SOME NATIVE MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE WESTERN GURUNG

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Notice has been taken by field workers and villagers alike of the sparing use of and decreased interest in herbal medicines by the Gurungs. It is the purpose of this paper to show that not only did the Gurungs have a rich and systematic herbal tradition in recent history, but also that much of this tradition is unique to only the Gurungs, and is currently practiced or recognized to a greater extent than documented heretofore.

Outside of social interaction, the Gurungs are directly dependant on native and cultivated plants for almost every aspect of their livelihood. Plants are the source of their food, clothing and shelter, but they also play an extensive role in their recreation, decoration, religion and medicine. Further, the climatic and subsequent vegetative diversity

1. Research for this paper was done throughout Syangja and Farbat Districts, and in Kaski District exclusive of the area to the west drained by the Madi River. Special acknowledgement goes to the Department of Medicinal Plants, Thapathali, Kathmandu for botanically classifying many of the collected specimens.
found within a day's walk of a northern Gurung village has made available a large variety of plants, from a sub-tropical habitat typified by bamboo and rice paddy at 1,000 m. through the temperate range to alpine pastures at 4,500 m. Medicinal herbs are collected from all these ecoclines, but those from the higher altitudes are said to be the more powerful.

A list of the Gurungs' medicinal use of cultivated and introduced plants would include over forty more species and cures. This is an interesting area for further research, but many of these have been tested for alkaloids and other possible active agents, and their ethnobotanical study may not open any new areas of the pharmacological research. Many of the medicinal uses of cultivated and introduced species are not unique to the Gurung.

It is also not within the scope of this paper to cover the religious and ritual uses of plants, due to the surprising vastness of material in this area, complicated by the considerable local variation in plants used for specific rituals. Suffice it to say that there are over sixty native species and many cultivated and introduced species which are of symbolic importance in Shamanic, Buddhist, and Hindu ceremonies (Citron, N. pujia). The ritual use of medicinal plants which have ceremonial functions are included here however, as this use often reflects on its medicinal value, and vice versa.

1. Transliteration follows the system used by R.L. Turner in this volume. Plant names are listed Roman alphabetically by their Nepali name due to the greater variation and occasional absence of local Gurung names. In cases where there was no known Nepali name, the entry is included under the Gurung name. Plant names specific to other villages were quickly remarked upon by those who knew them, but little explanation was offered for this marked variation.
Wild food plants include another forty species, the hunters and shepherds depending on them for the bulk of their green vegetable consumption when travelling in the high hills (N. lekki) away from villages.

Typically, the forest-jungle adjacent to the Gurung village is a veritable natural pharmacy. It has the purported potential to cure almost any affliction affecting the Gurung of any age, and his livestock. "Sure" remedies have been reported for rabies, cholera and epilepsy. Water-buffalo aphrodisiacs, thorn extractors, and systemic leech repellents are examples of Gurung mountain drugs unavailable in a western pharmacopeia which might deserve more pharmacological investigation. Shepherds, hunters, and to a lesser extent firewood and fodder cutters are the most knowledgeable of native plants and their uses. These transhumanists and other hill travellers have transmitted orally much of the current folk and herbal remedy tradition from their antecedents, reinforced by their daily association with a wide variety of plants.

Several shepherds, lamenting the loss of sheep from grazing on poisonous plants (N. bikh, Grs. mekā), described how they can recognize poison antidote herbs by the lack of any poisonous plants growing in their near vicinity. The efficacy of this potential antidote can be tested by dropping ground pieces of the herb into a vessel of water containing the visible extract of any poisonous plant. If the ground antidote "chases" the poison around in the vessel, it is considered to be effective. One informant said that the "five-fingered" pādāule root is a good medicine for hand injuries because the tubers are shaped like a human hand. Similarly, several plants with milky sap are taken to stimulate lactation. This is a common method used earlier by some peoples for determining the medicinal value of a plant.
by its anthropomorphic characteristics, for which a pharmacopeia, the Doctrine of Signatures, was developed by the physician Paracelsus in the 16th century.

These and other accounts of uses of plants for medicine suggest the existence of an underwritten and ongoing tradition among the Gurung, distinct from Ayurvedic or Tibetan herbal medicine. Neither the Ayurvedic nor the Tibetan medicinal texts cover a number of genera of plants which are used exclusively by the Gurung. It is apparent that the uses of these plants originated empirically with the Gurung and/or were transmitted orally from another tribe.

The most highly regarded medicinal herb doctors were the Gurung aemji (Tib. doctor), lamas who had studied under Tibetan folk medicine doctors in Thak Khola or Tibet.

