Vadakkumkoor, the region south east of Cochin.





## *Perim-kaku-valli*

FIG. 32, 33, 34



ERIM-KAKU-VALLI, in Portuguese and Belgian *Gairo*; is a plant growing beyond Mangatti and other places; always green and having mature or immature fruits, are numbered among merchandise, because of the use of beans which promotes the belly and vomiting.

The trunk becomes enormously thick, filling the embrace of five men. Lateral branches spread far wide over the extremities (tips) of the neighbouring trees, first green, then turning black.

The leaves arise in pairs and in two series on common green shoots, which bulge out at the origin with a belly and are on the inside striated with a furrow; are oblong-round, with one side which is opposite to the middle petiole, more round, a little slender and rigid in texture, of strong greenness on the upper side, on the lower light green: of woody taste. The mid-rib green-whitish, stands out on both sides, but especially on the lower side.

Flowers arise in a dense number from every part, placed around the shoot and mutually quite near to themselves, especially when they are in buds,



which open themselves into five leaves, cuspidate in a star-like manner, green. Ten, oblong stamens stand out from them, equipped with green apices, which later turn pallid-yellowish, and then are suffused with saffron colour. A reddish and short style is seen among them; and flowers are of pleasing, honey like



Fig. 32

smell, which (flowers) situated at the extremities of the shoot, remain long closed in buds, the lower ones open later. These flowers, although small, and unlike the common form of Leguminous flowers, give those very large pods; but they fall down in the greatest part and no vestige of the pods appears in



them, hence it has been long doubted whether they are false or not: these pods are however which hang in branches from thick, woody pedicels, of enormous size, equaling the length of five, six or seven feet, the width of one palm, either straight or here and there tortuously or in any other manner bent, having two plain (even) sides and on each side guided with a thick rib,

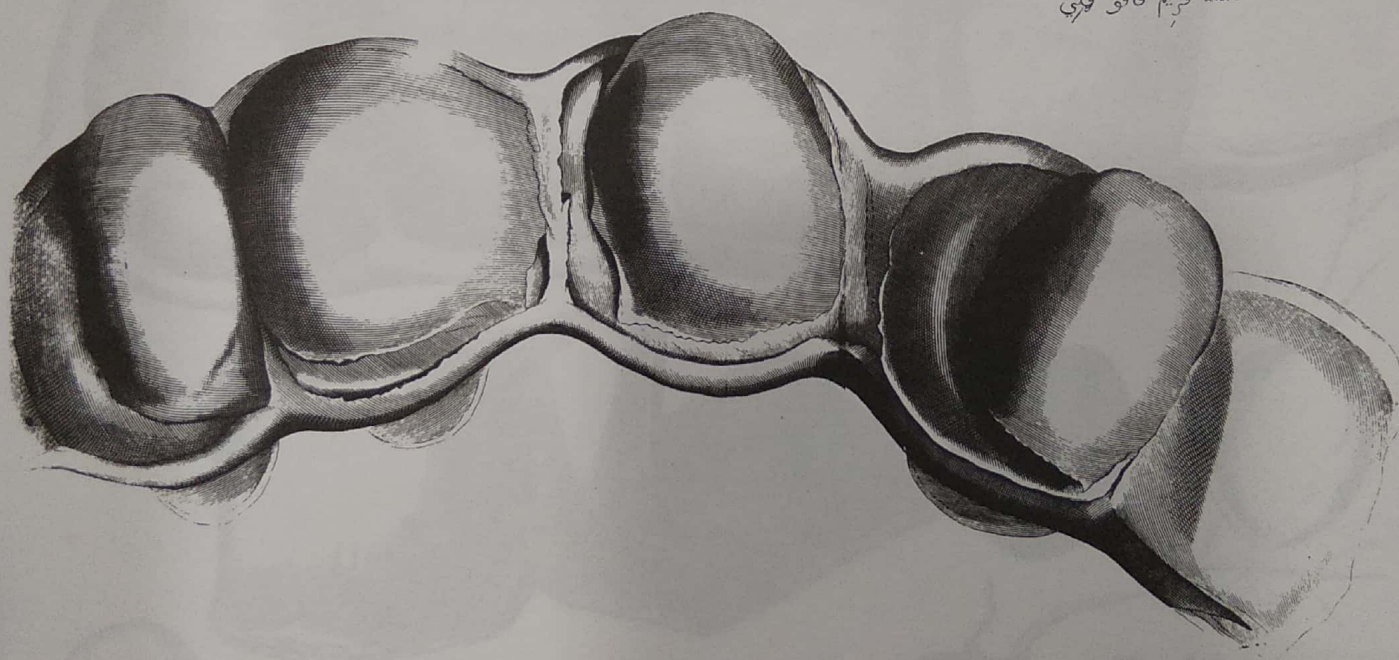


Fig. 33

bulging out by a spoon shaped cavity, striated, breathing (emitting) the smell of the flowers of *Kaida*, the rind of which green, if wounded exudes a resinous, transparent, white gum; when they are dry, the rind is hard, woody, horny and from ash-coloured to black, on the outside marked with transverse furrows, on the part of both border, very black like ink, glabrous and shining.

These pods adhere to the branches for a long time and are seen on them even when flower bearing shoots are given out again. In one pod, more or less thirty beans, each one is contained in its locule, separated by transverse



intermediary partitions, adhering by means of long filaments to the convex border, of the pod toward the lower corner of its own locule, having a white kernel, the pulp of which is hard, thick, fatty, oily: tender pods have a white, shining and very thick rind, thickly covered in the lattice manner by minute veins, the taste of which is biting, having inside, white aqueous pulp: divided

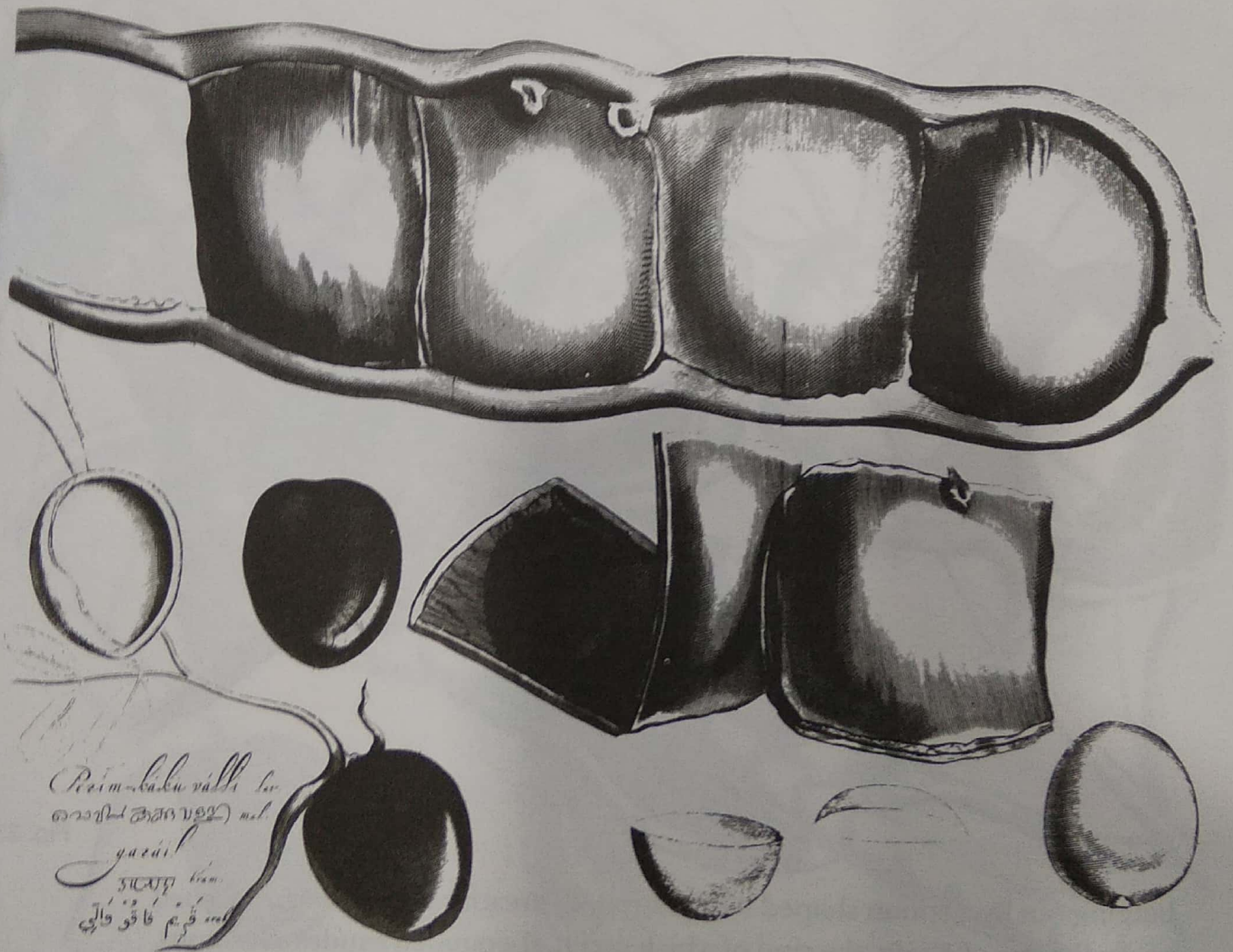


Fig. 34

into two lobes, of aqueous woody, light bitter taste, provided with an eye in between the lobes: dry ones are very narrow, and when the middle sutures are loosened or ruptured, they dehisce swelling up in the large cavity between the lobes of the kernel.



***Entada rheedei*** Spreng., Syst. Veg. 2: 325. Jan-Mai 1825 ("*rheedii*"); Britto & Matthew in Matthew, Fl. Tamilnadu Carn. 3(1): 542. 1983; Panigrahi, Taxon 34: 714. 1985; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 170. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 243. 1997. - *Mimosa entada* L., Sp. Pl. 518. 1753. *Entada monostachya* DC., Prodr. 2: 425. mid-Nov. 1825, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Entada rheedei* Spreng. Jan-Mai 1825) [FABACEAE].

**Perim-kaku-valli** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 59-60, t. 32-34. 1688.

The name Perinkakkuvalli [Malayalam script on tt. 32, 33, 34] is not used; perin means large and kakkuvalli pertains to this species. Perin [large] refers to the enormous size [up to 200 cm long and 15 cm wide] of its pods. Today it is known as Kakkuvalli. It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is beyond Mangatti. Magatti is the region known as Aalangadu, which is east of Kodungalloor. This plant does not occur in this region now but only in forests much further east.







# Nai-corana

FIG 35



AI-CORANA; according to Brahmins *Guilo*; Portuguese *Fabas Cuseria*; Belgian *Maagde Kruyt*; flowers in the months of July and August, around Mangatti, Poiga and other places.

The root spreads its hairy fibres wide over the soil, the bark of which white, dark, less tightly covered with woody filaments, of unpleasant and in some way sharp smell; stalk-lets round, glabrous, with tendrils.

Leaves, the pedicels of which are long, glabrous, round with tendrils, arise in threes together, are oblong, narrowed to a tip, very slender, with plain, glabrous surface, beset with minute and loose hairs, the middle is similar to a spear, the lateral ones almost doubly broad and more curved. The mid-rib stands out also on the upper side.

Flowers Papilionaceous, four petalled, dissimilar, of which one is claw-shaped, rigid, transparent, striated in length with veins, with a bulging back, and with the style, which lies at the back forming the claw two on the side embracing the corner, are erect, oblong narrow, striated in length with veinlets, on one side with the margin a little more round, with purple-red-dark



colour: the fourth one, to which the claw with platform is bent, is more short, more rigid, broad girding the claws of others, purple-white: of no smell. The style, which is contained in the claw, is thick, theca-shaped, white, divided into slender small stamens, provided with yellow apices and ligules at the top, on the concave part striated by a slender 'lyra', covered with slender,

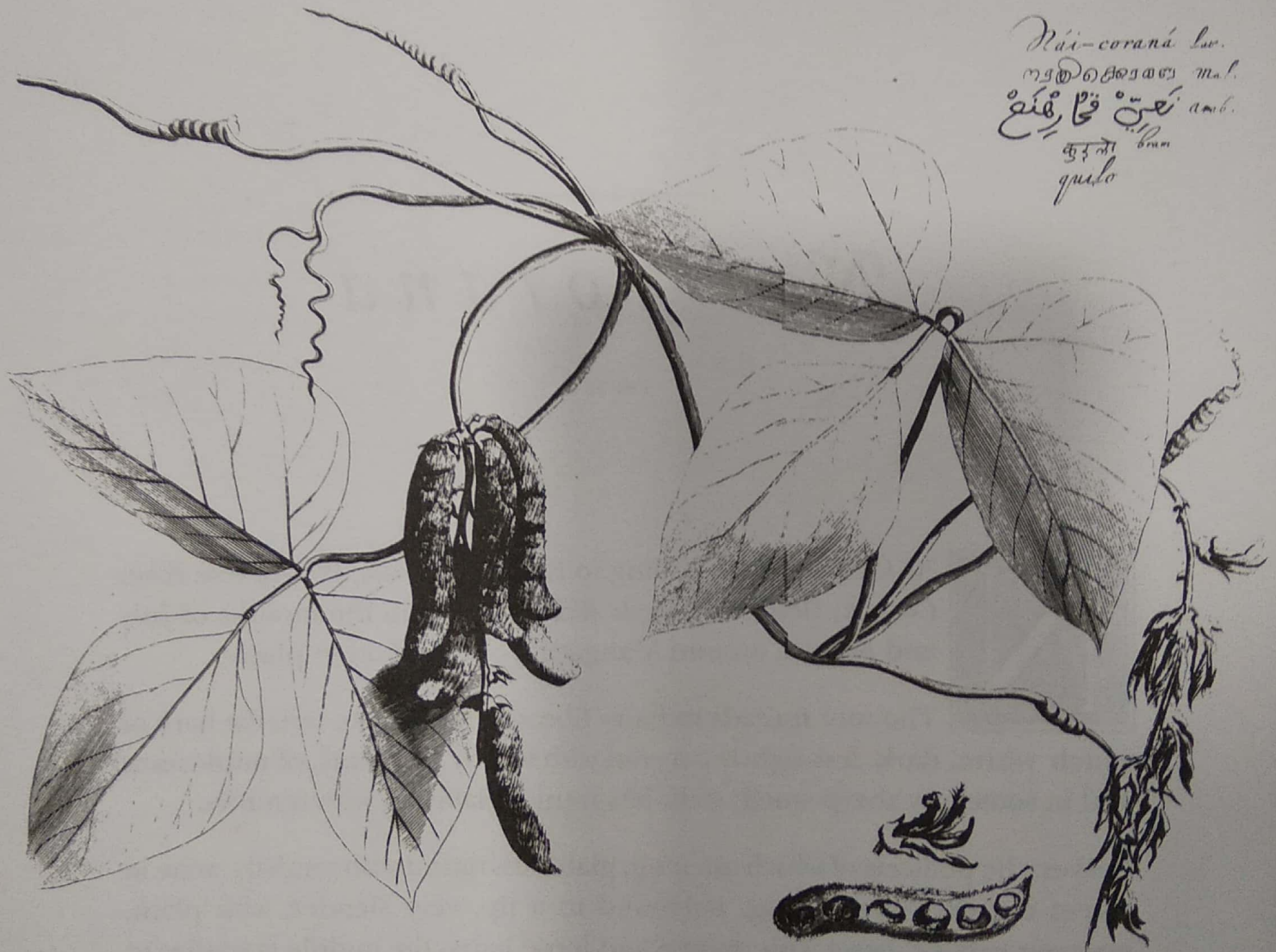


Fig. 35

free, white, staminule, which sends through the whitish and hairy style, tracing its origin from podded, oblong and green rudiment. The calyx has four cuspidate, light green and dissimilar leaves, the largest one, tightly binds from below the short leaf of the flowers; two are narrow and smaller, closely embracing also the claws of the leaves; the fourth one is loose with a longer tip, clasping the erect leaves by the back of the claw. Flower buds are cuspidate.



The pods almost four thumbs long, and a finger broad, curved in opposite sides to the origin and the apex, a bit plain, with the outer surface totally hairy, or beset with dense, long, slender hairs, like nettle not only exciting itching but also, over and above their pungent and burning, which burning is not easily removed unless you use the herb *Thumba* for antidote, of orange and shining colour on one side, on the other of orange green, equally broad as long, separated mutually from themselves by intermediary partitions; are oblong-narrow, adhering to the locules from the side; of first green colour, then of dark-black, of slight bitter taste.

### (Its Uses)

Roots cooked and taken, promotes urine, cooked with oil, mitigates arthritic pains; after smearing cures sacred disease, with the root of *Cocinil* and oil, is a remarkable remedy for purulent urine. The leaves crushed and applied, is used with greatest success in ulcers. The beans eaten excite veneral passions.

***Mucuna pruriens*** (L.) DC., Prodr. 2: 405. 1825; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 92. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 84. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 147. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 216. 1997. - *Dolichos pruriens* L. in Stickman, Herb. Amboin. 23. 1754. *Mucuna prurita* W. Hook., J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 2: 348. 1830, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *D. pruriens* L. 1754). *Carpopogon pruriens* (L.) Roxb. [Hort. Beng. 54. 1814, nom. nud.], Fl. Ind. 3: 283. 1832 [FABACEAE].

**Nai-corana** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 61-62, t. 35. 1688.

The name Naikurana [Malayalam script on t. 35] is still used. Nai (or Naaya) means dog; kurana is a piece of knotty stump. The allusion is to its aphrodisiac property to excite passion of base nature. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Place names mentioned are Mangatti, now called Aalangadu, east of Kodungalloor; and Poiga which is Poyya [?].







## Ka ku - valli

FIG. 36



AKU-VALLI, in the language of the Brahmins (same?), Portuguese *Faba Coseira*; Belgian *Groot Maagdekruid*; grows around Paroe and in other places.

Root thick, fibrous, woody, with thick, yellow bark covered with black cuticle, with white wood striated in rings, distinguished from the centre of the rings by means of straight furrows (markings?). The trunk equaling the thickness of man, with a thick, dark-ash coloured, pouring out when infected a gummy, red, glutinous liquid: branches round, glabrous, green.

Leaves arise in threes on oblong, slender, green petioles which are swollen at the origin (base), and are oblong, anteriorly cuspidate, dense, thick, glabrous, of deep green colour on the upper side, and shining on the lower side of light colour; the lateral leaves, with the side opposite to the middle, more broad. With the mid-rib, which gives out lateral ribs, from the petiole, on both side, one rib runs out, greatly pronounced on the lower side.

