

CHINESE-LATIN-JAPANESE

DICTIONARY

OF MEDICAL PLANTS, WITH THE SPECIFICATION
OF PLANTS GROWING IN MANCHURIA.

(Mountain plant) ^{Dic.} (Comp. p. No. the pages of the big
Chinese botanical dictionary
by Nathaniel Gist Gee, Soochow University,
Soochow, 1917, Shanghai)

(Huang-chi) in popular language (Huang-ti)
(Mien-ti). The Latin name is not known.
In Japanese Wang-gi.

A perennial plant. grows in mountainous regions. The stem
lies on the ground (a creeping stem). The leaves are double and
lanuginous. The flower is yellow, the fruit is of the phasel
(fasol) kind, like red beans; the rind is yellow.

The best species grow at N in-gu-ta, and further at Tung-
Hwa-Hiang of the province of Kirin. The hard seeds are the best.

A remedy for keeping in good health. V. the picture. For
details v. the Chinese text.

(A mountain plant) ^{Dic.} (Comp. p. 284)
(Kan-ts'ao) L. Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.; in Japanese Kan-zou
Sma-gusa. In Russian Lakritsa.

It grows in eastern Inner Mongolia and at Mongau on the
western line of the North Manchuria railway.

A remedy for curing the stomach and the spleen.

(A mountain plant) ^{Dic.} (Comp. p. 14)
(Jen-san; Jen-shen) Other Chinese names
L. Panax ginseng, S.A. Megy; Japanese nin-jin () Kanonige-
guza

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Grows in a wild state in North China, Korea, Manchuria and is being cultivated. In ancient times it grew chiefly in South Korea "Si-ra-chi" and Liao-Tung. At present in Manchuria. Those of the province Kirin, Sian-Sin, Nin-guts are considered as the best.

(The root) Remedy for the strengthening of the muscles and nerves; for the stomach. Foreigners consider Jen-san as equal to Kan-ts'ao in its effect.

(A mountain plant) ^{Dic.} (Comp. p. 448)

(Sha-san)

L. Adenphora verticillata, Fisch. var. verticillata, Fr. et Sav; in Japanese Tsurigane-Nin-jin, Tsurigane-san.

Grows in the Maritime province, in the mountains of Manchuria and in South and North China (in the provinces of Fukien and Chihli)

Remedy for curing lungs, kidneys, spleen and in general for the strengthening and increasing of energy.

0 (A mountain plant)

(Tan-san)

(Chi-san)

(San-san) Latin name not known.

One of By-san () (i.e. one of the 5 kinds of Jen-san)

A perennial plant wildy growing with a stem of 2 feet and feather-like leaves. In the beginning of autumn it has small violet flowers. The length of the root is from 1 foot on; the rind is red, inside violet.

Remedy ^{for} curing women's and stomach diseases.

- (A mountain plant) (^{Dic.}~~Comp.~~ p. 152)
(Yuan-san) (Hsüan-san) (Hei-san)
L. Scrophularia oldhami, Oliv.; Japanese Gomano-hagusa, Goma-
guxa, Kuro-ninjin.
One of the 5 kinds of Jen-san.
Remedy for curing wounds within the nose.
- (A mountain plant) (^{Dic.}~~Comp.~~ p. 297)
(Pai-shu (-su)) One of the
Paeonia albiflora, Pall (); Japanese Byak-jutsu,
Shaku-yaku. Blue-coloured "Pai-shu"/ in Chinese Ts' ang-shu
L. ^AStractylis ovata, Thunb. Japanese Okera, So-jutsu.
Remedy for curing fever. In comparison to ^AStractylis ovata,
the leaves are longer and the flowers are violet.
- (A mountain plant) (^{Dic.}~~Comp.~~ p. 1273)
(Ts'ang-shu (su)) L. ^AStractylis ovata
Thunb. Japanese Okera, So-jutsu.
The roots are eaten dry. Remedy against gnats and for ste-
rilization. The flower is white or half-white with big (?)
- (A mountain plant) (^{Dic.}~~Comp.~~ p. 1147)
(Wei-jui)
L. P. polygonatum officinale, All; Japanese Amadokoro, Emi-gusa,
Izui, Amana
Many kinds. Grow in the prov. of Kirin. The roots resemble
Polygonatum giganteum, Dietr. var. Thunbergii, Maxim (Jap. Naruko
Yuri) but are small; the stem is hard, with joints;
the leaves are narrow and long; their front side is white and
their back side bluish.
Remedy for allaying thirst of the throat and in general for
curing inward diseases.

(A mountain plant)

^{Dic.}
(~~comp.~~ p. 1147)

(Huang-ching)

In Kirin called *fi-kan-tsai* () *L. Polygonatum giganteum*, Dietr. var. *Thunbergii*, Maxim; Japan. Naruko-Yuri

Otherwise called by the common people in Kirin "The sun plant". ()

The natives eat the rind of the young plants. Lasting taking (of this remedy) is useful for the health. The natives say that if one takes Huang-Ching (i.e. the Sun-grass) he will live many years. But he who takes Ku-wen (i.e the moon grass) (*Rhus toxicodendron* L. var. *radicans*, Miq. Japanese Tsuta-urushi) will soon die.

(A mountain plant) (Dic. p. 531)

(K'u-chi)

L. Woodwardia radicans,

Sm. var. *japonica*, Liirs (*W. japonica*, S w.); Japanese Okaguma Kankara-Shide

The rind is a remedy for the joints of the back. Grows on the mountains Tai-shin-shan of the province of Shansi in North China.

(Hilly country plant) (Dic. p. 330)

(Shih-hu)

L. Dendrobium moniliforme

Sw.; Jap. Seki-koku.

Remedy for the stomach.

(A mountain plant)

(Dic. page 1278)

(Yuan-shih)

L. Polygala japonica, H out

Jap. Hime-hagi

(European botanists call it

"*Polygala sibirica*, L.")

There are two kinds of it. The rind - a remedy for the

heart; the grass - for nervous diseases.

(Bog-grass) (Dic. p.331)

(Shih-chang-pu) L. Acorus gramineus Ait.;

Japanese Seki-sho ()

The stem is used to keep in good health, for removing poison from the body (antidote) and for sterilization.

(A mountain plant) (Dic. p.240)

(Niu-hsi)

L. Achuranthes bidentata, Bl. var. japonica, Miq.?

Jap. Inoko-zuchi, Fushidaka

The root, stem and grass - a remedy for curing pain of the hip, the knee and the teeth.

(Weed) (Dic. p. 1055)

(Kan-chū -hoa) L. Chrysanthemum sinense, Sub.; Jap. Kiku.

There are many kinds of it: The one having yellow flowers is called Kan-chū -hoa (the flowers are big and fragrant and are being eaten). Small flowers are yellow - Hoan-chū

Small, non-fragrant ones are called (Ya-chū)

The flowers, roots and stems - provided they are sweet - are used as a medicine; bitter ones are not eaten.

The flowers, roots and stems are remedies for curing colds, giddiness and for the circulation of the blood.

Those with white flowers are also a remedy.

Ya-chū is a remedy for women's diseases.

(Creeper) (Dic.p.624 & 260)

(U-wei-tzu) L. Kadsura, Juss.

There are two kinds of it: the southern and northern.

1) the southern U-wei-tzu (L. Kadsura japonica, Dcn.

Dic. p. 624 Jap. Sarekazura, Finan-Kazura, Tororo-kazura).

The flowers are red.

2) The northern U-weitzu (*L. Schizandra chinensis*, H. Bu, dic. p. 260; Jap. Chosen-gornishi, Matsubusa.

The flowers - yellow, red or darkish are the best for curing women's diseases and anemia.

Violet or blackish flowers, that grow in North China, are a particularly good remedy against inflammation of the throat. The plants that have rinds (Tasting sweet, inside acid) and the fruits (bitter) - are the best kind of "U-wei-tzu" which grow in the province of Kirin. The Korean U-wei-tzu is also good.

U-wei-tzu is in general a remedy for curing the lungs and kidneys.

(Creeper) (Dic. p. 167)

(Tien-men-tung)

L. Asparagus lucidus, Lindl; Jap. Kusasugi-Kazura, Tenmontou

The roots are a remedy for keeping in good health. When taken with sugar has a good taste. Its effect is the same as that of Mai-mon-tou () for the lungs and kidneys. It is growing on the seashore

(Weed) (Dic. p. 1002)

(Mai-men-tung)

L. Liriope graminifolia (Bak) Var. *densiflora* (Maxim); Jap. Yabu-ran

The rind is a remedy against sputum, nausea and has in general the same effect as Tien-men-tung (). The yellow rinds are considered as the best kind. They are taken soaked in vodka (brandy).

(W eed) (Dic. p. 1045)

(Kuan-tung)-Hua)

L. Petasites japonicus Miq.; Jap. Fuki

Bitter and fragrant plants. They are eaten as condiment.

