

GERMPLASM CONSERVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AT BANGLADESH FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

BULLETIN

8

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS SERIES

M. Rafiqul Haider

Md. Sah Alam

Minor Forest Products Division



GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
BANGLADESH FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHATTOGRAM

2019



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FOREWORD

Medicinal plants are used as a source of drugs for the treatment of various health disorders all over the world from ancient times. These plants are considered as a vital resource of components which may be applied in drug advancement either pharmacopeia, non-pharmacopeia or synthetic drugs. In Bangladesh, medicinal plants are found to grow naturally in the forest, bushes and marginal land along the canal and in other places. Usually all the indigenous medicinal plants are extensively used in the preparation of Unani, Ayurveda and Homeopathic medicines in Bangladesh. Indigenous medicinal plant products are the symbol of safety in contrast to the synthetic drugs that are observed as hazardous to human being and environment. These plants also serve as important raw materials of many modern medicine preparations. Due to destruction of forests and overgrazing of remote and marginal lands, expansion of industry and urbanization as well as the excessive harvesting of wild rare and endangered plants, biological diversity of medicinal plants are being reduced day by day. It is imperative to conserve and documentation of valuable medicinal resources of the country.

This publication is a step forward in the process of producing *Germplasm conservation of medicinal plants at Bangladesh Forest Research Institute*. The bulletin provides brief notations of 221 medicinal plants conserved at Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Chattogram. Along with scientific name, vernacular name, family, parts used with ailments, this bulletin provides a good number of pictures of conserved medicinal plants.

I believe the publication will be of great help to the botanists, foresters, conservation biologists and student of the biology and forestry. It will be also helpful for herbal and folk practitioner and persons interested in medicinal plants. Personally, I acknowledge the efforts of Dr. Rafiqul Haider and Md. Sah Alam for taking interest to gather information and documentation of the *Germplasm conservation of medicinal plant at Bangladesh Forest Research institute*. I congratulate the authors for their success to come forward with such a demand driven publication.

Dr. M. Masudur Rahman
Director
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GERMPLASM CONSERVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AT BANGLADESH FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Introduction

The plants that possess therapeutic properties or exert beneficial pharmacological effects on the animal and human body are generally regarded as medicinal plants. The use of medicinal plants for alleviating disease had its origin in the activities of the most primitive man of the remote past (Ghani 1998). Our ancestors were habituated to use natural substances that they find to ease their suffering caused by acute and chronic illness, physical discomfort, wounds and injuries and even terminal illness. Since that ancient time, plants with therapeutic properties play an important role in the disease treatment practices (Khan *et al.* 2005).

Medicinal plants are an important natural wealth of a country. They play significant role in providing primary health care services to rural people (Rahman 2007), particularly the upland hill people (Alam 1992, Khan *et al.* 2002, Khisa 1996). They serve as an important therapeutic agents as well as important raw materials for manufacture of traditional and modern medicine (Khan *et al.* 2005). Being a valuable item of commerce, a country can also earn a good amount of foreign exchange by exporting this natural wealth to other countries. Some Asian country like Korea, China, Thailand and India earns cores of currencies by exporting medicinal plants and their semi-processed products to the other countries including Bangladesh. On the other hand, every year Bangladesh imports huge amount of pharmaceutical raw materials including medicinal plants and their semi-processed products to feed its different drug manufacturing industries (Ghani 2003, Dixie *et al.* 2003).

Bangladesh is situated between 20°35' to 26°75' N latitude and 92°75' E longitude in South Asia. It occupies an area of about 1,47,570 sq. km has very favorable climatic condition for diverse flora. A great variety of plants grow in her forests, agricultural lands, waste lands, water bodies, homesteads and also along the road sides. Many of these plants contain active ingredients with medicinal properties (Ghani 2003). It has been reported that 450-747 plant species growing in Bangladesh have therapeutic value (Ghani 1998, Islam and Haque 2005, Yusuf *et al.* 2009). Most of the medicinal plants of Bangladesh are extensively used in the preparation of Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic medicines (Motaleb *et al.* 2013). These plants also serve as important raw materials for many modern medicinal preparations. However, these valuable resources have been depleting rapidly because of habitat loss, anthropogenic pressure and indiscriminate exploitation and can be attributed to the growing population of the country (Rahman 2007, Rashid and Rashid 2000, 2002, Zuberi 1999). Considering the facts Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI) initiated the germplasm conservation of medicinal plants with the following objectives:

- To authenticate the correct identification of medicinal plants
- To conserve medicinal plants for scientific study and demonstration
- To develop a gene pool of medicinal plant species for propagation purposes
- To popularize the cultivation and uses of medicinal plants
- To determine management techniques for maximum yield of medicinal plants



Conservation activities at BFRI

BFRI initiated its research activities in 1958 as Forest Product Laboratory (FPL). Its initial responsibility was to develop technologies for better utilization of local timbers. It was upgraded as full-fledged research organization by creating forest management research facilities in 1968. Since then Minor Forest Products Division (MFPD) of BFRI under Forest Management Wing, started its research activities on non-timber forest resources, particularly rattans, patipata and other non-timber forest resources including medicinal plants. MFPD developed propagation techniques of more than 20 species of medicinal plants and generated information on the distribution and uses of 160 species of medicinal plants (Anon. 2006). In late 90's MFPD initiated conservation activities of medicinal plants and established conservation plots of more than 43 species (Anon. 1999). Conservation plots of another 40 medicinal plant species was also established in Hinguli Research Station of MFPD, Bariarhat, Chattogram. Unfortunately, these plots were destroyed by local people. However, conservation of medicinal plants run steadily and till to day MFPD established conservation plots of 221 medicinal plants at BFRI. Among them 121 species are perennial and 100 annual. Based on the habits or nature, medicinal plants conserved in conservation plots of BFRI can be categorized as herb 77, shrub 54, tree 76 and climber 14 (Figure 1). List of the conserved medicinal plants provided in Table 1 with scientific name, vernacular name, family and parts used with ailments.

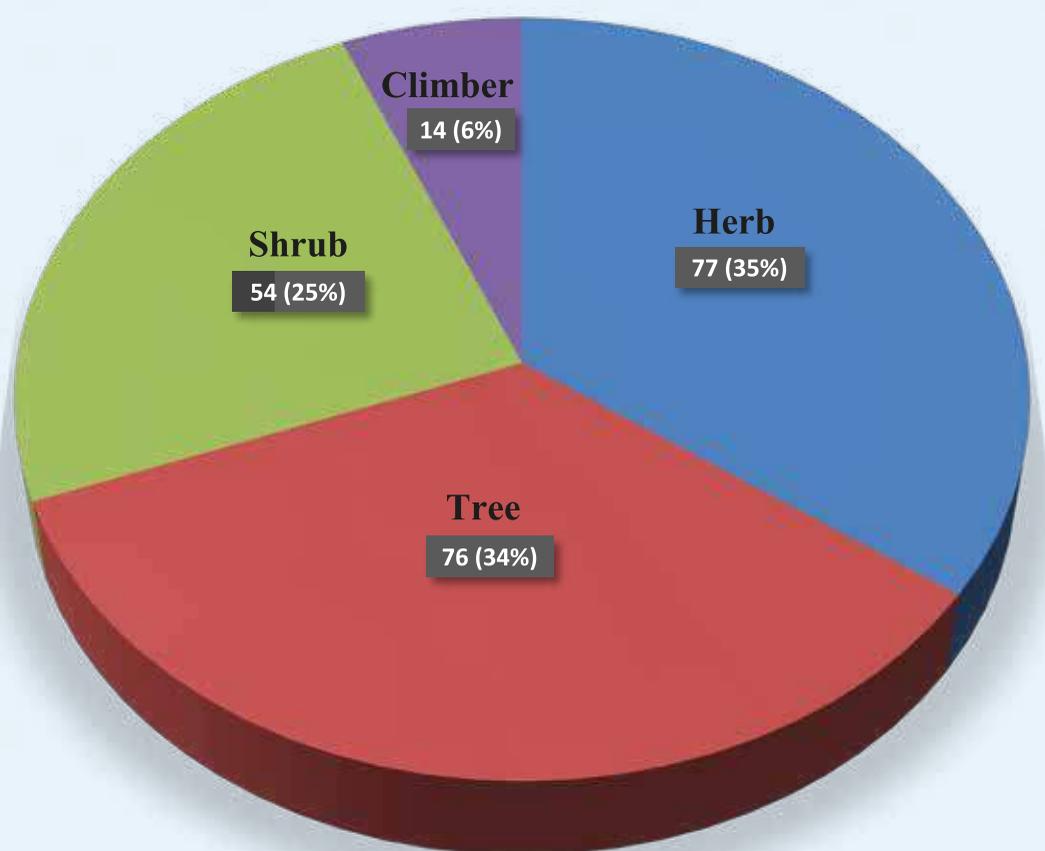


Figure1. Habit-wise classification of conserved medicinal plants at Bangladesh Forest Research Institute