Though they were familiar with the clinical use of many species of herbs, they often placed the emphasis of their practice of folk medicine on the healing powers of non-plant materials and ritual cures: a rhinoceros horn, musk deer hooves, and a selection of bird droppings were standard ingredients in their medicine bags. Except for some remedies borrowed from the shepherds and hunters, the authentic aemji diagnosed diseases and prescribed folk medicine according to the Tibetan texts. Though plants named in these texts usually correspond to the same genera of the plants in the Gurungs' herb collection area, the species are frequently

1. The Gurung aemji are of the lama clan (car jaat) and there are apparently only a handful of them left. One aemji informant living near Paundar in Kaski District, operates a small dispensary offering a unique combination of western and folk medicine. He stated that the western medicine is much easier and slightly more profitable. Thakali aemji are more numerous than Gurung aemji though there were none met outside of Thak Khola.
not the same as those used by the Tibetans. Even among the
same species, ecotypic variation is marked, and herb collectors
are quick to comment that though a specimen from high altitude
may be smaller than a low altitude specimen, it is proportion-
ately more powerful medicinally. A favorite analogy is made
that just as hill peoples are stronger and more rugged than
their valley brothers, and subsequently have more of the "sap
of life" (N. rastilo), so the alpine plants have more potent
sap than the lowland specimens. Many of the more common
traditional Tibetan remedies are known by shepherds and
villagers alike.

The herbs listed in traditional Ayurvedic texts which
occur near Gurung villages are somewhat more widely known,
though generally considered to be less powerful than the
Tibetan folk medicine. These medicines are prescribed by
self-styled herb doctors, usually aar jaat sub-caste who have
studied Sanskrit herb texts and traditions passed down from
an elder relative. Similarly, though the Nepali local names
are the same and the plants similar, the species collected
by the Gurungs frequently do not correspond to those referred
to in Ayurvedic texts.

The hunters and shepherds of the high pasture stressed
that one must be of a benevolent spiritual nature before
attempting to collect herbs from the highest alpine areas;
neglect of respect for the irritable mountain deities (N.
dactyl) would result in bad luck, headache, nausea, or in
extreme cases, death. They also claimed existence of
"virtually inaccessible" plants offering long life or freedom
from disease and hunger, assuming a person could find and
subsist exclusively on those particular herbs. Two shepherds
described a twenty-meter high phosphorescent tree growing on
the glaciers of Macchapuchre; the glowing orange flowers
imbue prolonged physical and sexual endurance when ingested.
Renowned lamas and folk doctors disavowed any extensive knowledge of herbal medicine, while acclaiming the new expedition of western allopathic drugs, the availability of Ayurvedic and homeopathic preparations, and the spiritual (traditional) importance of disease-exorcising rites. One villager suggested that a person relapsing or dying after herbal treatment may leave the folk doctor legally responsible, while ritual treatment allows the spiritual healer to transfer all responsibility to the offended spirit. Elder villagers agreed that before western medicines and health facilities were known, herbal medicine was the backbone of all disease treatment which did not prescribe ritual exorcism. Currently, internal and topical medicines are distinct and mutually exclusive of ritual cures; where one is prescribed, the other is said to be totally ineffective. A lama in Arnia who had studied under a now-deceased aumji said that certain rock fragments and animal organs are "bigger medicine" than plants, but his lack of interest in herbs did not belie his knowledge. When shown plant specimens or asked about a specific herb remedy, the herb doctors and elder villagers recognized them with surprising facility. One self-styled "ignorant" woman in Ghandrung, Parbat District, recognized 85 out of 103 specimens shown, and described the uses and methods of preparation for over sixty of them.

Of those under thirty-five years of age, only the shepherds were found to recognize a considerable number of medicinal herbs in the field, and primarily those of the high pasture. Also, elder villagers could identify many pressed specimens taken from high altitudes despite not having visited there in many years. Even some villagers who had never travelled above the treeline recognized nearly as many of these alpine species.

Many informants were skilled in locating certain herbs and trees, and would scramble well off the trail to retrieve
them. If they did not know of a specific clump or area where they had previously seen a particular plant, they would know well its habitat, whether on the edge of a field, in a forest ravine, or on a north facing scree slope. Furthermore, they universally knew beforehand what biological stage the plant would be in at the time, especially in the case of ripening berries. In collecting medicine for beghar, (see below), the plants are collected and prepared preferably on a Sunday or Tuesday, also auspicious days for the collection of other medicinal herbs.

A simple process of filtration (N. kapho-khum) almost identical to the Tibetat concentration method is employed with some herbs to obtain a stronger and relatively pure medicinal extract: the herb or herbal combination is boiled from one to three hours, allowed to cool slightly, and then poured through a layer of coarse cloth into a large copper vessel. If it does not crystallize upon cooling, it is further boiled and stirred until it crystallizes or precipitates.

A few informants preferred to collect specimens alone and return with them to the village, rather than take a foreigner into the collection territory. One lama (Gurung sub-caste) informant was seen by a villager to be heading in the opposite direction from his stated intention. The reluctance of herb doctors and some other Gurungs to show outsiders the collection sites appears to stem primarily from a hostility toward Indians and Nepalis contracted to collect herbs for Ayurvedic doctors and modern drug companies. These plant collectors reportedly carry out "baskets full" of roots and plant tissue without registering with the Panchayat authorities who claim jurisdiction over the collection of medicinal herbs.

1. As described in Rechung Rimpoche's *Tibetan Medicine.*
Special note should be made here of some specific afflictions which appear occasionally in the herb list:

Epilepsy (N. cārmāṇe ṛog, chāre ṛog, bākhe ṛetha, Gr. ra betha), and epileptic fits are brought on according to most villagers by the "susceptible" person having seen a large expanse of a single bright color. Staring at someone wearing a bright blue or red shirt, or just visiting the blue waters of Phewa Lake has been known to initiate an attack. Water is especially avoided by the epileptic.

