

GLOSSARY AND INDEX

Abroma, see kapas hantu.

Abrus, see saga kěchil.

abu tarah. No plant is known to us by this name; but the use recommended in 362 enables us to suggest that abu tarah stands for arang para, abu, meaning ashes, displacing arang, meaning charcoal. The mērtajam and pulasan trees, *Erioglossum edule*, Blume, and *Nephelium mutabile*, Blume, as well as *N. hamulatum*, Radlk., are called arang para, and their astringent roots used in draughts for disorders of the stomach.

Acacia, see laksana and kachu.

Acanthus, see jěruju.

Acorus, see jěrangau.

Acrostichum, see paku laut.

adas or **adas manis** (sweet adas), dill, seed of *Anethum graveolens*, Linn., imported into Malaya chiefly from India and from Japan. It is aromatic and carminative, and a well-known drug. The seed of *Illicium verum*, Hook. f., from China, is a substitute; but it should be called adas china. For internal use, 32, 39, 65, 162, and 318; in a gargle, 197; for external use, 33, 39, and 40.

adas pēdas (pungent adas), fennel, seed of *Foeniculum vulgare*, Gaertn., imported from Java and elsewhere. It is aromatic and carminative. For internal use, 134 and 201; for external use, 224 and 265.

Adenanthera, see saga.

Adiantum, see paku rambut.

Aegle, see maja.

Afzelia, see malapari.

Aganosma, see lima.

Agathis, see dammar.

Agelaea, see pinang kotai.

Aglaia, see rambutan pachat.

akar manis china (sweet Chinese root), dried roots of one or another of the species of *Glycyrrhiza* which yield Chinese liquorice, *G. uralensis*, Fisch., *G. echinata*, Linn., and *G. glabra*, Linn., imported into Malaya. For internal use, 86 and 142. The Chinese use it freely.

akar salah nama (climber with an objectionable name, a polite avoiding of a vulgar name, which unfortunately obscures the identity of the plant intended). It is prescribed alone in a draught, 328, for headache, and with benzoin in another, 395, for pain in the chest. *Santaloides rugosum*, Kuntze (*Rourea rugosa*, Planch.) is quite likely to be indicated.

akar sětokak (root for the ulcer called tokak). No plant is known to us by this name; but the uses are those of *Erva-tamia*, see lada-lada. Externally, 345 (root and leaves) and 346 (root), and within the nostrils 347 (leaves).

akar tahi budak is evidently *Croton argyratum*, Blume, which is well known as akar cheret budak (root for diarrhoea in children). Root, stems, and leaves, alike arrest diarrhoea. For internal use, 418 (roots); for external use, 420 (leaves).

Albizzia, see langir.

Alchornea, see rami hutan.

Aleurites, see buah kēras.

Allium, see bawang.

Alocasia, see birah, kēladi, and tampok kēladi.

Aloe, see jadam.

Alstonia, see pulai.

Alum, see tawas.

Alyxia, see pēlasari.

Amaranthus, see bayam and bayam bērduri.

ambin buah or **dukong anak**, *Phyllanthus Niruri*, Linn., and *P. urinaria*, Linn. These are much used in the East, both internally and in poultices. Taken internally their action is diuretic: this Boorsma attributes to the large amount of potash which they contain (*Meded.'s Lands Plantentuin*, 52, 1902, p. 25). A bitter substance which poisons fish is also present. Internal, 303 and 474 (leaves), and 475 (roots); external, 417 (leaves).

Amomum, see pēlaga.

andong, see lēnjuang.

Anethum, see adas.

anggērek jantan (big orchid), doubtless any large epiphytic orchid, a *Dendrobium* being the most probable. The juice warmed and dropped into the ear, 521, the remainder applied over it, 522.

Angiopteris, see paku gajah.

Anise, see adas.

Anisophyllea, see pinang kanchil.

antan, prescribed in 289 for external use, may stand for daun siantan. Several species of *Ixora* and *Randia* are known as siantan.

Anthocephalus, see pulasan.

Antidesma, see mēmpunei.

Ants, black, to the magic number of 7, crushed, in a mixture dropped into the eye in neurasthenia, 46.

api-api, a name for several diverse plants, but chiefly, on the one hand Avicennias, and on the other Loranth. The Sundanese, Javanese and Madurese apply the name to the first, and probably the writer of the Medical Book did so

likewise. The juice of *Avicennia* is supposed to be a contraceptive; the bark contains tannin. Internal, 236, 294, and 398 (the pith of the stem); external also in 398.

Aporosa, see dada ruwan and sēbasah.

Aquilaria, see gaharu.

arang para, soot, the sooty cobwebs which accumulate over an open hearth, lamp-black. Internally, 503; externally, 279, 280. **Pokok arang para** is *Erioglossum edule* and some species of *Nephelium* (see abu tarah).

Archytaea, see yang-yang.

Ardisia, see mata pēlandok and muntah pēlandok.

Areca, see pinang.

Aromadendron, see lung-lung.

arsenic, see warangan.

Artocarpus, see jērami and nangka.

Arytera, see kayu tulang and rambutan pachat.

asafetida, see inggu.

asam jawa (Java sour relish), *Tamarindus indica*, Linn. The bark and the seeds are astringent; the other parts of the tree aperient. For internal use, 71 (roots), 138 (fruit-pulp), 236 (roots) and 269 (seeds); for external use, 190 (bark), 192 (shoots), 265 and 268 (fruit-pulp), and 269 (seeds).

asam paya (marsh sour relish), *Zalacca edulis*, Blume. The juice of the sour fruits in a lotion, 105.

asam puyoh (quail's sour relish), *Garcinia nigrolineata*, Planch. The juice of the leaves in a lotion for the eyes, 353.

asam riyang-riyang (cicada's sour relish), *Vitis hastata*, Miq., and some similar species. These are not uncommonly used for poulticing. The pulped leaves in a plaster for numbness of the feet, 90. Cf. yang-yang.

asam susur; *susur* indicates the sepals which serve as a sour relish and 'border' the fruits, *Hibiscus surattensis*, Linn., and *H. Sabdariffa*, Linn. A decoction of the leaves for a skin-complaint, 322.

ashes 'from the heart of the fire', wood ashes, thoroughly burned. Such ashes consist largely of potassium carbonate and contain a little caustic potash. Internal, as a vehicle in pills for thread worms, 95; externally, 29, 62, 105, 124, and 382.

ashes of a fabric which has been saturated with salt, external 216 (an old salt-bag) and 399 (an old sail or hawser), in both cases applied to the abdomen.

ashes of coco-nut sacking, 538.

ashes of various materials: *Artocarpus*, see jērami; cockroaches, 209; *Cordyline terminalis*, see pandan Sērani; *Dianella ensifolia*, see siak-siak; egg-shell, see egg; gading root, see gading; *Lycopodium*, see paku Sērani; leaves of pagar anak

see pagar anak; *Pandanus*, see pandan; rice-straw, see rice; head of sēmbilang fish, see sēmbilang; *Selaginella*, see paku mērak; *Solanum Melongena*, see tērong; sparrow's nest, see sarang burung pipit.

Atalantia, see limau hantu.

atap, see hujong atap.

Averrhoa, see bēlimbing and sunti.

Avicennia, see api-api.

ayer mawar, rose water, the distillate of rose-flowers from which the otto has not been removed, an import into Malaya from Persia and north-western India. An agreeable vehicle used in 292. It is not evident that ayer mawar hukah, used for the same purpose in 348 differs from ordinary rose water. Rose water is often used for scenting the tobacco and charcoal pellets prepared for smoking.

Baccaurea, see setambun.

bachang, *Mangifera foetida*, Lour. The bark is irritant. A decoction in a medicinal bath, 148.

badak, see rhinoceros.

Baeckia, see hujong atap.

bakau, the mangroves collectively. Of them the species of *Bruguiera* are preferred for medical uses. The commonest is *B. eriopetala*, Wight; but *B. gymnorrhiza*, Lam., *B. caryophylloides*, Blume, and *B. parviflora*, W. & A., are plentiful. All are characterized by the presence of large quantities of tannin, and owe their medicinal value to it. External, 276 (fruit), 529 (root), and 530 (leaves).

bakong, *Crinum asiaticum*, Linn., a bulbous plant of the sea-shores of Tropical Asia, Malaysia, and Polynesia. In a mystic washing and ceremony, 478.

balek adap, *Mussaenda* spp., the commonest in Malaya being *M. glabra*, Vahl, and *M. mutabilis*, Hook. f. The leaves infused in vinegar for making an application, 266.

balek angin, species of *Mallotus* and *Macaranga*, which have leaves white at the back, *Mallotus paniculatus*, Muell.-Arg. (*M. cochinchinensis*, Lour.), being the most likely to be used. The leaves in an application, 486.

bamboo, see buloh.

Bambusa, see buloh.

bangun-bangun, *Coleus amboinicus*, Lour. (*C. carnosus*, Hassk.), which is cultivated rather sparingly throughout Malaya. Its thick soft leaves in a paste for burns, 468.

Barleria, see ėmpĕdu landak, and pĕnawar sĕgala bangsa.

Barringtonia, see putat.

baru, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, Linn. A sea-shore tree used as a febrifuge. Internal for the reduction of fever, 27 (leaves and bark).

basil, see sēlaseh.

Bauhinia, see sēkoyak.

bawang merah, the reddish onion of *Allium Cepa*, Linn., a very common excipient. Internal, 39, 56, 60, 152, 153, 170, 172, 179, 221, 223, and 474; in a gargle, 197; in the nostrils, 479; in the eyes, 46, 193, and 315; in the ears, 79, 262, 264, and 521; external, 26, 37, 39, 40, 90, 93, 113, 132, 214, 230, 263, 264, 265, 266, 270, 377, 417, 450, 479, 480, 514, and 522; for steaming, 473.

bawang putih, garlic, the white bulb of *Allium sativum*, Linn., a common excipient. Internal, 1, 2, 72, 84, 100, 115, 119, 138, 170, 172, 204, 223, 228, 236, 241, 242, 287, 440, and 442; in the eyes, 187; in the ears, 77 and 270; external 92, 187, 220, 229, 232, 270, 281, 377, 419, and 442.

bayam, spinach-yielding plants of the genus *Amaranthus* and *Celosia*. The starchy seeds, prescribed for a poultice for a broken bone, 158, could be got more readily from *Celosia* than from *Amaranthus*. **Bayam bērduri** is the American *A. spinosus*, Linn., now common in the East. Its roots enter into a powder used like a cosmetic for madness, 40. There is a little saponin in the plant.

bēbēran. This plant-name is probably from bēra or bērak, meaning flushed or swollen, and it should be written bēbēra or bēbērak. *Chasalia curviflora*, Auctt. (see p. 474), is indicated, which is commonly used both in draughts and for poulticing. In 131 bēbēran infused with other materia, is drunk for gonorrhoea, the lees serving as an application. Saddle-sores are treated in Java by poulticing with *Chasalia*.

bēbiri has not been recognized. In 528 a decoction of its leaves is prescribed for scurf on the body.

bēdak, see buah bēdak.

bēdal-bēdal lalat (fly-cracker), *Diospyros argentea*, Griff., and *D. Wallichii*, King & Gamble. The waxy leaves burn with a crackling and a strong smell of acroleine, and are used by Malays to drive away flies. In 502, the root in a paste for herpes.

bēdara, from the sanskrit badari, *Zizyphus Jujuba*, Lam., the eastern jujube tree. It contains tannin. The bark and the leaves are admitted to be an effective astringent in dysentery, and to be useful in other complaints. Internal, 68 (bark) and 69 (root); external, 69 (roots) and 289 (leaves).

bēdara laut, the drug lignum colubrinum; in Malaysia wood of *Strychnos ligustrina*, Blume, or beyond the limits of this bitter tree, particularly in Malaya, the wood of *Eurycoma longifolia*, Jack. The lignum colubrinum described by the pharmacologists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as from India and Ceylon, was obtained from other plants.

All serve as bitter tonics. The *Strychnos* contains the poisonous alkaloid brucine. Bědara laut is prescribed internally in 373 and in a gargle in 14.

bělalei gajah (elephant's trunk), *Uncaria* spp. on account of the curved grapples on the stem and more rarely *Artabotrys* spp. on account of the curved prehensile peduncles. External, the root in poulticing an ulcer, 346.

bělangkas, the King-crab, *Limulus moluccanus*, Linn. The shell in a gruel for malaria, 32.

bělerang, sulphur. In pills, 497; in a confection, 288; for external application, 464, 498, and 525.

bělimbing, *Averrhoa Carambola*, Linn., and in a lesser measure *A. Bilimbi*, Linn., and species of *Connaropsis*. Sunti is a pickle made by salting various fruits, but chiefly those of *A. Carambola*, which is prescribed in tonics and electuaries, 46, 58, and 92. A decoction of the astringent bark of **bělimbing běsi** enters into a draught for dysentery, 517; and this name is given to the above-named plants.

bělimbing buloh, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, Linn. The fresh leaves in a lotion, 322.

běluntas, *Pluchea indica*, Less., a tidal swamp plant, much used as a sudorific and in diarrhoea in various parts of Malaysia, but prescribed in 289 in a complex oil for small-pox. Where *Pluchea* is not available, as is the case in inland localities, *Conyza*, *Erythroxylon*, *Gardenia*, or *Clitorea* may be used instead, and the name **běluntas** transferred to them.

běluru, *Entada spiralis*, Ridl., and *E. phaseoloides*, Merr. (*E. Schefferi*, Ridl.), which give a bark serving commonly as soap. Saponin is present. For external use, 452 (root) and 453 (leaves).

běnalu, *Hemigraphis colorata*, Hall. f., a red-leaved ornamental plant, the leaves of which tricksters chew in fairs as a preliminary to chewing glass. Internal, 228; external, 264, 271, and 486, in all cases the leaves. The name occurs in the manuscript in some places abbreviated to alu.

Benincasa, see *kundur*.

běntangur, *Calophyllum* spp. The species of this genus are distinguished with difficulty, and **běntangur jantan** prescribed in 509 and 510 is probably any large *Calophyllum*, but in particular, because most easily obtained, *C. inophyllum*, Linn. For internal use, 509 (leaves); for external, 510 (roots).

benzoin, see *kěmėnyan*.

běrėmbang (the haunted), *Sonneratia alba*, Smith, and some other trees. *Sonneratia* is a well-known skin remedy. For external use, 307 (leaves). Perhaps the fruit, internally, 237.

bětek, the papaya, *Carica Papaya*, Linn. The latex is well-known as a vermifuge, and is prescribed as such in 38 and 95.

betel nut, see pinang.

Bidens, see kanching baju.

bijan or *Sesamum*, see minyak bijan.

birah, *Alocasia* spp. and some allied plants all of which carry needle-crystals in their tissues such as irritate sensitive surfaces. For proving the skin sensitive, in 461 birah is prescribed alone, and in 92 with spices, pickles, onion, and lime.

birah hitam (black birah) is a name which Malays give to the American *Xanthosoma violaceum*, Schott, but probably used in times past for dark-coloured species of *Alocasia* such as *A. Lowii*, Hook. f. Externally, 26 (tender shoots), 29 (stems), 52, 322, and 382 (leaf-stalks).

birah puteh (white birah) may be any *Alocasia* without dark colour in it, and which the Malays regard in consequence as milder than those with dark colour. It is prescribed in 322 for application to the hands and feet when the skin is thickened, and after boiling.

bitter aloes, see jadam.

Bixa, see kēsumba.

Blechnum, see paku lipan.

Blumea, see sēmbong.

bolai, = the next.

bonglai (as distinct from bonglai kayu), *Zingiber Cassumunar*, Roxb. A ginger which appears so successfully to escape insect-attacks, that Malays ascribe to it protective functions, first to crops and secondly to themselves. Internal, 32 (the rhizome); external, 25, 26, 90, 117, 132, 151, 224, 267, and 305 (the rhizome), and 289 (the leaves).

bonglai kayu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Vent., a tree widely medicinal in the East, but unsuited to the south of the Peninsula and therefore somewhat unfamiliar there. The seeds are imported or brought south, and under the name biji lunang are prescribed in a bolus, 136. A decoction of the bitter bark is used to form a lotion in 475.

Bonnaya, see kērak-kērak.

Borassus, see kayu laki.

borax, see pijar.

Boschia, see dada ruwan.