Table 1. Brief notation of conserved medicinal plants at Bangladesh Forest Research Institute

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
1.	বনটেঁড়শ	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> Medik.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Seed	Seed and leaves	Seeds are used in leukoderma, itch, atonic dyspepsia, urinary discharges and hysteria. Leaves are used in gonorrhoea and venereal diseases.
2.	উলটকম্বল	<i>Abroma augusta</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves and stem	Leaves and stem are useful in dysentery, weakness and burning urination.
3.	কুঁচ/রতি	<i>Abrus precatorious</i> L.	Fabaceae	Climber	Seed	Seed and root	Seeds are useful in diarrhea, dysentery and suppository to bring abortion. Roots are used in obstinate cough, sore throat and rheumatism.
4.	খয়ের	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd.	Mimosaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark and stem	Bark is astringent, anthelmintic, anti-dysenteric; cures itching, inflammations, indigestion, ulcer, leukoderma and strengthens the teeth.
5.	মুজাবুরি	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Plants are useful in bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, ringworm and pulmonary tuberculosis.
6.	আপাং	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Plant is laxative, astringent, emetic and good diuretic used in cough, pneumonia, skin eruptions, kidney stone and colic.
7.	বঁচ	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Acoraceae	Herb	Rhizome	Rhizome	Rhizome is emetic and used as a remedy for sore throat, asthma, remittent fever, dysentery, bronchitis and diarrhea of children.
8.	রক্তকম্বল	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L.	Mimosaceae	Tree	Seed	Seed and bark	Seeds are used for boils, cholera, general paralysis and inflammation. Bark is a remedy for chronic rheumatism, gout, hematuria and hematemesis.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
9.	বেল	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Tree	Seed	Leaves and fruit	Fruits are used in diarrhea, dysentery and constipation. Fresh leaves juice is useful in ophthalmia and inflammations.
10.	নুনিয়া	<i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Cutting	Leaves	Leaves are used to control bleeding.
11.	ফুলকুরি	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves	Leaves are applied to wound and cuts for quick healing.
12.	আকরকাঁটা	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L. f.) Wang.	Alangiaceae	Tree	Seed	Root bark, fruit and leaves	Root bark is used in leprosy, syphilitic and skin diseases. Fruits are laxative, carminative, anthelmintic. Leaves are useful as poultice in rheumatic pain.
13.	ঘৃতকাঞ্চন	<i>Aloe</i> sp.	Lilliaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Root	Root stock is cooling, mild laxative useful in piles, habitual constipation and jaundice.
14.	ঘৃতকুমারী	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Lilliaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Inner part of the leaves	Juice of leaves externally used for burns and sprains; internally in habitual constipation, jaundice, asthma and gas formation in the stomach.
15.	বনএলাচ	<i>Alpinia calcarata</i> Rosc.	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Seed	Rhizome	Rhizome is useful in headache, rheumatic pain, sore throat, bronchitis and dyspepsia.
16.	ছাতিম	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark	Bark is astringent, tonic, laxative, febrifuge, antiperiodic; remedy for chronic diarrhea, dysentery, skin diseases and malaria.
17.	কাঁটানটে	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Plant is useful in burning sensation, hallucination, leprosy, piles, constipation and flatulence.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
18.	নটে	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Plant is useful in burning sensation, leprosy, bronchitis, piles, leucorrhoea and constipation.
19.	ওলকচু	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> (Dennst) Nicolson	Araceae	Herb	Tuber	Tuber and leaf stalks	Tuber is useful in piles, enlarged spleen, tumor, asthma, vomiting, abdominal pain, acute rheumatism. Leaf stalks are useful in bites of poisonous insects.
20.	কাজুবাদাম	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Seed	Seed and bark	The tar from the seed coat is externally used in leprosy, ringworm, corns, cracks on foot heels and obstinate ulcer. Bark is used for diarrhea and dysentery.
21.	কালোমেঘ	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.)	Acanthaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	The plant is used in general debility, dysentery, certain forms of dyspepsia, constipation, phthisis, strangulation of intestine liver complains, fever, headache and skin disease.
22.	আতা/রামফল	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Annonaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit and seed	Ripe fruit is a good tonic, cooling and laxative. Seeds are used as insecticide and to kill lice of head.
23.	শরিফা	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Tree	Seed	Root, bark and seed	Root is considered as a drastic purgative. Bark is astringent, used in diarrhea. Seeds are powerful irritant of the conjunctiva.
24.	রয়না/পিতরাজ	<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> (Wall.) R.N.Walp.	Meliaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark and seed	Bark is used in spleen and liver diseases, tumor and abdominal complaints. Seeds are used to cure ulcer and muscular pain.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
25.	আগর	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lamk.	Thymelaeaceae	Tree	Seed	Agar oil	Oil is used to relieve pain, hypertension (anti-stress), arrest vomiting by warming the stomach and to relieve asthma.
26.	সুপারি	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Arecaceae	Palm	Seed	Seed	Nut is astringent, laxative, diuretic, nervine and cardiotonics; improves appetite and taste, useful in bleeding gums, urinary disorders and toothache.
27.	শিয়ালকাঁটা	<i>Argemone maxicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Herb	Seed	Seed and root	Seeds are laxative, nauseate, emetic, narcotic and demulcent; used in cough, eczema and itching. Root is used in chronic skin diseases.
28.	ঈশ্বরমূল	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> Cham.	Aristolochiaceae	Twiner	Seed	Root and seed	Root is used in malarial fever, intermittent fever and impotency. Seeds are purgative; useful in inflammations, biliousness, dry cough, joint pains and dyspepsia of children.
29.	নাগদানা	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Asteraceae	Shrub	Seed/ Rhizome	Leaves	Leaves are used in ulcer, skin diseases, dysentery, menstrual complaints and the treatment of worms.
30.	বর্তা/চেউয়া	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> Buch.- Ham.	Moraceae	Tree	Seed	Seed and bark	Bark is used in anorexia, fever, constipation, skin diseases, wound and obesity. Seeds are popular as a purge.
31.	শতমূলী	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> L.	Liliaceae	Climber	Seed/ Rhizome	Root	Root is used in kidney and liver diseases, scalding urine and gleet, treatment of impotency and acidity.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
32.	বেলেম্বু	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> L.	Oxidaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit and leaves	The syrup of fruits is used in relieving thirst, febrile excitement, stopping rectal bleeding and eliminating internal hemorrhoids. Leaves are applied as a paste on itchy skin.
33.	আয়াপানা	<i>Ayapana triplinervis</i> (M. Vahl) R.King & H. Robinson	Asteraceae	Herb	Cutting	Leaves	Leaves are antiseptic, expectorant, liver protecting, ulcer preventing and wound healing properties. Its oral intake stops bleeding, detoxifies blood, cures fever, promotes sweating and thins the blood.
34.	নিম	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Tree	Seed	Leaves, fruit and bark.	Neem tree is used in skin diseases, healthy hair, improve liver function, detoxify the blood, fever reduction, dental treatments, cough, asthma, ulcer, piles, intestinal worms, and urinary diseases.
35.	লটকন	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i> Lour.	Phyllanthaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark	Bark is used to treat skin diseases.
36.	ব্রাম্মী	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Pennell	Plantaginaceae	Herb	Cutting	Whole plant	Plant is used for alzheimer's disease, improving memory, anxiety, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, allergic conditions, irritable bowel syndrome and as a general tonic to fight stress.
37.	দন্তি/হাকুন	<i>Baliospermum solanifolium</i> (Burm.) Suresh	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root and leaves	Root is used in constipation, abdominal pain, general anasarca, piles, calculus, helminthic infections, scabies and dermatitis. Leaves are used in treatment of asthma.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
38.	স্বর্নমুখী/ রাহুচন্ডাল	<i>Barleria lupulina</i> Lindl.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Root and leaves	Leaves and roots are chewed to bring relief from toothache. Roots are applied topically as an anti-inflammatory to bring relief from centipede bites.
39.	রক্তকাম্বল/দেব কাঞ্চন	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark, root and flower	Plant is used in dropsy, pain, rheumatism, convulsion, oral disorders, bleeding piles, burning sensation, multinodular