Flowers bean like (Papilionaceous) four petalled, light-green, transparent, and rather rigid, one leaf is shorer and more broad, oblong-round and



somewhat striated with vein-lets from the broad claw, bent back, the other clawed one turned to the broader, platform-like leaf, two more narrow ones placed at the side of the clawed leaf, are sickle-shaped, erect, with the margin turned to the more erect, broader leaf, and on the inside as if inflated, and



Fig. 36

are flowers with leaves of light green colour, in the back are claws, white on the outside and a bit shining: with no smell: within the clawed leaf is the white theca-shaped style, bend toward the broader leaf, on the upper part divided into nine small stamens which are provided with dark-yellow, erect apices, with a slender, free stamen lying towards the concave part, which



(stamen) is provided with its own knotted apex. From the middle style emerges a slender, green-white filament, from the rudiment of the pod, which is in the centre of the calyx, coming out and on the upper part is capped by a thick, oblong, dark-green, hairy and shining head. The loose and deep calyx, in the part where the leaf is broad, girdling below more tightly and on the other side curved here and there into short tips by arch shaped margins, with light-green colour and on the outside beset with rather long, yellow-red or dark-yellow, shining and lying hairs, which are easily rubbed off. Flower buds are oblong and cuspidate, covered with a dark-yellow calyx.

The pods, rather long, with the length of one span, three fingers broad, with a narrow base, projecting (coming forth) from a loose calyx, and are compressed in the margin at the four sutures, with wings, on each side one, narrow, with green rind, and covered with dense, long, dark-yellow shining and prostrate hairs, while younger and more or less a finger long, in dark-orange hairs, while older, dark-yellow, date red, inside with light-green or whitish flesh, and these pods and so also the leaves of the calyx and the petiole, completely hairy, provoking greatly biting itching, the dry ones are glabrous, without hairs and black rind, and with the internal rind, which is made loose because of dryness, light red and shining.

Seeds are round and plain, and lie three, four or five in each pod in broad locules, which are separated from themselves by means of fleshy partitions, surrounded in the most part, in the margin by a green claw, which firmly adhere to the suture from which the claw comes out, with a thick rind, first white, light yellow, shining then date-red, and turning black, inside with white, thick pulp; three of these seeds eaten, bring death. In the pods, small whitish seeds are seen to fill the capacity of the locules only partly, leaving the remaining part empty.

### (Its Uses)

The power of this plant is conspicuous in arthritis; its leaves free pregnant women from giddiness, and boiled in rice-water, dry out superfluous fluids; its bark, with dry *Ginger*, and fruit of *Caringolae* crushed and cooked in the oil of *fosule de Enserno* and *Bepu*, expands the oil which, smeared on the spinal cord, suppresses "icheumata" and noxious catarrh (discharge of fluid from the inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the nose, caused by cold in head; the cold itself). Its kernel, after removing the internal cuticle,



by cooking in cow's milk and fresh butter, is mixed to the consistency of an ointment, is used against pustules and sores in women, especially those arising in their private-parts. The same with the plant called *Felis Oculis*, boiled in washing of rice and skimmed milk, gives an ointment against the disease of joints; the same effect its root gives, if with the root of *Carimbolae* and *Caniram*, and with the leaves of *Muniaie* is used in the form of a smear; or if pulverized with the bark of *Tamarind* and dry *Ginger* and with the first serum of milk, then together with oil of *Bepu* are cooked into an ointment.

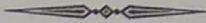
***Mucuna gigantea*** (Willd.) DC., Prodr. 2: 405. 1825; Verdc. in Fl. Trop. E. Africa (Legum. pt. 4). 564. 1971; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 91. 1982. - *Dolichos giganteus* Willd., Sp. Pl. 3: 1041. 1802. *Carpopogon giganteus* (Willd.) Roxb. [Hort. Beng. 54. 1814, ref. to Rheede but generic name not validated], Fl. Ind. 3: 287. 1832 [FABACEAE].

**Kaku-valli** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 63-65, t. 36. 1688.

The name Kakkuvalli [Malayalam script on t. 36] is not used now for this species but is for *Entada rheedei*. Today it is known as a kind of Naikurana (*Mucuna pruriens*). It is scarce but is sometimes found along banks of backwaters in lowland Malabar.

Place of occurrence of this plant is mentioned as Paroe, which is now North Parur.





## *Pustja-paeru*

FIG. 37



Is a species of *Paeru*, in the language of Brahmins *Mugi*; Portuguese *Fabas Cuseira. Pequeno*; Belgian *Klein Maagdekruid*; grows in Angicaimal and in other places, binding itself with sinuous branches.

Root fibrous, woody, white-reddish. Stalks and branches slender, shaped like vine-tendril, and with the tips bent to different part, green, covered with hairs and a bit rough to touch.

Leaves three in number, in green, rigid, hairy petioles almost a span long, which bulge out at the origin with a thick, aqueous, light-green belly and are on the inside striated with a furrow, arise on short, thick peduncles, and are cuspidate, thin and smooth in texture, beset with loose hairs on both sides. The mid-rib has lateral ones, pronounced on both sides, chiefly on the lower side. The middle leaf is with equal sides, those lateral to it, are with the opposite side more expanded, because of which the lateral rib-lets running out from the petiole climb higher, which part they spread through the side.



Flowers are Papilionaceous, of yellow colour, of four petals of which one leaf is more broad round, from green more yellowish, two which embrace the clawed leaf on the side are more deep yellow and turning light green. The clawed leaf more yellow-white and as if splitting itself into two leaves; devoid of any smell. The clawed style, white and shining, on the upper side divided

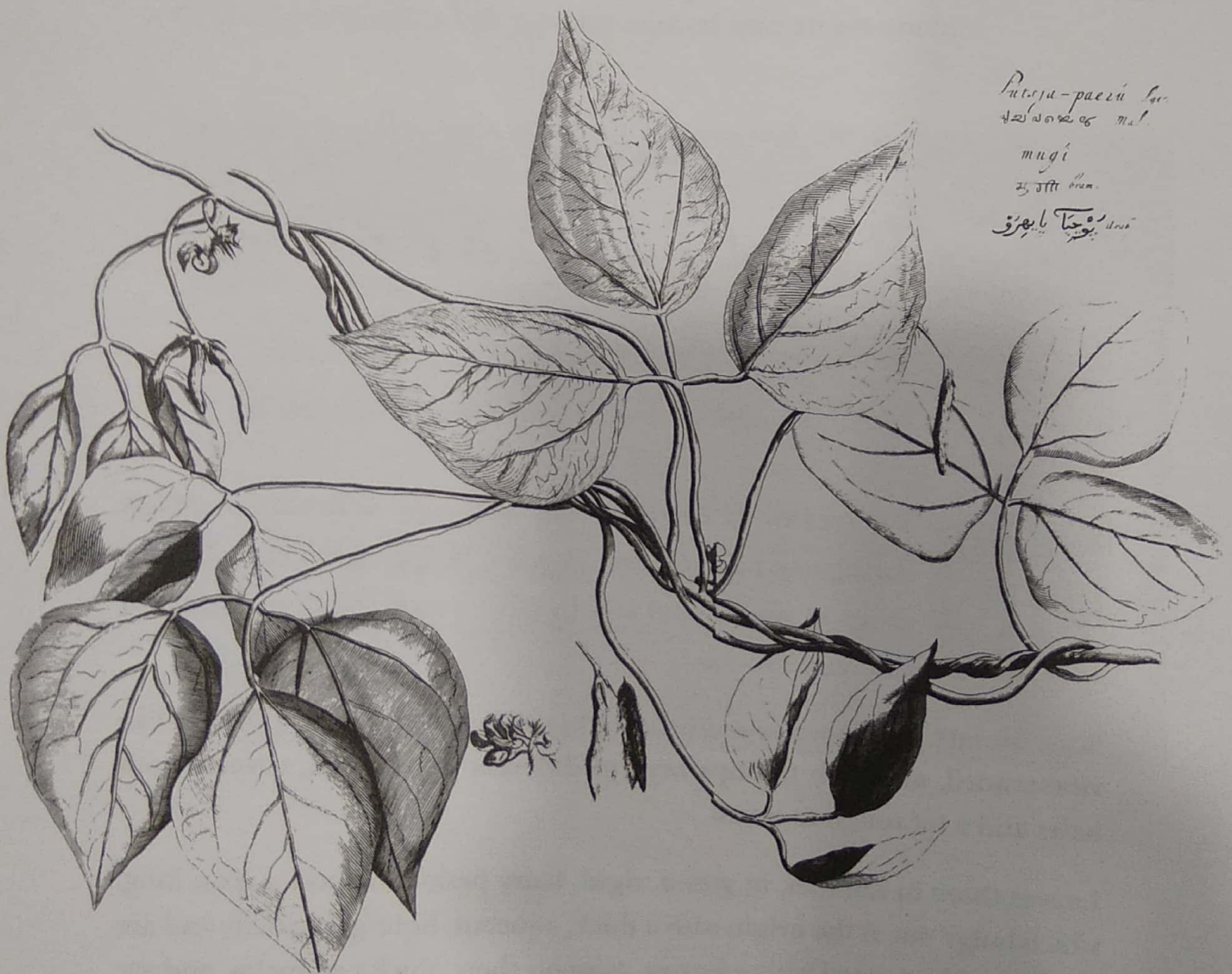


Fig. 37

into ten small stamens, which are provided or tipped with yellow, round, small buds, containing in itself the germ of the pod with a green filament which comes out from the top.



The pods are straight, narrow, two or three thumbs long, beset with long, hirsute, rough, white hairs. In these pods are contained small, oblong round beans, placed along the longitudinal tract, with their length, and separated by membranous partitions, more or less ten in one pod, and are first green yellow, when dry dark-red, shining: in taste not different from common chicken-pea, the dry pods on the outside are on the rind, are quite black and on the inside are of light red colour.

### (Its Uses)

The whole of this plant crushed with four species of *Alu* (Ficuses) and in the washing of *Patsjeri* (the *Patsjeri* rice has oblong, round and at the same time fat grains, for there are many species of rice, from which this is chiefly put to medical use among the Malabaris) and the serum of milk, with the addition of honey, and cooked into an ointment, removes exanthemata (skin eruption, accompanied by fever). Mixed with black salt, oil of *Foule de Ensermo*, suppresses itches and the mange (inflammation of the skin caused by mites). Crushed with cow's milk and used in the form of drink or an ointment obstructs the evil of the bite of poisonous snakes and the sting of scorpions, decreases the swelling and hardness of inner testicles. The bark of the little branches crushed with the bark of *Mangerae*, *Ambalangerae* and boiled in rice water and thus smeared on the spinal medulla, eradicates its arthritis, and removes the virulence of gonorrhoea if with the bark of *Mirabolans*, with the root of *Mottenga* and other, with rice and honey cooked into the consistency of a plasma. The same mixture added to the leaves of *Perigil*, covered with clay and backed among charcoal, pours out an oil against leprosy and phagedemic ulcers (rapidly spreading destructive ulceration; hospital gangrene). The root crushed with the leaves of *Pavettae*, *Hummatuque* drops a juice which is made into a plasma with *Patsjari* rice for relieving tearing pains of testicles, or with the root of *Peragu*, tender leaves of *Peralu*, raw turmeric cooked in the washing of rice, is against haemorrhages, which if ulcers, though sinuous accompany, this root is mixed with dry *Ginger*, aromatic reed, honey and roasted *cumin* seed for a draught. The same crushing with the flowers of *Tsjem-Pariti*, both sandal wood, leaves and juice of *Betel*, removes lentigo alphas (freckles?) and mela (tarry stool/ black vomit), which if not successful the fruit of *Tagera* and the juice of *Cynoglossae* are added.



***Vigna radiata*** (L.) Wilczek, Fl. Congo Belge 6: 686. 1954; Verdc., Kew Bull. 24: 558. 1970. -*Phaseolus radiatus* L., Sp. Pl. 725. 1753.

*Vigna radiata* var. *sublobata* (Roxb.) Verdc., Kew Bull. 24: 559. 1970; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 92. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 89. 1988. -*Phaseolus sublobatus* Roxb., Fl. Ind. 3: 288. 1832. *Phaseolus trinervius* Heyne ex Wight & Am., Prodr. 245. 1834 [FABACEAE].

**Putsja-paeru** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 67-68, t. 37. 1688.

The name Poochapayaru [Malayalam script on t. 37] is not used; poocha means cat and payaru refers to *Vigna unguiculata* var. *cylindrica*. Today this taxon is known as Kattuzhunnu; kattu means wild and uzhunnu refers to mung { *Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper}. It is common along the coast of Malabar.

Place of occurrence of the plant mentioned is Angecaimal, now called Ernakulam, a constituent region of the city of Cochin.



# *Schanga-cuspi*

FIG. 38



CHANGA-CUSPI: in the language of the Brahmins *Gocarni*; Portuguese *Fabas de Brahmanne*; Belgian *Smalt Kruid*; grows in the fields around Warapoly, always flowering, which is also grown in the Medicinal Garden of Amsterdam. Grows fixing itself to the stalk-lets running in the manner of braches.

The root is short, slender, fibrous and white. The stalk-lets are slender, round, woody, knotted and bright green while young, beset with minute and loose hairs.

Leaves arise in twos on each shoot or branches of shoots, at random three, equal (similar) with one at the top, a pair of which that are very near to the shoot-let, are somewhat smaller than the others, that at the top is however larger; are round in shape, a bit oblong and on the anterior part with round margin, slender, soft, on both sides beset with very minute but loose hairs, slightly rough, with bright green colour or the lower side. From the mid-rib five or six rib-lets, go out on both sides obliquely towards the anterior part, standing out on both sides.



Flowers arise above the leaves from the nodes of the shoots, are white, Papilionaceous, made of four leaves, one light green, claw-like, forming a claw with the style which it embraces, two erect ones are tightly clasped by an intermediary claw, with light green colour, on the outside striated in length with rib-lets, and with the green mid-rib standing out, from which here and

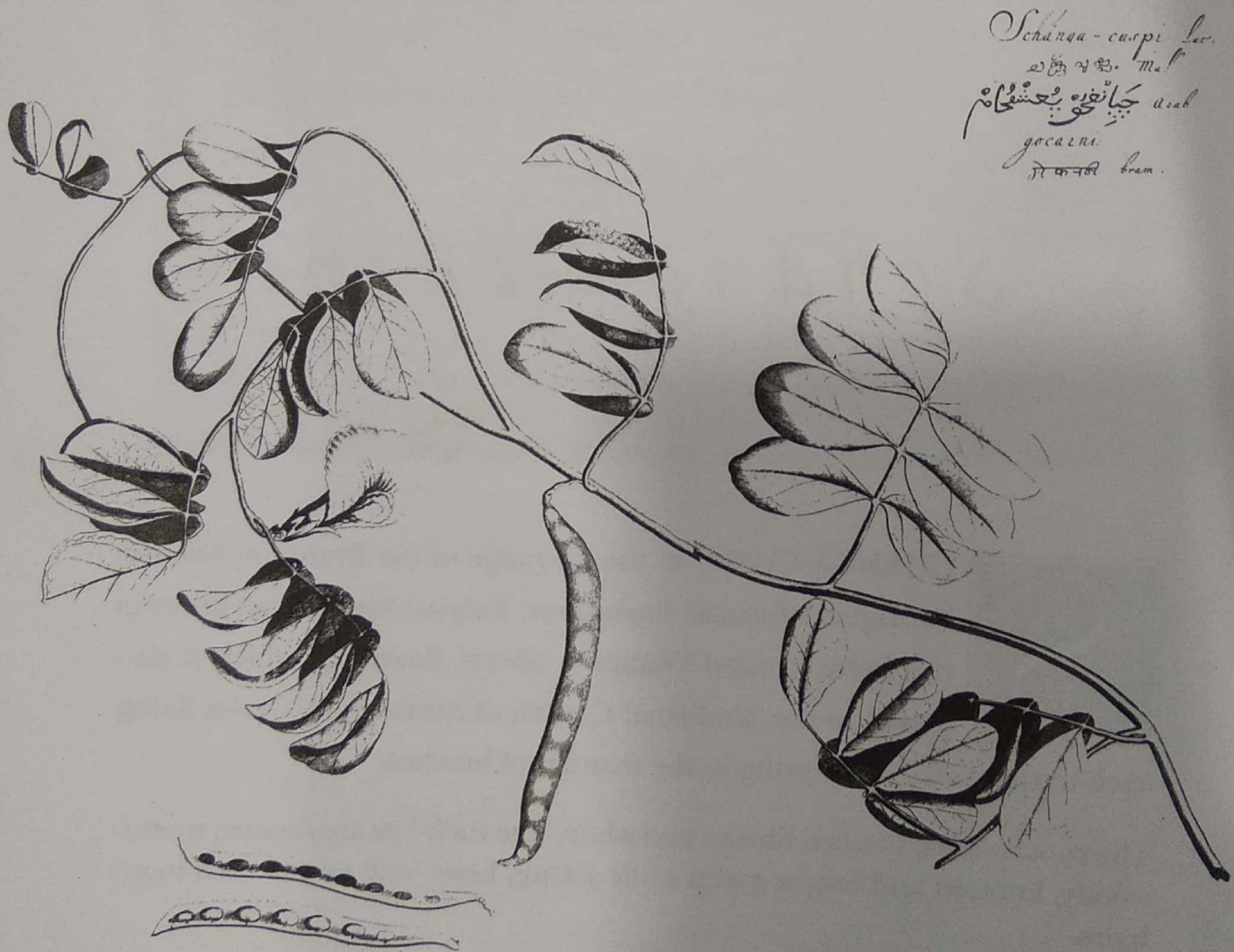


Fig. 38

there ribs running out obliquely and curved in a ring like manner run into the margins, leaving the marks of their course on the upper side; the fourth leaf, which is the outer one and towards which the claw bends, is larger and round, and somewhat bent towards the outside, on the outer surface, running from the petiole or the calyx in horse-shoe manner, and embracing the claw with two lateral leaves: are of no smell. The green style, which the claw hides



in itself, splits itself on the upper side into ten filaments each of which is endowed with light yellow heads, holding in itself a filament which at the tip is hairy and comes out from the germ of the pod. The calyx is of five leaves.