N. Grg. kapaṭ is a term for generally internal ailments caused by eating food that has been hexed by a witch (Gr. raṃsyo). The person believed to be a witch need only have seen someone eating (esp., tasty or expensive food) for infection of the hex. Diagnosis is obtained by pulse reading (Gr. māṭi hyoba).

N. Gr. gaanno was described as a knob-like pain in the stomach (ulcer?), usually diagnosed by pulse reading.

N. Grg. beghar was considered to be the same as kapaṭ by some, though most informants claimed that a witch's hex was not an essential vector of the symptoms of malaise common to beghar.

Diagnosis for virtually all afflictions, including those which prescribe ritual treatment, is done by pulse reading. One informant of the lama sub-caste emphasized the importance of five heartbeats for every exchange of breath, and that the amount of deviation from this norm is an indication of the degree of illness. The aṃjī informants remarked that they did count
compare the pulse and breathing, but that it is not diagnostic, and they concentrated primarily on other unverbalized factors to identify the disease.

Unless otherwise noted, plant use descriptions were independently offered, usually with only slight variation, by at least two informants from separate villages, and were recognized as having the same or similar use in at least two other villages.

Gurung plant names common to three or more villages are listed without any area designation, and are generally understood within the Western Gurung range. Those names peculiar to a smaller area and not mutually recognizable within the Western range are geographically designated as follows:

A. Armala village, Kaski District.
Gk. Ghachowk village, Kaski District.
Gl. Ghadhel village, Kaski District.
P. Paundar village, Kaski District.
Gd. Ghandrung village, Parbat District.
K. Kolma village, Syangja District.

As in other developing countries, the folk medicine that was once common knowledge and practice among the Gurung is dying out with the remaining elders of the population. All are aware of the inherent value of medicinal herbs, and some of the more efficacious remedies are being transmitted unchanged; but the young are especially impressed by the wonders of modern medicine, in conformity with their changing social values and the wider availability of the drugs.

This plant list is far from comprehensive, and may contain some contradictory information in spite of conscientious cross-references. It is intended to suggest the rich herbal medical tradition that existed, perhaps only recently, in Gurung
history, but of which only a shadow remains today in practice, hopefully lending insight to the depth to which Gurungs believe both in the vested powers of particular plants, and in the inherent value of all living things.

N. äbţjäla
Grg. tuhi nori
sub-tropical to temperate

This epiphytic vine is ground with ghor tapre and eaten for fevers and guano, and mixed with water for a cooling tonic. The fibre from the vine is used in making winnowing trays.

N. āẖhās beli
Grg. dyo dyoalī
Eng. Dodder
temperate
Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.

The nuts of this leafless parasite are eaten raw for nourishment or ground into powder for the treatment of guano.

N. ārkâlo
Grg. kālo maṭī
Sub-alpine
(“black ink” in Nepali)
Quercus fenestrata

The fruit of this high altitude plant is ground and applied to lodged thorns and splinters, purportedly causing immediate expulsion. The plant was used earlier for making writing ink.

N. airalu/indrayāni
Grg. māe oṭe
Eng. bitter apple
temperate
Citrullus colocynthis
nae pharla
K. māe phaltuh

The roots of the cucumber-like vine are ground when fresh for topical antiseptic, and is generally known to be superior to ārkâlo for thorn and splinter extraction, esp. the embedded spine of a small insect (tī tīāo) which is frequently stepped on and notorious for its severe septic infections. The fruit is used in buffalo aphrodisiac preparations, and eaten by man when ripe. Washed in ash-water to reduce the bitterness and
then fried, it is said to be helpful in malaria and pneumonia treatment.

*N.* *gizelu*  
*Rubus ellipticus* Smith  
Grg. *palhâ*  
Golden evergreen raspberry  
temperate

Though generally eaten raw, the ripe berries (achenes) are cooked in a large pot until they turn black, and stored in bottles. Drunk as a tonic for sore throat-

*N.* *amirea*  
*Thunonolaena maximu*  
P. *mraa*  
temperate  
K. Gl. *mro kuza*

The roots are ground and applied to milk rashes and irritations, and are said to be most effective on boils (Grg. *râhâ*). In Kolma, the flowering spike is ground and eaten for heartburn (*ti nako*). The leaves are used in rituals by lama sub-caste lamas for dispersing holy water (arg. *phûi kyu*), and the plant is widely cultivated for brooms, made from flowering spikes.

*N.* *angale fhâr*  
*Agaratum conyoides*  
Grg. *angale no*  
temperate weed  
Linn.

In Armala, the leaves are smashed in the hands and applied to thorns lodged in the feet.

*N.* *Grg. âkuro*  
*Adhatoda vasica* Nees.  
sub-tropical,  
on field margins

The flower of this common plant is collected in November-December, dried, ground and ingested for blood-free dysentery. In Armala, the leaf buds are ground with *ghor tâpre* and taken for nausea.
N. Đako  
Grp. ḍłéência  
*Arisaema* sp.

For fevers and stomach gas, the lower stem of this poisonous jungle herb is ground and eaten in very small quantities.

