The book MEDICINAL PLANTS IN LIBYA is a good compilation of data concerning 352 medicinal plants grown on the Libyan territories presented in a very good systematic and comprehensive way. It is an indispensable reference for specialists, researchers, pharmacy students and all the people working in the field of pharmacy and medicinal plants.

It is the sole readily attainable source of information on Libyan medicinal plants.

It is also considered a valuable addition to books published on poisonous plants and medicinal flora of the different countries.

The author Professor FAWZY TAHA KOTB has specialized in the field of Pharmacognosy and medicinal plants for more than twenty-five years (quarter of a century).

He was born in Egypt in 1929 and a holder of the following degrees.

1. Bachelor of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 1952.
2. Diploma of Educational Psychology, Alexandria University, 1953.
3. Bachelor of Pharmacy, Alexandria University, 1956.

Prof. Fawzy T. Kotb was an Assistant Professor, Faculty of Pharmacy, Alexandria University till 1973. Since 1974, he is Professor and Chairman Pharmacognosy Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, AL-Fateh University, Tripoli-Libya.
IN THE MEDICINAL PLANTS THERE STILL LIES HIDDEN AN IMMENSELY GREAT TREASURE HOUSE OF NATURE WHICH OUGHT TO BE INVESTIGATED

The Author
Dr. Saadeddin EL-Migirab, Secretary of People's Committee, Faculty of Pharmacy, Al Fateh University, is actually a co-author of this work. Without his encouragement and cooperation, the present work would have never appeared or existed.

When it was just an idea, Dr. Migirab immediately adopted it, encouraging me to start, and promising to take an active part in its contents. Although he was overloaded with his duties and limited time, he made an appreciable part of this book. And once he found himself unable to continue, timewise, he generously insisted that his name not to figure as a co-author.

Consequently, I would like to acknowledge this respectful gesture and I am confident it is a great honour for this book to carry the name of Dr. Migirab.

Finally, I wish to express to him, my deepest esteem and appreciation.

The Author
With the exception of the cloudy, far-away history of the Chinese Empire, only your ancient Arab scholars are known to have discovered and made actual use of plants for medical purposes, more than ten centuries ago.

So far, plants were not dethroned as the principal sources of medicines.

Through the immense variety of their elemental composition, the medicinal plants are the most salutary gift of nature to mankind: whilst many chemical products used in the manufacture of medicines proved harmful by their counter side-effects, medicinal plants remain completely safe.

The painstaking efforts of the author in recording more than 250 Libyan plants with their respective therapeutic properties and their reputed uses, all in attractive colour pictures, is a giant authoritative and useful work, and we are much pleased in offering such a valuable gift, from Dr. Kotb Hussein, to our world of readers, physicians, pharmacologists and researchers.

The Publisher
INTRODUCTION

It is widely acknowledged that Libya has tremendous wealth of medicinal plants scattered all over a vast area of variable weathers.

Knowledge concerning the therapeutic values and uses of these plants are scattered in numerous publications, in the form of reports, reprints, abstracts, proceedings of seminars, symposia, conferences, theses and reviews. These publications are pertaining to different related disciplines of medicinal plants like botany, chemistry, pharmacology, pharmacy and medicine. Some plants are reputed for their medicinal value through their use in the Libyan folklore medicine.

Compilation of data concerning the Libyan medicinal plants from the aforesaid sources in a systematic and comprehensive way, is necessary. Such work should be done and presented to whom it may concern in this field. For this purpose and as a pharmacognosist, I came to the conclusion that it is my own job and duty to undertake such work with the object of helping those who may be interested in the field of medicinal plants and medicinal plant research in Libya.

In this humble work, I made a collection of 352 plants. Each plant included in this book is either a member of the Libyan flora or has been introduced by growing it on its territory. Both types should possess therapeutic or toxic effect to man or animal.

This was the reason for giving this book the title « Medicinal
plants in Libya» and not «Medicinal Flora of Libya».

The information given in this book on each plant covered the full scientific name, English name, Local name as possible, a short description, ecological distribution or habitat, reported main active constituents and reported and reputed uses of the plant. Each plant is supported by the relevant references and a coloured photograph.

It should be noted that bibliography quoted at the end of each monograph, does not include all the reported literature on the subject, however, important references are listed to cover the relevant aspects.

I hope that this will encourage other people to make further records in order to meet the interest in the field of medicinal plants which is now taking over the pharmaceutical synthetic preparations throughout the world.

_Fawzy Taha Koth Hussein_

_Tripoli, Libya_

_January 1983._

CONTENTS

**Part I**

- Abbreviations.
- List of plants arranged according to their vernacular names with equivalent scientific names.
- List of Plants arranged according to their English Names.
- List of Plants arranged according to their families.
- List of Plants arranged according to their therapeutic values.
- A glossary of the therapeutic terms.

**Part II**

Medicinal Plants arranged in alphabetical order according to their scientific names. Information given for each plant covers the English names, Local names, Description, Parts used, Principle constituents, Uses and the relevant References.

- References.
Part I
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABREVIATIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ait.</td>
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LIST OF PLANTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
THEIR VERNACULAR NAMES WITH EQUIVA-
LENT SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Geranium robertianum
Erodium cicutarium
Papaver somniferum
Nasturtium officinale
Roripa nasturtium
Cymbopogon schoenanthus
Andropogon schoenanthus
Avena sativa
Salvia aegyptiaca
Tamarix aphylla
Ficus bengalensis
Carthamus tinctorius
Adhatoda vasica
Plantago lanceolata
Salvadora persica
Cupressus sempervirens
Oryza sativa
Malva parviflora
Ruscus aculeatus

ابرة الراهب
ابرة العجوز
ابو النوم
ابو خنجر
ابو ركبة
ابو ركبة
ابو شرفت
ابنatak
أثل
أثاب
احرين
أهدودة
آذان الكبش
أرك
آز
أزر
ارقية
آس بري
Asparagus officinalis
Salix alba
Spinacia oleracea
Atreplex hortensis
Atreplex hortensis
Atreplex hortensis
Taraxacum officinale
Salsola kali
Capparis spinosa
Fumaria capreolata
Rheum raponticum
Dioscorea bulbifera
Artemisia absinthium
Hypecoum procumbens
Papaver somniferum
Calendula officinalis
Chrysanthemum parthenium
Rosmarinus officinalis
Rosmarinus officinalis
Melilotus officinalis
Rumex acetosa
Crataegus oxyacantha
Aloe vera
Achillea millefolium
Vitex agnus-castus
Herniaria glabra
Coix lacryma
Plantago ciliata

Pyrus communis
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Agropyren repens
Friticum repens

Matricaria chamomilla
Matricaria chamomilla
Pisum sativum
Acacia farnesiana
Viola tricolor
Hyoscyamus albus
Lactuca scariola
Linum usitatissimum
Plantago psyllium
Portulaca oleracea
Majorana hortensis
Origaranum majorana
Trifolium pratense
Medicago sativa
Calotropis procera
Calotropis procera
Asphodelus microcarpus
Brassica oleracea
Verbacum thapsiforme
Verbacum thapsus
Ecballium elaterium
Foeniculum vulgare
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Marrubium vulgare
Cymbopogon citratus
Andropogon citratus
Rosmarinus officinalis
Juncus maritimus
Plantago ciliata
Trigonella foenum-graecum
Mucurialis annua
Convolvulus arvensis
Plantago ovata
Solanum dulcamara
Alnus glutinosa
Oxalis acetosella
Cuscuta epithymum
Rumex acetosa
Lathyrus aphaca
Cicer arietinum
Rumex vesicatorius
Oxalis acetosella
Rumex crispus
Rumex acetosa
Lawsonia inermis
Lawsonia inermis
Rumex vesicatorius
Milolotus officinalis
Melilotus indica
Citrus colocynthis
Echium seericeum
Populus nigra
Populus nigra
Populus nigra
Alnus glutinosa
Taraxacum officinale
Artemisia dracunculus
Taraxacum officinale
Malva sylvestris
Malva sylvestris
Malva parviiflora
Sinapis alba
Brassica alba
Sinapis arvensis
Brassica sinapisstrum
Cynara scolymus
Tribulus terrestris
Ceratonia siliqua
Ceratonia siliqua
Ricinus communis
Reseda luteola
Lavandula officinale
Lactuca sativa
Lactuca serriola
Lactuca scariola
Taraxacum officinale
Papaver somniferum
Murcurialis annua
Althea officinalis
Erodium cicutarium
Fumaria officinalis
Ammi majus
Lathyrus sativus
Ammi majus
Colchicum autumnale
Leontice leontopetalum
Asphodelus microcarpus
Bambusa arundinaeae
Bryonia dioica

Thapsia gargonica
Tribulus terrestris
Nerium oleander
Nerium oleander
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Albizzia lebbek
Tribulus terrestris
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Citrullus vulgaris
Platanus orientalis
Cox lachryma
Jatropha curcas
Sansevieria zeliana
Lolium temulentum
Malva sylvestris
Erodium glaucophyllum
Iris florentina
Cynomorium coccineum
Dodonae viscosa
Duranta repens
Thymus vulgaris
Hyphaene thebaica
Solanum nigrum
Dioscorea bulbifera
Dioscorea alata

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دقس
پناه
شق شيخ
شق شيخ
شق شيخ
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قلع
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دم اوب
دم بري
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دقه
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دهان
دهان
دوونيا
دورانوا
دوسم
دوسم
ديل الكلب
دوسموريا
دوسموريا
Zea mays
Sorghum vulgare
Sorghum vulgare

Leontice leontopetalum
Epilobium hirsutum
Crocus sativus
Rheum rhamonticum
Retama raetam
Verbena officinalis
Taxus baccata
Lotus corniculatus
Ranunculus repens
Portulaca oleracea
Erodium glauolphylum
Eleusine coracana
Lepidium sativum
Nasturtium officinale
Roripa nasturtium
Oryza sativa
Trifolium pratense
Verbena officinalis

Leontice leontopetalum
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 Haloxyln salicorinicum
Heliotropium ramosissimum
Laurus nobilis
Marrubium vulgare
Myrtus communis
Ocimum basilicum
Majorana hortensis
Origanum majorana

Cyperus rotundus
Calendula officinalis
Chenopodium ambrosioides
Globularia vulgaris
Thymus vulgaris
Crataegus oxyacantha

Crocus sativus
Papaver rhoeas
Anagallis arvensis
Withania somnifera
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Balanites aegyptiaca
Salvia spinosa
Beta vulgaris var. flavescens
Withania somnifera
Juncus maritimus
Sisymbrium officinale
Cassia occidentalis
Cassia obovata
Cassia obovata
Cassia occidentalis
Acacia arabica
Cuminum cyminum
Colchicum autumnale
Iris florentina
Pancratium maritimum
Iris florentina
Acacia seyal
Artemisia arborescens
Agave sisalana

Ilex paraguariensis
Achillea santolina
Salvia officinalis
Salvia officinalis
Anethum graveolens
Artemisia arborescens
Vitex agnus-castus

Fraxinus excelsior
Adiantum capillus-veneris
Melaleuca leucadendron
Betula alba
Rubinia pseudacacia
Cupressus sempervirens
Rhamnus cathartica
Haplophyllum tuberculatum
Ailanthus glandulosa
Schinus molle
Ailanthus glandulosa
Hyphaene thebaica
Bixa orellana
Milia azadirachta
Artemisia arborescens
Chrysanthemum parthenium
Vitex agnus-castus
Lotus corniculatus
Ononis spinosa
Ruscus aculeatus
Abrus precatorius
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Urtica urens
Hordeum vulgare
Citrus aurantium var. amara
Convolvulus arvensis
Artemisia dracunculus
Phagnalon rupestre
Acacia seyal
Acacia seyal
Acacia farnesiana
Fagonia bruguieri
Solanum lycopersicum
Lycopersicum esculentum

Brassica tournefortii
Calotropis procera
Phagnalon rupestre
Adiantum capillus-veneris
Pulicaria crispa
Polygonum aviculare
Nicotiana glauca
Carthamus tinctorius
Althea officinalis
Geranium robertianum
Chenopodium ambrosioides
Chenopodium album
Calendula officinalis
Alhagi maurorum
Epilobium hirsutum
Colchicum autumnale
Silybum marianum
Nicotiana glauca
Nicotiana glauca
Ephedra alata
Ephedra alata
Rubus fruticosus
Convolvulus arvensis
Ruscus aculeatus
Vitis vinifera
Bryonia dioica
Solanum nigrum
Acacia farnesiana

Alhagi maurorum
Cynomorium ocorrueum
Delphinium ajacis
Helianthus annuus
Tamarix aphylla
Geranium robertianum
Buxus sempervirens
Ervum lens
Lens esculenta
Juniperus communis
Juniperus communis
Juniperus oxycedrus
Amaranthus paniculatus
Iris germanica
Glycyrrhiza glabra
Glycyrrhiza glabra
Leontice leontopetalum
Asphodelus microcarpus
Pancratium maritimum
Urginea maritima
Rhamnus cathartica
Anagallis arvensis
Raphanus raphanistrum
Anagallis arvensis
Abrus precatorius
Helianthus annuus
Abrus precatorius
Globularia vulgaris

Arundo donax
Arundo donax
Laurus nobilis
Cressa cretica
Ulmus campestris
Ulmus campestris
Erodium cicutarium

Phaseolus vulgaris
Ecballium elaterium
Acacia farnesiana
Raphanus sativus

Sisymbrium officinale
Raphanus raphanistrum
Marrubium vulgare
Fragaria vesca
Urigena maritima
Euphorbia peplus
Epilobium hirsutum
Arachis hypogaea
Pistacia lentiscus
Eryngium campestre
Hyoscyamus albus
Hyoscyamus muticus
Capsicum annum
Capsicum annuum
Casuarina equisetifolia
Senecio vulgaris
Matricaria chamomilla
Achillea santolina
Catharanthus roseus
Vicia faba
Glycin max
Glycin soja
Withania somnifera
Arachis hypogaea
Vicia faba
Ruta graveolens

فجل الجمل
فجل القرص
فجل بري
فراسون أبيض
فراءة
فرعون
فرخ
فرغور
فستق العيد
فستق شريقي
فعين
فازلز
فازلز
فالله
فالله
فالله
فثلك
فول الصويا
فول الصويا
فول الكلب
فول سوداني
فول مصري
فيجيل
Cucumis melo
Bambusa arundinaceae
Ecballium elatum
Ecballium elatum
Polygonum equiiforme
Carthamus tinctorius
Cucurbita maxima
Cucurbita pepo
Cucurbita pepo
Cucurbita pepo
Calendula officinalis
Brassica oloraceae var. botrytis
Glauceum flavum
Lotus corniculatus
Dianthus Caryophyllus
Nasturtium officinale
Roripa nasturtium
Astragalus hamosus
Stellaria media
Hedera helix
Arundo donax
Avena sativa
Medicago sativa
Tribulus terrestris
Gossypium arboreum
Atriplex hortensis
Pancratium maritimum
Cucumis melo
Myrtus communis
Matricaria chamomilla
Crotalaria juncea
Erythrea centaurium
Centaurium minus
Hyoscyamus albus
Hyoscyamus muticus
Achillea santolina

Ceiba pentandra
Casuarina equisetifolia
Cichorium endivia
Lithospermum officinale
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eucalyptus globulus
Cinnamomum camphora
Arachis hypogaea
Diospyros kaki
Melaleuca leucadendron
Citrus aurantium var. amara
Capparis spinosa
Plantago ovata
Sinapis alba
Brassica alba
Sinapis arvensis
Brassica sinapistrum
Linum usitatissimum
Lotus corniculatus
Globularia vulgaris
Allium porrum
Allium schoenoprasum
Allium porrum
Carum carvi
Nasturtium officinale
Roripa nasturtium
Datura metel
Apidium graveolens
Chrysanthemum parthenium
Hibiscus sabdariffa
Vitis vinifera
Tamus communis
Ficus carica
Opuntia ficus-indica
Ficus carica
Brassica oleracea var. capitata
Crambe maritima
Calotropis procera
Crotalaria retusa
Carum carvi
Chrysanthemum parthenium
Coriandrum sativum
Casuarina equisetifolia
Coriandrum sativum
Coriandrum sativum
Adiantum capillus-veneris
Fumaria officinalis
Asparagus officinalis
Cuscuta epithymum
Artemisia absinthium
Iris germanica
Vitex agnus-castus
Fumaria officinalis
Pyrus communis
Matricaria chamomilla
Cuminum cyminum
Cuminum cyminum
Carum carvi
Nigella damascena
Nigella sativa
Nigella damascena
Nigella sativa
Foeniculum vulgare
Cuminum cyminum
Pimpinella anisum
Foeniculum vulgare
Matricaria chamomilla
Eleusine coracana
Cucurbita pepo
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Muscari comosum

Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eucalyptus globulus

Citrus aurantium var. amara
Lamium album
Lantana camara
Pinus maritima
Dolichos lablab
Convolvulus arvensis
Hedera helix
Albizia lebbeck
Verbascum thapsiforme
Verbascum thapsus
Adonis aestivalis
Euphorbia peplus
Lactuca serriola
Colchicum autumnale
Borago officinalis
Plantago major
Delphinium ajacis
Fraxinus excelsior
Plantago major
Capparis spinosa
Brassica rapa
Plantago ovata
Cajanus indicus

Dolichos lablab
Diospyros kaki
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Amygdalis communis var. dulcis
Amygdalis communis var. amara
Celtis australis
Lippia citriodora
Lippia nodiflora
Plantago major
Citrus limonum var. pusilla
Citrus limonum var. dulcis
Citrus limonum var. pusilla
Citrus limonum var. dulcis
Citrus limonum var. pusilla
Citrus paradisi
Asphodelus microcarpus

Cordia myxa
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Cordia myxa
Convulvulus arvensis
Erodium glaucophyllum
Senecio vulgaris
Erythraea centaurium
Centaurium minus
Citrullus colocynthis

Cordia myxa
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Cordia myxa
Convulvulus arvensis
Erodium glaucophyllum
Senecio vulgaris
Erythraea centaurium
Centaurium minus
Citrullus colocynthis
Fraxinus excelsior
Withania somnifera
Majorana hortensis
Origianum majorana
Majorana hortensis
Origianum majorana
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Cynomorium coccineum
Teucrium polium
Salvadora persica
Erodium moschatum
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Petroselinum sativum
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Linum usitatissimum
Brassica oleracea
Corchorus olitorius
Cressa cretica
Chrysanthemum parthenium
Chenopodium ambrosioides
Papaver rhoeas

مهاز
ميس

Delphinium ajacis
Celtis australis

Citrus aurantium var. amara
Eriobotrya japonica
Herniaria glabra
Agropyron repens
Cynodon dactylon
Cynodon dactylon
Cynodon dactylon
Cynodon dactylon
Phoenix dactylifera
Cycas revoluta
Cressa cretica
Celtis australis
Mentha piperita
Mentha spicata
Mentha piperita
Mentha piperita
Mentha spicata
Melilotus officinalis
Medicago sativa
Cressa cretica
Datura stramonium
Brassica oleracea var. botrytis
Mirabilis jalapa

نارنج
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نجوم
نحز
نجل
نجل بلدي
نخيل
نخيل ذيل الجمل
ندوة
نام ابيض
نعناع
نعناع بلدي
نعناع فلالي
نعناع
نعناع بلدي
نفل
نفل
نفيع
نوار
نوار الليل
Helianthus annuus
Datura stramonium
Pancratium maritimum

