



J. SEIDEMANN **World  
Spice Plants**

Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy

 Springer

## World Spice Plants

Johannes Seidemann

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With 93 Figures

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# Foreword

It is a pleasant fact that general consciousness of health and diet is growing, thus enabling the public, by means of a balanced diet, to participate in preserving global health. Spices and aromatic plants have a role to play in this which should not be underestimated. It involves not only the use of spices in preparing good tasting meals, but equally the increasing use of spices in all areas of the food industry, and also in pharmacy and medicine. The observations of our ancestors that certain herbs and their parts (leaves, fruits and seeds) not only improve the flavor of foods but have a positive effect on our health are being turned to good use.

Initially, our forefathers collected only local plants. But via foreign trade, voyages of discovery, migration and even wars they came into contact with new plants, including many spices from other geographical areas. The oldest spice discoveries were made in Mexico. The native Mexicans were spicing their meals with chilli as early as 7000 B.C. For the western world the origins of spices was India. Five thousand years ago there was already an extensive network of trade routes ranging from China to India, Persia, Mesopotamia and Egypt. The remains of certain spices (aniseed, fenugreek, fennel, cardamom, caraway, saffron and cinnamon) were found in the pyramids, indicating their use as burial gifts. In the world of the pharaohs, spices were not reserved for the ruling classes, the meals of the slaves were also spiced. This was not an act of charity but was intended to preserve the health of the workforce. Egyptian construction workers rebelled around 1600 B.C. because garlic, which was important for counteracting the negative health effects of building the pyramids, had been removed from their diet plan (the first strike in history!). The significance of spices at that time can be gleaned from the collection of recipes entitled „Papyrus Ebers“, which was written in 1500 B.C. at the River Nile.

For centuries spices were transported along the caravan trails from China and India to Europe. The Silk Road was one of the more famous of these trade routes.

Despite their long tradition spices are subject to international modern scientific research. This has made it necessary to disseminate knowledge to a large audience of interest. This book addresses this need by informing the reader about the complex worldwide use of spice plants.

The many spice and aromatic plants are arranged in alphabetical order of their botanical relevance. It includes all species which have been cultivated for the above purposes. It also covers species whose usage has long ceased or which are used only rarely or have become wild. In this respect we have aimed at comprehensiveness. Furthermore, we have included plants used as pot herbs or whose ashes are used as a substitute for cooking salt, or those used as a basis of various condiments such as mustard, soy sauce, ketchup, etc., or are used to add aroma to foods, like spirits. In total over 1400 plants have been collated. Some of them are relevant only to a certain region. Plants and their

extracts or ethereal oils used exclusively in perfumes and cosmetics have not been included.

The register of literature has been designed to facilitate intensive study of a specific plant or spice. The analysis of scientific literature – particularly over the last 40 years – was achieved by means of original works, specialist journals, textbooks, the secondary literature mentioned in all of these as well as our own database. Works both on botany and agriculture, and on chemistry, pharmacodynamics and usage have been considered. It can be seen clearly that individual spices have been treated very differently. Whilst the literature on many spices is almost never ending, e.g. *Allium*, *Capsicum*, *Glycine*, *Mentha*, *Ocimum*, *Origanum*, *Vanilla* and *Zingiber*, a few spices are completely lacking any significant information to fall back on. In a few individual cases our own personal experiences are included.

The book is aimed principally at spice and aroma experts, pharmacists, botanists and interested lay persons. But we also had in mind food chemists, dieticians and agricultural scientists, for whom botany, chemistry and pharmacological aspects may be of interest. It is hoped that those occupied in the spice and aroma industry involved in creating spice blends and the like will also take inspiration from the book.

The many color illustrations will hopefully acquaint the reader with both well and lesser known spice plants and with the spices from various geographical areas.

It is with great pleasure that I thank all those colleagues who offered advice and were happy to answer my questions. Without the generous assistance of the Botanical Garden and the Botanical Museum in Berlin-Dahlem this book would not have been possible. In particular I would like to thank the Directors Drs. Hakki and Th. Raus for their interest and discussions. They granted me permission to use their very extensive library and archive as well as the herbarium and the large collections which acquainted me with many unknown spices and aromatic plants and their various parts. My particular thanks go to Dr. Peter Scharf, formerly of the Botanical Institute of the University of Potsdam, for reading through the manuscript. I am also grateful to Mr. H.-D. Neuwinger St Leon for invaluable information particularly on African plants used as spices. And last but not least I thank Dr. Th. Mager and Mr. A. Spencer of Springer Verlag who accommodated many of my wishes concerning the layout and content of the book.

Author and publisher are fully aware that a work of this kind can never be exhaustive and that possible inaccuracies and gaps are unavoidable. Hints for additions and improvements by the readership will be very welcome.

Potsdam April 2004  
Johannes Seidemann

# Structure of Entries

The spice plants, plant spices and aromatic plants – hereafter referred to collectively as spices – are arranged in alphabetical order of their scientific genus. In the case of multiple species of a genus the arrangement of these is also alphabetical. Synonyms have been included with the species names. Of the myriad local names for spices only the more common have been included. They are followed by the usage of plants and which parts are used as spices, together with information on their geographical distribution and areas of cultivation, and finally a list of the relevant literature.

Many lesser known plants have been included whose usage is based on personal experiences on travels and those of our colleagues. In these cases there is often no literature available.

## Scientific Names

The scientific plant names with their author names are in accordance with the International Code of the Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN) of 1978 (cf. Zander (2002) *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*, 17. edn. Ulmer, Stuttgart, or Hanelt P (2001) *Mansfeld's Encyclopedia of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops*. Springer, Heidelberg Berlin New York). It is emphasized that the oldest publication determines the nomenclature of a taxonomical group. Varieties, types and sorts have been included only in rare cases.

## Synonyms

The most important plant synonyms are included for each spice. These are listed alphabetically with a cross reference to the official plant name.

## Common Names

Listed after the English or anglicized name are other common names listed alphabetically by language or region of usage.

Inclusion of the various vernacular plant names in different languages was achieved by reference to the literature, both books and journals on the subject and dedicated dictionaries of plant names (Hanelt 2001, Quattrocchi 1999/2000, Kays/Dias 1995 and Wiersma/Leon 1999, etc). This was not always easy, particularly with Chinese, Indian and African names due to their sheer number, the size of the countries and the many tribes and peoples. Only the more common names have been included.

## Usage

Here there are short details of usage as spice, pot herb, ingredient for condiments and the flavoring of food and dishes. Plant ashes used as a substitute for salt are listed under condiments.

**Plant Parts**

In the course of studying the literature it became evident that details of the used plant parts is often missing. In the case of better known plants these are already known, but it is a mistake to assume that the parts are always the same for different species of a genus. For instance, pepper does not always provide its fruit for flavouring but in some cases only the leaves. Conversely, multiple parts of some plants can be used, as with for example coriander and parsley, where the fruit and the seeds, leaves and sometimes even the roots are used.

**Distribution**

Details of distribution are given, wherever possible, uniformly – in some cases in the general area, like North America with Canada, South or Latin America from Mexico to Terra del Fuego; Europe; East Asia; the Near East; Africa; Australia and New Zealand, but at other times confined to a certain zone, like North or West Africa, or Central America. Where the distribution of a species is limited to a very small area, details of the countries, states or provinces have also been considered.

**Notes**

Here we have given special notes on individual plants, such as on taste, on types, e.g. green and white pepper with *Piper nigrum*, or on discovery, e.g. with *Mentha piperita*.

**Literature**

A selection of publications on which the information presented in the book is based is given with each entry. Here we have reduced the reference to name and year of publication for single works, and in the case of larger multi-volume works we have added the volume number. A complete literature list, sorted alphabetically by author, is included at the end of the book. Where more than one work has appeared by the same author in a year these have been marked a and b, e.g. Seidemann 1995a. With the abbreviations of journals we have adhered to the international standard, whereby clarity has been given priority over conciseness.

## A

## Abelmoschus Medik. - Malvaceae

 **Abelmoschus ficulneus** Wight et Arn.

➤ *Abelmoschus moschatus* Medik.

 **Abelmoschus moschatus** Medik. *ssp.*  
**moschatus** Medik. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Abelmoschus ficulneus* Wight et Arn., *Hibiscus abelmoschus* L., *Hibiscus moschatus* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ abelmosk seed, ambrette seed, amber seed, musk mallow, musk okra; *Arabic*: abu-el-misk (father of moschus), abu-el-mosk, bamia; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: abelmosco, ambarino; *French*: ambrette, ketmie musquée; *German*: Abelmoschus-samen, Ambramalve, Ambrette, Bisamkörner, Muskateller-Eibisch; *Hindi*: algalia, mushk dana; *Italian*: abelmosco, ambretta; *Japanese*: ryû kyûtororo-aoi; *Mexican*: Doña Elvira; *Pilipino*: kastuli, dalupang, daopang, marapoto; *Russian*: bamija, hibiskus; *Sanskrit*: latakasturi; *Spanish*: abelmosco, algalia, ambarcillo, ambarina, café extranjero, *Thai*: chamot-ton, somchaba, mahakadaeng

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring of coffee in Arabian regions; **product**: essential oil (liqueurs, tobacco industry)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ E Africa, Indian to N Asia, Malaysia, N Australia, widely cultivated in tropical and warmer countries



 **Abelmoschus moschatus, flowering**

Bois 1934; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1998; Cravo et al. 1992; Dastur 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Nee et al. 1986; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## A

**Abrus Adans. - Indian Liquorice -  
Fabaceae (Leguminosae)** **Abrus precatorius L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Glycine abrus* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Crab's eye vine, Indian liquorice, jequirity, rosary pea; *Chinese*: xiang si zi, hsiang ssu, hung tou, tzu, *French*: liane réglisse, pois à Chapellet, réglisse sauvage; *German*: Paternostererbse; *India*: glumachi, gunchi, gunja, kunni, kunri, rati; *Malaysian*: akar, belimbing, saga betina; *Pilipino*: laga, kaloo, saga; *Vietnamese*: cam thao day, day chi chi

**Usage** ▶ substitute for liquorice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ tropical aera, native in Florida

**Note** ▶ The seeds contain abrin, a toxalbumin, an exceedingly poisonous substance.

Ayensu 1978; Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

**Acanthopanax (Decne. et Planch.) Miq. -  
Araliaceae** **Acanthopanax aculeatum Seem.**

▶ *Acanthopanax trifoliatum* (L.) Voss.

 **Acanthopanax trifoliatum (L.) Voss.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Acanthopanax aculeatum* Seem.

**Common Names** ▶ Dreiblättrige Fingeraralie

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: NE hills, Assam

Arora/Pandey 1996; WHO Manila 1990

**Acer L. - Maple -  
Aceraceae** **Acer macrophyllum Pursh**

**Common Names** ▶ broad-leaved maple, big leaf maple, large leaf maple, Oregon maple, Pacific maple; *German*: Großblättriger Ahorn, Oregon Ahorn

**Usage** ▶ spic (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ cambium

**Distribution** ▶ SE Alaska, USA: Washington, Oregon, California, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Native Americans used the maple cambium to savor meat.

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Pirc 1994; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Acetosa pratensis Mill.**

▶ *Rumex acetosa* L.

 **Acetosa scutata (L.) Mill.**

▶ *Rumex scutatus* L.

 **Achasma walang (Blume) Val.**

▶ *Etlingera walang* (Blume) R.M. Smith

**Achillea L. - Yarrow -  
Asteraceae (Compositae)** **Achillae ageratum L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Achillae decolorans* Schrad.

**Common Names** ▶ garden mace, sweet nancy, sweet yarrow; *German*: Garten-Schafgarbe, Süße Schafgarbe

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ W Europe: Iberia, France, England, Croatia?

Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

### *Achillea atrata* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ptarmica atrata* (L.) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ black-edged yarrow; *French*: achillée noire; *German*: Schwarze Schafgarbe, Schwarzrandige Schafgarbe

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product** of Iva liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Alpine regions of Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968

### *Achillea clavенаe* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ptarmica clavенаe* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ bitter yarrow; *French*: achillée amère; *German*: Bittere Schafgarbe, Steinraute, Weißer Speik; *Italian*: essenzio ombrellifera

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Alpine and subalpine regions of S, SE Europe: lower Austria, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bulgaria, Italian Peninsula.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Achillae decolorans* Schrad.

▶ *Achillae ageratum* L.

### *Achillea erba-rotta* All. ssp. *moschata* (Wulf.) I. Richardson

**Synonyms** ▶ *Achillae moschata* Wulf.

**Common Names** ▶ alpine yarrow, musk milfoil, musk yarrow; *French*: achillée, genepi blanc; *German*: Bisamkraut, Feldgarbe, Genepikraut, Ivakraut, Moschusschafgarbe; *Italian*: genepi

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ S, C Europe

Abraham/Seeber 1995; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Achillea millefolium* L.

**Common Names** ▶ common yarrow, fragrant yarrow, milfoil, nose bleed, Western yarrow, woundwort, yarrow (herb); *Brazil (Portuguese)*: milfolhas; *Chinese*: yang shi cao; *French*: achillée millefeuille, herbe aux charpentiers, millefeuille; *German*: Achilleskraut, Gemeine Scharfgarbe, Gewöhnliche Schafgarbe, Wiesen-Schafgarbe, Tausendblatt; *India*: biranjasif, gandama, roamari, rojmar; *Italian*: achillea millefoglio; *Japanese*: nokogiro-sô-zoku; *Korean*: choniphoppul; *Portuguese*: milefólia; *Russian*: tysjatschelistnik obyknovennyj; *Spanish*: cientoenrama, milenrama, milhojas, flor de pluma

**Usage** ▶ spice; flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, temperate Asia, India, Canada, USA, Mexico, Meso-America, Australia, New Zealand; widely native elsewhere

Agarwal 1990; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Anon. 1998; Berger 4, 1952; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Czygan 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hager 4, 1992; Haggag et al. 1975; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hofmann/Fritz 1995; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Miller/Chow 1954; Newall et al. 1996; Orth et al. 1994, 1999; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schaller 1995; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shawl et al. 2002; Suleiman et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zirvi/Ikram 1975

### *Achillea moschata* Wulf.

▶ *Achillae erba-rotta* All. ssp. *moschata* (Wulf.) I. Richardson



## A

 **Achillea nobilis L.**

**Common Names** ▶ noble milfoil, noble yarrow; *German:* Edel-Schafgarbe

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically), flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, frequently cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Erhardt 2000; Hager 4, 1992; Hoppe 1949; Schultze-Motel 1986

**Achyranthes L. -  
Amaranthaceae** **Achyranthes aspera L.**

**Common Names** ▶ pricklychaff flower, rough chaff tree, Washerman's plant; *Chinese:* dao kou cao; *German:* Rauhklette; *India:* agava, apamarg, apamargamu, apang; *Pilipino:* hangod, hangor, higad-higad, nimikitan; *Vietnamese:* co nha ngu, nguru tat nam

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical area, India, Pakistan, native in Spain

**Note** ▶ Used by the Shari Chad races (Africa) for making salt over the plant.

Dastur 1954; v. Koenen 1996; Uphof 1968

**Achyrocline (Less.) DC. -  
Asteraceae (Compositae)** **Achyrocline satureioides DC.**

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil:* alecrim da parede, macela, marcala do campo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for bitter spirits

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil, Uruguay

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

**Acinos Mill. -  
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)** **Acinos alpinus (L.) Moench.**

**Common Names** ▶ alpine calamint; *French:* calament des Alpes; *German:* Alpen-Steinquendel

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ European Alps, Balkans, Turkey, NW Africa

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Small 1997

 **Acinos arvensis (Lam.) Dandy**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Acinos thymoides* Moench; *Calaminthe acinos* (Clairv.) Man., *Calamintha arvensis* Lam., *Satureja acinos* (L.) Scheele


**Common Names** ▶ basil thyme, mother of thyme, spring savory; *French:* basilic sauvage; *German:* Feldquendel, Steinquendel; *Russian:* duschewka, stschebruschka

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically), flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, Asia introduced in N America

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

 **Acinos thymoides Moench**

▶ *Acinos arvensis* (Lam.) Dandy

 **Acmella oleracea (L.) R.K. Jansen**

▶ *Spilanthes oleracea* L.



## Acorus L. - Sweet flag - Acoraceae

### *Acorus asiaticus* Nakai

➤ *Acorus calamus* L.

### *Acorus calamus* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Acorus asiaticus* Nakai; *Acorus terrestris* Spreng.

**Common Names** ▶ calamus, gladdon, lag root, myrtle flag, myrtle grass, sweet flag, sweet myrtle; *Arabic*: vash, vaj; *Chinese*: shi chang pu; *Dutch*: kalmoeswortel; *French*: acore calame, acore odorant, acore vrai, jonc odorant, lis de marais; *German*: Kalmus, Deutscher Ingwer; *Hindi*: bacc, baccha, gorbach; *India*: buch; *Italian*: calamo aromatico; *Japanese*: shôbu; *Malaysian*: deringu, jeringan, jeringau; *Russian*: air, air trostnikowyj, irnyj koren', gair, jawer, tatarskoe seľe, sabel'nik, kalmus; *Sanskrit*: vaca ugragandha; *Spanish*: acoro, acoro verdadero, calamís, cálamo arómico

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (calamus oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia, India, Himalaya, Sri Lanka to N China, Siberia, Japan, Malaysia; introduced to E, C Europe, Canada, USA; native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ The essential oil of the American tribe *Acorus calamus* L. var. *americanus* (Raf.) Wulff. are free of  $\beta$ -asarone. The asiatic tribe has a high  $\beta$ -asarone content.

Agarwal 1990; Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Alberts/Muller 2000; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dastur 1954; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Keller/Stahl 1982, 1993; Koschtschejew 1990; Mazza 1985; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Motley 1994; Newall et al. 1996; Opdyke 1977; Özcan et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Raina et al. 2003; Schneider/Jurenitsch 1992; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stahl/Keller 1981; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 *Acorus calamus*, flowering

### *Acorus gramineus* Sol.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Acorus humilis* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese sweet grass, Japanese sweet flag, grass leaf sweet flag; *Chinese*: shi chang pu; *French*: acore à feuilles de graminée; *German*: Aniskalmus, Japanischer Kalmus, Lakritze-Kalmus; *India*: pahari buch; *Japanese*: sekisho; *Korean*: sokchangpho; *Vietnamese*: lay yam, xinh pau chu

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ E Asia: India, China, Thailand, Japan, Korea, Malaysia

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Leung 1991; Roth/Kormann 1997; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Acorus humilis* Salisb.

➤ *Acorus gramineus* Sol.

## A

 **Acorus terrestris** Spreng

➤ *Acorus calamus* L.

**Acroclidium Nees et Martius -  
Lauraceae** **Acroclidium camara** Schomb.

**Common Names** ▶ Akawai nutmeg, Guayana nutmeg;  
*French*: bois amer; *German*: Guayana Muskatnuss;  
*Spanish*: cajueiro, camarão, cambará de cheiro

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Guyana

Hoppe 3, 1987

 **Acroclidium puchury-major** Mez

➤ *Ocotea puchury-major* Mart.

**Acronychia Forster et G. Forster -  
Rutaceae** **Acronychia laurifolia** Bl.

➤ *Acronychia pedunculata* (L.) Miq.

 **Acronychia odorata** (Lour.) Baill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cyminosma odorata* DC., *Jambolifera odorata* Lour.

**Usage** ▶ condiment (in Malaysia)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia, especially Malaysia

Uphof 1968

 **Acronychia pedunculata** (L.) Miq.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Acronychia laurifolia* Bl., *Cyminosma resinosa* DC., *Jambolifera resinosa* Lour.

**Usage** ▶ condiment; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ tender leaves

**Distribution** ▶ India: W, E Ghats, NE Himalayan hills

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hager 4, 1992; Oyen/Dung 1999

**Adasonia L. - Monkeybread, Baobab -  
Bombacaceae** **Adasonia baobab** L.

➤ *Adasonia digitata* L.

 **Adasonia digitata** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Adasonia baobab* L.


**Common Names** ▶ monkey bread tree, cork tree, (common) baobab, African calabash, Judas's bag; *Arabic*: hijid; *French*: baobab, calebassier du Sénégal, pain de singe *German*: Afrikanischer Affenbrotbaum, Affenbrotbaum, Baobab; *India*: gorakh amlī, gorakh chinch, magimavu, kalp; *Italian*: baobab, calabaceira; *Portuguese*: baobab; *Russian*: baobab; *Spanish*: baobab; *Swahili*: mbuyu

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, Madagascar, Arabian Peninsula; widely native in the Tropics

Aké Assi/Guinko 1991; Bendel 2002; Cheers 1998; Chevalier 1906; Dastur 1954; Hanelt 2001; Ijomah et al. 2000; v. Koenen 1996; Kremer/Jaeggi 1995; Lewington 1990; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Toury et al. 1957; Uphof 1968; Wickens 1979, 1982; Wiersoma/León 1999

**Adenandra Willd. - Rutaceae** **Adenandra fragrans** (Sims) Roem. et Schult.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Diosma fragrans* Sims

**Common Names** ▶ breath of heaven; *German*: Himmelsduft; *S Africa*: anysboegoe, anysbuchu, klipsissie, sissie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa, especially Cape region

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Usher 1967

### **Adenantha tetraptera** Schum. et Thonn.

▶ *Tetrapleura tetraptera* (Schum. et Thonn.) Taub.

## **Adenocalymna Mart. ex Meissner - Bignonaceae**

### **Adenocalymna alliaceum** Miers

**Common Names** ▶ *Spanish*: cipó d'algo

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S America

Hanelt 2001; Terra 1966

## **Adiantum L. - Maidenhair Fern - Adiantaceae (Pteridaceae)**

### **Adiantum nigrum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ black spleenwort; *Bolivia*: quilquina; *French*: capillaire boire, doradille noire; *German*: Schwarzer Frauenhaarfarn, Schwarzstielliger Krullfarn; *Russian*: adiant(um) tschjornaja

**Usage** ▶ spice for sauces (Llajhua, Sarsa)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Andes; native in SE Asia

## **Aegle Corrêa - Rutaceae**

### **Aegle marmelos** (L.) Corrêa ex Roxb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crataeva marmelos* L., *Crataeva religiosa* Ainslie

**Common Names** ▶ bael, bel, Bengal quince, golden apple, Indian bael; *Arabic*: shul; *Chinese*: yiu-tu-chih; *Dutch*: slijim appelboom; *French*: bel Indien, oranger du Malabar; *German*: Baelbaum, Belbaum, Bengalische Quitte; *India*: beli, belethi, bilva, marmel, siriphal; *Javanese*: maja, modjo; *Portuguese*: marmelos; *Spanish*: bela, milv; *Thai*: ma tum

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf and shoot

**Distribution** ▶ India, Indochina, Myanmar, cultivated in Malaysia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Berger 3, 1952; Blancke 2000; Bose 1985; Daniel/Rajendran 1996; Dastul 1954; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Wiersoma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## **Aegopodium L. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)**

### **Aegopodium podagraria** L.

**Common Names** ▶ ashweed, bishop's weed, dwarf elder, goutweed, ground elder, herb Gerard; *French*: egopode, podagraire; *German*: Ackerholler; Geißfuß, Gewöhnlicher Giersch, Giersch, Podagra; *Italian*: castalda, girardina silvestre; *Russian*: snyt'obyknovennija

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus to C Asia, W Siberia, native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ The fruits used as falsification of *Carum carvi*-fruits.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleichhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 200; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949;

Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersoma/León 1999

### **Aeollanthus Mart. ex Spreng. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**

#### **Aeollanthus buettneri** Gürke

➤ *Aeollanthus pubescens* Benth.

#### **Aeollanthus heliotropoides** Oliv.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aeollanthus suaveolens* Mart. ex Spreng.

**Common Names** ▶ *Portuguese*: chegahinka, macassa

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (locally), for flavoring soups

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Nigeria, Cameroon

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1948; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

#### **Aeollanthus pubescens** Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aeollanthus buettneri* Gürke

**Usage** ▶ spice, analog basil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, flower (local)

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Nigeria, Sierra Leone, from Mali to Cameroon, Central African Republic

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sounhoulou et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

#### **Aeollanthus suaveolens** Mart. ex Spreng.

➤ *Aeollanthus heliotropoides* Oliv.

#### **Aethusa mutellina** St. Lag.

➤ *Ligusticum mutellina* (L.) Crantz

### **Aframomum K. Schum. - Zingiberaceae**

#### **Aframomum alboviolaceum** (Ridley) K. Schum.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aframomum glatifolium* K. Schum., *Amomum alboviolaceum* Ridley

**Common Names** ▶ Cameroon cardamom; *Cameroon*: odjom; *German*: Kamerun-Kardamom, Sierra Leone-Kardamom

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Sierra Leone, Cameroon also cultivated

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Duke et al. 2003; Hanelt 2001

#### **Aframomum angustifolium** (Sonn.) K. Schum.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aframomum sanguineum* (K. Schum.) K. Schum., *Amomum angustifolium* Sonn., *Amomum sanguineum* K. Schum.

**Common Names** ▶ Madagascar cardamom, dark Crimson cardamom, wild cardamom; *French*: cardamome de Madagascar; *German*: Blutroter Kardamom, Madagascar-Kardamom

**Usage** ▶ spice, the seeds are used like black pepper

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ E Africa, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Pemba and the Seychelles; cultivated on the Pemba Islands

**Note** ▶ In Near East and Egypt as addition to coffee.

Berger 3, 1952; 1964/65; Bois 1934; Coomes et al. 1955; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hari et al. 1994; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

#### **Aframomum cororima** (Braun) P.C.M. Jansen

➤ *Aframomum korarima* (Peireira) Engl.

 **Aframomum daniellii** (Hook.f.) K. Schum.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum danielli* J.D. Hook.

**Common Names** ▶ bastard melegueta, Cameroon cardamom; *French*: cardamome de Cameroun; *German*: Bastard-Meleguetapfeffer; Kamerun-Kardamom

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa: Cameroon, also cultivated

Adegoke/Shura 1994; Berger 1964/65; Bois 1934; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

 **Aframomum exscapum** (Sims) Hepper

**Common Names** ▶ alligator pepper, grains of paradise; *German*: Alligatorpfeffer, Stengelloser Alligatorpfeffer, Paradieskörner

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa

Duke et al. 2003; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

 **Aframomum hanburyi** K. Schum.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum clusii* Hanb.

**Common Names** ▶ Cameroon cardamom; *French*: cardamome de Cameroun; *German*: Kamerun-Kardamom, Bastard Malagetta

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa: Cameroon

Berger 1964/65; Bois 1934; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zollo et al. 2002

 **Aframomum korarima** Pereira ex Engl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aframomum cororima* (Braun) P.C.M. Jansen, *Amomum korarima* Pereira;

**Common Names** ▶ Ethiopian cardamom, korarima carda-

mom, false cardamom, nutmeg cardamom, Guragi spice; *Arabic*: habhal hobashi, heil; *French*: cardamome d'Ethiopie, poivre d'Ethiopie; *German*: Abessinischer Kardamom, Ethiopischer Kardamom, Guragi-Gewürz, Korarima-Kardamom

**Usage** ▶ spice, e.g. flavoring for coffee (or tea), bread, butter (Kefa Province)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Ethiopia, Somalia; also cultivated

**Note** ▶ In Arabia they serve the flavoring of coffee. The aroma is nutmeg-like.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Biftu 1981; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Jansen 1981; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1990, 1991; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Aframomum latifolium** K. Schum.

▶ *Aframomum alboviolaceum* (Ridley) K. Schum.

 **Aframomum letestuanum** Gagnep.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Cameroon, Congo; also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Poulsen/Lock 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zollo et al. 2002

 **Aframomum macrospermum** (Smith) Burkill

**Common Names** ▶ Guinea cardamom; *French*: cardamome de Guinea; *German*: Großsamiger Kardamom, Guinea-Kardamom

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Guinea

Berger 1964/65



## A

 **Aframomum malum** Schum.

**Common Names** ▶ East African cardamom; *German*: Ostafrikanischer Kardamom

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ E and tropical Africa

Uphof 1968

 **Aframomum melegueta** K. Schum.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aframomum meleguetella* K. Schum.; *Amomum melegueta* Rosc.

**Common Names** ▶ Guinea pepper, Guinea grains, alligator pepper, grains of paradise, melegueta pepper; *Chinese*: hsi sha tou; *French*: graine de paradis, graine de maniguette, melegueta, poivre d'Afrique, poivre de Guinée, semance de paradis; *German*: Melegueta-Pfeffer, Paradieskörner, Grana paradisi, Alligatorpfeffer, Guineapfeffer, Piper Melegueta; *India*: malgoat; *Italian*: grani di melegueta, grani paradisi, mani guetta; *Russian*: amomum, ili malagetta, rauskoe serno, mallawetskij, gwinejskij perez; *Slovakian*: guinejské korenje; *Spanish*: granos de paraíso, malagueta, maniguette

**Usage** ▶ spice, e.g. admixture for "Ras el Hanout"

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W tropical Africa; also cultivated from Guinea, Sierra Leone through Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon to Angola

**Note** ▶ In 1876 the plant was tried in the Singapore Botanic Gardens, but seems not to have succeeded.

Adegoke et al. 2003; Aedo et al. 2001; Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Burkill 5, 2000; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Govindarajan et al. 1982; Griebel 1943; Hanelt 2001; v.Harten 1970; Hoppe 1949; Lock et al. 1977; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1990, 1991; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schenck/Nauendorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersoma/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Aframomum meleguetella** K. Schum.

▶ *Aframomum melegueta* K. Schum.



■ **Aframomum melegueta**: a flowering b fruit and seeds

 **Aframomum pruinatum** Gagn.

**Common Names** ▶ Cameroon cardamom; *German*: Be-reifter Kardamom, Kamerun-Kardamom

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa; Cameroon

Zollo et al. 2002

 **Aframomum sanguineum** (*K. Schum.*) *K. Schum.*

➤ *Aframomum angustifolium* (*Sonn.*) *K. Schum.*

 **Aframomum sceptrum** (*Oliv. et Hanb.*) *K. Schum.*

**Common Names** ▶ black amomum, Guinea grains; *German*: Schwarzer Kardamom, Guinea-Körner


**Usage** ▶ spice (essential oil), flavoring for food; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa

**Note** ▶ The seeds are camphoraceous in taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Dalziel 1937; Duke et al. 2003

 **Aframomum subsericum** (*Oliv. et Hanb.*) *K. Schum.*

**Common Names** ▶ alligator pepper; *German*: Alligatorpfeffer

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa

**Note** ▶ A smell of lemon.

Burkill 5, 2000

## Afrostryax Perkins et Gilg - Styracaceae (Huaceae)

 **Afrostryax kamerunensis** *Perkins et Gilg*

**Common Names** ▶ Cameroon garlic tree; *German*: Kamerun-Knoblauchbaum

**Usage** ▶ local as garlic-like condiment, special of sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, bark

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Cameroon, Gabon

**Note** ▶ Bark and seeds have a garlic taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Neuwinger 1999; Walker 1952

 **Afrostryax lepidophyllus** *Mildbraet*

**Common Names** ▶ garlic bark (tree); *German*: Schuppenblättriger Knoblauchbaum


**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Cameroon, Congo, the Central Africa Republic, Zaire

**Note** ▶ Bark and seeds have a garlic taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Milbroad 1913; Neuwinger 1998; Sandberg/Cronlund 1982

 **Agaricus edodes** *Berk.*

➤ *Lentinus edodes* (*Berk.*) *Sing.*

## Agastache Gronov. - Mexican Hyssop - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Agastache anisata** *hort.*

➤ *Agastache foeniculum* (*Pursh*) *Kuntze*

 **Agastache foeniculum** (*Pursh*) *Kuntze*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Agastache anisata* *hort.*, *Hyssopus anisatus* *Nutt.*, *Stachys foeniculum* *Pursh*

**Common Names** ▶ anise hyssop, anise mint, blue giant hyssop, fragrant giant hyssop, licorice mint; *French*: hysope anisée; *German*: Duftnessel, Anisysop

**Usage** ▶ spice, e.g. for cakes and sweets; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N America: S Canada to the NC states of USA, Rocky Mountains, former Soviet Union (Crimea, Moldavia), S Finland

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mazza/Kiehn 1992; Mikus et al. 1997; Nykänen et al. 1989; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Svoboda 1995; Tucker 1986; Wiersoma/León 1999; Wilson et al. 1992

## A

 **Agastache mexicana** (Kunth) Lint. et Epling

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dracocephalum mexicanum* H.B.K., *Cedronella mexicana* (Kunth) Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ Mexican giant hyssop, lemon hyssop; *Chinese*: huo xiang; *French*: agastache; *German*: Mexikanische Duftnessel, Mexikanischer or Lemon Ysop; *Mexico*: toronjil; *Spanish*: totoji

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico; cultivated in N America

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Omidbaigi/Sefidkon 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Svoboda et al. 1995; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986

 **Agastache rugosa** (Fischer et C.A.Meyer) Kuntze

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cedronella japonica* Hassk., *Elsholtzia monostachys* H. Lévl. et Van., *Lophanthus rugosus* Fischer et C.A. Meyer

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese giant hyssop, Korean mint, wrinkled giant hyssop; *Chinese*: huo xiang; *German*: Koreanische Minze, Minz-Agastache, Runzlicher Ysop; *Japanese*: kawa-midori; *Korean*: bangah, paechohyang, pangaphul

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (perfumery)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf


**Distribution** ▶ E Siberia, Russian Far E, Korea, China, Japan, N Vietnam; introduced to N America after World War II, also cultivated in China

**Note** ▶ The essential oil contains more than 90% methyl chavicol.

Ahn/Yang 1991; Boo-Yong Lee et al. 2001; Charles et al. 1991; Cheers 1998; Dung et al. 1996; Hanelt 2001; Hee-Juhn Park et al. 2000; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kim et al. 2001; Moon Jung Lee et al. 2001; NICPBP 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Svoboda et al. 1995; Tae Hwan Kim et al. 2001; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Weyerstahl et al. 1992; Wiersoma/León 1999; Wilson et al. 1992

 **Agathophyllum aromaticum** (Sonn.) Willd.

▶ *Ravensaria aromatica* Sonn.

 **Agathosma betulina** Pillans

▶ *Barosma betulina* (Bergius) Bartl. et Wendl.

 **Agathosma crenulata** (L.) Pillans

▶ *Barosma crenulata* (L.)

 **Agathosma serratifolia** (Curtis) A.D. Spreeth

▶ *Barosma serratifolia* (Curtis) Will.

**Aglaia Lour. -  
Meliaceae** **Aglaia affinis** Merr.

▶ *Aglaia odoratissima* Blume

 **Aglaia heterophylla** Merr.

▶ *Aglaia odoratissima* Blume

 **Aglaia odorata** Lour.

▶ *Aglaia odoratissima* Blume

 **Aglaia odoratissima** Blume

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aglaia affinis* Merr., *Aglaia heterophylla* Merr., *Aglaie odorata* Lour.

**Common Names** ▶ mock lime, orchid tree; *Chinese*: mi zan lau, mi sui lan, san yeh lan; *German*: Duft-Glanzbaum; *Indonesian*: pancal kidang, tanglu; *Japanese*: ju-ran, muran; *Malaysian*: chulan, kasa, telur belangkas, merlimau; *Thai*: prayong paa, sangkhriat

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of tea; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ India, Indonesia: Sumatra, Java, Philippines, China



**Note** ▶ On Java a dwarf form (var. *microphylla* DC.) occasionally cultivated in gardens.

Artander 1960; Berger 2, 1950; Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Heyne 1953; Corner 1988; Oyen/Dung 1999; Storrs 1997; Uphof 1968

## Agrimonia L. - Agrimony - Rosaceae

 **Agrimonia eupatoria L. ssp.odorata (Gouan)**  
Hook.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Agrimonia procera* Wallr.

**Common Names** ▶ odour agrimony, cock ley bur, liverwort; *Arabic*: ghafith, terfaq; *French*: aigremoine gariot; *German*: Duft-Odermennig, Großer Odermennig; *Italian*: agrimonia; *Spanish*: agrimonia

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Germany to W Russia, rarely cultivated

Bremness 2001; Hanelt 2002; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

 **Agrimonia procera Wallr.**

▶ *Agrimonia eupatoria L. ssp. odorata (Gouan) Hook.*

## Ajuga L. - Bugle - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Ajuga macrosperma Wall.**

**Common Names** ▶ bugle; *French*: petite consoule; *German*: Großsamiger Günzel; *Russian*: shibutschka dubhiza

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ India: temperate and tropical Himalaya

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hager 4, 1992; Shen, X.Y. et al. 1993

 **Ajuga reptans L.**

**Common Names** ▶ creeped bugle; *French*: bugle rampant; *German*: Kriechender Günzel; *Russian*: shibutschka polsutschij

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, Algeria, Tunisia; nat in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

 **Alarai pinnatifida Harvey**

▶ *Undaria pinnatifida (W.H. Harvey) W.F.R. Suringar*

## Alchemilla L. - Lady's Mantle - Rosaceae

 **Alchemilla conjuncta Bab.**

**Common Names** ▶ silver lady's mantle; *German*: Silber-Frauenmantel, Verwachsener Frauenmantel

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, France, Switzerland, SW Alps; native in England

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

 **Alchemilla fissa Günther et Schummel**

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Spaltblättriger Frauenmantel, Zerschlitzzter Frauenmantel

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Spain, France, C Europe, Poland, Alps, Sudetenland

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

## A

 **Alchemilla splendens** *Christ ex Favrat*

**Common Names** ▶ glittering lady's mantle; *German:* Schimmernder Frauenmantel

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: France, Switzerland, Alps, Jura

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

 **Alchemilla vulgaris** *L.*

**Common Names** ▶ lady's mantle; *French:* alichimille, manteau de Notre-Dame; *German:* Gemeiner Frauenmantel, Sinau; *Italian:* alchemilla; *Russian:* manshetka; *Spanish:* pie de leon

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C Europe, W Asia, E America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1, 1948; Koschtschejew 1990; Schönfelder 2001; Wyk et al. 2004

**Aleurites J.R. Forst. et G. Forst. -  
Euphorbiaceae** **Aleurites javanica** *Gand.*

▶ *Aleurites moluccana* (L.) Willd.

 **Aleurites moluccana** (L.) Willd.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aleurites javanica* Gand., *Aleurites triloba* J.R. Forst. et G. Forst., *Jatropha moluccana* L., *Juglans camirium* Lour.

**Common Names** ▶ candle berry, candle nut, Indian walnut; *Chinese:* shi li zi; *French:* noix des Indes, noix de Bancoul, noix des Moluques; *German:* Kandeln, Bankuln, Kekunanuss, Kemiri, Kemiri-, Kerzen- or Lichternuss; *Hindi:* jangli akhrot; *Indonesian:* kemiri, miri, muncang; *Javanese:* kemiri; *Malaysian:* kemiri, kembiri, buah keras; *Laos:* kôk namz man; *Pilipino:* kami, lumbang, biao; *Portuguese:* noz da Índia; *Spanish:* calumbán, camirio,

lumban; *Thai:* phothisat, kue-ra, purat, mayao; *Vietnamese:* cây lai

**Usage** ▶ spice; before used the seeds are roasted, specially for soups and sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ India, China, SE Asia, Polynesia, New Zealand, origin. Malaysia; widely cultivated in the Tropics

**Note** ▶ Befor beeing used the seeds must be roasted. Raw seeds are poisonous. It is an indispensable spice in Indonesian cuisine.

Blank R.J. et al. 1997; Engelbeen 1946; Erhardt et al. 2002; Foster 1962; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1969c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wiersoma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Aleurites triloba** *J.R.Forst. et G. Forst.*

▶ *Aleurites moluccana* (L.) Willd.

 **Alga marina** *Lam.*

▶ *Zostera marina* L.

**Alliaria Heist. ex Fabr. -  
Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)** **Alliaria officinalis** *Andr. ex M. Bieb.*

▶ *Alliaria petiolata* (M. Bieb.) Cavara ex M. Bieb.

 **Alliaria petiolata** (M. Bieb.)  
*Cavara et Grande* 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alliaria officinalis* Andr. ex M. Bieb., *Sisymbrium alliaria* Scop.

**Common Names** ▶ garlic mustard, hedge garlic, Jack-by-the-hedge, onion nettle; *Arabic:* hashisha thaw-miyah; *French:* alliairé; *German:* Lauchkraut, Knoblauchsrauke, Lauchhederich; *Italian:* agliaria, alliaria; *Russian:* tschesnotschnik, tschesnotschniza, tschesnotschnaja trawa, lesnoj tschesnok; *Spanish:* erisimo



▣ **Alliaria petiolata, flowering**

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh and dried leaves

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, temperate Asia, India, E Europe, SE and SW Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Dudtscheko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c, 1995a; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Alliaria wasabi Prantl**

➤ *Wasabi japonica (Miq.) Matsum.*

## Allium L. – Garlic, Leek, Onion - Alliaceae (Liliaceae)

Abraham et al. 1976; Bernhardt 1970; Block 1985, 1992; Block et al. 1992 a, b; Brewster 1994; Burba/Galmarini 1997; Carson 1987; Davis 1992; Fenwick/Hanley 1985/1986; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 1994, 2001; Helm 1956; Herrmann 1995; Jones/Mann 1963; Maggioni et al. 2001; Mathew 1996; Rabinowitch/Brewster 1990; Rabinowitch/Currah 2002; Schwartz/Mohan 1994; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et

al 1993; Vvedensky 1944; Whitaker 1976; Widder/Sabater 2002; Woodward 1996; Xiao-Jia et al. 1994

### **Allium altaicum Pall.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium ceratophyllum* Bess. & Ledeb., *Allium microbulbum* Prokh., *Alliumapidissimum* Hedw., *Allium saxatile* Pall.

**Common Names** ▶ Altai onion; *German*: Altai-Zwiebel, Sibirische Zwiebel; *Russian*: altajskij luk, sibirskij dinkij luk, kamennij luk, gorowoj luk, sontschina, mongol'skij luk, luk altajskij

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ Altai, mountains of S Siberia and Mongolia to the Transbaical region, SE Kazakhstan, NW China

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Allium ampeloprasum L.**

➤ *Allium ampeloprasum L. var. ampeloprasum*

### **Allium ampeloprasum L. var. ampeloprasum**

[or Great-Headed Garlic Group]

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium ampeloprasum* L., *Allium holmense* Mill., *Allium lineare* Mill., *Porrum ampeloprasum* (L.) Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ great round-headed garlic, levant garlic, wild leek, leek; *Arabic*: tum-zu el-raas; *Chinese*: da tou Suan; *Dutch*: wilde prei, wild look; *French*: ail d'Orient, ail à cheval, faux poireau, poireau d'été, petit oignon; *German*: Acker-Knoblauch, Sommer-Knoblauch, Pferde-Knoblauch, Weinlauch; *Italian*: porrandello, porraccio, porro selvatico; *Portuguese*: alho porro bravo; *Russian*: luk shemtschushnuj, luk vinogradnji; *Spanish*: cebollino, puerro agreste, puerro silvestre

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, clove, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Greece, Russia, Near East, Middle East:

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Iran, NW India, Transcaucasus, Turkey; SE Asia, Mexico, Chile, USA, N Africa, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The plant has a strong garlic-like smell.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Blancke 2000; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fattorusso et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium ampeloprasum L. var. porrum (L.) J. Gray**

▶ *Allium porrum* L.

 **Allium angolense Baker**

**Common Names** ▶ African onion, African shallot;  
*French*: echalotte d'Angole, echalotte d'Afrique tropicale; *German*: Afrikanische Zwiebel, Angolanische Zwiebel; *Russian*: luk angol'skij

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ Africa: Angola, Congo, Gabun, Zaire, also cultivated

Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003

 **Allium anguinum Bubani**

▶ *Allium victoralis* L.

 **Allium angulosum Lour.**

▶ *Allium ramosum* L.

 **Allium angulosum L.**

**Common Names** ▶ edged garlic; *German*: Kantiger Lauch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

 **Allium ascalonicum L.**


▶ *Allium cepa* L. var. *ascalonicum* Baker

 **Allium ascalonicum auct. non L.**


▶ *Allium cepa* L. var. *ascalonicum* Baker

 **Allium bakeri Hoop. non Regel**


▶ *Allium fistulosum* L.

 **Allium bakeri Regel**

▶ *Allium chinense* G. Don

 **Allium bouddhae O. Debeaux**

▶ *Allium fistulosum* L.

 **Allium canadense L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium continuum* Small; *Allium mutabile* Mich.

**Common Names** ▶ Canada onion, American wild onion;  
*Cuban*: ajo montaña, ajo porro; *German*: Kanadische Zwiebel

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), especially by the Cheyenne Indians

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ Canada; cultivated in Cuba

**Note** ▶ Perhaps also taxonomic derivatives of the species cultivated in Cuba.

Hanelt 2001; Small 1997

 **Allium carinatum L.**

**Common Names** ▶ keeled garlic; *German*: Gekielter Lauch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, bulb

**Distribution** ▶ C Europe

**Note** ▶ The ssp. *carinatum* and ssp. *pulchellium* (G. Don) Bonn. et Layens (nice garlic; *French*: ail à carène élégant; *German*: Schöner Lauch are only rarely spreaded and used.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

### **Allium cepa L. var. ascalonicum Baker**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium ascalonicum* auct. non L.

**Common Names** ▶ eschalot, shalott, Spanish garlic;

*Dutch*: esjalot; *French*: ail stérile, échalotte, ciboule oignon patate, oignon sous terre; *German*: Askalonzwiebel, Aschlauch, Batatenzwiebel, Eschlauch, Frühlingszwiebel, Frühlingslauch, Kartoffelzwiebel, Klöben, Levantelauch, Schalotte, Schlotte, Syrische Zwiebel; *Hindi*: kanda lasum; *India*: gundhun; *Indonesian*: bawang erah; *Italian*: scalogno; *Malaysian*: bawang merah; *Pilipino*: sibuyas tagalog; *Portuguese*: cebolha roxa; *Russian*: luk nemezki, luk schalot; *Spanish*: chalote, ascalonia, ascaloña; *Thai*: horm daeng, horm lek; *Vietnamese*: canh kho, canh ieu

**Usage** ▶ spice; seeds for flat bread and curry powder

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, seed

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated

Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Fattorusso et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Hutton 1989; Körber-Grohne 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Vogel 1995a

### **Allium cepa L. – Cepa-Group (Common Onion Group)**

#### **Allium cepa L. var. cepa**

**Common Names** ▶ onion, bulb onion, garden onion, potato onion, Spanish onion; *Arabic*: bas(s)al, besla; *Chinese*: hsieh pai, hu cong, xie ba, yang cong, yang ts'ung; *Dutch*: ui; *French*: ciboule, oignon; *German*: Küchenzwiebel, Sommerzwiebel, Speiszwiebel, Rams, Zip(p)eln, Zipolle; *Hindi*: piyaz,



 **Allium cepa var. ascalonicum, aerial onions**

pyaj; *Italian*: cipolla; *Japanese*: atasugi, tamanegi; *Korean*: okpha, tunggulpha, yangpha; *Malaysian*: bawang; *Pilipino*: lasona, sibuyas; *Portuguese*: cebola; *Russian*: luk reptschatyj; *Sanskrit*: palandu, durandha; *Spanish*: cebolla; *Thai*: yai; *Vietnamese*: khan ko, hanh la

**Usage** ▶ spice and food (vegetable)

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated

Adam et al. 2000; Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Aksoy 1983; Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Block 1985, 1992; Boelens et al. 1971; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Brodnitz et al. 1969; Carson 1987; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Faheid 1998; Farkas et al. 1992; Farrell 1985; Fossen et al. 1998; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Järvenpää et al. 1998; Kaak et al. 2004; Koch 1994; Koderä et al. 2002; Körber-Grohne 1989; Laul et al. 1984; Lewington 1990; Marotti/Piccaglia 2002; Martine 1980; Martin-Lagos et al. 1992; Matheis/Lösung 1999; Mazza et al. 1980; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Nefisa et al. 1994; Patil et al. 1995; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Raine 1978; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Saini/Davis 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983;



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Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamara et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium cepa L. ssp. vivipara Metzg. Alef.**

➤ *Allium x proliferum (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.*

 **Allium cepa L. var. cepa**

➤ *Allium cepa L. – Cepa-Group.*

 **Allium cepa L. var. proliferum (Moench)**  
Targ.-Tozz

➤ *Allium x proliferum (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.*

 **Allium cepa L. var. sylvestre Regel**

➤ *Allium oschaninii B. Fedtsch.*

 **Allium cepa L. var. viviparum (Metzg.) Alef.**

➤ *Allium x proliferum (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.*

**Allium cepa L. –  
Every-ready onion Group**

 **Allium cepa L. var. perutile Stearn**

**Common Names** ▶ Ever-ready onion

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated in France

Chopra et al. 1956; Hanelt 1985, 2001

 **Allium ceratophyllum Bess. & Ledeb.**

➤ *Allium altaicum Pall.*

 **Allium cernuum Roth.**

**Common Names** ▶ lady's leek, nodding onion, wild onion; *French:* ail penché; *German:* Sommerzwiebel

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leek

**Distribution** ▶ Canada, USA: Florida, California, Mexico

Cheers 1998; Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Allium chinense Maxim.**

➤ *Allium ramosum L.*

 **Allium chinense G. Don**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium bakeri* Regel, *Allium splendens* Miq., *Allium triquetrum* Lour.

**Common Names** ▶ Baker' garlic, Chinese chives, Chinese onion, Chinese scallion, Japanese scallion, Oriental onion; *Arabic:* tum rlxhabazeen; *Chinese:* jiao tou, qiao tou, xie; *French:* echalotte chinoise; *German:* Chinesischer Schnittlauch, Chinesische Zwiebel, Schnittknoblauch; *Japanese:* rakkyō; *Korean:* junggukpuchu, yompuchu; *Portuguese:* chalota chinesa; *Spanish:* chalote chinesa; *Thai:* mee yoi

**Usage** ▶ spice (pickles); **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ China, cultivated elsewhere, specially Asia, also cultivated in SE Asia, Hawaii, Australia, California, Cuba

Arora/Pamdey 1996; Davidson 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kameoka et al. 1984; Kumar 2003; Mann/Stearn 1960; Peng et al. 1996; Pino et al. 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1983; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium consanguineum Kunth**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium stracheyi* Baker

**Common Names** ▶ *German:* Blutsverwandter Lauch; *Hi-*

*malayas*: dunna, pharan; *India*: chollang (NE India)

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W, C Himalayas, N India

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Negi/Plant 1992; Sharma et al. 1997

### **Allium continuum** *Small*

▶ *Allium canadense* L.

### **Allium ellipticum** *Wall.*

▶ *Allium victorais* L.

### **Allium fistulosum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium bakeri* Hoop. non Regel; *Allium bouddhae* O. Debeaux

**Common Names** ▶ cibol, Japanese bunching onion, Japanese leek, spring onion, silverskin onion, Welsh onion; *Arabic*: bassal el-mustatere, bassal el-ankudy; *Chinese*: bai, cong, mu ts'ung, ts'ung; *Dutch*: grof bieslook; *French*: ciboule, ail fistuleux, oignon d'hiver; *German*: Schnitzzwiebel, Winterzwiebel, Heckenzwiebel, Hohllauch, Jakobslauch, Klöben, Silberzwiebel; *Indonesian*: aun bawang; *Italian*: cipoletta, cipolla d'inverno; *Japanese*: negi; *Korean*: pha; *Malaysian*: daun bawang; *Pilipino*: sibuyasna mura; *Russian*: kitajskij luk, luk batun, luk tatarka; *Spanish*: cebolleta, cebolleta francesa, cebollino inglés; *Thai*: ton horm; *Vietnamese*: hanh, hombua, thong bach

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leek

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated, probable origin in Asia

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2201; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Helm 1956; Hutton 1998; Kameoka et al. 1984; Körber-Grohne 1898; Kuo et al. 1990; Leung 1991; Lück 2004; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siemonesma/Piluek 1993; Täufel et al. 1983; Teuscher 2003; Tindall



### **Allium fistulosum**, flowering

1983; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vogel 1995b; WHO Manila 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Allium giganteum** *Regel*

**Common Names** ▶ giant onion; *French*: ail géant de l'Himalaya; *German*: Riesen-Zwiebel

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ in the former Soviet Union, Himalayas, C Asia

Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1997

### **Allium grayi** *Regel*

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese garlic, Japanese garlic, water garlic; *Chinese*: siao suan, xiao, xie bai, yeh-suan, yeh-tsin-tsai; *French*: ail du Japon; *German*: Chinesischer Knoblauch, Japanischer Knoblauch; Wasserknoblauch; *Italian*: aglio giapponese;

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*Japanese:* no-biru; *Korean:* tallae; *Mongolian:* zer-leg sarmis; *Portuguese:* alho do Japão; *Russian:* luk krupnotytschinkovyj; *Spanish:* ajo del Japon

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (sporadically)

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leek

**Distribution** ▶ E Asia, China, Mongolia; Russia, Far and Middle East

Helm 1956; Ho JongYoul et al. 2001; Peng et al. 1995; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1983; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1997

 **Allium holmense** Mill.

▶ *Allium ampeloprasum* L. ssp. *ampeloprasum*

 **Allium hookeri** Thwaites

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium wallichii* Regel, *Allium tsoongii* Wang et Tang

**Common Names** ▶ Hooker garlic; *German:* Hooker-Zwiebel; *Chinese:* kuan ye jiu; *Thai:* su

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for soups

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ E Himalayas, Tibet, SW China, Assam, N Thailand, Sri Lanka

**Note** ▶ The fleshy root is used as a vegetable; the cultivated forms are seed-sterile.

Hanelt 1994, 2001; Kumar 2003; Sharma et al. 1997

 **Allium karataviense** Regel

**Common Names** ▶ *French:* ail du Turkestan; *German:* Blauzungenlauch, Turkestanische Zwiebel

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C Asia, especially Turkestan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001

 **Allium kunthii** G. Don

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium longifolium* (Kunth) Humb., *Schoenoprasum longifolium* Kunth

**Common Names** ▶ Mexican onion; *German:* Mexikanische Zwiebel

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ N Mexico, New Mexico; Texas

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993

 **Allium kurrat Schweinf.** ex K. Krause

[or *Allium kurrat* Group]

**Common Names** ▶ Egypt leek, salad leek; *Arabic:* kurrat, kurrat baladi, kurrat nabati; *French:* kurrat; *German:* Ägyptischer Lauch, Kurratlauch, Arabischer Schnittlauch, Salatlauch; *Japanese:* kurrat nabati; *Portuguese:* kurrat; *Russian:* luk kurrat, luk salatnji; *Spanish:* kurrat

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment, food (vegetable)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated in N Africa: Egypt, also in Arabia and Near and Middle East: Palestine

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium lacteum** Sm.

▶ *Allium neopolitanicum* Cyr.

 **Allium latissimum** Prokh.

▶ *Allium victoralis* L.

 **Allium ledebourianum** Schult.

**Common Names** ▶ ledebour onion; *German:* Ledebour-Zwiebel

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium uliginosum* Ldb.

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Far East, Russia: Siberia, Japan



Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

 **Allium lineare** *MilL.*

➤ *Allium ampeloprasum* L. ssp. *ampeloprasum*

 **Allium longifolium** (*Kunth*) *Humb.*

➤ *Allium kunthii* G. Don

 **Allium longicuspis** *Regel*

[*Longicuspis* Group]

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Spitzer Lauch; *Russian*: luk dlinno-ostrokonetschji

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulbil

**Distribution** ▶ C, W Asia, in the former Soviet Union; since 1952 cultivated in Kazakhstan

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Blancke 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium macrostemon** *Bunge*

➤ *Allium grayi* *Regel*

 **Allium margaritaceum** *Moench*

➤ *Allium scorodoprasum* L.

 **Allium microbulbum** *Prokh.*

➤ *Allium altaicum* *Pall.*

 **Allium microdictyum** *Prokh.*

➤ *Allium victoralis* L.

 **Allium moly** L.

**Common Names** ▶ lily leek, moly, yellow onion; *French*: ail doré; *German*: Goldlauch, Molyzwiebel, Spanischer Lauch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leek, bulb

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: Spain, SW France, N Africa; also frequently cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant

**Note** ▶ This plant is not identical with the moly-plant of antiquity.

Bärtels 1997; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Koch 1995; Seidemann 1992b

 **Allium mutabile** *Mich.*

➤ *Allium canadense* L.

 **Allium neglectum** *Wender*

➤ *Allium scorodoprasum* L.

 **Allium neopolitanum** *Cyr.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium cowanii* Lindl., *Allium lacteum* Sm., *Allium sulcatum* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ Daffodil garlic, naples garlic, false garlic, flowering onion, Neapolitan garlic; *French*: ail de Naples; *German*: Neapel-Zwiebel, Neopolitanische Zwiebel; *Mexico (Nahua)*: xonacat

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Iberia, Turkey; C Mexico, grown as an ornamental plant in several warm temperate countries; N Africa, W Asia

Bärtels 1997; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1997

 **Allium nigrum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ black garlic, broad leaf garlic; *German*: Schwarzer Lauch, Zwiebelreicher Lauch


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**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulbil, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Syria, N Africa, W Asia  
SE Europe, SW Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Wiersema/León 1997

 **Allium nutans L.**

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Nickender Lauch; *Russian*: slizun

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaves

**Distribution** ▶ Siberia, from S Ural to the Yenissei and Kazakhstan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 1994, 2001

 **Allium obliquum L.**

**Common Names** ▶ oblique onion, twisled leaf; *German*: Schiefe Zwiebel, Ziegenlauch; *Mongolian*: sarmisan songino; *Russian*: dikij tschesnok, luk kosoj

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ Romania, S Europe, Russia, SW and C Siberia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan; NW Mongolia, NW China; cultivated in W Siberia

**Note** ▶ The plant is a wild substitute for true garlic.

Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

 **Allium ochotense Prokh.**


▶ *Allium victoralis L. ssp. plytyphyllum*

 **Allium odorum L.**

▶ *Allium ramosum L.*

 **Allium odorum auct. non L.**

▶ *Allium tuberosum Rottl. ex Spreng.*

 **Allium oleraceum L.**

**Common Names** ▶ field garlic; *German*: Feldzwiebel, Kohllauch, Rosslauch

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, especially Iberia; Caucasus, also naturalized elsewhere in temperate regions

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Dudtschenko et al 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schnelle 1999; Täufel et al 1993; Uphof 1968

 **Allium ophioscorodon Link**

▶ *Allium sativum var. ophioscorodon (Link) Döll*

 **Allium oschaninii B. Fedtsch.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium cepa L. var. sylvestre* Regel

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Oschanin-Zwiebel; *Russian*: luk oschanina

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ Tajikistan, N, W and C Afghanistan, NE Iran, Uzbekistan

**Note** ▶ According to molecular and isoenzyme data the cultivar group of French shallots belong to the species.

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium paradoxum (M. Bieb.) G. Don**

**Common Names** ▶ few-flowered leek; *German*: Seltsamer Lauch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ EC Europe, Caucasus, N Iran, C Asia, W Asia, native elsewhere

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Loch 1993; Wiersema/León 1997

Hanelt 1994, 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003

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### **Allium porrum L.**

[or Leek Group respectively Porrum Group]

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium ampeloprasum* L. var. *porrum* (L.) J. Gay, *Porrum commune* Rchb., *Porrum sativum* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ leek, common leek, purret; *Arabic*: kourrath; *French*: poireau, porreau; *German*: Porree, Breitlauch, Suppenlauch, Welschlauch, Winterlauch; *Hindi*: vilayaiti lasson; *India*: paru; *Indonesian*: bawang pere; *Italian*: porro; *Japanese*: nira-negi; *Portuguese*: alho francês, alho porro; *Russian*: luk porej; *Spanish*: ajo porro, ajo puerro, puerro;

**Usage** ▶ spice (greens), and food (vegetable)

**Parts Used** ▶ shaft of the plant, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Egypt, Mediterranean region, cultivated in many European countries, especially in W Europe, N America

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Bendel 2002; Bonnet 1976; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fat-torusso et al. 2000, 2001; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 1994, 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Körber-Grohne 1989; Pochljobkin 1994, 1977; Schulz et al 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siemonesma Piluek 1993; Starke/Herrmann 1976; Stephanie/Baltes 1991, 1992; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Allium porrum L. var. sectivum F.H. Lueder**

[or Pearl-Onion Group]

**Common Names** ▶ pearl onion, sand leek, Spanish garlic; *German*: Natternknoblauch, Perllauch, Perlzwiebel, Rockenbole, Rokambole, Schlangenglauch, Silberzwiebel

**Usage** ▶ spice and for pickling

**Parts Used** ▶ small bulb and bulblet

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy

**Note** ▶ The Indonesian prei anak cultivars also belong to this group.

### **Allium x proliferum (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium cepa* L. var. *proliferum* (Moench) Targ.-Tozz., *Allium cepa* L. ssp. *vivipara* Metzg., *Allium cepa* L. ssp. *viviparum* (Metzgt.) Alef., *Allium wakegi* Araki; *Cepa prolifera* Moench

**Common Names** ▶ Beltsville bunching onion, Catawissa onion, Egyptian onion, top onion, tree onion, Wakegi onion; *French*: oignon d'Egypte, oignon catawissa; *German*: Ägyptische Zwiebel, Catawissazwiebel, Etagenzwiebel, Luftzwiebel; *Japanese*: wakegi; *Russian*: luk mnogojarusnyj

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ inflorescence bulbils, bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Altai, N Caucasus, W Siberia; only cultivated

**Note** ▶ Only cultivated; a hybrid between *A fistulosum* and *A. cepa*.

Bärtels 1997; Davidson 1999; Faray et al 1981; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Lück 2004; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Allium pskemense B. Fedtsch**

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Pskemenser Zwiebel; *Russian*: pskemskej luk, pies-ansyr; gornyj luk

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ former Soviet Union: Tien-Schan, Taskentian, Alatau; C Asia

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Allium ramosum L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium angulosum* L., *Allium chinense* Maxim., *Allium odorum* L., *Allium tartaricum* L.f., *Allium uliginosum* G. Don

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese chive, Chinese leek, fragrant

## A

garlic, fragment flowered garlic; *Chinese*: chiu kieu, feng pen; *French*: ail civette de Chine, ail chinoise; *German*: Ästiger Lauch, Chinalauch, Chinesischer Lauch, Duftlauch; *Japanese*: nira; *Malaysian*: kuchai; *Korean*: puchu; *Russian*: luk dutschistyj; *Vietnamese*: rau he;

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (leek)

**Distribution** ▶ S Siberia, Mongolia, former Soviet Far East, Korea, N, NE and NW China, native Japan and other countries in E and S Asia, also cultivated

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teubner 2001; Uphof 1968; WHO Manila 1990; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium rotundum L.**

▶ *Allium scorodoprasum L. ssp. rotundum (L.) W.T. Stearn*

 **Allium sapidissemum Hedw**

▶ *Allium altaicum Pall.*

 **Allium sativum L.**

[*Sativum Group*]

**Synonyms** ▶ *Porrum sativum (L.) Rchb.*

**Common Names** ▶ common garlic, garlic; *Arabic*: thom, thum, tôm; *Chinese*: da suan; *Dutch*: knoflook; *French*: ail, ail blanc, ail ordinaire; *German*: Knoblauch, Knobloch, Knofel; *Hindi*: lahsan, lahsun, lasan; *Indonesian*: bawang putih; *Italian*: aglio, aglio domestico; *Japanese*: ninniku; *Korean*: manul; *Malaysian*: bawang puteh; *Mexican*: xiito ajo; *Pilipino*: bawang; *Portuguese*: alho; *Russian*: tschesnoik; *Sanskrit*: lasuna, rasona; *Spanish*: ajo; ajo común; *Thai*: krathiem; *Vietnamese*: toí, dai toan, sluon

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil


**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ widely grown in Eurasia and America,

perhaps originating from the Mediterranean region, cultivated world-wide

**Note** ▶ The People's Republic of China (N China) is the greatest exporter of garlic in the world.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Balcke 2000; Bärtels 1997; Block 1985, 1992; Bocchini et al. 2001; Bois 1934; Boss-Teichmann/Richter 2002; Bremness 2001; Brodnitz et al. 1971; Carson 1987; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Edris et al. 2002; Farnsworth/Bunyaprophatsara 1992; Farrell 1985; Gaßmann 1992; Güntzel-Lingner 1941; Gyung Hdon et al. 1999a, b; Hager 4, 1992; Hamon 1987; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Hutton 1998; Keusgen 2001; Koch 1995, 1996; Koch/Hahn 1988; Konvička 1983; Konvička/Würfl 2001; Larkcom 1991; Lewington 1990; MacCarthy 2002; Madamba et al. 1995; Mazza et al. 1992; Mazza/Oomah 2000; McElnay et al. 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Peter 2001; Pino et al. 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Reuter 1986; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Siewek 1990; Singh/Tiwari 1995; Sing et al. 1998; Small 1997; Starke/Herrmann 1976; Täufel et al. 1993; Teleky-Vámosy/Petró-Turza 1986; Teuscher 2003; Tokitomo/Kobayashi 1992; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamara et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Weinberg et al. 1993a; Wyk et al. 2004; Yu et al. 1989; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium sativum L. var. ophioscorodon (Link) Döll**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium ophioscorodon Link*


**Common Names** ▶ garden rocambole, giant garlic, serpent garlic; *French*: ail rocambole; *German*: Perlzwiebel, Rockenbolle, Schlangen(knob-)lauch, Natternknoblauch; *Italian*: aglio d'India

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated

Balcke 2000; Davidson 1999; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hanelt/Ohle 1978; Mansfeld 1986; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1997

 **Allium sativum L. var. pekinense (Prokh.) Maekawa apud Makino**

**Common Names** ▶ Peking garlic; *German*: Peking-Knoblauch; *Korean*: manul

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulbil

**Distribution** ▶ China, Japan, cultivated in gardens

Mansfeld 1986; Teuscher 2003

### **Allium saxatile** *Pall.*

▶ *Allium altaicum* *Pall.*

### **Allium schoenoprasum** *L.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium montanum* Schrank, *Allium raddeanum*, *Allium sibiricum* L., *Cepa schoenoprasa* (L.) Moench, *Schoenoprasum vulgare* Fourr.

**Common Names** ▶ chive, chive garlic, cive, civet; *Arabic*: bassal el-shifée; *Dutch*: bieslook; *French*: civette, ciboulette, petit porreau, cipoletta, cipollina, fausse échalote; *German*: Binsenlauch, Graslauch, Schittling, Schnittlauch, Suppenlauch; *Italian*: cipoletta, cipollina; *Japanese*: asatsuki, ezonegi; *Portuguese*: cebolinha francesa, cebolleta, cebollina común; *Russian*: reseanez, skoroda, schnittluk; *Spanish*: cebollino, cebollino francés, cebolleta

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf, dry or deep-freezing

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia, India, Europe, N America, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ This type is a very variable species.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hashimoto et al 1983; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kameoka/Hasimoto 1983; Leino 1992; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Starke/Herrmann 1976; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tyndall 1983; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wahlroos 1965; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Allium schoenoprasum** *L. var. sibiricum* (*L.*) *Garcke*

**Common Names** ▶ alpine chives, large chives; *German*: Alpen-Schnittlauch, Sibirischer Schnittlauch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993;

### **Allium scorodoprasum** *L.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium margaritaceum* Moench, *Allium neglectum* Wender., *Porrum scorodoprasum* (L.) Rchb.

**Common Names** ▶ sand leek, giant garlic, Spanish garlic rocambole; *Arabic*: tum el-emlak; *Chinese*: hu suan, ta suan, xiao suan; *Dutch*: slangenlook; *French*: ail rocambole, oignon d'Espagne, rocambole; *German*: Falscher Schlangen-(Knob-)lauch, Graslauch, Rockenbolle, Sandlauch, Wilder Porree; *Italian*: aglio d'India, aglio romana, rocambola; *Portuguese*: alho grosso de Espanha, alho rocambole; *Russian*: pritschecnotschnyj, luk rokambol'; *Spanish*: ajo pardo, rocambola

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C, S Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Asia minor

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Allium scorodoprasum** *L. ssp. rotundum* (*L.*) *W.T. Stearn*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium rotundum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ sand and leek, giant garlic, purolflower garlic, Spanish garlic; *German*: Graslauch, Rundköpfiger Lauch

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N, C, E and SE Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, N Iran

**Note** ▶ In E Anatolia with other plants for the preparation of special herbal cheese.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## A

 **Allium senescens** L.


**Common Names** ▶ mountain leek; *German*: Berglauch, Trügerischer Lauch; *Russian*: mansur, starejuschij luk

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ E Siberia (former Burjat ASSR), N Mongolia, Japan

Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Loch 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1997

 **Allium sphaerocephalon** L.

**Common Names** ▶ ball leek; *German*: Kugellauch, Kugelköpfiger Lauch

**Usage** ▶ spice, bulb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe: especially the Balkan States, Turkey, N Africa

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Štajner et al. 2003

 **Allium splendens** Miq.

▶ *Allium chinense* G. Don

 **Allium stipitatum** Regel

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium hirtifolium* Boiss.

**Common Names** ▶ drumstick allium; *German*: Anzurzwiebel, Gestielte Zwiebel, Stiellauch; *Russian*: luk stebel'tschatyj

**Usage** ▶ spice (singel)

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ C Asia, in the former Soviet Union, mountains from Altai, N India, Pakistan, Afghanistan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

 **Allium stracheyi** Baker

▶ *Allium consanguineum* Kunth

 **Allium strictum** Schrad.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Steifer Lauch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, bulb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Russia, W, E Siberia, Amur, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, Mongolia, C Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

 **Allium sulcatum** DC.

▶ *Allium neopolitanicum* Cyr.

 **Allium suvorovii** Regel

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Anzurzwiebel

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb

**Distribution** ▶ in the former Soviet Union

Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

 **Allium tartaricum** L.f.

▶ *Allium ramosum* L.

 **Allium tricoccum** Blanco

**Common Names** ▶ ramp, wild leek, wood leek; *French*: ail des bois, ail sauvage; *German*: Wilder Lauch, Holzlauch

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leek


**Distribution** ▶ N America

Ericksen-Brown 1989; Hanelt 1994; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1997

 **Allium triquetrum** Lour.

▶ *Allium chinense* G. Don



 **Allium tsoongii** Wang et Tang

➤ *Allium hookeri* Thaites

 **Allium tuberosum** Rottl. ex Spreng.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium odorum* auct. non L.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese chives, Chinese leek, oriental garlic, garlic chives; *Arabic*: kurrat seeny; *Chinese*: cuchay, juzii, gow choy, kiu ts'ai; *French*: ail civette de Chine, ciboulette Chinoise, civette; *German*: Chinesischer Lauch, Schnittknoblauch; *India*: bunganana; *Indonesian*: kucai; *Japanese*: nira; *Korean*: buchū, tongibuchū; *Malaysian*: bawang kucai, kucai; *Pilipino*: kutsay; *Portuguese*: alho chinês; *Russian*: luk medweshij, luk tscheremsha; *Spanish*: cive chino; *Thai*: bai kuichai, dok kuichai, kui chaai

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (food); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leek

**Distribution** ▶ China, India, Mongolia, Japan, native or perhaps native elsewhere in E Asia

**Note** ▶ The flowers also used as spice with garlic and honey taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Blancke 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Chung Hee Don/Youn Sun Joo 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hutton 1998; Kumar 2003; Larkcom 1991; Lück 2000; Ooi et al. 2002; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pino et al. 2001; Sang et al. 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/león 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium uliginosum** G. Don

➤ *Allium ramosum* L.

 **Allium uliginosum** Ldb.

➤ *Allium ledebourianum* Roem. et Schult.