N. báș  
Grp. rí  
Eng. Bamboo  
*Dendrocalamus strictus*

The water from the hollow of a freshly cut bamboo is fed to children for the control of nocturnal micturition. Older trees yield a white excrecence from the nodes which is mixed with water for a cooling tonic or applied directly to infected sores as an antiseptic. Jessie Glover notes that "the mhò is a spirit of a person who has not reached the village of the dead. They are said to live in bamboo clumps or under stones. Whenever young people walk around the village at night, they will always go around in a group and will sing very loudly especially as they go by the bamboo clumps in order to combat their fears of the mhò."

N. Grp. barahar  
*Artocarpus lakoocha* Roxb.

The trunk of this large tree is tapped and the sap is drunk or the bark is ground and ingested for missing menstrual period (*kho nōba*). In Armala, the sap is drunk for kidney stones.

N. bámìle/banbare  
Grp. ḍłéência  
Eng. meadow  
*Ozyria digyría* Hil

The roots, stems and leaves are cooked and eaten for dysentery. Red chilies are not eaten with this.

G. Grp. bon kapās

for kapās or other infections caused by evil spirits, a length of cord fashioned from the fibers of this plant is blown on and beaten upon the affected person, especially in localized pain areas. In Ghalel, the roots are ground, mixed in water and fed to man or livestock for internal injuries resulting from falls.

G. Grp. bon sīlām

G. panč

Eholtzia blanda

The leaves of this herb are squeezed between the palms and rubbed on cracked blisters and foot callouses. In Kolma, the dried seeds are ground and applied topically to scabies. In Paundar, these ground seeds are eaten to kill stomach parasites.

N. batikāulu

G. tihru

Gk. tīpur

K. tīpru

open sub-tropical forests

The small seeds are ground and eaten raw for diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach ailments. Pieces of this wood are placed under the eaves of the house to ward away the wandering spirits of the deceased (māhā).

N. G. bethe

Chenopodium album Linn.

temperate to sub-alpine

The small seeds of this plant are boiled in cows' milk and drunk for muscle ailments. In Ghandrum, the seeds are ground and fried in cows' milk for gamo.

N. G. bhalīgar/baher

Ricinocra jujula Lam.

sub-tropical
The inner seed is ground and stirred in goats' milk, then drunk for rashes and skin blemishes.

N. bhaliyo

*Someacarpus anacardium* Linn.

In Armala, leaves from this tree are sprinkled with ashes, fried in butter and fed to water buffalo as an aphrodisiac. There is an allergic reaction to the touch of this bark in some people, a rash that will disappear upon repetition of a special mantra. In Kolma the rash is said to disappear within three days of placing a twig of this tree on top of the grinding mill, or if some dirt from the vicinity of the tree is rubbed on the rash.

N. bhāra kura

*Clematis greenwoodia*

The twigs and fruit of this herb are ground or ingested raw, often with the stem of *kaalo nūro*, and taken for *beğhar*. The ground twigs are added to Brewer's yeast (pā mās), purportedly imparting taste and vigor to the mash.

N. bhāj patra

*Betula utilis* D. Don.

S. bhus pāt

*Eng. Himalayan Silver Birch*

For chills from fever, a *jantar* (written prayer) is written on this birch leaf with ink expressed from a *khyar* seed. The leaf is important in many rituals for its protective properties, and its paper-like bark and resinous pitch have several household uses.

N. bhorla/bhorlacur

*Gl. peli*

A. *pie*

The flat dark-red seeds are ground, cooked, and ingested for stomach disorders.
N. bhudro  
**Gk. tieyaa**  
**Berberis aristata** DC.  
**Gl. komme**  
P. gome  
**A. kobe**  

Similar to *outro* (*B. aristata*), the inner wood is boiled until a yellow sap exudes, which is put in the eyes for eye pain. In Ramja Kot the tea of the wood is drunk, and fed to animals as a pain reliever.

N. brutkas  
**Grg. talśli tā**  
Gnetaceae family  
**A. tanī ṭaa**  

Of black, brown and white varieties mentioned, the brown was claimed to be the most efficacious and best of this alpine herb. The roots and leaves of all varieties are dried, ground and burned as incense in the stables of livestock infected with a witch's or other malicious spirit's hex. By man, the burned incense fumes are generally inhaled to eradicate a cold or fever.

N. bagāgur  
**K. tēno**  
**Dioscorea deltoidea** Wall  
**R. tēthar**  
P. tētura  
**A. thējo**  

The tubers of this climbing plant are boiled or roasted and eaten for roundworm. It is also taken to alleviate side-aches and constipation.

N. bīlāgunti  
**Grg. chõte**  
**Neesa chisia** D. Don.

In Arma, the ground leaves and roots of this small tree are said to make a health tonic especially good for the body aches.
and pains caused by a deity disturbed by disrespect or neglect (མཁའ སངས་སངས). Only the branch of this tree can be used to
suspend the live chicken in the shamanic ceremony (alternatively ངག་པོ་སཤེབ་, མཁའ་ཚོགས་, or མཐོ་ཕུ་ཕུ་) performed thirteen days
after the death of a villager, blocking the return road to
earth from the wandering dead spirit (མཁའ་). 

