

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

### NATURAL ORDER—RANUNCULACEÆ.

#### **Delphinium.**—(perigrinum?)

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Trāyamāna* त्रायमाण, Marathi.

*Shaprak* षप्रक्, Persian.

REMARKS.—A drug of the above native name is mentioned in Page 4. under *Thalictrum foliolosum*. Under the same name on a second occasion another Ranunculaceous plant was obtained from the bazaar, which on examination of the flowers and fruits was found to be a *Delphinium*. The nearest approach to the plant, the source of this drug, that is obtainable is *D. perigrinum*, found in the south of Europe and the Levant, and mentioned in Green's Universal Herbal Vol. I. Page—442.

### N. O. BERBERIDACEÆ.

#### **Berberis** (Nepaulensis?)

The dried berry.

Bombay name.—*Kiçmiç Kouli* किश्मिश् कौली, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The dried fruit of two species of *Berberis* are, according to Dr. Royle, sent down to the plains as raisins. *Zariçka* has already been given as the product of *B. aristata*, and the drug under consideration has been referred to the above plant, though with doubt.

The vernacular name signifies pseudo-raisins; and the drug is chiefly used as a basis for plasters from its adhesive property.

## N. O. VIOLACEÆ.

**Ionidium suffruticosum.**

The flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Ratna purusha* रत्नपुरुष, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This drug is obtainable in the Bombay shops at times only. The author is informed that in Hyderabad and Madras it is largely used in the fresh state, being chiefly employed in gonorrhœa to relieve the ardor urinæ (See Wight's Illustrations of Indian Botany Vol. I. Page. 41.)

## N. O. ROSACEÆ.

**Cerasus Mahaleb.**

The seed.

Bombay name.—*Gahûlâ* गहुळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This substance, in the absence of a good specimen, has been erroneously referred to an undetermined species of *Buchanania* (Page.—32). On closer examination, however, of a more perfect specimen, the Rosaceous character of the seed was found to be apparent, and the Arabic name Hab-ul-Mahaleb being obtained, it has been referred almost with certainty to the above-named plant, mentioned by Dr. Lindley to be a native of the middle and south of Europe and remarkable for the fragrance of its flowers and leaves.—(The Treasury of Botany. Vol. I. Page.—251.)

## N. O. COMPOSITÆ.

**Tricholepis glaberrima.**

The flower heads.

Bombay name.—*Bramha dandî* ब्रह्मदंडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This drug from examination of the dry and

imperfect specimen has been referred to *Epaltes divaricata* (Page—71). The plant, however, being found by the author growing during the rains, was identified to be the source of the drug above named.

---

N. O. GENTIANACEÆ.

*Gentiana*. . . . . ?

Flowering plant.

Bombay name.—*Gul-i-gâfas* गुल्हेगाफस्, Persian.

REMARKS.—On examination of a fresh and better specimen of this drug its Gentianaceous character becomes apparent, but in the absence of the whole plant, the species remains undetermined.

It has been referred before, to *Saponaria vaccaria* (Page—15), it being a matter of considerable difficulty to discriminate between Caryophyllaceæ and Gentianaceæ with flowers incomplete in their parts.

---

N. O. CONVULVULACEÆ.

*Ipomœa muricata*.—(Roxburgh).

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Kâlâdânâ* कालादाना, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Under the name of the Persian *kâlâdânâ* are given seeds which are twice as large as the Indian variety and of a lighter colour. The plant is seen here growing during the rains and bearing fruit. The calyx is fleshy and succulent and is used as a vegetable. The seeds are used in the same way as the Indian variety and are employed largely at the Medical Stores in the preparation of a purgative powder.

## N. O. MYOPORINÆ.

*Avicennia tomentosa.*

The Bark.

Bombay name.—*Tivara* तिवर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The White Mangroves, as these trees are called, abound on the sea coast. The bark has astringent and bitter properties and might be utilized. It is used for tanning purposes in Bengal.

## N. O. NYCTAGINACEÆ.

*Pisonia morindifolia.*

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Chinaî Salit* चिनई सालीट्, Vulgar.

REMARKS.—The fresh leaves of this plant,—an exotic—are used to subdue inflammation of an elephantoid nature in the legs and other parts. The leaves moistened with Cologne Water are placed on the part and retained in situ by a light bandage.

## N. O. POLYGONACEÆ.

*Emex*. . . . . ?

The herb.

Bombay name.—*Sukâyî* सुकाई, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The drug *Sukâyî* or more properly *Shukâyî*—Arabic—has been referred to *Tricholepis procumbens* (Page—81). A better specimen with fruit and pieces of the stem having

been obtained the Polygonaceous characters of the plant became evident. The spiny fruit approaches that of some species of *Emex*, hence the adoption of the genus. The drug is said to be imported from Persia, and in the absence of works on the Persian Flora its real source remains undetermined. The plant appears to be a member of the Desert Flora.