 **Allium ursinum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ bear's garlic, buckrams, gipsy onion, hog's garlic, ramsons, broad-leaved garlic, wild garlic, wood garlic, German Zigeunerknoblauch;

*French*: ail des bois, ail des ours; *German*: Bär(en)-lauch, Hexenzwiebel, Judenzwiebel, Rams, Ramsons, Wald-(knob-)lauch, Zigeunerlauch, Wilder Knoblauch, Wilder Knofel, Teufelschnoblech; *Italian*: aglio orsino; *Russian*: tschermscha, medveshij luk, dikij luk, genseli

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C, N Europe, Caucasus, N, W Asia, temperate Europe

**Note** ▶ In Germany and W Caucasus (Svanetia) ssp. *ucrainicum* Kleopow et Oxner represent the garden forms.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Boss-Teichmann/Richter 2002; Carotenuto et al. 1996; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Richter 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993; Täufel et al. 2000; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wagner/Sendl 1990; Wiersema/León 1997

 **Allium vavilovii** M. Popov

**Common Names** ▶ Vavilov leek; *German*: Vavilov-Lauch; *Russian*: luk vavilova

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bulb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Russia, C Asia: Kopet-Dag mountains at the borderline between Turkmenia and Iran, N Iran

**Note** ▶ Perhaps ancestral species of *Allium cepa* L.

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Allium victoralis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium anguinum* Bubani, *Allium ellipticum* Wall., *Allium latissimum* Prokh., *Allium microdictyum* Prokh., *Cepa victoralis* Moench

**Common Names** ▶ alpine leek, longroot onion, longrooted garlic, wild garlic; *Chinese*: ge con, shan cong, tse suan; *French*: ail de ceuf, herbe à neuf chemises; *German*: Allermannsharnisch, Lange Siegwurzel; *Japanese*: gyôja-ninniku; *Russian*: kolba, luk pobednij, luk sibirskij, sibirskaja tschermscha

## A



■ **Allium victorialis**, flowering

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leek, bulb

**Distribution** ▶ mountains of Europe from N Portugal to S Ural, Caucasus, W Himalayas; S, C Siberia (Taiga), N Mongolai

**Note** ▶ Russian autors split *A. victorialis* L. into three species.

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Loch 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schnelle 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wijaya et al. 1991

■ **Allium victorialis** L. ssp. **platyphyllum** Hulten

**Synonyms** ▶ *Allium ochotense* Prokh.

**Common Names** ▶ *German:* Breitblättriger Allermannsharnisch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Russian, Far East, Korea, China, Japan

Hanelt 1994, 2001

■ **Allium vineale** L.

**Common Names** ▶ crow garlic, false garlic, field garlic, slag garlic, wild onion; *German:* Koch's Lauch, Perlknoblauch, Weinberg-Lauch

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (leek)

**Distribution** ▶ Eurasia, N Africa, Turkey, Caucasus, native E USA, widely native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Davidson 1999; Fleischhauer 2003; Small 1997; Teubner 2001; Wiersema/León 1997

■ **Allium wakegi** Araki

▶ *Allium x proleferum* (Moench) Shrad. ex Willd.

■ **Allium wallichii** Regel

▶ *Allium hookeri* Thaites

■ **Aloe guineensis** Jacq.

▶ *Sansevieria trifasciata* Prain

**ALOYSIA Palau - Verbenaceae**

■ **Aloysia gratissima** (Gillies et Hook.) Tronc.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lippea lycioides* (Cham.) Steud.

**Common Names** ▶ Texas white bush, common bec brush; *Mexico:* niñarupá, arrayan del campo; *Spanish:* cedrón de monte, hierba de la princesa, palo amerillo, reseda de campo, romerillo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Mexico, Brazil

Wiersema/León 1997



 **Alloysia citriodora** (Lam.) Humb.

➤ *Lipsea triphylla* (L'Hérit.) Kuntze

 **Alloysia citriodora** Ortega ex Pers.

➤ *Lipsea triphylla* (L'Hér.) Kuntze



 **Alloysia triphylla** (L'Hérit.) Britton

➤ *Lipsea triphylla* (L'Hérit.) Kuntze

## ALPINIA Roxb. - Galanga(l), Ginger Lily - Zingiberaceae

 **Alpinia aromatica** Aubl.

➤ *Renealmia aromatica* (Aubl.) Griseb.

 **Alpinia calcarata** Rosc. 

**Common Names** ▶ Indian ginger, snap ginger; *German*: Gespornter Galgant, Indischer Galgant, Indische Ingwerlilie; *India*: toroni

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ India, China; Papua New Guinea; in Indian cultivated

**Note** ▶ The rhizome used as a substitute of *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.

Chopra 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Alpinia cardamomum** Roxb.

➤ *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton

 **Alpinia caerulea** Kuntz

**Common Names** ▶ Australian blue ginger; common ginger of Australia



 **Alpinia calcarata, flowering**

**Usage** ▶ seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Australia

 **Alpinia conchigera** Griff.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Languas conchigera* Burkill

**Common Names** ▶ mussel galanga; *German*: Muschelgalgant; *SE Asia*: lëngkuas, ranting, lëngkuas kěchil, lëngkuas padang, jërnung, rumput, kelemoyang; *Vietnamese*: rieng rung, rieng nuoc

**Usage** ▶ seasoning for dishes and alcoholic drinks

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra

**Note** ▶ The fruits are used as vegetables.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Ogle et al. 2003; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## A

 **Alpinia eliator** Jack

➤ *Etilingera eliator* (Jack) R.M. Sm.

 **Alpinia galanga** (L.) Willd.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum galanga* L.; *Galanga major* Rumph; *Languas galanga* (L.) Stunz., *Languas vulgare* Koenig, *Maranta galanga* L.


**Common Names** ▶ galanga, galangal, the greater galangal, Java galangal, lesser galangal, Siamese ginger; *Arabic*: el galangal, el adkham; *Chinese*: gao liang jiang; *Dutch*: geelwortel; *French*: galanga, galanga de l'Inde, galanga majeur, grand galanga; *German*: Echter Galgant, Großer Galgant, Siam-Galgant, Siam-Ingwer, Thai-Ingwer; *Hindi*: kulanjan, barakulanjar; *Indonesian*: langkuas, laos, laja; *Italian*: galanga; *Japanese*: koryokyo, ukon; *Javanese*: laos; *Laos*: kha: x ta: dè: ng; *Malaysian*: lengkuas, meranang, puar; *Pilipino*: langkawas, palla langkuas; *Portuguese*: galanga maior; *Russian*: galangowyj koren', bol'schoj koren'; *Sanskrit*: malaavaca, sugandha; *Slovakian*: galgan jávsky; *Spanish*: galanga, galagana, galanga mayor, garengal; *Thai*: kha; *Vietnamese*: rieng, rieng am, rieng nep, hau kha

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome, seed

**Distribution** ▶ India, China, SE Asia; Sri Lanka, Malaysia; cultivated in the Paleotropics.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Charles et al. 1992; Cheah/Abu Hasim 2000; Cheers 1998; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Guzman/Siemonmsa 1999; Hanelt 2001; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Holttum 1950; Kondo et al. 1993; Kumar 2003; Larsen et al. 1999; Lawrence et al. 1969; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mitsui et al. 1976; Mori et al. 1995; Murakami et al. 2000; Noro et al. 1988; Norman 1991; Ogle et al. 2003; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pooter et al. 1985; Pschyrembel 1998; Raina et al. 2002; Roth/Kormann 1997; Scheffer et al. 1981; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siewek 1990; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tram Ngoc Ly et al. 2001; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1997; Wong 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

 **Alpinia galanga var. pyramidata** (Blume) K. Schum.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alpinia pyramidata* Blume

**Common Names** ▶ langkauas, pal-ha; *German*: Pyramiden-Galgant

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia: Java, Borneo, Philippines; in Java and the Philippines also cultivated

Burkill 1966; Chopra et al. 1956; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 1, 1948

 **Alpinia globosa** (Lour.) Horan

➤ *Amomum globosum* Lour.

 **Alpinia malaccensis** (Burm.f.) Rosc.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Maranta malaccensis* Burm.

**Common Names** ▶ Malacca galangal; *German*: Malakka-Galgant; *Indonesian*: laja gowah; *Javanese*: puar, laja goa, polang; *Malaysian*: puar, bangle; *Mollucas*: langkuas malaka; *Pilipino*: taglak babae; *Thai*: kha paa

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely); **product**: essential oil (essence d'Amali, essence of Amali)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, SE Asia: Malaysia, Java, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The fruits are fragrant and are used for washing clothes and hair.

Burkill 1966; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Holttum 1951, 1971; Kumar 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wiersema/León 1999; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Alpinia nigra** (Gaertn.) Burt.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Zingiber nigrum* Gaertn.

**Common Names** ▶ black galangal; *French*: noir galanga; *German*: Schwarzer Galgant

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, e.g. curry in Bangladesh

**Parts Used** ▶ central part of stem

**Distribution** ▶ Bangladesh; Pacific Islands: Hawaii, Jamaica

Kumar 2001; Newman et al. 2004; Tao Guoda 1998; Yusuf et al. 2002

### **Alpinia officinarum** Hance

**Synonyms** ▶ *Languas officinarum* (Hance) Farw.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese ginger, lesser galangal, lesser galingale, small galangal, East Indian root; *Ara-bic*: hodengal, khulingan; *Chinese*: hua ha, gao liang jiang; *French*: galangal officinal, galangal de la China, petit galangal; *German*: Echter Galgant, Kleiner Galgant, Siam-Ingwer, Thai-Ingwer; *India*: kúlinján; *Italian*: galanga minore; *Russian*: al'piniaaptetschnaja; malyj koren'; *Slovakian*: galgan liečivý; *Spanish*: galanga; *Vietnamese*: rieng thuoc

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ S China, Hainan, Japan

Bois 1934; Chopra et al. 1956; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Hanelt 20001; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ly et al. 2002, 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Alpinia purpurata** (Vieill.) K. Schum.

**Common Names** ▶ red ginger; *German*: Roter Ingwer; *Indonesian*: alpinia merah; *Malaysian*: lengkuas; *Thai*: khing daeng; *Vietnamese*: rièng tiá

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, e.g. coconut oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Moluccas, Caroline Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, in SE Asia native

Cheers 1998; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kottegoda 1994; Larsen et al. 1999; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1997; Wong 1999

### **Alpinia pyramidata** Blume

▶ *Alpinia galanga* var. *pyramidata* (Blume) K. Schum.

### **Alpinia speciosa** D. Dietr.

▶ *Etlingera elatior* (Jack) R.M. Sm.

### **Alpinia speciosa** (J.W. Wendl.) K. Schum.

▶ *Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B.L. Burtt et R.M. Sm.

### **Alpinia zerumbet** (Pers.) B.L. Burtt et R.M. Sm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alpinia speciosa* (J.W. Wendl.) K. Schum., *Costus zerumbet* Pers., *Zerumbet speciosum* J.W. Wendl.

**Common Names** ▶ bright ginger, pink porcelain lily, light galangal, shell ginger; *Bengali*: punag champa; *German*: Martineque-Ingwer, Porzellan-Ingwerlilie; *Indonesian*: galoba merah, galoba koi; *Pilipino*: langkuas na pula;

**Usage** ▶ spice, utilized the rhizome like of *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, rhizome (substitute for ginger)

**Distribution** ▶ NE India, also cultivated in tropical areas of Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Myanmar and Tonga Islands and Cuba

**Note** ▶ The aromatic leaves are used to wrap rice or fish for cooking.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 1966; Cheers 1998; Chopra et al. 1956; Dung et al. 1994a, b; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fujita et al. 1994; Hanelt 2001; Holtum 1950, 1971; Itokawa et al. 1981; Kottegoda 1994; Larsen et al. 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Prudent et al. 1993; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993a; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wong 1999

## ALSTONIA R.Br. - Apocynaceae

### **Alstonia acuminata** Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ ajooras, poole batoo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ roasted root

**Distribution** ▶ Moluccas, Bali, Java

**Note** ▶ The root is used to impart a bitter flavor to palm vine.

A



■ **Alpinia zerumbet**, flowering

Uphof 1968

 **Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Echites malabarica* Lam., *Echites scholaris* L.

**Common Names** ▶ devils' tree, dita bark, palmira alstonia, shiatan wood, Australian fever, white cheese wood, milk wood; **Chinese**: tang jiao shu, xiang pi mu; **French**: echite; **German**: Ditabaum, Teufelsbaum, Zitronen-Mahagoni; **Hindi**: chaitan, chatwan, chitvan, chattiyani, eta-kula, lettok, pali-mari, shaitan; **Indonesian**: pulai; **Javanese**: pulé; **Malaysian**: basong, jelutong, pulai, rejang; **Nepal**: chatiwa; **Pilipino**: dita tangitang; **Sanskrit**: saptaparna, visalatvak; **Thai**: phayaa sattaban, tin ped; **Vietnamese**: may man, mu cua

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ E India, China, Himalayas, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Australia; in Egypt, India, Java, Vietnam also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The plant serves as support for *Piper nigrum* L.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Berger 1, 1949; Cheers 1998; Dastur 1954; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Engel/Phummai 2000; Gandhi/Vinayak 1990; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kottegoda 1994; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; 1998/2000; Uphof 1968; Wen-lan Hu et al. 1989; WHO 1990; Wiersema/Leon 1997

**ALYXIA Banks ex R.Br. - Apocynaceae**

 **Alyxia gynopogon** Roem. et Schult.

➤ *Alyxia lucida* Wall.

 **Alyxia lucida** Wall.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alyxia gynopogon* Roem. et Schult., *Gynopogon alyxia* J.R. Forst

**Common Names** ▶ alyxia cinnamon; **German**: Alyxia-Zimtrinde; **Malaysian**: akar bagan, mëmpëlasari, pulasari; **Thai**: cha-loot


**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia, Indonesia, Madagascar, also cultivated


**Note** ▶ Substitute for *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl. – In Madagascar bark and leaves are employed in the manufacture of rum.

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

 **Amaracus syriacus (L.) Stokes**

➤ *Origanum syriacum* L.

## AMBLYGONOCARPUS Harms - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

 **Amblygonocarpus andogensis** (Oliv.) Exell  
et Torre

➤ *Amblygonocarpus schweinfurthii* Harms

 **Amblygonocarpus schweinfurthii** Harms

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amblygonocarpus andogensis* (Oliv.) Exell  
et Torre

**Common Names** ▶ *Ghana*: dagbani nanzidow; *Nigerian*:  
fula-fulfulde

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Nigeria, Ubangi

**Note** ▶ Pulverized seeds are boiled and fermented.

Burkill 3, 1995; Neuwinger 1999

## AMBROSIA L. – Ragweed - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Ambrosia maritima** L.

**Common Names** ▶ sea ambrosia; *Arabic*: damsisa, ghob-  
beira, tannoun; *German*: Strand-Ambrosie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of soups and liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: N Nigeria; Mediterranean Re-  
gion: Iberia, France, Turkey

Burkill 1, 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

 **Amburana cearrensis** (Fr. Allem.) A.C. Smith

➤ *Torresea cearensis* Fr. Allem.

## AMELANCHIER Medik. - Rosaceae

 **Amelanchier alnifolia** (Nutt.) Nutt.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amelanchier macrocarpa* Lunell, *Aronia al-*  
*nifolia* Nutt., *Pyrus alnifolia* Lindl.

**Common Names** ▶ alderleaf berry, Pacific berry, saska-  
toon, western serviceberry; *German*: Erlenblät-  
trige Felsenbirne; *Russian*: irga ol'cholistnaja

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ N America: W coast (Colorado, Idaho,  
Nebraska, New Mexico, California), Canada

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

 **Amelanchier macrocarpa** Lunell

➤ *Amchelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt.

## AMMI L. - Bullwort - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Ammi copticum** L.

➤ *Trachyspermum ammi* (L.) Sprague

 **Ammi majus** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Apium ammi* Crantz

**Common Names** ▶ false bishop's weed, greater ammi, bull-  
wort, lady's lace; *Arabic*: khilla shitani, killa, kille  
sheitani; *French*: ammi élevé; *German*: Bischofs-  
kraut, Großer Ammi, Große Knorpelmöhre; *Ital-*  
*ian*: rizzomolo, visnaga maggiore; *Portuguese*: er-  
trudes (Brazil); *Russian*: ammi bol'schaja; *Spanish*:  
ameo bastardo, ameo mayor

**Usage** ▶ spice (of meat)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ N and NE Africa, Caucasus, W Asia, In-  
dia, SE and SW Europe, Australia, New Zealand,  
N America, native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ Tastes like thyme.





■ **Ammi visnaga, fruiting**

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 5, 1952; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fahmy et al. 1947; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lück 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Ammi visnaga (L.) Lam.** ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Apium visnaga* (L.) Crantz, *Daucus visnaga* L.

**Common Names** ▶ khella, lesser bishop's weed, pick tooth, visnaga; *Arabic*: khelal, khella, khilla baladi, noukha; *French*: fruit aux cure-dents, fruit de khella; *German*: Ammi, Zahnstocher-Kraut; *Italian*: kella, visnaga; *Korean*: ammi; *Russian*: ammi zubnaja; *Spanish*: escuradentis, visnaga

**Usage** ▶ spice, source of khellin and xanthotoxin

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: Iberia, France, Turkey, Cyprus, N Iraq, Iran, Canary Islands, N Africa, W Asia, native elsewhere

Akačić/Kuštrak 1960; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Czupor 1970;

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 8, 1996; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Pschyrembel 1998; Schindler 1953; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1997; Wyk et al. 2004

## AMMODAUCUS Coss. et Durieu - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### **Ammodaucus leucotrichus Coss. et Durrau**

**Common Names** ▶ *Arabic*: cafoun

**Usage** ▶ spice (similar caraway), cultivated as a condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ Canary Islands, N and W Africa: Algeria, Tunisia, Nigeria, Mauritania, Upper Nile Valley

**Note** ▶ Cultivated in the oases of the Sahara, in Mauritania and the upper Niger valley.

Adegoke et al. 1968; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Dalziel 1937; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schnell 1957; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## AMOMUM Roxb. - Cardamom - Zingiberaceae

### **Amomum acre VaL.**

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Beißender Kardamom; *Indonesian*: panasa, panasan, pane

**Usage** ▶ pungent condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, inner part of petioles

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia (S Sulawesi)

**Note** ▶ The seed-coat and very young stem are sometimes directly used as a pungent condiment

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

### **Amomum alboviolaceum Ridley**

➤ *Aframomum alboviolaceum* (Ridley) K. Schum.



 **Amomum alpinia** *Rottboel*

- *Renealmia alpinina* (Roetbboel) Maas

 **Amomum angustifolium** *Salisb.*

- *Zingiber officinale* *Rosc.*

 **Amomum angustifolium** *Sonn.*

- *Aframomum angustifolium* (Sonn.) K. Schum.

 **Amomum aromaticum** *Roxb.*

**Common Names** ▶ Bengal cardamom, Nepal cardamom, large cardamom; *French*: cardamome du Bengale; *German*: Bengalischer Kardamom, Nepal-Kardamom, Langer Kardamom; *India*: morang elaichi; *Vietnamese*: mac hau, thao qua

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ capsule, seed

**Distribution** ▶ N India (Assam), Bangladesh, Nepal; cultivated also in Bengal, India (Assam) to N Vietnam


Arora/Padney 1996; Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Blancke 2000; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Holttum 1951; Kumar 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ogle et al. 2003; Overdieck 1992; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 1, 1948; WHO Manila 1990; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Amomum cardamomum** *L.*

- *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton

 **Amomum cardamom auct., non L.**

- *Amomum compactum* *Sol. ex Maton*

 **Amomum cardamomum** *Roxb.*

- *Amomum compactum* *Sol. ex Maton*

 **Amomum cevuga** *Seemann*

**Usage** ▶ scenting coconut oil

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Pacific Islands: Tahiti, Marquesas, Fiji

Uphof 1968

 **Amomum clusii** *Hanb.*

- *Aframomum hanburyi* K. Schum.

 **Amomum compactum** *Sol. ex Maton*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum cardamomum* auct., non L., *Amomum kepulaga* Sprague et Burkill, *Amomum cardamomum* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ round cardamom, cluster cardamomum; Java cardamom; false cardamom, Indonesian cardamom, Siam cardamom, chester cardamom; *Cambodian*: cravanh; *Dutch*: ronde kardemom; *French*: amome à grappe; cardamome rond; *German*: Runder Kardamom, Trauben-Kardamom, Java-Kardamom, Siam-Kardamom; *Indonesian*: kapulaga, kapol, puwar pelaga; *Malaysian*: batang pelaga, pelaga, kardamoenggve, kěpulaga, puar; *Vietnamese*: bach đầu khâu

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ capsule, seed

**Distribution** ▶ endemic in W Java; cultivated: Java, Sumatra, Moluccas, Malaysia, S China

**Note** ▶ The fruits have a camphor taste and the seeds serve as a condiment in cakes.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Burkill 1966; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Larsen et al. 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Oberdieck 1992; Oyen/Dung 1999; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Amomum curcuma** *Jacq.*

- *Cucuma longa* *L.*

## A

 **Amomum daniellii** J.D. Hook.

➤ *Aframomum daniellii* (J.D. Hook.) K. Schum.

 **Amomum dealbatum** Roxb.

➤ *Amomum maximum* Roxb.

 **Amomum echinosphaera** K. Schum. ex Gagnep.

➤ *Amomum villosum* Lour.

 **Amomum gagnepainii** T.L. Wu

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum thyrsoideum* Gagnep

**Common Names** ▶ *Vietnamese*: riêng âm

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit (capsule)

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia, especially Indochina

Hanelt 2001

 **Amomum galanga** L.

➤ *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Will.

 **Amomum globosum** Lour.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alpinia globosa* (Lour.) Horan

**Common Names** ▶ round Chinese cardamom, cardamom nigra; *Chinese*: cao kou, *German*: Bitterer Kardamom, Chinesischer Kardamom; Schwarzer Kardamom, Bastard-Kardamom; *Korean*: choduguphul; *Vietnamese*: mè tré

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ S China, E Himalayas, Vietnam; Cambodia, Laos, N Thailand, in China and Korea also cultivated

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Norman 1991; Overdieck 1992; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-

Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Amomum gracile** Blume

**Common Names** ▶ slender cardamom; *German*: Schlanker Kardamom, Braziler Kardamom; *Malaysian*: serkom; *Sanskrit*: ela-ela, serkkom, parahuln

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring.

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (leek)

**Distribution** ▶ Java, Malaysia

Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Amomum kepulaga** Sprague et Burkill

➤ *Amomum compactum* Sol. et Maton

 **Amomum korarima** Pereira

➤ *Aframomum korarima* Pereira ex Engl.

 **Amomum krervanh** Pierre ex Gagnep.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum verum* Blackw.

**Common Names** ▶ Cambodian cardamom, chester cardamom, Bengal cardamom, Siam cardamom; *Cambodian*: krevanh, krervanh, kreko shmol; *Chinese*: pai tou kou; *French*: cardamome krervanh; *German*: Indochina-Kardamom, Kambodscha-Kardamom; *Thai*: krawan; *Vietnamese*: sa nhon, kreko krervanh

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally) e.g. for curry and cakes; in Europe different for sauces and liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ capsule, seed

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia, Cambodia, China and Thailand also cultivated

Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; Dalby 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Holttum 1951; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Oyen/Dung 1999; Peter 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Amomum maximum** Roxb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum dealbatum* Roxb., *Cardamomum dealbatum* Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ Java cardamom; *Chinese*: guo gu; *German*: Java-Kardamom; *Javanese*: rěsah, wrěsah; hanggasa

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ capsule, seed

**Distribution** ▶ India (Sikkim), Bangladesh, Malaysia; in India, China and Java also cultivated

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Burkill 1966; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2001; Morton 1976; Ochse/van den Brink 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Amomum melegueta** Rosc.

▶ *Aframomum melegueta* K. Schum.

 **Amomum mioga** Thunb.

▶ *Zingiber mioga* (Thunb.) Rosc.

 **Amomum montanum** Koenig

▶ *Zingiber cassumunar* Roxb.

 **Amomum ochreum** Ridley

**Common Names** ▶ *Malaysian*: tepus batu

**Usage** ▶ spice, substitute for true cardamom

**Parts Used** ▶ capsule (fruit, seed)

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1950; Larsen et al. 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Wong 1999

 **Amomum racemosum** Lam.

▶ *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton

 **Amomum roseum** K. Schum.

▶ *Etilingera rosea* Burt et Smith

 **Amomum sanguineum** K. Schum.

▶ *Aframomum angustifolium* (Sonn.) K. Schum.

 **Amomum stenoglossum** Baker

▶ *Amomum xanthophlebium* Baker

 **Amomum subulatum** Roxb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cardamomum subulatum* Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ Bengal cardamom, Nepal cardamom, brown cardamom, greater cardamom, large cardamom, wringed cardamom, Indian cardamom; *French*: cardamome du Népal; *German*: Langer Kardamom, Großer Kardamom, Nepal-Kardamom, Sikkim-Kardamom; *Indian*: bara ilachai, elcho, motéveldodé, kátte-yelak-káy; bara alachi (Bengal)


**Usage** ▶ spice (locally), specially for curries, soups, sauces, sweets; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia: Himalayas (Nepal, Bhutan), India (Sikkim), also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Also a substitute for true cardamom.

Annamalai et al. 1988; Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Bois 1934; Chopra et al. 1956; Govindarajan et al. 1982; Gupta et al. 1984; Gurudutt et al. 1996; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Holttum 1951; Kumar 2001; Kumar/Raju 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mortin 1976; Mukherji 1973; Oyen/Dung 1999; Para Naik et al. 2000; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Rao et al. 1993; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Singh 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 1, 1948

 **Amomum sylvestre** Lam.

▶ *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.

## A

 **Amomum testaceum** Ridley

**Common Names** ▶ *Malaysian*: ka tepus, *Thai*: krawan, pla ko

**Usage** ▶ like true cardamom

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia, S Thailand

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1951; Larsen et al. 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Wong 1999

 **Amomum thyrsoideum** Ruiz et Pav.

▶ *Renealmia thyrsoidea* (Ruiz et Pav.) Poepp. et Endl.

 **Amomum tsao-ko** Crevest et Lemaire

**Common Names** ▶ tsao-ko cardamom, large cardamom; *Chinese*: cao guo, tsao ko; *French*: cardamome tsao-ko; *German*: Tsao-ko Kardamom, Langer Kardamom, Nepal-Kardamom; *Vietnamese*: dòho, sanhân âm

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ Vietnam, S China, also cultivated

Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1999; Wu et al. 2000

 **Amomum verum** Blackw.

▶ *Amomum krervanh* Pierre ex Gagnep.

 **Amomum villosum** Lour.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum echinosphaera* K. Schum. ex Gagnep.

**Common Names** ▶ bastard cardamom, false cardamom, Malabar cardamom, Tavoy cardamom, wild Siamese cardamom, *Chinese*: yang ch'un sha, sha ren; *French*: cardamome poilu de la Chine; *German*: Siam-Kardamom, Bastard-Kardamom; *Thai*: reo; *Vietnamese*: me te ba, pa dooc, sa nhan, xuân xa;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia, India, China, Korea, Thailand; Vietnam cultivated

**Note** ▶ Also a substitute for true cardamom.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Burkill 1966; Chopra et al. 1956; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Rehm/Espig 1984; Turova et al. 1987; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wu et al. 2000

 **Amomum xanthioides** Wall. ex Baker

**Common Names** ▶ bastard Siamese cardamom, false cardamom, wild Siamese cardamom, Tavoy cardamom, Malabar cardamom; *Chinese*: chunsha, sha jin ko; *German*: Bastard-Kardamom, Malabar-Kardamom; *Korean*: chuksa; *Malaysian*: tepus, bubga tatan, bunga tanjong


**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ SW India (Malabar coast), Myanmar, Thailand; cultivated in India and China

**Note** ▶ Probably the most predominantly cultivated var. is *xanthioides* (Wall. ex Baker) T.L. Wu et S.J. Chen.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1964/65; Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Holttum 1951; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; WHO1990; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Amomum xanthioides var. x xanthioides**  
(Wall. ex Baker) T.L. Wu et S.J. Chen

▶ *Amomum xanthioides* Wall. ex Baker

 **Amomum xanthophlebium** Baker

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum stenoglossum* Baker

**Common Names** ▶ *India*: elach; *Malaysian*: bubga tatan, bunga tanjong, tepus

**Usage** ▶ flavoring in curries

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysian Peninsula, Borneo

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

 **Amomum walang** (Blume) Val.

➤ *Etlingera walang* (Blume) R.M. Smith

 **Amomum zedoaria** Christm.

➤ *Curcuma zedoaria* (Christm.) Rosc.

 **Amomum zerumbet** L.

➤ *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.

 **Amomum zingiber** L.

➤ *Zingiber officinale* Rosc.

## AMPELOCISSUS Planch. - Vitaceae

 **Ampelocissus africanus** (Lour.) Merr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ampelocissus grantii* Planch.

**Usage** ▶ condiment (in Ubangi)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa

Burkill 5, 2000

 **Ampelocissus grantii** Planch.

➤ *Ampelocissus africanus* (Lour.) Merr.

## ANACYCLUS L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Anacyclus pyrethrum** (L.) Lag.

**Common Names** ▶ Roman pellitory, Spanish pellitory, Spanish chaemomila, pyrethrum; *Arabic*: agargarha; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: piretro da África; *French*:

anacycle, pyrèthre d'Afrique; *German*: Deutscher Bertram, Römischer Bertram; *Hindi*: akarkara; *India*: akahara; *Italian*: piretro romano; *Russian*: romaschka nemezka; *Sanskrit*: akarakarabha, akallaka; *Spanish*: pelitre

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (for liqueurs; rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ W Mediterranean region: SE Spain, Morocco, Algeria; cultivated in Pakistan, India; also in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Hungary

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; André 1998; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Seidemann 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## ANCISTROCLADUS Wall. - Ancistrocladaceae

 **Ancistrocladus extensus** Wall. ex Planch.

➤ *Ancistrocladus tectorius* Merr.

 **Ancistrocladus tectorus** (Lour.) Merr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ancistrocladus extensus* Wall. ex Planch.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ tender leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, sea coast in the Andamans Islands

Arora/Pandey 1996; Oyen/Dung 1999

 **Andropogon citratus** DC. ex Nees

➤ *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf

 **Andropogon citriodorum** Desf.

➤ *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf

## A

 **Andropogon confertiflorus** Steud.

- *Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle var. *confertiflorus* Stapf ex Bor.

 **Andropogon festucoides** J.S. Presl.

- *Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash

 **Andropogon flexuosus** Nees ex Steud.

- *Cymbopogon flexuosus* (Nees ex Steud.) Stapf

 **Andropogon giganteus** Hochst.

- *Cymbopogon giganteus* (Hochst.) Chiov.

 **Andropogon iwarancusa** W. Jones

- *Cymbopogon iwarancusa* (Jones) Schult. ex Roem. et Schult.

 **Andropogon martinii** Roxb.


- *Cymbopogon martinii* (Roxb.) J.F. Wats. ex Atkinson

 **Andropogon muricatus** Retz.

- *Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash

 **Andropogon nardus** L.

- *Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle

 **Andropogon nardus** (L.) Hook f. var. **mahapangiri** auct.

- *Cymbopogon winterianus* Jowitt ex Bor

 **Andropogon schoenanthus** L.


- *Cymbopogon schoenanthus* (L.) Spreng.

 **Andropogon squarrosus** Hackel

- *Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash

 **Andropogon zizanioides** Urban

- *Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash

**ANETHUM L. -  
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)** **Anethum foeniculum** L.

- *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.

 **Anethum graveolens** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Anethum sowa* Roxb. ex Fleming, *Peucedanum graveolens* (L.) Hiern., *Peucedanum sowa* (Roxb. ex Fleming) Kurz

**Common Names** ▶ dill, Indian dill; *Arabic*: ainjarada, chibt, shebet, shibit; *Chinese*: shih luo zi; *French*: aneth, aneth odorant, fenouil bâtard, fenouil puant; *Dutch*: dille; *German*: Dill, Dille, Gurkenkraut, Bergkummel, Tille; *Hindi*: sowa, soi, soy, surva; *India*: suva ni bhaji; *Indonesian*: adas manis, adas sowa ender; *Italian*: aneto; *Japanese*: inondo; *Korean*: sira, sohoehyang; *Malaysian*: adas china, adas pudus, ender; *Portuguese*: endro; *Russian*: ukron, koper, zan, schiwit; *Sanskrit*: satapuspi, chatra; *Slovakian*: kôpor; *Spanish*: aneldo, aneto, eneldo; *Thai*: thian khaopluak, thian tatakataen, phakchi lao; *Vietnamese*: rau thia la

Use spice; **product**: ess. herb oil and essential seed oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, seed

**Distribution** ▶ origin is not known; native in the Mediterranean and to S and SW Asia; cultivated world wide

**Note** ▶ Cultivated: *Anethum graveolens* L. var. *hortorum* Alef. and 'Sowa' (= *sowa hort.*).



Aggarwal et al. 2002; Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Badoc/Lamarti 1991; Bärtels 1997; Baslas/Baslas 1971; Berger 3, 1952; Blank/Grosch 1991; Blancke 2000; Bois 1934; Bonnländer/Winterhalter 2000; Bremness 2001; Brunke et al. 1991b; Burkill 5, 2000; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Faber et al. 1997; Farrell 1985; Fincke 1963; Garrabrants/Craker 1987; Gebczynski et al 2001; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hälva et al. 1988, 1992, 1993; Hammer/Krüger 1995; Hanelt 2001; Hay/Waterman 1993; Heeger 1956; Hendry 1982; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hornok 1980; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Huopalahti 1985; Huopalahti/Lathinen 1988; Jansen 1981; Jirovetz et al. 1994, 2002; Kmiecik et al. 2001; Krüger/Hammer 1996; McNavy Wood 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mhen van der/Bosch 1994; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pino et al. 1995; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Poggendorf et al. 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Rätz 1974; Raghavan et al. 1994; Rosental 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Singh 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Strunz et al. 1992; Su/Hovart 1988; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuber/Herrmann 1978; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tugrul et al. 2001; Ubillos 1989; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zawirska-Wojesiak/Wąsowicz 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Anethum pastinaca** *Wibel*

➤ *Pastinaca sativa* L.

### **Anethum piperitum** *Ucria*

➤ *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. *ssp. piperitum* (Ucria) Cout.

### **Anethum sowa** *Roxb. ex Fleming*

➤ *Anethum graveolens* L.

## ANGELICA L. - Angelica, Archangel - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### **Angelica acutilobe** (*Sieb. et Zucc.*) *Kitagawa*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ligusticum acutilobum* Sieb. et Zucc.) Kitag.

**Common Names** ▶ *Chinese*: dong dang gui; *German*: Spitzlappige Angelika; *Japanese*: tang-kuei

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root, leaf



■ **Angelica archangelica**, flowering

**Distribution** ▶ E Asia: China, Japan

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Angelica archangelica** L. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Angelica major* Gilib., *Angelica officinalis* (Moench) Hoffm., cultivated chiefly *Angelica archangelica* L. *ssp. archangelica* var. *Sativa*, *Archangelica officinalis* Hoffm.

**Common Names** ▶ archangel, garden angelica, wild parsnip; *Arabic*: hashsha almalak; *Chinese*: bai zhi; *Dutch*: engelwortel; *French*: angélique, angélique vraie, archangélique; *German*: Angelika, Brustwurz, Echte Engelwurz(el), Erzengebwurz, Theriakwurz; *India*: chora; *Italian*: angelica, archangelica; *Korean*: padaganghwal; *Portuguese*: angélica, erva do Espírito Santo; *Russian*: djagilL, djagil'nik, angelika, anshelika, korownik sladkijctwol; ptetschnyj, *Spanish*: angélica, raíz del Epíritu Santo

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil

## A

**Parts Used** ▶ root, fruit, stem

**Distribution** ▶ Caucasus, Siberia, E, C and N Europe (Scandinavia), widely native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ The stem are often candied and used in confectionery.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Bruyan et al. 1954; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racu (no year); Doneanu/Anitescu 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Genius 1981; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2002; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Holm et al. 1997; Hoppe 1949; Kerrola et al. 1994; Newall et al. 1996; Nykänen et al. 1991; Opdyke 1975a; Paroul et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Taskinen/Nykänen 1975; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolski et al. 2003; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zobel/Brown 1991

### **Angelica glauca** Edgew.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Blaugrüne Engelwurz; *India*: gandrayan, chohore, chora

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ W Himalayas

**Note** ▶ The roots have a celery-like flavor.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Sharma 2003; Wealth of India 1, 1948

### **Angelica japonica** A. Gray

**Synonyms** ▶ *Angelica kiusiana* Maxim, *Angelica seiboldii* Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ Japanese archangel; *Chinese*: ma ch'ing; *German*: Japanische Engelwurz(el); *Japanese*: hama-udo, oni-udo

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993

### **Angelica kiusiana** Maxim

▶ *Angelica japonica* A. Gray

### **Angelica keiskei** (Miq.) Koidz.

**Common Names** ▶ *Japanese*: ashitaba

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring applied *Angelica archangelica*

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, especially Izu Island

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003

### **Angelica lucida** L.

**Common Names** ▶ seaside angelica, sea watsch

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Western N America from Oregon to Alaska, N Canada to Siberia, Newfoundland, Labrador

Hoppe1, 1975; Small 1997

### **Angelica major** Gilib.

▶ *Angelica archangelica* L.

### **Angelica officinalis** (Moench) Hoffm.

▶ *Angelica archangelica* L.

### **Angelica polymorpha** Maxim var. *sinensis* Oliv.

▶ *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels

### **Angelica seiboldii** Miq.

▶ *Angelica japonica* A. Gray

 **Angelica sinensis** (Oliv.) Diels

**Synonyms** ▶ *Angelica polymorpha* Maxim var. *sinensis* Oliv.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese angelica; *Chinese*: dang gui, dong gui, dang guai, dong guai; *German*: Chinesische Angelikawurz(el); *Japanese*: shirane-senkyū, suzuka-zeri

**Usage** ▶ spice for soups and poultry meat

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ China, India, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, Africa, native elsewhere in tropical regions

Hanelt 2001; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Angelica sylvestris** L.

**Common Names** ▶ wild angelica, ginseng; *German*: Wald-Engelwurz, Brustwurz

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ C and N Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Siberia

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Krzaczek 1998; Krzaczek/Nowak 2002; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Angelica tenuissima** Nakai

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ligusticum tenuissimum* (Nakai) Kilag

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Zarte Angelikawurz, Zarte Mutterwurz; *Korean*: kobon

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (for traditional Asian dishes)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Asia: Korea, NE China, also cultivated

Baik et al. 1986; Hanelt 2001; Hyang-Sook Choi et al. 2001; Pu 1991

**ANIBA Aubl. -  
Lauraceae**
**A**
 **Aniba canellila** (H.B.K.) Mez

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cryptocaria canellila* H.B.K.

**Common Names** ▶ Oriniko cinnamom; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: canellila, casca preciosa, lauro precios, pereirorá; *German*: Orinoko-Zimt

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil (Amazonas region), Columbia, Venezuela, Guayana

**Note** ▶ The leaves and the bark have a cinnamon-like flavor.

Gottlieb/Magalhães 1959, 1960; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

 **Aniba duckei** Kosterm.

▶ *Aniba rosaeodora* Ducke

 **Aniba fragrans** Ducke

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: macacaporanga

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, wood

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil

Kumar 2001

 **Aniba rosaeodora** Ducke

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aniba duckei* Kosterm.

**Common Names** ▶ rose wood; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: bois de rose; *Dutch*: echt rozenhout; *French*: bois de rose fewmelle, bois de rose de Cayenne; *German*: Brasilianisches Rosenholz; *Portuguese*: páo rosa

**Usage** ▶ flavoring ; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ wood

**Distribution** ▶ tropical S America: Brazil, Mexico; cultivated in French Guyana, Surinam

## A

Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

## ANISOCHILUS Wall. ex Benth. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Anisochilus siamensis* Ridl.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ NW Thailand

Hanelt 2001

### *Anisum officinarum* Moench

▶ *Pimpinella anisum* L.

### *Anisum vulgare* Gaertn.

▶ *Pimpinella anisum* L.

### *Annona myristica* Gaertn.

▶ *Monodora myristica* (Gaertn.) Dunal

## ANREDERA Juss. - Basellaceae

### *Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) van Steenis

**Synonyms** ▶ *Boussingaultia cordifolia* Ten.

**Common Names** ▶ bridal wreath, cascade creeper, Madeira vine; *Argentina*: papilla, zarza; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: bertalha; *French*: patae d'Amérique; *German*: Madeira Wein, Peru-Portulak, Resedenwein; *Spanish*: enredadera del mosquito, parra de Madeira, Madeira vine

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ subtropical S America: Paraguay, S Brazil, N Argentina, native in Iberia, France, Malta



■ *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, flowering

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Haumann 1925

### *Anthadenia sesamoides* Lem.

▶ *Sesamum indicum* L.

### *Anthemis nobilis* L.

▶ *Chamaemelum nobile* (L.) All.

## ANTHOXANTHUM L. - Poaceae (Gramineae)

### *Anthoxanthum odoratum* L. ■

**Common Names** ▶ scented vernal grass, sweet vernal grass; *French*: flouve odorante, chiendent odorante; *German*: Gewöhnliches Ruchgras; *Italian*: paleino odoroso, paléo odorosa; *Russian*: kolosok



duschistyj; *S Africa*: heuning gras; *Spanish*: alesta olorosa, grama de olor, grama olorosa

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, C Asia, NW Africa; native in N America, Australia, Tasmania

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Ashton/Davies 1962; Chamisso 1987; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heeger/Poethke 1954; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rättsch 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## ANTHRISCUS Pers. - Chervil - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm. var. *sativus* (Lam.) Endl., *Scandix cerefolium* L.

**Common Names** ▶ chervil, charviel, garden chervil; *Arabic*: maq dunis afranji; *Chinese*: san lo-po; *Dutch*: kervel; *French*: cerfeuil, cerfeuil cultivé; *German*: Deutscher Kerbel, Gartenkerbel, Kerbel, Körbel, Kufel; *Italian*: cerfoglio; *Portuguese*: cerefólio; *Russian*: kerbel, kun'r', snedok, *Spanish*: cerefolio, parifollo; shurnizo

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, N Iraq, Caucasus, Iran, C Asia, N Africa, Libya, cultivated in many countries (garden)

Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lemberkovics et al. 1994; Melchio/Kastner 1974; Petri et al. 1994; Philisoph-Hadas et al. 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Robbins/Greenhalgh 1979; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Šedo/Krejča 1993; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Simandi et al. 1996; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm. var. *sativus* (Lam.) Endl.

▶ *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm.

### *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm.

**Common Names** ▶ cow parsley, Queen Anne's lace, woodland chervil; *German*: Gewöhnlicher Wiesenerkerbel

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, N Africa, Caucasus, Siberia; native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Facciola 1990; Hjanelt 2001; Small 1997

### *Anthrophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Clarke

▶ *Polyscias cumingiana* (Presl.) F.-Villar

## ANTIDESMA L. - Euphorbiaceae

### *Antidesma acidum* Ruiz

▶ *Antidesma ghaesembilla* Gaertn.

### *Antidesma bunius* (L.) Spreng.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Antidesma dallachyanum* Baill., *Antidesma rumphii* Tulasne, *Stilago bunius* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese laurel, Guineese laurel, currant tree, salamander tree; *French*: antidesme; *German*: Lorbeerblättriger Flachsbaum, Salamanderbaum; *India*: amati, anepu, nolaiali; *Japanese*: boeni, buni, buneh; *Indonesian*: daoen hoeni; *Malaysian*: berunai, buni, lundoh, lundu; *Pilipino*: bignai, bünde, dokdoko, isip; *Spanish*: bignai; *Vietnamese*: chói mói, liên tu

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

## A

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayas, India, Sri Lanka, SW China, Malaysia, Philippines; Australia: Queensland

**Note** ▶ The plant in Malaysia elsewhere cultivated for its fruits.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ochse et al. 1961; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Antidesma dallachyanum** Baill.

▶ *Antidesma bunius* (L.) Spreng.

 **Antidesma ghaesembilla** Gaert.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Antidesma acidum* Ruiz, *Antidesma pubescens* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ black currant, chinese laurel; *German*: Antidesmablätter; *Hindi*: januprulisaru, umtao; *India*: januprulisaru, pullamurasi gida, umtao; *Java*: dämpul, sepat; *Malaysian*: gunchak, gucek, gunchin; *Pilipino*: baniyuyo; *Sumatra*: kunchir; *Thai*: mao soi

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Asia: India, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Java; tropical Africa, cultivated in the Tropics

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Usher 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Antidesma pubescens** Roxb.

▶ *Antidesma ghaesembilla* Gaertn.

 **Antidesma rumphii** Tulasne

▶ *Antidesma bunius* (L.) Spreng.

## APIUM L. - Celery - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Apium ammi** Crantz

▶ *Ammi majus* L.

 **Apium anisum** (L.) Crantz

▶ *Pimpinella anisum* L.

 **Apium celleri** Gaertn.

▶ *Apium graveolens* L.

 **Apium crispum** Mill.

▶ *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Nym.

 **Apium dulce** Mill.

▶ *Apium graveolens* L.

 **Apium graveolens** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Apium cellerie* Gaert., *Apium dulce* Miller, *Apium maritimum* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ celery; *Arabic*: krafis; *Chinese*: qin cai; *Dutch*: selderij; *French*: céleri; *German*: (Echter) Sellerie, Eppich, Stangensellerie; *Hindi*: shalari; *India*: ajmud; *Italian*: apio, sedano, sedano da coste; *Japanese*: oranda mutsuba; *Korean*: patminari; *Portuguese*: aipo, aipo hortense; *Russian*: sel'derej, sellerej, duschistaja petruschka; *Slovakian*: zeler; *Spanish*: apio, apio blanco, apio de tallo

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb, flavoring for salt and liqueurs; **product**: essential oil (fruit)


**Parts Used** ▶ leaf seed: for spice salt (celery salt)

**Distribution** ▶ W, C Europe, Caucasus to W Himalayas and C Asia, Turkey, Levante, Iraq, Iran, Madeira, N Africa; native, cultivated worldwide

**Note** ▶ *Apium graveolens* L. var. *dulce* (Mill.) Pers. = German: Bleichsellerie, Stangen- or Stielsellerie.



Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bartschat/Mosandl 1997; Beier/Oertli 1983; Beier et al. 1983; Bendel 2002; Berger 4, 1954; Bjeldanes/Kim 1978; Bois 1934; Bosabalidis 1996; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dovicovico et al 2004; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Fehr 1979; Habegger/Schnitzler 2000; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Helm 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ilyas 1980; v. Koenen 1996; Körber-Grohne 1989; MacLeod/James 1989; MacLeod et al 1988; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Nigg et al. 1997; Opdyke 1974a; Philippe et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rao et al. 2000; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Short 1979; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhlig et al. 1987; Villamar et al. 1994; Wassenhove et al. 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Apium graveolens L. var. rapaceum (Mill.)**  
Gaudin

**Synonyms** ▶ *Apium rapaceum* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ celeriac, turnip rooted celery, root celery; *Arabic*: cherafes; *Chinese*: gen qin cai; *Dutch*: knolselderij; *French*: céleri rave, céleri tubéreux, ache-douce; *German*: Knollensellerie, Wurzel-sellerie; *Italian*: sedano rapa; *Japanese*: mitsuba, seruiatku; *Malaysian*: selder; *Portuguese*: aipo de raiz, aipo de cabeça; *Russian*: sel'derej korne-plodnyj; *Spanish*: apio de bulbo, apio nabo, apio rábano

**Usage** ▶ spice; flavoring in salads, soups or vegetable dishes, food (vegetable)

**Parts Used** ▶ tuber; leaf: used dried for spice salt

**Distribution** ▶ mainly cultivated in C, E Europe, the Netherlands for its tuber

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Farrell 1985; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Short 1979; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

 **Apium graveolens L. var. secalinum Alef.**

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese celery, leaf celery, small-age, soup celery; *French*: céleri couper; *German*: Sellerie, Blattsellerie, Schnittsellerie; *Indonesian*: selederi; *Italian*: sedanino, sedano da erbuccie, sedano da taglio; *Malaysian*: daun sop, selederi; *Pil-*

*ipino*: kintsay; *Russian*: sel'derej listovoj; *Spanish*: apio de cortar, apio pequeño; *Thai*: khen chaai; phak chee lom

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, tuber

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bosabalidis 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fehr 1974; Habegger/Schnitzler 2000; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hutton 1998; Pino et al. 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Short 1979; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999;

 **Apium involuncratum Roxb. ex Flem.**

▶ *Trachyspermum roxburghianum (DC.) Craib*

 **Apium latifolium Mill.**

▶ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym. convar. radicosum (Alef.) Danert*

 **Apium maritimum Salisb.**

▶ *Apium graveolens L.*

 **Apium petroselinum L.**

▶ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym. convar. radicosum (Alef.) Danert*

 **Apium rapaceum Mill.**

▶ *Apium graveolens L. var. rapaceum (Mill.) Gaudin*

 **Apium tuberosum Bernh. ex Rchb.**

▶ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Hoffm. convar. radicosum (Alef.) Danert*

 **Apium visnaga (L.) Crantz**

▶ *Ammi visnaga (L.) Lam.*

## A

## AQUILARIA Lam. - Thymelaeaceae

### *Aquilaria agallocha* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ agar wood, eagle wood; *Arabic*: oud kameira; *German*: Adlerholz

**Usage** ▶ condiment (ingredients of “Rasel-Hanout”)

**Parts Used** ▶ fragrant wood

**Distribution** ▶ Orient, Morocco

Davidson 1999; Ding Hou 1964; Hepper 1992; Rättsch 1998

### *Aquilaria khasiana* H. Hallier

**Common Names** ▶ Khasi-eagle wood; *German*: Khasi-Adlerholz

**Usage** ▶ condiment (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fragrant wood

**Distribution** ▶ India: Assam: Khasi mountains

Hepper 1992

### *Aquilaria malaccensis* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian aloewood, Malacca eagle wood; *German*: Malacca-Adlerholz; *SE Asia*: alim, balok

**Usage** ▶ condiment (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fragrant wood

**Distribution** ▶ Myanmar to Malacca, Malaysia Arch.

**Note** ▶ The wood has an inferior quality. It is the aloe of the bible.

Burkill 1966; Ding Hou 1964; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Rättsch 1998; Wiersema/León 1999

## ARACHIS L. - Peanut - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### *Arachis hypogaea* L.

**Common Names** ▶ goober, ground nut, monkey nut, peanut; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: amendoim mandobi,

manobi; *Chinese*: chang slang kuo, fan tou, luo hua shoag, tu tou; *French*: arachide, cacahouète; *German*: Erdnuss; *Hindi*: mung phali; *India*: mon-gphali; *Italian*: arachide; *Japanese*: yatcha-sei, jimami; *Korean*: tangkhong; *Mexico*: cacahuete; *Malaysian*: kacang china, kacang gori; *Pilipino*: batang-china, mani; *Portuguese*: amendoine; *Russian*: arachis, zeml anojorech; *Spanish*: avellana americana, cacahuete, mani

**Usage** ▶ spice (meat)

**Parts Used** ▶ nut (fatty oil)

**Distribution** ▶ origin tropical S America; only cultivated in temperate regions S America and Africa

Blancke 2000; Cheers 1998; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Menninger 1977; Neuwinger 1999; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Aralia quilfoylei* Cogn. et Marché

*Polyscias quilfoylei* (Cogn. et Marché) Bailey

### *Archangelica officinalis* Hoffm

▶ *Angelica archangelica* L.

## ARCHIDENDRON F. Muell. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### *Archidendron fagifolium* (Blume ex Miq.) I. Nielsen

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pithecellobium angulatum* auct. non Benth., *Pithecellobium fagifolium* Blume ex Miq., *Pithecellobium mindanaense* Merr.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: jengkolan, *Javanese*: jerjing goleng; *Pilipino*: kulikul, lalatan, tomanag

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Thailand, Myanmar, Borneo, Java (*var. borneense* Nielsen), Philippines (*var. Mindanaense* [Merr.] Nielsen), Sumatra (*var. fagifolium*)

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

 **Archidendron jiringa** (Jack) I. Nielsen

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mimosa jiringa* Jack, *Pithecellobium jiringa* (Jack) Prain ex King, *Pithecellobium lobatum* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ jering tamarind; *German*: Malayischer Affenherring; *Indonesian*: jengkol, jering; *Malaysian*: jiring, djereng; *Thai*: jawang nieng

**Usage** ▶ condiment, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ seed (cooked green and ripe)

**Distribution** ▶ India, Myanmar, Malaysia

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**ARDISIA Sw. -  
Myrsinaceae**
 **Ardisia boissieri** A. DC.


▶ *Ardisia squamulosa* Presl

 **Ardisia drupacea** (Blanco) Merr.

▶ *Ardisia squamulosa* Presl.

 **Ardisia humilis auct., non Vahl**

▶ *Ardisia squamulosa* Presl

 **Ardisia squamulosa** Presl

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ardisia boissieri* A. DC., *Ardisia drupacea* (Blanco) Merr., *Ardisia humilis auct., non Vahl*.

**Common Names** ▶ spicy berry; *German*: Schuppige Spitzenblume; *Pilipino*: babagion, butau, tagpo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (fish)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, fruit (cooked)

**Distribution** ▶ endemic(?) Philippines

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hoppe 3, 1987; Oyen/Dung 1999

 **Arduina edulis** Spreng

▶ *Carissa edulis* Vahl

**ARISTOLOCHIA L. -  
Aristolochiaceae**
 **Aristolochia hastata** Nutt.

▶ *Aristolochia serpentaria* L.

 **Aristolochia officinalis** Nees

▶ *Aristolochia serpentaria* L.

 **Aristolochia serpentaria** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aristolochia hastata* Nutt., *Aristolochia officinalis* Nees

**Common Names** ▶ Virginia serpentry, Virginia snake-root; *German*: Virginische Schlangenzwurzel; *India*: sarpmoola; *Russian*: zmejuyj koren

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring of liqueurs and bitter, e.g. angostura, boonekamp

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizom

**Distribution** ▶ N America: Florida, Virginia, cultivated in India

Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

**ARMENIACA Scopoli -  
Rosaceae**
 **Armeniaca dasycarpa** (Ehrh.) Borkh.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Armeniaca fusca* Turp. et Poit. ex Duhamel, *Prunus dasycarpa* Ehrh., *Prunus nigra* Desf.

**Common Names** ▶ black apricot, purple apricot; *German*: Rauhfrüchtige Marille, Schwarze Marille; *Russian*: abrikos tschernij, abrikos volosistoplodnyj

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

## A

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit


**Distribution** ▶ Asia: Iran Afghanistan, Kashmir, Europe: France to Ukraine, Transcaucasia, southern USA

**Note** ▶ The plant is a spontaneous hybrid of *Armeniaca vulgais* Lam. x *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Armeniaca fusca** Turp. et Poit. ex Duhamel

▶ *Armeniaca dasycarpa* (Ehrh.) Borkh.

 **Armeniaca vulgaris** Lam. ex **Prunus cerasifera** Ehrh.

▶ *Armeniaca dasycarpa* (Ehrh.) Borkh.

## ARMORACIA Gaertn., B. Mey. et Schreb. - Horseradish - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

 **Armoracia lapathifolia** Gilib.

▶ *Armaoracia rusticana* P. Gaertn.

 **Armoracia rusticana** Gaertn. et B. Mey. et Scherb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Armoracia lapathifolia* Gilib., *Cochlearia armoracia* Lam., *Nasturtium armoracia* (L.) Fries


**Common Names** ▶ horseradish; *Arabic*: feegel, fidgel; *Chinese*: la gen; *Dutch*: mierikswortel; *French*: cran, cranson, mérédic, raifort sauvage; *German*: Bauernsenf, Meerrettich, Mährrettich, Kren (in Austria, S Germany and Slavonic countries), Pfefferwurzel; *Italian*: barbaforte, cren, rafano rusticano; *Portuguese*: armorácia, rábano picanto, rábano rusticano, raiz forte; *Russian*: chren; *Slovakian*: chren; *Spanish*: rábano picante, rábano rustico, rábano silvestre

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ (rasped) fresh root

**Distribution** ▶ possible origin in E Europe, Russia, native in Europe, Caucasus, N America; widely cultivated in many countries

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bendel 2002; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Courter/Rhodes 1969; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Due et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Galacci 1989; Gilbert/Nursten 1972; Grob/Matile 1980; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hansen 1974; Herrmann 1997b; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kotow 1978; Kraxner et al. 1987; Lin et al. 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Psyhyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Rhodes et al. 1969; Rosengarten 1969; Sahasrabudhe/Mullin 1980; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usher 1968; Weber 2002; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Winter/Hornborstel 1993; Wyk et al. 2004

 **Armoracia sisymbrioides** (DC.) N. Busch ex Ganesch.

**Common Names** ▶ Russian wild horseradish; *German*: Wilder russischer Meerrettich; *Russian*: chren guljavnikovyi, chren lugovoi

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ SW and E Siberia to Sakhalin, also cultivated in gardens

Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003

## ARNICA L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Arnica chamissonis** Less.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Arnica foliosa* Nutt.

**Common Names** ▶ leafy leopardsbane; *German*: Amerikanische Arnika

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring) for liqueurs and bitters (Abtei, Aromatique, Kartaeser)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Alaska, Canada, USA: NW, SW, California, Rocky mountains, also cultivated in many countries

Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Willuhn 1985a; Willuhn/Leven 1991

 **Arnica foliosa** Nutt.

➤ *Arnica chamissonis* Less.

 **Arnica montana** L.

**Common Names** ▶ European arnica, leopards bane; mountain arnica, mountain tobacco; *French*: arnica, fleur d'arnica, panacée des Montagnes; *German*: Arnika; Bergwohlverleih, Echte Arnika; *India*: arnica; *Italian*: arnica, fiore de arnica; *Russian*: arnica gornaja; *Spanish*: árnica de montaña, flor de árnica

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for liqueurs and bitters; **product**: essential oil: arnica (flower) oil, celtic nard oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Europe (Alps): Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France

**Note** ▶ In Austria, Germany and Switzerland the plant has been placed under nature protection.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 1, 1949; Crocilius 1956; Coiciu/Rasz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Galambosi et al. 1998; Hager 4, 1992; Hahn/Mayer 1985; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Merfort/Wendisch 1988; Meyer/Berge 1991; Meyer-Chlond 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Psyhyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Saukel 1984; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Willuhn 1981, 1983, 1991; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

## ARONIA Medik. - chokeberry - Rosaceae

 **Aronia alnifolia** Nutt.

➤ *Amelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt.

 **Aronia melanocarpa** (Michx.) Elliot

**Common Names** ▶ black chokeberry; *French*: aronica du noir; *German*: Apfelbeere; *Russian*: rjabina cernoplodnaja

**Usage** ▶ condiment, especially for sauces of venison,

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ E Canada, NE, NCE, SE USA; cultivated in E Europe, Germany

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hirvi/Honkanan 1985; Lehmann 1982, 1990; Oszmianski/Sapis 1988; Plocharski/Smolarz 1987; Rosa/Krugty 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, e; Wilska-Jeszka et al. 1988

## ARTABOTRYS R.Br. - Tail grape - Annonaceae

 **Artabotrys hexapetalus** (L.f.) Bhandri

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artabotrys odoratissimus* R.Br. ex Ker-Gawl., *Artabotrys uncinatus* (Lam.) Merr.

**Common Names** ▶ tail grape; *German*: Falscher Ylang-Ylang; *India*: madan mast, manoranjitan; *Sanskrit*: harachampala

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (tea); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ S India, Sri Lanka


Burkill 1966; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wealth of India 1, 1984

 **Artabotrys odoratissimus** R.Br. ex Ker-Gawl

➤ *Artabotrys hexapetalus* (L.f.) Bhandri

 **Artabotrys uncinatus** (Lam.) Merr.

➤ *Artabotrys hexapetalus* (L.f.) Bhandri

 **Artabotrys scytophyllus** (Diels) Cavaco et Kerandren

**Common Names** ▶ tail grape; *German*: Lederblättrige Klimmtraube

**Usage** ▶ spice for sauces, flavoring (flower)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia; Madagascar also cultivated

## A

 **Artemisia adunca** (L.) Miq.▶ *Piper aduncum* L.**ARTEMISIA L. - Mugwort - Asteraceae (Compositae)** **Artemisia abrotanum** L.


**Common Names** ▶ lady's love, old man storenwood, southern (worm) wood; *Arabic*: chissum; *Dutch*: citroenkruid; *French*: abrotone, armoise, aurone, aurone des jardinsaurone mâle, citronelle aurone, ivrogne, garde robes; *German*: Eberraute, Eberreis, Gartenheil, Zitronenkraut; *Italian*: abrotano; *Portuguese*: abrotano; *Russian*: boshè; *Spanish*: abrotano macho, ajenjo común, boja

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring and in liqueur manufacture

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S, SE Europe, W Asia, Siberia, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Neumerkel 2001; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Vostrowsky et al. 1984; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2000; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Artemisia absinthium** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artemisia officinale* Brot., *Artemisia vulgare* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ absinthe, common wormwood, mugwort, warmnot; *Arabic*: afsantin, eshbet mariam, mamitsa, shadjrat mariam, shi rumi; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: absinthe losna; *Dutch*: absint-alsem; *French*: absinthe, grande absinthe, armoise absinthe; *German*: Absinth, Bitterer Beifuß, Wermut; *India*: vilayati afsantin; *Italian*: assenzio, assenzio Romano, assenzio maggiore; *Korean*: pukyakssuk; *Portuguese*: absinto, losna; *Russian*: polyn' gor'kaja, wermut; *Spanish*: absintio, ajenjo, ajenja mayor

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: vermuth bitters and absinthe liqueur and aperitifs

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Eurasia; N, NW Africa, adventive in N and S America, cultivated in the Mediterranean area, in the USA (Indiana, Michigan), Kashmir and S Siberia, also in C, S Mexico, Brazil, Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Ariño et al. 1999; Arnold 1989; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bielenberg 2002; Bois 1934; Böttchers/Günther 2002; Bornot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Chialva et al. 1983; Clair 1961; Coiciu (no year); Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Gebhardt 1977b; Giebelmann 2001; Gurim-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hese 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Hose 2002; Hutton 2002; Kennedy et al. 1993; Lachenmeier et al. 2004; Larkcom 1991; Neumerkel 2001; Nin et al. 1995; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1995; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schneider/Mielke 1978, 1979; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Staesche 1972; Stahl/Gerard 1982; Tateo/Riva 1991; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Villamar et al. 1994; Vostrowsky et al. 1981; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Artemisia afra** Jacq. ex Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ African wormwood, *Afrikaans*: wildeals; *French*: armoise d'Afrique; *German*: Afrikanischer Wermut

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: vermuth bitters

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Africa, from Ethiopia to S Africa

Wyk et al. 2004

 **Artemisia alba** Turra

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artemisia camphorata* Vill.

**Common Names** ▶ camphor absinthe; *French*: armaise camphrée; *German*: Kampf-Wermut; *Italian*: abrotano camforata

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S and S Central Europe, NW Africa

**Note** ▶ Cultivated in Germany in the 16th Century.



Berger 4, 1954; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002

### *Artemisia arborescens* L.

**Common Names** ▶ silver wormwood, tree wormwood; *Arabic*: shagaret mariam, shiba; *French*: absinthe arborscente; *German*: Baum-Wermut; *Cyprus*: gēnia ou gerru

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, E Mediterranean Region cultivated in gardens

Bremness 2001; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wright 2002

### *Artemisia balchanorum* H. Krasch

**Synonyms** ▶ *Serephidium balchanorum* (Krasch) Polj.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Zitronen-Wermut; *Russian*: polyn' balchanov, polyn' limmonaja

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Turkmenia; cultivated: Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Moldavia

**Note** ▶ Various cultivars are existing herbs.

Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

### *Artemisia balsamita* Willd.

▶ *Artemisia pontica* L.

### *Artemisia camphorata* Vill.

▶ *Artemisia alba* Turra

### *Artemisia dracunculus* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artemisia glauca* Pall.

**Common Names** ▶ tarragon, dragon sagewort, French tarragon; *Arabic*: tarkhun; *Chinese*: xai ye qing hao; *Dutch*: dragon, estragon; *French*: dragon,

estragon; *German*: Bertram, Bertramskraut, Dragun-Wermut, Eierkraut, Estragon, Kaisersalat; *Italian*: dragone, dragoncello, estragone, herbe dragonne, targone; *Japanese*: esutoragon; *Portuguese*: estragão; *Russian*: draguntrawa, estragon, polyn' stragon, stragon, tarchun; *Spanish*: dracon-cillo, estragón

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for salads, cucumber, tomato preserves, soups etc., manufacture of tarragon vinegar

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, W, E Siberia, C Asia, W Himalayas, Mongolia, China, Alaska, Canada, USA; native in France, S Europe, Balcan; cultivated in many countries (garden)

**Note** ▶ *f. dracunculus* = German or French Estragon; *f. redowskii* hort = Russian dragon.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Burkill 1966; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Rasz (no year); Cotton et al. 1991; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Farrell 1985; Gebhardt 1977a; Guzman/Siemons 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hagmann/Knauss 1988; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Mackay/Kitto 1987; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Neumerkel 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Prakash 1990; Rosengarten 1969; Rosenthal 1954; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Satar 1986; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993 c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thieme/Nguyen Thi Tam 1968 a, b; Tucker 1986; Tunman/Mann 1968; Ubillos 1989; Uhl 2000; Vostrowsky et al. 1981a, b; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Werker et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Artemisia genipi* Weber

**Common Names** ▶ *French*: genépi noir; *German*: Schwarze Edelraute; *Italian*: genepi

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for herb liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C Europe, S Europe especially Italy, SE Europe, SW Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Wiersema/León 1997; Wright 2002

## A

 **Artemisia glacialis** L.

**Common Names** ▶ glacier wormwood; *German:* Gletscher-Edelraute, Gletscher-Beifuß; *Italian:* genipi

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for herb liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Alps of France, N Italy, Switzerland

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; Wright 2002

 **Artemisia glauca** Pall.

▶ *Artemisia dracunculus* L.

 **Artemisia herba-alba** Asso

**Common Names** ▶ white mugwort; *German:* Weißer Wermut

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Palestine, Israel, Arabia: desert regions

**Note** ▶ The plant is the wormwood of the bible.

Hepper 1992; Mabberly 1997; Ratsch 1998; Wright 2002

 **Artemisia indica** Willd.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artemisia vulgaris* L. var. *indica* (Willd.) Maxim.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian mugwort; *German:* Indischer Beifuß, Indisches Moxakraut

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S, E Asia: Himalayas, Maabmar, Sri Lanka, China, Korea, Taiwan, Indochina, Malaysia, Indonesia cultivated mainly in gardens

Hanelt 2001; Neumerkel 2001; Teuscher 2003; Wright 2002

 **Artemisia judaica** L.

**Common Names** ▶ *French:* graines à vers, zédoire; *German:* Palästinenser Beifuß

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Israel, cultivated E Mediterranean region

Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Ravid et al. 1994; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Artemisia lactiflora** Wall. ex DC.

**Common Names** ▶ white mugwort; *French:* armoise à fleurs laiteuses; *German:* Weißer Chinabeifuß, Weißer Beifuß

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W China

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002

 **Artemisia laxa** (Lam.) Fritsch

▶ *Artemisia mutellina* Vill.

 **Artemisia ludoviciana** Nutt.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artemisia purshiana* Besser

**Common Names** ▶ cudweed, western mugwort, white sage; *German:* Mexikanischer Wermut, Silberraute, Weiße Raute; *Mexico:* estafiate

**Usage** ▶ spice, used like absinthe

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Alaska, W Canada; USA, Mexico, also cultivated

Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hanelt 2001; Neumerkel 2001; Ratsch 1998; Tull 1999; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Artemisia maritima** L.

**Common Names** ▶ sea wormwood; *French:* absinthe de mer, armoise maritime; *German:* Strandbeifuß, Meerbeifuß, Meerwermut; *Hindi:* kirmala, kirmani; *India:* gandha; *Korean:* santhoninssuk;

*Sanskrit:* cauhaba, kitamari; *Spanish:* ajenjo marino

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product:** santonine

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: coasts from the Faroes to Scandinavia and the Baltics

Berger 4, 1954; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Jeffrey 1965; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Artemisia mexicana* Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ Mexican mugwort; *German:* Mexikanischer Beifuß; *Guatemala:* tsin tsin; *Mexico:* estafiata, artamisa Méjico

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ SW USA to Mexico, also cultivated in Mexico

Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986

### *Artemisia mutellina* Vill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artemisia laxa* (Lam.) Fritsch, *Artemisia splendens* Willd. var. *splendens*, *Artemisia umbelliformis* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ alpine wormwood, white genipi; *French:* genépi blanc; *German:* Echte Edelraute, Echter Alpenbeifuß; *Russian:* polyn' al'nijskaja

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring of liqueurs and other drinks

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Alps and mountains of C Europe, cultivated in C and S Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Rey/Slacanin 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

### *Artemisia officinale* Brot.

▶ *Artemisia absinthium* L.

### *Artemisia ordosica* Krasch.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N and NW China

Hanelt 2001; Rättsch 1998; Wright 2004

### *Artemisia pallens* Wall. ex DC.

**Common Names** ▶ *India:* davana; *German:* Blasser Beifuß; *Russian:* polyn' blednejusschtschaja

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for cake, pastries; **product:** essential oil (davana oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ NE India, N Thailand

Charalambous 1994; Hanelt 2001; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002

### *Artemisia pontica* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artemisia balsamita* Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ Roman wormwood, small absinth; *French:* absinthe romaine, petite absinthe; *German:* Pontischer Beifuß, Pontischer Wermut, Römischer Beifuß; *Russian:* polyn' pontijskaja, polyn'rumskaja, alekandrijskaja polyn', tschernomorskaja polyn'

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ S, E and Europe to W Siberia, C Asia, Kazakhstan and NW China; cultivated in France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, S Canada and USA

**Note** ▶ The plant is used like *Artemisia absinthium* L.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Rättsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999

## A

 **Artemisia princeps** *Pamp.*

**Common Names** ▶ Japanese mugwort, ticed bub; *German*: Japanischer Beifuß

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, and coloring of rice cakes

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Japan

Davidson 1999; Larkcom 1991; Small 1997; Umamo et al. 2000

 **Artemisia procera** *Willd.*

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Rispen-Beifuß, *Russian*: polyn' metel'tschataja

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ former Tatarian SSR

Berger 4, 1954; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977

 **Artemisia purshiana** *Besser*

▶ *Artemisia ludoviciana* *Nutt.*

 **Artemisia splendens** *Willd. var. splendens*

▶ *Artemisia mutellina* *Vill.*

 **Artemisia umbelliformis** *Lam.*

▶ *Artemisia mutellina* *Vill.*

 **Artemisia vallesiaca** *All.*

**Common Names** ▶ alpine wormwood, mountain wormwood, Valais wormwood; *French*: armoise du Valais, pityouda absinthe; *German*: Beng-Genipp, Walliser Beifuß, Walliser Genipp, Walliser Wermut

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for liqueurs; product of santonine

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: N Italy, SE France, Switzerland



■ **Artemisia vulgaris**, flowering

Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Artemisia verlotiorum** *Lamotte*

**Common Names** ▶ Kamshatka wormwood; *German*: Kamtschatka Beifuß

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, Kamtschatka, native in EC Europe

Carnat et al. 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002

 **Artemisia vulgare** *Lam.*

▶ *Artemisia absinthium* *L.*

 **Artemisia vulgaris** *L.* ■

**Common Names** ▶ mugwort, motherwort, sagebrush, Sailor's tobacco, wormwood; *Chinese*: ai hao,

bei ai, bai hao, xi ye ai; *French*: armoise commune, couronne de Saint Jean; *German*: Gemeiner Beifuß, Gewürz-Beifuß, Gänsekraut, Wilder Wermut; *Hindi*: dauna, nagdauna; *India*: nilum, nagadamani, titipati; *Italian*: amarella; *Japanese*: yomogi, nishi-yomogo, moxa; *Pilipino*: damong Maria, erbaka, tinisas; *Portuguese*: artemísia; *Russian*: polynobyknovennaja, prostaja polyn, tschernobyl'nik; *Sanskrit*: damanaka, tapodhana; *Spanish*: artemisia, hierba de San Juan; *Vietnamese*: ngai diep, nha ngai, qua su

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, N, C Asia, adventive in America and Australia; cultivated in W and C Europe, Asia and elsewhere, e.g., in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, China and Brazil

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1955; Berger 2, 1950; Berger 4, 1954; Burkill 1966; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dürbeck 1996; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Gebhardt 1977c; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 1956, 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jerkovic et al. 2003; Larkcom 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Michaelis et al. 1982; Nano et al. 1976; Neumerkel 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wright 2002; Wörner et al. 1991c; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## ARTOCARPUS J.R. Forst. et Forst. - Breadfruit - Moraceae

### *Artocarpus lakoochus* Roxb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artocarpus yunnanensis* Hu

**Common Names** ▶ monkey, monkey jack, *German*: Lakoocha; *India*: barhal, lakooch, lakeichi; *Malaysian*: tampang, *Thai*: lokhat, mahád

**Usage** ▶ condiment, compound for some curry mixtures

**Parts Used** ▶ male inflorescence

**Distribution** ▶ tropical S Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, S China, Thailand, Malaysia, also cultivated

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Thomas 1960; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Artocarpus yunnanensis* Hu.

