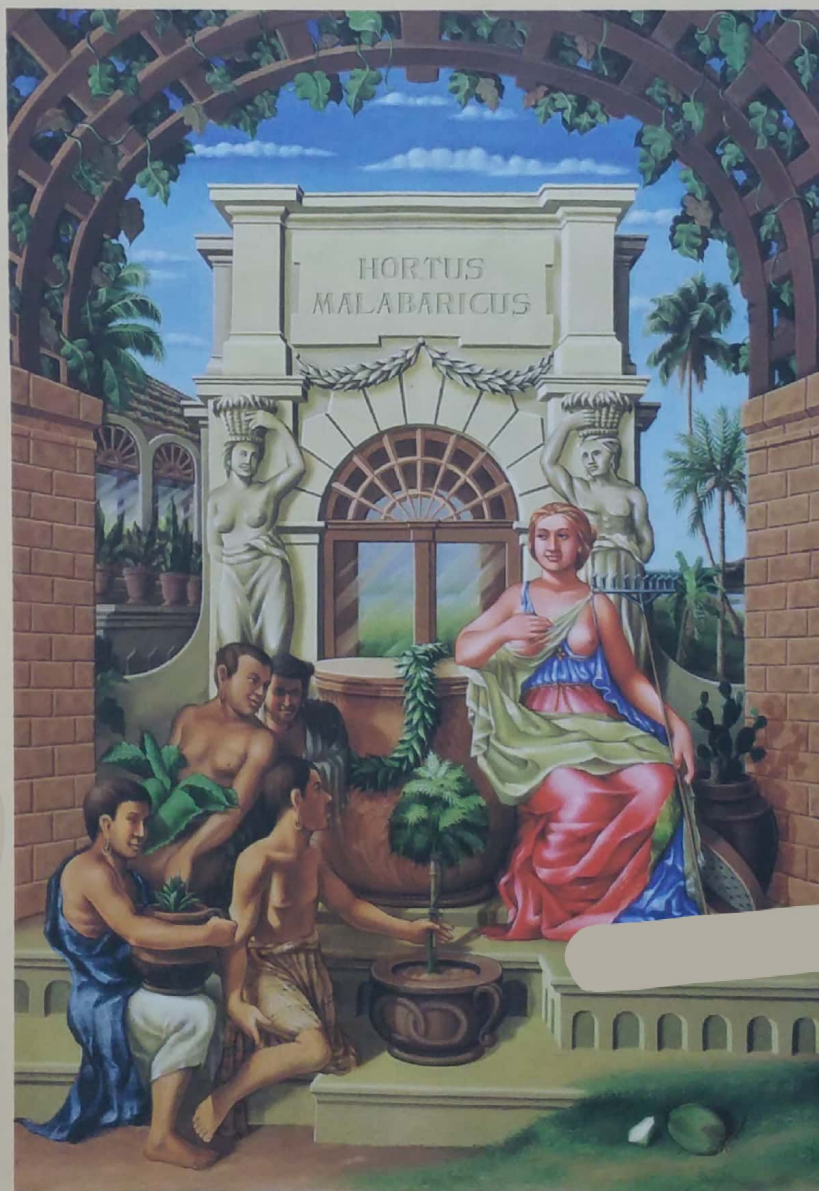


VAN RHEEDE'S
HORTUS MALABARICUS
ENGLISH EDITION

With Annotations and Modern Botanical Nomenclature

By
K.S. MANILAL

VOLUME - 7



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.

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HORTUS MALABARICUS

(MALABAR GARDEN)

ENGLISH EDITION

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WITH ANNOTATIONS AND
MODERN BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE

by
K. S. MANILAL
Emeritus Professor

Research Supported by the Department of Science & Technology
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PART SEVEN
HORTI
MALABARICI

ON
VARIOUS KINDS OF
CLIMBING SHRUBS

Described in Latin, Malabaric, Arabic, Belgian and Brahmanic characters and names

together with their Flowers, Fruits and Seeds represented in natural size and
their colour, smell, taste, exactly described.

Adorned by

The Most Noble and Generous D.D.

HENRY VAN RHEDE TOT DRAEKESTEIN

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

JOANNES 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.

**TO THE MOST GENEROUS AND
NOBLE MAN
DIDERICO**

BARON DE BAER, BY THE ADSCRIBED NAME DUCATUS OF GEYDRIAE
ASSEMBLY OF THE MOST POWERFUL GENERAL AND FEDERATED
BELGIUM, YOU ARE THE ASSISTANT TO THE COURT OF JUSTICE:
TO YOU IS ENTRUSTED IN THE FIELD OF VELAVIENCE, THE CARE
OF THE GARDENS AND THE AFFAIRS OF VENATICAE.

I send you the seventh volume of Hortus Malabaricus. I am obliged in the public cause of the Republic to dwell far away from there among the Indians. I took the initiative to get it edited in Amsterdam. Those who were responsible for the publication of the previous volumes in the library edited this seventh volume too. I can not think of any other mortal than you to whom this gift is more acceptable; for me I know you are burdened with the cares and solicitude as you have the control of the whole Republic. In the midst of such heavy burden you have to carry, you can cleanse all other cares, as it were, by the most pleasant sight of flowers and fruits so charming and

delicious, which that garden of yours bring out. Therefore to such an elegant spectator of beautiful things the plants and fruits of Malabar can not but be pleasing. So many wonderful trees and fruits and herbs, which no European has yet seen, which the Mother Earth here in Malabar, produces from her fertile bosom most benignly. They came to you from the ultimate boundaries of India. It is not an exaggeration to say that there is no other nation on earth on whom Nature lavished so beautifully the most exquisite gifts than the people of Malabar. Let me digress a little to point out that we find different types of people, some are rather of serious type, some of pleasant type and others of refined type. This has relevance to your library. With what delight you fill the library with all kinds of books. Some books go the way of love making and angry Muses (*Greek Goddess of love*), others follow the way of the Graces (*Greek Goddess of gentleness and favours*) (i.e., theme of love and theme of grace and favour). This Hortus Malabaricus, I have no doubt, will find a place in such a famous library. Remember, we were both cultivating with religious fervour common interests and so have affinity in the pursuit of certain studies. We were joined together by many art forms. We must establish a monument to our mutual friendship, and pass it on to posterity as a memorial of lasting friendship. HORTUS MALABARICUS could be the best memorial. So let it find a place in the Great Library.

To your Generous Name.

Respectfully Dedicated

HENRY van RHEDE

tot DRAKESTEIN.

ABRAHAM a POOT M.D.
L.B.S.P.

At last, after many others, the responsibility of editing *Hortus Malabaricus* is laid upon me. Just to capture minds with attractive, sugar coated, alluring words- and making tall promises is not my method. We offer you the Seventh Volume; the Eighth Volume is going to be out provided God drags out my life. In the meantime, C.L., enjoy our work. Good bye.

[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

PART SEVEN
OF
THE MALABAR GARDENS
ON
CLIMBING SHRUBS OF DIFFERENT KINDS

Natsjatam; Natsjam-crua;
or
Batta Valli.

FIG. 1



ATSJATAM; *Garundo-Pala* among the Brahmins; *Fruita Matta Peire* among the Portuguese, *Waterquaad* to the Belgians, is a shrub, whos leaves arise many in short and green shoots, heart shaped, anteriorly cuspidate or also more obtuse, with plain and smooth surface, more hard in texture, on the upper part from dark to green, on the lower, dilute (colour) and dark, of slight bitter taste.

Flowers arise in racemes from oblong greener and thicker branches, attached to short whitish pedicels: are monopetalous, five partite, white, bent towards the outside, speckled with yellow dots, of elder smell. Buds round, green. Densely grouped fruits on thick petioles having from oblong, cubit long, from whitish to green branches; they imitate the shape of grapes; first white,

then red, when mature, black.

Grows in sandy soil around Warapoly, Angecaimali and other places, ever green.

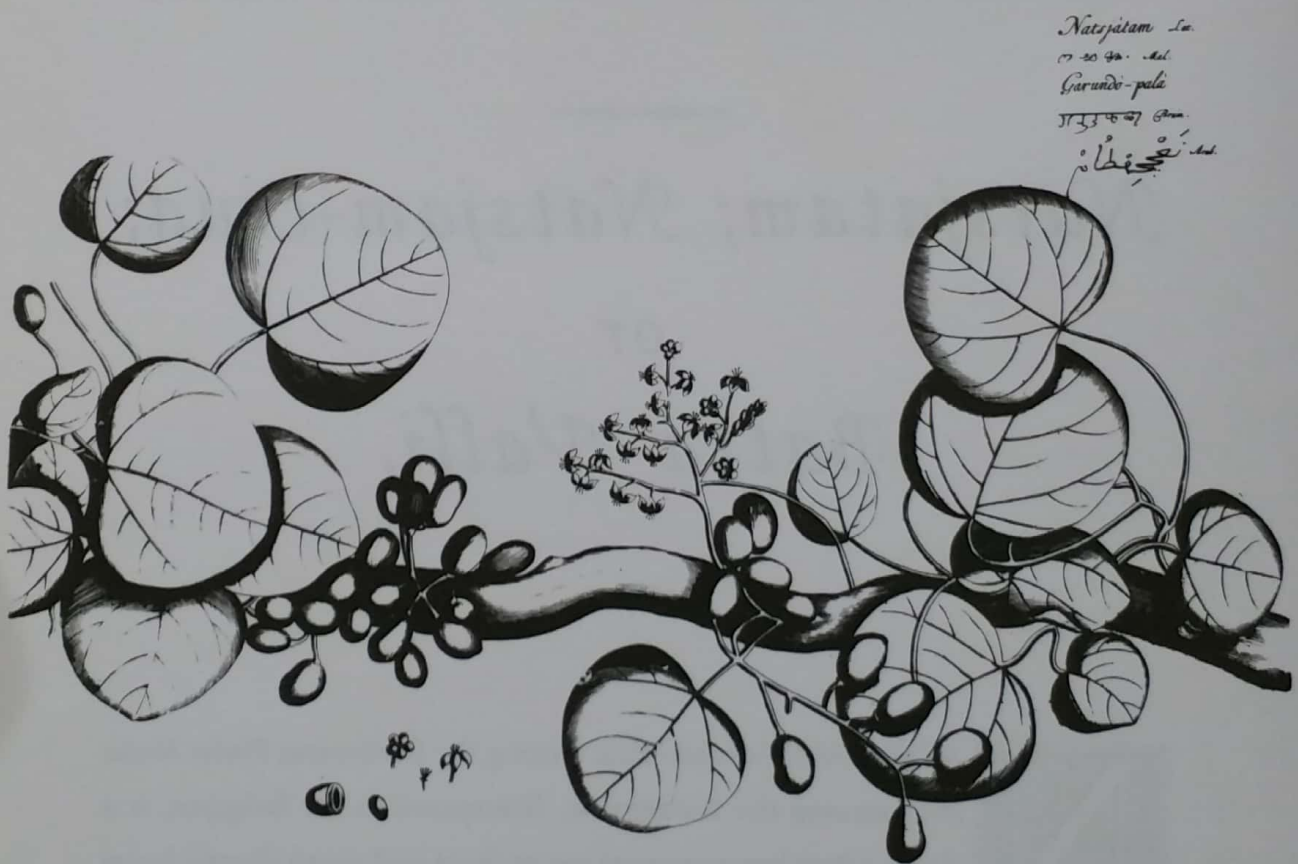


Fig. 1

(Its Uses)

The whole plant crushed with *Ginger* and smeared (bandaged) with rags, removes the corns of feet. The root burnt with the dung of ox and Indian reed, in the form of a fumigant, gives the same (effect). The fruits are used in catching fish and for removing lice (?).

Diploclisia glaucescens (Bl.) Diels in Engl., Pflanzenr. 46: 225. 1901; Forman, Kew Bull. 22: 362. 1968; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 28. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 6. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 36. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 48. 1997. - *Cocculus glaucescens* Bl., Bijdr. 25. 1825 [MENISPERMACEAE].

Natsjatam, Batta-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688.

The name Nachatham (Malayalam script on t. 1) is not used now. Natcham or Natchatam is derived from "Nachu" meaning poison, particularly a poison for catching fishes by numbing them. Allusion is to its common use. Natchatam-kai (kai means fruit) is the name of its fruit. It is now called vattavalli; vatta means round (referring to leaf-shape) and valli means climber. It commonly occurs in sacred groves (forests protected on religious grounds) throughout Malabar.

The plant is mentioned growing in Warapoly, the place now known as Varapuzha; and Angeicaimali, which is now known as Ernakulam, a constituent region of the city of Cochin.

—•—

Tsjereu-caniram
or
Tsjerou-cansjeram

FIG. 2



TSJERU-CANIRAM to the Malabaris. *Tilo-Caro* for the Brahmins, *Fruita Pardo pequeno* for the Portuguese, *Klein Kraanoog* for the Belgians, is a species of *Caniram*, with round, woody branches; with green to dark bark, with whitish wood with a green pith; leaves from oblong to narrow, drawn out into an acute tip, arise in proper shoots, from short branches, are thick, solid, with glabrous surface, of bitter and burning taste.

Flowers, monopetalous, quadri-partite, bursting forth from foliaceous shoots, arise in two or three laterally on green petioles, and growing out in racemes, mostly fill up the number of twelve, having the shape of buds, from green to whitish, anteriorly narrow, cuspidate, star shaped, bent towards the outside. The style is rather green, comes out in the middle with its own small green head, no stamens, no calyx, without smell. Fruits are round berries, from green to dark, leaving a short tip at the top, have inside a white kernel, of light bitter taste.

Grows around Poiga, Castello and other places, evergreen, flowers in the rainy season.



Fig. 2

(Its Uses)

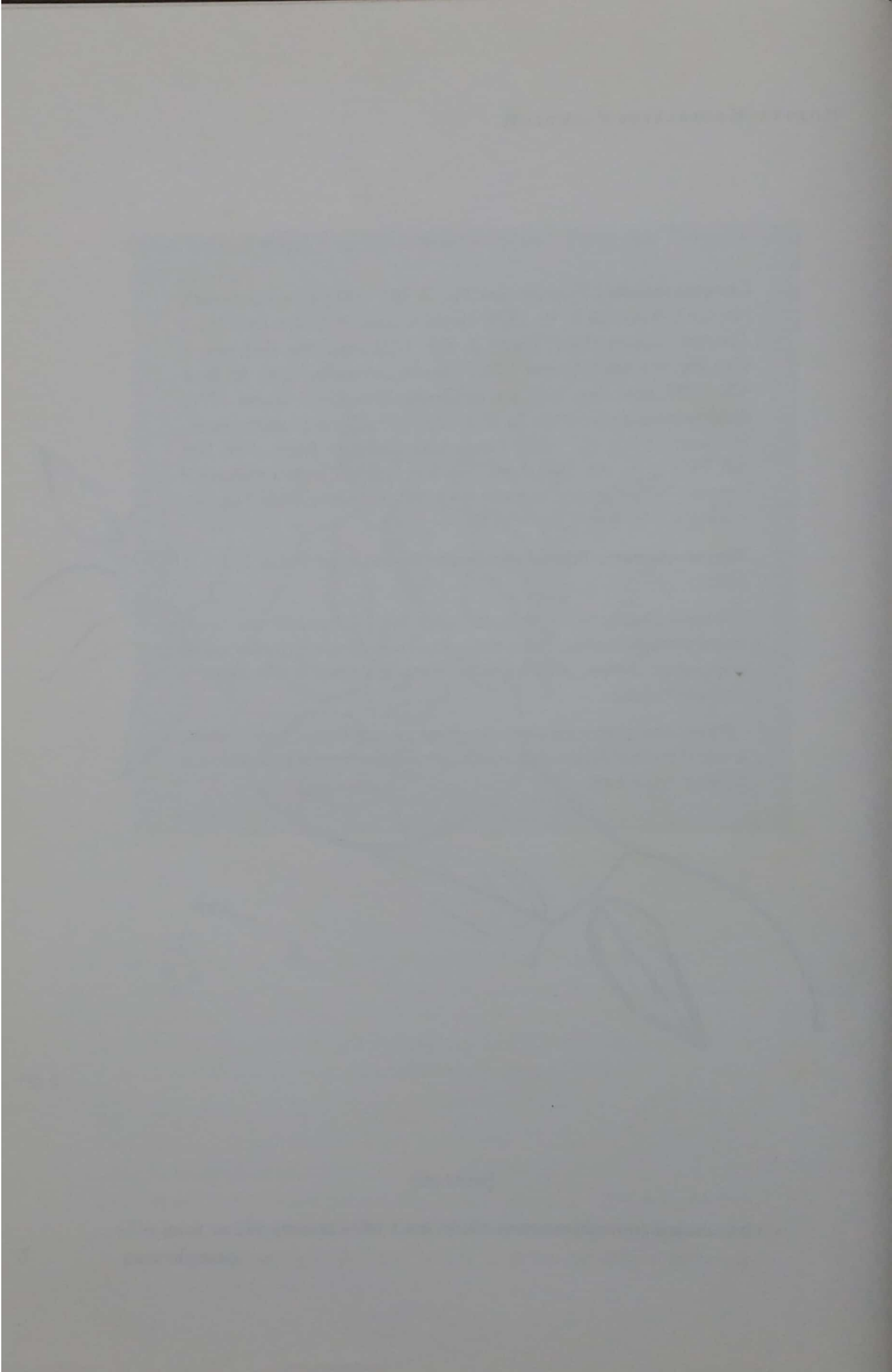
The juice, as also (mixed with) *Tsjetti Mulla*, removes ulcerous scabies and the pain of joints.

Cansjera rheedei J. F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 2: 280. 1791 ("*Cansiera rheedii*"); Hiepko, Willdenowia 9: 45. 1979; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 64. 1982. - *Cansjera malabarica* Lam., Encycl. 3: 433. 1792, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cansjera rheedei* J. F. Gmelin 1791). *Daphne polystachya* Willd., Sp. Pl. 2: 420. 1799, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cansjera rheedei* J. F. Gmelin 1791). *Daphne monostachya* Willd., Sp. Pl. 2: 420. 1799. *Cansjera scandens* Roxb., Fl. Carom. 2: 2, t. 103. 1799. *Cansjera polystachya* M. Roem., Pam. Nat. Syn. Monogr. 1: 144. 1846, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cansjera rheedei* J. F. Gmelin 1791). *Cansjera monostachya* (Willd.) M. Roem., Pam. Nat. Syn. Monogr. 1: 144. 1846 [OPILIACEAE].

Tsjereu-caniram, Tsjerou cansjeram Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 3, t. 2. 1688.

The name Cherukanjiram (Malayalam script on t. 2) is not used now. Cheru means small and kanjiram refers to *Strychnos nux-vomica*. Today this species is known as cheriya-vallikanjiram; valli meaning climber. It is abundant in northern Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Poiga, which is Poyya (?); and Castello, an island north of Aroor which has no specific name now but considered as a part of Aroor itself.





Valli-caniram

FIG. 3



HIGH shrub is called *Valli-Caniram* by the Malabaris, *Roma-Valli-Caro* by the Brahmins. *Fruita Pardao da serra* by the Portuguese, *Klein Kraanoog* by the Belgians, is a species of *Caniram* or of *Nux Vomica*, growing in the slopes of mountains, around Paracavo and other places.

Root is fibrous, of bitter taste. Stalk-lets slender, round, green: bark bitter. Leaves, arising here and there from slender light green petioles, are oblong, round towards the pedicel, towards the anterior drawn into a tip, with plain and smooth surface, shining on the upper side, from dark to green, on the lower side of common greenness, of bitter, woody taste.

Flowers grow (arise) from the base of leaves in fascicles, on long and light green petioles, are monopetalous, small, yellow, trifoliate, with round margin, drawn out into a tip. Stamens in the middle six, small, from yellow to whitish, marked with a black head towards the inside; towards the lower side, surrounded by very small leaflets. The round buds turn yellow from green; open ones are oblong and more yellow. Fruits oblong-round, not smooth, in

the lower part constricted and narrow, first green then yellow, less narrow, more thick and more oblong to round in shape; when the flower falls arise in racemes, seven or eight, contain in themselves oblong, round compact nutlets with rough surface, first of white colour, when dried from red to dark, on the whole of bitter taste. Flowering in the month of May, June and July, ever green.



Fig. 3

(Its Uses)

Cures the sacred disease. A decoction of leaves removes pustules and ulcers, when applied externally crushed leaves also do the same. The juice boiled with the oil of Indian nut in equal parts, relieves the pain of head and teeth,

removes the spontaneous weakness of the body, when brought to the consistency of an unguent (ointment), with wax cures serious inveterate (chronic) ulcer. Root crushed and mixed with rice-water weakens the phlegmatic fluids.

Tiliacora acuminata (Lam.) Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns., Fl. Ind. 187. 1855; Forman, Kew Bull. 30: 90. 1975; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 30. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 37. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 50. 1997. -*Menispermum acuminatum* Lam., Encycl. 4: 101. 1797. *Menispermum radiatum* Lam., Encycl. 4: 100. 1797. *Cocculus acuminatus* (Lam.) DC., Syst. Veg. 1: 527. 1817. *Cocculus radiatus* (Lam.) DC., Syst. Veg. 1: 527. 1817. *Tiliacora racemosa* Colebr., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13: 67. 1821 [MENISPERMACEAE].

Valli-canirarn Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 5-6, t. 3. 1688.

The name Vallikanjiram [Malayalam script on t. 3] is still used; valli means climber and kanjiram refers to *Strychnos nux-vomica*. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Paracavo, which is Paracaroo.

—•—

Scheru-valli-caniram
or
Sjerou-valli-kansjeram

FIG. 4



CHERU-VALLI-CANIRAM, *Davo Roma-Caro* to the Brahmins, *Fruita Pardao Trapadeira* of Portuguese, *Klein Klimmend Kraanoog* of Belgians, is a species of *Caniram*. Root long, thick, fibrous; bark ash-coloured, slightly sweet; wood slightly bitter. The stalk thick, knotted, rises to the height of twelve feet, giving out laterally branches longer than four cubits, with green bark, covered with rough and ashen crust. The branches, hard, woody shining protected with spinous outgrowths, of bitter taste.

Leaves are attached on short and green petioles, on the shoots of branches and also in the spinous outgrowths, are oblong round, anteriorly narrow and drawn out into a tip, curly, thick in texture, with a plain surface, on the upper side dark green, shining, bitter.

Flowers monopetalous, arise in spikes in short green petioles over the origin of leaves, quadripartite towards the outside, bent back. Light green style with a deeper dark-green colour emerges in the middle; stamens are four, small, very slender, whitish, provided with yellow heads. Fruits, which are

attached (sit on) in twos or threes to short petioles, are oblong to round berries, at the top projecting with a short spine, first green and shining, then yellow, of slightly bitter taste. The kernel in the nut-let is white, has the taste of nut.



Fig. 4

Grows around Panani, Catour and other places, is always green, flowering during the raining season.

(Its Uses)

The juice boiled with oil and placed on the head, draw out phlegmatic fluids.

Cansjera rheedei J. F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 2: 280. 1791 ("*Cansiera rheedii*"; Hiepko, Willdenowia 9: 45. 1979; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 64. 1982. - *Cansjera malabarica* Lam., Encycl. 3: 433. 1792, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cansjera rheedei* J. F. Gmelin 1791). *Daphne polystachya* Willd., Sp. Pl. 2: 420. 1799, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cansjera rheedei* J. F. Gmelin 1791). *Daphne monostachya* Willd., Sp. Pl. 2: 420. 1799. *Cansjera scandens* Roxb., Fl. Carom. 2: 2, t. 103. 1799. *Cansjera polystachya* M. Roem., Pam. Nat. Syn. Monogr. 1: 144. 1846, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cansjera rheedei* J. F. Gmelin 1791). *Cansjera monostachya* (Willd.) M. Roem., Pam. Nat. Syn. Monogr. 1: 144. 1846 [OPILIACEAE].

Scheru-valli-caniram Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 7-8, t. 4. 1688.

The name Cheriavallikanjiram [Malayalam script on t. 4] is still used; cheriya means small, valli means climber and Kanjiram refers to *Strychnos nux-vomica* to which it bears a superficial similarity. It is abundant in northern Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Panani, now called Ponnani, about 150 km north of Cochin, or 50 km south of Calicut [Kozhikode]; and Catour, which is Kattoor.

—♦—

Scheru-katu-valli-caniram

o r

Tsjeru-katu-valli-kansjeram

FIG. 5.



CHERU-KATU-VALLI-CANIRAM or *Tsjeru-Katu-Valli-Caniram* the Malabarais, the Brahmins call *Davo Caniram*. Branches are ash-coloured, leaves dark green.

Flowers monopetalous, five partite, fruits sit on (are attached to) short peduncles on branches, globose, deformed, smaller than those of *Caniram*, with a glabrous rind, when mature first turn yellow, thence become red, like oranges, inside with mucilaginous, oily and viscid flesh, from red green becoming yellow, having three or four cells, in which are enclosed the seeds, in shape almost like *Caniram*, a little oblong, smooth, whitish, cuspidate; the pulp of which is more hard, with nerves (vein), transparent. Fruits bitter, the seeds hardly (bitter).

Grows in the island of Baypyn within Cochin and Poaha, evergreen. Flowers in the month of August, fruits are collected in the month of January.

(Its Uses)

Crushed and placed on the head, do good to the mad. The root crushed with *Pepper*, stops diarrhoea and stomach ache; boiled with oil and smeared, alleviate pains of joints.



Fig. 5

Strychnos minor Dennst., Schlüssel 15, 25, 33. 1818; Bisset & Philcox, Taxon 20: 542. 1971; Leenhouts in Fl. Males. I, 6: 958. 1972; Leenhouts et al., Lloydia 36: 187. 1973; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 297. 1996. - *Strychnos colubrina* Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. 1: 414. 1812, non L. 1753. *Strychnos colubrina* sensu auct. p. p., non L. 1753; Benthams, J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 1: 100. 1856; A. W. Hill, Bull. Misc. Inf. Kew 1917: 157. 1917; Tirel-Roudet, Etude Loganiac. Cambodge, Laos, Vietnam 50, t. 12, f. 5. 1970; Leenhouts in Fl. Males. I, 6: 355. 1962 [emended to *S. minor* l.c., p. 958. 1972] [LOGANIACEAE].

Scheru-katu-valli-kaniram Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 9, t. 5. 1688.

The name Cheruvallikanjiram [Malayalam script on t. 5, omitting katu, meaning wild] is not used now for this; cheru means small, valli means climber, and Kanjiram refers to *Strychnos nux-vomica*. Today this species is known as Kanjiravalli [climbing *Strychnos*]. It occurs in sacred groves throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Baypin, now called Vypin Island; Cochin, of the same name now also; and Poaha, which is not traced.





Schembra-valli

FIG. 6



SCHEMBRA-VALLI; in the language of the Brahmins *Rana-Diacq*, in the language of the Portuguese *Uvas dos Bugios*, *Ape Druiven* of Belgians. The root full of knots, gives out four or five thick branches, that are soft, watery, black on the outside, white inside, then becoming more and more reddish, of watery taste, and a little bitter. The Stalks are slender, woody, knotted, downy, green beneath the down.

The leaves arise on rather thick petioles, in long, red nodes, anteriorly cuspidate, dentate in the margin (cut into small teeth in the margin), on the upper side dark green, shining, covered with white down; on the outer side green, shining.

Flowers racemes, arise (in a racemose manner) on thick, rigid, red, downy petioles, from the nodes of leaves, and give out tendrils. Buds, first green, then from light green to whitish and yellowish; the flower however is monopetalous, five partite, cuspidate; red, curved towards the outside; the middle buds light red, marked with a red tip at the top: five, small light red

stamens, provided with yellow tips arising in between the leaves and the bud, stand out in the middle of the leaves. The fruits are quite round berries, first green, then black, with a thicker rind, succulent narrow, acidic, having inside four three-sided granules, more round around the rind, otherwise smooth, while unripe, of light yellow and shining colour, provided with a white kernel of slight-bitter and biting taste.

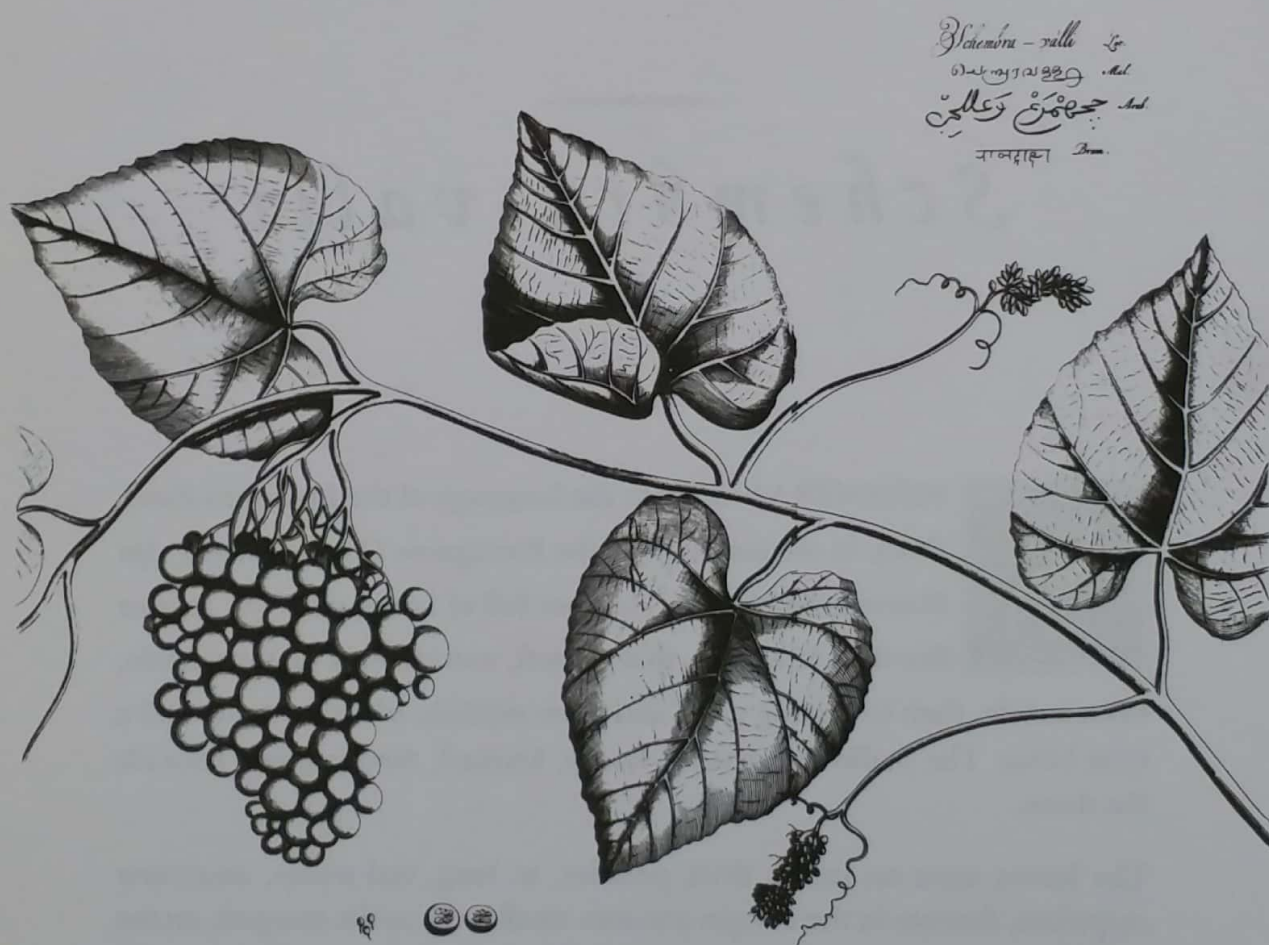


Fig. 6

Is found around Oedeampere, Candanate and in other places. Continuously flowers and bears fruits, always growing green.

(Its Uses)

The juice mixed with oil removes Jaundice (?) of eyes. The root crushed with oil and milk of Indian nut, cures pustules, carbuncles and apostemata (boils). The juice of the root with *jaggery* is catharticum (purgative medicine, having the power of cleansing the bowels), sending out phlegmatic fluids.

Ampelocissus indica (L.) Planch., Vigne Amé. Vitic. Eur. 8: 375. 1884; Shetty & Singh, Taxon 37: 169. 1988. - *Vitis indica* L., Sp. Pl. 202. 1753. *Ampelocissus amottiana* Planch. in A. & C. DC., Monogr. Phan. 5: 379. 1887; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 68. 1982 [VITACEAE].

Schembra-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 11-12, t. 6. 1688.

The name Chembravalli [Malayalam script on t. 6] is still used; chembra (chem- from chuvappu) means red [chembram means having a reddish look] and valli means climber. The species has reddish roots, peduncles and flowers. It is very common in northern Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Odeampere, now known as Udayamperoor; and Candanate, which is Candanaadu.

Vallia-pira-pitica

FIG. 7.



THE Malabaris call this shrub *Vallia-Pira-Pitica*, the Brahmins *Catulama*, the Portuguese *Uvas d' Elephanti*; the Begians *Mansdruiven*. The stalk thick, somewhat viscous, biting, from green to dark.

The leaves in oblong, thick, dark green (from green to dark) knotty and rigid petioles, striated with a deep furrow towards the inside, are large and tricuspidate, semicircular towards the peduncle, deeply incised, rigid, easily broken, on the upper side dark green, on the lower more light, and where branching ribs more than usually stand out, of slight bitter and biting taste.

Flowers arise racemosely; are monopetalous, five partite, cuspidate, from green to whitish. Stamens five, slender, provided with whitish heads: style with a head, whitish. Fruits, rather big, round, green berries; inside with succulent, burning pulp, provided with two or three achenes.

For its place, it chooses thick forests in Paroe, Mangatti and in other places, has most often flowers and fruits.

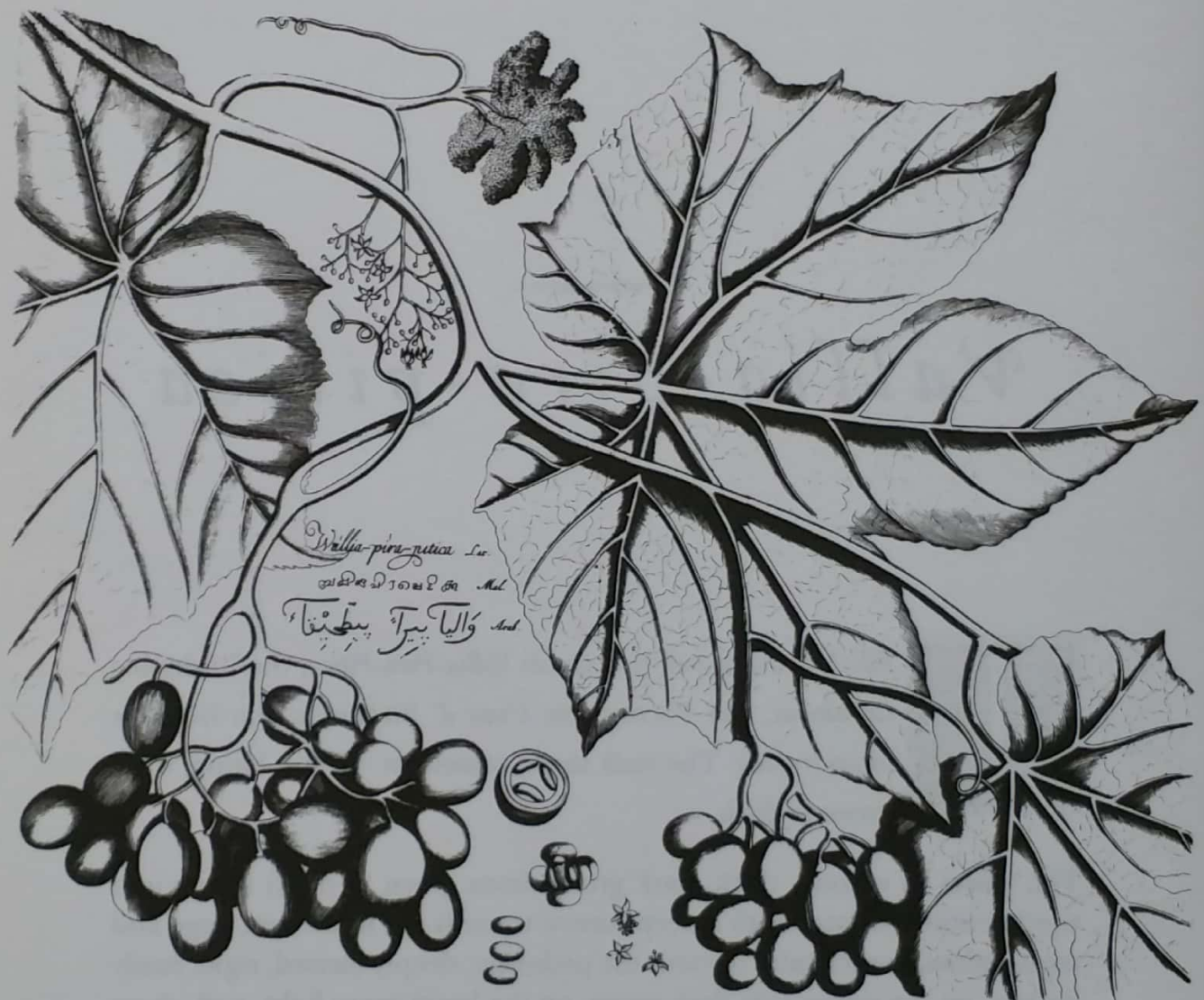


Fig. 7

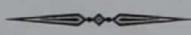
Ampelocissus latifolia (Roxb.) Planch., Vigne Amér. Vitic. Eur. 8: 374. 1884; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 68. 1982; Shetty & Singh, Taxon 37: 170. 1988; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 159. 1997. - *Vitis latifolia* Roxb., Hort. Beng. 18. 1814. *Vitis erioclada* Wight & Arn. in Wight, Cat. 59. 1833, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Vitis latifolia* Roxb. 1814); Wight & Arn., Prodr. 130. 1834 [VITACEAE].

Vallia-pira-pitica Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 13, t. 7. 1688.

The name Valiampirappetika [Malayalam script on t. 7] is not used now; valia (from valiya) means large. The word pira is used to denote the names of several Cucurbits, such as Cheru pira, Cotta pira, Puttal pira, Manja pira, etc. Pettika means the touch-hole of a gun. Today this species is considered a kind of Chembravalli (*Ampelocissus indica*). It is very common in northern Malabar.

Ampelocissus latifolia has a glabrous lower leaf surface, hollow stems and is deciduous, while *A. indica* has a tomentose lower leaf surface, solid stems and is evergreen.

Place names mentioned are Paroe, which is North Parur; and Mangatti, which is now known as Alangadu, the region east of Kodungalloor.



Vallia-tsjori-valli

FIG. 8.



VALLIA-TSJORI-VALLI among the Malabaris, is a shrub, *Sjorallo* for the Brahmins, to the Portuguese *Uvas de Tove*, in our own language is called *Pimperling*. The root is pliable, and quite fibrous, with black bark, inside from red to whitish, stalks round, slender green, knotted, rough, with tendrils.

The leaves arise from the knots (nods) of roots in the rough shoots, in threes, in fours and also solitarily, oblong, projecting out with acute angles, thick, dense, smooth, glabrous in texture, on the upper side dark green, on the lower light green, dark, taste biting and burning.

The flowers are seen in racemes in foliaceous shoots, are small, monopetalous, quadri-partite (cut into four) cuspidate, from green to whitish. The stamens are four, yellow, noded. Buds whitish, smooth. Fruits round berries, bigger, in racemes first green, then whitish and ivory coloured. The flesh is mucilaginous, transparent. The achenes oblong, cuspidate, in twos or threes, separated in distinct cells, covered closely with a skin, on one side convex, on the other plane, more hard, reddish; wholly of biting taste.

Grows in Berkencour and in dense forests, always green. Flowers in the months of June and July, bears fruits in the months of October and November.



Fig. 8

(Its Uses)

30

Is good for asthma.

Tetrastigma leucostaphylum (Dennst.) Alston ex Mabb., Taxon 26: 539. 1977; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 69. 1982; Shetty & Singh, Taxon 37: 173. 1988; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 60. 1988; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 154. 1997. - *Cissus leucostaphyla* Dennst., Schlüssel 17, 19, 33. 1818. *Cissus lanceolaria* Roxb., Fl. Ind. 1: 430. 1820, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cissus leucostaphyla* Dennst. 1818). *Vitis lanceolaria* Wall., Num. List. 206 (no. 6013). 1831-1832, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cissus leucostaphyla* Dennst. 1818). *Vitis muricata* Wall. ex Wight & Arn., Prodr. 660. 1834, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cissus leucostaphyla* Dennst. 1818). *Vitis lanceolaria* Lawson in J. Hook., Fl. Brit. Ind. 1: 660. 1875, nom. illeg. (type of *Cissus leucostaphyla* Dennst. 1818 not explicitly excluded). *Tetrastigma lanceolarium* Planch. in A. & C. DC., Monogr. Phan. 5: 423. 1887, nom. illeg. (type of *Cissus leucostaphyla* Dennst. 1818 not explicitly excluded). *Vitis leucostaphyla* (Dennst.) Jackson, Index Kew. 2: 1216. 1895. *Tetrastigma muricatum* Gamble (Fl. Pres. Madras 229(164). 1918, nom. illeg. (type of *Cissus leucostaphyla* Dennst. 1818 not explicitly excluded) [VITACEAE].

