

## Medicinal, other ecologically and economically useful plants at NGCPR botanical garden

Sr. No.	Botanical name	Family	Vernacular Name	Habit	Uses
1	<i>Abelmoschus manihot</i> (L.) Medik.	Malvaceae	Ran-bhendi	S	Wild relative of crop plants
2	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> Medik.	Malvaceae	Kasturi bhendi	S	Perfumed seeds are medicinal and also used as a condiment
3	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Pandhri gunj	C	Seeds white variety are said to have anti-cancer properties
4	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	Malvaceae	Mudra	S	Seeds are used as a demulcent.
5	<i>Abutilon persicum</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.	Malvaceae	-	S or T	Wild ornamental, with golden yellow flowers
6	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L. f.) Willd.	Fabaceae	Khair	T	Dried leaflets comprises an important ingredient of Indian pan
7	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Delile	Fabaceae	Babul	T	Produces the so called Gum Arabic
8	<i>Acacia sinuata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Fabaceae	Shikekai	CS	Crushed fruits used for hair washing
9	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Acoraceae	Vekhand	H	Rhizomes aromatic, toxic; used in many Ayurvedic preparations ranging from intellect promoting to nerving tonic and also in Tuberculosis
10	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	Rutaceae	Bel	T	Fruits edible
11	<i>Agave americana</i> L.	Asparagaceae	Ghaypat	H	Exotic, Excellent fibre, used for making rope.
12	<i>Agave americana</i> var. <i>variegata</i> Hook.	Asparagaceae		H	Exotic, cultivated as an ornamental
13	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	Maharuk	T	Bark, diabetes
14	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.	Fabaceae	Shirish	T	Used in treating bites and sting from poisonous animals, also used in blood purification and skin problem.
15	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i> G. Don	Araceae		H	Leaves edible
16	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Liliaceae	Korphad	H	Many medicinal uses are attributed to Aloin present in leaves, main ingredient of many cosmetic creams and Ayurvedic formulations. <i>Kumari Asav</i> is a very important preparation, prepared from Aloe plant.
17	<i>Alpinia calcarata</i> (Haw.) Roscoe	Zingiberaceae		H	Rhizomes are antibacterial; used in

					Ayurvedic formulations to cure bronchial infections and also in Tuberculosis.
18	<i>Alpinia galanga</i> (L.) Willd.	Zingiberaceae	Galangal	H	Threatened medicinal plant. Rhizomes are antibacterial; used in Ayurvedic formulations to cure bronchial infections and also in Tuberculosis.
19	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i> Hance	Zingiberaceae		H	Rhizomes are antibacterial; used in Ayurvedic formulations to cure bronchial infections and also in Tuberculosis.
20	<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i> (Pers.) B.L. Burt & R.M. Sm.	Zingiberaceae	Red zinger	H	Ornamental
21	<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i> Wall. ex G. Don	Apocynaceae		T	-
22	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Saptaparni	T	To purify blood and relieve respiratory disorders.
23	<i>Amomum pterocarpum</i> Thwaites	Zingiberaceae	-	H	Wild relative of Cardamom
24	<i>Amorphophallus bulbifer</i> (Roxb.) Blume	Araceae	-	H	Wild ornamental with beautiful inflorescence.
25	<i>Amorphophallus commutatus</i> (Schott) Engl.	Araceae	Shevala	H	Used as a food source and as a traditional medicine for centuries. It has antibacterial properties.
26	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> (Dennst.) Nicolson	Araceae	Suran	H	Tubers are edible
27	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Vitaceae	-	C	Wild relatives of grape
28	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Kaju	T	Exotic, valued for edible nuts.
29	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. f.) Wall. ex Nees	Acantheceae	Kadachirayat	H	Antibacterial; leaves & seeds are useful in throat infections.
30	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Annonaceae	Ramphal	T	Fruits edible
31	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Sitaphal	T	Fruits edible, Leaves & seeds are used to prepare bio pesticide.
32	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Arecaceae	Supari	T	Cultivated for nuts
33	<i>Arisaema caudatum</i> Engl.	Araceae	-	H	Popularly known as Cobra lilies, Wild ornamentals,
34	<i>Arisaema leschenaultii</i> Blume	Araceae	-	H	Popularly known as Cobra lilies, Wild ornamentals.
35	<i>Arisaema tortuosum</i> (Wall.) Schott	Araceae	Saradachijad	H	Popularly known as Cobra lilies, Wild ornamentals