Bottle gourd, see labu.

Bouea, see gandariah.

Brassica, see sēsawi.

Breynia, see jungi.

Bruguiera, see bakau.

buah bēdak, balls of a cosmetic. The common cosmetics are made from a basis of rice fermented and pounded into a fine flour to which ingredients are added such as ginger, &c. External for gouty twinges, 116.

buah chěngkeh, cloves, the dried flower-buds of *Eugenia aromatica*, Kuntze (*E. caryophyllata*, Thunb.), a flavouring, a stimulant, and antiseptic. For internal use, 2, 32, 58, 59, 67, 70, 72, 102, 109, 134, 138, 141, 142, 143, 150, 179, 205, 287, 354, 410, 431, and 494; in a gargle, 14; for external use, 23, 143, 150, 174, 224, 299, 301, and 368.

buah kěras (hard fruit), *Aleurites moluccana*, Willd. The oily kernels serve like linseed in poultices, 83, 447, 490, and 540. Buah kěras jantan as recognized in Penang is a race with small and hard rounded fruits. Its kernels are prescribed externally in 66 and 414, and its leaves in 83 and 132 along with the kernels.

buah kěrsani (Khorassan fruit) and hajimuju kěrsani (Khorassan 'Carum copticum'), seeds of henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*, Linn., and *H. albus*, Linn., collected in Persia and imported via India into Malaya; oily seeds which are sedative on account of the alkaloid hyoscyamine. Internal, 1, 2, 58, 205, 296, and 316.

buah pala, nutmeg, the seed of *Myristica fragrans*, Houtt., an agreeable flavouring, and fragrant. For internal use, 1, 2, 32, 57, 102, 134, 141, 142, 150, 170, 205, 287, 354, 431, and 494; for external use, 150, 174, 224, and 301.

The astringent outer fruit wall is prescribed in 410 for a draught drunk for ulceration of the bones. In 96 a nutmeg is used as a weight.

buffalo's horn. In a gargle, 14; and scraped fine in an application to a wound, 444. Water in which fine scrapings have been placed for an eye lotion, 183.

bulang or **bulangan**, *Gmelina villosa*, Roxb., and other species, or, *Gmelina* not being available, *Canthium horridum*, Blume, and similar thorny species of its genus. The Portuguese took up the trade in this drug under the name of Rais Madre de Dios, shipping supplies of the root from Malacca to Goa. Koenig, when visiting Malacca at the end of the eighteenth century, took the trouble to go out of the town to examine the shrub, and proved it to be a *Gmelina*. The root is bitter; the leaves surrender to water, a substance which froths but is not a saponin: the fruit is sweet and bitter at the same time. Internal, 5 (juice of the fruit) and 145 (part not named); external, 329 (root and leaves), 470 (leaves), and 472 (root).

In 470 and 472 bulangan kěchil is named; this suggests that the writer of the Medical Book knew that more than one plant supplied the physicians with bulangan. Bulangan kěchil is a name fitting *Gmelina* better than *Canthium*.

buloh, bamboo. The shoots, roots, and leaves, as emollients for poulticing wounds. In 21 it is stated that any bamboo

may serve. In 500 the word *rěbong* is used, which means that one of the bamboos used as a vegetable is to be used. In both prescriptions other substances are mixed with the bamboo; but in 443 a big bamboo is used alone. In 21, the poultice being within the nose, a very young shoot is required.

Bamboo leaves in a poultice, 444. A bamboo as a receptacle in 478.

bunga pala, mace, the aril of *Myristica fragrans*, Houtt., a pleasant flavouring in internal medicaments, 1 (where a rather large amount is used), 57, 134, and 287.

bunga pukul ampat (four o'clock flower) *Mirabilis jalapa*, Linn. A plant with a lost medicinal reputation. For internal use, the juice of fresh leaves in a draught for gonorrhoea, 304.

bunga raya (big flower), *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, Linn. The Malays make considerable use of this bush, and consider that it is best when white-flowered. Internal in a draught, 199.

bunga Siam (Siamese flower), see laksana.

bunga tanjong (headland flower), *Mimusops Elengi*, Linn. For internal use, 198 (young fruits); within the nostrils, 310 (an infusion of the inner bark); and for external use, 190 and 293 (bark).

butter, as an excipient, 250.

Caesalpinia, see gorek and sěpang.

Callicarpa, see nasi-nasi and tampal bėsi.

Calophyllum, see bėntangur and pėnaga laut.

Calotropis, see lėmbega.

camphor. The camphor of Malaysia is laevo-borneol from *Dryobalanops aromatica*, Gaertn. It is kapur Barus in order to distinguish it from other camphors, and is so called in all but two of the prescriptions. Its action within the body is expectorant and antispasmodic. Internal 6, 58, 75, 109, 129, 179, 292, 294, 295, 302, and 311, in most cases the amount to be used being specified; external 21, 113, 185, 195, 279, 280, 286, 291, and 305.

Canangium, see kėnanga.

Canavalia, see kachang parang.

Candle-nut, see buah kėras.

Cannabis, see ganja.

Cansjera, see chėmpėrai.

Canthium, see bulang and mėrajah.

Carallia, see mėrpuying.

cardamom, see pėlaga.

Cardiospermum, see tėbing hayu.

Carthamus, see kėsumba.

Carum, see jėmuju.

Cassia, see gėlenggang and sėna.

Casuarina, see ru.

catty, see kati.

Celosia, see bayam.

cent, used as a weight in 1 and 58; $\frac{1}{2}$ cent in 207; $\frac{1}{4}$ cent, Penang, in 57, 143, 164, and 246.

Ceratopteris, see paku jantan.

Ceriops, see tēngar.

chabai ekur (tail pepper), see kēmukus.

chabai Jawa (Java long-pepper), *Piper retrofractum*, Vahl.

This pepper is very like Indian long pepper, but stronger in taste, and is preferred. For internal use, 2, 57, 97, 142, 143, 220, 369, 410, 431, and 494; within the nostrils, 479; and for external use, 90, 92, 143, and 214.

chabai tali (rope pepper), the twisted fruits of *Helicteres Isora*, Linn., which are imported into the southern parts of the Malay Peninsula, but can be found wild, though sparingly, in the northern parts. They are not peppery in taste. The roots are not a trade-product. Internal 159 and 160 (fruits) and 287 (fruits and root); external, 299 and 301.

chadaya, for sēduwaya, q.v.

Champereia, see chēmpērai.

changkok, *Schima Noronhae*, Reinw. The dried flowers are a trade-product of medicinal use. Internal, 144 and 350; external, 289.

changku tamal. It is impossible to be sure what this substance is, but it is thought that the first part of the name is the Sanskrit word *tangka* indicating borax. See pijar.

charcoal of teak wood, see jati.

Chasalia, see bēbēran, gading, and kayu tulang: also p. 474.

chawan, a Chinese tea-cup. It is frequently used as a measure, especially towards the end of the manuscript, e.g. in 155, 161, 179, 234, 236, 277, 384, 474, 481, and 484.

chawat udi, *Vitis simplex* (V. pyrrhodasys, Ridl., V. adnata, Wall.); but this identification rests upon a single record, and is not firmly established. The Medical Book prescribes the root, 415, and the leaves, 416, for external use along with magic observances.

chēkur, *Kaempferia Galanga*, Linn., a spice cultivated through Malaysia called chēkur by the Malays, and kēnchur in Batavia. Internal, 31, 32, and 173; external, 27, 90, 113, 293, and 377.

chēkur manis, the vegetable *Sauropus albicans*, Blume, and as a substitute *Phyllanthus reticulatus*, Poir. The leaves infused in coco-nut milk, 175, as a lotion for baldness.

chēmēmar, *Micromelum pubescens*, Oliv., *M. pubescens*, Blume and *Clausena excavata*, Burm. The leaves in a paste, 156, for ringworm.

chěmpaka, *Michelia Champaka*, Linn. The seeds pounded, and used in a bolus, 136, taken for cramp: the flowers in a poultice, 224, for colic.

chěmpaka gading, *Michelia longifolia*, Blume. An infusion of the flower-buds in a draught, 226.

chěmpěrai, *Champereia Griffithii*, Hook. f., *Lepionurus sylvestris*, Blume, or *Cansjera zizyphifolia*, Griff. The root applied to abscesses, 458 and 501.

chěmpěrai dadeh, *Urophyllum streptopodium*, Wall., and probably other closely similar species. The leaves in a poultice, 417.

chěndana, sandal wood, wood of *Santalum album*, Linn., imported into Malaya from the east of the archipelago. It is graded before sale, the whiter the costlier. It is a common ingredient in cosmetics, and is used medicinally on account of its pleasant scent. Internal, 32, 67, 114, 145, and 294; in a gargle, 14; external, 23, 25, 26, 90, and 195.

chěndana janggi, red sandal wood, red sanders wood, the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, Linn., when obtained from India, or of varieties of *P. indicus*, Willd., when obtained in Eastern Malaysia. Internal, 75, 134, 170, 199, 211, 292, and 297.

chěndana puteh is capable of two interpretations; it may denote white or first grade sandalwood; or it may denote wood of *Eurycoma longifolia*, Jack, and also of *E. apiculata*, Benn., which as *bědara laut* serve the Malays for *Strychnos ligustrina*. In prescription 70 *chěndana* and *chěndana puteh* occur side by side; and in it the second interpretation of *chěndana puteh* may be taken. In 75 and 297 *chěndana puteh* is placed against *chěndana janggi* or red sanders wood, and with sea-borne drugs. This makes white sandal wood the more likely interpretation. All are taken internally.

chěndawan kělěmumur (scurf fungus). An undetermined fungus, used internally with clay in an antidote, 523, for poison.

chěndawan kukuran, mentioned in 238, but not as a drug; it remains unidentified.

chěndawan lar (insect fungus), *Cordyceps sinensis*, Sacc. This fungus grows upon the caterpillars of Agrotid moths, and is traded in by the Chinese in little bundles, consisting of about a dozen of the dried caterpillars with the fungus attached. In age the preparation blackens, and is then considered most effective. Sympathetic magic determines its use to expel worms; and in 238 it is to be chewed with betel and smeared round the eyes of a child.

chěngkěring, the plants used for treating the abscess of this name, in the first place species of *Hedyotis* as *H. glabra*,

R. Brown, and *H. capitellata*, Wall., and in the second species of *Erythrina*. Fresh leaves are prescribed, for the making of an ointment, 299.

chěra^haka merah, *Plumbago rosea*, Linn. The plant is purgative, and in 87 the fresh root is prescribed for a cough associated with constipation.

chicken, see fowl.

Chilocarus, see chirit murai.

china root, see gadong china.

chirit murai (magpie-robin's chirit, or plant for diarrhoea), is applied to a group of round-fruited laticiferous climbers of the Apocynaceae, including *Willughbeia*, *Leuconotis*, and *Chilocarpus*. Species of the first of these genera appear to be used most. The fresh root enters into a draught, 380, for malaria, and into a poultice, 383, for the disease called pirai.

chuchur atap, see hujong atap.

chunam, see lime.

chupak, a measure of capacity, $\frac{1}{4}$ gantang (see gantang), or approximately as much as a half coco-nut shell holds, 168, 287.

Cinnamomum, see kayu manis and sintok.

cinnamon, see kayu manis.

Citrus, see limau.

clay, see earth.

Clerodendron, see lima and pělunchot.

Clitorea, see kaching tulang.

cloth, ashes of, see ashes.

cloves, see buah chěngkeh.

Cnestis, see kachang-kachang and sěmbělīt.

cockroaches, ashes of, for dilatation of the stomach, 209.

coco-nut palm, the nut when mature: its endosperm applied externally, 108; the juice from its endosperm or pati, internally, 165, 198, 205, 208, and 234; in a gargle, 197; externally, 191, 168, and 289; its milk or santan, internally, 169, 179, and 316; externally, 62, 175, 268, 275, 498, and 531; shell, ashes of, in a gargle, 456; externally, 8, 73, and 135.

coco-nut palm, the nut when just immature, kělapa muda; its endosperm, taken from a nut which a squirrel has bitten into and drained with the object of feeding on it, externally, 176; juice from the endosperm or pati, internally, 218; milk or santan, internally, 58, 219, 260, and 308; externally, 175 and 317.

coco-nut palm, the ovary soon after fertilization; mumbang kělapa, externally, 12, 411, and 518; in 215 it is required that the flower should have aborted and fallen, and an infusion of it is used internally.

coco-nut palm, the root: externally, 300 and 520.

coco-nut palm, the oil: externally, 47, 52, 306, 436, 464, 469,

508, and 539. In 47, 52, and 306 it is specified that the oil must be new. The oil used in 301 would be coco-nut oil. coco-nut palm, fibre: the ash of burned coco-nut matting in an application, 538.

Cocos, see coco-nut.

Coleus, see bangun-bangun and hati-hati.

Colocasia, see kēladi and tampok kēladi.

Combretum, see songsong harus.

Commersonia, see pulut-pulut.

Connaraceae, see sēmbēlit.

Connaropsis, see bēlimbing.

Conocephalus, see tēntawan.

Conyza, see bēluntas.

copper sulphate, see tērusi.

Corchorus, see kanching baju.

Cordyceps, see chēndawan lar.

Cordyline, see lēnjuang and pandan Sērani.

coriander, see kētumbar.

Coriandrum, see kētumbar.

Coscinium, see kēkunyit.

Costus, see sētawar.

cotton, see kapas.

crab, see kētam.

Crinum, see bakong.

Crocus, see koma-koma.

Croton, see akar tahi budak, mamēluk, and mēlokan.

Crudia, see kēmpas rumah.

cubebs, see kēmukus.

Cuminum, see jintan puteh.

cummin, see jintan puteh.

Curanga, see ĕmpēdu tanah.

Curculigo, see lumbah.

Curcuma, see kēnchur, kunyit, and tēmu.

curds, as a vehicle, 251.

cutch, see kachu.

Cyathula, see pēnyarang.

Cyclea, see tērong kēmang.

Cynips, see majakani.

Cyperus, see lamp-wick.

dada ruwan (the aruwan fish's breast), a well-known plant-name, but very diversely applied, though always to trees. It is recorded for *Aporosa Prainiana*, King, *Boschia Griffithii*, Mast. (but possibly in error for dendurian), *Eugenia oblata*, Roxb., *Homalium caryophyllaceum*, Benth. (*H. frutescens*, King), *Litsea machilifolia*, Gamble, and *Ostodes macrophylla*, Benth. The writer of the Malay Book mis-spelt the name,

as dadaron. Internal, 439 (root); external, 438 (leaves) and 439 (root).

Daemonorops, see jěrnang.

Dalbergia, see kayu laka.

dammar. The chief dammars used by the Malays are obtained from species of *Hopea*, *Dipterocarpus*, *Shorea*, and *Agathis*. The clearest, known as damar mata kuching, is derived from *Hopea*. **Damar mata kuching** is prescribed internally, 168; and externally, 306. A lower grade dammar is prescribed externally, 526, under the name **damar batu laut**, and would be the produce of *Dipterocarpus*. Dammar torches are used in 436 and 508.

dates, as an excipient, 253.

Datura, see kěchubong.

dědap, *Erythrina spp.* The two uses set down in the Medical Book are familiar in Malaysia. Internal, the juice of the bark for cough, 439; external, the bark in an embrocation, 231, and in a poultice, 439.

Delima, see měmpėlas.

dėlima, the pomegranate, *Punica Granatum*, Linn. The roots, fresh leaves, fresh blossoms, fruit, and seeds are equally medicinal. Internal, 3 and 55 (fruit juice), 136 (seeds), 159 and 160 (roots), 170 (fallen blossoms), 318 and 506 (leaves).

Dendrobium, see anggėrek.

Derris, see dada ruwan and tuba.

Dianella, see siak-siak.

Diospyros, see bėdal-bėdal lalat and kayu arang.

Diplospora, see gading.

Dipterocarpus, see dammar.

dirham, a small persian silver coin, equal to 48 grains in weight, 57 and 164.

dragon's blood, see jěrnang.

Dryobalanops, see camphor.

duit, a half cent used as a weight, 143 and 207. A Penang coin.

dukong anak (written in the MS. dukong-dukong), see ambin buah.

durian, *Durio zibethinus*, Linn. The juice of fresh leaves in a lotion for fevers, 460.

earth. Clay both cooked and uncooked, is eaten in very many parts of the world. Malays are among the people who eat it. Earth is considered as an antidote for poisons and is so prescribed in 523. In 34, earth, spat upon, is prescribed for external application.

ebony, see kayu arang.

