

ADDITIONS TO THE CHECKLIST OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINAL PLANTS OF INDIA

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The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi had brought out a priced publication, "A Checklist of Homoeopathic Medicinal Plants of India" in the fall of 1987. On perusal of this list, it is observed that many plants of homoeopathic value were left out. Such plants have been compiled and cited in appropriate instances in the present paper. As accretion to the 'Checklist' will be a continuing process in future also, this compilation again, is not claimed to be perfect, but is as complete an enumeration with the literature available. It includes 46 species belonging to 45 genera spread over 31 families. The families of flowering plants are arranged according to Bentham and Hooker's classification with some exceptions to accommodate the recent changes in the delimitation of families. The genera and species are arranged under their respective families in alphabetical order. The nomenclature has been brought upto date and wherever necessary the synonyms appearing in Homoeopathic books/journals are cited below the valid names. The plants not found in the wild state but introduced and cultivated in Indian gardens are marked with an asterisk. The official names of the Homoeopathic Medicines used in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeiae and Materia Medicae have been cited in inverted commas after citation only where it differs from the correct botanical name.

For economy of space the conventional abbreviations of some of the well-known works have been condensed as follows:

AFKH:	<i>Alpine Flora of Kashmir Himalaya</i> by Upendra Dhar and P. Kachroo 1983. Scientific Publishers, Jaipur.
Allen:	<i>The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica</i> by Timothy F. Allen (Repr. Ed.) 1982. B. Jain Publishers. New Delhi.
Blackwood:	<i>A Manual of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacology</i> by Alexander L. Blackwood. 1906. Harjeet & Co., New Delhi.
BOBSI:	<i>Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India</i> . Howrah.

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Boericke:	<i>Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica</i> by William Boericke (Repr. Ed.), 1988. Jain Publishing Co., New Delhi.
CCRHQB:	<i>Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy Quarterly Bulletin</i> . New Delhi.
Clarke:	<i>A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica</i> by John Henry Clarke (Repr. Ed.), 1982. Jain Publishing Co., New Delhi.
DEPI:	<i>Dictionary of Economic Plants in India</i> by Umrao Singh, A. M. Wadhvani and B.M. Johri (Repr. Ed.), 1983. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
Elias:	<i>Homoeopathic Pharmacy</i> by Pappachen Elias (Repr. Ed.), 1973. Kottayam, Kerala.
FBI:	<i>The Flora of British India</i> by J.D. Hooker et al. 1872-1897.
FD:	<i>The Flora of Delhi</i> by J.K. Maheshwari. 1963. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi.
FFI:	<i>Fascicles of Flora of India</i> . Botanical Survey of India, Howrah.
FHP:	<i>Flora of Himachal Pradesh Series 2: Analysis</i> by H. J. Chowdhery & B. M. Wadhwa. 1984. Botanical Survey of India, Howrah.
FMD:	<i>Flora of Murshidabad District, West Bengal, India</i> by D.N. Guha Bakshi. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
FPB:	<i>The Flora of the Presidency of Bombay</i> by Theodore Cooke (Repr. Ed.), 1967. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.
FT:	<i>Flora of Tamil Nadu Series I: Analysis Volume 1</i> by N.C. Nair et al. 1983. Volume 2 by A. N. Henry et al. 1987. Botanical Survey of India, Howrah.
FTC:	<i>The Flora of the Tamil Nadu Carnatic</i> by K.M. Mathew. 1983. The Rapinat Herbarium, St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli.
FWP:	<i>Flora of West Pakistan</i> by E. Nasir and S.I. Ali (Ed.), 1972. Karachi.
GRCIP:	<i>The Grasses of Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan</i> (excluding Bambuseae) by N. L. Bor. 1960. London.
Ghose:	<i>Drugs of Hindoosthan</i> by Sarat Chandra Ghose (REPR. Ed.), 1980. Hahnemann Publishing Co. Pvt. Limited, Calcutta.
GIMP:	<i>Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants</i> by R.N. Chopra, S.L. Nayar and I.C. Chopra (Repr. Ed.), 1980. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi.