A remedy for curing cough, lungs, sputum and asthma.

(Weed) (Dic. p. 1107)

(Tsu-yüan)

L. Aster tataricus, L.

Jap. Shi-on

The roots are a remedy for curing congestion, cough and haemorrhage after childbirth.

(Weed) (Dic. p. 913)

(Hsuan-fu-hue)

L. I nula britanica

DC; Japanese Oguruma

Its flowers are a remedy for the circulation of the blood. The leaves and rind also.

(Creeper) (Dic. p. 392)

(Pai-pu)

L. Stemona sessi-

lifolia, Miq.; Jap. Byaku-bu, H odozura

Grows in North Manchuria and in the Ussuri province.

Like Tien-men-tung a remedy for curing cough and against insects.

(A mountain plant) (Dic. p. 785)

(Chieh-keng)

L. Palatycodon grandiflorus;

Jap. Kikyo (

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There are many kinds of it. Grows everywhere in Manchuria and Mongolia. A bitter plant. Its root is a remedy for cu-

ring the lungs, the throat and, in general, the respiratory organs.

(A mountain plant) (Dic. p.1459)

(Chi-ni)

L. Adenophora remotiflora, Miq.; Jap. Sobana

V. Chieh-Keng.

(Creeper) (Dic. p.843)

(Ma-tou-ling)

L. Aristolochia debilis, S. et Z.; Jap. Uma-no-suzu-kusa, Umano-suzu, Umano-suzukake, Ohaguro-bana

Its seeds are a remedy for curing throat and in general respiratory organs and for the cleaning of the blood.

If taken in large quantities it is harmful to the stomach. The same can be said of the roots.

(A mountain plant) (Dic. p. 395)

(Pai-chien) *L. Vincetoxicum japonicum*, Morr. et Dene var *purpurascens*, Maxim (*Vincetoxicum purpurascens*, Morr. et Dene) (*V. Verryi*, Fr. et Sav.); Jap. Suzumeno-Ogoke

Grows in the Mukden province of Manchuria. A remedy for curing cough, soar throat, bronchitis and lungs.

(A mountain plant) (Dic. p.294)

(Pai-chi) *L. Bletilla hyacinthina*;

Rehb F.; Jap. Shi-ran, Shu-ran, Shikei

The rind is a remedy for stopping haemoptysis.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 261)

(Pan-sha)

L. Pinellia tuberifera, Ten.

Jap. Karasuno-shaku, Hosokumi

The roots are a remedy for curing fever, rheumatism and inflammations in general.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 168)

(Tien-nan-hsing)

L. Arisaema japonicum, Bl;

Jap. Ten-nan-sho, Yabu-Konnyaku.

Grows in the province of Kirin of Manchuria.

The roots - a remedy for curing colds and all sorts of inflammations.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 474)

(Pei-mu)

L. Fritillaria

verticillata, Willd., var. *Thunbergii*, Bak; Jap. Baimo, Haruyuki, Anigasa-yuri, Hahakuri

Grows in the province of Mukden and Kirin of Manchuria. The flowers are white, the leaves narrow and long; the roots are a remedy against pain in the heart and the breast.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 773)

(Kua-lou)

(Tien-hua-fen)

(Name of the root:- Pai-yao)

L. Trichosanthes japonica, Rge; Jap. Kikarasu-uri

Grows in Manchuria. The seeds are called Kua-lan-jen. The seeds are round, green, oily. The roots (in white powder) - a remedy for curing all sorts of inflammations.

The ancient Shantungese called it Tien-kua

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 166)

(Tien-hua-fen)

V. Kua-lan.

The flour made of the seeds - a remedy like hyosciamus.

(Weed)

(Dic. P. 745)

(Sha-ku-tsao)

L. Prunella Vulgaris;

Jap. Utsubo-gusa; L. Leonurus sibiricus, L. (Jap. Mehajiki)

Grows in Manchuria. The stem and the leaves - a remedy for the hair, against bubo, abscesses and in general against uterine and eye diseases and hysteria.

(Sea and aquatic plant)

(Dic. p. 762)

(Hai-ts'ao)

sea plant: L. Meeresalgen-

verein; Jap. Umino-mo () Wakame (a kind of sea-cole -

L. Undaria pinatifida) The Japanese eat it as a hors-d'oeuvre.

There are two kinds of it: the one with black short leaves grows on the surface of the shallow eastern sea; the other - a common seaweed, grows on rocks in the depth of the sea. In Japanese it is called Kom-bu. In a dry state - a remedy for the invigorating of the stomach, like sea-cole.

(Sea-and aquatic plant)

(Dic. p. 760)

(Hai-tai)

L. Lamiaria: Jap. Arama

Bomme, Hoso-

Kom-bu

Grows on rocks of the eastern sea, deeper than

Hai-tsiao

A remedy for curing women's diseases, and various hydrophalises. (λ)

(Sea plant)

(Dic. p. 539)

(Kon-pu)

L. *Laminaria japonica*, Ares. Ch. Jap. Ma-kombu, Kombu, Kobu, Hirome

Grows at the bottom of the sea. The leaves are brown. In Russian called "Morskaya Kapusta" (sea-cole). A remedy for the stomach and various hydromphalses.

(A mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 1371)

(Tu-huo)

L. *Archangelica Gmelini*, DC; Jap. Shishi-Udo

Grows in Manchuria. The roots are a remedy for curing the throat, tooth-ache and other diseases.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 833)

(Chis^{ng}~~sen~~-huo)

L. *Angelica*; Jap. Udomodoki

Resembles Tu-huo, only the lower part of the leaf is whitish/ the flower is violet; the nodes are leathery.

Yellow flowers and round roots - is called Tu-huo. V. Tu-huo. The root is a remedy like Tu-huo.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 450)

(Fag^{ng}-feng)

L. *Siler diwaricatum*, B. et H.; Jap. Bofu, Hamasuka, Hamanikana

The grass is being eaten. The flowers and seeds are a remedy for curing colds and head-aches. Grows in Manchuria, in the province Heilungkiang.

(Fragrant mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 1462)

(Hao-pen)

L. *Nothosmyrnum japonicum*, Miq. Jap. Kasamochi

The roots - a remedy against women's diseases and a febrifuge.
The seeds are also a remedy against colds.

(Mountain creeper)

(Dic. p. 1213)

(Ko-ken)

L. Pueraria Thunbergiana, Benth;

Jap. Kuzu, Makuzu

Of its roots the best kind of starch is being made. It is also eaten. Of its stems ropes are made and baskets are plated. Of its fibres cloth is made. Its roots are a remedy for curing the stomach and the spleen and against headache.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 163)

(Shan-ma)

L. Cimicifuga foetida. L. Var. Simplex, Huth

Jap. Sarashinashoma (

), Kuro-shoma

The leaves are like those of hemp, (L. Cannabis sativa, L. (Jap. A sa)) small and dark coloured on the face side, white on the back side of the leaves; the hard leaves are considered as the best kind and are particularly called "Kui-lien-sho-ma () Its seedlings are called "Ku-lung-ya"

The roots are a febrifuge and a remedy against headache, alcoholic poisoning, as well as poisoning by various medicines.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 304)

(Pai-chih)

(The name of the leaves: -

Kao-ma

L. Angelica anomala, Pall; Jap. Yoroigusa

The ancient Shantungese called these plants "Chen"
The ancient Shansiites - "Hsiao"

A remedy for curing colds, headache, eye diseases, toothache, pain in the nose and skin itching.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 956)

(Hsi-hsin)

L. Asarum Siebaldi; Miq; Jap.

Usuba-sanshin

Grows in Manchuria on the northern side of the mountains. The rind - a remedy for curing sores in the mouth and throat; a febrifuge and for invigorating the liver and in general for improving the circulation of the blood and for perspiration.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 768)

(Tzu-hu)

L. Bupleurum fal-

catum, L.; Jap. Kamakura-saiko. There are two kinds: the northern Tzu-hu and the southern Tzu-hu.

(Dic. p. 260) 1) Northern Tzu-hu () i.e.

L. Crupotania canadensis, DC. var. Japonica, Makino. (Jap. Kamakura-saiko, Mishima-saiko)

(Dic. p. 627) 2) Southern Tzu-hu () i.e.

L. Bupleurum Sachalinense, F. S. Ohm. (Jap. Hotaru-osou)

The root - a febrifuge after childbirth and in general a remedy for stomach and bowel weakness.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 623)

(Chien-hu) L. Peucedanum decursivum Maxim Angelica deursiva, Miq; Jap. Nodaki () Manzairaku.

There are several kinds. A remedy against inflammations. Grows in Manchuria.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1004)

(Maehuang)

L. Ephedra vulgaris, Rich.

Var. helvetica, H. et T; Jap. Ma-wo, Katsume-gusa, Amana.

