A Critical Review on Aśvavaidyakanighaṇṭu: A Lexicon Portion of the Jayadatta’s Text on Horse Diseases

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Abstract
Aim: Critical review and botanical identification of drugs mentioned in the lexicon portion of the Jayadatta’s text on horse diseases. Identify new synonyms of the drugs that are not mentioned in classical lexicons such as Bhāvaprakāśa, Kaiyadeva, Madanapāla, Dhanvantari, etc. 

Background: Aśvavaidyakanighaṇṭu is part of the text “Aśvavaidyakam” written by Jayadatta. It was mentioned as a separate chapter for a better understanding of the treatment part of “Aśvavaidyakam.” “Aśvavaidyakam” is a complete text on horses, which includes anatomy, auspicious and inauspicious characters, factors denoting age and life span, birthplace of horses, riding, care of pregnant and after delivery, dosages of medicines, drugs used in the treatments, seasonal changes and their relation, alkali treatment, venesection, eye diseases, arrhine therapy, olation, fomentation, usage of oils, ghee, arishtha (fermented medications); diseases of face, head, ear, etc. Nīgaṇṭu portion is mentioned in the 12th chapter covering 174 important drugs used in horse diseases.

Review results: One hundred and seventy-four important drugs used in the treatment of horse diseases were studied and their synonyms are highlighted. Critical notes on unique synonyms for this particular text are highlighted. All the drugs are botanically identified and a note has been given where the controversy prevailed.

Conclusion: A critical study on various synonyms mentioned in this text and listing out the drugs are definitely supporting Ayurvedic veterinary medicine, Ayurvedic pharmacopeia in general and Ayurvedic veterinary pharmacopeia in particular.

Clinical significance: The drugs mentioned in this article were used in various formulations to treat the diseases of the horse. Clinically these drugs have significance in treating the horse diseases. Further research on these drugs can enrich Ayurvedic veterinary pharmacopeia and find new treatment regimens in veterinary medicine.

Keywords: Aśvavaidyakam, Critical review, Horse diseases, Jayadatta, Literature review, Nīgaṇṭu, Veterinary.

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Background
As it is rightly quoted by Paṇḍita Narahari, the author of “Rājanīghaṇṭu” a physician without knowledge of Nīgaṇṭu (lexicon), a scholar without the knowledge of Vāyākara (grammar), and a soldier without a weapon cannot achieve success in their endeavors. Classical Ayurvedic texts are presented in a very structural manner, presenting the treatment knowledge in the form of proceedings using many herbal and mineral drugs. Initially in the period of Ayurvedic classics like Caraka, Susruta and Vagbhata, the usage of drugs was minimal and there is very little controversy in the identification of these drugs. Later usage of drugs was increased and the availability of drugs decreased, and scholars tried to use many substitutes with the same name. During this period, the popular names of the drug synonyms for the same drugs were also used based on its physical characters, morphological characters, habitat, action, indications, etc. This stressed the commentators on these classics to give clarification on many drugs and probably separate Nīgaṇṭu (lexicon) on drugs. There are Nīgaṇṭu (lexicon) on the name of classics like Aṣṭāṅga Nīgaṇṭu, Siddhāsāra Nīgaṇṭu, Saśruta Nīgaṇṭu, etc., for better understanding and identification of the drugs used in those texts. Present Nīgaṇṭu is also written for a better understanding of the Jayadatta’s aśvavaidyā (the text on horse diseases and their treatment). This Nīgaṇṭu was written by the same author and also mentioned as a separate chapter (12th) in the text. This Nīgaṇṭu is unique and explains such drugs used in the diseases of horses.

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Digitized copies of the three published rare books on Jayadatta’s aśvavaidyā are the basis for the present work. These are procured by the National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage, Hyderabad under the project Collection and Digitization of Medical Manuscripts from South India Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Among these three books, one book was published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Kolkata and printed by JW Thomas, at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta in the year 1886. Language is Sanskrit and the script is Devanagari. This contains 596 pages. This was edited with short notes by Umeśa Candra Gupta Kaviratna. Nīgaṇṭu portion is mentioned in between 113 and 322 pages.¹ [variant 1]

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The second book was in fact a combination of two books: one is āśvavaiḍyadīya of Jayadatta and another is āśvavaiḍikā of Vaiṣṇavaṇa Vidyaśagar Bhattacharya and printed at Siddhēsvara printers, Kolkatta in the year 1893. Language is Sanskrit and the script is Devanagari. The total text contains 191 pages among them āśvavaiḍyadīya contains 152 pages. Nīghantu portion is explained in between 41 and 47 pages. The third book was published by Icāmbā śriśivasācāryā of Kārṇācīpura printed at Vartaman Tārānagree Mudraksharashala, Chennapatna (Madrās) in the year 1895. This was edited and translated to Telugu by Puvvā Chennapatna (Madras) in the year 1895. This was edited and translated to Telugu by Puvvā Chennapatna (Madras) in the year 1895. This was edited and translated to Telugu by Puvvā Chennapatna (Madras) in the year 1895.

**Review Results**

In the present article, variants if any are identified and presented. In the presentation, botanical names of individual drugs are highlighted in correspond to the well-known Sanskrit name. The presentation of synonyms and translation of each śloka was done. A critical note was given, in italics, on important points observed in the text. For this critical notes, Ayurvedic known lexicons like Bāhavaprakāśa, Kaśyaya, Madanāpāla, and Dhanvantari are also verified. Among the verified three texts on Jayadatta's āśvavaiḍyadīya, one is āśvavaiḍya of Jayadatta and another is āśvavaiḍikā written by Jayadatta. This name is not mentioned in Bhāvaprakāśa, Kaiyyadeva, Madanāpāla, and Dhanvantari texts. This seems to be unique to this text. In the presentation, botanical names of individual drugs are verified. Among the verified three texts on Jayadatta's āśvavaiḍyadīya

1. Vatsādanī, chinnarūhā, guṇa, and vāla are the synonyms of guṇa (Tinospora sinensis (L.) Steane and Mabb.).
2. Vṛṣa, vāsā, and saralaniryāsa (gum of Pinus roxburghii Sarg.).
3. Kuruvinda, Ghana, musta, meghākhyā, nāgakeśara are the synonyms of guṇa (Tinospora sinensis (L.) Steane and Mabb.).
4. Udīcya, jalanāmā, vahiri, and vāla are the synonyms of vāla (glossary of words that teaches about the proper usage of drugs).
5. Bhārma, bhārma, and drākṣā are synonyms of drākṣā (grapes—Vitis vinifera L.).
6. Sudhā synonym for śallakī niryāsa (gum of Boswellia serrata Roxb. ex Colebr.)