---

N. O. BALANOPHOREÆ.

**Balanophora Indica.**

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Gajapīmpalī* गजपिंपळी, Marathi.

REMARKS—On the authority of Mr. Rahimkhan of Lahore this drug has been referred to *Plantago amplexicaulis* (Page.—110). A more perfect specimen, however, being sent to the author by Dr. W. Dymock of the Bombay Medical Stores, it admitted of a thorough examination and was found to be a *Balanophora*—a fungoid looking plant, parasitical in its nature and selecting plants of the Natural Order Vitaceæ for its growth. The fructification has a resemblance to long pepper, hence the native name *Gajapīmpalī*, which literally signifies the Elephant pepper.

At one time the spadices of *Scindapsus officinalis* and *Peepala*, were sold as *Gajapīmpalī*, but they have now altogether disappeared from the Bombay market.

---

N. O. HYPOXIDEÆ.

**Curculigo ensifolia.**—(Bentham).

The root stocks.

Bombay name.—*Kālimuslī* काली मुसुली, Hindi.

REMARKS—The above plant was found by the author growing on the sandy beach at Mahim during the monsoon.

The rootstock on examination had a marked resemblance to some specimens of the Kâli Musli of the shops. It is probable, that both *Murdannia scapifolia* (Page.—148) and the different species of *Curculigo* yield the Musli.

---

N. O. LILIACEÆ.

**Allium. . . . ?**

The bulb.

Bombay name.—*Jangali Lasan* जंगली लसनु, Hindi.

REMARKS—*Jangali* or *Kandâhâri Lasan*, also known by its Persian name *Sum-i-Barri*, is confounded with *Badshâhî Sâlam* in a work on Indian *Materia Medica*. They have some resemblance it is true in external appearance, but the strong alliaceous smell of the one at once distinguishes it from the other which is without odour.

*Kandâhâri Lasan*, when macerated in water swells to a bulb of greyish white colour. It cuts crisp and emits a strong alliaceous odour. A section under the microscope has the exact appearance of one of common garlic, thus leaving no doubt as to the generic relation of the two substances. Pickled in vinegar, it is chiefly employed as an article of diet. It has been mentioned here to disprove its mistaken identity with *Bâdshâhî Sâlam*, the pseudo bulb of *Pbolidota imbricata*, which the author has been informed grows abundantly on Mount Aboo.

---

ORDER.—Z O A N T H A.

**Zoanthus (socialis ?).—**

The Zoophyte.

Bombay name.—*Hattâjodî* हत्ताजोडी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—In Page 109, *Hatta Jodi* has been placed in

Primulaceæ as being the root of *Cyclamen hederæfolium* on the authority of Dr. G. Birdwood. The Primulaceæ are said to have amongst them placentiform roots, some of them possessing remarkable virtues.

If any of these had a sale in the Bombay market in former times, none are obtainable at the present day.

The curious looking body sold under the above name by the itinerant Vaidyas,—in length from one and half to two inches, with a corrugated fusiform trunk, divided into two halves on one aspect, a stem of attachment and two arms translucent and bent towards one another, and surmounted by a fringe of five digits (tentacula)—may have some resemblance to the placentiform roots of some of the Primulaceæ—*Samolus valerandi* and others—inhabiting among other localities the Himalayas also.

But the Hattâjodi now obtainable is found when macerated and examined to be a Zoophyte, and the presence under the microscope of striped muscular fibre proves its animal nature beyond a doubt. The nearest approach to it in external appearance and internal structure may be seen in Cuvier's *Regne Animal*, Zoophytes, plate 62, Fig 5. It is probable that this zoophyte is procured from the Concan sea-coast, but its source has been studiously kept secret by the people who assign to it a vegetable origin and attribute to it, among others, properties of a charm.

## COLEOPTERA.

### *Larinus maculatus.*

The saccharine exudation.

Bombay name.—*Cakar-i-tighâl* शकरतीघाल्, Persian.

REMARKS.—*Cakar tagar* (Page.—176) has been recently correctly identified and named by Mr. D. Haubury in his *Science Papers*, Page.—159.

The above is the Persian name of the substance, and literally means "sugar of nests."

This latter is the product of a species of *Compositæ* which is collected in the shape of a cocoon by the beetle above named.

Remains of the tomentose stalks of the plant, portions of tomentose leaves, and more rarely flowering heads of the plant, are found incorporated in these cocoons. This plant appears to be a species of *Echinops* (*echinatus*?) closely allied to one kind of *Unta Katârâ* of the Bombay shops.

The drug is used by the Arab and Turkish physicians in the form of decoction, believed to be of peculiar efficacy in diseases of the respiratory organs.



COLLEPTERA.

*A. latipes* mesolepis.

The secretion is white.

Bombay name—*Châsh* (Persian).

*A. latipes*—*Châsh* (Persian)—(175) has been recently correctly identified and named by Mr. D. H. S. in the *Annals of the Entomological Society of London*, vol. 1, p. 100.