40.	দইগোটা/ লিপস্টিক ট্রি	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	Bixaceae	Tree	Seed	Root and seed	Root is used in jaundice and fever. Seeds are used in skin diseases, leprosy and gonorrhea.
41.	কুকুরশোকা	<i>Blumea lacera</i> (Burn.f.) DC.	Asteraceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Plant is used to cure bronchitis, fever and burning sensation.
42.	পূর্নর্ভা	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Seed/ Cutting	Root and leaves	Roots are employed for many purposes including liver, gallbladder, kidney, renal and urinary disorders. Leaves are useful in jaundice, anemia, ascites, ophthalmia and dropsy.
43.	শিমুল	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Bombacaceae	Tree	Seed	Root and gum	Young tap root is used in dysentery and sexual diseases. Gum is useful in diarrhea, cough, leucorrhoea and burning of the body.
44.	রাজঘন্টা	<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i> (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.)	Solanaceae	Shrub	Seed/ cutting	Leaves	It can be smoked, eaten, drunk as a tea or taken as an enema. Traditional healers use the dried leaves for treating various diseases.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
45.	পলাশ	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Tree	Seed	Gum, bark, seed, leaves and flower	Bark is useful in dysentery, piles, cold and cough. Gum of the bark is useful in diarrhea, dysentery, stomatitis, cough, pterygium and corneal opacities. Seeds paste is a good remedy for ascaris and ring-worm. Leaves are used externally to disperse boils, pimples, worms and piles. Flowers are astringent to the bowels, cures leprosy, gout, skin diseases and burning sensation.
46.	অড়হর	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves and seed	Leaves are used in diseases of the mouth, piles, jaundice and pneumonia. Seeds are used to cure ulcer of the mouth, tumors, bronchitis, heart diseases, piles and cough.
47.	বড় আকন্দ	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Dryand.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Leaves and root	Root bark is useful in dysentery, asthma, elephantiasis and syphilis. Leaves are used as poultice against rheumatism, chest pain due to cold, paralyzed parts, skin diseases, wounds and dropsy.
48.	শ্বেত আকন্দ	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Root, bark and leaves	Root bark is diaphoretic, emetic, alterative, and purgative; useful in dysentery, asthma, and syphilis.
49.	চা	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.) Kuntze	Theaceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Leaves	Leaves are good appetizer, stomachic, diaphoretic, diuretic, detergent and resolvent; useful in thirst, hemicranias, pain in the heart, piles, and inflammations.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
50.	ক্যানাংগা	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson	Annonaceae	Tree	Seed/ Cutting	Flower	Dried flowers are used in the treatment of malaria and fresh flowers are used in relieving tension, lowering blood pressure and reducing fever.
51.	ধূপ	<i>Canarium resiniferum</i> Bruce ex King	Burseraceae	Tree	Seed	Gum	Dhup is burned as incense and externally used for rheumatic swellings.
52.	কলাবতী/ সর্বজয়া	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	Cannaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Root and seed	Root is used in fever, dropsy and dyspepsia. Seed juice relieves earaches.
53.	কুষ্ঠি	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Lecythidaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark, leaves and flower	Bark is used for relieving body swellings. Flowers are used in treating cough and cold. Pulped leaves are used as a poultice.
54.	সোনালু	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Seed	Root, leaves and seed	Leaves and seeds are useful in leprosy, ringworm, flatulence, colic, dyspepsia, constipation, cough, bronchitis and cardiac disorder. Roots are used in chest pain, joint pain, migraine and blood dysentery.
55.	নয়নতারি	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don.	Apocynaceae	Herb	Seed	Root and leaves	Leaves are used as a folk remedy for diabetes. The root is considered tonic and stomachic. The alkaloids isolated from plant possess anticancer properties, among them vincristine and vinblastine are successfully used against leukemia and Hodgkin's disease.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
56.	শ্বেত শিমুল/ বার্মা শিমুল	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Malvaceae	Tree	Seed/ Cutting	Root, bark and fruit	Root is used to treat edema, diarrhea, dysentery, dysmenorrhea and hypertension. Fruit is taken as a remedy for intestinal parasites and stomach-ache. Bark decoctions are used in mouth washes for treating toothache and mouth problems, swollen fingers, wounds, sores and furuncles.
57.	খানকুনি	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urban	Apiaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Leaves	Leaves are antipyretic, tonic and used in blood dysentery, mouth sores, leukoderma, urinary discharges, bronchitis, inflammations, fever, convulsive disorders, insanity and skin diseases.
58.	বাতুয়া শাক	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Plant is used in piles, dysentery, anorexia and hiccup. Leaves are anthelmintic, given in hepatic disorders and in splenic enlargement.
59.	বেনামূল	<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i> (L.) Roberty	Poaceae	Herb	Seed	Root	Root is used to treat skin disorders and is known to have a calming effect on the nervous system, ringworm treatment, indigestion and loss of appetite.
60.	কর্পুর	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J. Presl.	Lauraceae	Tree	Seed	Wood	Plant is used in inflammation, cough, asthma, indigestion, diarrhea and dysentery.
61.	তেজবহল/গুনুরি	<i>Cinnamomum iners</i> Reinw. ex Blume	Lauraceae	Tree	Seed/ Cutting	Leaves	Leaves are used in antiinflammatory, muscular pain, severe fever, headache and hypertension.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
62.	তেজপাতা	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> Nees.	Lauraceae	Tree	Cutting	Bark and leaves	Leaves mixed with tea cures cough and colds. Powder of the bark is used as tooth powder to treat dental caries, bad odor and gingivitis.
63.	হাড়জোড়া	<i>Cissus quadrangulais</i> L.	Vitaceae	Creeper	Stem	Whole plant	Plant is used against painful menstruation, diarrhea, injuries, muscular pain, obesity and piles.
64.	পানবিলাস/ পানপরাগ	<i>Clausena heptaphylla</i> Roxb.	Rutaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root and stem	Stem is considered tonic and astringent. Root decoction is given in malarial fever.
65.	ভাঁট	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> Vent.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves and root	Leaves and root are used in asthma, tumor and skin diseases.
66.	অপরাজিতা	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Climber	Seed	Root	Root is used for ulcer of cornea, tuberculous glands, elephantiasis headache, leukoderma, burning sensation, pains, biliousness, inflammations and ulcer.
67.	তেলাকুচা/ কাকচিঙা	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Seed	Leaves	Leaves are used to treat ring worms, scabies, sinuses, diabetes, hypertension and respiratory ailments.
68.	কফি	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Seed	Seed	Coffee is a folk remedy for asthma, atropine poisoning, fever, flu, headache, jaundice, malaria, migraine, narcosis, nephrosis, opium poisoning, sores and vertigo.
69.	কেউ/কেউকলা	<i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koeng ex Retz.) Smith.	Zingiberaceae	Shrub	Seed	Rhizome	Rhizome is astringent, stimulant and aphrodisiac; useful in catarrhal-fever, cough, dyspepsia, worms, menstrual disorder, urinary inflammations and skin diseases.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
70.	নাগলিঙ্গম	<i>Couroupita guianensis</i> Aubl.	Lecythidaceae	Tree	Seed	Leaves, flower and fruit	Flowers are used to treat hypertension, tumor, pain and inflammatory reactions. The inner side of the fruit can disinfect wounds and leaves are used to make juice which is used to treat skin diseases.
71.	বরুণ	<i>Crateva magna</i> (Lour.) DC.	Capparidaceae	Tree	Seed/Rhizome	Leaves and bark	Leaves are used in rheumatism. Bark is useful in fever, vomiting and symptoms of gastric irritation; especially useful in cases of kidney and bladder stones.
72.	জয়ফল/ জামালগোটা	<i>Croton tiglium</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Seed	Seed	Seed oil is used for treating abdominal diseases, weak digestion, constipation, dropsy, enlargement of abdomen, mental problems, convulsions, fever, mania, inflammations and bronchitis.
73.	তালমুলি	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Herb	Tuber	Tuberous root	Roots are bitter, tonic, diuretic; useful in bronchitis, ophthalmia, indigestion, gonorrhea, leucorrhoea, diarrhea and pain in the joints.
74.	কালো হলুদ	<i>Curcuma caesia</i> Roxb.	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Rhizome	Rhizome pest is prescribed for blood dysentery. It is applied as a poultice in headache and rheumatic pain.
75.	শটি/হলকা পাতা	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> Rosc.	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Rhizome	It is used on inflammation, wounds, skin ailments, pain, regularizing menstruation, improves digestion and normalizes body.