The above synonyms were matching in this classical nīghantu but in many known classical nīghantu like Bāhavaprakāśa, Kaśyaya, Madanāpāla, and Dhanvantari, śrīveṣṭaka and dīpaka are not mentioned as the synonyms of sārivā. śrīveṣṭaka and dīpaka are synonyms of saralaniryāsa (gum of Pinus roxburghii Sarg.).

Hence, Ananta, sārivā, and gopi are the synonyms of sārivā (Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. ex Schult.).

Ananta, sārivā, gopi, srīveṣṭaka, and laghu are the synonyms of sārivā (Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. ex Schult.).

Hence, śrīveṣṭaka and dīpaka are synonyms of sārivā (gum of Pinus roxburghii Sarg.).

Hence, śrīveṣṭaka and dīpaka are synonyms of saralaniryāsa (gum of Pinus roxburghii Sarg.).

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Hence, śrīveṣṭaka and dīpaka are synonyms of saralaniryāsa (gum of Pinus roxburghii Sarg.).
18. Udumbara and yajñāṅga are the synonyms of udumbara (Ficus racemosa L.).
19. Gardabhāndra and kapitana are the synonyms of parishva (Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa)
20. Pāśānabheda, slābheda, and aśīnabheda are synonyms of pāśānabheda (Bergenia pacumbis (Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don) CY Wu and JT Pan).
21. Vrkṣādāni and vandāki (Loranthes longiflorus Desr.) are synonyms.
22. Surasā and tulasī (Ocimum tenuiflorum L.) are synonyms.
23. Kañcanāra, bādhapu, and vātālal are the synonyms of kañcanāra (Angelica archangelica L.).
24. Aguru, lohāsāra, and rāja are synonyms of aguru (Aquilāria agallocha Roxb.).
25. Yavanikā (Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague) and bhūtikā are synonyms.
26. Khadirā (Acacia catechu (L.f.) Willd.) and dantadhāvanam are synonyms.
27. Naladā and mārnī are the synonyms of jaṭāmārṣī (Nardostachys jatamansi (D.Don) DC.).
28. Hemākhyā and nāgakeśaram (Mesua ferrea (Forssk.) Pers.) are synonyms.
29. Godhāvati and suvahā are the synonyms of hamsapādī (Adiantum lunulatum Burm. f.). This was also supported by Rāja nighanta and Dravyagunakosa. 8,9
30. Gundrā, tejanaka, śara are the synonyms of gundrā (Typha elephantina Roxb.).
31. Ćudālā, cakralā, and uccalā (Blepharis edulis (Forssk.) Pers.) are synonyms.
32. Kalīnga and indrayavā are the synonyms of seeds of kutaja (Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G.Don).
33. Vasuṇa and vasuhaṭṭaka are the synonyms of vasuṇa (Osmanthus fragrans Lour.).
34. Truṭi, vayasthā, and sūkṣmaṭī are the synonyms of ela (Elettaria caromomum (L.) Maton).
35. Stḥulālā and tālakāphalam are the synonyms of bhradelā (Anomomum subulatum Roxb.).
36. Akṣiva, aḵṣaka, and ajaṅka are the synonyms of rudrakṣa (Elaeocarpus serratus L.).
37. Yugmapatra and kovidāra are the synonyms of kāñcanāra (Bauhinia variegata L.).
38. Kurava and kokilākṣaka (Hygrophiula auriculata (Schumach.) Heine) are synonyms.
39. Sīti (Moringa oleifera Lam.) and sīti (Schumach.) Heine) are synonyms.
40. Atipatrā, mahāpatrā, sūkṣmapatrā, and balā are synonyms to each other.
41. Atipatrā and mahāpatrā are considered as synonyms.
42. If Atipatrā and mahāpatrā are considered as synonyms then it can be considered as Sida cordifolia L.
43. Arka (Calotropis procera (Aiton) Dryand.) and ravināmā are synonyms to each other.
44. Dhāttūra, kāñcana, and unmathaka are synonyms of dhāttūra (Opatra metel L.).
45. Karavīra (Nerium oleander L.) and aśvamāra are synonymous to each other.
46. Citrāka (Plumbago zeylanica L.) and vahnisaṭīnāka are synonymous to each other.
47. koṣṭakā, mahājālī, and devadālī are synonyms of koṣṭakā (Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb.).
48. Dhāṃgava, ghōsā, and sūribhi are the synonyms of rāja (Luffa cylindrica (L.) M. Roem.).
49. Agarga, ṅatamala, vyādhighna, and catura (Cassia fistula L.).
50. Mārjana, tilvaka, sāvara, and lodhra (Nerium oleander L.) are synonyms to each other.
51. Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre).
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52. Pūtikaraṇa, pūtika, prakīrṇya, and kalimāra are the synonyms of latākaraṇa (Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.).

53. Kapittha (Limonia acidissima Groff) and dadhittha are synonymous to each other.

54. Mālūra and bilva (Aegle marmelos (L.) Corrêa) are synonymous with each other.

55. Jhātalā, mūṣikaka, and ghantākaka are synonyms of mokṣakaka (Schrébera swetioides Roxb.).

Among the synonyms of mokṣaka, jhātalā seems to be unique to this text.

56. Vrkṣakaka, vatsaka, kutaja, and girimallikā are synonymous to kutaja (Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G. Don).

57. Bijaka, bijāpūra, mātulūṅha, and pūraka are synonyms of bijāpūra (Citrus medica L.)

58. Kadalī (Musa paradisiaca L.) and rātrināmikā.

59. Haridrā (Picrorhiza kurroa) and in this, it is mentioned as rātrināmikā.

60. Dravantī (Dravantī indicum) and in this, it is mentioned as rātrināmikā.

61. Sarvānubhūti, saralā, and trivr̥ṣṭi are the synonyms of trivr̥ṣṭi (Acorus calamus L.).

62. Savānubhūti, saralā, and rātrināmikā.

63. Yaṣṭikā, tridālā, rūpa, kliṭaka, madhuyāṣṭikā, yaṣṭyāḥvā, and madhuka are the synonyms of yaṣṭimadhu (Glycyrrhiza glabra L.).