36	<i>Artemisia parviflora</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don	Asteraceae	Tel-Davana	H	Wild aromatic plant, source of anti-malarial drug artemisinin
37	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Asteraceae	Dhor-Davana	H	Wild aromatic plant, source of anti-malarial drug artemisinin
38	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae	Phanas	H	Fruits edible
39	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Asparagaceae	-	C	Exotic, young shoots are edible
40	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Asparagaceae	Shatavari	C	An important Ayurvedic plant; tubers are known galactogauge
41	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Kadulimb	T	Many medicinal uses are attributed; leaves, seed oil, Seed cake are traditionally uses as a bio pesticide
43	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Wettst.	Scrophulariaceae	Brahmi	H	Bacopin has intellect (memory) enhancing or promoting properties.
44	<i>Basella alba</i> L.	Basellaceae	Mayalu	C	Rich in Iron, leafy vegetable.
45	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	<u>Fabaceae</u>	Kanchan	T	Leaves are substitute for <i>B. racemosa</i> .
46	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Fabaceae	Apta	T	Leaves are presented to friends calling as "sona" during <i>Dasara</i> festival.
47	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC.	Oxalidaceae	-	H	Weed, whole plant is medicinal, tonic, used in Urinary calculi.
48	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	Bixaceae	Shendri	T	The red pigment extracted from the seeds is used as a food colour.
49	<i>Boerhavia elongata</i> Brandegeee	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	H	Hepatoprotective, excellent for jaundice, aphrodisiac, anti-inflammatory.
50	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Malvaceae	Sawar	T	Gum in pulmonary tuberculosis; bark for skin eruptions & pimples.
51	<i>Boerhavia grandiflora</i> A.Rich. (= <i>Boerhavia fruticosa</i> Dalzell)	Nyctaginaceae	Shevari	H	Used in folk medicine for the treatment of liver disorders.
52	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	Crassulaceae	Panphuti	H	Leaves are good remedy for Urinary calculi.
53	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Palas	T	Bark, seeds, flowers & gum are medicinal, used in bone fracture, rectal diseases, gonorrhoea.
54	<i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> (L.) Fleming	Fabaceae	Sagargotta	CS	Root bark in intestinal worms, seeds liver tonic; Seed oil in leprosy, leukoderma.

55	<i>Cajanus sericeus</i> (Benth. ex Baker f.) Maesen (= <i>Atylosia sericeus</i> Benth. ex Baker)	Fabaceae	Ran Tur	US	Wild relative of crop plant
56	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> (Sm.) Sweet	Myrtaceae	Bottle brush	T	for genitourinary and kidney infection, bleeding ulcer, in arthritis, gout, cough, bronchitis, tuberculosis and insecticidal effects
57	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Calophyllaceae	Undi	T	The seed oil & seed cake are medicinal
58	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Rui	S	Leaves are useful for treating paralysis, white sap (latex) is useful inflammations & tumours.
59	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Rui	S	Leaves: in rheumatism, as an anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial, Roots: as hepatoprotective agents, against colds and coughs.
60	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.) DC.	Leguminoceae		C	Seeds are useful in anorexia and wound healing.
61	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	Cannaceae	Kardal	H	Waste water treatment
62	<i>Caralluma fimbriata</i> Wall.	Apocynaceae	Makad shengul	H	Blood purifier
63	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Kanphuti		The seeds & leaves are useful for arthritis.
64	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Arecaceae	Berli mad	T	Neera, a popular drink is extracted from the trunk.
65	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fabaceae	Bhava	T	Fruits are useful in leprosy & skin diseases; seeds are anti-diarrhoeal
66	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	Sadaphuli	H	Exotic, cultivated in India for Vincristine & vinblastine, used in Leukaemia.
67	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Hydrocotylaceae	Brahmi	H	Whole plant is Cardio & nervine tonic.
68	<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i> Roxb.	Asclepiadaceae	Hamman	C	Wild edible plant
69	<i>Ceropegia hirsuta</i> Wight & Arn.	Asclepiadaceae	Kathodi	C	Tubers are edible
70	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i> (J. Koenig) C. D. Specht (= <i>Costus speciosus</i> (J. Koenig) Sm.)	Zingibeaceae	Pinga	H	Rhizomes and leaves reported to possess anti diabetic properties.
71	<i>Chlorophytum glaucum</i> Dalzell	Liliaceae	Musali	H	Used in nourishing, Antioxidant, general tonic and strength enhancer. used to cure general debility and