Grows in South Manchuria. The stem - a remedy for curing head-ache, congestion, pain of the stomach after childbirth. The rind - also against various inflammations.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 808)

(Ching-chieh)

L. Nepeta japonica

Maxim; Jap. Kei-gai, Arita-sou

Grows in Manchuria. Ching-chieh with a round and flat ear is called "Chia-su"

The stem and the ear are febrifuges and remedies for afterbirth removal and against headache.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 946)

(Lien-chiao)

L. Forsythia suspensa, Vahl.; Jap.

Rengyo, Itachi-gusa, Itachi-baze

Remedy against insects and in general for relieving pain and curing ulcers.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1114)

(Tsu-su)

L. Perilla nankinensis,

Dene; Jap. Shiso

Grows in Manchuria. Two kinds: violet and white. The white Tsu-su is called Nin () or Pai-su () Violet Tsuo-su is bitter - a condiment and a remedy for the stomach and spleen, helps perspiration. Is useful for the bowels and for curing poisoning by fish and crabs.

The seeds are called Su-tsu () and oil made of them is called Su-tsu-yu ().

(Fragrant plant) (Dic. p. 1432)
 (Po-ho) (Po-huo) (P o-ho)

L. Mentha arvensis, L. var. *piperascens*, Holmes;
 Jap. Hakka, Megusa

The stems and leaves in a dry state are fragrant and cooling. A remedy for curing toothache and against bacteria. Oil made of this plant - a remedy for the fortifying of the stomach, curing colds and exciting the nerves. Grows everywhere in Manchuria.

(Fragrant plant) (Dic. p. 231)
 (Chi-su) *L. S tachyl aspera*, Michx. var. *japonica*, Maxim; Jap. Inugoma.

The leaves are bitter and fragrant. The stems and leaves - a febrifuge.

(Weed) (Dic. p.194)
 (Mu-tsei) *L. Equisetum hiemale*, L. var. *japonica*, Milde; Jap. Tokusa

Used for rubbing wood, bones and horns of animals; the stems - a remedy for perspiration and for curing inflammation of the eyes.

(Aquatic plant) (Dic. p.221)
 (Fou-ping) *L. Spirodela polyrhiza*, Schleid; Jap. Uki-gusa

Remedy for perspiration. When it is burned, the smoke is a remedy against mosquitoes.

The best sort is the one with violet coloured back-side of the leaves.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1207)

(Ts'ang-erh-tzu)

L. Hanthium Strumariou, L;

Jap. Onamomi.

G rows in Manchuria. The seeds - a remedy for perspiration and against colds; the leaves and flowers are also remedies against various diseases.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 482)

(Tien-ma)

(Chi-chen-tien-ma)

L. Gastrodia elata, Bl; Jap. Nusubito-no-ashi, Kamino-Yagera, Onino-yagara

Tien-ma means the roots of Chi-chen. The roots are a remedy for the strengthening of muscles and nerves, for circulation of the blood, for children's fright in the night, for anaemia and in genera for raising energy.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p.)

(Chin-chiu)

Latin name is not

known; Jap. Tokari-gusa, Hakari-gusa.

Grows in Manchuria. The best kind growth in Western China in the province of Kansu along the river Ching and in the province of Shansi.

The stem is 5 inches long, the leaves do not fall off; the leaves are violet in the summer; the root is yellowish and 1 foot long.

The root is a remedy for curing rheumatism and fever; it is being taken with milk; for curing wounds and for cleaning the bowels and in general a febrifuge.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1300)

(Chi-lien-tsao)

L. *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, L.; Jap. Mena-momi

Grows in Manchuria. Smells badly. A febrifuge.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 810)

(Wei-ling-hsien)

L. *Veronica virginica*, L.; Jap. K ugaisan

The root - a remedy for curing rheumatism and beriberi.

Grows in the province of Kirin.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 1437)

(Tiao-teng) (Kou-t'eng)

L. *Uncaria rhychophylla*, Miq;

Jap. KagieKazura, karabuna-Kagizuru

The stem has thorns. The stem is anaesthetic, febrifuge and for children's fright.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 806)

(Yin-Yii)

L. *Skimmia japo-*

nica Thunb.; Jap. Miyamashikimi

The leaves do not fall off; the seeds do not open. The stems and leaves are a remedy for curing colds, weak legs, pain in the spleen, the joints etc.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1221)

(Tang-kuei)

L. *Ligusticum acti-*

lobum, S. et Z.; Jap. Tanki

The roots - a remedy for curing ~~anemia~~ coughs, congestion, for keeping the body warm, against anaemia.

(Mountain fra grant plant)

(Dic. p. 465)

(Kuáng-ch'iung)

L. Conioselinum univittatum, Turcz; Jap. Sen-kyu

The roots - a remedy for curing anaemia, weakness of the body and paralysis.

(Fra grant plant)

(Dic. p. 464)

(Pai-shao) (Sao-yao)

L. Paeonia albiflora, Pall;

Jap. Shaku-yaku

Grows in Manchuria. The flowers are red and white, but in the province of Kirin they have ever been only white, i.e.

Pai-shao (). The natives gather its germs for food.

The red roots are called Chi-shao ().

The roots are a remedy for curing the spleen, pain in the stomach and for stopping diarrhoea.

There are two kinds of Sao-yao - the blue () and the white ().

(W eed)

(Dic. p. 366)

(Ti-huang)

L. Rehmannia lutea, Maxim; Jap. Sao-hime, Jiwon

In a fresh state it is called - Ti-huang, and dry it is called Kan-ti-huang. These roots are a remedy for keeping in good health.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 428)

(Ho-shou-wu)

L. Polygonum multiflorum, Thunb; Jap. Tsuru-dokudami

The roots are a remedy for curing bubos, for keeping in good health and for the invigorating the liver and the kidneys.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 461)

(Mu-tan(-pi))

L. Paeonia Moutan, Ait; Jap. Botan Hatsuka-gusa, Fukami-gusa

There are two kinds of it: the yellow and the red. Both grow in the province of Kirin.

Almost all ancient Bohai rich people were growing in their yards 200 - 300 pieces of Mu-tan.

The roots and the rind are remedies for curing anaemia.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1539)

(Hsü-tuan)

L. Sonchus asper,

Vill; Jap. Oni-nageshi

There are two kinds: one of them Lamium album, L. var. Barbatum, Fr. et Sw. (Jap. Odoriko-san or Odori-san) the other - the genuine Hsü-tuan (L. Sonchus asper, Vill).

The roots - a remedy for invigorating the lungs, kidneys, muscles and bones; also for the flow of milk to the woman's breast.

(Creeper

(Dic. p.)

(Ku-sui-pu)

Latin name not known. Perennial; the flowers close; (a kind of Gleichenia longissima, Bl.) The roots and stems are thin and long; creep up the rocks and trees with dark brown fibres.

Grows in Western China. The twining stem creeps up the rocks and walls like Quinaria tricuspidata, Kochne.

The roots are a remedy for curing the kidneys, broken bones and wounds, also humming in the ears.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 807)

(I-mu-tsao)

(Yakumo-san) (Chung-wei)

L. Leonurus sibiricus, L.; Jap. Meha jiki, Yakumo-san

Grows in Manchuria. The people of Kirin gather it on the 6th of June every year as a remedy against all sicknesses.

The flowers, grass and stems are a particularly good remedy against women's diseases.

The seeds are a remedy for curing eye, nerves and women's diseases, a febrifuge, a remedy for curing abscesses etc.

(Weed, fragrant)

(Dic. p. 1369)

(Ts'e-lan)

L. Arethusa japonica, A. Gr.; Jap. Saha-ran, Asahi-ran.

Grows in the forests of Manchuria. In Manchuria its roots are called Yui-huan-tsui () a remedy for curing abscesses, for cleaning the blood and against women's diseases.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 312)

(Pai-wei)

L. Cynanchum atracum, Bge; *Vincetoxicum atratum*, Morr et Dene; Jap. Tunabara-san, Amana, K'uro-kusa, Minashigo-gusa, BYakibi

The roots are a febrifuge and a remedy against women's diseases.

(Weed)

(Ai-kao dic. p. 387) (Dic. p. 386)

(Ai-yeh)

(common name)

(Yomogi)

L. Artemisia vulgaris, L. var *indica*, Maxim; Jap. Yomogi

The leaves - a remedy for keeping the uterus warm, against colds and for maceration (). It is made of Ai-yeh-mokey

In olden times the leaves of Ai-yeh were used for making fire.

The seeds are a remedy like the leaves.