Eclipta, see urang-arang.

eggs, raw, as an excipient. Internal, the whole, 161, 163, and

343; the white, 207; the yolk, 43, 56, 60, 111, 166, 169, and 225. A fried egg in 114. External, the white, 47; the yolk, 191. In 56, 161, and 169 it is specified that the egg must be one of a black hen.

egg-shell, ashes of, in an application, 495. It is used as a measure in 56.

Elaeocarpus, see sělěpat tunggal.

Elaeodendron, see mēmpunei.

elephant, sebaceous secretion of, see minyak tahun.

Elephantopus, see tapak leman.

ěmbalau Siam (Siamese lac), stick-lac, the tests of *Tachardia lacca*, Kerr, with the lake dye still in them, which the Chinese use as a plaster for unhealthy sores. External, 476.

ěmpědal ayam or **pědal ayam** (fowl's gizzard) is a name applied to species of *Salacia*. The peeled roots are used by the Malays for several complaints. Internal, 505 and 506.

ěmpědu kambing or goat's gall, see goat.

ěmpědu landak, pokok or bunga, (porcupine-gall flower), *Barleria Prionitis*, Linn., better known as bunga landak. The leaves internally, 82; and in an application, 217.

ěmpědu tanah (earth gall), a name for certain bitter plants, the chief being *Curanga fel-terrae*, Merr., a herb of the family Scrophulariaceae. The name is given also to species of *Psychotria*, *Rennellia*, and to *Gynochthodes coriacea*, Blume, which are shrubby. As in prescription 487 the bark is used, the writer indicates one of the shrubs. The prescription is for the cure of toothache by holding the bark in the mouth.

Endospermum, see mēlokan.

Entada, see bēluru.

Erioglossum, see abu tarah, arang para, and mata kuching.

Ervatamia, see jēlutong badak (the taller species) and lada-lada (the smaller species); also sětokak and pokok rěstong urat.

Erythrina, see chěngkěring and dēdap.

Erythroxylon, see bēluntas.

Eugenia, see buah chěngkeh and dada ruwan.

Euphorbia, see sudu-sudu, mēntulang and tulang-tulang.

Eurycoma, see bēdara laut, chěndana puteh, and pēnawar bisa, pēnawar pahit, and sēbisa.

Fagraea, see sětěbal.

fennel, see adas, pēdas.

Feronia, see maja.

Ferula, see inggu.

Fibraurea, see kěkunyit.

fire-flies, *Luciola spp.*, as illuminating obscurity, in the treatment of madness, internally, 163.

Flacourtia, see rukam.

Flagellaria, see rotan bini.

flies, a paste of flies and salt externally for retention of urine and stoppage of the bowels, 118.

Foeniculum, see adas pēdas.

foot, the patient's foot as a measure 478.

fore-finger, 'to the depth of the first joint of the fore-finger,' a measure for a dose of a liquid medicine, 241 (sa-ruas jari tēlunjok), 427, 432, and 452.

fowl, the blood of, applied externally to swollen and painful knees, 305. Compare the use of lake-dye on joints: see ěmbalau.

fowl, the feathers of a white fowl with yellow legs, for a magic application round the eyes, 186.

fowl, the flesh of, as an excipient for an internal medicament, 296 and 316, the fowl being black; in a poultice 48 and 49; as a support for fractured bones, 158.

gading usually denotes *Chasalia curviflora*, Auctt. (see p. 474), and frequently species of the closely allied genera *Tarenna*, *Diplospora*, and *Pavetta*, which are very similar in appearance to the *Chasalia*. Sometimes it denotes the less similar species of *Randia*. It is recorded that *Chasalia* is known as **gading galoh** in Malacca, which name as raden galoh appears in the Medical Book. The plant is prescribed for external use only, 433 (roots), 434 (leaves), 458 (roots), 495 (ashes of the roots), and 496 (ashes of leaves and roots).

gadong china, the imported tuberous roots of *Smilax China*, Linn., radix chinae, which in the sixteenth century had a great reputation as a cure for syphilis and other diseases. For internal use in 1.

gaharu, resinous wood of *Aquilaria malaccensis*, Lam., *A. Agallocha*, Roxb., and sometimes of *Gonostylus bancanus*, Baill. The resin spreads through the wood under pathological conditions, and the material comes to market in varying degree of saturation: it is then graded for sale. Kalambak is a name for first-grade wood; which is at the same time gaharu lampan: gaharu tandok is a name for second grade wood. In the Medical Book gaharu is often prescribed for internal use, and in several places it is added that the quality must be good: twice kalambak is prescribed. Internal, 45, 58, 75, 109, 114, 123, 146, 166, 236, 294, and 295. Gaharu tandok is prescribed for internal use in 165 and 297. External, 289, 291, 293, and 363.

The root of the tree is prescribed for internal use in 396, and its leaves for external use in 397.

gall, goat's, see goat.

galls, see majakani.

gambir Siak (gambier of Siak in Sumatra), from *Uncaria Gambier*, Roxb., a tannin. External, 469 and 528.

gandaria, *Bouea macrophylla*, Griff., a fruit-tree. It is called gandariah in Sundanese, but kandongan and rumëniya in Malay. The leaves are prescribed, in a gargle, 197, and in a poultice, 178.

gandarusa, *Gendarussa vulgaris*, Nees. This plant has an inexplicable reputation. It occurs in two races, the one with purplish sap and called gandarusa hitam, the other green, and called gandarusa puteh. There is no further difference. It has no peculiar medicinal merit. Internal, 7 (root), 32 (leaves), 50 (root), 125, 233, and 234 (juice); within the mouth applied to an aching tooth, 15 (leaves); external, 151, 175, 262, and 289 (leaves). It is required that gandarusa hitam shall be used in 7 and 50; gandarusa puteh in 15; moreover both are required in 289.

gandasuli, *Hedychium* spp. The fresh root pulped in an embrocation, 268.

ganja, dried tops of *Cannabis sativa*, Linn., grown in a warm climate (*Cannabis indica*), a narcotic, prescribed for internal use in 1, the amount to be used omitted.

gantang, a measure of capacity, used in 99 and 154. Four chupaks make a gantang (see chupak).

ganti, the rhizome of *Peucedanum japonicum*, Thunb. (*Ligusticum acutilobum*, Sieb. & Zucc.), imported from China and perhaps also from Japan, apparently carminative and sudorific like the European *P. Ostruthium*, Koch. Internally, 32, 138, 146, 367, and 369; externally, 113, 289, 367, 377, and 382.

garam, see salt.

Garcinia, see asam puyuh, luli, and manggis hutan.

Gardenia, see běluntas.

garlic, see bawang puteh.

Gastrochilus, see tēmu kunchi.

gělang, the purslane, *Portulaca oleracea*, Linn., a vegetable common and easily obtained, and used for poulticing. It is recommended for internal use, 273; for a disordered stomach with herpes.

gělenggang and **gělenggang bėsar**, the American *Cassia alata*, Linn., which is now common in the East, and a certain remedy for various skin diseases on account of the chrysophanic acid which it contains. Taken internally it relieves constipation. Internal, 364 (leaves and root); external, 271 and 274 (leaves), 277 (seeds), 307 and 526 (leaves).

gělenggang kěchil (little gělenggang), *Cassia obtusifolia*, Linn., and *C. tora*, Linn., species similar enough to pass under one name. The uses are the same as those of the last. Internal, 365 (root), and external, 366 (leaves).

gělenggang sembat, presumedly a *Cassia* in which the leaves

overlap in a peculiar way (sembat); but it cannot be identified with precision. The leaves and roots are prescribed in what seems to be a poultice, 543.

gĕli-gĕli, *Lasia spinosa*, Thwaites (*L. aculeata*, Lour.), gĕgĕli and sĕgĕli, a marsh-plant used as a flavouring in curries, &c., and to some extent medicinal. It is cyanogenetic. It is prescribed in a bolus for cough, 337.

Gendarussa, see gandarusa.

ghi is called minyak sapi equally with mutton suet, see minyak sapi.

ginger, see halia.

Gleichenia, see rĕsam.

Glochidion, see ubah.

Gluta, see mĕmpĕlam babi.

Glycyrrhiza, see akar manis china.

Gmelina, see bulang.

goat, the brain, in a jelly, 2, taken for debility.

goat, the bones, in a mystic eye-wash, 171.

goat, the dung, in an application for rheumatic pains during the puerperium, 117. The goat must be black.

goat, a biliary concretion, taken internally, 292, for leucorrhoea.

goat, the milk, see milk.

goat, the suet, see minyak sapi kambing.

gold. Pure gold is prescribed in 89 for numbness of the feet; and in 168 for debility. Filings of gold are prescribed in the writings of such authorities as Ibn Sena: gold leaf is commonly used in some parts of the East in medicine. **Ayer ĕmas** or gold water enters into 41, for lunacy.

Gomphandra, see kayu kĕsturi.

Gonocitrus, see limau lĕlang.

Gonostylus, see gaharu.

gorek, *Caesalpinia Crista*, Linn., and *C. Jayabo*, Maza. Kĕlichi is another name for them. Internal, 115 (leaves), 179 (young leafy shoots), 204 (leaves and pulp of the fruit); external, 37 (the part not named), 107 (leaves) and 305 (fruit).

Gossypium, see kapas.

grapes. Internal, 255.

Graptophyllum, see puding merah.

guava, see jambu biji.

gula, see sugar.

gunny bag, ashes of, see ashes.

gunpowder, see sĕndawa.

Gynandropsis, see maman hantu.

Gynochthodes, see ĕmpĕdu tanah.

gypsum, see mĕdang sila.

hajimuju, see jĕmuju.

hajimuju kĕrsani, see buah kĕrsani.

halba, fenugreek, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, Linn., the imported leaves. There is a substitute available in *Lysimachia foenum-graecum*, Hance, imported from China. Fenugreek is prescribed in a very complex oil, 289, for small-pox.

halia, ginger, the rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, Rosc., of which plant the Malays grow three races—halia bara, halia padi, and halia hudang. In the Medical Book, halia padi or little ginger is prescribed chiefly for internal use, and halia bara for external. Internal, 1, 7, 50, 58, 86, 87, 137, 142, 167, 179, 210, 220, 225, 227, 296, and 323 (halia padi being specified in 7, 50, 86, 87, 227, and 296, and in 142 dry ginger is specified); within the nostrils, 164; external, 47, 92, 113, 174, 213, 214, 267, 357, 368, 442, and 537 (halia bara is specified in 174, 214, and 357; halia padi in 113 and 267).

Ginger pickle enters into a draught, 111, and a bolus, 134. **halia puteh** (white ginger) may indicate a *Zingiber*: if not, a *Globba*. It enters into an embrocation, 174, for madness.

handful, frequently used as a measure, e.g. a handful of leaves as full as possible (sa-tangan tĕrak) in 115; a handful tightly held (sa-gĕnggam rut) in 126; a closed handful of leaves (sa-gĕnggam) in 131 and 303; and a closed handful of white peppercorns in 152; a handful of boiled rice (sa-kĕkal) in 135; a double handful of cummin seed (sa-chapak) in 220; and a double handful of leaves in 301; a full open handful of raw rice (sa-bujor tangan) in 227.

hati-hati, *Coleus atropurpureus*, Benth., and *C. Blumei*, Benth. Internal, 218 (leaves), 435 (roots); external, 289 (leaves).

hati-hati hutan (wild hati-hati). This name has been recorded for *Sonerila ? heterostemon*, Naud.: it is quite likely that it is applied also to other plants. As *Sonerila* is used by Malays for poulticing, the identification may be accepted. Internal, 435; external, 405, in both cases the root; 406 (leaves).

hawser, ashes of, see ashes.

Hedychium, see gandasuli.

Hedyotis, see chĕngkĕring.

Helicteres, see chabai tali.

Hemigraphis, see bĕnalu.

hĕmpĕdal ayam, see ĕmpĕdal.

hĕmpĕdu kambing, see goat.

hĕmpĕdu landak, see ĕmpĕdu landak.

hĕmpĕdu tanah, see ĕmpĕdu tanah.

Hibiscus, see asam susur, baru, bunga raya, and kapas hantu.

Homalium, see dada ruwan, kayu tulang, and mĕntulang.

Homalomena, see kĕlĕmoyang.

honey or ayer madu is a frequent addition to medicines. Internal, 2, 4, 43, 56, 57, 60, 68, 71, 88, 89, 114, 134, 157,

159, 162, 166, 169, 170, 201, 210, 219, 225, 246, 287, and 323; also in 113.

Hopea, see dammar.

Hoya, see sētēbal.

hujong atap or **chuchur atap**, dried leaves of *Leptospermum flavescens*, Smith, *Baeckea frutescens*, Linn., and sometimes, *Leucopogon malayanus*, Jack, which are commonly on sale. Internally, 114, 167, 205, and 227; externally, 351 and 366.

hujong bee-ur murbat, prescribed for external use in 93. No certain identification can be made; but it is suggested that **hujong biya madat** is meant. Biya madat is a pill of the opium substitute, *Mitragyne speciosa*, Korth., prepared for smoking; and hujong would be used for flour as in hujong lēmukut, which is the rice flour so frequent in applications to the skin.

Hydrocotyle, see pēnggaga.

Hyoscyamus, see buah kērsani.

Illicium, see adas manis.

Imperata, see lalang.

inai, henna, leaves of *Lawsonia inermis*, Linn. (*L. alba*, Lam.), imported chiefly, and sold dry, both as daun inai and as **daun pachul** (leaves for forcing out, as matter from an abscess). Daun pachar kuku, meaning leaves for forcing out, relative to the finger or toe nail, is a well-known name used in Javanese and Sundanese, the leaves being employed for poulticing a gathering under the finger nail, probably involving the loss of the nail. Internal, 294; in a gargle as daun pachul, 17; external, 285 and 368.

Indian hemp, see ganja.

indigo and *Indigofera*, see nila.

inggu, asafetida, the oleo-gum-resin of *Ferula asafoetida*, Linn., *F. alliacea*, Boiss., *F. Narthex*, Boiss., and others, imported from beyond India via Bombay. Its action is nervine stimulant, expectorant, laxative, and carminative. Internal, 84, 200, 235, 323, and 362; applied to teeth, 16; external, 23 and 299.

intaran, the nim-tree, *Melia indica*, Brandis (*M. azadirachta*, Linn.), a tree rare in Malaya, but well known in surrounding countries. The name used in the Medical Book is current in eastern Java and Bali. The febrifuge qualities of the tree are widely recognized. In 31 an infusion of the leaves, and in 123 a decoction containing the gum for treating continued fever. The gum also in a medicinal bath, 123.

Ipomoea, see sēlēpat tunggal.

iron. Malay dyers use a preparation called ayer banyar, which is kept active by daily dipping into it a hot iron. The same use of a hot iron is prescribed in 143, a draught for amenorrhoea, and appears to be an example of mysticism. Other prepara-

tions into which iron enters are not for internal use. Opium is rubbed upon an iron along with the juice of a lime, 184, and then applied over the eyelid for wounds of the eye. An iron nail, doubtless rusty, lies for a night in the preparation, 414, used for bathing a child with a fever. Dross of iron is used in 18, an application for aching teeth. Ayer bēsi (iron water), batu kawi, i.e. haematite, or else red rust in water, enters into a cosmetic, 41, for madness caused by evil spirits. Tērusi (q.v.) is iron sulphate.

Ixonanthes, see pagar anak.

Ixora, see antan, mata pēlandok, and pēchah piring.

jadam, bitter aloes, the dried juice which runs from peculiar yellow cells in the cut leaves of *Aloe succotrina*, Lam., *A. vera*, Linn., *A. ferox*, Mill., and other species. It is traded from Africa and Arabia to India and forward to Malaya, where it gets the name jadam. It is purgative. Internal, 84, 134, 235, 323, and 365; external, 453 and 472.

jagong, maize, *Zea Mays*, Linn. A fresh ear pounded with other materials, 70, for a sore throat. The grain is used as a measure in 2 and 207.

jalamudi cannot be identified. The leaves are prescribed in 142, for use internally along with a series of substances stocked dry in drug-shops.

jambu biji, the guava, *Psidium Guajava*, Linn. The bark in a cosmetic, 40, for hystero-epilepsy.

jarak pagar (hedge castor-oil, or, perhaps better, hedge *Plumbago*, for jarak is from a Sanskrit name for the Indian purgative *Plumbago*), *Jatropha Curcas*, Linn., an American plant now widely spread through the East. External, 283, for the skin-disease, kēdal.