64. Haimavatī, ugrā, pārthivādanī, and kākolī (Kurz). Among the synonyms of madhukaka, rāja, Kadali (Musa paradisiaca L.) and Dhanvantari, its synonyms are mentioned as niśā and in this, it is mentioned as rātrināmikā.

65. Śakulādani, aśirvadānī, and kākolī are synonymous to each other.

66. Madhuka are the synonyms of yaṣṭikā, tridālā, rūpa, kliṭaka, madhuyāṣṭikā, yaṣṭyāḥvā, and madhuka.

67. Yavāsa, dhanvayāsa, dushparśā, and durālabhā are synonyms of dhanvayāsa (Fagonia cretica L.).

68. Śvetabhandā, khurikā, sāradī, girikārikā, and aparajāṭī (Clitoria ternatea L.) are synonymous to each other.

69. Venu and varśa (Bambusa bambos (L.) Voss) are synonymous to each other.

70. Śāṅkhiṇī, tiktalā, saptalā, and carmākārikā are synonyms of saptalā (Euphorbia pilosa L.).

61. Vṛtikaraṇa, prakīrṇya, and kalimāra.

71. Rśabha and rśabhaka (Crepidotum acuminatum (D.Don) Szlach) are synonymous to each other.

72. Jivaka (Microstilos sp.) and kūrcaśīrka are synonymous to each other.

73. Stīpākī and kākolī (Roscoea purpurea Sm.) are synonymous to each other. Though all these synonyms are not matching to each other in comparison to other classical nāhīntu, this can be considered as kākolī or kākolī (Roscoea sp.) which has synonyms like Payasa, kṣirikā, etc. But per the commentary of Shri Umaśa Candra Gupta Kaviaratna

74. Māpapārī (Parasitum labialis (L.f.) Spreng.) and mahāśahā are synonymous to each other.

75. Mudgaparī (Vigna trilobata (L.) Verdc.) and kṣudrasahā are synonymous to each other. Payasa, adityapūṣpikā, kṣirikā, rājavṛkṣa, and pārthivādanī are synonymous to each other.

76. Šālaparī (Parasitum labialis (L.f.) Spreng.) and rātrināmikā.

77. Śālaparī (Parasitum labialis (L.f.) Spreng.) and rātrināmikā.

78. Prāśnapārī, prthakparī, kalaśī, dhanvayāsa, and guhā are the synonyms of prāśnapārī (Uraria picta (Jacq.) DC.).

79. Vārṭākī, bhratī, sinhī, bhratī and kūtākā are synonymous to bhratī (Solanum anguivi L.).

80. Nīdirghikā, spṛṣṭa, vyāhṛi, kṣudrikā, and kāṭkārikā are synonymous to bhratī (Solanum anguivi L.).

81. Rāta, piniḍākā, gola, svāsana, madana, and phala are the synonyms of phala (Solanum virginianum L.).

82. Lāma, mānīla, eṣvī, uṣīra (Chrysopogon zizanioides (L.) Robery) are synonymous to each other.

83. Kākodumbarikā, phalgu, malapū, and jaghane phalā are synonymous to each other.

84. Śītapākī and kākolī (Roscoea purpurea Sm.) are synonymous to each other.

85. Kākodumbarikā, phalgu, malapū, and jaghane phalā are synonymous to each other.

86. Haribālā, sugandha, aileya, and elavālakā are synonymous to sugandhabhā/khribera (Prunus cerasus L.).

87. Prunus cerasus (Jacq.) DC.

88. Citrus medica (L.f.) Spreng.

89. Oroxylum indicum (Barb. Royle ex Benth.) are synonymous to each other.

90. Solanum virginianum (Jacq.) DC.

91. Brugmansia suaveolens (L.) Verdc.

92. Euphorbia pilosa (L.) Spreng.

93. Solanum anguivi L.

94. Vigna trilobata (L.) Verdc.

95. Ayurveda (1999). The Ayurveda principles of medicine. Major Ayurveda textbooks in English. An E. M. D. Buchheim.

96. Ayurveda (1999). The Ayurveda principles of medicine. Major Ayurveda textbooks in English. An E. M. D. Buchheim.

97. Ayurveda (1999). The Ayurveda principles of medicine. Major Ayurveda textbooks in English. An E. M. D. Buchheim.

98. Ayurveda (1999). The Ayurveda principles of medicine. Major Ayurveda textbooks in English. An E. M. D. Buchheim.

99. Ayurveda (1999). The Ayurveda principles of medicine. Major Ayurveda textbooks in English. An E. M. D. Buchheim.

100. Ayurveda (1999). The Ayurveda principles of medicine. Major Ayurveda textbooks in English. An E. M. D. Buchheim.
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Botanically it is not identified.  
98. Golomī and bhūtakeśikā are synonyms.  
99. Śreyasī, ca, and rāsā (Pluca laceolate (DC.) CB Clarke) are synonymous to each other.  
100. Arjuna, kakubha, pārtha, kṣīravṛkṣa, and dhanāniyā are the synonyms of Arjuna (Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight and Arn.), Kṣīravṛkṣa synonym is unique to this text.  
101. Cīrājī, madhura, priya, and jivaka are synonyms.  
"Per Telugu variant, the stanza is mentioned as "सर्वक्षणस्य सौवैत जिवकों जीवकों में".  
102. Jyotismatī, haimavatī, and tejovatī are synonyms of jyotismati (Celastrus paniculatus Willd.).  
In the above synonyms, haimavatī synonym was not mentioned for jyotismati in classical nighaṇṭu like Bhāvaprakāṣa, Rāja, Kalyayadeva, Madanapāla, and Dhanvantari. It was mentioned as a synonym for vac. Same was also mentioned by commentator quoting "स्वविविधताय मयं चाहे प्रायवचकम्". But vacā was already mentioned in this text in stanza no. 28. Hence, it can be taken as jyotismati only.  
103. Kūthera, arjaka, and pārtha are synonyms of prakāśa (Citrullus colocynthis L.).  
104. Brahmapuṣpa and pānijī are synonyms of murukva (Origanum majorana L.).  
105. Tarkārī and vaijantikā are synonyms of agnīmantha (Clerodendrum phlomoides Lf.).  
106. Trāyamanā (Gentiana kurroo Royle) and sahrāṭra are synonyms to each other.  
107. "Kolavalli and pippalī are mentioned as synonyms in this text. Kolavalli is considered as cāvikā by Dhanvantari nighuṇṭu (D.N 3/51). Here along with kolavalli, pippalī is also mentioned. The commentator of the text mentioned it as ‘hastipippalī or jyotismati’. But vacā was already mentioned in this text in stanza no. 28. Hence, it can be taken as jyotismati only.  
108. Nilini and niil (Indigofera tinctoria L.) are synonymous to each other.  
109. Somarājī and jātrī are synonyms of bākukī (Psoralea corylifolia L.).  
110. Rohitaka (Telemella undulata (Sm.) Seem.) and plīhaśatru are synonyms with each other.  
111. Vātāpoṇa and kīhūṣaka are synonyms of palāṣa (Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.).  
112. Sarpaṇa and vṛṣćikālī (Tragia involucrate L.) are synonymous to each other.  
113. Asphōta and vanamālikā (Vallaris solanacea (Roth) Kunze) are synonymous to each other.  
114. Citrā, gavāṣ, and godumbi are synonyms of indravārūṇī (Citrus colocynthis (L.) Schrad.) Godumbi synonym seems to be unique.
115. Susāvi and kāravellikā (Momordica charantia L.) are synonymous to each other.