(Mounta in plant)

(Dic. p. 442)

(Yen-hu-se)

L. Corydalis ambigua, Ch. et Schl.

Jap. Tsudate, Toma-san

The roots are a remedy for women's diseases, especially against abnormal menses and in general for the circulation of blood, bleeding of the nose and for discharging urine.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 711)

(Hung-hua)

(Hung-lan-hua)

L. Carthamus

tinctorium L.; Jap. Beni-bana, Suetsumu-hana

Grows in Manchuria. Of its flowers powder and rouge is being made and of its seeds - oil. The stem and leaves are being eaten. The flowers a remedy for cleaning the blood after childbirth, the roots as well.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 802)

(Ch'ien-tsoo)

L. Rubia cordiolis L. var. Mungista, Miq.; Jap. Akane, Akane-gusa

Grows in Manchuria. The roots are used for making colours but if mixed with iron there is a reaction. The ancient Manchurian authorities accepted these plants in payment of taxes.

The roots are a remedy against jaundice, colds, diarrhoea, haemorrhage, piles, menorrhagia etc.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p.)

(Tzu-tsao)

L. Lithospermum officinale, L.; Jap. Murasaki, Nemurasaki

Grows in Manchuria. Of its roots a violet colour is made. Its best kind serves to refresh the soul and the stomach.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 1109)

(Ling-hsiao-hua)

(Tzu-Wei)

L. Tecoma grandiflora, Loisel; Jap. Nouzen-ka zura

The flowers and roots are a remedy promoting the flow of milk (to the breast) and for regulating the mense, etc.

(Weed)

(Ta-hsiao-chi)

(Ta-chi)

(Hsiao-chi)

(Common name). There are two kinds:

(Dic.p.65)

A)

(Ta-chi)

L. Cirsium specatum, Maxim; Jap. Uma-azami,
Ani-azami

(Dic.p.95)

B)

(Hsiao-chi)

L. Cirsium japonicum, DC, Jap. No-azami

The flowers Ta-chi, in comparison to Hsiao-chi are larger and the stems higher; the number of branches is greater than that of Hsiao-chi.

The flowers are blue or violet. The roots of both kinds are a remedy for stopping hemoptysis and a febrifuge.

Ta-chi is more effective.

These grow in Manchuria.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 23)

(San-chi)

L. Gynura pinna-

tifida, DC; Jap. San-hichi-san

The roots and leaves - a remedy for curing hemoptysis, hemorrhage and flow of blood from the rectum. The juice of the leaves serves for rubbing and stings of venomous ~~animals~~, insects and for disinfection.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 366)

(Ti-yü)

L. Sanguisorba officinalis, L.;

Jap. Waremo-K_{ou}

Grows in Manchuria. The leaves and roots are a remedy against blood diseases.

(Aquatic plant)

(Dic. p. 730)

Hsiang-p'u

(P'u-huang)

L. Typha japonica, M iq; Jap. Gama

Grows in Manchuria. Mats and ropes are made of it. Female ears in a soaked state are used as wicks. The yellow dust of the flowers is called PU-huang () and serves as remedy against bleeding of the nose, dysentery, menorrhagia, catarrh of the bladder and in general for diseases of the blood. The juice of the ear has the same effect as the ear.

(Mossy plant)

(Dic. p. 506)

(Chüan-po)

(common name)

L. Selaginella involvens, Spring.; Jap. I wa-hiba, Iwa-matsu, Iwa-kumi, Iwa-goke

Grows in North Manchuria. A remedy for stopping haemorrhage, against women's diseases and dysentery.

(Venimous plant)

(Lü-jên)

The Latin name

is not known. A perennial plant. Grows in the fields. The stem is 2 - 3 feet long. The leaves are long and oval, the juice in the stem and leaves is white. It blooms in the spring, the flowers are small and yellowish. The root is poisonous and is a remedy for extracting pus and for cleaning the blood. The form of the seeds is like that of beans with 3 grains.

(Mountain weed)

(Dic. p. 1071)

(An-lu)

(Seeds); *L. Artemisia Keiskeana*, Miq.

Jap. Inu-yomogi

The seeds a remedy for curing colds and a febrifuge, as well as against pain in the body. It is said that in taking it for a long time longevity may be obtained.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1589)

(Yu-chin)

L. Curcuma longa, *L. var. macrophylla*, Miq;

Jap. Ukon

Of its roots yellow flour-like colours are being made. The roots are a remedy for blood circulation, nervous and stomach pain and haemoptysis.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1436)

(Chiang-huang)

L. Curcuma longa, *L.*; Jap.

Kyo-wan, Haru-ukon

The roots are a remedy for blood-circulation, for the alleviation of menses; a febrifuge and for the cleansing of the blood after childbirth. They are more effective than Yü-chin.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1330)

(Chiang-huang)

(Feng-wo-mo)

L. Amomum; Jap. Gajutsu, Usuguro

Its form resembles Chiang-huang (). In the middle of the leaves are dark violet spots. It blooms in the summer. The flowers are red. The stems resemble those of potatoes, but their inside is bluish white.

The roots in a dry state are used as a remedy for curing diseases of the blood of women, as an antidote against poisoning with food and alcohol, as a medicine for moderating menses and for digestion.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 308)

(Ching-san-leng)

L. Scirpus maritimus, L.; Jap. Ya gara (), Uki-yagara

Grows in damp and watery places. The roots are a remedy like Hsiang-fu-tzu () i.e. for all diseases of the blood, especially for the circulation of women's blood. It grows in Manchuria.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 306)

(Pai-hsü)

(Hsuehuz)

L. Imperata ardi

nacea, Cyr. var. *coenigu* Hack.; Jap. Tsu-bana, Chigaya

The roots are sweet and a remedy for keeping the body warm. A perennial plant, 1 - 2 feet high; the stems lie in the ground; the leaves are long and sharp; at the end of spring it has flowers on the upper part of the stem. Children eat the germs; the seeds have long tails; the ear is good for making fire; the seeds are a remedy for stopping hemorrhage. The leaves are used to make waterproof coats.

Pai-hsü has short and small stems. It blooms in March-April and has ears and thin seeds; the roots are very long, white and soft like flesh and they have sweet parts. In South China fresh Pai-hsü is used with the bath for curing diseases.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1515)

(Lü) (Lu-ken)

L. Phragmites com-

muna, Trin. var. *longivalvis*, Miq; Jap. Yoshi, Ashi

The roots are called Lu-ken and are used as a remedy for regulating the discharge of urine by children, as a febrifuge and against nausea. The stems and flowers are also used as medicines.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 694)

(Ch'u-ken)

(Chu-ma)

L. Boehmeria nives, Bl.; Jap. Kara-mushi, Mao, Hin-ji

There are many kinds of it. It grows in Manchuria, in the fields. It is a perennial plant with a wooden stem. On the lower part of the leaves there is plenty of white nap; during the summer up to autumn it has thin flowers. It is cultivated in the towns. Of the rind of the stems ropes and cloth are made.

Ch'u with violet flowers is called Su-ch'u ()
with blue flowers - Pai-ch'u ().

The roots are a febrifuge medicine.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1436)

(Chiang-wei) (The roots: Chiagn-wei-ken); L. Rosa
acicularis, Lindl; Jap. Takarabara; Sakura-bara

It is of various colours: ruddy, red, white, yellow,
violet; the roots are ruddy.

The roses are a remedy for curing wounds in the mouth
and toothache, and a febrifuge.

(Weed) (Pa-chiao)

(Dic. p. 560)

L. Musa Basjoo, Sieb; Jap. Bashau, Baseo

The roots are sweet and are called Pa-chiao-ken
- a febrifuge and a remedy for cleaning the blood after childbirth

(Venimous plant)

(Dic. p. 57)

(Tai-huang)

L. Rheum officinale, Baill; Jap. Dai-wan, Kara-daiwan, Ohoshi

The roots and stems are a remedy for cleaning
the blood, the stomach and the bowels and a febrifuge. The leaves
are also a remedy against insects.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 1139)

(Huang-chin)

L. Scutellaria baicalensis Georg. (*S. macrantha*, Fish); Jap. Kogane-yanagi, Koganebana

It is cultivated in kitchen-gardens; a perennial plant. The stem is 2 - 3 feet long; the leaves resemble those of the willow, but without petiole; the colour of the ear is violet or white; the roots are long and big and yellowish. The dry roots are used as a febrifuge in various diseases and for curing pain in the stomach and the bowels and jaundice.

Two kinds of it grow in the province of Kirin: one that has contents(?) is called Tiao-chin () and the other without contents(?) Ju-chin (); both are used as medicines, but that with more or less hard and dark seeds is better.

The roots are a febrifuge and a remedy against jaundice, for curing stomach and bowel diseases.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 1141)

(Huang-lien)

L. Captia japonica Makino;

Jap. Woren

The germ resembles the tea plant. The stem has trifoliate leaves. The roots are a febrifuge and a remedy against women's diseases and sickness of the heart and the liver.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 678)

(Hu-hung-lien)

L. Dierorrhiza kurroa, Royle;

Jap. Kō-woren

To-yaku

The roots are bitter but not poisonous - a remedy for curing inflammation of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and a febrifuge and against piles; especially against children's fright at night. Formerly it was brought from Persia; now it is being grown in the western province of China - Kansu.