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76.	স্বর্নলতা/ তরলতা	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Seed/Stem	Stem	Plant is used in jaundice, constipation, flatulence, liver complaints and bilious affections.
77.	লেবুগন্ধীঘাস	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf.	Poaceae	Herb	Rooted side shoot	Leaves	Plant is useful in vomiting, bronchitis, leprosy, cholera, diarrhea, gas, bowel spasms, vomiting, fever, headaches and other types of pain.
78.	দূর্বা ঘাস	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Pers.	Poaceae	Herb	Seed/ Rooted side shoot	Root	Root is used as a diuretic in the treatment of dropsy, piles, leucorrhoea and secondary syphilis. The juice of the plant is applied externally to fresh cuts and wounds.
79.	মুখা	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Herb	Tuber	Tuber	It is used for treating digestive disorders, pain in abdomen, low appetite, digestive weakness, indigestion, malabsorption, diarrhea and bleeding dysentery.
80.	ধুতুরা (সাদা)	<i>Datura alba</i> Nees.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves and seed	Leaves are used as rheumatic swellings of the joints, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, painful tumor and glandular inflammations. Seeds are used externally for piles, skin diseases and cerebral complications.
81.	ধুতুরা (কালো)	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves and seed	Leaves are used for rheumatic swelling. Seeds are used externally for rapid healing of wound.
82.	শালপানি	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC.	Fabeaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root	Roots are used in typhoid, fever, piles, asthma, bronchitis and whooping cough.

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83.	তুরকচন্ডাল/ গোরাচাঁদ	<i>Desmodium motorium</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves and root	It is used to treat snake poison, heart diseases, wound healing, rheumatic problems, diabetes and skin disorders.
84.	চলতা	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Dilleniaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Fruits are tonic and laxative; used in diarrhea, dysentery, abdominal disorder and cooling beverage in fever.
85.	আঁশফল/ কাঠলিচু	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> Lour.	Sapindaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Decoction of the dried flesh is taken as a tonic for insomnia and neurasthenic neurosis.
86.	মেটে আলু	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Twiner	Tuber	Tuber and leaves	Tubers are useful in leprosy, piles, tumor, fever and gonorrhoea. Leaves are used in rash and itch.
87.	বিলাতি গাব	<i>Diospyros blancoi</i> A. DC.	Ebenaceae	Tree	Seed	Leaves, seed and bark	Decoction of the young leaves is used as a treatment for hypertension, heart ailments, itchy skin and diabetes. Bark and seed is used for cough, fever, dysentery and diarrhea.
88.	দেশী গাব	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Desr.) Kostel	Ebenaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit and bark	Ripe fruit is beneficial in treating diarrhea, dysentery, blood diseases, gonorrhoea and leprosy. Bark is useful in the treatment of bilious fever.
89.	তমাল	<i>Diospyros montana</i> Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Fruits are poisonous; applied externally to treat boils.
90.	কালকেশী	<i>Eclipta alba</i> (L.) Hassk	Asteraceae	Herb	Seed/ Cutting	Whole plant	Whole plant is tonic and use in improving color and promotes growth of hair.
91.	জলপাই	<i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i> Blume.	Elaeocarpaceae	Tree	Seed	Leaves and bark	An infusion of the bark and leaves is used as a mouthwash for inflamed gums and poultice to treat ulcer.

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92.	গিলা	<i>Entada pursaetha</i> DC.	Mimosaceae	Climber	Seed	Bark and seed	Bark is used for skin diseases, fever, abscesses, sty and severe back pain. Paste of seeds applied to inflammatory glandular swellings in the axilla, pains of the loins and joints.
93.	মান্দার	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Tree	Cutting	Leaves and bark	Leaves are applied externally for dispersing venereal buboes, relieve pain of the joints and inflammations; Bark is useful in dysentery, liver problems, intermittent fever, rheumatism, asthma and cough.
94.	লবঙ্গ	<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> Bull.	Myrtaceae	Shrub	Seed	Calyces with immature seed	Clove oil is used for diarrhea, hernia, intestinal gas, nausea, vomiting and bad breath. It is also applied to the skin as a counter irritant for pain and for mouth and throat inflammation.
95.	দুধিয়া	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	It is used in the treatment of cancer, diarrhea, dysentery, asthma, bronchitis, fever, eyelid sties, cough, bowel complaints, helminthic infestations, wounds, kidney stones and abscesses.
96.	দুধরাজ	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Seed/ Cutting	Stem and milky latex	Juice of the stem is useful in gonorrhoea, whooping cough, asthma, dropsy, leprosy, enlarged spleen, dyspepsia, jaundice, tumors and stone in the bladder. Latex is used as an application to warts, rheumatism, neuralgia and toothache.

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97.	কদবেল	<i>Feronia limonia</i> L.	Rutaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Unripe fruit is used as a remedy to treat diarrhea and dysentery and ripe fruit is used in treatment of hiccups, throat problems, chronic cough and other respiratory conditions.
98.	হিং	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i> L.	Apiaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root	Root is used for digestive ailment, mental disorders, heart diseases and respiratory disorders.
99.	পাইনাগোলা	<i>Flacourtia jangomas</i> (Lour.) Raeusch.	Flacourtiaceae	Tree	Seed	Leaves, bark and fruits	Leaves are used in piles, weakness of limbs, bleeding gums and bronchitis. Bark is used in the treatment of diarrhea, dysentery and toothache. Fruits are used in relieves nausea and fever.
100.	কাউ	<i>Garcinia cowa</i> Roxb. ex DC.	Clusiaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Sun-dried slices of the fruits are used in dysentery.
101.	গিমে শাক	<i>Glinus oppositifolious</i> (L.) A. DC.	Molluginaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves	Fresh leaves are reported to be used against joint pains, inflammation, diarrhea, intestinal parasite, fever, malaria, furuncles, skin disorders and wounds.
102.	উলট-চড়াল	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Climber	Seed	Rhizome	It has been used in the treatment of gout, wound, swelling, skin disease, bite from poisonous animals, difficulty during labor and intestinal worms.
103.	দাঁতন	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> (Retz.) A. DC.	Rutaceae	Shrub	Seed	Stem, root and leaves	Leaves used for fever, liver complaints and intestinal worms, especially in children. Stem and root of plant is used on ulcer.

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104.	ডায়াবেটিক প্লান্ট	<i>Gynura procumbens</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Asteraceae	Herb	Cutting	Leaves	Leaves are used to treat migraines, dyspepsia, constipation, arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes, dysentery, fever, malaria, varicose veins, kidney stones, joint and back pain and cardiovascular conditions.
105.	রসেকো/ রক্তগোটা	<i>Haematocarpus validus</i> (Miers.) Bakh.f.ex. Forman	Menispermaceae	Climber	Seed	Fruit	Fruit is famous for their traditional medicinal usages for treating jaundice, cancer, hypertension, arthritis and neurological problem.
106.	হাতিশুঁড়	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves and root	Leaves are used as a remedy for asthma, ulcer, dysentery, bronchitis, boils, inflammations and tumor. Roots are used for the cure of night blindness.
107.	অনন্তমূল	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Creepers	Seed/ Cutting	Leaves and root	Leaves of the plant are useful against jaundice, arthritis, rheumatism, body pain and abdominal pain. Root is used to treat stomach problems, cure rashes, ease the mind, quell the symptoms of syphilis, induce trance states and deep meditation.
108.	মেস্তা/চুকাই	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves, flower and seed	Leaves are used in dysentery. Flower juice is a popular remedy for biliousness with acidity. Seeds are considered aphrodisiac and fattening.