N. Grg. bojho
Eng. Sweet flag
rhizome.
Acorsus calamus Linn.
Sub-tropical

The rhizomes are chewed as a cough medicine, and for
laryngitis.

N. büki phul/bhakti phul Grg. ṭapτa/he-ṭapṭa temperate
Anaphalis contorta (temperate)
A. triplinervis (sub-alpine)
A. ṭapṭa

These common weeds are gathered in bunches when flowering in
the fall and hung from the ceiling of the house as a cockroach
repellent.

N. cūtra nūro Grg. Yopla lowta temperate
Diplazium sp.
forest

The new shoots of this fern are cooked and eaten for dysentery
and stomach aches, imparting a good taste to other vegetables
cooked with it.

N. cari amila R.P. kyūpro temperate
Oxalis ornithoula Linn. K.A. ma kyumro
Gk. naudir kyū
catarracts and other eye ailments. The leaves are also wrapped
in a cloth rag, twisted tightly and then rubbed vigorously on
leather army belts as a polish and conditioner.

N. châine siênu  
Girardinia palmata  
nai pulu/ 
nai polo  
Sub-tropical to temperate forest

For diarrhoea, the long root fibers (nai) are wrapped around
the waist and tied. For dimness of vision, the leaves are
cooked and eaten.

N. altani  
Grg. khyû êî  
Chois.
Sub-tropical
Sohima wallisii

The ground nut is a widely known medicine for scorpion and
millipede bites, applied topically. The bark is ground,
cooked, filtered and fed to livestock for red-water disease
(lîl mûû). The bark is also crumbled and thrown in streams
as a fish poison.

N. cîple  
Grg. pîhe ûë (slippery vegetable)  
A. pre ûë

For sore throats the nut of this tree is ground, stirred in
water, and drunk. The slippery inner bark is powdered in the
knead grain thresher and added to bread mix as a leavener and
conditioner.

N. mnîthi amîlo  
Bhum emodi Wall.  
Grg. khoghyû/khoghyû  
Eng. rhubarb  
Meadows at 3,500 M.

The roots (N. padam mûû) are boiled and eaten for relief of back-
aches and other bodily pains, and are frequently fed to live-
stock as a general panacea. The roots also yield a bright
yellow fast dye for which it is sold in the Pokhara bazaar.
The extract from the edible petiole is applied topically to
the forehead for relief of headaches and fevers and is occasion-ally applied to contusions or broken limbs. The petioles are also collected in quantity, dried in the village, stripped into long threads, braided into shanks and stored for addition to cooked vegetables, purportedly helpful in digestion.

N. Grg. otrvo
Gr. occ. ouduru
Berberis asiatica

The bark and inner wood is crushed and boiled, yielding a yellow sap which is put in the eyes for conjunctivitis. In Ghandrug the inner seed of this edible fruit is used similarly.

N. cyano
Gr. syabo
Eng. mushroom
(mountain variety)
A. maa kru
6. dharbe cyabo

One large edible ground variety is applied directly to skin abrasions. Several epiphytic species are fried and eaten.

N. daidali/adahi jalo
Gr. occ. dorna masi
Calicarpa macrophylla

The bark is ground and mixed in food for treating kaphat. The small white fruits are eaten for their raw sweet taste. The new stem tissue is ground and swallowed with water for throat aches. Pignade equates this with 'bhot guya' used for boils on the tongue though this was not recognized in Ghandrug.

N. damauro
Gr. damphal

The large fruit is ground and ingested, or eaten raw, ripe, or unripe, for cholera and diarrhoeas.
N. dhāka/dhakai
Arisaema sp.
The fermented leaves are cooked and eaten as a green vegetable, said to alleviate dysentery and other stomach troubles. In Ramja Kot the seeds and stems are ground and eaten for dysentery.

N. Gr. dāhiyā
Woodfordia fruticosa Kurz.
The dried flower is soaked in hot or cold water, then drunk for stomach aches and dysentery. The bark is also boiled and used for tanning leather, imparting a reddish color.

E. Gr. dhāturo
Datura spp.
In Armala, the fruit is crushed and fed to buffalo as an aphrodisiac. In Kolma, a small amount of this poisonous fruit extract is ingested after being bitten by a rabid dog.

N. dābo
A. no dābo
Cynodon dactylon Linn (Pers.)
In Gandhurung, this grass is ground with marble dust and the rhizome plant and applied topically to infected wounds or boils, the poultice being held in place with 'Nepali paper'. The leaves are deemed to have auspicious properties (N. ooko) playing a role in many rituals, primarily Hindu.

N. G. ekī bīr
A. ek phāle bikh
Lobelia pyramidalis Wall.
The expressed root juice is boiled and eaten for infertility in women.
N. Grg. gaulaśa
*Langathus peduncularis* Royle

The roots of this herb are ground and applied topically to sprains and dislocations.

N. Grg. ghor tī♣♣re
*Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urban

Eng. *water pennywort*

To reduce high fevers, the leaves of this common village plant are squeezed vigorously between the hands and massaged into the forehead and stomach. In Armala, the entire plant is ground and included in the preparation for epilepsy, and when taken alone is said to be efficacious in the treatment of *gaono*, *kaphas* and painful urination.

N. gītā
*R. kāmlo*

*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wight & Arn.