					impotency.
72	<i>Chonemorpha macrophylla</i> (Roxb.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	-	C	Threatened.
73	<i>Chrysotogon zizanioides</i> (L.) Roberty (= <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (L.) Nash)	Poaceae	Khus	H	Very useful plant in controlling soil erosion; roots yield oil.
74	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.-Ham.) T. Nees & Nees	Lauraceae	Tejpatta	H	Aromatic leaves are used as condiment
75	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	Khand-vel, Had Jod	C	Very useful in healing bone fracture.
76	<i>Cissus verticillata</i> (L.) Nicolson & C.E.Jarvis (= <i>Cissus pallida</i> Salisb.)	Vitaceae	-	C	Wild ornamental.
77	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	Rutaceae	Naringa	T	Sour fruits are useful in scabies
78	<i>Clematis gouriana</i> Roxb. ex DC	Ranunculaceae	Mor-jai	C	Fever, musculoskeletal disorder.
79	<i>Clematis heynei</i> M.A.Rau & al.	Ranunculaceae	Ran-jai	C	Scented flowers; fragrance inhaled to cure migraine head ace.
80	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> L. (= <i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> Vent.)	Verbanaceae	Hajar Mogra	S	Bitter leaves are laxative
81	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (L.) Moon	Verbanaceae	Bharangi	S	Wild ornamental.
82	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Leguminoceae	Gokarn	C	Seeds are useful in leukoderma and pulmonary tuberculosis.
83	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) W.Theob.	Menispermaceae	-	C	Roots are bitter, used in a variety of diseases-aphrodisiac, general debility, skin diseases & bone fractures.
84	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.f.	Arecaceae	Naral	T	A large list of medicinal properties is attributed. To fruit and oil.
85	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Coffee	S	Seed decoction as a beverage.
86	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L.	Poaceae	-	H	Wild edible plant.
87	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott.	Araceae	Aloo	H	Leaves edible
88	<i>Commelina suffruticosa</i> Blume	Commelinaceae	-	H	-
89	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Hook.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson (= <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> Hook.)	Myrtaceae	Nilgiri	T	Exotic; extensively cultivated for extracting oil.
90	<i>Crateva magna</i> (Lour.) DC.	Capparaceae	Waivarna	T	Threatened; bark laxative.
91	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	-	H	Wild ornamental, bulbs used in wounds & tumour healing.
92	<i>Crinum brachynema</i> Herb.	Amaryllidaceae	-	H	Wild ornamental
93	<i>Crinum latifolium</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	-	H	Ornamental
94	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	Fabaceae	-	H	Seeds expectorant & emetic.
95	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Liliaceae	Kali musali	H	Root carminative, aphrodisiac, appetiser, useful in asthma, bronchitis.