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109.	জবা	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Cutting	Leaves and flower	Leaves are used to relieve pain, treat headaches and fever. Flower buds are cooling and astringent; remove burning of the body, urinary discharges, seminal weakness and piles. Flower is very effective home remedy for hair loss.
110.	কুরচি	<i>Holarrhena pubescence</i> (Buch-Ham.) Wall.	Apocyanaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark and leaves	Bark is powerful anti-dysenteric and anti-diarrhoeal; cures dysentery, diarrhea, fever, piles, leprosy and skin diseases. Leaves are used in chronic bronchitis, lumbago, urinary discharges, boils and ulcer.
111.	চালমুগড়া	<i>Hydnocarpus kurzii</i> (King.) Warb.	Flacourtiaceae	Tree	Seed	Seed	Seeds oil used in leprosy and other skin diseases.
112.	তালমাখানা/ কুলেখাড়া	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schum.) Heyne.	Acanthaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves and root	Leaves are tonic; useful in dysentery, urinary calculi, constipation, anuria and cough. Decoction of the root is used as a diuretic in dropsy.
113.	তোকমা	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves and seed	Leaves are used for treating boils, eczema and diabetes mellitus. Seed extract is the remedy of urinary complications.
114.	শ্যামলতা	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Seed/ Cutting	Leaves, root and stem	Roots are used in fever, dyspepsia, skin troubles, diabetes and stone in the bladder. Decoction of the stems and leaves are used in fever. Leaves are applied to headaches, wounds and sore between fingers.

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115.	নীল	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves, root and stem	Leaf juice is given as a cure for hydrophobia. The root and stem are laxative, expectorant and anthelmintic; used in heart diseases, insanity, enlarged spleen and hepatitis.
116.	ভুঁইকুমড়া	<i>Ipomoea mauritiana</i> jacq.	Convolvulaceae	Twiner	Seed	Root	Root is used in the treatment of fever and bronchitis, diseases of the spleen and liver, menorrhagia, debility and fat accumulation.
117.	বন কলমি	<i>Ipomoea maxima</i> (L.f.) Don.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves	Leaves are used for the treatment of diabetes, hypertension, dysentery, constipation, fatigue, arthritis, rheumatism, meningitis, kidney ailments and inflammations.
118.	ছাগলখুড়ি/ সাগর কলমি	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) R.Br.	Convolvulaceae	Vine	Seed	Whole plant	Plant is used for the remedies of blennorrhagica, piles and diarrhea. The leaves are applied externally in inflammation of the legs and rheumatism.
119.	বাঘ ভেরেভা/ বন ভেরেভা	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves, seed and bark	Seed oil is used for treating skin diseases such as herpes, itches, eczema and boils. The leaves are used to treat jaundice, fever, rheumatic pain, guinea worm sores and poor development of the fetus in pregnant women. Bark is used in the treatment of malarial fever.
120.	লাল ভেরেভা	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves and seed	Leaves are used to treat boils, carbuncles, eczema and itches. Seed oil is used to treat constipation, leprosy and paralytic affections.

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121.	জগৎমদন	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Cutting	Root and leaves	An infusion of the leaves is taken internally in the treatment of pains in the head, paralysis of one side of the body and facial paralysis. Root is used in the treatment of wounds and allergies.
122.	বাসক	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Cutting	Root, bark and leaves	Root, bark and leaves are useful in cough, asthma, ague and phthisis. Powdered root is used in the treatment of malarial fever and diphtheria.
123.	মিছরিদানা/ চন্দ্রমূলা	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome/ Seed	Root	Root is used internally to treat cold, bronchial complaints, dyspepsia, gastric complaints, and headaches. It is also used as a hair wash in dandruff.
124.	পাথরকুচি	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam) Pers.	Crassulaceae	Herb	Seed/ leaves	Leaves	Leaves are useful in bronchial affections, kidney stones, blood dysentery, gout and jaundice.
125	বিলাইয়াশা/ নাকফুল	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves	Leaves are used for the treatment of measles, malaria, rheumatism and tetanus.
126.	মেহেদী	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Bark and leaves	Bark is used to treat liver problems and nervous symptoms. Leaves paste is valuable external application in headache, eczema, leprosy and dandruff.
127.	হস্তিকর্ণ পলাশ	<i>Leea macrophylla</i> Roxb. ex Hornem.	Vitaceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Root	Roots are applied externally as a poultice on wounds, sores and also as a treatment for guinea worm and ringworm.

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128.	লাল লিয়া	<i>Leea rubra</i> Blume	Vitaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root and fruit	Root is used in the treatment of stomach-ache, rheumatism and arthritis. Fruits are eaten as a remedy against yaws and dysentery.
129.	রক্তদ্রোন	<i>Leonurus sibiricus</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Plant is used in the treatment of painful and excessive menstruation, post-partum bleeding, edema, kidney complaints, kidney stones, eczema and abscesses.
130.	শ্বেতদ্রোন	<i>Leucas aspera</i> Link.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves	Leaf sap is used to treat sores of the eyes and nose. Juice of leaves is applied in psoriasis and other chronic skin eruption.
131.	ভুই-ওকরা/ পিচাশ বন	<i>Lippia alba</i> (P.Mill.) N.E.Br.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Leaves	Aromatic leaves are used in herbal baths, to cure fever and severe stomach pain and to cleanse the bladder.
132.	মেন্দা	<i>Litsea monopetala</i> (Roxb.) Pers.	Lauraceae	Tree	Seed	Bark and leaves	Extract of the bark is given with sugar to treat diarrhea and dysentery. Leaves are used as a topical medicine for the treatment of arthritis.
133.	মহুয়া	<i>Madhuca indica</i> Gmel.	Sapotaceae	Tree	Seed	Flower, seed and bark	Flowers are cooling, tonic, demulcent and carminative; used in cough, cold and bronchitis. Seeds are useful in skin diseases, rheumatism, headache, habitual constipation and piles. Decoction of bark is astringent and tonic; heals wounds and ulcer.

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134.	উরিআম	<i>Mangifera sylvatica</i> Roxb.	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Fruit is used to treat skin diseases in animals whereby oil made from this mango is used as an insecticide.
153.	অ্যারাক্ট	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L.	Marantaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Rhizome	It is used to treat of digestive problems, stomach pain and constipation.
136.	ঘোড়ানিম	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> .L.	Meliaceae	Tree	Seed	Root, seed and bark	Leaves are used externally to treat skin conditions such as scabies and itch. The oil obtained from the seed is used in rheumatism. Root bark is effective against ringworm and other parasitic skin diseases.
137.	পুদিনা	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves	The plant is highly effective in treating headaches, rhinitis, cough sore throat, colic, prurigo and vomiting. A tea made from the leaves has traditionally been used in the treatment of fever, headaches, digestive disorders and various minor ailments.
138.	নাগেশ্বর	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Clusiaceae	Tree	Seed	Flower and seed	Flowers are used for cough especially when attended with much expectoration. Seed oil is used in itch and rheumatism.
139.	চম্পা	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L.	Magnoliaceae	Tree	Seed	Flower, seed and bark	Flowers and fruits are used in dyspepsia, nausea, fever, renal diseases and gonorrhea. Bark is used for fever. Seeds are used for rheumatism and for healing cracks in the soles of the feet.