▶ *Artocarpus lakoochus* Roxb.

## ASARUM L. - Aristolochiaceae

### *Asarum canadense* L.

**Common Names** ▶ wild ginger; *German*: Kanadische Haselwurz

**Usage** ▶ spice (of the native Americans)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizom

**Distribution** ▶ Canada, USA

**Note** ▶ The rhizome has a flavor and taste of ginger.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Rättsch 1998; Small 1997

### *Asarum europaeum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ asarabacca, European wild ginger; *French*: asaret d'Europe, cabaret, oreille d'home; *German*: Braune Haselwurz, Gewöhnliche Haselwurz, Hasenpfeffer; *Italian*: asaro baccaro; *Russian*: kopyten'europyckij; *Spanish*: ásarocomún, ásaró de Europa

**Usage** ▶ spice (very rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizom

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe: Iberia, W Sibera, native in C Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001

### *Asperula odorata* L.

▶ *Galium odoratum* (L.) Scop.



## A

## ASPLENIUM L. – Nest Fern - Aspleniaceae

### *Asplenium acrobryum* Christ

**Common Names** ▶ New Guinea salt fern; *German*: New Guinea Salzfarn

**Usage** ▶ condiment, spice

**Parts Used** ▶ plant ash

**Distribution** ▶ In inland New Guinea

**Note** ▶ A source of salt.

Croft/Leach 1985

### *Aster helenium* Scop.

▶ *Inula helenium* L.

### *Aster officinalis* All.

▶ *Inula helenium* L.

## ASYSTASIA Bl. - Acanthaceae

### *Asystasia coromandeliana* Wight ex Nees

▶ *Astysia gangetica* (L.) T. Anders

### *Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T. Anderson

**Synonyms** ▶ *Asystasia coromandeliana* Wight ex Nees, *Justicia gangetica* L.

**Common Names** ▶ ganges river asystasia, asystasia, Chinese violet; *Congo*: ondoko, ondo; *Pilipino*: asistania zambo angenita

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, Orissa, W Bengal; also cultivated, tropical Africa, tropical America cultivated as a medicinal plant

**Note** ▶ In Kenya, Tanzania and W Africa grown as a traditional leaf vegetable.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Asystasia neesiana* Nees

**Synonyms** ▶ *Asystasiella neesiana* Lindau

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: NE region

Arora/Pandey 1996

### *Asystasiella neesiana* Lindau

▶ *Asystasia neesiana* Nees

### *Atalandia hindsii* Oliv. (Champ.)

▶ *Fortunella hindsii* (Champ. ex Benth.) Swingle

### *Atalantia polyandra* Ridl.

▶ *Fortunella polyandra* (Ridl.) Tanaka

### *Athamantha chinensis* Lour.

▶ *Cnidium monnerieri* (L.) Cuss. ex Juss.

## ATHEROSPERMA Lab. - Monimiaceae

### *Atherosperma moschatum* Lab.

**Common Names** ▶ plum nutmeg; *German*: Pflaumenmuskat

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ seed (bark)


**Distribution** ▶ Australia, Tasmania

Hoppe 1949; Mabberly 1997; Teuscher 2003

 **Athroandra atrovirens** (Pax) Pax et Hoffm.

➤ *Erythrococca atrovierens* (Pax) Prain

**ATRIPLEX L. - Orach, Saltbush - Chenopodiaceae**

 **Atriplex canescens** (Pursh) Nutt.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Atriplex nuttallii* S. Wats., *A. occidentalis* Dietr.; *Calligonum canescens* Pursh, *Obione canescens* (Pursh) Moq.

**Common Names** ▶ hoary salt bush, fourwing salt bush, shad scale, wing scale; *German*: Salzmelde; *Mexico*: chamere, chamizo, laza, nocuana

**Usage** ▶ condiment; **product**: plant ash

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ W America to Mexico

**Note** ▶ The plant salt is a substitute for normal salt.

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968


 **Atriplex loccidentalis** Dietr.

➤ *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt.

**Atriplex nuttallii** S. Wats.

➤ *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt.

**AVERRHOA L. - Oxalidaceae**

 **Averrhoa bilimbi** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Averrhoa obtusangula* Stokes, *Blimbigum teres* Rumph.

**Common Names** ▶ bilimbi, cucumber tree, tree sorrel; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: lunao de caiena; *Chinese*: san nien; *French*: zibeline, bilimbi; *German*: Bilimbi, Gurkenbaum; *India*: bilim, bilimbi, bimblee, tamarang; *Indonesian*: belimbing wuluh; *Malaysian*: belimbing asam; *Pilipino*: balambing, camias kalamias, kilingiba; *Portuguese*: limão de caiena; *Spanish*: bilimbí, grosella China, mimbro, vinagrillo; *Thai*: taling pling;

**Usage** ▶ spice (cooked) for pickles and sambals or fish curries, relish

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ origin unknown; widely cultivated in the tropics, specially in India and Malaysia

Blancke 2000; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Averrhoa obtusangula** Stokes

➤ *Averrhoa bilimbi* L.

## B

 **Baccharoides anthelmintica** (L.) Moench

➤ *Vernonia anthelmintica* (L.) Willd.

**BACKHOUSIA** Hook et Harvey -  
Myrtaceae

 **Backhousia citriodora** F. v. Muell.

**Common Names** ▶ Australian lemon myrtle, citron backhousia, citron myrtle, lemon scented myrtle, scrub myrtle, native myrtle, sweet verbene myrtle; *French*: myrte citronée; *German*: Australische Zitronenmyrte; *Italian*: mirto dal profumo di limone; *Portuguese*: limón myrto; *Spanish*: limon myrto

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil and citral

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, fresh and dried as pot-herb and as adjunct in food

**Distribution** ▶ Australia: Queensland, cultivated since 1990.

**Note** ▶ The oil resembles lemon grass oil.

Arctander 1960; Groom 1997; Hayes/Markovic 2002; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968; Wilkinson et al. 2003

 **Badianifera officinarum** Kuntze

➤ *Illicium verum* Hook. f.

**BALANITES** Delile -  
Balanitaceae (Zygophyllaceae)

 **Balanites aegyptiaca** (L.) Del.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ximenia aegyptica* L.

**Common Names** ▶ desert date, Egyptian balsam, Egyptian myrobalane, soap berry; *Arabic*: balah harara, betu, heglig, teborak zachun; *French*: balanites, dattier du désert, myrobalan d'Égypte; *German*: Ägyptischer Zahnbaum, Zachunbaum; *Hindi*: hingana; *Sanskrit*: ingudi

**Usage** ▶ spice for souce, seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, shoot

**Distribution** ▶ Palestine, Arabia, tropical Africa: Ethiopia and Angola; cultivated in Egypt

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1, 1985; Cufodontis 1957; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Terra 1967; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

 **Ballota suaveolens** L.

➤ *Hyptis suaveolens* L.

 **Balsamita major** Desf.

➤ *Tanacetum balsamite* L.

 **Balsamodendron gileadense** *Kunth*

▶ *Commiphora opobalsam* (L.) Engl.

## BARBAREA R.Br. - Barbara herb - Brassicacea (Cruciferae)

 **Barbarea praecox** (R.Br.) Dul.

▶ *Barbarea verna* (Mill.) Aschers.

 **Barbarea verna** (Mill.) Aschers.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Barbarea praecox* (R.Br.) Dul., *Erysimum vernum* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ American cress, early yellow rocket, Bello-Isle cress, land cress, upland Cress; *French*: cresson de terre, roquette des jardins; *German*: Barbarakraut, Frühe Winterkresse; *Italian*: barbarea; *Spanish*: oruga del jardín

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ W, SW Europe: France, England, also cultivated

Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Koschtschejew 1990; Loch 1993; Mansfeld 1962; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Barbarea vulgaris** R.Br.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Erysimum barbarea* L., *Sisymbrium barbarea* (L.) Cr.

**Common Names** ▶ bitter cress, common winter cress, rocket or upland cress, winter cress, yellow rocket; *French*: barbarée herbe, cresson de jardin, herbe de Sainte Barbe; herbe aux charpentiers; *German*: Barbenkraut, Gewöhnliches Barbarakraut, Winterkresse; *Italian*: barbarea, erba Santa Barbara; *Portuguese*: agrião de horta; *Russian*: surepiza, surepka obyknowennaja; *Spanish*: berrillo, berro, mastuerzo, hierba de Santa Bárbara

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, Iran,

W and E Siberia, Himalayas, Tibet, Mongolia, China: Sinkiang; Tunisia, Algeria; naturalized in S Africa, N America, Australia, New Zealand

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschenjew 1990; Körber-Grohne 1989; Loch 1993; Lück 2004; Rust 2003; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Senatore et al. 2000; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## BAROSMA Willd. - Rutaceae

 **Barosma betulina** (Bergius) Bartl. et Wendl.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Agathosma betulina* Pillans

**Common Names** ▶ buchu, round-leaf buchu (S Africa); *French*: buc hu; *German*: Birkenblättriger Bukkostrauch, Bucco; *Italian*: buchu

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa; also cultivated

**Note** ▶ In Tunisia the leaves are used for the preparation of brandy and the leaves oil in America for flavoring baked goods, sweets and spices. In 1821 the drug was introduced into England.

Berger 2, 1950; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/Melzig; Hoppe 1949; Morton 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Barosma crenulata** (L.) Hook.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Agathosma crenulata* Pillans; *Diosma odorata* (Wendl.) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ oval buchu; short buchu, buch (S Africa); *German*: Gekerbtblättriger Bukkostrauch

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa; also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The leaves and the essential oil are utilized like those of *Barosma betulina* (Bergius) Bartl. et Wendl.

Berger 2, 1950; Fuchs et al. 2001; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig; Morton 1976; Rust 2003; chultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

 **Barosma serratifolia** (Curtis) Willd.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Agathosma serratifolia* (Curtis) Spreeth, *Barosma serratifolia* Roem. et Schult.

**Common Names** ▶ long buchu, buchu; *German*: Gesägtblättriger Bukkostrauch

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The leaves and the oil are utilized like those of *Barosma betulina* (Bergius) Bartl. et Wendl.

Berger 2, 1950; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rust 2003; Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968

 **Barosma serratifolia** Roem. et Schult.

▶ *Barosma serratifolia* (Curtis) Willd.

**BARRINGTONIA J.R. Forst. et G. Forst. -  
Lecythidaceae**

 **Barringtonia scortechninii** King

**Common Names** ▶ *Malaysian*: putat gajah, putat hutan, putat tuba; *Borneo*: tempalang, langsat burung

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Thailand, Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra

**Note** ▶ Bark and pounded seeds are used as a fish poison.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Uphof 1968

 **Barosma serratifolia** Roem. et Schult.

▶ *Barosma serratifolia* (Curtis) Willd.

 **Baryosma tonga** Gaertn.

▶ *Dipteryx odorata* (Aubl.) Willd.

**BASELLA L. -  
Basellaceae**

 **Basella alba** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Basella rubra* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian or Ceylon spinach, Malabar nightshade; *Chinese*: chuan ts'ai, lo-kuei; *French*: épinard de Malabar, frède de Angola, baselle; *German*: Indischer Spinat, Malabar Spinat; *Hindi*: poi; lalbachlu; *Indonesian*: gendola; *India*: poi; *Korean*: rakkyu; *Portuguese*: bacela espinaca blanca, espinaca de Malabar; *Russian*: malabarskij schpinat; *Spanish*: espinaca de Ceilán

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ tender stem, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ E S India, Sri Lanka; Africa, native in the Neotropics

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bendel 2002; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Basella rubra** L.

▶ *Basella alba* L.

**BASILICUM Moench -  
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**

 **Basilicum citratum** Rumph

▶ *Ocimum basilicum* L.

 **Basilicum polystachon** (L.) Moench

**Synonyms** ▶ *Moschosma polystachon* (L.) Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ African curry powder, polystachyous basilicum; *Chinese*: xiao guan xun; *German*: Vielähriger Basilikum



**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Nigeria

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; Irvine 1948

## BASSIA All. - Chenopodiaceae



**Bassia scoparia** (L.) A.J. Scott

**Synonyms** ▶ *Kochia scoparia* (L.) Schrader

**Common Names** ▶ summer cypress, burning bush, belvedere; *Chinese*: sao chou tsao, ti fu; *German*: Sommer-Zypresse; *Japanese*: hôki-gi

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W, E Siberia, Mongolia, China: Sinkiang, Japan; N Africa, cultivated in China and Japan

Erhardt et al 2002; Rättsch 1998; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## BAUHINIA L. - Caesalpiniaceae (Leguminosae)



**Bauhinia malabarica** Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ Malabar-Bauhinia, Malabar orchid; *German*: Malabar-Bauhinie; *India*: amlī, kattrā, se-hara, shadloo; *Pilipino*: alibangbang, balibamban

**Usage** ▶ flavoring meat and fish (*Philippines*)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia, especially the Philippines

Uphof 1968



**Bauhinia purpurea** L.

**Common Names** ▶ orchid tree, butterfly tree, camel's foot tree purple, Bauhinia; *German*: Purpurne Bauhinie, Schmetterlings-Bauhinie; *Hindi*: kachnar, keolar, khairwal; *Indonesian*: bunga kupu-kupu; *Japanese*: murasaki soshin ka; *Malaysian*: tapak kud; *Pilipino*: alibangbang; *Sri Lanka*:

kolar; *Thai*: chong kho; *Vietnamese*: móng bò hoa tím

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, condiment, admixture curries or pickles

**Parts Used** ▶ flowers, floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ India, China, Myanmar, rarely cultivated

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 3, 1994; Cheers 1998; Chopra et al. 1956; Dastur 1954; Engel/Phummai 2000; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Storrs 1997; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 1, 1948; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## BEGONIA L. - Begonia - Begoniaceae



**Begonia tuberosa** Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Knollenbegonie

**Usage** ▶ as sorrel, also cooked with fish and in sauce (of the Moluccas)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mollucas; worldwide cultivated in numerous hybrids

Cheers 1998; Uphof 1968

## BEILSCHMIEDIA Nees - Lauraceae



**Beilschmiedia madagascariensis** (Baill.)  
Kosterm.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Madagaskar-Beilschmiedie

**Usage** ▶ spice (limited)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Madagascar, S Africa

Burkill 3, 1995; Neuwinger 1999



**Beilschmiedia mannii** (Meisn.) Benth. et Hook  
f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Tylostemon mannii* Staph.

**Common Names** ▶ cedar, spicy cedar; *Nigerian*: gbako nisa

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (for rice)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

Adegoke et al. 1968; Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957



### Benzoin aestivale (L.) Nees

▶ *Lindera benzoin* (L.) Bl.



### Bergora koenigii L.

▶ *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng.

## BETONICA L. - Betony - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)



### Betonica officinalis L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Stachys officinalis* (L.) Trevis.

**Common Names** ▶ betony, Bishop's word, woody betony;

*Chinese*: yao shui su; *French*: bétoine, bétoine officinale; *German*: Echter Ziest, Flohblume, Gemeine Betonie, Heilziest; *Italian*: betonica; *Russian*: bukwiza lekarstwennaja; *Spanish*: betónica oficiale

**Usage** ▶ spice (very rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, C Asia, NW Africa

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Berger 4, 1954; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 2000; Hoppe 1949; Jeker et al. 1989; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Wyk et al. 2004

## BIDENS L. - Bur-Marigold - Asteraceae (Compositae)



### Bidens bipinnata L.

**Common Names** ▶ black jack, marygold, Spanish needles, sweet hearts; *Chinese*: gui zhan cao; *German*: Fiederblättriger Zweizahn

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ fleshy shoot

**Distribution** ▶ India, USA: California; S, C Europe; worldwide weed, probable origin the Neotropics and Subtropics

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al 2000; Wiersma/León 1999

## BIFORA Hoffm. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)



### Bifora radicans M. Bieb.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Strahlen-Hohlsame; *Russian*: dwojtschatka

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ S, C Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran; Germany: Thuringia

Dudtschenk et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Rothmaler 1987

## BIXA L. - Bixaceae



### Bixa orellana L. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Bixa urucurana* Willd.; *Orellana americana* L.

**Common Names** ▶ an(n)atto, atsueté, chioté tree, lipstick tree; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: açafroa, açafroeira-da-terra, urucu, urucum; *French*: rocouyer; *German*: Achote, Achiote, An(n)otta, Baja, Orleansamen, Roucon-Samen, Rukusamen; *Hindi*: latkan, rangamali, sedri, thidin; *Indonesian*: kesumba, kes-

## B



■ **Bixa orellana**, flowering and fruiting

umba keling, pacar keling; *Malaysian*: jarak belanda, kesumba; *Pilipino*: atsuete, chuete, annato; *Russian*: biksa; *Spanish*: achiote, bija, bixa; *Thai*: kham-ngo, kham saet

**Usage** ▶ spice, dye stuff

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Amazonia, Mexico, C America, West Indies, trop S America; native in tropical Africa, tropical Asia, Australia: Queensland

Aedo et al. 2001; Anderson Simon et al. 1997; Baer 1977; Bahl et al. 1971; Barnicoat 1950; Bhalkar/Dubash 1983; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Farrell 1985; Galindo-Cuspinera et al. 2002; Dastur 1954; Degnan et al. 1991; Duke et al. 2003; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ingram/Francis 1969; Jondiko/Pattenden 1989; Lewington 1990; Magiatis et al. 1999; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors et al. 2002; Ohler 1968; Preston/Rickard 1980; Rath et al. 1990; Satyanarayana et al. 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Scotter et al. 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Shuhama et al. 2003; Srinivasulu/Mahapatra 1982, 1989; Srivastava et al. 1999; Strorrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamara et al. 1994; Warren 1998; Wealth of India 2B, 1988; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Bixa urucurana** Willd.

▶ *Bixa orellana* L.

## BLIGHIA Koenig - Sapindaceae

 **Blighia welwitscha** (Hiern.) Radlk.

**Common Names** ▶ *Cameroon*: onkom, toko; *Nigerian*: nofua, ukpe

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (for soups in Liberia)

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaves

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

Burkill 5, 2000; Irvine 1961; Uphof 1968

 **Blimbigum teres** Rumph.

▶ *Averrhoa bilimbi* L.

## BLUMEA DC. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Blumea chinensis** DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Blumea riparia* DC., *Conyza riparia* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ tombak-tombak, djonge areuj

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia, Malaysia, Indonesia

**Note** ▶ The succulent leaves have a mustard taste.

Uphof 1968

 **Blumea lanceolaria** (Roxb.) Druce

**Synonyms** ▶ *Blumea myriocephala* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ lanceolated buffalo ear; *German*: Lanzettliche Blumée, Lanzettliches Büffelohr; *Indonesian*: xu ong song, xang song

**Usage** ▶ spice for fish, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, Himalayas, S China, Myanmar, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines, cultivated in Vietnam and Malaccas

Bois 1934; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tucker 1986; WHO 1990

 **Blumea myriocephala** DC.

▶ *Blumea lanceolaria* (Roxb.) Druce

 **Blumea riparia** DC.

▶ *Blumea chinensis* DC.

## BOERHAVIA L. - Nyctaginaceae

 **Boerhavia erecta** L.

**Common Names** ▶ erect boerhavia, erect spiderling, hogweed; *German*: Aufrechte Boerhavia

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (sporadically)

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C and N Mexico, Caribbean, Meso-America

Burkill 4, 1997; Diarra 1977; Wiersema/León 1999

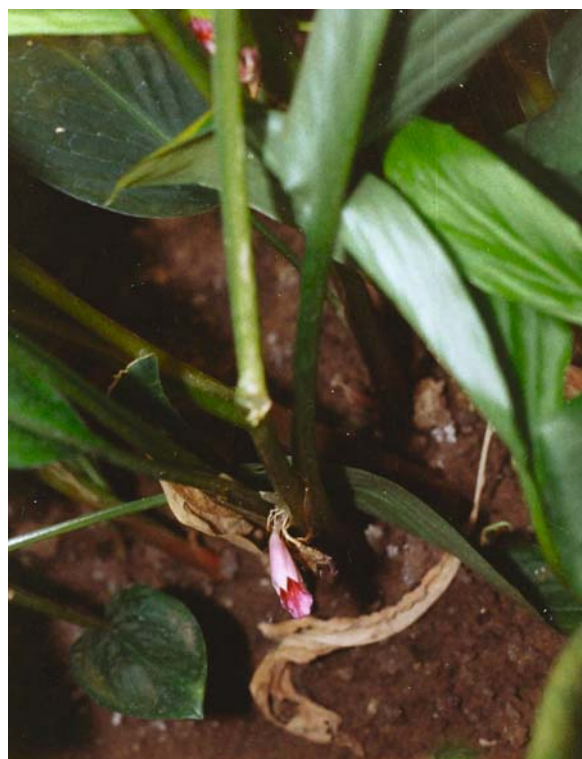
## BOESENBERGIA KUNTZE - Zingiberaceae

 **Boesenbergia pandurata** (Roxb.) Schlechter

▶ *Boesenbergia rotunda* (L.) Mansf.

 **Boesenbergia rotunda** (L.) Mansf. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Boesenbergia pandurata* (Roxb.) Schlechter, *Curcuma rotunda* L., *Kaempferia ovata* Rosc., *Kaempferia pandurata* Roxb., *Zingiber xanthor-*



 **Boesenbergia rotunda, flowering**

*rhizum* Moon, *Gastrochilus pandurata* (Roxb.) Ridley

**Common Names** ▶ galingale, Chinese key, lesser ginger, tropical crocus; *Chinese*: soh shi; *French*: petits doigts; *German*: Runde Gewürzllilie, Fingerwurzel; *India*: chekkur, *Indonesian/Javanese*: temu kunchi; *Malaysian*: tamoe koentji, toemae kontji, temu kunchi; *Thai*: kae-aen, kra chai, wan-phraathit, krachai; *Vietnamese*: ngai num kho, bong nga truat, cu ngai

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment; often also leaves and sprouts

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome and root

**Distribution** ▶ Indian, Sri Lanka, SE Asia: Thailand, Malaysia, Indochina, China, probably native to Java and Sumatra

**Note** ▶ The taste is mild like galanga.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Janranet et al. 2001; Larsen et al. 1999; Lemmens/Bunyapraphatsara 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sirirugsa 1992; Täufel et al. 1993; Wong 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Boldus boldus (Mol.) Lyons**

▶ *Peumus boldus* Molina

B

## BORAGO L. - Borage - Boraginaceae

 **Borago laxiflora Poir.**

▶ *Borago pygmaea* (DC.) Chater ex Greuter

 **Borago officinalis L. ▣**

**Common Names** ▶ borage, talewort; *Arabic*: bou shenaf, bousassal, harsha; *Chinese*: bo li qu; *Dutch*: bernagie, borago; *French*: bourrache (officinale), bourroche; *German*: Bor(r)etsch, Blauhimmelstern, Borgelkraut, Gurkenkraut, Wohlgemut; *Italian*: bor(r)agine, borrana, buglossa vera; *Russian*: buratschnik, buratschnik lekarstwennyj; *Spanish*: borracha, borraja

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, flores

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Spain, France, Germany, Cyprus; Syria, Iran, Libya; native in C and E Europe, Turkey

Bärtels 1997; Beaubaire/Simon 1987; Berger 1, 1949; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hager 2001; Heeger 1956; Heron et al. 1995; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Marini 1989; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Borago pymaea (DC.) Chater et Greuter**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Borago laxiflora* Poir.

**Common Names** ▶ dwarf borage; *German*: Ausdauernder Boretsch, Zwerg-Boretsch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Corsica, Sardinia



▣ **Borago officinalis: a flowering, b separate flower**

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992

## BORONIA Sm. - Rutaceae

 **Boronia megastigma Nees ex Bart.**

**Common Names** ▶ boronia, Melbourne boronia, scented boronia, brown boronia; *German*: Großnarbige Boronie, Duftende Korallenraute

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (rarely); **product**: essential oil (oil of Boronia)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ W Australia; near Melbourne also cultivated

Bourton 1968; Bussell et al. 1995; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Davies/Menary 1984; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Morton 1976; Porsch 1906; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974



## BOSWELLIA Roxb. ex Colebr. - Burseraceae

### *Boswellia sacra* Flueck

**Common Names** ▶ frankincense, bible frankincense, olibanum tree; *French*: arbre à encens; *German*: Weihrauch-Baum; *Italian*: incensi; *Spanish*: incienso

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, used in baking goods, candies, gelatines, ice creams, puddings and soft drinks

**Parts Used** ▶ resin

**Distribution** ▶ Egypt, Somalia, S Arabia

Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Rättsch 1998h; Wyk et al. 2004

### *Boussingaultia cordeifolia* Ten.

▶ *Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) van Steenis

## BRASSICA L. - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

### *Brassica cernua* (Thunb.) Forb. et Hemsl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sinapis cernua* Thunb.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Chinesischer Senf, Japanischer Senf

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ China, also cultivated

Hager 4, 1992; Heeger 1956; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972

### *Brassica carinata* A. Br.

**Common Names** ▶ Abessinian mustard; *German*: Abessinischer Senf

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Ethiopia

Small 1997; Uphof 1968

### *Brassica eruca* L

▶ *Eruca sativa* Mill.

### *Brassica hirta* Moench

▶ *Sinapis alba* L.

### *Brassica integrifolia* (West) Rupr.

▶ *Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern.

### *Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Brassica integrifolia* (West) Rupr., *Sinapis juncea* L.

**Common Names** ▶ brown mustard, Chinese mustard, Indian mustard, leaf mustard, mustard green Sarepta mustard; *Chinese*: jie cai; *Dutch*: mosterd; *French*: moutarde à feuilles, moutarde de Chine, moutarde de Sarepte; *German*: Chinesischer Senf, Indischer Senf, Russischer Senf, Rutenkohl, Sareptasenf; *Hindi*: mohari, rai, rajika, rayan, sarsan, sarsva; *Indonesian*: sesawi; *Italian*: senape indiana; *Korean*: kat; *Russian*: russkaja gortschiza, gortschiza sareptsckaja, sisaja gortschiza; *Sanskrit*: asuri, rajika; *Spanish*: mostaza de Indias, repollo chino; *Vietnamese*: rau cai

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment; **product**: mustard

**Parts Used** ▶ seed


**Distribution** ▶ E, W Siberia, N China, Mongolia, C Asia, native in Spain, Bulgaria, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, India

**Note** ▶ In Guinea the leaves are used as pot-herb and in Zaire for pepper condiment.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Burkill 1, 1985; Cheers 1998; Dalziel 1957; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Farrell 1985; Fournier/Vangheesdaele 1980; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hermey/Ludi 1994; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Leung 1991; Mazza 1998; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Neuwinger 1999; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rong Tsao et al. 2002; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shankaranarayana et al. 1972; Siemonema/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986;

Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Vaugham/Gordon 1973; Vaugham/Hemingway 1959; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## B

 **Brassica juncea (L.) ssp. integrifolia O. Schulz**


**Common Names** ▶ *Chin*: gai choy; *German*: Indischer Senf

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N America; Asia: China

Davidson 1999

 **Brassica nigra (L.) Koch**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sinapis nigra* L.

**Common Names** ▶ black mustard, true mustard; *Arabic*: lisban, khardal; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: mostarda preta; *Dutch*: swarte mosterd; *French*: moutarde noire, sénevé noire; *German*: Brauner, Senf, Französischer Senf, Roter Senf, Schwarzer Senf, Senfkohl; *Hindi*: benarasi rai; *Italian*: senape vera, senavra; *Pilipino*: mustasa; *Russian*: gortschiza tschernaja, nastojastschaja gortschiza, ranzusskaja gortschiza; *Slovenian*: horčica; *Spanish*: mostaza negra; *Turkish*: chordal

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment; **product**: essential oil (mustard oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Asia minor: Iran; wild in the Mediterranean region, throughout C Europe, Middle East; cultivated in many countries, mainly in the garden

**Note** ▶ Soiling or falsification with 1. charlock, field mustard; *French*: moutarde sauvage, sanve, sénevé; *German*: Ackersenf; *Russian*: gortschiza polewaja, (*Sinapis arvensis* L.) 2. cabbage, rape; *French*: chou navet *German*: Raps; *Russian*: repa (*Brassica napus* L.) and 3. field rape, winter turnip rape; *German*: Rüben; *Russian*: turneps (*Brassica rapa* L.)

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Coiciu (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; Mazza 1998; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Roth/Korzmann

1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shankaranarayana et al. 1971; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Zeven/et Wet 1982

 **Brindonia Indica Thouars**

▶ *Garcinia indica (Thouars) Choisy*

**BROSIMUM O. Sw. Cow tree, milk tree – Moraceae**

 **Brosimum gaudichaudii Trec.**

**Common Names** ▶ mama cadela

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of tobacco

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil

Kumar 2001

**BRUCEA Mill. - Simaroubaceae**

 **Brucea antidysenterica Lam.**

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: W Cameroon, in Ethiopia also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The bark is a substitute for angustura bark and one of the constituents of “Angostura Bitter”.

Burkill 5, 2000

**BUNIUM L. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)**

 **Bunium aromaticum L.**

▶ *Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague*

 **Bunium bulbocastanum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Apium bulbocastanum* Caruel, *Bunium bulbosum* Dulac, *Bunium majus* Vill., *Bunium majus* S.F. Gray, *Carum bulbocastanum* Koch, *Carvi bulbocastanum* Bub., *Pimpinella bulbocastanum* Jessen

**Common Names** ▶ earth chestnut, great earthnut or pig-nut; *French*: chateigne de terre, cumin tubéreux, dardilon, gernote, moinson, noix de terre, terre-noix; *German*: Knollenkümmel, Erdeichel, Erdkastanie, *Italian*: bulbocastano, castagne di terra, terra noce; *Russian*: schischnik, schischetschnik

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: Iberia, France, C Europe, Slovenia, native in Denmark

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Bunium bulbosum** Dulac

▶ *Bunium bulbocastanum* L.

 **Bunium carvi** Bieb.

▶ *Carum carvi* L.

 **Bunium majus** S.F. Gray

▶ *Bunium bulbocastanum* L.

 **Bunium majus** Vill.

▶ *Bunium bulbocastanum* L.

 **Bunium copticum** Spreng.

▶ *Trachyspermum ammi* (L.) Sprague

 **Bunium persicum** (Boiss.) Fedch.

**Common Names** ▶ black caraway, black cumin, black zira; *German*: Persischer Kreuzkümmel, Schwarzer Kreuzkümmel; *India*: siah zeera; *Persian*: zireh siyah

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India

Dhar/Dhar 2000; Foroumadi et al. 2002; Hanelt 2000; Mansfeld 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003

 **Buphthalmum oleraceum** Lour.

▶ *Eupatorium chinense* L.

## BURASAIA Thouars - Menispermaceae

 **Burasaia madagascariensis** DC.

**Common names** ▶ *Madagascar*: ambora, amborasaha, odiandro, borasahr

**Usage** ▶ a source of an aromatic bitter used principally for the production of beer

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Madagascar

Uphof 1968

 **Bursa pastoris** Weber

▶ *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.

## C

 **Cacalia porophyllum** L.

➤ *Porophyllum ruderale* (Jacq.) Cass.

**CAKILE** Mill. – Sea Rocket -  
Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

 **Cakile edentula** (Bigel.) Hook.

**Common Names** ▶ American sea rocket; *German*: Amerikanischer Meersenf

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, for salads

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ along beaches of N America

Uphof 1968

 **Cakile maritima** Scop.

**Common Names** ▶ sea rocket; *French*: caquillier, roquette de mer; *German*: Europäischer Meersenf, Meersenf; *Russian*: gortschiza morskaja

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, for salads

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ coasts of Europe, N Africa, SW Asia, native in N America, Australia

Aichele/Schwegler 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Teubner 2001

**CALAMINTHA** Mill. - Calamint -  
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Calamintha acinos** (Clairv.) Man.

➤ *Acinos arvensis* (Lam.) Dandy

 **Calamintha albiflora** Van.

➤ *Nepeta cataria* L.

 **Calamintha arvensis** Lam.

➤ *Acinos arvensis* (Lam.) Dandy

 **Calamintha clinopodium** Benth.

➤ *Clinopodium vulgare* L.

 **Calamintha cretica** Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ safüreja cretica (L.) Brig.

**Common Names** ▶ dwarf calamint; *Dutch*: bergsteentijm; *German*: Kreta-Bergminze

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Crete

Jahn/Schönfelder 1995; Türland et al. 1993

 **Calamintha grandiflora** (L.) Moench

**Synonyms** ▶ *Melissa grandiflora* L., *Satureja grandiflora* (L.) Scheele, *Thymus grandiflorus* (L.) Scop.

**Common Names** ▶ showy calamint, showy savory, large flowered calamint; **French:** calament à grande fleur, sarriette à grandes fleurs; **German:** Großblütige Bergminze, Großblütiger Steinquendel; **Italian:** mentuccio montana; **Russian:** duschevik krup-nocvetkovyj

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring); **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ SW, W Europe: Iberia, France, Romania, Crimea, Caucasus, Anatolia, NW Iran

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Başer/Özek 1993c; Carnat et al. 1991b; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Small 1997; Soulélès/Argyriadou 1990; Soulélès et al. 1991; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Calamintha hederacea** (L.) Scop.

▶ *Glechoma hederaceae* L.

 **Calamintha menthifolia** Host

**Synonyms** ▶ *Calamintha sylvatica* Bromf., *Satureja calamintha* (L.) Scheele, *Thymus calamintha* Scop.

**Common Names** ▶ calamint; **French:** sarriette népéta; **German:** Waldbergminze, Aufsteigende Bergminze, Wald-Steinquendel; **Italian:** mentuccio maggiore, calamenta, nepitella; **Russian:** duschevik mjatolistnyj

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring); **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ W, S and S C Europe, Turkey, Crimea, Caucasus, Syria, N Iran, NW, Africa, Algeria

Başer/Özek 1993; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Giannetto et al. 1979; Hanelt 2001; Hanlidou et al. 1991; Hidalgo et al. 2002; Romeo et al. 1980; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986

 **Calamintha nepeta** (L.) Savi

**Synonyms** ▶ *Calamintha nepetoides* Jord., *Calamintha officinalis* Moench, *Calamintha parviflora* Lam., *Melissa calamintha* L., *Melissa nepeta* L.

**Common Names** ▶ common calamint, lesser calamint; **French:** calament, menthe de montagne, sarriette népéta, **German:** Echte Bergminze, Drüsigige Bergminze, Echter Steinquendel, Katzenbergthymian, Waldbergminze; **Italian:** calaminta; mentuccio comune; **Russian:** duschevik koto-vnikovyj; **Spanish:** calamento

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring), mint-like, especially in Tuscany and Turkey

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S, W and C Europe: SE England, Crimea, Caucasus, W Anatolia, native N America, cultivated in Europe and N America

Ahmed et al. 1975; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1998; Dagab et al. 1983a, b; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Fraternali et al. 2001; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kyong Hi Tcha et al. 1976; Mikus et al. 1997; Pagni et al. 1990; Pooter et al. 1987; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Soulélès/Shammas 1985; Soulélès et al. 1987; Trucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Calamintha nepeta** (L.) Savi ssp. *nepeta*

**Common Names** ▶ lesser calamint; **French:** menthe de montagne; **German:** Kleinblütige Katzenminze

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Europe, Turkey, Caucasus

Erhardt et al. 2002

 **Calamintha nepetoides** Jord.

▶ *Calamintha nepeta* (L.) Savi

 **Calamintha officinalis** Moench

▶ *Calamintha nepeta* (L.) Savi



**Calamintha parviflora** Lam.

➤ *Calamintha nepeta* (L.) Savi

**Calamintha sylvatica** Bromf.

➤ *Calamintha menthifolia* Host

**CALENDULA L. - Marigold - Asteraceae (Compositae)****Calendula officinalis** L.

**Common Names** ▶ pot marigold, marigold flower, calendula, ruddles; *Arabic*: ajamir, djoúmaira; *Chinese*: chin chan hua, jin zhan ju; *French*: fleur de souci (des jardins), souci officinal, fleur de tous les mois; *German*: Goldblume, Ringelblume, Ringelrose, Sonnenwende; *Italian*: calendola, calta, fior d'ogni, fiorrancio dei gardine; *Japanese*: tô kin sen ka; *Korean*: kûmjanhwa; *Russian*: nogotki; *Spanish*: caléndula, flor de merte, maravilla

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Iberia, France, C Europe, Hungary, Romania, W Russia, Crime, Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, NW Africa

**Note** ▶ Floral leaves used as falsification of saffron.

Bärtels 1997; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Bomme 1989; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al 1989; Gracza 1987; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heisig /Wichtl 1990; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Isaac 1992, 1994; Janssens/Vernooij 2001; Masterova et al. 1991; Meyer 2000; Ochoa/Aloso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schmidt 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Willuhn 1987; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**Calligonum canescens** Pursh

➤ *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt.

**Callopsima amplexifolium** Mart.

➤ *Deianira nervosa* Cham. et Schlecht.

**CALTHA L. - Ranunculaceae****Caltha cornuta** Schott, Nyman et Kotschy

➤ *Caltha palustris* L.

**Caltha palustris** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Caltha cornuta* Schott, Nyman et Kotschy

**Common Names** ▶ kingcup, marsh marigold, mayblob, meadow bright; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cabudula; *Chinese*: ma ti ye; *French*: caltha des marais, populage, souci d'eau; *German*: Butterblume, Dotterblume, Sumpfdotterblume; *Italian*: calta palustre, farferugine; *Russian*: kalushniza bolotnaja; *Spanish*: calta, hierba centella;

**Usage** ▶ condiment, substitute for capers

**Parts Used** ▶ flower-puds

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasian region, W, E Siberia, E Amur, Sachalin, Kamschatka, C Asia, Mongolia, China, Japan, Alaska, Canada, NC, NE, NCW, NW and SE USA

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 1, 1949; Cheers 1998; Czygan 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

**CALYCANTHUS L. - Spicebush - Calycanthaceae****Calycanthus floridus** L. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Calycanthus glaucus* Willd., *Calycanthus sterilis* Walter

**Common Names** ▶ Carolina allspice; *French*: arbre aux anémones; *German*: Echter Gewürzstrauch, Nelkenpfeffer



■ **Calycanthus floridus**, flowering

**Usage** ▶ spice by the Indians of N America

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ USA: Florida, Virginia

**Note** ▶ Formerly the Indians used the flowers as a substitute for cinnamon and cloves.

Cheers 1998; Collin/Halim 1971; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Uphof 1968

### **Calycanthus glaucus** Willd.

➤ *Calycanthus floridus* L.

### **Calycanthus sterilis** Walter

➤ *Calycanthus floridus* L.

## CALYPTRANTHES Sw. - Myrtaceae

### **Calyptranthes aromatica** St. Hill.

**Common Names** ▶ Brazil pimento; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: craveiro-da-terra; *German*: Brasilpiment

**Usage** ▶ spice, similar allspice or cloves; condiment (bark)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, bark

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil

Mors et al. 2000; Overdieck 1989; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

### **Calyptranthes schiedeana** Berg.

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico

Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Calyptranthes variabilis** Berg

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: craveiro-do campo, cravo-do-campo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil: Minas Gerais to Rio Grande

Mors et al. 2000

### **Camara vulgaris** Benth.

➤ *Lantana camara* L.

### **Canagium odoratum** (Lam.) King

➤ *Cananga odorata* (Lam.) Hook.f. et Thoms.

## CANANGA (DC.) Hook.f. et Thomson - Annonaceae

### **Cananga fruticosum** Craib.

➤ *Cananga odorata* (DC.) Hook.f. et Thomas

### **Cananga odorata** (DC.) Hook.f. et Thoms.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cananga fruticosum* Craib., *Canagium odoratum* (Lam.) Baill., *Uvaria odorata* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ cananga, ilang-ilang; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cananga, ilanga; *French*: canang odorant, ylang-ylang; *German*: Ilang-Ilang, Ylang-Ylang;

*Indonesian*: kananga; *Malaysian*: chenanga, kenanga, nyaix; *Myanmar*: sagasein

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (of confectionary goods and the like, and also coconut oil); **product**: essential oil (*Annonae aetheroleum*, oil of ylang-ylang, German: Cangaöl)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia: Malaysia, Philippines, N Australia, Pacific Islands, in tropical regions cultivated, e.g. Seychelles, Kenya, Angola, Tanzania

Anon. 2001; Bournot 1968; Burkill 1966; Charalambous 1944; Dastur 1951; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hunnius 1993; Lawrence 1999; Randriamiharisoa 1983; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Teisseire/Galfre 1974; Uphof 1968; Wealthof India 2, 1950; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CANARIUM L. - Chinese olive - Burseraceae

 **Canarium schweinfurthii** Engl.

**Common Names** ▶ African elemi, incense tree, Papo Canary tree; *Cameroon*: abé, abel, bele, mbili, toumba; *French*: elemier d'Afrique; *Ghana*: bedi wunue

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Senegal to E Africa, Ethiopia, Angola, Zimbabwe

Burkill 1, 1965; Facciola 1990; Irvin 1961; Neuwinger 1998; Sawadogo et al. 1985; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

## CANAVALIA DC. - Jack bean - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

 **Canavalia maritima** (Aubl.) Thou.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Canavalia rosea* (Sw.) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ seaside sword bean, seaside jack bean; *French*: pois bord de mer, pois maritime; *German*: Meeres-Jackbohne, Schwertbohne; *Portuguese*: feijão, feijão bravo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ India, Malaysia, Mexico Gulf, West Indies, W Africa

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Canavalia rosea** (Sw.) DC.

▶ *Canavalia maritima* (Aubl.) Thou

## CANELLA P. Browne - Canellaceae (Winteranaceae)

 **Canella alba** Murr.

▶ *Canella winterana* (L.) Gaertn.

 **Canella winterana** (L.) Gaertn. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Canella alba* Murr., *Winterana canella* L.

**Common Names** ▶ white cannel, white cinnamon, wild cannel, wild cinnamon; *French*: canella blanche; *German*: Kaneelinde, Weißer Kaneel, Weißer Zimt

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring liqueur and tobacco

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ West Indies, USA: S Florida

**Note** ▶ The bark is used as cinnamon.

Bois 1934; Brockmann 1979; Brown 1994; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; McNavy Wood 2003; Rätsch 1992; Seidemann 1993c; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

## CANNA L. - Canna Lily - Cannaceae

 **Canna coccinea** Mill.

▶ *Canna indica* L



■ **Canella winterana, flowering**

☞ ***Canna edulis* Ker-Gawl.**

☞ *Canna indica* L.

☞ ***Canna indica* L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Canna coccinea* Mill., *Canna edulis* Ker-Gawl., *Canna lutea* Mill., *Canna ovatus* Moench, *Canna patens* (Ait.) Rosc.

**Common Names** ▶ edible canna, Indian canna, Indian bread shot, Indian shot, African turmeric, Queensland Arrowroot, wild tapioca; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: achira; *Chinese*: mei ren jiao ger, yang di li; *Dutch*: eetbar bloemriet, Indisch bloemriet; *French*: balisier comestible, balisierou faux-sucrier, canna d'Inde; *German*: Indisches or Westindisches Arrowroot (starch); Indisches Blumenohr; *Italian*: canna commestibile canna dolce, canna d'India; *Japanese*: kanna dandoku, shokuyō kanna; *Malaysian*: kenyong, pisang sebiak, sebeh, ubi gereda, zemba; *Pilipino*: bandera Española, kolintaso, tikas tikas; *Portuguese*: canna comestível, canada-

índia, birú manso, merú; *Russian*: kanna indijkaja; *Spanish*: achera, achira, caña comestible, caña de las Indias

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Venezuela, Chile, Columbia, Brazil, West Indies, C America, native in USA, SE Asia, also cultivated in India, Philippines, tropical Africa: Sierra Leone, Gabon

**Note** ▶ In the literature *Canna edulis* Ker.-Gawl. treated as separate species the starch of the tubers is the Queensland arrowroot.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1962; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

☞ ***Canna lutea* Mill**

☞ *Canna indica* L.

☞ ***Canna ovatus* Moench**

☞ *Canna indica* L.

☞ ***Canna patens* Rosc.**

☞ *Canna indica* L.

**CAPPARIS L. - Caper - Capparaceae**

☞ ***Capparis aegyptica* Lam.**

☞ *Capparis spinosa* L.

☞ ***Capparis aphylla* Roth.**

☞ *Capparis decidua* Edgew.

 **Capparis atlantica** *Inocencio, D. Rivera, Obón and Alcaraz*

**Common Names** ▶ *Arabic*: kabar, quabar, lassaf, shafel-lah

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ Morocco

Rivera et al. et al. 2003

 **Capparis cartilaginea** *Decne.*

▶ *Capparis inermis* *Forsk.*

 **Capparis cordifolia** *Lam. ssp. cordifolia*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capparis mariana* DC.

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ Solomon Islands, Archipelago of Tuamotu, Cook Island, Fiji Island, Hawaii, Islands of Nauru, Rurutu; Philippines, Marianas

Rivera et al. 2003

 **Capparis cynophallophora** *L.*

▶ *Capparis flexuosa* *L.*

 **Capparis decidua** (*Forsk.*) *Edgew.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capparis aphylla* Roth.

**Common Names** ▶ siwak; *French*: câprier sans feuilles; *Hindi*: kair, ker, delha, kurrel

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Morocco, W Africa: Mauritiana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan

**Note** ▶ Cultivated for the edible fruits.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 1, 1985; Fageria et al. 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sushila 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 2, 1950

 **Capparis flexuosa** *L.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capparis cynophallophora* L., *Morisonia flexuosa* L.

**Common Names** ▶ bay-leaved caper, caper tree; *German*: Jamaika Kaper; *Mexico*: xpayumak, pan y agua, burro, palo de burro

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ West India, Mexico to southern USA

**Note** ▶ Cultivated for the edible fruits. The flavor of the fruits is horse radish.

Hanelt 2001; Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Uphof 1968

 **Capparis florantesii** *DC.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capparis ovata* Desf.

**Common Names** ▶ *Arabic*: khabbar, soukoum

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Chad

Rivera et al. 2003

 **Capparis inermis** *Forsk.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capparis cartilaginea* Decne.

**Common Names** ▶ *Arabic*: lassaf, lattssaf; *India*: karat

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Yemen, India

Rivera et al. 2003

 **Capparis herbacea** *Willd.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capparis ovata* Desf. var. *herbacea* (Willd.) Zohary

**Common Names** ▶ *Armenian*: aggenko (fruit); *Russian*: kapersi; *Turkish*: keber

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaïd-  
schan, Turkmenistan

Rivera et al. 2003

 **Capparis mariana DC.**

▶ *Capparis cordifolia* Lam. ssp. *cordifolia*

 **Capparis napaulensis DC.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capparis himalayensis* Jafri

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Nepal-Kaper, Himalaya-Kaper; *India*: kabra, karil; *Pakistan*: kakri, kander, kabra

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India, Pakistan

Rivera et al. 2003

 **Capparis himalayensis Jafri**

▶ *Capparis napaulensis* DC.

 **Capparis ovata M. Bieb.**

▶ *Capparis spinosa* L.

 **Capparis obovata Royle**

**Common Names** ▶ *India*: kabar, kabara; *Pakistan*: kh-  
warg, pahinro kirap, panetro khafkhader

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud, unripe and ripe fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India, Pakistan

Rivera et al. 2003;

 **Capparis orientalis Duhamel**

**Common Names** ▶ Eastern caper, oriental caper, *Ger-  
man*: Orientalische Kaper

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region: Spain, Italy,  
Greece, Portugal, Turkey and Morocco

Inocencio et al. 2000, 2002; Özcan 1999; Özcan/Akgül 1998

 **Capparis ovata Desf.**

▶ *Capparis fontanesii* DC.

 **Capparis rupestris Sibth et Sm.**

▶ *Capparis spinosa* L.

 **Capparis sicula Duhamel ssp. sicula**

**Common Names** ▶ Sicily caper; *German*: Sizilianische  
Kaper; *Turkish*: kapari, kebere çiçeği (flower)

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral-bud, unripe fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Atlantic coasts of Europe and N Africa to  
the Mediterranean coasts, especially Sicily, Mo-  
rocco; also cultivated

Inocencio et al. 2000, 2002; Rivera et al. 2003

 **Capparis spinosa L. ■**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capparis aegyptica* Lam., *Capparis ovata*  
M. Bieb., *Capparis rupestris* Sibth et Sm.

**Common Names** ▶ caper, common caper, spineless ca-  
per; *Arabic*: habbar, kabar, kalvari, lasafa; *Chinese*:  
ci shan gan; *Dutch*: kapper boom; *French*: câprier  
(commun); *German*: Kaper, Echte Kaper; *Hindi/In-  
dia*: basari, bauri, kabbar, kebir, kakadani, kabra;  
*Italian*: câppero, câparo; *Portuguese*: alcaparra, alca-  
parreira; *Russian*: kaperzy; *Slovenian*: kapary; *Span-  
ish*: alcaparna, acaparrón, tápana *Turkish*: keberé

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud unripened fruit, caper berries;  
*French*: cornichons de câprier, *German*: Kapern-  
frucht, Kaperngurke

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region to Caucasus, Turke-  
stan, W Himalayas, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Trade sorts: I. quality: 'Nonpareilles', 'Surfines',





■ **Capparis spinosa**, flowering

'Capucines'; II quality: 'Capotes', 'Fines', 'Hors calibres'. The name of the great Italian trade sort: 'Capperoni'. The fruit (French: cornichons de câprier, cucunci) are also used. The plant of *Capparis flexuosa* L. is considered as the wild progenitor of the domesticated species. The name of unripened fruits is 'Cornichons de câprier', used in pickles.

Akgül 1996; Alvarruiz et al. 1990; Al-Said et al. 1988; Arora/Padney 1996; Barbera 1991; Bärtelös 1997; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Calis et al. 2002; Castro/Nosti 1987; Cheers 1998; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Gerhardt 1979; Giuffrida et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Inocencio et al. 2000, 2002; Kjaer/Thomsen 1963; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Neuwinger 1999; Özcan/Akgül 1995, 1998; 2000, 2001; Pascual et al. 2003; Rodrigo et al. 1992; Sánchez et al. 1992; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vega/Ramos 1987; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zohary 1960

### **Capparis spinosa** L. var. *inermis* Turra

**Common Names** ▶ caper spurge, spineless caper

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe: Italy (Tuscany), N Africa

### **Capparis spinosa** L. var. *mariana*

**Common Names** ▶ Mariana caper; *German*: Mariannen-Kaper

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean regions

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999

### **Capparis spinosa** L. ssp. *rupestris* (Sm.) Nyman

**Common Names** ▶ *French*: câprier; *German*: Dornenloser Kapernstrauch; *Italian*: capparo, cappari, chiapara; *Portuguese*: alcoparras, alcaparreira; *Spanish*: tàpara, alcaparra (flower buds), gorrinets (fruits)

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean regions, N Africa; N India

Erhardt et al. 2002; Rivera et al. 2003

## CAPSELLA Medik. – Shepherd's Purses - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

### **Capsella bursa-pastoris** (L.) Medik.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Bursa pastoris* Weber, *Thlaspi bursa-pastoris* L.

**Common Names** ▶ capsell, farmer mustard, case weed, mother heart, shepherd's purse, paniquesillo, toy wort; *Chinese*: chi tsai, ji cai; *French*: bourse à pasteur, capselle, capselle à pasteur; *German*: Bauernsenf, Gemeines Hirtentäschel, Herzkraut, Täschel, Taschenkraut; *Italian*: borsacchina, borsa del pastore; *Korean*: naeng-i; *Portuguese*: bolsade-pastor, erra do bompastor; *Russian*: pastuschija sumka; *Spanish*: bolsa de pastor, zurrón de pastor; *Vietnamese*: co tam giac, dinh lich, te thai

**Usage** ▶ spice for soups and stews (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ pods, young leaves

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, origin Mediterranean area(?), today spread worldwide, except tropical areas; cultivated in China

**Note** ▶ The green pods have a peppery taste; different cultivars exist.

Dhar/Dhar 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Kos-

chtschejew 1990; Loch 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tull 1999; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## C

## CAPSICUM L. - Chillis, Paprika, Bird's Eye Chilli, Pepper - Solanaceae

Alkämper 1972; Andrews 1985, 1998; D'Arcy/Eshbaugh 1974; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Ernö 1985; Ferrão 1992; Ferrari/Aillaud 1971; Forster/Cordell 1992; Gordon-Smith 1996; Govindarajan 1985, 1986; Govindaraja et al. 1988; Govindarajan/Sathyannarayan 1990; Hager 4, 1992; Heiser/Pickersgill 1969; Heiser/Smith 1953; Herrmann 1999; Jurenitsch et al. 1979; Long-Solis 1986; Maga 1975; Newall et al. 1996; Oberdieck 1988; Palevitch/Craker 1995; Peter 2001; Rabinowitsch/Brewster 1999; Raunert 1939; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz/Rangoonwala 1966; Seidemann 1997a; Shin et al. 2001; Somos 1981; Somos/Kundt 1984; Terpó 1966; Teuner et al. 1993; Vaupel 2002 a, b; Zoschke 1997;

### **Capsicum annum L. var. annum**

**Common Names** ▶ bell pepper, capsicum pepper, Cayenne pepper, cherry pepper, Chile pepper, chile (pepper), cone pepper, green capsicum, green pepper, paprika, red pepper, sweet pepper, Pandrón-pepper; *Arabic*: filfil ahmar; *Chinese*: la chiao; *Dutch* spaanse peper; *French*: piment doux, poivre de Cayenne, poivre d'Espagne, poivre rouge; *German*: Beißbeere, Einjährige Paprika, Cayenne Pfeffer, Spanischer or Ungarischer Pfeffer, Türkischer Pfeffer, Schotenpfeffer; *Italian*: peperone; *Hindi*: lalmica; *Indonesian*: cabe besar, lombok besar; *Japanese*: hsiug ya-li chiao; *Korean*: kochu; *Malaysian*: lada besar; *Portuguese*: pimento; *Russian*: perez strukovyj; *Sanskrit*: kutavira, raktamarica, suédois; *Slovenian*: ročna paprika; *Spanish*: ají, chile, guindilla, pimiento; *Thai*: pulang sili

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated form; Mexico; tropical America

**Note** ▶ This is the most widely spread and highly cultivated of all *Capsicum* species; probably first domesticated in Mexico. The very hot, peppery varieties, with high capsaicin content, are used as spices and seasoning; also in medicine. Fruits with small capsaicin content are used as vegetables, cooked or raw. They are subdivided into the following sorts:

*cerasiforme-group*: cherry pepper; *German*: Zier-Paprika

*conioides-group*: cone pepper; *German*: cone pepper

*fasciculatum-group*: red cone pepper; *German*: Büschel-Paprika

*grossum-group*: bell pepper, pimento, sweet pepper; *German*: Gemüse- or Süßer Pfeffer

*longum group*: Cayenne pepper, Chili (pepper); *German*: Cayennepfeffer, Peperoni.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Ananda Nayaki/Natarajan 2000; Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Berger 3, 1952; Berta 2000; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Buttery et al. 1969; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Csiktusnádi et al. 2000; Dalby 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Estrada et al. 2000; Farrell 1985; Forgacs et al. 1996; Gnayfeed et al. 2001; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jansen 1981; Jurenitsch et al. 1979; Kirschbaum-Titze et al. 2002; Kobata et al. 1998; Krstic et al. 2001; Leung 1991; Lunig et al. 1995; Maoka et al. 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Molnár et al. 2000; Morais et al. 2001; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Oruña-Conda et al. 1996; Perucka/Oleszek 2000; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Rubio et al. 2002; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sekiwalijima et al. 2001; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Simioan et al. 2004; Small 1997; Soo Hyun et al. 1997; Staesche 1972; Surk et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Terpó 1966; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Tucker 1986; Tull 1999; Villalón et al. 1994; Villamar et al. 1994; Wolters 1996; Yayeh Zewdie/Bosland 2000; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Capsicum annum L. var. glabriusculum** (Desf.) C.B. Heiser et Pickersgill

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capsicum minimum* Mill., *Capsicum annum* L. var. *minimum* (Mill.) Heiser, *Capsicum hispidum* Dunal var. *glabriusculum* Dunal

**Common Names** ▶ American bird pepper, bird pepper; *German*: Vogelpfeffer; *India*: gach mirichi, lalmirichi, marcha, marichiphalam, perangimulik; *Japanese*: kôreigus, tō gara shi; *Pilipino*: sili; *Russian*: ptitschii perez, melkij perez, stolowij perez; *Spanish*: ají, chilipiquin, chiltepe, chiltepin

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ wild form; cultivated: Mexico, USA, Caribbean, Meso-America, W, S America

Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986

**Capsicum annuum L. var. minimum (Mill.)**  
Heiser

- *Capsicum annuum L. var. glabriusculum (Dunal.)*  
C.B. Heiser et Pickersgill

**Capsicum baccatum L. var. baccatum**

- Synonyms** ▶ *Capsicum microcarpum* Cav.  
**Common Names** ▶ Peruvian pepper; *Spanish*: locoto  
**Usage** ▶ spice  
**Parts Used** ▶ fruit  
**Distribution** ▶ wild form; S America: Peru, Bolivia, S Brazil, Paraguay, N Argentina

Eshbaugh W.H. 1970; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**Capsicum baccatum L. var. pendulum**  
(Willd.) Eshbaugh

- Synonyms** ▶ *Capsicum pendulum* Willd.  
**Common Names** ▶ Brown's pepper, Peruvian pepper;  
*French*: piment chien; *German*: Peruanischer Pfeffer; *Spanish*: ají, escabeche, piris, uchu (*Peruvian*)  
**Usage** ▶ spice  
**Parts Used** ▶ fruit  
**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated, mostly in S America, also in C America, USA, Hawaii, India, Japan, S Europe  
**Note** ▶ Archaeological findings in the late precaramic (ca. 2500 BC) from Peru.

Dalby 2000; Eshbough 1970; Hanelt 2001; Jurenitsch et al. 1979; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986

**Capsicum cardenasii C.B. Heiser et P.G. Sm**

- Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring  
**Parts Used** ▶ fruit  
**Distribution** ▶ W, S America

Hager 4, 1992; Terpó 1966; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**Capsicum chinense Jacq.**

- Synonyms** ▶ *Capsicum luteum* Lam.  
**Common Names** ▶ bonnet pepper, Chinese pepper, datil pepper, Habañero (pepper), piri-piri pepper, scotch bonnet, squash pepper, tabasco pepper, yellow squash pepper; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: piri-piri; *German*: Chinesische Paprika, Habanero, Tabasco-Pfeffer; *Spanish*: rocotillo

- Usage** ▶ spice  
**Parts Used** ▶ fruit  
**Distribution** ▶ W, S Amazonas: Brazil; cultivated; wild forms unknown; widely cultivated in the Neotropics  
**Note** ▶ Archaeological remains from Peru suggest domestication 10,000 years ago.

Burkhill 5, 2000; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Jurenitsch et al. 1979; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Smith/Heiser 1957; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**Capsicum fastigiatum Bl.**

- *Capsicum frutescens L.*

**Capsicum frutescens L.**

- Synonyms** ▶ *Capsicum fastigiatum* Bl., *Capsicum minimum* Roxb.,  
**Common Names** ▶ Cayenne pepper, hot pepper, bird pepper, red chilli, spur pepper, tabasco (pepper); *Arabic*: schatta; *Dutch*: chili peper, spaanse peper; *French*: poivre de Cayenne, piment de cayenne, piment oiseau, poivre rouge; *German*: Cayennepfeffer, Chayenne, Chili(s), Tabasco (Pfeffer), Vogelpfeffer; *Indonesian*: cabe, cili, cili rawit, lombok; *Italian*: capsico, diavoleto; *Malaysian*: lada, cili, cili padi; *Portuguese*: pimenta malagueta; *Russian*: perez struzkovij; *Slovenian*: paprika čili; *Spanish*: ají, chile, fruto de capsico, guindilla, pimienta de Cayena, pimienta picante; *Thai*: phrik kheefa

- Usage** ▶ spice  
**Parts Used** ▶ fruit  
**Distribution** ▶ tropical America: S Mexico to Costa Rica; India to Polynesia, worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions

Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Cheers 1998; Craze 2002; Cserháti et al. 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Howard et al. 1994; Leung 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Terpó 1966; Tindall 1983; Tucker 1986; Usher 1968; Villalón et al. 1994; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Capsicum guatemalense** Bitter

➤ *Capsicum pubescens* Ruiz et Pav.

### **Capsicum hispidum** Dunal var. **glabriusculum** Dunal

➤ *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *glabriusculum* (Dunal)  
C.B. Heiser et Pickersgill

### **Capsicum luteum** Lam.

➤ *Capsicum chinense* Jacq.

### **Capsicum microcarpum** Cav.

➤ *Capsicum baccatum* L. var. *baccatum*

### **Capsicum minimum** Mill.

➤ *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *glabriusculum* (Dunal)  
C.B. Heiser et Pickersgill

### **Capsicum minimum** Roxb.

➤ *Capsicum frutescens* L.

### **Capsicum pendulum** Willd.

➤ *Capsicum baccatum* L. var. *pendulum* (Willd.)  
Eshbaugh

### **Capsicum pubescens** Ruiz et Pav.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Capsicum guatemalense* Bitter

**Common Names** ▶ apple chilli, chilli manzana; **Dutch**: paprika; **German**: Filziger Paprika, Apfel-Chili, Baum-Chili; **Indonesian**: cabe bendot, cabe gondol; **Javanese**: cabe dieng; **Spanish**: chamburoto, chile japonés, chile manzana, escabeche, lacoto, siete caldos, rocoto (Peru)

**Usage** ▶ spice (used like *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ not wild; cultivated from Mexico to S Bolivia, especially in the Andes (Bolivia, Peru, Columbia)

**Note** ▶ Probable origin in Bolivia; the fruits are said to be of mild to strong pungency.

Almela et al 1991; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heiser/Smith 1953; Pruthi 1976; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Terpó 1966; Tucker 1986; Wilkins 1992; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zimmermann/Schieberle 2000

## CARDAMINE L. - Bitter Cress - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

### **Cardamine parviflora** L.

**Common Names** ▶ **German**: Kleinblütiges Wiesenschaumkraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ young herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, native in Algeria

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

### **Cardamine pratensis** L.

**Common Names** ▶ cuckoo flower, lady's smock, bitter cress, meadow cress, spinks; **Dutch**: pinksterbloem; **French**: cardamine des prés, cresson élégant, cressonnette, cresson des prés; **German**: Wiesenkresse, Wiesenschaumkraut; **Italian**: cardamino dei prati, billeri, crescione dei prati, violo da pesci; **Portuguese**: agrião dos prados, cardamina dos prados; **Russian**: lugowoj kress, polewaja

gortschiza, serdetschnik, smojanka; *Spanish*: cardamina, berros de prado; mastuerzo de prado

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, substitute of water cress

**Parts Used** ▶ young fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, British Isles, W, E Siberia, Kamchatka, W Tibet, Korea, Alaska, Canada, NE USA

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heger 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschew 1990; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Stobert 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

### **Cardamine resedifolia L.**

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Resedablättriges Schaumkraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ young herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus, Iran, W, E Siberia, Amur, Mongolia, Tibet, E Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

### **Cardamine trifolia L.**

**Common Names** ▶ trifoliate bitter cress; *French*: cardamine à trois feuilles; *German*: Dreiblättrige Zahnwurz, Kleeblättriges Schaumkraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ young herb

**Distribution** ▶ EC Europe, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

### **Cardaminum nasturtium Moench**

▶ *Nasturtium officinale R. Br.*

### **Cardamomum dealbatum Kuntze**

▶ *Amomum maximum Roxb.*

### **Cardamomum officinale Salisb.**

▶ *Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton*

### **Cardamomum subulatum Kuntze**

▶ *Amomum subulatum Roxb.*

## CARDARIA L. - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

### **Cardaria draba (L.) Desv.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lepidium draba L.*

**Common Names** ▶ hoary cress, whitetop; *French*: cardaire, passeraie drave; *German*: Pfeilkresse, Türkenkresse; *Russian*: chrinnizja krupkowiedna

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, pungent seed

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa: Egypt, temperate Asia, India, E, SE and SW Europe, widely native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

## CARDIOSPERMUM L. - Sapindaceae

### **Cardiospermum halicacabum L.**

**Common Names** ▶ balloon vine, heart pea, heart-leaved pea, heart seed, winter cherry; *Chinese*: jia hu gua; *French*: pois de coeur; *German*: Ballonpflanze, Ballonrebe, Herzerbse, Herzsame; *India*: bodha, indravalli, laftaf, malmai, paravati padi, uzina; *Japanese*: papaia, manjui; *Malaysian*: peria bulan, uban kayu; *Pilipino*: patul parolan, bangkolon

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ USA: Florida, SE tropical America, tropical Africa, India, also cultivated



Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hager 4, 1992; v. Koenen 1996; Pschrymbel 1998; Wiersoma/León 1999

Sharma 2003; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tschirch 1892; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Wolters 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeen/de Wet 1982

## C

 **Carduus marianus L.**

➤ *Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn.*

 **Carduus tinctorius (L.) Falk.**

➤ *Carthamus tinctorius L.*

**CARICA L. - Papaya, Pawpaw - Caricaceae**
 **Carica papaya L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Papaya communis* Noronha, *Papaya vulgaris* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ papaya, paw-paw, melone tree; *Arabic*: fafy, pawpaw; *Chinese*: fan kua, jia hu gua, shu kua, wan shou guo; *French*: arbre de melon, melon de tropiques, papayer; *German*: Melonenbaum, Papaya; *Hindi*: papita; *India*: papeeta; *Indonesian*: pepaya; *Italian*: carica, papaia, papaja; *Japanese*: papaia, manjui; *Malaysian*: betek, betik, papaya; *Mexico*: melón zapote; *Pilipino*: papaya; *Portuguese*: mamoeiro (plant), mamão (fruit); *Russian*: papjja, dunnoe; *Sanskrit*: erandakarkati; *Spanish*: higo de mastuero, lechosa, mamón, papayo, papayero, fruta bomba; *Swahili*: mpapai; *Thai*: mal-akaw; *Vietnamese*: du du xan

**Usage** ▶ spice, source and product of chymopapain and papain

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ native likely Mexico, C America, West Indies, E Andes

**Note** ▶ The seeds are used instead of black pepper, sporadically as falsification.

Aedo et al. 2001; Aké Assi/Guinko 1991; Bendel 2002; Bhattacharjee et al. 2003; Blancke 2000; Cheers 1998; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; Lindner 1971; Meisenbacher 1998; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Paradkar et al. 2001; Pschrymbel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1994b, 1998/2000;

**CARISSA L. - Apocynaceae**
 **Carissa edulis Vahl**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Arduina edulis* (Vahl) Spreng., *Carissa pubescens* A. DC.,

**Common Names** ▶ carandas plum, Egyptian carissa; *Chinese*: tian jia hu ci; *French*: arbre à cire, carisse; *German*: Essbare Wachsbaumwurzel, Karandapflaume; *Spanish*: ciruela de Natal; *Uganda*: muyonza

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment, flavoring for bitters

**Parts Used** ▶ root


**Distribution** ▶ S Arabia, tropical Africa, India, Indochina

**Note** ▶ The fruit pulp is used to produce juice and jam.

Ayensu 1978; Bose 1985; Burkill 1, 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Thompson 1976; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Carissa pubescens DC.**

➤ *Carissa edulis Vahl*

**CARTHAMUS L. - Safflower - Asteraceae (Compositae)**
 **Carthamus glaber Burm.**

➤ *Carthamus tinctorius L.*

 **Carthamus tinctorius L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Carduus tinctorius (L.) Falk.*, *Carthamnus glaber* Burm.

**Common Names** ▶ dyer's saffron, false saffron, safflower, saffron thistle; *Arabic*: asfar, shawrina, gurdum; *Chinese*: hong hua, hong lan hua, hong hua cai;





■ **Carissa edulis**, flowering

**French:** carthame, carthame de teinturiers, safre, safranon, safran bâtard; **German:** Färberdistel, Saflor, Bastardsafran, Falscher Safran, Touristen-Safran; **India:** kusum, kusumba, kushumba; **Italian:** cartamo, zaffrone; **Japanese:** benibana, kûkwa; **Korean:** itkkot; **Portuguese:** açafrao bastardo; **Russian:** saflor krasil'nyj; **Slovenian:** požlt farbiarsky; **Spanish:** alazor, azafrán bastardo, azafrán canario, azafran del pais, cártamo, Spanish saffron

**Usage** ► spice, exchange for saffron; dry fruits to put into chutneys, dye stuff; **product:** greasy oil of saffron (fruit)

**Parts Used** ► flower, fruit

**Distribution** ► probable origin W Asia; widely cultivated in N Africa, China, India, and the USA

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Burkill 1, 1985; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 1961, 1963; 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Hyun-Jung Kim et al. 2000; Kazuma et al. 2000; Knowles 1955, 1958; Körber-Grohne 1989; Lewington 1990; Melchior/Kastner 1974; NICBPB 1987; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968;

Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 2000; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Smith 1996; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2. 1950; Weiss 1971; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

☞ **Carthartocarpus fistula** Pers.

☞ *Cassia fistula* L.

## CARUM L. - Caraway - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

☞ **Carum anisum** (L.) Baill.

☞ *Pimpinella anisum* L.

☞ **Carum aromaticum** Druce

☞ *Trachyspermum ammi* (L.) sprague

☞ **Carum bulbocastanum** Koch

☞ *Bunium bulbocastanum* L.

☞ **Carum carvi** L.

**Synonyms** ► *Carum velenovskyi* Rohlena

**Common Names** ► (common) caraway; **Arabic:** karauya; **Chinese:** fang feng, se lu zi, shan-chu-tsai, yuan sui, zang hui xiang; **French:** anis des vosges, carvi, cumin de prés; **German:** (Echter) Kümmel, Brotkümmel, Feldkümmel, Wiesenkümmel, Carbe, Karbensamen; **Hindi:** syahjira; **India:** siyah jira, siah seerah; **Italian:** cumino dei prati; cumino tedesco, karawiya; **Korean:** kharum; **Portuguese:** alcarávia; **Russian:** tmin, timon, tmin obyknovennyj; **Sanskrit:** krsnajiraka; **Slovenian:** rasca; **Spanish:** alcaravea, carvi, comino de prado, hinojo de prade; **Turkish:** frenk kimionou

**Usage** ► spice; **product:** essential oil (caraway oil) and for production of alcoholic beverages, e.g. "Al-lasch"

**Parts Used** ► fruits

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, temperate Asia, India, Europe, widely cultivated in temperate regions

**Note** ▶ In Germany used with anise, coriander and fennel fruits are sold as “bread spice”.

Ahro et al. 2001; Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Baysal/Starmans 1999; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Bouwmeester et al. 1995; Bremness 2001; Cabizza et al. 2001; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Krüger/Zeiger 1993; Matsumura et al. 2002; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Partanen et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Salveson/Svensden 1976; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sedlakova et al. 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Carum copticum (L.) Benth.**

▶ *Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague*

### **Carum involunratum (Roxb.) Baill.**

▶ *Trachyspermum roxborhianum (DC.) Craib.*

### **Carum petroselinum Benth. et Hook.**

▶ *Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym.*

### **Carum roxburghianum Benth.**

▶ *Trachyspermum roxburghianum (DC.) Craib.*

### **Carum velenovskyi Rohlena**

▶ *Carum carvi L.*

### **Carvi bulbocastanum Bub.**

▶ *Bunium bulbocastanum L.*

### **Caryophyllata officinalis Moench**

▶ *Geum urbanum L.*

### **Caryophyllata urbana Scop.**

▶ *Geum urbanum L.*

### **Caryophyllus aromaticus L.**

▶ *Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry*

## CASSIA L - Shower Tree - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### **Cassia fistula L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cathartocarpus fistula Pers.*

**Common Names** ▶ golden shower, Indian laburnum, pudding pipe tree, purging cassia, purging fistula; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: canafistule, tapira coinana; *Chinese*: guo mai long lang, huai hua ching; *French*: bâton casse, canéficier, casse fistuleuse; *German*: Röhrenkassia, Indischer Goldregen; *Hindi*: amaltas, jagaruwa, sinara, sundali; *Indonesian*: bereksa, kasia sena, tengguli, trangguli; *Japanese*: nanban saikachi; *Javanese*: keyok, klohor; *Malaysian*: bereksa, rajah kayu, tengguli, kasia sena; *Mexico*: canafistula, canapistola; *Pilipino*: caña pistula; *Sanskrit*: arabadha, suvarnaka; *Spanish*: canafistula; *Thai*: khuun, kun, raja pruk

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ possible origin tropical Asia (India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia), widely cultivated and native in the Tropics.