- HAFPWH: *High Altitude Flowering Plants of West Himalaya* by M.A. Rau. 1975. Botanical Survey of India, Howrah.
- Hamilton: *The Flora Homoeopathica* by Edward Hamilton (Repr. Ed.), 1982. B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi.
- Hering: *The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica* by C. Hering (Repr. Ed.), 1988. B. Jain Publisher Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- HFD: *Herbaceous Flora of Dehra Dun* by C. R. Babu. 1977. Publication & Information Directorate (CSIR), New Delhi.
- HPI: *Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India* Vol. I. 1971; Vol. II. 1974; Vol. III. 1978; Vol. IV. 1983; Vol. V. 1986. Controller of Publications, New Delhi.
- JETB: *Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany*. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
- WI: *The Wealth of India. Raw Materials* Vol. I-XI. 1948-1976. Publication

RANUNCULACEAE

- Ranunculus pulchellus** C.A.Mey. In Ledeb. Fl. Alt. 2:333. 1830; FBI 1:17. 1872; FHP 1:25. 1984. *R. flammula* D. Don in Royle III. 53. 1836; Clarke 3: 952. 1982(Repr. Ed.).
- Distribution: Afghanistan, Siberia, Mongolia. Alpine Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh.

FUMARIACEAE

- *Dicentra canadensis** Walp. Rep. 1 : 188. 1842; DFPI 53. 1983 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 237. 1984 (Repr. Ed.). "COR'DALIS"
- Distribution: Cultivated in gardens in India.

POLYGALACEAE

- *Polygala senega** Linn. Sp. Pl. 704. 1753; DEPI 180. 1983(Repr. Ed.); HPI 1: 188. 1971; Hamilton 476. 1982(Repr. Ed.). "SENEGA"
- Distribution: Native to North America; introduced in India.

STERCULIACEAE

- *Cola acuminata** (P. Beauv.) Schott & Endlicher, Melet. Bot. 33. 1832; WI 2:306. 1950; FT 1 :38. 1983. *Sterculia acuminata* P. Beauv. Fl. Owar 1:41. t. 24. 1805; Blackwood 560. 1906; HPI 5:92. 1986. "STERCULIA ACUMINATA".
- Distribution: Native of tropical Africa, cultivated in a few gardens in India.

GERANIACEAE

- Erodium cicutarium** (Linn.) L'Herit. in Hort. Kew. ed. 1. ii:414. 1789; FBI 1: 434. 1874; Blackwood 322. 1906: FHP 1:126. 1984; Clarke 1 : 713. 1982 (Repr. Ed.). "ERODIUM".
- Distribution: Throughout Europe and temperate North Asia; Kashmir Himalaya, North-West India and Western Ghats.

RUTACEAE

- Citrus grandis** (Linn.) Osbeck, Dagbok Ostind Resa 98. 1757; FT 1: 58. 1983. *Citrus aurantium* Linn. var. *grandis* Linn. Sp. Pl. 783. 1753. *C. decumana* Linn. Murr. Syst. ed. 13. 508. 1774; Boericke 213. 1988 (Repr. Ed.).
- Distribution: Grown to a small extent in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

RHAMNACEAE

- *Rhamnus purshiana** DC. Prod. 2:25. 1825; Blackwood 220. 1906; HPI 2 : 38; Clarke 1: 425. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); DEPI 193. 1983 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 178. 1988 (Repr. Ed.). "CASCARA SAGRADA".
- Distribution: Native of Europe, introduced in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

FABACEAE(PAPILIONACEAE)

- *Glycyrrhiza glabra** Linn. Sp. Pl. 742. 1753; WI 4: 151. 1976; FWP 405. 1972; Elias 172. 1973 (Repr. Ed.); GIMP 126. 1980 (Repr. Ed.); DEPI 92. 1983 (Repr. Ed.).
- Distribution: Native to Mediterranean regions; cultivated in India in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Southern part of India

- * Myroxylon pareirae** Klotzsch. in Bonplandia 5: 274. 1857; Blackwood 168. 1906; WI 6: 481. 1962; BOBSI 7: 52. 1965; Allen 2: 30. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 1: 242. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 103. 1988 (Repr. Ed.). "BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM"
- Distribution: Native of tropical America; grown in Bangalore and Calcutta.