Cistanche tubulosa
Balanites aegyptiaca
Avena sativa
Balanites aegyptiaca
Asparagus officinalis
Lavandula officinalis
Cichorium endivia
Taraxacum officinale

Plantago lanceolata
Euphorbia peplus
Rosa gallica
Capparis spinosa
Nerium oleander
Mirabilis jalapa
Rosa damascena
Rosa damascena
Rosa centifolia
Cystisus scoparius
Catharanthus roseus
Reseda luteola

Jasminum grandiflorum
Jasminum officinale
Pimpinella anisum
Plantago ovata
LIST OF PLANTS ARRANGED
ACCORDING TO THEIR ENGLISH NAMES

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<td>White radish</td>
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<td>Winter rape</td>
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<td>Yellow vetchling</td>
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<td>Zakkoum oil plant</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>422</td>
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LIST OF PLANTS ARRANGED
ACCORDING TO THEIR FAMILIES

ACANTHACEAE
Adhatoda vasica

AMARANTHACEAE
Amaranthus paniculatus

AMARYLLIDACEAE
Agave sisilana
Pancratium maritimum

AMPELLIDACEAE
Vitis vinefera

ANACARDIACEAE
Pistacia lentiscus
Schinus molle

ACPOCYANACEAE
Catharanthus roseus
Nerium oleander
Vinca rosea
AQUIFOLIACEAE
Ilex paraguariensis

ARALIACEAE
Hedera helix

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE
Aristolochia elegans

ASCLEPIADACEAE
Calotropis procera

BERBERIDACEAE
Leontice leontopetalum

BETULACEAE
Alnus glutinosa
Betula alba

BIGNONIACEAE
Tecoma stans

BIXACEAE
Bixa orellana

BOMBACACEAE
Ceiba pentandra

BORAGINACEAE
Borago officinalis
Cordia myxa
Echium Sericeum

Heliotropium ramosissimum
Lithospermum officinalis

BUXACEAE
Buxus sempervirens

CACTACEAE
Opuntia ficus-indica
Opuntia vulgaris

CAESALPINIACEAE
Bauhinia variegata
Caesalpinia sappan

CANABINACEAE
Cannabis sativa

CAPPARIDACEAE
Capparis spinosa

CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Arenaria serpyllifolia
Dianthus caryophyllus
Herniaria glabra
Stellaria media
CASUARINACEAE
Casuarina equisetifolia

CHENOPODIACEAE
Atriplex hortensis
Beta vulgaris
Chenopodium album
Chenopodium ambrosioides
Haloxylon salicornicum
Salsola kali
Spinacia oleracea

COMPOSITAE
Achillea millefolium
Achillea santolina
Artemisia absinthium
Artemisia arborescens
Artemisia campestris
Artemisia dracunculus
Artemisia herba-alba
Calendula officinalis
Carduus benedictus
Carduus marianus
Carthamus tinctorius
Chrysanthemum parthenium
Cichorium endivia
Cichorium intybus
Cnidos benedictus
Cynara scolymus
Erigeron canadensis
Helianthus annuus
Lactuca sativa
Lactuca scariola
Lactuca serriola
Matricaria chamomilla
Phagnalon rupestre
Pulicaria crispa
Senecio vulgaris
Silybum marianum
Sonchus oleraceus
Taraxacum officinale

CONVOLVULACEAE
Convolvulus arvensis
Cressa cretica

CRUCIFERAE
Brassica alba
Brassica campestris
Brassica napus
Brassica oleracea
Brassica rapa
Brassica sinapistrum
Brassica tournefortii
Capsella pursa-pastoris
Crambe maritima

CUCURBITACEAE
Bryonia dioica
Citrullus colocynthis
Citrullus vulgaris
Cucumis melo

CYCADACEAE
Cycas revoluta

CYNOMORIACEAE
Cynomorium coccineum
**Cyperaceae**  
Cyperus esculentus  
Cyperus rotundus

**Dioscoraceae**  
Dioscorea alata  
Dioscorea bulbifera  
Tamus communis

**Ebenaceae**  
Diospyros kaki

**Elaeagnaceae**  
Elaeagnus angustifolia

**Equisetaceae**  
Equisetum maximum

**Euphorbiaceae**  
Euphorbia peplus  
Euphorbia pulcherrima  
Jatropha curcas  
Mercurialis annua  
Ricinus communis

**Fagaceae**  
Quercus robur

**Gentianaceae**  
Erythraea centaurium  
Centaurium minus

**Geraniaceae**  
Erodium cicutarium  
Erdium glaucophyllum  
Erodium moschatum  
Geranium robertianum

**Globulariaceae**  
Globularia vulgaris

**Gnetaceae**  
Ephedra alata

**Gramineae**  
Agropyron repens  
Andropogon citratus  
Andropogon schoenanthus  
Arundo donax  
Avena sativa  
Bambusa arundinacea  
Cox lachryma  
Cybopogon citratus  
Cybogon schoenanthus  
Cynodon dactylon  
Eleusine coracana  
Hordeum vulgare  
Lolium temulentum  
Oryza sativa  
Sorghum vulgare  
Triticum repens  
Zea mays

**Iridaceae**  
Crocus sativus  
Iris florentina  
Iris germanica

**Juncaceae**  
Juncus maritimus
LABIATAE

Ajuga iva
Coleus barbatus
Coleus esculentus
Coleus klimandschari
Lamium album
Lavandula officinale
Majorana hortensis
Marrubium vulgare
Mentha aquatica
Mentha piperita

Mentha spicata
Ocimum basilicum
Origanum majorana
Origanum vulgare
Rosmarinus officinalis
Salvia aegyptiaca
Salvia officinalis
Salvia spinosa
Teucrium polium
Thymus vulgaris

LAURACEAE

Cinnamomum camphora

Laurus nobilis

LEGUMINOSAE

Abrus precatorius
Acacia arabica
Acacia farnesiana
Acacia seyal
Albizia lebbek
Alhagi maurorum
Anthrallis vulneraria
Arachis hypogaea
Astragalus hamosus
Astragalus tribilioides
Cajanus indicus
Cassia obovata
Cassia occidentalis

Ceratonia siliqua
Cicer arietinum
Crotalaria juncea
Crotalaria retusa
Cystisus scoparius
Delonix regia
Dolichos lablab
Ervum lens
Glycin max
Glycin soja
Glycyrrhiza glabra
Lathyrus aphaca
Lathyrus sativus

LEGCUMINOSAE

Lens esculenta
Lotus corniculatus
Lupinus alba
Medicago sativa
Melilotus indica
Melilotus officinalis
Ononis spinosa

Phaseolus vulgaris
Pisum sativum
Retama raetam
Robinia pseudacacia
Trifolium pratense
Trigonella foenum-graecum
Vicia faba

LILIACEAE

Allium cepa
Allium porrum
Allium sativum
Allium schoenoprasum
Aloe ferox
Aloe vera
Asparagus officinalis

Asphodelus microcarpus
Colchicum autumnale
Muscar comosum
Muscar maritimum
Ruscus aculeatus
Sansevieria zeylanica
Urginea maritima

LINACEAE

Linum usitatissimum

LOGANIACEAE

Buddleia madagascariensis

LYTHRACEAE

Lawsonia inermis

MALVACEAE

Althea officinalis

Gossypium arboreum
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Hibiscus sabdariffa

Malva parviflora
Malva sylvestris

**MELIACEAE**

Melia azadirachta

Melia azedarach

**MORACEAE**

Ficus bengalensis
Ficus carica

Morus alba
Morus nigra

**MYRTACEAE**

Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eucalyptus globulus

Melaleuca leucadendron
Myrtus communis

**NYCTAGINACEAE**

Mirabilis jalaba

**NYMPHAEACEAE**

Nymphaea alba

**OLEACEAE**

Fraxinus excelsior
Jasminum officinale
Jasminum grandiflorum
Olea europea

**ONAGRACEAE**

Epilobium hirsutum

**ORCHIDACEAE**

Orchis militaris

**OROBANCHACEAE**

Cistanche tubulosa

**OXALIDACEAE**

Oxalis acetosella

**PALMAE**

Cocos nucifera
Hyphaene thebaica
Phoenix dactylifera

**PAPAVERACEAE**

Argemone mexicana
Fumaria capreolata
Fumaria officinalis
Glaucium flavum

Hypecoum procumbens
Papaver rhoes
Papaver somniferum

**PINACEAE**

Abies alba
Pinus maritima
Pinus sylvestris

**PLANTAGINACEAE**

Plantago ciliata
Plantago lanceolata
Plantago major
Plantago ovata
Plantago psyllium
PLATANACEAE
Plantanus orientalis

POLYGONACEAE
Polygonum aviculare
Polygonum equisetiforme
Rheum rhaponticum
Rumex acetosa
Rumex crispus
Rumex vesicarius

POLYPODIACEAE
Adiantum capillus veneris
Ceterach officinarum

PORTULACACEAE
Portulaca oleracea

PRIMULACEAE
Anagallis arvensis

PUNICACEAE
Punica granatum

RANUNCULACEAE
Adonis aestivalis
Delphinium ajacis
Nigella damascena
Nigella sativa
Ranunculus repens

RESEDAEE
Reseda luteola

RHAMNACEAE
Rhamnus cathartica

ROSACEAE
Amygdalis communis
Crataegus oxyacantha
Cydonia oblonga
Cydonia vulgaris
Eriobotrya japonica
Fragaria vesca
Prunus amygdalis
Prunus communis
Pyrus communis
Pyrus malus
Rosa centifolia
Rosa damascena
Rosa gallica
Rubus fruticosus

RUBIACEAE
Galium aparine
Galium mollugo

RUTACEAE
Citrus aurantium
Citrus limonium
Citrus paradisi
Haplophyllum tuberculatum
Ruta graveolens

SALICACEAE
Populus nigra
Salix alba

SALVADORACEAE
Salvadora persica

SAPINDACEAE
Dodonaea viscosa
SAPOTACEAE
Achras sapota
Sapota aehras

SCROFULARIACEAE
Verbascum thapsiforme
Verbascum thapsus

SIMARUBACEAE
Ailunthus glandulosus

SOLANACEAE
Capsicum annuum
Datura metel
Datura stramonium
Hyoscyamus albus
Hyoscyamus muticus
Lycopersicum esculentum
Nicotiana glauca
Nicotiana tabacum
Solanum lycopersicum
Solanum dulcamara
Solanum nigrum
Solanum tuberosum
Withania somnifera

TAMARICACEAE
Tamarix aphylla

TAXACEAE
Taxus baccata

TILIACEAE
Corchorus olitorius
Tilia platyphyllos

ULMACEAE
Celtis australis
Ulmus campestris

UMBELLIFERAE
Ammi majus
Anethum graveolens
Anthrisus cerefolium
Apium graveolens
Carum carvi
Conium maculatum
Coriandrum sativum
Cuminum cyminum
Daucus carota
Eryngium campestre
Foeniculum vulgare
Pastinaca sativa
Petroselinum sativum
Pimpinella anisum
Thapsia gargarica

URTICACEAE
Parietaria officinalis
Urtica urens

VERBENACEAE
Duranta repens
Lantana camara
Lippia citriodora
Lippia nodiflora
Verbena officinalis
Vitex agnus-castus

VIOLACEAE
Viola odorata
Viola tricolor

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE
Balanitis aegyptiaca
Fagonia bruguieri
Peganum harmala
Trichs terestris
LIST OF PLANTS ARRANGED ACCORDING
TO THEIR THERAPEUTIC VALUE

Abortifacients

Abras precatorius, Chrysanthemum parthenium,
Crotalaria juncea, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Laurus nobilis,
Lepidium sativum, Medicago sativa, Nasturtium officinale,
Ocimum basilicum, Ruta graveolens, Taxus baccata, Withania
Somnifera.

Anaesthetics

Dodonaea viscosa, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Thymus vulgaris.

Analgesics

Hyoscyamus albus, Hyoscyamus muticus, Mentha piperita,
Papaver somniferum, Salix alba.

Anaphrodisiacs

Nymphaea alba.

Anhydrotics (Antidiaphoretics)

Salvia officinalis.
Anthelmintics

Achillea millefolium, Achillea santolina, Ailunthus glandulosa, Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Artemisia herba-alba, Chenopodium album, Chenopodium ambrosioides, Cocos nucifera, Coix lachryma, Cucurbita maxima, Cucurbita pepo, Cyperus rotundus, Delonix regia, Fumaria officinalis, Ipomoea batatas, Lupinus alba, Melaleuca leucadendron, Melia azadirachta, Melia azedarach, Opuntia vulgaris, Oxalis acetosella, Peganum harmala, Plantago major, Punica granatum, Pyrus malus.

Antianemics

Calendula officinalis, Cynara scolymus, Medicago sativa, Spinacia oleracea, Urtica urens.

Antibacterials:

Brassica rapa, Eruca sativa, Lavandula officinalis, Peganum harmala, Tecoma stans.

Anticancers:

Catharanthus roseus, Conium maculatum, Crotalaria retusa, Echallium elaterium, Echium sericeum, Mirabilis jalapa.

Antiemetics:

Calendula officinalis, Carduus benedictus, Cucurbita maxima, Cucurbita pepo, Eriobotrya japonica.

Antifungals:

Allium sativum, Chenopodium ambrosioides, Brassica rapa, Lawsonia inermis, Tecoma stans Thymus vulgaris.

Antipyretics:

Cassia occidentalis, Cymbopogon citratus, Dodonaea viscosa, Dolichos lablab, Duranta repens, Fraxinus excelsior, Gallium aparine, Gallium mollugo, Lactuca scariola, Lippia nodiflora, Melia azadirachta, Muscari comosum, Nigella damascena, Ocimum basilicum, Populus nigra, Sansevieria zeylanica, Silybum marianum, Verbena officinalis.

Antirheumatics:

Abies alba, Adhatoda vasica, Alhagi maurorum, Allium sativum, Aloe species, Anagallis arvensis, Apium graveolens, Aristolochia elegans, Asparagus officinalis, Balanites aegyptiaca, Borago officinalis, Bryonia dioica, Buxus sempervirens, Capparis spinosa, Cichorium endivia, Citrus paradisi, Coix lachryma, Colchicum autumnale, Coriandrum sativum, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Dodonaea viscosa, Eriobotrya japonica, Eucalyptus globulus, Ficus bengalensis, Fraxinus excelsior, Gallium aparine, Gallium mollugo, Jatropha curcas, Laurus nobilis, Melaleuca leucadendron, Melia azedarach, Myrtus communis, Ocimum basilicum, Opuntia vulgaris, Originum vulgare, Phaseolus vulgaris, Pinus maritima, Pinus sylvestris, Plantago ovata, Populus nigra, Ranunculus repens, Reseda luteola, Ricinus communis, Rosmarinus officinalis, Salix alba, Sinapis alba, Sinapis arvensis, Solanum dulcamara, Stellaria media, Tamus communis, Taxus baccata, Thapsia garganica, Thymus vulgaris, Tilia platyphyllos, Verbena officinalis, Withania somnifera.

Antiscorbutics:

Agave sisilana, Amaranthus paniculatus, Capparis spinosa, Capsella bursa-pastoris, Citrus aurantium, Eruca sativa, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Iris germanica, Nasturtium officinale, Por-
tulaca oleracea, Punica grantum, Rumex vesicarius, Sonchus oleraceus.

Antiseptics:

Abies alba, Achillea millefolium, Allium sativum, Artemisia absinthium, Cinnamomum camphora, Dianthus caryophyllus, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Eucalyptus globulus, Fagonia bruguieri, Juniperus communis, Lavandula officinale, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Myrtus communis, Populus nigra, Thymus vulgaris.

Antispasmodics:

Acacia farnesiana, Achillea millefolium, Allium sativum, Apium graveolens, Carduus benedictus, Carum carvi, Ceiba pentandra, Citrus aurantium, Coriandrum sativum, Crataegus oxyacantha, Crocus sativus, Cuminum cyminum, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Datura metel, Dolichos lablab, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Foeniculum vulgare, Gallium aparine, Gallium mollugo, Hedera helix, Hyoscyamus albus, Hyoscyamus muticus, Lavandula officinale, Majorana hortensis, Marticaria chamomilla, Melilotus officinalis, Mentha aquatica, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Nigella damascena, Nigella sativa, Ocimum basilicum, Origanum vulgare, Portulaca oleracea, Robinia pseudacacia, Rosmarinus officinalis, Salix alba, Solanum nigrum, Trifolium pratense, Tilia platyphyllos, Vitex agnus castus.

Aphrodisiacs:

Acacia arabica, Acacia farnesiana, Allium cepa, Apium graveolens, Asparagus officinalis, Capsicum annuum, Cicer arietinum, Citrullus vulgaris, Cocos nucifera, Coriandrum sativum, Cressa cretica, Crocus sativus, Cyperus esculentus, Daucus carota, Dolichos lablab, Eruca sativa, Eryngium campestre, Haplophyllum tuberculatum, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Linum usitatissimum, Mentha Piperita, Mentha spicata, Nasturtium officinale, Orchis militaris, Petroelenium sativum, Sorghum vulgare, Tribulus terrestris, Trigonella foenum-graecum, Verbascum thapsiforme, Verbena officinalis, Withania somnifera.

Appetizers:

Artemisia dracunculus, Brassica tournefortii, Crocus sativus, Eruca sativa, Raphanus raphanistrum, Sinapis alba, Sinapis arvensis.

Aromatics:

Calendula officinalis, Foeniculum vulgare, Iris florentina, Iris germanica, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum officinale, Juniperus communis, Lantana camara, Laurus nobilis, Matricaria chamomilla, Melilotus officinalis, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Origanum vulgare, Pimpinella anisum, Pulicaria crispa, Rosa centifolia, Rosa damascena, Rosa gallica, Salvia egyptiaca, Salvia officinalis, Salvia spinosa.

Astringents:

Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Acacia farnesiana, Achillea millefolium, Alnus glutinosa, Arachis hypogaea, Bixa orellana, Calendula officinalis, Capparis spinosa, Casuarina equisetifolia, Ceiba pentandra, Ceratonia siliqua, Ceterach officinarum, Coccos nucifera, Cordia myxa, Crotalaria juncea, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Cynodon dactylon, Cyperus rotundus, Dodonaea viscosa, Eleusine
coracana, Erodium cicutarium, Erodium glaucephylum, Erodium moschatum, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Fagonia bruguieri, Ficus bengalensis, Fragaria vesca, Fumaria officinalis, Gallium aparine, Gallium mollugo, Geranium robertianum, Globularia vulgaris, Glycin max, Lamium album, Lippia nodiflora, Lotus corniculatus, Melia azadirachta, Melilotus officinalis, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Myrtus communis, Ocimum basilicum, Olea europaea, Oxalis acetosella, Pistacia lentiscus, Plantago lanceolata, Plantago major, Polygonum aviculare, Punica granatum, Quercus rober, Rosa centifolia, Rosa damascena, Rosa gallica, Rubus fruticosus, Rumex acetosa, Rumex crispus, Rumex vesicarium, Senecio vulgaris, Stellaria media, Tribulus terrestris, Ulmus campestris, Vitis vinifera.