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140.	আসামলতা	<i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth	Asteraceae	Climber	Seed	Leaves	Leaves are used as a poultice for swellings, itches and wounds. An infusion of plant is used in the treatment of affections of the stomach and intestines, including gastric ulcer.
141.	থাই লজ্জাবতী	<i>Mimosa invisa</i> Martius ex Colla	Fabaceae	Shrub	Seed	Whole plant	It can be applied externally on boils, ulcer, wounds, fungus, cuts and piles. It is effective in treating bleeding disorders like menorrhagia, excessive uterine bleeding and dysentery with blood, mucus and piles.
142.	লজ্জাবতী	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root and leaves	Root is used to cure leprosy, dysentery, inflammations, burning sensation, asthma and jaundice. Leaves are used in piles and fistula.
143.	বকুল	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Tree	Seed	Leaves, fruit, bark and seed	Bark is used as tonic, astringent and to reduce fever. Leaves are used to treat headache, toothache, wounds, sore eyes and are smoked to cure infections of the nose and mouth. The pulp of the fruit is used in curing chronic dysentery. Dried flowers powder is used as brain tonic. Seeds are used to cure obstinate constipation.
144.	সজনে	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lamk.	Moringaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark, leaves and seed	Bark is used in paralytic affections, intermittent fever, piles and hysteria. Leaves are useful in hiccup and removes pain. Seeds are used in veneral affection.

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145.	তুঁত	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Moraceae	Small tree	Seed	Fruit and root	Fruit is given as a blood tonic, anemia, consumptive diseases with thirst, premature graying of the hair, canker sores, burns, piles, dizziness and insomnia. Bark of the root is anti-inflammatory to the lung and bronchiole, helps to reduce edema, quiets cough, wheezing in asthma, emphysema, fever and difficulty in urination.
146.	আলকুশি	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Twiner	Seed	Seed	Seeds are used for the treatment of insomnia, depression, gives long sleep and increases milk in nursing mothers.
147.	কারিপাতা	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves	Leaves are used in many conditions such as diabetes, boils, skin and healing wounds. It is also good for digestive system. Its daily use prevents premature greying of hair.
148.	কামিনি	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack	Rutaceae	Shrub	Branch cutting/ Seed	Leaves and bark	Leaves are used in the treatment of dropsy, diarrhea, skin ailments, skin irritations and mouthwash for toothaches. Bark is used against fever, venereal diseases, intestinal worms and dysentery.
149.	জয়ফল	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Myristicaceae	Tree	Seed	Seed	Seed is taken internally in the treatment of diarrhea, dysentery, vomiting, abdominal distension, indigestion, rheumatic and abdominal pains.
150.	কদম	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Rubiaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark	Bark is used in arthritis, cough, fever, diabetes, kidney diseases and dysentery.