CAESALPINIACEAE

- Cassia fistula** Linn Sp. Pl. 377. 1753; FBI 2 : 261. 1878; FT 1 : 129. 1983; CCRH QB (1-4): 21. 1984.
- Distribution: Native of tropical Asia commonly found in deciduous forests, now widely planted throughout India.
- Tamarindus indica** Linn. Sp. Pl. 34. 1753; FBI 2: 273. 1878; FT 1: 133. 1983; CCRH QB. 10 (3 & 4): 31-35. 1989.
- Distribution: Indigenous to tropical Africa; distributed

throughout India in the plains and sub-Himalayan tracts.

MIMOSACEAE

***Haematoxylon campechianum** Linn. Sp. Pl. 384. 1753; WI 5 : 2. 1959; Blackwood 356. 1906; WI 5 : 2. 1959; FD 138. 1963; HPI 3 : 71. 1978; Allen 4 : 523. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 1: 862. 1982 (Repr. Ed.). "HAEMATOXYLON".

Distribution: Native to Central America and West Indies, cultivated in Indian gardens particularly in New Delhi and Calcutta.

ROSACEAE

***Prunus amygdalus** Batsch, Beytr. Pragm. Gesch. Natur. Reiche 1: 30. 1801; FBI 2: 313. 1878 incl. var. *amara*; FWP 361. 1972; HPI 3 : 17. 1978; WI 8: 250. 1982. *Amygdalus communis* Linn. Sp. Pl. 473. 1753; Allen 1 : 306. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 1 : 98. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); FHP 234. 1984.

Distribution: Native of Central and Western Asia; cultivated at higher altitudes of North India.

***Prunus laurocerasus** Linn. Sp. Pl. 474. 1753; WI 8: 273. 1979; Allen 5 : 506. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 2 : 255. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Hamilton 318. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); HPI 4 : 72. 1983; FT 1 : 142. 1983. "LAUROCERASUS"

Distribution: Indigenous to Asia Minor and South East Europe; introduced in India as an ornamental plant.

MYRTACEAE

***Eucalyptus camaldulensis** Dehnh. Cat. Pl. Hort. Camald. ed. 2. 20. 1832; FD 159. 1963; FT 1 : 151. 1983. *Eucalyptus rostrata* Schl. in Linnaea 20: 655. 1847; Allen 5 : 403. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 265 & 272. 1988 (Repr. Ed.). "KINO AUSTRALIENSE"

Distribution: Introduced from Australia; grown in plantations in a number of States in India.

CUCURBITACEAE

Luffa echinata Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3:716. 1832 var. *echinata*; FPB 1: 567. 1958 (Repr. Ed.); Ghose 224. 1980 (Repr. Ed.); FFI 11:71. 1982; Boericke 1068. 1988 (Repr. Ed.). "LUFFA BINDAL"

Distribution: Indigenous to tropical Africa; found in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra,

Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Momordica charantia Linn. Sp. Pl. 1009. 1753; FBI 2 : 616. 1879; FFI 11: 89. 1982; CCRH QB. 8(1-4):26. 1986.

Distribution: Cultivated but also wild pan-tropically; found throughout India.

UMBELLIFERAE (APIACEAE)

* **Conium maculatum** Linn. Sp. Pl. 243. 1753: Blackwood 264. 1906; WI 2: 314. 1950; HPI 1: 111. 1971; Allen 3: 519. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 1: 581. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Hamilton 219. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); DEPI 43. 1983.

Distribution: Temperate regions of Asia, Europe, North Africa and North India.

* **Dorema ammoniacum** D. Don in Tr. Linn. Soc. 16: 601. 1833: WI 3: 111. 1952; Blackwood 111. 1906; Clarke 1: 79. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); DEPI 57: 1983 (Repr. Ed.); Hering 1: 257. 1988 (Repr. Ed.). "AMMONIACUM"

Distribution: Native of Persia; cultivated in North-West parts of India.

Foeniculum vulgare Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8. 1768; FBI 2: 695. 1879; Allen 4: 354. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); FT 1: 179. 1983. "FOENICULUM"

Distribution: Native to the mediterranean region; cultivated throughout India.

* **Petroselinum crispum**(Mill.) Nyman ex auct. non in Hand-list Herb. Pl. Kew ed. 3. 122. 1925: FT 1: 180. 1983; HPI 4: 91. 1983. *Apium crispum* Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8. n. 2. 1768. *Carum petroselinum* (Linn.) Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. 1: 891.1867; Allen 7: 333. 1982 (Repr. Ed.). *Apium petroselinum* Linn. Sp. Pl. 264. 1753; Clarke 3: 751. 1982 (Repr. Ed.). *Petroselinum sativum* Hoffm. Gen. Umb. 177. 1814; Blackwood 493. 1906; HPI 4: 91. 1983.