96	<i>Curcuma amada</i> Roxb.	Zingiberaceae	Ambe-halad	H	Rhizomes, appetiser, digestive, anti-inflammatory, anorexia.
97	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i> Salisb.	Zingiberaceae	Jangli-halad	H	Rhizomes, carminative, appetiser; used in skin eruptions.
98	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Halad	H	A common medicinal plant; Rhizomes are antiseptic, anti-inflammatory; used in skin diseases
99	<i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i> J.Graham	Zingiberaceae	Ran-halad	H	-
100	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Bandgul	C	Parasite; useful in jaundice, paralysis
101	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf	Poaceae	Gavati-cha	H	Cultivated for oil; herbal tea
102	<i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i> (Nees ex Steud.) W.Watson	Poaceae		H	Cultivated for aromatic oil.
103	<i>Cymbopogon martinii</i> (Roxb.) W.Watson	Poaceae	Rosha gavat	H	Cultivated for aromatic oil.
104	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Poaceae	Chiman Chara	H	Tubers aromatic, useful in certain kinds of diarrhoea.
105	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. ex DC.	Fabaceae	Sissao	T	Cultivated for timber; leaves useful in certain kinds of diarrhoea.
106	<i>Datura metal</i> L.	Solanaceae	Dhotra	US	Seeds toxic; antispasmodic, narcotic
107	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> (L.f.) Ettingsh.	Loranthaceae	Bandgul	H	Epiphytic parasite; leaves in pulmonary tuberculosis.
108	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Fabaceae	-	T	Roots are useful in nephropathy & elephantiasis.
109	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Dukkar Kand	C	Wild edible plant. Bulbils are used as a vegetable.
110	<i>Dioscorea esculanta</i> (Lour.) Burail	Dioscoreaceae	-	C	-
111	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst.	Dioscoreaceae	-	C	-
112	<i>Dracaena terniflora</i> Roxb.	Agavaceae	-	US	Wild ornamental.
113	<i>Drimia indica</i> (Roxb.) Jeffop	Liliaceae	Jungli pias	H	Bulbs produce important glycosides; substitute for true squill.
114	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Asteraceae	Bhrungaraj	H	Whole plant is cooling, anti-inflammatory & useful in hypertension.
115	<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> L. var. <i>serratus</i> (= <i>Elaeocarpus oblongus</i> Gaertn.)	Elaeocarpaceae	Kasv	T	Ornamental; beautiful foliage, fruits edible.
116	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.	Asteraceae	Hastipada	H	Root decoction is useful in tackling haemorrhoids and skin

					diseases.
117	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Pangara	T	Leaf paste is useful to control wounds.
118	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	-	T	-
119	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Dudhani	S	-
120	<i>Euphorbia fusiformis</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don (= <i>Euphorbia acaulis</i> Roxb.)	Euphorbiaceae	-	H	Latex is frequently used for eye infections of cattle.
121	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	-	H	-
122	<i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i> L. (= <i>Euphorbia ligularia</i> Roxb.)	Euphorbiaceae	Thor	T	
123	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	-	US	
124	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Vad	T	Latex is useful in controlling diarrhoea.
125	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> var. <i>krishnae</i> (C.DC.) Corner	Moraceae	Krishna Ficus	T	-
126	<i>Ficus exasperata</i> Vahl (= <i>Ficus asperrima</i> Roxb.)	Moraceae	-	T	-
127	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f.	Moraceae	Kala Umbar	T	-
128	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Umbar	T	-
129	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Peepal	T	-
130	<i>Filicium decipiens</i> (Wight & Arn.) Thwaites	Sapindaceae	-	T	-
131	<i>Firmiana colorata</i> (Roxb.) R.Br. (= <i>Sterculia colorata</i> Roxb.)	Sterculiaceae	Kaushi	T	Wild ornamental
132	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> (L.) R.Br. ex W.T.Aiton (= <i>Moghania strobilifera</i> (L.) St.Hil. ex Kuntze)	Fabaceae	-	S	Roots are said to be medicinal in Thai medicine.
133	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kal lavi	C	Threatened, Colchicines is extracted from the corms.
134	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Verbenaceae	Shivan	T	Fruits are medicinal
135	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A.Cunn. ex R.Br.	Proteaceae	-	T	-
136	<i>Grewia tenax</i> (Forssk.) Fiori (= <i>Grewia populifolia</i> Vahl)	Tiliaceae	Gangi	S	Fruits are edible.
137	<i>Grewia villosa</i> Willd.	Tiliaceae	-	S	-
138	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br. ex Schult.	Apocynaceae	Kavali	C	Leaves can neutralize the taste of sugars.
139	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	Murud sheng	T	Yields good fibre; follicles are employed in child medicine.
140	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Anant vel	C	Root is used herbal tea preparations.
141	<i>Heterophragma quadriloculare</i> (Roxb.) K.Schum.	Bignoniaceae	Varas	T	-
142	<i>Hibiscus hispidissimus</i> Griff. (= <i>Hibiscus furcatus</i> Roxb. ex DC.)	Malvaceae	-	S	
143	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Jaswand	S	Ornamental, petals used to make black dye
144	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L.	Malvaceae	Lal ambadi	S	Herbal tea
145	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	-	S	Leaves strongly aromatic; oil pesticides.
146	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i> L.	Balsaminaceae	Terda	H	Wild ornamental
147	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i> var. <i>rosea</i>	Balsaminaceae	"	H	Wild ornamental