116. Mārkava and bhrṛṅgarāja (Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.) are synonymous to each other.

117. Suniśaṇa (Marsilea minuta L.) and vichatram are synonymous to each other.

118. Kālā, gṛḍhranakhi, and hīṃsṛā (Capparis sepiaria (L.) L.) are synonymous to each other.

119. Sarpagandhā (Rauwolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz) and nākuli are synonymous to each other.

120. Kaṭvambarā, prasāraṇā, gojījvā, and darvipatrikā are synonyms of gojījvā (Onosma bracteatum Wall./Elephantopus scaber L./Launaea aspleniifolia (Willd.) Hook.f.).

121. Mahauṣadha, śṛṅgavera, nāgara, and viśvabheṣaja are the synonyms of sūṇṭhi (Zingiber officinale Roscoe).

122. Māgadhī, upakulyā, vaidehī, pippalī, and kāṇṭḥ are synonymous to each other.

123. Sītopalā, śīṭā, and kārkār (sugar) are synonymous to each other.

124. Khanda, matsyaṛṇḍi, and pāhīṭa are synonymous to each other.

125. Gūṭika, mīṣāri, matsya, and matsyaṛṇḍi (sugar candy) are synonymous to each other.

Scholars consider this similar to phāṅīṭa (jaggery).

126. Haritāki, abhayā, amoghā, avyathā, and śīvā are the synonyms of harītakī (Phyllanthus emblica L.)

127. Dhātrī and āmālaki (Phyllanthus emblica L.) are synonymous to each other.

128. Vībhīta, akṣa, and kalidruma are the synonyms of vibhitakī (Terminalia chebula Retz.).

129. Guriḥa, jāmāṣṭī, vaigandhi, and prapau are the synonyms of hīṅgu (Ferula foetida (orpiment)).

130. Janta, rāmātha, hīṅgu, velana, and paripoṣaṇ are the synonyms of hīṅgu (Ferula foetida (Bunge) Regel).

131. Jaraṇa, jiraka, and ajājī are the synonyms of jiraka (Cuminum cyminum L.).

132. Kāravi and kṛṣṇajiraka (Curum carvi L.) are synonymous to each other.

133. Bhāgavataḥ (śhrītu) 

134. Bhādara, Śṛṅgāvella, and Śṛṅgavera are synonyms of candana (Santalum album L.).

135. Kārpiṇḍa (Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J.Presl) and candananāmaka are synonymous to each other.

136. Prasannā, madirā, kalyā, gauḍi, śṇḍī, sudhā, and surā (wine/alcohol) are synonymous to each other.

137. Avantī, dhānḍāyā, kāṛṇika, and āraṇālaka are synonyms of kāṛṇika (sour gourd).

138. Uḍasvīt, mathitāra, takrah, and gholār are the synonyms of takra (buttermilk).

Per the commentator of the text Shri Umeśa Candra Gupta Kaviratna though all the above four are the synonyms of takra udasvīt is prepared by adding half of the quantity of water, mathitāra is without water and takrah is prepared with one-fourth quantity of water. (takra: Lactic acid bacteria, nimala, and āraṇālaka—Hordeum vulgare L.)

139. Dadhimaṇḍa, the creamy portion on curd, and mastu are synonymous with each other.

140. Prapuṇḍārikaṁ and śrīpuṣṭāpam are synonymous to each other.

Per the commentary of Shri Umeśa Candra Gupta Kaviratna, prapuṇḍārikaṁ is the stem of puṇḍārikiḥ; śrīpuṣṭāpam is a type of puṇḍārikiḥ.

141. Sainḍhava (Sodium carbonate/bicarbonate) and lava are synonymous to each other.

142. Kāpota and sarjikākāra (alkali prepared from stalks of yava—Hordeum vulgare L.) and mastu are synonyms to each other.

143. Yavakṣa (rock salt) and lava are synonymous to each other.

144. Manaṣṭilī (realgar) and vaigandhi are synonyms to each other.

145. Haritā and naḥa (alkali prepared as netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā).)

146. Saindvaram (rock salt) and vaigandhi are synonyms to each other.

147. Prapau (Sodium carbonate/bicarbonate) are synonymous to each other.

148. Hare (alkali prepared as netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā).)

149. Yavāgraja (alkali prepared as netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā).)

150. Prapau (Sodium carbonate/bicarbonate) are synonymous to each other.

151. Śrīpuṣṭāpam (single) and mānāṣṭilī (realgar) are synonyms to each other.

152. Kāpaṭa and sarjikākāra (alkali prepared as netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā).)

153. Prapau (Sodium carbonate/bicarbonate) are synonymous to each other.

154. Kāpaṭa and sarjikākāra (alkali prepared as netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā).)

155. Prapau (Sodium carbonate/bicarbonate) are synonymous to each other.

156. Kāpaṭa and sarjikākāra (alkali prepared as netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā (apply/keeping the eyes sweet in taste, and useful for netrāścotanā).)
A Critical Review on Aśvavaidyakanighaṇṭu

150. Madhūcchīṣṭam (beeswax) and sikthaka are synonyms.

151. Ajasi, umā, and rudravatī are synonyms of atasi (Linum usitatissimum L.).

Per the commentary of Shri Umeśa Candra Gupta Kaviratna, it is 

Aṣvavaidyakanighaṇṭu

synonyms of vika

Even in variant 3 published in Telugu language, it is mentioned as “atasyumā rudravatī iti pāṭhoyuktā”. This verse seems more suitable and atasi, umā, and rudravatī can be taken as synonyms of atasi.