Pods are long, narrow, the beans are oblong, and somewhat compressed, placed with its length of pod, the sutures of which adhere to one side by means of lateral claws, and are first light green, mature and dry ones ash-coloured, and speckled with black spots. There is yet another species of *Schenga-cuspi* differing in no other thing except in the colour of the flowers, which is blue.

### (Its Uses)

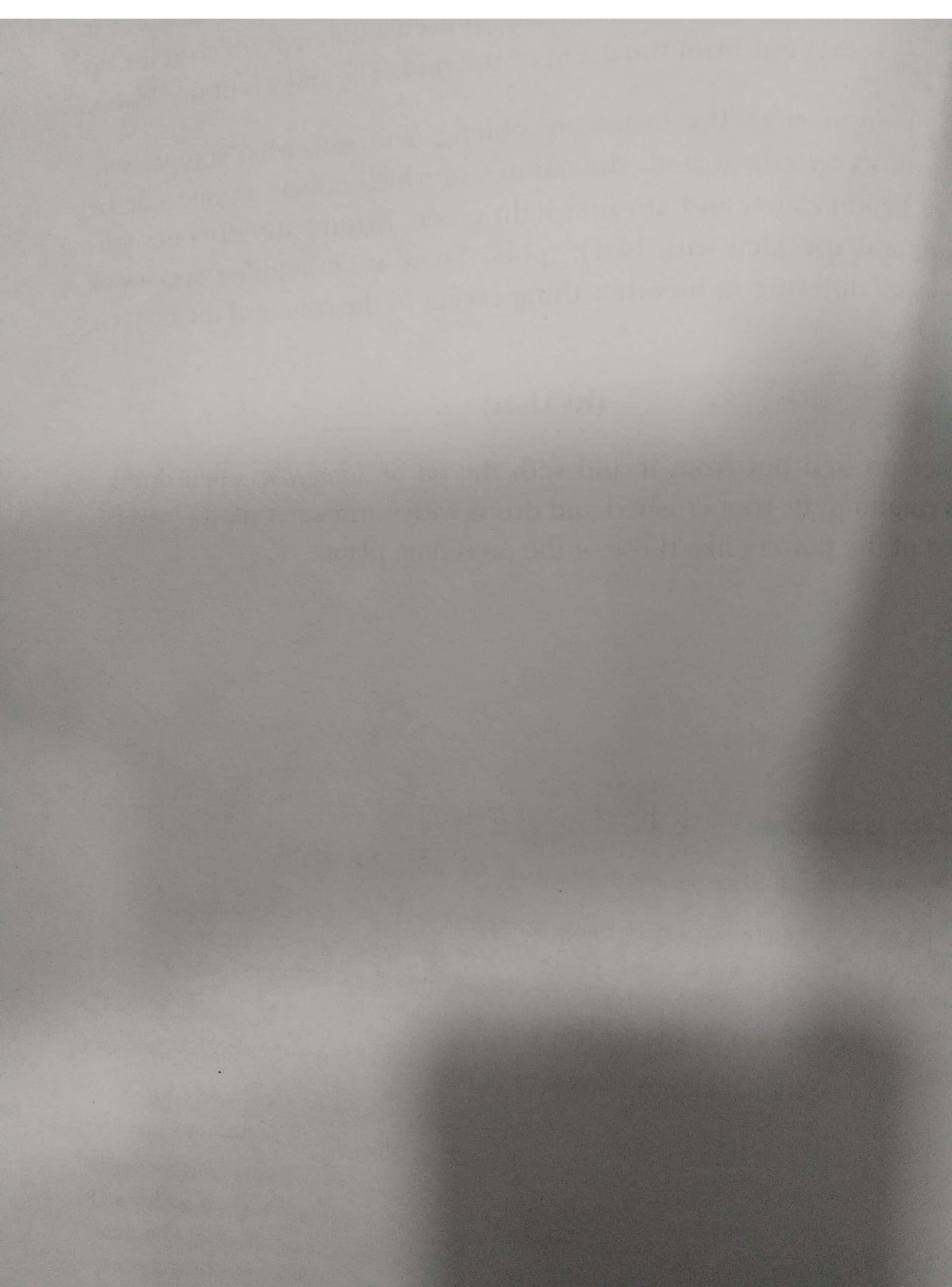
The juice pressed out from it and with the oil of *Schirgelim*, when drunk, excites vomiting; its root crushed and drunk with warm water moves bowels. The rest of the powers like those of the preceding plant.

***Clitoria ternatea*** L., Sp. Pl. 753. 1753 [FABACEAE].

***Schanga-cuspi*** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 69- 70, t. 38. 1688.

The name Changhupushpam (Malayalam script on t. 38), also pronounced Shanghupushpam, is still used; Changhu (the colloquial form of Shanghu) refers to the conch shell (used as a trumpet in temples) and pushpam means flower. It is widely cultivated in Malabar, as an ornamental.

The place of occurrence mentioned is Warapoly, which is now Varapuzha.







# K o n n i

FIG. 39



ONNI, Portuguese *Fruta-Contsji*; Belgian *Ronde Weeg bonen*; is the second species of *Mangielin*, grows around Cochin and through the whole of Malabar, flowering in the month of August. Branches green, with whitish wood.

Leaves arise in pairs and in two series, on green petioles, oblong, with round margin, slender, soft in texture, with plain, smooth, glabrous surface. The mid rib slightly stands out on the lower side.

Flowers are seen in fascicles, are Papilionaceous, reddish, verging on from light to deep red, are four petalled, of which one leaflet broad and round, on the inside around the middle strongly reddish, the other clawed and narrow, with a platform bent towards the broader leaf; the two remaining ones, narrow, erect, embracing the clawed leaf to the side; of no smell. The theca-shaped, clawed white, shining style in the middle is divided into small stamens tipped with yellow apices, and enclosing short, green stamen. The calyx is round, cyathium shaped, green, whitish and slightly reddish.



The pods are oblong, erect (straight), compressed towards the side, green older ones turning yellow; of pleasing smell. The beans contained in them, are separated from among themselves, by means of partition walls, adhering to the upper suture by means of funicle, are round, hard, coral red, and variegated with semi-lunar black spot.

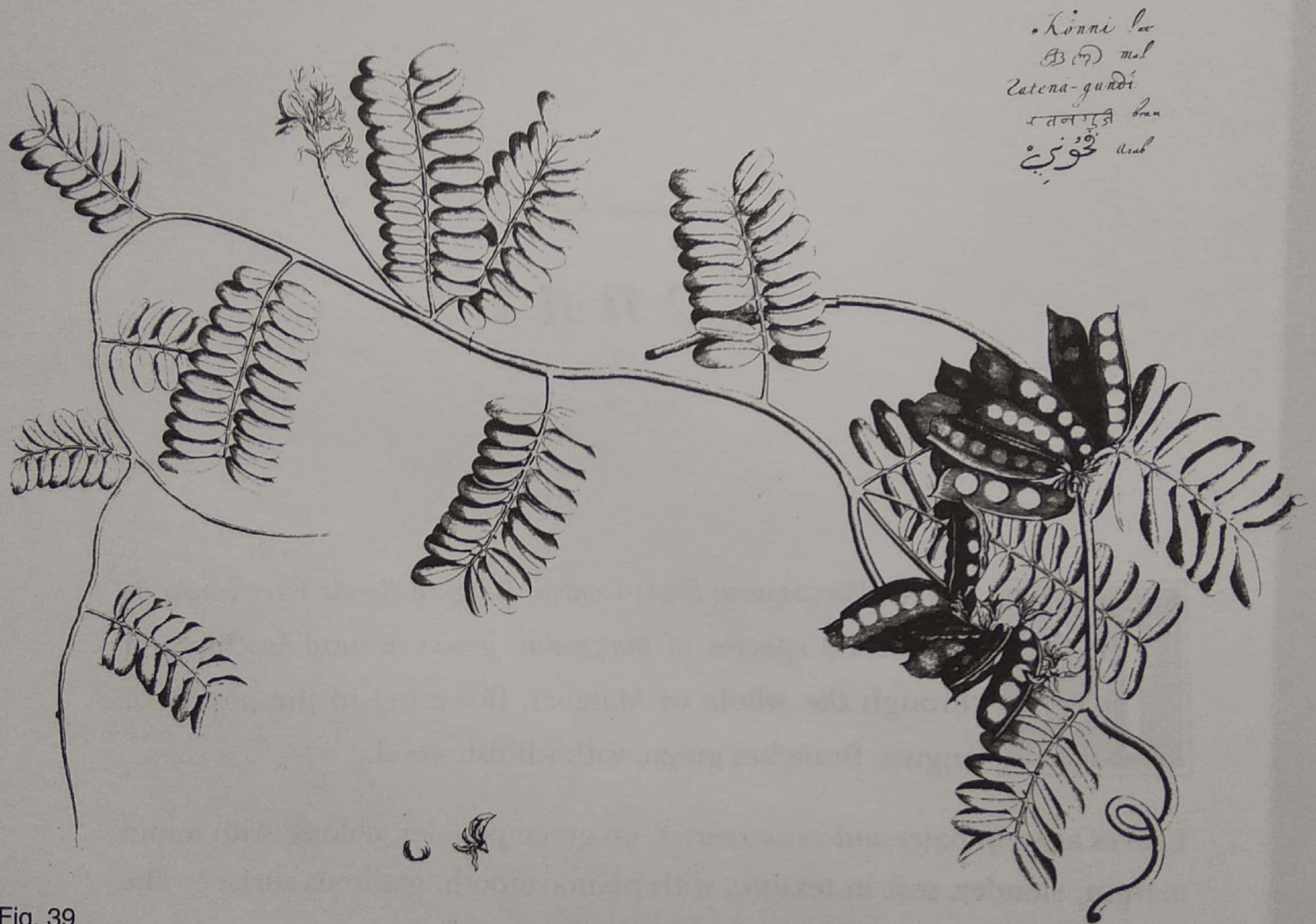


Fig. 39

### (Its Uses)

The leaves with aromatic reed crushed in water or cooked in oil, kill the tearing pains originated from salty and cutting phlegm. The powder of these things roasted by exposure to sun's rays and swallowed with *sugar*, relieves more violent cough. The juice, pressed out soothes the pains of limbs originated from cold, dissipates thick and slow fluids, if is reduced to the consistency of an ointment with cow's milk, oil of *Sergelim*, *long pepper* and *Ginger*. The root with *cumin* made into a smooth paste in water and taken, cuts short phlegm and sets it right. The fruit mixed with the root, with the milk juice of Indian nut, resists haemorrhage.

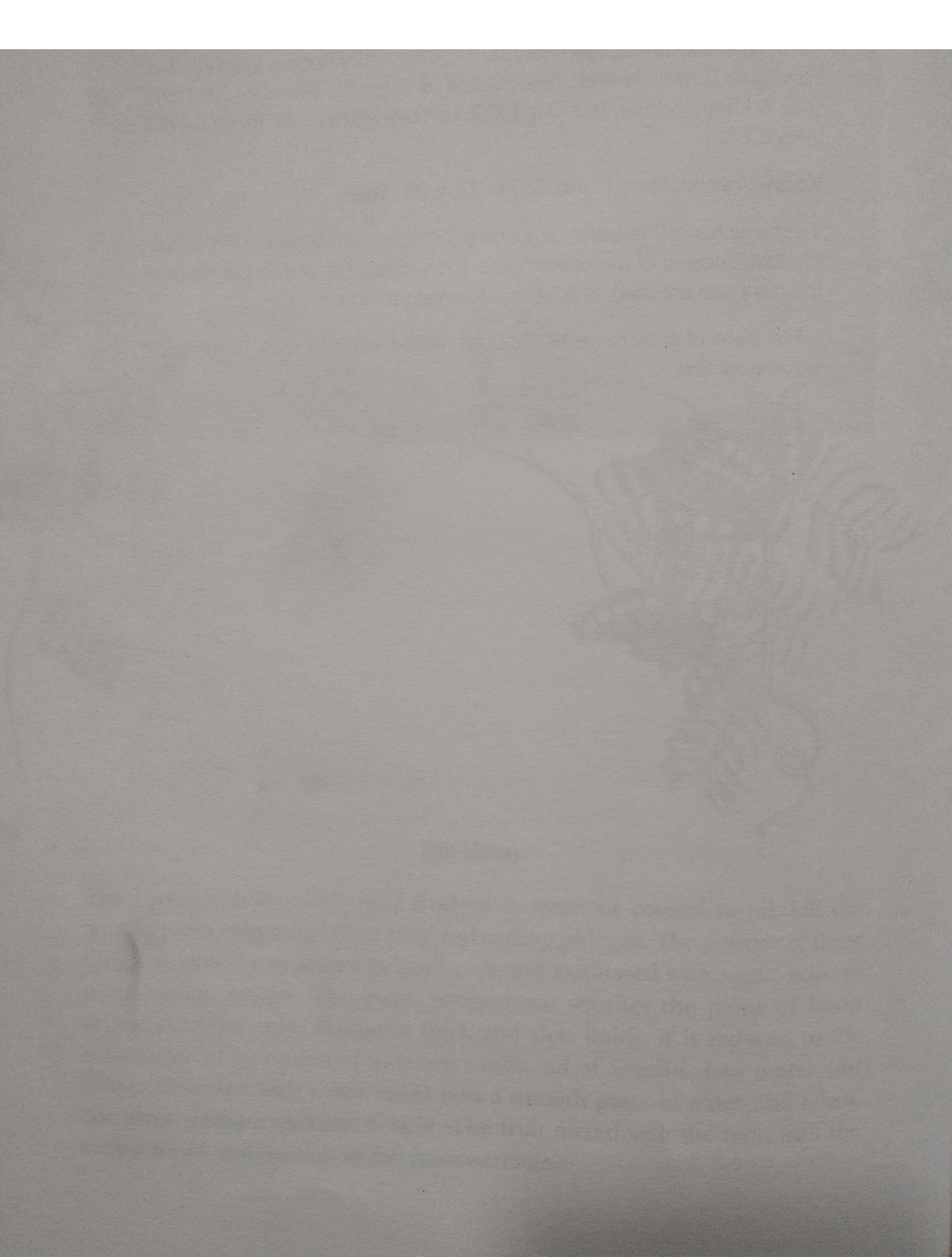


***Abrus precatorius*** L., Syst. Nat. ed. 12, 472. 1767; Rudd in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 1: 446. 1980; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 129. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 173. 1997. - *Glycine abrus* L., Sp. Pl. 753. 1753 [FABACEAE].

**Konni** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 71- 72, t. 39. 1688.

The name Kunni [Malayalam script on t. 39] still is used. It occurs throughout Malabar. Because of the uniform size and weight of its seeds, the seeds of this plant also are used by goldsmiths to weigh gold.

The place of occurrence of this plant mentioned is Cochin, of the same name now also.





# Ana-mullu

FIG. 40



NA-MULLU; in the language of the Brahmin *Hasticanto*; Portuguese *Fabas Turquesca*; Belgian *Maanbonen*; the native soil of which is Teckencour and other places, flowering in rainy season, always green.

Root thick, woody, spreading fibres, the bark of which is light red, of sweet aromatic smell. The trunk almost a foot thick, with thick ash coloured bark and here and there as if sprinkled with lime, with white, hard wood under an ash-green crust, and on all side, especially at the base armed with numerous spines which five, six or even more together come out from swellings, the spines, however, straight, woody, hard, pointed, becoming even four thumbs long and also one thumb thick, meanwhile with the tip bent and twisted. Shoot-lets and branches springing up from the trunk are slender, beset with short and loose spines, when older are blackish, tender ones, dark-green.

The leaves arise in green, slender shoots, which are five or six thumbs long, and are beset lightly with very short hairs and here and there from branches and also from spines come out, hanging from here and there from short,



round peduncles in two series; are small, are oblong round, in the middle of the anterior margin incised at random by a small curve, larger ones which are placed to the tip of the shoot, one joint of a finger long, almost a thumb broad, dense in texture, with plain, glabrous surface, on the upper side with



Fig. 40

dark-green and shining colour like *Veluti* or "holoserici", on the lower side light green because of the very fine down of prostrate hairs; of no smell, of garden taste, when rubbed, bean-like taste (?). In the middle there is only one rib, standing out on the lower side.



Flowers arise in umbels from above the origin of foliaceous petioles on the upper branches, and are small, papilionaceous and white. The clawed, theca-shaped style which lies in the concave leaf, light green, on the upper part divided into filaments, which are tipped with saffron apices, transmitting (passing) through them a green filament which proceeds from the germ of the pod. The narrow calyx, which clasps the flower is of short tips, flowers of pleasing but weak smell. The pods, one finger or more long, straight, one or two thumbs broad, very compressed, with the opposite sides tightly joined, light-green, striated with reticulate vein-lets, dark-green, oblong, and crescent shaped with their length in the length of the pods, and placed almost in the middle of the sides and in the middle of the concave margin firmly adhering by means of a green small claw, in larger pods three or two in number, paced almost a thumb apart from each other in breadth, in smaller ones (pods) only one; in the pods, however, turned to the sun, these crescent shaped seeds are conspicuous, and are surrounded with more thick and more opaque flesh, and these beans are crescent shaped, light-green, shining: of no taste.

Besides these pods, numerous false fruits are seen in the lower shoot, none on the upper shoots where flowers or pods arise, all attached to leaves or parts of withering leaves so that at first sight they are seen to be attached to the very parts of leaves hidden to sight, on branches and shoots, depending on one leaf, either singly or in two or in threes, here and there attached to the mid-ribs, rarely to lateral ones; and are oblong-round, dark-green, provided with a thin style at the top and inflated with a loose cavity inside like vesicles, in each of which inhabits a white-yellow small worm with a rigid rind, with glassy and fragile surface, shining and glabrous inside.

With the spines of this plant, taken from the bark, Malabar is perforate their ears, in which they bear gold ornaments and precious gems.

#### (Its Uses)

Powers. This mystical plant, by the power of nature, is considered to be antipathetic or sympathetic to these natives, among unwilling or willing friends. The leaves of the same are boiled in the washings of rice and whey of milk for bath, against the swelling of the belly from gas and "extravasated" lymph; the wood of this together with that of *Beteleirae* roasted and crushed to powder resists exanthema (skin eruption, accompanied by fever) and ulcerations.