(Poisonous mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 629 & 711)

(K'u-san)

L. Sophora flavescens; Ait. var. *Galegaides*, Hemsl.; Jap. Kurara
Kusa-enju

The seeds are phasel-like, thin and long; the plant is
venomous. The decoct is a remedy against insects on vegetables
in the kitchen-gardens and other poisons. Of the fibre of the
stems and of the rind lotle is being woven.

The roots are a remedy for curing jaundice and in general
a febrifuge.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 580)

(Chih-mu)

L. Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bge; Jap. Hana-suge, Chimo

Grows in Manchuria. The roots - a remedy for removing the
secondine and for restoring health after childbirth, for curing
inflammation of the kidneys, for softening the bowels etc.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 1417)

(Lung-tan(-tsao)

L. Gentiana

scabra, Bge. var *Buergeri*, Maxim; Jap. Rindau, Sasa-rindau

Grows in the fields and on mountains. A perennial plant 1 - 2
feet high; the leaves are long and oval with a sharp end. The
root is a remedy for oppilation of the stomach. Grows in Man-
churia.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 845)

(Ch'ing-tai)

L. Indigofera tinctoria, L; Jap. Komatsugagi
Mokuran

A remedy for curing children's nervousness; a febrifuge

and against pain in the body.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 49)

(Tai-cheng)

L. Isatis tinctoria, L.; Jap. Tai-sei

Of this plant colours are made; the stems and leaves are a remedy against headache and pain in the mouth a febrifuge and a remedy against jaundice and erysipelas.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 929)

(Ch'ien-niu)

(Seeds)

L. Pharbitis hederacea L.; Jap. Asagawa

The seeds - a remedy for curing blisters of the feet and for regulating the secretion of urine and other excrements.

Grows everywhere in Manchuria.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 449)

(Fang-chi)

L. Menispermaceae;

Grows in inner China. In February and March the roots are gathered and dried. Outside the roots are white, inside green, like Chieh-keng (*L. Palatydodon grandiflorus* ()) with black spots. A febrifuge and laxative, for curing abscesses and pain in the bladder, etc.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1212)

(T'ing-li)

L. Draba nemorosa,

L. var. hebecarpa, Ledeb.; Jap. Inu-nazuna

The leaves disappear in the summer; the seeds are a remedy for curing the lungs and for regulating the stool.

Grows in Manchuria.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 285)

(Kan-sui)

L. *Euphorbia Siebaldiana*, Morr et Dene.;

Jap. Natsutoudai

Grows in Manchuria. The roots - a remedy for curing the stomach, swelling of the face and the eyes and kidney diseases.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 55)

(Tai-chi)

L. *Euphorbia pekinensis*, Rupr.;

Jap. Taka-tou-dai

Grows in Manchuria. The roots are a laxative and a remedy against tumour and pain in the stomach and intestines, also against nausea and pimples.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 877)

(Shang-liu)

L. *Phytolacca acinosa*, Roxb. var. *esculenta*, Maxim; Jap.

Yama-gobau

The roots - a remedy against pimples and constipation.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 561)

(Yuanehua)

(The roots:

Huang-tai-chi)

L. *Daphne Genkwa*, S. et Z.; Jap. Fujimodoki, Satsuma-fugi,

Choji-sakura

The flowers - a remedy against congestion. The general effect is the same as that of Shang-li.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 1389)

(Jao-hus) *L. Wikstroemia japonica*, Miq; Jap. Kigampi, Kiko-gampi

The rind serves to make pulp for paper and is a remedy like Yuan-hus, V. above.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 1368)

(Ts'e-chi)

L. Euphorbia helioscopia, L.; Jap. Todaigusa, Suzupuri

The stems and leaves - a febrifuge and a remedy for curing cough, the large and small intestines and pimples, also against insects.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 885)

Ch'ang-shan

L. Orica japonica, Thunb; Jap. Kokusagi

The juice of this plant is harmful to the human skin. The roots are a febrifuge and a remedy against throat diseases.

(venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 1489)

(Li-lu)

L. Veratrum nigrum, L; Jap. Shuro-san

The roots are poisonous; if eaten, produce nausea.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 942)

(Mu-t'ung) (Tung-tsao)

(the seeds are called Yen-fu) ; *L. Akebia quinata*, Den Jap. Akebia.

The roots and seeds are a remedy for invigorating the stomach and a febrifuge. It serves also to regulate the discharge of urine and as a remedy against deafness, giddiness etc.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 943)

(T'ung-tsao)

L. Aralia papyrifera

Hook; Jap. Tzu-datsu-boku

A febrifuge and a remedy for curing gonorrhea, pipples, lung diseases and for removing poisonous elements and worms from the body.

The dust of the flowers is a remedy for curing piles and bubos.

(Aquatic plant)

(Dic. p. 1368)

(Ts'e-hsin)

L. Alisma Plantago,

L. var. parviflorum Torr.; Jap. Saji-modaka, Omodaka

The roots are a remedy for the invigoration of the inner organs and a febrifuge. If taken a long time it produces a good effect on the eyes and ears.

The leaves and seeds are remedies of the same kind as the roots.

(W eed)

(Dic. p. 484)

(Ch'e-chien-(tzu)

L. Plantago major, L. var. asiatica Dene; Jap. Oho-bako

A febrifuge and remedy for stopping blood-spitting, for curing the bladder and for regulating the discharge of urine.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1381)

(Teng-tsao)

L. Juncus effusus

L. var. desipiens, F. Buch; Jap. Hosoi, I;

The pith of the stem is used as a wick, the stem - for making mats. The stem and root are febrifuges and remedies for curing the lungs, for stopping blood-spitting etc.

(Dic. p. 1465)

(Ch'u-mei)

L. Dianthus superbus, L.; Jap. Kawaradeshiko, Nadeshiko, No-nadeshiko

The ears are a remedy for curing inflammation of the bladder, gonorrhea and pain in the small intestines. The leaves are a remedy for curing piles and dysentery and for removing worms from children's bodies.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1197)

(Pieng-hai)

L. Polygonum aviculare, L; Jap. Niwa-yanagi, Michi-yanagi

The stems and leaves - a remedy for curing gonorrhea, jaundice and piles.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 189)

(Tien-hsien-t'eng)

L. Inula; Jap. Mok-kan

A remedy for cleaning the blood, a febrifuge, for curing pain in the stomach of a pregnant and pimples. The leaves resemble those of *Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Benth (), but are round and small, with white hair. The root is also hairy.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 338)

(Ti-fu-(tzu)

(Lo-vhan)

(The seeds are called:

) *L. Kochia scoparia*,

Schrad; Jap. Haha-kigi, Houki-gusa

The leaves and fresh seeds are being eaten. The seeds are a febrifuge and a remedy against inflammation of the bladder and for the discharge of urine. If taken a long time the eyes become bright and the ears clear. The young leaves are like the seeds.

(Rocky plant)

(Dic. p. 329)

(Shih-wei)

L. Polypodium lingua,

Sw; Jap. Hitotsu-ba

The leaves are a remedy for curing gonorrhea.

(Rocky weed)

(Dic. p. 758)

(Hai-chin-sha)

L. Lygodium japonica, Sw;

Jap. Kani-kusa, Taturushinobu, Samisen-tsuru

A remedy for curing urinary diseases and gonorrhea.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 306)

(Yin-ch'en)

(Yin-ch'en-kao) *L. Artemisia capilla-*

ris, Thunb; Jap. Kawara-yomogi

The stem and the leaves are a sudorific and a remedy against jaundice.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 732)

(Hsiang-hsü) (Hsiang-tsai)

L. Elsholtzia patrinii Garcke; Jap. Naginata-koju

A remedy against pain in the stomach and the bowels, against pimples, for curing nose-bleeding and fetidness of the mouth.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 617)

(Ch'ing-kao)

L. Artemisia

apiacea, Hce.; Jap. Kawara ninjin

The leaves, stems, roots and seeds - a febrifuge and disinfectant and a remedy for curing inflammation of the eyes, circulation of the blood of women, diarrhea, nose-bleeding, toothache, suppuration of the ears.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 535)

(Fu-tzu)

L. Aconitum

Fischeri, Reich; Jap. Torikabuto, Kabuto-giku, Kabuto-bana

The roots, stems and leaves are poisonous. A narcotic and febrifuge. A remedy for curing colds, semi-paralysis, pain in the knees, impossibility of walking, pain in the back and hip bones, pain in consequence of colds and other diseases.

(Venomous plant) (See Fu-tzu)

(Dic. p. 814)

(Tsao-wu-tou)

One of the Fu-tzu (); *L. Aconitum fischeri*, Reich
Jap. Yamotori-kabuto, Busuahi-take.