152. Kalāya (Pism sativum L.) and harenukā are synonyms to each other.

153. Apamārga, saikharika, pratykupūspi, and mayūraka are synonyms of apamārga (Achyranthes aspersa L.).

154. Punarnavā, varśābhu, śotagni, and prāvṛṣayaṇi are the synonyms of punarnava (Boerhavia diffusa L.) vṛṣākī and svetānām are synonyms of svetapunarnavā (Trianteha portulaeacrum L.) and raktanām and kathilikā are synonyms of red variety of punarnava (Boerhavia diffusa L.). Prof PV Sharma considers Boerhavia plumaginea Cav. as svetapunarnavā.22

155. Indrāṇi, indrasurasā, nirgudī, and sindhuvārikā are the synonyms of nirgundī (Vitex negundo L.).

156. Indrasurasā synonym is not available in classical aṣvavaidyakanighaṇṭu . This verse seems more suitable and atasi, umā, and rudravatī can be taken as synonyms of atasi.

157. Śelu, ślema, ślema, and hare are synonyms to each other.

158. Vaikarikā, madhuparni, snigdha, and svādūkanta are the synonyms of viṅka (Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr.).

159. Vañjula, nicula, śīta, jalakāsa, and vetasa are the synonyms of jala vetasa (Salix caprea L.).

160. Vijayalakṣmi, madhuparni, and māhtā are the synonyms of nicula (Mucuna pruriens L.).

161. Kṣitijā (Tamarindus indica (L.f.) DC.).

162. Phenila and arishikā (Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton), patra (cinnmom leaf—Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton), brahma (cinnamon—Cinnamomum verum (L.) Presil), and elā (Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton), patra (cinnamon leaf—Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Presil) are collectively said as trika (trigants) and in combination of the above three drugs along with nāgakesara (Mesua fereaa L.) is known as cāturjātaka.

163. Vājiśāstraviśārada (scholars well versed in horse medicine) says prāsvārikā is the act of rubbing the skin and wounds with lava (salts) and katu (pungent powders).

164. Śelu, ślema, ślema, and hare are synonyms to each other.

165. Bilva (Aegle marmelos (L.) Corrēa), kāśmariya (Gmelina arborea Roxb.), syonāka (Oroxylum indicum (L.) Kurz), pāṭhāl (Sterospermum chelonoides (L.f.) DC.) and aganikārikā (agamnī—Premna integrifolia L.) are collectively considered as best (big) pañcamūla (five types of root barks of trees collectively used for certain therapeutic indications).

166. Gokṣura (Tribulus terrestris L.), brhati (Soluran anguivi Lam.), sālāpari (Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC., nidigdhikā (Soluran virginiumum L.) along with prīsirnāpari (Uraria picta (Jacq.) DC.) are collectively considered as sūkṣma pañcamūla (five types of roots of herbs collectively used for certain therapeutic indications).

167. Above two groups of pañcamūla are collectively called as āsāmāl and are considered useful in sannipāta diseases.

168. Marica (black pepper—Piper nigrum L.), sunthi (dry ginger—Zingiber officinale Roscoe), and pipalli (long pepper—Piper longum L.) are collectively said as trikatukā (three pungents). This group is also called as vyāsā and tryuṣaṇa.

169. Vājiśāstraviśārada (scholars well versed in horse medicine) says prāsvārikā is the act of rubbing the skin and wounds with lava (salts) and katu (pungent powders).

170. Pātmajā are the synonyms of pikā (agnimantha—Premna). This group is collectively known as trisugandhi (three aromatics) and trijātaka.

171. Sages (scholarly physicians) names vasti (medicated enema) and quote Īca śāra gadaharapaddati, etc., texts, Meulenbeld considers Jayadatta’s time period between 800 and 1200 A.D.23 Based on classical texts quotes on Jayadatta like Cakrapa id s c u s s i o n .

172. Inciting the horse to inhale medicated powders through nostrils is called as Pradhamana, dhāvana, and kṣālana.

173. The physician should know the names of medicinal plants from the stem cutters, cutterman, garland makers, and other inhabitants of forest (Table 1).

DISCUSSION

Based on classical texts quotes on Jayadatta like Cakrapa id s c u s s i o n .

Note: Table 1 is not visible in the image.
Table 1: List of medicinal plants mentioned in Aśvavaidyakanighaṇṭu