Vallia-tsjori-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 15, t. 8. 1688.

The name Valiyachorivalli [Malayalam script on t. 8] is still used; valiya means large, chori means scabies (similarity with Belutta-tsjori-valli, Fig. 10; ref. its uses) and valli means climber. It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Berkencour, which is now called Vadakkumkoor, the region south east of Cochin.



Tsjori-valli

FIG. 9.



TSJORI-VALLI; in the language of the Brahmins *Cerberi-Valli*, in Portuguese *Uvas D'aljosare*, in the language of the Beligan, *Plat Pimperling*. The root is fleshy, white, humid, viscous, laterally incised, striated, fibrous. The stalk green, viscous, inside fleshy, with tendrils.

The leaves serrate, thicker, soft, glabrous, smooth, striate, are seen on short, furrowed petioles.

Flowers in racemes, monopetalous, quadripartite, from red to dark. Stamens four, light yellow, provided with heads, tightly embracing the middle style. Fruits are quite round berries, the same shape as the *Belutta Tsjori-Valli*, first green, then whitish and shining, then turns reddish and bluish, finally from dark become completely black. The flesh is viscid and mucilagenous, filled with a red-bluish juice; the nutlets are triangular, of which two sides are plain, the third (side) round and turning red.

Native locality is Aroor and Moutan.

(Its Uses)

From the leaves crushed with the kernel of Indian nut, is made an ointment against Colic (a disease attended with severe pain and flatulent distension of the abdomen, without diarrhoea). The root cooked in rice water and squeezed out, heals ulcer.



Fig. 9

Cayratia trifolia (L.) Domin, Biblioth. Bot. 89: 371. 1927; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 69. 1982; Shetty & Singh, Taxon 37: 171. 1988. - *Vitis trifolia* L., Sp. Pl. 203. 1753. *Cissus carnosus* Lam., Encycl. 1: 31. 1783. *Cayratia carnosus* (Lam.) Gagnep., Not. Syst. (Paris) 1: 347. 1911 [VITACEAE].

Tsjori-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 17, t. 9. 1688.

The name Chorivalli [Malayalam script on t. 9] is still used; chori means scabies (similarity to Belutta-tsjori-valli, Fig. 10; its uses) and valli means climber. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Aroer, which is Aroor; and Moutan, now Muttam, the region south of Cochin.



Belutta-tsjori-valli

FIG. 10.



ELUTTA-TSJORI-VALLI; the Brashmins call *Cerberi-Valli*, the Portuguese call *Uvas d' Aljasari Macho*, the Belgians call *Pimperling Mannecken*, is a species of *Tsjori-Valli*; having the same root. The stalks round, hairy, inside woody, easily broken, with tendrils.

The leaves arise from the back of the tendrils, in the middle one, from the side two, three, four or even five, oblong-round, cuspidate, serrate, hairy, rough, on the upper side dark green, of biting and burning taste.

Flowers monopetalous, five-partite, arise, in racemes from small dark green bud, without any smell. Stamens four, small, whitish come out near the circle of the cup, provided with light yellow heads; a shorter style emerges from the middle of the centre. Fruits hang in racemes, in the manner of grapes, round-plain in shape, armed with a small spine, in the beginning green, later turning whitish, ivory coloured, shining, contain soft, sticky and transparent flesh, with almost biting taste; nut-lets one, two or four, on one side round, on the other plain, the kernel from bluish to whitish. Is found in Repoli and other places.

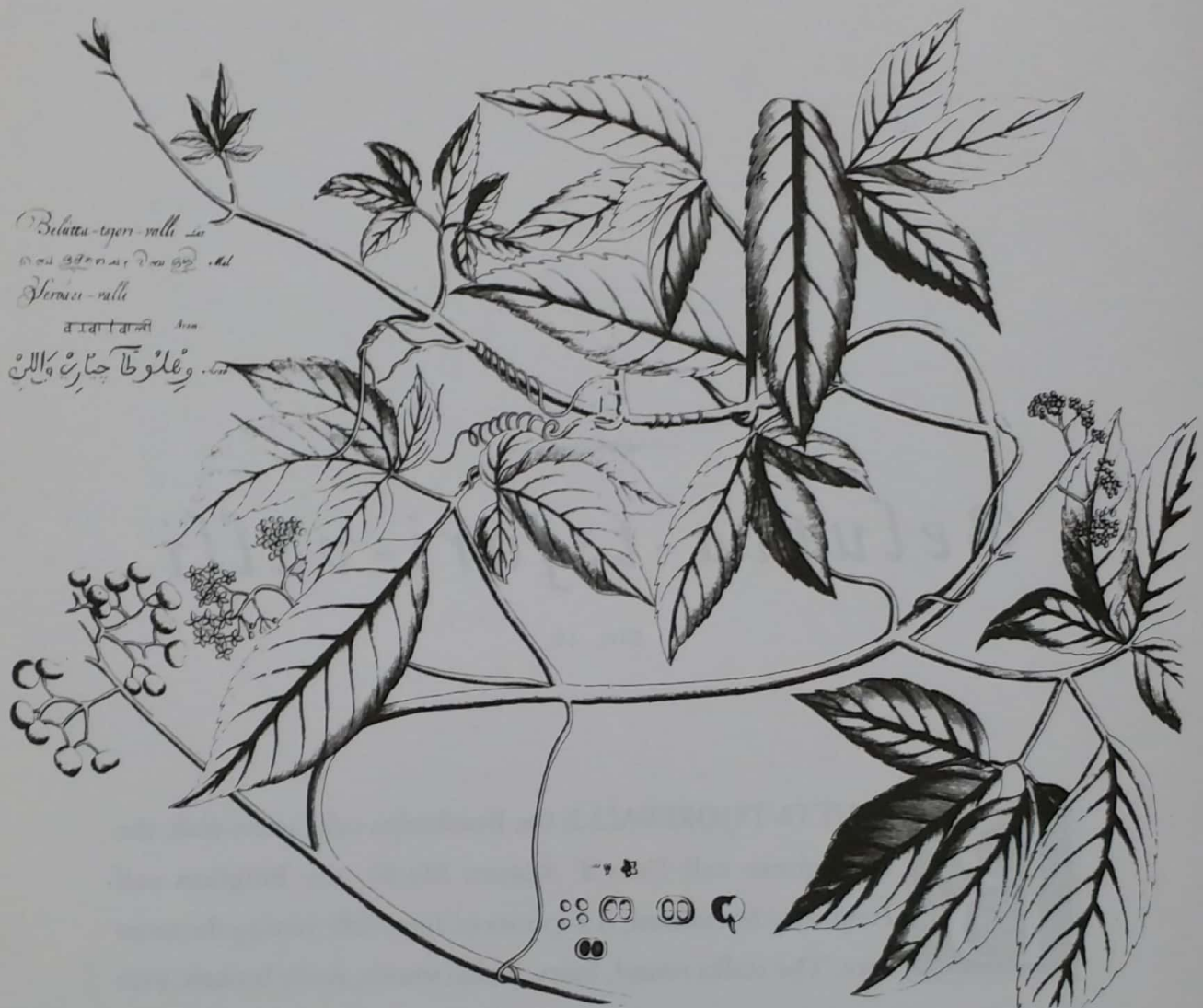


Fig. 10

(Its Uses)

Mature leaves with the shavings of Indian nut, removes scabies; mixed with oil and boiled, cures wounds; the juice mixed with lime cures populas (little protuberance on skin or tongue).

Cayratia pedata (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep., Not. Syst. (Paris) 1: 346. 1911; Furtado, Taxon 13: 240. 1964; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 69. 1982; Shetty & Singh, Taxon 37: 171. 1988; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 58. 1988; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 150. 1997. - *Cissus pedata* Lam., Encycl. 1: 31. 1783. *Columella pedata* Lour., Fl. Cochin. 86. 1790. *Lagenula pedata* Lour., Fl. Cochin. 88. 1790. *Vitis pedata* (Lam.) Wall. ex Wight, Cat. 26. 1833; Wight & Arn., Prodr. 128. 1834 [VITACEAE].

Belutta-tsjori-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 19, t. 10. 1688.

The name Veluthachorivalli [Malayalam script on t. 10] is still used; velutha means white, chori refers to scabies (a reference to its medicinal use), and valli means climber. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Repoli, which is the locality now called Edappalli, a northern suburb of the city of Cochin.



Schunambu - Valli

FIG. 11.



N Malabaric *Schunambu-Valli*, to the Brahmins *Cade-Valli*; to the Portuguese *Uvas d' Emsermos*; for Belgians *Snoepdruiven*. Root almost fibrous, covered with hairs and white, gives out many green stalks, here and there like smeared (sprinkled) with lime or white flour (powder), noded, with tendrils, soft and provided with a very white juice.

Leaves, arise from the nodes on long and knotted petioles, or are attached to lateral shoot-lets, large, mucronate with oblong-narrow tip, fragile, on the upper side dark, on the lower shining, bad smelling.

Flowers are seen in racemes at the upper part of the lateral shoot-lets, monopetalous, quadripartite, whitish; buds quite small, have the style in the middle, no stamens. Fruits first oblong-round, green; then round, very black, shining, soft, filled with succulent, sticky flesh; of very intensively burning taste. The nut is from ash coloured to black and round; the kernel from white to bluish.

Is found everywhere, provided the thickets are dense. From its branches baskets are made, in which edibles are kept, whence the name *Coda-valli*, for *Coda* denotes baskets for the Brahmins.

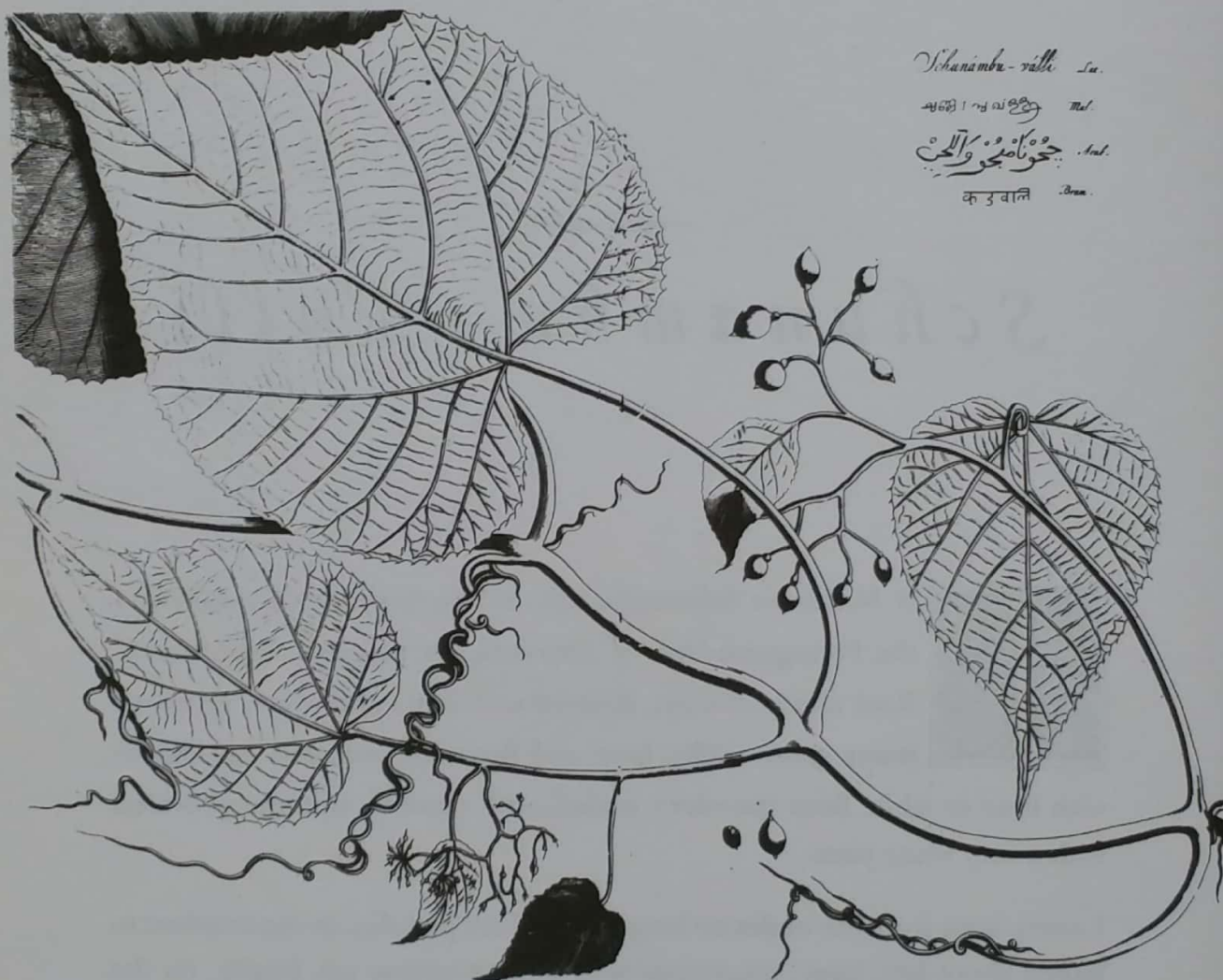


Fig. 11

(Its Uses)

This shrub is a remarkable medicine; the juice pressed out and boiled with oil and administered in the form of plasma, digests thick fluids. Cooked with *jaggery* is administered with great effect in burning fever and pleuritis (pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura). Water dripped from the trunk, with sugar gives

the same (effect), alleviates cough, purifies blood, cures the ulcer of lungs. The root crushed and boiled in water removes odontalgia (tooth ache) and the bad smell of gums: the crushed bark promotes the covering of ulcers with flesh.

Cissus latifolia Lam., Encycl. 1: 30. 1783; Shetty & Singh, Taxon 37: 172. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 113. 1996. - *Cissus glauca* sensu Gamble, Fl. Madras 1: 234(168). 1918, non Roxb. 1820 [VITACEAE].

Schunambu-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 21, t. 11. 1688.

The name Chunnambuvali [Malayalam script on t. 11] is still used; chunnambu means quicklime (calcium oxide) and valli means climber. The allusion is to the glaucous white powder that covers the roots and young shoots, as if they have been sprinkled with quick lime powder. It occurs throughout Malabar.



Molago-codi

FIG. 12.



HERE are four species of *Molago*: *Molago-Codi*, *Cattu-Molago*, *Cattu-Tirpali*, *Capo-Molago*. Brahmins call *Miri*, Portuguese *Piamentae*, in the Belgian language *Peper*; Piper is round, with fibrous, black root; the stalks are round, green, woody, hard, knotted, giving out here and there from the nodes, shoot-lets.

The leaves which come out from nodes on thick, green and inwardly striated (grooved) petioles are oblong round, anteriorly cuspidate, broadest in the middle, with a thicker and solid texture, with a smooth surface, on the upper side dark green and shining, on the lower side clear (dilute).

Spiked flowers are seen on light green petioles, are monopetalous, tripartite at the tip; buds light green and yellowish, inside have a small green achene, blackish at the top, the rudiment of the fruit. Fruits, round achenes, arise in racemes twenty or thirty together on green petiole, first green and with equal (smooth) surface, then red; when mature are plucked and exposed to sun for seven or eight days, from which time the rind becomes black. This plant

flower once a year, or also twice, if it is more vigorous, in the month of July; four months after flowers, the fruits are collected.

Grows in the whole of Malabar. When the black rind is removed, *white pepper* is made: It is cultivated by inserting into the soil (earth) fragments (pieces) of the branches. Leaves and fruits are of more burning, active and dry taste.



Fig. 12

(Its Uses)

Grows everywhere in Malabar. The whole plant reduced to powder and cooked with butter, is good for pustules of ears. The root crushed and boiled in ordinary water, is used for mouth wash, for it removes "catharros" and affections of gums. The fruit crushed and taken with hot water, relieves burning fever in the sacred disease; suppresses stomach-ache and gas, removes gout. The oil distilled from *pepper* is thin, very clear and yellowish, emitting slight smell of *pepper*; of not at all burning taste.

Piper nigrum L., Sp. Pl. 28. 1753; Huber in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6: 283. 1988 ("1987"); Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 248. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 231. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 376. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 578. 1997. - *Piper aromaticum* Lam., Tabl. Encycl. 1: 79, t. 23. 1791, nom. illeg. (incl. *P. nigrum* L. 1753); Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 5: 458. 1804. *Piper galtena* Ham. ex Dillwyn, Rev. Hort. Malab. 32. 1839 [PIPERACEAE].

Molago-codi Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 23-24, t. 12. 1688.

The name Mulakukodi [Malayalam script on t. 12] is used, but not widely; mulaku means pepper (*Piper* and *Capsicum*) and kodi means top, extremity, twig or branch. It is more commonly known as Kuru Mulaku; kuru refers to small, globose things (here the fruits). It is widely cultivated throughout Malabar but sometimes is found wild in evergreen forests.



Cattu-molago

FIG. 13.



ATTU-MOLAGO of the Malabaris, *Davo Miri* of the Brahmins is the *Pimenta-Domato* of the Portuguese, the Belgians call *Witte Peper*; the plant is quite wild, neither does it ever come for pepper among the natives, is insipid although, with regard to the form (external appearance) it greatly agrees with real *pepper*. The stalks are green, striated, less woody. The leaves arise from the nodes of the stalks, furrowed towards the petiole, oblong-narrow, not at all round, broad, thick in texture, hard, inwardly of dark green colour, outwardly of clear greenness. Flowering, once every year.

(Its Uses)

Juice, so also of Cattu-Tirpali pressed out together, taken with butter, is good for cough.



Fig. 13

Piper nigrum L., Sp. Pl. 28. 1753; Huber in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6: 283. 1988 ("1987"); Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 248. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 231. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 376. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 578. 1997. -*Piper aromaticum* Lam., Tabl. Encycl. 1: 79, t. 23. 1791, nom. illeg. (incl. *P. nigrum* L. 1753); Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 5: 458. 1804. *Piper galtena* Ham. ex Dillwyn, Rev. Hort. Malab. 32. 1839 [PIPERACEAE].

Cattu-molago Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 25, t. 13. 1688.

This sterile element [Kattu mulaku kodi in Malayalam script on t. 13] is a *Piper* and was referred, with query to *Piper sibirola* L. by Dennstedt (1818). Dillwyn accepted Hamilton's mss. name, validated by the reference to Rheede's illustration. Rheede's element is sterile and cannot be determined with certainty but it probably is wild *Piper nigrum* L. Kattu Mulaku is a general term for wild (kattu) mulaku (pepper).

There are many wild varieties of *Piper nigrum* growing in the forests, which produce only few fruits, or hardly any.



Cattu-tirpali

FIG. 14.



ATTU-TIRPALI is the third species of *Molago*, to the Brahmins *Binpali*: is called *Pimenta Longa* by the Portuguese, in Belgian language is *Lange Peper*. The root fibrous, blackish (turning black). The shoots are round, green, knotted, less woody, give out here and there more shoots with tendrils.

The leaves arise around the nodes of the shoots on very long inwardly grooved petioles; shape as that of *Cattu-Molago*, but longer, less cuspidate, of more dark greenness than *Molago-Codi*, incised round the base, very slender and soft in texture, with smooth surface, on the upper side of dark green colour, on the lower of clear greenness; differ from *Cattu-Molago*; in that with the mid-rib two or three other more slender ones run out, of which the lower one gives out in accurate time, lateral veins towards the margin, standing out on both sides.

Flowers monopetalous, divided into five or six, very tightly attached to the fruits, which are oblong round, striated from different parts by oblique, parallel covered in a shield like manner by round, small leaflets; among the

spirals, buds appear by which flowers were attached, jutting out and marked with a blackish point (hole), first from green to yellow, inside with yellow-black flesh; later dark-green, with green-dark flesh; ripe and dry from ash

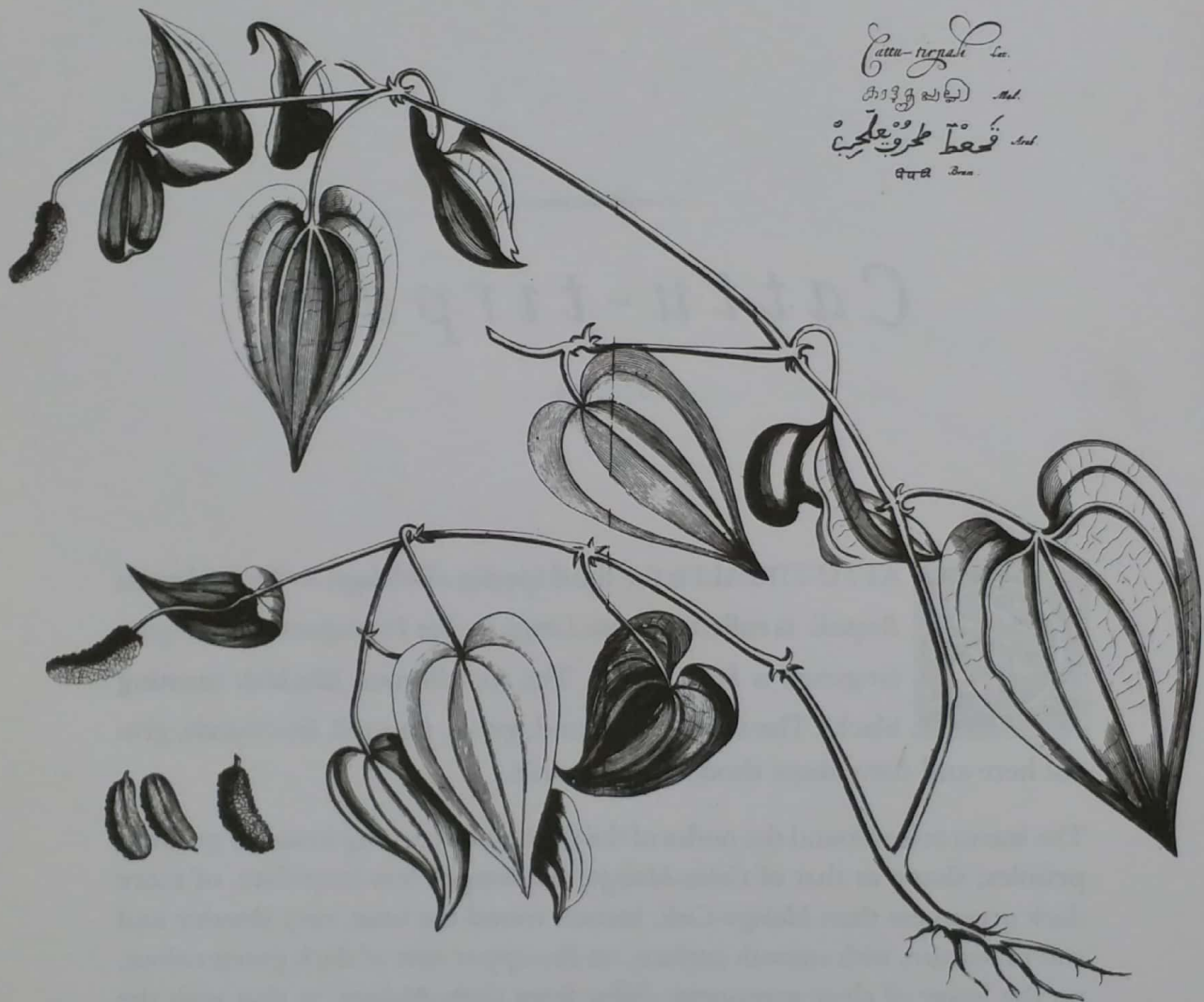


Fig. 14

coloured to blackish. In the fruits transversely cut spaces are seen, in which oblong and black seeds are contained. Is cultivated in many places, flowers once every year especially in the rainy season.

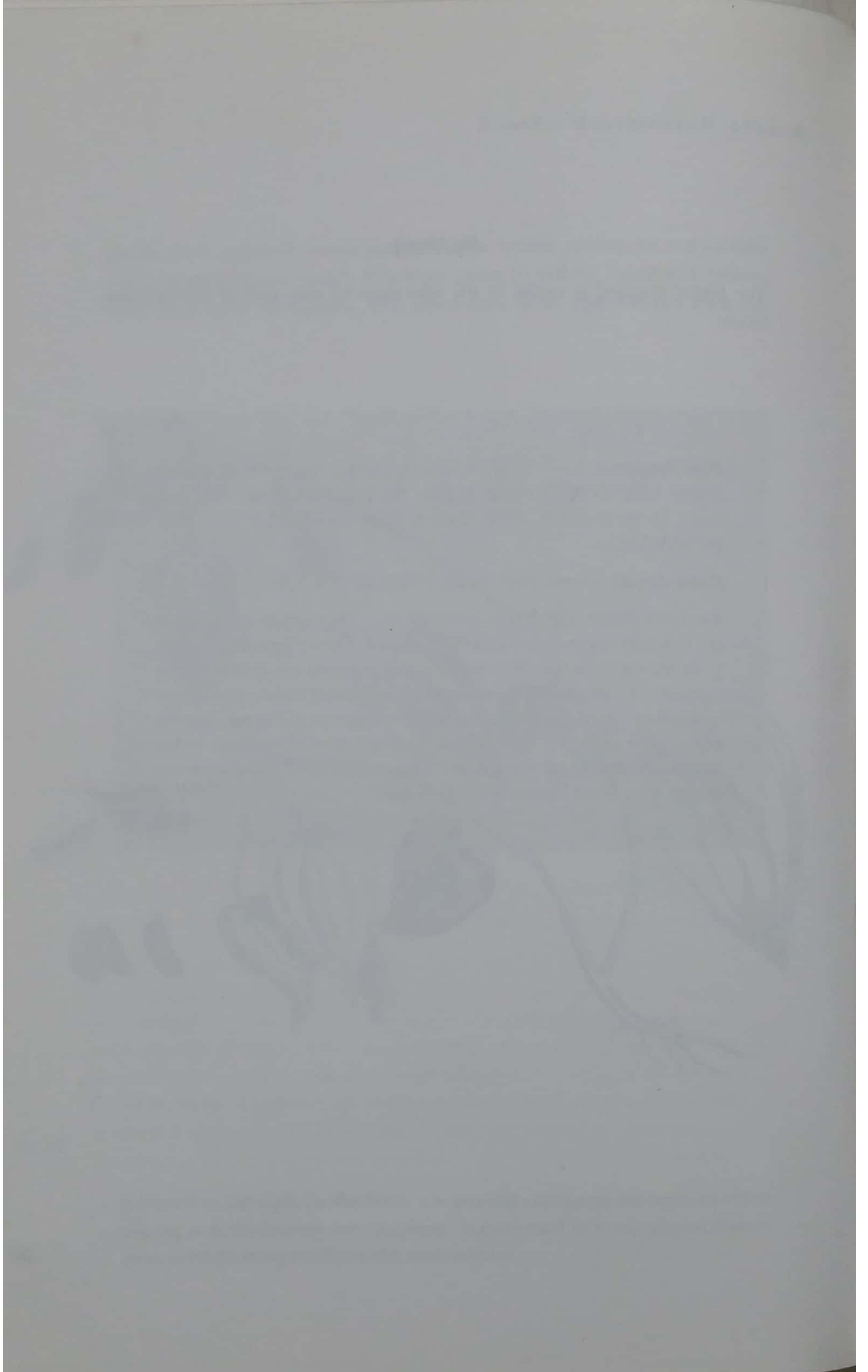
(Its Uses)

The *pepper* crushed is useful in the affections of eyes and in intermittant fevers.

Piper longum L., Sp. Pl. 29. 1753; Huber in Dassan., Rev. Fl. Handb. Ceylon 6: 288. 1988 ("1987"); Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 248. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 376. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 577. 1997 [PIPERACEAE].

Cattu-tirpali Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: [27]-28, t. 14. 1688.

The name Kattuthripalli [Malayalam script on t. 14] is sometimes still used but more commonly pronounced Kattuthippalli. Cattu means wild. Trippali [Malayalam script] is from tri [three], and phalam means use, or to serve the purpose. The allusion is the usefulness of this plant (if made use of in the appropriate manner), against all the three main groups of diseases- namely vaatha, pitha and kapha, recognised in the local system of medicine. In the cultivated aspect the spikes are longer. The species is found wild along forest margins throughout Malabar and in cultivation.





Beetla-codi

FIG. 15.



EETLA-CODI of the Malabaris, *Beetla* of the Brahmins and the Portuguese, *Bethel* is that most known herb among all the foreigners, which is eaten throughout the whole India, above rice and corn and is cultivated with the greatest care. Has fibrous root; stalks green, round, glabrous, noded, bulging out above the nodes.

The leaves arise from the nodes of the stalks, on long, thick, inwardly grooved petioles, are oblong-round, cuspidate, thicker in texture, soft, glabrous, of dark and shining greenness, of biting taste; older ones of no use; younger ones which arise on tender, lateral shoots are soft, and with *Areca* with the addition of a little of lime is eaten every day by the natives, of slight biting and pleasing taste, tinging the lips and the saliva with red colour; if less lime is added the saliva is from yellow to dark, the taste is biting and somewhat burning, if not more or less red, burning. Is of the genus *Areequa*, for the Malabaris, *Schorikema-Adeca* for the Brahmins *Areequa-Bebeda*, i.e., is called inebriating; the internal reddish kernel, chewed with *Betel* offends (displeases)

the brain; with the root or fruit of *Bellaca*, or the bark of *Elengi* and *Olla-Pulli* and very small quantity of lime, fills the saliva with a red tinge. There is yet a special species of *Beetla Codi*, but rare, the leaves of which accumulate the taste of "garyophilla".

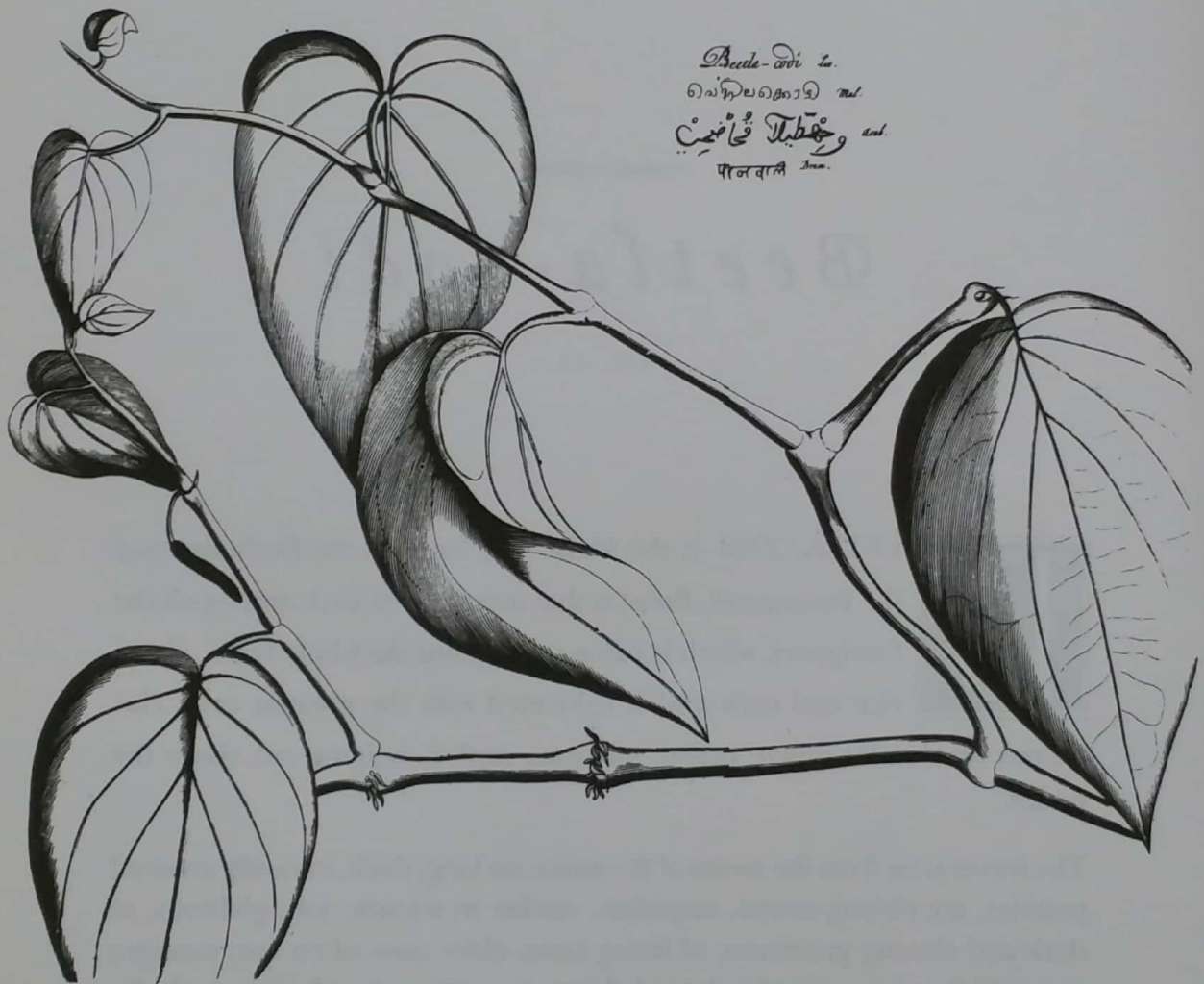


Fig. 15

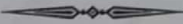
Flowers monopetalous, divided into five, six or seven, come out bursting from the nodes on short petioles, are white, but when dried up black; the heads (capitula) are of pleasing taste, with lime becoming more and more green.

Piper betle L., Sp. Pl. 28. 1753; Huber in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6: 287. 1988 ("1987") [PIPERACEAE].

Beetla-codi Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 29, t. 15. 1688.

The name Vettilakodi [Malayalam script on t. 15] is still used for the plant or its branches; vettila refers to leaves of this species [ila is leaf] and kodi refers to the twigs or branches. The leaves (vettila) are used for chewing, along with Areca nut shavings, quick lime (and sometimes also tobacco leaves), all together known as *Murukkaan*. It is extensively cultivated throughout Malabar.





Amolago

FIG. 16.



THE shrub which is called *Amolago* by the Malabaris, *Mirisso* by the Brahmins, *Pimento macho* by the Portuguese, *Peper het Manneken* by the Belgians, is a species of *Malogo*; with the round noded stalks emerging from the origin of the internodes.

The leaves (are) like *Molago*, but more thick, of dark greenness, with the smell of pepper, but less strong. In the place of flowers has ligules, to the length of extended hand, beset with cuspidate studs; provided with two white heads, which later turn black, of biting and aromatic taste.

Grows in the forests of Courouer and in other places. Flowers during the rainy season. Is of no use.

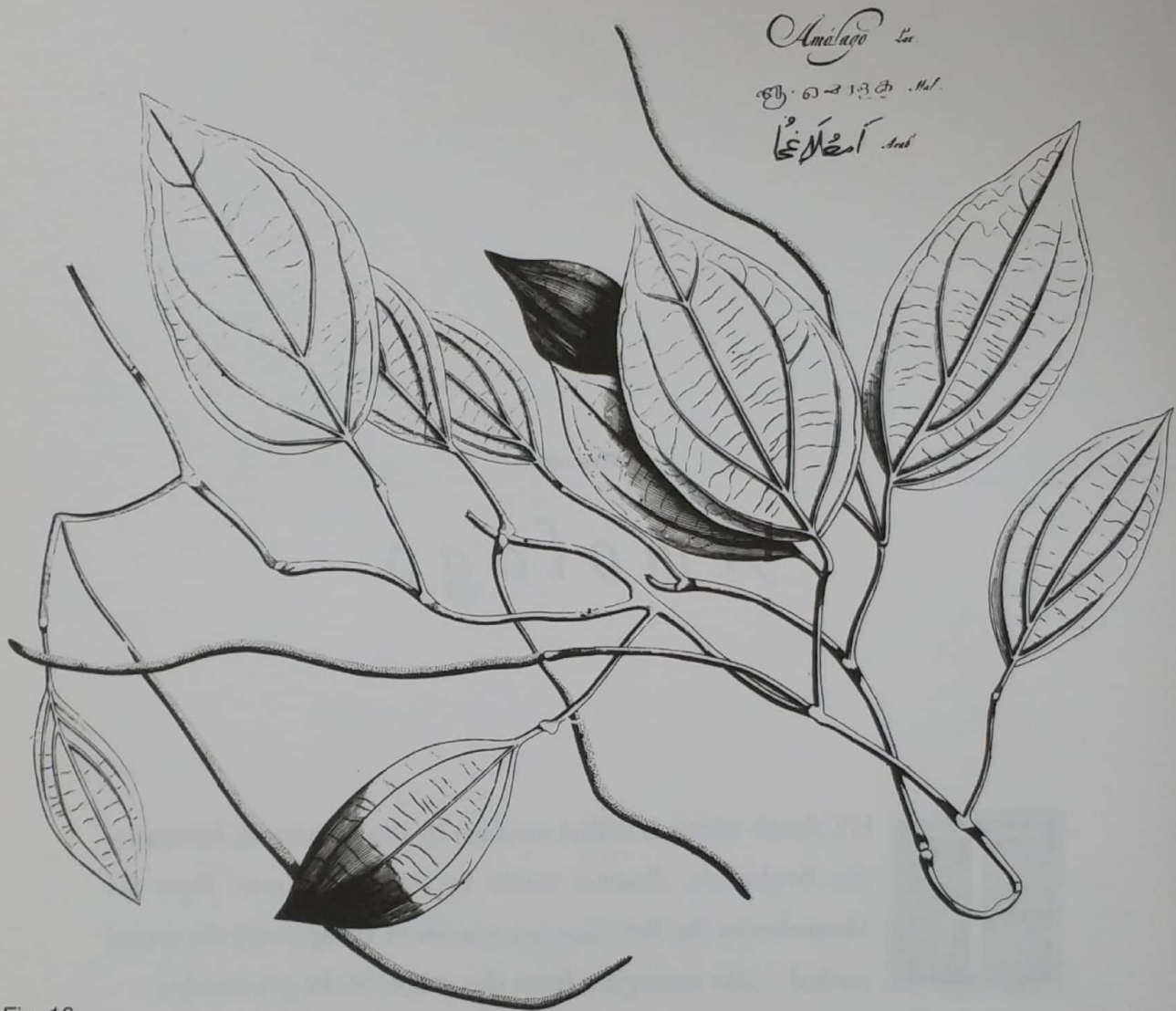


Fig. 16

Piper argyrophyllum Miq., Syst. Piper. 330. 1844; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 375. 1996 [PIPERACEAE].

Amolago Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 31, t. 16. 1688.

The name Aanmulaka [Malayalam script on t. 16] is not used; aan means male and mulaku means pepper. It should be noted that the illustration appears to have only male spikes. Today it is called Kattumulaku, i.e, wild pepper. It occurs in forests throughout Malabar.

The place of occurrence mentioned is Courroer, now Curoornaadu, the region east of Cochin.



Katu-kara-walli

FIG. 17.



THE Malabaris call this shrub *Katu-Kara-Walli*, the Brahmin *Jasil* and *Sato-Val-Gali*, *Fruita Patao* by Portuguese, *Salk-Doorn* by Belgians; has round, knotted branches, equipped with double (a pair of) oblong, cuspidate, woody spines above the nodes; slender spines on tender branches, rise above, in more dense (branches) are curved.

The leaves in pairs arise laterally in the nodes below the spines, are oblong, drawn into a point, slender, on the upper side smooth, of shining greenness, on the lower sides where from the mid-rib lateral vein come out in oblique lines, and bulge out, rough, of light and soft colour.

Flowers hang from above the origin of leaves, very near to the spines, on short and somewhat downy petiole, are monopetalous, five partite, cuspidate, of green and yellowish colour; from the spaces of the leaves (petals) five dark heads come out; in the middle in the style, covered with down up to the base, with a yellowish head at the top; of no smell. Buds green. Fruits the same as *Walli-Kara*.

Grows around *Klein Mangatti* and in other sub-slimy places: has always either flower or fruits and is of no use.