A remedy for curing inflammation of the kidneys, pain in the hip and all sorts of suppurating abscesses; a febrifuge.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 535)

(Pai-fu-tzu)

(Common name)

The latin name is not known. One of the Fu-tzu, but the grass is white. Has ever grown in the province of Kirin. In the history of the Tsing dynasty it is stated that Pai-fu-tzu grows in Tong-tsing-lu (). Another name is Chieh-fu (). From Shou-chu-ching () i.e. from the present Eastern Mukden and Southern Kirin provinces it has been transplanted to Central China by ^{the} Ming dynasty.

A remedy for curing paralysis and deafness. Vide the picture in Fu-tzu.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1087)

(P'o-ku-chih)

(Pu-ku-chih)

L. Psoralea corylifolia L.; Jap. Oranda-biu

The seeds are black. A remedy for curing pain in the hip and knee from freezing; for invigorating weak people; against inflammation of the kidneys and pain in the hips from pregnancy.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 414)

(Jou-ts'ung-yung)

L. Boshniakia glabra

C.A. Mey.; Jap. Oniku, Kimura-take

Grows on high mountains. A remedy for keeping in good health.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p.)

(So-yang)

One of Jou-ts'ung-yung. V. the picture.

A remedy for keeping in good health and for a moderate stool. Grows in the ^{ie} fields of the Kirin, Hei-lung-kiang and Hulumbuir provinces.

(Mountain plant)

(Pa-chi-tien)

The Latin name has not been ascertained. A green grass; grows in mountainous regions; the leaves are juicy and large; blooms in the autumn; the roots look as if they were fat and they grow together like those of lotus. The fresh grass is called San-man-tsao (). The roots resemble those of Mu-tan (). (V. p. 31), but are thinner; the outside is red and the inner - black. Those of Western China are considered as the best. Pa-chi-tien resembles very much San-li-ken (), but the latter's colour is white. V. the picture. A remedy for curing kidney diseases, for keeping in good health and for raising energy.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 679)

(Hu-lu-(pa) ; *L. Trigonella foenumgraecum*, L.; Jap. Koroha

A remedy against kidney diseases and beriberi and a febrifuge.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 252)

(Hsien-mao)

L. Curculigo ensifolia,

R. Br.; Jap. Kinbai-zasa

The roots are a remedy against kidney and hip diseases and beriberi and in general for keeping in good health and for raising energy.

(Yin-yang-hue)

L. Epimedium macranthum,

Morr. et Dene.; Jap. Ikari-gusa

The roots and leaves are a remedy for keeping in good health, for raising energy, for moderate discharge of urine.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 968)

(She-chuang-(tzu)

(Hai-chuang)

L. Selium japonicum, Miq., Jap. Hama-zori, Hama-niajin

Grows in Manchuria. The seeds are a remedy for raising the energy of men and women, for curing descent of the rectum and piles and for keeping in good health.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 1067)

(T'u-ssu-tzu)

L. Cuscuta japonica, Chais. var. *thyssoides* Engelm; Jap.
Nenashi-kazura

The seeds - a remedy for raising energy and for keeping in good health. The germs are being eaten.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 1469)

(Fon-pen-tzu)

L. Rubus Fokkura, Sieb. Jap. Tokkuri-ichigo, Wakuboushi

The seeds, leaves and roots - a remedy for curing the kidneys and the liver.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1277)

(Chi-li-tzu)

L. Tribulus terrestris, L; Jap. Hamabishi

The seeds - a remedy for curing the kidneys, the liver and the lungs.

White Chi-li-(tzu) - a remedy for curing pain in the back and hip and tumours; for regulating menses and against toothache.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 497)

(Shih-kun-tzu)

L. *Quisqualis indica*, L.; Jap. Shi-kun-shi.

A remedy for curing the spleen, against insects, pain in the stomach and various children's diseases.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1414)

(I-chih-tzu)

L. *Nephelium Longana*, Camb.; Jap. Lu-gan.

The seeds - a remedy for keeping in good health and raising energy; against children's discharge of urine in the night and for curing the spleen, stomach and kidneys.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1444)

(Sha-jen)

(So -sha-mi)

L. *Amomum*

wanthioides, Wall; Jap. Shuku-shamitsu

The - seeds a remedy for curing the lungs, kidneys, stomach, spleen and other inner diseases.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 299)

(Pai-tou-kuan)

L. *Amomum Cardamomum*, L; Jap. Byak-zuku

The seeds - a remedy for curing the stomach, spleen and lungs.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 413)

(Jou-tou)

(Jou-kuo)

(Jan-tan-kuan)

L. *Myristica fragrans*, Houtt. Jap. Niku-zuku

The seeds - a remedy for curing pain in the stomach and bowels and the spleen.

(Fragrant Plant) (Dic. p. 474)
(Tsao-tou-kuen) (Tsao-kuo) (Fou-kuan);

L. Amomum Costatum, Roxb.; Jap. San-kwa

The seeds a remedy for keeping the stomach warm and for the invigorating of the spleen. The flowers - a remedy against nausea pain in the stomach and intoxicating by alcohol.

(Fragrant plant) (Dic. p. 934)
(Hsiang-fu) (Sha-tsao-ken - the name of the roots)

the seeds are called Hsiang-fu-tzu. L. Cyperus Iria -
Sha-tsao ; Cyperus rotundus, L. - Siang-fu-tzu
Jap. Hama-suge

The roots - a febrifuge and a remedy for curing melancholy and in general nervous diseases. The germs and leaves also.

(Fragrant plant) (Dic. p. 189)
(Mu-hsiang) L. Inula; Jap.
M ok-kou . The flowers are called M u-hsian
-hua L. Rosa Banksiae, R. Br.

The roots - a remedy for curing all nervous diseases, nausea, diarrhoea, toothache. etc.

(Fragrant plant) (Dic. p. 1514)
(Huo-hsiang) L. Lophanthus rugosus, Fisch.
et Mey; J ap. Kawa-midori

The stems and leaves - a remedy for curing the stomach, the spleen and nausea.

(Fragrant plant) (Dic. p. 1568)

(Hui-hsiang) (the old name)

L. Foeniculum officinale, All.; Jap. Ui-kyo, Kureno-omo

Grows in Manchuria. The seeds are like grain of wheat. The natives call it Tai-hui-hsiang() and the small seeds - Siao-hui-hsiang (). The germs produce shrubs; the stems are thick, the leaves - green.

The stems and leaves - a remedy for curing pain in the reins and the small intestines; the seeds - for curing diseases of the kidneys and the bladder.

(Fragrant plant) (Dic. p. 708)

(Kan-sung-hsiang)

L. Valeriana officinalis, L. Jap. Haruominaeshi, Kanoko-san

The roots and stems - a remedy for curing nervous diseases, diseases of the kidneys and colic.

(Fragrant plant) (Dic. p. 107)

(Shan-Nai) L. Kaempferia Galange,

L.; Jap. Ban-ukon

The roots - a remedy against toothache.

(Fragrant plant) (Dic. p. 855)

(Liang-chiang) (Kao-liang-chiang) (The seeds are called Hung-tou-kuang)

L. Alpinia chinensis Roscoe, (L. Alpinia officinarum, Hce.)
Jap. Kumatake-ran

The roots - a remedy for curing stomach, bowel and throat diseases, for improving the circulation of blood, for keeping the stomach warm, for curing the lungs and anaemia.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1341)

(Pi-po)

L. *Piper longum*, L.; Jap. Mi-hatsu.

A remedy for the stomach, for keeping the body warm and a febrifuge.

(Fragrant plant)

(Dic. p. 1190)

(Yen-tseo)

(Yen-tseo)

(The leaves are called

Yen-yeh) L. *Nicotiana tabacum*, L.; Jap. Ta bako

A remedy against paralysis. The leaves - to make tobacco.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 451)

(Chin-yin-hua)

(Jen-teng)

L. *Lonicera japonica* Thunb; Jap. Sui-kazura, Niuto

The leaves and the flowers (in a dry state) are a febrifuge. Particularly the flowers - a remedy for curing diarrhoea and piles.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1270)

(P'u-kuang-ying)

L. *Taraxacum officinale*, Wigg. var. *glaucescens* Koch.; Jap. Tamapopo

The fresh leaves are being eaten. The roots and leaves - a febrifuge.

(Weed) (Dic. p. 1099)
(Tzu-hua-tooting)

L. *Viola Patrinii*, DC. var. *chinensis* Ging.; Jap. Sumire-
Sumotori-bana

A febrifuge.

(Weed) (Dic. p. 165)
(Tu-niu-hsi) (Niu-hsi) (Tien-ming-
ching)

L. *Carpesium abrotanoides*, L.; Jap. Yabu-tabako

A febrifuge, for curing inflammation of the throat and
for removing poisonous elements from the body.