| S. no. | Botanical name                        | Family name         | Sanskrit name          |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1      | Tinospora sinensis (Lour.) Merr.      | Menispermaceae      | Guḍūcī                 |
| 2      | Justicia adhatoda L.                  | Acanthaceae         | Vacā                   |
| 3      | Cyperus rotundus L.                   | Cyperaceae          | Mustā                  |
| 4      | Pavonia odorata Willd.                | Malvaceae           | Sugandhavāla           |
| 5      | Ricinus communis L.                   | Euphorbiaceae       | Eranḍa                 |
| 6      | Rotheca serrata (L.) Steane and Mabb. | Lamiaceae           | Bhrāṛīgī               |
| 7      | Baliospermum solanifolium (Burm.) Suresh | Euphorbiaceae      | Dāntī                  |
| 8      | Cissampelos pareira L.                | Menispermaceae      | Pāṭhā                  |
| 9      | Piper retrofractum Vahl               | Piperaceae          | Cavyā                  |
| 10     | Carum roxburghianum (DC.) Kurz        | Apiaceae            | Ajamodā                |
| 11     | Rubia cordifolia L.                   | Rubiaceae           | Maṛṇjīṭhā              |
| 12     | Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br. ex Schult. | Apocynaceae      | Sārīvā                 |
| 13     | Delphinium semibarbatum Bien. ex Boiss. | Ranunculaceae     | Sprkkā                 |
| 14     | Vitis vinifera L.                     | Vitaceae            | Drākṣā                 |
| 15     | Hedyctium spicatum Sm.                | Zingiberaceae       | Śathī                  |
| 16     | Boswellia serrata Roxb. ex Celebr.    | Burseraceae         | Śallaki nirīyāsa        |
| 17     | Pinus roxburghii Sarg.                | Pinaceae            | Saralanirīyāsa          |
| 18     | Citrus reticulata Blanco              | Rutaceae            | Nārāṛīgā               |
| 19     | Ficus religiosa L.                    | Moraceae            | Aśvattha               |
| 20     | Ficus benghalensis L.                 | Moraceae            | Vaṭā                   |
| 21     | Ficus racemosa L.                     | Moraceae            | Udumbara               |
| 22     | Ficus lacer Buch.-Ham.                | Moraceae            | Plakṣa/kapītana         |
| 23     | Bergenia pacumbis (Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don) CY Wu and JT Pan | Saxifragaceae      | Pāṣāṇabheda            |
| 24     | Loranthus longiflorus Desr.           | Loranthaceae        | Vandāki                |
| 25     | Ocimum tenuiflorum L.                 | Lamiaceae           | Tulasī                 |
| 26     | Angelica archangelica L.              | Apiaceae            | Caṇḍā                  |
| 27     | Aquilaria agallocha Roxb.             | Thymelaeaceae       | Agaru                  |
| 28     | Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague       | Apiaceae            | Yavānikā               |
| 29     | Acacia catechu (L.f.) Wilfr.          | Leguminosae         | Khaḍira                |
| 30     | Nardostachys jatamansi (D.Don) DC.    | Caprifoliaceae      | Jaṭāṁmarśī             |
| 31     | Mesua ferrea L.                       | Calophyllaceae      | Nāgakesārām            |
| 32     | Adiantum lunulatum Burm. f.           | Pteridaceae         | Godhāvatī and Harīṇapsādi |
| 33     | Typha elephantina Roxb.               | Typhaceae           | Gundry                 |
| 34     | Blepharis edulis (Forssk.) Pers.      | Acanthaceae         | Uccatā                 |
| 35     | Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G.Don   | Apocynaceae         | Kūṭaja bija            |
| 36     | Osmanthus fragrans Lour.              | Oleaceae            | Vasukā                 |
| 37     | Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton       | Zingiberaceae       | Elā                    |
| 38     | Amomum subulatum Roxb.                | Zingiberaceae       | Bṛhadēlā               |
| 39     | Elaeocarpus serratus L.               | Elaeocarpaceae      | Aḵṣaka/rudrāksa         |
| 40     | Bauhinia variegata L.                 | Leguminosae         | Kāṁcanāra/kovīdāra      |
| 41     | Hygrophila auriculata (Schumach.) Heine | Acanthaceae       | Kokilākṣaka            |
| 42     | Moringa oleifera Lam.                 | Moringaceae         | Śigru                  |
| 43     | Tectona grandis L.F.                  | Lamiaceae           | Mahāpatrā              |
| 44     | Sida cordifolia L.                    | Malvaceae           | Bāḷā                   |
| 45     | Mimosa pudica L.                      | Leguminosae         | Lajjālu                |
| 46     | Euphorbia neriifolia L.               | Euphorbiaceae       | Snuhī                  |
| 47     | Calotropis procera (Aiton) Dryand.    | Apocynaceae         | Aṛka                   |
| 48     | Datura metel L.                       | Solanaceae          | Dhattūṛa               |
| 49     | Nerium oleander L.                    | Apocynaceae         | Karavīṛa               |
| 50     | Plumbago zeylanica L.                 | Plumbaginaceae      | Cītraka                |
| 51     | Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb.           | Cucurbitaceae       | Koṭāṭakī                |

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### Table 1: Botanical and Sanskrit Names of Selected Species

| S. no. | Botanical name                  | Family name       | Sanskrit name     |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 52     | Luffa cylindrica (L.) Roem.     | Cucurbitaceae     | Dhāmārgava        |
| 53     | Cassia fistula L.               | Leguminosae       | Āragavadha        |
| 54     | Symplocos racemosa Rxb.         | Symploceae        | Lodhra            |
| 55     | Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre    | Leguminosae       | Kāraṇja           |
| 56     | Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Rxb.    | Leguminosae       | Latākaraṇja       |
| 57     | Limonia acidissima Groff        | Rutaceae          | Kapittha          |
| 58     | Aegle marmelos (L.) Corrēa     | Rutaceae          | Bilva             |
| 59     | Schrebera swietenioides Rxb.    | Oleaceae          | Mokṣaka/muṣkaka   |
| 60     | Holarrhena pubescens Wall. ex G.Don |                  |                  |
| 61     | Citrus medica L.                | Rutaceae          | Bījapūra          |
| 62     | Musa paradisiaca L.             | Musaceae          | Kadali            |
| 63     | Curcuma longa L.                | Zingiberaceae     | Haridrā           |
| 64     | Croton tiglium L.               | Euphorbiaceae     | Dravanti          |
| 65     | Operculina turpethum (L.) Silva Manso | Convolvulaceae |                  |
| 66     | Glycyrrhiza glabra L.           | Leguminosae       | Yaṣṭimadhu        |
| 67     | Acorus calamus L.               | Acoraceae         | Vacā              |
| 68     | Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex Benth. | Plantaginaceae   | Kaṭurohiṇi        |
| 69     | Callicarpa macrophylla Vahl     | Lamiaceae         | Priyaṅgu          |
| 70     | Fagonia cretica L.              | Zygophyllaceae    | Dhanvayāsa        |
| 71     | Clitoria ternatea L.            | Leguminosae       | Aparājitā         |
| 72     | Bambusa bambos (L.) Voss        | Poaceae           | Varīśa            |
| 73     | Euphorbia pilosa L.             | Euphorbiaceae     | Saptalā           |
| 74     | Crepidium acuminatum (D.Don) Szlach | Orchidaceae     | Ṛṣabhaka          |
| 75     | Microstylis sp.                | Orchidaceae       | Jivaka            |
| 76     | Roscoea purpurea Sm.            | Zingiberaceae     | Kākolī             |
| 77     | Teramnus labialis (L.f.) Spreng. | Leguminosae       | Māṣaparnī         |
| 78     | Vigna trifolata (L.) Verdc.     | Leguminosae       | Mudgaparṇī        |
| 79     | Roscoea sp.                     | Zingiberaceae     | Kṣirakākolī        |
| 80     | Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC.   | Leguminosae       | Śālaparṇī         |
| 81     | Uaria picta (Jacq.) DC.         | Leguminosae       | Prśniparṇī        |
| 82     | Solanum anguivi Lam.            | Solanaceae        | Bhāti              |
| 83     | Solanum virginianum L.          | Solanaceae        | Kaṭjakāri         |
| 84     | Catunaregam spinosa (Thunb.) Tirveng. | Rubiaceae      | Madana phala.     |
| 85     | Chrysopogon zizanioides (L.) Robery | Poaceae          | Uśīra             |
| 86     | Commiphora mukul (Hook. ex Stocks) Engl. | Burseraceae   | Guggulu           |
| 87     | Oroxylum indicum (L.) Kurz      | Bignoniaceae      | Śyorāka           |
| 88     | Ficus hispida L.f.              | Moraceae          | Kākodumbara        |
| 89     | Prunus cerasus L.               | Rosaceae          | Elavālukam        |
| 90     | Valeriana jatamansi Jones       | Caprifoliaceae    | Tagara            |
| 91     | Asparagus racemosus Willd.      | Asparagaceae      | Śatāvāri          |
| 92     | Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.     | Poaceae           | Dūrvā              |
| 93     | Anethum sova Rxb. ex Fleming    | Apiaceae          | Miśreyā/miśi      |
| 94     | Gossypium herbaceum L.          | Malvaceae         | Kārpēṣi            |
| 95     | Pistacia chinensis subsp. integerrima (J. L. Stewart ex Brandis) Rech. f. | Anacardiaceae    | Karkaṭṣṛṅgikā      |
| 96     | Cyperus platystylis R.Br.       | Cyperaceae        | Kaivartamusta/kuṭāṇnaṭa |
| 97     | Tribulus terrestris L.          | Zygophyllaceae    | Gokṣura           |
| 98     | Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt     | Cucurbitaceae     | Bimbī             |
| 99     | Barleria prionitis L.           | Acanthaceae       | Sairīyaka         |
| 100    | Barleria strigosa Willd.        | Acanthaceae       | Vānā/dāsī         |
| 101    | Coriandrum sativum L.           | Apiaceae          | Dhāṇyāka          |