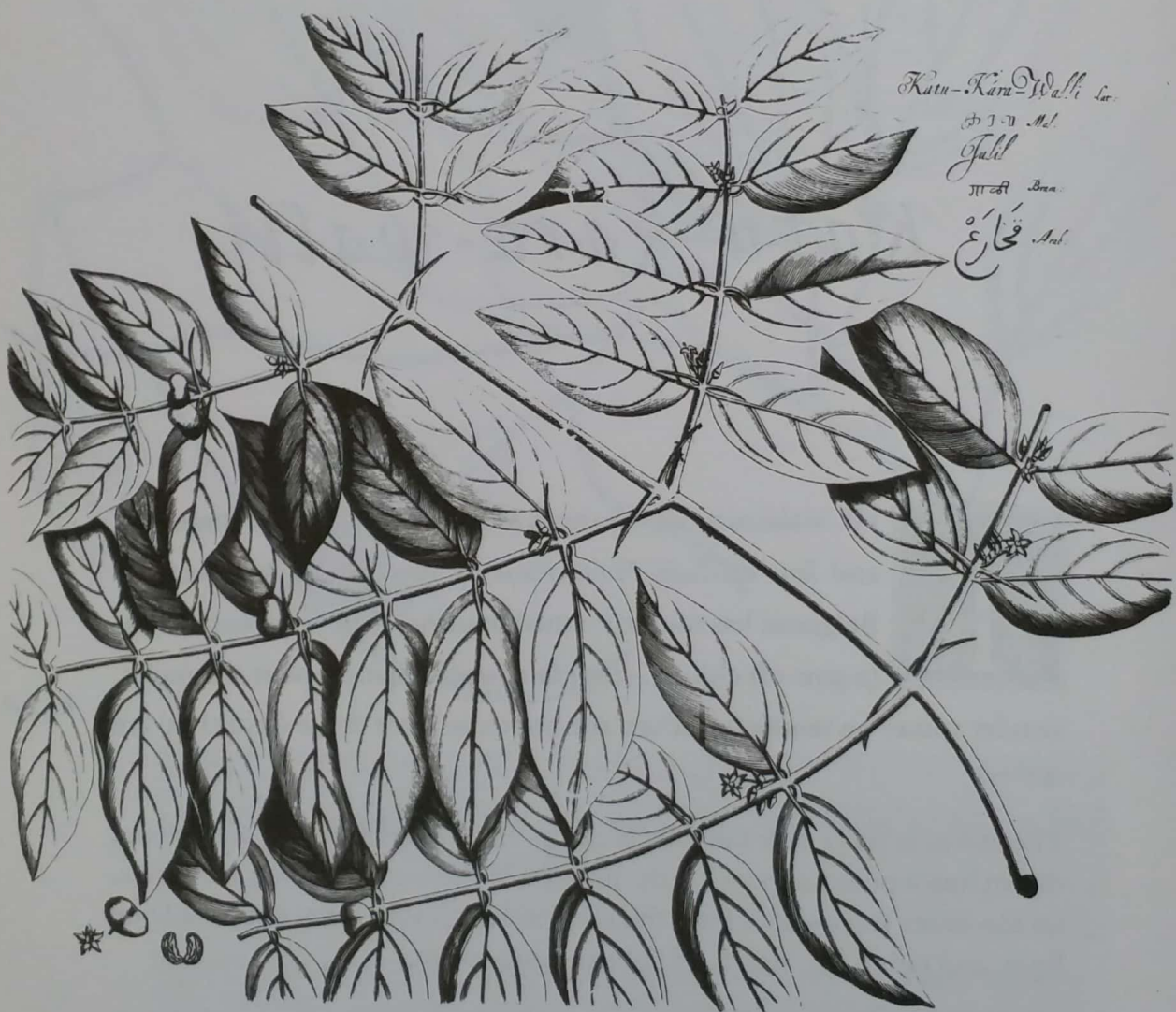


Fig. 17

Canthium angustifolium Roxb., Fl. Ind. 2: 169. 1824; Ridsdale in Manilal, Bot. Hist. Hort. Malab. 132. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 130. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 217. 1996. -*Dondisia leschenaultii* DC., Prodr. 4: 469. 1830. *Canthium leschenaultii* (DC.) Wight & Arn. in Wight, Cat. Ind. Pl. 77. 1834; Prodr. 426. 1834. *Canthium cordatum* Ham. ex Dillwyn, Rev. Hort. Malab. 32. 1839; Mabb., Taxon 26: 531. 1977. *Plectronia rheedei* var. *angustifolia* (Roxb.) Gamble, Fl. Madras 625(441). 1921 ("*rheedii*") [RUBIACEAE].

Katu-kara-walli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 33, t. 17. 1688.

The name Kattukaravalli [only Kara in Malayalam script on t. 17] is not used now; kattu means wild, kara refers to a thorny, prickly shrub, and valli means climber. Today it is called Cherukara, which is also the name of *C. rheedei* DC., the two being found intermixed. It occurs in dry uplands of Malabar.

The place of occurrence is mentioned as (little?) Mangatti, now called Alangadu, the region east of Kodungalloor.



Valli-kara

FIG. 18.



THE Malabaris call *Valli-Cara*, the Portuguese *Fruita do Cao*, the Belgians *Hondsessen*, is a shrub, fixing itself to trees and going round (surrounding) by means of branches full of windings. The root with blood-red bark and crusted with ash coloured cuticle; has white wood, inside from bluish to reddish. The trunk coming out from the root is thick, woody, with ash-coloured bark, inside having white funguous marrow; the older shoots also are ash-coloured, with green bark, tender ones dark date-coloured, covered with a mucilaginous and hairy down.

The leaves hang from rather long, slender, light green and mossy petioles, on the lower side smooth and hairy, on the interior provided with very small hairs, when rubbed, of sharp and not unpleasant smell with the mid-rib on both sides lateral ones come out, standing out on the lower side.

Flowers are seen in short petioles, in spirals, above the origin of the leaves; are monopetalous, five partite, curved towards the outside, and there are small, round, sticky buds, from green to yellow, around the yellowish disc four very small stamens stand out, each one provided with its own yellow

head, and sprinkled with a powdery dew; of strong smell. After the flowers have fallen, follow green round, sticky fruits, with a rough rind, when they are old, because of projecting small dots, inside green, mutually united in

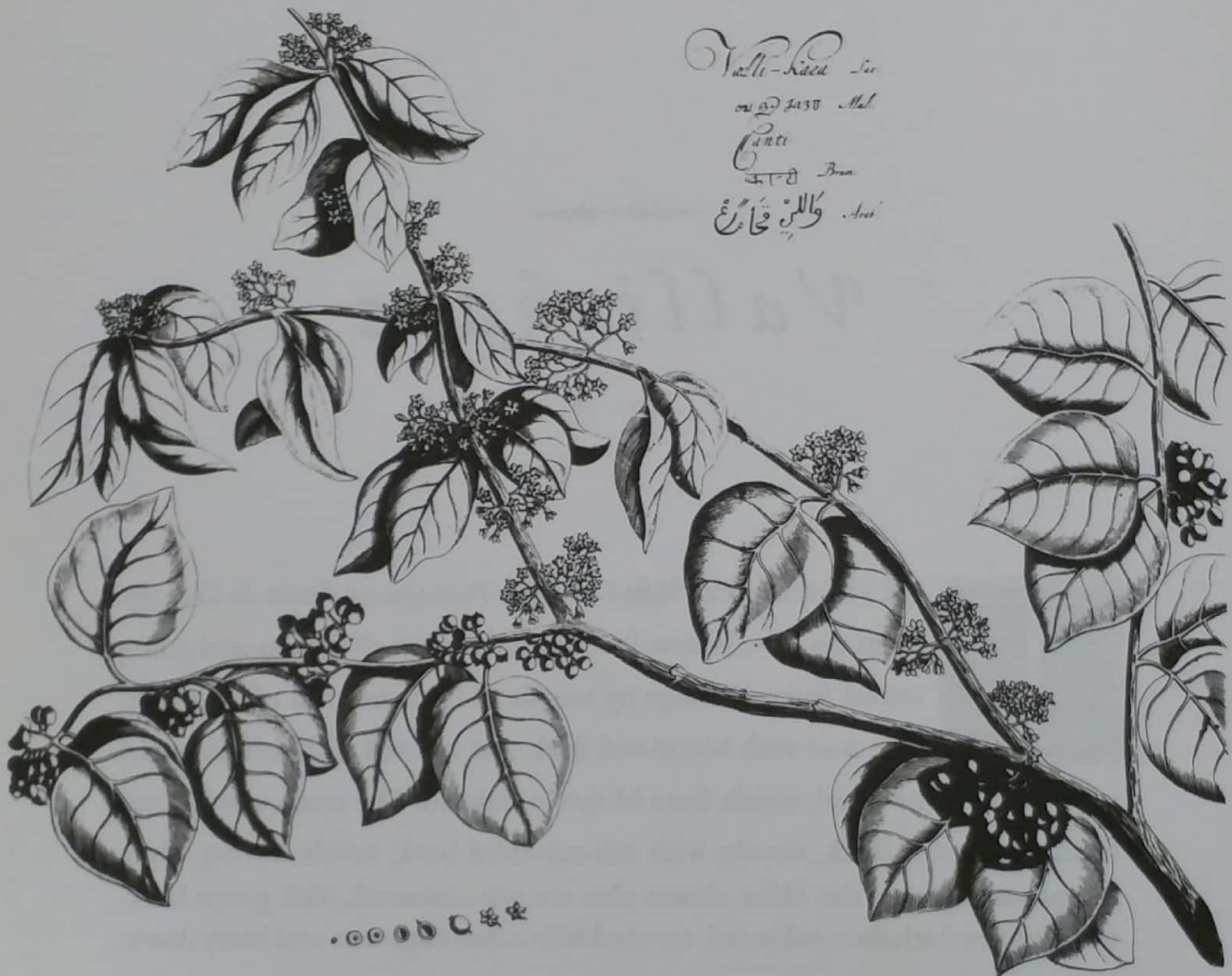


Fig. 18

twos and sewn together and grooved, and at the top with a common red to dark pistil; inside they have a single, round seed, filling the whole space (capacity) which when the rind is dry and dehiscent, comes out freely.

Native soil is Cochin around Paloerti and in other places, always flowering or bearing fruits.

(Its Uses)

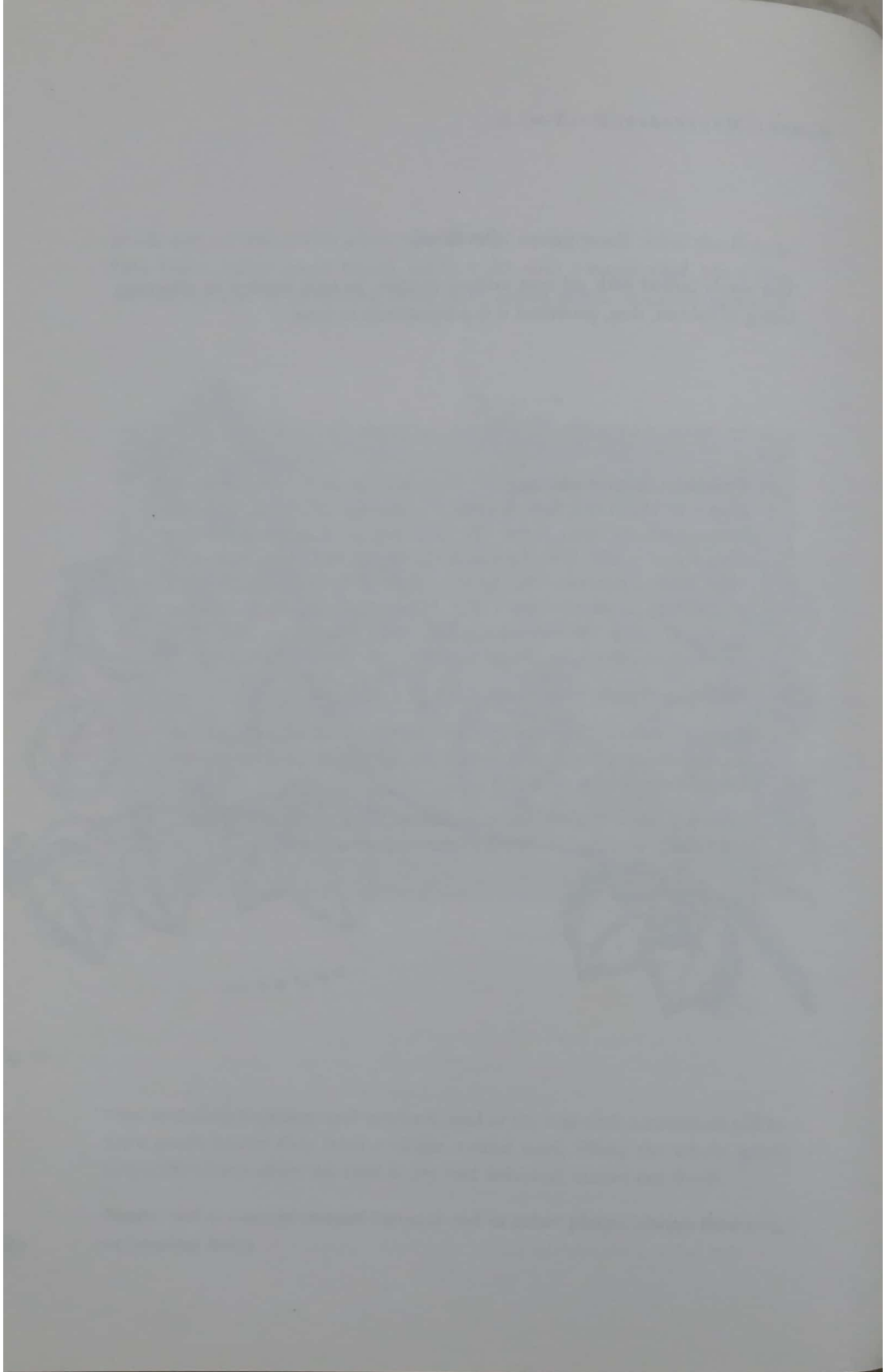
The seeds boiled with oil and saffron renders in vain (makes in effective) biting of rabid, dog, provided it is administered in time.

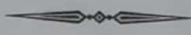
Canthium coromandelicum (N. Burm.) Alston, in Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6: 152. 1931; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 315. 1997. - *Gmelina coromandelica* N. Burm., Fl. Ind. 132. 1768, excl. syn. *Canthium parviflorum* Lam., Encycl. 1: 602. 1785; Ridsdale in Manilal, Bot. Hist. Hort. Malab. 133. 1980. *Webera tetrandra* Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 1224. 1798, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Canthium parviflorum* Lam. 1785). *Monetia triphylla* Dennst., Schlüssel 11, 23, 31. 1818. *Paederia valli-kara* Juss., Mem. Mus. Paris 6: 381. 1820. *Plectronia parviflora* (Lam.) Bedd., For. Man. 134. 1874 [RUBIACEAE].

Valli-kara Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 35-36, t. 18. 1688.

The name Vallikara [Malayalam script on t. 18] is not used; valli means climber and kara means a thorny, prickly shrub. It is sometimes called Kandenkara, kanden meaning male or stout.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Cochin, of the same name now also; and Paloerti, which is Palluruthi, a southern suburb of Cochin.





Pee - Amerdu

FIG. 19, 20.



EE-AMERDU of the Malabaris, which the Brahmins call *Vallu-Amerdu-Valli* and *Genam*, *Trapadeirae de Ceo* of Portuguese, *Windwortel* of Belgians, is a species of *Amerdu*. Root fibrous, hairy, with red-dark bark, inside woody, equally inside and outside the earth, may even be suspended as a rope and exposed to air, not only grows but also flowers and bears fruits, which also the naked branches do. Stalks and shoots, are round, knotted, pliable, flexible, tender ones green, beset with whitish and as if downy hairs, older ones covered with an outer ash-coloured bark and an inner green (bark) inside with woody whitish or yellowish filaments arranged distantly and the interspaces filled with dark and sticky flesh; are propagated both by the upper and the lower part of the root, first as very slender filaments, soft, pliable, and ash grey to green; hence about a thumb thick.

The leaves arise here and there, at the bendings of the stalks or branches, on oblong, round, hairy petioles, bulging out a bit at the base (place of origin), broad in shape, anteriorly standing out with a narrow and oblong

tip, towards the petiole sinuous, and covered with hairs especially on the lower side, downy, on the upper side the hairs are more rough, loose and fragile in texture. Both mid-rib and lateral veins are present, standing out on lower side.

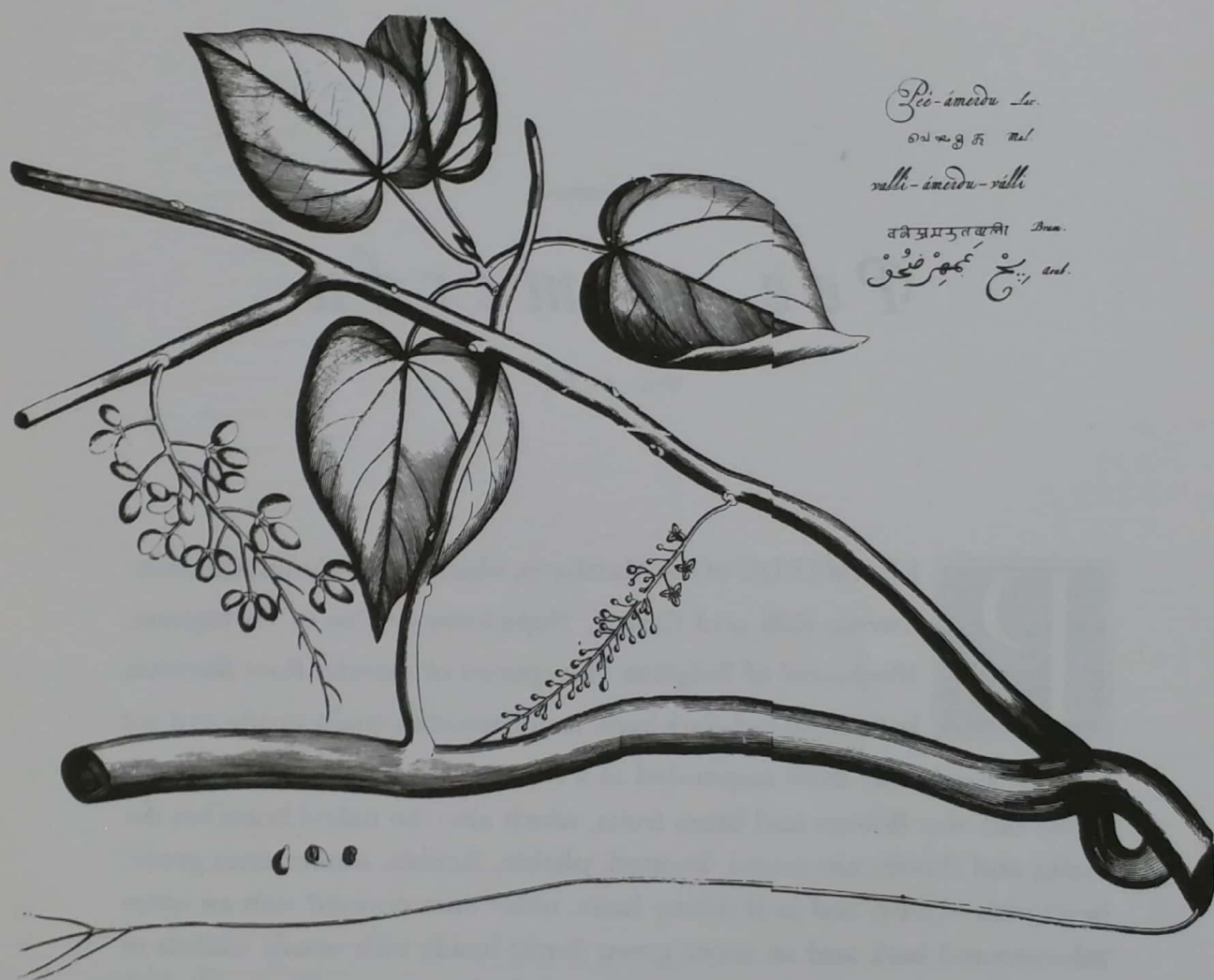


Fig. 19

Flowers come out on light green petioles from above the origin of the leaves, many in number, with very slender, light green and whitish peduncles, monopetalous, tripartite, small, shining, striated with a thin vein in the middle; is seen as if like a rose in the middle, in which six white stamens stand out, with yellow or red nodes which turn white in the buds. The buds

are more round, on the upper side somewhat plain, narrow towards the petioles, green, of no smell. Fruits are seen in racemes and are attached in threes to short, lateral light green, yellowish peduncles and from each flower they arise, oblong-round, first green, then turning yellow, then of the redness

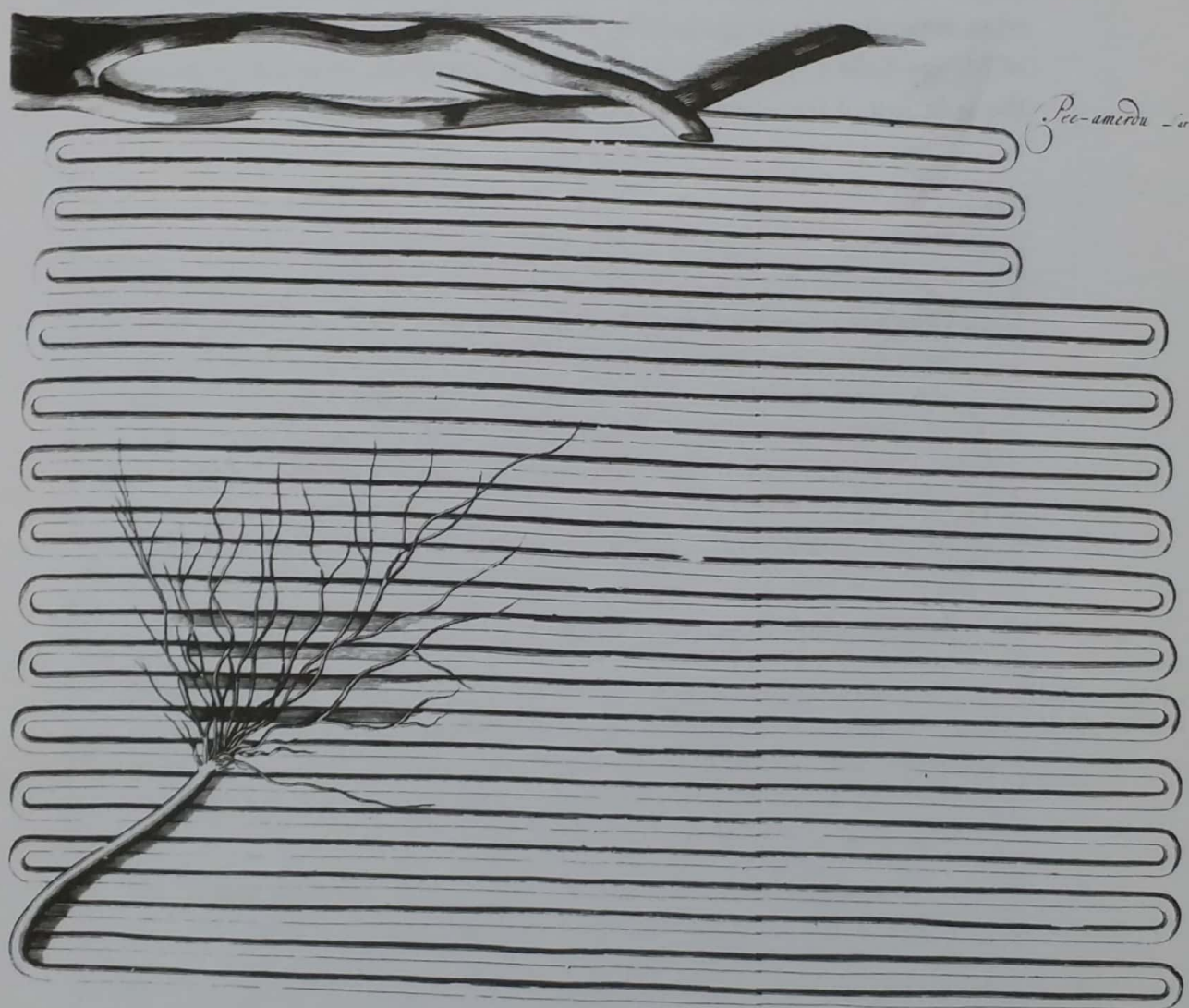


Fig. 20

of red corals, and shining, inside filled with a viscid, sticky fluid, not always equally big, but different (in size), have in the middle an oblong, large nut, not plain, rough and mangy, first whitish, then turning black. The kernel is white.

Grows in Warapoli and Mouta, always flowering and fruit-bearing.

(Its Uses)

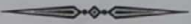
A bath prepared from this plant and *Nela-Panna-Scelengu* cures chronic abscesses. The leaves mixed with *Carique de Bengala* and *Caraga* or with the bark of *Alu* and *Sergelim* and cooked in cow's milk, weakens exanthemata (skin eruption, accompanied by fever). The powder and so also the kernel of *Manga-Salta* (*Uppu Manga*, i.e, mango preserved in brine) joins together the splitting of feet, boiled with rice-water cleans the ulcers of feet.

Tinospora sinensis (Lour.) Merr., Sunyatsenia 1: 193. 1934; Merr., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. Philadelphia n.s., 24: 158. 1935; Forman, Kew Bull. 36: 386. 1981; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 30. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 39. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 51. 1997. - *Campylus sinensis* Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 113. 1790. *Menispermum malabaricum* Lam., Encycl. 4: 96. 1796. *Cocculus malabaricus* (Lam.) DC., Syst. Veg. 1: 518. 1817. *Tinospora malabarica* (Lam.) Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns., Fl. Ind. 183. 1855; Diels, Pflanzenr. IV.94, 46: 142. 1910 [MENISPERMACEAE].

Pee-amerdu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 37-38, t. 19-20. 1688.

The name Peeamridu [Malayalam script on t. 19] is still used; pee means wild and Amridu means Ambrosia (from Amritam, meaning immortal); mrityu means death and amrityu means that which has no death, alluding to its medicinal value in refreshing the strength of the body. (ref. Cit-Amridu, below also). It occurs throughout Malabar.

The place names mentioned are Warapoli, now called Varapuzha; and Mouta, which is Muttam, the region south of Cochin.



Cit-amerdu

FIG. 21.



IT-AMERDU, a species of *Pee-Amerdu*, does not differ except in that flowers and fruits are smaller.

(Its Uses)

A decoction is taken with greatest effect in burning fever, arthritis and jaundice, refreshes the strength. An antispasmodic bath is prepared from the juice and *Colutpae* and *Tirratali* with milk. Tender leaves crushed with *Eamacciam* (*Ramaccham*?) and milk, give an ointment for phlegmone (purulent inflammation) and erysipela (inflammatory disease, generally in the face, marked by a bright redness of the skin). The juice, so also *Mulcenti*, *Tsjeru-Pulla* and *Ulinja* pressed out, prevents the formation of corrupt matter, and cures ulcers. The juice of the stalks, after the bark has been removed, cooked with milk and water, and evaporated to dryness and mixed with the oil of the leaves of *Enfermo*, is an antiarthritic ointment: drank with *jaggery* removes cachexia (morbid state of body system); with *long pepper*, removes excessive phlegm; (taken) with *sugar* and *long-pepper*, corrects the dyscrasia (disordered condition of the body, attributed originally to unsuitable mixing of the body fluids) of bile and the disease of joints.

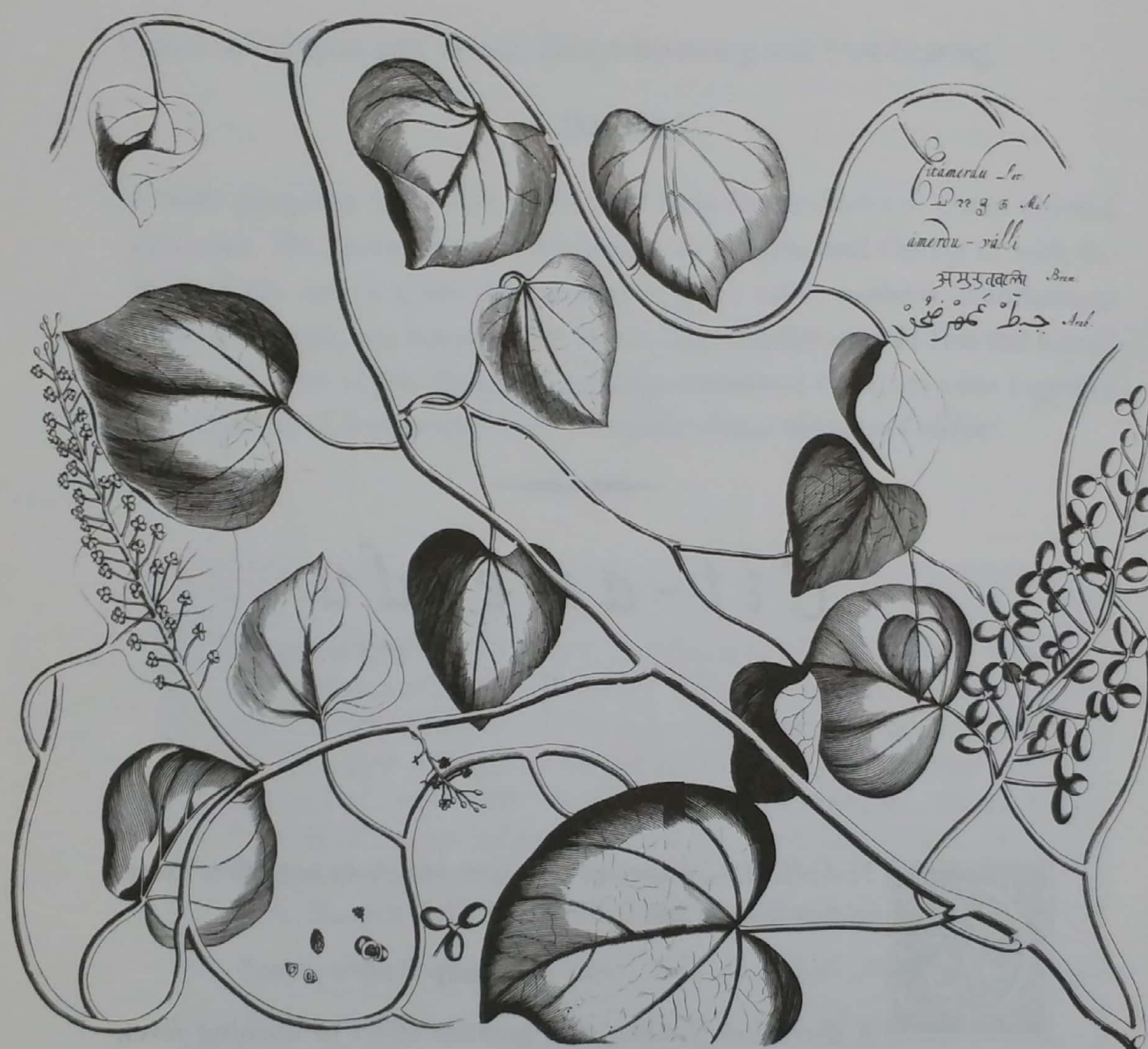


Fig. 21

Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns., Fl. Ind. 1: 184. 1855; Forman, Kew Bull. 36: 403. 1981; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 29. 1982. - *Menispermum cordifolium* Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 826. 1806. *Cocculus cordifolius* (Willd.) DC., Syst. Veg. 1: 518. 1817 [MENISPERMACEAE].

Cit-amerdu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 39, t. 21. 1688.

The name Chittamridu [Malayalam script on t. 21] is still used; chittu means twining and Amridu means Ambrosia (from Amritam, meaning immortal); mrityu means death and amrityu means that which has no death, alluding to its medicinal value in refreshing the strength of the body. It occurs in the wild as well as in cultivation (for medicinal purposes) throughout Malabar.

—◆—

Ula

FIG. 22.



LA, the Brahmins call *Oulasso* or *Macuda Gangoli*, Portuguese *Fruita Pemacho*, Belgian *Harlaar*; Has woody, white, hard, knotted, branches with nodes, bulging out; the outer bark is black and marked here and there with ashen spots, inner (bark) green, tender.

The leaves arise in pairs from round, dark green, knotted shoots, in a decussate manner (order), are oblong round, thick and solid in texture, with plain and glabrous surface, on the upper side dark green, shining, on the lower light green, on short, thicker peduncles, with their upper part plain. In the place of flowers are oblong, round ligules, resembling long pepper; covered with black rings serially, in the spaces light green, the rings have very slender, very short, black stamens, provided with very minute and light green heads; from the nodes of the branches they arise either solitary or three together; flowers in the month of January; after the stamens have fallen down small, green buds arise in all directions around the rings and grow into fruits; exactly oblong - round in shape, having at the top a very minute tip (point) with a dark green and thick calyx; the internal flesh from green to

whitish, contain in themselves on oblong round, hairy, hirsute nut with hard shell, the kernel turns yellow from white, which is surrounded by a white membrane, smacks the taste of chestnut and is numbered among the edibles.

Grows around Calicut and in other places.



Fig. 22

Gnetum edule (Willd.) Bl., Nov. Pl. Expos. 31. 1833; Robinson, Philipp. J. Sci., Bot. 7: 419. 1912. - *Thoa edulis* Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 477. 1805. *Gnetum scandens* Roxb., Hort. Beng. 66. 1814, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Thoa edulis* Willd. 1805). *Gnetum ula* Brongn. in Duperrey, Voy. Monde 2(7): 12. 1829; Markgraf, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg ser. 3, 10: 469. 1930 [GNETACEAE].

Ula Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 41, t. 22. 1688.

The name Ula [Malayalam script on t. 22] is still used for this species. Though rather rare now, it occurs in forests and sacred groves throughout Malabar.

Place of its occurrence is mentioned as Calicut, of the same name now also, but also called Kozhikode. The plant occurs only in a few protected sacred groves now around Calicut.

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Pee - ula

FIG. 23.



EE-ULA, the Brahmins call *Gangoli* or *Oulassani*; Portuguese *Penacho Macho*; in our language *Harlaar Manneken*; is a shrub, with woody root, spreading far, with hard wood, from white to yellowish, with red marrow, with a slender bark which is tender and sticky. Branches with nodes, the bark date-red, older ones from ash coloured to dark, around the wood from green to yellowish, the wood itself whitish.

The leaves arise here and there in twos and also in fours, in the nodes of branches on shorter petioles, striated with a broad furrow on the inside; are oblong-round, thick and solid, with plain and glabrous surface, of dark green and shining colour, on the lower side of dilute colour. Buds are round, on the upper part drawn into a point, from green to dark.

Flowers, arise above the origin of leaves, in racemes, in the oblong branches and hang from short, green peduncles, which are light green, oblong, consisting at random of eight cuspidate petals, on the outside, four more oblong and light green ones expanded in the form of a star, on the inside

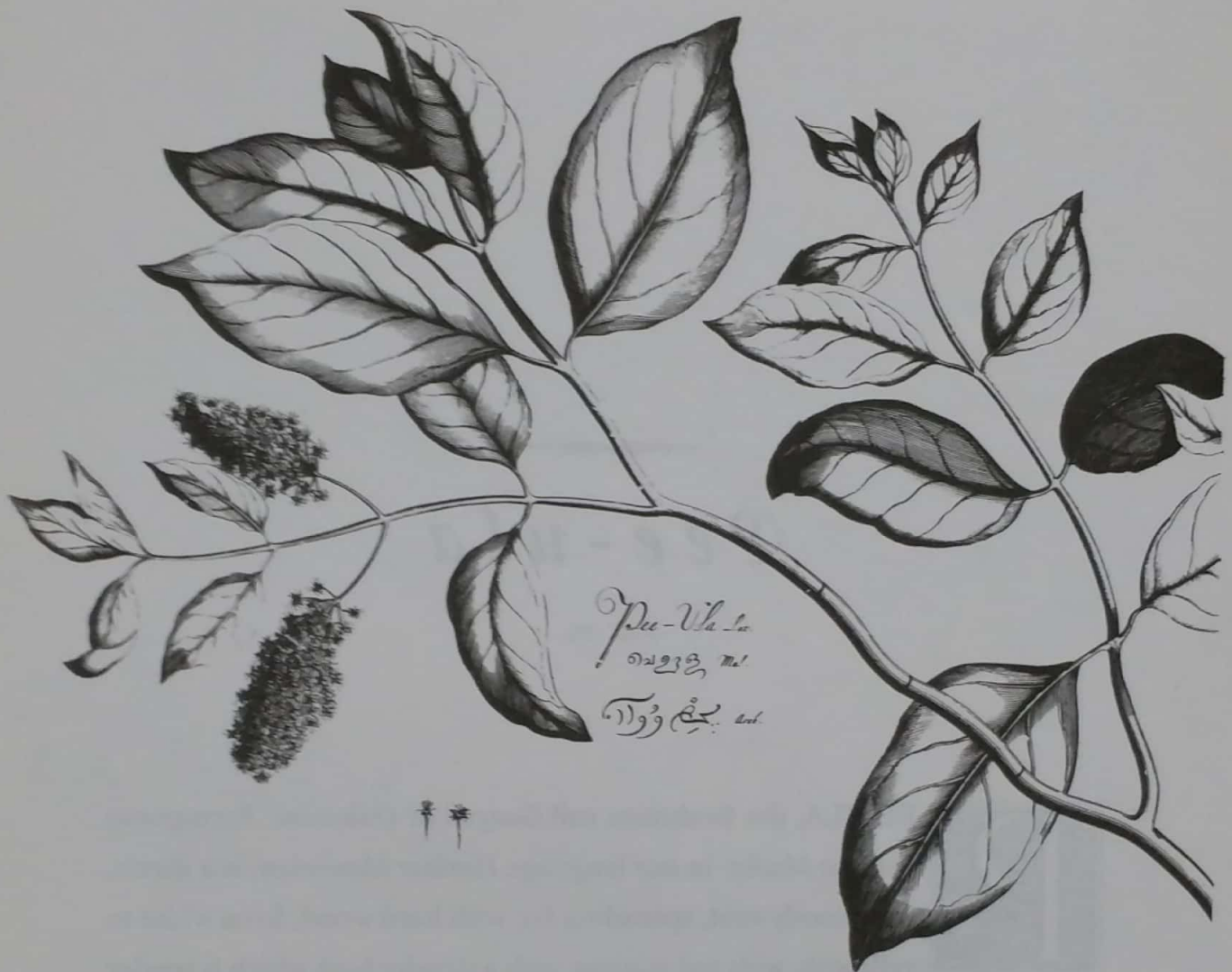


Fig. 23

similarly four whitish and obtusely cuspidate ones, each one of which lies in between two outer cuspidate ones, inside marked with a yellow circle. They have six or eight stamens according to the number of petals, white, provided with date-red heads: the style more oblong, more thick and light green; as the flowers wither, the stamens turn red. No fruits to date.

Grows around Bellange and in other places, flowering during the rainy season.

Use is unknown.

Combretum latifolium Bl., Bijdr. 641. 1826; Exell in Fl. Males. I, 4: 542. 1954; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 105. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 177. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 255. 1997. - *Combretum extensum* Roxb. [Hort. Beng. 28. 1814, nom. nud.] ex G. Don, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 15: 414, 422. 1827. *Combretum wightianum* Wall. ex Wight & Arn., Prodr. 317. 1834 [COMBRETACEAE].

Pee-ula Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 43, t. 23. 1688.

Peeula [Malayalam script on t. 23] is still used; pee meaning wild and ula referring to *Gnetum*. It occurs in sacred groves throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Bellange, which is now Vellankalloor.



The first of these is the study of the history of the United States. This is a field of study that has grown in importance over the years, and it is one that is essential for a full understanding of the country. The study of the history of the United States is a complex task, and it requires a deep knowledge of the country's past. This is a field of study that is essential for a full understanding of the country.

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Basella

FIG. 24.



THE shrub which is called *Basella* by the Malabaris, *Wali* by the Brahmins, *Bredo-Taliby* the Portuguese; *Beetklm* by the Belgians. The stalks are watery, on one side green, on the other side towards the earth from purple to reddish.

The leaves arise in thick, short, interiorly striated and green peduncels, are large with an obtuse tip. The ribs on the lower side are thick, light green and whitish.

The flowers are like cyathia, four or five petalled, on the lower part from green to whitish, on the upper side from purple to red. Stamens four or five; the heads of which are red in the middle. Fruits are on the shoot-lets, above the origin of leaves, six, seven or eight in number, and berries are smooth, round, provided with four or five more round spaces, first green, the mature ones from red to black and shining, of watery, light sweet taste, inside with succulent flesh, the pressed out juice of which gives a purple to red tincture. In the middle there is a small stone, which has white kernel.

(Its Uses)

The wood crushed with the leaves opens boils; is counted among the edibles; is cultivated in gardens.