Jasminum, see mēlor and pēkan.

jati, the teak, *Tectona grandis*, Linn. Powdered wood in a bolus, 170, taken for stomach-ache: its charcoal in a draught, 31, for malaria.

Jatropha, see jarak.

jēduwayah, see sēduwayah.

jēlatang and **jēlatang gajah**, *Laportea stimulans*, Miq. The fresh leaves for a poultice upon a blind abscess, 449; and if they do not cure, the fresh roots, 451.

jēlutong badak, *Ervatamia corymbosa*, King and Gamble, and other species of the genus such as *E. hirta*, King and Gamble, being those which grow to above the height of a man. There is an oleo-resin in the latex, with an action akin to that of copaiba. An infusion of the root, 479, or of the inner bark, 481, is to be drawn into the nostrils for the treatment of ulceration due to syphilis; and a poultice containing the leaves, 480, is to be used.

jěmuju or **hajimuju**, ajwain seed, seed of *Carum copticum*, Benth., imported into Malaya from India, and also in recent years from Japan. It is aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, and is commonly used medicinally. Internal, 71, 100, 134, 142, 204, 205, 211, 220, and 323; external 174 and 357; in a steam bath, 358.

jěnjuang, see lěnjuang.

jěrami, *Artocarpus integra*, Merr., and *A. Champeden*, Spreng. The ashes of the roots internally in 120, and the bark in a poultice, 117. It must be added in comment that to use ashes of the leaves is more usual among the Malays and Javanese.

jěrami hutan (wild jěrami). *Artocarpus elastica*, Reinw. (*A. Kunstleri*, King), would appear to be the artocarp most entitled to this name. The root is prescribed in a draught, 440.

jěrangau, the sweet flag, *Acorus calamus*, Linn., cultivated in Malaya to which it has been brought from China or India. Its malay name is from the chinese. The aromatic rhizome is used. Internal, 32, 134, and 173; external, 26, 33, 113, 117, 151, 264, and 377. Its leaves are prescribed in the complex oil, 289.

jěrnang, dragon's blood, resin of *Daemonorops spp.*, the kino found within the fruit wall, useful on account of the abundance of tannin which it contains. Internally, 170, 199, and 211; painted round the eyes, 186.

jěruju, *Acanthus spp.* *A. ebracteatus*, Wall., is the commonest species in Malaya: the taller *A. volubilis*, Wall., is relatively rare; and *A. ilicifolius*, Linn., is only in the north. All three possess the name jěruju. Internal, 273 (the root); external, 94 and 175 (the leaves).

jintan hitam, seed of *Nigella sativa*, Linn., imported into Malaya from beyond India. It stimulates the digestion and is the commonest of flavourings in the Medical Book. In 133 it is given internally by itself. Internal, 32, 56, 59, 72, 91, 109, 133, 150, 161, 204, 205, 220, 221, 234, 273, 296, and 440; drawn into the nostrils, 270 and 310; squeezed into the eyes, 193; into the ears, 262; external, 8, 21, 37, 90, 92, 106, 107, 150, 174, 230, 264, 267, 270, 377, 417, 480, 521, and 522; in a steam-bath, 473. Jintan is prescribed in 388; but it is not said which.

jintan manis, seed of *Pimpinella Anisum*, Linn. For internal use, 225 and 303.

jintan puteh, seed of *Cuminum Cyminum*, Linn., imported into Malaya from India and a common flavouring. Internal, 1, 23, 32, 91, 109, 205, 212, 242, 323, and 484; for the eye, 182; external, 24, 25, 90, 174, 213, 377, and 388.

jintan saru. This drug is mentioned only in 134. It appears to be juniper berries which are valued highly by the Arabs, and traded in from northern India: Bombay imports them

via Persia. It must be rare for them to arrive in the ports of Malaya.

jiring, *Pithecellobium lobatum*, Benth. The astringent bark enters into a gargle, 456, for caries of tooth.

jolok hantu may be considered as denoting species of *Willughbeia*. The root enters in decoction into a draught, 404, for heartburn. External, 405.

jungi, *Breynia reclinata*, Hook. f. The root in an application, 321, for discoloured skin. Malays frequently resort to this plant for such treatment.

Juniperus, see jintan saru and kayu kěsturi.

kachang hijau (green bean), *Phaseolus radiatus*, Linn. (*P. Mungo*, auctt., non Linn.), or possibly another species, as, though seeds of *P. radiatus* are in the bazaars of all the towns of Malaya, pods, which are prescribed with them, are not easily obtained; and if another species, probably *Pueraria phaseoloides*, Benth., for it is kachang hijau hutan or wild green bean. The pods and the seeds in decoction enter into a draught, 194, for vertigo.

kachang kacham, prescribed in 427 (roots) and 428 (leaves) for external use, seems to stand for kachang-kachang; but we have not ventured to change it. The name kacham belongs to various species of the family Myrsinaceae; but no kacham-kacham is known; nor any kachang kacham.

kachang-kachang (bastard bean), a name for several plants of the Connaraceae, the fruits of which are like small beans: among them species of *Santaloides* (Rourea) and *Cnestis* are the most likely to be used medicinally. Internal, 410 (root): external, 411 and 438 (leaves).

kachang parang (chopper bean), Sword bean, *Canavalia gladiata*, DC. The juice of fresh leaves squeezed into the eyes, 46.

kachang tulang puteh (white bone bean), *Clitoria Ternatea*, Linn., a white flowered race. The juice to be squeezed with milk into the eyes, 313.

kachu, cutch, the inspissated gum of *Acacia Catechu*, Willd., and allied species, imported from India. It contains tannin. Internal, 170, 207, and 212. In 170 kachu puteh is prescribed: this means the best cutch, and sometimes gambier.

Kaempferia, see chěkur and kěnchor.

kalambak, see gaharu.

kanching baju (coat button), a name used for several plants of the family Compositae, whose spherical flower-heads suggest coat buttons, the chief being *Bidens pilosa*, Linn. It is used also of species of *Hyptis* in which the flowers are crowded, and of *Corchorus capsularis*, Linn., which has button-like fruits. Internal, the juice in a draught, 523, for poison.

kapas, cotton. The commonest species in Malaya is *Gossypium brasiliense*, Macfad. The pulped seed in a bolus, 261, and in an embrocation, 266, for diseases attributed to evil spirits. Cotton floss is mentioned in 191 for conveying a lotion to the face; cotton cloth in 187 and 193.

kapas hantu (ghost's or wild cotton). In the Malay Peninsula this name is applied usually to *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, Linn. In the second place it is applied to *Abroma fastuosa*, R. Brown, particularly outside the Peninsula. *Hibiscus Abelmoschus* is mucilaginous. The leaves in a poultice, 81.

kapur or lime, see lime.

kapur angin, the lichen *Usnea*, more usually called rumput angin, q.v.

kapur bambu, tabashir, a bezoar-like concretion found abnormally in the joints of bamboos. It occurs in the shape of irregular fragments which when clean are of an opaque white or blueish opalescence, and contain about 70 per cent. silica with 30 per cent potash. Tabashir is prescribed in a draught, 323, for all diseases.

kapur Barus, see camphor.

karat bēsi, iron rust, in a preparation, 18, for applying to a tooth.

kati, a weight which equals one pound, 246.

kayu arang, ebony, the wood of various species of *Diospyros* and *Maba*. Powder of it is prescribed internally in 170 and externally in 363.

kayu kēsturi, juniper wood, wood of *Juniperus chinensis*, Linn., or other species; and when this is not available wood of *Gomphandra lanceolata*, King, or in the Dutch Indies of *Xanthophyllum adenopodum*, Miq. Internally in 146.

kayu laka, wood of *Dalbergia parviflora*, Roxb., which possesses a colour suggestive of blood. Internally in the electuary, 58.

kayu laki ayer is prescribed in 338 (leaves and roots) for stanching wounds. It cannot be identified. Kayu laki is *Borassus flabellifer*, Linn.; but no variety or ally is known as kayu laki ayer. Kayu laka is *Dalbergia parviflora*, Roxb.; but no ally is known by the name kayu laka ayer. We have been told that kayu laki ayer is a tree growing in streams which nods to the current.

kayu manis (sweet wood), cinnamon, bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Breyne. This fragrant bark is a stomachic as well as an aromatic. Kulit manis (sweet bark) is synonymous; but the writer of the Medical Book uses 'kayu' usually in prescribing internal medicines, and 'kulit' when prescribing external medicines. Internal, 57, 58, 59, 138, 170, 203, and 245; external, 195, 224, 274, 291, 293, and 383.

kayu manis China (Chinese cinnamon) is prescribed in-

ternally in a draught, 91, as a tonic; should be the bark of *Cinnamomum Cassia*, Nees, which is exported from southern China. The item 'akar kayu manis China' prescribed in an application, 69, to the neck is of uncertain identification; the word China has been added above the line: without it root of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* would be meant: with it one is brought up against the difficulty that root of *Cinnamomum Cassia* is not an export to Malaya. It is possible that the twigs which are used have been mistaken for roots.

kayu manis Jawa (Javanese cinnamon), bark of *Cinnamomum Burmanni*, Blume, the smell of which suggests sassafras rather than cinnamon, a well-known medicine for diarrhoea; and prescribed in a bolus, 80, for gripes, and 32, in a gruel for malaria.

kayu puteh, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, Linn., cajeput. The wood, internally, 70.

kayu tulang (bone wood), prescribed for external use in 54 and 377, cannot be determined with precision. The name is used for *Arytera*, *Chasalia*, *Homalium*, *Kurrimia*, *Maesa*, *Memecylon*, *Randia*, and others.

kěchubong, *Datura fastuosa*, Linn., anodyne and poisonous from the presence in all parts of the alkaloid scopolamine. Internal, twenty-one seeds in a bolus, 102, for debility: so few would not cause any ill effect: juice from the plant in a lotion for the eye, 393: external, leaves applied to external piles, 13, and to boils, 19, in a poultice for rheumatism, 301; the fruits in an application for a ringworm, 279 and 280, and the seeds in a complex oil for small-pox, 289.

kědaung, *Parkia Roxburghii*, Don. Internal, decoction of the seeds, 350, and a bolus containing the endosperm and embryo, 210; within the nostrils, 370 (bark); external, 191 (seeds), 361 (leaves), and 371 (leaves and bark).

kědėkai, see majalawai.

kėkunyit (bastard turmeric), *Fibraurea* and *Coscinium*, which contain the yellow alkaloid berberine in their tissues. The Malays possess *Fibraurea chloroleuca*, Miers, *Coscinium Wallichianum*, Miers, and *C. Blumeianum*, Miers, the first being the most used. For an eye lotion, 454.

kėladi, *Colocasia esculenta*, Schott (*C. antiquorum*, Schott). The fresh leaf is to be wrapped round a bolus of mustard seed and garlic, 119, which after lying so all night is consumed with magic observance; but it is not made clear that the leaf is to be eaten, and probably would not be. Its leaves are often used as wrappers: cf. Skeat's *Malay Magic*, 1900, p. 431. Tampok keladi, the spathe of *Colocasia*, or, as being more easily obtained of an *Alocasia*, is prescribed in a poultice, 470.

kělapa, see coco-nut.

kělapa landak is a substance prescribed in 307 for an application to the abdomen, which has not been identified, though we suspect that gělīga landak, the bezoar stone from a porcupine, may be meant.

kělaponḡ, *Sterculia foetida*, Linn. External, 507 (infusion of the root), 508 (leaves as a counter-irritant), 532 (decoction of the root).

kělēmbak, chinese rhubarb, the root of *Rheum officinale*, Baill., and *R. palmatum*, Linn. Internal for constipation, 367.

There is a misleading similarity between the words kělēmbak and kalambak, which caused Pigafetta in his *First Voyage round the World* to write of rhubarb trees when he meant gaharu trees (see Hirth and Rockhill, *Chau Ju-kua*, 1911, p. 50). Inche' Ismail appears equally confused: he has written khalumbak in 289 and 367; khalambak in 146 and 291; and khabombak in 45; and on account of the way in which the substance is used, we assign 367 to kělēmbak, but the others to kalambak or first grade gaharu wood. See gaharu.

kělēmoyang, *Homalomena* spp. The fresh leaves and the very aromatic rhizome are prescribed for external use. The fresh leaves, oiled, may be applied hot for the afterpains of labour, 436; and *H. sagittifolia*, Jungh., is likely, as its leaves are large and it is easy to obtain. In 463 a yaws-sore is treated by means of the leaves and magic. The rasped rhizome is used for poulticing, 463.

kēliči, see gorek.

kēlor, see mērunggai.

kēluak, *Pangium edule*, Reinw. The somewhat poisonous leaves in a poultice for itch, 339.

kēmangi is a name applied to the milder races of *Ocimum basilicum*, Linn., and to *O. canum*, Linn., which serve for the seasoning of food. External, 289. Sēlaseh is a name for the same plants.

kēmēnyan, or benzoin, the fragrant resin obtained in Sumatra from *Styrax Benzoin*, Dryand., and in Siam from *S. benzoides*, Craib. Benzoin consists of a brown matrix, in which a white almond-like substance is embedded; and the more abundant the latter is, the more valuable the resin; **kēmēnyan puteh** is the whitest. Internal, 58, 139, 140, 141, 172, 273, and 395 (in 139, 140, 141, and 273, kēmēnyan puteh being prescribed); external, 36 and 58 (kēmēnyan puteh) and 519. Fumigation with benzoin is prescribed in 446 and 511.

kēmpas, *Koompassia malaccensis*, Benth., and *K. excelsa*, Taub. A decoction of the bark in a lotion for rheumatism, 476 and 477.

kēmpas rumah. This name has not been recorded for any

plant; kēmpas rimau (tiger's kēmpas) is recorded for *Crudia Curtisii*, Prain, and kēmpas roman (with the shape of kēmpas) for *Trigonochlamys Griffithii*, Hook. f., a resinous tree of dense forest. It may be that the latter is intended. The root in an embrocation for rheumatic fever, 519, and the leaves in a bath, 520.

kēmukus or **chabai ekur**, cubebs, peppercorns of *Piper Cubeba*, Linn., in action, stimulant and antiseptic diuretic, also in some measure expectorant. Internal, 32, 57, 58, 102, 134, 160, 287, and 323; in the eyes, 315; external, 92, 293, and 301.

kēmuning, *Murraya exotica*, Linn., an aromatic tree. The leaves by infusion in a draught for herpes on the stomach accompanied by offensive breath, 272, and the lees applied externally.

kēmunting, *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, Wight, a common bush of open places, used by Malays in making draughts, but in the Medical Book not prescribed for internal use. An infusion of the root, used as an eye-lotion, 407; external, 334 (root and leaves) and 408 (leaves).

kēnanga, *Canangium odoratum*, Baill. The fragrant flowers carry in small quantity a principle which mitigates fever, and they are sold dried for the purpose in Java. In the Medical Book they are prescribed fresh, 312, in a draught for cough.

kēnchor, a name used chiefly in Batavia for chēkur, *Kaempferia Galanga*, q.v., and also for *Curcuma Zedoaria*, Rose.

kērak-kērak and **kērak-kērak nasi**, the species of *Bonnaya*, *Lindernia*, and *Torenia*, of which the following are easily obtained in the Malay Peninsula, *Bonnaya antipoda*, Druce (*B. veronicifolia*, Spreng.), *B. ciliata* (*B. reptans*, Spreng.), *B. serrata* (*B. brachiata*, Link & Otto), *Lindernia cordifolia*, Merr. (*Vandellia pedunculata*, Benth.), *L. crustacea*, F. Muell. (*V. crustacea*, Benth.), and *L. viscosa*, Merr. (*V. hirsuta*, Benth.), *Torenia ciliata*, Smith, and *T. peduncularis*, Benth. The fresh roots are prescribed in 212, to be eaten with betel for diarrhoea.

kērakap rimau, *Piper porphyrophyllum*, N. E. Brown, more commonly called sireh rimau (tiger's betel). The leaves for an application, 525.