Gk.P. *seka*

A. *khānāyo*

The bitter tasting fruit of this spreading vine is sliced and boiled *in a thick ash-water mixture* for one hour. After rinsing in cold water it is ingested for treatment of intestinal parasites.

N. gol kāri
*R. tus putu*

*Melothria heterophylla* A. Cunn. ex DC.

A. *thā kaja*

Gk. Gl. *thōse kudo*

P. *thōsēr katu*

The fleshy fruit of this open forest vine is eaten raw, and the seeds ground and eaten with water for sore throat and as a cooling tonic. It is also said to be medicine for *kupast*, headaches and malaria.
In Ghandrung the bark is ground and applied topically to scabies and other rashes. The berries are eaten raw or cooked for

The large tuber of this vine-like plant is threshed, mixed with rice flour or wheat flour and fed to cattle in treatment of red-water disease (lāṭ muti). The tuber is also cut into chunks and thrown at an arriving bridegroom’s party. Two informants claimed existence of a rare phosphorescent variety of this plant, mhorghya tāmarhki, available at only the highest limit of vegetation. It is said to be a powerful panacea.

The flowers of the red-flowering varieties are collected in the spring, dried, ground, and mixed in food to cure diarrhoea. For throat aches, the red flowers are eaten raw. If a fishbone is caught in one’s throat, repeating the word gurā three times is reportedly sufficient to dislodge it.

The sweet red fruit of this shrub is eaten in May and June for its cooling properties. The crushed roots are fed to children to reduce fevers. In Kīlma, witches are said to have a weakness
for the taste of this plant, and a plate made of the leaves containing ashes and a chili pepper is placed on the road to repel them.

N.G. ḫārjor 
Viscum album Linn.

Informants alternately described the roots, fruits, bark or leaves as being ground or crushed and applied topically to breaks, sprains, and bruises. In Armala, the fruits are cooked, wrapped into a compress.

N. halkale Grg. ulbi
Ramrez nepalensis P. ulphi

Common near animal sheds, the leaves are crushed and rubbed on white patches on the skin caused by vitamin C deficiency. In Ghandrung the roasted roots are ground and used similarly. The fresh leaves are cooked and eaten by those suffering from nausea or diarrhoea. In Armala, a plant called ṭārkhya ulbi (N. seto halkale), Cynoglossum sp. is used in a preparation for the treatment of epilepsy.

N. ḥaris utra Grg. chigā temperate forest
Diplazium polygodoides Bl.
P. cytā

The root juice is expressed and applied to open cuts as an antiseptic. The entire plant is placed outside above the door for lute ṣhaba.¹

¹. "Scabies exorcism". On the first day of the month of Srawan (mid-July), these and up to twenty species of plants are used as ritual protection against an outbreak of scabies.
The fruit of this plant is dried and powdered, then stirred in water and drunk for diarrhoea and stomach pain. Occasionally eaten raw when ripe.

The dried leaves and pedicel are burned as incense to ward off evil spirits. The smoke is directed over the affected person’s or animal’s body. Used primarily for treating livestock.

The lichen is occasionally picked fresh, rubbed between the hands and dusted on open cuts and abrasions. A holy purified plant according to Hindu religious tradition, it is used ritually in narayan puja and other rituals for its ‘cleaning effect’.

The roots of this fern are ground and eaten for beghar, dysentery and diarrhoea. The new leaf shoots are cooked and eaten, which Pignède says is taken for stomach ailments.

The new leaves of this small fern are ground and eaten for treatment of gaono and stomach gas. The roots are ground and ingested in case of giardiasis. A piece of the (black) petiole is inserted as an antiseptic filler to keep pierced ear and nose holes from closing.

Shepherds and hunters dry and smoke the leaves of this herb in a pipe for sinusitis.

The trunk or foot of an aged tree is tapped on the scar tissue of a broken branch or other injury, and the sap collected. Heated and drunk as a tea, it relieves muscular aches, though it is occasionally taken simply for its cooling properties.

The tender new shoots are eaten raw or made into a digestion-stimulating chutney. The stems and leaves are used for lute, and in Syangja district the stem is used in building the piah symbolic funerary image. The berries of S. macrophylla are eaten raw.

The raw plant is ground and eaten for kaphat, and for its cooling properties.
The basal leaf tissue (N. satte jiban) of this cliffside herb is burned as incense to ward away evil spirits. It is also dried, powdered and mixed in vegetable oil. Applied to the hair, village women claim that the scented tonic stimulates hair growth.

N. kurila

K. Gl. lhosu Sub-tropical

Neopogon racemosus Willd.

Gk. phitu/pattu

R. lutur

A. pajo toro

The tubers are ground and eaten for varicose veins, and used as laundry soap. The new shoots are made into a tasty chutney which is said by some to be a panacea. The leaves and stems are used in lute uaba.

N. Grg. kâtkë

Eng. Gentian

Pilovia hispida acrophylacerasflora sub-alpine

The bitter tea made from the ground roots of this high altitude herb is highly valued for its efficacy in reducing fevers. The root extract is applied to livestock wounds as an anti-parasitic.