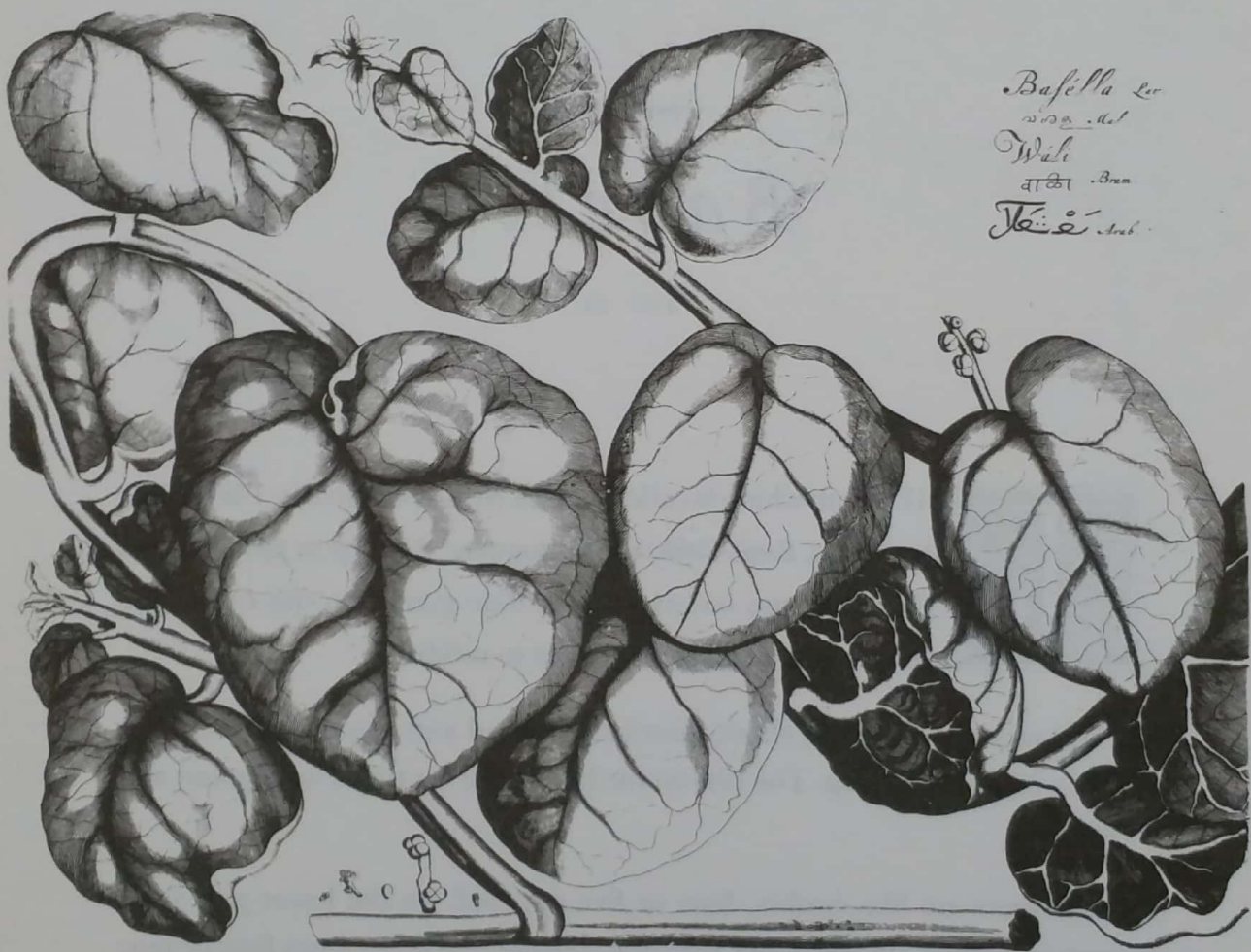


Fig. 24

Basella alba L., Sp. Pl. 272. 1753; Van Steenis, Fl. Males. I, 5: 300. 1957; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 247. 1982. -*Basella rubra* L., Sp. Pl. 272. 1753. *Basella cordifolia* Lam., Encycl. I: 382. 1785 [BASELLACEAE].

Basella Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 45, t. 24. 1688.

The name Vashala [Malayalam script on t. 24] is still used for this plant. It is sometimes called Vashala-cheera. The name Vashala is a derivative from Valsala, meaning "one (female) who is fond of babies and children". The allusion is not clear. Perhaps this vegetable is good for children, to whom it is particularly given by some villagers. Cheera is a common term to refer to leafy vegetables like spinach. It is cultivated throughout Malabar.

—•—

Curinil

or

Curiginil

FIG. 25.



THE Malabarais call *Curinil* or *Curigial*, the Brahmins call *Thali* and *Kennapa*; Portuguese *Crica da Velha Pequena*; Belgians *Klein Hondepint*. Is a species of *Perim-Curigil*; see the description in Tab. 24, Part: 6. Has round, knotted shoots, in the nodes somewhat bulging, inside woody, with green pith.

Leaves are seen in pairs in the nodes in a decussate order on oblong, weak petioles, are oblong, cuspidate, soft, flaccid in texture, plain and glabrous on the surface, on the upper surface of dark green colour, on the lower of light green colour, devoid of any smell and taste. The mid-rib, from green to whitish, and pronounced on the lower surface, gives out many lateral veins.

The flowers arise in fascicles, are five petalled, from white to yellowish, outside green, inside dressed with a white downy hook; in the middle is a round globule, surrounded by five small stamens: Are of no smell. Buds of flowers are oblong-round, whitish at the tip. Fruits are oblong, with light green rind, with whitish light humid flesh, of light bitter taste; they contain in themselves

a hard, white stone, which encloses white kernel, the taste of which is light bitter and somewhat biting.

The native soil is the island Baypin, always bearing fruits.

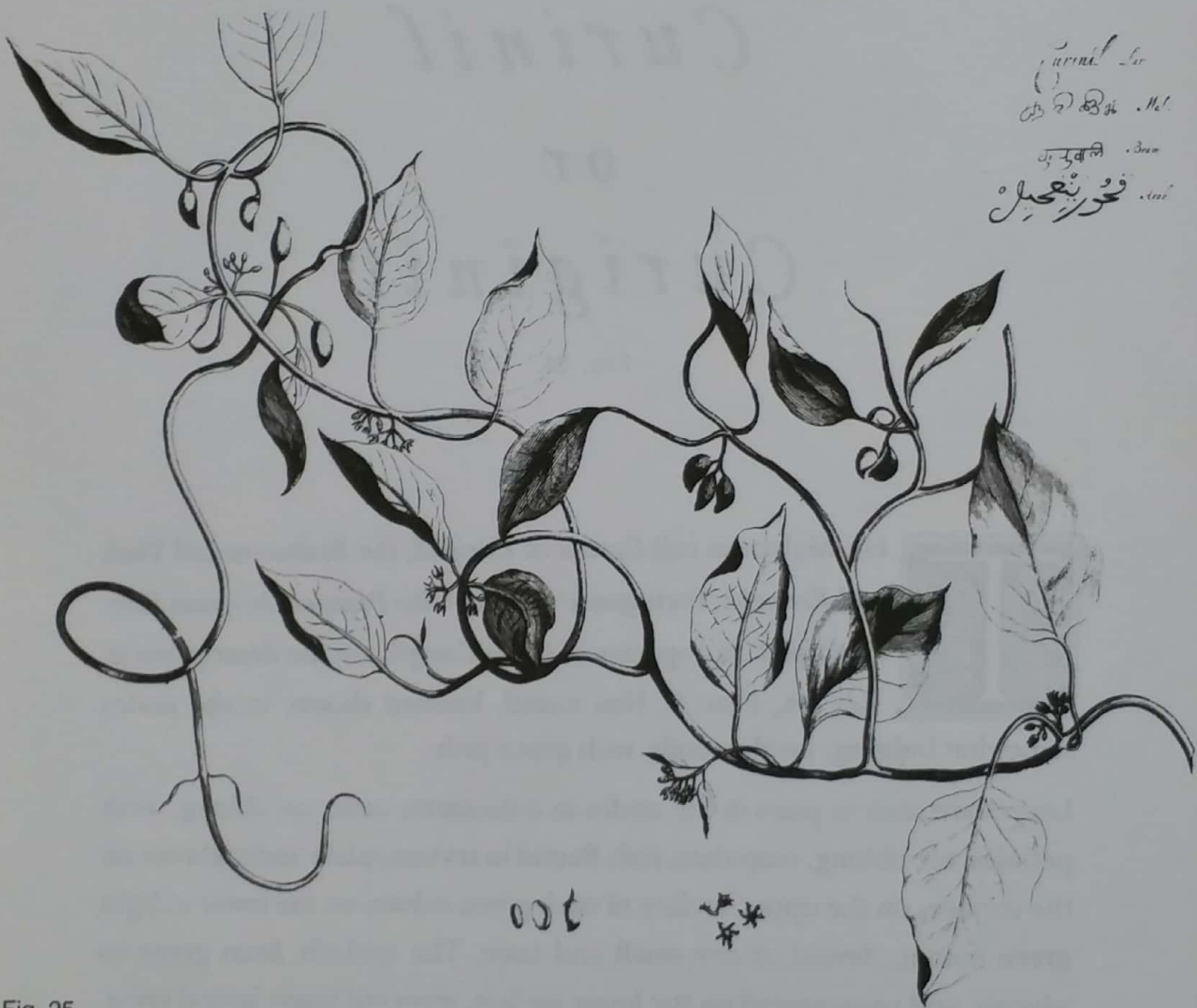


Fig. 25

(Its Uses)

The juice of leaves is used in the place of bath, against swelling which the Malabaris call *Tsjadeunir*, the root boiled in rice water and used as a drink, gives the same (effect).

Leptadenia reticulata (Retz.) Wight & Arn. in Wight, Cat. Ind. Pl. 89. 1834; Contrib. Bot. India 47. 1834; Bullock, Kew Bull. 10: 291. 1955; Huber in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 4: 112. 1983. - *Cynanchum reticulatum* Retz., Obs. Bot. 2: 15. 1781. *Curinila rheedei* Schult. in Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 5: xxii (genus), 275 (species). 1819 ("*rheedl*") [ASCLEPIADACEAE].

Curinil, Curiginil Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 47, t. 25. 1688.

The name Kuringil (Malayalam script on t. 25) is not in use now. Its meaning is not clear. No Malayalam name is currently available. It occurs throughout coastal Malabar.

The place of occurrence is mentioned as Baypin, which is now called Vypin Island.

Curigi-taly

FIG. 26.



URIGI-TALY; among the Brahmins *Tali dau Kennapa*, Portuguese *Crica davelha Trapadeira*, Belgians *Groot Klimmend Hondepint*. *Taly* is a species growing in sandy soil, chiefly in Angiecaimal. Root fibrous, furrowing deep, bark blackish, and greatly reddish. Woody stalk-lets with dark bark arising from the root here and there, swell up at the nodes.

Leaves arise in twos from the lateral shoots, give out the third one at the tip, are oblong-round, cuspidate, with glabrous surface, thicker in texture, from green to dark. The mid-rib pronounced on both sides produces some veins in a circular fashion.

Flowers many, aggregate together on slender petioles, five or six petalled, oblong to round, cuspidate, white, without smell. Stamens in the middle, many, slender, short, whitish, have thicker apices (heads) from yellow to whitish. Fruits, oblong round some what curved inwards and on the convex side striated by a suture, first green, then turning red, contain a single seed in a more yellow membrane, (which is) oblong, smooth, convex, from dark ash to reddish.

(Its Uses)

The juice of leaves with skimmed milk and "chalybeats" cures haemoerages:
the fruits are used in mitigating very burning heat in bad fevers.



Fig. 26

Rourea minor (Gaertn.) Men., Interpr. Herb. Amboin. 413. 1917; Alston in Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 6: 67. 1931; Leenhouts in Fl. Males. I, 5: 514. 1958; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 74. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 126. 1996. -*Aegiceras minus* Gaertn., Fruct. I: 216, t. 46. 1788. *Connarus santaloides* Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 87. 1794. *Rourea santaloides* (Vahl) Wight & Arn., Prodr. 144. 1834 [CONNARACEAE].

Curigi-tali Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 49, t. 26. 1688.

The name Kurikithali (Malayalam script on t. 26) is not in use now; kuriki means short and thali refers to leaves and bark used as shampoo, to wash hair. Today it is known as Kuriyil (see above). It is common in highlands of northern Malabar.

The place name mentioned is Angiecaimal, which is now known as Ernakulam, a constituent region of the city of Cochin.



Paḍa - vara

FIG. 27.



THE shrub which the Malabaris call *Padavara*, Brahmins call *Rana-Vali* and *Macadapola*, Portuguese *Fruita Macanda*, Belgians *Macande*; is a species of the very dwarf *Cadapilavu* described in Part: I. Roots arise here and there from the tubercles creeping on the ground, are fibrous with date red dark. The trunk rises up to the height of fourteen feet, having the thickness of an arm, with ashen bark. The stalks are with nodes and round; the tender ones from ash-grey to green, older ones quite ash coloured, covering the green bark.

Leaves come out in twos laterally, are oblong round, narrow, cuspidate, solid, dense, glabrous, of light sweet taste, but when chewed longer, tearing the tongue a bit. The mid-rib, standing out on both sides, gives out many smaller ones in an obliquely circular fashion.

Flowers arise at the tip of the shoots above the origin of leaves, four from each node on five petioles, and on each petiole, five, six or seven in number arise, and are small buds without calyx, four petalled, on the outside light green, on the inside totally beset with white hairs. Stamens are four in the

middle, short, slender, with whitish apices. The style more thick, green, stands out in the middle, starting from a little smooth, green head which is the rudiment of the fruit. Fruits which in aggregates of six or seven are seen at the tip of the shoots, are berries, from plain to round, when they reach maturity



Fig. 27

from yellow becoming reddish, on the outside marked with six or seven lattices on the rind, from each of which a light yellow eye bulges out. The flesh inside is dense, yellow and more humid, of sweet taste, tearing (biting) the tongue more than the leaves, has in itself many small from yellow to whitish, smooth, oblong and narrow stones, with hard shell, and whitish kernel.

Grows around Paroe and in other places; fruits mature in the month of January.

(Its Uses)

The juice pressed out and taken, removes pains of intestines.

Morinda umbellata L., Sp. Pl. 176. 1753; Ridsdale in Manilal, Bot. Hist. Hort. Malab. 137. 1980. -*Morinda pada-vara* Juss. ex Schult. in Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 5: 216. 1819. *Morinda tetrandra* Jack, Malayan Misc. 1(5): 13. 1820, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *M. pada-vara* Schult. 1819) [RUBIACEAE].

Pada-vara Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 51-52, t. 27. 1688.

The name Padavara [Malayalam script on t. 27] is still used, meaning of which is not clear. It is also called Kudalchurukki; kudal means intestine and churukki means to shrink, referring to its use as a medicine for intestinal disorders. It occurs in sacred groves throughout Malabar.

The place of occurrence mentioned is Paroe, which is now North Parur.



Unjala

FIG. 28.



NJALA or *Unhala* of the Malabaris; is called *Bendarli* by the Brahmins, *Fruita Tanao* by Portuguese, *Duimkrud* by Belgians; is a shrub growing in the land of Betimene, Calgolano and elsewhere, is ever green, flowering during the rainy season, bearing fruits in the months of October and November.

Leaves arise in threes, fours or even fives on from green to yellowish peduncles, are oblong, thick, rigid, drawn into a pointed tip

Flowers are seen in racemes at the tip of branches, in fives, sixes and more, attached to short petioles; buds are round and green, plain, provided with a whitish head, are five petalled, cuspidate, inside with green flesh, transversely dissected, look like a star, of slight pungent and aromatic taste. The fruits following the flowers are from round to plain and compressed; with a thicker and more hard rind, from green to yellowish; contain however a single, plain, round and whitish seed in the kernel of which is a round, thin, whitish and transparent membrane; of light bitter taste.

Its powers are unknown to date.

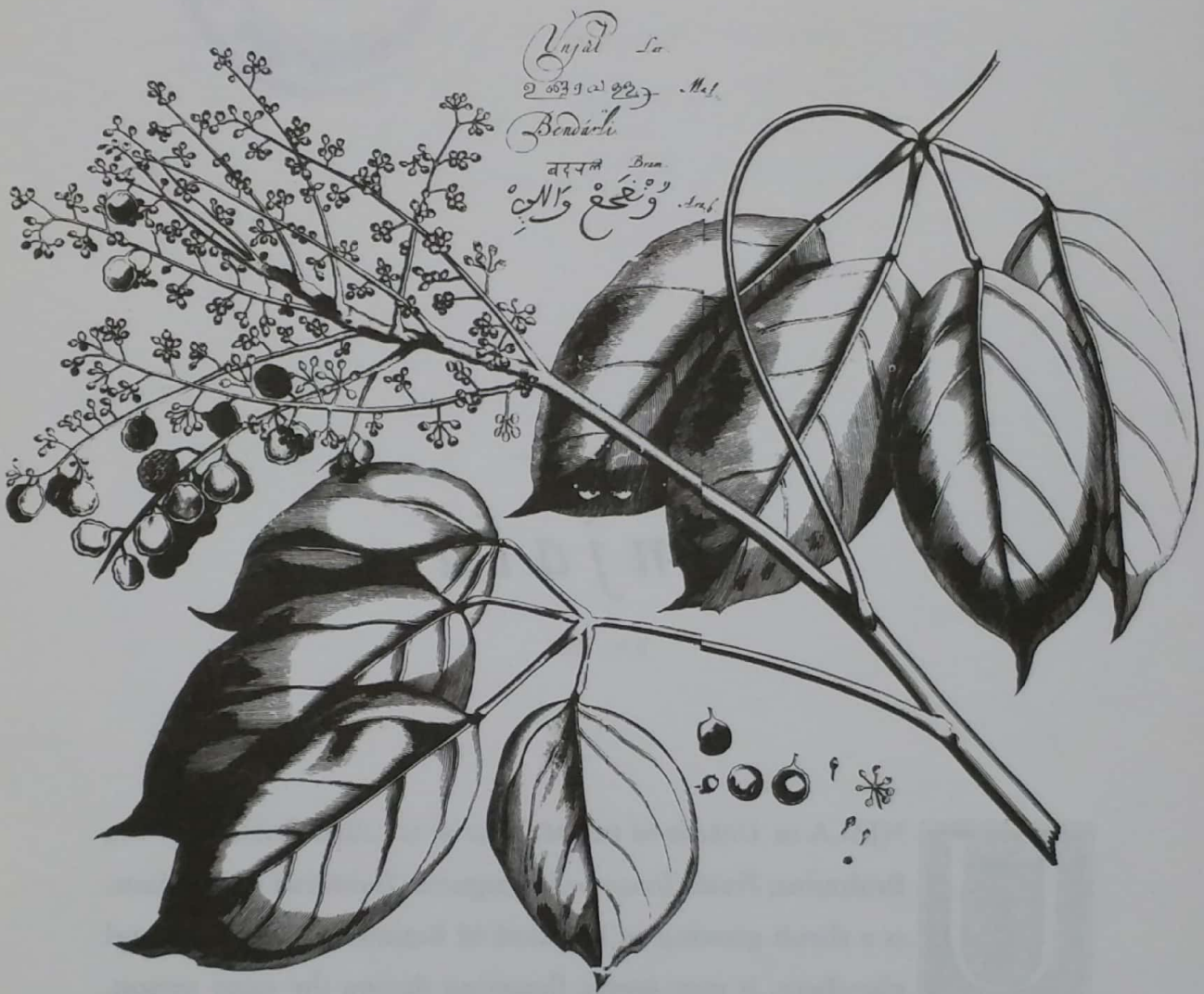


Fig. 28

Schefflera venulosa (Wight & Arn.) Harms in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(8): 39. 1897; Cannon in Hara et al., Enum. Fl. Nepal 2: 193. 1979; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 128. 1988; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 310. 1997. -*Aralia digitata* Roxb. [Hort. Beng. 22. 1814, nom. nud.], Fl. Ind. 2: 107. 1832, non *Schefflera digitata*]. R. Forster & G. Forster 1775. *Paratropia venulosa* Wight & Arn., Prodr. 377. 1834. *Heptapleurum venulosum* (Wight & Arn.) Seem., J. Bot. 3: 80. 1865 [ARALIACEAE].

Unjala Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 53, t. 28. 1688.

The name Ungavalli [Malayalam script on t. 28] is still used; unga means swing and valli means climber or thread, a reference to hanging roots occasionally seen in this epiphytic species. It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Betimene, now called Vattamana; and Calgolano, the town now known as Kayamkulam.



Itti-canni

FIG. 29.



THE shrub *Itti-Canni*; with the Brahmins *Mede-canni*, *Fula Morisca* of Portuguese, *Prikhout* of Belgians, has quadrangular branches, marked with knots here and there, of ashen colour.

Leaves arising from the nodes of the branches, on long, thicker, inside plain petioles, are oblong to round, thick, leathery in texture, somewhat rigid, fragile, when broken emits a pleasing smell: of light bitter taste. Flowers are seen many united together on one petiole, towards the origin of the leaves; are yellow, five petalled, with an oblong and yellow neck, inside with very fine yellow down; from the mouth apices stand out, some of which are bifid at the top.

Flower buds are oblong, on one side however curved in, with an obtuse tip, of yellow colour. When the leaves of the flowers have withered, from the very base of the flowers, round globose fruits arise, which at the top contract themselves into a narrow space, of green to yellow colour, in the middle is a cavity containing in itself a round, white and small kernel, of bitter taste.

Grows on trees just like *Maravaras*, immediately giving out roots into the bark of trees, never in the soil; native soil around Cochin and is in many other places, in thick forests and on tall trees.

(Its Uses)

The bark of the root fastens (shaking) teeth.



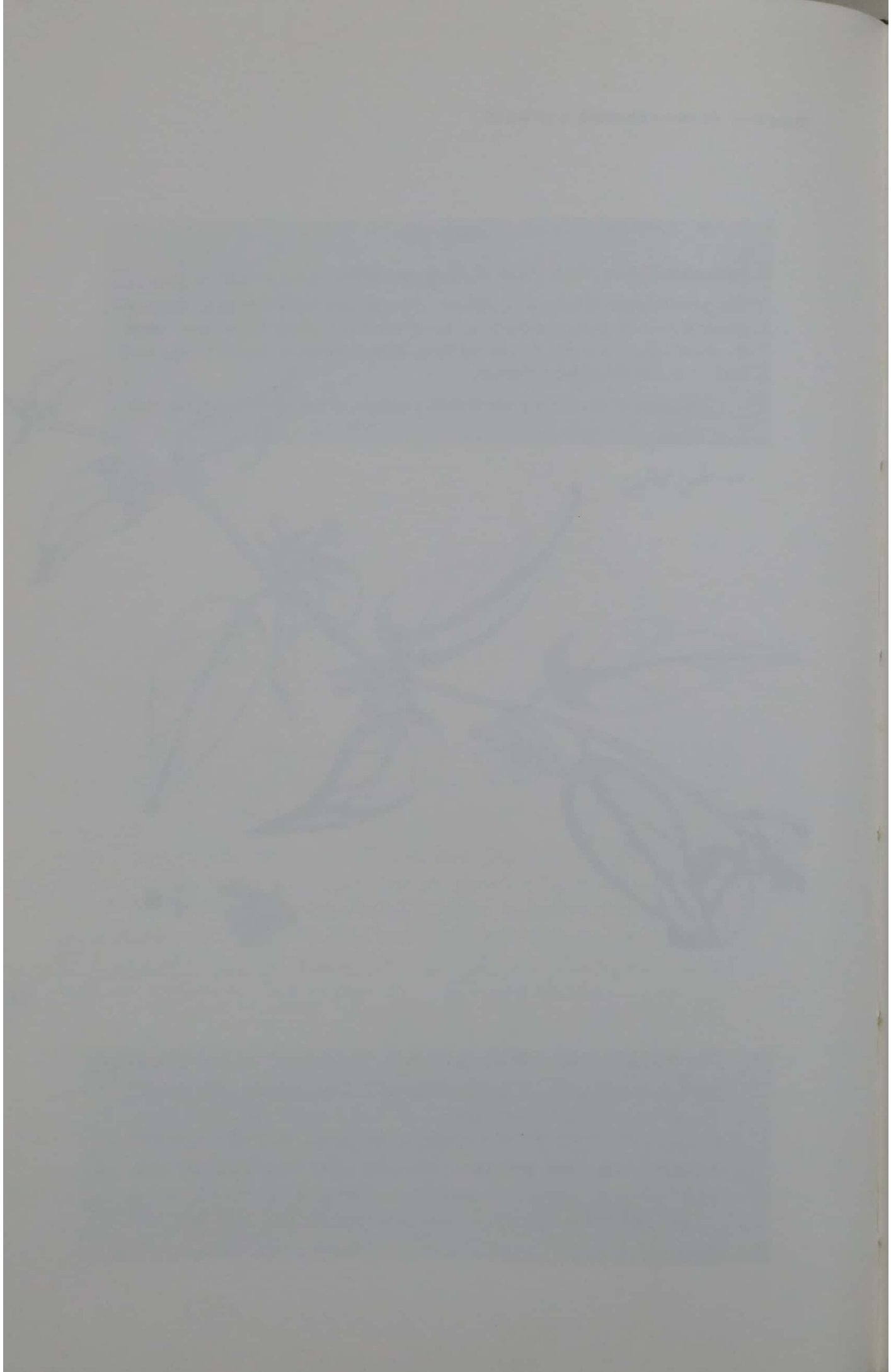
Fig. 29

Macrosolen parasiticus (L.) Danser, Blumea 2: 36. 1936; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 240. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 386. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 594. 1997. - *Lonicera parasitica* L., Sp. Pl. 175. 1753. *Loranthus loniceroides* L., Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 473. 1762, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Lonicera parasitica* L. 1753). *Elytranthe loniceroides* G. Don, Gen. Syst. 3: 427. 1834, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Lonicera parasitica* L. 1753) [LORANTHACEAE].

Itti-canni Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 55, t. 29. 1688.

The name Itthikanni [Malayalam script on t. 29] is still used. Itthi is from Itthil, meaning something which grips or sticks on to some host (like a clam). Canni here means the shoot (joints) of a vine. In a broad sense Itticanni means a parasite sticking to a host. It occurs throughout Malabar.

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





Tiri-itti-canni

FIG. 30.



IRI-ITTI-CANNI of the Malabaris, *Satayo* of the Brahmins, *Fula da Naira* of Portuguese, *Smilthout* of Belgians, is a plant, starting in the bark of thicker and older trees, like *Itti-canni* and all the species of *Maravara*. The branches with ashen bark, here and there bulge out because of thick nodes, around the nodes armed with sharp double (paired) spines that are opposite to each other.

The leaves arising in short peduncles are oblong, thicker in texture, thick and solid. Flowers on common, oblong petioles, are solitary in twos or threes come out in the nodes of branches in spikes, placed serially, of five petals, of orange colour. Five, very short, stamens, conspicuous in them are provided with whitish apices. Buds are round, have the same colour as the flowers.

No fruits and no powers.

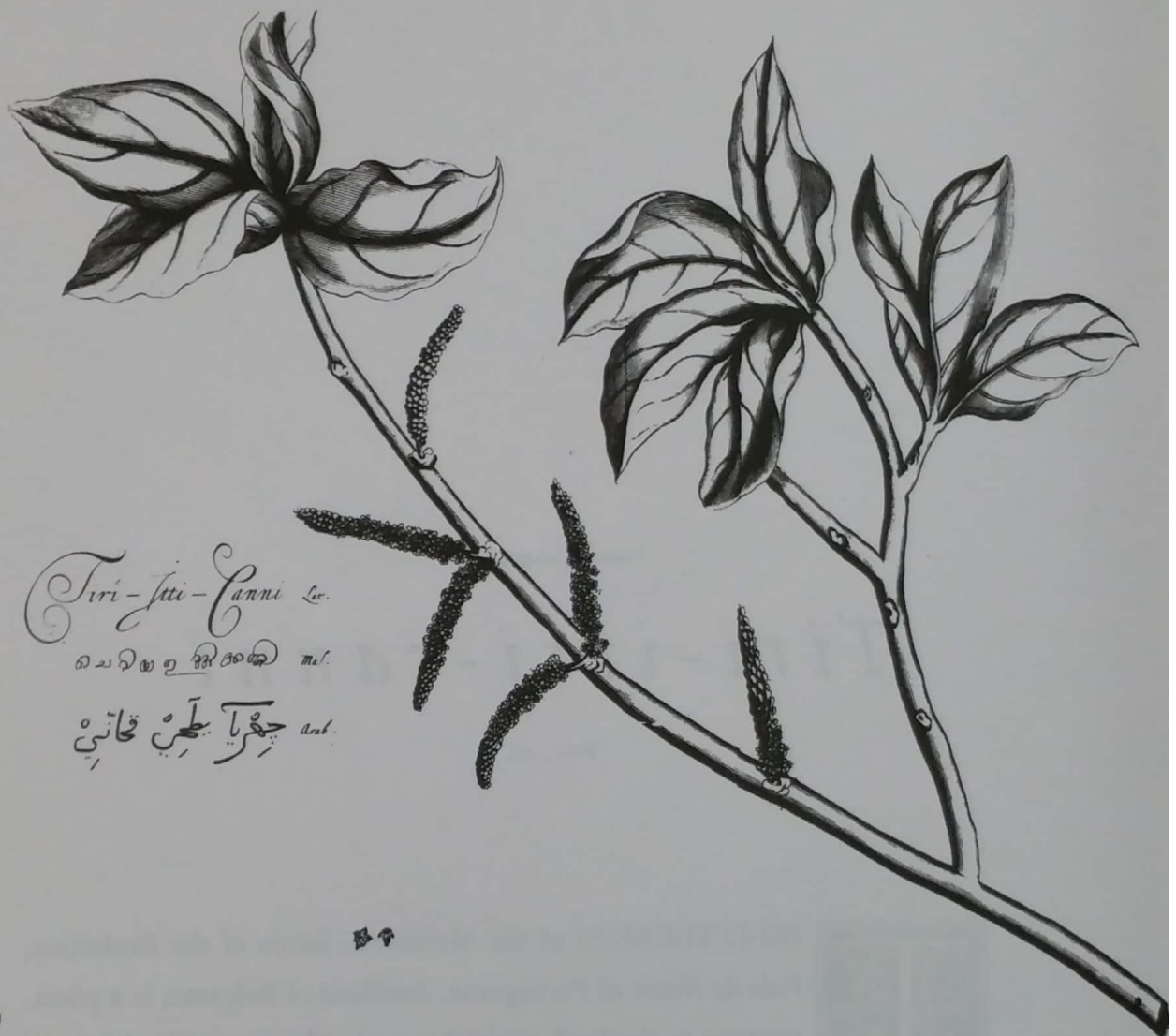


Fig. 30

Scleropyrum pentandrum (Dennst.) Mabb., Taxon 26: 533. 1977; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 254. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 388. 1996. - *Pothos pentandrus* Dennst., Schlüssel 16, 24, 33. 1818 ('*pentandra*'). *Sphaerocarya wallichiana* Wight & Arn., Edinburgh Phil. J. 15: 180. 1832. *Heydia horrida* Dennst. ex Kostel., Allg. Med.-Pharm. Pl. 5: 2005. 1836. *Scleropyrum wallichianum* (Wight & Arn.) Am., J. Mag. Zool. Bot. 2: 550. 1838. *Bridelia horrida* (Kostel.) Dillwyn, Rev. Hortus Malab. 15. 1839. *Antidesma parasiticum* Dillwyn, Rev. Hort. Malab. 33. 1839 ('*parasitica*'), nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Pothos pentandrus* Dennst. 1818) [SANTALACEAE].

Tiri-itti-canni Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 57, t. 30. 1688.

The name Tiri-ithikanni [in Roman script]; thiri means wick (refers to spicate inflorescence) and ithikanni means parasite. However, Cheriyaithikanni is what appears in Malayalam script on t. 30, which name is also not in use now; cheriya means small. No Malayalam name is currently known.

It occurs along forest margins and in sacred groves throughout Malabar.



Cari-villandi

FIG. 31.



ARI-VILLANDI, Brahmins call *Carapu*, Portuguese *Raiz da Boba*, Belgians *Pokhout*, grows in plains and sandy places between Calicolangan and Cranganoor and through the whole of Malabar, flowers in the rainy season, leaving fruits in the months of November and December, always green. The root thick, woody, hard, gives out (spreads) slender woody and rigid fibres here and there, of earthy, dark colour. Branches slender, with nodes, provided with hard, sharp, green spines that are curved in towards the bottom, give out supports here and there.

Leaves arise on the shoots on thick shorter, green peduncles that are grooved on the inside, are oblong-round, anteriorly with a short tip, rigid, fragile in texture, on the upper side of dark green colour, on the lower of higher colour, of no smell, of slight biting taste. The ribs stand out on the lower side, interwoven with very fine transverse vein-lets.

Flowers are seen here and there in foliaceous shoots in fascicles, surrounding the nodule or the little head at the top of the pedicel with shorter in-turned

peduncles, of six petals, of which three inner ones very narrow and contracted, the outer ones not thus, but striated with a vein-let in the middle, decussately inserted, in the middle stand out green stamens, provided with in-turned apices; have no smell. After the flowers follow small fruits (appear), around the small head of the petiole, disposed in fascicles, somewhat round and



Fig. 31

somewhat oblong, with the tip a little contracted, first green, then light black, containing inside the bark only one single seed, without any smell.

(Its Uses)

The root with *ginger* and *curcuma* (turmeric) sprinkled on to a rag tinged with the oil of *Sergalini*, in the form of fumigant relieves head-ache; with "Glyrrhirrhisa", bark of *Caniram* and the juice of *Tamarind*, used in the place of a bath, gives the same effect, so also boiled in oil and smeared on the head or poured in to the ears. Hardened bulb of the root, crushed with turmeric and boiled in the oil of *Sergalini* stops the flow of bowels; with *ginger* or *pepper* in the oil of the leaves of *Emsermo*, or dipped in honey, has the same effect. It is used by the Portuguese, instead of Peruvian *Salsaparillo*.

Smilax zeylanica L., Sp. Pl. 1029. 1753; Koyama, Adv. Front. Pl. Sci. 4: 50. 1966; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 292. 1982 Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 323. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 471. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 730. 1997. - *Smilax indica* N. Burm., Fl. Ind. 213. 1768 [SMILACACEAE].

Cari-villandi Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 59-60, t. 31. 1688.

The name Karivilanthi [Malayalam script on t. 31] is not used and its meaning is not clear. No Malayalam name is available for this plant now. It occurs along forest margins and in sacred groves throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Calicolangen, now called Kayalkulam; and Cranganoor, now known as Kodungalloor.



Wattou-valli

FIG. 32.



ATTOU-VALLI of the Malabar, is called *Maroi* by the Brahmins, *Torique* by Portuguese, *Penshout* by Belgians. The stalks are round, green and glabrous.

Leaves arise on oblong, thicker petioles, inwardly grooved, are soft, smooth, of full greenness, of light bitter taste, of unpleasant smell.

Flowers come out in fascicles on common petiole, are of five petals, from yellow to light green, inside speckled with black spots. In the middle a globule is seen, provided with a green head, five angled, striated with a green vein, compact with five, small, rigid, light-green leaflets, of slightly harsh smell.

Grows around the town of Cochin, flowers in the rainy season, always green. Fruits are rarely found. The root is fibrous, spreading far and wide, of bitter taste.

(Its Uses)

The leaves crushed with the bark of *Lanjae*, dries up chronic ulcers. The bark with *sandal* wood and woman's milk used in the form of nodules, is a remarkable remedy for "causon".

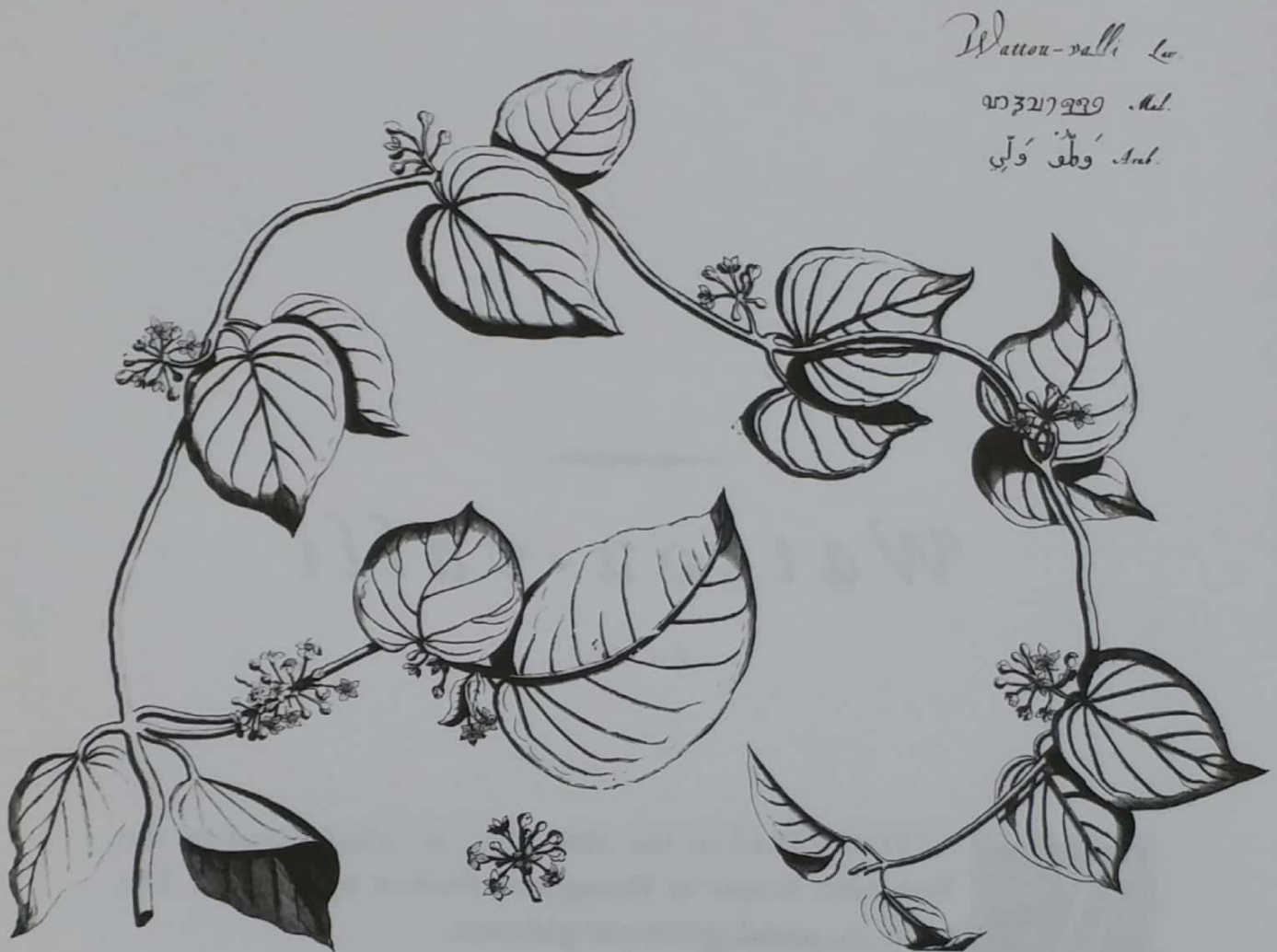


Fig. 32

Cosmostigma racemosum (Roxb.) Wight, Contrib. Bot. India 42. 1834; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 168. 1982; Huber in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 4: 106. 1983; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 288. 1996. -*Asclepias racemosa* Roxb. [Hort. Beng. 20. 1814, nom. nud.], Fl. Ind. 2: 32. 1832. *Tylophora punctata* Kostel., Allg. Med.-Pharm. Fl. 3: 1084. 1834. *Cynanchum magale* Ham. ex Dillwyn, Rev. Hort. Malab. 33. 1839, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Tylophora punctata* Kostel. 1834) [ASCLEPIADACEAE].

Wattou-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 61, t. 32. 1688.

The name Vattuvalli [Malayalam script on t. 32] is still used; vattu means to shrink; and valli means climber. The allusion is to its power of drying up ulcers. It occurs throughout Malabar.

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



Tjageri-nuren

FIG. 33.



THE Malabaris call *Tjageri-Nuren*, Brahmins *Carandi*, Portuguese *Grabosa*, Belgians *Keylen*, is a shrub, the root of which is like that of Spanish radish; the stalks slender, round, glabrous, spinous, just like *Nuren-Kelengu*.

Leaves arise in threes on oblong petioles, on the lower side.

Does not bear flower.

Fruits are seen many aggregated together on oblong petioles, arising at the origin of leaves, up to the length of a thumb, triangular, bearing a tip at the top, green and covered with ash coloured down, bent toward the petiole; each angle contains two seminal vesicles, separated by a cartilaginous partition, in which are seen one or two, oblong-round, plain, light red seeds, lying near the partition, provided with a thin membrane. Besides the fruits, has warts or false fruits, oblong, rough almost opposite towards the base of the leaves, from which, just as from the root and the seed, new plant arises.

Native soil is Cotate and other places, always green and having fruits.

