

mention of : a) PRUNUS CERASUS LINN., b) GISEKIA PHARNACIOIDES LINN., c) MUKIA SCABRELLA ARN. (Index Kewensis : MELOTHRIA MADERASPATANA COGN. = MUKIA SCABRELLA ARN. = MUKIA MADERASPATANA M. ROEM).

(2) DWH 2, p. 105-107 : GISEKIA PHARNACIOIDES LINN.; p. 105 : "This plant is called in Sanskrit *vāluka* and *elavāluka* on account of the number of large raphides contained in the leaves, and which give them the appearance of being full of sand (*vālu*)." (Raphides are minute intracellular crystals, usually of an acicular form).

(3) Gul : cherry tree (PRUNUS CERASUS LINN.).

(4) HB, p. 21 : GISEKIA PHARNACIOIDES LINN.; *ibid.*, footnote 70 : "*elavālu* is mentioned Su.Sū. 38, 14, where Ḍa.'s comm. explains it as a reddish powder (*harivāluka*), resembling that of the seeds of the *kṛṣṇagandhā* (*kṛṣṇagandhikaphala*). The latter is a name of the horse-radish tree or *śigru* or *śobhāñjana*;" *ibid.*, p. 91, footnote 74 : "In the Phar. Ind. (= DWH) 2, p. 105, it is wrongly identified with *vāluka*; the seeds, supplied to me by a native druggist, seem to be simply those of chickweed."

(5) HK : quotes the identifications of PW and Hoernle.

(6) Kav, p. 37 : a kind of red powder made of some seeds obtainable of every native druggist, not identified; p. 294 : a fragrant powder of a bark sold under that name; it is believed to come from the Spice Islands; p. 642 : Gaṅgādhara takes it as implying *tejuvala*, a kind of wood apparently dry but juicy within; it is brought from Nepal.

(7) KB 2, p. 1187-1188 : GISEKIA PHARNACIOIDES LINN.

(8) MW : the fragrant bark of FERONIA ELEPHANTUM (*kapitthatvac*); a granular substance (apparently a vegetable of a reddish-brown colour, used as a drug and perfume).

(9) PW : the fragrant bark of FERONIA ELEPHANTUM (*kapitthatvac*), used medicinally.

(10) V 7, p. 67 : GISEKIA PHARNACIOIDES.

(11) Vśś : name of a perfume; a red powder sold under that name; the seed of some plant.

(12) Ḍa. on Su.Sū. 38, 14 (printed ed., different from Hoernle's text) : "a reddish powder (*harivāluka*), resembling the black, fragrant *kaṭphala*;" *kaṭphala* is usually identified as MYRICA NAGI THUNB.

*elā*

Two kinds of *elā* are distinguished : 1) *sūkṣmailā* or *kṣudrailā*, the small cardamom, and 2) *sthūlailā* or *bṛhadelā*, the large cardamom.