**Note** ▶ Dadawa kalva, a local spice preparation in northern Nigeria, obtained from carob bean.

Berger 3, 1952; Cheers 1998; Dashak et al. 2001; Dastur 1954; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kottegoda 1994; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Warren 1998; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Yueh-Hsing Kuo et al. 2002; Zewen/de Wet 1982

 **Cassia obtusifolia** L.

➤ *Senna obtusifolia* (L.) Irwin et Barneby

**CASSINE L. -  
Celastraceae**
 **Cassine crocea** (Thunn.) Kuntze

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crocoxylon croceum* (Thunb.) N. Robson  
**Common Names** ▶ small-leaved saffron, saffron cassine;  
*German*: Schmalblättriger Safran; *S Africa*: fyn-  
 blaar-saffraan  
**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)  
**Parts Used** ▶ flower  
**Distribution** ▶ Southern Africa

Quattrocchi 1999

 **Cassine metabelica** (Loes) Steedman

**Synonyms** ▶ *Elaeodendron metabelica* Loes  
**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Cassineholz  
**Usage** ▶ spice for meat (at barbecue)  
**Parts Used** ▶ wood  
**Distribution** ▶ Southern Africa: Kalahari  
**Note** ▶ Barbecue (meat) with the wood give a spicy  
 aroma.

Neuwinger 1999; Quattrocchi 1999

 **Cassumunar roxburghii** Colla

➤ *Zingiber cassumunar* Roxb.

 **Cathartocarpus fistula** Pers.

➤ *Cassia fistula* L.

**CECROPIA Loeffl. - Snake Wood -  
Cecropiaceae (Moraceae)**
 **Cecropia asperrima** Pitt.

➤ *Cecropia peltata* L.

 **Cecropia peltata** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cecropia asperrima* Pitt.  
**Common Names** ▶ Congo pump, trumpet tree, pop-a-  
 gun, snake wood; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: ambaúba,  
 embaúba, abaiba, imbaúba; *French*: bois cannon,  
 tranpetier; *German*: Karibischer Ameisenbaum,  
 Kanonenbaum, Trompetenbaum; *Portuguese*: am-  
 baitinga, imbaúba; *Spanish*: changrarro, guarumo,  
 yagrumo  
**Usage** ▶ pot-herb  
**Parts Used** ▶ young pods  
**Distribution** ▶ C America, West Indies, tropical S Amer-  
 ica

Erhardt et al 2002; Rättsch 1998; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

**CEDRONELLA Moench -  
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**
 **Cedronella canariensis** (L.) Webb et Berth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cedronella triphylla* Moench,  
**Common Names** ▶ balm of Giliad, canary balm; *French*:  
 baume de galaad; *German*: Balsamstrauch; *Por-  
 tuguese*: hortelã de burro, meutastro; *Spanish*: thé  
 des Canaries  
**Usage** ▶ spice  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ Canary Islands, Azores, Madeira.  
**Note** ▶ The plant is very frost-sensitive.

Bremness 2001; Carreiras et al. 1987; Cheers 1998; Engel et al. 1991;  
 Erhardt et al 2002; López-García et al. 1991, 1992

 **Cedronella japonoca** Hassk.


➤ *Agastache rugosa* (Fisch. et C.A. Mey.) Kuntze

 **Cedronella mexicana** (Kunth) Benth.

➤ *Agastache mexicana* (Kunth) Lint et Epling

 **Cedronella triphylla** Moench

➤ *Cedronella canariensis* (L.) Webb et Berth.

 **Celastrus senegalensis** Lam.

➤ *Maytenus senegalensis* (Lam.) Exell

 **Cellus edodes** (Berk.) Ito et Imai

➤ *Lentinus edodes* (Berk.) Sing.

## CELOSIA L. - Cockscomb, Woolflower - Amaranthaceae

 **Celosia argentea** L. var. *cristata* (L.) Kuntze

**Synonyms** ▶ *Celosia cristata* L., *Celosia splendens* Schum. et Thonn.

**Common Names** ▶ cockscomb, red fox, red spinach; *Ara-bic*: katifa orf el-deek; *Chinese*: ji guan hua, qing xiang zi, quimg hsiang, ye chi kuan; *French*: crête de coq, célosie; *German*: Silber-Brandschopf, Silber-Hahnenkamm; *Hindi*: lal murghka, kokan, pile murghka, sufaid murga, sarwari, silara; *Indo-nesian*: boroty. jenggar ayam; *Italian*: cresta di gallo; *Japanese*: no-geito, keitô; *Malaysian*: balung ayam; *Portuguese*: crista de galo; *Spanish*: cresta de gallo

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Asia: India, Sri Lanka

Burkill 1985; Erhardt et al. 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Celosia cristata** L.

➤ *Celosia argentea* L. var. *cristata* (L.) Kuntze

 **Celosia isertii** C.C. Townsend

**Synonyms** ▶ *Celosia laxa* Dalziel

**Common Names** ▶ cockscomb; *French*: célosie, crête de coq; *German*: Brandschopf, Hahnenkamm; *Russian*: petuschij predeschok

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for sauces and soups, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: from Senegal, the Gambia to Nigeria, Angola, Cameroon, Gabon, Zambia

Burkill 1, 1985; Irvine 1956

 **Celosia laxa** Dalziel

➤ *Celosia isertii* C.C. Townsend

 **Celosia splendens** Schum. et Thonn.

➤ *Celosia argentea* L. var. *cristata* (L.) Kuntze

 **Celosia trigyna** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Celosia triloba* E. Meyer ex Meisn.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Dreigriffeliger Hahnenkamm; *S Africa*: hanekam, isihlaza

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (sauces, soups), seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Senegal, the Gambia, Nigeria, Upper Volta, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Arabia; also cultivated in Africa

Burkill 1, 1985; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Celosia triloba** E. Meyer ex Meisn.

➤ *Celosia trigyna* L.

## CELTIS L. - Nettle tree - Ulmaceae

### *Celtis intigrifolia* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ African false elm, African nettle tree;  
*French*: micocoulier, micocoulier africain, micocoulier d'Afrique; *German*: Afrikanischer or Ganzblättriger Zürgelbaum

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb in soups and sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: the Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Arabia

Dalziel 1937; Erhardt et al. 2002; Irvin 1948; Mabberly 1997; Usher 1974

### *Centaurea benedicta* (L.) L.

▶ *Cnicus benedictus* L.

## CENTAURIUM Hill. - Centaury - Gentianaceae

### *Centaureum erythraea* Rafn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Centaureum minus* (L.) Pers., *Centaureum umbellatum* Gilib., *Erythraea centaurum* (L.) Pers.

**Common Names** ▶ common centaury, centaury, feverwort, pink centaury; *French*: erythrée, petite centaurée, herbe à mille florins; *German*: Centorelle, Magenkraut, Echtes Tausendgüldenkraut, Kopfiges Tausendgüldenkraut, Sanktorkraut; *Italian*: biondella, caccia febbre, centaurea minore; *Russian*: solototyčatschnik malyj; *Spanish* centaurea menor

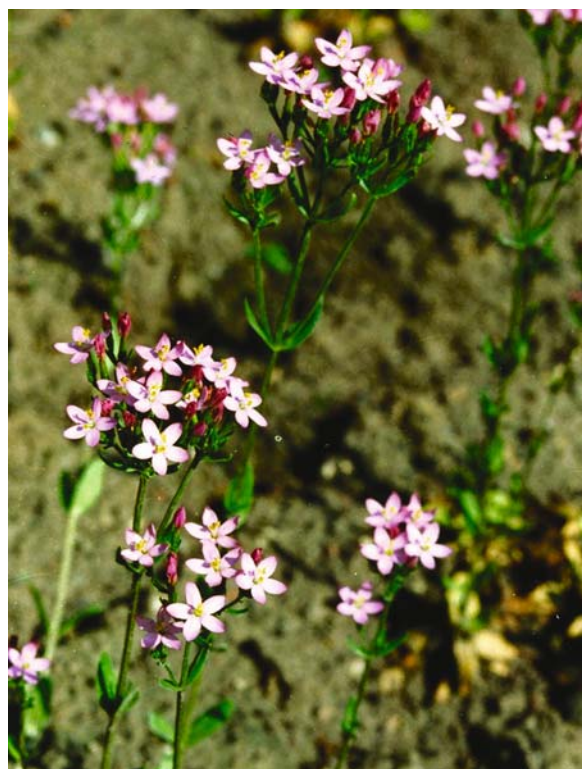
**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, temperate Europe to W Asia

**Note** ▶ The herb is used for seasoning brandy in Hungary; often wild plants are used.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Aquino et al. 1985; Bellarita et al. 1974; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Charalambous 1994; Clair 1961;



 *Centaureum erythraea*, flowering

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kaouadji/Mariotte 1986; Länger 1990; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schimmer/Mauthner 1994; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; van der Sluis/Labadie 1978; Turova et al. 1987; Valentão et al. 2001; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

### *Centaureum minus* (L.) Pers.

▶ *Centaureum erythraea* Rafn.

### *Centaureum umbellatum* Gilib.

▶ *Centaureum erythraea* Rafn.

### *Cepa prolifera* Moench

▶ *Allium x proliferum* (Moench) Schrad. ex Willd.



 ***Cepa victoralis* Moench**

➤ *Allium victoralis* L.

**CERASTIUM L. - Mouse Ear -  
Caryophyllaceae**

 ***Cerastium semidecandrum* L.**

**Common Names** ▶ mouse-ear chickweed; *German*: Sand-Hornkraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Cyprus, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Uphof 1968

 ***Cerasus laurocerasus* (L.) Loisel**

➤ *Prunus laurocerasus* L.

 ***Cerasus mahaleb* (L.) Mill.**

➤ *Prunus mahaleb* L.

**CERATONIA L. – Carob -  
Caesalpiaceae (Fabaceae)**

 ***Ceratonia coriacea* Salisb.**

➤ *Ceratonia siliqua* L.

 ***Ceratonia inermis* Stokes**

➤ *Ceratonia siliqua* L.

 ***Ceratonia siliqua* L. **

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ceratonia coriacea* Salisb., *Ceratonia inermis* Stokes



 **Ceratonia siliqua: a flowering, b fruits**

**Common Names** ▶ carob, locust bean, St. John's bread; *Arabic*: charrûb, chiruub, klarroub, nubti; *Chi-*



*nese*: jiao dou shu, huai shu; *Dutch*: karobbe, karube, St. Jansbrood; *French*: carobier, caroube, carouge; *German*: Johannisbrot, Judasbaum, Karobe; *Italian*: carrubio, pane di santo Giovanni; *Malaysian*: gēlenggang; kēchil, *Portuguese*: alfarrobeira; *Russian*: roshkobo, judino derevo; *Spanish*: algarrobo, caroba, garrofa; *Thai*: chum het tai

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ SE and SW Europe: Iberia, France, N Africa, W Asia, widely cultivated and native. The area of origin is presumably the E Mediterranean region or the Arab Peninsula

Anon. 1993; Avallone et al. 1997; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Cheers 1998; Coit 1951; Davidson 1999; Davis 1970; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Grainger /Winer 1980; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hills 1980; Hoppe 1949; Koebnick/Zunft 2004; Lewington 1990; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Winer 1980; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CERCIS L. - Red Bud - Caesalpiaceae (Fabaceae)

 **Cercis florida** Salisb.

▶ *Cercis siliquastrum* L.

 **Cercis siliquastrum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cercis florida* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ Judas tree, love tree, red bud, St. John's bread; *Arabic*: argûân, khazrîq, zamzariq; *French*: arbre de Judée, gainier; *German*: (Gewöhnlicher) Judasbaum, Wildes Johannisbrot; *Italian*: albero di Giuda, chiantanella, tregano; *Japanese*: seiyo hanazuo; *Portuguese*: olaia; *Russian*: bagrjannik, judino derevo; *Turkish*: arcuan

**Usage** ▶ spice: substitute for capers.

**Parts Used** ▶ flower bud

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region, S Europe to Iran, N Africa, often cultivated

Bärtels 1997; Cheers 1998; Coit 1951; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CEROPEGIA L. - Asclepiadaceae

 **Ceropegia acuminata** Roxb.

▶ *Ceropegia bulbosa* Roxb.

 **Ceropegia bulbosa** Roxb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ceropegia acuminata* Roxb., *Ceropegia lushii* Graham

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Knollen-Leuchterblume; *Hindi*: khapparkadu; *India* patal tumbari

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C, W India

Arora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Wealth of India 2, 1950, 3 1992

 **Ceropegia hirsuta** Wight et Arn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ceropegia hispida* Blatter et McCann.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Borstige Leuchterblume, Rauhhaarige Leuchterblume

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in Indian deserts)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ India: Deccan Peninsula

Arora/Pandey 1996

 **Ceropegia hispida** Blatter et MacCann.

▶ *Ceropegia hirsuta* Wight et Arn.

 **Ceropegia lushii** Graham

▶ *Ceropegia bulbosa* Roxb.

## CHAEROPHYLLUM L. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### C

#### **Chaerophyllum aromaticum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ chervil, spice cow; *French*: cerfeuil des fous; *German*: Aromatischer Kälberkropf, Gewürz-Kälberkropf

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, seed

**Distribution** ▶ C Europe to E Europe

**Note** ▶ The leaves and seeds have a carrot-parsley taste.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992

#### **Chaerophyllum aureum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Gold-Kälberkropf

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C Europe to E Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran

**Note** ▶ The leaves have a characteristic parsley aroma.

Aichele/Schwängler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002

#### **Chaerophyllum bulbosum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chaerophyllum caucasicum* (Hoffm.) Schischk.

**Common Names** ▶ bulbous chervil, garden chervil, parsnip chervil, turnip rooted chervil; *German*: Kerbelrübe, Knollenkerbel, Knolliger Kälberkropf

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (rarely)

**Usage** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ C, E Europe, Turkey, Iran, Caucasus Altai, Cult in C and SE Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Loch 1993; Manfeld 1986; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

#### **Chaerophyllum byzantinum** Boiss.

**Common Names** ▶ Byzantinischer Kälberkropf

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE parts of Balkan Peninsula to NW Anatolia

**Note** ▶ Occasionally cultivated as a spice plant by Turks in Germany (Hessen).

Hanelt 2001

#### **Chaerophyllum caucasicum** (Hoffm.) Schischk.

▶ *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L.

#### **Chalcas koenigii** Kurz

▶ *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spr.

#### **Chalcas paniculata** L.

▶ *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack

#### **Chamaedrys marum** Moench

▶ *Teucrium marum* L.

#### **Chamaedrys officinalis** Moench

▶ *Teucrium chamaedrys* L.

#### **Chavica peepuloides** Miq.

▶ *Piper peepuloides* (A. Dietr.) Roxb.

#### **Chavica sarmentosa** (Roxb. ex Hunter) Miq.

▶ *Piper sarmentosum* Roxb. ex Hunter

## CHAMAEMELUM Mill. - Chamomile - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### *Chamaemelum nobile* (L.) All.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Anthemis nobilis* L.

**Common Names** ▶ flowerhead, garden chamomile, noble chamomile, Roman chamomile; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: camomila nobre, camomila verdadeira, camomila odoranta, macela dourada; *French*: camomille romain; *German*: Römische Kamille; *Italian*: camomilla romana; *Russian*: rimskaja romaschka; *Spanish*: camomila de jardin, manzanilla fina, manzanilla romana

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (Roman chamomile oil) for liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Canary Islands, N Africa, N, SW Europe, formerly Soviet Union, widely native and cultivated

Bärtels 1997; Bicchi/Frattini 1987; Bremness 2001; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Isaac 1993; Lewington 1990; Newall et al. 1996; Opdyke 1974b; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1096; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Ubillos 1989; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Chavica retrofracta* (Vahl) Miq.

▶ *Piper retrofractum* Vahl

### *Chavica sarmentosa* (Roxb. ex Hunter) Miq.

▶ *Piper sarmentosa* Roxb. ex Hunter

## CHENOPODIUM L. - Goosefoot - Chenopodiaceae

### *Chenopodium album* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chenopodium candidans* Lam., *Chenopodium viride* L.,

**Common Names** ▶ blue weed, goose foot, lamb's quar-

ters, pigweed; *Chinese*: hsien, hui t'iao, *French*: anserine blanche; *German*: Weißer Gänsefuß, Weiße Melde; *Hindi*: bethu sag; *Japanese*: shiro akoza; *Portuguese*: anserina branca; *Russian*: mar belaja, mar obyknowennaja; *Spanish*: cenizo blanco

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, young tops

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, cosmopolitical

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

### *Chenopodium ambrosioides* L.

**Common Names** ▶ American epazote, goosefoot, Jerusalem or Mexican tea, wormseed; *Arabic*: lajouma, natna, sianama; *Dutch*: wormdrijvende ganzevoet; *French*: ambrosie du Mexique, ansérine, ambrosine, herbe à vers, thé du Mexique, *German*: Ambrose, Epazote, Kartäusertee, Wohlriechender Gänsefuß, Mexikanischer Tee, Mexikanisches Traubenkraut, Lima-Tee; *Italian*: ambrosia, chenopodio ambrosioide, tè del Méssico; *Korean*: yaknüngjaengi; *Portuguese*: ambrósia do México; anserine vermifuge, ervate Santa Maria; mar'ambrosiewidnaja; *Spanish*: apazote, aposote, epazote, paico, pazote, hierba hormi uera, té de Méjico; *Vietnamese*: co hoi, dau giun, kinh gioi dat, rau nuoi dai

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring, condiment; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf and herb

**Distribution** ▶ cosmopolitical, probable origin Neotropics, widespread in tropical and subtropical America, ruderal in Brazil, W Africa: Sierra Leone, Ghana, Niger; native S Europe

**Note** ▶ This polymorphous species has the two cultivated racea: var. *ambrosioides* and var. *anthelminticum*.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bauer/Silva 1973; Berger 4, 1954; Bor-not 1968; Burkill 1, 1985; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; v. Koenen 1996; Mors et al. 2000; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Rättsch 1992; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Tull 1999; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; WHO Manila 1990; Wolters 1996; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982



### **Chenopodium bonus-henricus L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chenopodium esculentus* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ allgood, good king Henry; *French*: bon Henri, épinard sauvage, toute-bonne; *German*: Guter Heinrich; *Italian*: buona Enrico, colubrina, tuttabuona

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ native to the temperate Old World; spread throughout Europe and Siberia

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2001; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Chenopodium botrys L.**

**Common Names** ▶ Jerusalem oak, feather geranium, slimy anserine herb; *French*: herbe à printemps, piment botris; *German*: Bertholdskraut, Klebriger Gänsefuß, Traubenkraut; *Italian*: botri; *Portuguese*: ambródia dos boticas; *Russian*: mar duschistaja; *Spanish*: biengranada

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia, India, Himalayas, C Asia introduced to C Europe, S Europe native elsewhere in temperate regions, Turkey, Cyprus, S Africa, Australia, S, N America and locally native

**Note** ▶ The herb is an important spice for the S America Indians for meat, fish and vegetables.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Chenopodium candidans Lam.**


▶ *Chenopodium album* L.

### **Chenopodium capitatum (L.) Asch.**

**Common Names** ▶ strawberry blight; *German*: Kopfiger Gänsefuß, Kopfiger Erdbeerspinat

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb



 **Chenopodium bonus-henricus, flowering**

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Eurasia, variously cultivated in Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1962; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997

### **Chenopodium esculentus Salisb.**

▶ *Chenopodium bonus-henricus* L.

### **Chenopodium viride L.**

▶ *Chenopodium album* L.

## CHIMAPHILA Pursh - Prince's Pine - Pyrolaceae

### *Chimaphila umbellata* (L.) Barton

**Synonyms** ▶ *pirola umbellata* L.

**Common Names** ▶ prince's pine; *German*: Doldiges Winterlieb, Nabelkraut, Walddolde

**Usage** ▶ spice for beer: substitute for hops (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, W Siberia, Sakhalin, Amur, Japan, N. America: Canada, C America: Mexico

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melziger 1997; Rättsch 1998; Wiersema/León 1997

## CHLORANTHUS Sw. - Chloranthaceae

### *Chloranthus inconspicuus* Sw.

▶ *Chloranthus spicatus* (Thunb.) Makino

### *Chloranthus indicus* Wight

▶ *Chloranthus spicatus* (Thunb.) Makino

### *Chloranthus obtusifolius* Miq.

▶ *Chloranthus spicatus* (Thunb.) Makino

### *Chloranthus spicatus* (Thunb.) Makino

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chloranthus inconspicuus* Sw., *Chloranthus indicus* Wight, *Chloranthus obtusifolius* Miq., *Nigrina spicifera* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ pearl orchid flower, chulan, cha ran; *Chinese*: zhu lem, zu lan hua; *German*: Chloranthusblüten, Perlen-Orchidee; *Indonesian*: barlen; *Japanese*: charan; *Thai*: niam om, foi faa, raam; *Vietnamese*: hoa soi

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically), flavoring for tea

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ wild in China; cultivated in E Asia: S China, Vietnam, Japan, Malaysia, Java and Sumatra.

Arctander 1960; Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Heyne 1953; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Chlorocodon whitei* Hook.f.

▶ *Mondia whitei* (Hook.f.) Skeels

## CHRYSANthemum L. - Chrysanthemum - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### *Chrysanthemum balsamite* L.

▶ *Tanacetum balsamite* L.

### *Chrysanthemum coronarium* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Xanthophthalmum coronarium* (L.) Trehane

**Common Names** ▶ crown daisy, cooking chrysanthemum, garland chrysanthemum, garland, garland daisy; *Chinese*: penghao, t'ung hao; *French*: chrysanthème a couronne; *German*: Goldblume, Kronen-Wucherbblume; *Italian*: crisantemo, fior d'oro; *Japanese*: kikonori kiku-na, shungiku; *Russian*: chrizantema uventschannaja; *Sanskrit*: chandramallika

**Usage** ▶ condiment, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, germinated seedlings

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe, Italy, Turkey, Israel, N Africa, cultivated in numerous countries, especially in China and Japan

**Note** ▶ In Japan leaves of various *Chrysanthemum* species are used to produce the seasoning "Shungiku".

Ahmed et al. 1999; Alvarez-Castellanos et al. 2001; Bois 1934; Chuda et al. 1996, 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989 El-Masry et al. 1984; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Flamini et al. 2003; Hepper 1992; Sanz et al. 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sulas/Caredda 1997; Takenaka et al. 2000; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Chrysanthemum leucanthemum** L.

- *Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.

 **Chrysanthemum majus** (Desf.) Aschers.

- *Tanacetum balsamite* L.

 **Chrysanthemum vulgare** (L.) Bernh.

- *Tanacetum vulgare* L.

**CHYTRANTHUS Hook.f. - Sapindaceae**
 **Chytranthus cauliflorus** (Hutch et Dalg.) Wickens

Usage ▶ flavoring

Parts Used ▶ leaf

Distribution ▶ W Africa: Liberia

Burkill 5, 2000

 **Chytranthus talbotii** (Bak.f.) Keay

Usage ▶ condiment

Parts Used ▶ fruit pulp

Distribution ▶ W Africa: Gabon

Burkill 5, 2000

 **Cicuta amomum** Crantz

- *Sison amomum* L.

 **Cienskowskia aethiopica** Schweinf.

- *Siphonochilus aethiopicus* (Schweinf.) B.L. Burt.

**CINCHONA L. - Quinine - Rubiaceae**
 **Cinchona calisaya** Wedd.

- *Cinchona officinalis* L.

 **Cinchona cordifolia** Mutis

- *Cinchona pubescens* Vahl.

 **Cinchona glabra** Ruiz

- *Cinchona officinalis* L.

 **Cinchona grandifolia** Mut.

- *Cinchona pubescens* Vahl 'succirubra'

 **Cinchona hirsuta** Ruiz et Pav.

- *Cinchona pubescens* Vahl

 **Cinchona lancifolia** Mut.

- *Cinchona officinalis* L.

 **Cinchona ledgrerana** Moens et Trim.

- *Cinchona officinalis* L.

 **Cinchona nitida** Ruiz et Pav.

- *Cinchona officinalis* L.

 **Cinchona officinalis** L.

Synonyms ▶ *Cinchona calisaya* Wedd., *Cinchona glabra* Ruiz, *Cinchona lancifolia* Mut., *Cinchona ledgrerana* Moens et Trim.; *Cinchona nitida* Ruiz et Pav.

**Common Names** ▶ chinabark, Peruvian bark, yellow cinchona, ledger bark, yellow bark, quinine tree; *Bolivia*: calisaya, calisaya blanca, calisaya morala; quina amarilla; *Ecuador*: cascarilla del rey, quina negra; *French*: quinquina (jaune); *German*: Calisya Chinarinde, Gelbe Chinarinde, Echte Königschinarinde; *Hindi*: kunain; *Italian*: corteccia di China; *Japanese*: aka kina no ki; *Peru*: cascarilla crespilla, cascarilla de la lomas, cascarilla verde; *Portuguese*: quina amarela; *Russian*: chinna kora, hinno; *Sanskrit*: kunayana; *Spanish*: árbol dela quina, quina, quinquina

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (for soft drinks as a bitter, principally for tonic water)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ W S America, also cultivated

Berger 1, 1949; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Flückiger 1883; Gorkom 1869; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hermann 2001a, b; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hobhouse 2000; Lewington 1990; Ochse et al. 1961; Plotkin 1994; Pursglove 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Tschirch 1892; Turora et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Westermann 1909; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Cinchona pubescens* Vahl

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinchona cordifolia* Mutis; *Cinchona hirsuta* Ruiz et Pav.,

**Common Names** ▶ quinine, red cinchona, red Peruvian, red bark, Jesuit bark; *Chinese*: chin chi lo, jin ji le; *French*: quinquina rouge, écorce de quinquina; *German*: Fieberrinde, Rote Chinarinde; *Italian*: china rossa, corteccia di china; *Portuguese*: quina do Amazonas; *Spanish*: cascarilla, cinchona, corteza de quina

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ C America, tropical S America, Costa Rica to Bolivia, India, Java, also cultivated

Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Flückiger 1883; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hermann 2001a, b; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Rättsch 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Cinchona pubescens* Vahl 'succiruba'

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinchona grandifolia* Mut.; *Cinchona succiruba* Pav. ex Klotzsch

**Common Names** ▶ red cinchona; *German*: Rote Chinarinde; *Spanish*: cascarilla amarga, cascarilla gallingo

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Meso-America, C, NS and WS America, tropical S America, cultivated

Berger 1, 1949; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990

### *Cinchona succiruba* Pav. ex Klotzsch

▶ *Cinchona pubescens* Vahl 'succiruba'

## CINERARIA L. - Cineraria - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### *Cineraria lyrata* L.

**Common Names** ▶ African marigold, wild parsley; *French*: cinéraire d'Afrique; *German*: Afrikanische Ringelblume, Wilde Petersilie; *S Africa*: geelblom, boerelusern

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (locally, very sporadically)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa

Wiersema/León 1999

## CINNAMODENDRON Endl. - Canellaceae

### *Cinnamodendron corticosum* Miers

**Common Names** ▶ false Winter's bark, kinnamon; *German*: Falsche Winterrinde

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ West India

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

## CINNAMOMUM Schaeff. - Cinnamon - Lauraceae

### **Cinnamomum aromaticum** Nees

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinnamomum cassia* Nees ex Bl., *Laurus cassia* L., *Laurus cinnamomum* Andr.,

**Common Names** ▶ cassia, Chinese cinnamon, Chinese cassia, cassia vera (strictly speaking); *Chinese*: gui zhi, mo kuei, rou gui; *Dutch*: kassie; *French*: casse, canelle casse, canelle de Chine (plante), canelle fausse, canéfica, canellier de Chine; casse ligneuse; *German*: Kaneel, Kassia, Chinesische Zimtrinde, Holzkassia, Holzzimt, Kanton-Zimt, Mutterzimt, Zimtkassia; *Indonesian*: kayu manis cina; *Italian*: canella cinese; *Japanese*: kashia-keihi; *Malaysian*: kayu manis; *Portuguese*: cássia; *Russian*: kitajskaja oritscha, koritschnik kitajskij; *Slovenian*: kasia; *Spanish*: canelo de la China, canelero chino, cassia lignea; *Thai*: ob cheuy; *Vietnamese*: que, may que

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (leaves: *Folia malabathri*); chewing pan

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ China: Kwangsi

Berger 1, 1949; Boivert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Bozan et al. 2003; Brown 1956; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jiroretz et al. 2000; Karig 1975; Kojoma et al. 2002; Lallemand et al. 2000; Landry 1985; Leung 1991; Liu/Ou 1969; Lockwood 1979; Maistre 1964; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Rosengarten 1969; Rothe/Korzmann 1997; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seaforth 1962; Seidemann 1961, 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Way 1985; WHO 1990; Wijesekera 1978; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Cinnamomum assamicum** S.C. Nath et A. Baruah

**Common Names** ▶ Assam cinnamon; *German*: Assam-Zimt

**Usage** ▶ fragrant, preservative (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ NE India

Baruah/Nath 2001

### **Cinnamomum bejolghata** (Buch.-Ham.) Sweet

**Common Names** ▶ cinnamon tree; *Thai*: op choei; *Vietnamese*: qué lá trà

**Usage** ▶ spice, fragrant

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Thailand, Vietnam

Engel/Phummai 2000; Oyen/Dung 1999

### **Cinnamomum burmanii** (Nees) Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinnamomum burmanii* (Nees et T. Nees) Nees ex Bl., *Lauris burmanii* Nees, *Laurus dulcis* Roxb.


**Common Names** ▶ Batavia cinnamon, cassia, Chinese cinnamon, false cinnamon, Indonesian cassia, Padang cassia, Batavia cassia, Korintje or Korinjii cassia; *French*: canelle, canelle d'Indonésie, canelle de Batavia, canelle de Padang, canelle de Timor; *German*: Chinesischer Zimt, Padang-Zimt, Fagot-Zimt, Batavia-Kassie, Holzzimt, Indonesischer Zimt, Korintji Kassie; *Indonesian*: kaya manis; *Pilipino*: kalingag, kami; *Russian*: kitajckaja koriza; *Thai*: suramarit

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia, Thailand

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jiroretz et al. 2000; Kojoma et al. 2002; Lallemand et al. 2000; Lindner 1951; Lück 2000; Maistre 1964; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pruthi 1976; Sangat-Roemantyo 1990; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Cinnamomum cambodianum** Hance

**Common Names** ▶ tep pirou; Cambodia cinnamon; *German*: Kambodscha-Zimt

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Cambodia

Uphof 1968

 **Cinnamomum cassia** Bl.

▶ *Cinnamomum aromaticum* Nees

 **Cinnamomum culilaban** (L.) J.S. Presl

▶ *Cinnamomum culilawan* (L.) Klosterm.

 **Cinnamomum culilawan** (Roxb.) J.S. Presl

▶ *Cinnamomum culilawan* (L.) Klosterm.

 **Cinnamomum culilawana** Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ Culilawan cassia; *German*: Kuliwan-Zimt, Lavang-Zimt

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (locally), bud, substitute for clove bud; **product**: essential oil (Culilawan oil) in cake and perfumery

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, bud

**Distribution** ▶ China, Moluccas, Amboyna

**Note** ▶ Substitute vor clove bud (*Syzygium aromaticum* [L.] Merr et L.M. Perry).

Bois 1934; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

 **Cinnamomum culilawana** (L.) Klosterm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinnamomum culilaban* (L.) J.S. Presl, *Cinnamomum culilawan* (Roxb.) J.S. Presl, *Laurus culitlawan* L.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Culilawan-Zimt, Lavang-

rinde, Cortex Caryophylloides ruber; *Indonesian*: kaya teja, kulitlawang, salakat

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia, cultivated also in Malaysia and India

**Note** ▶ The bark smells of cloves, the wood bark has a fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.) flavor and has been used as a substitute for sassafras bark (*Sassafras albidium* [Nutt.] Nees.

Berger 1, 1949; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lallemant et al. 2000; Peter 2001; Staesche 1972; Uphof 1968

 **Cinnamomum deschampsii** Gamble

**Common Names** ▶ *Malaysian*: kayu manis

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Malakka, Malaysia (Penang), cultivated in Singapore

**Note** ▶ Substitute for Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl.).

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

 **Cinnamomum eucalytoides** T. Nees

▶ *Cinnamomum iners* Reinw. ex Bl.

 **Cinnamomum impressinervium** Meissner

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Sikkim Himalayas, China

**Note** ▶ Substitute for, or adultant of *Cinnamom zeylanicum* Bl.

Burkill 1966; Oyen/Dung 1999

 **Cinnamomum iners** Reinw. ex Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinnamomum eucalyptoides* T. Nees, *Cinnamomum nitidum* Bl., *Cinnamomum paraneuron* Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ wild cinnamon (of Japan); *German*: Wilder (japanischer) Zimt; *Malaysian*: kayu manis hutan, lelang, mēdang kēmangi, teja

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia, Indonesia, Philippines, also cultivated

Burkill 1985; Hanelt 2001; Lallemand et al. 2000; Morton 1976; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968;

 **Cinnamomum japonicum** Siebold

**Common Names** ▶ Japanese cinnamon; *German*: Japanischer Zimt

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ China, Japan

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Liu/Ou 1969

 **Cinnamomum loureirii** Nees

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinnamomum obtusifolium* (Roxb.) Nees var. *loureiri* Nees ex Watt

**Common Names** ▶ Saïgon cinnamon, Saïgoncassia, Vietnamese cassia *French*: canelle de Saïgon, canelle de Cochinchine, canelle de Viêtnam; *German*: Annamzimt, Saïgon-Zimt, Tonkin-Zimt, Vietnam-Zimt; *Spanish*: canela de Saïgón; *Thai*: op choei

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, flower

**Distribution** ▶ Indochina, Japan, China, S Vietnam, Java

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lallemand et al. 2000; Liu/Ou 1969; Maistre 1964; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

 **Cinnamomum massoia** Schew.

▶ *Cryptocaria aromaticum* (Becc.) Kosterm.

 **Cinnamomum micranthum** (Hayata) Hayata

**Common Names** ▶ Taiwan cinnamon; *German*: Taiwanischer Zimt

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Taiwan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Liu/Ou 1969

 **Cinnamomum mindanaense** Elmer

**Common Names** ▶ mindanao cinnamon; *German*: Mindanao-Zimt

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Philippines

**Note** ▶ Substitute for Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl.).

Lawrence/Hogg 1974; Seidemann 1997b; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

 **Cinnamomum nitidum** Bl.

▶ *Cinnamomum iners* Reinw. ex Bl.

 **Cinnamomum obtusifolium** Nees

**Common Names** ▶ Bengali cinnamon; *French*: canelle du Bengale; *German*: Annam-Zimt, Saïgon-Zimt

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, flower

**Distribution** ▶ E Himalayas, Vietnam, Myanmar, Assam

**Note** ▶ Substitute for Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl.).

Hager 4, 1992; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003



 **Cinnamomum obtusifolium** (Roxb.) Nees var. **loureiri** Nees ex Watt

➤ *Cinnamomum loureirii* Nees

 **Cinnamomum olivera** Bailey

**Common Names** ▶ Australian cinnamon, black sassafras, Oliver's bark; *French*: canelle l'Australie; *German*: Australischer Zimt; *Japanese*: nikkai

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Australia: Queensland

**Note** ▶ Substitute for Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl.)

Karig 1975; Peter 2001; Rättsch 1998; Uphof 1968

 **Cinnamomum paraneuron** Miq.

➤ *Cinnamomum iners* Reinw. ex Bl.

 **Cinnamomum parthenoxylon** Meisn.

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally); **product**: essential oil (bark and leaf)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Malaysia

Baruah/Nath 2000; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

 **Cinnamomum philippinense** (Merr.) C.E. Chang

**Common Names** ▶ Philippine cinnamon; *French*: canelle de les Philippines; *German*: Philippinischer Zimt

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Philippines

Lallemand et al. 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993; Teuscher 2003

 **Cinnamomum porrectum** (Roxb.) Kosterm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon* (Jack) Nees, *Laurus porrecta* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ *Chinese*: zong guan, zong hai, mai zong

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ China, Myanmar, Malaysia, in S China cultivated in the garden

Hanelt 2001; Yu et al. 1985; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

 **Cinnamomum puberulum** Ridley

**Common Names** ▶ *Malaysian*: teja, medang kemangi

**Usage** ▶ spice, e.g. to flavor curries (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysian Peninsula

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

 **Cinnamomum rhynchophyllum** Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: kayu lawang, kayu salangan, modang sanggar; *Malaysian*: teja

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo

**Note** ▶ The bark smells like cloves and nutmeg.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

 **Cinnamomum sintok** Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinnamomum camphoratum* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ Java cassia; *German*: Java-Holzzimt; *Javanese*: sintok

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia: Java, Sumatra

Backer/Bakhuizen van den Brink 1963; Peter 2001; Sangat-Roemantyo 1990; Uphof 1968

 **Cinnamomum tamala** (Buch.-Ham.) Nees et Eberm.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian cassia lignea, Indian bark, Malabathri bark; *French*: canelle d'Inde; *German*: Malabarzimt, Indischer Holzzimt; *Hindi*: tejpat; *Russian*: Malabarskaja koriiza

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally), condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, bark

**Distribution** ▶ India, Malaysia

**Note** ▶ The leaves are substitute for bay leaves (*Laurus nobilis* L.).

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Ilyas 1976; Kumar 2003; Lallemand et al. 2000; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemmann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Cinnamomum verum** J. Presl

▶ *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Bl.

 **Cinnamomum zeylanicum** Bl. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl, *Laurus cinnamomum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Cinnamon, Ceylon cinnamon, Indian cassia, Sri Lanka cinnamon, true cinnamon; *Arabic*: irfa, qurfa; *Chinese*: jou-kwei; *Dutch*: kaneel; *French*: canelle, canellier, canelle de Ceylan; *German*: Ceylon-Zimt, Echter Zimt, Kaneel, Kanehl, Seychellen-Zimt; *Hindi*: dal-chini, darcini; *Italian*: canella, cannella di Ceylon; *Malaysian*: kayu manis; *Mexico*: guiña castilla, cicanaga latyaga, guiña xtila ticanaca; *Pilipino*: cinnamon canela; *Portuguese*: canela, caneleira em ceilão; *Russian*: zejsonskaja koriza; *Sanskrit*: durasita, tvak; *Slovenian*: škoricica; *Spanish*: canela, canela de Ceilán

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring, (bark)); **product**: essential oils (leaves)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Sri Lanka, S West Indies; widely cultivated in the Tropics: Indonesia Java, Brazil, Martinique, Jamaica, Madagascar

Berger 1, 1949; Bicking 1986; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Brown 1955; Cheers 1998; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000;



■ **Cinnamomum zeylanicum**: a flowering, b dry bark

Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Domrös 1973; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Jayaprakash et al. 2003; Jiroretz et al. 2000, 2001; Karig 1975; Kojoma et al. 2002; Krützfeld 2002; Lallemand et al. 2000; Lewington 1990; Liu/Ou 1969; Mallavarapu et al. 1995; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris Mackley 1999; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Nath et al. 1996a; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Parain 1986; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Poole/Poole 1994; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Raina et al. 2001; Rau 1994; Rosengarten 1969; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schneider 1988; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemmann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemmann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Vaupel 2002b; Villamar et al. 1994; Wijesekera 1978; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CISSUS L. - Grape Ivy - Vitaceae

 **Cissus arborea** Forrsk.

➤ *Salvadora persica* L.

 **Cissus quadrangularis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vitis quadrangularis* Wall.

**Common Names** ▶ edible stemmed vine; **French:** vigne de Bakel, cissus de Galam, **German:** Vierkantige Klimme; **India:** vajra valli, cannalam paranta, harjora, hadsandhi

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ young shoot

**Distribution** ▶ Arabia, Ethiopia, tropical Africa, S Africa: Natal; Madagascar, Iraq, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Malaysian Archipelago

**Note** ▶ The young shoots are a curry ingredient in India and Malaysia.

Ambasta 1986; Burkill 5, 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; v. Koenen 1996; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2, 1988

## CITRUS L. - Lemon, Lime, Orange - Rutaceae

Davis/Albrigo 1994; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Klock 1998, 2001; Klock/Klock 2002; Mazza 1998; Ochse et al. 1961; Ramón-Laca 2003; Saunt 2000; Schirarend/Heilmeyer 1996; Shi et al. 2002; Steiner/Hochhausen 1952

 **Citrus amblycarpa** (Hassk.) Ochse

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus limonellus* Hassk. var. *amblycarpa* Hassk., *Citrus nobilis* Lour. var. *amblycarpa* (Hassk.) Ochse et de Vries

**Common Names** ▶ **Indonesian:** jeruk limau, jeruk limu, jeruk sambal

**Usage** ▶ juice: condiment (e.g. sambal, soto and bahmie)

leaf: substitute for the leaves of *Citrus hystrix* DC., also to perfume washing water

**Parts Used** ▶ juice of immature fruits; leaf

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated in Indonesia (Java)

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999

 **Citrus aurantiifolia** (Christm. et Panz.) Swingle

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus javanica* Bl., *Citrus lima* Lunan, *Citrus notissima* Blanco, *Limonia acidissima* Houtt., *Limonia aurantiifolia* Christm. et Panz.

**Common Names** ▶ Adams apple, key lime, lime, limon, Mexican lime, sour lime, Persian lime, West Indian lime; **Chinese:** suan ning mêng, limau nipis; **Dutch:** limmetje; **French:** limettier, limette acide, citron vert; **German:** Saure Limette, Limone, Limonelle; **Hindi:** kaghzi mimboo; **India:** erumichinarakam, nimma, limbe; **Indonesian:** jeruk niois; **Italian:** limette; **Javanese:** djërook pëtjël; **Malaysian:** limau amkian, limau kapas; **Mexico:** guela castilla, guela lima, guela xtilia; **Pilipino:** dayap; **Portuguese:** lima, limão, lima ácida; **Spanish:** lima, limero, limón ceuti; **Thai:** magrood, manao; **Vietnamese:** cam

**Usage** ▶ spice (peel), flavoring (juice); **product:** essential oil (peel)

**Parts Used** ▶ peel, juice

**Distribution** ▶ widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical, probable origin tropical Asia

**Note** ▶ The unripe peel is termed Curacao peel.

Ayensu 1978; Bärtels 1997; Bovill/Reeve 2003; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Chisholm et al. 2003; Davidson 1999; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Engel/Phummai 2000; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2001; Minh Tu et al. 2002; Pursglove 1968; Robards et al. 1997; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1086; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Venkateshwarlu/Selvaraj 2000; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Citrus aurantium** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus bigaradia* Loisel; *Citrus vulgaris* Risso

**Common Names** ▶ bigarade, bitter orange, Seville orange, orange (American) (ssp. *amara* (L.)), English: sour orange); **Arabic:** arenddj, narenddj; **Brazil (Portuguese):** laranja da terra; **Chinese:** suan-chêng, zhishi; **Dutch:** oranjeappel; **French:** bigardier, d'orange amère; **German:** Bigarde, Bitter-orange,


Pomeranze; *India*: khatta, nebu, limu, nibu, dan-taharshana; *Italian*: arancio amaro, arancia fiori, arancia forte, meolangolo; *Japanese*: dai-dai, ka busu, kaisei to; *Korean*: kwanggyulnamu; *Portuguese*: laranjeira azêda; *Russian*: apelcin kuslyj, pomeranez; *Spanish*: naranjo agrio, naranjo amargo, toronja, flor de azahar

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (juice); **product**: essential oil (peel): Bigarad(i) oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, peel, juice

**Distribution** ▶: widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions; Indochina

Bärtels 1997; Berger 1, 1949; 3, 1952; Boelens 1991; Boelens et al. 1989; Bournot 1968; Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kirbaslar et al. 2001; Kirbaslar/Kirbaslar 2003; Kumar 2001; Lewington 1990; Lin Zheng-kui et al. 1986; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Minh Tu et al. 2002; Mondello et al. 2003; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Ubbilos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wagner et al. 1975; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Citrus aurantium L. ssp. bergamia** (Risso et Poit.) Wight et Arn. ex Engl.

**Common Names** ▶ curassao peel; *German*: Jacmalschalen, Curassaoschalen

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ peel of unripened fruits

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated in tropical regions

Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wüstenfeld/Haeseler 1964

 **Citrus aurantium L. var. curassaviensis**

▶ *Citrus aurantium L. (note)*

 **Citrus aurantium L. var. myrtifolium** (Raf.) Ker-Gawl.

▶ *Citrus myrtifolia Raf.*

 **Citrus aurantium L. var. sinensis L.**

▶ *Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck*

 **Citrus bergamia** Risso et Poit.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus aurantium L. ssp. bergamia* (Risso et Poit.) Wight et Arn. ex Engl.

**Common Names** ▶ bergamot, bergamot orange; *Dutch*: bergamot; *French*: bergamot(t)e, bergamotier; *German*: Bergamotte, Bergamot-Orange; *Indonesian*: bergamet; *Italian*: bergamotto (albero); *Portuguese*: (baranjeira) bergamota; *Russian*: bergamot (plod); *Spanish*: bergamota

**Usage** ▶ **product**: essential oil (bergamot oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ peel of ripe fruits

**Distribution** ▶ S Italy, cultivated in Turkey

Baser et al. 1995; Bendel 2002; Bournot 1968; Casabianca 1994; Charalambous 1994; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Huang et al. 1990; Kirbaslar et al. 2000; Kumar 2001; Lewington 1990; Mazza 1986; Mondello et al. 2003; Mosandl/Juchelka 1997; Oyen/Dung 1999; Poiana et al. 1994; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Spinelli 1951; Uphof 1968; Verzera et al. 2000, 2003

 **Citrus bigaradia** Loisel

▶ *Citrus aurantium L.*

 **Citrus cedra** Link

▶ *Citrus medica L.*

 **Citrus crassa** Hassk.


▶ *Citrus medica L.*

 **Citrus deliciosa** Tenore

▶ *Citrus reticulata Blanco*


**Citrus fragrans** *Salisb.*

➤ *Citrus medica* L.


**Citrus hystrix** *DC.*

**Common Names** ▶ Indian lemon, kaffir lime, leech lime, makrut lime, Mauritius papeda; *Chinese*: eabuyao; *French*: citron combara, combavas; *German*: Indisches Zitronenblatt, Kaffir-Limette, Langdorniger Orangenbaum; *Indonesian*: daoen djerok p-eroet; daun jeruk purut; *Malaysian*: limau purut; *Pilipino*: amontau, cabuyau; *Russian*: lajm, limetta; *Thai*: bai ma-krut; *Vietnamese*: la chanch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India, S China, Indonesia, Sumatra, Philippines, sporadically cultivated in Mediterranean region

Bendel 2002; Davidson 1999; Dugo/de Giacomo 2002; Kumar 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Murakami et al. 1995; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Strauß 1969; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982


**Citrus japonica** *Thunb.*

➤ *Fortunelle japonica* (Thunb.) Swingle


**Citrus javanica** *Bl.*

➤ *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm. ex Panz.) Swingle


**Citrus junos** *Sieb. ex Tanaka*

**Common Names** ▶ *Japanese*: yuzu

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated in China and Japan

Wiersema/León 1999


**Citrus latifolia** *Tanaka*

**Common Names** ▶ limon, Persian lime, Tahiti lime, lime, bear's lime, sour lime; *French*: limettier, limette acide, Perse limette, Mexican limette, citron vert; *German*: Breitblättrige Limette, Persische Limette


**Usage** ▶ spice (peel), flavoring (juice) **product**: essential oil (peel)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit (juice), peel

**Distribution** ▶ Tahiti; widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions: S America: Brazil, Mexiko, The Argentine; USA: Florida; Europe: Spain

**Note** ▶ The fruits are larger than the fruits of the Mexican or key lime (→ *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm. et Panz.) Swingle

Bovill/Reeve 2003; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999


**Citrus lima** *Lunan*

➤ *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm. et Panz.) Swingle


**Citrus limon** (L.) *Burm.f.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus limonum* Risso

**Common Names** ▶ lemon, limum; *Arabic*: laimun, loom; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: limão galego; *Chinese*: limung, ning mêng; *Dutch*: citroen; *French*: citron, citronnier, limonier; *German*: Zitrone, Limone; *Hindi*: jambiri, nimbu; *India*: bijapura, idalimbu; *Italian*: citreno, limone; *Japanese*: remon; *Portuguese*: limão, limoeiro azedo; *Russian*: limona; *Sanskrit*: jambira; *Spanish*: limón, limonero

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (peel)


**Parts Used** ▶ peel, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ widely cult in tropical and subtropical regions

Bärtels 1977; Bendel 2002; Boise 1934; Bose 1985; Bournot 1968; Braunsdorf et al. 1993; Chamblee et al 1991; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo 1994; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Dugo et al. 1995; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ikeda et al. 1962; Juchelka 1997; Kumar 2001; Lawrence 1982; Lewington 1990; Lund/Bryan 1976; MacHale/Sheridan 1988; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miyake et al. 1997, 1999; Mondello et al. 2003; Philipp/Isengard 1995; Pino et al. 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Risch/Herrmann 1988; Robards et al. 1997;



Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Sheppard/Boyd 1970; Shiva et al. 2002; Staesche 1972; Staley/Vannier 1957; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Verzera et al. 2001; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Citrus limonellus Hassk. var. amyblycarpa Hassk.**

➤ *Citrus amyblycarpa* (Hassk.) Ochse

 **Citrus limonum Risso**


➤ *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f.

 **Citrus madurensis Lour.**

➤ *Fortunella japonica* (Thunb.) Swingle

 **Citrus margarita Lour.**

➤ *Fortunelle margarita* (Lour.) Swingle

 **Citrus medica L. ■**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus cedra* Link. *Citrus crassa* Hassk, *Citrus fragrans* Salisb., *Citrus odorota* Roussel

**Common Names** ▶ cedrat, citron, citron peel, succade; *Arabic*: gares; *Chinese*: kou-yüan, hsiang yuan, xiang; *Dutch*: cedraat, sukade; *French*: cédrat, cédratier; citron de Medie; *German*: Zedratzitrone, Zitronat, Zitronatzitrone, Zedernfrucht; *Hindi*: bara nimbu, bijaura, turanj; *India*: gilam, mah-alunga, mahaphala, kadaranarathai; *Italian*: cedro (frutto), cedrato; *Japanese*: musan ô maru Bushukan; *Javanese*: djerool bodong; *Malaysian*: limau susu; *Mexico*: bihuii nayi xtilia, pehuij nayi castillo; *Portuguese*: cidra, cidreira; *Russian*: zitron; *Spanish*: cidra, cidro, poncil; *Thai*: som mu'

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit peel

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated in Italy, Greece, Corsica, USA (California), Brazil; possible origin in India




■ **Citrus medica, half candied fruit**

**Note** ▶ The etrog citron (*Citrus medica* L. var. *ethrog* Engl.) is used by Jews at the Feast of Tabernacles.

Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Camperi et al. 2002; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001, 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pursglove 1968; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; euscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Citrus medica L. var. ethrog Engl.**

➤ *Citrus medica* L.

 **Citrus medica L. var. sarcodactylis (Noot.) Swingle**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus sarcodactylis* Noot.

**Common Names** ▶ 'Buddah's hand, finger citron; *Chinese*: fo shou kan, shu kann; *French*: main de Bouddha, sacrodactyle, cédrat digité, *German*: Gefingerte

Zitrone, Finger-Zitrone; *Indonesian*: pHat tu; *Malaysian*: jêruk tangan, limau jari

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit peel

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated E, S Asia

**Note** ▶ The citron did not reach China until the 4th Century A.D. When it did, a freak form developed in which the fruit was separated into five (or more) lobes like the fingers of the hand. The fruit was not suitable unless fresh.

Davidson 1999; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mazza 1998; Schirarend/Heilmeyer 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986

### *Citrus medica ssp. limonum* Hook.

▶ *Citrus limon* Burm.

### *Citrus myrtifolia* Raf.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus aurantium* L. var. *myrtifolium* (Raf.) Ker-Gawl.

**Common Names** ▶ myrtle leaf orange; *French*: chinois; *German*: Duftorange, Myrtenblättrige Pomeranze; *Italian*: chinotto; *Spanish*: naranja mirtifolia

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, fruit peel

**Distribution** ▶ ?China

Facciola 1990; Klock 2001;

### *Citrus nobilis* Lour. var. *amblycarpa* (Hassk.) Ochse et De Vries.

▶ *Citrus amblycarpa* (Hassk.) Ochse

### *Citrus notissima* Blanco

▶ *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm. ex Panz.) Swingle

### *Citrus odorota* Rousset

▶ *Citrus medica* L.

### *Citrus reticulata* Blanco

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus deliciosa* Tenore, *Citrus tangerine* hort. ex Tan.

**Common Names** ▶ clementine, santara orange, Swato orange, tangerine; *Chinese*: chen pi, chü, jui-sheng-nu, kan chü; *French*: tangerine; *German*: Mandarine, Tangarine; *Hindi*: santara; *Japanese*: ponkan; *Javanese*: djerok garoet; *Pilipino*: narangita; *Portuguese*: tangerine; *Vietnamese*: may cam chia, quit, quat thuc

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, in candy and soft drinks; **product**: essential oil (from peel)

**Parts Used** ▶ peeled fruit

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia, cultivated worldwide in tropical countries.

**Note** ▶ The tangerine fruit has a sweet, fresh quality.

Chisholm 2003; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Freeburg et al 1994; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven de Wet 1982

### *Citrus sarcodactylis* Noot.

▶ *Citrus medica* L. var. *sarcodactylis* (Noot.) Swingle

### *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus aurantium* L. var. *sinensis* L.

**Common Names** ▶ orange, blood orange, navel orange, sweet orange, Valencia orange; *Arabic*: bordguene; *Chinese*: cheng, tian-cheng; *Dutch*: zoete djerok; *French*: orange (douce), oranger doux, pomme d'orange; *German*: Apfelsine, Blutorange, Nabelorange, (süße) Orange; *Hindi*: musambi, narangi; *India*: battavinarinja, kittile, sathagudi; *Italian*: arancio dolce, orangio dolce; *Korean*: kamkyulnamu, langgyulnamu; *Mexico*: yaga naraxo; *Portuguese*: laranja doce, laranjeira; *Russian*: apel'sina (plod); *Spanish*: naranja (dulce); *Vietnamese*: cáy cam

**Usage** ▶ spice (peel), flavoring; **product**: essential oil (peel, flowers; neroli oil, sweet orange oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, peel, flower

**Distribution** ▶ widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions, probable origin SE Asia

Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Bournot 1968; Camperi et al. 2002;

Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Dugo 1995; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Lewington 1990; Lund et al. 1972; Matthews 1987; Minh Tu et al. 2002; Mondello et al. 2003; Moyler/Stephens 1992; Pino et al. 1992b; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; chultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Citrus trifolia** Thunb.

➤ *Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf.

### **Citrus trifoliata** L.

➤ *Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf.

### **Citrus vulgaris** Risso

➤ *Citrus aurantium* L.

## CLAOXYLON A. Juss. - Euphorbiaceae

### **Claoxylon indicum** (Reinw. ex Bl.) Hassk.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Claoxylon polot* Merr., *Erythrochilus indicus* Reinw. ex Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ *Cambodian*: chhe:tô:ch; *Indonesian*: bleketupuk, talingkup, katerbik; *Malaysian*: lampin budak, laping pudak, sitampu; *Thai*: kha ka ai, khang namphung, ngun phung khao

**Usage** ▶ spice (for sauces)

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, throughout continental SE Asia and S China, Malaysia, Indonesia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

### **Claoxylon polot** Merr.

➤ *Claoxylon indicum* (Reinw. ex Bl.) Hassk.

## CLAUSENA Burm. - Rutaceae

### **Clausena anisata** Hook. ex Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Clausena inaequalis* (DC.) Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ horsewood, clausena; *German*: Anis-Clausenie, Anisblätter; *Kenya*: mutasia, siunya

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ native in tropical W Africa, naturalized in Java, Philippines, Indian Ocean Islands; cultivated in Indonesia

Ayensu 1978; Gundidza et al. 1994; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Molino 1993, 2000; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Westphal/Jansen 1989; Wiersema León 1999

### **Clausena anisum-olens** (Blanco) Merr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Clausena laxiflora* Quis et Mer.; *Clausena sanki* (Perr.) Molino; *Cookia anisumolens* Blanco

**Common Names** ▶ *Pilipino*: anis, kayumanis, danglais

**Usage** ▶ condiment, flavoring cigarettes; **product**: essential oil, substitute for anise oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Endemic to the Philippines and Borneo; all over the archipelago also cultivated, in China, Taiwan, Vietnam and Indonesia sporadically cultivated in gardens.

**Note** ▶ The essential oils are used for the preparation the Philippines drink 'Anisado'.

Hanelt 2001; Molino 1993, 1995; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

### **Clausena excavata** Burm.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Clausena punctata* Wight et Arb.

**Common Names** ▶ pink lime-berry, Hollywood clausena; *Chinese*: shan huang pi; *Hindi*: agnijal, *Javanese*: bagal tikus, *Malaysian*: sēmeru, pokok cherek, pokok kēmantu; *Thai*: fia fan, *Vietnamese*: giòi, tikusan

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, China, lower Himalayan ranges and in NE hills, E Asia, Indochina, Malaysia

**Note** ▶ The leaves used like ▶ *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng. leaves.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 1960; Hanelt 2001; Wealth of India 2, 1950; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Clausena inaequalis** (DC.) Benth.

▶ *Clausena anisata* Hook. ex Benth.

### **Clausena indica** Oliv.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian clausena; *German*: Indische Clausenie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring curries

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: W Ghats

Arora/Pandey 1996; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Clausena lansium** (Lour.) Skeels

**Synonyms** ▶ *Clausena wampi* (Blanco) Oliv.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese wampee, wampi; *Chinese*: huang pi gua, wong pei, wong pa, wong poi; *French*: vampi; *German*: Clausenieblätter; *Korean*: hwangphinamu; *Malaysian*: wampee, wampi, wampoi; *Pilipino*: huampit, uampi galumpi; *Thai*: som ma fai; *Vietnamese*: hong bi

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S China, Indochina, widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical Asia: Philippines, Vietnam; Australia, Hawaii, Cuba

**Note** ▶ The essential oil is a substitute for anise oil. The name of the fruit is wampi or wampee.

Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1068; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Westphal/Jansen 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Clausena laxiflora** Quis et Merr.

▶ *Clausena anisum-olens* (Blanco) Merr.

### **Clausena punctata** Wight et Arn.

▶ *Clausena excavata* Burm.f.

### **Clausena sanki** (Perr.) Molino

▶ *Clausena anisum-olens* (Blanco) Merr.

### **Clausena wampi** (Blanco) Oliv.

▶ *Clausena lansium* (Lour.) Skeels

### **Claytonia perfoliata** Donn

▶ *Montia perfoliata* (Donn) Howell

## CLEOME L. - Spider Flower - Capparaceae

### **Cleome gynandra** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cleome pentaphylla* (L.) DC., *Gynandropsis gynandra* (L.) Briq., *Gynandropis pentaphylla* (L.) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ African mustard, African spider flower, bastard mustard, cat's whiskers, kaffir caggage, spider herb, spider wisp; *Arabic*: abu qaru; *Chinese*: bai hua cai; *French*: feuilles caya, mozambé, mouzambe; *German*: Afrikanische Spinnenpflanze, Bastardsenf, Katzenschnurbart, Massarubee, Senfkaper; *India*: hulul, hurhur, karaila; *Japanese*: fû-chô-sô; *Malaysian*: manam; *Pilipino*: apuy-apuyan, balabalanoyan, tantandok, kulaya; *Portuguese*: mussambé cor de rosa, mussambé de cinco folhas; *Spanish*: caya mouzambi, volatín, volantin-cillo; *Thai*: phak sian; *West Indies*: massarubee

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment (in Gabun), pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, seed, seed capsule

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, tropical Asia: India, China, Indochina; native in tropical America

**Note** ▶ Ground as mustard.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 1, 1985; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; v. Koenen 1996; Oome/Grubben 1978; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Cleome monophylla L.**

**Common Names** ▶ single-leave cleome, spindlepod; *German*: Einblättrige Spinnenpflanze

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (by the Santals)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Senegal, Nigeria; tropical Asia, especially India

Burkill 1, 1985; Irvine 1952; Uphof 1968

### **Cleome pentaphylla (L.) DC.**

▶ *Cleome gynandra L.*

## CLINOPODIUM L. - Calamint - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### **Clinopodium vulgare L. ssp. vulgare**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Calamintha clinopodium* Benth., *Melissa clinopodium* Benth., *Melissa vulgare* Trev.

**Common Names** ▶ cushion calamint, dog mint, basil weed, wild basil; *French*: calamint commun, clinopode; *German*: Wilder Basilikum, Wilde Melisse, Wirbeldost, Gewöhnliche Clinopode

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus, W, E Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

## CNICUS L. - Blessed Thistle - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### **Cnicus benedictus L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Centaurea benedicta* (L.) L.

**Common Names** ▶ blessed thistle, holy thistle; *French*: chardon bénit; *German*: Benediktenkraut, Bitterdistel, Kardobenediktenkraut; *Italian*: cardo santo, cnicus; *Portuguese*: cardo bento; *Russian*: benedikt aptetschnyj, kardobenedikt; boltschez blagocloblennyj; *Spanish*: cardo bendito, cardo santo

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for liqueur and spirits

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S and SW Europe, Caucasus, Iran, C, W Asia, Afghanistan, S Russia, Romania, N Africa

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Berger 4, 1954; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schneider/Lachner 1987; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Ulubelen/Berkan 1977; Uphof 1968; Vanhaelen-Fastré 1973, 1974; Vanhaelen-Fastré/Vanhaelen 1974; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CNIDIUM Cuss. ex Juss. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### **Cnidium confertum Moench.**

▶ *Cnidium monnieri* (L.) Cuss. ex Juss.

### **Cnidium monnieri (L.) Cuss. ex Juss.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Athamantha chinensis* Lour., *Cnidium confertum* Moench., *Selinum monnieri* L.

**Common Names** ▶ *Chinese*: she ch'uang tzu, giêng sàng, ta hui hsiang ts'ao, xà sàng; *French*: cnide, ivêche de Chine; *German*: Monnier's Brenndolde; *Japanese*: oka-zeri

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment (in Vietnam)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ E Asia: E Siberia, Mongolia, Korea; in S



Europe the plant grows wild; cultivated in the former Soviet Union, China, N Vietnam and Laos

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

## COCCINIA Wight et Arn. - Cucurbitaceae

### *Coccinia cordifolia* Cogn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt, *Coccinia indica* Wight et Arn.

**Common Names** ▶ ivy gourd; *Chinese*: hong gua; *German*: Indische Scharlachranke; *Hindi*: kundri, telacucha; *Malaysian*: kabare kindi, pepasan; *Thai*: tam lung;

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (pensinsular India)

**Parts Used** ▶ tender shoots

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia, tropical Africa, Australia, native in tropical America

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt

➤ *Coccinia cordifolia* Cogn.

### *Coccinia indica* Wight et Arn.

➤ *Coccinia cordifolia* Cogn.

## COCHLEARIA L. - Scurvygrass - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

### *Cochlearia armoracia* Lam.

➤ *Armoracia rusticana* Gaertn. et B. Mey. et Scherb.

### *Cochlearia danica* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Danish scurvy grass; *German*: Dänisches Löffelkraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, especially Iberian coasts

Erhardt et al. 2001; Small 1997

### *Cochlearia officinalis* L.

**Common Names** ▶ (common) scurvy grass, scorbutic grass, spoonwort; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cochleária; *French*: cochléaire, cranson, herbe à la cuiller, herbe aux cuillers, herbe aux scorbut, raifort officinal; *German*: Bitterkresse, Echtes Löffelkraut, Löffelkresse, Scharbockskraut, Skorbutkraut; *Italian*: coclearia, erba cocchiara; *Russian*: gor'kij kress, loschetschnik, warucha, morskoj calat; *Spanish*: coclearia, hierba de las cucharas

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Siberia, Kamchatka, N Japan, sporadically cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Vanhaelen-Fastre 1973; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Cochlearia wasabi* Sieb.

➤ *Wasabia japonica* (Miq.) Matsum.

## CODIAEUM A. Juss. - Croton - Euphorbiaceae

### *Codiaeum variegatum* (L.) Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Croton variegatum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Bombay laurel; *German*: Indischer Lorbeer, Indischer Wunderstrauch; *Japanese*: hen-yô-boku; *Malaysian*: puding mas; *Thai*: kohson

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Moluccas, India, also cultivated in the tropics

**Note** ▶ The plant contains toxic and allergy-producing compounds (Phorbolesters?).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Storrs 1997; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 2, 1950

## COELOCARYON Warb. - Myristicaceae

### *Coelocaryon sphaerocarpum* Fouilloy

**Common Names** ▶ Wild nutmeg; *German*: Wilder Muskat

**Usage** ▶ substitute for nutmeg (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, aril

**Distribution** ▶ Africa: Cameroon

**Note** ▶ The arils and seeds have a slightly spicy fragrance.

Burkill 4, 1997; Neuwinger 1999

### *Coleus amboinicus* Lour.

▶ *Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng.

### *Coleus aromaticus* Benth.

▶ *Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng.

### *Coleus barbartus* (Andr.) Benth.

▶ *Plectranthus barbartus* Andr.

## COLOCASIA Schott - Taro - Araceae

### *Colocasia gigantea* (Blume) Hook.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Colocasia indica* auct. non (Lour.) Kunth; *Leucocasia gigantea* (Blume ex Hassk.) Schott

**Common Names** ▶ great dasheen, great taro; *German*: Großer Taro; *Hindi*: talas padang; *Thai*: khuun

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India, Indochina, Malaysian Archipelago

Burkill 1966; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Colocasia indica* auct. non (Lour.) Kunth

▶ *Colocasia gigantea* (Blume) Hook

## COLURIA R. Br. - Rosaceae

### *Coluria geoides* (Pall.) Ledeb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Coluria potentilloides* R. Br.; *Geum laxmanii* Gaertn, *Geum potentilloides* Ait.

**Common Names** ▶ Siberian avens, clove root, clove oil plant; *German*: Sibirische Nelkenwurzel; *Russian*: koljurija gravilatovidnaja

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment for alcoholic beverages; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Altai mountains: W, E Siberia, Mongolia, cultivated in Russia and Ukraine

**Note** ▶ The content of the essential oil is up to 90% Eugenol.

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

### *Coluria potentilloides* R. Br.

▶ *Coluria geoides* (Pall.) Ledeb.

## COMBRETUM Loefl. - Combretaceae

### **Combretum racemosum** F. Beauv.

**Common Names** ▶ *Congo*: usonsumbi; *German*: Traubiger Langfaden

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Africa: Congo

Ayensu 1978; Terra 1966

## COMMIPHORA Jacq. - Myrrh - Bursaceae

### **Commiphora abyssinica** Engl.

**Common Names** ▶ Arabian myrrh; *German*: Arabische Myrrhe, Fadhi-Myrrhe, Weihrauch

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring, joss drug

**Parts Used** ▶ gummi resin

**Distribution** ▶ N Ethiopia, S Arabia

Erhardt 2002; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Lohs/Martinez 1987; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

### **Commiphora molmol** (Engl.) Engl.

▶ *Commiphora myrrha* (Nees) Engl. var. *molmol* Engl.

### **Commiphora mukul** (Hook ex Stokes) Engl.

▶ *Commiphora myrrha* (Nees) Engl. var. *molmol* Engl.

### **Commiphora myrrha** (Nees) Engl. var. **molmol** Engl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Commiphora molmol* (Engl.) Engl., *Commiphora mukul* (Hook ex Stokes) Engl.

**Common Names** ▶ African myrrh, Somali myrrh, common myrrh, herabol myrrh, myrrh, *Arabic*:

myrrh; *Chinese*: mo yao, mu yao; *French*: myrre; *German*: Echte Myrrhe, Somalia-Myrrhe, Herabol-Myrrhe, Weihrauch; *Italian*: mirra; *Spanish*: mirra

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring, joss drug

**Parts Used** ▶ gummi resin

**Distribution** ▶ Somalia, Arabia,

Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Lohs/Martinez 1987; Morteza-Semnani/Saeedi 2003; Peters 1927; Pschyrembel 1998; Qédan 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

### **Commiphora opobalsamum** (L.) Engl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Balsamodendron gileadense* Kunth.

**Common Names** ▶ balm of Gilead, balsam tree, Mecca myrrh; *French*: balsamier de la Mecque; *German*: Balsammyrrhe, Mekka-Myrrhe, Süße Myrrhe, Opoponax-Harz; *Italian*: balsamo della Mecca; *Turkish*: balsam Makkah

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, joss drug

**Parts Used** ▶ gummi resin

**Distribution** ▶ Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Arabia

**Note** ▶ Formerly (11th–17th Century) cultivated in Egypt and Palestine

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Peters 1927; Qédan 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CONVOLVULUS L. - Bindeweed - Convolvulaceae

### **Convolvulus dissectus** Jacq.

▶ *Merremia dissecta* (Jacq.) Hall.

### **Convolvulus scoparius** L.

**Common Names** ▶ Canary convolvulus; *German*: Kanarische (Besen-)Winde

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ whole plant

**Distribution** ▶ Canary Islands (Teneriffe)



**Note** ▶ Often used as seasoning for olive oil.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; Oyen/Dung 1999

## C

 **Conyza riparia** DC.

▶ *Blumea chinensis* DC.

 **Cookia anisum-olens** Blanco

▶ *Clausena anisum-olens* (Blanco) Merr.

## CORDYLINAE Comm. ex R. Br. - Cabbage Tree - Dracaenaceae (Agavaceae)

 **Cordyline fruticosa** (L.) A. Chev.

▶ *Cordyline terminalis* (L.) Kunth

 **Cordyline terminalis** (L.) Kunth

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cordyline fruticosa* (L.) A. Chev.

**Common Names** ▶ good luck plant, Chinese fire leaf, palm lily, Hawaiian good luck plant, tree of kings; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: croton; *Chinese*: ya zhu na; *Dutch*: limiestruik; *German*: Endständige Keulenlilie, Endständige Kolbenlilie; *Hawaiian*: ki; *Malaysian*: andong, daun juang, juang, jenjuang, senjuang; *Pilipino*: tungkadi pari; *Tahiti*: auti; *Thai*: maak phuu, maak mia

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, flavoring (of rice)

**Parts Used** ▶ young shoot

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia. Archipelago, N Guinea, India, Indonesia, Oceania, NE Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, Hawaii

**Note** ▶ During the 17th and early 18th Century, roots were fermented and distilled to produce spirits.

Barrau 1961; Burkill 3, 1995; Davidson 1999; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CORIANDRUM L. – Coriander - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Coriandrum globosum** Salisb.

▶ *Coriandrum sativum* L.

 **Coriandrum majus** Gouan

▶ *Coriandrum sativum* L.