(Dic. p. 1548 & 165)
(Hao-chung) (The seeds are called Tien-ming-ching
V. Tien-ming-ching.

(Creeper) (Dic. p. 105)
(Shan-token) L. *Euchresta japonica*,
Benth.; Jap. Miyama-tobera, Isha-daoshi

The roots - a febrifuge and a remedy against abscesses
and toothache, diarrhoea and piles.

(Weed) (Dic. p. 239)
(Nin-fang-tzu)

L. *Arctium Lappa*, L.; Jap. Gobou

The roots and fresh leaves are being eaten. The seeds
and roots a febrifuge and a remedy for removing poisonous
elements from the body.

(Mountain plant)

(Shan-tzu-ku)

L. Tulipa edulis, Back; Jap. Amana, Mugi-guwai, Hime-suisen, Taneran-bana

From the rootstock starch is made; the leaves are being eaten. The roots - a remedy for removing poisonous elements from the body and for curing rabies. The leaves and flowers a remedy against various diseases.

(Lou-lu)

The Latin name has not yet been ascertained. A perennial plant. That of Shantung is considered as the best kind. The stems resemble "Chi" (*L. Cirsium*) (v. dic. p. 1434), but without thorns; the leaves are thick; its greatest height is over 1 foot; the lower part of the leaf is white; blooms in the summer and autumn, the colour of the flowers is violet-indigo. The roots and germs - a febrifuge, a remedy for removing poisonous elements from the body and for curing piles.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 973)

(Kuan-chung)

L. Aspidium falcatum, Sw. Jap. Yabusotetsu, Hou-ji-shida, Ushigome-shida;

The roots and flowers a febrifuge and a remedy for removing poisonous elements from the body. Grows in the province of Kirin. In older times these plants were used as presents.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 748)

(She-kan)

L. Belamcanda chinensis Lem; Jap. Hi-augi

The roots a febrifuge and for removing poisonous elements from the body and for curing inflammation of the throat. Grows in Manchuria.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 1538)

(Hsü-sui-tzu)

L. Euphorbia lathyris, L.; Jap. Horuto-san

The juice of the leaves and stems is white. A remedy for curing the overfilling of the stomach, tumours, pain in the large and small intestines and in general for removing poison.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1539)

(Ma-lin-(tzu) (The seeds are called

(the common name). L. Iris ensata, Thunb. var. chinensis, Maxim; Jap. Neji-ayame

The fruits are a febrifuge and remedy for invigorating the muscles and bones, for regulating the stool and the circulation of blood after childbirth. The flowers, leaves, roots and seeds - a remedy for removing bacteria from the body.

(Venomous plant)

(Dic. p. 1275)

(Pi-ma-(tzu) L. Ricinus communis, L. Jap. Tou-goma, Karae, Tou-nogoma

Of the seeds a purgative oil is obtained.

(Venomous mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 317)

(Pai-l'ou-weng)

L. Anemone

cernua, Thunb.; Jap. Okinagusa, Shaguma-saiko

The seeds a remedy for curing dysentery, toothache, pain in the bones and intestines and piles. *The flowers are also a febrifuge.*

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 246)

(Wang-hua)

(Tu-kua)

L. Trichosanthes

cucumeroides, Maxim.; Jap. Karasuuri, Tamazusa

Of the roots starch is being made; the fruits (in a dry state) are a remedy for cleaning the skin, a febrifuge, a remedy for removing pus and a laxative. The seeds - a remedy for curing the lungs and against nausea and blood-spitting.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 246)

(Wang-pu-lu-hang)

L. Vaccaria

vulgaris, Host; Jap. Dou-kwan-gusa

The germ and seeds - a remedy for the circulation of blood for stopping bleeding after the stool and from the nose and for expelling worms. Grows in Manchuria.

(Dic. p. 256)

(Tung-chiang-(tzu)

L. Malva ver-

ticillata, L. (M. pulchella, Berh.) Jap. Fuyu-soi, Kan-soi

Fresh leaves (raw and dry) are being eaten. The stems and leaves are a remedy, but only when gathered in the winter; the seeds are called Tung-chiang-tzu (). The germs a remedy for curing the spleen and erisipelas. The roots are a laxative and have the same effect as the germs.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 318)

(Pai-hsien-(pi)

(common name)

L. Dictamnus albus, L.; Jap. Haku-sen

The young grass is being eaten as a vegetable; the roots are a febrifuge and a remedy for curing abscesses of the vulva and for the circulation of blood.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p.)

(Pi-chieh)

The Latin name

has not yet been ascertained. Of the genus Kou-chi

- L. Woodwardia radicans, Sm. var. japonica, Lürs (W. japonica, Sw.) - Jap. Ohokaguma, Kanka ra-shida.

Grows in Western China, in valleys of mountainous regions. The roots and grass are gathered in February and August and are dried. There are two kinds of it: stems with thorns and white roots and stems without thorns and with soft roots, which are considered as the best for medicines. Pi-chieh have creepers on the stems. The leaves resemble those of Shu-yü

L. Dioscorea japonica, Thunb. (Dic. p. 1456); in Japanese Yama-no-imo, Jinenji); the creepers grow together with the young leaves; the flowers are white, reddish and yellow. Another kind is called Piochieh - with white seeds.

The roots are yellow, white and knotted and are gathered in the spring and autumn; the leaves resemble those of buck-wheat; the seeds are triangular and resemble those of Smilax china L. () but are of a larger size.

Pi-chieh differs from L. Heterosmilax japonica v. the picture.

The roots are a remedy for curing pain in the hip and back, for invigorating the muscles, bones and joints and for curing the liver and piles. They are also a febrifuge.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 38)

(T'u-fu-ling)

L. Heterosmilax

japonica, Kth.; Jap. Sankirai

The roots are a remedy for curing the spleen, the stomach, etc.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 319)

(Pai-lien)

L. Ampelapsis

serjaniaefolia, Rgl. (Vitis serjaniaefolia, Bge.) jap.

Kagami-gusa

The roots are a remedy for curing all sorts of abscesses, a febrifuge and for curing inflammation of the eyes, children's frights, abscesses of the vulva and piles.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p.)

(Yu-chih-tzu)

(Shen-chih-tzu)

L. name unknown.

Grows in Western China; has creeping stems; the kind with 5-7 seeds is preferred by the natives.

The roots are gathered in the winter, are dried and serve as a remedy for the removal of worms.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 157 9)

(Kan-lien-tsao)

(the seeds are called:

Kan-lien-tzu)

(Li-ch'eng)

L. Eclipta alba, Hassk; Jap. Takasaburo.

There are two kinds of it: the one with white thin flowers - these are the genuine Kan-lien-tsao; the other - with yellowish-violet flowers, like lotus - called Shao-lien-yao (). (L. Hypericum electum, Thunb. - Jap. Otogiri-san)

The leaves of Kan-lien-tsao are a remedy for curing headache, eye and kidney diseases and piles.

(Mountain weed)

(Dic. p. 1315)

(Liu-chi-nu-tsao)

L. Senecio palmatus

Pall; Jap. Han-kon-san

A perennial plant. v. the picture. The seeds are a remedy for curing various diseases after childbirth, bowels diseases, diarrhoea, children's fright in the night and haemorrhage.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 851)

(Ma-pien-tsao)

L. Verbena officinalis, L.

(Lung-ya-tsao) Jap. Kuma-tsu-zura

The young leaves are a remedy for perspiration, a febrifuge and a disinfectant. The roots - a remedy for curing diarrhoea. Grows in Manchuria.

(Ku - Chung - Tsao) v. Page 53.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 616)

(Ching-so)

the seeds are called Tsao-chueh-ming () or Ching-so-tzu (); L. Celosia argentea, L.; Japanese - Nogeito

The seeds - a remedy for curing eye, ear and liver diseases
The stems and leaves - a febrifuge, a remedy for skin diseases

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 445)

(Chueh-ming)

L. Cassia Tora, L.; Jap.

Utsiau-gusa

The seeds - a remedy for curing eye diseases and various inflammations. The leaves - for regulating the stool and for curing inner organs. The seeds are called Chueh-ming-tzu ().

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1334)

(Liao-shih) L. Polygonum L. () Many kinds: e.g.

a) Sui-liao () - L. Polygonum placcidum, Roxb.
Jap. Yanagi-date, Mitsu-date, Kawa-date.

- b) Ma-liao () L. P. *olygonum Posumbu*, Ham. var.
Blunei, Matsum - Jap. Inu-date etc.

The seeds Liao are in general a remedy for curing eye diseases, a febrifuge, a remedy for curing tumours and for keeping the body warm. Young leaves, being dried, have the same effect as the seeds.

- (Ma-po) (Dic. p. 842)
L. *Lycoperdon bovis*, L.
(L. *gemmatum* Batsch.); Jap. Hokari-take

A febrifuge and a remedy for curing inflammation of the lungs and the throat and nose-bleeding.