N. Grg. kyâmuna/kemana

sub-tropical

The dried leaves and bark of this tall tree are rolled into cigarettes or smoked in a pipe for sinusitis and colds. The ground bark is occasionally boiled into a mash and swallowed for coughs and colds. In the vicinity of villages there are few of these trees without scars where the bark has been chipped away for this popular medicine.
In Ramja Kot, sap is collected from between the cambium and bark of this tree and mixed with a small amount of water, turning a deep violet color. This paste is used as a substitute for gentian violet antiseptic.

N. lasuna ɘg  
Gr. ɘgo Ɂa  
Eng. Wild garlic  
Allium wallichii Kunth

The wild garlic bulb is boiled, fried in ghee and eaten for cholera and diarrhoea. It is a common ingredient in stomach tonics.

N. lausi/lapsi  
Gr. ɘkoɁi  
Spondias axillaris Roxb.

The succulent sour fruits of this large tree are eaten with the ground inner stone, in splenomegaly (N. phiy ɘmën).

N. Grg. ɘšr k tër  
Gr. occ. ɘšr pëjho temperate forests  
Smaranthus spinosus Linn.

Considered a good diuretic and laxative, the entire plant is crushed, mixed with water and ingested. In northern Kaski District a paste made from the crushed roots is applied topically to the navel to stimulate urination. The plant is used in fashioning the phik, symbolic funerary image.

N. Grg. lute Ɂhër  
Gr. sub-tropical forests

The expressed leaf juice of this jungle plant is put on parasite-infected wounds of livestock. The leaves are essential in lute waaba.

N. mënë  
Gl. Gk. jhëlikho moist temperate forests  
colocasia spp.
The epiphytic species are ground with the bark and the leaves of *cipsi sagi* and applied externally to skin rashes and boils.

N. magnar *kāci*  
Grg. *kūbro*  
A. *kūnrrū*  

The stems of this herb are collected, crushed in the grain thresher and eaten in loss of appetite. The leaves are crushed and rubbed on padded nipples, man and animal’s, or made into a tasty chutney.

Grg. *malikāri*  
*Deemodium* sp.

In October the seeds are dried, ground and applied to cuts as an antiseptic.

N. *malomil*  
*Vizurnum stellulatum*  
Grg. *tsikra*  
A. *bōita*  
K. *nurīi*  
Gk. *ebrā*  

The acidic fruit is crushed and ingested as a stimulant, or boiled until thick and added to chutneys. Pignède shows the wood of this tree as fashioning the center axis of the phāl symbolic funerary image.

N. Grg. *neramunu/nermasi*  
Anonitum spp.  
alpine meadows  
Eng. Monkshood  

The red variety of this high altitude plant is distinguished from the unused white variety (though they are possibly the same species) in this way: the roots are dug and the tubers cut slightly. The white starch of only the red variety oxidizes to a deep red color within seconds, while that of the white variety remains white. The ground tubers are ingested primarily as a poison antidote, and are often fed to
sheep which have grazed on poisonous plants. It is also taken to reduce fevers, and in alcohol intoxication. Pignêde mentions its topical use on burns.

N. Grg. pâkhan bhed
Saxifraga parnasifolia

For backaches, rheumatism and bodily pains the ginger-like root is peeled and fried in ghee. In Syangja district it is believed that young girls won’t have children if they eat it, though there was no known intentional use of it for birth control. The ground root is also added to the food of livestock affected with red-water disease (N. lâl muti).

N. rukh pânggra
Entada soadens

R. prome
P. prame
Gl. pramí

The large circular nut is ground on a stone and applied to boils, rashes and irritations, and rubbed in the noses of grazing livestock during the monsoon as a leech repellent. The fleshy part of the seed is also fed to livestock in small doses as a vermifuge. Honey collected from bees which have collected nectar from this tree is intoxicating when eaten.

N. pânî omala
Nephelepis cordifolia
Polyatium leucki

Grg. kyâ phût
K. na pre

moist temperate
undergrowth

The underground rhizome of this small fern is washed and eaten raw as a cooling agent.

N. pânî saro
Grg. kyoûyô

moist sub-tropical
undergrowth

The succulent shoots are crushed and rubbed on the body as a cooling lotion. The roots are used in treating sinusitis. The plant is used in lute wâba.
N. paigū Grg. ciyārba/payem/puś open temperate forests
Prunus cerasoides D. Don. K. thvar kyaarba əl Himalayan cherry

In Paundar, the inner wood is crushed to a paste in the grain threshing and allowed to sit, turning black upon oxidation. The paste is then applied to venereal infections (N. biringi). The wood is used to fashion spiritually protective walking canes, and is essential in many shamanic rituals, deemed to be powerful in warding off the mādots, a deceased's returning spirit.

N. Grg. paanyā open forests and fields

The bitter ginger-like tuber is eaten raw for chronic coughs and colds, and in laryngitis it is said to bring back the voice immediately. In Kolma, slices of the tuber are stabbed onto small stakes made of mah (Arundinaria spp.) to ward off the mādots.

N. Grg. puṭṭākāpa highest alpine meadows

An extremely rare high alpine plant. Shepherds and hunters in the Annapurna-Macchapuchare area describe it as a small herb supporting an insect which ascends the inside of the flower stalk, causing it to sway back and forth. For headaches and dizziness it is burned and the smoke inhaled, and is said to make a rejuvenating tonic able to resuscitate those who have been dead less than a few minutes. The Department of Medicinal Plants, Thapathali, has an unidentified specimen meeting this name and description.