 **Coriandrum sativum** L. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Coriandrum majus* Gouan; *Coriandrum globosum* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ *Fruit*: coriander, collender; *Arabic*: kuzbara, tabel; *Chinese*: yuen sai, hsing sui, hu sui; *Dutch*: koriander; *French*: coriandre, punaise mâle; *German*: Koriander, Schwindelkorn, Stinkdill, Wanzendill, Wanzenkümmel; *Hindi*: dhania, dhanya; *India*: leela dhana; *Indonesian*: ketumbar; *Italian*: coriandro, coriandolo; *Japanese*: koendroro, kûshibâ; *Javanese*: tumbar; *Korean*: kosu; *Malaysian*: kjintan, ketumbar, penjilang, wansui; *Portuguese*: coentro; *Russian*: coriandr, kischenez; *Sanskrit*: dhanyaka; *Slovenian*: koriander; *Spanish*: coriandro, cilandrio, cilantro, culantro; *Thai*: phakchi, phakhom, phakhom-noi; *Turkish*: kişniş; *Vietnamese*: ngo;

*Leaf*: Chinese parsley, Mexican parsley; *French*: persil arabe; *German*: Korianderblätter, Cilantro; *India*: leela dhana; *Indonesian*: ketumbar, daun ketumbar; *Malaysian*: ketumbar, daun ketumbar; *Pilipino*: unsuy; *Russian*: kinsa, koriandr, kischenez, koljandra, kindsi klopownik; *Sanskrit*: chatra, dhanyaka; *Spanish*: cilantro, culantro; *Thai*: bai pak, phak chee

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb (leaves); **product**: essential oil (Coriander oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe, native; C, S America (Mexico), cultivated in Egypt, Morocco, France, Turkey, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Ukraine, China, India, Iran, USA

**Note** ▶ Wild unknown, but it has widely escaped cultivation and naturalization in S Europe and else-



■ **Coriandrum sativum**, flowering

where. In Germany the fruits used with anise, fennel and caraway fruits are sold as “bread spice”. In Thailand the roots (raak pak chee) are used similarly to *Petroselinum* roots.

Ahmed et al. 2001; Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Arganosa et al. 1998; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Burkill 5, 2000; Carruba et al. 2002; Chunhui Deng et al. 2003; Clair 1961; Coiciu/racz (no year); Coleman/Lawrence 1992; Cortes-Eslava et al. 2001; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Deng et al. 2003; Diederichsen 1996; Diederichsen/Hammer 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fan et al. 2003; Farell 1985; Frank et al. 1995; Gil et al. 1999, 2002; Gupta et al. 1991; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Illes et al. 2000; Jansen 1981; Kallio/Kerrola 1992; Kerrola/Kallio 1992; Ksandopulo et al. 1995; Lenardis et al. 2000; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Lück 2000; Mac-Leod/Islam 1976; Mazza 2002; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Minija/Thoppil 2001; Misharina 2001; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Oliver 2003; Pande et al. 2000; Perineau et al. 1991; Pino et al. 1993a; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Potter 1996; Potter/Fagerson 1990; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Ramadan/Mörsel 2002c; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Korzmann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz/Quadry 1996; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shankarachary/Natarajan 1971;

Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stoyanova et al. 2002; Taniguchi et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Tucker 1986; Ubbilos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Coriandrum sativum** L. var. *microcephalum*

**Common Names** ▶ Russian coriander, wild coriander;  
*German:* Russischer Koriander, Kleinköpfiger Koriander; *Russian:* jantar, coriandr

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ S Russia, the Ukraine

Heeger 1956

### **Coridothymus capitatus** (L.) Rchb.

▶ *Thymus capitatus* (L.) Hoffm. et Link

### **Cortinellus shiitake** P. Henn.

▶ *Lentinus edodes* (Berk.) Sing.

## COSMOS Cav. - Cosmos, Mexican Aster - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### **Cosmos atrosanguineus** (Hook.) Voss.

**Common Names** ▶ black cosmos, chocolate cosmos;  
*German:* Schokoladenblume; Schwarze Kosmee, Schwarzes Schmuckkörbchen

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ On warm days, the plant has a chocolate fragrance. In Europe frequently cultivated as an ornamental plant.

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Wiersema/León 1999



 **Cosmos sulphureus** Cav.

**Common Names** ▶ orange cosmos, yellow cosmos; *German*: Schwefelgelbes Schmuckkörbchen, Gelbe Kosmee; *Indonesian*: kenikir; *Japanese*: kibana kosumosu; *Mexico*: xochipelli; *Russian*: kosmos tschelty

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ C and N Mexico, Meso-America, cultivated and native elsewhere in the Tropics

**Note** ▶ In Indonesia a strong aromatic plant.

Cheers 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

**COSTUS L. - Costaceae  
(Zingiberaceae)**

 **Costus afer** Ker-Gawl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Costus pterometra* K. Schum.

**Common Names** ▶ ginger lily, spiral ginger; *Congo*: moussanga-voulou, mussanga-vulu; *German*: Ingwerlilie, Spiralingwer

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizom

**Distribution** ▶ E, W and W, C tropical Africa

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

 **Costus pterometra** K. Schum.

▶ *Costus afer* Ker-Gawl.

 **Costus speciosus** (J.G. König) Sm. 

**Common Names** ▶ cane reed, crape ginger, Malaysian ginger, white costas; *Chinese*: zhang liu tou; *German*: Prächtige Kostwurz, Malayischer Ingwer; *Hindi*: keu; *Indonesian*: pacing; *Javanese*: statjing; *Malaysian*: setawar, tawar tawar, tebu; *Sanskrit*: kemika; *Thai*: kushta, ueang phet maa; *Vietnamese*: cat loi, cây cu chóc, cú chóc, mia do, se vona

**Usage** ▶ spice, like ginger




 **Costus speciosus, flowering**

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizom

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayas, India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Malaysia, New Guinea; in SE Asia and India also cultivated

Chauhan 1999; Cheers 1998; Duke et al. 2003; Engel/Phummai 2000; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Kottegoda 1994; Kumar 2001, 2003; Küster 1987; Larsen et al. 1999; Ogle et al. 2003; Rättsch/Müller-Ebeling 2003; Santapau 1951; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1998/2000; Sharma 2003; WHO 1990; Wong 1999

 **Costus zerumbet** Pers.

▶ *Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B.L. Burtt et R.M. Sm.

## COTULA L. - Buttonweed - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Cotula cinerea** Del.

**Common Names** ▶ ash buttons, ashy cotula; *French*: cotule à gris cendre; *German*: Aschgraue Laugenblume  
**Usage** ▶ condiment (from the Tuareg)  
**Parts Used** ▶ herb  
**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Mali

Burkill 1, 1985

## COULA Baill. - Oleaceae

 **Coula edulis** Baill.

**Common Names** ▶ Gaboon nut; *Congo*: kumumu; *German*: Gabunnuss  
**Usage** ▶ condiment  
**Parts Used** ▶ fermented seeds  
**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa

Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968

 **Coumarouna odorata** Aubl.

▶ *Dipteryx odorata* (Aubl.) Willd.

## COURBONIA Brongn. - Capparidaceae

 **Courbonia virgata** Brongn.

**Usage** ▶ spice  
**Parts Used** ▶ plant ash from stems and leaves  
**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa

Uphof 1968

## CRAMBE L. - Kale - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

 **Crambe arborea** Webb. ex Christ

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Baumförmiger Meerkohl  
**Usage** ▶ spice, rarely in the Canaries  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ Canary Islands

Bramwell 1997

 **Crambe cordata** Willd.

▶ *Crambe cordifolia* Steven

 **Crambe cordifolia** Steven

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crambe cordata* Willd.  
**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Herzblättriger Meerkohl;  
*Russian*: katran serdcelistnyj  
**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)  
**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ NW Himalayas (India), endemic of the N  
Margarin of the Caucasus

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001;  
Schultze-Motel 1986; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CRASSOCEPHALUM Moench - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Crassocephalum rubens** (Juss.) S. Moore

**Common Names** ▶ *Sierra Leone*: kikpoi  
**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (for sauces and soups)  
**Parts Used** ▶ young plants  
**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Liberia, Nigera, Sierra  
Leone

Burkill 1, 1985

## CRATAEVA L. - Capparaceae

### C

#### *Crataeva adansonii* DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crataeva religiosa* auct. non G. Forst.

**Common Names** ▶ temple plant; *German*: Tempelpflanze

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Ghana, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta; China, E Asia, India, Indochina, Malaysia, cultivated elsewhere

Burkill 1, 1985; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001

#### *Crataeva marmalos* L.

▶ *Aegle marmalos* (L.) Corréa ex Roxb.

#### *Crataeva religiosa* G. Forst.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crataeva tapia* Burm.

**Common Names** ▶ sacred garlic pear, sacred barma, temple tree; *German*: Spinnenbaum, Tempelbaum; *Hindi*: barna, baruna; *India*: barna bidasi, tikasag, titka sak, varuna; *Laos*: kunz; *Sanskrit*: varuna; *Thai*: kum, kum bok

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ E Asia, India, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, cultivated in India, S China, S Africa, SE Asia

**Note** ▶ The fruit has a garlic taste.

Cheers 1998; Chopra et al 1956; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Lorenzi 1998; Mansfeld 1962; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

#### *Crataeva religiosa* Ainslie

▶ *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corréa et Roxb.

#### *Crataeva religiosa* auct. non G. Forst.

▶ *Crataeva adansonii* DC.

#### *Crataeva tapia* Burm.

▶ *Crataeva religiosa* G. Forst.

#### *Crataeva tapia* L.

**Common Names** ▶ tapia fruit, payagua; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cabaceira, pau-d'algo, tapiá, trapiá; *German*: Knoblauchbirne, Naranjille, Payagua, Tapiafrucht

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical America

**Note** ▶ The fruit has a garlic taste.

Chopra et al. 1956; Hanelt 2001; Lorenzi 1992; Lück 2004; Mansfeld 1962; Mors et al. 2000; Seidemann 1993c; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Villamara et al. 1994

## CRITHMUM L. - Shampire - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

#### *Crithmum maritimum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ sea fennel, Peter's cress, rock samphire, (sea) samphire; *Arabic*: shanar bahariya; *Dutch*: zeevenkel; *French*: bacile, fenouil marin, fenouil de mer, herbe de Saint-Pierre, perre pierres; *German*: Seefenchel, Meerfenchel, Wasserfenchel; *Italian*: bacicci, critmo, erba San Pietro, finocchio marino; *Portuguese*: funcho do mar, funcho marino; *Russian*: serpnik, kritmum morskoy; *Spanish*: hinojo marino

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (e.g. USA)

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaves, very occasionally the fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Iberia, Madeira, Greece, France, Krim, Turkey, Caucasus, W Asia, N Africa, Canaria Islands, native USA

**Note** ▶ The leaves have a bitter-salty taste.



■ *Crataeva tapia*, fruits

Bärtels 1997; Baser et al. 2000; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Famini et al. 1999; Franke 1982; Lück 2004; Katsouri et al. 2001; Özcan et al. 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schwenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c; Senatore/de Feo; 1994; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CROCOSMIA Planch. - Montbretia, Tritonia - Iridaceae

### *Crocospmia aurea* (Pappe ex Hook.) Planch.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Tritonia aurea* (Hook.) Planch.

**Common Names** ▶ golden monbretia, tritonia; *German*: Crocus-Tritonie, Goldmontbretie, Kapsafran

**Usage** ▶ spice, sporadic substitute for saffron.

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ E Africa, S Africa: Cap region, Natal

**Note** ▶ This plant is frequently collected with

Batten/Bokelmann 1966; Berger 1, 1949; Burkill 2, 1994; Cheers 1998; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Fenwick 2003; Joffe 1993; Schenck/Naun-

dorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c, 2003; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; de Vos 1984

### *Crocospmia x crocosmiiflora* (Burbridge et Dean) N.E. Br. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crocospmia aurea* x *Crocospmia pottsii*, *Tritonia x crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine ex E. Morr.) N.E Br.

**Common Names** ▶ cape saffron, crocus tritonia, garden montbretia; *German*: Garten-Montbretie, Fackellilie, Kapsafran

**Usage** ▶ spice, sporadic alternative for saffron

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated

**Note** ▶ The hybrid originated 1880 in France.

Cheers 1998; Batten/Bokelmann 1966; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fenwick 2003; Seidemann 1993c, 2003; de Vos 1984

### *Crocoxylon croceum* (Thun.) N. Robinson

▶ *Cassine crocea* (Thun.) Kuntze

## CROCUS L. - Crocus - Iridaceae

### *Crocus biflorus* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ Scotch crocus; *German*: Frühlings-Krokus

**Usage** ▶ falsification of saffron (sporadically)

**Parts Used** ▶ stigma and rest of flowers

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Russia, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, N Iraq

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann/Siebert 1987

### *Crocus cartwrightianus* Herb.

**Common Names** ▶ Cartwright saffron, wild saffron; *German*: Cartwright-Safran

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)





■ **Crocosmia x crocosmiflora**, flowering

**Parts Used** ▶ stigma

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean Region: Greece

Hepper 1992; Negbi 1999; Small 1997

 **Crocus haussknechtii** Boiss. et Reut. ex Boiss.

**Common Names** ▶ Hausknecht saffron, wild saffron; *German*: Hausknecht-Safran

**Usage** ▶ spice, instead of saffron


**Parts Used** ▶ stigma

**Distribution** ▶ Iran (Hamedan, Kermanshah, Fars provinces): dry fields and rocky hillsides of W and S areas

Radjabian et al. 2001

 **Crocus officinalis** Martyn.

➤ *Crocus sativus* L.

 **Crocus sativus** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crocus officinalis* Martyn.

**Common Names** ▶ saffron, Spanish saffron; *Arabic*: asa-far, krukku, sa'afaran; zaafraran, za'feran; *Chinese*: fan hung hua, zan hunh hua; *Dutch*: saffraan; *French*: saf(f)ran, crocus; *German*: Safran, Echter Safran; *Hindi*: kesar; *Indonesian*: kunyit kering; *Italian*: zafferano, zafferano domestica, zaffrone, gaiallone; *Japanese*: safuran; *Korean*: saphuran; *Malaysian*: safaran; *Portuguese*: açafrao; *Russian*: shafran, shafran posewnoj; *Sanskrit*: kunkuma; *Slovenian*: šafran; *Spanish*: azafran; *Thai*: ya faran; *Turkish*: safran, za'feran; *Vietnamese*: nghe

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring and coloring (rice, sauces); dye stuff

**Parts Used** ▶ stigma

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region (Spain, France, Switzerland), Israel cultivated, N India, Brazil, and New Zealand only cultivated

**Note** ▶ Frequently adulterated. Trade sorts: 'Coupé' (1. quality with 5% flower rests), 'Mancha' (rest of 5% flowers + 10–15% styles), 'Rio' (rest of 10% flowers + 20–25% styles), 'Sierra' (rest of 15% flowers + 25–35% styles), 'Molido': pulverized product of all sorts.

Alonso et al. 1996, 1998, 2001, 2003; Anon. 1999; Bärtels 1997; Basker/Negbi 1983, 1985; Berger 1, 1949; Bhat/Broker 1953; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Aucante 1993; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bowles 1952; Burkill 3, 1995; Cheers 1998; Corti et al. 1996; Crecchio 1960; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Dhar et al. 1988; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Freiburglaus et al. 1998; Gonso et al. 2003; Greven 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Himeno/Sano 1987; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ingram 1969; ISO-Standard 1980; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Madan et al. 1966; Madan et al 1966; Mathew 1977; McGimpsey et al. 1996; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Munshi et al. 1989; Negbi 1999; Negbi et al. 1989; NICPBP 1987; Norman 1991; Oberdieck 1991; Omidbaigi et al. 2002; Palmer 1983, 1990; Pardo et al. 2002; Peter 2001; Peters 1927; Pfänder/Wittmer 1975; Pfister et al. 1996; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Radjabian et al. 2001; Rosengarten 1969; Sampathu et al. 1984; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; 2001a; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Souret/Weathers 2000; Staesche 1972; Straubinger et al. 1998; Tammara/Marra 1990; Tarantalis/Polissiou 1997; Täufel et



al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vaupel 2002b; Vogt 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Winterhalter/Straubinger 2000; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zamboni et al. 1995; Zareena et al. 2001; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## CROTOLARIA L. - Rattlebox - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### *Crotolaria guatemalensis* Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crotolaria carmioli* Polak.

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, young branches

**Distribution** ▶ Panama to Mexico, C America

Uphof 1968

### *Crotolaria longirostrata* Hook et Arn.

**Common Names** ▶ castanet plant, long beaked rattlepod; *Guatamala*: cap-in chop; *Spanish*: chipil(e), chipiliñ de comerc, panajachel

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Guatamala, Mexico, native Hawaii

Morton 1994; Uphof 1968

## CROTON L. - Croton - Euphorbiaceae

### *Croton cascarilla* Benn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Croton niveus* Jacq.

**Common Names** ▶ wild rosemary; *German*: Wilder Rosmarin, Kaskarille; *Spanish*: cascarilla de Cuba, cascarilla de Trinidad

**Usage** ▶ spice, like rosemary(?)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Bahamas

Berger 1, 1949; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Seidemann 1993c; Villamar et al. 1994

### *Croton eluteria* (L.) Sw.

**Common Names** ▶ cascarilla, cascarille; *German*: Saftlose Kaskarille; *Spanish*: cascarilla

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil. In the liqueur and tobacco industries

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ West Indies, Mexico, Caribbean, Meso-America, W, S America

Berger 1, 1949; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Seidemann 1993c; Spapiro/Francis 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

### *Croton mubange* Muell.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Congo

Terra 1966

### *Croton niveus* Jacq

▶ *Croton cascarilla* Benn.

### *Croton variegatum* L.

▶ *Codiaeum variegatum* (L.) Bl.

### *Croton zambesicus* Müll.-Arg.

**Common Names** ▶ Egyptian wood tree;

**Usage** ▶ spice (in the Adamawa region of Nigeria)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, from the Gambia to S Nigeria

Burkhill 2, 1994

### *Crucifera fontana* E.H.L. Krause

▶ *Nasturtium officinale* R.Br.

 **Crucifera latifolia** E.H.L. Krause

➤ *Lepidium latifolium* L.

 **Crucifera nasturtium** E.H.L. Krause

➤ *Lepidium sativum* L.

 **Cryphiospermum repens** Pal.

➤ *Enydra fluctuans* Lour.

## CRYPTOCARIA R. Br. - Lauraceae

 **Cryptocaria canellila** H.B.K.

➤ *Aniba canellila* (H.B.K.) Mez

 **Cryptocaria aromatica** (Becc.) Kosterm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cinnamomum massoia* Schew.; *Massoia aromatica* Becc.

**Common Names** ▶ massoy; *German*: Massoy, Massoi

**Usage** ▶ spice; earlier liqueur

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ New Guyana

**Note** ▶ Alternative for clove and a cinnamon substitute.

Griebel/Freytmuth 1916; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 2003; Seidemann 1993c; Staesche 1972; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

 **Cryptocaria guianensis** Meissn.

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: casca-acucena; coaxicó

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ wood

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil

Kumar 2001; Mors et al. 2000

 **Cryptocaria massoy** (Becc.) Kosterm.

**Common Names** ▶ massoy; *German*: Massoy

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Wiersema/León 1997

 **Cryptocaria moschata** Nees et Mart.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cryptocaria aschersonia* Mez.

**Common Names** ▶ Brazilian nutmeg, (South) American nutmeg; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: canela de porco, canela fogo, canela pimenta, canela pururuca, noz-moscada-do-brasil; *German*: Amerikanische Muskatnuss, Brasilianische Muskatnuss; *Spanisch*: moscado do Brasil

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil

**Note** ▶ Substitute for nutmeg.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Lorenzi 1992; Mors et al. 2000; Rättsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Warburg 1897

 **Cryptocaria pretiosa** Mart.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ocotea pretiosa* Benth. et Hook.

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Guyana to Brazil

Boiss 1934

## CRYPTOTAENIA DC. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Cryptotaenia canadense** (L.) DC.


**Common Names** ▶ honewort, wild chervil, wild stone parsley; *German*: Kanadische Steinpetersilie

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N America: Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas

Erhardt et al. 2002; Mansfeld 1968; Small 1997

 **Cryptotaenia canadense** (L.) DC. var. **japonica** (Hassk.) Makino

➤ *Cryptotaenia japonica* Hassk.

 **Cryptotaenia japonica** Hassk.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cryptotaenia canadense* (L.) DC. var. *japonica* (Hassk.) Makino

**Common Names** ▶ Japanese parsley, (Japanese) honewort, Japanese wild chervil, mitsuba; *Chinese*: ya èrh chin; *German*: Dreiblätterkraut, Japanische Petersilie, Steinpetersilie; *Japanese*: mitsuba, mitzuba; *Korean*: padudugnamul; *Russian*: skryptnica japonskaja

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, pot-herb; **product**: essential oil seasoning (seeds)

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf (herb); seed

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, China, E Asia, Russia, also cultivated in Korea, China, N America; sporadically in Europe

**Note** ▶ The plant comes in two varieties, *kansai* (green) and *kanto* (white).

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Kling 1999; Lee et al. 1993; Meijer 1940; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Cubeba officinalis** Raff.

➤ *Piper cubeba* L.

**CUMINUM L. - Caraway -  
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)**

 **Cuminum cyminum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cuminum odorum* Salisb., *Ligusticum cuminum* (L.) Crantz

**Common Names** ▶ cumin, Egyptian caraway, Roman caraway; *Arabic*: kam(m)oun, kamun; *French*: cumin, cumin des prés; faux aneth, faux anis; *Ger-*


*man*: Kreuzkümmel, Kumin, Mutterkümmel, Römischer or Türkischer Kümmel, Wanzenkümmel, Kala; *Hindi*: jira; *India*: jeera, jirakasafed zeera; *Indonesian*: djintan, jinten putih; *Italian*: cumino vero, cumino proprio, cumino romano, cumino di Malta; *Javanese*: jinten bodas, jinten poteh; *Malaysian*: jintan puteh; *Mexico*: bere lele; *Russian*: kumin, timon, prjanij tmin, tmin tminowj, rimskij tmin; *Sanskrit*: ajaji, jiraka; *Slovenian*: rascovec; *Spanish*: comino; *Thai*: yeera; *Turkish*: kimion, siyah zira

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region (Turkey), Egyptian, S Russia, Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, China, Japan, Indonesia, Iran

Baser et al. 1992; Berger 3, 1952; Borges/Pino 1993a; Burkill 5, 2000; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; El-Hamadi/Richter 1965; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heikes et al. 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Jansen 1981; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/MacKley 1999; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Quadry/Atal 1963; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shah/Ray 2003; Shetty et al. 1994; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tassan/Russel 1975; Täufel et al. 1993; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Verghese 1991; Weber 1951; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Cuminum odorum** Salisb.

➤ *Cuminum cymium* L.

**CUNILA Royen ex L. -  
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**

 **Cunila origanoides** (L.) Britton

**Synonyms** ▶ *Satureja origanoides* L.

**Common Names** ▶ American dittany, dittany, frost flower, frost mint, Maryland dittany, mountain dittany, stone mint; *German*: Amerikanischer Diptam, Maryland Diptam; Steinminze

**Usage** ▶ spice, as pizza herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N America

Duke 2002; Duke et al. 2003; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

 **Cunila pulegioides L.**

▶ *Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Pers.*

 **Cunila spicata Benth.**

**Common Names** ▶ (American) stone mint; *German*: (Amerikanische) Steinminze; *Portuguese*: poejo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, use similar to the oregano herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil: São Paulo to Rio Grande

Baren et al. 2001; Mabberly 1997; Mors et al. 2000; Teubner 2001; Villamar et al. 1994

## CURCUMA L. - Saffron root - Zingiberaceae

 **Curcuma amada Roxb.**

**Common Names** ▶ mango ginger; *German*: Mango-Ingwer, Blockzitwer, Gelber Zitwer; *India*: aam haldi; *Sanskrit*: karpura-haridra;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizom

**Distribution** ▶ India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, also cultivated

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Rao et al. 1989; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Curcuma aromatica Salisb.**

**Common Names** ▶ Bombay or Indian Arrowroot; wild turmeric, yellow zedoary; *German*: Aromatischer Blockzitwer, Wilde Gelbwurzel, Wilder Kurkuma, Würzige Safranwurzel(el); *Hindi*: jangli-haldi; *India*: kasturi majal, kasturi pasupu, kasturiarishina

ran halada; *Javanese*: temo potre, temu puteri; *Korean*: kangwang; *Russian*: kurkuma aromatihaja

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ India, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The tender shoots are eaten as a vegetable.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Duke et al. 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Shiva et al. 2002; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Curcuma caesia Roxb.**

**Common Names** ▶ black zedoary; *German*: Blaugraue Kurkuma; *Hindi*: nar-kachura; *India*: kalahaldi, kalihalidi, manupasupa

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ India: Bengalia

Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2, 1950

 **Curcuma domestica Valetton**

▶ *Curcuma longa L.*

 **Curcuma longa L. ■**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum curcuma* Jacq., *Curcuma domestica* Valetton, *Curcuma purpurescens* Bl.,

**Common Names** ▶ turmeric, Indian saffron, curcuma rhizome, yellow ginger; *Arabic*: kur kum, zangabeel asfer; *Chinese*: jiang huang, yu-chin; *French*: curcuma, curcuma longue, safran des Indes, souchet des Indes; terre-mérite; *German*: Kurkuma(wurzel), Gelbwurzel, Gilbwurzel, Safranwurzel(el), Gelber Ingwer; *Hindi*: haldi, halada; *Indonesian*: kunyit; *Italian*: curcuma longa, zafferano delle Indie, radice gialle; *Japanese*: ukon; *Javanese*: kunir; *Korean*: ulgum; *Malaysian*: kunyit; *Pilipino*: dilaw, duwaw, kalawag; *Portuguese*: açfrão da Índia, gengibre dourada; *Russian*: kurkuma, kurkuma dlinnaja; shelyty koren'; *Sanskrit*: haridra, nisa; *Slovenian*: kurkuma; *Spanish*: cúrcuma larga, azafrán



■ **Curcuma longa, flowering**

de la India, turmérico, zafrán molido; *Thai*: khamin, khamin-kaeng, khamin-chan, kheemin, min, taa-ya sa-ya; *Vietnamese*: ngheden

**Usage** ► spice, condiment (“curry powder”); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ► rhizome

**Distribution** ► SE tropical Asia, naturalized (India?), also cultivated: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, S China, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, Madagascar, Réunion, Caribbean Islands: Jamaica, Haiti

**Note** ► The *Curcuma longa*-powder is the main constituent of curry powder. The powder is also wrongly sold as “Saffron” (powder). In the Middle Ages turmeric was known as *Crocus indicus* or *Indian saffron*. The cormel are *Radix Curcumae rotunda*.

Araujo et al. 2001; Berger 2001; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Chaneming et al. 2002; Chatterjee et al. 2000; Craze 2002; Dastur 1954; Datta et al. 2001; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farnsworth/Bunyapraphatsara 1992; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Fintelmann/Wegener 2001; Garg et al. 2002; Govindarajan 1980; Gwosdz 1987; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; He et al. 1998; Hepper 1992; Herrmann 1999; Hiller/

Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ibrahim bin Jantan et al. 1999; Jacquat 1990; Jentzsch et al. 1968; Karig 1975; Karl 2000; Krishnamurthy et al. 1976; Kumar 1991, 2001, 2003; Larsen et al. 1999; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Lösing et al. 1999; Lutomski et al. 1974; Magdan 1994; Maistre 1964; Malingré 1975; Manzan et al. 2003; McCarron et al. 1995b; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nair et al. 1982; Nakayama et al. 1994; Norman 1991; Panja/De 2000; Peter 2001; Pfeifer et al. 2003; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rakhunde et al. 1998; Ramprasad/Sirsi 1956; Rosengarten 1969; Ross 1999; Roth 1998; Sanagi/Ahmad 1993; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sen et al. 1974; Shahi et al. 1994; Shankaracharya/Natarajan 1973; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Sopher 1964; Staesche 1972; Tao Guoda 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Taylor/Mc-Dowell 1992; Teufel 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Ye layyudhan et al. 2000; Vergheze 1993; WHO 1990; Winkler/Lunau 1959; Wong 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

🌿 **Curcuma mangga** Valetton et Zijp

➤ *Curcuma zedoaria* (Christm.) Rosc.

🌿 **Curcuma pallida** Lour.

➤ *Curcuma zedoaria* (Christm.) Rosc.

🌿 **Curcuma pierreana** Gagnep.

**Usage** ► spice; **product**: essential oil.

**Parts Used** ► rhizome

**Distribution** ► Asia: India (Assam), Malaysia, cultivated in Vietnam

Nguyen Xuan Dung et al. 1995; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

🌿 **Curcuma purpurescens** Bl.

➤ *Curcuma longa* L.


🌿 **Curcuma rotunda**

➤ *Curcuma longa* L.



 **Curcuma rotunda** L.

➤ *Boesenbergia rotundata* (L.) Mansf.

 **Curcuma xanthorrhiza** Roxb.

➤ *Curcuma zedoaria* (Christm.) Rosc.

 **Curcuma zedoaria** (Christm.) Rosc.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum zedoaria* Christm., *Curcuma mangga* Valetton et Zijp, *Curcuma pallida* Lour., *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb., *Curcuma zerumbet* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ cochin-tumer, long zedoary, mango gingerround zedoary, Japanese turmeric, Javanese turmeric 'setwall', yellow turmeric; *Arabic*: zad-wâr, zarunbâd; *Chinese*: peng e zhu; *French*: zédoaire, curuma zédoaire, temoé-lawag; *German*: Zittwer(wurzel), Javanische Gelbwurz(el); *Hindi*: banhaldi, kachura; *Italian*: zedoaria; *Japanese*: gajutsu; *Java*: temu lawak; *Korean*: achul; *Pilipino*: barak, bolon, lampoyang, langkauas; *Portuguese*: zedoária, zedoeira amarella, *Russian*: kurkuma zedoarija; *Spanish*: cedoaria, cedoaria redonda, cúrcuma de Java; *Thai*: phet buri, khamin khao; *Vietnamese*: nga truat, nghe den

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia, naturalized, also cultivated: India, China, Sri Lanka, Madagascar

**Note** ▶ The large fleshy rhizomes are rich in starch and used as a substitute for arrowroot.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ibrahim bin Jantan et al. 1999; Jentzsch et al. 1968; Kumar 2001, 2003; Kyung Im Kim et al. 2002; Larsen et al. 1999; Maiwald/Schwante 1991; Maistre 1964; Malingré 1975; Mau et al. 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Rimpler et al. 1970; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schwante 1991; Seidemann 1993; Sen et al. 1974; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Winkler/Lunau 1959; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Curcuma zerumbet** Roxb.

➤ *Curcuma zedoaria* (Christm.) Rosc.

## CUSPARIA Humb. ex R. Br. - Rutaceae

 **Cusparia febrifuga** Humb. ex DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cusparia trifoliata* Engl., *Galipea officinalis* Hancock;

**Common Names** ▶ angostura; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: amarinho-da-serra, amarelo, angostura; *German*: Angostura(rinde)

**Usage** ▶ spice, special for hard liqueur (Angostura-Bitter, Aromatique etc.)

**Common Names** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ West Indies, Brazil, Venezuela, Columbia

Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Mors et al. 2000; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

 **Cusparia trifoliata** Engl.

➤ *Cusparia febrifuga* Humb ex DC.

## CYANOTIS G. Don - Commelinaceae

 **Cyanotis tuberosa** Schult. f.

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: W, E Peninsula region

Arora/Pandey 1996; Kumar 2003

## CYMBOPETALUM (Dunal) Benth. - Annonaceae

### *Cymbopetalum costaricense* (Don. Smith.) Fries

**Synonyms** ▶ *Asimia costaricensis* Don. Smith.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of drinking chocolate by natives

**Parts Used** ▶ floral leaves

**Distribution** ▶ Costa Rica

Uphof 1968

### *Cymbopetalum penduliflorum* (Dunal) Baill.

**Common Names** ▶ Mexican earflower; *German*: Mexikanische Schleifenblume; *Spanish*: flor de la oreja, xochinacathli (Mexico)

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ floral leaves

**Distribution** ▶ mountains of Mexico, Guatemala and Belize

**Note** ▶ Flavoring of drinking chocolate and other beverages by Aztecs in pre-Columbian times.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

## CYMBOPOGON Spreng. - Lemongrass - Poaceae (Gramineae)

### *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon citratus* DC. *Andropogon citriodorum* Desf., *Andropogon schoenanthus* L.

**Common Names** ▶ citron grass, fever grass, fragrant thatch grass, geranium grass, West Indian lemon grass; *Cambodian*: slek krey sabou; *Chinese*: xiang mao; *French*: verweine de Indes, citronelle, herbecitron; *German*: Indisches Zitronengras, Lemongras, Serehgrass; *Hindi*: gandhatrn; *India*: herva chaha, khawi, verveine; *Indonesian*: serai dapur, sereh; *Italian*: citronella, lemongrass; *Javanese*: sere; *Malaysian*: serai dapur, sereh, sereh makan; *Peru*: yerba Luisa; *Pilipino*: tanglad, salai, balio-

ko; *Portuguese*: erva cidreira; *Slovenian*: vòňovec citrónový; *Spanish*: pasto cedrón, pasto limón, sontol, zacate elimón; *Thai*: cha khrai, khrai, soet-kroei; *Vietnamese*: cay xa, sa chanh, xa

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb; **product**: essential oil (lemon grass oil); *French*: essence de verweine de Indes)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ unknown wild; cultivated in: W India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Java to Malaysia, Mauritius, Madagascar

Aedo et al. 2001; Bor 1953, 1954; Boruah et al. 1995; Bournot 1968; Brandares et al. 1987; Burkill 4, 1997; Carlini et al. 1986; Cheers 1998; Chopra 1956; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Faruq et al. 1994; Ferrua et al. 1994; Fuentes 1986; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Juida de Carlini 1986; Kasali et al. 2001; Larkcom 1991; Lewington 1990; Matos et al. 1984; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Norman 1991; Oyedele et al. 2002; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pschyrembel 1998; Ross 1999; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schaneberg/Khan 2002; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Sing-Sangwan et al. 1993; Small 1997; Soenarko 1977; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1969b; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Torres 1993; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Virmani et al. 1979; Wealth of India 2, 1950; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Cymbopogon confertiflorus* (Steud.) Stapf

▶ *Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle var. *confertiflorus* (Steud.) Stapf ex Bor.

### *Cymbopogon exaltatus* Domin

**Common Names** ▶ East India lemon grass; *German*: Ostindisches Lemongras, Hohes Lemongras

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ E India

Jagadishchandra 1975a, b

### *Cymbopogon flexuosus* (Nees ex Steud.) Stapf

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon flexuosus* Nees ex Steud.

**Common Names** ▶ lemon grass, East Indian lemon grass, Malabar grass, Cochin grass; *Brazil (Portuguese)*:

capim-limao, erva cidreira; *French*: herbe de Malabar, verveine des Indes; *German*: Malabargras, Ostindisches Lemongras, Cochingras; *India*: poolu; *Spanish*: pasto de Malabar

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (Malabar or Cochin oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ India, Indochina, SE Asia, Equatorial Africa and in the Caribbean also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Only the red-stemmed plant type is commercially cultivated for East Indian lemon grass oil (= Cochin lemon grass oil or Malabar grass oil). White-stemmed plants “Inchigrass” (sometimes separated at species level they belong to *Cymbopogon travancorensis* Bor from S India and are rarely cultivated. They are a source of essential oil (Inchigrass oil).

Boelens 1992, 1994; Bor 1993, 1994; Bournot 1968; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Kulkarni/Ramesh 1992; Kumar 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Moes/Rizzini 1961; Oyen/Dung 1999; Rajeswara et al. 1996; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Soenarko 1977; Srivastava et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Cymbopogon giganteus* (Hochst.) Chiov.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon giganteus* Hochst.

**Common Names** ▶ tsauri grass; *French*: beignefata; *German*: Großes Lemongras;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (rich in phellandrine)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea, Ghana, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Ivory Coast,

Burkill 1985; Hanelt 2001

### *Cymbopogon iwarancusa* (Jones) Schult. ex Roem. et Schult.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon iwarancusa* W. Jones.

**Common Names** ▶ karnkusa grass, khavi grass; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: capim cheiroso da India; *India*: jwarancusa;

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ India, Afghanistan, Himalayas

**Note** ▶ The essential oils contain more than 80% Piperitone.

Bournot 1968; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Shiva et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

### *Cymbopogon martinii* (Roxb.) J.F. Wats. ex Atkinson

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon martinii* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ ginger grass, rosha grass, palmarosa grass; *German*: Ingwergras, Palmarosagras

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (Palmarosa oil, East Indian Geranium oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ N India, cultivated: India, Indonesia, Brazil, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, S Africa

Boelens 1994; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Kumar 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sartoratto/Augusto 2003; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Soenarko 1977; Srivastava/Satpute 2001; Srivastava et al. 2002; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2, 1950; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle


**Common Names** ▶ citronella, Ceylon citronella, nard grass; *French*: citronelle; *German*: (Ceylon) Zitronellgras, Lenabutagras; *Japanese*: kôsui gaya; *Portuguese*: citronela de Java; *Spanish*: zacate lemón

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (citronell oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ India, cultivated SE Asia, Sri Lanka; C, E Africa

Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Kumar 2001; Mahalwal/Ali 2003; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Moody et al. 1995; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Rajeswara et al. 1996; Roth/Kormann 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Cymbopogon nardus** (L.) Rendle var. **confertiflorus** (Steud.) Stapf ex Bor.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon confertiflorus* Steud.

**Common Names** ▶ citronella, citronelle grass, manna grass; *German*: Dichtblättriges Zitronellgras, Mannagras

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (citronelle oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ S India, Sri Lanka, also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Pursglove 1972; Small 1997

 **Cymbopogon schoenanthus** (L.) Spreng.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon schoenanthus* L.

**Common Names** ▶ camel or geranium grass; *French*: herba à chameau, *German*: Kamelgras; *Spanish*: pasto de camellos

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa: Morocco to Tunisia, Arabia, NW India, Afghanistan

Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Jagadishchandra 1975b; Lewington 1990; Mors et al. 2000; Uphof 1968

 **Cymbopogon travancorensis** Bor

▶ *Cymbopogon flexuosus* (Steud.) Stapf (see Note)

 **Cymbopogon winterianus** Jowitt ex Bor

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon nardus* (L.) Hook.f. var. *mahapangiri* auct.

**Common Names** ▶ Java citronella, Java lemon grass; *French*: herba citron de Java; *German*: Echtes Zitronengras, Java-Zitronengras, Java-Zitronelle, Maha-Pengiri-Gras

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (Java citronell oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ Sri Lanka; only cultivated, especially in SE: China and S America: Guatemala

**Note** ▶ Java citronella oil contains 25–55% geraniol, about 35% citronellal. Strains with a citronellal content of 70% have been selected.

Boelens 1994; Bois 1934; Bor 1953, 1954; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jagadishchandra 1975a, b; Naqvi et al. 2002; Ng 1972; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1972; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sahoo/Debata 1955; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Sing et al. 1996; Small 1997; Soenarko 1977; Srivastava et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 2, 1950; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Cyminosma odorata** DC.

▶ *Acronchia odorata* (Lour.) Baill.

 **Cymonchia resinosa** DC.

▶ *Acronchia puduculata* (L.) Miq.

 **Cymopterus littoralis** A. Gray

▶ *Glehnia littoralis* F. Schmidt ex Miq.

## CYNOMETRA L. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

 **Cynometra cauliflora** L.

**Common Names** ▶ *Malaysian*: katak puru, nam nam (for the pods), puki, puru

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, spice; **product**: of chutney

**Parts Used** ▶ cooked fruits

**Distribution** ▶ India, Malaysia; cultivated in Java, Malacca and India

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

## CYNOMORIUM L. - Balanophoraceae (Cynomoriaceae)

### *Cynomorium coccineum* L.

**Usage** ▶ condiment by the Tuareg

**Parts Used** ▶ root (pulverized)

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa

Mabberley 1997; Uphof 1968

## CYRTANDRA J.R. Forst et G. Forst - Gesneraceae

### *Cyrtandra pendula* Bl.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, spices

**Parts Used** ▶ sourish leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Java

Burkill 1966; Lemmens/Bunyapratsara 2003; Oyen/Dung 1999

## CYTISUS Desf. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sarothamnus scoparius* (L.) Wimmer ex Koch, *Spartium scoparium* L.

**Common Names** ▶ broom, common broom, hogweed, scotch broom; *Chinese*: chin ch'iao; *French*: genêt, genêt à balais, genêt commun; *German*: Besen-ginster, Besenpfriem, Geißkapern; *Italian*: citiso dei carbonai, ginestra dei carbonai, ginestra scopareccia; *Russian*: sarotamnus metel'tschatyj, sarotamnus metlistyj; *Spanish*: escobón, ginesta de escobas, retama negra;

**Usage** ▶ condiment; substitute for capers

**Parts Used** ▶ flower bud

**Distribution** ▶ C, E Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 1, 1949; 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Gressner 1996, 1997; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982



## D

### DACRYDIUM Lamb. - Rimu - Podocarpaceae

#### *Dacrydium franklinii* Hook.

**Common Names** ▶ Huon pine, Macquarie pine

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; product of vanillin and huon pine oil

**Parts Used** ▶ wood

**Distribution** ▶ Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Malaysian Archipelago, Borneo

**Note** ▶ The wood has a high methyl eugenol content.

Mabberley 1997; Uphof 1968

### DAPHNE L. - Daphne - Thymelaeaceae

#### *Daphne mezereum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ (February) daphne, mezereon; *French*: bois gentil, bois joli, daphné morillon, garo sain-bois; *German*: Bergpfeffer, Gemeiner Seidelbast, Kellerhals; *Italian*: mezereo camelea, laureola femmina; *Russian*: woltschje lyko; *Spanish*: dafne, loriguillo mezéreo, mezereón, torvidco

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, W Asia, Canada; cultivated as an ornamental plant

**Note** ▶ Sporadically a substitute for pepper when not available! All parts of the plant are poisonous.

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 3, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c

### DAUCUS L. Carrot - Apiaceae (Cruciferae)

#### *Daucus carota* L. ssp. *sativus* (Hoffm.) Schübl. et G. Martens

**Common Names** ▶ garden carrot, carrot; *Arabic*: jazar; *Chinese*: he shi feng, hu luo bo, yeh lo po; *Dutch*: peen; *French*: carotte, racine jaune; *German*: Garten-Möhre, Möhre, Mohrrübe, Karotte, Gelbe Rübe; *Italian*: carota; *Japanese*: ninjin; *Korean*: hongdangmuu; *Malaysian*: lobak merah, karot; *Portuguese*: cenoura; *Russian*: morkov' kul'turnaja; *Spanish*: zanahoria

**Usage** ▶ spice: succade

**Parts Used** ▶ turnip-root

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated world-wide

**Note** ▶ Substitute for orangade succade („Kandinat M“) in the former German Democratic Republic (DDR, E Germany) after enzymatic treatment.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al 1993; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

#### *Daucus visnaga* L.

▶ *Ammi visnaga* (L.) Lam.

## DECALEPIS Wight et Arn. - Asclepiadaceae

### *Decalepis hamiltonii* Wight et Arn.

**Common Names** ▶ mahali kizhangu  
**Usage** ▶ spice (in India for meat) and condiment  
**Parts Used** ▶ root  
**Distribution** ▶ E India, Deccan Peninsula  
**Note** ▶ The aromatic roots also pickled with lime.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Nagarajan/Rao 2003; Phadke et al. 1994; Seidemann 1993c; Thangadurai et al. 2002

## DECASPERMUM Forst. et Forst.f. - Myrtaceae

### *Decaspermum fruticosum* Forst.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nelitris paniculata* Lindl., *Psidium decaspermum* L.f.  
**Common Names** ▶ shrubby decaspermum, tailor tree;  
*Malaysian:* na s'tuka, tuka benang, tukai benai  
**Usage** ▶ condiment (Java)  
**Parts Used** ▶ terminal shoots  
**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia to Australia and Polynesia

Uphof 1968

## DEIANIRA Cham. et Schlecht. - Gentianaceae

### *Deianira nervosa* Cham. et Schlecht.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Callopsima amplexifolium* Mart.  
**Common Names** ▶ *German:* Deianirakraut; *Brazil (Portuguese):* angelica bravo do matto  
**Usage** ▶ spice; **product:** for bitter liqueurs  
**Parts Used** ▶ herb  
**Distribution** ▶ Brazil, also cultivated

Freise 1936; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

## DENDROBIUM Sw. - Orchidaceae

### *Dendrobium salaccense* (Bl.) Lindl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dendrobium gemellum* Ridley, *Grastidium salaccense* Bl.

**Usage** ▶ seasoning of rice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia, especially Malayan Peninsula

Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

### *Dendrolobium gemellum* Ridley

▶ *Dendrolobium salaccense* (Bl.) Lindl.

## DENNETTIA E.G. Baker - Annonaceae

### *Dennettia tripetala* Baker f.

**Common Names** ▶ pepper fruit

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ivory Coast, Nigeria

**Note** ▶ The fruits have a peppery spice taste.

Burkill 1, 1985

## DESPLATSIA Bocquillon - Tiliaceae

### *Desplatsia dewevrei* (de Wild. et Durand) Burret

**Common Names** ▶ *German:* Desplatsiafrucht

**Usage** ▶ spice for sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit slime


**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa: Central African Republic, Nigeria

Burkhill 5, 2000; Neuwinger 1999

 **Dialyanthera otoba** (H. et B.) Warb.

➤ *Myristica otoba* H. et B.

## DIANTHUS L. - Caryophyllaceae

 **Dianthus caryophyllus** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dianthus coronarius* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ carnation, clove pink, gilly flower;

*French*: oeillet à bouquet, oeillet giroflée, oeillet de fleuristes *German*: Edelnelke, Gartennelke, Landnelke; *Italian*: garofano, garofano domestico; *Japanese*: kaneishon, rande nadeshiko; *Russian*: gvozdika gollandskaja, gvozdika sadovaja; *Spanish*: alheli, clavel, claveles

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated in Europe: Italy, Sardinia, Sicily; cultivated in Spain, S France, the Netherlands, Caucasus and other countries

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Stör 1974; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Dianthus chinensis** L.

**Common Names** ▶ carnation annual pink, Chinese pink, Indian pink; *Chinese*: qu mai; *French*: oeillet de Chine; *German*: Chinesische Nelke, Kaiser-Nelke; *Japanese*: kara nadeshike; *Korean*: phaeraengik-kot; *Russian*: gvozdika

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ E China, Korea; in India and Korea cultivated

Cheers 1998; Chopra 1956; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; NICPBP 1987; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Dianthus coronarius** Lam.

➤ *Dianthus caryophyllus* L.

## DICERANDRA Benth. - Florida mints, Dicerandra Balm - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Dicerandra christmannii** Huck et Judd

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S USA

McCormick et al. 1993

 **Dicerandra cornutissima** Huck

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S USA

McCormick et al. 1993

 **Dicerandra frutescens** Benth.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S USA

**Note** ▶ A high aromatic 'mint' plant.

Eisner et al. 1990; McCormick et al. 1993

 **Dicerandra immaculate** Lakela

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S USA

McCormick et al. 1993

## DICTAMNUS L. - Dittany - Rutaceae

### *Dictamnus albus* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dictamnus gymnostylis* Steven

**Common Names** ▶ burning bush, dittany, dittander; *Chinese*: bai xian pi; *French*: dictame blanc; herbe aux éclairs; *German*: Brennender Busch, Flammender Busch, Diptam, Hexenkraut, Pfefferkraut, Spechtwurz, Weißer Diptam; *Italian*: dittamo bianco; *Russian*: jasenez

**Usage** ▶ flavoring and bitter (sporadically for alcoholic beverage)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ E, EC Europe, Iberian Peninsula, Germany, the Balkans

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kubiczka et al. 1990; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

### *Dictamnus creticus* J. Hill

▶ *Origanum dictamnus* L.

### *Dictamnus gymnostylis* Steven

▶ *Dictamnus albus* L.

## DICYPELLIUM Nees et Mart.- Lauraceae

### *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* Nees

**Common Names** ▶ clove bark, pinkwood bark; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: caneleira-cravo, craveiro-do maranhao, cravo-do-mato, cravinho, louro-cheirosa, louro-cravo, pau-cravo; *French*: cannellier giroflée; *German*: Nelkenzimt, Schwarzer Zimt; *Russian*: koriza gvosditschnaja

**Usage** ▶ spice, like cinnamon or glove bark; flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ tropical America

**Note** ▶ The root was discovered in 1539 by Gozola Pizarro in the Upper Amazonas area.

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

## DIGERA Forssk. - Amaranthaceae

### *Digera alternifolia* Asch.

▶ *Digera muricata* (L.) Mart.

### *Digera arvensis* Forssk.

▶ *Digera muricata* (L.) Mart.

### *Digera muricata* (L.) Mart.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Digera alternifolia* Aschers, *Digera arvensis* Forssk.

**Common Names** ▶ wild rhubarb; *Arabic*: bud(d)jer, did(d)jar; *Hindi*: kanjero, latmhura, lasua tandla

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, tender shoot

**Distribution** ▶ S, SE Asia: India, Afghanistan, Indonesia, NE tropical Africa: Ethiopia, Arabia

Agarwal 1986; Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Seshadri/Nambiar 2003; Uphof 1968

## DILLENIA L. - Dilleniaceae

### *Dillenia indica* L.

**Common Names** ▶ chalta tree, elephant apple; *German*: Chalthafrucht, Elephantenapfel; *Hindi*: chalta, cinar, hondapara, outenga, karambel; *Indone-*



■ **Dillenia indica**, fruiting

*sian*: saimpol; *Japanese*: biwa modoki; *Javanese*: simpoh, chimpoh; *Malaysian*: chimpoh, (Indian) simpoh; *Pilipino*: katmon; *Portuguese*: frula estrela; *Thailand*: mataat; *Vietnamese*: sō

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (acidic tasting for curries and jellies)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit pulp

**Distribution** ▶ India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, Malaysia, W Africa: Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

**Note** ▶ The fruit should not be confused with the fruit of *Fernonia limonia* (L.) Swingle; the leaves have the aroma of anise seeds.

Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; 3, 1995; Cheers 1997; Dastur 1954; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hoogland 1952; Kottegoda 1994; Kumar 2003; Lück 2000; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 3, 1952; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Diosma fragrans** Sims

▶ *Adenandra fragrans* (Sims) Roem. et Schult.

### **Diosma odorata** (Wendl.) DC.

▶ *Barosma crenulata* (Torner) Hook.

## DILOTAXIS DC. - Wall rocket - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

### **Diplotaxis tenuifolia** (L.) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ Lincoln's weed, sand rocket; *German*: Schmalblättriger Doppelsame, Doppelrauke, Ausdauernde Rucola

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt 2002; Täufel et al. 1993

## DIPTERYX Schreb. - Tonka Bean - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### **Dipteryx odorata** (Aubl.) Willd. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Baryosma longa* Gaertn., *Coumarouna odorata* Aubl.

**Common Names** ▶ tonka, tonka bean; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cumaru, cumaru-amarelo, cumaru-doamazonas; cumarurana, cumbaru, fèves tonka, muimapagé; *French*: coumarouna, fève de Tonka, tonquin; *German*: Tonkabohne; *Russian*: dipteriks

**Usage** ▶ spice, substitute for vanilla; flavoring of snuff and liqueurs; **product**: coumarin

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ N Brazil, Venezuela, Malaya, Guyana, Surinam

**Note** ▶ Seed is strongly bitter, the odor strong after coumarin; the coumarin is a carcinogenic substance and is forbidden in foods in many countries. The use of natural coumarin in food was banned in the USA and other countries (e.g. Germany) in 1954.

Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Ehlers et al. 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hayashi/Thompson 1974; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Lorenzi 1992;





■ **Dipteryx odorata**, seeds

Pound 1938; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Mors et al. 2000; Nakano/Suarez 1969; Pursglove 1968; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; 1994; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sullivan 1982; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wörner/Schreier 1991; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

■ **Dipteryx oppositifolia** (Aubl.) Willd.

➤ *Taralea oppositifolia* Aubl.

■ **Dipteryx punctata** (Blake) Amshoff

**Common Names** ▶ pointed tonka; *German*: Punktierete Tonkabohne

**Usage** ▶ spice, like tonka bean

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Northern S America: Venezuela, Columbia, Caribbean

Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Pursglove 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

## DISSOTIS Benth. - Melastomataceae

■ **Dissotis plumosa** (D. Don) Hook f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dissotis rotundifolia* (Sm.) Triana

**Common Names** ▶ rock rose; *German*: Felsenrose

**Usage** ▶ spice for sauces, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C and W Africa: Sierra Leone to Zaire, Cameroon, Liberia

Ayensu 1978; Erhardt et al. 2002; Neuwinger 1998

■ **Dissotis rotundifolia** (Sm.) Hook f.

➤ *Dissotis plumosa* (D. Don) Hook

■ **Dittrichia viscosa** (L.) Greut.

➤ *Inula viscosa* (L.) Ait.

■ **Donacodes walang** Bl.

➤ *Etlingera walang* (Bl.) R.M. Smith

## DORSTENIA L. - Moraceae

■ **Dorstenia contrajerva** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dorstenia houstonii* L., *Dorstenia maculata* Lem., *Dorstenia quadrangularis* Stokes

**Common Names** ▶ Torn's herb, sanke wood; *French*: herbe aux serpents, racine de charchis; *German*: Dorstenie, Schlangenzur; *Mexico*: barbadilla; *Spanish*: contra hierba, contra de jorba, contra-herba


**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil, S Mexico, West Indies, Africa; Java, Malaccas and in Africa and S America cultivated locally

**Note** ▶ The leaves and rhizome powder are used for improving the taste of cigarette tobacco.

Burkhill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Dorstenia houstoni** L.

▶ *Dorstenia contrajerva* L.

 **Dorstenia maculata** Lem.

▶ *Dorstenia contrajerva* L.

 **Dorstenia opifera** Mart.

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese):* caapiá

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of tobacco

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil

Kumar 2001

 **Dorstenia quadrangularis** Stokes

▶ *Dorstenia contrajerva* L.

## DORYSTAECHAS Boiss. - Lamiaceae /Labiatae)

 **Dorystaechus hastata** Boiss. et Heldr. ex Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ Turkish lavender; *German:* Türkischer Lavendel

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Turkey: Antalya; W Asia

Başer/Öztürk 1992; Meriçili/Merçili 1986

## DRACOCEPHALUM L. - D's Head - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Dracocephalum ibericum** Bieb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lallemantia iberica* (Bieb.) Fisch. et Mey.

**Common Names** ▶ *German:* Iberischer Drachenkopf

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in Iran)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Asia Minor, Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine

Uphof 1968

 **Dracocephalum mexicanum** H.B.K.

▶ *Agastache mexicana* (Kunth) Lint et Epling

 **Dracocephalum moldavica** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Moldavica punctata* Moench, *Moldavica suaveolens* Gilib.;

**Common Names** ▶ Moldavian balm, dragon's head;

*Chinese:* xiang qing lan; *French:* dracocéphale moldavique, tête-de-dragon; *German:* Moldawischer Drachenkopf; Türkischer Drachenkopf, Moldauischer Drachenpfeffer, Türkische Melissa; *Russian:* melissa turezkaja, smeegolownik moldawskij, drakonogolownik, sinjawka

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (liqueurs, worm wood wine, refreshment drinks)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Europe, especially Moldavia, C Alps, S Siberia to Russian Far East, SW Asia, NW China

Böttcher/Günther 2003; Bois 1934; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Halász-Zelenik et al. 1988; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Holm et al. 1988a, b; Kakasy et al. 2002; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Pank et al. 1989; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Povilaityte/Venskutonis 2000; Povilaityte et al. 2001; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 3, 1952

## DRACONTOMELON BL. - Anacardiaceae

### **Dracontomelon dao** (Blanco) Merr. et Rolfe

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dracontomelon mangiferum* (Blanco) Merr. et Rolfe; *Dracontomelon sylvestre* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ argus pheasant; *Chinese* yan min, yan mien chi; *Dutch*: drakeboom; *German*: Drachenapfel; *Malaysian*: asam kuang, sengkoe-wang; *Pilipino*: dao, batuan, kamarak, maliyau

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring curries

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, leaf, flower

**Distribution** ▶ Asia: S China, Hong Kong; Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines

**Note** ▶ The lemon-like taste is very sour.

Burkill 1985; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tigga/Sreekumar 1996; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 3, 1952

### **Dracantomelon mangiferum** (Blanco) Merr. et Rolfe

▶ *Dracantomelon dao* Bl.

### **Dracantomelon sylvestre** Bl.

▶ *Dracontomelon dao* (Blanco) Merr. et Rolfe

## DRIMYS J.R. Forst. et G. Forst. - Winter's Bark - Winteraceae (Magnoliaceae)

### **Drimys aromatica** F. v. Muell.

▶ *Drimys lanceolata* (Poir.) Baill.

### **Drimys lanceolata** (Poir.) Baill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Drimys aromatica* F. v. Muell., *Tasmannia lanceolata* (Poir.) A.C. Sm.

**Common Names** ▶ pepper tree, Australian pepper tree, mountain pepper, Tasmania pepper; *German*: Pfefferbaum, Tasmaniapfeffer

**Usage** ▶ spice, like black pepper (pepper substitute); leaf: flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Australia: NS Wales, Victoria, Tasmania

**Note** ▶ The leaves of this plant also have a hot taste.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Mabberley 1997; Read/Menary 2001; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Drimys winteri** J.R. Forst. et G. Forst. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Winterana aromatica* Desc.

**Common Names** ▶ drimys bark, Winter's bark, Magelhanian caneel; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: canela-amarga, casca-d'anta, cataia, melambo, paratudo, pau-para-tudo; *French*: Canelle de Magellan; *German*: Beiß-Canelo, Chilenischer Canelo, Karibischer Zimt, Magelhanischer Zimt, Winter's-Rinde; *Mexico*: yaga yña

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Chile to Cape Horn, S Argentina

**Note** ▶ The bark introduced by Captain John Winter 1578.

Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Cortés/Oyarzún 1981; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hiller/melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Lorenzi 1992; Mors et al. 2000; Rättsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

## DRYPETES Vahl - Euphorbiaceae

### **Drypetes aubrevillei** Léandri

**Common Names** ▶ pepper bark, pepper stick, sting pepper; *German*: Pfefferrinde

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast

**Note** ▶ The bark has a peppery taste.

Burkill 2, 1994



■ *Drimys winteri*, flowering

### *Drypetes paxii* Hutch

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: S Nigeria, W Cameroon and on to Gabun

**Note** ▶ The bark has a peppery taste.

Burkill 2, 1994

### *Drypetes pellegrinii* Léandri

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ivory Coast and Ghana

**Note** ▶ The bark has a spicy taste.

Burkill 2, 1994

## DYSOXYLUM BL. - Meliaceae

### *Dysoxylum alliaceum* (Bl.) Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dysoxylum costulatum* (Miq.) Miq., *Dysoxylum euphlebiium* Merr., *Dysoxylum thyrsoideum* Hiern.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaves (cooked)

**Distribution** ▶ Andaman Islands, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysian Archipelago, N Australia, Solomon Islands, S Vietnam

**Note** ▶ All parts smell strongly of onions.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Terra 1966

### *Dysoxylum costulatum* (Miq.) Miq.

➤ *Dysoxylum alliaceum* (Bl.) Bl.

### *Dysoxylum euphlebiium* Merr.


➤ *Dysoxylum alliaceum* (Bl.) Bl.

### *Dysoxylum thyrsoideum* Hiern.

➤ *Dysoxylum alliaceum* (Bl.) Bl.

## E

### ECHINOCHLOA P. Beauv. - Cockspur - Poaceae (Gramineae)

 **Echinochloa pyramidale** (Lam.) Hitchc. et Chase

**Common Names** ▶ antelope grass, limpopo grass; *French*: antilope à herbe, antilope de graminées; *German*: Antilopengras, Pyramiden-Hühnergras

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ plant (grass)

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Nile, S Niger, Senegal, the Gambia, Nigeria


**Note** ▶ Produced as a vegetable salt from the plant ash; substitute for normal salt.

Burkill 2, 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

### ECHINOPHORA L. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Echinophora sibthorpiana** (Guss.) Tamasch.

▶ *Echinophora tenuifolia* L.

 **Echinophora tenuifolia** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Echiniphora sibthorpiana* (Guss.) Tamasch.

**Common Names** ▶ prickly parsnip; *French*: échinophore; *German*: Igelklette, Stacheldolde, *Russian*: koljutschesontitschnik; *Turkish*: çörtük

**Usage** ▶ pickling herb (fresh or dried); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, stalk

**Distribution** ▶ Balkan, Turkey (Anatolia), Iran, Azerbadijan, Armenia, Afghanistan

Baser et al. 1994b; Charalambous 1994; Özcan/Erkman 2001; Özcan et al. 2002

 **Echites malabarica** Lam.

▶ *Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br.

 **Echites scholaris** L.

▶ *Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br.

### ELAEIS Jacq. - Oil Palm - Arecaceae

 **Elaeis guineensis** Jacq.

**Common Names** ▶ African oil palm, tall palm; *French*: palmier à huile; *German*: Afrikanische Ölpalme

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W, E and C Africa, Angola

**Note** ▶ Produced as a vegetable salt from the plant ash; substitute for normal salt.



Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Neuwinger 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Elaeodendron metabelica** Loes

➤ *Cassine metabelica* (Loes) Steedman

 **Elaeoselinum gummiferum** Desf.

➤ *Margotia gummifera* (Desf.) Lange

## ELETTARIA Maton - Cardamom - Zingiberaceae

 **Elettaria cardamomum** (L.) Maton

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alpinia cardamomum* Roxb., *Amomum cardamomum* L., *Amomum racemosum* Lam., *Cardamomum officinale* Salisb., *Elettaria repens* (Sonn.) Baill.

**Common Names** ▶ cardamom, small cardamom, Chester cardamom; *Arabic*: hab hab, heel; *Chinese*: dou kou hua, pai tou kou; *Dutch*: kardemomzaad; *French*: cardamome, cardamomier; *German*: Echter Kardamom, Malabar-Kardamom; *Hindi*: chotielachi; *Indonesian*: kapulaga; *Italian*: cardamomo (frutti); *Japanese*: karudoman; *Korean*: sodugu; *Malaysian*: buah pelaga; *Pilipino*: luk grawan; *Portuguese*: cardamomo; *Russian*: kardamom; *Sanskrit*: ela, upakunchika; *Slovenian*: kardamóm; *Spanish*: cardamomo

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (cardamom oil)


**Parts Used** ▶ fruit (capsule), seed

**Distribution** ▶ S India, Sri Lanka, SE Asia

**Note** ▶ The seeds are sold (in London) as camphor seeds.

Berger 3, 1952; Berger 1958, 1964/65; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bournot 1968; Burkill 5, 2000; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Domrös 1973; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Gopalakrishnan/Narayanan 1991; Govindarajan et al. 1982b; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kataoka et al. 1986; Maistre 1964; Matthies 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Molegode 1938; Morris/Mackley 1999; Noleau et al. 1987; Norman 1991; Overdieck 1992; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976;

Pschyrembel 1998; Richard 1987; Rievals/Mansour 1974; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shaban et al. 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tschirch 1892; Ophof 1968; Vogt 1998; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Elettaria cardamom** (L.) Maton var. *major* (Sm.) Thwaites

➤ *Elattaria major* Sm.

 **Elettaria cardamom** (L.) Maton var. *minuscula* Burkill

**Common Names** ▶ Malabar cardamom; *German*: Malabar-Kardamom

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; ISO-Standard 1980

 **Elettaria major** Sm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Elettaria cardamom* Maton var. *major* (Sm.) Thwaites

**Common Names** ▶ Ceylon cardamom, greater oblong cardamom, long cardamom, wild cardamom; *Arabic*: hab hal; *French*: cardamome; *German*: Ceylon-Kardamom, Langer Kardamom; *Italian*: cardamomo; *Russian*: cardamome; *Spanish*: cardamomo

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ Sri Lanka

**Note** ▶ The seeds are seldom used as a spice. The species in *Elettaria cardamom* (L.) Maton are falsified.

Boir 1934; Domrös 1973; Hanelt 2001; Matthies 1989; Overdieck 1992b; Peter 2001; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 3, 1952

 **Elettaria repens** (Sonn.) Baill.

➤ *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton



■ *Elettaria cardamomum*: a flowering, b fruiting

*Elettaria solaris* Blume

➤ *Etingera solaris* (Blume) R.M. Smith

**ELSHOLTZIA Willd. - Elsholtzia -  
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**

*Elsholtzia ciliata* (Thunb.) Hyl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Elsholtzia cristata* Will., *Elsholtzia patrini* (Lepecin) Garcke

**Common Names** ▶ common elsholtzia; Vietnamese balm; *Chinese*: hsiang-ju, xiang ru; *German*: Echte Kamm-Minze, Elsholtzie, Vietnamesische Melisse, Würzminze; *Japanese*: naginata-koju; *Korean*: hyangyu; *Russian*: mjata prjanaja, ili el'sgol'zija, grebentschaja schandra, prjanyj issop; *Vietnamese*: gia to

**Usage** ▶ spice, specially for fish

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ C Asia: former Soviet Union, China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea; native in Europe

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Górski et al. 1991; Kobold et al. 1987; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Teubner 2001; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

*Elsholtzia cristata* Will

➤ *Elsholtzia ciliata* (Thunb.) Hyl.

*Elsholtzia integrifolia* Benth.

➤ *Nepeta tenuifolia* Benth.

*Elsholtzia monostachys* H. Lévl. et Van.

➤ *Agastache rugosa* (Fisch. et C.A. Mey.) Kuntze

*Elsholtzia patrini* (Lepecin) Garcke

➤ *Elsholtzia ciliata* (Thunb.) Hyl.

*Elsholtzia stauntonii* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ mint bush, mint shrub, Staunton elsholtzia; *Chinese*: mu xiang ru; *German*: Chinesische Kamm-Minze, Chinesischer Gewürzstrauch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C China: Ganru, Hebei, Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

**EMBELIA Burm. f. -  
Myrsinaceae**

*Embelia philippinensis* A. DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rhamnus lando* Llanos, *Ribesoides philippense* O. Kuntze, *Samara philippinensis* Vidal.

**Common Names** ▶ woody vine; *Pilipino*: dikai, lando, pongpong

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (for fish, meat, vegetables) and gives a sour taste to soup

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Philippines

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

## EMILIA Cass. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### E

 **Emilia coccinea** (Sims) G. Don

▶ *Emilia javanica* (Burm.f.) C.B. Rob.

 **Emilia javanica** (Burm.f.) C.B. Rob.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Emilia coccinea* (Sims) G. Don., *Hieracium javanicum* Burm.f.

**Common Names** ▶ tassel flower, Flora's paintbrush;  
*French*: goutte de sang; *German*: Javanische Trodelblume

**Usage** ▶ spice


**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, root

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, India, S China, Java, E Africa and other tropical countries, in Poland cultivated and sometimes naturalized elsewhere

**Note** ▶ The taste is a delicate one, slightly acid with a touch of bitterness.

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Neuwinger 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986

## ENDOSTEMON N.E. Br. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Endostemon tereticaulis** (Poir) M. Ashby

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Walzenförmiges Endostemonkraut

**Usage** ▶ condiment, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda

**Note** ▶ The aromatic herb for meat in cooking.

Burkill 3, 1995

 **Enteromorpha compressa** (L.) Grev.

▶ *Ulva compressa* L.

## ENYDRA Lour. - Asteraeae (Compositae)

 **Enydra fluctuans** Lour.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cryphiospermum repens* Pal.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, stak

**Distribution** ▶ C, E Africa, India, SE Asia, cultivated in Java, Malaysia, Cambodia

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

## EREMOCHARIS Philippi - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Eremocharis radiata** (Wolff.) Johnston

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Strahliges Eremochariskraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (for soups)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Andes of N Chile and Peru

## ERODIUM L'Herit ex Ait - Heron's Bill, Stork's Bill - Geraniaceae

 **Erodium moschatum** (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Geranium moschatum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ common Heron's bill, musky Stork's bill, musk clover, white stem filaree; *French*: érodion; *German*: Moschus-Reiherschnabel; *Russian*: aistnik, shuravel'nik

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N, C and S Europe: Iberia, France, from Russia to Siberia, N, S America, E, S Africa, Australia, New Zealand, elsewhere native

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## ERUCA Mill. - Rocket Salad - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

 **Eruca foetida** Moench.

➤ *Eruca sativa* Mill.

 **Eruca sativa** Mill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Brassica eruca* L., *Eruca foetida* Moench., *Eruca vesicaria* (L.) Cav. ssp. *sativa* (Mill.) Thell.


**Common Names** ▶ garden or Roman rocket, rocket salad, rocket; **Dutch**: gekweckte eruca, tuimeruca; **French**: eruca, roquette, roquette des jardins; **German**: Jamba-Raps, Ölrauke, Persischer Senf, Ruke, Senfrauke; **Hindi**: taramira; **India**: taribed (Kashmir); **Italian**: eruca, rucola commune, rucetta, ruca; **Japanese**: kibana-suzushiro, roketta; **Portuguese**: eruca, rúcula, pinchao; **Russian**: mindau, skuka posewnaja; **Sanskrit**: bhutaghna, daradharsha; **Spanish**: eruca, roqueta común

**Usage** ▶ condiment; **product** of mustard

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, seed

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean regions: Spain, Greece, N and NE Africa, temperate Asia, India, Afghanistan, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kays/Dias 1995; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miazawa et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Eruca vesicaria** (L.) Cav. **spec. sativa** (Mill.) Thell.

➤ *Eruca sativa* Mill.

## ERYNGIUM L. - Sea Holly - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Eryngium antihystericum** Rottl.

➤ *Eryngium foetidum* L.

 **Eryngium foetidum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Eryngium antihystericum* Rottl.

**Common Names** ▶ culantro, eryngo, foreign coriander, sawtooth, sawtooth coriander, false coriander, fitweed, Mexican coriander; **Chinese**: jia yuan qian; **Cuban**: culantro, cimarrón; **French**: azier la fièvre, panicaud fétide, chardon étoilé, coulante; **German**: Langer Koriander, Stinkender Mannstreu, Stinkdistel; **Laos**: hom chin; **Malaysian**: daun ketumbar jawa; **Nicaragua**: culantrillo; **Portuguese**: coentro, coentro-bravo, coentro-da-colônia, coentro-dacaboclo; **Spanish**: cilantro, orégano de Cartagena; **Thai**: phak chee farang, pakchi farang, hom-pomkula; **Vietnamese**: rau ngo gai, ngo tay, bat nga

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, root

**Distribution** ▶ tropical and subtropical M, S America: Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, also cultivated; introduced and cultivated in tropical Africa (Liberia) and E Asia: Cambodia and Thailand

**Note** ▶ Strictly speaking, the name “cilantro” refers to sawtooth coriander, but is often used for leaves of *Coriandrum sativum* L.

Aedo et al. 2001; Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Koolhaas 1932; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Leclercq et al. 1992; Mors et al. 2000; Lück 2000; Ogle et al. 2003; Roig 1974; Sankat/Maharaj 1994, 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vidal 1964; Villamar et al. 1994; Wong et al. 1994

 **Erysimum barbarea** L.

➤ *Barbarea vulgaris* R.Br.

 **Erysimum vernum** Mill.

➤ *Baberea verna* (Mill.) Aschers.

 **Erythraea centaurum auct.**

➤ *Centaurium erythraea Raf.*

## ERYTHRINA L. – Coral Tree - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

 **Erythrina variegata L. var. orientalis (L.) Merr.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Erythrina indica* L., *Erythrina variegata* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian coral tree, moochy wood, tigeris claw; *Chinese*: hai tong pi; *German*: Indischer Korallenbaum; *Hindi*: chadap, mandara; *India*: mimbataru, mandalia, paribhadra; *Indonesian*: dadap belang, kalayana murikku; *Japanese*: deigo, diigu; *Malaysian*: chengkering, dedap batik; *Pilipino*: dap dap, karapdap, kabrab; *Sanskrit*: mandar, parijata; *Thai*: thong laang laai; *Vietnamese*: hai dong, vông nem

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (Andaman Islands)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, young shoot

**Distribution** ▶ India: Andaman Islands; China, Malaysia, Philippines, Polynesia, Taiwan, Tanzania

Arora/Pandey 1996; Engle/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2000; Hager 2001; Kottegoda 1994; Quattrocchi 1999; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2993

 **Erythrochilus indicus Reinw. ex Bl.**

➤ *Claoxylon indicum (Reinw. ex Bl.) Hassk.*

## ERYTHROCOCCA Benth. - Euphorbiaceae

 **Erythrococca atrovierens (Pax) Prain**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Athroandra atrovirens* Pax et K. Hoffm., *Erythrococca flaccida* (Pax) Prain, *Erythrococca olearaceae* (Prain) Prain

**Common Names** ▶ *Congo, Zaire*: mascha, bindi dikil; *Ghana*: forowa, gyigyam; *Liberia*: bu yiddi pulu; *Senegal*: mbuhur mbéré; *Sierra Leone*: budelemi

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: cultivated in Congo and Zaire

Burkill 2, 1994; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Radcliff-Smith 1987

 **Erythrococca flaccida (Pax) Prain**

➤ *Erythrococca atrovierens (Pax) Prain*

 **Erythrococca olearaceae (Prain) Prain**

➤ *Erythrococca atrovierens (Pax) Prain*

## ESCOBEDIA Ruiz et Pav. - Scrophulariaceae

 **Escobedia scabrifolia Ruiz et Pav.**

**Common Names** ▶ saffron of Andes, saffron root; *Columbia*: azafrán, azafrán de raiz; *German*: Anden-Safran, Eskobedie; *Peru*: azafrán de los Andes, azafrán de montaña, palillo

**Usage** ▶ spice (saffron-like)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Latin America: Upper Andes: Peru, Columbia, Venezuela

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Williams 1970

## ETLINGERA Giseke - Torch Ginger - Zingiberaceae

 **Etingera elatior (Jack) R.M. Sm. 📌**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alpinia eliator* Jack, *Alpinia speciosa* D. Dietr., *Alpinia speciosa* (Wendl.) K. Schum., *Nicolaia elatior* (Jack) Horan, *Phaeomeria magnifica* (Rosc.) K. Schum.