	(Lindl) Hook.f. (= <i>Impatiens rosea</i> Lindl.)				
148	<i>Iphigenia indica</i> (L.) A.Gray ex Kunth			H	Wild
149	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> L.	Convolvulaceae		C	Wild Ornamental
150	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Lokhandi	S/T	Wild Ornamental
151	<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i> Humb. & Bonpl.(= <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> D.Don)	Bignoniaceae	Nil Mohar	T	Exotic, cultivated
152	<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i> Vahl	Oleaceae	Chameli		Grown as an ornamental plant. Jasmine oil is used as medicine as well as to anoint the hair.
153	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> L.	Oleaceae	Chameli	CS	
154	<i>Jasminum odoratissimum</i> L.	Oleaceae	Chameli	C	
155	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton	Oleaceae	Bat-mogara	S	Cultivated for fragrant flowers
156	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Yerand	T	Fence plant, cultivated for seed oil; used as bio-diesel.
157	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L. (= <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees)	Acanthaceae	Adulsa	S	Leaf extraction is excellent remedy for bronchitis.
158	<i>Justicia betonica</i> L.	Acanthaceae	-	US	Wild ornamental.
159	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Chandra-mool	H	Threatened; Rhizomes are a very important constituent of Ayurvedic formulations.
160	<i>Kalanchoe olivaceae</i> Dalzell & A. Gibson.	Crassulaceae	-	H	Flowers perfumed.
161	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> (Besr.) A.Juss.	Meliaceae	African mohgani	T	Produces low cost timber.
162	<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth. (= <i>Kigelia pinnata</i> (Jacq.) DC.)	Bignoniaceae	Bramha Dand	T	Seeds for constipation, diseases related to stomach.
163	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.	Lythraceae		T	Ornamental, showy flowers.
164	<i>Lagerstroemia hirsuta</i> (Lam.) Willd. (= <i>Lagerstroemia reginae</i> Roxb.)	Lythraceae	Taman	T	Ornamental, showy flowers.
165	<i>Leea indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	Leeaceae		T	Root is used in colic, is cooling and relieves thirst, juice of the young leaves is a digestive.
166	<i>Leea macrophylla</i> Roxb. ex Hornem.	Leeaceae	Dinda	S	Root is said to cure Guinea worm problem
167	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	Fabaceae	Su-babul	T	Exotic, cultivated for fuel wood.
168	<i>Lindenbergia muraria</i> (Roxb. ex D.Don) Bruhl	Scropulariaceae	Dhol	H	Wild, grown as a ground cover at NGCPR garden.
169	<i>Madhuca indica</i> J.F.Gmel. (= <i>Bassia latifolia</i> Roxb.)	Sapotaceae	Moha	T	Flowers are edible or fermented to make spirit; seeds strongly insecticidal.