kērating or **tongkat Ali**, *Smilax myosotiflora*, DC. A decoction of the rhizome, which has a great reputation as a sex-tonic, for senile debility, 542, and a decoction of the leaves in 424.

kērtau padi (little kērtau) cannot be identified. The name apparently means the little plant of the evil spirit which Malays call kērtau; and an infusion of its leaves is prescribed in a draught for herpes on the stomach accompanied by

offensive breath, 272. Alvins recorded as a Malacca name for *Litsea amara*, Blume, mēdang kērotau; but as it appears unlikely to serve as an internal medicine, it scarcely gives a clue to what the Medical Book prescribes.

kěsimbukan as a plant-name is more or less synonymous with sēkěntut, and denotes collectively *Paederia* spp., *Saprosma* spp., and those species of *Lasianthus* which possess a strong faecal smell. *Saprosma glomerulatum*, King and Gamble, and *S. ternatum*, Hook. f., are forest shrubs obtained readily in Malaya. *Paederia foetida*, Linn., *P. tomentosa*, Blume, and *P. verticillata*, Blume, occur in somewhat open places, and are found about villages. Kěsimbukan is prescribed in a draught, 112, as a foul smelling plant to cure a foul discharge.

kěsturi, musk, the secretion of the preputial glands of the asiatic stag, *Moschus moschiferus*, Linn. It is imported from China. Internal, 58 and 367; external, 367.

kěsturi, kayu, see kayu kěsturi.

kěsumba, safflower, dried flowers of *Carthamus tinctorius*, Linn., for which the seeds of *Bixa orellana*, Linn., are sometimes substituted. In 261 it enters into a bolus for a disease caused by evil spirits.

kětam, a crab. The shell is powdered and given in rice gruel, 32, for fever. *Portunus pelagicus*, L. A. G. Bosc, is the crab most commonly used in Java and perhaps also in the Malay Peninsula.

kětumbar, coriander, seed of *Coriandrum sativum*, Linn., imported into Malaya. It is aromatic and carminative. Internal, 2, 4, and 242; in the eye, 315; external, 174, 267, and 477.

kětumbit, *Leucas lavandulifolia*, Smith, and in a less measure *L. zeylanica*, R. Brown. The leaves applied externally, 53 and 368.

kiambang, *Pistia stratiotes*, Linn. The fresh leaves internally, 130, for acute gonorrhoea.

king-crab, see bělangkas.

koma-koma, saffron, dried stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, Linn., imported via Bombay. Internally, 2, 57, and 145; externally, 164.

Koompassia, see kěmpas.

kuini, *Mangifera odorata*, Griff. External, the bark, 40, in hystero-epilepsy.

kulit manis, see kayu manis.

kumak has not been identified, but is probably **kumbak** or **kumbar**, *Zalacca Wallichiana*, Mart. Its fruit enters into an application, 305, for a swollen knee in a way not unlike the way in which the fruit of a *Zalacca* is used in 105.

kunang-kunang, fireflies. In 163 internally for madness.

kundor, the wax-gourd, *Benincasa cerifera*, Savi. Internal, 42 (a decoction of the fruit) and 304 (an infusion of the root).

kunyit, kunyit makan, turmeric, rhizome of *Curcuma domestica*, Valetton. The rhizome may be prescribed fresh or dry, but it is usual to use it fresh; in 161, rhizomes which have been kept for three years are prescribed. Sometimes the heart of the rhizome is prescribed; sometimes the fingers under the name of ibu or elemental portion; sometimes the part at which a new shoot is appearing, mata kunyit. Internal, 43, 56, 60, 71, 110, 114, 125, 138, 139, 140, 173, 210, 215, 219, 223, 233, 242, 269, 295, 367, 369, 431, and 435; in the eye, 183, 188, and 454; external, 24, 51, 81, 94, 149, 178, 189, 191, 192, 217, 263, 269, 271, 291, 293, 301, 332, 334, 351, 367, 372, 393, 400, 425, 437, 438, 449, 464, 465, 482, 485, 486, 490, and 500. The shoots are prescribed for internal use in 146.

kunyit hutan, wild turmeric, is prescribed in 482 along with cultivated turmeric for cramps, used externally. *Curcuma Zedoaria*, Rosc., may be meant.

kunyit tērus is applied to species of *Zingiber*; but as yet it is not clear exactly how Malays use it. In 174 it occurs alongside halia bara, which is a race of the *Zingiber officinale*, for external use. It is prescribed for external use also in 377, and internally in 161 and 172.

kupang, a coin of the value of 10 cents in Penang, used as a weight in 320.

Kurrimia, see kayu tulang and mēntulang.

Labisia, see mata pēlandok.

labu puteh, the Bottle gourd, *Lagenaria vulgaris*, Ser. The boiled fruit after exposure all night, to be eaten, 98, for colic, and the head bathed in the water used for boiling it. The juice of the leaves on the head for baldness, 177. The neck of the fruit with lime-juice, 189, in an application for pimples.

lac, see ěmbalau Siam.

lada, pepper, fruits of *Piper nigrum*, Linn. **lada hitam** or black pepper if the fruit-wall be still in place; **lada puteh**, white pepper, or **lada sulah** if it be removed. Febrifuge, stomachic, and antiperiodic. Internal, 2, 57, 59, 84, 115, 130, 136, 137, 141, 152, 153, 157, 170, 179, 206, 222, 223, 225, 227, 228, 236, 309, 312, 333, 404, 474, 479, 494, and 506; in the ears, 77; external, 20, 26, 33, 76, 90, 116, 117, 174, 299, 301, 305, 331, 383, 385, 437, 498, and 514. The leaves of 'lada' are prescribed externally, 284, for a skin disease.

lada ekur, see kēmukus.

lada-lada, the smaller species of *Ervatamia*, which do not attain to the height of man, as *E. cylindrocarpa*, King and Gamble. **Pokok rēstong urat** used in 357 is a synonym.

Susun kělapa is a synonym, but is applied also to the species called jělutong badak. It is used in 143 and 173. Internal, 143, 173, and 517 (a decoction of the root); external, 143 and 357 (the root), 518 (the leaves), and in 358 in a steam bath.

Lagenaria, see labu puteh.

laka, see kayu laka.

laksana or **bunga Siam**, *Acacia farnesiana*, Willd., an American plant which has been in the East for about three centuries. Internal, 139 (flowers), 141 (leaves).

lakum, the mucilaginous species of *Vitis*, such as *V. diffusa*, Miq., *V. furcata*, Lawson, *V. japonica*, Thunb., *V. mollissima*, Wall., and *V. trifolia*, Linn. Internal, 30 (juice of young shoots), 123 (a decoction of leaves so young as to be still red); external, 28 and 123 (a medicinal bath), 381 (a lotion from the leaves), and 462 (a poultice of leaves).

lalang, *Imperata arundinacea*, Cyrill. A decoction from the runners, 128, as a draught for acute gonorrhoea.

lamp-black, see arang para.

lamp-wick. The old-fashioned wick is the stem of the sedge *Cyperus Haspan*, Linn., or a similar sedge. Such wicks are laid with a corpse in a grave. A fine lamp wick is prescribed in 273, a draught for a crop of herpes on the stomach. Seven wicks, there called sumbu darah, enter into a paste, 213, applied to the body for fever.

landak, see porcupine.

langir, the bark of *Albizzia saponaria*, Blume, traded through Malaysia as soap. External, 104 and 190, apparently as an excipient; but it may act as an antiseptic. Also the leaves, 104.

Languas, see lëngkuwas.

Laportea, see jëlatang.

Lasia, see gëli-gëli and sëgëli.

Lasianthus, see kësimbukan.

Lawsonia, see inai.

lëmak harimau, tiger suet. External, 298.

lëmbega or **rëmbega**, *Calotropis gigantea*, R. Brown, a laticiferous somewhat succulent shrub. Internal, 71 (well-baked roots); external, 279, 289, 324, and 366 (leaves). In 324 a dark coloured plant is preferred. The medicinal use of this plant in a large measure is Indian.

lëmpoyang denotes certain gingers, and as the genus has not yet received adequate study it is difficult to determine exactly how the writer of the Medical Book applied this name. *Zingiber aromaticum*, Valetton, and *Z. Zerumbet*, Smith, are the most likely to be indicated. Internal, 143 (rhizome), 503 (leaves), and 504 (rhizome); also in 143 the lees used externally.

lěmpoyang pahit (bitter lěmpoyang). In Java this name denotes *Zingiber amaricans*, Blume, a ginger not proved as yet to be in the gardens within the Malay Peninsula, very like *Z. Zerumbet*, Smith, in appearance, and perhaps overlooked. Internal, 61, 96, 112, and 146; external, 25 and 90. The rhizome is used in all cases.

lěmpoyang wangi (fragrant lěmpoyang). *Zingiber aromaticum*, Valetton, would appear probable; but it is uncertain in what way a Malay would interpret the name; and in prescription 32 it is mentioned along with so many dry drugs, that perhaps a medicament is indicated rather than a simple. It is used internally for fever.

leng, a measure of capacity, $\frac{1}{2}$ chupak (q.v.) used in 477. The manuscript adds that it equals 4 oz.

lěnga, see minyak lěnga.

lěnggundi, *Vitex trifolia*, Linn. The fresh leaves are prescribed. Internal, 150 and 179; external, 106, 107, 150, and 355.

lěngkuwas, rhizomes of *Languas Galanga*, Burkill (*Alpinia Galanga*, Swartz), or failing it of *L. conchigera*, Burkill (*A. conchigera*, Griff.), or of *L. scabra*, Burkill (*A. scabra*, Benth.), which are rich in cineol. Internal, 137, 138, 143, 169, 206, and 223; external, 76, 143, and 281. The rhizomes are prescribed in all cases.

lěngkuwas China, the imported rhizome of the Chinese *Languas officinarum*, Burkill (*A. officinarum*, Hance). Internal, 58 and 59.

lěngkuwas kěchil (little lěngkuwas), *Languas conchigera*, Burkill. The rhizome internally, 166, for pain in the chest.

lěngsěkap, an anodyne plant which has not been recognized. A decoction of the root in a draught, 441, and the leaves in an application, 442.

lěnjuang, andong, or pandan Sěrani, *Cordyline fruticosa*, Backer (*C. terminalis*, Kunth), the garden 'dracaena'. Internal, 337 (root of a red race) and 386 (root); external, 40 (young shoots), 289 (leaves, both red and white striped), 386 (root), and 538 (ashes). In 430 the leaves, heated, applied to the abdomen, and in 429 the root in a medicinal bath.

Leonurus, see těbing hayu.

Lepionurus, see chěmpěrai.

Leptospermum, see hujung atap.

Leucas, see kětumbit.

Leuconotis, see chirit murai.

Leucopogon, see hujung atap.

Ligusticum, see ganti.

lima, probably an abbreviation of **sěkati lima** (blood money), which as a plant-name is applied to the climbers *Aganosma marginata*, Don, and *Urceola spp.*, and is recorded also for

Clerodendron deflexum, Wall. Lima and lëmak are used also for *Xanthophyllum* spp. An infusion of the (? uninjured) root in a draught, 359, for coughing up blood.

limau bësar (big Citrus), the pomelo, *Citrus maxima*, Merr. (*C. decumana*, Linn.). A decoction of the leaves in a lotion, 361.

limau hantu (ghost's or wild Citrus). This name is not applied with precision. It is given to species of *Atalantia* as well as to wild plants assignable to the genus *Citrus*. External, 174 (fruit) and 322 (leaves).

limau kërät lintang (the Citrus divided into segments), *Citrus medica*, Linn., var. *sarcodactylis*, Swingle, a fixed abnormality in which the carpels grow into detached fingers, 'Buddha's hand', very fragrant and much valued by the Chinese as medicine. External, 174 (the fruit).

limau kapas (cotton Citrus), *Citrus medica*, Linn., a race with a globose fruit, and rather thick skin, but not always, as the name is given to similar somewhat acid fruits of other species. External, 181 (leaves).

limau kësuri (musk Citrus), *Citrus microcarpa*, Bunge. The juice of the fruit in a mixture applied within the mouth, 309.

limau lëlang, *Paramignya angulata*, Burkill (*P. longispina*, Hook. f.), and probably other species of the genus. The fruit in a draught, 75, for biliary colic.

limau mata kërbaü (buffalo's eye Citrus), a race of *Citrus medica*, Linn. The fruit, which is lemon-shaped, externally, 174.

limau nipis (thin-skinned Citrus), the common lime, *Citrus aurantifolia*, Swingle. The juice is considerably used. Internal, 7, 50, 84, 129, 143, 172, 173, 200, 257, 302, 309, and 310; within the mouth, 18 and 325; within the nostrils, 22; externally, 143, 174, 184, 189, 270, 279, 280, 282, 283, and 285. The leaves, externally, 264, 266, 278, and 322.

limau purut, *Citrus Hystrix*, DC. The fruit of this is used for washing the hair, and is commonly sold for the purpose; it contains saponin. Internally, 72, 137, 269, and 297; within the mouth, 16; its rind in the pills, 95, and the draught, 179; externally, 174, 179, 264, 269, and 281. Its leaves are prescribed for external use in 266.

lime or **kapur**, calcium carbonate. It is prepared in two forms, fine from the burning of shells, called kapur makan, and coarse for other purposes, and then called kapur tohor. The best lime is prescribed for internal use and for applications over sores where the skin is broken. The following are or may be assigned to kapur makan: internal 143; within the nostrils, 21; external, 9, 25, 94, 143, 284, 451, 463, 468, 470, 524, 525, and 527; and it may be added that in many cases the prescriptions

- are unusually simple. The following are or may be assigned to kapur tohor: external, 25, 53, 54, 92, 117, 156, 239, 278, 279, 286, 301, 305, and 321. A third source of lime is the ashes of the egg-shell prescribed in 495.
- lime-fruit, see limau.
- liquorice, see akar manis China.
- Limulus*, see bělangkas.
- Lindera*, see mēdang pērawas.
- Lindernia*, see kērak-kērak.
- Litsea*, see dada ruwan, kērtau padi, and mēdang pērawas.
- lobak hutan** (wild turnip), *Orchidanthera longiflora*, N. E. Brown (*Lowia longiflora*, *Scort.*). The leaves and the heart of the tuber, for external use, 483.
- Loranthus*, see api-api.
- Lowia*, see lobak.
- ludai api**, *Macaranga populifolia*. Muell.-Arg. Internal, 511 (leaves); external 512 and 513 (roots), and 514 (leaves).
- ludanggan**, in 271, stood in the manuscript by metathesis for gēlenggang.
- Luffa*, see pētola.
- luli**, *Garcinia rostrata*, Benth. External, 265 (leaves).
- lumbah**, *Curculigo latifolia*, Dryand., and other species of the genus. Internal, 446 (juice of the leaves), 445 and 459 (root, and in the last stem-bud also); external, 460 (leaves). Magic accompanies the treatment in 446 and 459.
- lunang**, see bonglai kayu.
- lung-lung**, *Aromadendron elegans*, Blume. The fruit which is spicy, in a lotion, 9, for swellings. The vernacular name is Sundanese.
- Lyçopodium*, see paku Sērani.
- Lygodium*, see ribu-ribu.
- Lysimachia*, see halba.
- Macaranga*, see balek angin, ludai api, mahang, and mēlokan.
- madu**, see honey.
- Maesa*, see kayu tulang.
- mahang**, *Macaranga* spp., probably any one of them. They contain tannin. Internal, 394 (roots), and dropped into the eye, an infusion of the shoots, 393.
- maize, see jagong.
- maja**, *Aegle Marmelos*, Corr., or sometimes *Feronia Limonia*, Swingle (*F. elephantum*, Corr.), and when neither is available apparently *Micromelum* spp. The boiled root to form a draught, 244, to arrest vomiting; the leaves in an embrocation, 266.
- majakani**, galls of a *Cynips* produced on *Quercus lusitanica* Lam., in Asia Minor and neighbouring parts of the East, imported

into Malaya. Their Persian name is mazu. They are rich in tannin. Internal, 67, 70, 114, 138, 170, 205, 207, 295, and 493; within the mouth, 121; external, 282 and 499.