Carminatives:

Achillea millefolium, Achillea santolina, Allium sativum, Anethum graveolens, Apium graveolens, Astragalus hamosus, Bauhinia variegata, Capsicum annuum, Carum carvi, Cichorium endivia, Cichorium intybus, Cinnamomum camphora, Coriandrum sativum, Cuminum cyminum, Cymbopogon cirtatus, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Cyperus rotundus, Daucus carota, Eucalyptus globulus, Foeniculum vulgare, Haplophyllum tuberculatum, Juniperus communis, Lavandula officinalis, Lupinus alba, Majorana hortensis, Matricaria chamomilla, Melilotus officinalis, Mentha aquatica, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Myrtus communis, Nigella sativa, Ocimum basilicum, Organum vulgare, Petroselinum sativum, Pimpinella anisum, Raphanus sativus, Rosmarinus officinalis, Thymus vulgaris.

Cholagogues:

Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Cichorium intybus, Convol-

ulus arvensis, Cuscuta epithymum, Cuscuta europaea, Cynara scolymus, Marrubium vulgare, Mentha aquatica, Mentha piperita, Mentha spicata, Rosmarinus officinalis, Solanum nigrum.

Contraceptives:

Abrus precatorius, Asparagus officinalis, Asphodelus microcarpus, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Nasturtium officinale, Punica granatum.

Demulcents:

Acacia arabica, Acacia farnesiana, Acacia seyal, Agropyrnon repens, Althea officinalis, Amaranthus paniculatus, Asparagus officinalis, Astragalus triloboides, Ceiba pentandra, Ceratonia siliqua, Cichorium endivia, Cichorium intybus, Citrulus vulgaris, Corchorus olitorius, Cordia myxa, Crotalaria juncea, Cucumis melo, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Cyperus rotundus, Ficus carica, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Lactuca scariola, Linum usitatissimum, Lippia nodiflora, Malva parviflora, Malva sylvestris, Oryza sativa, Phoenix dactylifera, Plantago ovata, Populus nigra, Sorghum vulgare.

Diaphoretics:

Achillea millefolium, Adiantum capillus-veneris, Anagallis arvensis, Arundo donax, Beta vulgaris, Buxus sempervirens, Calendula officinalis, Capsella bursa-pastoris, Carthamus tinctorius, Ceterach officinarum, Citrus aurantium, Coix lachryma, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Cyperus rotundus, Dianthus caryophyllus, Dodonaea Viscosa, Eleusine coracana, Erodium moschatum, Eucalyptus camaldulentis, Eucalyptus globulus, Fumaria officinalis, Ilex paraguariensis, Lactuca serriola, Malva
parviflora, Matricaria chamomilla, Nicotiana tabacum, Origani
num vulgare, Papaver rhoeas, Papaver somniferum, Popul-
us nigra, Reseda luteola, Senecio vulgaris, Solanum nigrum,
Tilia platyphyllos, Verbascum Thapsiforme, Verbena officinalis,
Viola odorata, Viola tricolor.

Digestives:

Juniperus communis, Laurus nobilis, Lippia citriodora,
Papaver rhoeas, Thymus vulgaris, Vitex agnus-Castus.

Diuretics:

Acharis sapota, Adonis aestivalis, Agave sisilana, Agrop-
ron repens, Althagi maurorum, Allium cepa, Allium porrum,
Anagallis arvensis, Anethum graveolens, Anthriscus cer-
folium, Anthyllis vulneraria, Apium graveolens, Argemone
mexicana, Artemisia absinthium, Arundo donax, Asparagus officinalis,
Betula alba, Calendula officinalis, Capparis spinosa, Carth-
nus tinctorius, Cassia occidentalis, Ceiba pentandra, Chenopo-
dium album, Chenopodium ambrosioides, Citrullus vulgaris,
Cocos nucifera, Coix lachryma, Convulvulus arvensis, Corcho-
rus olitorius, Cordia myxa, Crataegus oxyacantha, Cucumis
melo, Cucurbita maxima, Cynara scolymus, Cyperus rotundus,
Cystisus scoparius, Duranta repens, Erodium moschatum,
Euphorbia peplus, Eryngium campestre, Fagonia bruguieri,
Ficus bengalensis, Ficus carica, Foeniculum vulgare, Fragaria
vesca, Fraxinus excelsior, Fumaria officinalis, Gallium apar-
ze, Gallium mollugo, Globularia vulgaris, Glycyrrhiza glabra,
Helianthus annuus, Herniaria glabra, Ilex paraguariensis, Iris
florentina, Juniperus communis, Lactuca scariola, Lactuca ser-
riola, Lippia nodiflora, Lithospermum officinalis, Lupinus
alba, Medicago sativa, Melilotus officinalis, Mercurialis annua,
Nasturtium officinale, Nigella sativa, Ocimum basilicum, Olea
europaea, Oxalis acetosella, Parietaria officinalis, Pastinaca sa-
tiva, Petroselinum sativum, Pinus maritima, Pinus sylvestris,
Pistacia lentiscus, Plantago lanceolata, Plantago ovata, Polygon-
um aviculare, Populus nigra, Portulaca oleracea, Raphanus
sativus, Reseda luteola, Rhamnus cathartica, Rumex acetosa,
Ruscus aculeatus, Salvadora persica, Senecio vulgaris, Sisymb-
rium officinale, Solanum dulcamara, Solanum nigrum, Son-
chus oleraceus, Sorghum vulgare, Taraxacum officinale, Tribu-
lus terresteris, Trifolium pratense, Urtica urens, Verbena offici-
nalis, Vitis vinifera, Withania somnifera, Zea mays.

Emetics:

Abrus precatorius, Argemone mexicana, Astragalus
hamosus, Atriplex hortensis, Buxus sempervirens, Calotropis pro-
cera, Ceiba pentandra, Citrullus colocynthis, Crotalaria junc
ea, Cucumis melo, Cystisus scoparius, Diospyros kaki, Ficus carica,
Hedera helix, Iris florentina, Matricaria chamomilla, Melia
azadirachta, Nicotiana tabacum, Polygonum aviculare, Raphanus
rapanistrum, Sinapis alba, Sinapis arvensis, Solanum nigrum,
Viola odorata, Viola tricolor.

Emmenagogues:

Abrus precatorius, Achillea millefolium, Adiantum capil-
lus veneris, Agave sisilana, Aloes species, Apium graveolens, Arist-
tolochia elegans, Bambusa arundinacea, Calendula officinalis,
Calotropis procera, Capsella bursa-pastoris, Carthamus tinctori-
us, Cichorium endivia, Cichorium intybus, Crocus sativus,
Crotalaria juncea, Cyperus rotundus, Daucus carota, Hedera
helix, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Juniperus communis, Malva parvif-
lora, Melia azedarach, Nigella damascena, Oxalis acetosella, Pet-
rosetinum sativum, Punica granatum, Rosmarinus officinalis, Ruta graveolens, Senecio vulgaris, Silybum marianum, Taxus baccata, Verbena officinalis.

**Emollients:**


**Estrogenics:**

Beta vulgaris, Glycin max, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Salvia officinalis.

**Expectorants:**

Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Achillea millefolium, Achillea santolina, Adhatoda vasica, Adiantum capillus-veneris, Alhagi maurorum, Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Allium sativum, Althea officinalis, Anagallis arvensis, Balanites aegyptiaca, Beta vulgaris, Calotropis procerus, Ceterach officinarum, Cordia myxa, Cressa cretica, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Eriobotrya japonica, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus globulus, Foeniculum vulgare, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Helianthus annuus, Lactuca scariola, Lactuca serriola, Lamium album, Lantana camara, Lepidium sativum, Linum usitatissimum, Marrubium vulgare, Ocimum

basilicum, Origanum vulgare, Oxalis acetosella, Papaver rhoeas, Pimpinella anisum, Polygonum aviculare, Sansevieria zeylanica, Silybum marianum, Sisymbrium officinale, Solanum dulcamara, Trifolium pratense, Tilia platyphyllos, Verbascum thapsiforme, Viola odorata, Viola tricolor.

**Haemostatics:**

Achillea millefolium, Crataegus oxyacantha, Erigeron canadensis, Erodium cicutarium, Erodium glaucophyllum, Geranium robertianum, Jatropha curcas, Lambium album, Myrtus communis, Plantago Lanceolata, Polygonum aviculare, Quercus robur, Raphanus raphanistrum, Ruscus aculeatus, Senecio vulgaris, Urtica urens.

**Hypertensives:**

Capsella bursa-pastoris, Cytisus scoparius, Ephedra alata, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Taxus baccata.

**Hypnotics:**

Argemone mexicana, Datura stramonium, Lactuca scariola, Papaver somniferum, Withania somnifera.

**Hypocholesteroleemics:**

Glycin max, Helianthus annuus.

**Hypoglycemics:**

Ajuga iva, Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Allium sativum, Apium graveolens, Avena sativa, Bryonia dioica, Catharanthus
roseus, Cocos nucifera, Coriandrum sativum, Daucus carota, Erigeron candensis, Ficus bengalensis, Glycin max, Helianthus annuus, Hordeum vulgare, Lupinus alba, Marrubium vulgare, Olea europaea, Pismum sativum, Spinacia oleracea, Taraxacum officinale, Tecomastans.

**Hypotensives:**

- Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Allium sativum, Bambusa arundinacea, Catharanthus roseus, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Lupinus alba, Nigella damascena, Olea europaea, Pyrus communis.

**Insecticides:**

- Chrysanthemum parthenium, Diospyros kaki, Duranta repens, Erigeron canadensis, Laurus nobilis, Nicotiana glauca, Nicotiana tabacum.

**Lactagogues:**

- Arachis hypogaea, Astragalus hamosus, Carum carvi, Corchorus olitorius, Foeniculum vulgare, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Muscari comosum, Nigella damascena, Ocimum basilicum, Pimpinella anisum, Trigonella foenum-graecum, Urtica urens, Verbena officinalis.

**Laxatives:**


**Mydriatics:**

- Datura stramonium, Ephedra alata, Lolium temulentum, Hyoscyamus albus, Hyoscyamus muticus.

**Narcotics:**


**Nutrients:**

- Amygdalis communis, Arachis hypogaea, Avena sativa, Brassica oleracea, Cyperus esculentus, Daucus carota, Ficus carica, Fragaria vesca, Glycin max, Gossypium arboreum, Helianthus annuus, Hyphaene thebaica, Ipomoea batatas, Lectuca sativa, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Olea europaea, Opuntia Ficus-indica, Orchis militaris, Oryza sativa, Phoenix dactylifera, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis, Pyrus malus, Spinacia oleracea, Trigonella foenum-graecum, Vicia faba, Zea mays.

**Oxytocics:**

- Calendula officinalis, Cystisus scoparius, Erodium
Purgatives:

Abrus precatorius, Aloes species, Balanites aegyptiaca, Beta vulgaris, Bixa orellana, Bryonia dioica, Buxus sempervirens, Calotropis procera, Carthamus tinctorius, Cassia obovata, Cassia occidentalis, Citrullus colocynthis, Corchorus olitorius, Crotalaria juncea, Cucumis melo, Cuscuta epithymum, Cuscuta europaea, Ecballium elaterium, Fraxinus excelsior, Herniaria glabra, Iris Florentina, Jatropha curcas, Lathyrus sativus, Melia azadirachta, Mercurialis annua, Mirabilis jalapa, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Opuntia vulgaris, Plantago lanceolata, Plantago major, Rhamnus cathartica, Ricinus communis, Rumex crispus, Sansevieria zeylanica, Sonchus oleraceus, Viola odorata, Viola tricolor.

Rubifacients:

Allium cepa, Allium porrum, Capsicum annuum, Carthamus tinctorius, Cinnamomum camphora, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Rosmarinus officinalis, Rumex crispus, Sinapis alba, Sinapis arvensis, Tamus communis.

Sedatives:


Stimulants:

Anthriscus cerefolium, Avena sativa, Cichorium endivia, Cymbopogon citratus, Cyperus esculentus, Cyperus rotundus, Eruc sativa, Fumaria capreolata, Ilex paraguariensis, Juniperus communis, Raphanus raphanistrum, Silybum marianum, Thymus vulgaris.

Stomachics:

Achillea millefolium, Allium cepa, Aloe species, Anethum graveolens, Brassica oleracea, Caesalpinia sappan, Capsicum annum, Carduus benedictus, Carum carvi, Cicer arietinum, Cichorium intybus, Cichorium endivia, Coriandrum sativum, Cressa cretica, Cuminum Cyminum, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Cyperus rotundus, Daucus carota, Dolichos Lablab, Eruc sativa, Erythrea centaurium, Lavandula officinalis, Lippia citriodora, Marrubium vulgare, Matricaria chamomilla, Nasturtium officinale, Ocimum basilicum, Origanum vulgare, Petroselinum sativum, Pimpinella anisum, Rheum rhaponticum, Ruscus aculeatus, Sisymbrium officinalis, Taraaxacum officinale, Trigonella foenumgraecum.

Styptics:

Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Melilotus officinalis, Oxalis acetosella.

Tonics:

Abrus precatorius, Achras sapota, Aloes species, Bauhinia variegata, Caesalpinia sappan, Capparis spinosa, Capsella bursa-pastoris, Carduus benedictus, Carthamus tinctorius, Cichorium endivia, Cichorium intybus, Coix lachryma, Cressa cretica,
Cyperus esculentus, Cyperus rotundus, Eleusine coracana, Eruea sativa, Erythraea centaurium, Fagonia bruguieri, Ficus bengalensis, Fraxinus excelsior, Fumaria officinalis, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Leontice leontopetalum, Lupinus alba, Maticaria chamomilla, Melaleuca leucadendron, Melia azadirachta, Origanum vulgare, Populus nigra, Rosmarinus officinalis, Rumex crispus, Rumex vesicarius, Salix alba, Sansevieria zeylanica, Silybum marianum, Sonchus oleraceus, Taraxacum officinale, Tribulus terrestris, Trigonella foenum- graecum, Vitis vinifera.

Vermifuges:
Artemisia herba-alba, Citrullus vulgaris, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Cyperus rotundus, Daucus carota, Eleusine coracana, Erythraea centaurium, Ficus carica, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Portulaca oleracea, Salvador persica, Sonchus oleraceus.

Plants used to treat cough, cold and asthma:

Plants used to treat diabetes:
Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Allium cepa, Ceiba pentandra, Cynara scolymus, Eriobotrya japonica, Melilotus officinalis, Morus alba, Morus nigra, Myrtus communis, Phaseolus vulgaris, Polygonum equisetiforme, Tecoma stans, Teucrium Polium, Urtica urens.

Plants used to treat diarrhea:
Adhatoda vasica, Caesalpinia sappan, Casuarina equisetifolia, Cistanche tubulosa, Citrus limonum, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Dioscorea bulbifera, Eriogon canadensis, Erythraea centaurium, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Fragaria vesca, Geranium robertianum, Melaleuca leucadendron, Mellilotus indica, Myrtus communis, Oryza sativa, Platanus orientalis, Polygonum aviculare, Punica granatum, Pyrus malus, Rubus fruticosus, Salvia aegyptiaca, Solanum nigrum, Sorghum vulgare, Ulmus campestris.

Plants used to treat dysentery:
Abrus precatorius, Acacia arabica, Acacia farnesiana, Adhatoda vasica, Ailanthus glandulosa, Albizzia lebbeck, Amaranthus paniculatus, Caesalpinia sappan, Casuarina equisetifolia, Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus aurantium, Citrus limonum, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Cyperus rotundus, Dioscorea bulbifera, Eriogon canadensis, Erodium cicutarium, Erodium glaucophyllum, Erodium moschatum, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Helianthus annuus, Myrtus communis, Oryza sativa, Plantago ciliata, Plantago major, Plantago psyllium, Platanus orientalis, Punica granatum, Rubus fruticosus, Solanum nigrum.

Plants used to treat epilepsy:
Coleus klammsschari, Cynodon dactylon, Leontice leontopetalum, Myrtus communis, Ruta graveolens, Taxus baccata.
Plants used to treat gout:

Anagallis arvensis, Apium graveolens, Aristolochia elegans, Asparagus officinalis, Capparis spinosa, Colchicum autumnale, Dodonaea viscosa.

Plants used as hair tonics:

Achillea millefolium, Adiantum capillus-veneris, Allium cepa, Aloe species, Citrullus colocynthis, Cocos nucifera, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Datura stramonium, Ecballium elaterium, Lactuca scariola, Majorana hortensis, Matricaria chamomilla, Melia azadirachta, Myrtus communis, Nasturtium officinale, Ocimum basilicum, Rosmarinus officinalis, Urtica urens.

Plants causing hallucination:

Datura stramonium, Hyoscyamus albus, Hyoscyamus muticus, Peganum harmala.

Plants used to treat haemorrhoids:

Acacia arabica, Acacia seyal, Achillea millefolium, Albizzia lebbeck, Alhagi maurorum, Aloe species, Celaspinia sappan, Capsella bursa-pastoris, Capsicum annuum, Carduus benedictus, Cupressus arizonica, Cupressus sempervirens, Datura metel, Dioscorea bulbifera, Ficus carica, Fraxinus excelsior, Populus nigra, Quercus robur, Ruscus aculeatus, salvia aegyptiaca, Silybum marianum.

Plants used to treat heart diseases:

Adonis aestivalis, Crataegus oxyacantha, Dianthus caryophyllus, Lupinus alba, Nerium oleander, Nymphaea alba, Sisymbrium officinale, Urginea maritima.

Plants used as insect repellants:

Achillea santolina, Anagallis arvensis, Melaleuca leucadendron, Mirabilis jalapa.

Plants used in ophthalmic diseases:

Anthriscus cerefolium, Capparis spinosa, Citrus lemonum, Cynodon dactylon, Datura metel, Datura stramonium, Geranium robertianum, Linum usitatissimum, Malva parviflora, Plantago Lanceolata, Plantago major, Platanus orientalis, Salvia aegyptiaca, Solanum nigrum, Trifolium pratense, Vitex agnus-castus, Withania somnifera.

Plants used to treat skin diseases:

Plants used to treat urinary diseases:

Agropyron repens, Althea officinalis, Anagallis arvensis, Arenaria serpyllifolia, Coix lachryma, Cordia myxa, Cucumis melo, Cydonia oblonga, Cydonia vulgaris, Cynodon dactylon, Daucus carota, Erigeron canadensis, Eriobotrya japonica, Eryngium campestre, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Lithospermum officinalis, Malva parviflora, Mentha aquatica, Ononis spinosa, Parietaria officinalis, Phagnalon rupestre, Phoenix dactylifera, Punica granatum, Rosa centifolia, Rubus fruticosus, Ruscus aculeatus, Taxus baccata, Tribulus terrestris, Viola odorata, viola tricolor, zea mays.

Plants used to treat uterine disorders:

Apium graveolens, Artemisia absinthium, Coix lachryma, Crocus sativus, Cymbopogen schoenanthus, Daucus carota, Erodium cicutarium, Erodium glaucophyllum, Foeniculum vulgare, Lamium album, Mirabilis Jalapa, Nasturtium officinale, Origanum vulgare, Peganum harmala, Petroselinum sativum, Ruta graveolens, Withania somnifera.

Plants used to treat varicose veins:

Brassica oleracea, Capsicum annum.

Plants promote healing of wounds and ulcers:

### A Glossary of Therapeutic Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abortifacient</td>
<td>Agent which produces abortion. Ex: Abrus precatorius, Taxus baccata, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorbent</td>
<td>Agent capable of absorbing or sucking fluids or gases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adsorbent</td>
<td>Substance endowed with the property of attaching other materials to its surface without any chemical action. It is employed in diarrheal conditions, as protective dusting powders, cataplasts, or antidote for poisoning, etc. Ex: Kaolin, Activated Charcoal, Animal Charcoal, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amebicide</td>
<td>Agent causes destruction of amebas. Ex: Ipecac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaesthetic</td>
<td>Local Anaesthetic acts locally and depresses sensory nerve endings so that pain is not felt. Ex: Cocaine, Benzocaine, Ethyl Chloride. General Anaesthetic is an agent which acts cen-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
trally to abolish pain, produces uncon-
sciousness and more or less com-
pletely relaxes the muscles. Ex: Ether, Chloroform, Ethylene, Nitrour Oxide, Dodonaea viscosa, Thymus vulgaris etc.

**ANALGESIC**
(Anodyne)
مسكن للألم

An agent which allays pain by depress-
ing the sensory nerve centers. Ex: Mor-
phine, Acetylsalicylic Acid, Hyoscyamus albus etc.

**ANAPHRODISIAC**
مهدي للناحية الجنسية

An agent which is alleged to depress
sexual desire. Ex: Potassium bromi-
de, Nitrates, Nymphaeal alba etc.

**ANDROGENIC**
هرمون ذكري

A male sex hormone. Ex: Testoster-
one.

**ANHYDROTIC**
( Antidiaphoretic )
مادة تقلل من العرق

An agent which checks perspiration. Ex: Atropine, Belladonna, Salvia officinalis etc.

**ANODYNE**
مريل للألم

A drug which acts on the sensory ner-
vous system, either centrally or per-
ipherally, to produce relief from pain. Ex: Belladonna, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Phenol, Menthol, etc.

**ANTACID**
مضاد للحموضة

An agent which neutralizes excessive
acidity in the alimentary canal. Ex: Sodium Bicarbonate, Milk of Magnesia and Magnesium Trisilicate. It is used to counteract hyperacidity.

**ANTHELMINTIC**
طارد للديدان

Agent used to expel (vermifuge) or kill (vermicide) intestinal worms. Ex: Santonica, Santonin, Chenopodium Oil, Thymol, Carbon Tetrachloride, etc.

**ANTIANEMIC**
مضاد للأنيميا

Agent used to treat or prevent anemia. Ex: Calendula officinalis, Cynara scolymus, Spinacia Oleracea etc.

**ANTIASTHMATIC**
مضاد للغدي

Agent which relaxes the bronchial
muscle with a subsequent dilatation of
the bronchioles. Ex: Ephedrine, Adrenalin, Nitrates, Stramonium, Lobelia, etc.

**ANTIBACTERIAL**
مضاد للبكتيريا

Agent used to kill bacteria. Ex: Brassica rapa, Peganum harmala etc.

**ANTIBIOTIC**
مضاد حيوي

Agent produced by or derived from living cells or molds, bacteria or other plants which destroys or inhibits the growth of microbes. Ex: Penicillin, Streptomycin, etc.

**ANTICANCER**
مضاد للسرطان

An agent used to treat cancer disease. Ex: Catharanthus roseus.

**ANTICATARRH**
مضاد للالتهاب الغشاء المخاطي

Agent which cures the inflammation of the mucus membranes.

**ANTICHOLINERGIC**
مادة توقف إفراز الأسيتيل كولين

Agent which prevents liberation of ace tylocholine.

**ANTICOAGULANT**
مانع لتجعل الدم

An agent which prevents coagulation of blood. Ex: Melilotus indica.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANTIDIARRHEAL</td>
<td>An agent which checks diarrhea. Ex: Tannic acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTIDOTE</td>
<td>Agent administered to prevent or counteract the action of poison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTIEMETIC</td>
<td>Agent which prevents or lessens the tendency to vomit. Ex: Cerium Oxalate, Cacaine, Bismuth Subnitrato etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTI-FUNGAL</td>
<td>An agent which prevents the growth of fungus. Ex: Lawsonia inermis, Thymus vulgaris etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTI-HEMORRHAGIC</td>
<td>An agent which stops haemorrhage. Ex: Vitamin K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTI-INFLAMMATORY</td>
<td>An agent which reduces inflammation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTILITHIC</td>
<td>An agent which has been employed to prevent the formation of urinary and biliary calculi. Ex: Alkaline Waters, Lithium Salts, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTI-LUETIC</td>
<td>An agent used in the prevention, treatment and cure of syphilis. Ex: Penicillin, compounds of Arsenic, Bismuth, and Mercury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTIMALARIAL</td>
<td>An agent which prevents or cures malaria. Ex: Cinchona and its alkaloids etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTINEURALGIC</td>
<td>An agent alleviating neuralgia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANTIPHLOGISTIC</td>
<td>An agent which reduces inflammation of the serous membranes. Ex: Catalase, Kaolin, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTIPRURITIC</td>
<td>An agent which prevents or relieves itching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTI-PYRETIC</td>
<td>An agent employed to reduce the temperature of the body. Ex: Antipyrine, Aspirin, Cymbopogon citrato, Populus nigra etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTIRHEUMATIC</td>
<td>An agent useful in treating rheumatism. Ex: Allium sativum, Colchicum autumnale etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTISCORBUTIC</td>
<td>Agent prevents or cures scurvy. Ex: Citrus aurantium, Hibiscus sabdariffa etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTI-SEPTIC</td>
<td>An agent which either inhibits, checks, the growth of or kills microorganisms on living tissues. Ex: Alcohol, Mercuric Chloride, Potassium Permanganate, Thymus vulgaris, Al-lium Sativum etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTISIALAGOGUE</td>
<td>An agent which diminishes the flow of saliva. Ex: Tannic Acid, Atropine, Hyoscyamus albus etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTISPASMODIC</td>
<td>An agent which is used to quiet the spasms of voluntary and involuntary</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ANTITETANIC
مضاد للتياتوس
An agent which tends to relax tetanic muscular contractions.

ANTIZYMOTIC
(antifermentative)
مضاد للتخر
An agent which arrests fermentation.
Ex: Sodium Benzoate (0.1 per cent), Thymol, etc.

APARIENT
مسهل غلف
A mild pergentive or laxative.

APHRODISIAC
منشط للناتحة الجنسية
An agent which alleged to stimulate sexual desire.
Ex: Phosphorous, Nux vomica, Apium graveolens, Cyperus esculentus etc.

APPETIZER
فتح للشهية
An aperitif taken before meal to stimulate appetite.
Ex: Brassica tournefortii, Eruca sativa etc.

AROMATIC
عطر
An agent having agreeable spicy odour and slight stimulating properties.
Ex: Jasminium, Rosa damacena etc.

ASTRINGENT
قابض
An agent which shrinks, wrinkles and hardens tissue, diminishes secretion and exudates and coagulates blood.
It has a characteristic "astringent taste", i.e. it produces a feeling of constriction or "puckering", drying and roughness in the mouth.
Ex: Tannic Acid, Alum, Iron salts, Punica granatum etc.

BACTERIOSTATIC
 موقف لنمو البكتيريا
An agent which tends to retard the growth of microorganisms, but does not kill them.
Ex: Boric Acid, Allium cepa etc.

CARDIAC DEPRESSANT
مهم لقلب
An agent which slows down the action and force of the heart, and lowers blood pressure.
Ex: Aconite, Veratrum viride.

CARDIAC STIMULANT (cardio tonic)
منشط للقلب
An agent which is used to restore cardiac efficiency and brings about an improvement of the circulation.
Ex: Digitalis, Aromatic Ammonia Spirit, Adonis, Urginea maritima etc.

CARMINATIVE
طارد للغازات
An agent which is used to expel gas and relieves colic.
Ex: Many volatile oils, Cardamon, Anise, Fennel, Coriander, Peppermint, etc.

CATHARTIC
مسهل قوي
An agent which causes an evacuation of the bowl. It may cause increased peristalsis by means of irritation or may act by increasing the bulk of the intestinal tract, or by virtue of their osmotic action.
Ex: Castor Oil, Cascara sagrada, Rhubarb, Cassia occidentalis etc.
A. CHOLAGOGUE CATHARTIC:

منشط للازمة المبتدئ

An agent which stimulates the flow of bile, causing purgation with green collored and liquid stools. Ex: Ox Bile Extract, Marrubium vulgare etc.

B. DRASTIC (HYDRAGOGUE) CATHARTIC:

محلول قوي جداً

An agent which causes intense intestinal irritation, producing watery stools in profuse amounts. Ex: Colocynth, Ecballium elaterium etc.

C. LAXATIVE OR APERTIENT:

ملين

An agent which causes a more or less normal evacuation of the bowel without irritation or griping effects. Ex: Tarmarind, Phenolphthalein, Glycyrrhiza glabra etc.

D. PURGATIVE:

ملين قوي

An cathartic which actively increases peristalsis, producing watery stools, or soft semifluid stools. Ex: Aloe, Rhubarb, Castor Oil, etc.

E. SALINE CATHARTIC:

ملح ملعني

Certain inorganic or organic salt which produces evacuation of the bowels by virtue of its osmotic action increasing the bulk and fluidity of contents of the intestinal tract. Ex: The salts of citric, sulphuric, phosphoric or tartaric acids etc.

CAUSTIC (corrosive)

مادة كاوية

An agent which destroys tissue. Ex: Glacial Acetic Acid, Potassium hydroxide, Silver Nitrate, etc.

CNS DEPRESSANT

مهد للجهاز العصبي المركزي

An agent which depresses the activity of CNS.

CNS STIMULANT

متش للجهاز العصبي المركزي

An agent which stimulates the activity of CNS.

CHOLAGOGUE

مقدر للصرفاء

An agent that stimulates the emptying of the gallbladder and the flow of bile into the duodenum. Ex: Olive Oil, Cynara scolymus etc.

CHOLERETIC

منشط لازوراز الصفراء

An agent which increases the production of bile in the liver. Ex: Sodium Glycocholate, Sodium Taurocholate, etc.

CIRCULATORY STIMULANT

منشط للجهاز الدموي

An agent employed in the treatment of failing circulation, as Digitalis, Ephedrine, Epinephrine, Urginea maritima etc.

CONDIMENT

توابل

A substance used for seasoning food. Ex: Cummin, Rosemary etc.

CONSPERGATIVE

مادة تنع 미التهاب الجلد

Dusting powder or agent applied externally to prevent and allay irritation
of the skin. Ex: Zinc Stearate, Talcum.

CONTRACEPTIVE

An agent which prevents conception. Ex: Abrus precatorius etc.

CONVULSANT

An agent which causes violent involuntary muscular contraction.

CORRECTIVE

Medicine used to correct or render more pleasant the action of other remedies, especially purgatives. Ex: Hyoscyamus tincture with a drastic purgative.

COUNTERIRRITANT

An agent which causes irritation of the part to which they are applied and draw blood away from a deep-seated area. Ex: Mustard, Capsicum, Plasters, etc.

DECONGESTIVE

An agent which relieves congestion.

DEMULCENT

An agent used to soothe and protect mucous membranes. Ex: Acacia Mucilage, Althea, Milk, Glycyrrhiza glabra etc.

DENTIFRICE

Powder, paste or liquid intended for application to teeth or gums by means of a tooth brush. Ex: Prepared Chalk Orris, Salvadora persica etc.

DEODORANT

An agent used to absorb or destroy bad odours. Ex: Chlorinated Lime, Potassium Permanganate, etc.

DEPILATORY

Substance employed to remove hair. Ex: Barium Sulfide.

DETERGENT

A drug used to clean wounds and ulcers.

DIAPHORETIC

An agent used to increase the perspiration. Ex: Dover's Powder, Pilocarpine, Tilia platyphylos etc.

DIGESTIVE

An agent used to aid in the digestion of foods. Ex: Pepsin, Pancreatin, Papain, Thymus vulgaris etc.

DISINFECTANT

An agent which destroys microorganisms on non-living materials. Ex: Strong solution of Phenol, Mercuric Chloride, Merthiolate, Iodine, etc.

DIURETIC

An agent used to increase the flow of the urine. Ex: Acetates, Citrates, Theobromine with Sodium Salicylate, Theophylline, Buchu, Glycyrrhiza glabra etc.

ECBOLIC

( oxytocic )

An agent used to stimulate the gravid uterus to the expulsion of the fetus, or to cause uterine contraction. Ex: Ergot, Ergonovine Maleate, Retama raetam etc.
EMETIC

An agent which causes vomiting. There are two types, namely, the centric emetic which acts directly upon the vomiting center in the medulla, as Ipecac and Apomorphine HCL, and the peripheral emetic which acts by irritating sensory nerve endings in the stomach and reflexly stimulates the vomiting center in the medulla, as Mustard, Zinc Sulfate, etc.

FUMIGANT

Made of the fiber for disinfection usually by exposure to vapours or fumes.

FUNGICIDE

An agent that destroys fungi. Ex: Lawsonia inermis.

HAEMATINIC

An agent which improves the quality of the blood. This is done by increasing the number of red blood corpuscles and or the percentage of haemoglobin. Ex: Iron Salts, Manganese, Arsenic, etc.

HAEMOSTATIC

An agent used to stop internal haemorrhage. Ex: Ergot, Adrenalin, Achillea millefolium etc.

HYDRAGOGUE

An agent causing the discharge of watery fluid.

HYPNOTIC

An agent used to produce, induce or maintain sleep without delirium. Examples of hypnotics which do not abolish pain are potassium Bromide, Chloral, etc., while hypnotics which do abolish pain include morphine, opium, etc. Delirificants are drugs which produce sleep with delirium, as cocaïne and cannabis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HYPOGLYCEMIC</td>
<td>An agent having the property of reducing the glucose level in the blood. Ex: Ajuga iva, Allium cepa etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HYPOTENSIVE</td>
<td>Substance capable of lowering blood pressure. Ex: Allium sativum, Hibiscus sabdariffa etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INSECTICIDE</td>
<td>A substance that is destructive to insects. Ex: Nicotiana glauca, Pyrethrum Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTOXICANT</td>
<td>Substance that produces mental confusion followed by muscular incoordination. Ex: Alcohol in sufficient amounts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LACTAGOGUE</td>
<td>An agent which increases the lacteal secretion. Ex: Pilocarpine, Posterior Pituitary, Trigonella Foenum graecum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRRITANT</td>
<td>An agent which causes inflammation of the tissues.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAXATIVE</td>
<td>An agent which causes mild movement of the bowels. Ex: Cichorium intybus etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOTOR DEPRESSANT</td>
<td>An agent which depresses the functions of the spinal cord, motor nerves, and muscles. Ex: Conium, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOTOR EXCITANT</td>
<td>An agent which increases the functional activity of the spinal cord and increases muscular activity. Ex: Strychnine, Nux Vomica, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MYDRIATIC</td>
<td>An agent which produces a dilatation of the pupil of the eye. Ex: Belladonna, Atropine, Homatropine, Cocaine, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MYOTIC</td>
<td>An agent which constricts the pupil of the eye. Ex: Pilocarpine, Eserine (Phystostigmine) etc.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCOTIC</td>
<td>Drug which relieves distress and induce sleep. In sufficiently large doses they produce a reversible stage of profound unconsciousness. Ex: Opium, Coca, Heroin and Dilaudid HCL</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUTRIENT</td>
<td>A nourishing food. Ex: Oryza sativa, Pyrus malus, Daucus carota etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>OXYTOCIC</td>
<td>See ecbolic.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARASITICIDE</td>
<td>An agent which destroys animal or vegetable parasites. Ex: Sabadilla, Benzyl Benzoate, Rotenone, etc.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARASYMPATHOLYTIC</td>
<td>An agent which antagonizes the effect of the parasympathetic nervous system.</td>
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</table>
PROTECTIVE
An agent used locally to protect and soothes the skin and mucous membranes. It includes the demulcents, emollients, dusting powders and mechanical application.

PURGATIVE
See cathartic.

REFRIGERANT
An agent which allays thirst and gives a sensation of coolness to the system. Ex: Dilute Mineral Acids, Fruit Juices, etc.

RESPIRATORY SEDATIVE
Drug used to allay troublesome or painful cough. Ex: Codeine, Morphine, etc.

RESPIRATORY STIMULANT
Drug which stimulates the respiratory center, directly or reflexly. Ex: aromatic Ammonia Spirit, Ether Spirit, etc.

REVULSANT
An agent that by irritation draws the blood from a distant part of the body.

RUBEFACIENT
An agent which when applied to the skin produces mild irritation accompanied by reddening of the skin. Ex: Turpentine Oil, Iodine, Methyl Salicylate, Capsicum Tincture, etc.

SCLEROSING AGENT
An agent which causes thickening of the coats of the arteries.

SECRETORY DEPRESSANT
An agent causing reduction of the body secretions. Ex: Datura stramonium, Hyoscyamus albus.

SEDATIVE
An agent which allays excitement and soothes the system. Ex: Cerebral sedatives, as morphine and opium. Nerve sedatives, as potassium bromide and barbiturates. Cardiac sedatives, as Aconite and Veratum viride. Gastric Sedatives, ad Bismuth salts and Cocaine. Respiratory sedatives, as Codeine, Morphine, etc. Arterial sedatives, as sodium nitrite, amyl nitrite, etc. Bronchial sedatives, as nitrites atropine, etc. Uterine sedatives, as Viburnum Opulus, Viburnum Prunifolium, etc.

SIALAGOGUE
An agent which causes an increase in the flow of saliva. Ex: Pilocarpine, etc.

STERNUTATORY
An agent which promotes sneezing. Ex: Powd. Quillaja, Sanguinaria, etc.

STIMULANT
An agent which stimulates the activity of the cerebrum especially the higher centers of reason and thought, self-control, will, etc. Ex: Caffeine, Cannabis, etc.
STIMULANT
( general )
منبه عام
Drug which increases functional activity.

STOMACHIC
منشط معدى وفاتح للشهبة
An agent used to stimulate the appetite and gastric secretion. Ex: Simple Bitters as Gentian, Cinchona, etc. Aromatics, as Cinnamon, etc; Aromatic Bitters as Serpentaria, Matricaria, etc. Simple bitters depend for their action upon the presence of a bitter principle, only; aromatics upon a contained volatile oil or other aromatic principle; aromatic bitters upon volatile oil and bitter principle.

STYPTIC
مائع للنزيف
An agent used externally to stop the flow of blood. Ex: Acacia rarbica etc.

TAENIACIDE
قاتل للديدان الشريطية
An agent that kills tapeworms.

TAENIFUGE
طارد للديدان الشريطية
An agent used to expel tapeworms. Ex: Aspidium Oleoresin, Pomegranate Bark Decoction, Pelletierine Tannate, etc.

TONIC
مقوي
An agent used to stimulate the restoration of tone to muscle tissue. Ex: Nux Vomica.

VASOCONSTRICTOR
مضيق للأوعية الدموية
An agent which causes a constriction of the blood vessels. Ex: Epinephrine, Ephedrine, etc.

VASODILATOR
موسع للأوعية الدموية
An agent which causes a dilation of the blood vessels, and used to relieve high blood pressure. Ex: Nitrites, Nitroglycerin Spirit, etc.

VERMICIDE
قاتل للديدان
An agent that destroys intestinal worms.

VERMIFUGE
طارد للديدان
An agent that kills or expels intestinal worms.

VESICANT
( vesispastics )
مادة تحدث فقاعات جلدية
An agent which when applied to the skin causes blistering and the formation of vesicles. Ex: Cantharides, Iodine tincture etc.

VULNERARY
مساعد على الانتاج الجروح
An agent useful in healing wounds.
Part II
(1) ABIES ALBA. LINN.
PINACEAE

English Name: Common spruce

Local Name: توت مشطي

Description: Abies alba is an evergreen tree reaches about 40 meters high, leaves about 2 cm long, cones about 7 - 12 cm long. Like other firs it requires a cool moist climate. It was introduced to Libya and cultivated in Sidi El-Misri for its agreeable odour.

Part Used: Leaves, seeds, resin and oil obtained from them

Principle constituents: Resins and volatile oil

Uses: Leaves are used as antiseptic, antirheumatic. In the form of a decoction it is used against arthritis and skin diseases. Resin as poultice is used in the treatment of lumbago and rheumatism.

Seeds are used externally to activate the blood circulation. The plant was reputed for its use as antiseptic for the urinary system but now it is not used for this purpose.

References: 1, 3, 50, 53.
(2) ABRUS PRECATORIUS LINN.
LEGUMINOSEA

English Name: Wild liquorice, Bead tree, Rosery pea, Weather plant, Jequirity

Local Name: عين الغریت , عین الدیک
بطری هندی , ششم

Description: A small twining vine up to 3 meters, Leaves are alternate 5 - 7 cm long compound, leaflets about 1.5 cm long. Flowers are pea-like, white to rose. Fruits are bright scarlet peas (with a black spot) in pods.

It is cultivated as hedge or house plant.

Part Used: Roots, leaves and seeds.

Principle constituents: The plant contains sterols, pentacyclic triterpenes, carbohydrates, toxic albumins, abrine and abraline, abric acid C21H24ON3, anthocyanins, flavonoids and amino acids. It contains the alkaloid picorine, choline, trigonelline and haemagglutinating principles.

Uses: Leaves are known to remove biliousness and cure leucoderma, itching and skin diseases. Seeds are used as purgative, emetic, tonic and their poultice when applied as suppository are abortifacient. Their extract is employed externally for the treatment of ulcers and skin infections and internally in dysentery. Roots are emetic and laxative. Powdered seeds are eaten for their antifertility properties and it is possible that they may show abortifacient or emmenagogue effects. It is considered a promising plant giving new oral natural contraceptive compounds.

References: 1, 3, 10, 13, 21, 26.
(3) ACACIA ARABICA WILLD.

LEGUMINOSAE

**English Name**: Babul gum, Gum arabic.

**Local Name**: صع

**Description**: Introduced plant, occurs in Augila, Jalo and Kufra. The plant is a shrub or small tree with grey branchlets. Leaves are bipinnate with spiny stipules. The pinnae are 3-8 pairs and 12-37 mm. long, while the leaflets are 10-12 pairs and 3-6 mm. long. The flower occurs in groups of 2-5 and its calyx is about half the length of the corolla. The fruits are distinctly stalked pods.

**Part Used**: Bark, leaves, seeds, pods and gum

**Principle constituents**: Gum contains arabic acid combined with calcium and magnesium salts. On hydrolysis it gives arabinose and galactose but no xylose. The gum is similar to the true gum arabic obtained from Acacia senegal but of inferior quality. Pods and barks contain large quantity of tannins.

**Uses**: Gum is used as suspending and emulsifying agents. It is astringent, demulcent, aphrodisiac and expectorant. Gum extract is styptic and astringent and the mucilage is used in diarrhea, dysentery and diabetes melitus. Mixed with egg white it is applied to burns. Gum is also used in food industry. Tender leaves are used in sore throat, haemorrhagic ulcers and wounds. Bark decoction is largely used in haemorrhoids.

**References**: 1, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 12, 24, 25, 26, 33, 40, 43.
(4) ACACIA FARNESIANA WILLD.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name: Sweet acacia, Sponge tar.

Local Name: 

Description: A very early introduced shrub or small tree. Occurs in Berka and Ain Zara. It is a much branched and may reach from 1.8 - 3 meters in height. The pinnae has 5 to 8 pairs which are narrow and linear. The stipules are straight and slender, and sometimes reduced into minute spines. Inflorescence is a peduncle. The deep yellow flower heads are large and globular in shape and possess a very fragrant odour. Fruit is almost indehiscent pod which is turgid and pulpy.

Part Used: Bark, fruits, pods, flowers, leaves and gum

Principal constituents: The plant contains gum of the arabiic type which upon hydrolysis gives galactose. It contains alkaloids and tannins. Flowers contain volatile oil.

Uses: The green fruits are astringent employed in dysentery and skin inflammation. Flower infusion is used in dyspepsia. Powdered leaves are used as dressing for wounds, tanning hides, making ink and mucilage. Flowers are antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, emulsifying agent and demulcent. Gum is emollient.

References: 1, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 21, 25, 26, 33.
(5) ACACIA SEYAL DEL.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name: Talk gum, Talka gum, Shittah tree, Thirsty thorn.

Local Name: سبال ، طلح ، طلحة

Description: A moderate size tree with a red bark cultivated in Gilat. The fruits are brown dehiscent pods which are flat and curved, they are from 76 - 152 mm long and upto 6 mm broad. The pod is slightly constricted between the sixth and tenth seeds.

Part Used: Gum obtained from stem and branches

Principal constituents: The plant contains gum of the arabic type which contains mainly arabin, calcium, magnesium and potassium salts of arabic acid, oxidase enzyme and tannin.

Uses: The gum is used as gum arabic but it is of inferior quality.

Bark is used for tanning.

References: 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 13, 14, 25, 26.
English Name: Yellow yarrow, Milfoil, Nosebleed, Common yarrow.

Local Name: أم الورقة، حزميل

Description: A small perennial herb. The flower heads are small and yellow in colour. The herb has a fragrant odour. It grows in Benghazi, Ajedabia, Benina, Wadi Derna and Tobruk.

Part Used: The entire herb without roots.

Principle constituents: The plant contains the alkaloids achicine, achilleine, moschatine, betonicine and stachydrine, volatile oil containing cineole, chamazulene and proazulene, the bitter principle achilleine, tannin and the flavone glycosides achillin and rutin. The herb contains also betaine, choline, apigenin and luteolin.

Uses: It is carminative, diaphoretic, bitter tonic, emmenagogue, antispasmodic, antiseptic, expectorant, anthelmintic, stomachic, astringent and haemostatic. It was used instead of hops in the manufacture of beer. It promotes wound healing. Boiled in water, it is used for the treatment of cold. Mixed with chamomile, it is used as a good hair tonic. In the form of ointment it is used for the treatment of haemorrhoids.

References: 1, 3, 12, 14, 20, 21, 22, 25, 33, 37, 38, 40, 44.
ACHILLEA SANTOLINA   LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name: Santolina, Milfoil, Lavender cotton.

Local Name: بعيزان، قصوم
فلي غدير، شاي الجبل

Description: As Achillea millefolium it is small perennial herb. The ray florets are yellow and very short and the herb is hairy having a fragrant odour. It grows in Benghazi, Ajedabia, Berka, Benina, Wadi Derna and Tobruk.

Part Used: The entire herb

Principle constituents: The herb contains volatile oil containing azulenes, terpenes, sesquiterpene lactones, choline and glycine.

Uses: It is used as expectorant, anthelmintic and carminative.

It is used in cough mixtures and to cure stomach ache in children.

It is also used as insect repellent.

References: 1, 3, 10, 21.
(8) ACHRAS SAPOTA LINN.
SAPOTA ACHRAS MILL.
SAPOTACEAE

English Name: Nadeberry, Sapodilla plum, Sapodilla

Local Name: سابوتيتا

Description: An evergreen tree. Leaves green stiff, glossy about 40 cm long. Flowers small pinkish. Fruit light brown.

The plant was introduced into Tripoli.

Part Used: Fruit, bark, seeds and latex from the stem.

Principle constituents: The plant contains glucosides, alkaloids, tannins, saponins and a bitter principle known as sapotinin. It also contains lupeol, alpha and beta amyrines, triterpene alcohol, polyisoprene and resins.

Seed kernels contain 20% liquid fat. Stem contains latex obtained by tapping the tree every 2 - 3 years.

Uses: Bark is tonic and used to reduce fever. Seeds are diuretic. Dried latex obtained from incisions made in the stems is used as a base for chewing gum.

References: 1, 3, 21, 22, 39.
ADHATODA VASICA NEES.

ACANTHACEAE

English Name: Malabar nut tree

Local Name: أدىوة

Description: A small evergreen gregarious herbaceous bush about 3 m high. Leaves pubescent and entire. Flowers white or purple in colour.

The plant was introduced and cultivated as ornamental in Sidi El Misri.

Part Used: Leaves, flowers, roots and bark

Principle constituents: Volatile oil, fat, resin, bitter non-volatile alkaloid called vasicine, vasicinone, adhatodic acid, sugars, gum and colouring matter. Vasicine and vasicinone occur in large amounts in the root bark. The leaves contain a yellow dye and unidentified antibiotic which is active against tubercle bacilli.

Uses: The leaves, roots and flowers are extensively used as a remedy for cold, cough, bronchitis and asthma. It is often given in the form of juice extracted from the leaves. The juice is used in diarrhea and dysentery. Poultice of the leaves is applied locally on rheumatic joints and inflammatory swellings. Strong leaf decoction is a good application for scabies and other skin complaints. The drug is expectorant and mucolytic. Leaves are toxic to all forms of lower life, prevent the growth of lower acquatics and checks the development of parasitic vegetations.

References: 1, 3, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22.
ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS  LINN.
POLYPODIACEAE

English Name : Adiantum, Maidenhair- fern, Capillaire

Local Name : عشبة الير، كسيره الير، شجرة الير

Description : A perennial fern grows wildly in moist areas in Jebel Al Akhdar, Benghazi, Tarhuna, Gerian and Ghat. The fern has finely pinnate fronds 25 - 40 cm long with black petioles.

Part Used : The whole overground parts known as fronds.

Principle constituents : It contains tannin, mucilage, gum and bitter principles not yet investigated.

Uses : In the form of an infusion it is used as expectorant in the treatment of asthma and respiratory infections. It is diaphoretic, emmenagogue and used in case of intestinal infections.

Root extract is used to treat vaginal discharges, leaves in the form of syrup is also used in chronic cough.

Externally the extract of the plant is used as hair tonic. In earlier days it was used as a scalp tonic. Dioscorides called it Adianton and prescribed it for asthma.

References : 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 20, 21, 22, 38, 40, 44.
ADONIS AESTIVALIS LINN.
RANUNCULACEAE

English Name: Summer adonis, Adonis, Pheasant's eye

Local Name: ليبنة

Description: A perennial plant, from 10 - 40 cm. high. Rhizome is divided, with black roots and an erect stem. Leaves pinnate. Flowers very large, shiny, bright golden yellow, opening flat in the sunshine. The plant occurs in Tripoli area and in Tobruk.

Part Used: The whole airial parts

Principle constituents: The cardinolide glycosides adonidin and adonitoxin.

Uses: The plant is used as cardiac stimulant and diuretic. The flowers are laxative. Its action on the heart muscles is gentler than that of digitalin. It dilates the coronary vessels.

The plant is very toxic to horses and livestock.

It causes severe gastroenteritis, therefore its application is restricted to the medical profession as it is considered toxic.

References: 1, 2, 3, 12, 21, 22, 25, 38, 50.
AGAVE SISILANA    PERR.
AMARYLLIDACEAE

English Name: American aloe, Green agave, Sisal hemp.

Local Name: سزارال

Description: An introduced perennial herb. The plant has very long thick leaves which have prickly margin. The flower stalk may be as much as 6 meters tall. The greenish flowers about 5 cm long, have an ill-smelling odour. Leaves are 1.5 m. long and 10 cm. wide.

The plant was introduced and cultivated in Sidi El Misri.

Part Used: Leaves, roots and gums

Principle constituents: Steroidal sapogenin known as hecogonin m.p. 264 - 65 C° was isolated from the plant juice. The bulb contains the three steroidol sapogenins, sarsapogenin, neo-tigogenin and sisalogenin. Leaves have wax like carnauba wax and organic acids. It contains unknown alkaloid.

Uses: The plant is used as a precursor for the production of cortisone and other steroidal hormones. Sap of the leaf is laxative, diuretic, emmenagogue and antiscorbutic.

References: 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 33.
AGROPYRON REPENS  BEAUV.
TRITICUM REPENS  LINN.
GRAMINEAE

English Name: Dog Grass, Couch grass, Common-couch

Local Name: أنجيل , تجم

Description: A perennial grass that produces a slender rhizome running for a considerable distance below the surface of the ground, giving off lateral branches and at the nodes which are 2 to 3 cm. apart, small fibrous roots. The surface is hard, smooth, glabrous, longitudinally furrowed, yellow to yellowish brown. It grows in Lebda, Benghazi, and Derna. It is also common on marine sand dunes and along all the coasts of Jamahrya.

Part Used: Stolons and rhizomes

Principle Constituents: Mucilage containing the fructosan triticin, and graminin, volatile oil, saponin, vitamins A and B, Sugars, minerals, antibiotic agropyrene and glucovanillin.

Uses: Demulcent, emollient and diuretic. It is used in cases of irritable bladder, urthritis and cystitis. It has some of the properties of sarsaparilla in treating jaundice and gallstones. The grass may be responsible for hay-fever. It is a good forage for camels and horses.

References: 1, 3, 10, 14, 21, 38, 40.
AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA DESF.
SIMARUBACEAE

English Name: Dove tree, Tree of heaven

Local Name: شجرة السماء، شجرة الله

Description: A well grown introduced tree. The small greenish flowers occur in large terminal panicles and characterised by a disagreeable odour. It sprouts readily from root and on suitable sites forms dense thickets. The tree can be readily propagated from root cuttings. It grows well in Berka, Benghazi and Sidi El Misri.

Part Used: Bark

Principle constituents: The bark contains the bitter principle ailanthin and saponin. Wood contains resinous matter, tannins, hydrocarbons, saponins, quassin, quercetin and vanillin.

Uses: Bark is anthelmintic, used in dysentery and as parasiticide.

The plant causes allergic rhinitis and bronchial asthma.

References: 1, 3, 21, 22.
(15) AJUGA IVA L. LINN.

LABIATAE

English Name: Musky - bugle, Herb ivy

Local Name: 

Description: A perennial herb which branches at the base. The stem is covered with woolly hairs and carries linear leaves. The corolla is large with colours varies from purple, or purplish - pink to yellow. The plant is common throughtout Jama-hiryia particularly in Ajedafia, Benghazi, Sidi Hussein, Derna, Wadi Derna, Tobruk and also the maritime zones.

Part Used: The overground parts

Principle constituents: Cysterone, ecdusterone, small amounts of dysterone and tannin.

Uses: The plant extract (ethyl acetate extract) has insect moulting activity. Ajuga is known to be hypoglycemic.

References: 1, 2, 3, 11.
English Name: Lebbek - tree, Siris tree, Woman’s tongue tree.

Local Name: لِبِخُ، دَفِن الْبَشَا.

Description: An introduced tree which may reach up to 4 meters in height, (under favourable conditions attains a height of 24 meters or more), and 160 cm. in diameter. Flowers occur in terminal panicles and they are greenish-yellow or yellowish white in colour. The stamens are long and numerous. The alternate pinnae are 2 to 4 pairs while the leaflets are 6 to 8 pairs and deciduous. The fruit is a strapshaped pod. It occurs in Sidi El Misri, and Benghazi.

Part Used: Bark, leaves and seeds

Principle constituents: Bark contains saponins

Uses: The bark is used as detergent, in the treatment of dysentery and haemorrhoids. It is also used as a remedy for bronchitis, leprosy and paralysis. The whole plant is used in cases of snake bite.

Root bark in the form of powder strengthen the gums. Leaves are used in night blindness.

Amount of 200 mg. saponins per kilogram prevented the ovulation in 60% of treated animals and reduced bleeding of the ovaries.

References: 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 17, 21.
(17) **ALHAGI MAURORUM**  
**MEDIK.**  
**LEGUMINOSAE**

**English Name**: Manna Tree, Prickly alhagi, Camel thorn

**Local Name**: عاقل ، عقول , شوك الجمال

**Description**: Many stemmed much branched shrub which carries numerous axillary alternate sharp spines arising from abortive stipules. The leaves are simple and entire. The shrub produces simple small flowers which are purple in the middle and reddish towards edges. The fruit is a pod which is glabrous and indehiscent and irregularly necklace-shaped. It grows in Ramlet Zellaf, Sebha, Wadi el Ajial, Chat, Ghadames and Fezzan.

**Part Used**: Leaves, Flowers and the exudate from the branches

**Principle constituents**: The plant exudes fluid from the branches which solidifies, then easily collected by soaking over a cloth. The exudate is known as manna sugar.

**Uses**: Nutrient, mild laxative, diuretic and expectorant. The oil of the leaves is used in treating rheumatism.

Flowers are used in haemorrhoides.

**References**: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 21, 24.
(18) ALLIUM CEPA L. N.

LILIACEAE

English Name: Onion, Common onion

Local Name: بصل

Description: There are numerous varieties of cultivated onion. In general it is a biennial herb produces the bulb in the first year then the flower in the second. The bulb is covered with tunics, named scape more or less sheathed by leaves which arise from the bulb. The greenish white flowers occur in terminal umbels. The plant is cultivated throughout Jamahiriya.

Part Used: Bulb and leaves

Principle constituents: The bulbs contain flavones, enzymes, vitamins A, B and C, glucokenin (vegetable insulin), quercetin, pectin, phosphoric acid and volatile oil induces lachrymal secretion containing allyl-propyl disulphide C16H32S2. The plant contains catechol, protocatechuic acid, saponin, thiocyanic acid and a white crystalline alkaloid m.p. 174°C.

Uses: Onion juice is bacteriostatic in gastro intestinal infections. It is stomachic, aphrodisiac, diuretic, enmenagogue, cholagogue, expectorant and hypoglycemic. Externally the juice promotes hair growth and increases coronary flow and pulse volume. The scaly leaves are used as sticking plaster on sores, abscesses and carbuncles. Onion juice is also used to treat influenza and whooping cough. It stimulates intestinal and uterine muscles. Onion is more effective when crushed than when segmented. It is also known to be anthelmintic and rubefacient.

Onion was eaten as a vegetable by the earliest known civilization in Egypt and China.

References: 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26.
(19) **ALLIUM PORRUM**  
LINN.  
LILIACEAE

**English Name**: Porrum-Leek, Poor's man asparagus

**Local Name**: كرات، كرات رومي

**Description**: An annual plant about 50 cm high with broad, keeled and strongly conduplicate leaves. Flower white, anthers reddish.

The plant is cultivated as vegetable.

**Part Used**: The fleshy bases of the artificially bleached leaves

**Principle constituents**: Leaves contain minerals (calcium and iron), vitamin C, adorin which is a heat resistant substance and volatile oil containing sulphides, cycloalliine and methyl alliine.

**Uses**: Allium porrum is almost like onion in action, it is digestive, expectorant, emollient, diuretic, anthelmintic and it has antibiotic activity against staphylococcus aureus, Gram +ve and Gram —ve organisms.