**Common Names** ▶ torch ginger, Philippine wax flower; *French*: sceptre de l'empereur; *German*: Malayi-





■ **Etilingera eliator, flowering**

scher Fackelingwer, Heller Galgant, Kaiserzepter; *Indonesian*: combrang, honje (Sunda Island); *Javanese*: kěchumbrang, kecombrang, tēpus kampong, petikale; *Malaysian*: bunga kantan, bunga siantan; ubud udat; *Spanish*: antorcha, boca de dragón; *Thai*: kaalaa

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb and condiment (curries)

**Parts Used** ▶ floral bud, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia to Polynesia and Australia, Thailand, Indochina, China, Indonesia and Thailand also cultivated as an ornamental plant. Cultivated in Mexico

Cheers 1997; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Larsen et al. 1999; Moore 1962; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Warren 1998; Wong 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Etilingera hemisphaerica (Bl.) R.M. Sm.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nicolae hemisphaerica* (Bl.) Horan.

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ inflorescence

**Distribution** ▶ Sumatra, Java; in Java also cultivated

Dung 1999; Hanelt 2001; Larsen et al. 1999; Ochse et al. 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wong 1999

 **Etilingera rosea Burt et R.M. Sm.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum roseum* K. Schum.,

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: galoba papua, potmepini, gitipi tana (Moluccas)

**Usage** ▶ condiment (fish)

**Parts Used** ▶ aril

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Moore 1962

 **Etilingera solaris (Bl.) R.M. Smith**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Elettaria solaris* Blume, *Nicolaia solaris* (Bl.) Horan.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: honje laka, honje warak

**Usage** ▶ a sour condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia (Java)

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Moore 1962; Oyen/Dung 1999

 **Etilingera walang (Blume) R.M. Sm.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Achasma walang* (Bl.) Val., *Amomum walang* (Bl.) Val., *Donacodes walang* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian (Java)*: walang, tepus walang

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia (W Java), also cultivated

Burkill 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Moore 1962

## EUCALYPTUS L'Hér. – Gum - Myrtaceae

 **Eucalyptus amygdalina Labill.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Eucalyptus salicifolia* Cav.

**Common Names** ▶ black peppermint, peppermint tree,

willowleaf eucalyptus; *German*: Pfefferminzbaum  
Schwarze Pfefferminze

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Tasmania; cultivated in Chile, Zaire; former Soviet Union: W Georgia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## E

 **Eucalyptus bridgesiana** Baker

**Common Names** ▶ apple box, apple gum, apple-scented eucalyptus, but but; *German*: Apfel-Eukalyptus

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Australia

 **Eucalyptus citriodora** Hook.


**Common Names** ▶ lemon eucalyptus, lemon-scented gum; *German*: Zitronen-Eukalyptus

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Australia: Queensland; S America: Brazil

Cheers 1997; Kumar 2001; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001

 **Eucalyptus dives** Schauer

**Common Names** ▶ broad leaved peppermint-tree

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Australia, NS Wales, native in Zaire and S Africa

**Note** ▶ The essential oil has a high content of phellandrene and piperitone.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001

 **Eucalyptus globulus** Labill.

**Common Names** ▶ blue gum tree, fever tree, Tasmanian blue gum; *Arabic*: calibtus, hafor; *Chinese*: an ye; *French*: eucalyptus bleu, gommier bleu; *German*: Blaugummibaum, Fieberheilbaum, Kugeliger Eu-


kalyptus; *Italian*: eucalipto; *Japanese*: yûkari-noki; *Russian*: eukaljpt; *Spanish*: eucalipto azul

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (eucalyptus oil) and 1, 8 cineole (60–80%)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Australia (Victoria), Tasmania, native in W America from California to Chile

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Guzman/Siemmonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kumar 2001; Moors/Rizzini 1966; Rehm/Espig 1984; RothKormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1966; Wyk et al. 2004

 **Eucalyptus macarthurii** Daene et Maiden


**Usage** ▶ flavoring ; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Australia: NS Wales

**Note** ▶ The essential oil has a high content of geranyl acetate (44–56%) and eudesmol (28–40%).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001

 **Eucalyptus salicifolia** Cav.

▶ *Eucalyptus amygdalina* Labill.

 **Eucalyptus staigeriana** F. Muell. ex F.M. Bailey

**Common Names** ▶ lemon-scented ironbark

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ NE Australia (Queensland); cultivated in Brazil, Guatamala, Zaire, Indonesia (Java), Seychelles

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Mors/Rizzini 1966; Rehm/Espig 1984; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

## EUCLEA L. - Ebenaceae

### **Euclea divinorum** Hiern.

**Common Names** ▶ magic guarri

**Usage** ▶ condiment; **product:** as vegetable salt of the plant ash

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa

**Note** ▶ The plant ash is a substitute for edible salt.

Rosenkranz 2002

### **Eugenia aromatica** (L.) Baill.

▶ *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. Et L.M. Perry

### **Eugenia balsamea** Ridley

▶ *Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight) Walpers

### **Eugenia caryophyllata** Thunb.

▶ *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry

### **Eugenia caryophyllus** (Spreng.) Bullock ex S.G. Harrison

▶ *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry

### **Eugenia nitida** Duthie

▶ *Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight) Walpers

### **Eugenia pimenta** DC.

▶ *Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merr.

### **Eugenia polyantha** Wight

▶ *Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight) Walpers

### **Eugenia tabasco** G. Don

▶ *Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merr. var. *tabasco*

## EUPATORIUM L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### **Eupatorium cannabinum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ bornaset, hemp agrimony, hemp weed, American thoroughwort (herb); **French:** eupatoire chanvrine, chanvre d'eau; **German:** Gewöhnlicher Wasserdost; Grundheil, Kunigundenkraut, Wasserhanf; **Italian:** canapa d'acqua; **Russian:** sedatsch, poskonnik konoplewyj; **Spanish:** eupatorio

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Caucasus, Iran(?), Himalayas, C Asia, N Africa: Morocco, Algeria

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hager 4, 1992; 5, 1993; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Woerdenberg et al. 1991; Zygadlo et al. 1996

### **Eupatorium chinense** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Bupthalmum oleraceum* Lour., *Eupatorium japonicum* Thunb. ex Murray

**Common Names** ▶ Chinesian hemp agrimony; **Chinese:** chenggan cao; **German:** Chinesischer Wasserdost; **Indonesian:** teklan gede; **Pilipino:** apanang-gubat

**Usage** ▶ seasoning, condiment especially for fish (in Annam)

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Indochina, China, Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Philippines, also cultivated

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Uphof 1968

 **Eupatorium dalea** L.

**Usage** ▶ substitute for vanilla

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ West Indies

**Note** ▶ The herb is strongly coumarin-scented.

Uphof 1968

 **Eupatorium hemipteropodium** Robinson

**Common Names** ▶ *Mexico*: chioplé

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of tobacco

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico: Yucutan


Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Eupatorium japonicum** Thunb. ex Murray

▶ *Eupatorium chinense* L.

 **Eupatorium parviflorum** Aubl.

▶ *Mikania perviflora* (Aubl.) Karst

 **Eupatorium triplinerve** Vahl

**Common Names** ▶ pool root, white snakeroot; *Bengalia*: ayapana

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical America, native India, Java, Mauritius; Brazil cultivated

Haelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

## EUPHORBIA L. - Spurge - Euphorbiaceae

 **Euphorbia hirta** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Euphorbia pilulifera* L.


**Common Names** ▶ bristly spurge, cat's hair, garden spurge; *German*: Borstige Wolfsmilch, Borstige Euphorbie, Pacharispflanze; *Russian*: ostschetinennij molotschaj

**Usage** ▶ seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Zaire

Aedo et al. 2001; Ajao et al. 1985; Ayensu 1978; Blanc/de Saqui-Sannes 1972; Evans/Kinghorn 1975; Neuwinger 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Villamar et al. 1994; Yoshida et al. 1990

 **Euphorbia lathyris** L.

**Common Names** ▶ caper spurge, gopher plant, mole plant, myrtle spurge; *Chinese*: hsü sui tzu, qian zi; *French*: euphorbe épurge; *German*: Spring-Wolfsmilch, Kreuzblättrige Wolfsmilch; *Italian*: escapuzza, catapuzia; *Russian*: molotschaj-colnzerljad

**Usage** ▶ substitute for capers (*Capparis spinosa* L.) when not available

**Parts Used** ▶ unripened fruits

**Distribution** ▶ C, EC Europe, France, Iberia, Turkey, Caucasus, N America, CS America, China

**Note** ▶ The fruits are poisonous.

Erhardt 2000; Hanelt 2001; NICBPB 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Staesche 1972; Uphof 1968

 **Euphorbia pulcherrima** Willd. ex Klotzsch

**Synonyms** ▶ *Poinsettia pulcherrima* (Willd ex Klotzsch) R. Grah.

**Common Names** ▶ Christmas flower, dazzle, poinsettia; *Dutch*: poinsettia; *French*: euphorbe écarlate, poinsettia, étoile de Noël, *German*: Poinsettie, Weihnachtsstern; *Indonesian*: buga natal, paitan, pohon merah; *Javanese*: godong, ratjoon, ratjoonan; *Malaysian*: pohon merah, puring merah; *Pilipino*: pascuas; *Spanish*: flor de Pascua, flor de Santa Catarina; *Thai*: kismas; *Vietnamese*: trang nguyên

**Usage** ▶ seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ in tropical countries of C America (Mexico), Africa and Asia; widely cultivated

Burkill 1965; Burkill 3, 1995; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Villamar et al. 1994; Wealth of India 3, 1952

## EUPHRASIA L. - Eyebright - Scrophulariaceae

### *Euphrasia officinalis* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Euphrasia rostkoviana* Hayne

**Common Names** ▶ eufrasia, eyebright; *French*: casse-lunette, euphrase officinale, lumenet, brise lunettes; *German*: Großblütiger Augentrost, Gewöhnlicher Augentrost, Wiesenaugentrost; *Italian*: eufrasia, erba degli occhi; *Russian*: otschnika aptetschnaja; *Spanish*: eufrasia

**Parts Used** ▶ pot-herb

**Distribution** ▶ C Europe, Turkey to W Siberia

**Note** ▶ In England the herb was used in the Middle Ages to spice soups.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Clair 1961; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Neidhardt 1947; Newall et al. 1996; Salama/Sticher 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Sticher/Salam 1981; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

### *Euphrasia rostkoviana* Hayne

▶ *Euphrasia officinalis* L. ssp. *rostkoviana* (Hayne) Towns

### *Eutrema wasabi* (Siebold) Maxim.

▶ *Wasabi japonica* (Miq.) Matsum

## EVODIA Lam. - Rutaceae

### *Evodia amboinensis* Merr.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: gandaroora besar

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia, especially Ambon

**Note** ▶ The bark is used as incense among the natives.

Uphof 1968

### *Evodia lunu-ankenda* (Gaertn.) Merr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Evodia roxburghiana* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ *Hindi*: kanalei, midaumabaphang, vanashempaga

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: hills of E Himalayas, Deccan, Andaman Islands

Arora/Pandey 1996; Uphof 1968

### *Evodia roxburghiana* Benth.

▶ *Evodia lunu-ankenda* Merr.



## F

## FAGARA L. - Rutaceae

### *Fagara arenaria* Engl.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (liqueur “Paratis”)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil

Machado 1949

### *Fagara avicennae* Lamk

▶ *Zanthoxylum avicenna* (Lamk) DC.

### *Fagara macrophylla* Engl.

▶ *Fagara zanthoxyloides* Lam.

### *Fagara rhetsa* Roxb.

▶ *Zanthoxylum rhetsa* (Roxb.) DC.

### *Fagara senegalensis* DC.

▶ *Fagara zanthoxyloides* Lam.

### *Fagara tessmannii* Engl.

▶ *Zanthoxylum tessmannii* (Engl.) Ayator

### *Fagara zanthoxyloides* Lam.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Fagare macrophylla* Engl., *Zanthoxylum gilletii* (de Willd.) Waterm., *Zanthoxylum senegalensis* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ candle wood, fagara jaune, Senegal prickly ash; *German*: Senegalpfeffer, Senegal-Gelbholz; *Ghana*: faskori, kanfu, puom

**Usage** ▶ spice, applied like pepper for meat and sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, leaf, bark

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal

**Note** ▶ The fruit has a pepper scent and is inedible.

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 4, 1997; Chevalier 1957; Hanelt 2001; Irvoine 1961; Neuwinger 1994, 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003

## FEDIA Gaertn. African Valerian - Valerianaceae

### *Fedia cornucopiae* (L.) Gaertn.

**Common Names** ▶ African valerian, horn of plenty; *French*: corne d'abondance; *German*: Afrikanischer Baldrian

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Iberia, France, Greece, Crete; N Africa

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

## FERULA L. - Giant Fennel - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### F

#### *Ferula assa-foetida* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ferula narthex* L., *Ferula rubicaulis* Boiss., *Ferula pseudalliacea* Rech.f., *Narthex polakii* Staph et Wettst.

**Common Names** ▶ asafetida, asant, devil's dung, food of gods; *Arabic*: andjudaan, haltit; *Chinese*: a wei; *Dutch*: duivelsdreck; *French*: ase fétide, asa-foetida, férule persique; *German*: Stinkasant, Teufelsdreck; *India*: hing, hingu; *Italian*: assafetida; *Portuguese*: assa fetida; *Russian*: ferula wonjutschaja, cmola wonjutschaja, durnoj dux, asmargok, ching; *Slovenian*: ferul'a čertova; *Spanish*: asa fétida;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ the gum from the stem and the root

**Distribution** ▶ C Asia, Iran, Afghanistan

**Note** ▶ The gum has a very penetrating garlic-like odor and taste. At *Silphion* or *Laser pithium* or *silphium des anciens* concerns this plant. The German botanist Engelbert Kaempfer gave the first description and illustration of the asafetida plant in 1712.

Appendino et al. 1994; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bordia/Arora 1975; Chamberlain 1977; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Kajmoto et al. 1989; Lück 2000; Martinetz/Lohs 1987, 1988; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nassar 1994; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Rajanikanth et al. 1984; Rechinger 1987; Samimi/Unger 1979; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1992b; 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Strantz 1909; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

#### *Ferula foetida* (Bunge) Regel

**Common Names** ▶ fetida; *French*: fétide; *German*: Stinkasant

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ the gum from the stem and the root

**Distribution** ▶ C Asia

**Note** ▶ The gum has a very penetrating garlic-like odor and taste.

Chamberlain 1977; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Rechinger 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 4, 1956

#### *Ferula galaniflua* Boiss. et Buhse

▶ *Ferula gummosa* Boiss.

#### *Ferula gummosa* Boiss.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ferula galbaniflua* Boiss. et Buhse

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Galbanum, Galbanum-Gummi, Gummi-Asant; Mutterharz, Steckenkraut

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ gum from stem

**Distribution** ▶ N Iran, C Asia: Afghanistan, Turkestan

**Note** ▶ The plant is the ancient 'slphion'(?)

▶ *Ferula asa-foetida* L.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Mabberly 1997

#### *Ferula narthex* Boiss.

**Common Names** ▶ stinck fetida; *German*: Stab-Asant

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ gum from the stem and the root

**Distribution** ▶ NW Himalayas

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990 Uphof 1968

#### *Ferula narthex* L.

▶ *Ferula assa-foetida* L.

#### *Ferula pseudalliacea* Rech.f.

▶ *Ferula assa-foetida* L.

 **Ferula rubicaulis** Boiss.

➤ *Ferula assa-foetida* L.

**FIBRAUREA** Lour. -  
**Menispermaceae**
 **Fibraurea recisa** Pierre

**Common Names** ▶ tall woody vine; *Indochina*: dây vàng giang, nam hoàng liên

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: bitter liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Indochina

**Note** ▶ The bitter root is a substitute for gention.

Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968

 **Ficaria verna** Huds

➤ *Ranunculus ficaria* L.

**FILIPENDULA** Mill. - Dropwort,  
**Meadow Sweet - Rosaceae**
 **Filipendula ulmaria** (L.) Maxim.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Spirea ulmaria* L.

**Common Names** ▶ dropwort, meadow sweet, queen of the meadow; *French*: reine des prés, spirée ulmaire; *German*: Echtes Mädesüß, Sumpfspirea; *Italian*: filipendule, olmaria, regina dei prati; *Russian*: labasnik sestilepestnij, tawolga, sabasnik; *Spanish*: barba, reina de los prados, reina de cabra ulmaria

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (various beverages); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus, W and E Siberia, N Africa, native in N America

Berger 1, 1949; 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Welzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lindeman et al. 1982; Newall et al. 1996; Pschy-

rembel 1998; Sanchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Saifullina/Kozhina 1975; Scheer/Wichtl 1987; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Thieme 1966; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

**FLEMINGIA** Roxb. ex Ait. -  
**Fabaceae (Leguminosae)**
 **Flemingia congesta** Roxb. ex Ait. et Ait.f.

➤ *Flemingia macrophylla* (Willd.) Miq.

 **Flemingia macrophylla** (Willd.) Miq.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Flemingia congesta* Roxb. et Ait. et Ait.f.

**Common Names** ▶ false saffron; *German*: falscher Safran; *Japanese*: enoki-mame

**Usage** ▶ seed, sporadically as a saffron substitute

**Parts Used** ▶ pulverized seed huils

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia: tropical India, Africa

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999/2000

 **Flueggea leucopyrus** Willd.

➤ *Securinega leucopyrus* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.

**FOENICULUM** Mill. - Fennel -  
**Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)**
 **Foeniculum carri** Link

➤ *carrum carri* L.

 **Foeniculum dulce** DC. non Mill.

➤ *Foeniculum vulgare* var. *dulce* (DC.) Batt. et Trab.

 **Foeniculum officinale** All.

➤ *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.

 **Foeniculum piperitum** (*Ucria*) Sweet

➤ *Foeniculum vulgare* subsp. *piperitum* (*Ucria*) Cout.

 **Foeniculum vulgare** Mill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Anethum foeniculum* L., *Foeniculum capillaceum* Gilib., *Foeniculum officinale* All.

**Common Names** ▶ fennel; *Arabic*: acksoum, razianuj, sciamar, chemar; *Chinese*: shih lo, tzu mo lo, xiao hui xiang; *Dutch*: venkel; *French*: finocchio, fenouil commun; *German*: Fenchel, Bitterfenchel, Gartenfenchel, Gewürzfenchel; *Hindi*: saumph; *Indonesian*: adas; *Italian*: finocchio; *Javanese*: adas londo; *Japanese*: ui-kyô, uwiichô; *Korean*: hoehyang; *Malayan*: adas pedas, jintan manis; *Pilipino*: haras, anis; *Portuguese*: funcho; *Russian*: fenchel, apotetschnyj ukron; woloschckij ukron; *Sanskrit*: madhurika, misreya; *Slovenian*: fenikel; *Spanish*: finocchio, hinojo; *Thai*: mellet phong karee, thi-anklaep, phakchiduanha, yira


**Usage** ▶ spice; condiment: curries; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, frequent cultivated

**Note** ▶ Cultivated: *Foeniculum vulgare* var. *azoricum* (Mill.) Thell.: *German*: Gemüsefenchel, Knollenfenchel, Finocchino

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Ballarin/Ballarin 1972; Bernath et al. 1996a, b; Berger 3, 1952; Bilia et al. 2002; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Coelho et al. 2003; Craze 2002; Czygan 1987; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ehlers et al. 2000; Farrell 1985; Guillen et al. 1994; Gupta et al. 1995; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Kraus/Hammerschmidt 1980; Leung 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Menard/Lehr 1987; Menghini et al. 1994; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pank 1996; Pank et al. 2003a, b; Piccaglia/Marotti 2001; Plescher 1997; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Toth 1967a, b; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Venskutonis et al. 1996a; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Foeniculum vulgare** Mill. ssp. *vulgare* var. *azoricum* (Mill.) Thell.

➤ *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.

 **Foeniculum vulgare** Mill. var. *dulce* (DC.) Batt. et Trab.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Foeniculum dulce* DC. non Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ sweet fennel, Florence fennel; *Arabic*: bisbas; *Chinese*: tian hui xiang; *Dutch*: knolvenkel; *French*: fenouil à bulbe, fenouil doux; *German*: Süßer Fenchel, Gewürzfenchel; *Italian*: finocchio domestica, finocchio dolce; *Japanese*: furohrensufennelu; *Portuguese*: funcho doce; funcho de Florença, fiolho; *Russian*: fenchel' ovoschtschnoj; *Spanish*: hinojo dulce, hinojo de Florencia; *Turkish*: tatli rezene, raiyane, irziyan

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, frequently cultivated

**Note** ▶ In Germany used with anise, caraway and coriander fruits this is sold as "bread spice".

Bärtels 1997; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hohmann et al. 2001; Parzinger 1996; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeve/de Wet 1982

 **Foeniculum vulgare** Mill. ssp. *piperitum* (*Ucria*) Cout.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Anethum piperitum* Ucria, *Foeniculum piperitum* (*Ucria*) Sweet, *Meum piperitum* (*Ucria*) Spreng.

**Common Names** ▶ bitter fennel; *French*: fenouil amer; *German*: Bitterfenchel, Eselsfenchel, Pfefferfenchel; *Italian*: finocchio amaro, finocchione; *Spanish*: hinojo amargo

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Europe cultivated

Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Parzinger 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeghichi et al. 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Foenum-graecum officinale** Moench

▶ *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.

## FORTUNELLA Swingle - Kumquat - Rutaceae

 **Fortunella crassifolia** Swingle

**Common Names** ▶ large round kumquat; *German*: Dickblättrige Zwergzitrone; *Chinese*: chin tan; *Japanese*: meiwa

**Usage** ▶ succade (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ China, Japan; cultivated in Japan, India and USA

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Fortunella hindsii** (*Champ. ex Benth.*) Swingle

**Synonyms** ▶ *Atalantia hindsii* (Champ.) Oliv.

**Common Names** ▶ Hongkong wild kumquat, Formosan kumquat, Hongkong kumquat; *Chinese*: chin tou; *German*: Kinoto, Kumquat, Limequat, Minizitrone, Zwergzitrone

**Usage** ▶ succade (flavoring), and it serves as a spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Hongkong, China: Chekiang, Kwantung; cultivated in China and Japan

Bendel 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hume 1957; Ochse et al. 1961; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Fortunella japonica** (Thunb.) Swingle

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus japonica* Thunb., *Citrus madurensis* Lour.

**Common Names** ▶ round kumquat, marumi-kumquat, calamondin, musk lime, China orange, golden mandarin; *Chinese*: chin kan, jin gan, szu kai kat; *French*: kumquat; *German*: Japanische Orange,

Goldorange, Kalamondin, Marumi-Kumquat, Zwergorange; *India*: hazara; *Indonesian*: djerook kastoori; *Italian*: kumquat; *Japanese*: marumi, nagami, shikikikat, tonkinkan; *Pilipino*: aldonsis; *Russian*: kinkan, kumkwat; *Spanish*: kumquat redondo; quinoto; *Thai*: kam kat, ma-mao-wan; *Vietnamese*: quat, kim quat

**Usage** ▶ succade (flavoring), condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ S China; cultivated: E Asia, Japan, N America, origin in China

Bendel 2002; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hume 1975; Pursglove 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Wealth of India 4, 1956; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Fortunella margarita** (Lour.) Swingle

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus margarita* Lour.


**Common Names** ▶ oval kumquat; *Chinese*: chin chu, chin tsao, luo fou; *German*: Ovale Kumquat, Zwergorange; *Japanese*: nagami, nagu kinkan; *Peru*: naranjilla, tunguas; *Spanish*: kumquat; *Russian*: kin kan

**Usage** ▶ succade (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ S China; cultivated: C and S America; West Indies, Sicily, Africa (Ethiopia, Zimbabwe), Hawaii, Malaysia

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hume 1957; Pursglove 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 4, 1956; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Fortunella polyandra** (Ridl.) Tanaka

**Synonyms** ▶ *Atalantia polyandra* Ridl., *Fortunella swinglei* Tanaka

**Common Names** ▶ Malayan kumquat, hedge lime; *German*: Malaysische Kumquat, Zwergorange; *Malaysian*: limau pagar; *Spanish*: kumquat malayo; *Thai*: som chit

**Usage** ▶ succade (flavoring), spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia, also cultivated; S China (Hainan), Thailand

Hume 1957; Schultze-Motel 11986; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Wealth of India 4, 1956



**Fortunella swinglei** *Tanaka*

↻ *Fortunella polyandra* (Ridl.) *Tanaka*

F



## G

 **Galanga major** *Rumph.*

➤ *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.

 **Galega purpurea** (L.) L.

➤ *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.

 **Galipea officinalis** *Hancock*

➤ *Cusparia febrifuga* *Humb. ex DC.*

## GALIUM L. - Bedstraw - Rubiaceae

 **Galium odora** *Salisb.*

➤ *Galium odoratum* (L.) Scop.

 **Galium odoratum** (L.) Scop.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Asperula odorata* L., *Galium odora* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ sweet woodruff, woodruff asperule;

*Dutch*: lieve vrouwe bedstro; *French*: asperule odorante, muguet des bois, petit muguet, reine des bois, hépatique étoilée, belle étoile; *German*: Waldmeisterkraut, Duftlabkraut, Maikraut; *Italian*: asperula, caglio odorosa, stellina odorosa; *Russian*: jasmennik duschistij; *Spanish*: asperilla olorosa, aspérula

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ N and C Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, W, E Siberia, Japan, C Asia, N Africa, USA

**Note** ▶ In Germany and other Europe countries the use of this plant to produce essences for sale is prohibited (high coumarin content).

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1991; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Laub et al. 1982, 1985; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Šedo/Krejča 1983; Seidemann 1993c, 1994; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wörner/Schreier 1991; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

## GARCINIA L. - Mangosteen - Clusiaceae (Guttiferae)

 **Garcinia atroviridis** *Griff. ex T. Anderson*

**Common Names** ▶ *Malaysian*: asam gelungor

**Usage** ▶ spice, substitute for tamarind pulp

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia

Burkill 1965; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Garcinia cambogia** (*Gaertn.*) *Desr.*

**Common Names** ▶ Malabar tamarind, cambodge, gora-ga; *German*: Malabar-Tamarinde; *India*: gamboge; *Malaysian*: asam glugur, gelugur

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, locally as fruit spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India: Assam; Sri Lanka, Malaysia

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Krishnamurthy et al. 1981; Lewis/Neelakantan 1965; Peter 2001; Sánchez-Monge 1991; Uphof 1968; Verghese 1991

**Usage** ▶ spice, substitute for tamarind pulp

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India, Sri Lanka, China; cultivated in tropical regions of the New World

Cheers 1997; Wiersema/León 1999

## GARDENIA Ellis - Gardenia - Rubiaceae

 **Gardenia augusta** (*L.*) *Merr.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Gardenia grandiflora* Lour., *Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis, *Gardenia radicans* Thunb.

**Common Names** ▶ Cape jasmine, Cape jessamine, common gardenia, gardenia; *Chinese*: hi zu, zhi zi; *French*: gardénia; *German*: Kap-Gardenie, Kap-Jasmin, Jasminglanz; *Indonesian*: kaca piring; *Korean*: chijanamu; *Malaysian*: bunga cina; *Pilipino*: rosal; *Russian*: gardenia; *Thai*: phut chiin, phut son, khae thawaa, *Vietnamese*: dành dành

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (of tea); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ origin E Asia, cultivated in India, China, Taiwan, Japan, cultivated elsewhere, Mexico

**Note** ▶ The dye in the fruits (wongsky) are used in the food industry and for coloring silk and other clothes.

Cheese 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jacquat 2000; Kottegoda 1994; Pfister et al. 1996; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Storrs 1997; Turova et al. 1987; Villamar et al. 1994; Warren 1998; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Garcinia indica** (*Thouars*) *Choisy*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Brindonia indica* Thouars, *Garcinia purpurea* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ brindonia tallow tree, kokam, Goa butter, fish tamarind; *French*: brindonnier; *German*: Kokum; *India*: kokam, kokum, ratambi

**Usage** ▶ spice, local as fruit spice; also for curries, chutneys and kebabs

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit peel

**Distribution** ▶ S West Indies, cultivated elsewhere an Mauritius, Réunion, Antilles

**Note** ▶ The spice has a salty-sour taste

Arora/Pandey 1996; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Krishnamurthy et al. 1982; Lück 2000; Nawale et al. 1997; Peter 2001; Sampathu/Krishnamurthy 1982; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Garcinia purpurea** *Roxb.*

▶ *Garcinia indica* (*Thouars*) *Choisy*

 **Garcinia tinctoria** (*Choisy*) *W.F. Wight*

▶ *Garcinia xanthochymus* *Hook.f. ex T. Anderson*

 **Garcinia xanthochymus** *Hook.f. ex T. Anderson*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Garcinia tinctoria* (*Choisy*) *W.F. Wight*

**Common Names** ▶ *India*: gamboge, mundu

 **Gardenia grandiflora** *Lour.*

▶ *Gardenia augusta* (*L.*) *Merr.*

 **Gardenia jasminoides** *Ellis*

▶ *Gardenia augusta* (*L.*) *Merr.*

 **Gardenia radicans** *Thunb.*

➤ *Gardenia augusta* (L.) Merr.

 **Gastrochilus pandurata** (*Roxb.*) Ridley

➤ *Boesenbergia rotundata* (L.) Mansf.

## GAULTHERIA Kalm ex L. - Shallon - Ericaceae

 **Gaultheria procumbens** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Gaultheria repens* Raf.

**Common Names** ▶ box berry, checker berry, alpine wintergreen, creeping wintergreen, mountain tea, tea berry; *French*: gaulthérie du Canada, thé de bois; *German*: Niedere Rebhuhnbeere, Niederliegende Scheinbeere; *Italian*: uva di monte

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ essential oil (Wintergreen oil)

**Distribution** ▶ E Canada, USA

**Note** ▶ The essential oil is used as a flavoring agent in beers, beverages, candies, chewing gums and soft drinks.

Duke 2002; Duke et al. 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Rättsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

 **Gaultheria repens** Raf.

➤ *Gaultheria procumbens* L.

## GEIGERIA Griess. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Geigeria alata** (DC.) Oliv. et Hiern

**Common Names** ▶ winged Geigeria; *German*: Geglügelte Geigerie

**Usage** ▶ spice (sauce by Arabs in Eritrea)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ C, S tropical Africa and on into Arabia

Burkill 1, 1985

## GENTIANA L. - Gentian - Gentianaceae

Ting-Non/Shang-wu 2001

 **Gentiana asclepiadea** L.

**Common Names** ▶ willow gentian; *French*: gentiane fausse asclépiade; *German*: Schwalbenwurz-Enzian;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; as tonic and for bitters and bitter liqueurs (➤ *Gentiana lutea* L.)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Alps, Carpathian region

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Menzig 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Wiersma/León 1997

 **Gentiana chirayta** *Roxb.*

➤ *Swertia chirata* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.

 **Gentiana kurroo** *Royle*

**Common Names** ▶ Indian gentian; *German*: Indischer Enzian; *India*: karu, kutki;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; substitute for *Gentiana lutea* L.

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ NW Himalayas

Chauhan 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 4, 1956

 **Gentiana lutea** L.

**Common Names** ▶ bitter root, yellow gentian; *French*: grande gentiane, gentiane jaune; *German*: Gelber Enzian, Bitterwurz; *Italian*: genziana maggiore, genziana gialla; *Russian*: goretshavka scheltaja; *Spanish*: genciana amarilla

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, as tonic and for bitters and bitters



■ **Gentiana lutea, flowering**

liqueurs (e.g.: Booncamp, Stonsdorfer, Underberg)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ mountains parts of S Europe, S Europe and E Europe to Asia minor.

**Note** ▶ The plant is protected in Germany and other countries. Predominantly wild growths are used. Mostly cultivated in trials or in small areas.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Ariño et al. 1997; Brodt 1982; Cheers 1997; Chialva et al. 1986; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Franz/Fritz 1975, 1978; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schier/Schultze 1989; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verotta 1985; Viel 1979; Wagner/Münzing-Vasirian 1975; Wealth of India 4, 1956; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

### **Gentiana pannonica Scop.**

**Common Names** ▶ Hungary gentian; *German*: Ungarischer Enzian;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; as tonic and for bitters and bitter liqueurs (👉 *Gentiana lutea L.*)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ high mountains of C Europe: Italy, Czech Republic, Slovakia

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987

### **Gentiana punctata L.**

**Common Names** ▶ spotted gentian; *German*: Tüpfelenzian

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, as tonic and for bitters and bitter liqueurs (👉 *Gentiana lutea L.*)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ high mountains S and EC Europe: France, Balkan Peninsula

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987

### **Gentiana purpurea L.**

**Common Names** ▶ purple gentian; *German*: Purpur-Enzian

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; as tonic and for bitters and bitter liqueurs (👉 *Gentiana lutea L.*)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ high mountains of C Europe: France, Italy and Norway

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sticher/Meier 1980

## GENTIANELLA Moench - Felwort - Gentianaceae

### **Gerianalla campestris** (L.) Börner

**Common Names** ▶ Feld-Gentianelle

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for bitter liqueurs and substitute for hops (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe

Erhardt et al. 2003; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999

## GERANIUM L. - Crane's Bill - Geraniaceae

### **Geranium crispum** Berg

▶ *Pelargonium crispum* (Berg.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.

### **Geranium fragrans** Poir.

▶ *Pelargonium fragrans* (Poir.) Willd.

### **Geranium graveolens** Thunb.

▶ *Pelargonium graveolens* L'Hérit.

### **Geranium lugubre** Salisb.

▶ *Geranium macrorrhizum* L.

### **Geranium macrorrhizum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Geranium lugubre* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ Bulgarian geranium; *French*: géranium des Balkans, géranium à grosses racines; *German*: Düstere Storchschnabel, Felsen-Storchschnabel; *Russian*: geran prjamja

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil ("Zdrawetz oil")

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Southern Alps and Apennines to the Balkan region, W Russia, Crimea

Arctander 1960; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Roth/Kor-  
mann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Yeo 1988

### **Geranium moschatum** L.

▶ *Erodium moschatum* (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.

### **Geranium odoratissimum** L.

▶ *Pelargonium odoratissimum* (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait

### **Geranium odoratum** Burm.

▶ *Pelargonium odoratissimum* (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.

### **Geranium revolutum** Jacq.

▶ *Pelargonium radens* Moor

## GEUM L. - Avens - Rosaceae

### **Geum caryophyllea** Gilib.

▶ *Geum urbanum* L.

### **Geum laxmanni** Gaertn.

▶ *Coluria geoides* (Pall.) Ledeb.

### **Geum montanum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ alpine avens; *German*: Berg-Nelken-  
wurzel, Tormentillwurzel

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Scandinavia and British Isles,  
mountains

**Note** ▶ The root has a clove-like taste and when cloves

are not available the root is used as a substitute for them.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Seidemann 1993

### **Geum potentilloides** Ait.

➤ *Coluria geoides* (Pall.) Ledeb.

### **Geum rivale** L.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian chocolate root, purple avens, water avens; *German*: Bach-Nelkenwurz

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, C Asia

**Note** ▶ The root has a like clove taste and when cloves are not available the root is used as a substitute for them.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

### **Geum urbanum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Caryophyllata urbana* Scop., *Caryophyllata officinalis* Moench, *Geum caryophyllea* Gilib.

**Common Names** ▶ avens root, clove root, herb bennet, wood avens; *French*: benoîte commune; *German*: Echte Nelkenwurz, Urban-Nelkenwurz; *Italian*: cariofillata, erba benedetta, garofanaia, ambretta; *Russian*: grawilat, grawilat antetschnij, grawilat gorodskoj, gosditschnik, grebennik, tschistez, benediktowa trawa, podlesnik; *Spanish*: cariofilata, radic de San benito

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Syria, N Iraq, Caucasus, N Iran, W Siberia, W Himalayas, temperate Asia; NW Africa; native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ The root has a like clove taste and when cloves are not available the root is used as a substitute for them.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Vollmann/Schultze 1995a, b; Wiersma/León 1997; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

## GINGKO L. - Ginkgo - Ginkgoaceae

### **Ginkgo biloba** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Gingkyo biloba* Mayr, *Salisburia biloba* Hoffmannsegg

**Common Names** ▶ ginkgo, maidenhair tree; *Chinese*: pai-kuo, ying kuo; *French*: arbre aux quarante écus, ginkgo, noyer du Japon; *German*: Ginkgobaum, Mädchenhaarbaum; *Japanese*: ginkyo, ginnan; *Korean*: khong; *Russian*: ginkgo; *Spanish*: arbol de los escudos

**Usage** ▶ spice for soups and vegetables dishes

**Parts Used** ▶ seeds, frequently roasted

**Distribution** ▶ SE China, Japan cultivated

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersma/León 1997; Wyk et al. 2004

### **Gingkyo biloba** Mayr

➤ *Ginkgo biloba* L.

## GISEKIA L. - Aitzoaceae

### **Gisekia pharmnaceoides** L.

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa: Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal; E India

Burkill 1, 1985; Uphof 1968



## GLECHOMA L. - Ground Ivy - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Glechoma hederacea* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Calamintha hederaceae* (L.) Scop., *Nepeta glechoma* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ alehoof, gill over the ground, ground ivy; *Chinese*: lien ch'ien, ou huo xue dan, ts'ao; *French*: gléchome, courroie de Saint Jean, lierre terrestre, rondelette; *German*: Gundermann, Gundelrebe, Erd-Efeu; *Italian*: edera terrestre; *Japanese*: kakidoshi; *Russian*: budra, budea pljuschtschewidnaja; *Spanish*: hiedra terrestre, sumidad de hierba terrestre

**Usage** ▶ spice (for soups)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Eurasia, temperate Asia, native N America

**Note** ▶ Use for flavoring beer like hops in the Middle Ages in England.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Dahl 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Newall et al. 1996; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Stahl/Datta 1972; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zieba 1973

## GLEHNNIA Schmidt ex Miq. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### *Glehnnia litoralis* F. Schmidt ex Miq.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cymopterus litoralis* A. Gray; *Phellopteris litoralis* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ cork wing; *Chinese*: bei sha shen, shan hu cai; *Japanese*: hama-bôfu, yavya-bôfu; *Korean*: kaetppangphung; *Russian*: glenija pribretschnaja

**Usage** ▶ condiment, resembling *Angelica* (*Angelica archangelica* L.) and Tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculoides* L.); in Japan for salads, fish dishes, and sweet Japanese sake [tosô]

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf and leaf stalks

**Distribution** ▶ W, E coast of N Pacific: Japan, China, Sakhalin

**Note** ▶ The taste is like a cross between *Angelica* and Tarragon.

Davidson 1999; Facciola 1990; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## GLINUS L. - Molluginaceae

### *Glinus lotoides* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mollugo hirta* Thunb.

**Common Names** ▶ hairy carpet weed, hairy glinus; *Arabic*: ghobbeira, mogheira; *Hindi*: gandibudi;

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ tender shoot

**Distribution** ▶ India, China

Arora/Padney 1996

### *Glinus oppositifolius* (L.) DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mollugo oppositifolia* L.

**Common Names** ▶ *Pilipino*: malagosa, sarsalida; *Thai*: sadao-din, phakkhuang;

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Madagascar, also cultivated in tropical parts of Africa and Asia to N Australia

Hanelt 2001; Husain et al. 1992

## GLOBBA L. - Zingiberaceae

### *Globba marantina* L.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: kapulaga ambon, halia utan, bonelau; *Pilipino*: barak, bangliu

**Usage** ▶ seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ bulbils (are spicy), herb

**Distribution** ▶ India: temperate Himalayas, Moluccas, Thailand, Philippines to New Guinea, Solomon Islands

**Note** ▶ The bulbils is also used as cardamom.

Arora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Kumar 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999

## GLOCHIDION Forster et Forster f. - Euphorbiaceae

 **Glochidion llanosii** Müll.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Phyllanthus llanosii* Müll.

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ young sprout, leaf (for fish dishes), bulbil

**Distribution** ▶ India: Khasi hills, region former Indochina, Philippines

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

## GLYCINE Willd. - Soya Bean - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

 **Glycine abrus** L.

▶ *Abrus precatorius* L.

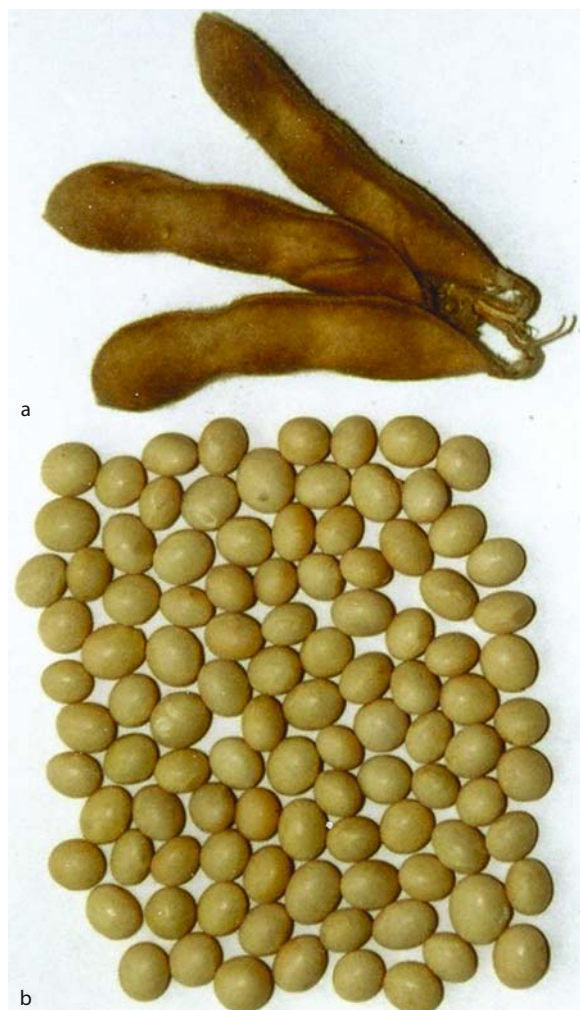
 **Glycine hispida** (Moench) Maxim


▶ *Glycine max* (L.) Merr.

 **Glycine max** (L.) Merr. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Glycine hispida* (Moench) Maxim., *Glycine soja* Siebold et Zucc., *Glycine ussuriensis* Regel et Maack, *Soja hispida* (Moench) Maxim.

**Common Names** ▶ soya, soya bean; *Arabic*: ful suyah; *Chinese*: mao dou; *Dutch*: sojaboon; *French*: soja, soya; *German*: Sojabohne; *Indonesian*: kacang kedelai; *Italian*: pianta di soia; *Japanese*: shoyu; *Korean*: khong; *Malaysian*: kacang, soya putih; *Portuguese*: soja; *Spanish*: soja, soya; *Russian*: soja, soewyj bob; *Spanish*: habas de soya, frijol de soya, soya; *Thai*: thua rae;



 **Glycine max**: a fruits, b seeds

**Usage** ▶ basis of condiment (soya sauces: miso, shoju, tsian je'u etc.)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ origin E Asia; only cultivated


**Note** ▶ The seeds are the basis for the production (fermentation) of soya sauce and other soya products.

Bendel 2002; Beuchat 1984; Bois 1934; Brückner et al. 1989; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Genovese/Lajolo 2002; Giami 1997, 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Kakade et al. 1972; Khader 1983; Kumar 2003; Lamboni et al. 1999; Lewington 1990; Liener 1994; Liu 1997; Markley 1950/51; Mazza/Ooham 2000; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c; Song et al. 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Trueb 1999; Ueki et al. 1994; Uphof 1968;

Vogt 1987; Wiersma/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Glycine soja** Siebold et Zucc.

➤ *Glycine max* (L.) Merr.

 **Glycine ussuriensis** Regel et Maack

➤ *Glycine max* (L.) Merr.

**GLYCYRRHIZA L. – Licorice, Liquorice, Sweetwood - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)**

 **Glycyrrhiza diochorides** Medik.

➤ *Glycyrrhiza echinata* L.

 **Glycyrrhiza echinata** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Glycyrriza diochorides* Medik.

**Common Names** ▶ Roman liquorice; *German*: Römisches Süßholz, Russisches Süßholz;

**Usage** ▶ spice


**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ SE Europe, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Caucasus, Iran, E Asia

Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Morris/Mackley 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Steinlesberger 2004; Täufel et al. 1993; Willimot 1963; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Glycyrrhiza echinata** L.

➤ *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.

 **Glycyrrhiza glabra** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Glycyrrhiza echinata* L. Lepech., *Glycyrrhiza officinalis* Lepech., *Liquiritia officinarum* Medik., *Liquiritia officinalis* Moench

**Common Names** ▶ common licorice, liquorice, Spanish liquorice; *Chinese*: fen tsaio; *French*: réglisse, glyc-

yrhize; *German*: Deutsches Süßholz, Griechisches Süßholz, Italienisches Süßholz, Spanisches Süßholz, Lakritze; *Hindi* mulhatti; *Italian*: liquirizia; *Korean*: minkamcho; *Portuguese*: alcaçuz; *Russian*: solodka golaja; *Sanskrit*: madhuka; *Slovenian*: sladké drievko; *Spanish*: alcazuz, licórizo, orozuz, regalicia, regaliz

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (tobacco, liqueurs); **product**: liquorice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ E, SE and SW Europe, Turkey, Iran, temperate Asia, India, China, Libya

Arystanova et al. 2001; Bielenberg 1998; Bullmann et al. 1990; Chandler 1985; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Gordon/Jing 1995; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kwasniewski 1952; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Lutomski 1983; Mazza/Oomah 2000; Miething/Speicher-Brinker 1989; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Pachaly 1990b; Pschyrembel 1998; Putscher 1968; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Steinlesberger 2004; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Weinberg et al. 1993b; Wiersma/León 1999; Willimot 1963; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Glycyrrhiza grandiflora** Tausch

➤ *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch. ex DC.

 **Glycyrrhiza lepidota** (Nutt.) Pursh

**Synonyms** ▶ *Liquiritia lepidota* Nutt.

**Common Names** ▶ American licorice; *German*: Amerikanisches Süßholz

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ America, SW Canada N Mexico

**Note** ▶ The fleshy roots are specially used by native Americans.

Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

 **Glycyrrhiza officinalis** Lepech.

➤ *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.

 **Glycyrrhiza uralensis** *Fisch. ex DC.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Glycyrrhiza grandiflora* Tausch

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese licorice, Manchurian liquorice; *Chinese*: gan zao, kann tsao; *German*: Chinesisches Süßholz, Russisches Süßholz, Anatolisches Süßholz; *Korean*: kamcho; *Russian*: solodka ural'skaja

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia, India, Mongolia, E Europe, cultivated elsewhere

Dalby 2000; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tan Tianwei et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/Léon 1997

## GNAPHALIUM L. - Cudweed - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Gnaphalium indicum** *L.*

**Common Names** ▶ Indian cudweed, tiny cudweed; *French*: gnaphale de l'Inde; *German*: Indisches Ruhrkraut; *Russian*: suscheniza

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb


**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: Bihar

Arora/Pandey 1996; Quattrocchi 1999

 **Granatum punicum** *St. Lag.*

▶ *Punica granatum* *L.*

 **Grastidium salaccense** *Bl.*

▶ *Dendrobium salaccense* (*Bl.*) Lindley

## GREVEA Baill. - Grossulariaceae (Montiniaceae)

 **Grevea madagascariensis** *Baill.*

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit



**Distribution** ▶ E Africa, Madagascar

Mabberley 1997; Neuwinger 1999

## GUAJACUM L. - Zygophyllaceae

 **Guajacum bijugum** *Stokes*

▶ *Guajacum officinale* *L.*

 **Guajacum officinale** *L.* 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Guajacum bijugum* Stokes

**Common Names** ▶ lignum vitae; *French*: bois de vie, guaiac officinal, gaya; *German*: Guajakbaum, Franzosenholz, Pockholz; *Italian*: guaiaco, legno santo; *Russian*: gvajakovoe, bakaut; *Spanish*: guayacan negro, palosanto

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (for herb liqueur)

**Parts Used** ▶ wood, resin

**Distribution** ▶ West Indies: Haiti, San Domingo; Mexico, Panama, Columbia, Venezuela

**Note** ▶ International trade with lignum vitae and the resin has been licenced since November 2002.

Berger 1, 1949; 3, 1952; Bourton 1968; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Grow/Schaertzman 20001; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990; Martinetz/Lohs 1991; McNay Wood 2003; Newall et al. 1996; Psyhyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Vöttiner-Pletz 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

 **Guajacum sanctum** *L.*

**Common Names** ▶ holywood, lignum vitae; *German*: Heiliger Guajakbaum, Franzosenholz, Pockholz



■ **Guajacum officinale, flowering**

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (for herb liqueur)

**Parts Used** ▶ wood, resin

**Distribution** ▶ S Mexico, West Indies, SE USA Florida, Caribbean, Meso-America

**Note** ▶ *Guajacum sanctum* was introduced to Europe in 1526 by San Domingo.

Berger 1, 1949; 3, 1952; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Grow/Schwartzman 2001; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Rättsch 1992; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994

## GUIZOTIA Cass. - Niger - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Guizotia abyssinica** (L.f.) Cass.

**Common Names** ▶ niger seed, ramtil; *French*: guizotia, ramtil; *German*: Nigersaat, Ramtillkraut; *Russian*: nug masljtschnyj; *India*: jagni, kadellu, kalatil, ramtil, ramatila

**Usage** ▶ condiment for chutneys

**Parts Used** ▶ seed


**Distribution** ▶ E Africa: Ethiopia.; India, native in California

Burkill 1, 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## GYMNEMA R.Br. - Asclepiadaceae

 **Gymnea affine** Dec.

▶ *Gymnea sylvestre* R. Br.

 **Gymnema sylvestre** R. Br.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Gymnea affine* Dec.

**Common Names** ▶ miracle fruit; *Hindi*: gurmar, merasingi; *India*: adigam, podapatri, kavali, dhuleti

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Peninsular India, China, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, W tropical Africa Namibia, tropical and Southern Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1961; v. Koenen 1996; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 4, 1956; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Gymnosporia senegalensis** Loes.

▶ *Maytenus senegalensis* (Lam.) Exell

 **Gynandropsis gynandra** (L.) Brig

▶ *Cleome gynandra* L.

 **Gynandropsis pentaphylla** (L.) DC.

▶ *Cleome gynandra* L.



 **Gynopogon alyxia** J.R. Forst

▶ *Alyxia lucida* Wall.

## GYNURA Cass. – Velvet plant - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Gynura procumbens** (Lour.) Merr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Gynura sarmentosa* (Blume) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ velvet, velvet plant; *German*: Niederliegende Samtpflanze

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa, tropical Asia: China, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam

Burkill 1, 1985; Davies 1978, 1979; Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Uphof 1968

 **Gynura pseudochina** (L.) DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Gynura sinuata* DC.


**Common Names** ▶ velvet, velvet plant;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, tropical E and SE Asia; cultivated in Malaysia, Vietnam and Java

Burkill 1, 1965; Davies 1979, 1981; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Wealth of India 4, 1956

 **Gynura sarmentosa** (Blume) DC.

▶ *Gynura procumbens* (Lour.) Merr.

 **Gynura sinuata** DC.

▶ *Gynura pseudochina* (L.) DC.

## GYROPHORA Miyoshi - Lichenaceae (Gyrophoraceae)

 **Gyrophora esculenta** Miyoshi

**Synonyms** ▶ *Umbilicaria esculenta* Hoffm.

**Common Names** ▶ *Japanese*: iwatake

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ dry lichen

**Distribution** ▶ mountains in Japan, China

Lück 2004; Täufel et al 1993; Uphof 1968



## H

## HEDEOMA Pers. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### **Hedeoma pulegioides** (L.) Pers.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cunila pulegioides* L., *Melissa pulegioides* L., *Ziziphora pulegioides* (L.) Desf.

**Common Names** ▶ American (false) pennyroyal, mosquito plant, pennyroyal, squaw mint, tickweed; *German*: Flohkraut, Amerikanische Poley; *Mexico*: poleo;

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring liqueurs and food; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ EN America: Nebraska, Wisconsin to Quebec, New Brunswick; Arkansas and Georgia, E Canada

Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Newall et al. 1974d, 1978; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

## HEDYCHIUM J. König - Ginger Lily - Zingiberaceae

### **Hedychium aurantiacum** Roxb.

▶ *Hedychium coccineum* Buch.-Ham. var. *aurantiacum* Roxb.

### **Hedychium coccineum** Buch.-Ham. var. *aurantiacum* Roxb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hedychium aurantiacum* Rosc.

**Common Names** ▶ red ginger lily, scarlet ginger lily; *German*: Roter Schmetterlingsingwer, Scharlachrote Kranzblume

**Usage** ▶ kitchen garden herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ W Himalayas

Aurora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim et al. 2002; Kumar 2001; Yusuf et al. 2002

### **Hedychium coronarium** König

**Common Names** ▶ butterfly lily, garland flower, white ginger lily; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: acucena, lírio-do-brejo; *Chinese*: tu giang huo; *German*: Weiße Schmetterlingslilie, Weiße Girlandenblume, Weiße Kranzblume; *Japanese*: hana shuku sha; *Thai*: ma-haahong, krathaai, haanghong

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Himalyas, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand

Arora/Pandey 1996; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Gurib-Fakim et al. 2002; Itokawa et al. 1988a, b; Jacquat 1990; Kumar 2001; Larsen et al. 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Rätsch/Müller-Ebeling 2003; Tao Guoda 1998; Uphof 1968; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002

## HEDYOSMUM O. Sw. - Chloranthaceae

### *Hedyosmum bonplandianum* Mart.

➤ *Hedyosmum brasiliense* Mart.

### *Hedyosmum brasiliense* Mart.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hedyosmum bonplandianum* Mart.

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: chá de bugre, chá-de-soldado, erva almíscar, erva-de-soldado, hortelã-do-brejo

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil: Minas Gerais, São Paulo

**Note** ▶ The leaves have a peppermint-like taste.

Freise 1936; Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Opdyke 1978; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

### *Helenium grandiflorum* Gilib.

➤ *Inula helenium* L.

## HELICHRYSUM Mill. - Everlasting Flower - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### *Helichrysum angustifolium* (Lam.) DC.

➤ *Helichrysum italicum* (Roth) D. Don

### *Helichrysum italicum* (Roth) D. Don

**Synonyms** ▶ *Helichrysum angustifolium* (Lam.) DC.; *Helichrysum serotinum* Boiss.

**Common Names** ▶ curry plant, Italian everlasting, immortelle; *French*: immortelle de Italiener; *German*: Currykraut, Italienische Sandstrohlume; *Russian*: zmin

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ SW and SE Europe, especially Italy, Iberia, S France, N Africa, W Asia

**Note** ▶ This plant and the ssp. *microphyllum* (Willd.) Nym., dwarf curry plant, and ssp. *serotinum* (Boiss.) P. Fourn., curry plant, have a slight curry taste.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Angioni et al. 2003; Bärtels 1997; Bianchini et al. 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Norman 1998; Roussis et al. 1997; Satta et al. 1999; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker et al. 1997; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Helichrysum serotinum* Boiss.

➤ *Heliachrysum italicum* (Roth) D. Don

### *Helichrysum tianschanicum* Regel

**Common Names** ▶ *French*: immortelle du Tian-shan; *German*: Maggikraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ C Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002

## HELIOTROPIUM L. - Heliotrope, Turnsole - Boraginaceae

### *Heliotropium arborescens* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Heliotropium corymbosum* Ruiz. et Pav., *Heliotropium peruvianum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ cherry pie, heliotrope; *French*: héliotrope; *German*: Vanilleblume, Peruanische Sonnenwende, Strauchige Sonnenwende; *Peru*: docto vainilla; *Russian*: geliotron; *Spanish*: heliotropo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, flower

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Peru; cultivated elsewhere;

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Heliotropium corymbosum** Ruiz. et Pav.

➤ *Heliotropium arborescens* L.

 **Heliotropium peruvianum** L.

➤ *Heliotropium arborescens* L.

## HEMEROCALLIS L. - Day lily - Hemerocallidaceae (Liliaceae)

 **Hemerocallis aurantiaca** Baker

**Common Names** ▶ orange (colored) day lily; *German*: Orangefarbene Taglilie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower bud, flower leaf

**Distribution** ▶ China, Korea

Davidson 1999; Erhardt 1988; Erhardt et al. 2002

 **Hemerocallis citrina** Baroni

**Common Names** ▶ lemon day lily; *French*: lis d'un jour; *German*: Zitronen- or Wilde Taglilie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower bud, flower leaf

**Distribution** ▶ China: Schensi

Erhardt et al. 2002

 **Hemerocallis crocea** Lam.

➤ *Hemerocallis fulva* (L.) L.

 **Hemerocallis flava** (L.) L.

➤ *Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus* L.

 **Hemerocallis fulva** (L.) L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hemerocallis crocea* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ fulvous day lily, golden needles, orange needles, tawn day lily; *Chinese*: hsuan ts'ao; *French*: hémérocalle brun-rouge; *German*: Bahnwärter-Taglilie, Rotgelbe Taglilie, Braunrote Taglilie; *Japanese*: yabu-kanzo, oni-kanzo; *Russian*: krasodnev ryschij; *Vietnamese*: hoa hien, kim chau, phac cham

**Usage** ▶ condiment, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ dry flower bud, flower leaf

**Distribution** ▶ origin Japan?, China, E Asia, native in Europe, N America, cultivated elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Asen/Arisumi 1968; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt 1988; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Griesbach/Batdorf 1995; Inoue et al. 1990, 1994; Lück 2004; Robert et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Yuan 1993

 **Hemerocallis graminea** Andr.

➤ *Hemerocallis minor* L.

 **Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hemerocallis flava* (L.) L.

**Common Names** ▶ lemon day lily, yellow day lily; *French*: hémérocalle jaune, lis asphodèle, lis jaune; *German*: Gelbe Taglilie, Wiesen-Taglilie; *Russian*: krasodnev scheltyi

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ dry flower bud, flower leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Italy, Slovenia; SE Alps, native in Europe, W, E Siberia, Amur, China; cultivated elsewhere

Aichele/Schwergel 5, 1996; Asen/Arisumi 1968; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Robert et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Yuan 1993

 **Hemerocallis minor** Mill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hemerocallis graminea* Andr.

**Common Names** ▶ dwarf yellow day lily, grass leaf day lily, little day lily; *French*: hémérocalle naine; *German*: Kleine or Stern-Taglilie; *Russian*: krasodnev malyj

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ flower bud, flower leaf

**Distribution** ▶ E Siberia, Mongolia, N China, Korea, also cultivated in China, Japan, Europe

Bois 1934; Erhardt 1988; Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Yuan 1993

## HEMIDESMUS R.Br. - Asclepiadeceae (Periplocaceae)

### **Hemidesmus indicus** (Willd.) R.Br.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian sarsaparilla, nunnery root; *German*: Indische Sarsaparille; *Hindi*: anantumal, kapun, hindi salsa; *India*: durivel, karibandha, onotomulo, sogade, sugandhi pala, upalasari; *Sanskrit*: anantumala, naga jihva, sariva

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root extract and root syrup

**Distribution** ▶ India, Sri Lanka, cultivated in India

Hanelt 2001; Jirovetz et al. 2002; Karnick 1977; Nagarajan/Rao 2003; Nagarajan et al. 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 5, 1959

### **Heptapleurum aromaticum** Seem.

▶ *Scheffleria aromatica* Harms

### **Heptapleurum venulosum** Seem.

▶ *Scheffleria venulosa* (Wright et Arn.) Harms

## HERACLEUM L. - Hogweed - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### **Heracleum burmanicum** Kurz

**Common Names** ▶ Burmain cow-parsley; *French*: berce de la Birmanie; *German*: Burmannischer Bärenklau, Burmannische Petersilie; *Russian*: borst-schevik

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, applied like parsley

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayan region, Myanmar, N Thailand

Brondegaard 1990; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

### **Heracleum persicum** Michx.

**Common Names** ▶ Persian cow-parsley; *German*: Persischer Bärenklau, Persische Petersilie

**Usage** ▶ condiment (in pickles)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Iran

Uphof 1968

### **Herpestis rugosa** Roth.

▶ *Limnophila rugosa* (Roth.) Merr.

## HESPERETHUSA M. Roemer - Rutaceae

### **Hesperethusa crenulata** (Roxb.) M. Roem.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Limonea crenulata* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ *Hindi*: beli, tondsha, tor elaga, nayvila, nayibullal; *India*: kattunakaran

**Usage** ▶ spice, for fish and meat dishes

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Indian, Myanmar, Thailand, SW China, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam; in India and Java also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1968; Wealth of India 5, 1959

## HETEROTHALAMUS Less. - Euphorbiaceae

### **Herterothalamus brunoides** Less.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Marshallia brunoides* Less.

Usage ▶ flavoring

Parts Used ▶ plant

Distribution ▶ Argentina to Brazil

Uphof 1968

## HETEROTHECA Cass. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### *Heterotheca inuloides* Cass.

Common Names ▶ false golden aster, Mexican arnica;

*German:* Goldaster, Mexikanische Arnika

Usage ▶ spice (flavoring) sporadically for liqueurs and bitters

Parts Used ▶ flower

Distribution ▶ C America: Mexico

Note ▶ In Germany often used instead of

### ▶ *Arnica montana* L.

Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ochoa/Alonso 1966; Sagrero-Nieves/Bartley 1996; Saukel 1984; Villamar et al. 1994; Willuhn et al. 1985

## HIBISCUS L. - Giant or Rose Mallow - Malvaceae

### *Hibiscus abelmoschus* L.

### ▶ *Abelmoschus moschatus* ssp. *moschatus* Medik.

### *Hibiscus bifurcatus* Blanco

### ▶ *Hibiscus surattensis* L.

### *Hibiscus cannabinus* Merr.

### ▶ *Hibiscus radiatus* Cav.

### *Hibiscus lindley* Wall.

### ▶ *Hibiscus radiatus* Cav.

### *Hibiscus moschatus* Salisb.

### ▶ *Abelmoschus moschatus* ssp. *moschatus* Medik.

### *Hibiscus radiatus* Cav.

Synonyms ▶ *Hibiscus cannabinus* Merr., *Hibiscus lindley* Wall.

Common Names ▶ kenaf hibiscus; *Mexico:* clavelina

Usage ▶ pot-herb (in India)

Parts Used ▶ leaf

Distribution ▶ India: Khasi hills, cultivated in Brazil and in SE Asia; probably native to Asia tropics, but native widely in the Old and New world tropics.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975; Uphof 1968

### *Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.

Common Names ▶ Indian sorrel, Jamaica sorrel, red sorrel, roselle, sorrel; *Arabic:* karkadé; *Brazil (Portuguese):* azedinha, caruru-azedo, caruru-daguiné, quiabo-azedo, quiabo-róseo, quiabo-roxo, vinagreira; *Chinese:* lou shen kui; *Dutch:* roselle, Surinamese zuring; *French:* oseille de Guinée, karkadé; *German:* Afrikanische Malve, Rosella-Eibisch, Karkade, Rama, Roselle, Sudantee; *Hindi:* lalambari, patwa; *Italian:* carcadè, ibisco fiori, flor de Jamaica; *Japanese:* rohzelu; *Portuguese:* rosela, roseta, caruru azedo; *Russian:* gibiskuc sabdarifa, rosella; *Spanish:* acedera de Guinea, agrío de Guinea, hibisco, rosa de Jamaica serení; *Thai:* kra-chiap daeng; *Yemen:* kakakad

Usage ▶ spice, flavoring

Parts Used ▶ flower, leaf, calyx

Distribution ▶ probable origin in tropical Africa, widely cultivated

Note ▶ The fruits have a high vitamin C content. Dada-wa bassoa, a local spice preparation in Northern Nigeria, is prepared from seeds of *Hibiscus sab-*

*dariffa* L. and *Hibiscus cannabinus* L. (Indian hemp).

Aedo et al. 2001; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Burkill 4, 1997; Chen et al 1998; Dashak et al. 2001; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Griebel 1939; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Menßen/Staesche 1974; Mors et al. 2000; Pi-Jen Tsai et al. 2002; Pouget et al. 1990; Pratt 1912; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1993c; Ross 1999; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schilcher 1976; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharaf 1962; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Udoyasekhara Rao 1996; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wilson/Menzel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## H

 **Hibiscus surattensis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hibiscus bifurcatus* Blanco

**Common Names** ▶ *Pilipino*: ahimit, inabu, labong, sampinit

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa and Asia

Uphof 1968

 **Hieracium javanicum** Burm.f.

▶ *Emilia javanica* (Burm.f.) C.B. Rob.

**HIEROCHLOE R.Br. - Holy Grass - Poaceae (Gramineae)**
 **Hierochloe odorata** (L.) Beauv.

**Common Names** ▶ holy grass, manna grass, seneca grass, sweet grass, vanilla grass; *French*: houque odorante; *German*: Duftendes Mariengras, Duft-Mariengras, Vanillegras; *Russian*: ljadnik duschisty, subrovka duschistaja, tschapolot'

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring of liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, temperate Asia: Caucasus, Alaska, Canada, USA

Aichele/Schwegler 5, 1996; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al.

2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Rättsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c, 1994a; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zainuddin et al. 2002

**HILLIELLA (O. Schulz) Y.H. Zhang et H.W. Li - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)**
 **Hilliella shuangpaiensis** H.W. Li

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese horseradish *German*: Chinesischer Meerrettich

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ China, C Asia.

**Note** ▶ Various. Listed under *Cochlearia*.

Mabberley 1997

 **Hiroma undarioides** Yendo

▶ *Undaria undarioides* Yendo

**HONCKENYA Ehrh. - Caryophyllaceae**
 **Honckenia peploides** (L.) Ehrh.

**Common Names** ▶ sea purslane; *German*: Strandportulak

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf and stalk

**Distribution** ▶ sandy coasts

**Note** ▶ The leaves and stalks have a borage-like taste.

Mabberley 1997



## HOUTTUYNIA Thunb. - Fishwort - Saururaceae

### *Houttuynia cordata* Thunb.

**Common Names** ▶ fishwort, saururis, heart leaf; *Chinese*: ch'i, chou giao nai, ji cai, vap ca, yu xing cao, zhu bi kong; *French*: houttuynie, en coeur; *German*: Chamäleonblatt, Herzförmige Houttuynie; *Japanese*: gyoseiso, dokudami zoku, yoseiso, shih-yao, chung-yao; *Korean*: yakmemil, giáp ce, osaengchò; *Russian*: chaulljunija serdcevidnaj; *Thai*: phak khao tho, pluu-ka; *Vietnamese*: giáp cá, la diep cá

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ India, China, Taiwan, S Himalayas, India, Cambodia, Vietnam, Japan, Korea, Java, cultivated USA, Argentina

**Note** ▶ The leaves have a very strong, soapy coriander or fishy taste and odor; the odor in the roots is particularly strong. Consider using it as a substitute for cilantro (coriander leaves). A tri-colored (red, green and white) variegated ornamental variety is available under several names.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Cheers 1997; Duke/Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kuebel/Tucker 1988; Kumara 2003; NICPBP 1987; Ogle et al. 2003; Pröbstle et al. 1992, 1994; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Taylor 1976; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## HUA Pierre ex de Willd - Huaceae

### *Hua gabonii* Pierre ex de Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ Cameroon garlic; *Congo*: mufira; *German*: Kamerun-Knoblauch

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ young sprouts and old leaves, seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Cameroon, Zaire

**Note** ▶ The plant parts are enveloped with meat and roasted. The seeds have a characteristic garlic aroma with fresh terpenic note.

Jirovetz et al. 2002; Mabberley 1997; Neuwinger 1999



 *Houttuynia cordata*, flowering

## HUMULUS L. - Hop - Cannabaceae

### *Humulus lupulus* L.

**Common Names** ▶ common hop, hop; *Chinese*: she-ma, pi jiu hua; *Dutch*: hop; *French*: houblon (commun), cônes de houblon, vigne du nord; *German*: (Gewöhnlicher) Hopfen; *Italian*: lupulo, lupulo stroboli; *Japanese*: karahana-sô; *Korean*: hophû; *Portuguese*: lúpulo; *Russian*: chmel', chmel' obyknovennyj; *Spanish*: lúpulo (común), estróbilos de lúpulo

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: pellets, essential oil (hop oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ female flower; **product**: pellets from crushed flowers, essential oil

**Distribution** ▶ temperate regions of Europe, N and C Asia, N America, cultivated in Germany, England, Belgium, France, former Czechoslovakia, Russia, China, N America, Australia

**Note** ▶ Origin of cultivation unknown, cultivated in W

Europe in the 8th to 9th Century in Germany and S France, 16th Century in England.

Albert/Muller 2000; Bart et al. 1994; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Borde et al. 1989; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clarke 1986; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Edwardson 1952; Farrell 1985; Field 1996; Fleischhauer 2003; Forster 1981; Guadagni et al. 1966; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hänsel/Schulz 1986; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kač/Kovačević 2000; Katsiodis et al. 1989; Kiewitt et al. 1983; Mayer 2003; Mizobuchi/Sato 1984, 1985; Neve 1991; Newall et al. 1996; Psyhyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Sharpe/Laws 1981; Steinhaus/Schieberle 1999; Stiegler 1949; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Trueb 1998; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Verzele 1986; Verschuere et al. 1992; Wiersma/León 1999; Wilding et al. 1983; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

H

## HYDROCHARIS L. - Frogbit - Hydrocharitaceae

### *Hydrocharis chevelaiéri* (de Wild.) Dandy

**Common Names** ▶ African frogbite; *French*: Africain morène; *German*: Afrikanischer Froschbiss

**Usage** ▶ condiment (vegetable salt)

**Parts Used** ▶ the plant ashes

**Distribution** ▶ C Africa

**Note** ▶ A source of edible salt. The salt is higher in potassium content than edible salt.

Hanelt 2001; Tisserant 1953

## HYGROPHYLA R. Br. - Wisteria - Acanthaceae

### *Hygrophyla angustifolia* R. Br.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hygrophyla salicifolia* Nees

**Common Names** ▶ water wisteria; *German*: Schmalblättriger Wasserfreund, Schmalblättrige Wisterie

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002

### *Hygrophyla auriculata* (Schum.) Heine

**Synonyms** ▶ *Baleria longifolia* L., *Baleria auriculata* Schum.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Kleinöhrige Wisterie

**Usage** ▶ condiment (vegetable ash)

**Parts Used** ▶ the plant ash

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa: Cameroon, Congo, Zaire, also cultivated; India, Sri Lanka

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

### *Hygrophyla salicifolia* Nees

▶ *Hygrophyla angustifolia* R.Br.

## HYPERICUM L. - St. John's Wort - Hypericaceae

### *Hypericum lanceolatum* Lam.

▶ *Hypericum revolutum* Vahl.