In 282 akar majakani or root of the gall, is prescribed for external use. The word 'akar' is probably an incorrect insertion.

majalawi and **majakëling**, chebulic myrobalans, fruits of *Terminalia Chebula*, Retz. The fruits are dried at different stages: when young they act as an astringent, but when mature they purge. The mature fruits are majalawi, and another name used for them, which is met with in the Medical Book, is **këdëkai**, from the Tamil: half ripe fruits are majakëling. *Terminalia arborea*, Koord. and Valetton, furnishes a substitute in Java. Majalawi enters into an infusion for sores in the mouth, 121, and under the name këdëkai into a bolus, 142.

malapari, *Pongamia glabra*, Vent. The shoots in an embrocation, 149, for sciatica or lumbago. Inland Malays substitute for this sea-shore plant species of *Afzelia* and *Millettia*.

Mallotus, see balek angin.

maman hantu, *Gynandropsis gynandra*, Briq. (*G. pentaphylla*, DC.). External, 286 and 301.

mamëluk (in arabic, a slave) is *Croton argyратum*, Blume, and therefore a synonym of mëlukon (q.v.), and also of hamba raja (in malay, slaves of the chief).

manggis hutan (wild mangosteen), *Garcinia Hombroniana*, Pierre. External, 498 (roots) and 499 (leaves).

Mangifera, see bachang, kuini, and pauh.

mas, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a tahlil (q.v.): used as a weight in 58, 84, 168, and 320. The writer counts it equal to one cent in weight.

mason-wasp's nest, see tanah sarang angkut-angkut.

Massoia, see mëswi.

mastaki, mastic resin, produced by *Pistacia lentiscus*, Linn., in the Levant, and imported into Malaya. Internal, 57; dropped into the ear, 77.

mata kucing (cat's eye), the fruit of *Erioglossum edule*, Blume. The boiled seeds in a draught, 484, for whooping cough.

mata pëlandok (mouse-deer's eye), species of *Ardisia*, *Labisia*, *Ixora*, and sometimes other plants which possess bright red berries. *Ardisia crenata*, Roxb., is possibly the most frequently used of them. Internal, 208 (the leaf).

mayam, a weight used in 6, 21, 45, and 170, equalling 0.08 oz.

mëdang means any laurel or laurel-like tree. Externally, 447 (leaves) and 448 (roots). Perhaps the next is meant.

mëdang përawas. *Litsea odorifera*, Valetton, furnishes përawas or tërawas leaves in Java. *L. penangiana*, Hook. f., *L. petiolata*, Hook. f., and *Lindera malaccensis*, Hook. f., are

recorded as *pěrawas* in Malaya. The fresh roots are prescribed for poulticing, 432.

mědang sila or **batu mědang sila**, gypsum, calcium sulphate, imported from China. Internally for gonorrhoea, 131 and 359.

měkula, the intensely bitter embryo of *Nelumbium Nelumbo*, Druce (*N. speciosum*, Willd.), which is extracted from ripe seeds, and used medicinally. External, 214.

Melaleuca, see *kayu puteh*.

Melanorrhoea, see *rěngas manau*.

Melastoma, see *sěnduduk*.

Melia, see *intaran*.

Melochia, see *pulut-pulut*.

mělokan, *Croton argyratum*, Blume, and *C. Griffithii*, Hook. f., as well as, in the second place, species of *Endospermum* and *Macaranga*. Another name for *Croton argyratum* is *hamba raja* (slave of the chief); and this is converted in the Medical Book into **maměluk** (slave, in Arabic). External, 27 and 490 (leaves), and 491 (root).

mělong, *Crinum spp.* The leaf as a wrapper for a hot application, 106, to the testes.

mělor, *Jasminum Sambac*, Ait., and other species. The flowers to the magic number of 7 in a draught, 137, and in an eye-lotion, 336: the root internally, 304.

Memecylon, see *kayu tulang* and *měntulang*.

měmpělām babi, (pig's mango). This name has been recorded for *Terminalia phellocarpa*, King, *Gluta Renghas*, Linn., and a *Parinarium*. The first of these three is the most suitable. Internal, the roots in a draught, 387, and the leaves in a poultice, 388, upon a boil.

měmpėlās, *Delima sarmentosa*, Linn, a common climber, much used medicinally. Externally, the roots for burns, 421 and 468.

měmpėlās gajah (elephant or big *měmpėlās*), for a plant allied to but larger than the last, such as *Tetracera macrophylla*, Wall. Externally for treating an ulcer, 341 and 360 (roots), and 361 (leaves).

měmpėlās sari is written in the Medical Book sometimes for *pělēsari* (q.v.).

měmpoyan, *Rhodamnia cinerea*, Jack (*R. trinervia*, Blume). The wood and the root internally, 333, as an *ubat mēroyan*.

měmpunei, a name variously applied: it is used for some species of *Antidesma*, *Elaeodendron*, *Swintonia*, and *Xylopi*a, and others. The first-named is the most medicinal of them. Internal, 340, 375, and 376 (root); external 374 (leaves), and 375 (root).

měngkudu, *Morinda citrifolia*, Linn., and **měngkudu hutan**, *M. elliptica*, Ridl. Internally, 110 and 226 (fruit); externally, 289 (leaves).



měntulang, perhaps *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, Linn. In 378 an infusion of the roots is prescribed for pains in the bones and in 379 a poultice of the leaves; in 335 a poultice of the root is prescribed for ulceration of the nose. In Sumatra kayu tulang is applied to *Homalium*, *Kurrimia* and *Memecylon* in reference to their hard wood. In the Malay Peninsula several Rubiaceae are tulang-tulang.

měrajah kayu (counter-spell wood), denotes usually *Canthium didymum*, Gaertn. Internally, the root in a draught, 399, and also applied to the abdomen.

mercury, see raksa.

měrkunchi, see tēmu kunchi.

měrpuying, *Carallia integerrima*, DC. The leaves in a draught, 140.

měrunggai, *Moringa oleifera*, Lam. (*M. pterygosperma*, Gaertn.), the horse-radish tree, called also rěmunggai and kělor. Internally, 179 (bark), 221 (leaves), and 236 (root); externally, 229 (root), 239 (leaves), 357 and 358 (root and leaves).

měswi, the aromatic bark of *Massoia aromatica*, Becc., which is traded westwards through Malaysia from New Guinea. Internally, 2, 32, 138, 142, 210, 242, 367, and 369; externally, 25, 29, 90, 132, 213, 262, 289, 367, 377, and 382.

Metroxylon, see sagu.

Michelia, see chěmpaka.

Micromelum, see chěmēmar, maja, and sěnapu.

Mikania, see sělěpat tunggal.

milk of a cow is prescribed, of a goat which must be black, and human milk. Internally, 3 (human or goat's), 5 (cow's), 55 (human and goat's), 88 and 89 (goat's), 160 and 287 (cow's); within the eye, 171 and 313 (human).

millepede, apparently any species that may be available. In 44, placed alive in water and the water drunk.

Millettia, see malapari.

Mimusops, see bunga tanjong.

minyak bijan or **minyak lěnga**, sesamum oil, oil from the seed of *Sesamum orientale*, Linn. (*S. indicum*, Linn.). Internally, 43, 114, 343, and 344; in the ear, 77 and 78; externally, 181, 184, 298, and 299.

minyak sapi, clarified butter or ghi, as an excipient in 2, 60, 87, 157, 162, 163, 164, 225, 235, 249, and 288, all internal medicaments.

minyak sapi kambing, goat's suet. Internal, 168.

minyak sapi lěmbu, ox suet. Internal, 287.

minyak tanah, earth oil, petroleum. Externally, 299 in an embrocation.

minyak tahun, the musky sebaceous secretion which runs

down the cheek of a male rutting elephant. It is also called minyak gajah mēnta and minyak kēlong. Externally, in 322, for removing blotches from the skin.

Mirabilis, see bunga pukul ampat.

Mischocarpus, see rambutan pachat.

Mitragyne, see 'hujung bee-ur murbat'.

Momordica, see pēria.

Morinda, see mēngkudu.

Moringa, see mērunggai.

Moschus, see kēsturi.

mouse, the bite of, referred to in 270, as a clinical symptom.

mouse-dung, to cause vomiting, chewed, 222.

muntah pēlandok bētina probably indicates species of *Ardisia* which are also called mēntua pēlandok. The root in a draught, 494.

Murraya, see kēmuning.

Musa, see pisang and sērampang.

musk, see kēsturi; and compare minyak tahun.

Mussaenda, see balek adap.

mustard, see sēsawi.

Myristica, see buah pala and bunga pala.

myrobalans, see majalawi.

Myxopyrum, see tinak.

angka, *Artocarpus integra*, Merr. (*A. integrifolia*, Linn.), the jak tree. Externally, 148 (bark).

nasi, see rice.

nasi-nasi, *Callicarpa longifolia*, Lam., and other species. Internally, 389 (root); in the mouth, 326 (leaves) and 390 (bark).

Nelumbium, see mēkula.

Nephelium, see abu tarah, arang para, and rambutan.

Nigella, see jintan hitam.

nila, indigo, dye from *Indigofera suffruticosa*, Mill., *I. arrecta* Hochst., or *I. tinctoria*, Linn. Native indigo is prepared as a paste. In the treatment of a hollow tooth, 325.

nilam baras and **nilam menchi**. The leaves enter into the ointment, 289, for small-pox. Nilam is patchouli, the leaves of *Pogostemon Cablin*, Benth., and in a lesser degree of *P. Heyneanus*, Benth., which as being aromatic, is quite likely to have a place in this complex oil; but we are not able to determine nilam baras and nilam menchi.

Nipa, see nipah and sugar.

nipah, *Nipa fruticans*, Wurmb. Fresh shoots in an application, 275, for herpes. Nipa sugar in the jelly, 58.

nutmeg, see buah pala.

Ochanostachys, see pětaling.

Ocimum, see sėlaseh and kēmangi.

Oldenlandia, see siku-siku.

onion, see bawang merah.

opium, the inspissated latex of *Papaver somniferum*, Linn.

Internally, 2, 57, 61, 170, and 207; externally, 11, 51, and 184. The dross internally, 441, and a soot collected after burning opium, 168, internally.

orchid, see anggėrek.

Orchidanthera, see lobak hutan.

Oroxylum, see bonglai kayu.

Oryza, see rice.

Ostodes, see dada ruwan.

ounce, as a unit of weight, 99 and 154.

pachul, see inai.

padang bėlulang is used with magic ceremony in preparing a medicine to be spat over the patient, 94. It is not certain what it is; but pokok padang is *Sida rhombifolia*, Linn., and pokok padang bėlulang, which is obviously a herb from the directions about uprooting it, is likely to be the same or a similar plant. *Sida* is a plant of magic.

Paederia, see kėsimbukan and sėkėntut.

pağar anak, *Ixonanthes reticulata*, Jack, and less frequently certain other trees. Internally, 484 (root); externally, 485 (ash of the leaves).

paku gajah (elephant or big fern), *Angiopteris evecta*, Hoffm. The fresh fronds in a poultice, 307.

paku jantan (male fern), perhaps *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, Brongn. Applied to a boil, 535 (leaves) and 536 (root).

paku laut (sea fern), *Acrostichum aureum*, Linn. The spore-bearing fronds for stimulating an ulcer, 360.

paku lipan (centipede fern), *Blechnum orientale*, Linn. Young fronds in an application, 372, for dropsy.

paku mėrak (peacock fern), *Selaginella* spp. The ashes in a draught, 120.

paku rambut (hair fern) *Adiantum* spp. The fresh fronds in an embrocation and poultice on the navel for colic, 537.

paku Sėrani (Portuguese fern), *Lycopodium cernuum*, Linn. The ashes in an embrocation, 538.

pandan, *Pandanus* spp. The ashes in an application used as a charm for fretful children, 495. The root of a pandan which has never flowered enters into the draught, 226.

pandan Sėrani (Portuguese pandan), *Cordyline fruticosa*, Backer, see lėnjuang.

pandan wangi, *Pandanus odoratus*, Ridl., a fragrant little plant

- much liked by Malays, and planted in most of the villages. It never flowers. As it has a few tiny thorns at the ends of its leaves, the writer of the Medical Book defines it as *sělara*. External, 175 and 538 (leaves).
- Pandanus*, see pandan and pudak.
- Pangium*, see kěluak.
- Papaver*, see opium.
- papaya, see bētek.
- Paraplotosus*, see sěmbilang.
- Parinarium*, see měmpělām babi.
- Parkia*, see kědaung.
- Passer*, see sarang burung pipit gantang.
- patchouli, see nilam.
- pauh**, as a measure, used in 323, equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ chupak (q.v.).
- pauh**, *Mangifera* spp. External, 37 and 289 (leaves), 305 (the sour fruit), and 368 (leaves).
- Pavetta*, see gading.
- pěchah piring** and **pěchah pěrìok**, *Ixora* spp., in the first place those with earthenware-coloured flowers, and in the second place by extension those with white flowers. Internal, 332 (root); in the mouth, 466 (root); and 467 (leaves); external, 332 (leaves).
- pěkan**, *Jasminum* spp., those with white starry flowers. Internal, 136 and 227 (flowers).
- pělağa** or **kěpělağa**, round cardamoms produced by *Amomum Kepulaga*, Sprague & Burkill, or by *A. Krervanh*, Pierre, imported from Java and Siam, respectively. Internal, 134 and 203; external, 174.
- pělunchot** (? pělanchok) cannot be identified. Lanchok means a swampy piece of ground, and leads to a speculation that the *Clerodendron*, called timba tasek, may be meant. Internal, 391 (root); external in a bath, 392 (leaves).
- pělēsari**, *Alyxia* spp. The fragrant bark comes chiefly from *A. stellata*, R. and S., and is much used as a mask for unpleasant substances. Internal, 32, 39, and 65 (bark), 145 (flowers) and 273 (bark); in the eyes, 265 and 315 (bark); external, 33, 39, 40, 214, and 265 (bark). The bark holds coumarin.
- pěnağa laut**, *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, Linn., a common sea-side tree. Internal, 516 (root); external, 515 (leaves). Bintangor jantan is believed to denote the same tree. Internal, 509 (leaves); external, 510 (root).
- pěnawar bisa** possibly covers the materia medica which the Portuguese carried in trade as 'lignum colubrinum' or snake root. *Strychnos ligustrina*, Blume, was the chief of these in Malaysia; but *Eurycoma longifolia*, Jack, is universally substituted in Malaya. In applications, 400 (leaves) and 401 (roots).

pěnawar pahit (bitter neutralizer, of poison) is *Eurycoma longifolia*, Jack. Internally, in a draught for cough, 348 (stem); externally, in a lotion, 349 (leaves).

pěnawar sěgala bangsa (neutralizer of all ills) is not determinable, but the name sětawar sakalian bisa of similiar meaning has been obtained for *Barleria lupulina*, Lindl. However it may not be a simple, but a medicament as 323. It is prescribed in a draught, 70, for a sore throat.

pěnggaga or **pěgaga**, *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, Linn., a common addition to food among Malays. Internal, 42 (leaves), 65 (very young shoots), and 194 (leaves); external 27 (leaves).

pěnnjarang or **pěnjarang**, *Cyathula prostrata*, Blume. The leaves in a draught, and the lees as a poultice, 272, for herpes on the stomach accompanied by bad breath.

pepper, see lada.

peppercorn, used as a measure, 2 and 441.

pěria, *Momordica Charantia*, Linn. Internal, 39 and 312; in the mouth, 196; in the ear, 264; external, 39, 178, and 180 (leaves in all cases except 312, where flowers are prescribed).

pětai bělalang (grasshopper's pětai or Parkia), *Pithecellobium microcarpum*, Benth. External, 425 (shoots) and 426 (roots).

pětaling, *Ochanostachys amentacea*, Mast., and sometimes a few other hard-wooded trees. External, 476 (roots), and 477 (leaves).

pětola, *Luffa cylindrica*, Roem., and *L. acutangula*, Roxb. The flowers in a draught, 144, for certain disorders of menstruation. It is regarded as a cure for amenorrhoea in Java.

petroleum, see minyak tanah.

Peucedanum, see ganti.

Phoenix, see dates.

Phaseolus, see kacang hijau.

Phyllanthus, see ambin buah and chěkur manis.

pice, a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna coin used as a weight in 246.

pickles, see sunti.

pijar, borax, which is imported into Malaya. Gypsum and alum are sometimes confused with it. Internal, 290 and 320; in the mouth, 18. As it is much more soluble in hot water than in cold, appropriate instructions are given in 290 and 320. 'Changkū tamal,' for external use in 48, may be borax.