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| S. no. | Botanical name | Family name | Sanskrit name |
|-------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 102   | —              | —           | Golomi       |
| 103   | Pluchea lanceolata (DC.) C.B.Clarke | Compositae | Rāsnā        |
| 104   | Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight and Arn. | Combretaceae | Arjuna       |
| 105   | Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb. | Leguminosae | Asana        |
| 106   | Celastrus paniculatus Wild. | Celastraceae | Jyotīṣmatī   |
| 107   | Ocimum sp. | Lamiaceae | Kutheraka    |
| 108   | Origanum majorana L. | Lamiaceae | Maruvaka/brahmapuspa |
| 109   | Clerodendrum phlomoides L./Premna integrifolia L. | Lamiaceae Lamiaceae | Tarkāri/Agnimantha |
| 110   | Gentiana kurroo Royle | Gentianaceae | Trāyamāṇā    |
| 111   | Piper retrofractum Vahl | Piperaceae | Gajapippali/Kolavalli |
| 112   | Indigofera tinctoria L. | Leguminosae | Nilīnī       |
| 113   | Psoralea corylifolia L. | Leguminosae | Vākucī       |
| 114   | Tecomella undulata (Sm.) Seem. | Bignoniaceae | Rohitaka     |
| 115   | Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. | Lamiaceae | Suniṣṭāna    |
| 116   | Tragia involucrata L. | Euphorbiaceae | Vṛśčikāli   |
| 117   | Vallaris solanacea (Roth) Kuntze | Apocynaceae | Āśphotā      |
| 118   | Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrad. | Cucurbitaceae | Indrāvārūṇi |
| 119   | Momordica charantia L. | Cucurbitaceae | Kāravellikā |
| 120   | Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. | Compositae | Bhṛṛgārāja  |
| 121   | Marsilea minuta L. | Marsileaceae | Suniṣṭāna    |
| 122   | Capparis sepitaria L. | Capparaceae | Hīṁsāra     |
| 123   | Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz | Apocynaceae | Sarpagandhā |
| 124   | Onosma bracteatum Wall | Boraginaceae | Gojīhvā      |
| 125   | Zingiber officinale Roscoe | Zingiberaceae | Śuṣṭṭhi/nāgara |
| 126   | Piper longum L. | Piperaceae | Pippalī      |
| 127   | Sugar | —           | Śarka        |
| 128   | Sugarcandy | —           | Matsyaṇḍī   |
| 129   | Jaggery | —           | Phāṁita      |
| 130   | Terminalia chebula Retz. | Combretaceae | Haritakī     |
| 131   | Phyllanthus emblica L. | Phyllanthaceae | Āmalakī      |
| 132   | Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb. | Combretaceae | Vibhītakī/Vibhīta |
| 133   | Ferula foetida (Bunge) Regel | Apiaceae | Hīṁgu       |
| 134   | Cuminum cyminum L. | Apiaceae | Jīraka       |
| 135   | Carum carvi L. | Apiaceae | Kṛṣṇajīraka  |
| 136   | Santalum album L. | Santalaceae | Candana      |
| 137   | Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J.Presl | Lauraceae | Karpūra      |
| 138   | Swertia chirayita (Roxb.) Buch.-Ham. ex C.B.Clarke | Gentianaceae | Kirātatikta |
| 139   | Honey | —           | Kṣaudra      |
| 140   | Alcohol | —           | Surā         |
| 141   | Sour gruel | —           | Kāñjika      |
| 142   | Buttermilk | —           | Takra        |
| 143   | Creamy portion on curd | —           | Mastu        |
| 144   | — | —           | Prapauḍḍarikāraṇī |
| 145   | Rock salt | —           | Saindhavaṇī |
| 146   | Sodium carbonate | —           | Sarjīkākṣāra |
| 147   | Hordeum vulgare L. (alkali prepared from stalks of yava) | Poaceae | Yavaśāra |
| 148   | Realgar | —           | Manahṣilā    |
| 149   | Orpiment | —           | Harītā/harītāla |
| 150   | Black salt | —           | Sauvarcala   |
| 151   | Sulfur | —           | Gandha/gandhaka |
| 152   | Vitex negundo L. (seeds) | Lamiaceae | Hareṇṭu/ṛenuka |

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review on this portion definitely strengthens the Ayurvedic pharmacopeia. The listed drugs of the lexicon portion also stress the importance of these drugs in veterinary medicine and thus gives scope for further research in veterinary science. Some of the synonyms of the drugs are unique to this text. Description of rākṣṣa, bharadvāja, and raktacitrakam (Śreṣṭha pañcamūla) has significance in treating the horse diseases. A critical study on Aśvavaidyakanighaṇṭu asī for caṇḍa (Angelica archangelica L.), tālakāphalam for aśī (Angelica archangelica L.), jhā (Cánthaxanthum japonicum) and raktacitrakam (Śreṣṭha pañcamūla) seems to be unique to this text.