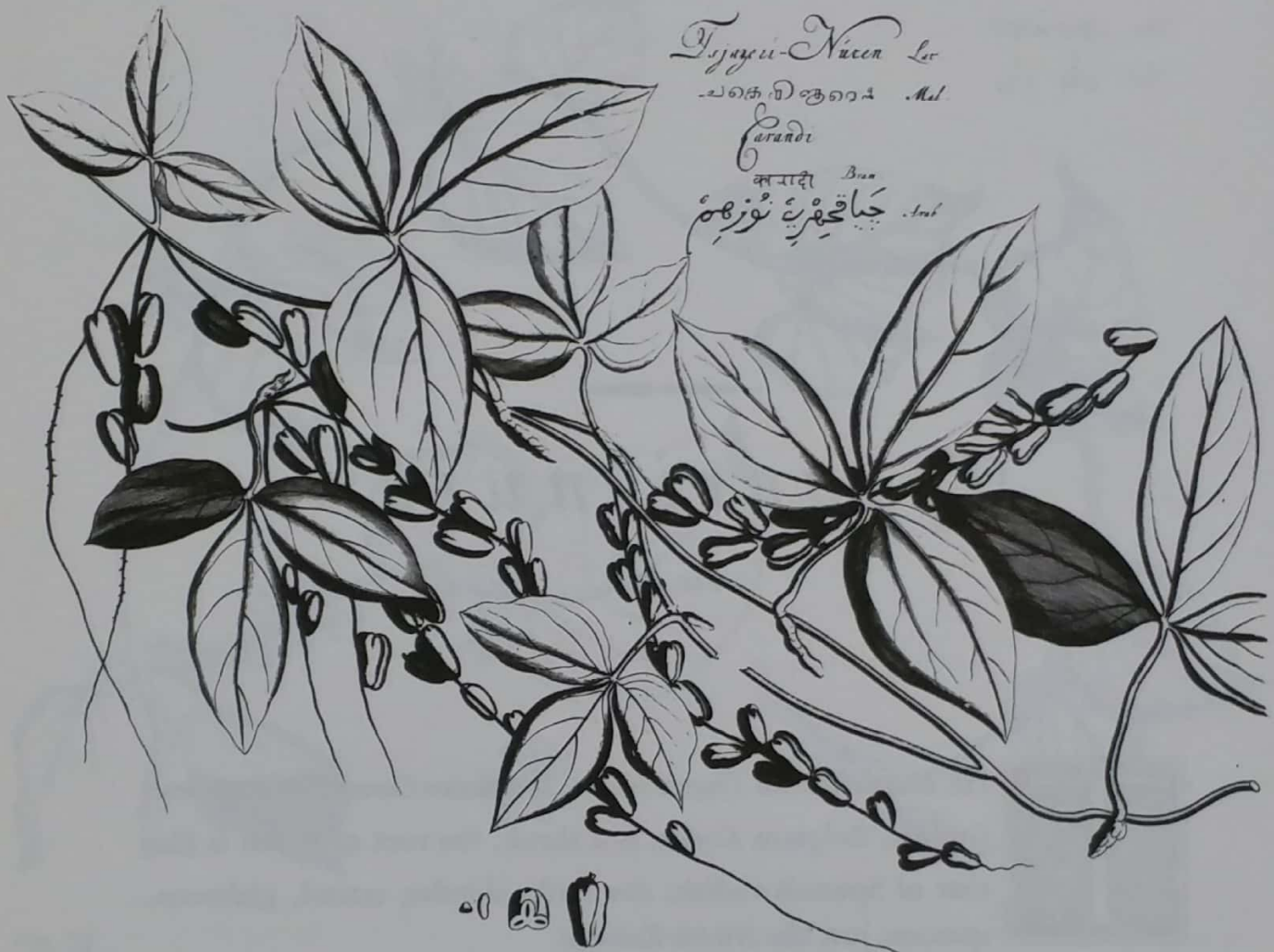


Fig. 33

(Its Uses)

The leaves cure the bite of centipedes. The root, boiled and used for bath or taken as a drink, cures haemorrhages.

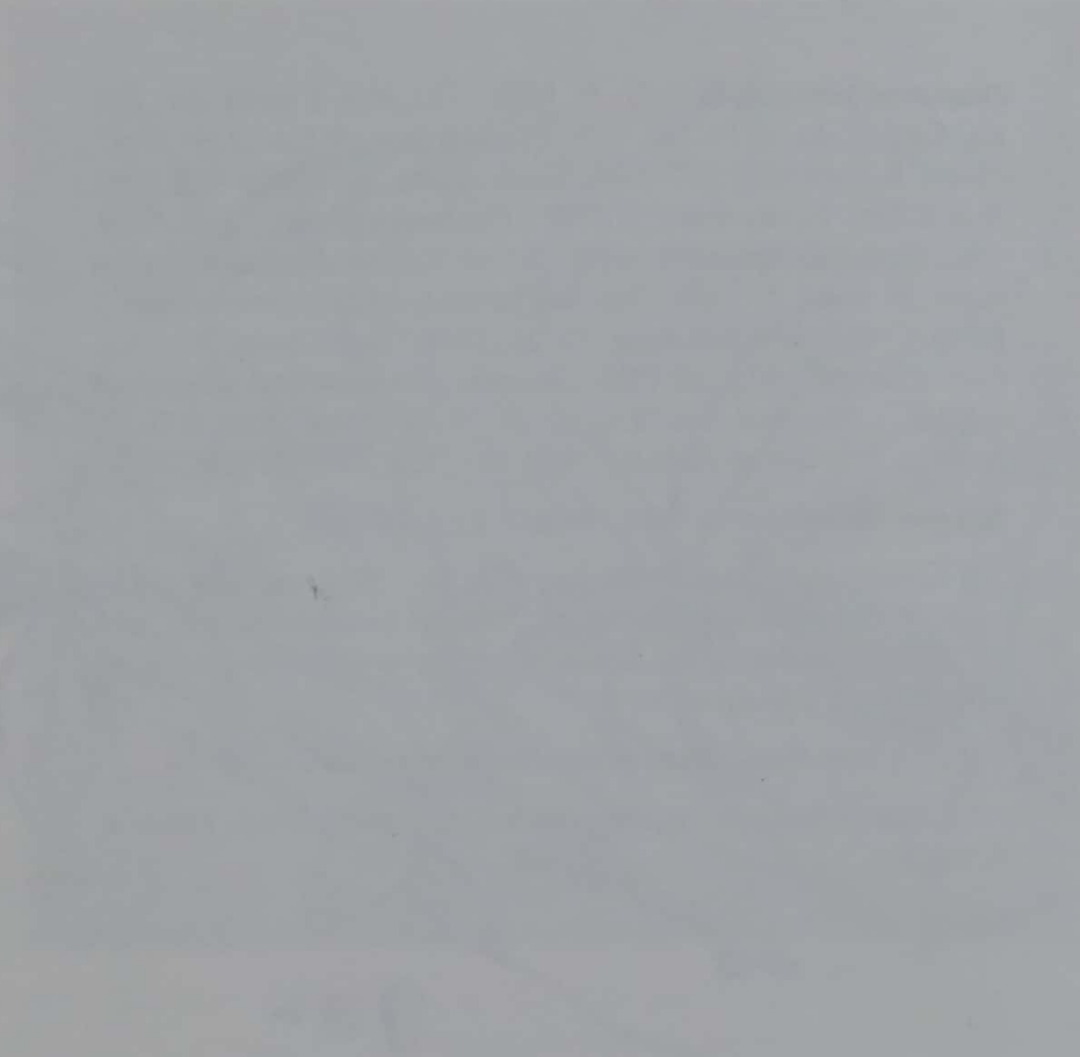
Dioscorea pentaphylla L., Sp. Pl. 1032. 1753; Prain & Burkill, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. (Calcutta) 14: 160. 1936; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 291. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 317. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 469. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 725. 1997. - *Dioscorea triphylla* L., Sp. Pl. 1032. 1753. *Dioscorea digitata* Mill., Gard. Dict. ed. 8. 1768. *Dioscorea spinosa* J. Burm., Fl. Malab. 5. 1769. *Dioscorea pentaphylla* var. *communis* Prain & Burkill, J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 10: 23. 1914; Prain & Burkill, Ann. Roy. Gard. (Calcutta) 14(1): 168. 1936. *Dioscorea pentaphylla* var. *rheedei* Prain & Burkill, J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 10: 23. 1914 ("*rheedii*"); Prain & Burkill, Ann. Roy. Bot. Garden (Calcutta) 14(1): 167. 1936 [DIOSCOREACEAE].

Tsjageri-nuren Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 63, t. 33. 1688.

The name Chakarinooren [Malayalam script on t. 33] is not used; chakari means fibrous and nooren means starchy deposits (as found in tapioca, yam, etc.). Today it is called in Malayalam as Noorenkezhengu, kezhengu meaning tuber. It occurs throughout Kerala.

This is a three-leaved aspect of the plant described next.

The place of occurrence is mentioned as Cotate, the town now known as Kottayam.





Katu-nuren-kelengu

FIG. 34.



ATTU-NUREN-KELENGU; among the Brahmins *Dava Karandi*, Portuguese *Gabosa rodonda*, Belgians *Keylen met ronde wratten*, is a species of *Katu*, or *Nuren Kelengu*, grows in rocky places of the lands Candanate and Cotate; root large and thick like that of *Bryoniae*; stalks spinous.

Leaves in sixes, or fives or fours or threes on one petiole. besides the tuberous warts, inside filled with aqueous, viscid flesh, which are attached to the stalks around the origin of the leaves, has no fruit, always giving out new offsprings before reaching the soil.

Use unknown.



Fig. 34

Dioscorea pentaphylla L., Sp. Pl. 1032. 1753; Prain & Burkill, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. (Calcutta) 14: 160. 1936; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 291. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 317. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 469. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 725. 1997. - *Dioscorea triphylla* L., Sp. Pl. 1032. 1753. *Dioscorea digitata* Mill., Gard. Dict. ed. 8. 1768. *Dioscorea spinosa* J. Burm., Fl. Malab. 5. 1769. *Dioscorea pentaphylla* var. *communis* Prain & Burkill, J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 10: 23. 1914; Prain & Burkill, Ann. Roy. Gard. (Calcutta) 14(1): 168. 1936. *Dioscorea pentaphylla* var. *rheedii* Prain & Burkill, J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 10: 23. 1914 ("*rheedii*"); Prain & Burkill, Ann. Roy. Bot. Garden (Calcutta) 14(1): 167. 1936 [DIOSCOREACEAE].

Katu-nuren-kelengu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 65("63"), t. 34. 1688.

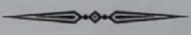
The name Kattu-noorenkezhengu [from Malayalam script on t. 34] is not used now; kattu means wild, nooren means starchy deposits, and kezhengu means tuber. Today it is called Noorenkezhengu. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Candanate, which is Candanaadu; and Cotate, the town now called Kottayam.

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Nurem-kelengu

FIG. 35.



THE shrub which is called *Nurem-Kelengu* by the Malabaris, *Connetti* and *Tilo Carandi* by Brahmins, *Grabosa Ovada* by Portuguese, *Ey-Keylen* by Belgians. Root, like that of *Katu-Nure-Kelengu*, but larger. Stalks spinous and slender.

Leaves arise in fives on petioles grooved on the upper side; smaller than the former, slender, smooth and glabrous in texture. The mid rib gives out many lateral ones, provided with vein-lets, covering the lower side like a trellis.

Flowers like *Kattu-Kelangu*, at the top of the fruits, five petalled, of yellow colour, then black, which contain the rudiments of the fruits; and fruits, but smaller; besides these others are seen, many arising together, green, oblong, triangular in each angle, is a bean greatly smooth and compressed.

Is yet another species of *Nuren-Kelengu*, agreeing with the former, except that the leaves come out only in threes and the fruits are more oblong-narrow.

Grows in the land of Angecaimael, and everywhere, is evergreen, always flowers and bears fruits and has warts, is numbered among the edibles.

In medicine is of no use.



Fig. 35

Dioscorea pentaphylla L., Sp. Pl. 1032. 1753; Prain & Burkill, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. (Calcutta) 14: 160. 1936; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 291. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 317. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 469. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 725. 1997. - *Dioscorea triphylla* L., Sp. Pl. 1032. 1753. *Dioscorea digitata* Mill., Gard. Dict. ed. 8. 1768. *Dioscorea spinosa* J. Burm., Fl. Malab. 5. 1769. *Dioscorea pentaphylla* var. *communis* Prain & Burkill, J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 10: 23. 1914; Prain & Burkill, Ann. Roy. Gard. (Calcutta) 14(1): 168. 1936. *Dioscorea pentaphylla* var. *rheedei* Prain & Burkill, J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 10: 23. 1914 ("*rheedii*"); Prain & Burkill, Ann. Roy. Bot. Garden (Calcutta) 14(1): 167. 1936 [DIOSCOREACEAE].

Nuren-kelengu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 67, t. 35. 1688.

The name Noorenkezhengu [Malayalam script on t. 35] is still used; nuren means with starchy deposits and kezhenyu means tuber. It occurs throughout Malabar.

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



Katu-katsjil

FIG. 36.



ATU-KATSJIL; to the Brahmins *Karendi*, Portuguese *Grabosa* and *Fruita Barruga*, Belgians *Munniks*, is a species of *Tsjageri Nuren*; with regard to the root, fruits and warts which also produce the whole plant. Stalks slender, somewhat woody, mutually embracing themselves sinuously.

The leaves are attached to long, angular petioles, furrowed on the upper part, somewhat bulging out towards the base, are oblong, soft, smooth, slender, from one side more extended, deeply incised towards the petiole by a broad curve (depression). The mid-rib, gives out four others in a circular fashion, standing out on the lower side.

No flowers.

Fruits arise many collected together, triangular, with the angles broadly extended and very thin; in each one, are seen two seeds, lying in themselves mutually, without any partition, round, full, broad and surrounded by a thin membrane, first green, then verging on chest-nut colour. Besides these, it also has spurious fruits, attached to the shoot-lets above the origin of the

leaves, as in *Katu-Kelengu*, chest-nut coloured, with a rough rind, thick flesh, green around the rind, white inside, the liquid somewhat viscid.

Grows in dense forests around Candanata and Oedampere and else where. Fruits ripen in the month of September, always green.



Fig. 36

(Its Uses)

A decoction of the root with the powder of the roots of *Chinae* cleans and cures ulcers.

Dioscorea bulbifera L., Sp. Pl. 1033. 1753; Burkill & Prain, Ann. Roy. Gard. (Calcutta) 14(1): 111. 1936; Burkill in Fl. Males. 1, 4: 311. 1951; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 291. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 468. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 723. 1997 [DIOSCOREACEAE].

Katu-katsjil Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 69, t. 36. 1688.

The name Kattukachil [Malayalam script on t. 36] is still used; kattu meaning wild and kachil means a small yam such as the edible *Dioscorea*. It is also called Patti-kachil; patti meaning dog. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence of this plant mentioned are Candanata, now Candanaadu, the region north east of Cochin; and Oedampere, now known as Udayamperoor.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are now being treated by the use of the X-ray. This is a very important advance, and it is one which has been made possible by the discovery of the X-ray. The second of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are now being treated by the use of the X-ray. This is a very important advance, and it is one which has been made possible by the discovery of the X-ray.



The X-ray

The X-ray is a very important discovery, and it is one which has been made possible by the discovery of the X-ray. The X-ray is a very important discovery, and it is one which has been made possible by the discovery of the X-ray.



Kattu - Kelengu

FIG. 37.



ATTU-KELENGU of the Malabaris; *Carando* of Brahmins, *Fruita burruca penachoso* of Portuguese, *Pluymkeylen* of Belgians, is a species of *Nuren-Kelengu* or *Kalangu*. Root is bigger and thicker, on the outside from chest-nut coloured to black, here and there giving out slender fibres, inside with whitish flesh, which is light yellow, dense, humid, somewhat sticky, and covered with loose filaments, of aqueous taste, of no smell, old always giving out shoots again. Stalks slender, round, beset with hard and sharp spines here and there, knotted, blackish below (towards the base).

Leaves like human heart, deeply incised towards the petiole, are plain, glabrous, smooth, soft. With the mid-rib, on both the sides three lateral ones run out, in a very oblique fashion, accompanied by lateral veins, somewhat bulging out on the lower side.

Flowers arise in spikes on shorter petioles above the origin of leaves, and are small buds giving no fruit. With these together there arise, irregular, rather round fruits, thrice or four times bigger than *Nuren-Kelengu*, with a thin and

light bitter rind, inside with thick solid, humid, sticky, light yellow flesh, of aqueous taste, has no seed; is ever green, flowering in the month of July and the following (months).

Grows around Cochin and in many other places.

Kauu-Kelengú Sir
 കോളിങ്കു Mal.
 قَطَطُ الْإِنْعَمُ Arab.
 Carando
 कान्तदो Bra.



Fig. 37

(Its Uses)

A mixture of its root and saffron (*Crocus*) is good to remove swellings (tumors).

Dioscorea bulbifera L., Sp. Pl. 1033. 1753; Burkill & Prain, Ann. Roy. Gard. (Calcutta) 14(1): 111. 1936; Burkill in Fl. Males. 1,4: 311. 1951; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 291. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 468. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 723. 1997 [DIOSCOREACEAE].

Kattu-kelengu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 71, t. 37. 1688.

The name Kattukezhengu [Malayalam script on t. 37] is not used; kattu means wild and kezhengu means tuber. Today it is called Kattu-kachil (wild, edible *Dioscorea*) or Pattikachil. It occurs throughout Malabar.

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





Katsji Kelengu

FIG. 38.



ATSJI KLENGU. Has square stalks, green, angular winged, curly, and in the margin of the wings somewhat red, marked with nodes, inside woody.

Leaves arise in pairs in a decussate order in the nodes on oblong quadrangular peduncles, are oblong, incised by a broad depression, soft, smooth, of dark greenness on the upper side. The mid-rib gives out on both sides, three lateral, winged, white and shining branches, interwoven with transverse, slight red vein-lets.

No flower.

Fruits with chest-nut coloured rind, inside blood red, with thick, white, viscid flesh, are inserted to the stalks at the origin of leaves, and are like roots which give out leaves and new stalks of leaves and spreading rootlets or white fibres where they lie upon the earth.

(Its Uses)

The juice of the leaves cures the sting of scorpions. Powder of the root with *Catu-Panna-Kelengu* is sprinkled on malign ulcers with great success; heated (warmed) applied to the place, gives the same effect.

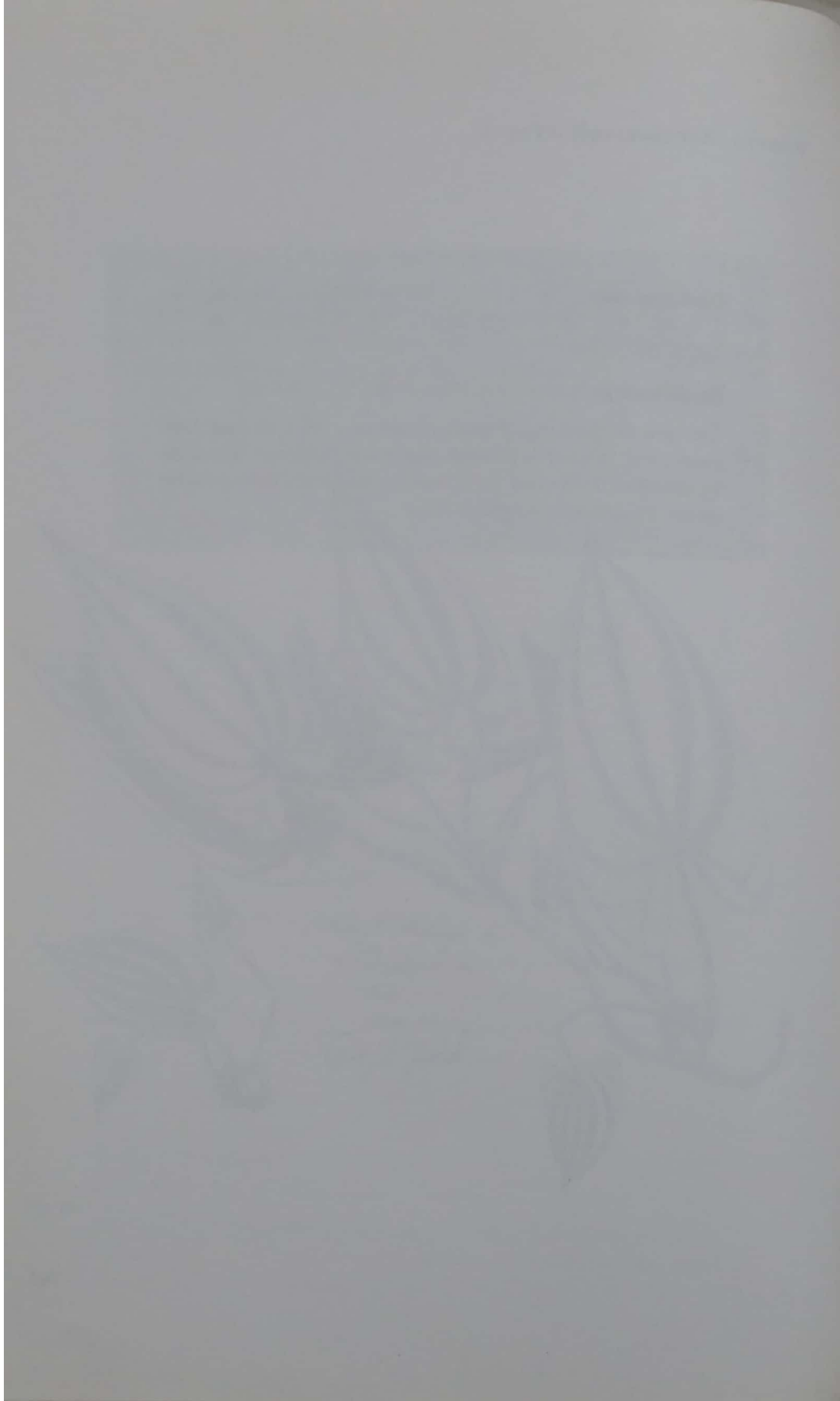


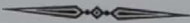
Fig. 38

Dioscorea alata L., Sp. Pl. 1033. 1753; Burkill & Prain, Ann. Roy. Gard. (Calcutta) 14(2): 305. 1939(?); Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 726. 1997 [DIOSCOREACEAE]

Katsjil-kelengu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 72("71"), t. 38. 1688.

The name Kachilkezhengu [Malayalam script on t. 38] is still used; kachil means a small yam, such as the edible *Dioscorea* and kezhengu means tuber. It is sometimes simply called Kachil, restricting the sense of the word to this species. It is cultivated throughout Malabar.





Erima-tali

FIG. 39.



RIMA-TALI of the Malabar; *Dou Parvati* of Brahmins, *Raix da solteira* of Portuguese, *Kreefthout* of Belgians. Root spreads far and wide about the surface of the soil. Stalks are round, tortuous, ash-coloured, mossy, date-coloured.

Leaves arise on shorter peduncles, grooved on the upper side, (which are) from green to yellowish and mossy, are oblong-round, thick in texture, thick and solid. The mid-rib, pronounced on the lower side, produce many thinner veins, has neither smell nor taste.

Double flowers are seen many collected together in racemes on oblong petioles, five petalled, the inner ones first white, and shining then turning yellow with brilliance. The outer ones from red turning reddish, incised, in the middle grooved by a fold; in the mouth white, broad, leafy, cuspidate apices jut out, in the middle is seen a star shaped globule with five tips, placed in between the apices, which is the rudiment of the fruit, of very pleasing smell. The flower buds are round, date-coloured, hairy, green beneath the hairy coating; from which opened up, a small red head bares itself, shining

like silk. Fruits, mossy, oblong-round, in the middle of which is contained an oblong globule, from green to whitish.

Grows around Cranganor, Mangatti and in other places; flowering during the rainy season.

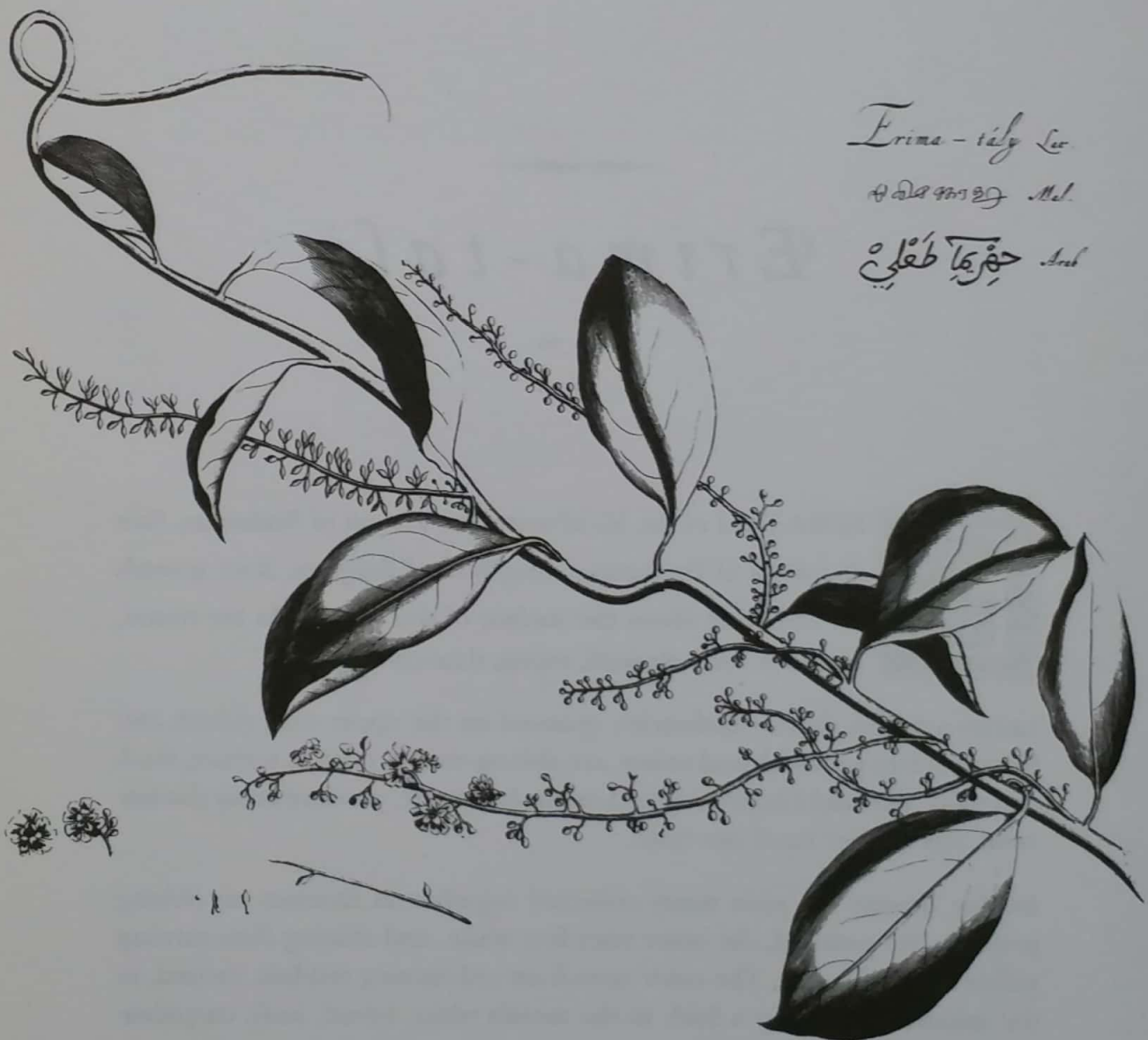


Fig. 39

(Its Uses)

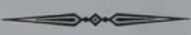
Its juice, with the oil of Indian nut and powdered *cumin* cooked together (when applied) mitigates the ulcerous sores.

Erycibe paniculata Roxb., Pl. Corom. 2: 31, t. 159. 1789; Hoogland, Blumea 7: 352. 1953; Austin in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 1: 308. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 179. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 306. 1996. - *Erimatalia rheedei* Schult. in Room. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 5: 331. 1819 ("*rheedi*"). *Erycibe rheedei* (Schult.) Bl., Bijdr. 1047. 1827 ("*rheedi*") [CONVOLVULACEAE].

Erima-tali Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 73, t. 39. 1688.

The name Erimathali [Malayalam script on t. 39] is still used; erima means buffalo and thali means shampoo, the allusion being not clear. It is abundant in northern Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Cranganor, now known as Kodungalloor; and Mangatti, now called Alangadu, the region east of Kodungalloor.



A n a - p a r v a

FIG. 40.



NA-PARVA; among the Brahmins *Benderli*, Portuguese *Tolhas da lanca*, Belgians *Prangwortel*, is held as the second species of *Tinda-Parva*, the description of which can be seen in the First Volume. Fibrous roots arise here and there from the lower stalks

creeping on the ground. The stalks are round, green, giving out tendrils by which they attach themselves to the trees.

The leaves which are attached to stalks and shoots, are formed of as if two deformed leaves, of which the lower ones are in the place of petiole; the upper ones are oblong-round and drawn into a tip, marked with vein-lets in an oblique and arched fashion towards the tip; the lower ones are oblong round, anteriorly where they are connected to the upper ones, somewhat broad, and striated lengthwise by veins, solid in texture, with plain (smooth) surface, glabrous, of common greenness, of light bitter and light biting taste.

No flowers.

Fruits arise here and there on shoots and stalks from the origin of the leaves, on inturned short, rather thick and dark red petioles; oblong-round heads

striated with parallel mutually intersecting lines, sprinkled with many small bulging out buds from which minute tips stand out; first with white colour, then turning green, finally coral red and little shining; beneath the fruit is seen on petiole, a single and indeed a minute leaf, from red to dark red, bent



Fig. 40

outwards, inwardly drawn up (contracted) by which the tender and white fruit is covered on one side. Numerous seeds are contained in the fruits like the eggs of fishes, of light yellow colour, light green.

Native place is Chanotti, Parou and other places; once a year bears fruits in the rainy season.

(Its Uses)

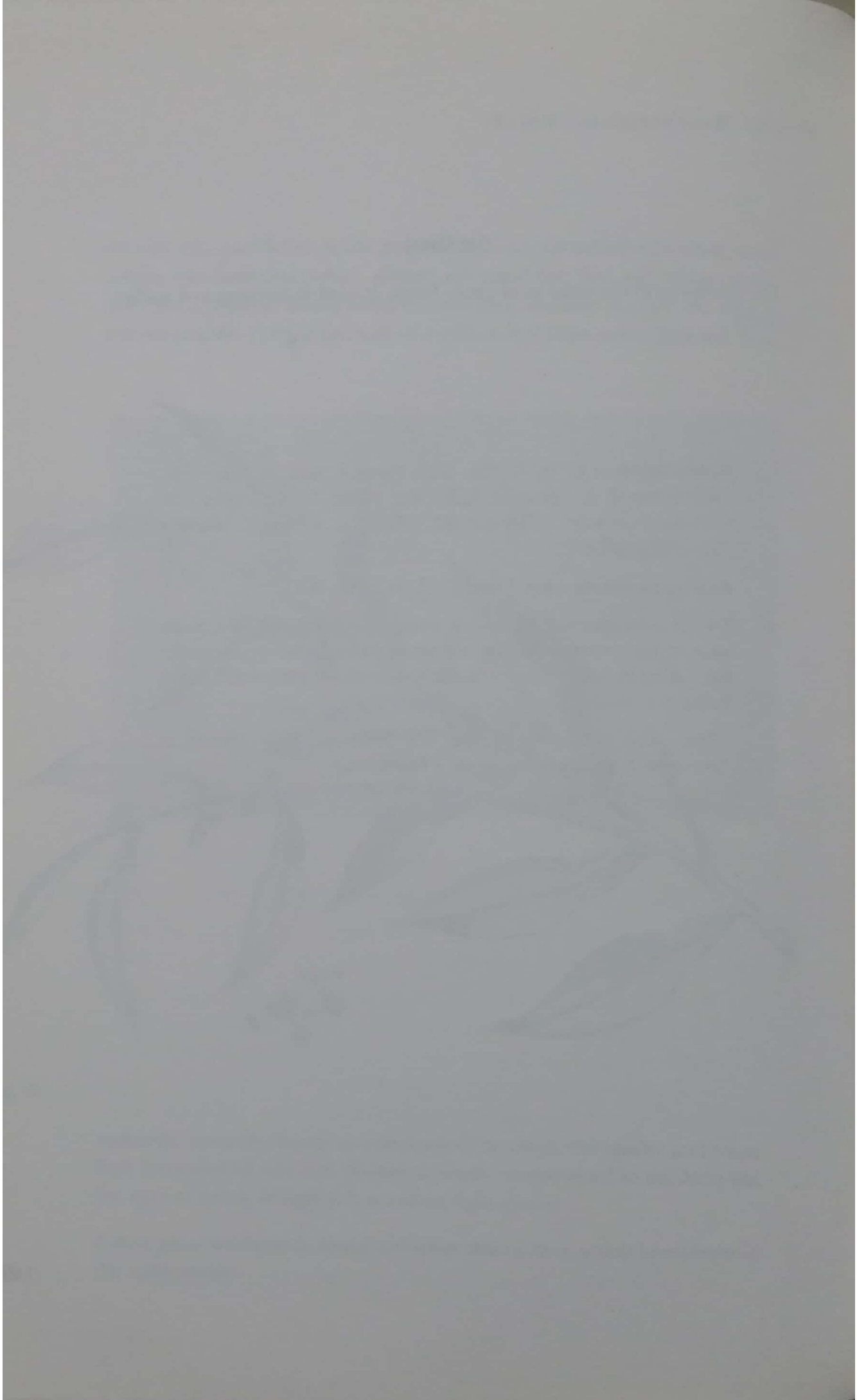
The powers (are) the same as of *Tinda-Parua*. Is used in burning and malign fevers.

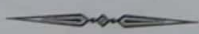
Pothos scandens L., Sp. Pl. 968. 1753; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 302. 1982; Suresh et al., Taxon 32: 127. 1983; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 334. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 487. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 758. 1997 [ARACEAE].

Ana-parua Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 75- 76, t. 40. 1688.

The name Aanaparuva [Malayalam script on t. 40] is not used; Aana means elephant, here in the sense of big; and paruva means spreading as a creeper. No other Malayalam name is available currently for this plant. It occurs throughout Malabar.

The place names mentioned are Chanotti, now known as Chennamangalam, and Parou, which is North Parur.





Tsjangelam-parenda

FIG. 41.



TSJANGELAM-PERENDA; *Mana* of Brahmins, *Babosa Quinado* of Portuguese, *Quylklim* of Belgians. Stalks quadrangular, with acute angles and plain sides, of which two lower ones are more broad, knotted, with dark green and glabrous bark, inside fleshy, with humid, dense and viscous flesh, not at all woody, giving out tendrils from the nodes.

The leaves which arise in the nodes of stalks are broad, anteriorly more narrow, and with obtuse margin pronounced with sharp and slender points, thick in texture, thick, soft, surface smooth and glabrous, of dark greenness on both sides but on the lower part of more dark colour. The mid-rib gives out two lateral ones, standing out on the upper and lower parts and spreading many smaller ones. Branches hang from the nodes, spreading out themselves into many branchy shoots; from green, dark, round, inside aqueous and green when dry contain in themselves a very black material like ink and carbon.

Flowers are small, so also the seeds.

Grows around Coylen and Tuevantoor, bears, fruits in the rainy season.

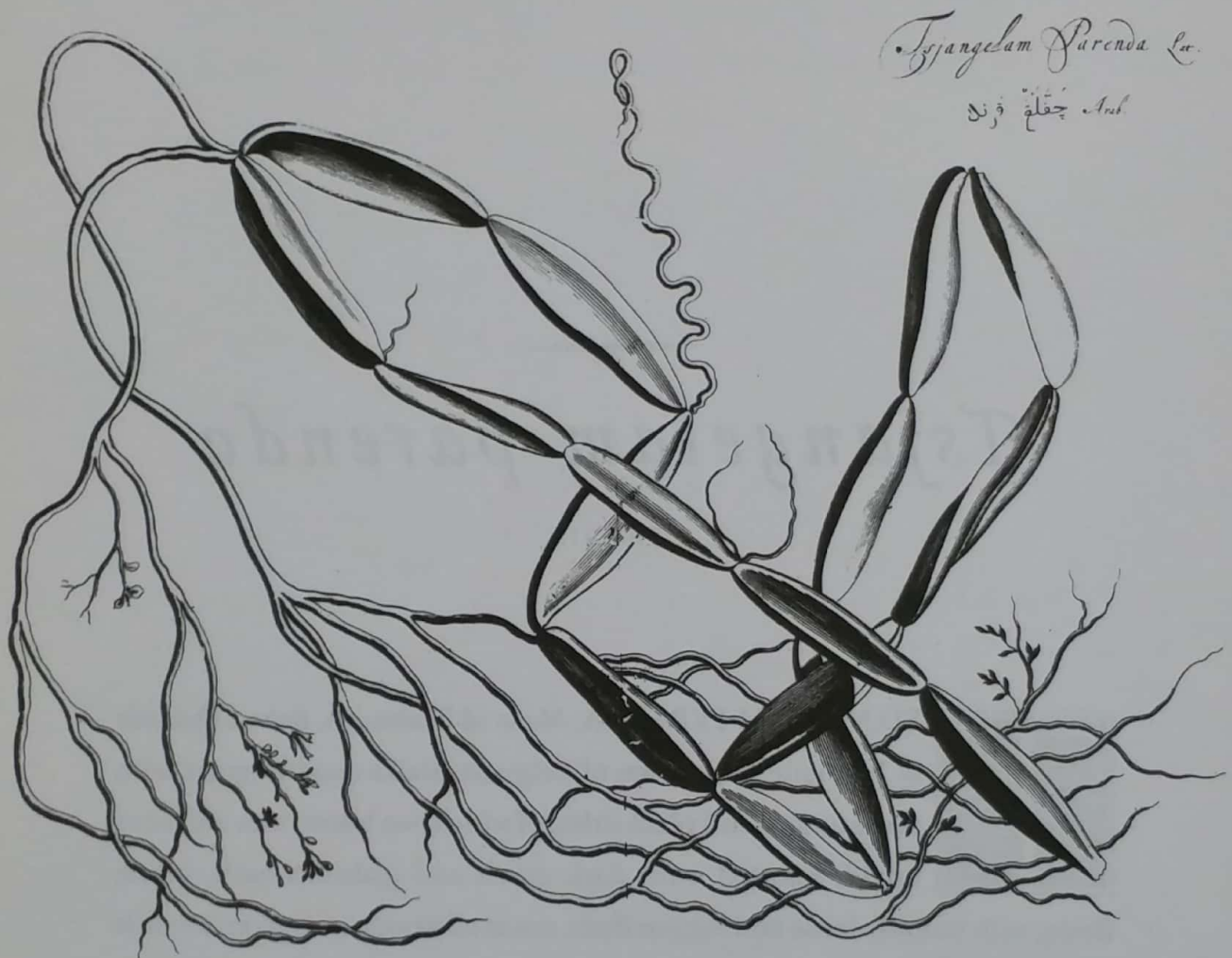


Fig. 41

(Its Uses)

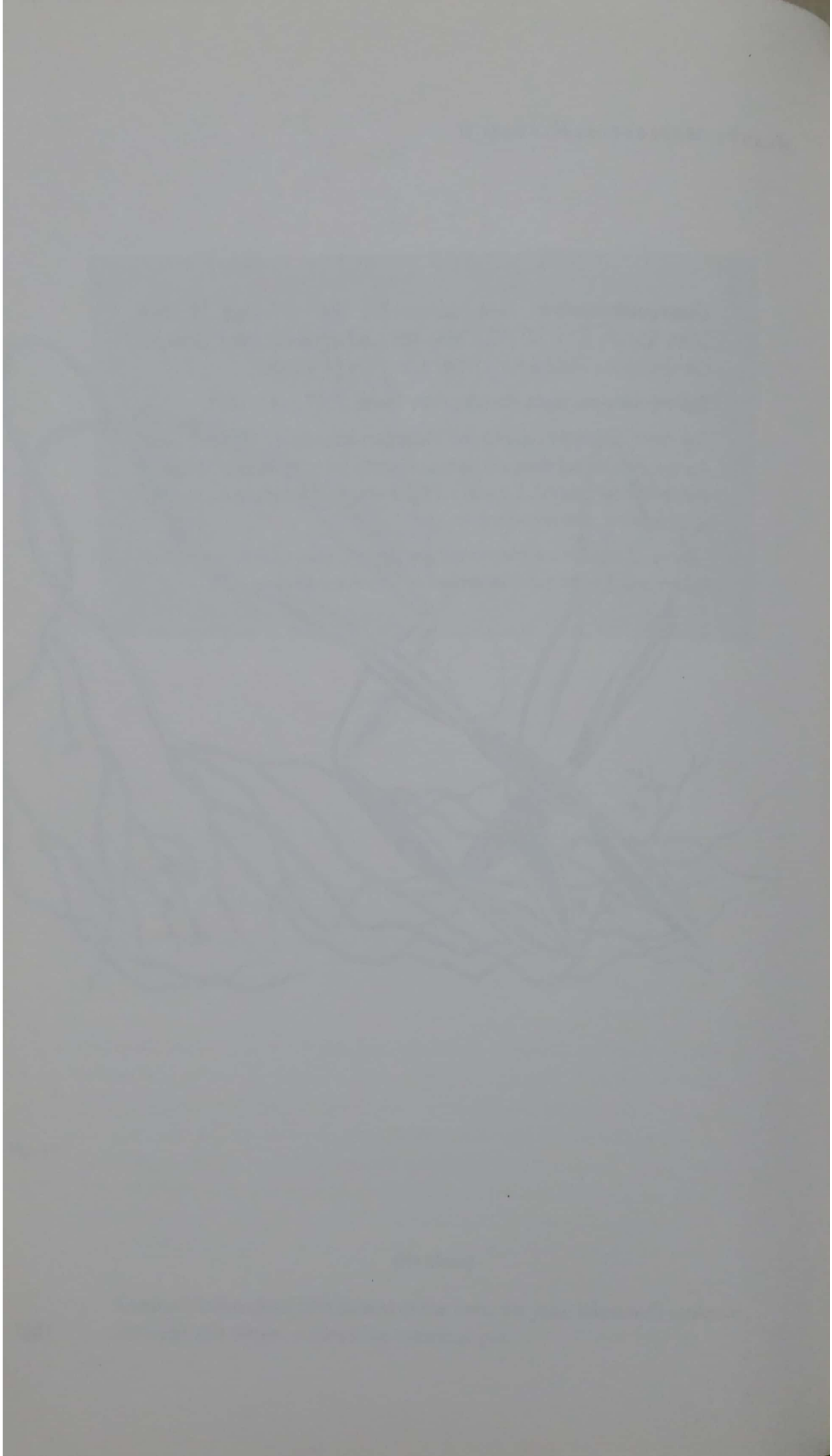
Crushed leaves clean filth (scum) of the ears, the juice taken with *cardamom*, *coriander* and *Ginger*, relieves the intestinal gas.