Pimpinella, see jintan manis.

pinang, betel nut, *Areca Catechu*, Linn. The roots, the shoots, the trunk, the leaves, the green nut, the ripe nut, its husk, and the abnormal nut which chokes—pinang mēngkēlan—are all prescribed, all except the ripe nut and once the young nut for external use. Pinang mēngkēlan is produced by certain trees,

sometimes as a few nuts among normal nuts, sometimes many, or all, of a tree. Internal, 159 (the pulp of a green nut), 273 (pulp of pinang mēngkēlan), and 441 (ripe dried nut); in the eyes, 187 and 315 (green nut); in the ears, 79 (the root and the trunk); external, 25 and 36 (green nut), 40 (the shoot and the green nut), 74 (the green nut), 240 (the root), 405 (the root), and 428 (the husk).

pinang kanchil may possibly denote *Anisophyllea disticha* Baill., for which the name kayu kanchil is recorded. The stem and the leaves are prescribed for use in a steaming, 532.

pinang kotai is dried betel nut; but pokok pinang kotai, is *Aglaea Wallichii*, Hook. f., or some closely allied plant, and this is certainly meant. Internal, 402, 424, and 542 (roots); external 403 (leaves).

pinang mēngkēlan, see pinang.

pinch, as much as can be lifted between the thumb and the forefinger (sa-chēkak bētul), 130; and sa-jēmput, 150 and 440, a frequent measure for seeds, &c., but the latter expression (sa-jēmput) is sometimes used loosely for as much as five fingers can lift, 220, and as much as three fingers can lift, 8, or as much as four fingers can lift, 138.

Piper, see chabai jawa, kēmukus, kērakap rimau, lada, sēram-pang, and sireh.

pisang, banana or plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*, Linn., subsp. *M. sapientum*, Linn. Internal, 497 (young fruits), 541 (the sap of a young fruit); in the mouth, 466 (juice of inflorescence), 467 (a very young fruit); external, 52 and 176 (roots), 291 (fruit), and 300 (roots). In some of the prescriptions the race of banana to be used is specified, e.g. pisang bēnggala in 176 and 300, pisang kēlat in 467, and pisang raja in 497. Some races of the banana are considered more potent in magic than others (see Skeat, *Malay Magic*, 1900, p. 249). For wraps, pisang leaves in 13, 143, 358, 368, 453, and 456.

Pistacia, see mastaki.

Pistia, see kiambang.

pitis-pitis (pennywort), *Sarcolobus globosus*, Wall. Externally in an embrocation, 540, the fresh leaves.

Pithecellobium (Pithecolobium), see jiring and pētai bēlalang.

Pluchea, see bēluntas.

Plumbago, see chēraka merah.

Pogostemon, see nilam.

pokok rēstong urat (plant for ulceration of the muscles) seems identical with pokok rēstong and, therefore, *Ervatamia* spp., see lada-lada.

pomegranate, see dēlima.

Pongamia, see malapari.

porcupine quills, landak duri, enter into an application, 132, over the pubes in gonorrhoea.

Portulaca, see gělang.

Portunus, see kětam.

Pouzolzia, see urang-aring merah.

Psidium, see jambu biji.

Psychotria, see ěmpědu tanah.

Pternandra, see sial mēnaun.

Pterocarpus, see chěndana janggi.

puchok, kut, the fragrant root of *Saussurea Lappa*, C. B. Clarke, imported from India into Malaya. Internal, 91, 142, 165, 205, 367, and 369; external, 289, 367, and 382.

pudak, *Pandanus fascicularis*, Lam. The pith in a draught, 398, as an antidote to poison, and the lees applied to the chest.

puding merah, *Graptophyllum pictum*, Griff. (*G. hortense*, Nees). Internal, 82 (juice); external, 217 and 289 (leaves).

Pueraria, see kachang hijau.

pulai, *Alstonia scholaris*, R. Brown. Internal, 220 (leaves) and 323 (latex).

pulasan hutan, *Anthocephalus indicus*, Rich. (*A. Cadamba* Miq.). The roots in a draught, 350, for a disease of uncertain origin. The application of the vernacular name is javanese.

pulut, glutinous rice, see rice.

pulut-pulut, a name for mucilaginous plants which can be substituted in poultices for glutinous rice, but are otherwise quite diverse. *Urena lobata*, Linn., of the Malvaceae, *Melochia corchorifolia*, Linn., and *Commersonia platyphylla*, Andr., of the Sterculiaceae, and *Triumfetta rhomboidea*, Jacq., of the Tiliaceae constitute a group of rather similar plants to which the name is applied. Internally in 126 (leaves) and 127 (roots) for treating gonorrhoea.

Punica, see dělina.

pupot. The fruit is prescribed in 155, for making out of one half of it, an infusion to be swallowed for a cough. We believe that pěrėpat should have been written, which is *Sonneratia acida*, Linn. f. The fruit of this tree is extremely acid. The word ثؤثت, if we are right, has been misread ثؤثت, an easy mistake.

putarwali or **sěruntun**, *Tinospora crispa*, Miers. Internal, 241 and 384 (roots); external, 135 (roots), and 385 (leaves).

putat, *Barringtonia* spp. The juice of the fruit-wall in a lotion, 21, for ulceration of the nose.

puwar, see sělaseh.

python gall, the gall of *Python reticulatus* (Schneid.) and *P. curtus* (Schleg.) in a draught, 67, for a callous ulcer.

Quercus, galls, see majakani.

raden galoh, the name of a princess of romance, which appears in the Medical Book for gading galoh (q.v.).

raksa, mercury, is in one prescription only, 168, a tonic.

rambutan, *Nephelium lappaceum*, Linn. Internal, 144 (bark); external 460 (leaves).

rambutan pachat (leech's rambutan) is a name given to several forest trees allied to the last: *Xerospermum* spp. are most entitled to be so called, and, secondly, species of *Mischocarpus*, *Arytera*, and *Aglaia*. Internal, 492 (root) and 493 (leaves).

rami, *Boehmeria nivea*, Gaud. The root is prescribed for application to a foul syphilitic ulcer, 360.

rami hutan (wild rami), *Alchornea villosa*, Muell.-Arg. External, 464 (root) and 465 (leaves), for an application in scabies.

Randia, see antan gading and kayu tulang.

rëbong, see buloh.

rëmbega, see lëmbega.

rëmunggai by metathesis for mërunggai (q.v.).

rëngas manau, *Melanorrhoea Wallichii*, Hook. f., or an allied species. External, 412 (root) and 413 (leaves).

Rennellia, see ëmpëdu tanah.

rësam, *Gleichenia linearis*, C. B. Clarke. The leaves in a cooling lotion, 460. Malays commonly so use this plant.

resin, see dammar.

rëstong urat, pokok rëstong urat, see lada-lada.

Rheum, see këlëmbak.

rhinoceros' tooth, 'sahing', for use in a fumigation, 147, for ulceration of the vagina. In Sarawak a kayu sahing is used for fumigation. Perhaps this is worth remembering in any endeavour to ascertain how the word sahing came into the manuscript.

Rhodamnia, see mëmpoyan

Rhodomirtus, see këmunting.

ribu-ribu, *Lygodium scandens*, Swartz and *L. flexuosum*, Swartz. The leaves in a complex oil, 289, for Small-pox.

rice finds many uses. The ashes of the straw are prescribed internally in 226. The dust from off the grain produced in pounding it (lëmukut or mëlukut), internally, 125, 140, and 215; externally, 21, 51, 66, 81, 94, 149, 192, 215, and 271. Raw unbroken grains in a magic treatment, 446. Raw rice pounded, internally, 138 and 227; in the eye, 183; externally, 23, 214, 267, 281, 406, 416, 425, 432, 438, 449, 486, 490, and 500. Fine rice flour (hujong bëras); in the eyes, 393; externally, 178, 332, 334, 372, 393, and 400. Boiled rice, dried and powdered, for internal use, 99 and 154. The same perhaps dried until burned, for external use, 8 and 135. Gruel made with boiled rice, internal, 31, 32, and 85; external, 277, 399, 495, 529, and 530. The surface of a pan of boiling rice (këpala

nasi), external, 407 and 535. Water in which rice has been soaked, internal, 27 and 30; in the eye, 182 and 315; external, 28 and 381.

rose water, see *ayer mawar*.

rotan bini, *Flagellaria indica*, Linn. For loss of hair after fever, externally, 531 (shoots and leaves). This treatment seems to be common.

Rourea, see *akar salah nama*, *kachang-kacham*, *kachang-kachang*, and *sěmbělít*.

ru, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, Linn. The bark powdered in a treatment for pimples on the face, 190.

rukam, *Flacourtia Rukam*, Zoll. & Moritz. Internal, 227; external, 289 (leaves in both cases).

ruku-ruku, see *sělaseh*.

rumput angin or **kapur angin**, *Usnea spp.* Internal, 350; external, 52.

Saccharum, see *sugar* and *těbu*.

safflower, see *kěsumba*.

saffron, see *koma-koma*.

saga, *Abrus precatorius*, Linn. External, 108 (leaves) and 278 (root). In 164 the seed of saga is used as a weight; for weighing two seeds of saga *kěchil* (*Abrus precatorius*) = 1 of *saga bėsar* (*Adenanthera*), and it is *saga bėsar* which is used here.

saġu, sago of *Metroxylon spp.*, as an excipient in the poultice, 276.

sail, see *ashes of a fabric*.

Salacia, see *ěmpědal*.

salt, sodium chloride. Four kinds are prescribed: (1) ordinary salt, (2) *garam jantan* or coarse salt, (3) salt from India, and (4) salt from Ormuz, or rock-salt. Internal chiefly as a seasoning, 31, 45, 61, 96, 130, 161, 170, 204, 206, 241, 261, 316, and 509; in the mouth, 17, 18, and 325; in the eye, 353; in the ear, 262; externally, 8, 11, 20, 74, 118, 174, 216, 266, 267, 465, and 537.

salt-bag, see *ashes*.

saltpetre, see *sěndawa*.

sandal-wood, see *chěndana*.

Santaloides, see *akar salah nama*, *kachang-kacham*, *kachang-kachang*, and *sěmbělít*.

Santalum, see *chěndana*.

santan, see *coco-nut palm*.

sappan wood, see *sěpang*.

Saprosma, see *kěsimbukan* and *sěkěntut*.

sarang burung pipit ġunting, sparrow's nest, the nest of *Passer montanus malaccensis*. Its ashes in an embrocation, 377, for paresis.

Sarcolobus, see pitis-pitis.

Sauropus, see chëkur manis.

Saussurea, see puchok.

Schima, see changkok.

sëbasah, *Aporosa* spp., and allied plants. An infusion of the stem in a draught, 409, and the lees as an embrocation.

sëbëngkak indicates the species of *Vitis* which are mucilaginous and used for poulticing. It is not quite synonymous with lakum, which covers the whole genus, but with those which irritate the skin more than others, drawing the blood into it, e.g. *V. mollissima*, Wall., *V. cinnamomea*, Wall. Externally, 356 (root).

sëbisa. No plant is commonly called by this name, which is applicable to any used to combat poison, real or hypothetical. It may be synonymous with pënarwar bisa and, if so, any *Lignum colubrinum*, including *Eurycoma longifolia*, Jack and *Strychnos ligustrina*. External, 534.

sëduwayah, *Woodfordia floribunda*, Salisb. The dried leaves are imported into Malaya from India or Java. Internal, 144 and 350; external, 289.

sëgëli, *Lasia spinosa*, Thwaites (*L. aculeata*, Lour.). The young leaves are used as a flavouring in food; and are doubtless what would be used in the bolus, 337, for a cough.

sëkëntut, *Paederia foetida*, Linn., and sometimes species of *Saprosma* and *Lasianthus*, more or less synonymous with kësimbukan (q.v.). In a bolus, 210, for dilatation of the stomach. It is stated by Dutch physicians in Java, that *Paederia* is not without good effects, though its use is suggested by its faecal smell.

sëkoyak, *Bauhinia* spp., such as *B. bidentata*, Jack, or *B. flammifera*, Ridl. The root in a gargle, 456, and in an application, 457, to the cheek for toothache due to caries.

Selaginella, see paku mërak.

sëlaseh or **ruku-ruku** or **puwah**, or in the case of those sëlaseh plants which are mild enough in flavour to be used in food, **këmangi**, *Ocimum basilicum*, Linn., and *O. sanctum*, Linn. The Malay classification of these plants is by taste and consequent use, and runs counter to that of botanists. In a general way sëlaseh may be translated basil: këmangi, kitchen basil; ruku-ruku, scent basil; and puwar, protective basil, for it is used where spirits are to be combated. Three of these names stand side by side in the all-in prescription, 289, for small-pox.

Light-coloured and dark-coloured plants are, as is usual among Malays, held to differ. In 113 and 138 sëlaseh hitam (black basil) is prescribed, and in 533 puwar merah (red protective basil). Internal, 138 (shoots of sëlaseh hitam),

- 226 (leaves of *sělaseh*), and 311 (leaves and flowers of *ruku-ruku*); external, 113 (leaves of *sělaseh hitam*), 232 (leaves and roots of *ruku-ruku*), 264 (leaves of *sělaseh*), 289 (leaves of *sělaseh*, of *ruku-ruku*, and of *kēmangi*), and 525 (leaves of *puwar merah*).
- sělégari** or **sělíguri**, *Sida rhombifolia*, Linn., and sometimes other plants. The root is chewed with betel for sexual debility, 101, as a charm.
- sělėpat tunggal**, which is prescribed in the poultice, 526, cannot be identified with certainty. A member of the family Convolvulaceae, such as *Ipomoea sagittifolia*, Burm., is the most probable (cf. *Malay Village Medicine*, p. 225 of this volume of the *Gardens' Bulletin*); but Alvins recorded the similar name *sělėmpok tunggal* for an *Elaeocarpus*, and *sělėpat tungau* has been recorded for *Mikania scandens*, Willd. *Sělėpat* and *sělėmpok* carry alike the meaning of poulticing.
- sěmbělít**. A name for several plants used for congestion of the liver and constipation. Resort is likely to *Cnestis* and other species of the Connaraceae, as *Santaloides* (Rourea). Internal, 440 (roots and leaves).
- sěmbilang**, the fish, *Paraplotosus albilabris*, Cuv. & Val., well known on account of the extreme pain of its sting. The ashes of its head and dorsal stinging fin in an application, 539, for herpes.
- sěmbong**, *Blumea balsamifera*, DC., the leaves externally, 289.
- sěna makki**, Mecca senna, dried leaves of *Cassia angustifolia*, Vahl, which, when grown in southern India, constitute Tinnevely senna. For its praises see 246 to 260. It is interesting that it is prescribed in no other part of the Medical Book.
- sěnapu** cannot be recognized. It may possibly be for *sěnaguh*, and if so *Micromelum hirsutum*, Oliv. The root is prescribed in 414 for bathing an infant.
- sěndawa**, saltpetre. When saltpetre is not handy, the Malays take the gunpowder (*ubat bėdil*) out of chinese fireworks and so obtain what they want in the mixture, but apparently would not use this internally. Internal, 128; in the mouth, 18 and 325; in the eyes, 314; externally 526 (gunpowder).
- sěndudok**, *Melastoma malabathricum*, Linn., and other species. Internal, 141 (shoots); external, 11 (juice of leaves).
- sěnjuang**, see *lěnjuang*.
- sěpang**, *Caesalpinia Sappan*, Linn., a widely known dye-wood. Internal, 32 (wood) and 146 (leaves).
- sěrampang**: *daun sěrampang* may mean the deformed rather juiceless leaves of the betel-pepper vine, *Piper Betle*, Linn., which are produced by the lowest branches, and are usually