## Conclusion
The drugs mentioned in this article were used in various formulations to treat diseases of the horse. Clinically these drugs have significance in treating the horse diseases. A critical study on

### Table: botanical names and family names

| S. no. | Botanical name       | Family name         | Sanskrit name                  |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 153    | Plumbago indica L.   | Plumbaginaceae      | Rohiśārī and raktacitrakam     |
| 154    | Bees wax             | —                   | Madhucchīṣṭam                 |
| 155    | Linum usitatissimum L. | Linaceae          | Atasi                          |
| 156    | Pismis sativum L.    | Poaceae             | Kālāya                         |
| 157    | Achyranthes aspera L. | Amaranthaceae        | Apāmārga                       |
| 158    | Boerhavia diffusa L. | Nyctaginaceae       | Punartavā                       |
| 159    | Triantchema portulacastrum L. | Aizoaceae  | Śvetapuranavā                  |
| 160    | Boerhavia plumbaginae Cav. | Aizoaceae      | Śvetapuranavā                  |
| 161    | Vitex negundo L. (Leaves) | Leguminosae        | Sindhuvārikā/nirgundī          |
| 162    | Mucuna prunies (L.) DC. | —                   | Kapikacchu                     |
| 163    | Lageneria siceraria (Molina) Standl. | Cucurbitaceae | Ikṣvāku                         |
| 164    | Flacourtia indica (Burmi.f.) Merr. | Salicaceae      | Vikārīkata                      |
| 165    | Salix caprea L.      | Salicaceae          | Vetasa                          |
| 166    | Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn. | Lecythidaceae  | Nicula                          |
| 167    | Tamarindus indica L. | —                   | Ciñcā                          |
| 168    | Sapindus emarginatus Vahl | Sapindaceae   | Ariṣṭakā                       |
| 169    | Gmelina arborea Roxb. | Lamiaceae          | Gāmbhārī                        |
| 170    | Cordia dichotoma G.Forst. | Boraginaceae      | Śleśmātaka                      |
| 171    | Aegle marmelos (L.) Corrêa | Rutaceae         | Bīlva                           |
| 172    | Tribulus terrestris L., Solanum anguivi Lam. | Zygophyllaceae    | Gokṣura                         |
| 173    | Piper nigrum L.      | —                   | Bṛhatī                          |
| 174    | Cinnamomum verum J.Presl | —                   | Śālaparnī                       |
| 175    | Cinnamomum tamala (Buch.-Ham.) T.Nees and Eberm. | Solanaceae      | Nidigdiḥkā                      |
| 176    | Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton | Leguminosae    | Prśiniparnī                     |
| 177    | Mesua ferrea L. (above three and four collectively) | Calophyllaceae     | Nāgakesara (Trijātaka—first three cātjurātaka—above four) |
various synonyms mentioned in this text and listing out the drugs are definitely supporting Ayurvedic veterinary medicine, Ayurvedic pharmacopeia in general and Ayurvedic veterinary pharmacopeia in particular. Further research on these drugs can give leads in veterinary Ayurvedic medicine.

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सारांश

अश्ववैद्यकनिघंटु पर एक विवेचनात्मक समीक्षा: अश्व रोगों पर जोयदत के ग्रंथ का एक शब्दकोश भाग

उद्देश्य: अश्व रोगों पर जोयदत के ग्रंथ के शब्दकोश भाग में उल्लिखित औषधियों की महत्वपूर्ण समीक्षा और वानस्पतिक पहचान। उन औषधियों के नए पर्यावरणीय शब्दों की पहचान जिनका उल्लेख शास्त्रीय शब्दकोश जैसे कि भावप्रकाश, मैयदेव, सदनपाल, धरणेतर, आदि में नहीं है।

पूर्वभूमि: अश्ववैद्यकनिघंटु जोयदत द्वारा रचित "अश्ववैद्यकनिघंटु" ग्रंथ का भाग है। इसका उल्लेख "अश्ववैद्यकनिघंटु" के उपचार भाग की बेहतर समझ के लिए एक अलग अध्याय के रूप में किया गया। "अश्ववैद्यकनिघंटु" अर्थात् पर एक संपूर्ण ग्रंथ है जिसमें धर्म, शुम और अशुभ वर्ग, उम और जीवन कला बताने वाले कारक, अर्थों के अनमोलण, सवारी, रस मूल और

परिणाम समीक्षा: अश्व रोगों के उपचार में इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली एक सी चीज़ महत्त्वपूर्ण दवाओं का अध्ययन किया गया और उनके पर्यावरणीय शब्द प्रकाशित किए गए। इस विशेष ग्रंथ के लिए अद्वितीय पर्यावरणीय शब्दों पर महत्वपूर्ण टिप्पणियां प्रकाशित किए गए हैं। सभी औषधियों को वानस्पतिक रूप से पहचाना गया है और एक टिप्पणी की गई है जहां संदिग्धता उपस्थित है।

निर्धारण: इस ग्रंथ में वर्णित विश्लेषण पर्यावरणीय शब्दों पर एक महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययन और औषधियों को सूचीबद्ध करने से निर्धारित रूप से आयुर्वैदिक पत्तू विकित्सा, सामान्य रूप से आयुर्वैदिक फार्माकोपिया और विशेष रूप से आयुर्वैदिक पत्तू विकित्सा फार्माकोपिया का समर्थन किया गया है।

नैदानिक महत्त्व: इस लेख में वर्णित औषधियों का उपयोग अश्व रोगों के उपचार के लिए विश्लेषण योगों में किया गया। नैदानिक रूप से अश्व रोगों के उपचार में इन औषधियों का महत्व है। इन औषधियों पर अग्रिम शोध आयुर्वैदिक पत्तू फार्माकोपिया को समृद्ध कर सकते हैं और पत्तू विकित्सा में नए उपचार उद्योग को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

मुख्य शब्द: अश्ववैद्यकनिघंटु, महत्वपूर्ण समीक्षा, अश्व रोग, जोयदत, साहित्य समीक्षा, निघंटु, पत्तू विकित्सा।