170	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J.Koenig ex L.) J.F.Macbr. (= <i>Bassia longifolia</i> J.Koenig ex L.)	Sapotaceae	Moha		Flowers are edible or fermented to make spirit; seeds strongly insecticidal.
171	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.)Baill. Ex Pierre (= <i>Michelia champaca</i> L.)	Magnoliaceae	Champaka	T	Cultivated for fragrant flowers.
172	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Amba	T	Edible fruits; wood in construction
173	<i>Melia dubia</i> Cav.	Meliaceae	Limbara	T	A fast growing timber tree; fruits are greedily eaten by goats.
174	<i>Mentha piperata</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Peppermint	H	Exotic, cultivated for oil.
175	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Pudina	H	Perfumed leaves are made into <i>chatney</i> , good appetiser.
176	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Clusiaceae	Nagkesar	T	Stamens are aphrodisiac
177	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Bakul	T	"
178	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Shevaga	T	Fruits & leaves as vegetable; Seeds are employed in water purification.
179	<i>Musa balbisiana</i> Colla (= <i>Musa rosacea</i> Jacq.)	Musaceae	Ran kel.	T	Wild relative of banana
180	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	Kel	T	Six varieties are cultivated at NGCPR.
181	<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Bhutke	S	Wild, also cultivated as an ornamental.
182	<i>Nothopodytes nimmoniana</i> (J.Graham) Mabb. (= <i>Mappia foetida</i> (Wight) Miers)	Icacinceae	Narikaya, Ghaneri	T	Threatened; produces a very important alkaloid camptothecin; used in ovarian and other types of cancers.
183	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Oleaceae	Parijat	T	Roots are employed in local medicine; cultivated for fragrant flowers.
184	<i>Nymphaea rubra</i> Roxb. ex Andrews	Nymphaeaceae	"	H	-
185	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Nymphaeaceae	Kamal	H	Aquatic; stamens medicinal, narcotic.
186	<i>Nymphaea pubescens</i> Willd.	Nymphaeaceae	"	H	-
187	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Lemon tulasi	H	Aromatic
189	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Sabja	H	Aromatic
190	<i>Ocimum canum</i> Sims	Lamiaceae	Ran tulsi	S	Aromatic
191	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Ram tulsi	US	Aromatic
192	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L. (= <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.)	Lamiaceae	Krishna tulasi	H	Used for the treatment of bronchitis, bronchial asthma, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, Skin diseases, arthritis, painful eye diseases, chronic fever, insect bite.
193	<i>Pancratium parvum</i> Dalzell	Amarylladaceae	-	H	Ornamental

194	<i>Pandanus furcatus</i> Roxb.	Pandanaceae	Kevada	T	Wild; cultivated for perfumed flowers.
195	<i>Parkia biglandulosa</i> Wight & Arn.	Fabaceae	Chenduful	T	Exotic; cultivated.
196	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L. (= <i>Embllica officinalis</i> Gaertn.)	Euphorbiaceae	Avala	T	Cultivated, fruits with high Vitamin-C contents.
197	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Piperaceae	Veedachi pan	C	Cultivated, leaves laxative, aromatic, carminative.
198	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Pipli	C	Dried spikes anthelmintic, digestive; useful in asthma, bronchitis, hiccoughs.
199	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Miri	C	Cultivated, berries aromatic, appetising, useful in cough, bronchitis, tuberculosis, anorexia.
200	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae	Chitrak	H	Root is employed in skin diseases & rheumatism.
201	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i> (Blanco) Benth.	Lamiaceae	Patchouli	H	Cultivated for oil.
202	<i>Polyanthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites	Anonaceae	Asupalav	T	Cultivated as ornamental; bark is useful in hyper tension.
203	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Leguminoceae	Karanj	T	Leaves are useful in diarrhoea; oil & cake used as bio pesticide.
204	<i>Portulaca oleraceae</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Ghol	H	Traditionally uses as a pot dish; alexiteric.
205	<i>Premna coriaceae</i> C.B.Clarke	Verbanaceae	Rawan	T	Leaves aromatic; roots anti-inflammatory.
206	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Rutaceae	Peru	T	Leaves are very useful for various types of diarrhoea; fruit has anti cancer properties.
207	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L.	Leguminoceae	Bhakchi	H	Seeds are useful in leukoderma.
208	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Biwala	T	Heartwood is cooling, anti-inflammatory; leaves are useful in boils & skin diseases.
209	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f.	Fabaceae	Raktachandan	T	Heart wood is anti-inflammatory, mental abbreations, ulcers, haemorrhages.
210	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Punicaceae	Dalimb	T	Edible fruit; stem bark is good for controlling tapeworm.
211	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	Apocynaceae	Sarpagandha	US	Reserpine, an important alkaloid is produced from roots.
212	<i>Rauvolfia tetraphylla</i> L. (= <i>Rauvolfia canescens</i> L.)	Apocynaceae	-	US	Root extracts are also valued in diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, colic