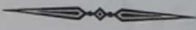
Cissus quadrangularis L., Syst. Nat. ed. 12, 2: 124. 1767; Mant. 39. 1767; Shetty & Singh, Taxon 37: 172. 1988. - *Vitis quadrangularis* (L.) Wall. ex Wight, Cat. 26. 1833; Wight & Arn., Prodr. 125. 1834 [VITACEAE].

Tsjangelam-parenda Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 77, t. 41. 1688.

The name Changanparanda [no Malayalam script on t. 41] is still used; changala means thick chain and paranda refers to prostrate plants (as stragglers that lie on other plants). It is wild in Palghat area of Malabar and is cultivated as a medicinal plant elsewhere.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Coylen, now Quilon, also called Kollam; and Tuevantoor, now known as Tiruvananthapuram.





Pu - walli

FIG. 42.



THE shrub *Pu-valli*, is called *Pallay* by the Brashmins, *Salique da Serre* by the Portuguese, *Slagblom* by the Belgians. Branches, with ash-coloured bark, with whitish wood.

Leaves arise solitarily on short petioles, are oblong round, anteriorly cuspidate, thick and solid in texture, plain and glabrous on the surface, on the upper side of green and shining colour, on the lower of soft colour; of no smell, of very acidic taste. The mid-rib, standing out on the lower side, gives out veins in an indistinct design (fashion), going inside the leaf.

Flowers are seen here and there many collected on short common pedicles and are small buds, with when opened up, are of four petals; obtusely cuspidate, of no smell. In these there are four stamens with their own apices. Fruits are small round berries, of light red colour, equipped at the tip with a small, slender, black spine; with inside succulent and sweet flesh; in the middle is a very hard and whitish stone, in it are seen one, two and often three seeds, which are hard, glabrous, of dark red and shining colour.

Native soil is Catour, Petravide and other places, flowers in the month of January.

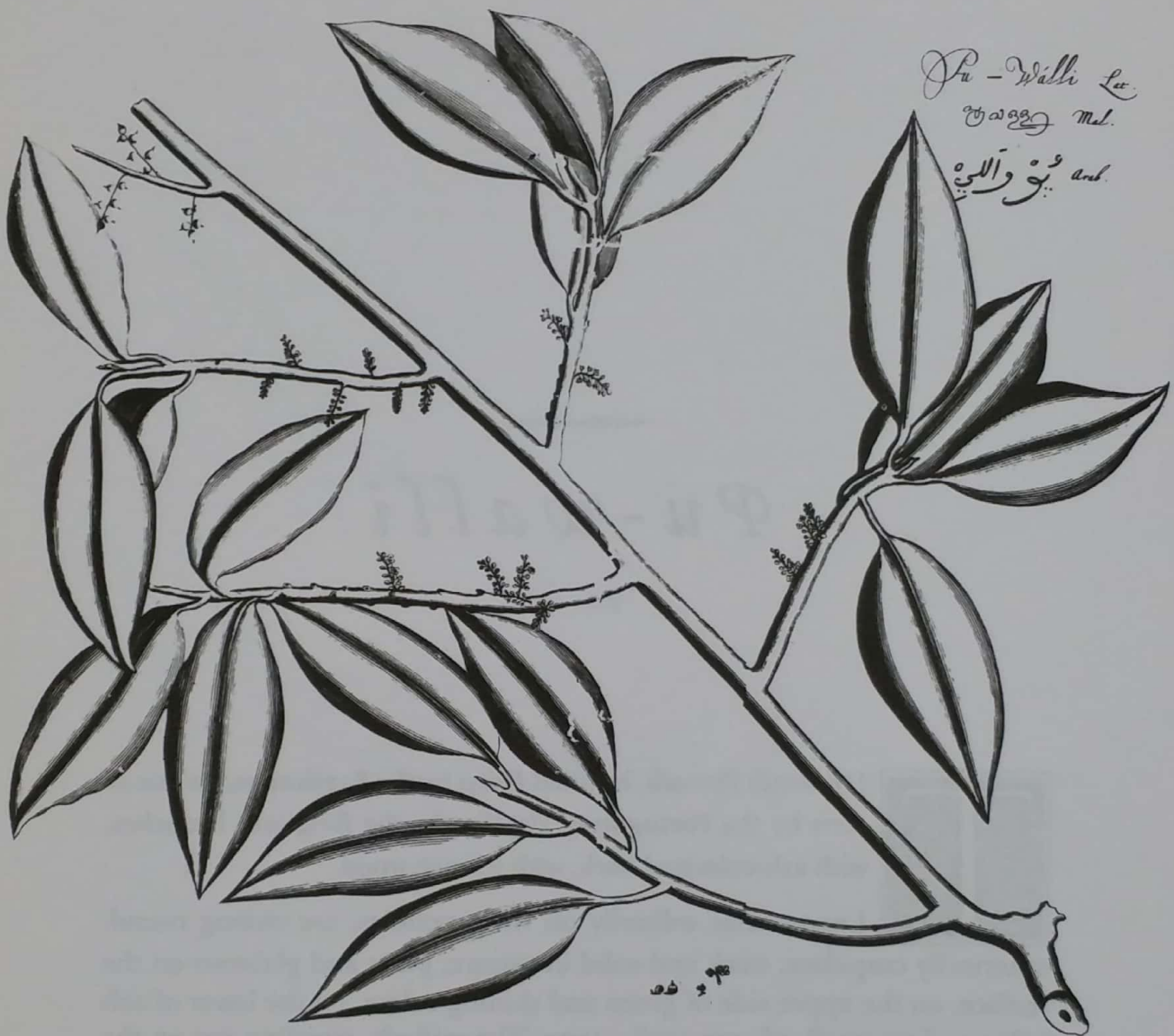


Fig. 42

Of no use in medicine.

Embelia ribes [?] N. Burm., Fl. Ind. 62, t. 23. 1768; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 166. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 263. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 391. 1997. -*Pothos drupaceus* Dennst., Schlüssel 15 ("drapacea"), 24 ("drupacea"), 33 ("drupacca"). 1818 [MYRSINACEAE].

Pu-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 79, t. 42. 1688.

The name Poovalli [Malayalam script on t. 42] is not used; poo (from puv) means flower and valli means climber. Poovalli means a flowering climber. No Malayalam name is currently known for *E. ribes*. It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Catour, which is Kattoor; and Petravide, which has not been traced.





Pu - pal - valli

FIG. 43.



UPAL-VALLI; in the language of the Brahmins *Pallay*, in Portuguese *Fula da Mel*, in Belgian *Koey-Wortel*. Branches in pairs in a decussate order, on shorter, red peduncles, are oblong round, anteriorly cuspidate, on the upper side of dark green colour, on the lower of clear green colour.

Flowers are seen in racemes on from date-coloured to reddish, slender, round petioles, which emerge from above the origin of leaves, are five petalled, small, white, beset inside with downy hairs, in the middle marked with spots; around the mouth turning light green. The calyx light green, containing towards the base the rudiment of fruit; fruits are downy, ash-coloured, globules, on the outside beset with sharp spine-lets, by which they adhere to clothing. (you may call it our Lappas), contain in it one seed, oval in shape, glabrous, hard, black, almost shining. Open globules are of sweet and melliferous smell.

Grows behind Calnolan and in other places, chiefly in sandy and rocky soils. Flowers in rainy season, evergreen.

Powers unknown to date.

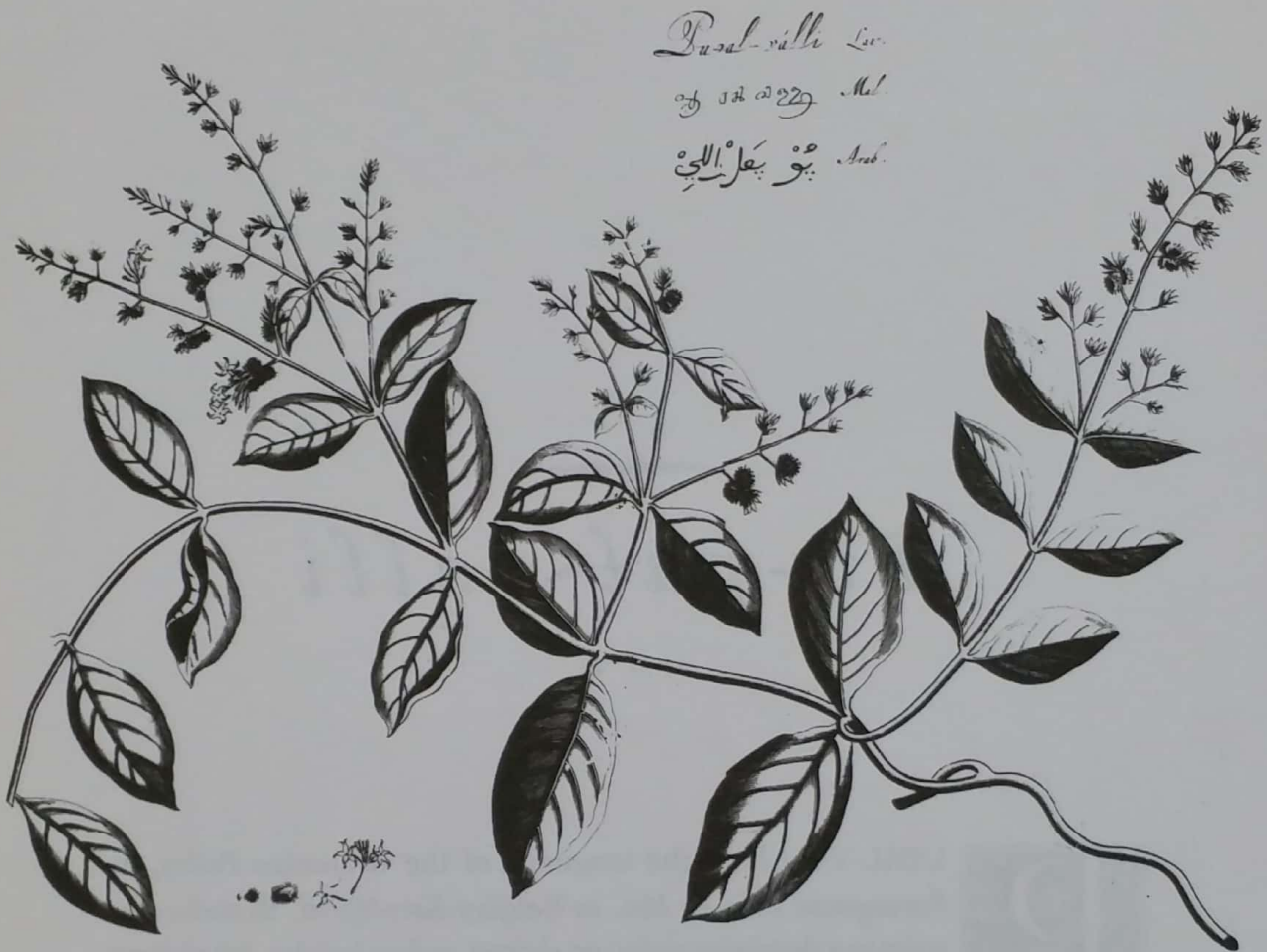


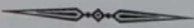
Fig. 43

Pupalia lappacea (L.) Juss., Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 2: 132. 1803; Townsend in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 1: 28. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 244. 1982; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 563. 1997. -*Achyranthes lappacea* L., Sp. Pl. 204. 1753. *Achyranthes atropurpurea* Lam., Encycl. 1: 546. 1785. *Desmochaeta atropurpurea* (Lam.) DC., Cat. Hort. Monsp. 102. 1813. *Syama lata* W. Jones ex Dillwyn, Rev. Hort. Malab. 34. 1839. *Pupalia atropurpurea* (Lam.) Moq. in DC., Prodr. 13(2): 331. 1849 [AMARANTHACEAE].

Pu-pal-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 81, t. 43. 1688.

The name Poopalvalli [Malayalam script on t. 43] is still used; poopal refers to moldy or "fuzzy" fungi, a reference to the flowers and fruits beset with downy hairs. It occurs in uplands throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Calnolan, which has not been traced.



Acatsja-valli

or

Mudila Tali

FIG. 44.



CATSJA-VALLI; Brahmins call *Medica Tali*, Portuguese *Ramos dasevi*, in our country *Meervlechtwortel*. Stalks are round tortuous, very slender, flexible, running (climbing) up plants in broad stride and adhering to and enveloping the branches, which they catch, in such a way that they prevent sight and access.

Leaves many joined together are attached to slender, green, stalk-lets, are few (rare) and scattered, very small, and from green turning yellow.

Flowers are seen clustered or in spikes on green, round, somewhat tortuous and grooved petioles; surrounded by small leaflets at the base; are of six petals, white, of which three outer ones broad and cuspidate, the inner ones on the upper side double cuspidate, of no smell. In the middle is a thicker, oblong, cuspidate style; stamens six, which embrace in themselves the inner style. Fruits, round berries, first green, then turning white, with a broader centre with a crown of six leaflets, first green, then blackish, containing the globules under a thick exterior covering; contains in itself a round stone, with a very thin green, then black stone, inside filled with white kernel.

Native soil is Cochin and other places, likes thick forests.

(Its Uses)

The whole plant, fried with dry *Ginger* and *Nirvala-Pullu*, pulverised and mixed with butter, cleans chronic ulcers. Smeared on the head with the oil of *Sergalin*, strengthens the roots of hairs, Fried with the bark of *Arekera* and

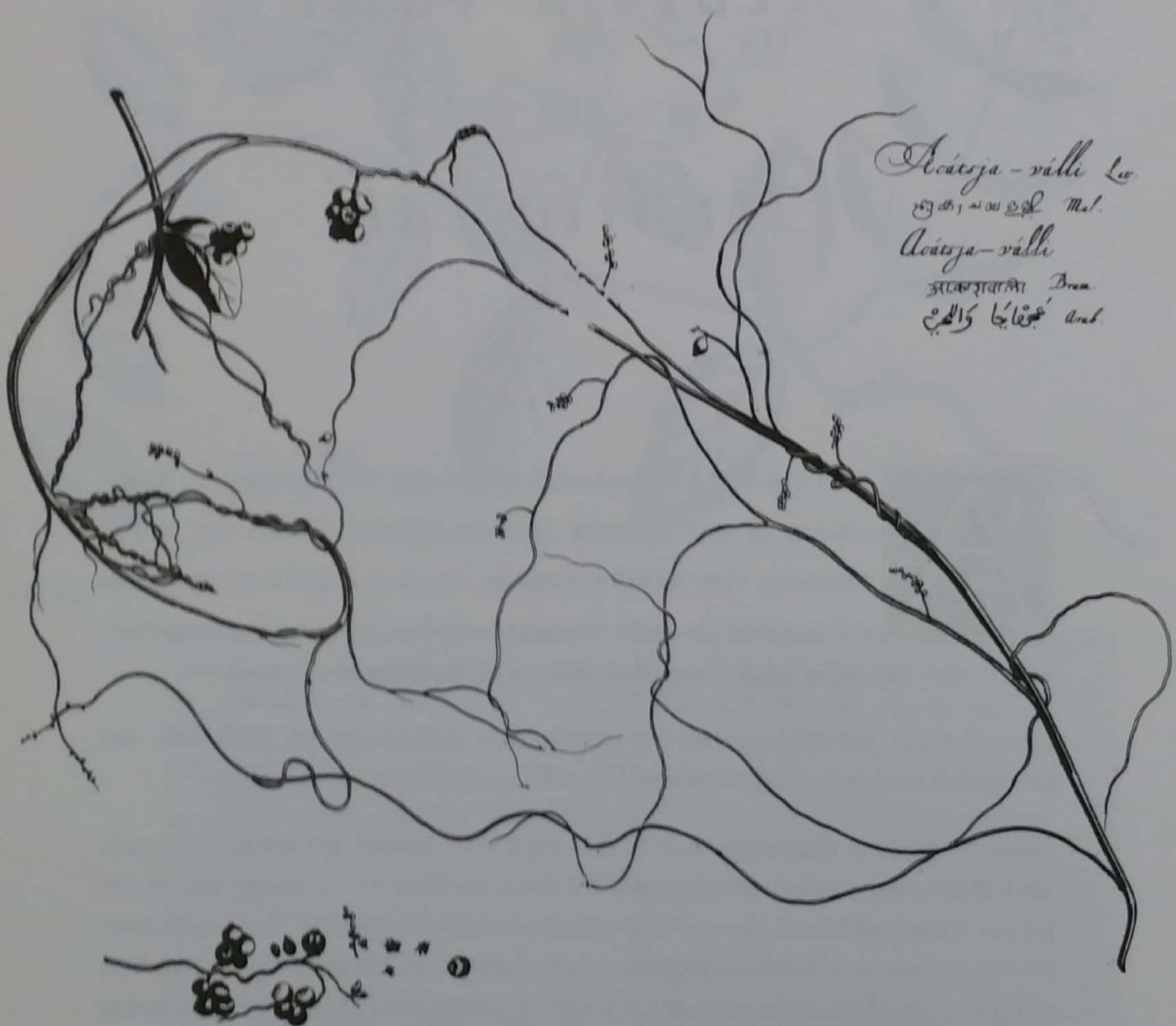


Fig. 44

Tsjangelam-Parendi, powdered and mixed with opium, heals the ulcers of the head; with *cardamom*, milk and oil of *Sergelim*, and reduced to the consistency of liquid, removes the heat (fever) of the head. The juice, with *sugar*, removes the heat and jaundice of eyes, by itself; administered as a bath relieves hemicraniam (headache confined to one side).

Cassytha filiformis L., Sp. Pl. 35. 1753; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 250. 1982 [LAURACEAE].

Acatsja-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 83-84, t. 44. 1688.

The name Akasavalli [Malayalam script on t. 44] is still used; Akasam means sky (a reference to the naked thread-like stems) and valli means climber. the name Mudilathali (Rheede cited Mudilatali as an alternative name) is also used; mudi means hair, ila means leaf, and thaali means shampoo, *i.e.*, a plant used [useful] as hair shampoo. Allusion to its property of strengthening the root hairs? The species occurs throughout Malabar.

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

Kareta-tsjori-valli

FIG. 45.



ARETA-TSJORI-VALLI; in the language of the Brahmins *Dou Cerberi-Valli*, Portuguese *Uvas de Boy*, Belgians *Wild Pemperlingen*. The stalk-lets on one side from dark turn reddish.

Leaves, three in number arise in petioles placed on the lower side of tendrils, are oblong round, cuspidate, the middle one is larger, the lateral ones smaller, thick, dense, on the upper side of dark green and shining colour. You may say as the leaves of *Tsjori-valli*, because they agree greatly with them but standing out in the apices of the margin, which are the projections of the lateral veins.

Flowers arise in racemes on green peduncles, not shining, are of four petals, towards the inside spoon shaped, from green to turning white, on the outside reddish. Have four stamens, headed with yellow apices; in the middle, a green, thicker and pressed down style stands out. Fruits are round berries, in the middle is a crown, which falls down in mature fruits; in the beginning green, then reddish, when mature turning blackish, inside with green, succulent, tearing (biting) flesh, which encloses a large round stone, from red turning black, the kernel of which is white.

The forests of Trigolin, Catati and other places are held to be its native soil, always bearing flowers or fruits.

(Its Uses)

The leaves dried, powdered, mixed with dry *Ginger*, old *pepper* and *sugar* are good for the asthmatics.



Fig. 45

Cissus trilobata Lam., Encycl. 1: 31. 1783; Shetty & Singh, Taxon 37: 173. 1988 &. - *Vitis rheedei* Wight & Arn. in Wight, Cat. 27. 1833, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cissus trilobata* Lam. 1783); Wight & Arn., Prodr. 127. 1834 [VITACEAE].

Kareta-tsjori-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 85, t. 45. 1688.

The name Karuthachorivalli [Malayalam script on t. 45] is sometimes still used; karutha means black (ripe fruits), chorivalli refers to another vitaceous climber, *Ampelocissus leucostaphylin*a, with similar leaves. It is also called mashi-chedi; mashi means ink and chedi means plant (the juice of the fruit is like ink). It is common along the coasts of Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Trigolin and Catati. Both the places have not been traced.



Modira-valli

FIG. 46.



ODIRA-VALLI; among the Brahmins *Caro-Crodi*, Portuguese *Barba-Castilhano* Belgians *Knevelklm*. Branches, tender ones green, with data-red bark, white wood.

Leaves arise, many crowded in short (close) intervals on the lateral shoots, armed with woody spines, are long, pronounced with a narrow tip, thick and solid in texture, plain and glabrous on the surface, of shining greenness on the upper side, of light colour on the lower. The mid-rib stands out on the lower side, and gives out laterally many slender ones. The whole plant grows to its greatest magnitude, fixing itself to trees and covering them up.

Grows around Atingen, Cota, Recare and other places, liking sandy soil; is always green, but has neither flowers nor fruits, also no use in medicine.



Fig. 46

Ancistrocladus heyneanus Wall. ex Graham, Cat. Fl. Bombay 28. 1839; Ramamoorthy in Sald., Fl. Karnataka 1: 286. 1984; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 24. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 57. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 75. 1997 [ANCISTROCLADACEAE].

Modira-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 87, t. 46. 1688.

The name Modiravalli [Malayalam script on t. 46] is not used; modiram means ring worn on fingers (referring to the "hooks") and valli means climber. No Malayalam name is currently known. It occurs in forests throughout Malabar.

Place names mentioned are Atingen, which is Attingal, a town south of Quilon; Cota and Recare, both of which have not been traced.



Valli-modagam

FIG. 47.



THE shrub which is called *Valli-Modagam* by the Malabaris, Brahmins *Carotha-Tali*, Portuguese *Folha da Pao*, Belgians *Oorblad*. Branches green, knotted, with white wood, pith red.

Leaves are seen in pairs in thick but shorter peduncles in the nodes; are large, oblong, somewhat thick in texture, fleshy, leathery, with plain and glabrous surface; on the upper side of shining greenness, on the lower of soft colour. The mid-rib bulges high on the lower side, making a sharp black, slightly standing out also on the upper side, from which annular nerves come out in indistinct lines.

Has no flowers or fruits.

Grows around Parakaro, Mangatti and in other places, always green.

(Its Uses)

The bark of the root with the rind of lemon, reduced to powder, is smeared on the ulcers which the Malabaris call *Tsjeu-Barapen*, with success.

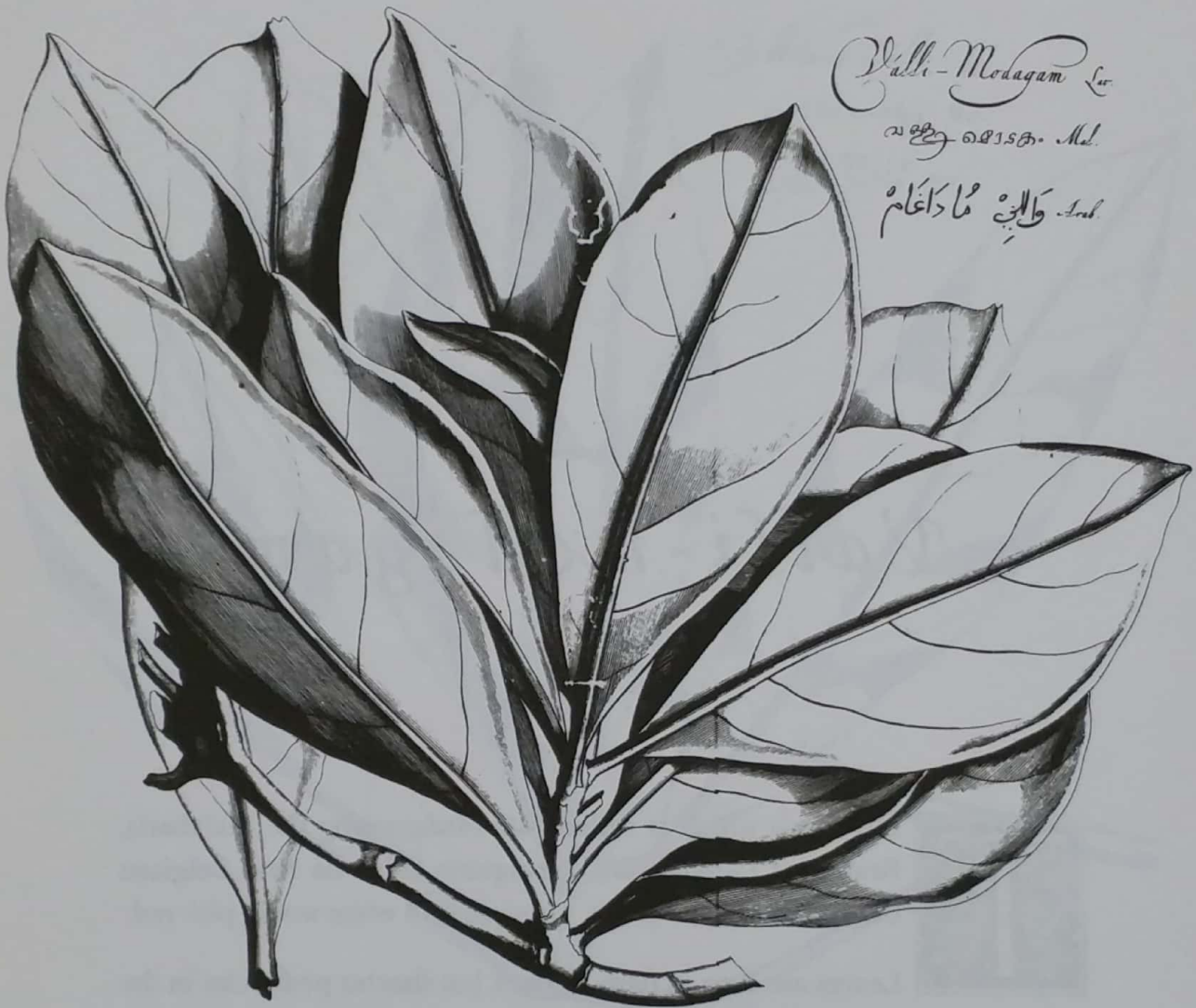


Fig. 47

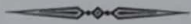
Fagraea ceilanica Thunb., Kongl. Vetensk. Acad. Nya Handl. Stockholm 3: 132, t. 4. 1782; Leenhouts in Fl. Males. 1, 6: 315. 1962; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 172. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 180. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 295. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 429. 1997. -*Fagraea obovata* Wall. in Roxb., Fl. Ind. 2: 33. 1824. *Bertuchia speciosa* Dennst. ex Kostel., Allg. Med.-Pharm. Fl. 5: 2002. 1836. *Fagraea malabarica* Bl., Rumphia 2: 29. 1838, nom. illeg. (incl. typ. of *Bertuchia speciosa* Kostel. 1836) [LOGANIACEAE].

Valli-modagam Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 89, t. 47. 1688.

The name Vallimodagam [Malayalam script on t. 47] is not used; valli means climber and modagam refers to this plant, *Fagraea ceilanica*. Today it is simply called Modagam. It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Parakaro, which is Paracaroo; Mangatti, now called Aalangadu, east of Kodungalloor.





Meriam-pulsi

FIG. 48.



ERIAMPULLI; is called *Basil* by the Brahmins, *Folha-Aredilha* by Portuguese, *Smindelblad* by Belgians, is a shrub creeping on the ground. Has green, glabrous, knotted stalks, inside aqueous and fragile.

Leaves arise at distinct intervals on oblong petioles, accompanied by tendrils here and there, are oblong, cuspidate, thick in texture, with glabrous and smooth surface, of clear and shining greenness, along the margin turning red, and provided with cuspidate apices; the taste is acidic, and tearing the tongue, smell slightly unpleasant. Two lateral veins accompany the white mid-rib, standing out on the lower side, with many fine veins scattered.

Flowers are seen in umbels on petioles, which come out from the nodes at the origin of the leaves, four or five petalled, from green to whitish. In the middle have their smooth and round head, with its own rosaceous style. Stamens are four, or five, according to the number of petals, white, provided with yellow apices. Flower buds are oblong, from red to purple and growing green. Fruits are round berries, hanging in fascicles, are glabrous, from green

to red; the flesh soft, greatly succulent, from green to dark, of slightly acidic taste, of displeasing smell, like the leaves of *Mandaru*. The stone which it contains is very hard, somewhat round, from green to dark, kernel white.

Grows near Warapoly, and in other places, flowering and bearing fruits toward the end of the year.

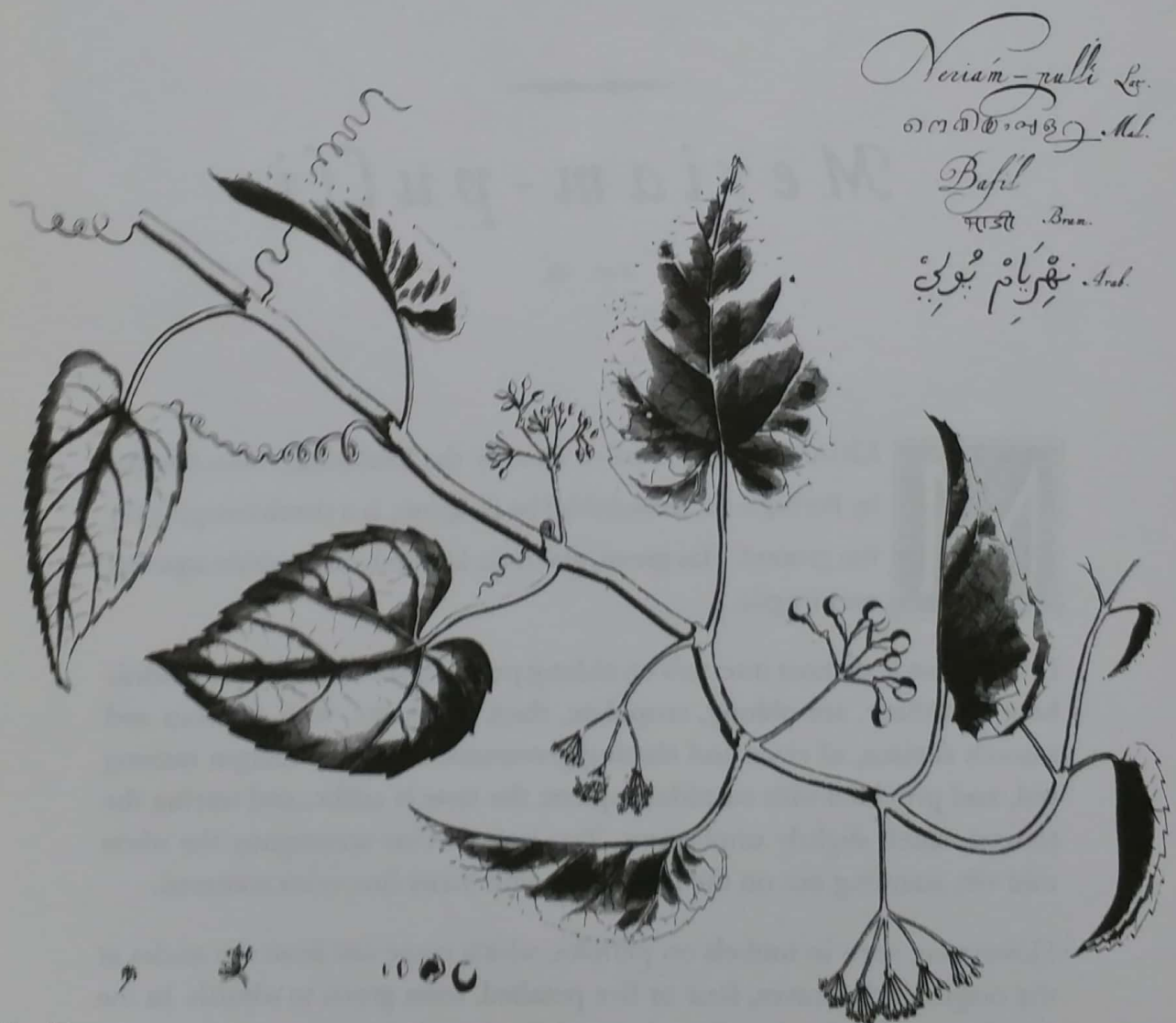


Fig. 48

(Its Uses)

From the leaves an anti-paralytic bath is prepared. Their juice and that of *Nelica* removes inflammation of the eye (conjectivitis).

Cissus repens Lam., Encycl. 1: 31. 1783; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 68. 1982; Shetty & Singh, Taxon 37: 173. 1988. - *Cissus cordata* Roxb., Fl. Ind. 1: 425. 1820, nom. illeg. (incl. type of *Cissus repens* Lam. 1783). *Vitis repens* (Lam.) Wight & Arn. in Wight, Cat. Ind. Pl. 58. 1833; Wight & Arn., Prodr. 125. 1834 [VITACEAE].

Neriam-pulli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 91, t. 48. 1688.

The name Neriampuli [Malayalam script on t. 48] is not used; Neriya, from Njeriyam, means cracking sound, perhaps referring to the sound produced when the fragile, knotted stalks of this plant which creeps on the soil, are treaded; and puli means sour. No Malayalam name is currently available for this. It occurs in uplands of Malabar.

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

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations of the study.

The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It includes a description of the sample, the data collection methods, and the data analysis methods.

The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It includes a description of the findings and a discussion of the implications of the findings.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the conclusions of the study. It includes a summary of the findings and a discussion of the implications of the findings.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study. It includes a discussion of the limitations of the study and a discussion of the implications of the findings.

The sixth part of the paper discusses the future research. It includes a discussion of the future research and a discussion of the implications of the findings.

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Pada-valli

or

Pada-kelengu

FIG. 49.



THE shrub *Pada-Valli*, or *Pada-Kelengu*, which in the language of the Brahmins *Pada-Valli* and *Mustsjega Pada*; Portuguese *Raiz de Camara*; by the Belgians is called *Stoelwortel*. Root long, thick, fixed to the earth by means of fibres, the bark dark and bitter. Stalks slender, woody, green, hairy.

Leaves arise on hairy petioles, bulging out at the base; are oblong, triangular, more broad towards the base, extended into a tip of one or two thumbs, a little thick and dense in texture, with the upper surface rough and a little uneven, of common greenness, smooth on the outside, somewhat hairy, of lively greenness. The mid-rib gives out many others, standing out on the lower side.

Flowers quite small, whitish, are produced in racemes from above the origin of leaves. Fruits in racemes are smaller achenes, first oblong to round, not compressed then more round; in the beginning of light green colour and covered with minute hairs, later white and of shining colour, of slight bitter, and not pungent taste; each achene has a round, plain, bilateral stone first yellow, then dark, shining.

Recognises Paloerti and other places as the native soil. Flowers in the months of August, September and October; fruits mature towards the end of the year, is always green.

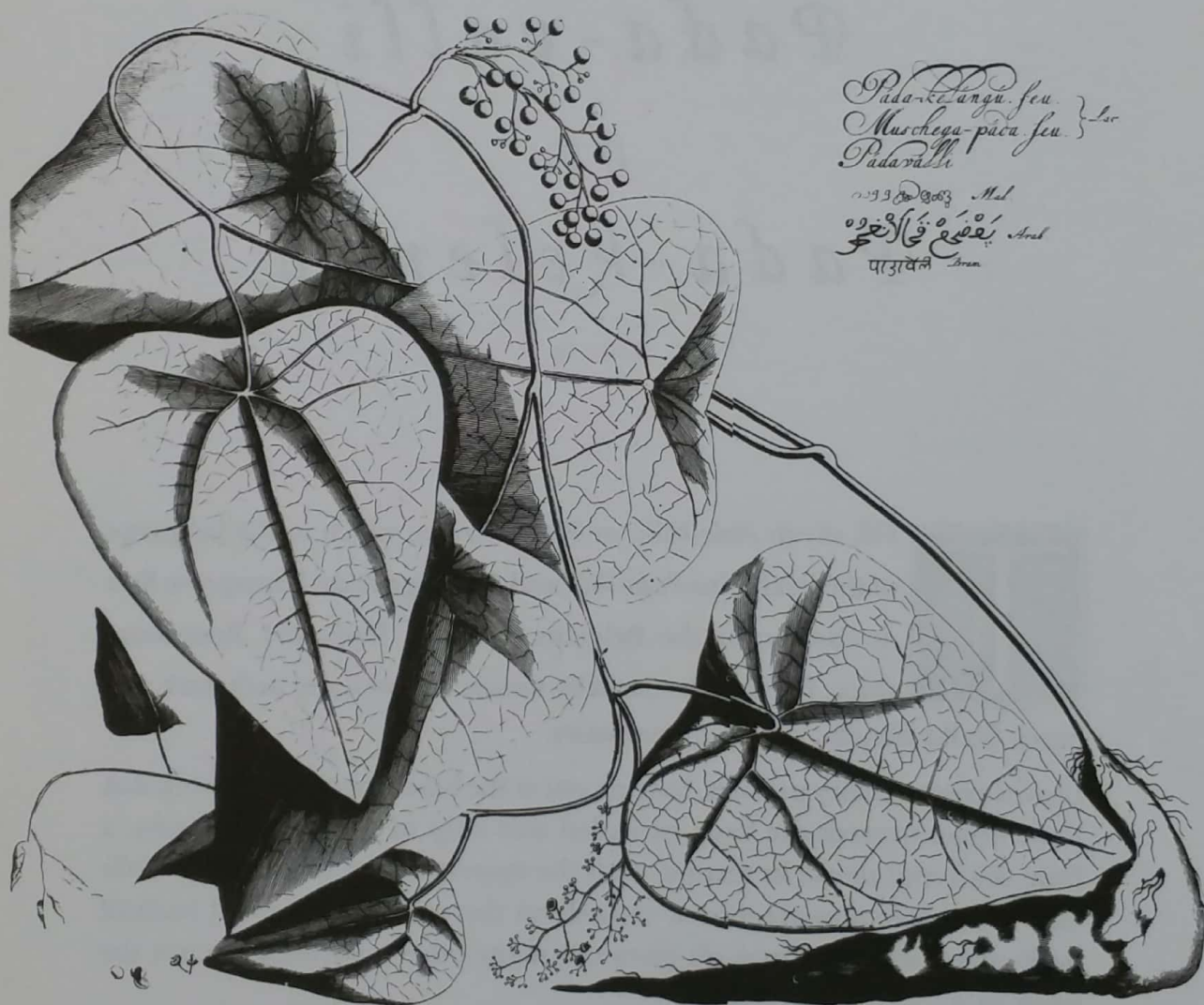


Fig. 49

(Its Uses)

Root taken with skimmed milk and *cumin* seeds, helps in dysentery and haemorrhages; with hot water suppresses gas. The juice of the leaves pressed out removes redness of eyes and relieves headache.

Cyclea peltata (Poir.) J. Hook. & Thoms., Fl. Ind. 201. 1855; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 29. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 5. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 36. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 46. 1997. -*Menispermum peltatum* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 96. 1797. *Cocculus peltatus* (Poir.) DC., Prodr. 1: 96. 1824. *Cocculus burmannii* DC., Syst. Nat. 1: 517. 1817. *Cissampelos hexandra* Roxb., Fl. Ind. 3: 841. 1832, nom. illeg. (incl. indirect reference, through Willdenow, to *Menispermum peltatum* Poir. 1797). *Cyclea burmannii* (DC.) Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns., Fl. Ind. 201. 1855 [MENISPERMACEAE].

Pada-kelengu, Pada-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 93, t. 49. 1688.

The names Padakezhengu [Malayalam script on t. 49] and Padavalli are both still used; padam means open ground or cultivated field, kezhengu means tuber, and valli means climber. It occurs throughout Malabar.

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

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, and provides strategies to overcome these challenges. Finally, the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations, and emphasizes the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure the continued effectiveness of the program.

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Kappa-kelengu *or* *Batatas*

FIG. 50



APPA-KELENGU; in the language of the Brahmins *Cananga*, Portuguese *Batatas*, Belgian *Pattates*. The root much fibrous, large, thick, inside with fleshy flesh, aqueous, with the bark blood red. Stalks, round, green, hairy, rough, inside aqueous, with woody whitish filaments.

The leaves are seen on oblong, round, green, grooved, hairy slightly rough petioles, with the rootlets bulged towards the base, cuspidate, (leaves) incised angles towards the base, slender, soft, smooth, glabrous, on the upper side with dark green colour, on the lower side clear, with aqueous, slight sweet taste. The mid-rib spreads two lateral ones obliquely, from which others come out, curved inwards in an arched manner along the margin, standing out on the lower side.

(Its Uses)

This plant is cultivated in garden and fields, for the root is food like our *Pastinacea*, pleasing and sweet.

No use in medicine.