### *Hypericum perforatum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ (perforated) St. John's Wort, hard-hay, khlawath weed, millepertuis; *Dutch*: Sintjans-kruit; *French*: millepertuis perforé; herbe de la Saint-Jean, chasse diable; *German*: Echtes Johanniskraut, Johannisblut, Konradskraut, Tüpfelhartheu, Tüpfel-Johanniskraut; *Italian*: erba di San Giovanni comune, iperico, cacciadiavoli, pilatro; *Russian*: sweroboj pronsjonno listnyj; *Spanish*: corazoncillo, hipérico, hierba de San Juan

**Usage** ▶ spice, sporadically of fish and bitter liqueurs; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Eurasia, NW Africa

**Note** ▶ In the 15th to 17th Century the herb was used to season beer.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Albert/Muller 2000; Ang et al. 2002; Ayuga/Rebuelta 1986; Berger 4, 1954; Berghöfer/Hözl 1986; Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year);

Cui/Ang 2002; Czygan 1993; Dorossiev 1985; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erdelmeier 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Fraschio 2003; Gray et al. 2000; Hager 5, 1993; Gruczczyk 2001; Hanelt 2000; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hölzl/Ostrowski 1987; Hoppe 1949; Lürtz/Plescher 1998; Maisenbache/Kovar 1992; Mazza/Oomah 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Orth et al. 1999; Poginsky et al. 1988; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth 1990; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schilling 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Sharma 2003; Stochmal/Gruszczyk 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Vanhaelen/Vanhaelen-Fastré 1983; Vickery 1981; Weyersdorf et al. 1995; Wyk et al. 2004

### **Hypericum revolutum** Vahl

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hypericum lanceolatum* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ curry bush, forest primrose; *German*: Currybusch

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa

Joffe 1993

## HYPTIS Jacq. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### **Hyptis albida** H.B.K.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of food

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico

Uphof 1968

### **Hyptis pectinata** (L.) Poit.

**Common Names** ▶ comb hyptis, wild mint; *Spanish*: hierba de burro, xoltexnuk;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Guinea to Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Nigeria; Mexico

**Note** ▶ In Ivory Coast and Upper Volta it is mixed with various spices (*Aframomum melegueta*, *Zingiber officinalis*, *Piper nigrum*, etc.).

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1948; Malan et al. 1988; Pant et al. 1992; Pereda-Miranda et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

### **Hyptis spicigera** Lam.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nepeta americana* Aub.

**Common Names** ▶ black sesame, black beni seed, bush mint; *Chinese*: sui xu chang xiang; *German*: Schwarzer Sesam, Buschminze; *Portuguese*: mentrasto

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, flavoring (in stews and sauces)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed (and it is also roasted)

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico to Brazil, Greater Antilles; widely native in tropical Africa, Madagascar and Asia

**Note** ▶ Cultivated there for its oily seeds. The plant is used by the Sakalava of Madagascar in the preparation of rum.

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; Erhardt et al. 2002; Irvine 1948; Kini et al. 1993; Kumar 2001; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Mors et al. 2000; Onayade et al. 1990; Pursglove 1968; Rehm/Espig 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Hyptis suaveolens** (L.) Poit.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ballota suaveolens* L., *Marrubium indicum* Blanco. non Burm.f.

**Common Names** ▶ tea-bush, Indian horehound, wild spikenard; *French*: gros baumes, hiptis à odeur, *German*: Indischer Andorn, Wohlriechender Andorn, Buschminze; *Hindi*: bilati tulsi, ganga tulsi; *Indonesian*: lampesan, jukut bau, mangkamang; *Japanese*: nioi-niga-kusa; *Malaysian*: malbar hutan, pokok kemangi; *Mexico*: chíó gorda, chíá grande; *Pilipino*: amotan, suob-kabayo, loko-loko; *Portuguese*: bamburral, mentrasto-grande; *Russian*: issop; *Spanish*: chao, hierba de las muelas, hortela do campo, orégano cimarron; *Thai*: kara, maeng lak kha

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ shoot tip, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ native tropical America, naturalized pantropical, including SE Asia W Africa, also cultivated in Mexico and India

**Note** ▶ The plant has a mint flavor.

Ahmed et al. 1994; Arora/Padney 1996; Asekun/Ekundayo 2000; Azevedo et al. 2001; Bourton 1968; Fun/Svendson 1990a; Guz-

man/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Iwu et al. 1990; Laily Din et al. 1988; Mallavaraou et al. 1993; Misra et al. 1981; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pant et al. 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Upadhyay et al. 1982; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/Léon 1999; Wulff 1987; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## HYSSOPUS L. – Hyssop - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Hyssopus angustifolius* M. Bieb.

➤ *Hyssopus officinalis* L.

### *Hyssopus anisatus* Nutt.

➤ *Agastache foeniculum* (Pursh) Kuntze

### *Hyssopus cinerascens* (Jord. et Fourr.) Brev.

➤ *Hyssopus officinalis* L.

### *Hyssopus officinalis* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hyssopus angustifolius* M. Bieb., *Hyssopus cinerascens* (Jord. et Fourr.) Brev.

**Common Names** ▶ hyssop; *Chinese*: shen xiang cao; *French*: hysope, herbe sacrée; *German*: Ysop, Eisop, Isop, Josephskraut, Klostersyop; *Hindi*: jupha; *Italian*: issopo; *Portuguese*: hissopo; *Russian*: issop, issop obyknovennyj, gison, sison, jusefka, sinij sweroboj; *Sanskrit*: jupha; *Spanish*: hisopo, rabillo de gato;

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb; **product**: essential oil and essence (for liqueurs: e.g. Benedictine, Chartreuse, Kartäuser etc.)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, flowering tops

**Distribution** ▶ S, C and E Europe, NW Africa, SW Asia: Caucasus, Anatolia, N Iran, to W Himalayas, native in parts of Europe and N America

**Note** ▶ Polymorphic species.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Chalchat et al. 2001b; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Gerhardt 1981b; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hilal et al. 1978; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Joulain/Ragault 1976; Kerrola et al. 1994a; Piccaglia et al. 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Renzini et al. 1999; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schulz/Stahl-Biskop 1991; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shah 1991; Sha et al. 1986; Sharma 2003; Sharma et al. 1963; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tsankova et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Ubbilos 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## ILLICIUM L. – Star anise - Illiciaceae

### *Illicium anisatum* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Illicium religiosum* Sieb. et Zucc.

**Common Names** ▶ aniseed tree, bastard star anise, Japanese sacred anise poisonbay; *Chinese*: mang tsao, pa chio ksiang; *French*: anis de Chine, badiane de Chine; *German*: Shikimifrucht, Japanischer Sternanis, Heiliger Sternanis; *Japanese*: shikimi

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, Korea

**Note** ▶ The fruits are slightly poisonous.

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Zänglein et al. 1989; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Illicium anisatum* Lour.

▶ *Illicium verum* J.D. Hook. f.

### *Illicium cambodianum* Hance

**Common Names** ▶ Cambodian star anise; *German*: Kam-bodscha Sternanis

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally); **product**: essential oil (Cambodian star anise oil, Cambodian anise oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia

Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

### *Illicium floridanum* Ellis

**Common Names** ▶ Florida star anise, purple anise; *German*: Florida Sternanis

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (Florida star anise oil, Florida anise oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ coastal plain of NW Florida to C Alabama, S Mississippi, and SE Louisiana to NE Mexico

Cheers 1997; Tucker/Maciarello 1999

### *Illicium parviflorum* Michx. ex Vent.

**Common Names** ▶ yellow star anise; *German*: Gelber Sternanis

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil from the bark and fruits (yellow star anise oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ C Florida (local and rare)

**Note** ▶ The essential oil has a high safrole content (over 70 %)

Tucker/Maciarello 1999; Uphof 1968

### *Illicium religiosum* Sieb. et Zucc.

▶ *Illicium anisatum* L.



 **Illicium stellatum L.**

➤ *Illicium verum* Hook.f.

 **Illicium verum Hook. f.** 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Illicium anisatum* Lour, *Illicium stellatum* L., *Badianifera officinarum* Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ star anise, Chinese star anise, Chinese anis, badian, Indian anise; *Arabic*: albadyan; *Chinese*: ba jiao hui xian, ta hui hsiang; *Dutch*: sternanijs; *French*: badiane, anis étoilé, anis de la Chine; *German*: Badian, Sternanis, Chinesischer Anis, Indischer Anis, Sibirischer Anis; *Hindi*: chakriphool; *Indonesian*: bunga lawang, adas cina; *Italian*: anice stellato, badiana; *Malaysian*: bunga lawang, adas china; *Pilipino*: sanque, sanke; *Portuguese*: anis de China, anis estrelado; *Russian*: anisowoe derewo, kitajckij anis, swerdtschatyj anis, badian, badian tschabrez; *Slovenian*: badián; *Spanish*: anís de China, anís estrellado, badiána, illicium; *Thai*: chin-paetklip, dok chan, poy kak bua; *Turkish*: anason tchini; *Vietnamese*: cay hoy

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (star anise oil, anise oil), and anethol

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ SE China, N Indochina: Laos, Vietnam; Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hainan, Philippines (cultivated); the plant is not known wild.

**Note** ▶ Confusion with shikimi fruit (*Illicium anisatum* L.), Japanese star anise is slightly poisonous.

Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Cu et al. 1990b; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Kämpf/Steinegger 1974; Kataoka et al. 1986; Leung 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Porta et al. 1998; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze et al. 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tuan/Ilangantileke 1997; Turova et al. 1987; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zänglein/Schulze 1989; Zänglein et al. 1989; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Illicium verum, fruits**

 **Imperatoria ostruthium L.**

➤ *Peucedanum ostruthium* (L.) W.D.J. Koch

 **Inga bigemia Willd.**

➤ *Pithecellobium bigeminum* (L.) Mart.

 **Inga dulcis Willd.**

➤ *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Dunal

**INULA L. - Fleabane - Asteraceae (Compositae)**

 **Inula helenium L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aster helenium* Scop., *Aster officinalis* All., *Helenium grandiflorum* Gilib.

**Common Names** ▶ elecampane, scabwort, velvet dock, yellow starwort; *French*: aromate germanique, grande aunée, enule campane, hélène, inule; *German*: Echter Alant, Helenenwurzel, Oland, Ottwurzel; *Hindi*: pohkarmul; *Italian*: enula campana, elenio, inula; *Korean*: mokhyang; *Portuguese*: enula campana; *Russian*: dewjacil vysokij; *Sanskrit*: puskaramula; *Slovenian*: oman pravý; *Spanish*: émula campana, raíz del moro

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome



**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia: Japan, E and SE Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Gerhardt 1981a; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haeseler 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Inula viscosa** (L.) Ait.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dittrichia viscosa* (L.) Greut.

**Common Names** ▶ viscous elecampane, gluey elecampane; *German*: Klebriger Alant

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Common Names** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean regions, N Africa, Canary Islands

Bärtels 1997; Hager 5, 1993; Usher 1968

## IPHEION Raf. - Spring Starflower - Alliaceae (Liliaceae)

### **Ipheion uniflorum** (Graham) Raf.

**Common Names** ▶ spring star flower; *French*: iphéion; *German*: Frühlingsstern, Vielblütige Sternblume

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay

**Note** ▶ Crushed leaves have a garlic aroma.

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002

### **Ipomoea cymosa** Roem. et Schult.

▶ *Merremia umbellata* (L.) Hallier f. ssp. *orientalis* Ooststr.

### **Ipomoea sinuata** Ort.

▶ *Merremia dissecta* (Jacq.) Hall.

## IRIS L. - Iris - Iridaceae

### **Iris florentina** L.

▶ *Iris germanica* L. var. *florentina* Dykes

### **Iris germanica** L.

**Common Names** ▶ flag iris, common iris, German iris, orris; *French*: iris commun, iris d'Allemagne; *German*: Deutsche Schwertlilie, Unechte Veilchenwurzel; *Italian*: giaggiolo, iris

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: Iberia, France, EC Europe, Turkey, Palestine, NW Africa, native in Europe, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The plant is frequently cultivated in gardens.

Aichele/Schwergel 5, 1996; Bärtels 1997; Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Cohen 1993b; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dhar/Kalla 1973; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pschyrembel 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Usher 1968; Weber 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Iris germanica** L. var. *florentina* Dykes

**Synonyms** ▶ *Iris florentina* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Florentine iris, orris root; *Dutch*: duitse iris; *French*: iris de Florence; *German*: Deutsche Schwertlilie, Florentinische Schwertlilie, Florentinische Veilchenwurzel, Unechte Veilchenwurzel; *Italian*: giaggiolo ianco; *Portuguese*: iris Florentino; *Spanish*: lirio blanco, lirio de florencia, iris Florentina

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Iberia, Slovakia, Croatia, Crete, Cyprus, NW Africa, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwergel 5, 1996; Bärtels 1997; Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

## Ixora L. - Rubiaceae



### *Ixora coccinea* L.

**Common Names** ▶ flame-of-the-wood, ixora, Indian ixora, jungle flame; *German*: Dschungelbrand, Scharlachrote Ixorie; *India*: cetti, paranti, rajana, shetti; *Indonesian*: bunga soka; *Malaysian*: pecah periuk, bunga jarum, kaum kopi; *Pilipino*: dwarf santon, santon; *Thai*: khem (general name), khem farang; *Vietnamese*: Đòn

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ India, the Indian Ocean Islands (Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, Mascarenes)

Burkill 4, 1997; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Plotkin 1994; Uphof 1968

## J

 **Jambolifera odorata** Lour.

➤ *Acronchia odorata* (Lour.) Baill.

 **Jambolifera resinosa** Lour.

➤ *Acronchia pedunculata* (L.) Miq.

## JASMINUM L. - Jasmine, Jessamine - Oleaceae

 **Jasminum floribundum** R. Br. ex Fresen

➤ *Jasminum grandiflorum forma grandiflorum* (L.) Kobuski

 **Jasminum grandiflorum** L

➤ *Jasminum officinale* L.f. *grandiflorum*

 **Jasminum humile** L.

**Common Names** ▶ (Indian) yellow jasmine, Italian jasmine; *Chinese*: ai tan chun; *German*: Italienischer Jasmin, Indischer Jasmin, Gelber Jasmin

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ C Asia, Russian Middle Asia, India, SW China, Afghanistan, Myanmar

Chauhan 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Sharma 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Jasminum odoratissimum** L.


**Common Names** ▶ yellow jasmine; *Japanese*: kin-sokei; *German*: Duft-Jasmin, Gelber Jasmin

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring of tea

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Canary Islands, Madeira, cultivated in S France and Taiwan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tamagami et al. 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Trujillo et al. 1996; Uphof 1968

 **Jasminum officinale** L.

**Common Names** ▶ (common) white jasmine, jessamine; *Chinese*: so-hsing, su fang hua, ye hsi ming; *Dutch*: jasmijnbloesen; *French*: jasmin commun; *German*: Echter Jasmin, Weißer Jasmin; *India*: chamba, chambeli; *Italian*: gelsomino; *Portuguese*: jasmin; *Russian*: shasmin; *Spanish*: jasmón blanco, jazmin blanco;

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (for tea); **product**: essential oil (perfumery)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Himayas, India (Kashmir), SW China, Caucasus; Iran; native S Europe, widely cultivated and sometimes native

Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Grasse 1950; Muller 1965; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma

2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zhang et al. 2000;

 **Jasminum officinale** *L. f. grandiflorum* (L.) Kobuski

**Synonyms** ▶ *Jasminum floribundum* R. Br. ex Fresen  
**Common Names** ▶ Catalanian jasmine, Italian jasmine, jasmine; *French*: jasmine à grandes fleurs; *German*: Großblütiger Jasmin; *Italian*: gelsomino;  
**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring); **product**: essential oil  
**Parts Used** ▶ flower  
**Distribution** ▶ SW Arabia, also cultivated

Bourton 1968; Green 1986; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Roth/Kormann 1997; Shiva et al. 2002; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Jasminum paniculatum** *Roxb.*

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Rispiger Jasmin  
**Usage** ▶ flavoring of tea  
**Parts Used** ▶ flower  
**Distribution** ▶ temperate China

Uphof 1968

 **Jasminum sambac** (L.) Ait.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nyctanthes sambac* L.  
**Common Names** ▶ Arabian jasmine, biblical jasmine, samba, Tuscan jasmine; *Chinese*: mo li hua; *French*: jasmin d'Arabie; *German*: Arabischer Jasmin, Persischer Jasmin; *India*: bela, moghra, zam-bac; *Malaysian*: melati, melor; *Pilipino*: kampupot, sampa guita; *Portuguese*: bogarim, jasmin; *Spanish*: jazmín de Arabia; *Thai*: mali laa, mali son, maliwan  
**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring of tea; **product**: essential oil  
**Parts Used** ▶ flower  
**Distribution** ▶ India, Sri Lanka; widely cultivated in the Tropics  
**Note** ▶ The 'Grand Duke of Tuscany' is a filled sort.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1997; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ito et al. 2002; Jacquat 1990; Kottogoda

1994; Lewington 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Jatropha heudelotti** (Baill.) Pierre ex Pax

▶ *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Baill.) Pierre ex Pax

## JUGLANS L. - Walnut - Juglandaceae

 **Juglans nigra** L.

**Common Names** ▶ black walnut; *Chinese*: hei-che-tao; *French*: noyer noir, noyer commun; noyer noir d'Amerique; *German*: Schwarze Walnuss, Schwarznuss; *Portuguese*: nogueira preta; *Russian*: orech tschernij; *Spanish*: nogal americano  
**Usage** ▶ flavoring  
**Parts Used** ▶ shell  
**Distribution** ▶ N America: Canada, USA, frequently cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Garavel 1960; Hanelt 2001; Lewington 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Juglans regia** L.

**Common Names** ▶ English walnut, Madeira nut, Persian walnut; *Arabian*: joz, naksh souak, zouz; *Chinese*: che-tao, hu tao; *Dutch*: walnoot; *French*: noyer commun; *German*: Echte Walnuss, Welsche Walnuss; *Italian*: noce nostrana, noce comune, noce persiana; *Japanese*: chosen-gurumi; *Korean*: hodunamu; *Portuguese*: nogueira comun; *Russian*: orech grezkij; *Spanish*: escuerno, hoja de nogal, nogal común, nogal inglés  
**Usage** ▶ flavoring in the liquor industry  
**Parts Used** ▶ shell  
**Distribution** ▶ Caucasus, Russia, C Asia, W Asia, India, SE Europe, widely native, elsewhere in temperate regions, Moldavia  
**Note** ▶ Many varieties have been described.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bärtels 1997; Bendel 2002; Born 1991; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Çağlarımak 2003; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Debor 1974; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleisch-hauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Jensen et al. 2003; Jirovetz et al. 1996; Lewington 1990; López et al. 1995; Pschyrembel 1993; Ravai 1992; Schaarschmidt 1988; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## JUNIPERUS L. - Juniper - Cupressaceae

### *Juniperus communis* L.

**Common Names** ▶ common juniper, juniper; *Dutch*: jeneverboom; *French*: baie de genièvre, genévrier (commun); *German*: (Gewöhnlicher) Wacholder, Machandel, Kranawitt, Kronawitt, Kaddig; *Italian*: bacca di ginopro, coccola di ginopro; ginopro comune, ginopro nero; *Portuguese*: zimbreiro; *Russian*: moshshewel'nik, moshshewel'nik obyknovennyj, moshshucha, shenwr'e, bakkaut; *Slovenian*: borievka; *Spanish*: baya de enebro, enebrina, enebro (común), junipero

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for liqueurs and hard spirits: Gin, Genever etc.; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Siberia, Korea, Japan, N Africa: Algeria, Morocco; Alaska, Canada, USA

**Note** ▶ Falsification with *Juniperus sabina* L.: savin, Spanish savin; French: genévrieri sabine; German: Sadebaum, Stinkwacholder; Russian: moshshewel'nik.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Alberts/Muller 2000; Angioni et al. 2003; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Caramiello et al. 1995; Chatzopoulou/Katsiotis 1993; Chatzopoulou et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Cosentino et al. 2003; Craze 2002; Da Cunha/Roque 1989; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Koukos/Papadopoulou 1997; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rafique et al. 1993; Rättsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sanchez de Medina et al. 1994; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma

2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stassi et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

### *Juniperus phoenicea* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Phoenician juniper; *German*: Phönizischer Wacholder

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Iberia, France; W Turkey, Cyprus, Palestine, NW Africa, Libya

Angioni et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Schönfelder 2001

### *Juniperus virginiana* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sabina virginiana* (L.) Ant.

**Common Names** ▶ Virginian cedar, pencil cedar, eastern red cedar; *German*: Virginianischer Wacholder; *Italian*: gineprodella

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Distribution** ▶ N America: New Brunswick to Georgia, N Dakota, E Texas

Rehm/Espig 1984; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

### *Juniperus sabina* L.

▶ *Juniperus communis* L.

## JUSTICIA L. – Water Willow - Acanthaceae

### *Justicia gangetica* L.

▶ *Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T. Anders

### *Justicia quinquangularis* Koenig ex Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ quintuple justicia; *German*: Fünfkantige Justizie; *Portuguese*: justícia

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India

Arora/Padney 1996; Kottegoda 1994



## K

 **Kadsura chinensis** Turcz.

► *Schisandra chinensis* Turcz.) Baill.

## KAEMPFERIA L. - Kaempferia - Zingiberaceae

 **Kaempferia aethiopica** (Schweinf.) Benth.

► *Siphonochilus aethiopicus* (Schweinf.) B.L. Burt

 **Kaempferia galanga** L. 

**Synonyms** ► *Kaempferia humilis* Salisb., *Kaempferia sessilis* Koenig

**Common Names** ► East Indian galan(gal), galanga, spice lily, resurrection lily; *German*: Chinesischer Galgant, Gewürzlilie, Kentjur, Thai-Ingwer; *Hindi*: chandra-mula; *India*: achoram, kacholum, kencur, tjekur; *Indonesian*: kencur; *Javanese*: chëkur, chëngkur, kënchur; *Malaysian*: cekur; *Pilipino*: disól, dotó, kisól; *Sanskrit*: chandramulika, sugandhavacha; *Thai*: pro hom, waan hom, waan teendin, khiey, krachai; *Vietnamese*: têu dàu


**Usage** ► spice (flavoring of rice, for samballans, etc.)

**Parts Used** ► rhizome, leaf

**Distribution** ► Indian, Sri Lanka; SE Asia: Java, Philippines, New Guinea, Africa: Sudan, also cultivated

**Note** ► The root powder also used as a perfume in cosmetics, e.g. shampoos.



 **Kaempferia galanga**: a flowering, b fresh rhizoms

Alberts/Muller 2000; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Burkill 5, 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke/Ayeusu 1985; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jacquat 1990; Larsen et al. 1999; Lück 2004; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1992, 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Tamaka/Nakao 1976; Tao Duoda 1998; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 5, 1959; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wong 1999; Wong et al. 1992; Wu et al. 2000; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Kaempferia humilis** Salisb.

➤ *Kaempferia galanga* L.

 **Kaempferia longa** Jacq.

➤ *Kaempferia rotunda* L.

 **Kaempferia ovata** Rosc.

➤ *Boesenbergia rotunda* (L.) Mansf.

 **Kaempferia pandurata** Roxb.

➤ *Boesenbergia rotunda* (L.) Mansf.

 **Kaempferia rotunda** L.

➤ *Boesenbergia rotunda* (L.) Mansf.

 **Kaempferia rotunda** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Kaempferia longa* Jacq., *Kaempferia versicolor* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese keys, resurrection lily, round-rooted galangale (galangal), tropical lily; *German*: Runde Gewürzlilie, Gefleckte Gewürzlilie, Runder Kentjur; *Hindi*: bhuichampa; *India*: chandramalu; *Javanese*: kentjur; kuntji; *Sanskrit*: bhuchampaca, bhumichampa; *Thai*: kencur, waan hao non, krachai

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ young root, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia (probably native), cultivated in

numerous tropical Asia countries, e.g. India, Java, Malaysia, Thailand

**Note** ▶ The roots are also utilized for dyeing and as a sedative.

Cheers 1997; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2001; Larsen et al. 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1992, 1993c; Tanaka/Nakao 1976; Tao Duoda 1998; Wiersema/León 1999; Wong 1999; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Kaempferia sessilis** Koenig

➤ *Kaempferia galanga* L.

 **Kaempferia versicolor** Salisb.

➤ *Kaempferia rotunda* L.

**KLAINEDOXA Pierre ex Engl. - Irvingiaceae (Simaroubaceae)**

 **Klainedoxa gabonensis** Pierre ex Engl.

**Common Names** ▶ South African pepper tree, mountain seringa, (wild) pepper tree; *S Africa*: slaploot, wit sering

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa: Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Congo, Zaire, Gabon

Bois 1934; Hanelt 1973; Mabberley 1997; Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968

 **Kleinia tagetoides** H.B.K.

➤ *Porophyllum tagetoides* (Kunth) DC.

 **Kochia scoparia** (L.) Schrader

➤ *Bassia scoparia* (L.) A.J. Scott

**KNEMA Lour. - Myristicaceae**

 **Knema bicolor** Rat.

➤ *Knema corticosa* Lour.

 **Knema corticosa** Lour.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Knema bicolor* Rat., *Myristica corticosa* Hock.f.

**Common Names** ▶ *French*: muscadier à suif; *German*: Dickrindiger Muskatbaum

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Indochina, Myanmar, Thailand

Uphof 1968

**KOSTELETZKAYA C. Presl. - Malvaceae**

 **Kosteletzkaya adoensis** (Hochst.) Masters

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Kosteletzkablätter

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of palm wine

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Cameroon, Nigeria, Zaire

Burkill 4, 1997; Hanelt 2001; Neuwinger 1999

**KRAMERIA L. ex Loefl. - Krameriaceae**

 **Krameria lappacea** (Domb.) Burdet et B.B.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Krameria triandra* Ruiz et Pav.

**Common Names** ▶ rhatany, Peruvian rhatany; *French*: kraméria, rhatania; *German*: (Rote) Ratanhia, Payta-Ratanhia; *Italian*: ratanhia; *Spanish*: ratania

**Usage** ▶ spice (for liqueurs)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Bolivia, Chile, Peru

Daems 1987; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949, 1, 1975; Rättsch 1998; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

 **Krameria triandra** Ruiz et Pav.

➤ *Krameria lappacea* (Domb.) Burdet et B.B.

**KYLLINGIA Rottb. - Cyperaceae**

 **Kyllingia erecta** Schum.

**Common Names** ▶ greater kyllingia, white kyllingia

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: the Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone

**Note** ▶ The rhizom is aromtic with a rather bitter taste.

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957


 **Kyllingia pumila** Michx.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ temperate and tropical America, W Africa: Nigeria

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957

 **Kyllingia squamulata** Rhonn.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ culm-base

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda

Burkill 3, 1995

 **Kyllingia tenuifolia** Steud.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ culm-base

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Nigeria

K

Burkill 3, 1995



**Kyllingia umbellata** *Rott.*

↪ *Mariscus alternifolia* *Vahl*

## LACTARIUS Fr. - Russulaceae

### **Lactarius helvus** (Fr.) Fr.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Maggipilz, Bruchreizker

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of soups and salads

**Parts Used** ▶ fruitbodies (pulverized)

**Distribution** ▶ temperate zones in some countries of Europe

Gerhardt 1995; Klán 1981; Uphof 1968

## LACTUCA L. - Lettuce - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### **Lactuca canadense** L.

**Common Names** ▶ wild Canadian lettuce; *German*: Kanadischer Lattich

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N America, W Indies

Uphof 1968

### **Lactuca runcinata** DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lactuca heyneana* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Grobzähniger Lattich

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India

Arora/Pandey 1993

### **Lagunea orientale** (L.)

▶ *Polygonum orientale* L.

### **Lallemantia iberica** (Bieb.) Fisch. Et Mey.

▶ *Dracocephalum ibericum* Bieb.

## LAMINARIA J.V. Lamour. - Laminariaceae

### **Laminaria japonica** J. Areschoug

**Common Names** ▶ kelp; *Chinese*: haidai, tai tai; *German*: Japanischer Blatttang, Japanische Braunalge, Kelp; *Japanese*: ma-konbu, yebisu me, shinori-kombu

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: used for seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ thallus, seaweed

**Distribution** ▶ On the coasts from China to Japan and Europe: Norway and Isle of Man; also cultivated

**Note** ▶ *Laminaria spec.* used as food and as medicine (iodine) in China for more than 1500 years and has been cultivated in Japan since 1730. In Europa cultivation on the Isle of Man and at the Norwegian fjords.

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993, Turora et al. 1987

 **Laminaria saccharina** Mart.

➤ *Laminaria japonica* J. Areschoug

 **Landolphia senegalensis** Kotsch. et Peyr.

➤ *Saba senegalensis* (DC.) Pichon

 **Languas conchigera** Burkill

➤ *Alpinia conchigera* Griff.

 **Languas galanga** (L.) Stuntz.

➤ *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.

 **Languas officinarum** (Hance) Farw.

➤ *Alpinia officinarum* Hance

 **Languas vulgare** Koenig

➤ *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.

## LANTANA L. - Lantana - Verbenaceae

 **Lantana aculeata** L.

➤ *Lantana camara* L.

 **Lantana alba** Mill.

➤ *Lippea alba* (Mill.) N.E. Br.

 **Lantana camara** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Camara vulgaris* Benth., *Lantana aculeata* L., *Lantana crocea* Jacq., *Lantana nivea* Vent., *Lantana sanguinea* Medik.

**Common Names** ▶ lantana, red sage, sherry pie, shrub verbena, wild sage, yellow sage; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: camará, cambará, cambará-de-cheiro, cambará-de-chumu, chumbinho; *Chinese*: ma ying dan, wu se mei; *French*: lantanier; *German*: Wandelröschen; *India*: ghaneri, pulikampa, bara phulanoo, vaneri; *Indonesian*: ta ayam, waung; *Japanese*: rantana, shichi-henge; *Malaysian*: bunga tahi ayam bunga pagar; *Pilipino*: cinco negritos, kantutay, coronitas; *Thai*: phakaa krong; *Vietnamese*: bong oi, tram hoi

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ origin Neotropics; Mexico, tropical America, native Florida, Texas, Hawaii; cultivated in many warm countries, e.g. Sri Lanka

Ahmed et al. 1971; Barua et al. 1971; Burkill 5, 2000; Cheers 1997; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Kottegoda 1994; Louw 1943, 1948; Mors et al. 2000; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Ross 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamara et al. 1994; Warren 1998

 **Lantana crocea** Jacq.

➤ *Lantana camara* L.

 **Lantana lilacina** Desf.

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cambará rosa; *German*: Lilafarbenes Wandelröschen

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, flower

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil: São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sol

Mors et al. 2000



 **Lantana microphylla** Mart.

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese):* alecrim-bravo, alecrim-do-campo; *German:* Kleinblättriges Wandelröschen

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S America: especially Brazil, cultivated in many countries

Uphof 1968

 **Lantana nivea** Vent.

▶ *Lantana camara* L.

 **Lantana rhodesiensis** Mold.

**Common Names** ▶ Rhodesian lantana; *German:* Rhodsisches Wandelröschen

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of foods and milk

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone

Adegoke et al. 1968; Burkill 5, 2000

 **Lantana sanguinea** Medik.

▶ *Lantana camara* L.

 **Lantana trifolia** L.

**Common Names** ▶ three-leaved lantana; *German:* Drei-blättriges Wandelröschen; *Spanish:* orégano

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of milk und butter

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Africa: Ethiopia

Burkill 3, 1995; Husain et al. 1992; Neuwinger 1999; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Tucker 1986

 **Lapathum vesicarium** (L.) Moench

▶ *Rumex vesicarius* L.

**LAPORTEA Gaudich. - Bush nettle - Urticaceae**
 **Laportea crenulata** Gaudich.

**Common Names** ▶ devil nettle, fever nettle; *German:* Gekerbte Laporte, Gekerbte Strauchnessel

**Usage** ▶ spice, like coriander fruit

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ India: tropical Himalayas

Arora/Padney 1996

**LARREA Cav. - Zygophyllaceae**
 **Larrea glutinosa** Engelm.

▶ *Larrea tridentata* (Sesse et Moç.) Cav. ex DC.

 **Larrea mexicana** Moric.

▶ *Larrea tridentata* (Sesse et Moç.) Cav. ex DC.

 **Larrea tridentata** (Sesse et Moç.) Cav. ex DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Larrea glutinosa* Engelm., *Larrea mexicana* Moric., *Zygophyllum tridentatum* Sesse et Moç.

**Common Names** ▶ creosote bush, greasewood; *German:* Kreosotstrauch; *Spanish:* gobernadora, hediondilla, hediondo, paloondo

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ floral-bud

**Distribution** ▶ SW USA, Mexico

**Note** ▶ Substitute for capers (*Capparis spinosa* L.).

Bernhard/Thiele 1981; Chirikdjan 1974; Hanelt 2001; Newall et al. 1996; Rätsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

## LASER P. Gaertn., B. Mey. et Scherb. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### *Laser trilobum* (L.) Borkh.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Laserpitium trilobum* L., *Siler trilobum* (L.) Crantz

**Common Names** ▶ laserwort, trivalve; *French*: cumin de chevaux; *German*: Echter Bergkümmel, Rosskümmel, Dreilappiger Rosskümmel; *Turkish*: kefe kimyonu

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: France, Spain, E Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Caucasus, N Iran

**Note** ▶ In former times the plant was cultivated as a spice plant in gardens of C Europe.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Akgül 1989b; Başer et al. 1993b; Brunke et al. 1991a; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Kivanç/Akgül 1991; Mansfeld 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

## LASERPITIUM L. - Laserwort - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### *Laserpitium siler* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Siler montanum* Crantz

**Common Names** ▶ laserwort; *German*: Echter Bergkümmel, Rosskümmel; Berglaserkraut; *Russian*: gladysh

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, root (rarely)

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe, C Europe: mountains

**Note** ▶ In former times the plant was cultivated as a spice plant in gardens of C Europe mountains. Substitute for caraway (*Carum carvi* L.).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Uphof 1968

### *Laserpitium trilobium* L.

▶ *Laser trilobium* (L.) Borkh.

## LASIA Lour. - Araceae

### *Lasia aculeata* Lour

▶ *Lasia spinosa* (L.) Thwaites

### *Lasia spinosa* (L.) Thwaites

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lasia aculeata* Lour.

**Common Names** ▶ Thwaites sampi; *Chinese*: ka guo, re yo; *German*: Dornige Zottelblume; *Indonesian*: ngamling, sambheng; *Malaysian*: bekil, *Sri Lanka*: geli-geli; *Thai*: pa lang

**Usage** ▶ spice (for fish ponds)

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Sri Lanka, India to China, Himalayas, Malaysia, Indonesia

Burkill 1965; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Ochse/van de Brinck 1931

## LAURELIA Juss. - Monimiaceae

### *Laurelia aromatica* Juss.

**Common Names** ▶ Chilean laurel; *German*: Chilenischer Lorbeer

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely in Peru)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Chile, Peru

Uphof 1968

### *Laurelia semperivens* (R. et P.) Tul.

**Common Names** ▶ Chilean nutmeg; *German*: Chilenischer Muskat, Immergrüner Muskat

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Chile

**Note** ▶ Substitute for nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.).

Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Rätsch 1998; Warburg 1897

## LAURENCIA Adans - Rhodomelaceae

### **Laurencia pinnatifida (Gmel.) Lamour**

**Common Names** ▶ pepper dulce

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ pungent red algae

**Distribution** ▶ Atlantic Ocean, North Sea

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

### **Laurocerasus officinalis M. Roem.**

▶ *Prunus laurocerasus L.*

## LAURUS L. - Bay, Laurel - Lauraceae

### **Laurus albida Nutt.**

▶ *Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees*

### **Laurus eastivalis L.**

▶ *Lindera benzoin (L.) Bl.*

### **Laurus benzoin L.**

▶ *Lindera benzoin (L.) Bl.*

### **Laurus burmani Nees**

▶ *Cinnamomum burmani Nees*

### **Laurus cassia L.**

▶ *Cinnamomum aromaticum Nees*

### **Laurus cinnamomoides Mutis ex H.B.K.**

▶ *Ocotea cymbarum H.B.K.*

### **Laurus cinnamomum Andr.**

▶ *Cinnamomum aromaticum Nees*

### **Laurus cinnamon L.**

▶ *Cinnamomon zeylanicum Bl.*

### **Laurus cubebea Lour.**

▶ *Litsea cubeba (Lour.) Pers.*

### **Laurus culitlawan L.**

▶ *Cinnamomum culitlawan (L.) Kosterm.*

### **Laurus dulcis Roxb.**

▶ *Cinnamomum burmani Bl.*

### **Laurus nobilis L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Laurus undulata* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ laurel, bay laurel, sweet bay, noble laurel, Roman laurel, true laurel; *Arabic*: gar, ghâr (fruit); *Chinese*: yue gui zi, yueh kuei; *Dutch*: laurierblad; *French*: laurier common, laurel noble, feuille de laurier; laurier d'Apollon, laurier à jambon; *German*: Lorbeer, Lorbeerblatt, Gewürzlorbeer; *Italian*: alloro poetico, foglia di alloro, lauro poetico, lauro regale; *Japanese*: gekkeei ju; *Pilipino*: laurel, paminta dahon; *Portuguese*: loureiro; *Russian*: lawr, lawrowyj list, lawr blagorodnyj; *Spanish*: laurel, hoja de laurel; *Turkish*: defne ağ

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiments

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ E Mediterranean region: Greece, C, E Mediterranean: Turkey, also cultivated

Agkül et al. 1989; Alberts/Muller 2000; Anac 1986; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Borges et al. 1992; Bourton 1968; Braun/Meier 2002; Bremness 2001; Caredda et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Diaz-Maroto et al. 2002b; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hogg et al. 1974; Hokwerda et al. 1982; Hoppe 1949; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nigam et al. 1960; Peter 2001; Pino et al. 1993b; Pochljobkin 1974, 1997; Pruthi 1976; Putievsky et al. 1984; Riaz et al. 1989; Rosen-garten 1969; Sakar/Engelskove 1985; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zola et al. 1977

### **Laurus quixos** Lam.

▶ *Ocotea quixos* (Lam.) Kosterm.

### **Laurus undulata** Mill.

▶ *Laurus nobilis* L.

## LAVANDULA L. - Lavender - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### **Lavandula angustifolia** Mill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lavandula officinalis* Chaix. *Lavandula spica* L., *Lavandula vera* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ English lavender, lavender; *Arabic*: khuzama; *Chinese*: xun yi cao; *French*: lavande véritable, lavande vrai; *German*: Lavande, Kleiner Lavendel, Echter Lavendel, Narde; *Italian*: lavanda; *Portuguese*: alfazema; *Russian*: lavanda, lavanda aptetschnaja, zvetnaja trava; *Spanish*: espliego común, flor de lavanda; *Turkish*: lavanta çiçeği

**Usage** ▶ spice, especially in Italian and France cuisine, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (lavender oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe: France, Spain, native Crimea;

also cultivated in warm countries of Europe, especially France

**Note** ▶ All the cultivars of common lavender are selections of ssp. *angustifolia*.

Agnes/Teisseire 1984; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Benzinger 1986; Berger 1, 1949; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Boelens 1995; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Chaytor 1937; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Clebsch 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guenther 1954; Hager 5, 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Lalande 1984; Lewington 1990; Meunier 1989, 1992; Ognyanov 1983/94; Oyen/Dung 1999; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker/Hensen 1985; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Lavandula dentata** L.

**Common Names** ▶ French lavender; *German*: Französischer Lavendel, Zahnlavendel

**Usage** ▶ flavouring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: Spain, Balearic Islands, N Africa; native in Portugal, Italy, Sicily

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Small 1997

### **Lavandula hybrida** Reverchon

**Common Names** ▶ lavandin, spike lavender; *German*: Lavender, Lavandine

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (lavandin oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh flower

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean regions; cultivated: especially S France, Spain, England

**Note** ▶ Hybrid from *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill. x *Lavandula latifolia* Medik.

Cheers 1997; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Meunier 1989, 1992; Small 1997

### **Lavandula incana** Salisb.

▶ *Lavandula stoechas* L.

 **Lavandula latifolia** Medik.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lavandula spica* auct., non L.

**Common Names** ▶ broadleaf lavender, spike lavender, spikenard, broad-leaf lavender; *Dutch*: spijk; *French*: spic, aspic; *German*: Großer Lavendel, Großer Speik, Speik-Lavendel, Spikenarde

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (spike lavender oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Iberia, France, Croatia

Benzinger 1986; Boelens 1986; Ckebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Meunier 1989, 1992; Pascual et al. 1983, 1989; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Tucker/Hensen 1985; Usher 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Lavandula officinalis** Chaix.

▶ *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.

 **Lavandula spica** auct., non L.

▶ *Lavandula latifolia* Medik.

 **Lavandula spica** L.

▶ *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.

 **Lavandula stoechadensis** St.-Lag.

▶ *Lavandula stoechas* L.

 **Lavandula stoechas** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lavandula incana* Salisb., *Lavandula stoechadensis* St.-Lag., *Stoechas arabica* Garsault

**Common Names** ▶ Arabian lavender, French lavender, Italian lavender, Spanish lavender; *Arabic*: hal-hal, meharga; *French*: stoechas arabique; *German*: Schopf-Lavendel, Welscher Lavendel, Arabischer Lavendel; *Portuguese*: alfazema; *Spanish*: romero santo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ dry flower and herb

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean regions, C Italy, Dalmatia, N Africa; wild and cultivated in Spain; native S Australia

Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968

 **Lavandula vera** DC.

▶ *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.

## LECANIODICUS Planch. ex Benth. - Sapindaceae

 **Lecaniodicus cupanioides** Planch.

**Common Names** ▶ *Ivory coast*: kringa, sataga

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (of water)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 5, 2000; Uphof 1968

## LEDUM L. - Labrador Tea - Ericaceae

 **Ledum palustre** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rhododendrum palustre* (L.) Kron et Judd

**Common Names** ▶ wild rosemary, Labrador tea, marsh tea; *French*: lède, lédier, bois de savane, lédum des marais; *German*: Sumpforst; Wilder Rosmarin, Brauerkraut, Labradorkraut, Porschkraut, Porst; *Russian*: baru'nik

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ E Asia, Siberia, Russia Far East, E and W Canada, subarctic America, E, C and N Europe

Alberts/Muller 2000; Benoni 2000; Berger 1, 1950; 4, 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Greve 1938; Hager 3, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990;

Rätsch 1998; Sandermann 1980; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993b, c; Tattje/Bos 1981; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

## LENTINUS Fr. - Polyporaceae

### *Lentinus edodes* (Berk.) Sing

**Synonyms** ▶ *Agaricus edodes* Berk. *Cellus edodes* (Berk.) Ito et Imai; *Cortinellus shiitake* P. Henn., *Lepoita shiitake* Tanaka,

**Common Names** ▶ *Japanese*: shii-take; *German*: China-pilz, Japanpilz, Pasaniapilz, Shii-take (Pilz)

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ mushroom

**Distribution** ▶ E Asia: Japan, China to Indochina, also cultivated in many countries

Chen/Ho 1986; Hanelt 2001; Laatsch 1992; Liese 1948; Mansfeld 1962; Michael et al 1985; Morita/Kobashi 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993d;

### *Leontodon taraxacum* L.

▶ *Taraxacum officinale* agg. F.H. Wigg.

### *Leontodon vulgare* Lam.

▶ *Taraxacum officinale* agg. F.H. Wigg.

## LEOPOLDINIA Mart. - Araceae (Palmae)

### *Leopoldinia major* Wall.

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: iará, iará-uauçu, jará-açu, palmeira-iará

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ ash from fruits (rarely)

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil

**Note** ▶ Certain Indian tribes as a substitute for salt.

Uphof 1968

### *Lepianthes umbellatum* (L.) Raf.

▶ *Piper umbellatum* (L.) Miq.

## LEPIDIUM L. - Cress - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

### *Lepidium africanum* (Burm.f.) DC. **ssp.** *divaricatum* (Ait.) Jonsell

**Common Names** ▶ pepper grass, pepper wort; *German*: Afrikanische Kresse; *S Africa*: kanariesaadgra, peper bossie, sterkkos, sterkgas

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ green seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa: Namibia

v. Koenen 1996

### *Lepidium campstre* (L.) R. Br.

**Common Names** ▶ field cress; *German*: Feldkresse

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb, seed

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

### *Lepidium densiflorum* Schrad.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lepidium meyenii* Walp

**Common Names** ▶ common pepper grass, prairie pepper grass, Peruvian ginger; *German*: Dichtblütige Kresse; *Russian*: kress, klopovnik; *Spanish*: maca

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ N America, native C, E Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Loch 1993; Small 1997



 **Lepidium draba L.**

➤ *Cardaria draba* (L.) Drev.

 **Lepidium fremontii S. Wats**

**Common Names** ▶ desert pepperweed

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ SW USA

**Note** ▶ Used by the Indians of Arizona for flavoring.

Uphof 1968

 **Lepidium latifolium L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crucifera latifolia* E.H.L. Krause; *Nasturtium latifolium* Gillet et Magne; *Nasturtium latifolium* (L.) O. Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ dittander, perennial peppergrass, poor man's pepper; **French:** grande passerage; **German:** Breitblättrige Kresse, Pfefferkresse, Breitblättriges Pfefferkraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, W Siberia, C Asia, Himalayas, Tibet, Morocco, Egypt

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Pursglove 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Lepidium oleraceum Forsk.f.**

**Common Names** ▶ cock's curry grass

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ S New Zealand

Uphof 1968

 **Lepidium sativum L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crucifera nasturtium* E.H.L. Krause

**Common Names** ▶ garden cress, land cress, pepper grass, pepperwort; **Arabic:** habb el-yashad, hab erche; carabu; **Chinese:** jia du xing cai; **Dutch:** sterkers, tuinkers; **French:** cresson alénois, cresson de jardin, cressonette, passerage cultivée; **German:** Gartenkresse, Pfefferkraut, Tellerkresse; **Hindi:** cansur, chausaur, halim; **India:** asadio; **Italian:** lepidio, crescione inglese, crescione di giardino, agretto, nastuerzu ortense; **Japanese:** gaaden kuresu; **Russian:** sabowij kres, kressalat, kress posevnoj, peretschnik, chreniza, podchrennik; **Sanskrit:** candrasura, candrika; **Spanish:** berro alenois, berro de huerta, berro de tierra, lepidios, mastuerzo de huerta

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Arabia, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, W Himalayas, cultivated worldwide in gardens

Bendel 2002; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gil/Mac Leod 1980; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Herrmann 1997a; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Jansen 1981; Leroy/Gillet 1964; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Winter/Willeke 1953a; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Lepidium virginicum L.**

**Common Names** ▶ Virginia pepperweed; **German:** Virginische Kresse

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ N America, native in Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Small 1997

 **Lepiota shiitake Tanaka**


➤ *Lentinus edodes* (Berk.) Sing.

## LEPTOSPERMUM J.R. Forst et G. Forst. - Tea Tree - Myrtaceae

 **Leptospermum citratum** *Challinor, Cheel et Penfold*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Leptospermum petersonii* F.M. Bailey  
**Common Names** ▶ lemon scented tea, tea tree; *French*: leptosperme; *German*: Zitronenmyrte; *Russian*: leptospermum  
**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ Guatamala, Kenya, Zaire, Georgia, Australia: NS Wales, Queensland, frequently cultivated

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Morrison 1958; Uphof 1968; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

 **Leptospermum petersonii** *F.M. Bailey*

▶ *Leptospermum citratum* *Challinor*

## LEUCANTHEMUM Mill. - Ox-eye Daisy - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Leucanthemum vulgare** *Lam.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.  
**Common Names** ▶ dog daisy, moon daisy, ox eye daisy; *French*: grande marguerite, leucanthème; *German*: Wiesenmargerite, Wiesen-Wucherblume; *Russian*: popewnik, niwjanik abyknowennyj, romanška lugiwaja  
**Usage** ▶ pot-herb  
**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, Amur, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, native N America

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schnelle 1999; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1997

## LEUCAS R.Br. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Leucas aspera** (*Willd.*) *Link*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Phlomis aspera* Willd.  
**Common Names** ▶ rough leucas; *Chinese*: feng chao cao; *German*: Rauhes Brandkraut; *India*: kuba  
**Usage** ▶ pot-herb  
**Parts Used** ▶ plant  
**Distribution** ▶ China, India: Gujarat and Rajasthan

Arora/Pandey 1996; Misra et al. 1992, 1993; Pradhan et al. 1990; Seshadr/Nambiar 2003; Singh 2001

 **Leucas cephalotes** (*Koen. ex Roth*) *Spr.*

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Großköpfiges Brandkraut; *Hindi*: dhurpi-sag, goma, motapati  
**Usage** ▶ pot-herb  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, young shoots  
**Distribution** ▶ India

Arora/Pandey 1996; Chauhan 1999; Sharma 2003; Singh 2001

 **Leucas clarkei** *Hook.*

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ India: in Chota Nagpur in Bihar

Arora/Pandey 1996; Singh 2001

 **Leucas lanata** *Wall. ex Benth.*

**Common Names** ▶ downy or wooly leucas; *German*: Wolliges Brandkraut  
**Usage** ▶ pot-herb  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, young shoots  
**Distribution** ▶ India: in the plains and hills

Arora/Pandey 1996; Sharma 2003; Singh 2001

 **Leucas lavandulaefolia** Ress.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Leucas linifolia* (Roth) Spreng., *Phlomis linifolia* Roth

**Common Names** ▶ line leaf leucas; *Chinese*: xian ye bai rong cao; *German*: Lavendelblättriges Brandkraut; *Hindi*: guma, halkusa, kumbha

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India

Arora/Pandey 1996; Oyen/dung 1999; Singh 2001; Terra 1966

 **Leucas linifolia** Spreng.

▶ *Leucas lavandulaefolia* Ress.

 **Leucas martinicensis** (Jacq.) Ait.f.

**Common Names** ▶ bobbin weed, tumble weed, ovate-leaf leucas; *German*: Martinisches Brandkraut; *Portuguese*: catinga-de-mulata, cordao-de-frade, cordão-de-sao-francisco, paude-praga

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, trop Africa: Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, Upper Volta

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 1957; v. Koenen 1996; Mors et al. 2000; Singh 2001

 **Leucas mollissima** Wall. ex Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ white felt leucas; *Chinese*: bai rang cao; *German*: Weiches Brandkraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (by the Santhals)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: in the plains and hills

Arora/Pandey 1996; Singh 2001

 **Leucas zeylanica** (L.) R. Br.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Phlomis zeylanica* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Ceylon leucas, admiration herb; *Ger-*

*man*: Ceylanisches Brandkraut; *Chinese*: zhou mian cao, feng wo cao; *Malaysian*: ketumbak, ketumbit

**Usage** ▶ condiment (in Bali), flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India in the plains and hilly areas of Assam and Peninsular region

Arora/Pandey 1996; Oyen/Dung 1999; Singh 2001; Terra 1966; Uphof 1968

 **Leucocasia gigantea** (Blume ex Hassk.) Schott

▶ *Colocasia gigantea* (Blume ex Hassk.) Hook.

## LEVISTICUM Hill. - Lovage - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Levisticum officinale** W.D.J. Koch

**Synonyms** ▶ *Levisticum persicum* Freyn, *Ligusticum levisticum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ lovage, garden lovage, bladder seed; *Chinese*: dang gui; *Dutch*: lavas; *French*: livèche, ache de Montagne, céleri vivace; *German*: Liebstockel, Maggikraut, Großer Eppich, Sauerstockkraut, Stecklaub, Suppenlob; *Italian*: levistico, ligustico, sedano di montagna; *Korean*: me-na-ri; *Portuguese*: levístico; *Russian*: srja, dudotschnik, dudtschataja, traba, ljubistok; ljubm, saborinam; *Spanish*: apio de montaña, levistico, ligústico;

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (lovage oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, root, seed

**Distribution** ▶ Iran, native in Europe, N America

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Cu et al. 1990a; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Toulemonde/Noleau 1988; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Levisticum persicum** Freyn

➤ *Levisticum officinale* W.D.J. Koch

 **Lexarza funebres** La Llave

➤ *Quararibea funebris* (La Llave) Vischer

### LIATRIS Gaertn. ex Schreb. - Button Snakerroot - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Liatris odoratissima** Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ blazing stare, button snakeroot, vanillaroot; *French*: liatride; *German*: Duft-Prachtscharte, Duft-Hirschzunge, Vanillewurzel; *Russian*: liatris

**Usage** ▶ spice, used in the tobacco industry

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ USA: Virginia to Florida and Louisiana

Berger 2, 1950; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Seidemann 1993c

 **Licaria puchury-major** (Mart.) Kosterm.

➤ *Ocotea puchury-major* Mart.

 **Licaria quixos** (Lam.) Kosterm.

➤ *Ocotea quixos* (Lam.) Kosterm.

### LIGUSTICUM L. - Lovage - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Ligusticum acutilobum** Sieb. et Zucc


➤ *Angelica acutiloba* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Kitag

 **Ligusticum cuminum** (L.) Crantz

➤ *Cuminum cyminum* L.

 **Ligusticum levisticum** L.

➤ *Levisticum officinale* W.D.J. Koch

 **Ligusticum monnieri** Calest.

➤ *Cnidium monnieri* (L.) Cuss. ex Juss.

 **Ligusticum mutellina** (L.) Crantz

**Synonyms** ▶ *Meum mutellina* Gaertn.

**Common Names** ▶ alpine lovage; *German*: Alpen-Mut-terwurz

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ C, S Europe: especially Alpine regions

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968

 **Ligusticum scoticum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ Scotch lovage, northern lovage; *German*: Schottischer Liebstock, Schottische Mutterwurz; *Japanese*: maruba toki; *Russian*: ligusticum scholandskij

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (tastes like celery)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Far Eastern Russia, Japan, Korea

Erhardt et al. 2002; Facciola 1990; Hanelt 2001; Mabberly 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

 **Ligusticum tenuissimum** (Nakai) Kilg

➤ *Angelica tenuissima* Nakai

### LILIUM L. - Lily - Liliaceae

 **Lilium auratum** Lindl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lilium wittei* Suring

**Common Names** ▶ gold-banded lily, golded-rayed lily of Japan, mountain lily; *French*: lis doré du Japon; *German*: Goldband-Lilie; *Japanese*: yama-yuri; *Russian*: lilija zolotistaja

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ cooked bulbs

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, Korea, also cultivated in Japan

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven /de Wet 1982

### **Lilium concolor** Salisb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lilium sinicum* Lindl.

**Common Names** ▶ Japanese red star lily, (morning) star lily; *Chinese*: hung hua tsai, hung pai ho, shan tan; *German*: Gleichfarbige Lilie, Morgenstern-Lilie; *Japanese*: ko-hime-yuri; *Russian*: lilija odnocvetnaja

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, bulb

**Distribution** ▶ China: Hunan, Hupeh, Yunnan; cultivated worldwide as an ornamental plant

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

### **Lilium lancifolium** Thunb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lilium tigrinum* Ker-Gawl.

**Common Names** ▶ devil lily, tiger lily; *Chinese*: chuan tan; *German*: Tigerlilie, Große Türkenbundlilie; *Japanese*: oni-yuri; *Korean*: chamnari

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, bulb

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, Korea, E China; cultivated worldwide as an ornamental plant

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hammer 1997; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Lilium sinense** Lindl.

▶ *Lilium concolor* Salisb.

### **Lilium tigrinum** Ker-Gawl.

▶ *Lilium lancifolium* Thunb.

### **Lilium wittei** Suring

▶ *Lilium auratum* Lindl.

## LIMNOPHILA R.Br. - Scrophulariaceae

### **Limnophila aromatica** (Lam.) Merrill

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ambulia aromatica* Lam., *Limnophyla punctata* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Reisfeldpflanze; *Vietnamese*: phak khayaeng, rau ngó

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia: Malaysia, cultivated: Vietnam, S USA, Hawaii

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2000; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Limnophila conferta** Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ *Hindi*: munganari, muchriara

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India

Arora/Pandey 1996

### **Limnophila gratioides** R.Br

▶ *Limnophila indica* (L.) Druce

### **Limnophila indica** (L.) Druce

**Synonyms** ▶ *Limnophila gratioides* R.Br., *Limnophila racemosa* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Indische Limnophilie; *Hindi*: ambuja, kuttra

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in Himalayas)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, tropical and subtropical Asia, Australia, Africa

Arora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002

### **Limnophila punctata** Bl.

▶ *Limnophily aromatica*

### **Limnophila racemosa** Benth.

▶ *Limnophila indica* (L.) Druce

### **Limnophila roxborhii** auct., non G. Don.

▶ *Limnophila rugosa* (Roth) Merr.

### **Limnophila rugosa** (Roth) Merr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Herpestis rugosa* Roth, *Limnophila roxborhii* auct., non G. Don.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: hades, selaseh ayer, selaseh banyu; *Pilipino*: kalao, tala, tara-tara; *Thai*: kachom, om kop; *Vietnamese*: rau om

**Usage** ▶ condiment; herb is used to perfume

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ India, S China, Ryukyu Island, SE Asia to Fiji and Samoa

**Note** ▶ The leaves and stem smell of anise.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

### **Limnophila roxborhii** auct., non G. Don

▶ *Limnophila regusa* (Roth) Merr.

### **Limonia acidissima** Houtt.

▶ *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm et Panz.) Swingle

### **Limonia aurantiifolia** Christm. et Panz.

▶ *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm. et Panz.) Swingle

### **Limonia crenulata** Roxb

▶ *Hesperthusia crenulata* (Roxb.) Roem.

### **Limonia trichocarpa** Hance

▶ *Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf.

### **Limonia trifolia** Burm

▶ *Triphasia trifolia* (Burm.f.) P. Wilson

### **Limonia trifoliata** L.

▶ *Triphasia trifolia* (Burm.f.) P. Wilson

## LINDERA Thunb. - Lauraceae

### **Lindera benzoin** (L.) Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Benzoin aestivale* (L.) Nees, *Laurus aestivalis* L., *Laurus benzoin* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Benjamin bush, spice bush, wild all-spice; *French*: benjoin; *German*: Wohlriechender Fieberstrauch, Gewürzstrauch; *Russian*: bensojnoj

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely used of the Cherokee Indians)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ E Canada: Ontario; E USA and Kansas, Texas, Florida

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Duke et al. 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker et al. 1994; Tull 1999; Wofford 1983



## LINUM L. - Flax - Linaceae

### *Linum arvense* Neck

➤ *Linum usitatissimum* L.

### *Linum humile* Mill.

➤ *Linum usitatissimum* L.

### *Linum sativum* Hasselqu.

➤ *Linum usitatissimum* L.

### *Linum usitatissimum* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Linum arvense* Neck, *Linum humile* Mill., *Linum sativum* Hasselqu., *Linum utile* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ common flax, crown flax, cultivated flax, flax, linseed; *Arabic*: kettan, ketten; *Chinese*: ya ma zi, chih ma; *Dutch*: vlas; *French*: lin, lin oléifère; grain de lin; *German*: Dreschlein, Flachs, Leinsaat, Öllein, Saat-Lein, Steppenflachs; *Italian*: lino, seme de lino; *Japanese*: ama; *Korean*: ama; *Russian*: ljon kudrjasch; *Spanish*: lino, linaza

**Usage** ▶ spice, roasted (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ roasted seed

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated in many countries, especially Canada; native in Iberia, France

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; 1, 1975; Linke 1983; Schultze-Motel 1986; Turora 1987; Usher 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Linum utile* Salisb.

➤ *Linum usitatissimum* L.

## LIPPIA L. - Verbenaceae

Kintzios 2002

### *Lipkea adoënsis* Hochst.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lipkea grandiflora* Mart. et Schauer

**Common Names** ▶ Gambia tea bush; *French*: verveine d'Afrique; *German*: Gambia-Teestrauch

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa

**Note** ▶ Used as a tea substitute.

Hanelt 2001; Rabaté 1938; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Walker 1953; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Lippia alba* (Mill.) N.E. Br. ex Britt. et Wils.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lantana alba* Mill., *Lipkea asperifolia* A. Rich.

**Common Names** ▶ white oregano; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: alecrim do campo, chá do tabulaeiro, cidrilha, salsa-limão, salva branca; *German*: Anisverbene, Weißer Oregano, Weißer Zitronenstrauch; *Spanish*: aguadiente de Espana, anise verbena; menta americana, salvia americana; anis de Espana, quita dolor

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ in temperate and tropical areas of S America; native, and cultivated

Bahl et al. 2002; Berlin et al. 1974; Craveiro et al. 1981; Dellacassa et al. 1990; Frighetto et al. 1998; Fun/Svendsen 1990b; Gomes et al. 1993; Gurgol do Vale et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Matos et al. 1996; Mors et al. 2000; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Retamar 1994; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siani et al. 2002; Small 1997; Villamar et al. 1994; Zoghbi et al. 1998

### *Lipkea alba* Mill.

➤ *Lippia alba* (Mill.) N.E. Br. ex Britt. Et Wils.

 **Lipaea amentacea** M.E. Jones

➤ *Lipaea graveolens* H.B.K.

 **Lipaea asperifolia** A. Rich.

➤ *Lipaea alba* (Mill.) N.E. Brown

 **Lipaea asperifolia** L.C. Rich.

➤ *Lipaea javanica* (Burm.f.) Spreng.

 **Lippia berlandieri** Schauer

**Common Names** ▶ epazote; *German*: Berlandier-Oregano

**Usage** ▶ spice, seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ S America, Mexico

Hager 5, 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Uphof 1968; Yousif et al. 2000

 **Lippia citriodora** (Lam.) Humb.

➤ *Lipaea triphylla* (L'Hérit.) Kuntze

 **Lippia dulcis** Trev.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Phyla scaberrima* (Juss. ex Pers.) Mold.

**Common Names** ▶ Mexican lippea, yerba dulce; *German*: Aztekisches Süßkraut, Süßer Oregano, Süßer Zitronenstrauch, Mexikanisches Lippiakraut; *Mexico*: yerba dulce; *Spanish*: hierba dulce oregano, orozuz

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ C America: Mexico to Panama

Berger 4, 1954; Craveiro et al. 1981; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990; Rosengarten 1969; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994

 **Lipaea grandiflora** Mart. et Schauer

➤ *Lipaea adoënsis* Hochst.

 **Lippia graveolens** H.B.K. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lipaea amentacea* M.E. Jones

**Common Names** ▶ American oregano, Mexican oregano, Mexican sage, mintweed; *French*: origan marjolaine; *German*: Amerikanischer Oregano, Mexikanischer Oregano; *Spanish*: hierba dulce oregano, orégano cimarron

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, El Salvador, S, C USA, Meso-America

Craveiro et al. 1981; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pino et al. 1989b, 1990, 1994; Rosengarten 1969; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tull 1999; Uphof 1968; Vernin et al. 2001; Villamar et al. 1994

 **Lippia javanica** (Burm.f.) Spreng.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Verbena javanica* Burm.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lipaea asperifolia* L.C. Rich., *Lipaea scabra* Hochst.

**Common Names** ▶ Java thyme, fever tea, wild sage; *German*: Javanischer Thymian

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Africa, Java

Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Lippia lupulina** Cham.

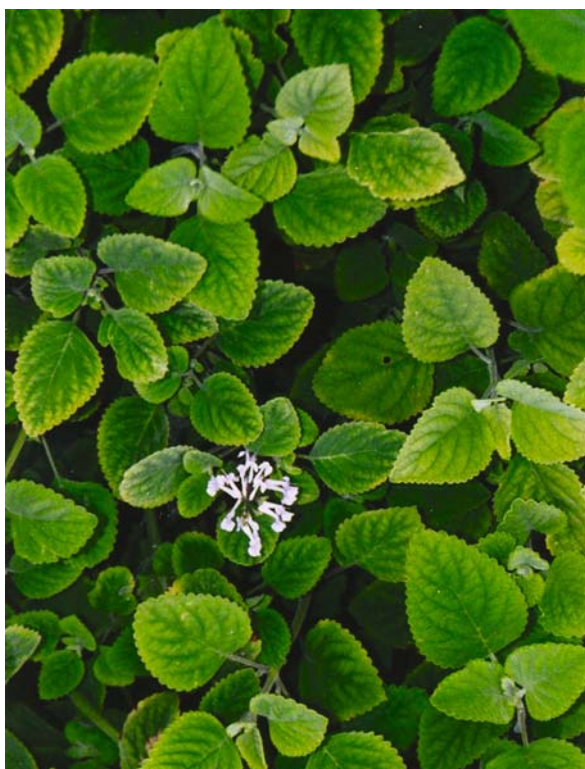
**Common Names** ▶ hop thyme; *German*: Hopfenthymian

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil

Gracas et al. 2002



■ **Lippea graveolens, flowering**

### **Lippea micromera** Schauer

**Common Names** ▶ Spanish thyme, Puerto Rico oregano;  
*German*: Spanischer Thymian; *Spanish*: orégano del país

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Caribbean, Mexico, S America: Venezuela

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Lippea multiflora** Mold.

**Common Names** ▶ Gambian tea bush, *French*: thé de Gambi; *German*: Vielblütiger Organo, Gambia-Teebusch

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (partly with fufu and with sesam) for soups

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (fresh and dried)

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 5, 2000; Menut et al. 1995; Pellisier et al. 1994

### **Lippea scabra** Hochst

👉 *Lippea javanica* (Burm.f.) Spreng.

### **Lippea triphylla** (L'Hérit.) Kuntze

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aloysia citriodora* Ortega ex Pers., *Aloysia triphylla* (L'Hérit.) Britton, *Lippea citriodora* (Lam.) Humb., *Verbena triphylla* L'Hérit.

**Common Names** ▶ lemon verbena, Mexican majoram, Mexican oregano, cidron, herb Louisa; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cidrão, cidrilha, cidró, idreira, kerva, salva-limão; *French*: citron(n)elle verveine, verveine citronée, verveine des Indes, verveine odorante, verveine de Pérou, à trois feuilles, lippie, thé arabe; *German*: Mexikanischer Oregano, Echte Verbene, Punschkraut Verbenenkraut, Zitronenverbene, Zitronenstrauch; *Italian*: cedrina, erba cedrella, erba ingia, erba luigia, erba Luisa, limoncina, verbena odorosa; *Russian*: ladannik werbena limonnija; *Spanish*: hierba cidrera, hierba Luisa, kerva cidreira, verbene odorosa

**Usage** ▶ spice (meat, fish, pizza), condiment; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Argentina, Chile, Uruguay; also cultivated in the Tropics, Spain and France

Bärtels 1997; Bellakhadar et al. 1994; Bremness 2001; Calpouzos 1954; Craveiro et al. 1981; Davidson 1999; El-Hamidi et al. 1983; Fleisher/Sneer 1982; Garland 1979; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al 1992; Hoppe 1949; Kouhila et al 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997; Mors et al. 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Rättsch 1998; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Skaltsa/Shammas 1988; Small 1977; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wilkins/Madsen 1991; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Liquiritia lepidota** Nutt.

➤ *Glycyrrhiza lepidota* (Nutt.) Pursh

 **Liquiritia officinalis** Lepesch.

➤ *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.

 **Liquiritia officinarum** Medik.

➤ *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.

 **Liriodendron figo** Lour.

➤ *Michelia figo* L.

## LITSEA Lam. - Lauraceae

 **Litsea citrata** Bl.

➤ *Litsea cubeba* (Lour.) Pers.

 **Litsea cubeba** (Lour.) Pers.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Laurus cubeba* Lour., *Litsea citrata* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ mountain pepper, pheasant-pepper;

*Chinese*: bi cheng que, may chang picheng ch'ieb;

*German*: Bergpfeffer; *India*: dieng si ing, mejan-keri, sernam, tanghaercherking, terhilsok, zeng jil; *Javanese*: krangejan; *Vietnamese*: khao khinh, man tang, may chang, ta cham diang

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil and citral

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ China, E Asia, India, Indochina

Bao Yipei 1995; Cheng/Cheng 1983; Gogoi 1997; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Lee et al. 1993; Nath et al. 1996b; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968

 **Litsea japonica** (Thunb.) Juss.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Japanischer Bergpfeffer

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil and citral

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, Riukiu Islands, S Korea

Cheng/Cheng 1983; Erhardt et al. 2002; Seidemann 1993c

 **Litsea pipericarpa** (Miq.) Kosterm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lindera pipericarpa* (Miq.) Boerl., *Polyadenia pepericarpa* Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: kulit antarsa, kulit pulaga;

*Japanese*: hawa-biwa; *Malaysian*: medang serai

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaysian Peninsula

**Note** ▶ The fruits are used medicinally like cubebs (*Piper cubeba* L.f.) as a tonic.

Oyen/Dung 1999; Kostermans 1970

## LOBELIA L. - Lobelia - Campanulaceae (Lobelioideae)

 **Lobelia alsinoides** Lam.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lobelia trigona* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Hain-Lobelia

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: in Chota Nagpur

Arora/Pandey 1996

 **Lobelia trigona** Roxb.

➤ *Lobelia alsinoides* Lam.

## LONCHOCARPUS Kunth - Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)

 **Lonchocarpus caynescens** (Schum. et Thonn.)  
Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lonchocarpus philenoptera* Bentham,  
*Philenoptera laxiflora* (Guill. et Perrot) G. Roberts

**Common Names** ▶ African indigo, Yoruba indigo, *German*: Loncho; *Nigerian*: elu, njassi

**Usage** ▶ couscous spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C tropical Africa: Senegal to Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Angola

**Note** ▶ Roots are an intense fish poison.

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 3, 1995; Neuwinger 1998, 1999; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Lonchocarpus philenoptera** Bentham

▶ *Lonchocarpus caynescens* (Schum. et Thonn.) Benth.

 **Lophanthus rugosus** Fischer et C.A. Meyer

▶ *Agastache rugosa* (Fischer et C.A. Meyer) Kuntze

## LUCUMA Molina - Sapotaceae

 **Lucuma rivicoa** Gaertn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lucuma nervosa* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ canistel


**Usage** ▶ spice (in Brazil)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ C America, West Indies

Uphof 1968

## LYCIUM L. - Teaplant - Solanaceae

 **Lycium barbarum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lycium vulgare* Dun.

**Common Names** ▶ barbary wolf berry, box thorn, Duke of Argyll's tea tree, matrimony vine; *Chinese*: Malaysia gou-gi-zi, ning xia gouqi; *French*: lyciet commun; *German*: Gewöhnlicher Bocksdorn, Chinesische Wolfsbeere; *Korean*: tankugijanamu

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in China);

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C China, native in Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Africa

D'Arcy 1986; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

## LYCOPERSICON Mill. - Tomato - Solanaceae

 **Lycopersicon aethiopicum** (L.) Mill.

▶ *Solanum aethiopicum* L.

 **Lycopersicon esculentum** Mill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* L., *Solanum lycopersicum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ tomato; *French*: tomate; *German*: Tomate; *Russian*: tomat

**Usage** ▶ spice: succade; **product**: catsup, chili sauces of ripe fruits

**Parts Used** ▶ unripened fruit

**Distribution** ▶ native in S America (Ecuador, Peru), also cultivated worldwide

**Note** ▶ Substitute for *citrus succade* ("Kandinat T") in the former German Democratic Republic (DDR, E Germany) after enzymatic treatment.

D'Arcy 1986; Bärtels 1997; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2003; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Lycopersicon lycopersicum** L.

➤ *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.

**Distribution** ▶ China, Japan, Indochina

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

 **Lyperia atropurpurea** Benth.

➤ *Sutera atropurpurea* (Banks) Hiern.

**Lysimachia foenum-graecum** Hance

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ China

Uphof 1968

 **Lyperia crocea** Ecklon

➤ *Sutera atropurpurea* (Banks) Hiern.

 **Lysimachia fortunei** Maxim.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Fortuna-Gilbweiderich

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

**LYSIMACHIA L. - Loosestrife - Primulaceae**
 **Lysimachia candida** Lindl.

➤ *Lysimachia obovata* Buch-Ham.

 **Lysimachia obovata** Buch-Ham.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lysimachia candida* Lindl.

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, especially in Manipur

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ India

Uphof 1968

 **Lysimachia clethroides** Duby

**Common Names** ▶ gooseneck loosestrife, clethra, loosestrife; *Chinese*: ai tao; *French*: lysimaque à feuilles de cléthra; *German*: Entenschnabel-Felberich

**Usage** ▶ condiment (in Tonkin)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf



## M

**MACROPIPER** Miq. -  
Piperaceae

 **Macropiper exelsium** (Forster f.) Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ peppertree, kawa-kawa; *German*: Tahitipeffer

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ New Zealand

Cheers 1997; Mabberly 1997

**MAERUA** Forssk. -  
Capparaceae

 **Maerua angolensis** DC.

**Common Names** ▶ bead bean, bead maerua

**Usage** ▶ condiment in sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Upper Volta

Burkill 1, 1985

**MAESA** Forssk. -  
Myrsinaceae

 **Maesa indica** Wall.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Baobotry indica* Roxb., *Maesa morsha* Hamilt.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian maesa; *Chinese*: bao chuang ye; *India*: cu den; *Malaysian*: kasi hutan

**Usage** ▶ condiment by the Vietnamese

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ China, India, Vietnam

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

**MAGNOLIA** L. - Magnolia -  
Magnoliaceae

 **Magnolia figo** DC.

▶ *Michelia figo* L.