Distribution: Native of Europe, frequently cultivated in India.

Pimpinella saxifraga Linn. Sp. Pl. 163. 1753; FBI 2: 685. 1879; Allen 7: 538. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 3: 824. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); DEPI 173. 1983 (Repr. Ed.).

Distribution: Found in Kashmir.

RUBIACEAE

Cephalanthus occidentalis Linn. Sp. Pl. 95. 1753; Blackwood 226. 1906; FT 367. 1987 (Repr. Ed.). *C. naucleoides* DC. Prodr. 4: 539. 1830; FBI 3: 24. 1880; DEPI 35. 1983 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 210. 1988 (Repr. Ed.).

Distribution: North Burma, China, Java, North-America; Sikkim Himalayas and Assam.

* **Chiococca racemosa** Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 917. 1758; BOBSI 7: 39. 1965; Allen 2:332. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 1: 330. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); DEPI. 37.1983 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 140. 1988 (Repr. Ed.). "CAINCA". "CAHINCA".
Distribution: Grown in Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta.

* **Cinchona succirubra** Pav. ex Klotzsch in Abh. Koenigl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 60. 1857; HPI 1: 106. 1971; FT 2:3. 1983.
Distribution: Cultivated in Sikkim and Tamil Nadu.

* **Galium aparine** Linn. Sp. Pl. 108. 1753; FBI 3: 205. 1881; Blackwood 342. 1906; Clarke 1: 795. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 297. 1988 (Repr. Ed.).
Distribution: Europe, North Africa, North West & Central Asia, Jammu and Kashmir.

Rubia tinctorum Linn. Sp. Pl. 109. 1753; FBI 3: 203. 1881; BOBSI 10: 3. 1968; Clarke 3: 1020. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); DEPI 148. 1983 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 567. 1988 (Repr. Ed.).
Distribution: Native to South Europe and Asia, found in Kashmir.

COMPOSITAE (ASTERACEAE)

* **Lapsana communis** Linn. Sp. Pl. 811. 1753; FBI 3: 392. 1881; Clarke 2: 248. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); DEPI 93. 1983 (Repr. Ed.).
Distribution: North & West Asia, Europe, North Africa; Kashmir.

* **Silphium laciniatum** Linn. Sp. Pl. 919. 1753; Blackwood 549. 1906; WI 9: 357. 1972; Clarke 3: 1190. 1982 (Repr. Ed.). "SILPHIUM"
Distribution: North America. Introduced in Indian gardens.

PRIMULACEAE

* **Cyclamen neapolitanum** Tenore Prod. Fl. Nep. p. IXVI. 1811-1815. Europ.; WI 2: 410. 1950; Hamilton 238. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); DEPI 49. 1983 (Repr. Ed.). "CYCLAMEN EUROPAEUM".
Distribution: Europe, Alpine regions; introduced into India.

OLEACEAE

Fraxinus excelsior Linn. Sp. Pl. 1057. 1753; FBI 3: 606. 1882; Blackwood 342. 1906; FT 443. 1987 (Repr. Ed.).

Distribution: Europe, Scandinavia, Asia Minor. Caucasus; in India from Kashmir to Kumaon upto 3,300m.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Tylophora indica (Burm.f.) Merr. in Philipp. J. Sci. 19: 373. 1921; CCRH Quart. Bull. 6: 21. 1984; FT 2: 89. 1987. **T. asthmatica** (Linn. f.) Wight & Arn. in Wight Contrib. 51. 1834; FBI 4:44. 1883.

Distribution: In India in Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Peninsular India, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal up to an altitude of 2,400 m.

MENYANTHACEAE

Menyanthes trifoliata Linn. Sp. Pl. 145. 1753; FBI 4: 130. 1883; Blackwood 442. 1906; WI 6: 346. 1962; HPI 2: 104. 1974; Allen 6: 182. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 430. 1988 (Repr. Ed.). "MENYANTHES"

Distribution: Europe, North Asia to Japan, and North America, found in Kashmir.