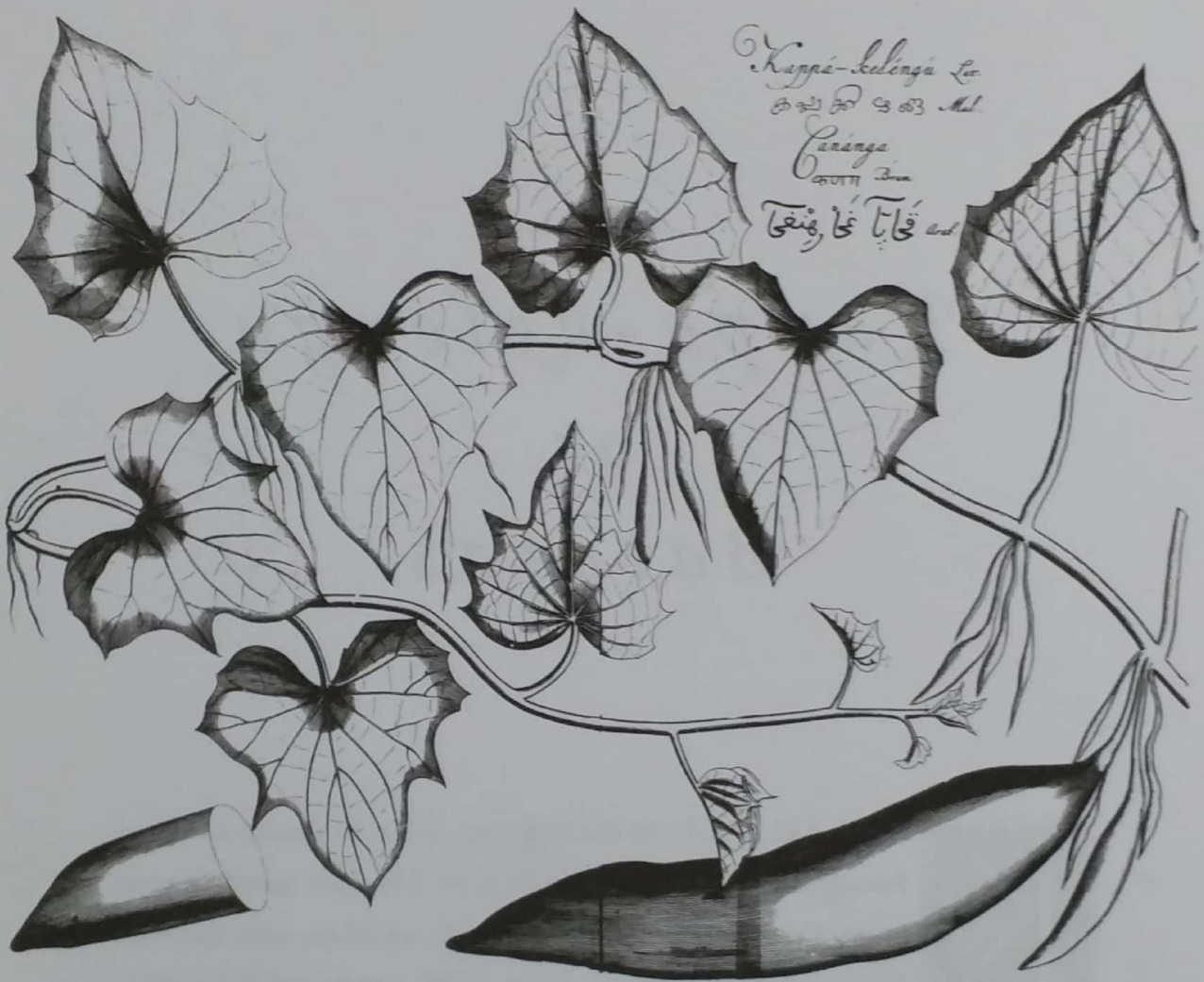


Fig. 50

Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam., Tabl. Encycl. 1: 465. 1793; Austin in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 1: 320. 1980; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 183. 1982; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 447. 1997. - *Convolvulus batatas* L., Sp. Pl. 154. 1753. *Dioscorea cylindrica* N. Burm., Fl. Ind. 215 ("315"). 1768. *Convolvulus edulis* Thunb., Fl. Jap. 84. 1784. *Batatas edulis* (Thunb.) Choisy, Mem. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève 6: 435. 1834 [CONVOLVULACEAE].

Kapa-kelengu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 95, t. 50. 1688.

The name Kappakezhangu [Malayalam script on t. 50] is still used; kappal means ship and kezhengu means tuber. The name Kappa kizhangu means a tuber that has been brought [introduced] from overseas. Another name is Madhurakezhangu; Madhura means sweet. It is widely cultivated in Malabar.



Podava-kelengu

FIG. 51, 52.



ODAVA-KELENGU; according to Brahmins *Karodi*, Portuguese *Raiz da Bolsa*, Belgian *Beurswortel*. The root consists of many thick, red, oblong, date red and varicose veins, to which smaller ones are joined together, inside with white and thick flesh, sharply twitching the tongue. Stalks round, tortuous, with nodes, beset with acute, rigid, cuspidate, reddish, lateral spines, somewhat bent towards the interior, partly green and partly reddish, covered with a blue powder.

Leaves on thick, spinous, light green, grooved petioles, bulge out around the nodes of stalks, are in threes, oblong, anteriorly projecting with a longer tip, dark green, covered with a hairy down, a bit hairy to touch.

Flowers arise on oblong, thicker, spinous, dark green petioles, above the origin of the leaves; six or eight petals, cuspidate like a star, light green, and beset with rosy (?) down, on the upper part pointed by oblong, and slender filaments, and bearded with oblong hairs, without smell, so also the fruits.

Recognises Candanata, Warapoli and other places as native soil, flowering in

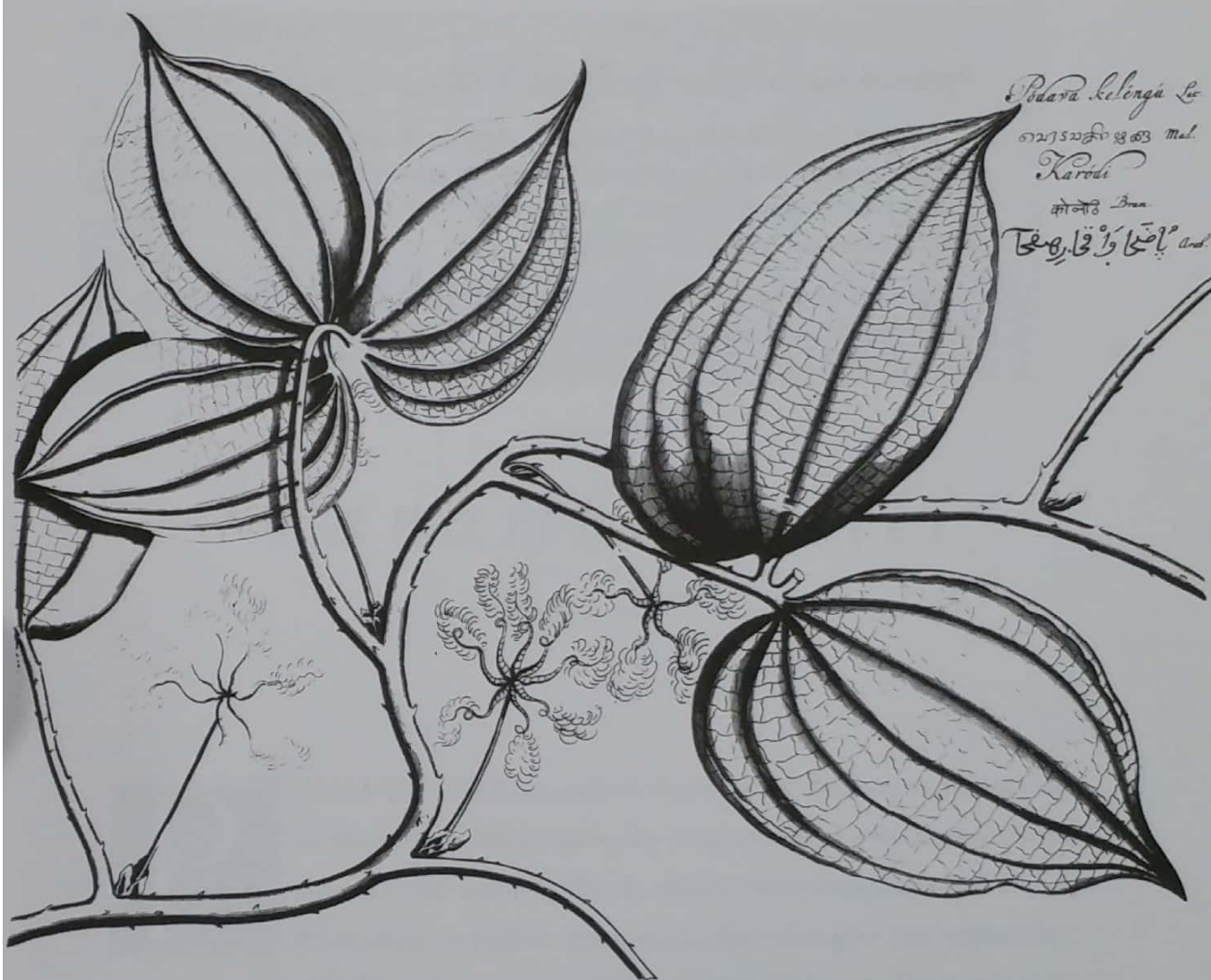


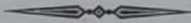
Fig. 52

Dioscorea hispida Dennst., Schlüssel 15, 20, 33. 1818; Burkill & Prain, Ann. Roy. Bot. Garden (Calcutta) 14(1): 188, t. 77. 1936; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 469. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 723. 1997. - *Dioscorea triphylla* L., Herb. Amboin. 23. 1754 et auct., non L. 1753. *Dioscorea lunata* Roth, Nov. Pl. Sp. 370. 1821. *Dioscorea hirsuta* Bl., Enum. Fl. Jav. 21. 1827. *Dioscorea daemona* Roxb. [Hort. Beng. 72. 1814, nom. nud.], Fl. Ind. 3: 805. 1832; Wight, Icon. t. 811. 1844 ("amoena") [DIOSCOREACEAE].

Podava-kelengu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 97, t. 51-52. 1688.

The name Podavakezhengu [Malayalam script on t. 51] is not used now; podava means clothing, a reference to copious downy hairs; and kezhangu means tuber. Today it is called Kattukachil; kattu means wild and kachil means yam. It occurs in uplands of Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Candanata, which is Candanaadu; and Warapoli, now called Varapuzha.



P a n a m b u - v a l l i

FIG. 53.

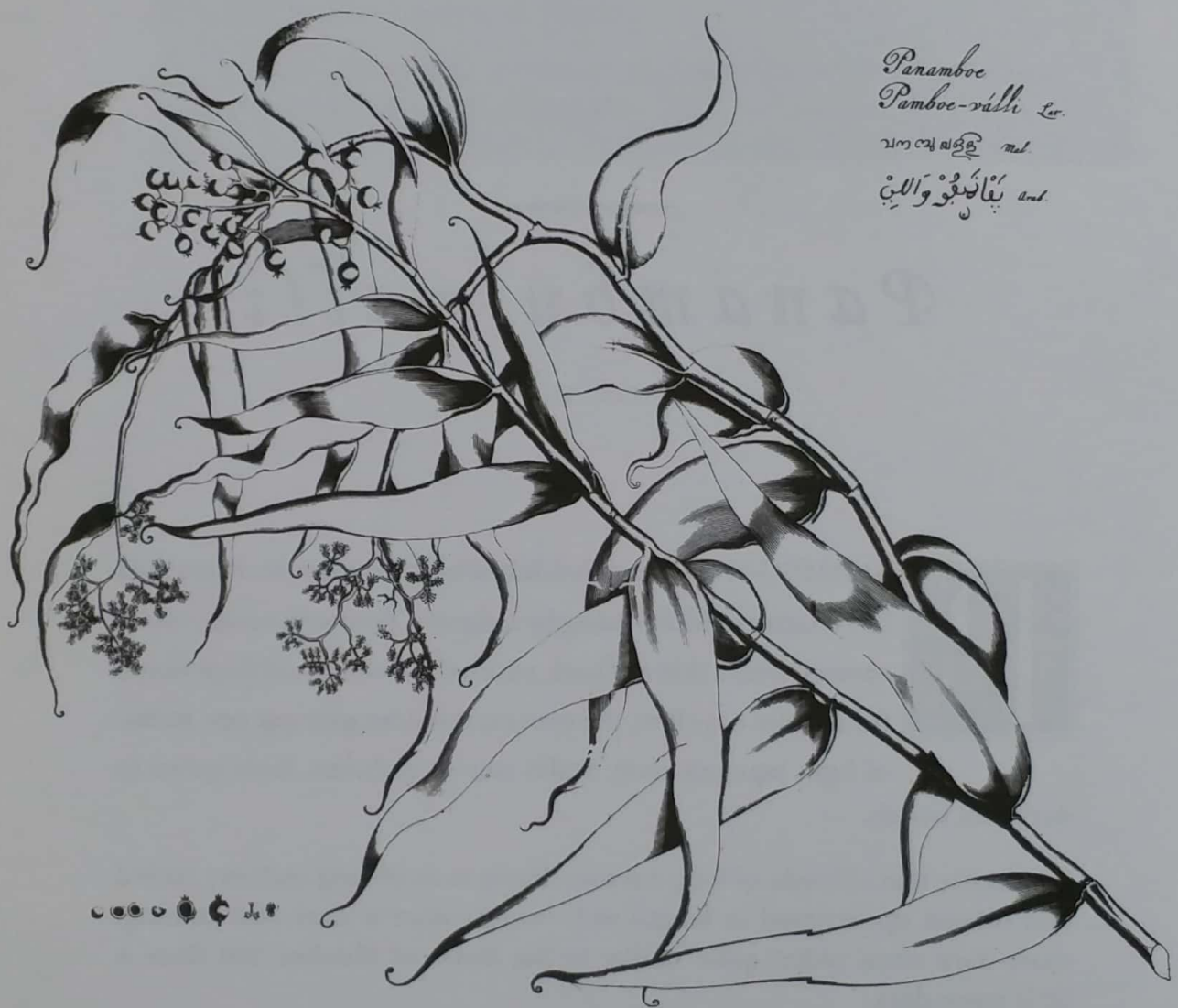


ANAMBU-VALLI; is called *Silona* by the Brahmins, *Ratao Falso* by Potuguese, *Wilde Rotting* by Belgians. Root with nodes, white, covered with a thin red bark, which covers long and thick fibres, from white to yellow, the eyes on the sides give out new stalks, of light aqueous taste. Stalks round, glabrous, from green to dark, not woody.

Leaves like that of reeds, oblong-narrow; drawn to an oblong and very curled and twisted tip, striated in length with veins, colour is dark and shining, more dark when older; quite similar to the leaves of *Mendoni*, but these a little more dark.

Flowers are seen in racemes in steps of stalks, first white, thence turning green, petals are more round, a little cuspidate, mutually twisted on themselves; style more thick, oblong, green which is the germ of the fruit, giving out three oblong, white leaf-lets from the top; stamens six, very slender, white, provided with oblong, thick, light yellow apices; smell pleasing. Fruits hang in racemes at the tip of the stalks, and are round berries, bearing a

small spine and with it six leaves at the top; first green, then turning red, the flesh inside of practically any use, somewhat succulent, of slightly saltish taste, containing in itself a single large, round stone provided with a whitish kernel.



Panamboo
Pamboo-vallu L.
 പാമ്പൂവള്ളി *Mal.*
 پامبوؤ واللی *Arab.*

Fig. 53

Grows around Cranganoor, Parou and other places, mostly either bearing flowers or fruits.

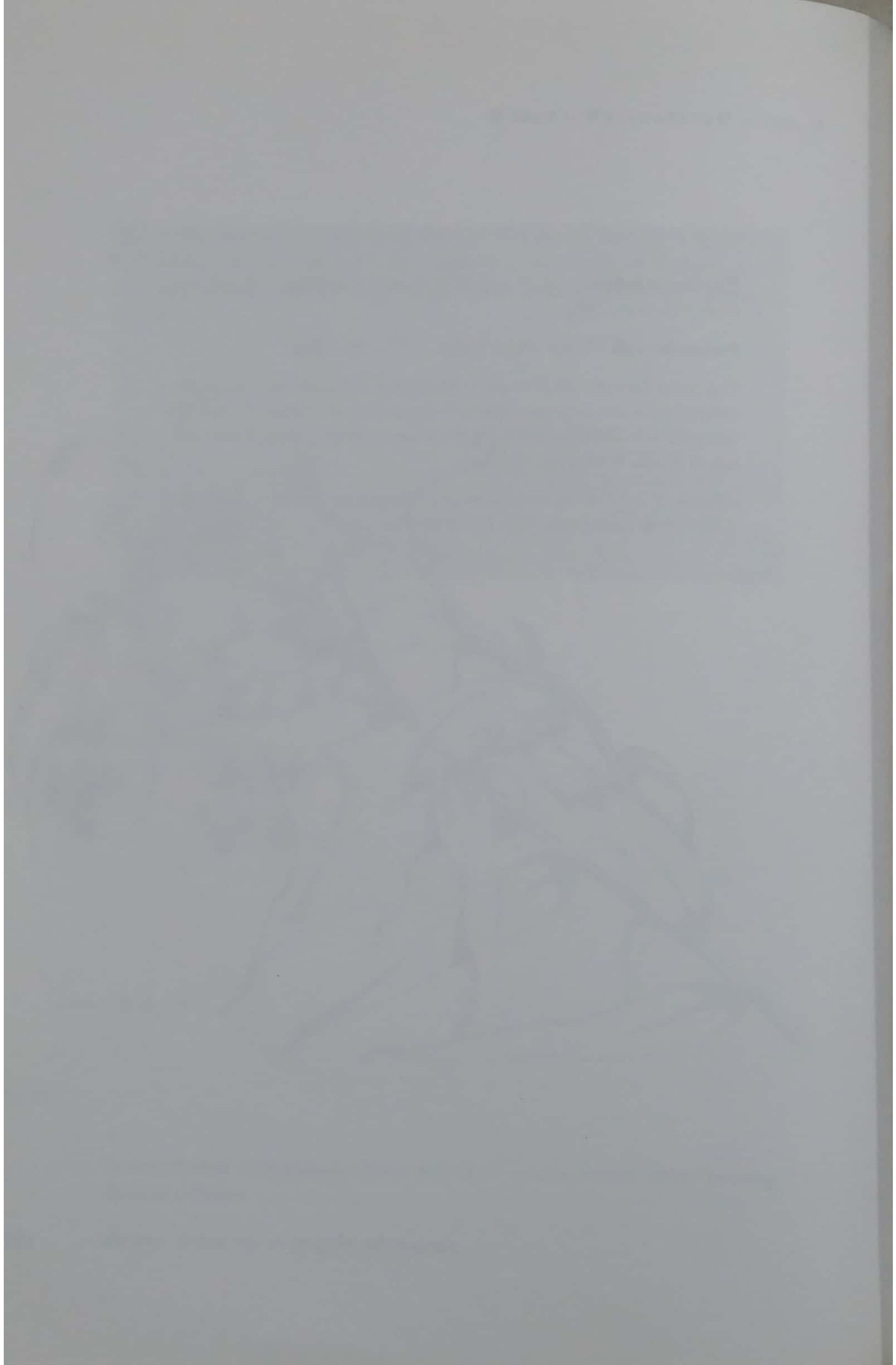
190 Powers unknown among the physicians.

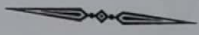
Flagellaria indica L., Sp. Pl. 222. 1753; Backer in Fl. Males. 1, 4: 246. 1951 [FLAGELLARIACEAE].

Panambu-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 99, t. 53. 1688.

The name Panambuvalli [Malayalam script on t. 53] is still used; panambu is the name for mat or screen made of reeds; and valli means climber. The reference is to its leaves which are like those of reeds. It is very common in sacred groves of southern Malabar.

Places of occurrence mentioned are Cranganoor, which is now called Kodungalloor; and Parou, now the North Parur.





Piripu

FIG. 54.



HE shrub *Piripu*; among the Brahmins *Ogoranium*, Portuguese *Ervã Bendita*, Belgian *Peylkruid*.

Leaves come out from the nodes of the stalks, on peduncles, plain on the interior side, are oblong, round, cuspidate, slightly curled along the margin and crenate, soft, smooth, of dark greenness on the upper side, of no smell, of biting taste. The mid-rib stands out on the back.

Flowers are seen in umbels in the nodes of the stalks at the origin of leaves, are of five petals, oblong-round, white, provided with five white stamens which are provided with yellow apices. No smell. Flower buds are oblong, more narrow towards the anterior part, white, shining.

Fruits are seed-bearing buds, conical, very hard, of ashen to dark colour, in them two, small, round, hard black, seeds.

Is grown around Pananie and other places, flowers in the month of December, is much sought after.

Piripú L.
 വേലി . Mal.
 بيزيبو Arab.

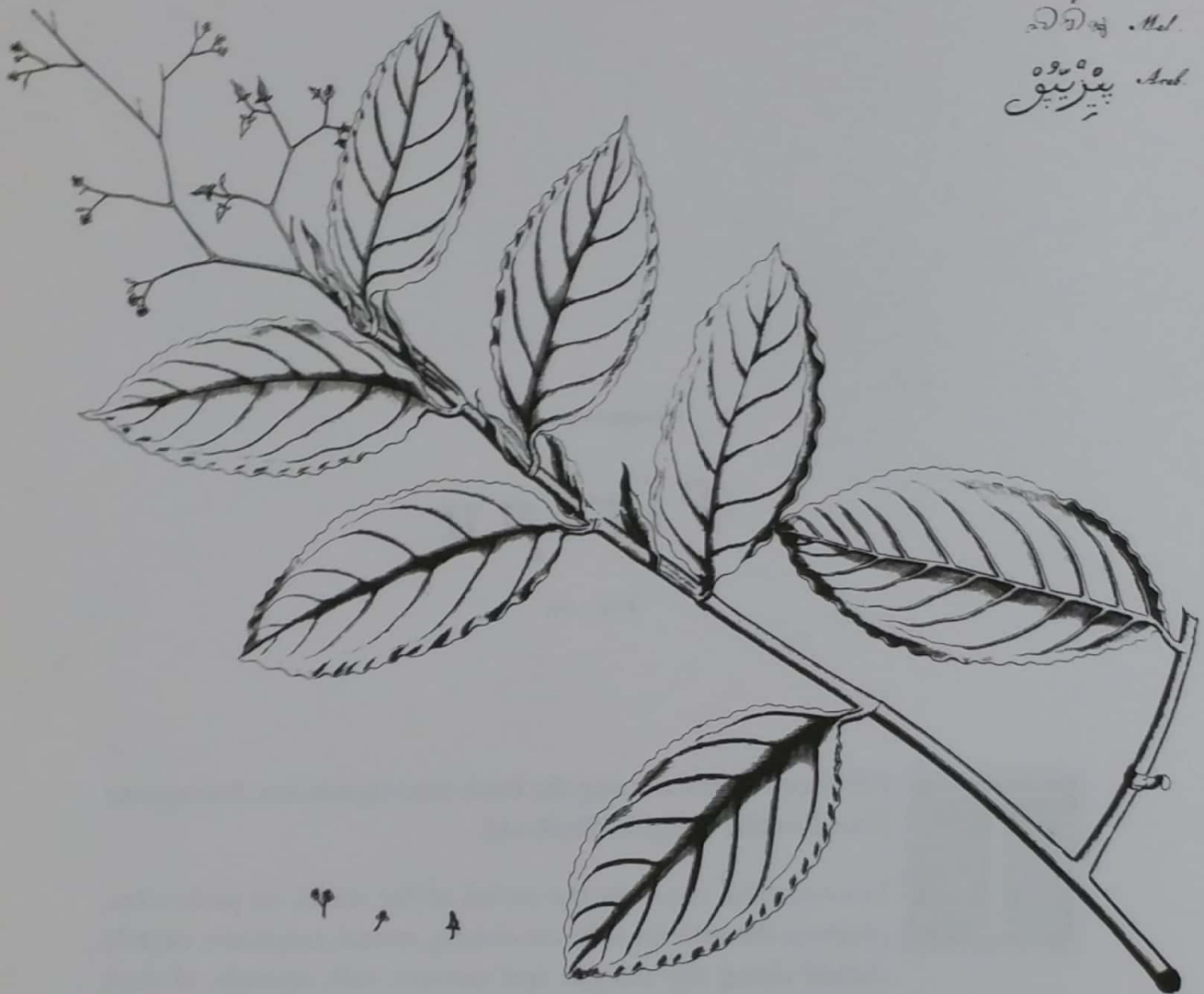


Fig. 54

(Its Uses)

The juice is prepared for bath against herpes (skin diseases of various kinds, with spreading clusters of vesicles on an inflamed base) and impetigo (a skin disease characterized by thick-set clusters of pustules). The root is alexipharmic (acting against poison), chiefly when boiled in rice-water, crushed and smeared on the navel.

Polygonum chinense L., Sp. Pl. 363. 1753; Danser, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg ser. 3, 3: 209. 1927; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 371. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 564. 1997. -*Delima piripu* DC., Syst. Nat. 1: 408. 1817 [POLYGONACEAE].

Piripu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 101, t. 54. 1688.

The name Pirippoo [Malayalam script on t. 54] is not used and no Malayalam name is currently available. Piri means twist, and poo is flower [or flowering plant]. The allusion perhaps is to the curled or twisted-looking margins of leaves. It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.

The place name mentioned is Pananie, which is the present Ponnani, a coastal town, south of Calicut.



Tsjeria-pu-pal-valli

FIG. 55.



SJERIA-PU-PAL-VALLI; the Brahmins call *Vanualla Valli*, Portuguese *Fula Leitica*, in our language *Sparling*. The stalks have more slender bark, slight red, mossy and hairy.

Leaves come out in twos in the nodes of the branches, are oblong-round, anteriorly cuspidate; thick, solid in texture, with smooth and glabrous surface; of shining greenness on the upper side, on the lower of light greenness, beset with hairs here and there.

Flowers are seen in racemes at the tip of the shoots, are five petalled, oblong, cuspidate, spread out in the form of a star, on the outside white, margin along the other from white to slightly reddish, milky, of sweet smell. The style in the middle is conical, cuspidate, consisting of five woody, oblong apices. Bears no fruit.

Native soil is Warpoli, liking sandy soil and always flowering.

(Its Uses)

The leaves with *sandal* wood, lemon, and *cumin* macerated in water and mixed with honey, removes fevers originating from the disease of joints.



Tsjeria-pu-pal-valli L.

ചെറിയ പൂപ്പൽ മാല

Van-valla-valli

വടക്കാതി

قويعة والي

Fig. 55

Aganosma cymosa (Roxb.) G. Don, Gen. Hist. 4: 77. 1837; Huber in Dassan., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceylon 4: 55. 1983; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 173. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 276. 1996. -*Echites cymosa* Roxb., [Hort. Beng. 84. 1814, nom. nud.] Fl. Ind. 2: 16. 1832 [APOCYNACEAE].

Tsjeria-pu-pal-valli Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 103, t. 55. 1688.

The name Cheriya Poopalvalli [Kuppal valli in Malayalam script on t. 55] is not used; cheriya means small, poo means flower, pal means milk, and valli means climber, i.e., small-flowered climber with milky sap. Today it is recognized as a kind of palvalli (normally *Ichnocarpus frutescens*). It occurs along forest margins throughout Malabar.

Place of occurrence mentioned is Warapoli, which is currently known as Varapuzha.



Talu-dama

FIG. 56.



ALU-DAMA; in the language of the Brahmins *Punarnava*, Portuguese *Folhas do Pitao*, Belgian *Tras Wortel*. Stalks round, reddish, noded, knotty.

Leaves more round, thick, on one side green, on the other light green; around the veins, striated with veins, reddish along the margin.

Small flowers are seen above the origin of leaves, shaped like cyathia, red, slightly crenate in the margin, purple on the inner mouth. The style from red to purple, provided with red buds. Stamens in the same way, from purple to red, studded with yellow buds. Seed-bearing buds, oblong-round, with five ribs standing out and hairy; in them one single, oblong seed.

Moutan is the native soil, flowers during the rainy season, liking sandy and rocky soils.

(Its Uses)

A decoction of this plant, removes fevers originating from endemic disease, which the natives call *Pitao*. The bark of the root with *cumin* and whey of milk, and used as drink, loosens the bowels.



Fig. 56

Boerhavia diffusa L., Sp. Pl. 3. 1753; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 242. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 366. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 556. 1997. -*Boerhaavia repens* L., Sp. Pl. 3. 1753; Fosb., Smiths. Contrib. Bot. 39: 8. 1978. *Boerhaavia procumbens* Banks ex Roxb., Fl. India 1: 148. 1820 [NYCTAGINACEAE].

Talu-dama Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 105, t. 56. 1688.

The name Thazhuthama [Malayalam script on t. 56] is still used. It is also called Punarnava [this name originated from Sanskrit, mostly used by Brahmins, is not commonly used]. It occurs throughout Malabar.

Place or occurrence mentioned is Moutan, now Muttam, the region south of Cochin.



Mendon

FIG. 57



MENDONI; is called *Arty* by the Brahmins, *Raiz d'empose* by Portuguese, *Croes steen* by Belgians. The root splits into two arms, equaling the length of two spans, somewhat plain, one arm however bigger than the other, covered by a thick red cuticle, the flesh is dense, white and light yellow. A single stalk arises from the root, giving out here and there three or four stalk-lets, green slender, the stalk itself rigid, less hard, green, with aqueous matrix, covered with woody filaments.

The leaves come out at the tip of the stalk-lets, are oblong-narrow, drawn into a very sharp (acute) tip, provided with thick veins; striated like the leaves of reeds, equipped with a rib bulging out on the lower side, of common and lively greenness, of biting taste.

Flowers arise on their own petioles, which are round, long, erect, green, six petalled, oblong-narrow, cuspidate, curled like a worm in the margins, bent towards the lower side, dense in texture, provided on the outside with a pronounced rib; of beautiful colour, first almost light green wholly, except

the tip suffused with a certain redness, then of light greenness on the lower side, on the upper side indistinctly turning reddish, then turning yellowish below, on the upper side tinged with a beautiful red-lead colour, by which later the lower part is suffused. The style in the middle is dark green, oblong,



Fig. 57

thick, erect, three-sided, on the top is a single, oblong, trilateral stamen, in each side striated with a furrow, divided into three tips at the top, accompanied by six longer stamens around the base, which first light green, afterwards turning yellow, then reddish, just as we saw in flower; at the tip.

They have lateral ligules, somewhat moving up and down, broad, plain, green, covered by two yellow fringes along the margin, sprinkled with a yellow flour like powder: Flower buds are conical or pyramidal, because of five pronounced ribs, you may say five angled, of dark greenness.

After the flowers have fallen down remains the style, containing oblong, dark-green seminal capsules, which grow up to the length of a finger, are trilateral, divided into three oblong locules by loose bark. When the seeds are mature, they loosen themselves, on the inside striated by a suture, which at last is dehiscent because of dryness. Seeds are seen in these locules in a double series, are round, first whitish, then red and shining.

Grows around Cochin and in other places, but because of the beauty of the flowers is grown also in gardens, mostly always flowering.

(Its Uses)

The natives attribute great power to that part of the root which bears north, in sympathy (magic depending upon a supposed sympathy, eg; between a person and his name or portrait), magic and other metaphysical operations. The fruit, moreover, adjacent to the root prevents the abundant growth of flesh of ulcers, shredded with oil of *Sergelim* and its powder applied to the private parts, makes delivery easy.

Gloriosa superba L., Sp. Pl. 305. 1753; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 292. 1982; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 320. 1988; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 471. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 729. 1997 [LILIACEAE].

Mendoni Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 107-108, t. 57. 1688.

The name Menthonni [Malayalam script on t. 57] is still used. The word Menthonni is derived from Meythonni (mae meaning upper and thonni meaning thought or thinking, the allusion being to its poisonous roots used by village women for suicide). It is found throughout Malabar.

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



Veetla-caitu

FIG. 58.



EETLA-CAITU; among the Brahmins *Narla Gondo*, Portuguese *Marchato*, Belgian *Himpblad*. Root fibrous, slender, whitish. Stalks, divided into nodes or knots, are round, green, turning red, hairy, full of veins, giving out stalk-lets from the nodes.

Leaves which cover the stalks in the nodes, are oblong-round, broad toward the lower side, drawing to a tip anteriorly, of dark greenness on the upper part, on the lower not like-wise, in that (part) however a rib stands out; of no taste.

Flowers arise together at the tips of the oblong round, concave on the inside (upper) coming out from the petiole transversely. Have six yellow stamens of which two are provided with blue apices and the others with yellow. The style emerges in their midst, light green, provided with a globule. After the flowers, oblong, seed-bearing buds are seen, are trilateral and round, on each side striated in length, first white and shining, thence turning yellow. They contain six seeds, two inside each, lying lengthwise, are small, oblong, in the beginning green, then white and finally from red to dark; of no taste.

Native soil in Cochin and other places, always green, and by creeping over the ground with flower and fruits, extends itself further.



Fig. 58

Physicians do not know its use.

Cyanotis cristata (L.) D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal 46. 1825; Manilal & Sivar., Fl. Calicut 298. 1982; Sasidh. & Sivar., Fl. Thrissur 475. 1996; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 736. 1997. - *Commelina cristata* L., Sp. Pl. 42. 1753. *Tradescantia cristata* (L.) Jacq., Hort. Vind. 2: 64, t. 137. 1772. *Tradescantia imbricata* Roxb., Fl. Ind. 2: 120. 1832. *Cyanotis imbricata* (Roxb.) Kunth, Enum. 4: 103. 1843 [COMMELINACEAE].

Veetla-caitu Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 109, t. 58.1688.

The name Vettilakkettu [Malayalam script on t. 58] is not used now; vettila means betel and kettu means bundle, a reference to the similarity of the overlapping inflorescence bracts to bundles of folded betel leaves sold in markets. It occurs throughout Malabar.

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



Pongolam

FIG. 59.



ONGOLAM; the Brahmins call *Sammana*, Portuguese *Raiz da Mostarda*, Belgian *Kerswortel*. Branches ash coloured.

Leaves are green, oblong narrow, cuspidate, crenate with sharp teeth in the margins, rigid, plain, glabrous, of dark greenness; besides the mid-rib, have lateral vein-lets, mutually inter-seating in an annular fashion, of the same taste as the other *Thlaspi*, or greater *Raphanus*; the Belgians call *Myredik*.

Neither flowers nor bears fruits.

Is found around Mangatti and in few other places, liking sandy soil.

(Its Uses)

Great is the use of this plant in medicine, for it warms, dries up and suppresses all vices originating from cold, such as phlegmatic fluids and fevers.

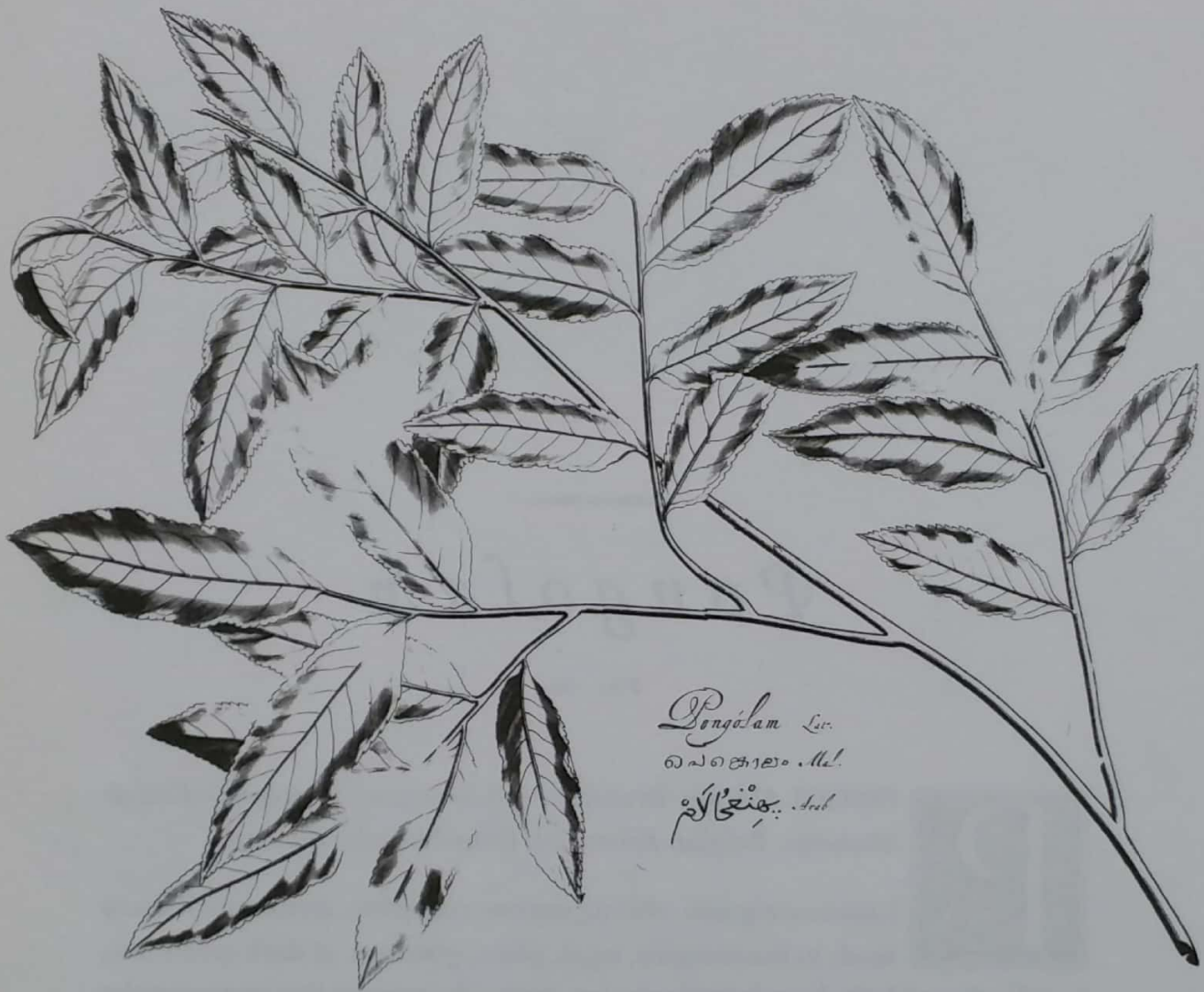


Fig. 59

Drypetes roxburghii (Wall.) Hurusava, J. Pac. Sci. Tokyo, Sect. 3 Bot. 6: 337. 1954; Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. 26: 257. 1972; Airy Shaw, Kew Bull. Add. Ser. 4: 107. 1975; Manilal, Fl. Silent Valley 248. 1988; Sivar. & Philip, Fl. Nilambur 618. 1997. - *Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall., Tent. Fl. Nap. 61. 1826. *Nageia putranjiva* Roxb., [Hort. Beng. 71. 1814, nom. nud.] Fl. Ind. 3: 766. 1832 [EUPHORBIACEAE].

Pongolam Rheede, Hort. Malab. 7: 111, t. 59. 1688.

The name Penkolam [Malayalam script on t. 59] is still used. It occurs in the protected sacred groves throughout Malabar and can sometimes be seen in forests.