***Dalbergia horrida*** (Dennst.) Mabb., Taxon 26: 538. 1977; Thoth. & Nair, Taxon 30: 46. 1981; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 136. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 184. 1997. -*Amerimnon horridum* Dennst., Schlüssel 9, 18, 34. 1818 ("*Amerimnum*"). *Dalbergia sympathetica* Nimmo in Graham, Cat. Bombay Pl. 55. 1839, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Amerimnon horridum* Dennst. 1818); Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 82. 1982. *Dalbergia multiflora* Heyne. ex Prain, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 70: 59. 1901, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Amerimnon horridum* Dennst. 1818) [FABACEAE].

**Ana-mullu** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 73- 74, t. 40. 1688.

The name Aanamullu [Aamullu in Malayalam script on t. 40, which is obviously an error with the letter "mu" missing] is still used; Aana means elephant (in the sense of large) and mullu means thorn. Now it occurs only in a few protected sacred groves of Malabar.

The place of occurrence mentioned is Teckencour, which is Thekkumkoor, the region south of Kottayam.





# *Paeru*

FIG. 41



AERU; in the language of the Brahmins *Sanvali*; Portuguese *Graos da Nossa Senhora*; Belgian *Heylbonen*; grows in Angicaimal and other places, always flowering. There are many species.

Root slender, white fibrous, in the fibres covered (clothed) with round globules. Tender stalk-lets not woody, rough, light green.

Leaves come out in threes on long, pale, slightly rough, light green petioles, furrowed on the inside, and bulging out at their origin and adhere to a common petiole by means of thick, round, short, dark green peduncles, and are oblong and cuspidate, the middle leaf is similar to a lance, and with uniform sides, with the greatest width towards the petiole, with straight or slightly curved margins, narrowing to a tip (point) the lateral ones, with one side more narrow, that is very near to the middle leaf, with one side more broad, and broadly expanded towards the peduncle and projected out, and are slightly rough, with dark green colour, on the lower side with bright green colour. With the mid-ribs, rib-lets run out towards the upper part on both sides, pronounced on the lower side and somewhat on the upper surface.



Flowers arise at the tip of erect, round petiole, which arises from the origin of foliaceous petioles, three or four clustered together on short peduncles, are papilionaceous, and bluish, bent towards the outside, with one clawed, white leaf, which is bent with platform towards the more broad leaf and opens towards the inside, and with two oblong, narrow, erect deep bluish ones which



Fig. 41

embrace the platform of the clawed leaf. In the middle is the clawed, theca-shaped, white style, on the upper side split into nine white, slender, small stamens, which are provided with yellow apices, and in the concave part with one stamen, which also bears a yellow, covered apex, and green, hairy filament



at the top, whose origin is in the podded rudiment which it hides in itself. The calyx is of cuspidate leaves.

The pods are straight, oblong, narrow, hanging from a long petiole, first green, then turning yellowish and when quite mature, turning reddish. The seeds that are contained in these are oblong-round, fixed to the suture by means of a funicle, with greatest length placed in their length mutually towards themselves, and separated by this membranous partitions, and filling the pods in such a way that they bulge out underneath the rind, first green, then whitish, then turning yellowish and red with maturity.

### (Its Uses)

The seeds of this plant with both *sandal* wood, and *cumin* seed, crushed according to the rule, boiled in water give out a drink useful in gonorrhoea. The same with the fruit of *Mottenga* or *Nelica*, and the bark of *Patsjotti* and *Mara-manjal* and others boiled in cow's milk exudes a cephalic bath; from the same seeds a powder is made, which mixed with either of the *sandal* wood, or crushed fibres of *Tamarind* root, or juice of "liquiritiae" sets aright cephalaea (head ache) originated from viscous phlegm, and phlegm of eyes arisen from this obstruction. The same powder mixed with *cumin* seed and honey, improves the burning of bowels originated from biting breath. It is given with flowers of *Neli* and juice of lemon to those suffering from hiccough. The same crushed with roasted wheat and crushed to powder, boiled with Indian figs and powdered and with white *sugar*, the seeds are given in disorderly effervescence of bile and in giddiness originating from thence, the mist before the eyes, phlegm and nausea of stomach; the same with raw figs, honey and other things eaten, prevents hiccough; mixed however with garlic, oil of *Sergelim*, *Bepu* and *soule de Enserno*, that is, leaves of *Ricinus* or *Cit-avanacu*, gives an ointment, to be smeared to the spinal medulla (cord?) in the weakness of limbs, in the pain of joints, puncture, shivering, paralysis, spasm and other evils, originating from malignant and cold-fluids. The root of this along with the root of *Curundotti*, with dry *Ginger*, boiled in water and drunk with butter or also with the addition of the leaves of *sempervivi* and used in the form of ointment, takes away head ache. It is to be noted that so much of these beans as much of the other ingredients used in each mixing should be the quantity, which among these natives is commonly taken for a dose, to the size of *Mirabolan*.



***Vigna unguiculata*** (L.) Walp., Repert. 1: 779. 1842; Verdc., Kew Bull. 24: 543. 1970. -*Dolichos unguiculatus* L., Sp. Pl. 725. 1753. *Dolichos biflorus* L., Sp. Pl. 726. 1753; Brenan, Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 8: 415. 1954. *Dolichos sinensis* L. in Stickman, Herb. Amboin. 23. 1754. *Vigna sinensis* (L.) Savi ex Hassk., Cat. Hort. Bogor 279. 1844.

***Vigna unguiculata*** subsp. ***cylindrica*** (L.) Verdc., Kew Bull. 24: 544. 1970 [Verdcourt's accidental attribution of this combination to Van Eseltine was corrected by Verdc., Kew Bull. 31: 836. 1977]; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 93. 1982. -*Phaseolus cylindricus* L. in Stickman, Herb. Amboin. 23. 1754. *Dolichos catjang* N. Burm., Fl. Ind. 161. 1768. *Vigna sinensis* var. *catjang* (N. Burm.) Chiov., Ann. Ist. Bot. Roma 8: 438. 1908. *Vigna sinensis* subsp. *cylindrica* (L.) Van Eseltine in Hendrick, Veg. N. Y. 1(2): 11. 1931. *Vigna unguiculata* subsp. *catjang* (N. Burm.) Chiov., Racc. bot. Mission. Consol. Kenya 35. 1935 [FABACEAE].

**Paeru** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 75-77, t. 41. 1688.

The name Payaru [Malayalam script on t. 41] is still used. It is widely cultivated as a vegetable throughout Malabar.

The place of occurrence is mentioned as Angicaimal, now known as Ernakulam, a constituent region of the city of Cochin.



# Catupæru

FIG. 42



ATU-PAERU, the Brahmins call *Rana-Sanvali*; Portuguese *Fabas Caringejo*; Belgian *Qualbonen*; grows around Palurti and other places, flowering during the rainy season.

Root creeping far and covered with whitish fibres, inside with soft wood and flexible thick, white milky bark with dark earthy colour. Branches of stalk-lets tender ones green and aqueous, covered with loose filaments, older one with dark-earthy and milky bark.

Leaves arise in threes on green petioles striated on the inside with a broad furrow and bulging out towards the outside, two lateral ones of which are seen with the third or middle one at the top, hanging from thick peduncles, and are slightly rough; with common slight deep greenness, on the upper side a little shining and more dark, lightly beset with loose and short hairs, the lateral ones because of this yellow head and yellow, transparent apices also looking yellow.

The pods are compressed, straight, a bit bent, six thumbs long, while green almost half joint of a finger broad, and are pods first green, when dry are



with light red or yellowish or silvery and shining rind. The seeds which are placed in these are connected to the suture of the belly (cavity by means of funicles and bulging out on the rind and mutually separated from among themselves through, white, powdery intermediary partitions a bit obliquely striated with parallel "lyres", somewhat four-sided and convex in shape; first green and shining, then of date colour light green and with very white spot in the hook.



Fig. 42

### (Its Uses)

The whole of this pea with the bark of the tree *Mula*, reduced to powder and cooked with pure *sugar* and cow's milk, resists gonorrhoea, mixed with the washings of rice, resists gas, prepared with milk alone, without however the



bark, resists diabetes. The root of the same with *Jeribel* and both *sandal* wood and *sugar* and others of similar powers, with the addition of fresh butter is thickened into an ointment or leaving out the same, is shaped into small pills to be swallowed in the morning or also adding *sandal* wood, butter, *Gallinaceo* "jusculum", juice of "liquirita", cow's milk, etc., is cooked into a balsam and in these three ways is administered against any defect of eyes, jaundice, pterygium ((a triangular mass of thickened conjunctiva that extends usually from the inner corner of the eye to the cornea), etc. with utility, observing the rules mentioned exactly.

***Vigna adenantha*** (G. F. Meyer) Maréchal et al., Taxon 27: 202. 1978. - *Phaseolus adenanthus* G. F. Meyer, Fl. Esseq. 239. 1818. *Phaseolus rostratus* Wall., Pl. As. Rar. 1: 50, t. 63. 1830 [FABACEAE].

**Katu-paeru** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 79-81, t. 42. 1688.

The name Kattupayaru [Malayalam script on t. 42] is used to refer to all wild legumes in general; kattu meaning wild and payaru refers to *Vigna unguiculata* subsp. *cylindrica*. No separate Malayalam name is currently known for this species. It is rather rare along the coastal region of Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Paloerti, which is Palluruthi, a southern suburb of the city of Cochin.

that with a view to the future of the country, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the present situation. The first step is to identify the main problems and to find out the causes of them. This can be done by collecting information from various sources, such as books, newspapers, and interviews with experts. The next step is to analyze the information and to draw conclusions from it. This can be done by comparing the different views and by weighing the evidence. The final step is to make a plan of action and to put it into effect. This can be done by setting up a committee to study the problem and by asking the public to help in the work.



# Catutsjandi

FIG. 43



ATU-TSJANDI; in the language of the Brahmins *Canavali*; Portuguese *Grao do Boy*; Belgian *Vyle Bonen*; grow around Cochin, flowering in the month of January: ever-green.

The root short, fibrous, somewhat hairy, with black colour. The stalk-lets sinuous and twisted, slender, round, with green yellowish colour.

Leaves arise three in number in short petioles, furrowed on the inside on short, thick, somewhat hairy and slightly red peduncles, of which the one at the top more large, anteriorly with round margin and a short tip, bent towards the outside, with green colour. From the mid-rib, lateral ribs run out obliquely towards the anterior part, pronounced on the lower surface, in less on the upper side, interwoven with vein-lets in a trellis manner.

Flowers which arise in clusters from above the origin of foliaceous petioles, on longer shoot-lets or petioles are papilionaceous, consisting of four leaves, of which one, towards which the clawed leaf with its platform is bent, is more broad, and at the top incised by a slight curve and with the margin bent towards the outside, with pale, white colour on the outside on the inside with

deep rosaceous-turning blue, with a broad, greenish claw, in the middle split by a cleft below, with rosaceous-clear-bluish colour; two leaves which embrace the clawed one on the side are narrow and curved, also with rosaceous-clear-bluish colour. The thick theca-shaped, white style which the clawed leaf

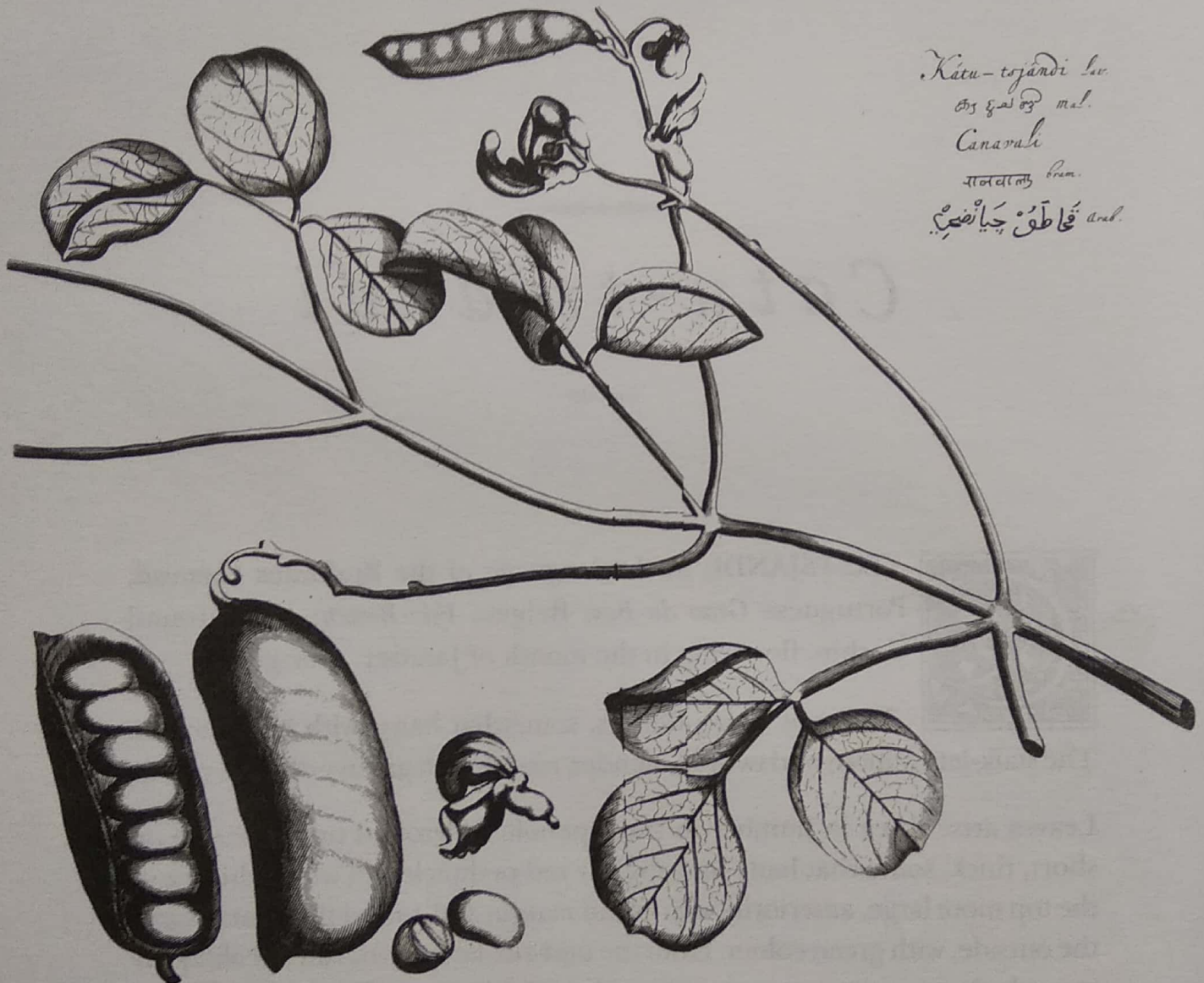


Fig. 43

encloses, bent towards the broader leaf, split above into nine slender small stamens which are provided with yellow, thick, powdery apices, and with lyre which is also filled tightly by the small white stamen, furrowed on the concave part; in the middle of the style is a white, thick filament which is capped by a green bud, light green below emerging from the germ of the pod. The calyx



of the flowers round, a bit deep, clear-green and striated in length by veinlets, clasping and surrounding the flower towards the side of the clawed leaf with three, somewhat sharp apices and towards the broader leaf by two round more broad lobes; and are flowers of sweet and honeyed smell.

The pods are the same as *Catu-Bara-mareca*.

### (Its Uses)

The leaves of this with the bark of *Canja*, pour out a juice which boiled with butter, suppresses the tumors of glands and ecchymomata (discolouration of extravasation {?} of blood): crushed with *mustard* and *garlic*, and warmed and applied in the form of epithema, dispels the gripe of bowels; adding however the powder called *Astasurnam-podi* by the Malabaris, gives a fumigant (?) which takes away the painful weakness of joints.