BORAGINACEAE

* **Heliotropium peruvianum** Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1: 187. 1762; Allen 4: 546. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 1: 876. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); FT 2: 100. 1987. "HELIOTROPIUM"
Distribution: Native to Peru; grown as an ornamental plant in Indian gardens.

Myosotis arvensis Hoffm. Deutsch. Fl. 1: 85; Blackwood 459. 1906; HAFPWH 156. 1975; DEPI 112. 1083 (Repr. Ed.).

Distribution: Europe, North West Asia to the Canaries; Alpine Western Himalayas up to 3,600m.

VERBENACEAE

Clerodendrum viscosum Vent. Jard. Malm. 1: t. 25. 1803; FT 2: 165. 1987. **C. infortunatum** auct. mult. non Linn. FBI 4: 594. 1885; Ghose 138. 1980 (Repr. Ed.); FMD 248. 1984; Boericke 1058. 1988 (Repr. Ed.).

Distribution: Eastern tropics: throughout India.

LABIATAE (LAMIACEAE)

Origanum vulgare Linn. Sp. Pl. 590. 1753; FBI 4: 648. 1885; Blackwood 488. 1906; WOI 7: 105. 1966; HAFPWH 170. 1975.

Distribution: Native of Europe; found in Shimla, Kashmir Valley in Jammu & Kashmir.

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum aviculare Linn. Sp. Pl. 362. 1753; FBI 5: 26. 1886; Blackwood 508. 1906; AFKH 247. 1983; Boericke 528. 1988 (Repr. Ed.).

Distribution: North America, Asia and Europe; Kashmir to Kumaon at an altitude of 1,800- 3, 600 m.

* **Rumex acetosella** Linn. Sp. Pl. 338. 1753; FBI 5: 61. 1886; Blackwood 526. 1906; FT 2: 199. 1987.

Distribution: Native of Eurasia; introduced and now runs wild in Nilgiris and Palni Hills of Tamil Nadu, also in Sikkim.

EUPHORBIACEAE

* **Euphorbia peplus** Linn. Sp. Pl. 456. 1753; FBI 5: 266. 1887; HFD 460. 1977; Allen 10: 521. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 1: 736. 1982 (Repr. Ed.).

Distribution: Introduced in India; cultivated in the gardens of Dehra Dun.

SALICACEAE

* **Salix alba** Linn. Sp. Pl. 1021. 1753; FBI 5: 629. 1888; Blackwood 531. 1906; AFKH 251. 1983.

Distribution: Indigenous in Europe, West & North Asia; cultivated in North-West Himalayas.

ORCHIDACEAE

* **Vanilla planifolia** Andr. Bot. Rep. t. 538. 1808; DEPI 180. 1983 (Repr. Ed.); WI 10: 432. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Boericke 666. 1988 (Repr. Ed.).

Distribution: Native of tropical America; cultivated in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

LILIACEAE

* **Asparagus officinalis** Linn. Sp. Pl. 313. 1753; Blackwood 159. 1906; FPB 3: 271. 1967 (Repr. Ed.); Allen 1: 599. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); Clarke 1: 213. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); HPI 5: 11. 1986; Boericke 93. 1988 (Repr. Ed.). "ASPARAGUS"

Distribution: Native of Europe and Western Asia; cultivated in Indian gardens.

ZINGIBERACEAE

* **Curcuma domestica** Valetton, Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg (Ser. 2) 27: 31. 1918; FTC 3: 1615. 1983; DEPI 62. 1983 (Repr. Ed.). *C. longa* auct. non Linn. 1753; FBI 6: 214. 1890; WI 2: 402. 1950; HPI 5: 30. 1986.

Distribution: Distributed in Siam, Malay-Archipelago and North Australia, in India cultivated

mainly in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Kerala and Orissa.

ARACEAE

Acorus calamus Linn. Sp. Pl. 324. 1753; FBI 6: 555. 1893; FTC 3: 1686. 1983; DEPI 2. 1983 (Repr. Ed.); Elias 171. 1973 (Repr. Ed.).

Distribution: Wild or cultivated in meshy or moist places in North temperate hemisphere, tropical Asia and India.

GRAMINEAE (POACEA)

Saccharum officinarum Linn. Sp. Pl. 54. 1753; FBI 7: 118. 1896; Blackwood 531. 1906; GBCIP 212. 1960; Clarke 3: 1060. 1982 (Repr. Ed.); FTC 3: 1894; Boericke 564. 1988 (Repr. Ed.)