**References**: 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 38, 43.
**ALLIUM SATIVUM**  
**LINN.**  
**LILIACEAE**

**English Name:** Garlic  
**Local Name:**  
**Description:** Garlic is a well known cultivated bulbous annual plant producing an erect flowering stem up to 70 cm in height.  
**Part Used:** Bulbs  
**Principle Constituents:** Volatile oil contains diallyl - disulphide C₆H₁₀S₂, allylpropyl disulphide C₆H₁₂S₂, polysulphides, unknown alkaloid m. p. 174°C, the glycoside alliiin C₆H₁₁O₃N₄, allicin C₆H₁₀OS₂ and the enzyme alliinase which decomposes alliiin into allicin. The bulb contains mucilage, vitamins A, B₁ and B₂, starch, albumen, sugar, saponins, nicotinamide sativine, antibiotics allistatin I and allistatin II which are broad spectrum against fungi.

**Uses:** Bulbs are antiseptic, antispasmodic, diuretic carminative, expectorant, antiasthmatic, regulates menstruation, hypotensive and prevents accumulation of cholesterol in the arteries thus preventing arterioscleroses. Bulbs are also hypoglycemic, antirheumatic and used in case of whooping cough. Externally garlic is used to treat corns, ulcers, skin diseases earache, toothache and used as herbicide. It is used to strengthen gums and fasten loose teeth. Allicin may have inhibitory effect on malignant cells. Garlic extract has fungicidal effect. Much work has been done on methods of deodorizing garlic as the allyl compounds pass into the circulatory system and are then released through the skin and lungs.

It has been found that garlic odour can be allayed from the mouth by eating parsley, apple or honey just after eating garlic.

**References:** 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 38, 40.
(21) ALLIUM SCHOENOPRASUM LINN.
LILIACEAE

English Name: Chive

Local Name: كرات اسباني

Description: Introduced perennial bulbous cultivated herb. The flowers are rosy-violet, rose or purple-red and rarely white in a round cluster or umbel on a flower stalk leaves linear and hollow.

Part Used: Bulb and Leaves.

Principle constituents: It contains compounds most similar to those of onion and garlic, volatile oil containing sulphur, phosphorous pentoxide and ascorbic acid. Leaf juice contains saponins.

Uses: This plant is used as condiment because it has bitter taste than onion and garlic.

It is anthelmintic and the fresh leaf juice is antibacterial. The plant should be eaten fresh not cooked.

References: 1, 3, 10, 12, 21, 24, 40.
(22) **ALNUS GLUTINOSA**  **GAERTN.**

**BETULACEAE**

**English Name:** Alder, Black alder, Common - alder.

**Local Name:** حوره، حوريه

**Description:** Introduced small tree which under favourable conditions may reach 15 to 27 meter in height. The flowering time is usually late winter and early spring. The smooth twigs bear stalked buds and the young leaves are somewhat sticky hence the Latin name glutinosa. The drooping male catkins have 12 stamens to a bract and the smaller sturdy female ones have 5 lobed black woody bracts. The existence of the plant now in Libya is doubtful.

**Part Used:** Bark and green leaves

**Principle constituents:** Tannins, phlobaphenes, resin acids and other unidentified compounds.

**Uses:** The plant is astringent. It is used as gargle in case of pharyngitis.

Bark decoction reduces pain from burns. Powdered bark is used as a dentifrice and in case of inflamed gums.

**References:** 1, 3, 13, 22, 38, 40, 44.
(23) ALOE FEROX  MILL.
LILIACEAE

English Name: Aloe

Local Name: صبر، صبار

Description: A succulent herb with racemes of red or yellow flowers and spiny toothed very fleshy leaves in the form of rosette.

The plant is cultivated as an ornamental pot plant or in gardens.

Part Used: The dried juice from the fleshy leaves

Principle constituents: The anthraquinone glycosides aloin, barbaloin and isobarbaloin, the hydrolytic genins emodin, aloe-emodin and anthrone, sugars, tannin, resins and traces of volatile oil.

Uses: The plant is stomachic, tonic in small dose and purgative, indirectly emmenagogue and anthelmintic in large dose. The dried juice is cathartic. Bulb is useful in menstrual suppressions. It is contraindicated during lactation, menstruation and pregnancy. Fresh juice is applied into the eye in South Africa. The nectar of the flower is narcotic. The juice is also used in some skin diseases and it promotes hair growth. It is used in the treatment of haemorrhoids and anal fissures.

References: 1, 3, 10, 11, 13, 22, 25, 26, 37, 38, 40.
(24) ALOE VERA LINN.
LILIACEAE

English Name: True Aloe

Local Name: صبار، صبار، المطر

Description: Indigenous perennial herb. It has a short thick stem which is sometimes divided. The plant carries many fleshy sessile leaves which are crowded and erect-spreading. The thick and fleshy leaves are rather concave and the margins are spiny toothed. The pendulous flowers are yellow in colour.

The plant was introduced into Libya but it is possible to be indigenous.

Part Used: The dried evaporated juice obtained from the fleshy leaves, bulbs and roots.

Principle constituents: Anthraquinone glycosides aloin, barbaloin and their hydrolytic products.

Uses: In a very small dose it is stomachic and bilary stimulent, in moderate dose (O. 1, g), it is laxative, more than that it is purgative. It is used as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic.

Externally it is used in certain skin diseases and it promotes the growth of hair.

References: 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 21, 25, 26, 38.
(25) *ALTHEA OFFICINALIS* LINN.

MALVACEAE

*English Name*: Marshmallow, White mallow

*Local Name*: خطمه، عطرس

*Description*: A perennial herb with strongly veined, oval or heart-shaped leaves and pinkish flowers having stamens which are united at the base with the flower petals and form a column around the pistil. Flowers 5 cm in diameter appear on a flower stalk which attains a height of 180 cm.

It is a cultivated plant.

*Part Used*: Roots, leaves, flowers and carpels.

*Principle constituents*: Roots contain mucilage, fixed oil, starch, pectin, tannin, betaine, althaein, enzymes and a crystallizable compound named althacin which is almost identical with asparagin of asparagus (*Asparagus Officinalis*).

*Uses*: The plant is emollient, promotes formation of pus and helps in healing ulcers. Roots are demulcent and used in case of irritable respiratory and digestive passages. Root powder is a pill excipient.

Rhizomes are sometimes given to infants to assist teething. Leaves are used for poultice and fomentation. The flowers are expectorant. Carpels are useful in urinary complaints and cough.

*References*: 1, 3, 12, 14, 20, 21, 25, 26, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45.
(26) AMARANTHUS PANICULATUS L. INN.

AMARANTHACEAE

English Name: Purple amaranth, Tassel amaranth

Local Name: عرف الديك

Description: Annual herb carries alternate leaves. The blood red flowers occur in panicked spikes. It is cultivated in Benghazi.

Part Used: The whole plant

Principle Constituents: The plant contains oxalic acid, proteins and carbohydrates.

Uses: The plant is diuretic, antiscorbutic and used in treating dysentery and piles.

In Iraq, leaves are eaten as vegetables and the plant is used for making red ink.

References: 1, 3, 10, 21.
English Name: Bishop's-weed

Local Name: سدا، خلاله، خلاء شيطاني
           سناري هاييم

Description: An annual erect herb 80-100 cm high. Leaves ovate in outline, pinnately parted into oblong or lanceolate leaflets. Inflorescence white umbel. The plant grows wildly in waste areas.

Part Used: Fruits

Principle constituents: The furcoumarins ammoidin, ammidin and majudin which are also given the names xanthotoxin, imperatorin and bergaptene respectively and an unknown alkaloid.

Uses: Very good remedy for leucoderma and allergy. The most active constituent is ammoidin (xanthotoxin) it causes blindness to horses and photodermatitis to man.

References: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 22, 33, 38, 43, 54.
AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS LINN.
PRUNUS AMYGDALUS BATS.
PRUNUS COMMUNIS FRITS.

ROSACEAE

Var. dulcis: Sweet almond,
Almond

Var. amara: Bitter almond

Description: A shrub or a small tree cultivated for the production of the edible almond fruit. Leaves alternate, simple, petiole with two glands. Flower small white nearly sessile in racemes. Fruit is a green drupe, The fleshy part becomes dry.

Part Used: Fruit

Principle constituents: Bitter almond seeds contain fixed oil, vitamin E, proteins and the glycoside amygdalin which upon hydrolysis with the enzyme emulsin gives hydrocyanic acid, glucose and benzaldehyde.

Sweet almond does not contain the glycoside amygdalin.

Used: Sweet almond is a good nutrient. Bitter almond is toxic, 50-70 nuts are fatal to adults 3 nuts will cause severe poisoning.

References: 1, 2, 3, 10, 22, 25, 26.
(29) ANAGALLIS ARvensis LINN.
PRIMULACEAE

English Name: Pimpernel, Scarlet pimpernel, Poor man's weather glass

Local Name: زغيله ، صابون الغيط
عبيهة اللبية ، عين الجمل

Description: Annual glabrous herb with opposite leaves carried on 4 angled stem. The solitary flowers are scarlet or blue, rose or orange. The capsule contains many seeds which are angular. It is cultivated in Tripoli, Gargaresh, Ain Zara, Gerian and Fueihat.

Part Used: Whole herb

Principle constituents: Acid volatile oil, enzymes, sapo-nins, tannin, bitter principles and a compound known as primin. Roots contain cyclamin a crystallizable glycosidal saponin.

Uses: The herb is diuretic, diaphoretic and expectorant, used in epilepsy, rheumatic inflammation, hepatic and renal complaints and as gargle. It is also used in case of gout. As a gargle it expels leeches from nostrils of livestock but never swallowed. Externally it is applied to wounds, ulcers and snake bites. It is insect repellant and insecticide.

The oil produces headache lasts for 24 hours. Fish are sensitive to cyclamin therefore the plant is used for fishing in certain parts of India.

The plant is toxic to dogs, rabbits and sheep. Signs of toxicity are general depression, thirst and diarrhea.

References: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 39, 40.
(30) ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS LINN.
UMBELLIFERAE

English Name: Dill, Common dill

Local Name: شبت، سذب البر

Description: An introduced erect annual herb which is growing to a height of 30 to 50 cm. The leaves are dissected and the flowers which occur in umbels are yellow in colour. It is cultivated all over the Jamahiriya.

Part Used: Fruits and leaves.

Principle constituents: The plant contains volatile oil. The chief constituents of the oil are carvone, limonene and phellandrene.

Uses: The plant is used as carminative, stomachic, diuretic and condiment. It also relieves the pain of menstruation.

References: 1, 3, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 38, 54.
(31) ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLUM HOFFM.
UMBELLIFERAE

English Name: Chervil, Salad chervil.

Local Name: بقدونس إفرنجي، سرفيل

Description: It is a cultivated annual plant 50-90 cm high having an erect stem and pinnate leaves. It is strongly aromatic. Flowers small, white, occur in a compact umbel. It flowers in the spring.

Part Used: The flowering herb.

Principle constituents: Volatile oil containing estragol and the glycoside apiine.

Uses: Mild diuretic, stimulant, as flavouring agent, it is used like parsley in seasoning food and it is used in certain ophthalmic diseases.

References: 1, 3, 10, 21, 24.
(32) ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA L. LINN.

LEGUMINOSAE

English Name: Ladies fingers, Windwort, Kidney vetch, Sand clover.

Local Name: حشيمة الدب

Description: A perennial plant upto 30 cm high. It has tiny seed-pods each carrying only one seed and enclosed in a calyx covered with woolly hairs. Leaves are silky, grey-green and pinnate. Flowers are showy, they vary from pale yellow to orange or fiery red in colour. The plant was introduced to Tripoli from Brazil.

Part Used: Flowers and flowering tops.

Principle constituents: The plant is rich in saponin glycosides, tannin and flavonoids.

Uses: In the form of ointment it is used in the treatment of ulcers and wounds.

The plant is used as gargle and mouth wash. It is also diuretic.

References: 1, 2, 3, 38, 40, 50.
English Name: Cellery, Common cellery, Smalage.

Local Name: كرنس

Description: A cultivated biennial plant 30-90 cm high. Easily recognized by its characteristic smell. Leaves are bright, pinnate. Flowers white, in loose terminal and axillary umbels.

Part Used: The whole plant

Principle constituents: The plant contains volatile oil containing apiol, lemonene, and sesquiterpene alcohol, flavone glycoside, apiin, protein, asparagin, choline, bergapten, salts and vitamins. It contains also the compounds sedanolide $C_{12}H_{18}O_2$ which is responsible for the plant odour, sedanomic acid anhydride and glycolic acid.

Uses: The plant is used as spice. Volatile oil is carminative antispasmodic, diuretic, aphrodisiac and emmenagogue. It causes uterine contractions, and abortion in animals. It has hypoglycemic activity. Apiol is used in dysmenorrhea and other uterine disorders. The plant is antirheumatic and relieves lumbago and gout. The volatile oil has tranquilizing activity.

References: 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 38, 40, 54.
ARACHIS HYPOGAEA LINN.
LEGUMINOSAE

English Name: Peanut, Ground nut, Monkey-nut.

Local Name: كاكاو، فو، سوداني فست العبيد

Description: An annual cultivated vine with yellow flower produced in spike-like clusters. Fruit borne beneath the ground. Leaves compound 4 leaflets per leaf about 7 cm long.

Part Used: Beans, peanut butter, peanut oil.

Principle constituents: Non drying fixed oil containing mixture of glycerides, beta - d galactose has lectinic properties, rich in proteins and the essential amino acids, alkaloids arachine, and con - arachine, vitamins B1, B2, B6, E and nicotinic acid.

Uses: The plant is nutrient, used for margarine and peanut butter production. The oil is used as an adultrant for olive oil and as solvent for intramuscular injections. It has lectinic properties. Fruits and oil are astringent to the bowels. Unripe nuts are lactagogue.

References: 1, 3, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 33, 38.
ARENARIA SERPYLLIFOLIA       LINN.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE

English Name: Thyme leaved sandwort, Chick weed, Sand weed.

Local Name: حشيشة الرمل

Description: A small rough annual or perennial creeping herb with unstalked egg-shaped leaves, petals much shorter than the sepals. It is common on walls and dry bare soil.

It is common in Tripoli and Wadi Derna.

Part Used: The herb.

Principle constituents: Not investigated.

Uses: Herb is used for bladder diseases, it is considered valuable for calculus troubles and acute and chronic cystitis.

Extracts are used in Chinese medicine for the treatment of bladder ailments.

References: 1, 3, 21, 22.
ARGEMONE MEXICANA L. INN.
PAPAVERACEAE

English Name: Devil's fig, Prickly poppy.

Local Name: 

Description: A showy annual ornamental erect prickly herb one meter high. Leaves spiny - pinnatised, blue - green, white veined. Flower bright yellow 5 cm in diameter, 4 - 6 petals. Fruits prickly capsule with radiating stigmas. The plant produces a yellow juice.

Part Used: Milky juice of fresh plant, seeds and seed oil.

Principle Constituents: The plant contains more than twelve alkaloids the most important of which are protopine, morphine, codeine, coptisine and berberine. It contains also tannins, resins and unidentified toxic substance in the oil.

Uses: Argemone mexicana is diuretic, hypnotic, seeds are laxative, nauseant and emetic. The juice is used for treating jaundice. The oil is purgative but toxic. Roots are used externally in chronic skin diseases. Seeds are used as antidot to snake poison. The yellow juice of the plant is used in treating jaundice and cutaneous affections.

References: 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 21, 25, 26.
(37) ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS MAST.
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

English Name: Birthwort, Pipe-vine, Gallicoflower.

Local Name: زهرة البطح

Description: A twining vine with large alternate leaves. Flower has a characteristic shape, purple 8cm wide and scentless. The plant is planted out of doors as a graceful climber.

Part Used: Roots and leaves.

Principle constituents: The roots and leaves contain aristolochic acid, aristo red, alantoin, magnoflorine alkaloid and two unidentified compounds.

Uses: The plant is used in the treatment of rheumatism, gout and as emmenagogue. Allantoin is used in cosmetics as an ingredient of facial creams.

References: 1, 3, 33, 34, 38.
(38) ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM LINN.

COMPOSITAE

English Name: Worm-wood, Absinthe, Common wormwood.

Local Name: یافنتین، شيخ رومي

Description: A coarse weedy subshrub, leaves white, silky, hairy and deeply divided with many narrow segments. Lower leaves petioled, upper are sessile. Flower small yellowish or purplish borne on long axillary branches.

The plant grows wildly in waste areas.

Part Used: Dried herb specially leaves and flowering tops.

Principle constituents: volatile oil containing thujone, isothujone (both are toxic), thujol known as absinthol, proazulene, thuyl alcohol, chamazulene, cadinene and phellendrene. The herb contains the bitter principles artabsin, absinthin a sesquiterpene lactone, anabsinthin and flavones. Leaves contain tannin, resin, succinic acid, potassium malates and nitrates.

Uses: Absinthe is an excellent bitter tonic, antiseptic and diuretic. It promotes menstruation and reduces body temperature. It is considered one of the best gastric tonic used for dyspepsia and stomach pains. Worm wood liquor affects the central nervous system. Prolonged use produces irreversible nervous degeneration which may be due to thujone. It increases hepatic secretion and used in liver and gallbladder disorders. The oil was formerly used in the preparation of alcoholic beverages but it produces addiction. It causes contact dermatitis and convulsions similar to epilepsy. Because thujone and isothujone are toxic, the plant is prohibited in some countries.

References: 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43.
(39) ARTEMISIA ARBORESCENS LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name: Tree wormwood.

Local Name: شجرة مريم، دقن الشيخ
شجرة أبيض ، سيفه، مرمان

Description: Ornamental weedy shrub 45-100 cm high with woody erect silvery white shoots. Leaves white on both surfaces, narrow linear. Flower heads globose, stalked forming terminal leafy panicles,

Part Used: The entire plant.

Principle constituents: It contains the sesquiterpene arborescin and volatile oil containing thujol, thujone, mixture of hydrocarbons and azulenes.

Uses: In the folklore medicine it is used to treat small pox and some skin diseases. It is applied to skin ulcers and boils as an antiseptic.

References: 1, 3.
Local Name: نبات ، نبات

Description: A wild woody branched erect herb about 20-80 cm high with brownish red and glabrous stem. Leaves sericeous when young, often glabrescent, basal 2-3 pinnatisect, petiolate, middle 1-2 pinnatisect, sessile, uppermost simple. Capitula ovoid to globose shortly pedunculate. Involucr glabrous or rarely hairy. Corolla yellow or reddish. The plant grows wildly in the waste dry places. Most common in all the Jamahiriya.

Part Used: The dried inflorescences.

Principle Constituents: volatile oil, sterols and flavone glycosides.

Uses: Used as valuable livestock fodder and in the treatment of wounds and burns. As puoultice it is good for cramped muscles.

References: 1.
(41) *ARTEMISIA DRACUNCULUS* Linn.

**English Name:** Tarragon, Estragon.

**Local Name:** طرخون، حوزان

**Description:** A popular perennial glabrous erect and branched herb 60 cm high. Leaves linear lanceolate, basal ones three parted at the apex, upper ones sessile, they are aromatic.

Flower heads nearly globular whitish green in long loose panicles.

The plant is cultivated as condiment.

**Part Used:** Leaves and flower heads.

**Principal Constituents:** Volatile oil having anise like odour contains phellandrene, ocimene, methylchavicol and hydroxy coumarine known as herniarin.