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151.	করবী	<i>Nerium odoratum</i> Lam.	Apocynaceae	Tree	Seed	Root and leaves	Decoction of the leaves has been applied externally in the treatment of scabies and parasitic skin worms. Oil prepared from the root bark is used in the treatment of leprosy and skin diseases.
152.	রক্তকরবী	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root, leaves and flower	Leaves are used to reduce swellings, itch and fall of hair. Flowers are good for inflammations, chronic pains in the muscles and the joints, lumbago, headache, and scabies. Roots are used in skin diseases and leprosy.
153.	বন তুলসি	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves	The plant is carminative, diaphoretic and stimulant; used in cold, cough, catarrh and bronchitis. Decoction of the leaf is used for checking nose bleeding and malarial fever.
154.	বাবুই তুলসি	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	shrub	Seed	Leaves	The plant is used in gonorrhea, chronic dysentery, ringworm, cough, nasal mycosis, sclerosis of liver and spleen. Decoction of the plant is parasitocidal and antiseptic, produces local anesthesia.
155.	রাম তুলসি	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves and seed	Leaf juice and seeds are useful in gonorrhea, headache, neuralgia, scanty urination, fever and influenza. Decoction of the leaves is useful in seminal weakness and dysmenorrhea.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
156.	কালো তুলসি	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves	Leaf juice is used for the treatment of bronchitis, bronchial asthma, malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, skin diseases, arthritis, painful eye diseases, chronic fever and insect bite.
157.	ফণিমনসা	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Ker-Gawl.) Haw.	Cactaceae	Shrub	Seed/ Vegetative	Leaves	Leaves are used to cure biliousness, burning, leukoderma, urinary complaints, tumor, loss of consciousness, piles, inflammations, anemia, ulcer and the enlargement of the spleen.
158.	খনা	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Vent.	Bignoniaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit and root bark	Fruits are good for skin, cleansing the wounds and detoxify the blood. Root bark is used in anorexia, rheumatoid arthritis, cough, cold and fever.
159.	আমরুল	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	Creepers	Seed	Whole plant	Plant is used in the treatment of influenza, fever, urinary tract infections, enteritis, diarrhea, traumatic injuries, sprains and poisonous snake bites.
160.	গন্ধভাদুলি	<i>Paederia foetida</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Climber	Seed/ Cutting	Leaves	Leaves are used for liver and stomach troubles abdominal pain, colic, cramps, flatulence and dysentery and are also used for treating rheumatism and gout. Leaves are cooked and taken as a remedy for indigestion and loose motion.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
161.	পোলাওপাতা	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i> Roxb.	Pandanaceae	Herb	Sucker/ Cutting Of lateral shoot	Leaves	Juice of leaves is used to treat chest pains, reduce fever and inflammation from arthritis. Infusions of the leaves are used internally and externally as a sedative against restlessness.
162.	প্যাশন ফ্রুট/ ট্যাং ফল	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims	Passifloraceae	Climber	Seed	Fruit and flower	Fruit has a significant content of iron, potassium, zinc and manganese which reduces the digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, increased the sensitivity of muscle and adipose tissue to insulin. Flower is also used to treat nervous disorder, bronchial conditions, arthritis, asthma, insomnia, gastrointestinal disorders and menopausal symptoms.
163.	বিরাতি/রংচিতা	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaliodes</i> (L.) Poit.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Cutting	Whole plant	Plant is used in the treatment of fever, cough, digestive problem and breathing disorders.
164.	বিষকাটালি	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Delarbre	Polygonaceae	Shrub	Seed	Whole plant	Plant is used in enlarged liver, wounds, intestinal worms, skin diseases, painful carbuncles and for premature abortion. Roots are stimulant and tonic.
165.	পানিমরিচ	<i>Persicaria orientalis</i> (L.) Spach.	Polygonaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Leaves are used internally as a tea against heavy menstrual bleeding, bleeding after childbirth, vaginal bleeding between periods and minor bleeding in the digestive tract caused by hemorrhoids. It can be used externally to treat hemorrhoids, minor cuts, bruises, bleeding, slow healing and infected wounds.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
166.	অরবরই	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) Skiels.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Seed	Root and fruit	Fruits are used as a liver tonic to enrich the blood, treating bronchitis, biliousness and piles. Root is used to cure skin diseases, especially to bring relief from itching.
167.	ভুঁই আমলা	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Young tender shoots are good for chronic dysentery. Hot infusion of the leaves is drunk to stop acute pain in the stomach. Fresh roots are beneficial in jaundice.
168.	আমলকি	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Fruits are useful in vomiting; diseases of the heat and liver, skin problems and leucorrhoea.
169.	ফুটকি	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	Solanaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves and fruit	Leaf juice mixed with water and mustard oil is used as a remedy for earache. Fruits are tonic, diuretic and purgative; used in gonorrhea and spleen disorder.
170.	পিমেন্টা	<i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.	Mrytaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Essential oil is used internally in the treatment of indigestion, diarrhea and nervous exhaustion. Externally it is used to treat chest infections, muscular aches and pain.
171.	পান	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Piperaceae	Climber	Rhizome/ Cutting	Leaves	Leaves are used for the cure of indigestion, colic, diarrhea, pulmonary catarrh, laryngitis, headache and cough. Leaf stalks dipped in mustard oil is applied as suppository for rectal evacuation in infants.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
172.	পিপুল	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Creeper	Seed/ Cutting	Fruit	Fruits are used in the treatment of dyspepsia, chronic bronchitis, cough, cold and pain in the joints.
173.	গোলমরিচ	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Climber	Seed/ Cutting	Fruit	Fruits are used for the treatment of cough, cold, obstinate fever, asthma, sore throats, toothache and skin diseases.
174.	চৈ-ঝাল	<i>Piper retrofractum</i> Vahl	Piperaceae	Climber	Seed/ Cutting	Root and fruit	Fruits are used in cough, cold, piles and improve appetite and taste. Root is useful in asthma, bronchitis and consumption.
175.	সালাদপাতা	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> (Lour.) Spreng.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Cutting/ Rhizome	Leaves	Leaves are used in urinary diseases, asthma, chronic cough, chronic bronchitis, epilepsy, gonorrhoea, piles, dyspepsia and vaginal discharges.
176.	লালচিতা	<i>Plumbago indica</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae	Herb	Seed	Root	Roots are used in hepatitis, dyspepsia, flatulence, piles, leukoderma, leprosy and anasarca.
177.	শ্বেতচিতা	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae	Herb	Seed	Root	Root is used in dyspepsia, anasarca, scabies and skin diseases. It increases digestive power and promotes appetite.
178.	কাঠগোলাপ	<i>Plumeria alba</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Tree	Seed/ Cutting	Root and bark	Root is used in the treatment of blennorrhagia, herpes and syphilis. Juice of the bark is considered an effective treatment for gonorrhoea and venereal sores.
179.	গনিয়ারি/ গাম্বারী	<i>Premna bengalensis</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Seed	Whole plant	Decoction of the plant is used in rheumatism and neuralgia. Infusion of the leaves is used in eruptive fever, colic and flatulence, gonorrhoea, convulsion, rheumatism and neuralgia. Root is good for liver complaints, piles, constipation and bronchitis.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
180.	আলুবোখারা	<i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindl.	Rosaceae	Shrub	Seed	Fruit	Fruit is good for allaying thirst and is given in the treatment of arthritis.
181.	বুদ্ধ-নারিকেল/ নারিকেলী	<i>Pterygota alata</i> (Roxb.) .Br.	Sterculiaceae	Tree	Seed	Seed	Seeds have narcotic properties and used as a substitute for opium.
182.	পুত্রঞ্জিব/অকেট	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Seed	Leaves and seed	Decoction of leaves and fruit is taken for the treatment of liver complaints, cold, fever and rheumatism. Seed paste is useful against headache and knee pain.
183.	সর্পগন্ধা/ ছোটচাদর	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth.ex Kurz.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root	Roots are valuable remedy in high blood pressure, insomnia, hysteria and hypertensive patients.
184.	সর্পগন্ধা/ বড়চাদর	<i>Rauwolfia tetraphylla</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root	Roots have been employed for relief of nervous disorders like anxiety, excitement, insanity, insomnia and epilepsy. Decoction is employed to increase uterine contractions.
185.	ভেরেভা/রেড়ী	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Seed	Seed and leaves	Seed oil used externally as a massage for rheumatic pain, joint pain, paralysis and internally for the treatment of constipation. Leaves are used as a poultice to relieve headaches and treat boils.
186.	ঘোড়া চক্র	<i>Sansevieria kirkii</i> Baker	Liliaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Rhizome and leaves	Leaves are used for treatment of sores, cough, bronchitis and traumatic injuries. Rhizome is used for healing wounds.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
187.	শ্বেতচন্দন	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Tree	Seed	Wood and oil	Sandalwood is very beneficial for treating gastric irritability, urinary disorders, fever, sunstroke, digestive problems and abdominal pain. A paste of the wood is used externally to treat skin complaints.
188.	রিঠা	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> Gaertn.	Sapindaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit and seed	Fruits are used in the treatment of excessive salivation, epilepsy, chlorosis and fever. Seeds are employed in the treatment of dental caries. It is used as the main ingredient in soaps and shampoos for washing hair, as it is considered good for the health of hair.
189.	অশোক	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Fabaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark and flower	Bark reduces the estrogen level in body, breast tenderness, low libido, irregularity of periods, headaches, mood swings and increase of weight. Flowers are used to cure diabetes and ease for indigestion.
190.	গজপিপুল/মানি প্লান্ট	<i>Scindapsus officinalis</i> (Roxb.) Schott.	Araceae	Creepers	Seed	Fruit and leaves	Powder of dried fruits is used in asthma, throat infection, intestinal parasites, loose motion, piles, colic and indigestion. Leaves are used for fever, rheumatism and pain.
191.	বনধনে	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Plants are used in treatment of fever, cough, bronchitis, diabetes and dental trouble.
192.	দাদমর্দন	<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves	It is very popular as a remedy to get rid of liver spots, ring worm and skin disorders.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
193.	কলকাসুন্দে	<i>Senna sophera</i> (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root and leaves	Leaves are used in asthma, bronchitis and hiccup. Infusion of the leaves is useful in gonorrhea and syphilitic sores. Root bark used for ringworm, pityriasis and psoriasis.
194.	বকফুল	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> Pers.	Fabaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark, flower and leaves	Bark is useful in treating smallpox and other eruptive fever. Flowers are used to treat headache, head congestion or stuffy nose. Leaves are helpful in worm infestation and bleeding disorders like menorrhagia and ulcerative colitis.
195.	বেরেলা	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves, root and fruit	Roots are used in urinary diseases, bleeding piles, hematuria, gonorrhea, chronic dysentery and asthma. Fruits are useful in bleeding piles. Leaves are used for abscess.
196.	কুমারীলতা	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i> Lour.	Smilacaceae	Climber	Vegetative	Root and leaves	Roots are eaten for the treatment of venereal diseases, skin troubles and dysentery. Leaves are used for ulcer and gonorrhea.
197.	তিতবেগুন	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.	Solanaceae	Herb	Seed	Leaves and fruit	Decoction of the whole plant is used as a blood purifier, for treating inflammation, dissipating blood stasis and to expel worms.
198.	মারহাটিঙ্গা	<i>Spilanthes paniculata</i> Wall.	Asteraceae	Herb	Seed	Flower and leaves	Flower heads are chewed to relieve the toothache and other mouth related troubles. Leaves are used externally in treatment of skin diseases.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
199.	বক্সবাদাম/ জংলি বাদাম	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit and bark	Bark is used in the treatment of dropsy and rheumatism. Seeds are used in the treatment of gonorrhoea.
200.	বিষ কচু	<i>Steudnera clocassifolia</i> K.Koch.	Araceae	Herb	Rhizome	Tuber	Tuber is used in the treatment of asthma and consumption.
201.	চিনিপাতা	<i>Stevia serrata</i> Cav.	Asteraceae	Herb	Cutting	Whole plant	It has commercial value all over the world as sugar substitute in foods, beverages or medicines. It is a plant which offers sweetness with fewer calories and do not show any side effects after consumption on human health. It can also inhibit bacterial and fungal growth.
202.	কুঁচিলা	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L.	Loganiaceae	Tree	Seed	Seed	Seeds are powerful as a nerve tonic in small doses. Seed extracts are much used in homeopathic medicine.
203.	গোলাপজাম	<i>Syzygium jambos</i> L. (Alston)	Myrtaceae	Tree	Seed	Leaves, bark and fruit	Bark is used in asthma, fatigue and dysentery. Leaves are used in sore-eyes. Fruit is regarded as a tonic for the brain and liver.
204.	তেঁতুল	<i>Tamarindus indicus</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit and leaves	Pulp of the ripe fruit is remedy for fever, dyspepsia, gastritis, dysentery and diarrhea. The poultice of the pounded leaves is applied to reduce inflammatory swellings, sprains, tumor and ringworms.
205.	অর্জুন	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) W&A.	Combretaceae	Tree	Seed	Bark	Bark is cardio tonic and effectively treats heart palpitation, angina and poor coronary circulation.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
206.	বহেরা	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Fruit is used to protect the liver and to treat respiratory conditions including respiratory tract infections, cough and sore throat.
207.	কাঠবাদাম	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Combretaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit, bark and leaves	Fruits kernel cures sexual dysfunction; like premature ejaculation, hyper sexuality and watery semen. Bark is used for gastric ailments, bilious diarrhea, dysentery and stomach cramps. Juice of young leaves is used to prepare an ointment for leprosy, scabies and other skin diseases.
208.	হরিতকি	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Tree	Seed	Fruit	Fruit is useful in asthma, leukoderma, constipation, chronic ulcer and wounds.
209.	হলদে করবী/ কলকে ফুল	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) K.Schum.	Apocynaceae	Tree	Seed/ Cutting	Bark	Bark is useful in various kinds of intermittent fever.
210.	গুলঞ্চ	<i>Tinospora crispa</i> Miers.	Menispermaceae	Climber	Seed/ Cutting	Stem and leaves	Stem and leaves are used for the treatment of acidity, jaundice chronic dysentery and diarrhea.
211.	অন্তমূল	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	Asclepiadaceae	Climber	Seed/ Cutting	Whole plant	Roots and leaves are mostly used as expectorant for the treatment of cough, asthma, bronchitis, diarrhea, rheumatism and gouty pains. The leaves are dried and made into pills which are employed in dysentery.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
212.	রাঙ্গা	<i>Vanda tessellata</i> (Roxb.) Hook. Ex.G.Don	Orchidaceae	Herb	Seed	Root	Roots are useful in dyspepsia, bronchitis, inflammations, piles and hiccup. Externally the root is used in rheumatism, allied disorders and diseases of the nervous system.
213.	নিশিন্দা	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Leaves and root	Leaves are prescribed on inflammatory swellings of joints from acute rheumatism and of testes from gonorrheal epididymitis and orchitis. Roots are used in eczema, ringworm and other skin diseases, liver disorder, spleen enlargement, rheumatic pain, gout, abscess and backache.
214.	নীল-নিশিন্দা	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Leaves and root	Roots are diaphoretic and diuretic, used in the treatment of fever and liver diseases. Leaves are used as a dry fomentation or poultice for treating sprains, contusions, rheumatism and swollen testicles.
215.	মহাভৃঙ্গরাজ	<i>Wedelia calendulacea</i> Lees.	Asteraceae	Herb	Seed	Whole plant	Leaves are used for promoting hair growth. It is also used in cough and cephalalgia disease of skin.
216.	নাগমনি	<i>Wissadula periplocifolia</i> (L.) K.Presl	Malvaceae	Shrub	Seed	Leaves	Leaves are used in the treatment of inflammation from spider bites and bee stings.
217.	অশ্বগন্ধা	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Shrub	Seed	Root, leaves, fruit and seed	Roots have extensive use in convulsions and sleeplessness. Leaves are used for healing sores and fever. Fruits are diuretic and seeds are hypnotic; used for coagulating milk.