Distribution: Cultivated in tropical regions in India.

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Glossary

A

Acorus calamus (refer Araceae)
Amygdalus communis
(see *Prunus amygdalus* var. *amara*)
Apium crispum
(see *petroselinum crispum*)
A. *Petroselinum*
(see *Petroselinum crispum*)
Asparagus officinalis (refer Liliaceae)

C

Carum petroselinum
(see *Petroselinum crispum*)
Cassia fistula (refer Caesalpiniaceae)
Cephalanthus naucleoides
(see *Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
Cephalanthus occidentalis (refer Rubiaceae)
Chiococca racemosa (refer Rubiaceae)
Cinchona succirubra (refer Rubiaceae)
Citrus aurantium var. *grandis*
(see *Citrus grandis*)
Citrus grandis (refer Rutaceae)
Citrus decumana
(see *Citrus grandis*)
Clerodendrum infortunatum
(see *Clerodendrum viscosum*)
Clerodendrum viscosum (refer Verbenaceae)
Cola acuminata (refer Sterculiaceae)
Conium maculatum (refer Umbelliferae (Apiaceae))
Curcuma domestica (refer Zingiberaceae)

Curcuma longa
(see Curcuma domestica)
Cyclamen neapolitanum (refer Primulaceae)

D

Dicentra canadensis (refer Fumariaceae)
Dorema ammoniacum (refer Umbelliferae (Apiaceae))

E

Erodium cicutarium (refer Geraniaceae)
Eucalyptus camaldulensis (refer Myrtaceae)
Eucalyptus rostrata
(see Eucalyptus camaldulensis)
Euphorbia peplus (refer Euphorbiaceae)

F

Foeniculum vulgare (refer Umbelliferae (Apiaceae))
Fraxinus excelsior (refer Oleaceae)

G

Galium aparine (refer Rubiaceae)
Glycyrrhiza glabra (refer Fabaceae (Papilionaceae))

H

Haematoxylon campechianum (refer Mimosaceae)
Heliotropium peruvianum (refer Boraginaceae)

L

Lapsana communis (refer Compositae (Asteraceae))
Luffa echinata var. echinata (refer Cucurbitaceae)

M

Menyanthes trifoliata (refer Menyanthaceae)
Momordica charantia (refer Cucurbitaceae)
Myosotis arvensis (refer Boraginaceae)
Myroxylon pereirae (refer Fabaceae (Papilionaceae))

O

Origanum vulgare (refer Labiatae (Lamiaceae))

P

Petroselinum crispum (refer Umbelliferae (Apiaceae))
Petroselinum sativum

(see Petroselinum crispum)
Pimpinella saxifraga (refer Umbelliferae (Apiaceae))
Polygonum aviculare (refer Polygonaceae)
Polygala senega (refer Polygalaceae)
Prunus amygdalus var. amara (refer Rosaceae)
Prunus laurocerasus (refer Rosaceae)

R

Ranunculus pulchellus (refer Ranunculaceae)
Ranunculus flammula
(see Ranunculus pulchellus)
Rhamnus purshiana (refer Rhamnaceae)
Rubia tinctorum (refer Rubiaceae)
Rumex acetosella (refer Polygonaceae)

S

Saccharum officinarum (refer Gramineae (Poaceae))
Salix alba (refer Salicaceae)
Silphium laciniatum (refer Compositae (Asteraceae))
Sterculia acuminata
(see Cola acuminata)

T

Tamarindus indica (refer Caesalpiniaceae)
Tylophora asthmatica
(see Tylophora indica)
Tylophora indica (refer Asclépiadaceae)

V

Vanilla planifolia (refer Orchidaceae)

One should proceed as rationally as possible by experiments of the medicines on the human body. Only by this means can the true nature, the real effect of the medicinal substance be discovered...every effective remedy incites in the human body an illness peculiar to itself...one should imitate nature, which, at times, heals a chronic disease by an additional one. One should apply in the disease to be healed, particularly if chronic, that remedy which is liable to stimulate another artificially produced disease as similar as possible; and the former will be healed--similibus--like with likes. That is, in order to cure disease we must seek medicines that can excite similar symptoms in the healthy human body.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann