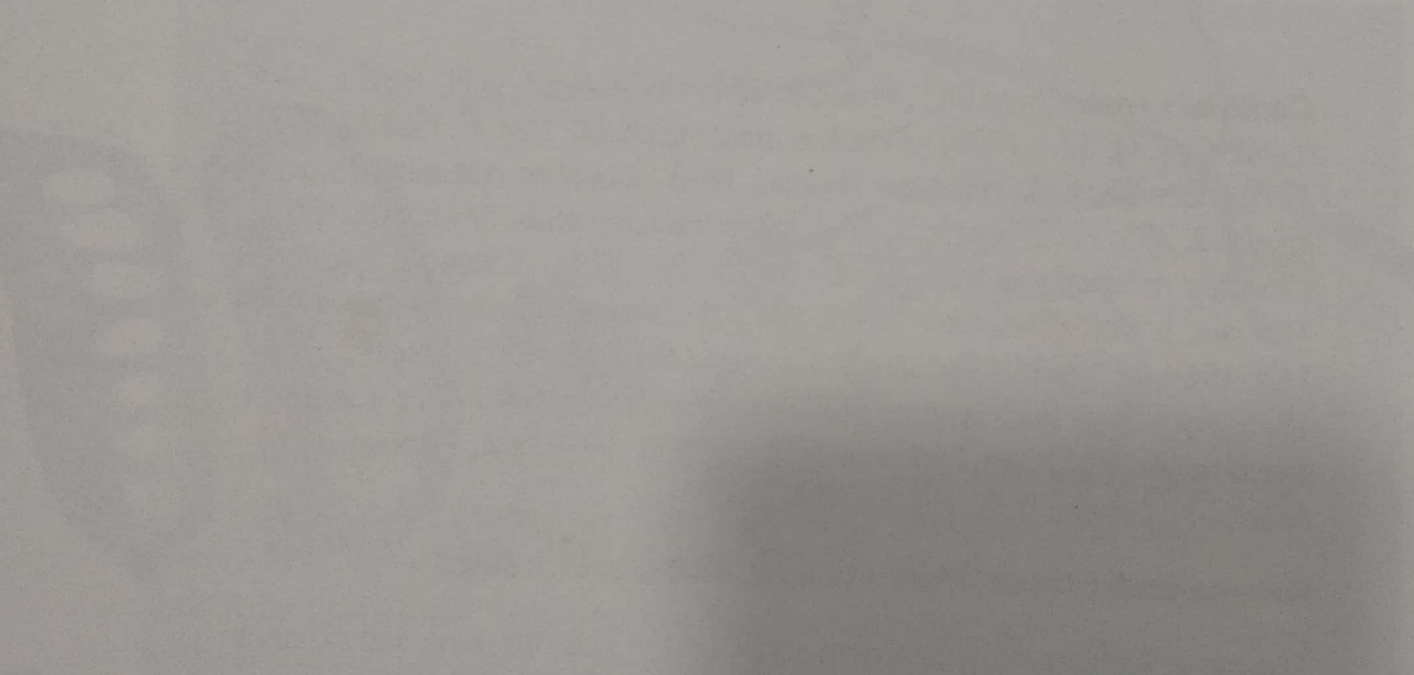
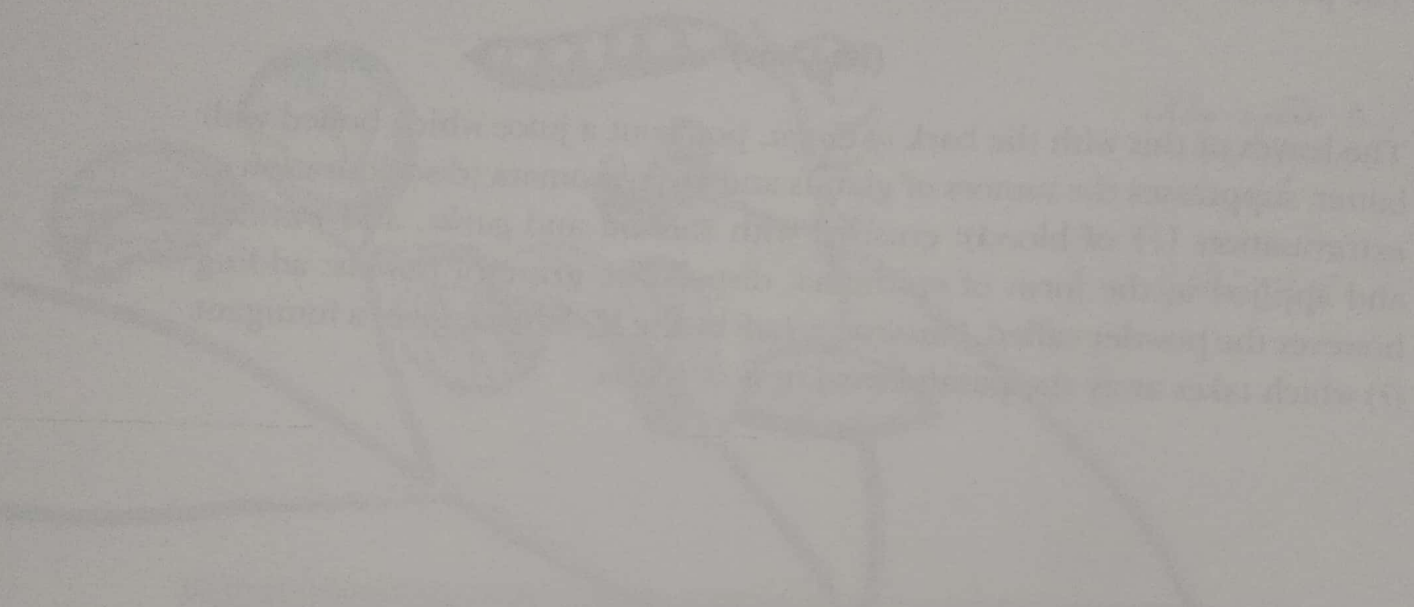
***Canavalia rosea*** (Sw.) DC., Prodr. 2: 404. 1825; Verdc. in Fl. Trop. E. Afr. (Legum. pt. 4): 576. 1971. -*Dolichos maritimus* Aubl., Hist. Fl. Guiane 765. 1775, non *Canavalia maritima* Thouars 1813. *Dolichos obtusifolius* Lam., Encycl. 2: 295. 1786, non Jacq. 1768. *Dolichos roseus* Sw., Prodr. 105. 1788. *Dolichos rotundifolius* Vahl, Symb. Bot. 2: 81. 1791. *Canavalia maritima* Thouars, J. Bot. (Desvaux) 1: 80. 1813 ("Canavall"); Sauer, Brittonia 16: 163. 1964 (as "(Aubl.) Thouars"). *Canavalia obtusifolia* DC., Prodr. 2: 404. 1825, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Dolichos rotundifolius* Vahl 1791). *Canavalia maritima* (Aubl.) Urban, Fedde Repert. 15: 400. 1919, non Thouars 1813; Adams, Fl. Jamaica 357. 1962 [FABACEAE].

**Katu-tsjandi** Rheede, Mort. Malab. 8: 83-84, t. 43. 1688.

The name Kattuchandi [Malayalam script on t. 43] is not used; kattu means wild and chandi means waste (garbage). Today it is called Kattuvalanga; val means sword and -anga refers to fruits (i.e., sword-like fruit). It is very common along the coastal region of Malabar, particularly on beaches.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Cochin, of the same name now also.

The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. This includes a discussion of the data collection methods, the sample size, and the statistical analysis techniques used. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. This includes a comparison of the results with the objectives of the study and a discussion of the implications of the findings. The final part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.







## *B a r a - m a r e c a*

FIG. 44



ARA-MARECA; the Portuguese call *Favas dos Paros sativo*; Belgian *Tamme Crimphonon*; is domestic and cultivated plant, the same as the preceding except that the pods are larger and that the beans are edible. Grows in Argiecaimal and in other places, bringing forth mature fruits around the beginning of the summer season.

### (Its Uses)

The leaves of this, crushed in rice-water or in the juice of immature Indian nut are given to cachecticis (morbid state of body system); antispasmodic pills are made from the fruits with a mixture of dry *Ginger* and *long pepper* from these, after having removed the interior skin; threshing with the bark of *Muringu*, an anti arthritic ointment is made, the superiority of this plant in arthritis shine out; or also mixed with the root of *Vattae* and aromatic reed, with the mature rind of the fruit *Areca*, called *Pinang* in the water of rice *Pastjeri* and oil of the leaves of *Enserno*, also with curcuma (turmeric), Malabar *Cynoglossum* and others, milky juice of Indian nut, and with the oil of the leaves of *Enserno*, or finally joined with three species of *Ahu* (Ficuses) with rice-washing and the said oil.





Fig. 44

***Canavalia gladiata*** (Jacq.) DC., Prodr. 2: 404. 1825; Sauer, Brittonia 16: 149. 1964; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 76. 1982; . - *Dolichos gladiatus* Jacq., Coll. Bot. 2: 276. 1788 [FABACEAE].

**Bara-mareca** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 85, t. 44. 1688.

The name Valamarakka [Malayalam script on t. 44] is still used; val means sword (referring to the shape of the pod) and amarakka refers to *Pisum sativum*. It is cultivated as a vegetable in Malabar.

The place of occurrence mentioned is Angiecaimal, now called Ernakulam, a constituent region of the city of Cochin.



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# Catu-baramareca

FIG. 45



ATU-BARAMARECA, in the language of the Brahmins *Rana Valu*; Portuguese *Favas dos Paros*; Belgian *Krimphonen*; the plant binding itself with sinuous branches, and growing in sandy soils around Cochin and other places, almost always flowering

and in the greatest part agreeing with *Catu-Tsjandi*, except that it is almost poisonous, noxious to the body and exciting pain.

Leaves in threes arise as in *Catu Tsjandi*, and these are oblong-round, anteriorly of round margin, pronounced with an oblong tip, thick and soft in texture, smooth in surface, with dark greenness on both sides, with the upper side however shining; the rib greatly stands out on the lower side, less on the upper, they differ from the leaves of *Catu Tsjandi* that they are much smaller and round, and anteriorly with obtuse margin without a tip, these are more oblong.

Flowers papilionaceous in shape, round back, the venter (belly) not sharp, but plain, somewhat concave, almost a thumb broad, and anteriorly draw out into a tip and in the back and in the venter beset with a fringe or dark-



green nerve, with very bulging out of convex sides which swell out more very near to the venter and towards the back are more reduced (thin) with thick rind, which is first green, and glabrous and inside covered with of fleshy, humid, light green skin, while drying up with dark-red colour, cracking with



Fig. 45

very many clefts or fissures running obliquely on the back, on the interior skin of silvery colour and hairy.

The beans which they contain and adhere by means of a funicle to the middle suture of the venter, in whose space they remain, are oblong round, and with somewhat convex sides placed with their length in the length of the pods, in



one margin of the sides endowed with and oblong funicle (?) with date-red and glabrous rind, which first when the beans are tender, light green, white hairy or shaggy and loose like small sacs, with an ash centre which is surrounded by a dark-red fringe; underneath the rind, with a white, dense kernel, which is of light sweet, bean-like taste, but are not edible, in the beans, when they are tender, and the whitish skin is peeled off, in the middle of the lower part an oblong bud shows itself, which towards the rotundity of the bean, is turned with its tip towards the funicle of the bean: of unpleasant and woody taste.

***Canavalia cathartica*** Thouars, J. Bot. (Desvaux) 1: 81. 1813 "*Canavall*"; Sauer, Brittonia 16: 158. 1964; Verdc., Kew Bull. 42: 659. 1987; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 132. 1996. -*Dolichos virosa* Roxb., Hort. Beng. 55. 1814. *Canavalia virosa* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. in Wight, Cat. Ind. Pl. 44. 1833; Prodr. 253. 1834 [FABACEAE].

**Katu-baramareca** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 87-88, t. 45. 1688.

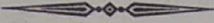
The name Kattuvalamarakka [Malayalam script on t. 45] is not used; kattu means wild and valmarakka refers to *Canavalia ensiformis*. Today this species is called Cheruvalanga; cheru (from cheruthu meaning small), val means sword and -anga refers to fruits. It is occasionally cultivated in Malabar. Sometimes used as a purgative.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Cochin, of the same name now also.









# *Tsjeria-cametti-valli*

FIG. 46



TSJEVIA-CAMETTI-VALLI; is called *Fabas d' Aya* by the Portuguese; *Salcken* by the Belgians; is a plant growing around Cranganore and Cochin, almost always flowering and fruit-bearing.

Root fibrous, turning black and inside with a red bark, with white wood. Stem woody, dark or black and when old with red inner bark, and when less old with inner green bark, the tender ones however with green bark.

Leaves arise in threes or fives on their own slender, green stalk-lets which at the origin bulge out with a venter and are in the inside furrowed, and are oblong-round, towards the peduncle with a little more broad and round edge, thence narrowed into an old tip, dense and thick in texture, with the surface plain, glabrous, of dark and shining greenness on the upper surface, of light greenness on the lower. A whitish mid-rib stands out on the lower side.

Flowers arise clustered together on green, round petioles or shoots, which come out from above the margin of foliaceous shoots, to which short, green peduncles they adhere, and in each peduncle in twos or threes; and are small,



papilionaceous, made of four leaves, which (flowers), first when closed or in buds are from white to slightly reddish, later open with a very light redness or whitish, one leaf more broad and more turned to the tip of the shoots, the other claw-shaped and bent to the broader leaf, to the side of which are two narrower ones, from white to somewhat reddish and with the middle style



Fig. 46

which it encloses bent towards it. The style which lies in the clawed leaf and is also bent towards the broader leaf, is split at the top into nine, slender, white stamens which are tipped with yellow heads, and in the concave part where is striated with lyre, covered with one stamen which also is capped by



a yellow apex, and sends across a white filament which emerges from a green pod-germ, or style. The calyx is thick, round, loose and dark-reddish: flowers of no smell.

The pods are small, oblong-round, almost a limb (joint) long, a thumb broad, compressed, light green or yellowish-green, with round dark green margins, in the middle side, towards one side of the margin with a hollow curve, covered on both sides with vein-lets or nerves standing out in a reticulate manner on the rind and covered by a dark-green pronounced nerve, very near to the margin leaving out a space inside, here and there is one green-oblong seed, on one side of the margin in a round space (cavity), in the other side, hollowed out in the middle by a curve, by which is connected to the curve of the pod, with the two sides pressed together, a bit convex, and reniform, filling the cavity of the pod, rarely two, striated with vein-lets on the surface. These pods first very compressed and with the sides closely lying near mutually, at the foliaceous level, in which (sides) a small seed is seen through a slender, light green and reticulate and transparent skin, and leaving the greatest part of the pod vacant.

### (Its Uses)

It enjoys the same efficacy with the former, the root of this roasted and crushed and mixed with oil drips an ointment resisting external abscesses.

***Derris trifoliata*** Lour., Fl. Cochin. 433. 1790; Merr., Trans. Philos. Soc. 24(2): 206. 1935; Thoth. & Nair, Taxon 30: 44. 1981; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 80. 1982. - *Dalbergia heterophylla* Willd., Sp. Pl. 3: 901. 1802. *Robinia uliginosa* Willd., Sp. Pl. 3: 1133. 1802. *Pongamia uliginosa* (Willd.) DC., Prodr. 2: 416. 1825. *Galedupa uliginosa* (Willd.) Roxb., Fl. Ind. 3: 243. 1832. *Derris uliginosa* (Willd.) Benth. in Miq., Pl. Jungh. 252. 1852 [FABACEAE].

***Tsjeria-cametti-valii*** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 89-90, t. 46. 1688.

The name Cheriyakammattivalli [Malayalam script on t. 46] is not used; cheriya means small, kammetti refers to marshy plants and valli means climber. Today it is called simply as Kammettivalli. It is very common along the coasts of Malabar, along backwaters near the mangroves.

Places of its occurrence mentioned are Cranganore, which is now called Kodungalloor; and Cochin, of the same name now also.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the different types of data sources, such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups, and explains how this information is used to identify trends and patterns. The document also discusses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis, such as ensuring the reliability and validity of the data.

The third part of the document focuses on the development of effective communication strategies. It highlights the importance of clear and concise communication in conveying complex information and in building trust with stakeholders. The document also provides guidance on how to tailor communication efforts to different audiences and to use a variety of communication channels to reach the target audience.

The fourth part of the document discusses the role of technology in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the process. It describes the various tools and software used to manage data, analyze information, and communicate results. The document also discusses the challenges associated with the use of technology, such as ensuring the security and privacy of the data.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It emphasizes the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the process remains effective and efficient. The document also provides recommendations for future research and for the implementation of the findings.



## *Penar-Valli. Female*

FIG. 47, 48



ENAR-VALLI; called *Penaar* by the Brahmins; Portuguese *Fruita Bandoliera*; Belgian *Naet-Klim*; whose native soil in Mangatti, Paroe and other places, is an enormous plant spreading wide, flowering during the rainy season. Branches green, striated, reddish, the filaments of which are woody, inside alternated with green, humid flesh, under an outer cuticle, which is easily peeled off, dark green.

Leaves are seen with their own oblong, twisted, thick, dark-green and shining petioles, striated on the inside with a furrow, are oblong, narrow, standing on the anterior part with a short tip, thick dense and soft in texture, with a plain surface, of deep shady and shining greenness in the upper side, of light greenness on the lower. The mid rib is thick, bulging out on both sides with the sides; of bitter taste.

Flowers arise in green racemes which come out above the origin of leaves, are mono-petalous, five partite, from whitish to lightly greenish, the tips are bent downwards, and are thick and fleshy, inside beset with white oblong hairs, with the base a transverse thumb in length, which is the rudiment of



the fruit. In the middle three thick stamens stand out, bifid on the upper part, curly, and mutually joined together, which with time so spread out that in the fruit itself constitute its trans-angular base. The calyx is of three leaves.

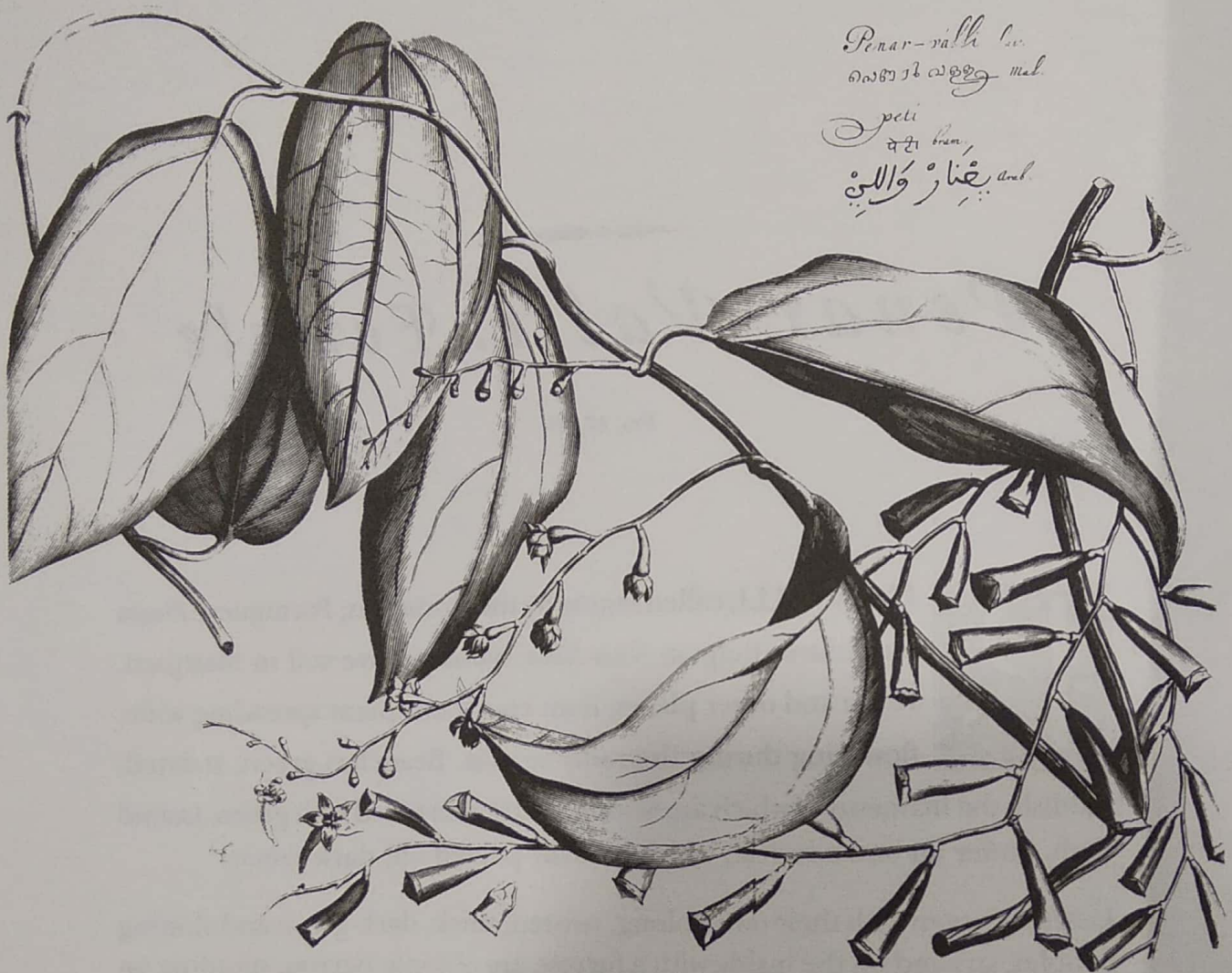


Fig. 47

Fruits in fascicles hang from oblong peduncles, smacking the form of girdle, are oblong, indistinctly building out with three, round sides, narrow around the foot, around the base more broad, which are circumscribed by three round sides and from the centre of the base, striated by three sutures to the corners of the sides, with a thick rind, which is first green, then is of red colour, in the middle they have a fleshy, triangular column, in between which and the rind are seeds, to each side of the column; two oblong round, plain seeds are



placed in the centre of the oblong membrane, which like a covering envelopes the sides of the middle column, and are along with the fruits of the flavour and smell of cucumber.