**Uses:** Good condiment, stimulates appetite, usually added to vinegar and mustard, digestive and used on a large scale in industry as food preservative. It has no therapeutic application but used for the production of tarragon volatile oil.

**References:** 1, 3, 12, 21, 24, 38, 39, 40, 54.
**ARTEMISIA HERBA - ALBA**

**LINN.**

**COMPOSITAE**

**English Name**: Wormseed, Barbary santonica, Wormwood.

**Local Name**: شبع

**Description**: A perennial herb 30-50 cm high. Stems are many and branching from the base with ovate orbicular leaves, pinnate-partite into oblong to oblong-linear lobes, upper leaves are smaller and in clusters. The herb grows in Sabha, Benghazi and in Tripoli areas.

**Part Used**: Unexpanded flower heads.

**Principle Constituents**: Volatile oil containing thujone, santonin, the sterols beta-sitosterol and stigmasterol.

**Uses**: The oil is used as vermifuge.

**References**: 1, 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 54.
(43) ARUNDO DONAX L. LINN.

GRAMINEAE

English Name: Giant reed, Persian reed, Bamboo.

Local Name: غاب ، غاب بلدي، نصب.

Description: A fast spreading stiffly upright tall grass 2-6 m high. Leaves 2-5 cm long, smooth and about 6 cm wide. The spirelike flower plume is often 60 cm long.

The plant is cultivated for hedges or windbreaks.

Part Used: Rhizomes and leaves.

Principle constituents: The plant contains the alkaloids donaxine C_{11} H_{14} N_{2} m. p. 138 - 39°C known as gramine which is indole alkylamine, donaxarime and unknown phenolic alkaloid C_{13} H_{16} O_{2} N_{2}.

Uses: In the form of infusion it is used to diminish milk secretion. It is diaphoretic and diuretic. The plant has vasopresing activity. Addition of honey increases the diaphoretic effect.

References: 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 21, 22, 25, 50, 57.
**English Name:** Common asparagus, Asparagus fern, Esculent asparagus.

**Local Name:** مسبروج، هلون، ششک الماظ، زکوم

**Description:** A tall, highly branched perennial herb. Stems are covered with numerous bunches of soft needle leaves which are in fact modified branches. Flowers are borne at the bases of the branches, they are unisexual, very small in the form of greenish white or pink bells. The fruits are red berries. The plant is cultivated for the production of the shoots.

**Part Used:** Young shoots, and rhizomes.

**Principle constituents:** Saponins, asparagin (having a characteristic odour), tannin, minerals and glycolic acid. The glucosides, vanillin, coniferin and rutin. Sugars glucose and rhamnose.

**Uses:** Roots and fruits are excellent mild diuretic. Shoots are edible as vegetable. Young stems produce dermatitis. Infusion of the fruits is used as a contraceptive and induces menstruation. In India the plant is used for flatulence, urinary calculus, cardiac dropsy, rheumatism and chronic gout. The plant is demulcent and aphrodisiac.

**References:** 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 38.
(45) **ASPHODELUS MICROCARPUS**  
**SOLZM.**  
**LILIACEAE**

**English Name:** Asphodel, King's-rod.

**Local Name:** بلوز، برواق، خش، عنصل، لي القطرط

**Description:** An annual plant 10-50 cm high. Leaves narrowly linear semiterate, fistulose, tapering, shorter than the scape with white pink striped flowers. The plant grows wildly in Tripoli, Garian, Homs and Benghazi.

**Part Used:** Bulbs and seeds.

**Principle constituents:** Bulbs contain the anthraquinones asphodeline \( C_{30} H_{18} O_9 \) m.p. 284 - 9 °C, microcarpine \( C_{30} H_{18} O_8 \) m.p. 304 - 11 °C, aloe-emodin and chrysophanol. They contain an anthraquinone glycoside, stachydrine alkaloid, luteolin 7-digulcoside m.p. 191 °C and homoorientin. They contain traces of colchicine alkaloid.

**Uses:** The free anthraquinones possess spasmogenic properties while chrysophanol glucoside has a relaxation effect. In India it is used externally to treat ulcers. In Kuwait the seeds are used to make a kind of dried milk.

The root or tuber is reputed to prevent pregnancy.

**References:** 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 14, 21, 32, 33.
(46) ASTRAGALUS HAMOSUS LINN.

LEGUMINOSAE

English Name: Dwarf yellow, Milk vetch.

Local Name: دِقَس - دربن

Description: An annual plant 15-40 cm long diffusely branched. Leaflets 8-12 pairs ovate to oblong. Flowers yellowish-white. The plant occurs in Tripoli and Benghazi areas.

Part Used: Buds.

Principle constituents: Buds contain gum like tragacanth and saponin.

Uses: Carminative, demulcent, emollient used in cases of irritated mucus membrane. It is emetic and lactagogue.

References: 1, 2, 3, 14, 21, 36.

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(47) ASTRAGALUS TRIBULOIDES DEL.

LEGUMINOSAE

The plant is known as Locoweed and is almost similar to A. hamosus.

It is an annual plant with prostrate and ascending branches. Leaflets 6-10 pairs elliptical-oblong often folded. Corolla purple, pods usually 3 jointed together.

The plant grows in Tripoli and Benghazi areas. The whole herb contains gum and is used as emollient and demulcent.

References: 1, 2, 3, 14, 21, 26.
ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS LINN.

CHENOPODIACEAE

English Name: Mountain spinach, Orache, Spinach, Sea purslane.

Local Name:

Description: Herb with pale yellow to dark reddish triangular leaves and small clusters of purplish flowers.

The plant grows wildly in the cultivated areas and can be cultivated.

Part Used: The entire herb.

Principle constituents: It is like spinach rich in saponins. It contains the alkaloid chenopodine, vitamin A and betanin.

Seed flour is rich in vitamin A.

Uses: Leaves are eaten as salads. The plant is used in cases of vitamin A deficiency.

The herb is used in preparations for soothing inflammations. Seeds are used as emetics.

References: 1, 3, 21, 33, 40.
AVENA SATIVA LINN.

GRAMINEAE

**English Name**: Common oat, Cultivated oat, Oat.

**Local Name**: سفول، أبو شرفت، زمر، زيوان
شوفان، هدفان، قصبه

**Description**: A cultivated stout, erect annual cereal. Leaves about 30 cm long and 3 cm wide. Flowering and fruiting panicles often 30 cm long.

**Part Used**: The grains.

**Principle Constituents**: Oat is a first class food, rich in calcium and various minerals as iron, copper cobalt, manganese and zinc. It contains starch, protein and lipids. The grains contain the vanilloside avenin and the alkaloids ergothioneine, hordenine and trigonelline.

**Uses**: Oat is a good nutrient as cereal food especially in cases of diabetes and dyspepsia.

The tincture is used by Ayurvedic Indian practitioners as opium substitute to cure opium and smoking habit. It shows hypoglycemic activity. It is also serve tonic and stimulant.

**References**: 1, 2, 3, 12, 21, 22, 24, 33, 38, 40, 50.
BALANITES AEGYPTIACA DEL.

ZYGO PHYLLACEAE

English Name: Jericho balsam, Thorn balsam, Zachum.

Local Name: بلح الصحراء، ثمر العبيد، تراک
هلب، هلبیج، زقوم، حلال

Description: A perennial plant about 150 cm high. Stem slender. Leaves obovate-elliptical woolly, short petioled. Inflorescence cymes 3-5 flowered subsessile, petals longer than the sepals. Fruit drupe. The plant occurs in Fezzan and Gat.

Part Used: Bark, seeds, fruits and leaves.

Principle constituents: Contains saponin, the kernel contains tasteless oil and steroidal sapogenin a haemolytic agent closely related to digitogenin known as nitogenin.

Uses: The bulb is edible, used as detergent for cleaning silk and cotton. Seeds, fruits, barks and leaves are anthelmintic and purgative. Fruits are used for boils, leucoderma and other skin diseases. The bulb is fish poison not toxic to man and other worm blooded animals. Seeds are expectorant used in cough and colic. Fruit kernel, bark and root are lethal to moluses. The leaves are used as detergent for malignant wounds.

References: 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 25, 54.
English Name: Bamboo.

Local Name: نتا، خیزان

Description: A clump bamboo with clumps up to 10 cm at the base, leaves 8-20 cm long and 2 cm wide. Lower branches are thorny. The plant is cultivated as ornamental.

Part Used: Leaves and young shoots.

Principle constituents: Young shoots contain cyanogenetic glycosides, benzoic acid, reducing sugar, resins, waxes, choline, betaine, nuclease, urease and proteolytic enzymes.

Uses: The aqueous extract of the leaves lowers blood pressure. It is emmenagogue. Young shoots are poisonous.

Bamboo sugar is tonic, useful in fever, cough and in snake bites.

References: 1, 3, 12, 13, 17, 21.
(52) BAUHINIA VARIEGATA LNN.
CAESALPINIACEAE

English Name: Bauhinia, Butterfly tree, Ebony wood.

Local Name: بوهينيا

Description: Evergreen ornamental shrub. Leaves twins. Flowers rose to purple-red sometime streaked with crimson.

Part Used: Bark, root, gum, leaves, seeds and flowers.


Uses: The bark is tonic and astringent. Roots are carminative. Flowers are laxative.

References: 1, 3, 13, 21.
(53) BETA VULGARIS LINN.
CHENOPODIACEAE

Var. alba : Forage beet
Var. altissima : Sugar beet
Var. conditiva : Beet root
Var. flavescens : Chard

Description: An annual cultivated vegetable or fodder plant. Description varies according to varieties. Flowers axillary terminal, green spiked either solitary or in clusters 2-3 together.

Part Used: Roots, leaves and seeds.

Principle constituents: The beets are generally rich in saponins. They contain betaine, vitamins, asparagin, raphanol, sugars and glycuronide. Sugar beet contains vanillin.

Uses: The different varieties of beets are cultivated as food, fodder for animals or as source of sugar sucrose. Beet root is expectorant, in large doses it is purgative. Leaves have estrogenic activity. They are applied to burns and bruises. Seeds are cooling and diaphoretic.

References: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 40.
(54) **BETULA ALBA** Linn.
**BETULACEAE**

**English Name**: Birch, Weeping birch.

**Local Name**: شجرة النامول

**Description**: A small tree characterized by its papery-white bark which peels away in strips. The trunk base is grey, rough, branches have small warts on their surfaces, leaves deciduous, alternate, pointed, oval turning yellow in autumn. The tree is monoecious. The fruit is an achene. The plant was introduced into Benghazi but does not appear to have survived.

**Part Used**: Bark and leaves.

**Principle Constituents**: Leaves contain flavonoid pigments. Bark contains the glycoside betulin and tannin.

**Uses**: Boiled bark is used for treating wounds. As an infusion it is a good diuretic. In some countries the bark is used for tanning hides.

**References**: 1, 3, 18, 22, 38, 50.
(55) Bixa orellana Linne.

Bixaceae

English Name: Annatto dye plant, Arnotta tree.

Local Name: شجرة صبغ الأنانا

Description: An evergreen tree. Leaves alternate ovate 15-18 cm long. Flowers 5 cm in diameter rose pink with 5 petals and darker stamens.

The tree was introduced into Tripoli.

Part Used: Fruit, root, seeds and leaves.

Principle constituents: The colouring matter bixin m.p. 197-9°C has been isolated from the seeds. The oil contains the alcohol bixol.

Uses: Fruits are astringent and purgative. Root bark is antipyretic. It is a good remedy for gonorrhea and snake bites. Leaves are used in jaundice.

Bixin is used as a dye in food industry in colouring butter and cheese.

References: 1, 3, 12, 13, 21.
English Name : Borage, Common borage, Tale- wort.

Local Name : لسان الثور

Description : A robust annual herb covered with coarse hairs, 30-60 cm high. Leaves oval, hispid. Flowers star-shaped, bright blue with brown anthers, upto 2.5 cm in diameter grouped in a branching cyme. It occurs in Gubba, and Benghazi area.

Part Used : Flowers and Leaves.

Principle constituents : Mucilage, tannins, allantoin, anthocyanins, traces of volatile oil and potassium nitrate.

Uses : The plant is used as refreshing drink like tea. The leaves are diuretic and are used in the treatment of rheumatism. Leaves are eaten like spinach or added to salads. Flowers are emollient and they are added to wine. An infusion eases cold, bronchitis and pneumonia.

References : 1, 3, 22, 24 38, 39, 40.
(57) **BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS**  LINN.
**CRUCIFERAЕ**

**English Name**: Field mustard, Wild cabbage, Swede-turnip.

**Local Name**: حارة

**Description**: An annual wild plant 30-100 cm high having less swollen top root than turnip. Flowers yellow bunched together. Fruit is a pod 2 cm long. The plant grows wildly in the waste areas.

**Part Used**: Seeds.

**Principle constituents**: Seeds contain fixed oil known as oil of colza, sinigrin glucoside, myrosin enzyme, erucic acid and volatile oil known as rape oil.

**Uses**: Like *Brassica napus*. It is used for the production of oils. It is used in snake bites. Very palatable to sheep and it is eaten by livestock.

**References**: 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24.
(58) BRASSICA NAPUS LINN.
CRUCIFERAE

English Name: Rape, Naphew, Nape, Winter rape.

Local Name: سلمج

Description: An annual or biennial plant of one meter or more in height. Leaves glabrous or slightly hairy, glaucous green, wilting soon after flowering. Flowers are sulphur yellow in colour. The plant is cultivated as an oil producing plant.

Part Used: Oil from the seeds, roots and juice.

Principle constituents: Seeds contain gluconapin glucoside, erucic acid, volatile and fixed oils. It is cultivated mainly for the production of rape oil which is nutrient and rich in protein. Seeds contain six glycosides which are glucoiberin glucorapiferin, sinalbin, gluconapin, glucobrassicanapin and gluconasturtin. Roots contain allantoic acid and allantoin.

Uses: Rape oil obtained by cold expression is edible, while that obtained by hot expression is used in industry, refined oil is known as colza oil. Alantion is used in cosmetics. Roots are emollient.

Toxicity appears as digestive syndromes. The animal does not feed, then is constipated, the mucous membranes show yellow colouration, difficult breathing, the animal becomes blind and mad. Sheep are seldom affected.

References: 1, 3, 10, 13, 19, 21, 24, 38, 40.
(59) *BRASSICA OLERACEA* LINN.

**CRUCIFERAE**

*var. capitata* Cabbage

*var. botrytis* Cauliflower

**Description:** Cabbage and Cauliflower are both well known vegetables cultivated annually in the winter.

**Part Used:** Leaves and flowers.

**Principle constituents:** The leaves of the cabbage contain diglyceride-phosphoric acid, fatty material and vitamins A and B complex. Seeds contain volatile oil. The cauliflower contains vitamin A, alantoin, alantoic acid and the enzyme allantoinase. Leaves and buds contain malic, oxalic, succinic and ascorbic acids.

**Uses:** Leaves are nutrient and bitter stomachic. Fresh leaf extract is good for gastroduodenal ulcers. Sedative to bronchi. It is advised to be used in case of brain fatigue due to hard mental work. Leaf extract added to boric acid removes skin ulcers and relieves rheumatic pains and erysitles (type of skin diseases). Seed extract proved antibiotic and fungicidal activities. Leaf strained decoction is used externally in varicose veins, impetigo and thyroid disturbance.

**References:** 1, 3, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 50, 57.
( 60 ) BRASSICA RAPA    LINN.
CRUCIFERAE

English Name: Turnip, Common turnip.

Local Name: لفت

Description: An annual plant cultivated as vegetable. It is a close relative of wild cabbage (Brassica campestris) 30-100 cm high characterized by its white-fleshed swollen root which does not taper to a point.

Part Used: Roots.

Principle constituents: Roots are nutrient containing iron and some vitamins. It contains volatile oil. Almost as Brassica campestris in composition and effects. It contains rapine but not sinigrin.

Uses: Roots are edible. They are eaten either boiled or pickled. Concentration $1 \times 10^6$ of rapine prevents growth of bacteria, fungi, yeast and other parasites of man and animal.

References: 1, 3, 10, 13, 16, 24, 38, 40.
(61) BRASSICA TOURNEFORTII GOUAN.
CRUCIFERAE

English Name: Mustard.

Local Name: عملوز، شلطم

Description: An annual hairy plant upto 50 cm high. Leaves with dentate segments, small and linear in rosette. Fruit is a pod 2.5 cm long.

Flower greenish yellow.

The plant is cultivated as an appetizer.

Part Used: The overground green parts.

Principle constituents: The plant contains sulphur containing glycosides.

Used: It is widely used in Libya added to the food as appetizer.

References: 1, 2, 3, 5.
BRYONIA DIOICA  JACQ.
CUCURBITACEAE

English Name: Bryony, White bryony.

Local Name: عنب الحبه، خيطه

Description: A perennial tendril climber with a massive rootstock attaining the size of a man’s head. Leaves are dull pale green, their shape resembling that of ivy. Flowers greenish - yellow in a loose corymb, 5 green striped petals, male and female flowers are on separate plants. The fruit is a red berry.

The plant occurs in Homs, Benghazi, Ajedabia, Fueihat, Derna and Tobruk.

Part Used: Roots.

Principle constituents: Roots contain resins containing cucurbitacines. They contain the resin bryresin, the glycoside bryonin which is very bitter. The leaves and stems contain the alkaloid bryonicine and traces of volatile oil. The toxic berries contain the carotenoid lycopin.

Uses: The resin is drastic purgative in very small doses. It is known to be hypoglycemic and used in liver and spleen diseases. The drug is also used in cases of rheumatic arthritis.

Toxicity appears as vomiting, diarrhea. Toxicity is common among the people who use the plant to produce abortion.

References: 1, 3, 19, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40.
**BUDDLEIA MADAGASCARIENSIS**

**LOGANIACEAE**

**English Name**: Smoke bush.

**Local Name**: بضليا

**Description**: Woody to semi-woody ornamental shrub with large conspicuous cup-shaped orange flower in clusters. It has spreading branches, woolly twigs and oblong pointed leaves 15 cm long.

**Part Used**: Leaves.

**Principle Constituents**: The leaves contain quercetrin m. p. 313 - 15°C, the flavone glycoside linarin m. p. 272 - 74°C quaternary alkaloid m. p. 138 - 40°C, hydrocarbon m. p. 44 - 45°C, two phytosterols C_{30}H_{52}O and C_{20}H_{34}O and the sugars rhamnose, sucrose and galactose.

**Uses**: Central nervous system depressant.

**References**: 1, 3, 13.
BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS  LINN.
BUXACEAE

**English Name**: Common box, Bux wood.

**Local Name**: عشق، بس، شمشاد

**Description**: An evergreen bush about 1 - 6 m. high. It sometimes attains the size of a small tree. It has very hard wood, smooth greyish bark. Leaves small, oval, shiny and leathery. Flowers greenish, produced in clusters in the axils of the leaves, there is a female flower surrounded by a number of male flowers. It was introduced into Benghazi.

**Part Used**: The whole plant especially leaves and root bark.

**Principle Constituents**: Leaves and twigs contain the steroidal alkaloids cyclobuxine, buxine, buxinamine, buxinidine and parabuxine and volatile oil. Alkaloids known as A. B. C. D. L. M. N., bebeerine and isochondodendrine occur in small amounts. Tannin is also present.