					and fever.
213	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Erand	T	Cultivated, seeds yield oil, used in constipation.
214	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Manjistha	C	Root yields red pigment; antiseptic, useful in jaundice and general debility.
215	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.	Rutaceae	-	S	Leaf paste is applied in case of headache.
216	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Chandan	T	Heartwood is aromatic, deodorant, intellect promoting; useful in amentia, leucorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, menorrhagia.
217	<i>Sapindus trifoliata</i> L. (= <i>Sapindus laurifolius</i> Vahl)	Sapindaceae	Ritha	T	The roots & barks are expectorant.
218	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Fabaceae	Ashok	T	Flowers are used as uterine tonic, particularly for burning sensation; diabetes also in bone fractures.
219	<i>Ledebouria hyacinthina</i> Roth	Hycinthaceae	-	H	Bulbs produces alkaloid scillarin
220	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f.	Anacardiaceae	Bibba	T	Seeds are anti-inflammatory, anticancer; used in diarrhoea, skin eruptions.
221	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L.	Liliaceae	-	C	Traditionally used for the treatment of ulcers.
222	<i>Solanum erianthum</i> D.Don	Solanaceae	Kutri	S	A root decoction is used to treat dysentery, fever, diarrhoea, digestive problems, and violent body pains.
223	<i>Solanum macrophyllum</i> Hort. ex Dunal	Solanaceae	-	S	Cultivated, ornamental.
224	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P.Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	Pichkari	T	Exotic; cultivated.
225	<i>Spilanthes calva</i> DC	Asteraceae	Akkalkada	H	Flower buds used in native medicine, particularly when children unable to speak properly; causes profuse salivation.
226	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	Jangli-badam	T	Heartwood is useful in convulsion; seed edible, roasted and eaten
227	<i>Sterculia guttata</i> Roxb. ex G.Don	Sterculiaceae	Goldar	T	Seed oil is a good lubricant.
228	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Jambul	T	Seeds are anti- diabetic
229	<i>Tabebuia argentea</i> (Bureau & K.Schum.) Britton	Bignoniaceae	-	T	Exotic, ornamental
230	<i>Tabebuia avellanedae</i>	Bignoniaceae	-	T	Exotic, ornamental.
231	<i>Tamarindus indicus</i> L.	Fabaceae	Chinch	T	A popular massaging oil

					known as <i>Chikkadi tailam</i> is prepared from leaves.
232	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Verbenaceae	Sag	T	Furnishes excellent timber
233	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Behada	T	Fruits comprise an important ingredient of Triphala churna in Ayurveda.
234	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Combretaceae	Badam	T	Ripe fruits and seeds are edible.
235	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Ain	T	The fruits comprise the most commonly used ingredient of Ayurvedic formulations. Chebulic myrobalan is extracted from dried fruits.
236	<i>Terminalia cuneata</i> Roth (= <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	Arjuna	T	Tree bark is aphrodisiac, cardio tonic, useful in cirrhosis of liver
237	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex Hook. F & Thomson	Menispermaceae	Gul-vel	C	In Ayurvedic system, a number of medical properties have been attributed to leaves and stem; tonic
238	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.	Apocynaceae	Anant mool	C	Leaves anti-viral, useful in asthma & bronchitis.
239	<i>Tylophora</i> sp.	Apocynaceae	-	C	-
240	<i>Vallis solanacea</i> (Roth) Kuntze (= <i>Vallis heynei</i> Spreng)	Apocynaceae	-	C	Flowers fragrant.
241	<i>Vanilla wightii</i> Lindl. Ex Wight	Orchidaceae	Vanila	C	Exotic; cultivated for fragrant pods.
242	<i>Vitex leucoxydon</i> L.f.	Verbenaceae		S	
243	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Nirgudi	S	Roots and leaves used in eczema, ringworm and other skin diseases.
244	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> L.	Verbenaceae		S	Used as an anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory, and nematocidal agent.
245	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> (L.f.) Stapf (= <i>Marsdenia volubilis</i> (L.f.) T.Cooke)	Apocynaceae	-	C	Leaves smell like curry leaves.
246	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Ashwagandha	H	The roots are useful in tissue building and nervous breakdown.
247	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz	Lythraceae	Dhayati	S	Leaves & flowers furnish tanning material.
248	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i> L.	Liliaceae	-	H	Cultivated; ornamental
249	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Zingiberaceae	Aale	H	Cultivated for rhizomes; stimulant, carminative, laxative; useful in inflammations, nausea.
250	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Bor	T	Fruits edible; roots & stem bark are employed on wounds & ulcers.

251	<i>Zizyphus rugosa</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Toran	S	Fruits edible.
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