Fig. 47

**(Its Uses)**

From the crushed leaves a bath is prepared against the heat of the body, contraction of nerves, minor abscesses and boils. An antispasmodic ointment is prepared from them, with cow's milk and fresh butter.

***Zanonia indica*** L., Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1292. 1759; L., Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1457. 1763; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 800. 1980; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 121. 1988 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Penar-valli foemina** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 91-92, t. 47-48. 1688.

The name Penarvalli [Malayalam script on tt. 47, 48] is still sometimes used; Penn means female. Pennal means effeminate, womenish, weak or soft. The allusion may be to the weak and soft branches with humid flesh, the cuticle of which is easily peeled off. Valli means climber. It is seen presently only in the uplands of northern Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Mangatti, now known as Aalangadu, the region east of Kodungalloor; and Paroe, which is North Parur, just south of Kodungalloor, on the opposite side of the river (harbour) mouth.





## *Penar-valli. Male.*

FIG. 49



HERE is also *Penar-Valli* male, bearing the same name as the former among the natives, and agreeing with it in all respects, except the flowers of this have five stamens and brings forth no fruit.

***Zanonia indica*** L., Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1292. 1759; L., Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1457. 1763; Jeffrey, Kew Bull. 34: 800. 1980; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 121. 1988 [CUCURBITACEAE].

**Penar-valli masc** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 93, t. 49. 1688.

The name Penarvalli [no Malayalam script on t. 49] is still sometimes used. Pennal means effeminate, womenish, weak or soft. The allusion may be to the weak and soft branches with humid flesh, the cuticle of which is easily peeled off. Valli means climber. Rheede mentioned this as male, since no fruits were found. It is seen presently only in the uplands of northern Malabar.



Fig. 49





## K a t u - u l i n u

FIG. 50



ATU-ULINU, the Brahmins call *Udidi*; Portuguese *Grao do Pulia*; Belgian *Meerboonen*; is plant which grows around Paloerti and in other places, flowering during the rainy season.

Root whitish and fibrous stalks slender, angular, green, and also partly turning reddish, densely beset with long hairs, rough, a bit woody.

Leaves arise in threes on oblong, green, hairy rough petioles, which bulge out with a light green belly at origin and is girdled under by two light-green cuspidate leaves and on the inside is striated with a furrow, are broad, anteriorly striated, beset with hairs and slightly rough, of dark greenness on the upper side, the middle leaf has uniform sides and are of woody taste and smell. The mid-rib gives out two major lateral ones and many smaller ones.

Flowers are seen many clustered together, are papillionaceous, yellow, enclose a white curly style, split on the upper part into very thin stamens, capped with yellow buds. A green germ of pod, which is oblong, white and shining, gives out at the top a hairy filament, enclosing in itself a small theca. The calyx is green, having four lips at the mouth. The pods are oblong, to the



size of two joints of a finger, round, straight, light green, beset with reddish hairs erect towards the anterior part, provided with two sutures.

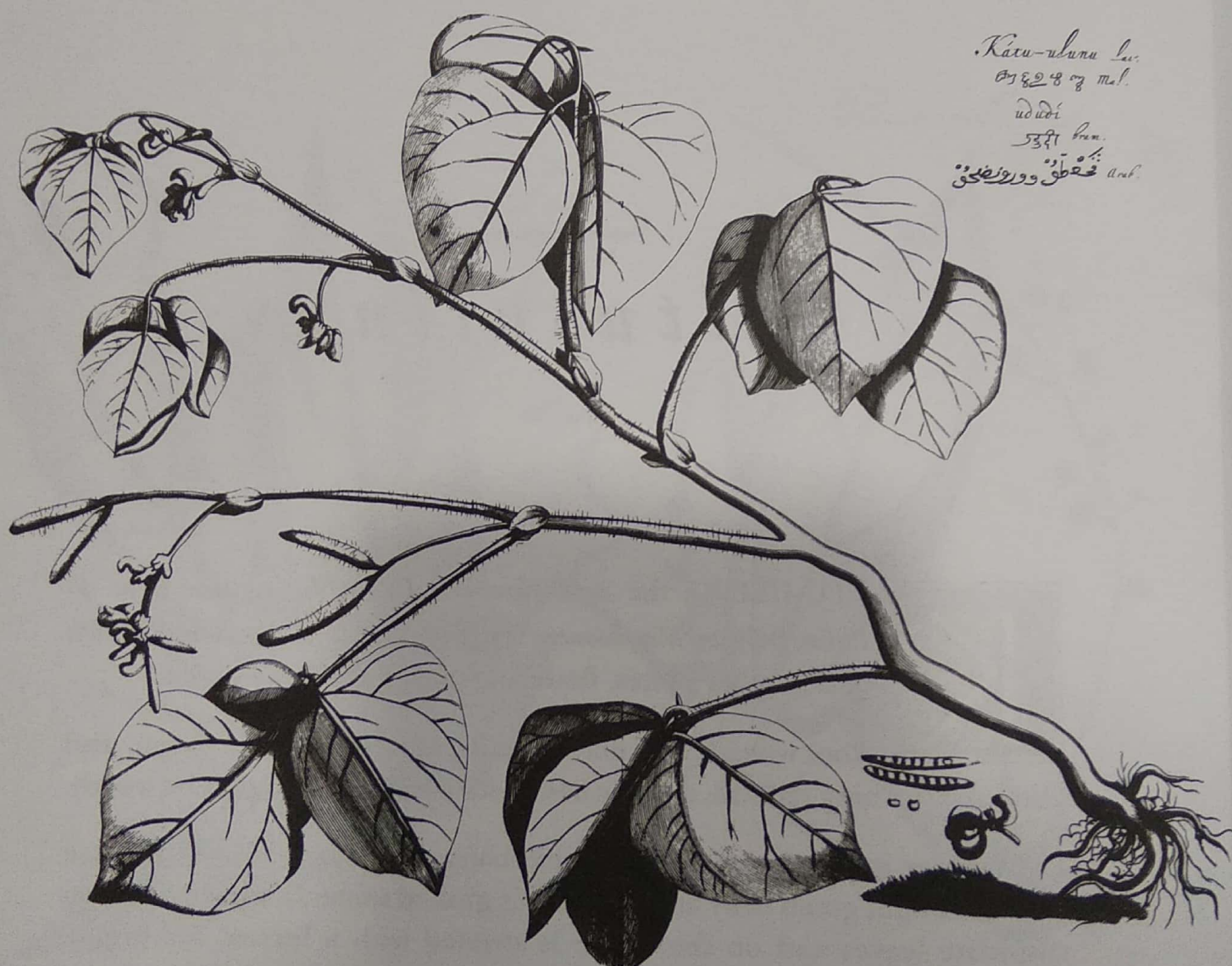


Fig. 50

The beans are round in shape, adhering to the broader suture and are edible.  
The plant's powers in medicine are till now unknown.



**Vigna mungo** (L.) Hepper, Kew Bull. 11: 128. 1956. -*Phaseolus mungo* L., Mant. 101. 1767 [FABACEAE].

**Katu-ulunu** Rheede, Hort. Malab. 8: 95, t. 50. 1688.

The name Kattuzhunnu [Malayalam script on t. 50] is not used; kattu means wild and uzhunnu is the Malayalam name for this species, the black gram. Today it is called simply as Uzhunnu. It is widely cultivated as a pulse in Malabar.

The place of occurrence mentioned is Paloerti, which is Palluruthi, a southern suburb of the city of Cochin.





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**SCIENTIFIC NAME AND FAMILY NAME**

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|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 8: 1-2, t.1. 1688              | Bela-schora       | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley       | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 3, t. 2. 1688               | Schakeri-schora   | <i>Cucurbita moschata</i><br>(Lam.) Duchesne ex Poir. | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 5-6, t. 3. 1688             | Cumbulam          | <i>Benincasa hispida</i><br>(Thunb.) Cogn.            | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 7-8, t. 4. 1688             | Caca-palam        | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley       | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 9, t. 5. 1688               | Caipa-schora      | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley       | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 11, t. 6. 1688              | Mullen-belleri    | <i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.                             | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 13-14, t. 7.1688            | Piccina           | <i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb.                    | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 15, t. 8. 1688              | Kattu-piccina     | <i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i> Mill.                         | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 17-18, t. 9.1688            | Pandi-pavel       | <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.                         | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 19, t. 10. 1688             | Pavel             | <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.                         | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 21-22, t. 11. 1688          | Balica-mucca-piri | <i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> L.                         | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 23, t. 12. 1688             | Erima-pavel       | <i>Momordica dioica</i><br>Roxb. ex Willd.            | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 25-26, t. 13. 1688          | Mucca-piri        | <i>Mukia maderaspatana</i><br>(L.) M. Roem.           | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 27-28, t. 14. 1688          | Covel             | <i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt                    | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 29-30, t. 15. 1688          | Padavalam         | <i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> L.                    | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 31, t. 16. 1688             | Scheru-padavalam  | <i>Trichosanthes nervifolia</i> L.                    | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 33, t. 17. 1688             | Tota-piri         | <i>Trichosanthes nervifolia</i> L.                    | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 35-36, t. 18. 1688          | Ben-pavel         | <i>Momordica denudata</i><br>(Thw.) Clarke            | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 37-38, t. 19. 1688          | Nehoemeka         | <i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i><br>(L.) Jeffrey           | CUCURBITACEAE  |
| 8: 39.40("46"),<br>t. 20. 1688 | Modecca           | <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde           | PASSIFLORACEAE |
| 8: 41, t. 21.1688              | Palmodecca        | <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde           | PASSIFLORACEAE |
| 8: 43, t. 22. 1688             | Motta-modecca     | <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde           | PASSIFLORACEAE |



|                              |                       |                                                         |                  |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 8: 45, t. 23. 1688           | Orela-modecca         | <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde             | PASSIFLORACEAE   |
| 8: 47, t. 24. 1688           | Modira-caniram        | <i>Strychnos colubrina</i> L.                           | LOGANIACEAE      |
| 8: 49, t. 25. 1688           | Careloe-vegon         | <i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.                           | ARISTOLOCHIACEAE |
| 8: 51, t. 26. 1688           | Karivi-valli          | <i>Solena amplexicaulis</i><br>(Lam.) Gandhi            | CUCURBITACEAE    |
| 8: 52 ("51"),<br>t. 27. 1688 | Kudici-valli          | <i>Merremia hederacea</i><br>(N. Burm.) H. Hall.        | CONVOLVULACEAE   |
| 8: 53-54,<br>t. 28. 1688     | Ulinga                | <i>Cardiospermum</i><br><i>halicacabum</i> L.           | SAPINDACEAE      |
| 8: 55, t. 29. 1688           | Mandaru-valli         | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                             | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 55, t. 29. 1688           | Naga-valli            | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                             | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 57, t. 30-31. 1688        | Naga-mu-valli         | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                             | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 59-60,<br>t. 32-34. 1688  | Perim-kaku-valli      | <i>Entada rheedei</i> Spreng.                           | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 61-62, t. 35. 1688        | Nai-corana            | <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.                         | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 63-65, t. 36. 1688        | Kaku-valli            | <i>Mucuna gigantea</i> (Willd.) DC.                     | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 67-68, t. 37. 1688        | Putsja-paeru          | <i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) Wilczek                       | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 69-70, t. 38. 1688        | Schanga-cuspi         | <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.                             | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 71-72, t. 39. 1688        | Konni                 | <i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.                             | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 73-74, t. 40. 1688        | Ana-mullu             | <i>Dalbergia horrida</i><br>(Dennst.) Mabb.             | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 75-77, t. 41. 1688        | Paeru                 | <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp.                     | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 79-81, t. 42. 1688        | Katu-paeru            | <i>Vigna adenantha</i><br>(G. F. Meyer) Maréchal et al. | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 83-84, t. 43. 1688        | Katu-tsjadi           | <i>Canavalia rosea</i> (Sw.) DC.                        | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 85, t. 44. 1688           | Bara-mareca           | <i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.) DC.                   | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 87-88, t. 45. 1688        | Katu-baramareca       | <i>Canavalia cathartica</i> Thouars                     | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 89-90, t. 46. 1688        | Tsjeria-cametti-valli | <i>Denis trifoliata</i> Lour.                           | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 91-92,<br>t. 47-48. 1688  | Penar-valli foemina   | <i>Zanonia indica</i> L.                                | CUCURBITACEAE    |
| 8: 93, t. 49. 1688           | Penar-valli masc      | <i>Zanonia indica</i> L.                                | CUCURBITACEAE    |
| 8: 95, t. 50. 1688           | Katu-ulunu            | <i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper                          | FABACEAE         |
| 8: 97, t. 51. 1688           | Mu-kelengu            | <i>Dioscorea esculenta</i><br>(Lour.) Burkill           | DIOSCOREACEAE    |



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**VOL. & FIG. NUMBERS WITH MALAYALAM NAME,**  
**KONKANI, PORTUGUESE AND DUTCH / BELGIAN NAMES**

| Volume/ Fig./Year           | Malayalam Name   | Konkani Name     | Portuguese Name                    | Dutch/Belg. Name |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 8: 1-2, t.1. 1688           | Bela-schora      | Gara-Dudi        | Babora-Branca                      | Witte Peponen    |
| 8: 3, t. 2. 1688            | Schakeri-schora  | Polita-Cali-Dadi | Babora-Guinea                      | Peponen          |
| 8: 5-6, t. 3. 1688          | Cumbulam         | Cuvaly           | Bobara d'Agoa                      | Water peponen    |
| 8: 7-8, t. 4. 1688          | Caca-palam       | Cavandely        | Fruita Quisoute                    | Swalm Appel      |
| 8: 9, t. 5. 1688            | Caipa-schora     | Culvio-Dudi      | Bobora-Calabassen                  | Fles Appelen     |
| 8: 11, t. 6. 1688           | Mullen-belleri   | Tava-Tini        | pepinho do Mato                    | *                |
| 8: 13-14, t. 7.1688         | Piccina          | Gonsaly          | Patolas                            | Traken           |
| 8: 15, t. 8. 1688           | Kattu-piccina    | Matti-Gonsal     | Fruita-Cota                        | Kors-Appel       |
| 8: 17-18, t. 9.1688         | Pandi-pavel      | Valli-Carate     | Folhas Margoseira com fruta grande | Groot Bierblad   |
| 8: 19, t. 10. 1688          | Pavel            | Carati           | *                                  | *                |
| 8: 21-22, t. 11. 1688       | Balia-mucca-piri | Carinti          | Tindalica                          | Milten           |
| 8: 23, t. 12. 1688          | Erima-pavel      | Pavali           | Tindali-Spinosa                    | Doorn Milssen    |
| 8: 25-26, t. 13. 1688       | Mucca-piri       | Deve-Teva-Sini   | *                                  | *                |
| 8: 27-28, t. 14. 1688       | Covel            | Tenduli          | Tindeli-Comprido                   | Milten           |
| 8: 29-30, t. 15. 1688       | Padavalam        | Pouli            | Sabino                             | Kalpert          |
| 8: 31, t. 16. 1688          | Scheru-padavalam | *                | *                                  | Klein Kalpert    |
| 8: 33, t. 17. 1688          | Tota-piri        | *                | *                                  | Milsen           |
| 8: 35-36, t. 18. 1688       | Ben-pavel        | Dadula-Papali    | Tapadeira da fula Tristedodio      | Avond-bly        |
| 8: 37-38, t. 19. 1688       | Nehoemeka        | Kavandali        | Nhola                              | Slitten          |
| 8: 39.40("46"), t. 20. 1688 | Modecca          | Bui-Cuivali      | Narola                             | Croeselingen     |
| 8: 41, t. 21.1688           | Palmodecca       | *                | Narola                             | *                |
| 8: 43, t. 22. 1688          | Motta-modecca    | *                | Narola                             | *                |
| 8: 45, t. 23. 1688          | Orela-modecca    | *                | Narola                             | Kroeseling       |
| 8: 47, t. 24.1688           | Modira-caniram   | *                | Pao de solor                       | *                |
| 8: 49, t. 25. 1688          | Careloe-vegon    | Sapoesi          | Aterlusi                           | Kokerlingen      |
| 8: 51, t. 26. 1688          | Karivi-valli     | Gointi           | Popinho do Patare                  | Karlingen        |
| 8: 52 ("51"), t. 27. 1688   | Kudici-valli     | Bajasajo         | Folhas da Coroa                    | Kroonblad        |

|                          |                       |               |                                  |                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 8: 53-54, t. 28. 1688    | Ulinga                | Piru-Dukka    | Fruita-Bolsa-China               | Timpen            |
| 8: 55, t. 29. 1688       | Mandaru-valli         | *             | Trapadeira da Cobra              | Aalclim           |
| 8: 55, t. 29. 1688       | Naga-valli            | *             | Trapadeira da Cobra              | Aalclim           |
| 8: 57, t. 30-31. 1688    | Naga-mu-valli         | *             | Bastao de jogi                   | Bedelhoud         |
| 8: 59-60, t. 32-34. 1688 | Perim-kaku-valli      | *             | Gairo                            | Gairo             |
| 8: 61-62, t. 35. 1688    | Nai-corana            | Guilo         | Fabas Cuseria                    | Maagde Kruyt      |
| 8: 63-65, t. 36. 1688    | Kaku-valli            | Kaku-Valli    | Faba Coseira                     | Groot Maagdekruid |
| 8: 67-68, t. 37. 1688    | Putsja-paeru          | Mugi          | Pequeno                          | Klein Maagdekruid |
| 8: 69- 70, t. 38. 1688   | Schanga-cuspi         | Gocarni       | Fabas de Brahmanne               | Smalt Kruid       |
| 8: 71- 72, t. 39. 1688   | Konni                 | *             | Fruta-Contsji                    | Ronde Weeg bonen  |
| 8: 73- 74, t. 40. 1688   | Ana-mullu             | Hasticanto    | Fabas Turquesca                  | Maanbonen         |
| 8: 75-77, t. 41. 1688    | Paeru                 | Sanvali       | Graos da Nossa Senhora Heylbonen |                   |
| 8: 79-81, t. 42. 1688    | Katu-paeru            | Rana-Sanavali | Fabas Caringejo                  | Qualbonen         |
| 8: 83-84, t. 43. 1688    | Katu-tsjandi          | Canavali      | Grao do Boy                      | Vyle Bonen        |
| 8: 85, t. 44. 1688       | Bara-mareca           | *             | Favas dos Paros sativa           | Tamme Crimpbonen  |
| 8: 87-88, t. 45. 1688    | Katu-baramareca       | Rana Valu     | Favas dos Paros                  | Krimpbonen        |
| 8: 89-90, t. 46. 1688    | Tsjeria-cametti-valii | *             | Fabas d'Aya                      | Salcken           |
| 8: 91-92, t. 47-48. 1688 | Penar-valli foemina   | Penaar        | Fruita Bandoliera                | Naet-Klim         |
| 8: 93, t. 49. 1688       | Penar-valli masc      | *             | *                                | *                 |
| 8: 95, t. 50. 1688       | Katu-ulunu            | Udidi         | Grao do Pulia                    | Meerboonen        |
| 8: 97, t. 51. 1688       | Mu-kelengu            | Neya          | Inhame do Cao                    | Hondswortel       |