**Uses**: Leaves are purgative, diaphoretic, used in rheumatism and syphilis.

Bark is vermifuge, purgative and emetic.

The plant is poisonous, it causes dermatitis, vomiting, diarrhea and death due to respiratory failure.

**References**: 1, 3, 12, 19, 21, 22, 25, 32, 33, 38, 40.
(65) **CAESALPINIA SAPPAN** Linn.

**CAESALPINIACEAE**

**English Name**: Sapan, Sappan wood.

**Local Name**: پیام هنگی

**Description**: An ornamental tree of about 12 m high. Leaves with 10 - 12 pairs of pinnae each with 10 - 12 pairs of oblique, oval - oblong emarginate leaflets.

**Part Used**: Bark, seeds and wood.

**Principle constituents**: The plant contains alkaloids, tannins, saponins and phytosterols.

**Uses**: Bark decoction is used in case of haemorrhage especially in the lungs. It is considered anti - tuberculosis and tonic when given to women after child - birth. It is also used in cases of diarrhea and dysentery.

Seeds are stomachic and sedative. Wood is used as colouring agent and furnishes the sappan wood of commerce.

**References**: 1, 2, 3, 13, 15, 17, 21.
CAJANUS INDICUS  

LEGUMINOSAE

English Name: Pigeon pea, Congo pea, Cajan pea.

Local Name: بسهه هندي، كوبيا سوداني

Description: An annual ornamental shrub used for wind-breaks, leaves alternate each with 3 soft hairy leaflets about 10 cm long. Flowers pea-like, yellow to orange in axillary racemes. Fruit is a pod 8 cm long.

Part Used: Seeds and leaves.

Principle Constituents: Seeds contain the two globulins, cajanin and con- cajanin.

Uses: Seeds and leaves are made into a paste which is wormed and applied over the mamma to check secretion of milk.

Seeds are used in snake-bite.

References: 1, 3, 21.
(67) CALENDULA OFFICINALIS LINN.
COMPOSITAE

**English Name**: Marygold flower, Garden marygold, Pot marygold.

**Local Name**: أفعوانة، عفرية، صفرة، زبيدة، فرحان

**Description**: An annual known plant about 50 cm high cultivated for its beautiful flowers. Flowers are bright orange or yellow, either single or double.

The plant is common in the gardens, cultivated as an ornamental one.

**Part Used**: Flowers and leaves.

**Principle constituents**: It contains volatile oil containing the carotenoids carotene, lycopin and calendulin. The plant contains saponins, resins, tannin, mucilage, sterols, bitter principles, oleanolic acid, glucoronic acid, salicylic acid, violaxanthine and flavoxanthine. Fresh blossoms contain azulenogenic sesquiterpene or sesquiterpene alcohol.

**Uses**: Leaves are diaphoretic, diuretic, oxytocic, emmenagogue, astringent, sedative, antiemetic, aromatic and antianemic. They are used as herbicide, assist healing of ulcers and astringent like Hamamelis leaves. Flowers are used in case of dysmenorrhea and for the production of calendulin which is used in colouring food products as jellies and jams. The petals are used to adultrate safron flowers which are very expensive.

**References**: 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 38, 39, 40, 50.
(68) CALOTROPIS PROCERA AIT.
ASCLEPIADACEAE

**English Name:** Giant milk weed, Mudar plant, Sodom apple, Calotropis

**Local Name:** عشَّار, كِنْكَة, برَمْباك, برنٍخ

**Description:** A shrub 2-4 m. high. Stem white corky. Leaves obovate 15-20 cm long. Flowers white, starlike occurs in clusters. The plant contains irritant latex and grows in waste areas all over Libya.

**Part Used:** Bark, leaves, flowers and the latex.

**Principle constituents:** The cardinolide glycosides, usharin, usharidin, calotropin and its genin calotropagenin, calactin and calotoxin. The plant contains also madarin, gigantin, resins, alkaloids usharine 0.45% and vorusharine and bitter principles. The unsaponifiable matter of the latex contains caoutchouc, trypsin, alpha & beta calotreol, proteoclastic enzyme similar to papain. Bark contains two alcohols giganteol and isogiganteol.

**Uses:** Latex is arrow poison (Digitalis-like action on the heart), drastic purgative and emmenagogue. The whole plant has an Ipeca-like action i.e. expectorant and in large doses emetic. In India the plant is used locally for elephantiasis, leprosy and chronic eczema. Powdered flowers are useful in cases of cold, cough, asthma and indigestion. They have detergent property. The plant is very toxic (15-20 times toxic as strychnine alkaloid). It is used for murder and suicides in tropical America.

**References:** 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 21, 22, 32, 33, 54.
CANNABIS SATIVA LINN.
CANNABINACEAE
(MORACEAE)

**English Name**: Hemp, Common hemp, Marihuana, Hashish, Bhang, Cannabis, Dagga.

**Local Name**: حشيش

**Description**: An erect herb with glutinous inflorescence. Leaves alternate digitately compound with 3-7 leaflets up to 20 cm long. Both staminate and pistillate greenish flowers being present on different plants. The plant was once cultivated in Derna.

**Part Used**: Dried flowering tops of the pistillate plants.

**Principle constituents**: Cannabis contains cannabidiol, cannabidiol carboxylic acid, cannabigerol, cannabinomone, cannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinol, volatile oil containing terpenes and sesquiterpenes, choline, the alkaloids cannabistavine and trigonelline.

**Uses**: The plant is not used medicinally today. It was used as sedative in migrain and to treat glaucoma. It has hallucinogenic properties and antibiotic activity against Gram positive bacteria. Seeds are used to feed birds. It is very dangerous as it induces loss of will, power and intellectual activity.

**References**: 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 25, 26, 33, 38, 40, 54.
CAPPARIS SPINOSA LINN.

CAPPARIDACEAE

English Name: Caper bush, Common caper- bush.

Local Name: كبار ، ورد الجبل، شوك الحجار، لصف، أصف

Description: A shrub 30- 100 cm high. Stem erect divaricately branched. Leaves petiolate, ovate to orbicular, obtuse ending in a prickle. Flower broad white tinged red outside and fruit berry. The plant grows in Tripoli, Tarhuna, Garian, Tobruk, Derna and Benghazi.

Part Used: Over-ground parts.

Principle constituents: The plant contains bitter principles, rutin glycoside, enzyme myronase, rutic, capric and pectic acids, saponin, alkaloid stachydrine, sugars and a volatile compound with garlic odour. It may contain sulphur containing glycosides.

Uses: Expectorant, diuretic, antirheumatic and tonic. It is used in the treatment of arteriosclerosis and as poultice in the treatment of gout, scurvy and foot- ache. In the form of compresses it is used in ophthalmic diseases. The root bark is astringent and appetizer. The unexpanded floral buds are pickled in vinegar and used as spices with fish and poultry.

References: 1, 2, 3, 9, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 32, 33, 38, 40.
CAPSella BURSA-PASTORIS LINN.
CRUCIFERAE

English Name: Common shepherd's purse, Mother's heart.

Local Name: كيس الراعي، علبة الراعي

Description: The plant is a very common weed characterized by its triangular or heart-shaped seed pods. The stem grows 10-30 cm tall from a rosette of leaves that may be deeply cut or almost undivided. The upper leaves clasping the stem. It is common in cultivated lands and waste places.

Part Used: The whole plant not stored more than one year.

Principle Constituents: It contains choline which was isolated under the name bursine, acetylcholine, amino acids, the flavonoid diosmin, saponin, tyramine alkaloid, traces of other alkaloids, ascorbic acid and volatile oil containing sulphur. Seeds contain rhamnoglycoside hyssopin and fixed oil.

Uses: The plant is haemostatic used in haemorrhoids and prevents uterus haemorrhage. It is mild vasoconstrictor. Tyramine is hypertensive. The plant is used as emmenagogue, tonic, antiscorbutic, diaphoretic and as remedy for limbs atrophy.

Hens eating large quantities of the plant produce eggs with greenish yellow yolk.

References: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 21, 33, 38, 40, 43.
Local Name: Chili, Red pepper, Paprika, Capsicum.

Local Name: فلفل حار، فلفل أحمر، شيطه

Description: An annual cultivated plant 30 - 50 cm high. Leaves ovate petioled. Flowers white with short stalk. Fruit berry oblong- conical red when mature.

Part Used: Dried ripe fruits.

Principle constituents: Fruits contain the extremely pungent alkaloid capsaicine, dihydrocapsaicine, thiamine, red carotenoids such as capsanthin and capsorubin and fixed oil.

Uses: In small doses capsicum is stomachic, carminative and aphrodisiac. In very small doses it is beneficial in varicose veins, anorexia, liver congestion and in haemorrhoids.

Externally it is rubefacient used as linament in case of rheumatism. In large doses it is irritant and causes permanent lesions in the stomach and kidney.

References: 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 37, 38, 40, 54.
English Name: Blessed thistle.

Local Name: شوك الجمل

Description: An annual roadside weed. Flower yellow tubular and terminal. Leaves coarse reticulate unarmed or with soft spines blotched and marbled silvery white about 15 cm long.

Part Used: The entire flowering plant without roots.

Principle constituents: The plant contains lactonic lignans, mucilage, tannins, polyacetylenes, sesquiterpene lactone, and volatile oil having antibacterial activity.

Uses: The plant is tonic, stomachic, antispasmodic and diuretic. It is used in case of pregnancy as antiemetic and it is used as appetizer. It activates the gall bladder and therefore used in the diseases of the liver. Externally it is used for treating ulcers, small boils and haemorrhoids. The plant should not be used by people suffering from hyper-acidity.

References: 1, 3, 21, 22, 25, 38, 40, 43, 50, 53.
(74) CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS LINN.
COMPOSITAE

English Name: Wild saffron, Safflower, American saffron, Saffron thistle, Bastard.

Local Name: ترطم، عصفر، إبريش

Description: An alternate-leaved herb with leaves finely spiny toothed and flower heads resembling those of a thistle with red florets and yellow styles, 4-sided, pearly-white fruits.

The plant is cultivated for the production of flowers, seeds and the seed oil.

Part Used: Dried flowers, roots, seeds and seed fixed oil (saffron seed oil).

Principle constituents: Red colouring matter carthamin, mucilage, a quinone known as carthamone, a chalcone glucoside and fixed oil.

Uses: Flowers are diaphoretic, tonic, laxative, emmenagogue, rubefacient, anodyne and used in case of jaundice. It is used to adultrate saffron (Crocus sativus) which is very expensive. It is claimed that ingestion of the oil decreases blood cholesterol level.

Carthamone is a good dye for cotton. The florets are used in dying silk (rose to red colour). Mixed with talcum powder, makes a kind of rouge. Seeds are also used in dyeing, oils in paints.

Seeds are purgative. Roots are diuretic.

References: 1, 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 25, 26, 54.
English Name: Caraway, Common caraway.

Local Name: کروه، کراوه، کمون آرمنی

Description: A cultivated biennial herb 30-70 cm high. Leaves are glabrous, bi-pinnate. Flowers white in a large umbel. Fruits are oblong, grooved, aromatic usually split into mericarps.

It is cultivated as a condiment plant.

Part Used: Ripe fruits and their volatile oil.

Principle constituents: The fruits contain fixed oil, proteins, colouring compounds, resins and volatile oil containing carvone, carveol, dihydrocarvone and limonene.

Uses: Fruits and oil obtained from them are carminative, antispasmodic, stomachic and lactagogue. It is used as condiment, in tooth pastes, as soft drink, against nausea and vomiting and in the preparation of alcoholic beverages.

References: 1, 3, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 37, 38, 40, 43, 54.
English Name: Mecc a senna, Dog senna.

Local Name: سنامكي، حشيشة السنامكي

Description: A bush about 1.5 m. high. Leaves compound, leaflets glabrous, oval lanceolate. Flowers irregular with sepals. Pod flattened but slightly inflated over the seed.

The plant grows in Garian, Tarhuna and Gat.

Part Used: Leaves and fruits.


Uses: The plant is a very good purgative. It has no gripping effect.

References: 1, 3, 12, 13, 21, 25, 26, 37.
(77) CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS L. LINN.

LEGUMINOSAE

English Name: Coffee senna, Negro coffee.

Local Name: سنامكي

Description: A cultivated small shrub having compound leaves with 4-12 pairs of leaflets ovate-lanceolate. Fruit is a glabrous pod. Flowers yellow.

Part Used: Leaves, roots and seeds.

Principle constituents: Leaves contain carbartin a colouring matter and salts. Seeds contain fatty substances, tannic acid, sugar, gum, starch, mucilage, pigments, minerals, emodin and toxaalbumin.

Roots contain resin, bitter principle, oxymethylanthraquinone, achrosine pigment, physicon and emodin.

Uses: Leaves, roots and seeds are purgatives. Seeds are antipyretic. Root decoction relieves flatulence and abdominal pain, tonic, diuretic and used as snake-bite remedy. In Africa they use the leaves in the treatment of jaundice and against asthma.

Roasted seeds are used as substitute for coffee in Africa. The therapeutic properties are lost upon roasting.

References: 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22.
CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA LINN.
CASUARINACEA

**English Name**: Beach oak, Beef wood tree, Swamp oak.

**Local Name**: كازورينه، قلوه

**Description**: Ornamental tree with single erect stem up to 8 m. high and sometimes more. Branches drooping, leaf-whorls imbricating, leaf- scales about 7, cones globular.

**Part Used**: Leaves and bark.

**Principle constituents**: The leaves contain colouring matter known as casuarin and catechol tannin.

**Uses**: Leaves are used in case of colic, headache, diarrhea, dysentery and in the treatment of face pimples. Mixed with powdered Nutmeg, it is used to relieve toothache.

Bark is astringent.

**References**: 1, 3, 8, 12, 14, 21, 22.
(79) CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS G. DON.
VINCA ROSEA L. LINN.
APOCYANACEAE

English Name: Vinca, Periwinkle, Catharanthus.
Local Name: فنكا، ونكا، رمان

Description: A herbaceous subshrub 40-80 cm. high. Opposite entire broadly ovate leaves and blue, pink or white flowers growing single on axillary peduncles.

Fruits capsules open upon ripening by a longitudinal slit on the inner side.

The plant is cultivated as an ornamental plant all over the Jamahiriya.

Part Used: The entire herb.

Principle constituents: More than sixty different alkaloids have been isolated which are in general, indole or dihydroindole derivatives. Two are patents which are vinblastine and vincristine. Other important alkaloids are ajmalicine, tetrahydralstomine, serpentine, lochnerine, vindoline and leurosine. The plant contains tannins.

Uses: It is an outstanding anticancer drug. Vinblastine (velban ampoule) is given intravenously or orally to treat Hodgkin’s disease and choriocarcinoma resistant to other therapy.

Vincristine (oncovin ampoule) is used to treat leukemia. Leaf juice is applied to wasp stings. Vindoline dihydrochloride and leurosine sulphate are hypoglycemic and hypotensive.

References: 1, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 38.
(80) CEIBA PENTANDRA GAERTN.

BOMBACACEAE

English Name: Silk cotton tree.

Local Name: كابوك

Description: A huge evergreen tree having buttressed trunk and wide-spreading branches at right angles to it. The compound leaves have about 7 leaflets each 10-15 cm long but they are deciduous. The white to pinkish flowers are 15-20 cm long, the bark is smooth and grey. Seeds are borne in leathery capsules 7-15 cm long. Seeds have lustrous floss.

The plant was introduced into Tripoli.

Part Used: Young leaves, roots, unripe fruits and the juice from the roots.

Principle constituents: Seeds resemble cotton seed in composition but contain little or no gossypol. They contain 20-25% of oil, resins and tannin. Bark contains tannin and hydrocyanic acid.

Uses: Gum is tonic, astringent and used in bowel complaints. Young leaves are emollient.

Roots are diuretic. Root bark is emetic and antispasmodic. The unripe fruits are emollient, astringent and demulcent. The root juice is used to cure diabetes.

References: 1, 3, 10, 21.
(81) CELTIS AUSTRALIS LINN.

ULMACEAE

**English Name**: Nettle tree, Nettle.

**Local Name**: شكلب، ميس، لوطس، نشم أبيض

**Description**: A tree with a rounded top having alternately deciduous leaves that are 10-15 cm long.

The tree has watery juice. The dark purple drupe is about 2 cm.

The tree was introduced to Tripoli and was used as a shade tree.

**Part Used**: Fruits and seeds.

**Principle constituents**: Seeds contain fixed oil.

**Uses**: Fruits are used in amenorrhea and colic.

**References**: 1, 3, 10, 21.
(82) CERATONIA SILIQUA LINN.

LEGUMINOSAE

English Name: Carob, Locust tree.

Local Name: خروب، خروب

Description: An evergreen tree cultivated for the production of the fruits. Male and female flowers occur on different trees, sometimes on the same tree. Fruit is 15-25 cm long.

Part Used: Fruits known as pods and gum obtained from the endosperm of the seeds.

Principle constituents: Fruits contain the sugars mannose and galactose, sweet mucilage and gum like tragacanth.

Seeds contain carubin, carubinase and carubinose. Bark contains fixed oil and tannin.

Uses: The fruit is edible, its powder is used as soft drink. Mixed with dried milk it is very good for children. The gum is used as substitute for gum tragacanth, in pharmaceutical preparations it is used as demulcent and anticatarrh. Powdered fruits when given to children act as buffering agent to neutralize acidity or alkalinity in the intestine, absorb toxins, keep feaces halfsolid and stops diarrhea. Fruits are also used in curing tobacco and in cosmetics as component of facial and toilet creams. Fruits are good fodder for farm animals and as ingridient in dog biscuits. Leaves are astrigent. Roasted seeds are used as coffee substitute like chicory.

References: 1, 3, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 38, 54.
CETERACH OFFICINARUM LAM.
POLYPODIACEAE

English Name: Scale-fern, Rustyback-fern, Miltwaste.

Local Name: حشيشة الذهب

Description: A perennial fern forming small tufts. Fronds are narrow and lobed 5-15 cm, long, dark green in colour, under surface covered with a felt of pale brown scales.

It grows in rocky clefts and walls in Wadi el kuf, Wadi Derna, El Marj, Tarhuna and Garian.

Part Used: The whole plant.

Principle constituents: Tannins and organic acids.

Uses: Sedative, expectorant, astringent and diaphoretic. The syrup is used in pulmonary infections.

References: 1, 3, 7, 21, 38, 40.
CHENOPODIUM ALBUM LINN.

CHENOPODIACEAE

English Name: Common goose-foot, Pigweed.

Local Name: عفينة، بوزنوز، ركب الجمل

Description: An annual weed about 30-90 cm high, with irregular or generally triangular leaves 10 cm long. Lower leaves are toothed but the upper are often untoothed. Flowers are in spikes at the end of the stem. The smooth seeds are enclosed by sepals. The herb has a bad odour. It is scattered as a weed in the cultivated areas and gardens.

Part Used: Volatile oil obtained from the flowering tops and fruits.

Principle constituents: The plant contains volatile oil, substance similar to cholesterol, amines, proteins and fats. It contains carotene, vitamin C and the alkaloid chenopodine.

The volatile oil contains small traces of ascaridole.

Uses: oil is anthelmintic, laxative and diuretic.

In some countries the plant is edible used as vegetable like spinach.

References: 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 16, 20, 21, 22.