- called *kěrakap*, or may mean dry leaves of a banana. They are prescribed in 271 for external application.
- sěrunei laut**, *Wedelia biflora*, DC. Internal, 103 and 367; external, 367 and 527, in all cases the leaves.
- sěrunton**, see *putarwali*.
- Sesamum*, see *minyak bijan*.
- sěsawi**, *Brassica juncea*, Linn., and to a lesser extent as being less medicinal, *B. chinensis*, Linn. The first is *sěsawi hitam*, often called Indian mustard, and its seed makes a good table mustard, suitable for poultices. It is specified in 180. The seed internally, 59, 119, 167, and 210; externally, 181, 229, and 231. The leaves externally, 180.
- Sesbania*, see *turi*.
- sětambun**, *Baccaurea* sp. The root boiled and made into a draught, 431, for diarrhoea following child-birth, and the leaves pounded for applying to the body, 432.
- sětampin**, *Mallotus Griffithianus*, Hook. f., and other species such as have leaves large enough to serve as wrappers (*tampin*) for rice, &c. Internal, 445 (roots).
- sětawar** denotes a plant serving as a protection against spirits, and is chiefly *Costus speciosus*, Smith. The juice of the stem is prescribed in a lotion, 327, for washing the body and dropping into the eye of a patient with Small-pox.
- sětěbal** is a plant possessing thick leaves, and in particular *Hoya* or *Trichosporum*; but also as is evidently the case in the Medical Book it is *Fagraea racemosa*, Jack. Internal, 57 (leaves) and 369 (bark).
- sětokak**, the plant for treating the ulcer called *tokak* cannot be identified with precision; but the uses are those of *Ervatamia*. Within the nostrils, 347 (the root); externally, 345 (the root and the leaves), 346 (the root), and 347 (the leaves).
- Shorea*, see *dammar*.
- siak-siak**, *Dianella ensifolia*, Redouté. Ashes of the root and leaves in an ointment, 539, for herpes.
- sial mēnaun**, *Pternandra caerulea*, Jack, and *P. echinata*, Jack. For burns, an application of the root, 421, and if that fails, of the leaves, 422 and 423.
- Sida*, see *padang bēlulang* and *sělęgari*.
- siku-siku**, *Oldenlandia corymbosa*, Linn. This plant, which is called in the Medical Book **siku dēngan**, is prescribed in 314 in an application to the eye-lids.
- silver (perak)** is prescribed in 89 for numbness of the feet, and silver water (*ayer perak*) in a bath, 41, for treating lunacy.
- sintok**, *Cinnamomum Sintok*, Blume. The bark of this tree smells of cloves, and is traded in. The barks of *C. javanicum*, Blume, *C. camphoratum*, Blume, and sometimes *C. iners*,

Reinw., are substituted. They are used chiefly for diarrhoea, but in the Medical Book in 90 in an application for numbness of the feet.

sireh, betel pepper, leaves of *Piper Betle*, Linn. In Malay Medicine the betel leaf used for chewing serves as a vehicle; leaves in which the larger side veins arch back into the midrib (sireh bĕrtĕmu urat) are considered the most auspicious for use; the lowest branches of the vine produce juiceless deformed leaves which are kĕrakap, and the top part of the vine gives tunas sireh. The betel-quid as a vehicle, 101, 127, 212, 222, and 505, sireh bĕrtĕmu urat, internally in 131, chewed in 34, and externally in 92 and 131, sireh kĕrakap, internally, 458, 470, and 471; tunas sireh internally, 193. Externally, sireh leaves, 10 (stalks only), 25, 29, 34, 51, 64 (stalks only), 79, 90 (stalks only), 92, 94, 131, 193, 230, 284, 414, 458, 470, and 471.

sireh hantu, a wild pepper, *Piper sp.*, impossible of precise identification. In an application for itch, 524.

Smilax, see gadong china and kĕrating.

Solanum, see tĕrong.

Sonerila, see hati-hati hutan.

songsong harus, *Combretum trifoliatum*, Vent., and *C. acuminatum*, Roxb. The fruit in a draught, 384, for worms.

Sonneratia, see bĕrĕmbang and pupot.

soot, see arang para.

span (sa-jĕngkal), used as a measure, 456.

sparrow's nest, see sarang burung pipit.

spirits, Chinese, from rice, boiled with the milk of a young coco-nut, 308, to make a draught for retention of urine.

Sterculia, see kĕlapong.

Strychnos, see bĕdara laut, chĕndana puteh, pĕnawar bisa, and sĕbisa.

Styrax, see kĕmĕnyan.

sudu-sudu, *Euphorbia neriifolia*, Linn., and allies. Internal, 99 (stem and leaves) and 154 (leaves); in the ear, 78 (juice of mature leaves).

sudu-sudu hutan (wild sudu-sudu) cannot be identified with precision, but *Euphorbia Synadenium*, Ridl., has a claim to the name. It is available only in the north of the Peninsula. External for burns, 417 (leaves), 422 and 423 (roots), and 469 (leaves).

sugar in various forms is prescribed for sweetening medicaments, but it is not clear what determines the choice of the different kinds. Internal, 38 (javanese sugar), 42 (sugar candy), 58 (Nipa sugar, or if not available palm-sugar, sugar candy, or honey), 80 (javanese sugar), 130 and 133 (any sugar), 163 and 247 (moist sugar), 248 (sugar candy), 249 (moist sugar),

290 and 303 (sugar candy), 320 (any sugar), and 439 (sugar candy).

sugar-cane, see *těbu*.

suku, a quarter cent used as a weight in 164.

sulor těbu, see *těbu*.

sulphur (**bělerang**), internally, 288 and 498; externally, 464, 497, and 525.

sumbu, see lamp wick.

sunti is a pickle made by salting the fruit of the *bělimbing*, *Averrhoa Carambola*, Linn., and *A. Bilimbi*, Linn.: *sonth* is a sanskritic word for dried ginger, established in Malaya as *sunt* and *sunti*. *Sunti*, prescribed internally, 58; in the eyes, 46, and externally, 92, may be regarded as the pickle, and so also **sunti merah**, used externally in 35. But it is clear that **sunti halia** for internal use in 111 is dried ginger, and **sunti halia padi** for external use in 113 is the dried rhizome of the medicinal race called *halia padi*.

susun kělapa, see *lada-lada*.

Swintonia, see *měmpunei*.

tabashir, see *kapur bambu*. The word is distorted in the manuscript into *tapak asu*.

Tachardia, see *ěmbalau Siam*.

tahi budak, see *akar tahi budak*.

tahi těngkoh, opium dross, see *opium*.

tahil, a tael equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz., used as a weight in 287.

Talauma, see *lung-lung*.

Tamarindus, see *asam jawa*.

tampal běsi, *Callicarpa spp.*, much used in poulticing. Internal, 354 (root); within the nostrils, 352 (root); external, 355 (leaves).

tampok kěladi, the spathe of an *Alocasia* or *Colocasia*. The Medical Book has *tampang kěladi*; but the only explanation which can be given is that *tampok* should have been written. See *kěladi*.

tanah liat, clay. That clay is an antidote for poisons is a view held by Malays (see Annandale, *Fasciculi Malayenses*, *Anthrop.*, part 2, p. 62, and Gimlette, *Malay Poisons and Charm Cures*, 3rd ed., p. 200). Water squeezed out of clay is prescribed in 523.

tanah sarang anğkut-anğkut, the clay lining of the nest of a mason-wasp. In a poultice for ringworm, 280.

tapak leman (Solomon's seal) or **tutup bumi** (bung of the world), *Elephantopus scaber*, Linn., a herb of magic. Internally, 122 and 243 (roots); externally, 372 (leaves).

Tarennna, see *gading*.

tawas, alum, double sulphates of aluminium and potassium,

obtained from the earth in various parts of the world, China for instance, from remote times, and India, more recently. All alums in trade are impure. They act as astringents and toughen mucous membranes, &c. At one period they were much more used in Western medicine than to-day. Internal, 70, 128, and 497; within the mouth, 16; in the eyes, 187, 454; external, 285, 411, 426, and 471.

teak, see jati.

těbing hayu is apparently *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, Linn., which Gwynne-Vaughan obtained in Patani as tubo ayer; or it may be *Leonurus sibiricus*, Linn., which Alvins obtained in Malacca as těbing aga. The pounded leaves serve in a poultice, 455, for sore eyes.

těbu, sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, Linn. Two kinds are prescribed, těbu lanjong, which is a long thin-caned race, 484 (the root), in a draught for whooping cough, and sulor těbu, which appears to be a rattan shoot, an infusion of its 'root' (? rhizome), 229, as a lotion.

Tectona, see jati.

těmbělok, the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*. Its teeth in a local application, 132, for gonorrhoea.

těmu hitam, *Curcuma aeruginosa*, Roxb., which has a rather bitter and pungent rhizome, used like turmeric when evil spirits have to be dealt with. Possibly it is slightly purgative. Internal, 6, for coughs in a draught; and also, 311, for spasmodic asthma; external, 40 and 174, for mental derangements. The rhizome alone is used.

těmu kunchi or měrkunchi, *Gastrochilus panduratum*, Ridl. The rhizome is prescribed for internal use, 330; for external use in 92, 174, and 224; the leaves for external use in 331.

těmu kuning, turmeric, *Curcuma domestica*, Valetton. The rhizome is used in ceremonies where spirits are involved and where saffron would be a costly alternative. Internal, 32; external, 40, 174, and 482.

těmu lawas, *Curcuma xanthorrhiza*, Roxb., which has a pungent and bitter rhizome and is employed in treatments where evil spirits are involved: as its name indicates the eating of it gives a feeling of relief in the stomach. Internal, 1 and 2; external 40, 174, and 214.

těmu pauh, *Curcuma mangga*, Valetton, a species of Java, strong-flavoured, but sometimes used as a seasoning for food and more frequently for medicines. Internal, 91; external, 174. The rhizome in each case.

těmu puteh, zeodary, *Curcuma Zeodaria*, Rosc., which has a rhizome flavoured with ginger and camphor. It is used where evil spirits are involved. External, 40, 174, 213, and 214.

těngar, *Ceriops Candolleana*, Arn. The astringent bark in a lotion, 148.

těntawan, *Conocephalus spp.* In the eyes, 336 (juice of the root); external, 500 (young leaves), 501 (roots), 535 (leaves), and 536 (roots).

Teredo, see těmbělok.

Terminalia, see majalawi and měmpělami babi.

těrong asam, *Solanum ferox*, Linn. Internal, 167 (root); in the mouth, 456 (seeds); external, 81 and 344 (leaves), and 433 (root).

těrong China, a race of *Solanum Melongena*, Linn., here, though sometimes it denotes *S. verbascifolium*, Linn. The juice of fresh roots in an application to the face, 22.

těrong kěmang (evil spirit Solanum), *Cyclea laxiflora*, Miers, and other species. Within the nostrils, 352, the root, while the juice of the leaves is in a lotion.

těrong ungu (purple brinjal), *Solanum Melongena*, Linn. The fruit in a dry poultice, 63, for piles.

těrong pipit (sparrow's brinjal), *Solanum verbascifolium*, Linn., and other species. A decoction of the root in a draught, 167.

těrusi, may be green vitriol (protosulphate of iron) or blue vitriol (copper sulphate). Where (10 and 283) the Medical Book is explicit, it stands for the former; in the other four references, blue vitriol seems probable. Applied to teeth, 16, 18, and 325; external, 10, 64, and 283.

Tetracera, see měmpělami gajah.

thumb, used as a measure, 179, 453, and 497.

tiger, suet. Externally, 298.

tinak, prescribed for vertigo in 473 (root and leaves), cannot be identified with precision, but may be *Myxopyrum nervosum*, Blume.

Tinospora, see putarwali.

tongkat Ali, see kěrating.

Torenia, see kěrak-kěrak.

Trichosporum, see sětěbal.

Trigonella, see halba.

Trigonocephalus, see kěmpas rumah.

Triumfetta, see pulut-pulut.

tuba, *Derris elliptica*, Benth. In an embrocation, 202.

tuba tikus, white arsenic, see warangan.

tulang kambing, goat's bone, see goat.

tulang-tulang probably indicates *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, Linn., a plant suggesting bones, and so fleshy that the direction regarding squeezing out the juice can be carried out. External, 11, 54, and 377. The names of several hard-wooded plants, chiefly of the family Rubiaceae, are similar, but they appear unsuited.

turi, *Sesbania grandiflora*, Pers. Internally for sprue an infusion of the bark, 319.

turmeric, see kunyit and tĕmu kuning.

tutup bumi, see tapak leman.

ubah, *Glochidion* spp. Internal, 488 (leaves) and 489 (roots).

Uncaria, see bĕlalai gajah and gambir Siak.

urang-arang merah. Apparently *Pouzolzia indica*, Gaud., a mucilaginous plant, much more so than *Eclipta alba*, Hassk., which is the best-known urang-arang, and is not red (merah). The leaves in a poultice, 73.

Urceola, see lima.

Urena, see pulut-pulut.

Urophyllum, see chĕmpĕrai.

Usnea, see rumput angin.

Vandellia, see kĕrak-kĕrak.

vinegar. Toddy corked down in a bottle becomes vinegar in a fortnight. In 220 vinegar which has been kept for a year is prescribed; and in 528 English vinegar. Internal, 111 (very sour), 215 (strong), 220 (after keeping for a year), 228 (strong), and 256; in the mouth, 14 (very sour), 15, 17, and 121 (very sour); in the ear, 262; external, 19, 105, (very sour), 231, 277 (after keeping for a year), 281, 283 (strong), 301, 321 (strong), 437, 453, and 496.

Vitex, see lĕnggundi.

vitriol, see tĕrusi.

Vitis, see asam riyang-riyang, chawat udi, grapes, lakum, sĕbĕngkak, and yang-yang.

warangan, crude arsenious acid, also called tuba tikus. External, 51, 266, and 279.

water is added as required in preparing draughts and no mention made of it unless water of some particular kind is necessary; mystic river water, 41; fresh water, 17; tidal river water, 532; water kept overnight, 81. Dew is often allowed to settle on prepared medicaments.

wax-gourd, see kundur.

Wedelia, see sĕrunai laut.

wheat chaff, or more probably bran, is prescribed to thicken the poultice, 27; wheat flour is in the bolus, 2.

Willughbeia, see chirit murai and jolok hantu.

Woodfordia, see sĕduwayah.

Xanthophyllum, see kayu kĕsturi, and lima.

Xanthosoma, see birah.

Xerospermum, see rambutan pachat.

Xylophia, see mëmpunai.

yang-yang or **iyang-iyang**, *Vitis hastata*, Miq., and other species, and also *Archytaea Vahlia*, Choisy. Internal, 145, the part not specified.

Zalacca, see asam paya and kumak.

Zea, see jagong.

Zingiber, see bonglai, halia, kunyit tērus, and lēmpoyang.

Zizyphus, see bēdara.

ADDENDUM

A note on the application of the name *Chasalia curviflora*, by Professor W. G. Craib, M.A.

When recent collections of *Chasalia* from Siam were being identified, it became necessary to establish as nearly as possible the exact identity of *C. curviflora* (Wall.), Thwaites. The specific name was first used by Wallich under *Psychotria* (in Roxb., *Flora Ind.* 2, 1824, p. 267), for a plant collected by Jack in Penang; and specimens which exactly fit his description are found in his herbarium (Wall. Cat., 8360). Thwaites (*Enum. Plant. Zeyl.*, 1859, p. 150) transferred Wallich's species to *Chasalia*; and although Thwaites must be cited as the author for the combination '*Chasalia curviflora*', his references were to plants of species quite distinct from that of Jack from Penang, and his remaining synonyms must be excluded.

Examination at Kew of a large suite of specimens which have from time to time been referred to *C. curviflora* (Wall.) shows that only a very few of them, being collections from Penang and Siam, really belong to the species.

To those acquainted with the plant most commonly misnamed *C. curviflora*, it is only necessary to refer to a few points in Wallich's description of Jack's plant to show how distinct the species is. The midrib and nerves are pubescent beneath, the lamina in 7-10 inches and the petiole 2-3 inches long.

Thus these conclusions are reached. The true *Chasalia curviflora*, if one is to rely on herbarium collections, is not a common plant and is restricted to the Malay Peninsula and the peninsular part of Siam: its nearest ally is *C. pubescens*, Ridl., which differs in the distribution of indumentum, shorter petioles, and much more condensed inflorescence. The common plant of the Malay Peninsula cannot be referred to *C. ophioxylodes* (Wall.), which came originally from Sylhet: and *C. ambigua* of South India is also a different plant. It is possible that a name may be found for it among those given to plants of the Malay Archipelago which have been wrongly reduced to *C. curviflora*; but to settle this point it will be necessary to examine carefully the types, or at least authentic material, of these various species.