- (Creepers) (Dic. p. 202)
(Mu-pieh-(tzu) L. *Momordica chochinensis* Spreng;
Jap. Mokubetsu-shi

The seeds are a febrifuge and a remedy for curing wounds abscesses, pain in the reins, inflammation of the anus and tooth ache.

- (Mushroom) (Dic. p. 257)
(Tung-chung-hsia-tsao); L. *Cordyceps Robertii*; Jap. Nomushi-take

A remedy for curing inflammation of the lungs, kidneys and bronchiae. Those growing in Western China (e.g. Cy-Chan-Sheng) are considered as the best.

- (Weed) (Dic. p. 209)
(Shui-hsien-(ken) L. *Narcissus tazetta*, L. var. *chinensis* Roeni; Jap. Sui-se, Gin-dai

The roots - a remedy for curing abscesses.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 815)

(Tsao-mien-(hua-tzu). *L. Gossypium herbaceum* L.; Jap.
Wata

The seeds "Tsao-mien" are called Tsao-mien-hua-tzu
(). The seeds are a remedy for curing abscesses.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 897)

(Tan-chu-(yeh) *L. lophatherum gracile*, Brongn. var. *elatum*,
Hack.; Jap. Sasakusa, Sasano-hagusa, Tou-zasa

The roots are called Sui-ku-tzu (). A
laxative and a febrifuge for lungs and heart inflammation.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 634)

(Chien-lan) *L. Cymbidium ensifolium* Sw.; Jap. Suruga-ran,
O-ran.

The leaves are a remedy against hypochondria, a febrifuge and for curing the stomach and the lungs.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 706)

(Chiu-hai-tang) *L. Begonia evansiana*,
Andr. Jap. S hu-kaido

A remedy for the circulation of blood.

(Dic. p. 555)

(Mei-kuei-hua)

L. Rosa rugosa, Thunb; Jap.

Hamanasu

The fruits are being eaten; of the roots and the rind
a yellowish-brown colour is being made. The flowers are
used for making perfumes and medicines. They are growing in
North China. They are a remedy for cleaning the blood, for
the circulation of the blood and for curing the spleen and
the liver.

(Mountain plant)

(Dic. p. 987)

(Ya-chang-wei)

L. Rosa Multiflora, Thunb.; Jap.

No-ibara, Nobara

The flowers, leaves and stems are a febrifuge and a remedy for removing poison from the body.

(Dic. p. 852)

(Ma-lan)

L. Aster trinervius, Roxb. var. adustus,

Maxim; Jap. Kongiku

A remedy for the cleaning of blood and for curing blood-spitting, wounds of the mouth and the tongue and abscesses.

(Lan-ken)

(Dic. p. 1460)

L. Polygonum tinctorium, Lour; Jap. Ai

There are about five kinds of it. The roots are called lan-ken. A remedy like Ma-lan.

(Dic. p. 911)

(Pao-chiang)

L. Patrinia

scabiosaefolia, Link; Jap. Ominashi, Ominameshi, Awa-bana, Chime-gusa

The fresh grass is being eaten. A remedy for removing poison and pus and in general for curing pimples on the body.

(Creeper)

(Dic. p. 370)

(Ti-chin)

L. Quinaria tricuspidata, Kochne; Jap.

Tsu-ta, Natsu-guta, Nishiki-guta

A remedy for stopping the bleeding of wounds and diarrhoea.

(Greepier)

(Dic. p. 1117)

(Lao-shih-teng)

L. Trachelospermum jasminoides,
Lemaire; Jap. Teika-kazura, Sekida-kazura;

A remedy for removing poisonous elements from the
blood and for invigorating the muscles, bones and articu-
lations.

(Weed)

(Dic. p. 1347)

(Ku-ching-toao)

L. Eriocaulon Sexangulare, L. (Eriocaulon,
Sieboldianum, Skend); Jap. Hoshi-gusa =
Hizu-tama-san.

The Flowers - a remedy for curing throat, eye,
spleen diseases, also toothache & colds and
bleeding from the nose.

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SAMPLES
OF MEDICINAL PLANTS GROWING IN MANCHURIA.

-A-

- 1 *Achyranthes bidentata*, Bl. var. *japonica* Miq.
- 2 *Acorus gramineus* Ait.
- 3 *Akebia quinata* Dene.
- 4 *Ampelopsis serjaniaefolia* Rgl. (*Vitis serjaniaefolia*, Bge.)
- 5 *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* Bge.
- 6 *Anemone cernua*, Thunb.
- 7 *Archangelia gmelini* DC.
- 8 *Arctium lappa* L.
- 9 *Aristolochia debilis* S. et Z.
- 10 *Artemisia apiacea* Hce.
- 11 *Artemisia capillaris*, Thunb.
- 12 *Artemisia*, L. var. *indica*, Maxim.
- 13 *Asarum siebaldi* Miq.
- 14 *Aspidium falcatum*, Sw.
- 15 *Aster tataricus*, L.
- 16 *Atractylis ovata*, Thunb.

-B-

- 17 *Bupleiurum falcatum*, L.

-C-

- 18 *Celestia argentea*, L.
- 19 *Cimicifuga foetida* Simplex, Huth.
- 20 *Cirsium spicatum* Maxim.
- 21 *Cuscuta japonica* Choisy, var. *thyrsoides* Engelm.
- 22 *Cynanchum atratum* (*Vincetoxicum atratum*, Morr. et Dene.)

- 2 -

- D -

- 23 *Dianthus superbus*, L.
 24 *Dictamnus albus*, L.
 25 *Draba nemorosa*, L. var. *hebecarpa* Ledeb.

- E -

- 26 *Ephedra vulgaris* Rich. var. *helvetica*, H. et T.
 27 *Epimedium macranthum*, Morr et Dene.
 28 *Equisetum hiemale*, L. var. *japonica*, Milde.
 29 *Euchresta japonica*, Benth.
 30 *Euphorbia Lathyris* L.

- F -

- 31 *Poeniculum officinale*, All.

- G -

- 32 *Gentiana scabra*, Bge. var. *Buergeri* Maxim.
 33 *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L.

- I -

- 34 *Indigofera tinctoria*, L.
 35 *Inula britannica* DC.
 36 *Isatis tinctoria* L.

- K -

- 37 *Kadsura*, Juss
 38 *Kochia Scoparia* Schrad.

- L -

- 39 *Leonurus Sibiricus*, L.
 40 *Lithospermum officinale*, L.

- 41 *Lycooperdon bovisse*, L. (*L. gemmatum* Batsch.)
- 42 *Lygodium lingua*, Sw.

- M -

- 43 *Malva verticillata*, L. (*M. pulchella*, Berh.)
- 44 *Mentha arvensis*, L. var. *piperascens*, Holmes.

- N -

- 45 *Nepeta japonica* Maxim
- 46 *Nothosmyrnium japonicum* Miq.

- P -

- 47 *Palatycodon grandiflorus*.
- 48 *Perilla nankinensis*, Dene.
- 49 *Pharbitis hederacea* L.
- 50 *Phragmites communis*, Trin var. *longivalvis* Miq.
- 51 *Phytolacca acinosa* Roxb. var. *esculenta*, Maxim.
- 52 *Plantago major* L. var. *asiatica* Dene.
- 53 *Polygala japonica*, Hautt (*Polygala sibirica*, L.)
- 54 *Polygonatum giganteum*, Dietr, var. *Thunbergii*, Maxim.
- 55 *Polygonum aviculare*, L.
- 56 *Polypodium lingua*, Sw.
- 57 *Prunella vulgaris*
- 58 *Pueria Thunbergiana* Benth.

- R -

- 59 *Ricinus communis*, L.
- 60 *Rosa rugosa*, Thunb.
- 61 *Rubia cordiolia* L. var. *mungista* Miq.

- 4 -

- S -

- 62 Scutellaria baicalensis Georg.
- 63 Senecio palmatus Pall.
- 64 Selaginella involvens, Spring.
- 65 Selium japonicum, Miq.
- 66 Siegesbeckia orientalis, L.
- 67 Siler divaricatum, B. et H.
- 68 Sophora flavescens, Ait. var. Galegoides, Hemsl.
- 69 Spirodela polyghiza, Schleid

- T -

- 70 Taraxacum officinale japonica, Wigg. var. glaucescens, Koch
- 71 Tribulus terrestris, L.
- 72 Trigonella foenumgraecum, L.

- V -

- 73 Vaccaria vulgaris, Host.
- 74 Veratrum nigrum, L.
- 75 Verbena officinalis, L.
- 76 Veronica Virginica, L.
- 77 Viola P~~at~~rinii, DC. var. chinensis Gigng.

- X -

- 78 Xanthium Strumarium, L.

Note. 5 packages of plants whose Latin names are not known the Ch
Chinese names are
have to be cleared up.