SL. no.	Bengali name	Scientific name	Family	Type of plant	Propagation by	Parts used	Medicinal use(s)
218.	দাঁইফুল/ ধাত্রীফুল	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz	Lythraceae	Shrub	Seed/ Cutting	Flower and root	The dried flowers are used in dysentery, piles, liver diseases and ointment used on the pustules of smallpox. Roots are very effective in curing rheumatism, lumbar and rib fractures.
219.	বন আদা	<i>Zingiber montanum</i> (Koenig) Dietrich.	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Rhizome	Tubers are used as a carminative and stimulant in diarrhea and colic.
220.	আদা	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Rhizome	Ginger are used to curing heart problems, treat stomach upset, diarrhea, promotes the release of bile from the gall bladder, decrease joint pain from arthritis, treatment of heart and lungs diseases, relief cough, cold and throat infection. Tubers are used as a carminative and stimulant in diarrhea and colic.
221.	একাজি	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> (L.) Roscoe ex Sm.	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Rhizome	Rhizome is used in the treatment of asthma, cough, worms, leprosy and other skin diseases. It is applied externally to rheumatic pain of joints.

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Abroma augusta (উলটকম্বল)



Abrus precatorious (কুঁচ)



Acacia catechu (খয়ের)



Achyranthes aspera (আপাং)



Acorus calamus (বঁচ)



Adhatoda zeylanica (বাসক)



Alangium salvifolium (আকরকাঁটা)



Aloe vera (ঘৃতকুমারী)



Alpinia calcarata (বনএলাচ)



Amorphophalus paeoniifolius (ওলকচু)



Andrographis paniculata (কালোমেঘ)



Argemone maxicana (শিয়ালকাঁটা)



Aristolochia indica (ঈশ্বরমূল)



Asparagus racemosus (শতমূলী)



Averrhoa bilimbi (বেলিষি)



Azadirachta indica (নিম)



Baccaurea ramiflora (লটকন)



Bacopa monniera (ব্রাহ্মী)



Baliospermum montanum (দন্তি)



Bixa orellana (দইগোটা)



Boerhavia diffusa (পূনর্ভা)



Canarium resiniferum (বুপ)



Canna indica (কলাবতী)



Senna alata (দাদমর্দন)



Chrysopogon zizanioides (বেনামূল)



Cinnamomum camphora (কর্পুর)



Cinnamomum tamala (তেজপাতা)



Cissus quadrangulais (হাড়জোড়া)



Clitoria ternatea (অপরাজিতা)



Coccinia grandis (তেলাকুচা)



Coleus amboinicus (সালাদ পাতা)



Costus speciosus (কেউ)



Cymbopogon citrates (লেবুগন্ধী ঘাস)



Datura alba (সাদা ধুতুরা)



Datura metel (কালো ধুতুরা)



Desmodium gangeticum (শালপানি)



Desmodium motorium (তুরুকচভাল)



Dimocarpus longan (আঁশফল)



Diospyros cordifolia (তমাল)



Eclipta alba (কালকেশী)



Eupatorium ayapana (আয়াপানা)



Glinus oppositifolius (গিমে শাক)



Gynura procumbens (ডায়াবেটিক প্লান্ট)



Haematocarpus validus (রসেকো)



Heliotropium indicum (হাতিগুঁড়)



Hemidesmus indicus (অনন্তমূল)



Holarrhena pubescence (কুরচি)



Hydnocarpus kurzii (চালমুগড়া)



Ichnocarpus frutescens (শ্যামলতা)



Indigofera tinctoria (নীল)



Ipomoea mauritiana (ভুঁইকুমড়া)



Ipomoea pes-caprae (সাগর কলমি)



Jatropha curcas (বাঘ ভেরেভা)



Kalanchoe pinnata (পাথরকুচি)



Lawsonia inermis (মেহেদী)



Leea macrophylla (হস্তিকর্ণ পলাশ)



Leucas aspera (শ্বেতদ্রোন)



Lippia alba (ভুই-ওকরা)



Mentha arvensis (পুদিনা)



Mikania micrantha (আসামলতা)



Mimosa pudica (লজ্জাবতী)



Morus indica (তুঁত)



Mucuna pruriens (আলকুশি)



Murraya koenigii (কারিপাতা)



Myristica fragrans (জয়ফল)



Ocimum basilicum (বাবুই তুলসি)



Ocimum gratissimum (রাম তুলসি)



Paederia foetida (গন্ধভাদুলি)



Passiflora edulis (প্যাশন ফ্রুট)



Pimenta dioica (অল স্পাইসিস)



Piper longum (পিপুল)



Piper nigrum (গোলমরিচ)



Piper retrofractum (চৈ-বাল)



Plumbago zeylanica (শ্বেতচিতা)



Polygonum hydropiper (পানিমরিচ)



Prunus salicina (আলুবোখারা)



Rauwolfia serpentina (ছোটচাদর)



Rauwolfia tetraphylla (সর্পগন্ধা)



Ricinus communis (ভেরেভা)



Santalum album (শ্বেতচন্দন)



Saraca asoca (অশোক)



Scoparia dulcis (বনধনে)



Sesbania grandiflora (বকফুল)



Sida cordifolia (বেরেলা)



Sterculia foetida (বঙ্গবাদাম)



Stevia serrata (চিনিপাতা)



Strychnos nux-vomica (কুঁচিলা)



Syzygium jambos (গোলাপজাম)



Terminalia arjuna (অর্জুন)



Terminalia chebula (হরিতকি)



Tylophora indica (অন্তমূল)



Vitex trifolia (নীল-নিশিন্দা)



Wissadula periplocifolia (নাগমনি)



Withania somnifera (অশগন্ধা)



Woodfordia fruticosa (দাঁইফুল)



Zingiber zerumbet (একাজি)