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**SCIENTIFIC NAMES WITH FAMILY NAME**  
**MALAYALAM NAME AND VOL. & FIG. NUMBER**

| Scientific Name                                       | Family           | Malayalam Name        | Volume / Fig. / Year        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.                           | FABACEAE         | Konni                 | 8: 71- 72, t. 39. 1688      |
| <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde           | PASSIFLORACEAE   | Modecca               | 8: 39.40("46"), t. 20. 1688 |
| <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde           | PASSIFLORACEAE   | Motta-modecca         | 8: 43, t. 22. 1688          |
| <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde           | PASSIFLORACEAE   | Orela-modecca         | 8: 45, t. 23. 1688          |
| <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde           | PASSIFLORACEAE   | Palmodecca            | 8: 41, t. 21. 1688          |
| <i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.                         | ARISTOLOCHIACEAE | Careloe-vegon         | 8: 49, t. 25. 1688          |
| <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                           | FABACEAE         | Mandaru-valli         | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688          |
| <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                           | FABACEAE         | Naga-mu-valli         | 8: 57, t. 30-31. 1688       |
| <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                           | FABACEAE         | Naga-valli            | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688          |
| <i>Benincasa hispida</i><br>(Thunb.) Cogn.            | CUCURBITACEAE    | Cumbulam              | 8: 5-6, t. 3. 1688          |
| <i>Canavalia cathartica</i><br>Thouars                | FABACEAE         | Katu-baramareca       | 8: 87-88, t. 45. 1688       |
| <i>Canavalia gladiata</i><br>(Jacq.) DC.              | FABACEAE         | Bara-mareca           | 8: 85, t. 44. 1688          |
| <i>Canavalia rosea</i><br>(Sw.) DC.                   | FABACEAE         | Katu-tsjandi          | 8: 83-84, t. 43. 1688       |
| <i>Cardiospermum</i><br><i>halicacabum</i> L.         | SAPINDACEAE      | Ulinga                | 8: 53-54, t. 28. 1688       |
| <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.                           | FABACEAE         | Schanga-cuspi         | 8: 69- 70, t. 38. 1688      |
| <i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt                    | CUCURBITACEAE    | Covel                 | 8: 27-28, t. 14. 1688       |
| <i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> L.                         | CUCURBITACEAE    | Balica-mucca-piri     | 8: 21-22, t. 11. 1688       |
| <i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.                             | CUCURBITACEAE    | Mullen-belleri        | 8: 11, t. 6. 1688           |
| <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> (Lam.)<br>Duchesne ex Poir. | CUCURBITACEAE    | Schakeri-schora       | 8: 3, t. 2. 1688            |
| <i>Dalbergia horrida</i><br>(Dennst.) Mabb.           | FABACEAE         | Ana-mullu             | 8: 73- 74, t. 40. 1688      |
| <i>Denis trifoliata</i> Lour.                         | FABACEAE         | Tsjeria-cametti-valii | 8: 89-90, t. 46. 1688       |



|                                                         |                |                     |                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Dioscorea esculenta</i><br>(Lour.) Burkill           | DIOSCOREACEAE  | Mu-kelengu          | 8: 97, t. 51. 1688        |
| <i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i><br>(L.) Jeffrey             | CUCURBITACEAE  | Nehoemeka           | 8: 37-38, t. 19. 1688     |
| <i>Entada rheedei</i> Spreng.                           | FABACEAE       | Perim-kaku-valli    | 8: 59-60, t. 32-34. 1688  |
| <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley         | CUCURBITACEAE  | Bela-schora         | 8: 1-2, t.1. 1688         |
| <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley         | CUCURBITACEAE  | Caca-palam          | 8: 7-8, t. 4. 1688        |
| <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley         | CUCURBITACEAE  | Caipa-schora        | 8: 9, t. 5. 1688          |
| <i>Luffa acutangula</i><br>(L.) Roxb.                   | CUCURBITACEAE  | Piccina             | 8: 13-14, t. 7. 1688      |
| <i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i> Mill.                           | CUCURBITACEAE  | Kattu-piccina       | 8: 15, t. 8. 1688         |
| <i>Merremia hederacea</i><br>(N. Burm.) H. Hall.        | CONVOLVULACEAE | Kudici-valli        | 8: 52 ("51"), t. 27. 1688 |
| <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.                           | CUCURBITACEAE  | Pandi-pavel         | 8: 17-18, t. 9. 1688      |
| <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.                           | CUCURBITACEAE  | Pavel               | 8: 19, t. 10. 1688        |
| <i>Momordica denudata</i><br>(Thw.) Clarke              | CUCURBITACEAE  | Ben-pavel           | 8: 35-36, t. 18. 1688     |
| <i>Momordica dioica</i><br>Roxb. ex Willd.              | CUCURBITACEAE  | Erima-pavel         | 8: 23, t. 12. 1688        |
| <i>Mucuna gigantea</i><br>(Willd.) DC.                  | FABACEAE       | Kaku-valli          | 8: 63-65, t. 36. 1688     |
| <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.                         | FABACEAE       | Nai-corana          | 8: 61-62, t. 35. 1688     |
| <i>Mukia maderaspatana</i><br>(L.) M. Roem.             | CUCURBITACEAE  | Mucca-piri          | 8: 25-26, t. 13. 1688     |
| <i>Solena amplexicaulis</i><br>(Lam.) Gandhi            | CUCURBITACEAE  | Karivi-valli        | 8: 51, t. 26. 1688        |
| <i>Strychnos colubrina</i> L.                           | LOGANIACEAE    | Modira-caniram      | 8: 47, t. 24. 1688        |
| <i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> L.                      | CUCURBITACEAE  | Padavalam           | 8: 29-30, t. 15. 1688     |
| <i>Trichosanthes nervifolia</i> L.                      | CUCURBITACEAE  | Scheru-padavalam    | 8: 31, t. 16. 1688        |
| <i>Trichosanthes nervifolia</i> L.                      | CUCURBITACEAE  | Tota-piri           | 8: 33, t. 17. 1688        |
| <i>Vigna adenantha</i><br>(G. F. Meyer) Maréchal et al. | FABACEAE       | Katu-paeru          | 8: 79-81, t. 42. 1688     |
| <i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper                          | FABACEAE       | Katu-ulunu          | 8: 95, t. 50. 1688        |
| <i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) Wilczek                       | FABACEAE       | Putsja-paeru        | 8: 67-68, t. 37. 1688     |
| <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp.                     | FABACEAE       | Paeru               | 8: 75-77, t. 41. 1688     |
| <i>Zanonia indica</i> L.                                | CUCURBITACEAE  | Penar-valli foemina | 8: 91-92, t. 47-48. 1688  |
| <i>Zanonia indica</i> L.                                | CUCURBITACEAE  | Penar-valli masc    | 8: 93, t. 49. 1688        |



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**MALAYALAM NAMES WITH SCIENTIFIC NAME,**  
**FAMILY NAME AND VOL. & FIG. NUMBER**

| Malayalam Name    | Scientific Name                                         | Family           | Volume / Fig. / Year        |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ana-mullu         | <i>Dalbergia horrida</i><br>(Dennst.) Mabb.             | FABACEAE         | 8: 73- 74, t. 40. 1688      |
| Balica-mucca-piri | <i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> L.                           | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 21-22, t. 11. 1688       |
| Bara-mareca       | <i>Canavalia gladiata</i><br>(Jacq.) DC.                | FABACEAE         | 8: 85, t. 44. 1688          |
| Bela-schora       | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley         | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 1-2, t.1. 1688           |
| Ben-pavel         | <i>Momordica denudata</i><br>(Thw.) Clarke              | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 35-36, t. 18. 1688       |
| Caca-palam        | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley         | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 7-8, t. 4. 1688          |
| Caipa-schora      | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley         | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 9, t. 5. 1688            |
| Careloe-vegon     | <i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.                           | ARISTOLOCHIACEAE | 8: 49, t. 25. 1688          |
| Covel             | <i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt                      | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 27-28, t. 14. 1688       |
| Cumbulam          | <i>Benincasa hispida</i><br>(Thunb.) Cogn.              | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 5-6, t. 3. 1688          |
| Erima-pavel       | <i>Momordica dioica</i><br>Roxb. ex Willd.              | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 23, t. 12. 1688          |
| Kaku-valli        | <i>Mucuna gigantea</i> (Willd.) DC.                     | FABACEAE         | 8: 63-65, t. 36. 1688       |
| Karivi-valli      | <i>Solena amplexicaulis</i><br>(Lam.) Gandhi            | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 51, t. 26. 1688          |
| Kattu-piccina     | <i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i> Mill.                           | CUCURBITACEAE    | 8: 15, t. 8. 1688           |
| Katu-baramareca   | <i>Canavalia cathartica</i> Thouars                     | FABACEAE         | 8: 87-88, t. 45. 1688       |
| Katu-paeru        | <i>Vigna adenantha</i><br>(G. F. Meyer) Maréchal et al. | FABACEAE         | 8: 79-81, t. 42. 1688       |
| Katu-tsjandi      | <i>Canavalia rosea</i> (Sw.) DC.                        | FABACEAE         | 8: 83-84, t. 43. 1688       |
| Katu-ulunu        | <i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper                          | FABACEAE         | 8: 95, t. 50. 1688          |
| Konni             | <i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.                             | FABACEAE         | 8: 71- 72, t. 39. 1688      |
| Kudici-valli      | <i>Merremia hederacea</i><br>(N. Burm.) H. Hall.        | CONVOLVULACEAE   | 8: 52 ("51"), t. 27. 1688   |
| Mandaru-valli     | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                             | FABACEAE         | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688          |
| Modecca           | <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde             | PASSIFLORACEAE   | 8: 39.40("46"), t. 20. 1688 |



|                       |                                                              |                |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Modira-caniram        | <i>Strychnos colubrina</i> L.                                | LOGANIACEAE    | 8: 47, t. 24.1688        |
| Motta-modecca         | <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde                  | PASSIFLORACEAE | 8: 43, t. 22. 1688       |
| Mucca-piri            | <i>Mukia maderaspatana</i><br>(L.) M. Roem.                  | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 25-26, t. 13. 1688    |
| Mu-kelengu            | <i>Dioscorea esculenta</i><br>(Lour.) Burkill                | DIOSCOREACEAE  | 8: 97, t. 51. 1688       |
| Mullen-belleri        | <i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.                                    | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 11, t. 6. 1688        |
| Naga-mu-valli         | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                                  | FABACEAE       | 8: 57, t. 30-31.1688     |
| Naga-valli            | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                                  | FABACEAE       | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688       |
| Nai-corana            | <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.                              | FABACEAE       | 8: 61-62, t. 35.1688     |
| Nehoemeka             | <i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i><br>(L.) Jeffrey                  | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 37-38, t. 19. 1688    |
| Orela-modecca         | <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde                  | PASSIFLORACEAE | 8: 45, t. 23. 1688       |
| Padavalam             | <i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> L.                           | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 29-30, t. 15. 1688    |
| Paeru                 | <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp.                          | FABACEAE       | 8: 75-77, t. 41. 1688    |
| Palmodecca            | <i>Adenia hondala</i><br>(Gaertn.) De Wilde                  | PASSIFLORACEAE | 8: 41, t. 21.1688        |
| Pandi-pavel           | <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.                                | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 17-18, t. 9.1688      |
| Pavel                 | <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.                                | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 19, t. 10. 1688       |
| Penar-valli foemina   | <i>Zanonia indica</i> L.                                     | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 91-92, t. 47-48.1688  |
| Penar-valli masc      | <i>Zanonia indica</i> L.                                     | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 93, t. 49.1688        |
| Perim-kaku-valli      | <i>Entada rheedei</i> Spreng.                                | FABACEAE       | 8: 59-60, t. 32-34. 1688 |
| Piccina               | <i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb.                           | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 13-14, t. 7.1688      |
| Putsja-paeru          | <i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) Wilczek                            | FABACEAE       | 8: 67-68, t. 37. 1688    |
| Schakeri-schora       | <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> (Lam.)<br><i>Duchesne ex Poir.</i> | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 3, t. 2. 1688         |
| Schanga-cuspi         | <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.                                  | FABACEAE       | 8: 69- 70, t. 38. 1688   |
| Scheru-padavalam      | <i>Trichosanthes nervifolia</i> L.                           | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 31, t. 16. 1688       |
| Tota-piri             | <i>Trichosanthes nervifolia</i> L.                           | CUCURBITACEAE  | 8: 33, t. 17. 1688       |
| Tsjeria-cametti-valli | <i>Denis trifoliata</i> Lour.                                | FABACEAE       | 8: 89-90, t. 46. 1688    |
| Ulinga                | <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.                          | SAPINDACEAE    | 8: 53-54, t. 28. 1688    |



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**FAMILY NAMES WITH SCIENTIFIC NAME,**  
**MALAYALAM NAME AND VOL. & FIG. NUMBER**

| Family           | Scientific Name                                       | Malayalam Name      | Volume / Fig. / Year      |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| ARISTOLOCHIACEAE | <i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.                         | Careloe-vegon       | 8: 49, t. 25. 1688        |
| CONVOLVULACEAE   | <i>Merremia hederacea</i><br>(N. Burm.) H. Hall.      | Kudici-valli        | 8: 52 ("51"), t. 27. 1688 |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Benincasa hispida</i><br>(Thunb.) Cogn.            | Cumbulam            | 8: 5-6, t. 3. 1688        |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt                    | Covel               | 8: 27-28, t. 14. 1688     |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> L.                         | Balica-mucca-piri   | 8: 21-22, t. 11. 1688     |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.                             | Mullen-belleri      | 8: 11, t. 6. 1688         |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> (Lam.)<br>Duchesne ex Poir. | Schakeri-schora     | 8: 3, t. 2. 1688          |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) Jeffrey              | Nehoemeka           | 8: 37-38, t. 19. 1688     |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley       | Bela-schora         | 8: 1-2, t.1. 1688         |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley       | Caca-palam          | 8: 7-8, t. 4. 1688        |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i><br>(Molina) Standley       | Caipa-schora        | 8: 9, t. 5. 1688          |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb.                    | Piccina             | 8: 13-14, t. 7.1688       |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i> Mill.                         | Kattu-piccina       | 8: 15, t. 8. 1688         |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.                         | Pandi-pavel         | 8: 17-18, t. 9.1688       |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.                         | Pavel               | 8: 19, t. 10. 1688        |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Momordica denudata</i><br>(Thw. Clarke)            | Ben-pavel           | 8: 35-36, t. 18. 1688     |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd.               | Erima-pavel         | 8: 23, t. 12. 1688        |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Mukia maderaspatana</i><br>(L.) M. Roem.           | Mucca-piri          | 8: 25-26, t. 13. 1688     |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Solena amplexicaulis</i><br>(Lam.) Gandhi          | Karivi-valli        | 8: 51, t. 26. 1688        |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> L.                    | Padavalam           | 8: 29-30, t. 15. 1688     |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Trichosanthes nervifolia</i> L.                    | Scheru-padavalam    | 8: 31, t. 16. 1688        |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Trichosanthes nervifolia</i> L.                    | Tota-piri           | 8: 33, t. 17. 1688        |
| CUCURBITACEAE    | <i>Zanonia indica</i> L.                              | Penar-valli foemina | 8: 91-92, t. 47-48.1688   |



|                |                                                         |                       |                             |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| CUCURBITACEAE  | <i>Zanonia indica</i> L.                                | Penar-valli masc      | 8: 93, t. 49.1688           |
| DIOSCOREACEAE  | <i>Dioscorea esculenta</i><br>(Lour.) Burkill           | Mu-kelengu            | 8: 97, t. 51. 1688          |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.                             | Konni                 | 8: 71- 72, t. 39. 1688      |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                             | Mandaru-valli         | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688          |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                             | Naga-mu-valli         | 8: 57, t. 30-31.1688        |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.                             | Naga-valli            | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688          |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Canavalia cathartica</i> Thouars                     | Katu-baramareca       | 8: 87-88, t. 45. 1688       |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.) DC.                   | Bara-mareca           | 8: 85, t. 44. 1688          |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Canavalia rosea</i> (Sw.) DC.                        | Katu-tsjadi           | 8: 83-84, t. 43. 1688       |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.                             | Schanga-cuspi         | 8: 69- 70, t. 38. 1688      |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Dalbergia horrida</i> (Dennst.) Mabb.                | Ana-mullu             | 8: 73- 74, t. 40. 1688      |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Denis trifoliata</i> Lour.                           | Tsjeria-cametti-valii | 8: 89-90, t. 46. 1688       |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Entada rheedei</i> Spreng.                           | Perim-kaku-valli      | 8: 59-60, t. 32-34. 1688    |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Mucuna gigantea</i> (Willd.) DC.                     | Kaku-valli            | 8: 63-65, t. 36. 1688       |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.                         | Nai-corana            | 8: 61-62, t. 35.1688        |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Vigna adenantha</i> (G. F. Meyer)<br>Maréchal et al. | Katu-paeru            | 8: 79-81, t. 42. 1688       |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper                          | Katu-ulunu            | 8: 95, t. 50. 1688          |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) Wilczek                       | Putsja-paeru          | 8: 67-68, t. 37. 1688       |
| FABACEAE       | <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp.                     | Paeru                 | 8: 75-77, t. 41. 1688       |
| LOGANIACEAE    | <i>Strychnos colubrina</i> L.                           | Modira-caniram        | 8: 47, t. 24.1688           |
| PASSIFLORACEAE | <i>Adenia hondala</i> (Gaertn.) De Wilde                | Modecca               | 8: 39.40("46"), t. 20. 1688 |
| PASSIFLORACEAE | <i>Adenia hondala</i> (Gaertn.) De Wilde                | Motta-modecca         | 8: 43, t. 22. 1688          |
| PASSIFLORACEAE | <i>Adenia hondala</i> (Gaertn.) De Wilde                | Orela-modecca         | 8: 45, t. 23. 1688          |
| PASSIFLORACEAE | <i>Adenia hondala</i> (Gaertn.) De Wilde                | Palmodecca            | 8: 41, t. 21.1688           |
| SAPINDACEAE    | <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.                     | Ulinga                | 8: 53-54, t. 28. 1688       |