N. pyāuli Grg. nimā pā common along walls

The leaves, flowers and stems are crushed and applied topically to bee stings, insect bites and thorn stabs. In Kolma, the roots are ground and eaten for stomach pains.
N. *rakta oandán/râsto oandán*  Grg. *clohe*  temperate forests

The bark is mixed with other folk medicines in a preparation to stimulate menstrual flow. The powered bark is also occasionally added to distilled alcohol for taste.

N. Grg. *esto bîhê/thulo bîhê*
  *Leptanthus pedicularris*

The plant is cooked with a specimen of *tîn päte* (Diohroa Fabrigusa) which has leaves in whorls of three. The infusion is ingested to correct chronic dizziness. The plant is also used in treatment of epilepsy.

N. *sâlìnhup/gugulâng*  Grg. *sîuri*  temperate forest
  *Pinus longifolia* Roxb.

The resin is mixed with yogurt and ingested for diarrhoea and flatulence. The resin is burned as incense and the smoke directed over the body of dogs infested with dog flies (Grg. *nomae*).

N. *sarça makái*  Grg. *puri mokhâ*  open temperate forest
  *Arisema šortwoseum* (Wall.) Schott.

During the monsoon, a pinch of the fruit is mixed with marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*) into an intoxicating drink and ingested for treatment of malaria and pneumonia.

N. Grg. *satuwa/satuba*  temperate forest
  *Paris polyphylla* Smith

The peeled rhizome is ground and ingested as a poison or narcotic antidote, or as a general stomach tonic when mixed in hot water. In Ramja, it is also applied topically to open wounds. According to Pignède, in Mohoriya the ground rhizome is mixed with water and applied to the forehead with fine paper, as a poultice for headaches.
N. Grg. sîrî

*Euphorbia royleana* Boiss.

The leaves are roasted and the exudant put in childrens' *ears* for earaches. The thorn is used for piercing the ears of the newborn. During the monsoon the poisonous milky sap is applied topically to joint aches and a small pinch can be ingested for *beghar*. It is said that one will go blind if the milky sap enters the eyes. The stem is essential for late *uaba*.

N. sîlîsîmur

Grg. kûtîm
A. kûtî
K. sîlîsîmî

open temperate forests

The nuts are picked in August, chewed and swallowed raw, or mixed in chutney for diarrhoea, nausea and flatulence.

N. *sîhîw*

*Urtica dioica* Linn.

Eng. Nettle

Grg. *pûlu*

Gl. P. *polo*

A. *palo*

In cold weather and for chills, the leaves are boiled in place of tea. In Ramja, the plant is used as a medicine for bites from non-rabid dogs.

N. *son phûl*

_Tanacetum nudigenum_

Gk. *basanta*

A. *sun puakî phûl*

high alpine scree slopes above 4,000 M.

This small herb is burned and its smoke passed through the clothes for removal of body lice. Leaves kept in the pocket are also an effective lice and insect repellent.

N. *nûrûl*

_Piceocrea pentaphylla_

Grg. *tîn/tâmî*

Eng. Wild yam

temperate forest

The raw tuber is said to be an effective tuberculosis remedy when eaten daily. The cooked yam is peeled and eaten to
reduce malarial fevers but is avoided when there are any open cuts on the body, as it is said to aggravate them.

N. tiwâre phul
Inula nappa
Gk. γόμη
The roots are ground and worn in a poultice on the head for localized headaches. The flowers are an ingredient in making brewing yeast (paa maâ).

N. thakâilo/thakâli kâru
Sub-alpine var.: Morina longifolia
Grg. me pulu
The raw or dried roots are eaten as a cooling agent.

N. thur
Grg. katâbho
Gl. Gd. kâkâbámo
In Northern Kaski District the pseudobulbs are crushed and eaten for stomach ulcers, or cooked in ghee and taken by women to stimulate lactation. The milky leaf sap is a cooling body lotion. Orchids are also used in ḫu puja.

Grg. tîbe nori
Sub-tropical to temperate
Redyotis scandens Roxb.
The full plant is ground, cooked and applied topically as a leech repellent.

N. ūmar
Grg. pruma
Zanthoxylum alatum Roxb.
For chills, intestinal parasites or as a general stomach tonic, the seeds are ground and mixed with chutney or other food. The seeds, poisonous in large quantities, are also eaten raw as a leech repellent. Three informants claimed that for eight to ten hours leeches would fall off quickly upon clinging to one's
skin, after ingestion of these sharp-tasting seeds.

N. ulite kāru/boksi kāru  Grg. occ. tine/ulite puju  Open subtropical forests

In Aramala, the leaves are an important ingredient in medicine for the treatment of epilepsy. The dhame possessed sorcerer uses this plant to reverse witch hexes.

N. pātri  Grg. cūrī  A. cūrī

The leaves of this common weed are squeezed vigorously between the hands and rubbed on scabies, rashes, and especially nettle stings for which it gives immediate relief. In Aramala, the plant is eaten raw as a vermifuge. The plant is religiously pure and is used in Hindu rituals.
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