Place of its occurrence mentioned is Mangatti, now known as Alangadu, the region east of Kodungalloor



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Volume / Fig. / Year	Malayalam Name	Scientific Name	Family
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7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688	Natsjatam	<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i> (Bl.) Diels	MENISPERMACEAE
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7: 3, t. 2, 1688	Tsjerou cansjeram	<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	OPILIACEAE
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7: 71, t. 37. 1688	Kattu-kelengu	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE
7: 72("71"), t. 38. 1688	Katsjil-kelengu	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE
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7: 77, t. 41. 1688	Tsjamgelam-parenda	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	VITACEAE
7: 79, t. 42. 1688	Pu-valli	<i>Embelia ribes</i> ?* N. Burm.	MYRSINACEAE
7: 81, t. 43. 1688	Pu-pal-valli	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss.	AMARANTHACEAE
7: 83-84, t. 44. 1688	Acatsja-valli	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	LAURACEAE
7: 85, t. 45. 1688	Kareta-tsjori-valli	<i>Cissus trilobata</i> Lam.	VITACEAE
7: 87, t. 46. 1688	Modira-valli	<i>Ancistrocladus heyneanus</i> Wall. ex Graham	ANCISTROCLADACEAE
7: 89, t. 47. 1688	Valli-modagam	<i>Fagraea ceilanica</i> Thunb.	LOGANIACEAE
7: 91, t. 48. 1688	Neriam-pulli	<i>Cissus repens</i> Lam.	VITACEAE
7: 93, t. 49. 1688	Pada-kelengu,	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Poir.) J. Hook. & Thoms.	MENISPERMACEAE
7: 93, t. 49. 1688	Pada-valli	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Poir.) J. Hook. & Thoms.	MENISPERMACEAE

7: 95, t. 50. 1688	Kapa-kelengu	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	CONVOLVULACEAE
7: 97, t. 51-52. 1688	Podava-kelengu	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst.	DIOSCOREACEAE
7: 99, t. 53. 1688	Panambu-valli	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	FLAGELLARIACEAE
7: 101, t. 54. 1688	Piripu	<i>Polygonum chinense</i> L.	POLYGONACEAE
7: 103, t. 55. 1688	Tsjeria-pu- pal-valli	<i>Aganosma cymosa</i> (Roxb.) G. Don	APOCYNACEAE
7: 105, t. 56. 1688	Talu-dama	<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	NYCTAGINACEAE
7: 107-108, t. 57. 1688	Mendoni	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	LILIACEAE
7: 109, t. 58. 1688	Veetla-caitu	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i> (L.) D. Don	COMMELINACEAE
7: 111, t. 59. 1688	Pongolam	<i>Drypetes roxburghii</i> (Wall.) Hurusava	EUPHORBIACEAE

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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/Belgi. Name
7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688	Batta-valli	Garundo-Pala	Fruita Matta Peira	Waterquaad
7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688	Natsjatam	Garundo-Pala	Fruita Matta Peira	Waterquaad
7: 3, t. 2. 1688	Tsjereu-caniram	Tilo-Caro	Fruita Pardo pequeno	Klein Kraanoog
7: 3, t. 2. 1688	Tsjerou cansjeram	Tilo-Caro	Fruita Pardo pequeno	Klein Kraanoog
7: 5-6, t. 3. 1688	Valli-canirarn	Roma-Valli-Caro	Fruita Pardao da serra	Klein Kraanoog
7: 7-8, t. 4. 1688	Scheru-valli-	Davo Roma-Caro	Fruita Pardao Trapadeira	Klein Klimmend Kraanoog caniram
7: 9, t. 5. 1688	Scheru-katu- valli-kaniram	Davo Caniram	*	*
7: 11-12, t. 6. 1688	Schembra-valli	Rana-Diacq	Uvas dos Bugios	Ape Druiven
7: 13, t. 7. 1688	Vallia-pira-pitica	Catulama	Uvas d'Elephanti	Mansdruvien
7: 15, t. 8. 1688	Vallia-tsjori-valli	Sjorallo	Uvas de Tove	Pimperling
7: 17, t. 9. 1688	Tsjori-valli	Cerberi-Valli	Uvas D'aljosare	Plat Pimperling
7: 19, t. 10. 1688	Belutta-tsjori-valli	Cerberi-Valli	Uvas d'Aljasari Macho	Pimperling Mannecken
7: 21, t. 11. 1688	Schunambu-valli	Cade-Valli	Uvas d'Ensermos	Snoepdruvien
7: 23-24, t. 12. 1688	Molago-codi	Miri	Piamentae	Peper
7: 25, t. 13. 1688	Cattu-molago	Davo Miri	Piementa-Domato	Witte Peper
7: [27]-28, t. 14. 1688	Cattu-tirpali	Binpali	Pimenta Longa	Lange Peper
7: 29, t. 15. 1688	Beetla-codi	Beetla	Beetla	Bethel
7: 31, t. 16. 1688	Amolago	Mirisso	Pimento Macho	Peper het Manneken
7: 33, t. 17. 1688	Katu-kara-walli	Jasil	Fruita Patao	Salk-Doorn
7: 35-36, t. 18. 1688	Valli-kara	*	Fruita do Cao	Hondsbessen
7: 37-38, t. 19-20. 1688	Pee-amerdu	Vallu-Amredu -Valli	Trapadeirae de Cao	Windvortel
7: 39, t. 21. 1688	Cit-amerdu	*	*	*
7: 41, t. 22. 1688	Ula	Oulasso	Fruita Pemacho	Harlaar
7: 43, t. 23. 1688	Pee-ula	Gangoli	Penacho Macho	Harlaar Manneken
7: 45, t. 24. 1688	Basella	Wali	Bredo-Taliby	Beetklim
7: 47, t. 25. 1688	Curiginil	Thali	Circa da Vellia Pequena	Klein Hondepint
7: 47, t. 25. 1688	Curinil	Thali	Crica da Vellia Pequena	Klein Hondepint

7: 49, t. 26. 1688	Curigi-tali	Tali dau Kennapa	Crica davelha Trapadeira	Groot Klimmend Hondepint
7: 51-52, t. 27.1688	Pada-vara	Rana-Vali	Fruita Macanda	Macande
7: 53, t. 28. 1688	Unjala	Bendarli	Fruita Tanao	Duimkrud
7: 55, t. 29. 1688	Itti-canni	Mede-canni	Fula Morisca	Prikhout
7: 57, t. 30. 1688	Tiri-itti-canni	Satayo	Fula da Naira	Smilthout
7: 59-60, t. 31. 1688	Cari-villandi	Carapu	Ralz da Boba	Pokhout
7: 61, t. 32. 1688	Wattou-valli	Maroi	Torique	Penshout
7: 63, t. 33. 1688	Tsjageri-nuren	Carandi	Grabosa	Keylen
7: 65("63"), t. 34. 1688	Katu-nuren- kelengu	Dava Karandi	Gabosa Rodonda	Keylen met ronde wratten
7: 67, t. 35. 1688	Nuren-kelengu	Connetti	Grabosa Ovada	Ey-Keylen
7: 69, t. 36. 1688	Katu-katsjil	Karendi	Fruita Barruga	Munniks
7: 71, t. 37. 1688	Katu-kelengu	Carando	Fruita Burruga Penachoso	Pluymkeylen
7: 72("71"), t. 38.1688	Katsjil-kelengu	*	*	*
7: 73, t. 39. 1688	Erima-tali	Dou Parvati	Raix da solteira	Kreefthout
7: 75- 76, t. 40. 1688	Ana-parua	Benderli	Tolhas da lanca	Prangwortel
7: 77, t. 41. 1688	Tsjamgelam- parenda	Mana	Babosa Quinado	Quylklim
7: 79, t. 42. 1688	Pu-valli	Pallay	Salique da Serra	Slagblom
7: 81, t. 43. 1688	Pu-pal-valli	Pallay	Fula da Mel	Koey-Wortel
7: 83-84, t. 44. 1688	Acatsja-valli	Medica Tali	Ramos dasevi	Meervlechtwortel
7: 85, t. 45. 1688	Kareta-tsjori-valli	Dou Cerberi-Valli	Uvas de Boy	Wilde Pemperlingen
7: 87, t. 46.1688	Modira-valli	Caro-Crodi	Barba-Castilhano	Knevelklim
7: 89, t. 47. 1688	Valli-modagam	Carotha-Tali	Folha da Pao	Oorblad
7: 91, t. 48. 1688	Neriam-pulli	Basil	Folha-Aredilha	Smindelblad
7: 93, t. 49.1688	Pada-kelengu,	Mustsjega Pada	Raiz de Camara	Stoehwortel
7: 93, t. 49.1688	Pada-valli	Mustsjega Pada	Raiz de Camara	Stoehwortel
7: 95, t. 50. 1688	Kapa-kelengu	Cananga	Batatas	Pattates
7: 97, t. 51-52.1688	Podava-kelengu	Karodi	Raiz da Bolsa	Beurswortel
7: 99, t. 53. 1688	Panambu-valli	Silona	Ratao Falso	Wilde Rotting
7: 101, t. 54. 1688	Piripu	Ogoranium	Erva Bendita	Peylkruid
7: 103, t. 55. 1688	Tsjeria-pu- pal-valli	Vanuall Valli	Fula Leitica	Sparling
7: 105, t. 56. 1688	Talu-dama	Punarnava	Folhas do Pitao	Tras Wortel
7: 107-108, t. 57.1688	Mendoni	Arty	Raiz d'empose	Croes steen
7: 109, t. 58.1688	Veetla-caitu	Narla Gondo	Marchato	Himpblad
7: 111, t. 59. 1688	Pongolam	Sammana	Raiz da Mostarda	Kerswortel

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SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH FAMILY NAME,
MALAYALAM NAME AND VOL. & FIG./YEAR

Scientific Name	Family	Malayalam Name	Volume /Fig./ Year
<i>Aganosma cymosa</i> (Roxb.) G. Don	APOCYNACEAE	Tsjeria-pu-pal-valli	7: 103, t. 55. 1688
<i>Ampelocissus indica</i> (L.) Planch.	VITACEAE	Schembra-valli	7: 11-12, t. 6. 1688
<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	VITACEAE	Vallia-pira-pitica	7: 13, t. 7. 1688
<i>Ancistrocladus heyneanus</i> Wall. ex Graham	ANCISTROCLADACEAE	Modira-valli	7: 87, t. 46. 1688
<i>Basella alba</i> L.	BASELLACEAE	Basella	7: 45, t. 24. 1688
<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	NYCTAGINACEAE	Talu-dama	7: 105, t. 56. 1688
<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	OPILIACEAE	Scheru-valli-caniram	7: 7-8, t. 4. 1688
<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	OPILIACEAE	Tsjereu-caniram	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	OPILIACEAE	Tsjerou cansjeram	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
<i>Canthium angustifolium</i> Roxb.	RUBIACEAE	Katu-kara-walli	7: 33, t. 17. 1688
<i>Canthium coromandelicum</i> (N. Burm.) Alston	RUBIACEAE	Valli-kara	7: 35-36, t. 18. 1688
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	LAURACEAE	Acatsja-valli	7: 83-84, t. 44. 1688
<i>Cayratia pedata</i> (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep.	VITACEAE	Belutta-tsjori-valli	7: 19, t. 10. 1688
<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.) Domin	VITACEAE	Tsjori-valli	7: 17, t. 9. 1688
<i>Cissus latifolia</i> Lam.	VITACEAE	Schunambu-valli	7: 21, t. 11. 1688
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	VITACEAE	Tsjamgelam-parenda	7: 77, t. 41. 1688
<i>Cissus repens</i> Lam.	VITACEAE	Neriam-pulli	7: 91, t. 48. 1688
<i>Cissus trilobata</i> Lam.	VITACEAE	Kareta-tsjori-valli	7: 85, t. 45. 1688
<i>Combretum latifolium</i> Bl.	COMBRETACEAE	Pee-ula	7: 43, t. 23. 1688
<i>Cosmostigma racemosum</i> (Roxb.) Wight	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Wattou-valli	7: 61, t. 32. 1688
<i>Cyanotis cristata</i> (L.) D. Don	COMMELINACEAE	Veetla-caitu	7: 109, t. 58. 1688
<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Poir.) J. Hook. & Thoms.	MENISPERMACEAE	Pada-kelengu,	7: 93, t. 49. 1688
<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Poir.) J. Hook. & Thoms.	MENISPERMACEAE	Pada-valli	7: 93, t. 49. 1688
<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Katsjil-kelengu	7: 72("71"), t. 38. 1688
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Kattu-kelengu	7: 71, t. 37. 1688
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Katu-katsjil	7: 69, t. 36. 1688

<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Podava-kelengu	7: 97, t. 51-52.1688
<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Katu-nuren-kelengu	7: 65("63"), t. 34. 1688
<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Nuren-kelengu	7: 67, t. 35. 1688
<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Tsjageri-nuren	7: 63, t. 33. 1688
<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i> (Bl.) Diels	MENISPERMACEAE	Batta-valli	7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688
<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i> (Bl.) Diels	MENISPERMACEAE	Natsjatam	7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688
<i>Drypetes roxburghii</i> (Wall.) Hurusava	EUPHORBIACEAE	Pongolam	7: 111, t. 59. 1688
<i>Embelia ribes</i> ?* N. Burm.	MYRSINACEAE	Pu-valli	7: 79, t. 42. 1688
<i>Erycibe paniculata</i> Roxb.	CONVOLVULACEAE	Erima-tali	7: 73, t. 39. 1688
<i>Fagraea ceilanica</i> Thunb.	LOGANIACEAE	Valli-modagam	7: 89, t. 47. 1688
<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	FLAGELLARIACEAE	Panambu-valli	7: 99, t. 53. 1688
<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	LILIACEAE	Mendoni	7: 107-108, t. 57.1688
<i>Gnetum edule</i> (Willd.) Bl.	GNETACEAE	Ula	7: 41, t. 22. 1688
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	CONVOLVULACEAE	Kapa-kelengu	7: 95, t. 50. 1688
<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) Wight & Arn.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Curiginil	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) Wight & Arn.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Curinil	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
<i>Macrosolen parasiticus</i> (L.) Danser	LORANTHACEAE	Itti-canni	7: 55, t. 29. 1688
<i>Morinda umbellata</i> L.	RUBIACEAE	Pada-vara	7: 51-52, t. 27.1688
<i>Pathos scandens</i> L.	ARACEAE	Ana-parua	7: 75- 76, t. 40. 1688
<i>Piper argyrophyllum</i> Miq.	PIPERACEAE	Amolago	7: 31, t. 16. 1688
<i>Piper betle</i> L.	PIPERACEAE	Beetla-codi	7: 29, t. 15. 1688
<i>Piper longum</i> L.	PIPERACEAE	Cattu-tirpali	7: [27]-28, t.14. 1688
<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	PIPERACEAE	Cattu-molago	7: 25, t. 13. 1688
<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	PIPERACEAE	Molago-codi	7: 23-24, t. 12. 1688
<i>Polygonum chinense</i> L.	POLYGONACEAE	Piripu	7: 101, t. 54. 1688
<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss.	AMARANTHACEAE	Pu-pal-valli	7: 81, t. 43. 1688
<i>Rourea minor</i> (Gaertn.) Men.	CONNARACEAE	Curigi-tali	7: 49, t. 26. 1688
<i>Schefflera venulos</i> (Wight & Arn.) Harms	ARALIACEAE	Unjala	7: 53, t. 28. 1688
<i>Scleropyrum pentandrum</i> (Dennst.) Mabb.	SANTALACEAE	Tiri-itti-canni	7: 57, t. 30. 1688
<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L.	SMILACACEAE	Cari-villandi	7: 59-60, t. 31. 1688
<i>Strychnos minor</i> Dennst.	LOGANIACEAE	Scheru-katu-valli- kaniram	7: 9, t. 5. 1688

<i>Tetrastigma leucostaphylum</i> (Dennst.) Alston ex Mabb.	VITACEAE	Vallia-tsjori-valli	7: 15, t. 8. 1688
<i>Tiliacora acuminata</i> (Lam.) Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns.	MENISPERMACEAE	Valli-canirarn	7: 5-6, t. 3. 1688
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns.	MENISPERMACEAE	Cit-amerdu	7: 39, t. 21. 1688
<i>Tinospora sinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr.	MENISPERMACEAE	Pee-amerdu	7: 37-38, t. 19-20. 1688

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MALAYALAM NAMES WITH SCIENTIFIC NAME,
FAMILY NAME AND VOL./FIG./YEAR

Malayalam Name	Scientific Name	Family	Volume / Fig. / Year
Acatsja-valli	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	LAURACEAE	7: 83-84, t. 44. 1688
Amolago	<i>Piper argyrophyllum</i> Miq.	PIPERACEAE	7: 31, t. 16. 1688
Ana-parua	<i>Pathos scandens</i> L.	ARACEAE	7: 75- 76, t. 40. 1688
Basella	<i>Basella alba</i> L.	BASELLACEAE	7: 45, t. 24. 1688
Batta-valli	<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i> (Bl.) Diels	MENISPERMACEAE	7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688
Beetla-codi	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	PIPERACEAE	7: 29, t. 15. 1688
Belutta-tsjori-valli	<i>Cayratia pedata</i> (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep.	VITACEAE	7: 19, t. 10. 1688
Cari-villandi	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L.	SMILACACEAE	7: 59-60, t. 31. 1688
Cattu-molago	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	PIPERACEAE	7: 25, t. 13. 1688
Cattu-tirpali	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	PIPERACEAE	7: [27]-28, t.14. 1688
Cit-amerdu	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns.	MENISPERMACEAE	7: 39, t. 21. 1688
Curiginil	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) Wight & Arn.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
Curigi-tali	<i>Rourea minor</i> (Gaertn.) Men.	CONNARACEAE	7: 49, t. 26. 1688
Curinil	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) Wight & Arn.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
Erima-tali	<i>Erycibe paniculata</i> Roxb.	CONVOLVULACEAE	7: 73, t. 39. 1688
Itti-canni	<i>Macrosolen parasiticus</i> (L.) Danser	LORANTHACEAE	7: 55, t. 29. 1688
Kapa-kelengu	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	CONVOLVULACEAE	7: 95, t. 50. 1688
Kareta-tsjori-valli	<i>Cissus trilobata</i> Lam.	VITACEAE	7: 85, t. 45. 1688
Katsjil-kelengu	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	7: 72("71"), t. 38. 1688
Kattu-kelengu	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	7: 71, t. 37. 1688
Katu-kara-walli	<i>Canthium angustifolium</i> Roxb.	RUBIACEAE	7: 33, t. 17. 1688
Katu-katsjil	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	7: 69, t. 36. 1688
Katu-nuren-kelengu	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	7: 65("63"), t. 34. 1688
Mendoni	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	LILIACEAE	7: 107-108, t. 57. 1688

Modira-valli	<i>Ancistrocladus heyneanus</i> Wall. ex Graham	ANCISTROCLADACEAE	7: 87, t. 46.1688
Molago-codi	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	PIPERACEAE	7: 23-24, t. 12. 1688
Natsjatam	<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i> (Bl.) Diels	MENISPERMACEAE	7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688
Neriam-pulli	<i>Cissus repens</i> Lam.	VITACEAE	7: 91, t. 48. 1688
Nuren-kelengu	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	7: 67, t. 35. 1688
Pada-kelengu,	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Poir.) J. Hook. & Thoms.	MENISPERMACEAE	7: 93, t. 49.1688
Pada-valli	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Poir.) J. Hook. & Thoms.	MENISPERMACEAE	7: 93, t. 49.1688
Pada-vara	<i>Morinda umbellata</i> L.	RUBIACEAE	7: 51-52, t. 27.1688
Panambu-valli	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	FLAGELLARIACEAE	7: 99, t. 53. 1688
Pee-amerdu	<i>Tinospora sinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr.	MENISPERMACEAE	7: 37-38, t. 19-20. 1688
Pee-ula	<i>Combretum latifolium</i> Bl.	COMBRETACEAE	7: 43, t. 23. 1688
Piripu	<i>Polygonum chinense</i> L.	POLYGONACEAE	7: 101, t. 54. 1688
Podava-kelengu	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst.	DIOSCOREACEAE	7: 97, t. 51-52.1688
Pongolam	<i>Drypetes roxburghii</i> (Wall.) Hurusava	EUPHORBIACEAE	7: 111, t. 59. 1688
Pu-pal-valli	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss.	AMARANTHACEAE	7: 81, t. 43. 1688
Pu-valli	<i>Embelia ribes</i> ?* N. Burm.	MYRSINACEAE	7: 79, t. 42. 1688
Schembra-valli	<i>Ampelocissus indica</i> (L.) Planch.	VITACEAE	7: 11-12, t. 6. 1688
Scheru-katu-valli-kaniram	<i>Strychnos minor</i> Dennst.	LOGANIACEAE	7: 9, t. 5. 1688
Scheru-valli-caniram	<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	OPILIACEAE	7: 7-8, t. 4. 1688
Schunambu-valli	<i>Cissus latifolia</i> Lam.	VITACEAE	7: 21, t. 11. 1688
Talu-dama	<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	NYCTAGINACEAE	7: 105, t. 56. 1688
Tiri-itti-canni	<i>Scleropyrum pentandrum</i> (Dennst.) Mabb.	SANTALACEAE	7: 57, t. 30. 1688
Tsjageri-nuren	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	DIOSCOREACEAE	7: 63, t. 33. 1688
Tsjamgelam-parenda	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	VITACEAE	7: 77, t. 41. 1688
Tsjereu-caniram	<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	OPILIACEAE	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
Tsjeria-pu-pal-valli	<i>Aganosma cymosa</i> (Roxb.) G. Don	APOCYNACEAE	7: 103, t. 55. 1688
Tsjerou cansjeram	<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	OPILIACEAE	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
Tsjori-valli	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.) Domin	VITACEAE	7: 17, t. 9.1688
Ula	<i>Gnetum edule</i> (Willd.) Bl.	GNETACEAE	7: 41, t. 22. 1688
Unjala	<i>Schefflera venulosa</i> (Wight & Arn.) Harms	ARALIACEAE	7: 53, t. 28. 1688

Vallia-pira-pitica	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	VITACEAE	7: 13, t. 7. 1688
Vallia-tsiori-valli	<i>Tetrastigma leucostaphylum</i> (Dennst.) Alston ex Mabb.	VITACEAE	7: 15, t. 8. 1688
Valli-canirarn	<i>Tiliacora acuminata</i> (Lam. Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns.	MENISPERMACEAE	7: 5-6, t. 3. 1688
Valli-kara	<i>Canthium coromandelicum</i> (N. Burm.) Alston	RUBIACEAE	7: 35-36, t. 18. 1688
Valli-modagam	<i>Fagraea ceilanica</i> Thunb.	LOGANIACEAE	7: 89, t. 47. 1688
Veetla-caitu	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i> (L.) D. Don	COMMELINACEAE	7: 109, t. 58. 1688
Wattou-valli	<i>Cosmostigma racemosum</i> (Roxb.) Wight	ASCLEPIADACEAE	7: 61, t. 32. 1688

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

Family	Scientific Name	Malayalam Name	Volume / Fig. /Year
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss.	Pu-pal-valli	7: 81, t. 43. 1688
ANCISTROCLADACEAE	<i>Ancistrocladus heyneanus</i> Wall. ex Graham	Modira-valli	7: 87, t. 46. 1688
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Aganosma cymosa</i> (Roxb.) G. Don	Tsjeria-pu-pal-valli	7: 103, t. 55. 1688
ARACEAE	<i>Pathos scandens</i> L.	Ana-parua	7: 75- 76, t. 40. 1688
ARALIACEAE	<i>Schefflera venulosa</i> (Wight & Arn.) Harms	Unjala	7: 53, t. 28. 1688
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Cosmostigma racemosum</i> (Roxb.) Wight	Wattou-valli	7: 61, t. 32. 1688
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) Wight & Arn.	Curiginil	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) Wight & Arn.	Curinil	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
BASELLACEAE	<i>Basella alba</i> L.	Basella	7: 45, t. 24. 1688
COMBRETACEAE	<i>Combretum latifolium</i> Bl.	Pee-ula	7: 43, t. 23. 1688
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i> (L.) D. Don	Veetla-caitu	7: 109, t. 58. 1688
CONNARACEAE	<i>Rourea minor</i> (Gaertn.) Men.	Curigi-tali	7: 49, t. 26. 1688
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Erycibe paniculata</i> Roxb.	Erima-tali	7: 73, t. 39. 1688
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	Kapa-kelengu	7: 95, t. 50. 1688
DIOSCOREACEAE	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	Katsjil-kelengu	7: 72("71"), t. 38. 1688
DIOSCOREACEAE	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Kattu-kelengu	7: 71, t. 37. 1688
DIOSCOREACEAE	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Katu-katsjil	7: 69, t. 36. 1688
DIOSCOREACEAE	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst.	Podava-kelengu	7: 97, t. 51-52. 1688
DIOSCOREACEAE	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	Katu-nuren-kelengu	7: 65("63"), t. 34. 1688
DIOSCOREACEAE	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	Nuren-kelengu	7: 67, t. 35. 1688
DIOSCOREACEAE	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	Tsjageri-nuren	7: 63, t. 33. 1688
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Drypetes roxburghii</i> (Wall.) Hurusava	Pongolam	7: 111, t. 59. 1688
FLAGELLARIACEAE	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	Panambu-valli	7: 99, t. 53. 1688
GNETACEAE	<i>Gnetum edule</i> (Willd.) Bl.	Ula	7: 41, t. 22. 1688
LAURACEAE	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> L.	Acatsja-valli	7: 83-84, t. 44. 1688

LILIACEAE	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Mendoni	7: 107-108, t. 57.1688
LOGANIACEAE	<i>Fagraea ceilanica</i> Thunb.	Valli-modagam	7: 89, t. 47. 1688
LOGANIACEAE	<i>Strychnos minor</i> Dennst.	Scheru-katu-valli-kaniram	7: 9, t. 5. 1688
LORANTHACEAE	<i>Macrosolen parasiticus</i> (L.) Danser	Itti-canni	7: 55, t. 29. 1688
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Poir.) J. Hook. & Thoms.	Pada-kelengu,	7: 93, t. 49.1688
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Poir.) J. Hook. & Thoms.	Pada-valli	7: 93, t. 49.1688
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i> (Bl.) Diels	Batta-valli	7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i> (Bl.) Diels	Natsjatam	7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Tiliacora acuminata</i> (Lam.) Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns.	Valli-canirarn	7: 5-6, t. 3. 1688
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.)	Cit-amerdu	7: 39, t. 21. 1688
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Tinospora sinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr. Miers ex J. Hook. & Thorns.	Pee-amerdu	7: 37-38, t. 19-20. 1688
MYRSINACEAE	<i>Embelia ribes</i> ?* N. Burm.	Pu-valli	7: 79, t. 42. 1688
NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	Talu-dama	7: 105, t. 56. 1688
OPILIACEAE	<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	Scheru-valli-caniram	7: 7-8, t. 4. 1688
OPILIACEAE	<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	Tsjereu-caniram	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
OPILIACEAE	<i>Cansjera rheedei</i> J. F. Gmelin	Tsjerou cansjeram	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
PIPERACEAE	<i>Piper argyrophyllum</i> Miq.	Amolago	7: 31, t. 16. 1688
PIPERACEAE	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Beetla-codi	7: 29, t. 15. 1688
PIPERACEAE	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Cattu-tirpali	7: [27]-28, t.14. 1688
PIPERACEAE	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Cattu-molago	7: 25, t. 13. 1688
PIPERACEAE	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Molago-codi	7: 23-24, t. 12. 1688
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Polygonum chinense</i> L.	Piripu	7: 101, t. 54. 1688
RUBIACEAE	<i>Canthium angustifolium</i> Roxb.	Katu-kara-walli	7: 33, t. 17.1688
RUBIACEAE	<i>Canthium coromandelicum</i> (N. Burm.) Alston	Valli-kara	7: 35-36, t. 18. 1688
RUBIACEAE	<i>Morinda umbellata</i> L.	Pada-vara	7: 51-52, t. 27.1688
SANTALACEAE	<i>Scleropyrum pentandrum</i> (Dennst.) Mabb.	Tiri-itti-canni	7: 57, t. 30. 1688
SMILACACEAE	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L.	Cari-villandi	7: 59-60, t. 31. 1688
VITACEAE	<i>Ampelocissus indica</i> (L.) Planch.	Schembra-valli	7: 11-12, t. 6. 1688
VITACEAE	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Vallia-pira-pitica	7: 13, t. 7. 1688

VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia pedata</i> (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep.	Belutta-tsiori-valli	7: 19, t. 10. 1688
VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.) Domin	Tsiori-valli	7: 17, t. 9. 1688
VITACEAE	<i>Cissus latifolia</i> Lam.	Schunambu-valli	7: 21, t. 11. 1688
VITACEAE	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Tsjangelam-parenda	7: 77, t. 41. 1688
VITACEAE	<i>Cissus repens</i> Lam.	Neriam-pulli	7: 91, t. 48. 1688
VITACEAE	<i>Cissus trilobata</i> Lam.	Kareta-tsiori-valli	7: 85, t. 45. 1688
VITACEAE	<i>Tetrastigma leucostaphylum</i> (Dennst.) Alston ex Mabb.	Vallia-tsiori-valli	7: 15, t. 8. 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
*	Cit-amerdu	*	*	7: 39, t. 21. 1688
*	Katsjil-kelengu	*	*	7: 72("71"), t. 38.1688
*	Valli-kara	Fruita do Cao	Hondsessen	7: 35-36, t. 18. 1688
Arty	Mendoni	Raiz d'empose	Croes steen	7: 107-108, t. 57.1688
Basil	Neriam-pulli	Folha-Aredilha	Smindelblad	7: 91, t. 48. 1688
Beetla	Beetla-codi	Beetla	Bethel	7: 29, t. 15. 1688
Bendarli	Unjala	Fruita Tanao	Duimkrud	7: 53, t. 28. 1688
Benderli	Ana-parua	Tolhas da lanca	Prangwortel	7: 75- 76, t. 40. 1688
Binpali	Cattu-tirpali	Pimenta Longa	Lange Peper	7: [27]-28, t.14. 1688
Cade-Valli	Schunambu-valli	Uvas d'Ensermos	Snoepdruvien	7: 21, t. 11. 1688
Cananga	Kapa-kelengu	Batatas	Pattates	7: 95, t. 50. 1688
Carandi	Tsjageri-nuren	Grabosa	Keylen	7: 63, t. 33. 1688
Carando	Kattu-kelengu	Fruita Burruga Penachoso	Pluymkeylen	7: 71, t. 37. 1688
Carapu	Cari-villandi	Ralz da Boba	Pokhout	7: 59-60, t. 31. 1688
Caro-Crodi	Modira-valli	Barba-Castilhano	Knevelklim	7: 87, t. 46.1688
Carotha-Tali	Valli-modagam	Folha da Pao	Oorblad	7: 89, t. 47. 1688
Catulama	Vallia-pira-pitica	Uvas d'Elephanti	Mansdruvien	7: 13, t. 7. 1688
Cerberi-Valli	Belutta-tsjori-valli	Uvas d'Aljasari Macho	Pimperling Mannecken	7: 19, t. 10. 1688
Cerberi-Valli	Tsjori-valli	Uvas D'aljosare	Plat Pimperling	7: 17, t. 9.1688
Connetti	Nuren-kelengu	Grabosa Ovada	Ey-Keylen	7: 67, t. 35. 1688
Dava Karandi	Katu-nuren- kelengu	Gabosa Rodonda	Keylen met ronde wratten	7: 65("63"), t. 34. 1688
Davo Caniram	Scheru-katu-valli- kaniram	*	*	7: 9, t. 5. 1688
Davo Miri	Cattu-molago	Piementa-Domato	Witte Peper	7: 25, t. 13. 1688
Davo Roma-Caro	Scheru-valli- caniram	Fruita Pardao Trapadeira	Klein Klimmend Kraanoog	7: 7-8, t. 4. 1688
Dou Cerberi-Valli	Kareta-tsjori-valli	Uvas de Boy	Wilde Pemperlingen	7: 85, t. 45. 1688
Dou Parvati	Erima-tali	Raix da solteira	Kreefthout	7: 73, t. 39. 1688
Gangoli	Pee-ula	Penacho Macho	Harlaar Manneken	7: 43, t. 23. 1688
Garundo-Pala	Batta-valli	Fruita Matta Peira	Waterquaad	7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688
Garundo-Pala	Natsjatam	Fruita Matta Peira	Waterquaad	7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688

Jasil	Katu-kara-walli	Fruita Patao	Salk-Doorn	7: 33, t. 17.1688
Karendi	Katu-katsjil	Fruita Barruga	Munniks	7: 69, t. 36. 1688
Karodi	Podava-kelengu	Raiz da Bolsa	Beurswortel	7: 97, t. 51-52.1688
Mana	Tsjamgelam-parenda	Babosa Quinado	Quylklim	7: 77, t. 41. 1688
Maroi	Wattou-valli	Torique	Penshout	7: 61, t. 32. 1688
Mede-canni	Itti-canni	Fula Morisca	Prikhout	7: 55, t. 29. 1688
Medica Tali	Acatsja-valli	Ramos dasevi	Meervlechtwortel	7: 83-84, t. 44. 1688
Miri	Molago-codi	Piamentae	Peper	7: 23-24, t. 12. 1688
Mirisso	Amolago	Pimento Macho	Peper het Manneken	7: 31, t. 16. 1688
Mustsjega Pada	Pada-kelengu,	Raiz de Camara	Stoehwortel	7: 93, t. 49.1688
Mustsjega Pada	Pada-valli	Raiz de Camara	Stoehwortel	7: 93, t. 49.1688
Narla Gondo	Veetla-caitu	Marchato	Himblad	7: 109, t. 58.1688
Ogoranium	Piripu	Erva Bendita	Peylkruid	7: 101, t. 54. 1688
Oulasso	Ula	Fruita Pemacho	Harlaar	7: 41, t. 22. 1688
Pallay	Pu-pal-valli	Fula da Mel	Koey-Wortel	7: 81, t. 43. 1688
Pallay	Pu-valli	Salique da Serra	Slagblom	7: 79, t. 42. 1688
Punarnava	Talu-dama	Folhas do Pitao	Tras Wortel	7: 105, t. 56. 1688
Rana-Diacq	Schembra-valli	Uvas dos Bugios	Ape Druiven	7: 11-12, t. 6. 1688
Rana-Vali	Pada-vara	Fruita Macanda	Macande	7: 51-52, t. 27.1688
Roma-Valli-Caro	Valli-canirarn	Fruita Pardao da serra	Klein Kraanoog	7: 5-6, t. 3. 1688
Sammana	Pongolam	Raiz da Mostarda	Kerswortel	7: 111, t. 59. 1688
Satayo	Tiri-itti-canni	Fula da Naira	Smilthout	7: 57, t. 30. 1688
Silona	Panambu-valli	Ratao Falso	Wilde Rotting	7: 99, t. 53. 1688
Sjorallo	Vallia-tsjori-valli	Uvas de Tove	Pimperling	7: 15, t. 8. 1688
Tali dau Kennapa	Curigi-tali	Crica davelha Trapadeira	Groot Klimmend Hondepint	7: 49, t. 26. 1688
Thali	Curiginil	Crica da Vellia Pequena	Klein Hondepint	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
Thali	Curinil	Crica da Vellia Pequena	Klein Hondepint	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
Tilo-Caro	Tsjereu-caniram	Fruita Pardo pequeno	Klein Kraanoog	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
Tilo-Caro	Tsjerou cansjeram	Fruita Pardo pequeno	Klein Kraanoog	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
Vallu-Amredu-Valli	Pee-amerdu	Trapadeirae de Cao	Windvortel	7: 37-38, t. 19-20. 1688
Vanuall Valli	Tsjeria-pu-pal-valli	Fula Leitica	Sparling	7: 103, t. 55. 1688
Wali	Basella	Bredo-Taliby	Beetklim	7: 45, t. 24. 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
*	*	*	Cit-amerdu	7: 39, t. 21. 1688
*	*	*	Katsjil-kelengu	7: 72("71"), t. 38.1688
*	*	Davo Caniram	Scheru-katu-valli-kaniram	7: 9, t. 5. 1688
Babosa Quinado	Quylklim	Mana	Tsjamgelam-parenda	7: 77, t. 41. 1688
Barba-Castilhano	Knevelklim	Caro-Crodi	Modira-valli	7: 87, t. 46.1688
Batatas	Pattates	Cananga	Kapa-kelengu	7: 95, t. 50. 1688
Beetla	Bethel	Beetla	Beetla-codi	7: 29, t. 15. 1688
Bredo-Taliby	Beetklim	Wali	Basella	7: 45, t. 24. 1688
Circa da Vellia Pequena	Klein Hondepint	Thali	Curiginil	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
Crica da Vellia Pequena	Klein Hondepint	Thali	Curinil	7: 47, t. 25. 1688
Crica davelha	Groot Klimmend	Tali dau	Curigi-tali	7: 49, t. 26. 1688
Trapadeira	Hondepint	Kennapa		
Erva Bendita	Peylkruud	Ogoranium	Piripu	7: 101, t. 54. 1688
Folha da Pao	Oorblad	Carotha-Tali	Valli-modagam	7: 89, t. 47. 1688
Folha-Aredilha	Smindelblad	Basil	Neriam-pulli	7: 91, t. 48. 1688
Folhas do Pitao	Tras Wortel	Punarnava	Talu-dama	7: 105, t. 56. 1688
Fruita Barruga	Munniks	Karendi	Katu-katsjil	7: 69, t. 36. 1688
Fruita Burruga	Pluymkeylen	Carando	Kattu-kelengu	7: 71, t. 37. 1688
Penachoso				
Fruita do Cao	Hondsessen	*	Valli-kara	7: 35-36, t. 18. 1688
Fruita Macanda	Macande	Rana-Vali	Pada-vara	7: 51-52, t. 27.1688
Fruita Matta Peira	Waterquaad	Garundo-Pala	Batta-valli	7: 1-2, t. 1. 1688
Fruita Matta Peira	Waterquaad	Garundo-Pala	Natsjatam	7: 1-2, t. 1. 1688
Fruita Pardao da serra	Klein Kraanoog	Roma-Valli-Caro	Valli-canirarn	7: 5-6, t. 3. 1688
Fruita Pardao	Klein Klimmend	Davo Roma-Caro	Scheru-valli-caniram	7: 7-8, t. 4. 1688
Trapadeira	Kraanoog			
Fruita Pardo pequeno	Klein Kraanoog	Tilo-Caro	Tsjereu-caniram	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
Fruita Pardo pequeno	Klein Kraanoog	Tilo-Caro	Tsjerou cansjeram	7: 3, t. 2. 1688
Fruita Patao	Salk-Doorn	Jasil	Katu-kara-walli	7: 33, t. 17.1688
Fruita Pemacho	Harlaar	Oulasso	Ula	7: 41, t. 22. 1688

Fruita Tanao	Duimkrud	Bendarli	Unjala	7: 53, t. 28. 1688
Fula da Mel	Koey-Wortel	Pallay	Pu-pal-valli	7: 81, t. 43. 1688
Fula da Naira	Smilthout	Satayo	Tiri-itti-canni	7: 57, t. 30. 1688
Fula Leitica	Sparling	Vanuall Valli	Tsjeria-pu-pal-valli	7: 103, t. 55. 1688
Fula Morisca	Prikhout	Mede-canni	Itti-canni	7: 55, t. 29. 1688
Gabosa Rodonda	Keylen met ronde wratten	Dava Karandi	Katu-nuren-kelengu	7: 65("63"), t. 34. 1688
Grabosa	Keylen	Carandi	Tsjageri-nuren	7: 63, t. 33. 1688
Grabosa Ovada	Ey-Keylen	Connetti	Nuren-kelengu	7: 67, t. 35. 1688
Marchato	Himpblad	Narla Gondo	Veetla-caitu	7: 109, t. 58. 1688
Penacho Macho	Harlaar Manneken	Gangoli	Pee-ula	7: 43, t. 23. 1688
Piamentae	Peper	Miri	Molago-codi	7: 23-24, t. 12. 1688
Piementa-Domato	Witte Peper	Davo Miri	Cattu-molago	7: 25, t. 13. 1688
Pimenta Longa	Lange Peper	Binpali	Cattu-tirpali	7: [27]-28, t. 14. 1688
Pimento Macho	Peper het Manneken	Mirisso	Amolago	7: 31, t. 16. 1688
Raiz da solteira	Kreefthout	Dou Parvati	Erima-tali	7: 73, t. 39. 1688
Raiz d'empose	Croes steen	Arty	Mendoni	7: 107-108, t. 57. 1688
Raiz da Boba	Pokhout	Carapu	Cari-villandi	7: 59-60, t. 31. 1688
Raiz da Bolsa	Beurswortel	Karodi	Podava-kelengu	7: 97, t. 51-52. 1688
Raiz da Mostarda	Kerswortel	Sammana	Pongolam	7: 111, t. 59. 1688
Raiz de Camara	Stoehwortel	Mustsjega Pada	Pada-kelengu,	7: 93, t. 49. 1688
Raiz de Camara	Stoehwortel	Mustsjega Pada	Pada-valli	7: 93, t. 49. 1688
Ramos dasevi	Meervlechtwortel	Medica Tali	Acatsja-valli	7: 83-84, t. 44. 1688
Ratao Falso	Wilde Rotting	Silona	Panambu-valli	7: 99, t. 53. 1688
Salique da Serra	Slagblom	Pallay	Pu-valli	7: 79, t. 42. 1688
Tolhas da lanca	Prangwortel	Benderli	Ana-parua	7: 75-76, t. 40. 1688
Torique	Penshout	Maroi	Wattou-valli	7: 61, t. 32. 1688
Trapadeirae de Cao	Windvortel	Vallu-Amredu	Pee-amerdu -Valli	7: 37-38, t. 19-20. 1688
Uvas d'Aljasari Macho	Pimperling Mannecken	Cerberi-Valli	Belutta-tsjori-valli	7: 19, t. 10. 1688
Uvas D'aljosare	Plat Pimperling	Cerberi-Valli	Tsjori-valli	7: 17, t. 9. 1688
Uvas d'Elephanti	Mansdruvien	Catulama	Vallia-pira-pitica	7: 13, t. 7. 1688
Uvas d'Ensermos	Snoepdruvien	Cade-Valli	Schunambu-valli	7: 21, t. 11. 1688
Uvas de Boy	Wilde Pemperlingen	Dou Cerberi-Valli	Kareta-tsjori-valli	7: 85, t. 45. 1688
Uvas de Tove	Pimperling	Sjorallo	Vallia-tsjori-valli	7: 15, t. 8. 1688
Uvas dos Bugios	Ape Druiven	Rana-Diacq	Schembra-valli	7: 11-12, t. 6. 1688

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DUTCH / BELGIAN NAMES WITH PORUTUGUESE,
KONKANI, MALAYALAM NAMES AND VOL/ FIG. NUMBER

Dutch/Belg. Name	Portuguese Name	Konkani Name	Malayalam Name	Volume/ Fig. / Year
*	*	*	Cit-amerdu	7: 39, t. 21. 1688
*	*	*	Katsjil-kelengu	7: 72("71"), t. 38.1688
*	*	Davo Caniram	Scheru-katu-valli-kaniram	7: 9, t. 5. 1688
Ape Druiven	Uvas dos Bugios	Rana-Diacq	Schembra-valli	7: 11-12, t. 6. 1688
Beetklim	Bredo-Taliby	Wali	Basella	7: 45, t. 24. 1688
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Stoehwortel	Raiz de Camara	Mustsjega Pada	Pada-valli	7: 93, t. 49.1688
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Waterquaad	Fruita Matta Peira	Garundo-Pala	Natsjatam	7: 1-2, t. 1, 1688
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