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**KONKANI NAMES WITH MALAYALAM,**  
**PORTUGUESE, DUTCH / BELGIAN NAMES**  
**AND VOL. & FIG. NUMBER**

| Konkani Name   | Malayalam Name        | Portuguese Name               | Dutch/Belg. Name | Volume / Fig. / Year      |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| *              | Bara-mareca           | Favas dos Paros sativa        | Tamme Crimponen  | 8: 85, t. 44. 1688        |
| *              | Konni                 | Fruta-Contsji                 | Ronde Weeg bonen | 8: 71- 72, t. 39. 1688    |
| *              | Mandaru-valli         | Trapadeira da Cobra           | Aalclim          | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688        |
| *              | Modira-caniram        | Pao de solor                  | *                | 8: 47, t. 24.1688         |
| *              | Motta-modecca         | Narola                        | *                | 8: 43, t. 22. 1688        |
| *              | Naga-mu-valli         | Bastao de jogi                | Bedelhoud        | 8: 57, t. 30-31.1688      |
| *              | Naga-valli            | Trapadeira da Cobra           | Aalclim          | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688        |
| *              | Orela-modecca         | Narola                        | Kroeseling       | 8: 45, t. 23. 1688        |
| *              | Palmodecca            | Narola                        | *                | 8: 41, t. 21.1688         |
| *              | Penar-valli masc      | *                             | *                | 8: 93, t. 49.1688         |
| *              | Perim-kaku-valli      | Gairo                         | Gairo            | 8: 59-60, t. 32-34. 1688  |
| *              | Scheru-padavalam      | *                             | Klein Kalpert    | 8: 31, t. 16. 1688        |
| *              | Tota-piri             | *                             | Milsen           | 8: 33, t. 17. 1688        |
| *              | Tsjeria-cametti-valii | Fabas d'Aya                   | Salcken          | 8: 89-90, t. 46. 1688     |
| Bajasajo       | Kudici-valli          | Folhas da Coroa               | Kroonblad        | 8: 52 ("51"), t. 27. 1688 |
| Bui-Cuivali    | Modecca               | Narola                        | Croeselingen     | 8: 39.40("46"),t.20.1688  |
| Canavali       | Katu-tsjandi          | Grao do Boy                   | Vyle Bonen       | 8: 83-84, t. 43. 1688     |
| Carati         | Pavel                 | *                             | *                | 8: 19, t. 10. 1688        |
| Carinti        | Balia-mucca-piri      | Tindalica                     | Milten           | 8: 21-22, t. 11. 1688     |
| Cavandely      | Caca-palam            | Fruita Quisoute               | Swalm Appel      | 8: 7-8, t. 4. 1688        |
| Culvio-Dudi    | Caipa-schora          | Bobora-Calabassen             | Fles Appelen     | 8: 9, t. 5. 1688          |
| Cuvaly         | Cumbulam              | Bobara d'Agoa                 | Water peponen    | 8: 5-6, t. 3. 1688        |
| Dadula-Papali  | Ben-pavel             | Tapadeira da fula Tristedodio | Avond-bly        | 8: 35-36, t. 18. 1688     |
| Deve-Teva-Sini | Mucca-piri            | *                             | *                | 8: 25-26, t. 13. 1688     |
| Gara-Dudi      | Bela-schora           | Babora-Branca                 | Witte Peponen    | 8: 1-2, t.1. 1688         |
| Gocarni        | Schanga-cuspi         | Fabas de Brahmanne            | Smalt Kruid      | 8: 69- 70, t. 38. 1688    |

|                  |                     |                                    |                   |                          |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Gointi           | Karivi-valli        | Popinho do Patare                  | Karlingen         | 8: 51, t. 26. 1688       |
| Gonsaly          | Piccina             | Patolas                            | Traken            | 8: 13-14, t. 7. 1688     |
| Guilo            | Nai-corana          | Fabas Cuseria                      | Maagde Kruyt      | 8: 61-62, t. 35. 1688    |
| Hasticanto       | Ana-mullu           | Fabas Turquesca                    | Maanbonen         | 8: 73-74, t. 40. 1688    |
| Kaku-Valli       | Kaku-valli          | Faba Coseira                       | Groot Maagdekruid | 8: 63-65, t. 36. 1688    |
| Kavandali        | Nehoemeka           | Nhola                              | Slitten           | 8: 37-38, t. 19. 1688    |
| Matti-Gonsal     | Kattu-piccina       | Fruita-Cota                        | Kors-Appel        | 8: 15, t. 8. 1688        |
| Mugi             | Putsja-paeru        | Pequeno                            | Klein Maagdekruid | 8: 67-68, t. 37. 1688    |
| Neya             | Mu-kelengu          | Inhame do Cao                      | Hondswortel       | 8: 97, t. 51. 1688       |
| Pavali           | Erima-pavel         | Tindali-Spinosa                    | Doorn Milssen     | 8: 23, t. 12. 1688       |
| Penaar           | Penar-valli foemina | Fruita Bandoliera                  | Naet-Klim         | 8: 91-92, t. 47-48. 1688 |
| Piru-Dukka       | Ulinga              | Fruita-Bolsa-China                 | Timpen            | 8: 53-54, t. 28. 1688    |
| Polita-Cali-Dadi | Schakeri-schora     | Babora-Guinea                      | Peponen           | 8: 3, t. 2. 1688         |
| Pouli            | Padavalam           | Sabino                             | Kalpert           | 8: 29-30, t. 15. 1688    |
| Rana Valu        | Katu-baramareca     | Favas dos Paros                    | Krimpbonen        | 8: 87-88, t. 45. 1688    |
| Rana-Sanavali    | Katu-paeru          | Fabas Caringejo                    | Qualbonen         | 8: 79-81, t. 42. 1688    |
| Sanvali          | Paeru               | Graos da Nossa Senhora             | Heylbonen         | 8: 75-77, t. 41. 1688    |
| Sapoesi          | Careloe-vegon       | Aterlusi                           | Kokerlingen       | 8: 49, t. 25. 1688       |
| Tava-Tini        | Mullen-belleri      | pepinho do Mato                    | *                 | 8: 11, t. 6. 1688        |
| Tenduli          | Covel               | Tindeli-Comprido                   | Milten            | 8: 27-28, t. 14. 1688    |
| Udidi            | Katu-ulunu          | Grao do Pulia                      | Meerboonen        | 8: 95, t. 50. 1688       |
| Valli-Carate     | Pandi-pavel         | Folhas Margoseira com fruta grande | Groot Bierblad    | 8: 17-18, t. 9. 1688     |



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**PORTUGUESE NAMES WITH DUTCH/BELGIAN,**  
**KONKANI, MALAYALAM NAMES**  
**AND VOL. & FIG. NUMBER**

| Portuguese Name                    | Dutch/Belg. Name  | Konkani Name     | Malayalam Name        | Volume/ Fig. / Year       |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| *                                  | *                 | *                | Penar-valli masc      | 8: 93, t. 49.1688         |
| *                                  | *                 | Carati           | Pavel                 | 8: 19, t. 10. 1688        |
| *                                  | *                 | Deve-Teva-Sini   | Mucca-piri            | 8: 25-26, t. 13. 1688     |
| *                                  | Klein Kalpert     | *                | Scheru-padavalam      | 8: 31, t. 16. 1688        |
| *                                  | Milsen            | *                | Tota-piri             | 8: 33, t. 17. 1688        |
| Aterlusi                           | Kokerlingen       | Sapoesi          | Careloe-vegon         | 8: 49, t. 25. 1688        |
| Babora-Branca                      | Witte Peponen     | Gara-Dudi        | Bela-schora           | 8: 1-2, t.1. 1688         |
| Babora-Guinea                      | Peponen           | Polita-Cali-Dadi | Schakeri-schora       | 8: 3, t. 2. 1688          |
| Bastao de jogi                     | Bedelhoud         | *                | Naga-mu-valli         | 8: 57, t. 30-31.1688      |
| Bobara d'Agoa                      | Water peponen     | Cuvaly           | Cumbulam              | 8: 5-6, t. 3. 1688        |
| Bobora-Calabassen                  | Fles Appelen      | Culvio-Dudi      | Caipa-schora          | 8: 9, t. 5. 1688          |
| Faba Coseira                       | Groot Maagdekruud | Kaku-Valli       | Kaku-valli            | 8: 63-65, t. 36. 1688     |
| Fabas Caringejo                    | Qualbonen         | Rana-Sanavali    | Katu-paeru            | 8: 79-81, t. 42. 1688     |
| Fabas Cuseria                      | Maagde Kruyt      | Guilo            | Nai-corana            | 8: 61-62, t. 35.1688      |
| Fabas d'Aya                        | Salcken           | *                | Tsjeria-cametti-valii | 8: 89-90, t. 46. 1688     |
| Fabas de Brahmanne                 | Smalt Kruid       | Gocarni          | Schanga-cuspi         | 8: 69- 70, t. 38. 1688    |
| Fabas Turquesca                    | Maanbonen         | Hasticanto       | Ana-mullu             | 8: 73- 74, t. 40. 1688    |
| Favas dos Paros                    | Krimpbonen        | Rana Valu        | Katu-baramareca       | 8: 87-88, t. 45. 1688     |
| Favas dos Paros sativa             | Tamme Crimpbonen  | *                | Bara-mareca           | 8: 85, t. 44. 1688        |
| Folhas da Coroa                    | Kroonblad         | Bajasajo         | Kudici-valli          | 8: 52 ("51"), t. 27. 1688 |
| Folhas Margoseira com fruta grande | Groot Bierblad    | Valli-Carate     | Pandi-pavel           | 8: 17-18, t. 9.1688       |
| Fruita Bandoliera                  | Naet-Klim         | Penaar           | Penar-valli foemina   | 8: 91-92, t. 47-48.1688   |
| Fruita Quisoute                    | Swalm Appel       | Cavandely        | Caca-palam            | 8: 7-8, t. 4. 1688        |
| Fruita-Bolsa-China                 | Timpen            | Piru-Dukka       | Ulinga                | 8: 53-54, t. 28. 1688     |
| Fruita-Cota                        | Kors-Appel        | Matti-Gonsal     | Kattu-piccina         | 8: 15, t. 8. 1688         |
| Fruta-Contsjj                      | Ronde Weeg bonen  | *                | Konni                 | 8: 71- 72, t. 39. 1688    |

|                               |                   |               |                  |                             |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gairo                         | Gairo             | *             | Perim-kaku-valli | 8: 59-60, t. 32-34. 1688    |
| Grao do Boy                   | Vyle Bonen        | Canavali      | Katu-tsjandi     | 8: 83-84, t. 43. 1688       |
| Grao do Pulia                 | Meerboonen        | Udidi         | Katu-ulunu       | 8: 95, t. 50. 1688          |
| Graos da Nossa Senhora        | Heylbonen         | Sanvali       | Paeru            | 8: 75-77, t. 41. 1688       |
| Inhame do Cao                 | Hondswortel       | Neya          | Mu-kelengu       | 8: 97, t. 51. 1688          |
| Narola                        | *                 | *             | Palmodecca       | 8: 41, t. 21. 1688          |
| Narola                        | *                 | *             | Motta-modecca    | 8: 43, t. 22. 1688          |
| Narola                        | Croeselingen      | Bui-Cuivali   | Modecca          | 8: 39.40("46"), t. 20. 1688 |
| Narola                        | Kroeseling        | *             | Orela-modecca    | 8: 45, t. 23. 1688          |
| Nhola                         | Slitten           | Kavandali     | Nehoemeka        | 8: 37-38, t. 19. 1688       |
| Pao de solor                  | *                 | *             | Modira-caniram   | 8: 47, t. 24. 1688          |
| Patolas                       | Traken            | Gonsaly       | Piccina          | 8: 13-14, t. 7. 1688        |
| pepinho do Mato               | *                 | Tava-Tini     | Mullen-belleri   | 8: 11, t. 6. 1688           |
| Pequeno                       | Klein Maagdekruid | Mugi          | Putsja-paeru     | 8: 67-68, t. 37. 1688       |
| Popinho do Patare             | Karlingen         | Gointi        | Karivi-valli     | 8: 51, t. 26. 1688          |
| Sabino                        | Kalpert           | Pouli         | Padavalam        | 8: 29-30, t. 15. 1688       |
| Tapadeira da fula Tristedodio | Avond-bly         | Dadula-Papali | Ben-pavel        | 8: 35-36, t. 18. 1688       |
| Tindalica                     | Milten            | Carinti       | Balia-mucca-piri | 8: 21-22, t. 11. 1688       |
| Tindali-Spinosa               | Doorn Milssen     | Pavali        | Erima-pavel      | 8: 23, t. 12. 1688          |
| Tindeli-Comprido              | Milten            | Tenduli       | Covel            | 8: 27-28, t. 14. 1688       |
| Trapadeira da Cobra           | Aalclim           | *             | Mandaru-valli    | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688          |
| Trapadeira da Cobra           | Aalclim           | *             | Naga-valli       | 8: 55, t. 29. 1688          |



|               |                        |                  |                       |                           |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Kors-Appel    | Fruita-Cota            | Matti-Gonsal     | Kattu-piccina         | 8: 15, t. 8. 1688         |
| Krimpbonen    | Favas dos Paros        | Rana Valu        | Katu-baramareca       | 8: 87-88, t. 45. 1688     |
| Kroeseling    | Narola                 | *                | Orela-modecca         | 8: 45, t. 23. 1688        |
| Kroonblad     | Folhas da Coroa        | Bajasajo         | Kudici-valli          | 8: 52 ("51"), t. 27. 1688 |
| Maagde Kruyt  | Fabas Cuseria          | Guilo            | Nai-corana            | 8: 61-62, t. 35. 1688     |
| Maanbonen     | Fabas Turquesca        | Hasticanto       | Ana-mullu             | 8: 73- 74, t. 40. 1688    |
| Meerboonen    | Grao do Pulia          | Udidi            | Katu-ulunu            | 8: 95, t. 50. 1688        |
| Milsen        | *                      | *                | Tota-piri             | 8: 33, t. 17. 1688        |
| Milten        | Tindalica              | Carinti          | Balia-mucca-piri      | 8: 21-22, t. 11. 1688     |
| Milten        | Tindeli-Comprido       | Tenduli          | Covel                 | 8: 27-28, t. 14. 1688     |
| Naet-Klim     | Fruita Bandoliera      | Penaar           | Penar-valli foemina   | 8: 91-92, t. 47-48. 1688  |
| Peponen       | Babora-Guinea          | Polita-Cali-Dadi | Schakeri-schora       | 8: 3, t. 2. 1688          |
| Qualbonen     | Fabas Caringejo        | Rana-Sanavali    | Katu-paeru            | 8: 79-81, t. 42. 1688     |
| Ronde         | Fruta-Contsji          | *                | Konni                 | 8: 71- 72, t. 39. 1688    |
| Weeg bonen    |                        |                  |                       |                           |
| Salcken       | Fabas d'Aya            | *                | Tsjeria-cametti-valii | 8: 89-90, t. 46. 1688     |
| Slitten       | Nhola                  | Kavandali        | Nehoemeka             | 8: 37-38, t. 19. 1688     |
| Smalt Kruid   | Fabas de Brahmanne     | Gocarni          | Schanga-cuspi         | 8: 69- 70, t. 38. 1688    |
| Swalm Appel   | Fruita Quisoute        | Cavandely        | Caca-palam            | 8: 7-8, t. 4. 1688        |
| Tamme         | Favas dos Paros sativa | *                | Bara-mareca           | 8: 85, t. 44. 1688        |
| Crimpbonen    |                        |                  |                       |                           |
| Timpen        | Fruita-Bolsa-China     | Piru-Dukka       | Ulinga                | 8: 53-54, t. 28. 1688     |
| Traken        | Patolas                | Gonsaly          | Piccina               | 8: 13-14, t. 7. 1688      |
| Vyle Bonen    | Grao do Boy            | Canavali         | Katu-tsjandi          | 8: 83-84, t. 43. 1688     |
| Water peponen | Bobara d'Agoa          | Cuvaly           | Cumbulam              | 8: 5-6, t. 3. 1688        |
| Witte Peponen | Babora-Branca          | Gara-Dudi        | Bela-schora           | 8: 1-2, t. 1. 1688        |







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**Hortus Malabaricus – English Edition (12 volumes)** is the translation of the oldest comprehensive printed book on the natural plant wealth of Asia and of the tropics, compiled and published in Latin by Van Rheede during 1678-1693. It contains descriptions and illustrations of 742 plants. It is a rare record of the medicinal plant wealth and traditional medical practices of ancient India. The medicinal properties of the plants, the respective diseases for which they were used for treatment and the modes of treatment as known to the ancient renowned traditional physicians of Malabar (the present state of Kerala) are described in the book. The book also provides much insight into the cultural, social, political, historical and linguistic conditions prevailing in India as well as Kerala at the time and was instrumental in deciding the political history of India and the Netherlands in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This English translation of *Hortus Malabaricus* with annotations and modern botanical nomenclature, throws open a vast treasure house of knowledge to scientists, medical practitioners, researchers and historians for further study and practice, 325 years after its original publication in Latin.

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