 **Magnolia glauca** L.

▶ *Magnolia virginiana* L.

 **Magnolia virginiana** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Magnolia glauca* L.

**Common Names** ▶ laurel Magnolia, swamp laurel, Viri-

gian laurel, Virigian sweet bay; *German*: Sumpf-Magnolie, Blaugrüne Magnolie, Virgianische Magnolie

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically): meat and sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ NE, SE USA: Florida, Texas

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Rättsch 1998; Tull 1999

 **Majorana crassa** Moench.

➤ *Origanum syriacum* L.

 **Majorana cretica** Mill.

➤ *Origanum onites* L.

 **Majorana dictamnus** (L.) Kostel.

➤ *Origanum dictamnus* L.

 **Majorana hortensis** Moench.

➤ *Origanum majorana* L.

 **Majorana majorica** (Cambess.) Briq.

➤ *Origanum x majoricum* Cambess.

 **Majorana onites** (L.) Benth.

➤ *Origanum onites* L.

 **Majorana paniculata** (Koch) Spenn.

➤ *Origanum x majoricum* Cambess.

 **Majorana tomentosa** (Moench) Stokes

➤ *Origanum dictamnus* L.

## MALVA L. - Mallow - Malvaceae

 **Malva alchemillaefolia** Wall.

➤ *Malva verticillata* L.

 **Malva erecta** Gilib.

➤ *Malva sylvestris* L.

 **Malva mauritiana** L.

➤ *Malva sylvestris* L.

 **Malva meluca** Graeb ex Medw.

➤ *Malva verticillata* L.

 **Malva parviflora** L.


**Common Names** ▶ cheeseweed, Egyptian mallow, little mallow, small mallow, small-flowered mallow; *Arabic*: kliobbeiza; *French*: grande mauve, mauve à petites, mauve d'Egypte, *German*: Ägyptische Malve, Kleinblütige Malve; *Hindi*: panirak; *Portuguese*: malva

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ India, Pakistan, Caucasus, former Soviet middle Asia, Arabia, SE, SW Europe

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et. al.; 1993; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Malva sylvestris** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Malva erecta* Gilib., *Malva mauritiana* L.

**Common Names** ▶ blue mallow, cheeses, common mallow, high mallow, tall mallow; *French*: mauve des bois, mauve sauvage, fausse guimauve; *German*: Käsepappel, Rosspappel, Gemeine Malve, Wilde

Malve; *Hindi*: gulkhair, kunzi; *Italian*: malva comune; *Japanese*: zeni-aoi; *Korean*: khiauk, mogiyongauk; *Russian*: mal'va lewsnaja, prosvirnik lesnoj; *Spanish*: malva común

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumon)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, C Asia, Himalayas, N Africa, native in N America, Australia, New Zealand, S America

Arora/Pandey 1996; Clair 1961; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Psyhrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Malva verticillata** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Malva alchemillaefolia* Wall., *Malva meluca* Graeb. ex Medw.

**Common Names** ▶ castillan marrow, curled mallow, cheeseweed; *Chinese*: dong kui zi; tung-k'uei; *French*: mauve crépue, mauve verticillée; *German*: Quirl-Malve; *Portuguese*: malva crespá, verdadeira; *Spanish*: malva crespá;

**Usage** ▶ condiment (Orient), pot-herb (India, Nilgiris)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed (Orient), plant

**Distribution** ▶ India: higher hills of NE and Nilgiris, Pakistan, Himalayas, China; cultivated and native elsewhere in temperate regions, e.g. Europe

Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Kumar 2003; Larkcom 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## MAMMAEA L. - Guttiferae

### **Mammea americana** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Potamocharis mamei* Rottb.

**Common Names** ▶ mamee, mamee-apple, mamey, Santo Domingo apricot, South American apricot; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: abricó, abricó do pará; *French*: abricotier d'Amérique, abricotier de Saint

Domingue; *German*: Mamey or Mammi-Apfel, Aprikose von St. Domingo; *Spanish*: mamey, Zapote mamey

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, e.g. for liqueurs (Eau de Créole)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ West Indies, southern C America, N coast of S America

Hanelt 2001; Nowak/Schulz 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

### **Mammea longifolia** Wall.

▶ *Ochrocarpos longifolius* (Wall.) Benth. et Hook.f.

## MANGIFERA L. - Mango - Anacardiaceae

### **Mangifera ambas** Forsk.

▶ *Mangifera indica* L.

### **Mangifera domestica** Gaertn.

▶ *Mangifera indica* L.

### **Mangifera foetida** Lour. x **Mangifera indica** L.

▶ *Mangifera x odorata* Griff.

### **Mangifera indica** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mangifera ambas* Forsk., *Mangifera domestica* Gaertn.

**Common Names** ▶ mango, Indian mano; *Arabic*: amba; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: manga; *Dutch*: manga; *French*: manguier, mangué; *German*: Mango; *Hindi*: am; *India*: ambo, mamadi, amchoor, mangga, mannga arum manis, mangga golek; *Italian*: mango; *Japanese*: mangô; *Malaysian*: ampalam, males, mangas mempalam, amchur, pau; *Pilipino*: manga, mangga, mangang-kalabaw, pako; *Portuguese*: manguir-

era; *Russian*: mango, mangowoe; *Sanskrit*: amra, cuta, rasala; *Spanish*: mango; *Thai*: mamuang; *Vietnamese*: xoài;

**Usage** ▶ saucing agent for curries and chutneys

**Parts Used** ▶ unripe fruit

**Distribution** ▶ NE India, N Myanmar; cultivated in tropical Asia, Africa, Brazil

**Note** ▶ There are about 100 sorts. Amchur, amchur or amchor is the powdery dry extract from the unripened fruits and this is used in Indian and Thai cuisine as seasoning for meat.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Askar et al. 1981; Bendel 2002; Bose 1985; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gangolly et al. 1957; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lewington 1990; Klostermans/Bombard 1993; Kottegoda 1994; Kumar 2003; Mitra et al. 2000; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mukherji 1949; Norman 1991; Pruthi 1976; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Sing 1968; Soule 1951; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## M

 **Mangifera odorata** Griff.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mangifera foetida* Lour. x *Mangifera indica* L.

**Common Names** ▶ kurwini mango, saipan mango; *French*: kuwein, manguier mango; *German*: Duft-Mango; *Indonesian*: bembem; *Malaysian*: kuini, kuwini, kwini, kwini

**Usage** ▶ spice for curries, chutneys, sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ green fruit

**Distribution** ▶ origin Malaysia(?), only cultivated in tropical countries

**Note** ▶ The fruit has a strongly sour taste.

Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Lück 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mangifera pinnata** J. Koenig ex L.f.

▶ *Spondias pinnata* (J. Koenig ex L.f.) Kurz

 **Maranta galanga** L.

▶ *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd.

 **Maranta malaccensis** Burm.

▶ *Alpinia malaccensis* (Burm.) Rosc.


**MARASMIUS Fr. - Tricholomataceae (Agariaceae)**

 **Marasmius alliatus** Schaeff.

▶ *Marasmius scorodonius* (Schaeff.) Fr.

 **Marasmius caryophylleus** (Schaeff.) Schroet.)

▶ *Marasmius oreades* (Bolt.) Fr.

 **Marasmius oreades** (Bolt.) Fr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Marasmius caryophylleus* (Schaeffer) Schroet.

**Common Names** ▶ fairy ring mushroom; *Dutch*: weidekringzwam; *French*: pied dur, faux mousseron, marasme montagnard, mousseron d'automne, nymphe des montagnes; bouton de guerte; *German*: Echter Krösling, Herbstmousseron, Nagelschwamm, Nelkenschwindling; *Italian*: gambe-secche, marasmio oreade; *Russian*: openok lugovoj, gwozdischnyj grib; *Spanish*: ninfa, cama-sec, crespilla, woxerno

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ mushroom

**Distribution** ▶ Europe

Singer 1986; Stewart 1978; Uphof 1968; Gmelin et al. 1976; Vidal et al. 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Marasmius scorodonius** (Schaeff.) Fr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Marasmius alliatus* Schaeff.

**Common Names** ▶ garlic marasmius, garlic mushroom, true mousseron, *German*: Echter Mousseron, Knoblauchpilz, Echter Küchenschwindling

**Usage** ▶ condiment in soups and sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ mushroom

**Distribution** ▶ Europe

Farrell et al. 1984; Gmelin et al. 1976; Rapior et al. 1997; Singer 1986; Usher 1968

## MARGOTIA Boiss - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### *Margotia gummifera* (Desf.) Lange

**Synonyms** ▶ *Elaeoselinum gummiferum* Desf.

**Common Names** ▶ *Spanish*: hinojo bastardo

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ W Mediterranean regions

## MARISCUS Vahl - Cyperaceae

### *Mariscus alternifolia* Vahl

**Synonyms** ▶ *Kyllingia umbellata* Rottb.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: the Gambia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone to India

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1948; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

## MARRUBIUM L. - Horehound - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Marrubium indicum* Thunb. *Non Bum.f*

➤ *Hyptis suaevoleus* (L.) Poiteau

### *Marrubium vulgare* L.

**Common Names** ▶ common horehound, hoarhound, marvel, white horehound; *Arabic*: marriout, morroubia, umm re-roubia, roubia; *Chinese*: cu xia zhi cao; *French*: marrube blanc, marrube vulgaire; *German*: Gewöhnlicher Andorn, Berghopfen, Weißer Dorant; *Italian*: marrobio, marrubio;



 *Marrubium vulgare*, flowering

*Portuguese*: marroio; *Russian*: chandra, chandra obyknowennaja; *Spanish*: marrubio blanco, marrubio común, malvarrubia

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (liqueurs)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, Iran, C Asia, India, N Africa, native N America

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Henderson/MacCrindle 1969; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kowalewski/Matlawska 1978; Nawwar et al. 1989; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

## MARSDENIA R. Br. - Condorvine - Asclepiadaceae

### *Marsdenia cundurango* Rchb.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Marsdenia reichenbachii* Triana;

**Common Names** ▶ condor plant, condurango, common condorvine, eagle-vine bark; **French:** condurango; **German:** Condurango, Cundurango, Gewöhnlicher Andenwein; **Italian:** condurango, vite aquilina; **Peru:** tucacsillu; **Russian:** kondurango; **Spanish:** condurango blanco

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (liqueurs)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark of trunk and branch

**Distribution** ▶ S America Andes: Columbia, Ecuador, Peru

**Note** ▶ Earlier frequent listed under *Cundurango*.

Berger 1, 1949; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al 2001; Hoppe 1949; Koch 1981; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tschesche/Kohl 1968; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

### *Marsdenia reichenbachii* Triana

▶ *Marsdenia cundurango* Rchb.

### *Marshallia brunoides* Less.

▶ *Heterothalamus brunoides* Less.

### *Massoia aromatica* Becc.

▶ *Cryptocaria aromatica* (Becc.) Kosterm.

### *Maximowiczia chinensis* (Turcz.) Rupr.

▶ *Schisandra chinensis* (Turcz.) Baill.

### *Mayna serica* Spreng.

▶ *Xylopi sericea* St. Hil.

## MAYTENUS Molina - Celastraceae

### *Maytenus senegalensis* (Lam.) Exell

**Synonyms** ▶ *Celastrus senegalensis* Lam., *Gymnosporia senegalensis* Loes.

**Common Names** ▶ confetti tree, red spike thorn

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (Masai add to soup and broth)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical and subtropical Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda, Zimbabwe; tropical and subtropical regions of India, Pakistan and Spain

Abraham ert al. 1971; Adegoke et al. 1968; Ayensu 1978; Brünnig/Wagner 1978; Burkill 1, 1985; Gomez-Serraillos/Zaragoza 1980; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Neuwinger 1998; Usher 1968

## MEDIASIA Pimenov - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### *Mediasia macrophylla* (Regel et Schmalh.) Pimenov

**Synonyms** ▶ *Seseli macrophyllum* Regel et Schmalh.

**Common Names** ▶ **German:** Großblättrige Mediasie, Pamir; **Russian:** (Usbek.) alkor

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil; for soft drinks

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Middle Asia: Altai mountains, Pamir, NE Afghanistan

Hanelt 2001; Rechinger 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993



## MEDICAGO L. - Medick - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### **Medicago alba** E.H.L. Krause

➤ *Melilotus albus* Medik.

### **Medicago altissima** E.H.L. Krause

➤ *Melilotus altissimus* Thuill.

### **Medicago corniculata** (L.) Trautv.

➤ *Trigonella corniculata* (L.) L.

### **Medicago denticulata** Willd.

➤ *Medicago hispida* Gaertn.

### **Medicago hispida** Gaertn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Medicago denticulata* Willd., *Medicago polymorpha* L.

**Common Names** ▶ toothed bur clover, burr medick; *Chinese*: (nan) mu su; *German*: Rauher or Spanischer Schneckenklee; *Hindi*: maina; *Italian*: trifogliina; *Russian*: Ijuzepna

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb in India

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ India: Himalayas, W Bengal, in Nilgiris and other hills of W Ghats, N India, W Europe, mediterranean countries; native worldwide, ruderal plant in Australia, S Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Medicago officinalis** E.H. L. Krause

➤ *Melilotus officinalis* Lam.

### **Medicago polymorpha** L.

➤ *Medicago hispida* Gaertn.

## MELILOTUS Mill. - Melilot - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### **Melilotus albus** Medik.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Medicago alba* E.H.L. Krause, *Melilotus rugulosa* Willd., *Melilotus vulgaris* Willd., *Sertula alba* O. Kuntze, *Trifolium album* Lois., *Trifolium vulgare* Hayne

**Common Names** ▶ white melilot, white sweet clover, Bokhara clover, honey clover; *French*: mélilot blanc; *German*: Weißer Steinklee, Bokharaklee; *Portuguese/Spanish*: meliloto blanco

**Usage** ▶ spice, for herb cheese, condiments; **product**: tobacco sauces, liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, India, Indochina, Europe, native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ Still only rare.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Melilotus altissimus** Thuill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Medicago altissima* E.H.L. Krause, *Melilotus giganteus* Wenderoth, *Melilotus macrorrhizus* (Waldst. et Kit.) Pers., *Melilotus officinalis* Lam., *Trifolium altissimum* Lois

**Common Names** ▶ tall melilot, tall yellow sweet, clover; *French*: grand méliot, trèfle musqué; *German*: Hoher Steinklee, Bokharaklee, Sumpf-Steinklee; *Italian*: meliloto gigantesco; *Portuguese*: trevo de cheiro; *Spanish*: meliloto gigante, trébol oloroso

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring)


**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, W Siberia (Altai)

**Note** ▶ Still only rare.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Loch

1993; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Stevenson 1969; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Melilotus arvensis** Wallr.

➤ *Melilotus officinalis* Lam.

 **Melilotus caeruleus** Desv.

➤ *Trigonella caerulea* (L.) L.

 **Melilotus giganteus** Wenderoth

➤ *Melilotus altissimus* Thuill.

 **Melilotus macrorrhizus** (Waldst. et Kit.) Pers.

➤ *Melilotus altissimus* Thuill.

**M**

 **Melilotus officinalis** Lam.

➤ *Melilotus altissimus* Thuill.

 **Melilotus officinalis** Lam. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Medicago officinalis* E.H.L. Krause, *Melilotus arvensis* Wallr., *Melilotus petitpierreanus* Willd., *Sertula arvensis* O. Kuntze, *Trifolium officinalis* L., *Trifolium petitpierreanum* Hayne

**Common Names** ▶ yellow melilot, yellow sweet clover, field melilot, ripped melilot; **Chinese:** hsun tsao, ling, ling hsiana; **French:** fleurie de mélilot, mélilot officinal, mélilot jaune; **German:** Echter Steinklee, Gelber Steinklee, Honigklee; **Italian:** meliloto giallo, trifoglio cavallino; **Korean:** norangjontongssari, yakjontongssari; **Portuguese:** trevocheiroso; **Russian:** donnik aptetschnyj; **Spanish:** meliloto amarillo, meliloto oficial, cornilla real, trébol dorado, trébol dulce

**Usage** ▶ spice for herb cheese, condiments; **product:** liqueurs, tobacco, sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe wild widely spread, Caucasus,



 **Melilotus officinalis, flowering**

Iran, W Siberia, C Asia, Tibet, Himalayas, native N America

**Note** ▶ Still only rare.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Ashton/Davies 1962; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dombrowicz et al. 1991; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ehlers et al 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Koschtschejew 1990; Loch 1993; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Stevenson 1969; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wörner/Schreier 1990; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Melilotus petitpierreanus** Willd.


➤ *Melilotus officinalis* Lam.

 **Melilotus rugulosa** Willd.

➤ *Melilotus albus* Medik.

 **Melilotus vulgaris** Willd.

➤ *Melilotus albus* Medik.

**MELISSA L. - Balm -  
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**
 **Melissa altissima** J.E. Smith

➤ *Melissa officinalis* L.

 **Melissa calamintha** L.

➤ *Calamintha nepeta* (L.) Savi

 **Melissa grandiflora** L.

➤ *Calamintha grandiflora* (L.) Moench

 **Melissa inodora** Bornm.

➤ *Melissa officinalis* L.

 **Melissa maxima** Ard.

➤ *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britton

 **Melissa nepeta** L.

➤ *Calamintha nepeta* (L.) Savi

 **Melissa officinalis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Melissa altissima* J.E. Smith, *Melissa inodora* Bornm., *Melissa romana* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ (bee) balm, lemon balm, lemon mint, melissa; *Arabic*: louiza, merzizou; *Chinese*: xiang feng hua; *Dutch*: melisse, melissa citroen; *French*: mélisse, mélisse officinale, citronelle, herbe au citron; *German*: Citronelle, Melisse, Zitronenmelisse, Bienenkraut, Herzkraut, Honigblatt; *Italian*:

cedronella, erba limona; *Korean*: kyulhyangphul; *Portuguese*: erba cidreira; *Russian*: melissa, melissa lekarstvennaja, limonajamjata, matotschnik, roewnik, ptschel'nik, papotschnaja trawa; *Spanish*: balsamita major, citraria, melisa, toronjil

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (melissa oil, oil of balm) for liqueur: Benedictine, Chartreuse, melissa spirit)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, C and W Asia, Europe, Caucasus, widely cultivated and wild widespread in temperate regions

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bomme et al. 2002; Bremness 2001; Brieskorn/Krause 1974; Burgett 1980; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dorner 1985; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hefendehl 1970; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Koch-Heitzmann/Schultze 1984, 1988; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mulkens/Kapetanidis 1988; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Richter 1993; Roberts 1997; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sarer/Köküldil 1991; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schulze 1989, 1995; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Stobert 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Titel et al. 1982; Tucker 1986; Ubbilos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zänglein et al. 1995; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Melissa officinalis** L. var. **altissima** (Sm.) Arcang

**Common Names** ▶ Crete balm, Crete melissa; *German*: Kreta-Melisse;

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region, Caucasus

Dawson et al. 1988; Hanelt 2001; Teuscher 2003

 **Melissa officinalis** L. var. **hirsuta** Pers.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Rauhaarige Melisse

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region, Caucasus

Hanelt 2001

 **Melissa officinalis L. ssp. parviflora Benth.**

**Common Names** ▶ herb of tempera, small flowered melissa; *German*: Kleinblütige Melisse

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayas

Hanelt 2001

 **Melissa parviflora Benth.**

**Common Names** ▶ small flowered melissa; *German*: Kleinblütige Melisse

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of food products

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Himalayas

Pandey 1990; Small 1997

 **Melissa pulegioides L.**

▶ *Hedeomea pulegioides (L.) Pers.*

 **Melissa romana Mill.**

▶ *Melissa officinalis L.*

**MELOTHRIA L. - Moccasin Grass - Cucurbitaceae**
 **Melothria maderaspatana (L.) Cogn.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mukia maderaspatana (L.) M. Roem.*, *Mukia scabrella Arn.*

**Common Names** ▶ Madras apple; *German*: Madrasapfel, Madras-Melothrie

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, Asia, Australia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

**MENTHA L. - Mint - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**

Lawton 2002; Marengo et al. 1991

 **Mentha alopecuroides Hull.**

**Common Names** ▶ apple mint, bowl mint; *German*: Apfelminze, Breitblättrige Minze, Zottige Minze;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ widely cultivated as a garden plant in Europe

Clement/Forster 1994; Hanelt 2001; Stace 1991; Täufel et al. 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mentha aquatica L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha hirsuta Huds.*

**Common Names** ▶ horse mint, marsh mint, water mint; *French*: menthe aquatique; *German*: Bachminze, Wasserminze; *Italian*: menta d'acqua; *Russian*: mjata wodjanoja; *Spanish*: hierba buena acuática

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), flavoring; **product**: essential oil (watermint or horsemint oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, C Asia, Africa, N America, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bremness 2001; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Enriquez/Sand-Jensen 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondekmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Roberts 1997; Roberts/Plotto 2002; Rothe/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mentha arvensis L.**

**Common Names** ▶ corn mint, field mint, Japanese mint, tulle mint, wild mint; *Chinese*: bo he, po ho, fan ho; *French*: menthe Japon, menthe Brésil, menthe des champs; *German*: Ackerminze, Feldminze, Japanische Minze, Österreichische Minze; *Itali-*

*an:* menta salvadeca, mentaster; *Malaysian:* daun pudina; *Russian:* mjata polevaja; *Spanish:* menta silvestre, menta japonesa; *Thai:* bai saranae; *Vietnamese:* bac he, buc ha nam

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product:** essential oil (Japanese mint oil, *German:* Japanisches Minzöl, Japanisches Pfefferminzöl, Po-Ho

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, temperate Asia, N India, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Korea, Japan


Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Bournot 1968; Cheers 1997; Daffelhofer 1981; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Karasawa et al. 1995; Khyong et al. 1983; Kothari/Singh 1994; Peters 1927; Pruthi 1976; Psyhyrembel 1998; Roberts 1997; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mentha arvensis L. var. piperascens Malinv.**  
ex L.H. Bailey

▶ *Mentha canadensis L.*

 **Mentha arvensis x M. spicata**

▶ *Mentha x gracilis Sole*

 **Mentha asiatica Borris**

▶ *Mentha longifolia (L.) Nath. var. asiatica (Borris)*  
Rech.f.

 **Mentha canadensis L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha arvensis* var. *piperascens* Malinv. ex L.H. Bailey

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese mint, Japanese (pepper) mint, corn mint; *German:* Chinesische Minze, Japanische Minze; *Japanese:* hakka

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product:** essential oil and pulegon

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ China, E Asia, Russian Far East, Indochina, Malaysia, Canada, USA, widely cultivated

Abad Farooqi et al. 1983; Berger 2, 1950; Bournet 1968; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duriyaprapan/Britten 1982; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Gašić et al. 1992; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Huet 1972; Lewington 1990; Pichitakul/Sthapitanonda 1977; Piper/Price 1975; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mentha x cardiaca J. Gerard ex Baker**

▶ *Mentha x gracilis Sole*

 **Mentha citrata Ehrh.**

▶ *Mentha x piperita "citrata"*

 **Mentha x cordifolia Opiz ex Fresen**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha spicata* L. var. *crispa*

**Common Names** ▶ Kentucky spearmint; *German:* Kentucky Krauseminze, Herzblättrige Minze; *Spanish:* yerba buena

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Philippines, Java, cultivated in Thailand

Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999;

 **Mentha crispa L.**

**Common Names** ▶ garden mint, spearmint; *German:* Gartenminze; Krause Minze; *Portuguese:* hortelã-de-folha-miúda, hortelã-de-panela, hortelã-de-rasteira

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil (spearmint oil; *German:* Krauseminzöl)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil, cultivated in C Europe

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Kil Jin Park et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; Mors et al. 2000; Traxl 1975





 **Mentha x gentilis auct.**

➤ *Mentha x gracilis* Sole

 **Mentha x gracilis** Sole

**Synonyms** ▶ a hybrid of *M. arvensis* x *M. spicata*; *Mentha x cardiaca* J. Gerard ex Baker; *Mentha x gentilis* auct.

**Common Names** ▶ Scotch mint, Scotch spearmint, ginger mint, red mint, American apple mint; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: hortelã; *French*: menthe des jardins; *German*: Edelminze, Ingwerminze, Amerikanische Apfelminze; *Spanish*: almoradux;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ China, E Asia, Russia, Indochina, Malaysia, Canada, USA; widely cultivated

Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Heeger 1956; Kothari/Singh 1995; Lewington 1990; Mansfeld 1986; Nagasawa et al. 1975a, b; Small 1997; Surburg/Köpsel 1989; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mentha gratissima** Weber

➤ *Mentha x villosa* Huds.

 **Mentha haplocalyx** (Briq.) Briq.

**Common Names** ▶ Japanese peppermint; *Chinese*: bo he; *German*: Chinesische or Japanische Minze; *Hindi*: pudina; *Japanese*: hakkar; *Korean*: pakha; *Spanish*: menta japonesa;

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for cigarettes; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ E, S and SE Asia, New Zealand; after 1945 also grown in C and S America (Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina), USA, Seychelles, India, Europe, especially Spain and Hungary; in Korea also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Tamba Yasuyori gives the first mention of the Japanese mint plant under the name “megusa” in 984 AD.

Ding/Sun 1983; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Leung 1991

 **Mentha hirsuta** Huds.

➤ *Mentha aquatica* L.

 **Mentha insularis** Req.

➤ *Mentha suaveolens* Ehrh.

 **Mentha incana** Willd.

➤ *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Huds.

 **Mentha longifolia** (L.) Huds.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha incana* Willd., *Mentha spicata* L. var. *longifolia* L., *Mentha sylvestris* L.

**Common Names** ▶ biblical mint, silver mint, horse mint; *Chinese*: ou bo he; *German*: Rossmünze, Silberminze, Langblättrige Minze

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (Scotch spearmint oil; *German*: Grünminzöl)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N W Africa, Caucasus, Siberia, W Asia, India, W, S Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Bourwieg/Pohl 1973; Burkill 3, 1995; Chauhan 1999; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956, 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Monfared et al. 2002; Small 1997; Roberts 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Soulès/Argyriadou 1988; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mentha longifolia** (L.) Huds. var. *asiatica* (Boriss.) Rech.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha asiatica* Borris

**Common Names** ▶ Asiatic mint; *Dutch*: kruisement; *German*: Asiatische or Langblättrige asiatische Rossmünze; *Zulu*: lohmlauge

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (for sweets, yoghurt or chutney); **product**: essential oil.

**Parts Used** ▶ herb



**Distribution** ▶ Asia: N India, Mongolia, cultivated in Turkmenistan

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Jaimand/Rezaee 2002; Karasawa et al. 1995; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Wyk 1997

 **Mentha longifolia** (L.) Huds. var. **wissii** (Launert) L.E. Codd


**Common Names** ▶ Cape velvet mint; *German*: Weiche Kap-Minze

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa: Cape region;

Hanelt 2001; Husain 1992; Roberts 1997

 **Mentha longifolia** (L.) Huds. x **Mentha suaveolens** Ehrh.

▶ *Mentha rotundifolia* (L.) Huds.

 **Mentha mollis** Benth.

▶ *Minostachys mollis* (Benth.) Griseb.

 **Mentha patrinii** Lepech

**Common Names** ▶ comb mint; *German*: Kamm-Minze

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia, Europe, N America; cultivated in E Europe and Austria

**Note** ▶ The plant has a peppermint-like flavor.

Lück 2004 Täufel et al. 1993

 **Mentha perilloides** Lam.

▶ *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britt

 **Mentha x piperita** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha x piperita* L. var. *vulgare* Sole

**Common Names** ▶ peppermint, brandy mint, mint flakes; *Arabic*: na 'an; *Chinese*: la bo he; *French*: menthe anglais, menthe poivrée; *German*: Pfefferminze, Englische Minze, Mutterkraut; *Italian*: menta piperita; *Korean*: huchubakha; *Portuguese*: hortãpimenta; *Russian*: mjata pereznojaja, anglijckaja mjata; cholodnaja mjata, cholodjanka; *Spanish*: la menta (inglesa) piperita, hierba Luisa; *Turkish*: nane

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (peppermint oil) and menthol

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ origin in England, cultivated worldwide

**Note** ▶ The English pharmacist R. Ray gave the first mention of the peppermint plant in England in 1696.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Amelunxen/Intert 1993; Bachthaler et al. 1976; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bouverat-Bernier 1992; Bremness 2001; Chalchat et al. 1997; Cheers 1997; Chialva 1993; Clair 1961; Clark/Menary 1979; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Court et al. 1993; Daffertshofer 1981; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Faleyx/Howland 1980; Farrell 1985; Franz et al. 1984; Frerot et al. 2002; Gallego-Hoffmann/König 1998; Gasic et al. 1987; Grahle/Höltzel 1963; Guedon/Pasquier 1994; Gulati et al. 1975; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hefendehl 1962; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hölzl et al. 1974; Hoppe 1949; Karasawa et al. 1995; Kolak et al. 2001; Lawrence et al. 1986; 1989; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Maffei 1999; Melzer 1994; Pank et al. 1994; Peters 1927; Petry 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Reverchon et al. 1994; Ringuet et al. 2003; Rissanen et al. 2002; Roberts 1997; Rohloff 1999; Rojahn et al. 1977; Roth/Kormann 1997; Saha et al. 1986; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schulz/Krüger 1999; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Seitz 1982; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Shotipruk et al. 2001; Small 1997; Stahn/Bomme 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Ubilos 1989; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Voirin et al. 1990; Walker/Berattie 1980; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mentha x piperita 'citrate'**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha x piperita* L. var. *citrate* (Ehrh.) Brig.

**Common Names** ▶ bergamot mint, eau de Cologne mint, lemon mint, orange mint; *French*: Eau d' Cologne

menthe; *German*: Bergamotminze, Kölnisch-Wasser-Minze, Limonenminze, Orangenminze; *Spanish*: yerba buena

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (lemon mint oil; *German*: Zitronenminzöl) for liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ widely cultivated and sometimes native, cultivated: Italy, USA, Brazil

Berger 2, 1950; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Roberts 1997; Sartoratto/Augusto 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Shiva et al. 2002; Srinivasan et al. 1981; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Mentha x piperita L. var. citrata* (Ehrh.) Brig.

▶ *Mentha x piperita L. 'citrata'*

### *Mentha pulegium L.*

**Common Names** ▶ English mint, European pennyroyal, pennyroyal (mint), pudding grass; *Arabic*: habaq, flayou, fliou, fulayya, fulayha; *Chinese*: chun ce bo he; *French*: baume petit, herbe aux puces, menthe pouliot, pouliot; *German*: Poleiminze, Hirschminze, Flohkraut; *Italian*: menta puleggia, menta poggio, menta pulezzo, menta romana; *Portuguese*: poejo; *Spanish*: póleo, póleo omún, póleo negro;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (pennyroyal [mint] oil) and pulegon

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, Caucasus, C and W Asia, Europe; cultivated elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Akhila/Banthorpe 1980; Bärtels 1997; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Kokkini et al. 2002; Peters 1927; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Roberts 1997; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Mentha requienii Benth.*

**Common Names** ▶ Corsican mint, Spanish mint, menthella; *French*: crème de menthe; *German*: Korsische Minze, Kriechende Minze, Spanische Minze; *Italian*: mentha di requien

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ SE and SW Europe: Corsica, Sardinia, Monte Cristo

Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Mucciarelli/Sacco 1999; Roberts 1997; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Mentha rotundifolia auct.*

▶ *Mentha suaveolens Ehrh.*

### *Mentha x rotundifolia (L.) Huds.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Huds. x *Mentha suaveolens* Ehrh.

**Common Names** ▶ false apple mint, round-leaved mint; *French*: menthe rorondefeuillée; *German*: Apfelminze, Rundblättrige Minze; *Russian*: mjata jablotschnaja, mjata kruglistaja, mjata egipetskaja, dikij bal'sam; *Spanish*: matapulgas

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe

**Note** ▶ The cultivar *Variegata* is an especially pretty plant, used to decorate salads and known as a pineapple mint.

Berger 2, 1950; Heeger 1956; Herklots 1972; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Nagell/Hefendehl 1972; Polochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Mentha sachalinensis (Briq.) Kudo*

**Common Names** ▶ Sakhalin mint; *Chinese*: dong bei bo he; *German*: Sachalinminze

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Russia: Sakhalin Island, Norway

Rohloff 2002

### *Mentha x smithiana* R.A. Graham

**Common Names** ▶ red mint, bergamot mint; *German*: Rote Minze, Bergamotminze

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ native British Isle, in SW, C and EC Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Mentha spicata* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha viridis* (L.) L.

**Common Names** ▶ crisp mint, garden mint, spearmint, green mint, lamb mint; *Arabic*: hana, nemdar na'na'; *Chinese*: liu lan xiang, xiang hua cai; *French*: menthe verte, menthe douce, menthe en épi, menthe de Notre-Dame, menthe crépu; *German*: Ährige Minze, Grüne Minze, Krauseminze, Grüne Rossminze, Marokkanische Minze; *Hindi*: pahari pudina, pudina; *India*: fudina; *Italian*: menta verde, menta gentile, menta romana, menta crespia; *Japanese*: midori-hakkada; *Korean*: rokpakha; *Portuguese*: hortelã, hortelã commun, hortelã verde; *Russian*: mjata kudrjawaja, nemzkaja mjata, kurtschabaja mjata, lugowaja mjata; *Spanish*: hierba buena, hierba santa, hierba sana mentha, menta romana, mentha crespia

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (locally); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, W Asia, SE Europe; native in N temperate regions; cultivated: China, India, Russia, England, USA

Aggarwal et al. 2002; Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Jirovetz et al. 2003; Kokkini/Vokou 1989; Kouhila et al. 2001; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Maffei et al. 1986; Misra et al. 1989; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Peters 1927; Pino et al. 2001;

Platin et al. 1994; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sartoratto/Augusto 2003; Satyanarayana et al. 2001; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schulz/Krüger 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Warren 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Mentha spicata* L. x *Mentha suaveolens* Ehrh.

▶ *Mentha x villosa* Huds.

### *Mentha spicata* L. var. *crispa*

▶ *Mentha cordifolia* Opitz ex Fresen

### *Mentha spicata* L. var. *longifolia* L.

▶ *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Huds.

### *Mentha suaveolens* Ehrh.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha insularis* Req., *Mentha rotundifolia* auct.

**Common Names** ▶ apple mint, pineapple mint, round-leaved mint; *German*: Ananas- or Apfelminze, Rundblättrige Minze, Süßminze; *Spanish*: mas-tranzo

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, flavoring (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, W Asia, SW Europe native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Warren 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Mentha sylvestris* L.

▶ *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Huds.

 **Mentha x villosa** Huds.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha gratissima* Weber, *Mentha spicata* L. x *Mentha suaveolens* Ehrh.

**Common Names** ▶ bowl mint, apple mint, wooly mint; *Arabian*: mersita, timersidi, timersat; *Chinese*: yang ye bo he; *German*: Ananasminze, Bowlenminze, Breitblättrige Minze, Hainminze, Fuchsschwanz-Minze

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S and W Europe, frequent cultivated: England

**Note** ▶ The species is a morphological variable.

Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1986; de Pooter/Schamp 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mentha viridis** (L.) L.

▶ *Mentha spicata* L.

**MENYANTHES L. - Bogbean, Marsh Trefoil - Menyanthaceae**

 **Menyanthes trifoliata** L. 

**Common Names** ▶ bogbean, bogmyrtle, buckbean, marsh-clover, marsh-trefoil, water trefoil; *Chinese*: shi cai, shui cai, ming tsai, tsui tsao; *French*: trèfle d'eau, ményanthe trifolié; *German*: Biberklee; Dreiblatt, Dreiblättriger Bitterklee, Fieberklee, Sumpfklee, Zottelblume, Zottenblume; *Italian*: menianto, trifoglio d'acqua, trifoglio fibrino; *Russian*: vachta trilistnaja, trifol'; *Spanish*: trébol de acuático

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring); **product**: liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C, N and E Europe, Siberia; E Canada, subarctic America

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Giaceri 1972; Heeger 1956;



 **Menyanthes trifoliata**, flowering

Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

**MERCURIALIS L. - Mercury - Euphorbiaceae**

 **Mercurialis annua** L.

**Common Names** ▶ annual mercury, herb mercury, French mercury; *Arabic*: mourkeba, halbab, bou zenzir; *French*: foirolle, ramberge; *German*: Ein-jähriges Bingelkraut, Garten-Bingelkraut; *Russian*: proljesnik

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus, Canary Islands, N Africa, W Asia; in Europe also cultivated earlier

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Sánchez-Monga 1951; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/Léon 1999

## MERIANDRA Benth. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Meriandra bengalensis** (Konja ex Roxb.)  
Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia bengaliensis* König ex Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ Bengal sage; *German*: Bengalischer Salbei; *Hindi*: kafurkapat

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Ethiopia, Eritrea, native in the Indian Peninsula

Chopra et al. 1956, Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003; Torre et al. 1992; Wealth of India 6, 1962

## MERREMIA Dennst. ex Endl. - Convolvulaceae

 **Merremia dissecta** (Jacq.) Hall. f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Convolvulus dissectus* Jacq., *Ipomoea sinuata* Ort.

**Common Names** ▶ alamo vine, dissected merremia; *Chinese*: duo lie huang cao; *German*: Queensland-Holzrose, Zerschlitze Merremie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, liqueurs, cake

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (dry)

**Note** ▶ The plant has a bitter almond oil flavor.

**Distribution** ▶ S America, USA: SE, Texas, Florida; French Antilles, Guadeloupe; cultivated in India

Dragendorff 1898; Hanelt 2001; Hoppe 3 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

 **Merremia emarginata** (Burm.f.) Hallier

**Common Names** ▶ emarginate merremia; *Chinese*: shen ye shan zhu cai; *German*: Emporstrebende Merremie

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Peninsular India

Arora/Pandey 1996

 **Merremia umbellata** (L.) Hallier f. **ssp. orientalis** Ooststr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ipomoea cymosa* Roem. et Schult.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Kleindoldige Merremie

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (by Santhals)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India

Arora/Pandey 1996

## MERTENSIA Roth - Bluebell - Boraginaceae

 **Mertensia maritima** (L.) Gray

**Common Names** ▶ oyster plant, sea smooth lungwort, gromwell; *German*: Austernpflanze, Meer-Mertensie; *Russian*: mertensija

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb for salads, raw vegetables, spread

**Parts Used** ▶ frish herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: British Isles, Scandinavia, N Russia, E Siberia, Amur, Sachalin, kamtschatka, Korea, Japan

Erhardt 2000, 2002; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

## MESSERSCHMIDIA Hebenstr. - Boraginaceae

 **Messerschmidia argentea** (L. f.) Johnston

**Synonyms** ▶ *Tournefortia argentea* L. f.

**Common Names** ▶ velvet; *German*: Silber-Messerschmidie;

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia, India: Nicobar Island

**Note** ▶ The plant has a parsley-like aroma.



Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zeven/Zhukovski 1975

## MEUM Mill. - Spignel - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### *Meum athamanticum* Jacq.

**Common Names** ▶ baldmoney, bearwort, meum, spignel; *French*: baudremoine, cistre, fenouil des Alpes, meum; *German*: Bärwurz, Bärenfenchel, Bärkümmel, Dillblattwurz, Köppernickel; *Italian*: finocchio alpino, finochiello, meo; *Russian*: meum atamanskij; *Spanish*: finocha alpino

**Usage** ▶ spice, for herb spirits and liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ E, C European mountains

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Brandt/Schultze 1995; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; König et al. 1996; Melchior/Karsten 1974; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1995b; Stahl/Bohrmann 1967; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Walther 1969; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Meum mutellina* Gaertn.

▶ *Ligusticum mutellina* (L.) Crantz

### *Meum piperitum* (Ucria) Spreng.

▶ *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. ssp. *piperitum* (Ucria) Cout.

## MICHELIA L. - Magnoliaceae

### *Michelia champaca* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Michelia evonymoides* Burm.

**Common Names** ▶ golden champaca, yellow champaca; *Chinese*: chen po, chen p'ò ka, kim cuong moc, huang lan; *French*: champac; *German*: Chamapaka; *Hin-*

*di*: champaca, champaca; *India*: campahah, campaca, chamba, chempaka merah, tschampaka; *Indonesian*: cempaka, le cari; *Javanese*: chěmpaka, pěchari lochari; *Malaysian*: orang chempaka, cempaka merah, cempaka putih, cempaka kuning; *Pilipino*: champaca, tsampaka; *Thai*: cham phaa; *Vietnamese*: ngoc ian

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of tea; **product**: essential oil (champaca oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ India, Malaysia, widely cultivated in the Tropics

Bourton 1968; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

### *Michelia evonymoides* Burm.

▶ *Michelia champaca* L.

### *Michelia figo* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Liriodendron figo* Lour., *Michelia fuscata* (Andr.) Wall., *Magnolia figo* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ banana shrub, dwarf champac; *Chinese*: han xiad, han hsiao, chempaka ambon; *German*: Bananenstrauch; *Malaysian*: dwarf chempaka, chempaka ambon, kaum chempaka, pisang pisang; *Thai*: champii khaek; *Vietnamese*: tuí' tién

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of tea (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ SE China, Georgia, coasts of the Black Sea, widely cultivated

Burkill 1966; Engler/Phummai 2000; Erhardt 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Michelia fuscata* (Andrews) Wall.

▶ *Michelia figo* L.



## MICROMERIA Benth. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### **Micromeria alternopilosa** K. Koch

➤ *Satureja spicigera* (K. Koch) Boiss.

### **Micromeria fruticosa** (L.) Druce

**Common Names** ▶ talmud widder hyssop, tea hyssop;  
*German*: Arabisches Bergkraut, Strauch-Felsenklippe

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, especially for lamb meat in the Arabic-Jewish cuisine; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region

**Note** ▶ The major component of the essential oil is pulegone (about 70%).

Dudai et al. 1993; Small 1997

### **Micromeria juliana** (L.) (Rchb.)

**Synonyms** ▶ *Satureja juliana* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Julian savory; *French*: sarriette de Saint-Julian; *German*: Julian-Salbei

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region

Small 1997

### **Micromeria montana** (L.) Rchb.

➤ *Satureja montana* L.

### **Micromeria piperella** Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus piperella* L.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Pfefferthymian; *Spanish*: pebreila, pebrinella, piperesa

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe

### **Micromeria spicigera** K. Koch

➤ *Satureja spicigera* (K. Koch) Boiss.

### **Micromeria thymifolia** (Scop.) Fritsch

**Synonyms** ▶ *Micromeria rupestris* (Wulfen ex Jacq.) Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ mountain mint; *German*: Thymianblättrige Bergminze

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Balkans: Croatia, Bosnia, S Italy, Hungary (rarely)

Erhardt et al. 2002; Kalogjera et al. 1993

## MIKANIA Willd. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### **Mikania parviflora** (Aubl.) Karst

**Synonyms** ▶ *Eupatorium parviflorum* Aubl.

**Common Names** ▶ *French*: plante de l'étoile; *German*: Kleinblütige Mikanie; *Portuguese*: cipó-catinga, guaco; *Spanish*: guaco marda

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ native to Amazonia, tropical C, S America

**Note** ▶ The flowers have a vanilla-like flavor.

Burkill 1985; Freise 1936; Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986

### **Mimosa dulcis** L.

➤ *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth.

### **Mimosa jiringa** Jack

➤ *Archidendron jiringa* (Jack) I. Nielson

 **Mimosa biglobosa** Jacq.

➤ *Parkia biglobosa* (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don

## MINTHOSTACHYS (Benth.) Spach. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Minthostachys mollis** (Benth.) Griseb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mentha mollis* Benth., *Minthostachys spicata* (Benth.) Epling

**Common Names** ▶ Ecuadorian mint, tipo leaf ; *German*: Ecuadorische Minze, Argentinische Minze, Weiche Minze, Gewürzminze, Peperina; *Argentina*: peperina, piperina; *Ecuador*: muña, poleo, tipo

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally), condiment; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Andes: Venezuela, Colombia to Bolivia, and NW Argentina

Alingga/Feldeim 1985; Alkire et al 1994; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993

 **Minthostachys spicata** (Benth.) Epling

➤ *Minthostachys mollis* (Benth.) Griseb.

## MIRABILIS L. - Four O'Clock Plant - Nyctaginaceae

 **Mirabilis jalapa** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mirabilis uniflora* Schrank

**Common Names** ▶ beauty of the night, false jalap, four o'clock plant, marvel of Peru; *Chinese*: zi mo li gen, zu mo li, yen chih; *French*: belle du nuit; *German*: Jalapa-Wunderblume; *Italian*: bella di notte; *Japanese*: oshiroi-bana; *Korean*: punkkot; *Malaysian*: kempang pukul empat, bunga pechah empet; *Mexico*: maravilla, Don Diego de node, arreboleva; *Spanish*: buenas tardes; clavellina tardes, hoja de xalape, maravilla

**Usage** ▶ spice, used like pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ possible origin in Mexico, Texas, Peru, native in N America, W Africa: Gabun, also cultivated in the Tropics

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bärtels 1997; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Neuwinger 1999; Rättsch 1998; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Mirabilis uniflora** Schrank

➤ *Mirabilis jalapa* L.

 **Moldavica punctata** Moench

➤ *Dracocephalum moldavica* L.

 **Moldavica suaveolens** Gilib.

➤ *Dracocephalum moldavica* L.

## MOLLUGO L. - Mollugine - Molluginaceae

 **Mollugo hirta** Thunb.

➤ *Glinus lotoides* L.

 **Mollugo oppositifolia** L.

➤ *Glinus oppositifolius* (L.) DC.

 **Mollugo pentaphylla** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mollugo stricta* L.

**Common Names** ▶ carpet weed; *Chinese*: di ma huang; *German*: Fünfblättriges Weichkraut; *Japanese*: zakuro-sô; *Malaysian*: rumput belangkas, tapak burong

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ China, India, Madagascar

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 1966; Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 6, 1962

 **Mollugo stricta L.**

▶ *Molluga pentaphylla L.*

## MOMORDICA L. - Bitter Cucumber - Cucurbitaceae

 **Momordica balsamina L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Momordica schinzii Cogn.*

**Common Names** ▶ African cucumber, balsam apple; *Arabic*: mokah; *French*: margose, pomme de mercveille; *German*: Balsamapfel, Wunderapfel, Springkürbis, Warzengurke; *Nigerian*: garafuni; *Russian*: momordika

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: The Gambia, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone; S Africa, W Asia, China, Malaysia, Archipelago, Australia, native in tropical America and Australia, cultivated in West Indies

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Dalziel 1957; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Neuwinger 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tommasi et al. 1991; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Momordica ceylanicum Mill.**

▶ *Momordica charantia L.*

 **Momordica charantia L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Momordica indica L.*, *Momordica muricata Willd.*, *Momordica ceylanicum Mill.*

**Common Names** ▶ balsam pear, bitter cucumber, bitter gourd, bitter melon, carilla plant; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: Melao de St. Caetano; *Chinese*: ku gua,

k'u kua, chin li chih, lai pu-tao; *French*: concombres africain, margose; *German*: Balsambirne, Amerikanische Springgurke, Bittere Springgurke; *Hindi*: karela; *Indonesian*: pepare; *Iran*: ginahang; *Japanese*: gôyâ, ki uri, naga-reishi; *Korean*: yuja; *Spanish*: balsamo, balsamito cundeamor; *Thai*: mara, phak hoei

**Usage** ▶ spice, for fish and meat, curries

**Parts Used** ▶ pulp

**Distribution** ▶ native in SE USA, tropical countries, cultivated especially in E Asia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1985; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fatope et al. 1990; Gurip-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hanelt 2001; Lück 2004; Neuwinger 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Momordica indica L.**

▶ *Momordica charantia L.*

 **Momordica muricata L.**

▶ *Momordica charantia L.*

 **Momordica schinzii Cogn.**

▶ *Momordica balsamina L.*

## MONARDA L. - Indian nettle - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Monarda aristata Nutt.**

▶ *Monarda citriodora Cerv. ex Lag.*

 **Monarda austromontana Epling**

**Common Names** ▶ Mexican bergamot; *German*: Mexikanische Monarde, Mexikanische Bergamotte

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico

**Note** ▶ The flavor is like oregano (*Origanum vulgare* L.).

Small 1997

### *Monarda citriodora* Cerv. ex Lag.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Monarda aristata* Nutt., *Monarda dispersa* Sm.

**Common Names** ▶ lemon bergamot, lemon mint; *German*: Präriemonarde, Indianernessel, Zitronen-Monarde; *Mexico*: mount pima oregano

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (tea and by the Hopi Indian spiced game meat); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ USA: Missouri to Nebraska, S Florida, Alabama, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico; cultivated in USA

**Note** ▶ In the Crimea cultivated experimentally for the essential oil.

Cheers 1997; Collins et al. 1994; Hanelt 2001; Mansfeld 1986; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997; Scora 1967; Small 1997; Stobart 1974; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999



■ *Monarda didyma*, flowering

### *Monarda didyma* L. ■

**Common Names** ▶ fragrant balm, Oswega bee balm, Oswega tea; *Chinese*: mei guo bo he; *French*: monarde; *German*: Goldmelisse; Scharlach-Bergamotte, Scharlach-Monarde, Pferdeminze, Rote Indianernessel, Rote Melisse

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ USA: NE, C, SE; S America

**Note** ▶ The plant was introduced to Europe in 1656 as an ornamental plant.

Bremness 2001; Carnat et al. 1991a; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lück 2000; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

### *Monarda dispersa* Sm.

▶ *Monarda citriodora* Cerv. ex Lag.

### *Monarda fistulosa* L. ■

**Common Names** ▶ bee balm, horse bergamot, wild bergamot; *Chinese*: ni mei guo bo he; *French*: monarde fistuleuse; *German*: Goldmelisse, Späte Indianernessel, Röhrenblütige Monarde, Rosenmonarde, Wilde Bergamotte, Wilde Monarde; *Spanish*: oregano de la sierra

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (salad), spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Canada, SW USA: California, Mexico

Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1997; Chubey 1982; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Heinrich 1973, 1975; Mansfeld 1986; Marshall/Scora 1972; Mazza et al. 1987; Pfab et al. 1980; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

### *Monarda pectinata* Nutt.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Monarda penicillata* Gray



■ *Monarda fistulosa*, flowering

**Common Names** ▶ pony beebalm, spotted beebalm; *German*: Getüpfelte Kamm-Monarde

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ USA: Nebraska, Colorado, S Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico

**Note** ▶ Sporadically included *Monarda pectinata* Nutt. in *Monarda citriodora* Cerv. ex Lag.

Hanelt 2001; Tucker 1986; Uper 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Monarda punctata* L.

**Common Names** ▶ American horse mint, dotted monarda, spotted beebalm; *German*: Punktierete Monarde

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N America, from E and C U.S. to northern Mexico

**Note** ▶ The plant is a source of thymol.

Mansfield 1986; Small 1997; Usher 1968

### *Monarda penicillata* Gray

➤ *Monarda pectinata* Nutt.

## MONARDELLA Benth. – Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Monardella odoratissima* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ cloverhead horse mint, coyote mint, mountain pennyroyal, Pacific monardella, stinking horse mint; *German*: Stink-Pferdeminze

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ WN America

Erhardt et al. 2002

## MONDIA Skeels - Asclepiadaceae (Periplococeae)

### *Mondia whitei* (Hook.f.) Skeels

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chlorocodon whitei* Hook.f.

**Usage** ▶ spice for sauces; **product**: isovanillin

**Parts Used** ▶ root, rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Senegal to E Africa, S Africa (Natal)

Ficalho 1947; Koorbanally et al. 2000; Mabberley 1999; McCartan/Crouch 1998; Msonthi 1991; Neuwinger 1994, 1998

## MONODORA Dunal - Annonaceae

### *Monodora angolensis* Welw.

**Common Names** ▶ Angola calabash; *German*: Angola Kalabassenmuskat

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed



**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, especially Angola

Uphof 1968

 **Monodora borealis** Elliot

▶ *Monodora myristica* (Gaertn.) Dunal

 **Monodora brevipes** Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ short-stemmed African nutmeg, yellow flowery nutmeg; *German*: Kurzstielige Kalabassen-Muskatnuss, Kalabassen-Macisbohne

**Usage** ▶ condiment, spice blend: mixed with 'country' pepper (?*Piper guinense* Schum. et Thonn) used for spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

Burkill 1, 1985

 **Monodora grandiflora** Benth.

▶ *Monodora myristica* (Gaertn.) Dunal

 **Monodora myristica** (Gaertn.) Dunal 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Annona myristica* Gaertn., *Monodora borealis* Elliot; *Monodora grandiflora* Benth., *Xylopia undulata* P. Beauv.

**Common Names** ▶ African nutmeg, false nutmeg, calabash nutmeg, Jamaica nutmeg; *French*: fausse noix de muscade, muscade de Calabash, muscadier d'Afrique, muscadier de Calabasse; *German*: Kalabassen-Muskatnuss, Macisbohne, Afrikanische Gewürzbeere

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W, C Africa, Angola, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, W India

**Note** ▶ Very occasionally as a substitute for nutmeg; the taste is not like nutmeg.



 **Monodora myristica: a flowering, b seeds**

Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; Burkill 1, 1985; Ekundayo/Hammerschmidt 1988c; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Irvine 1961; Lamaty et al. 1987; Lammourea 1975; Oboh/Ekperigin 2004; Okeke 1998; Omobuwajo et al. 2003; Onyenekwe et al. 1993; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968



 **Monodora tenuifolia** Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ thin-leaved African nutmeg; *German*: Dünoblättrige Afrikanische Muskatnuss

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1, 1985

## MONTIA L. – Blink, Winter Purslane - Portulacaceae

 **Montia perfoliata** (Donn) Howell;

**Synonyms** ▶ *Claytonia perfoliata* Donn; *Limnia perfoliata* (Donn) Haw.

**Common Names** ▶ miner's lettuce, winter purslane; *Chinese*: chuan ye chun mei cao; *French*: pourpier d'hiver, claytone de Cuba, claytonia perfoliée; *German*: Tellerkraut, Winterportulak, Winterpostelein; *Italian*: portulaca d'inverno; *Portuguese*: beldroega de Inverno, claitónia, *Russian*: monzija, Kubinskij schpinat; *Spanish*: verdolaga de invierno, verdolago de Cuba

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Canada, USA: NW, Rocky Mountains, California; Mexico; native in W Europe, C Europe, Cuba

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2001; Hanelt 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Terra 1966

## MORINDA L. – Indian Mulberry - Rubiaceae

 **Morinda bracteata** Roxb.

▶ *Morinda citrifolia* L.

 **Morinda citrifolia** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Morinda bracteata* Roxb., *Morinda litoralis* Blanco, *Morinda macrophylla* Desf.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian mulberry, Indian painkiller, awl tree, brimstone tree; *French*: morinde, mûrier des Indes; *German*: Indische Maulbeere, Noni, Zitronenblättrige Morinda; *India*: bartundi, surangji; *Indonesian*: menkudu nenghudu, *Japanese*: yae-aoki; *Malaysian*: kattapitalavam, mannanatti; *Pacific region*: noni; *Spanish*: mora de la India; *Tahiti*: nono; *Thai*: yo baan, mataasuea; *Vietnamese*: nhau, nhau rung

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ native in Queensland (Australia), perhaps ranged to the South Sea Islands from eastern Polynesia to India, both wild and cultivated; Vietnam; naturalized in the New World in C to S America (Mexico, Panama, Columbia, Venezuela), and throughout the Caribbean, the Florida keys, the Indian Ocean Islands, and the West Indies common in coastal areas

Burkill 1966; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Jacquot 1990; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lück 2004; Ogle et al. 2003; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 2001c; Storrs 1997; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 6, 1962; WHO 1990; Wiersma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Morinda litoralis** Blanco

▶ *Morinda citrifolia* L.

 **Morinda macrophylla** Desf.

▶ *Morinda citrifolia* L.

## MORINGA Adans. - Horse Radish Tree - Moringaceae

 **Moringa erecta** Salisb.

▶ *Moringa oleifera* Lam.



■ *Morinda citrifolia*, fruiting



■ *Moringa oleifera*: a flowering, b fruit

**Note** ▶ The flowers are also used as 'pot-herb'. The oil of the fruits is used for cosmetics and lamps.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bendel 2002; Bois 1934; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1997; Dastur 1954; Davidson

1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 1985, 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hutton 1998; Kottegoda 1994; Kumar 2003; Lalas 1998; Lück 2004; McNavy/Wood 2003; Mansfeld 2003; Morton 1991; Neuwinger 1999; Oliveira et al. 1999; Oomen/Grubben 1978; Ramachandran et al. 1980; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seshadri/Nambiar 2003; Sharma 2003; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Somali et al. 1984; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tsaknis et al. 1998, 1999; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wealth of India 6, 1962; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

M

 *Moringa oleifera* Lam. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Moringa erecta* Salisb., *Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn., *Moringa zeylanica* Pers.

**Common Names** ▶ drumstick, horse radish tree, radish tree; *French*: ben aillé, moringa aïel, pois qué-nique; *German*: Meerrettichbaum, Pferderettichbaum, Flügelsamiger Behennussbaum, Ölmoringie; *India*: sahijan, sangina, soajna, sigruh, moringu, murinna, murinkai, nunga; *Indonesian*: kelor; *Japanese*: wasabi-nok; *Malaysian*: emmanggai, kelok, kachang, kelir, lemunggai, morunggai; *Pilipino*: arunggai, kamalungai, malunggay; *Portuguese*: muringueiro; *Russian*: moringa; *Sanskrit*: sigru, s(h)obhanjana; *Spanish*: maranga, pareíso, pareíso blanco; *Swahili*: sojana; *Thai*: ma rum, phak-nueakai, phak eehum

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (India); couscous and sauce spice (fruits and leaves)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, leaf, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India, cultivated elsewhere, e.g. Senegal

 *Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn.

▶ *Moringa oleifera* Lam.

 *Moringa zeylanica* Pers.

▶ *Moringa oleifera* Lam.

 *Morisonia flexuosa* L.

▶ *Capparis flexuosa* L.

 **Moschosma polystachon** Benth.

➤ *Basilicum polystachon* (L.) Moench

 **Mukia maderaspatana** (L.) M. Roem.

➤ *Melothria maderaspatana* (L.) Cogn.

 **Mukia scabrella** Arn.

➤ *Melothria maderaspatana* (L.) Cogn.

## MURRAYA König ex L. - Orange Jessamine - Rutaceae

 **Murraya amoena** Salisb.

➤ *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack

 **Murraya exotica** L.

➤ *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack

 **Murraya koenigii** (L.) Spreng. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Bergora koenigi* L., *Chalcas koenigii* Kurz, *Nimbo melioides* Dennst.

**Common Names** ▶ curry leaf, Indian bay; **French:** feuille de Murraya; **German:** Curryblätter, Curry-Orangenraute; **India:** kathnim, barsanga, bowala, gandhela, gendela, karipatta, karrinim, kasapiucha, limdo (mitho), mitha neem, kurry patta, **Indonesian:** daun kari; **Malaysian:** daun kari, karwa pale, kerupulai, garupillai; **Sanskrit:** surabhi nimbu; **Slovenian:** listy kari; **Sri Lanka:** karapincha; **Thai:** bai karee

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Pacific Islands (Fiji), Bangladesh

Arora/Pandey 1996; Chauhan 1999; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985;



 **Murraya koenigii, plant**

Farhath Kanum et al. 2000; Hanelt 2001; Hohmann 1971; Kumar 2003; Lück 2004; MacLeod/Pieris 1982; MacLeod/Pieris 1982; Mallavapura et al. 1999; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1990, 1991; Peter 2001; Prakash/Natarajan 1974; Raina et al. 2002; Saha/Chowdhury 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Tachibana et al. 2001; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Waßmuth-Wagner et al. 1992, 1995; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Murraya paniculata** (L.) Jack

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chalcas paniculata* L., *Murraya amoena* Salisb., *Murraya exotica* L., *Murraya sumatrana* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ bark tree, jasmine orange, Chinese myrtle, Chinese box-wood, Burmese box-wood, satinwood, cosmetic park tree, Hawaiian orange, orange jasmin; **Chinese:** chiu li xiang, chiu li hsiang tsao, kau lei heung; **French:** buis de Chine; **German:** Falscher Jasmin, Orangenraute; **Hindi:** kamina marchula, konji, nagagolunga, pandara; **India:** angara gida, ban mallika, konji; **Indonesian:** kemuning;

*Japanese:* gek-kitsu, gikiji; *Javanese:* djenar, kemoe-ning; *Malaysian:* kēmung, kemuning; *Pilipino:* ba-naasi, banati, kamuning; *Thai:* dawk kaeo, kèo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (tea, confectionery)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, (leaf, very sporadically)

**Distribution** ▶ N India, Sri Lanka, S China, Sumatra, Java, Philippines, Malaysia, New Caledonia, Australia, Pacific Islands

Cheers 1997; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Engler/Pummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Kimoshita/Firman 1997; Kottegoda 1994; NICPBP 1987; Schultze/Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Storrs 1997; Tao Duoda 1998; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Murraya sumatrana** Roxb.

➤ *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack

## MUSSAENDA L. - Rubiaceae

 **Mussaenda frondosa** L.

**Common Names** ▶ *Hindi:* bebina, bedina; *Nepal:* asari

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Himalayas, cultivated in Indian gardens

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

 **Myrodia funebris** (La Llave) Benth.

➤ *Quararibea funebres* (La Llave) Vischer

## MYRIANTHUS Pall. - Cecropiaceae

 **Myrianthus libericus** Rendle

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Liberia

Burkill 1, 1985

## MYRICA L. - Gale, Bog Myrtle - Myricaceae

 **Myrica cerifera** L.

**Common Names** ▶ bay berry, candle berry, wax berry, wax myrtle; *French:* arbre à suif, cirier; *German:* Wachs-Myrte; *Italian:* corteccia

**Usage** ▶ spice, substitute for bay leaves in seasoning meats, sauces, soups

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ NE, SE USA: Florida, Texas

Erhardt et al. 2002; Rättsch 1998; Tull 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

 **Myrica gale** L. 

**Common Names** ▶ bog myrtle, gale, meadow fern, sweet gale, sweet myrtle, wax berry; *French:* galé odorant, galé piment aquatique, myrte bâtard, myrte des Marais; *German:* Gagelstrauch, Heidemyrte, Moor-Gagelstrauch, Sumpfmyrte; *Italian:* mirto bastarda; *Russian:* mirt bolotnyj; woskowniza obyknowennaja; *Spanish:* mirto de brabant, mito holandés

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Asia, N America, Europe: France, England, Germany

Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ingels 1987; Lawrence/Weaver 1974; Rättsch 1998; Schantz/Kapétanidis 1971; Schnelle 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Myrica pennsylvanica** Loisel.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Myrica carolinensis* hort.

**Common Names** ▶ bay berry, candle berry, northern bay-berry, waxy berry; *German:* Amerikanischer Gagelstrauch, Wachsbeere

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb





■ *Myrica gale*: a flowering, b fruiting

**Distribution** ▶ E Canada, NE USA, Ohio; native in New Zealand, S England

Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997

## MYRISTICA Gronov. - Nutmeg - Myristicaceae

### *Myristica argentea* Warb.

**Common Names** ▶ silver nutmeg; *French*: noix muscade mâle, noix muscade sauvage, noix muscade macassar, noix papoue; *German*: Papua-Muskat, , Makassar-Muskat, Langer Muskat, Wilder Muskat, Silber-Muskat, Pferde-Muskat

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, aril

**Distribution** ▶ New Guinea, where it is also occasionally cultivated

Bois 1934; Griebel 1909; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mansfeld 1986; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pruthi 1976; Rättsch 1998; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c;

Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Teuscher 2003; Warburg 1897; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Myristica aromatica* Lamk

▶ *Myristica fragrans* Houtt.

### *Myristica castaneifolia* A. Gray

**Synonyms** ▶ *Myristica macrantha* A.C. Sm., *Myristica macrophylla* A. Gray

**Common Names** ▶ chestnut-leafy nutmeg; *German*: Großblütiger Muskat, Kastanienblättrige Muskat

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia

Oyen/Dung 1999

### *Myristica cinnamomea* King

**Common Names** ▶ cinnamom nutmeg; *German*: Zimt-Muskat; *Malaysian*: mendarah, pala bukit

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysian Peninsula, Singapore, Borneo, Philippines

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Sinclair 1968

### *Myristica contorta* Warb.

▶ *Myristica dactyloides* Gaertn.

### *Myristica corticosa* Hock.f.

▶ *Knema corticosa* Lour.

### *Myristica dactyloides* Wall.

▶ *Myristica malabarica* Lam.

### *Myristica dactyloides* Gaertn.

**Synonyms** ► *Myristica laurifolia* Hook.f. et Thoms; *Myristica contorta* Warb.

**Common Names** ► Malabar nutmeg; *German*: Gefingert-Muskat, Malabar-Muskat; *Sri Lanka*: malaboda; *Tamil*: katjathikai

**Usage** ► spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ► seed

**Distribution** ► India: S Madras, Malabar coast; Sri Lanka

Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wealth of India 6, 1962

### *Myristica fatua* Houtt.

**Synonyms** ► *Myristica tomentosa* Thunb.

**Common Names** ► mountain nutmeg; *Dutch*: mannetjesnooten; *French*: muscadier de forêt ou montagne; *German*: Bergmuskat, Filziger Muskat, Unechter Muskat; *Malaysian*: pala laki-laki; palafuker, pala utan

**Usage** ► spice (local rarely)

**Parts Used** ► seed

**Distribution** ► India, Indonesia, Malaysia: Ambon, Banda, Java; cultivated: Java and Malaysia

Bois 1923; Hager 5, 1993; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sinclair 1968; Warburg 1897

### *Myristica fragrans* Houtt.

**Synonyms** ► *Myristica aromatica* Lam., *Myristica moschata* Thunb., *Myristica officinalis* L. f.,

**Common Names** ► *nut*: (true) nutmeg, Banda nutmeg; *Arabic*: basbasah, gouz bouwa; *Chinese*: jon tou k'ou, rou dou kou; *Dutch*: nootmuskaat; *French*: muscadier commun, noix de muscade, musque; *German*: Echte Muskatnuss, Muskatnuss, Duftende Muskat(nuss); *Hindi*: jayphal, mada shaunda, taiphala; *Indonesian*: pala; *Italian*: noce moscata; *Japanese*: nikuzuki; *Javanese*: wohpala; *Malaysian*: buah pala; *Portuguese*: moscadeira; *Russian*: muskatnij orech; *Sanskrit*: jatikosa, jatiphala, taiphala; *Slovenian*: muskátový orech; *Spanish*: nogal moscado, nuez moscada; *Thai*: chan thet ► aril: mace;



► *Myristica fragrans*, fruits, partly open, visible the seeds with arillus (mace)

*Arabic*: basbasah; *French*: macis, noix muscade (capsule della); *German*: Mazis, Muskatblüte (= wrongly); *India*: tavitri; *Italian*: mace, macis, fiore de macis, fiore di noce moscata; *Portuguese*: flor de noz moscada; *Russian*: mazis; *Sanskrit*: jajipatri; *Slovenian*: muskátový kvet; *Spanish*: macis, maciá

**Usage** ► spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ► seed, aril

**Distribution** ► It is not found wild, Malaysia?; cultivated elsewhere

**Note** ► The fruit peel with fruit flesh is used for yams and candied for cakes etc. The seeds used to be dipped in milk of lime to prevent the infestation of insects.

Baldry et al. 1976; Bittencourt et al. 2001; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Borges/Pino 1993; Bournot 1968; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Davis/Cooks 1982; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Forrest 1972; Gerhardt/Sundermann 1981; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Joseph 1980; Kalbhen 1971; Krützfeld 2002; Lee/Caruso 1958; Lück 2004; Maistre 1964; McKee/Harden 1991; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Michaelis 1916; Mil-



ton 1999; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Norman 1991; Oberdieck 1989b; Ochse et al. 1961; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1993; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schenk/Lamparsky 1981; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Sherry et al. 1982; Shiva et al. 2002; Shulgín 1963; Siewek 1990; Simpson/Jackson 2002; Sinclair 1968; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1967; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tschirch 1892; Uhl 2000; Vaupel 2002b; Villamar et al. 1994; Warburg 1897; Weil 1965; Wiersema/León 1999; Wilhelm 1966; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zizka/Fleckenstein 1985

### **Myristica laurifolia** Hook.f. & Thoms

➤ *Myristica dactyloides* Gaertn.

### **macrantha** A.C. Smith

➤ *Myristica castaneifolia* A. Gray

### **Myristica macrophylla** A. Gray

➤ *Myristica castaneifolia* A. Gray

### **Myristica malabarica** Lam.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Myristica dactyloides* Wall.

**Common Names** ▶ Bombay nutmeg, Malabar nutmeg;  
*German*: Bombay-Muskatnuss, Malabar-Muskatnuss

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, aril

**Distribution** ▶ India: Malabar coast, also cultivated in the garden

**Note** ▶ Sometimes is like an adulteration of *Myristica fragrans* Houtt.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pruthi 1976; Rättsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Warburg 1897; Wealth of India 6, 1962

### **Myristica moschata** Thunb.

➤ *Myristica fragrans* Houtt.

### **Myristica officinalis** L.f.

➤ *Myristica fragrans* Houtt.

### **Myristica otoba** H. et B.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dialyanthera otoba* (H. et B.) Warb.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Otoba-Muskat

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Columbia

Teuscher 2003; Warburg 1897

### **Myristica schefferi** Warb.

➤ *Myristica succedanea* Bl.

### **Myristica speciosa** Warb.

**Common Names** ▶ Moluccan nutmeg; *French*: muscadier des Moluques; *German*: Batjan-Muskat, Molukken-Muskat; *Malaysian*: pala maba

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Philippines: Batjan; Moluccas

Bois 1934; Hager 5, 1993; Rättsch 1998; Teuscher 2003; Warburg 1897

### **Myristica succedanea** Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Myristica schefferi* Warb.

**Common Names** ▶ *Dutch*: halmaheiramuskaat; *French*: noix muscade à laquelle; *German*: Halmaheira-Muskat(nuss)

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment, like *Myristica fragrans* Houtt.

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ N Moluccas; cultivated in a small region on Ternate.

Bois 1934; Burkill 1996; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mansfeld 1986; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Warburg 1897

 **Myristica tomentosa** Thunb.

➤ *Myristica fatua* Houtt.

 **Myristica womersleyi** J. Sinclair

**Common Names** ▶ Womersleyie nutmeg; *German*: Womersleyie Muskat

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ NE New Guinea

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Warburg 1897

 **Myrospermum peruiferae** Royle

➤ *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *peruifera* (Royle) Harms

 **Myrospermum sonsonatense** Oerst.

➤ *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *peruiferae* (Royle) Harms

 **Myrospermum toluiferum** DC.

➤ *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *balsamum*

## MYROXYLON L.f. - Balsam - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

 **Myroxylon balsamum** (L.) Harms var. **balsamum**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Myrospermum toluiferum* DC., *Myroxykon hanburyanum* Klotzsch, *Myroxylon tulifera* H.B.K., *Myroxylon toluiferum* A. Rich., *Toluifera balsamum* L., *Toluifera balsamum* var. *genuinum* Baill.


**Common Names** ▶ balsam of Tolu; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: bálsamo-de-tolu; *French*: baumier de Tolu; *German*: Tolubalsam; *Italian*: balsamo di Tolù; *Russian*: bal'samowoe derewo; *Spanish*: bálsamo de Tolú, arbol de Tolú

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), flavoring of drinks, cakes, chocolate and chewing gum, joss drug

**Parts Used** ▶ balsam

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Guatamala, Columbia, Venezuela; Brazil; also cultivated

Bergemann 1950; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Dusemund et al. 1991; Ecker-Schlimpf 1991; Erhardt et al. 2002; Glasl/Wagner 1974; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Langenheim 2003; Mansfeld 1959; Mors et al. 2002; Opdyke 1974a; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Myroxylon balsamum** (L.) Harms var. **peruiferae** (Royle) Harms

**Synonyms** ▶ *Myrospermum peruiferae* Royle, *Myrospermum sonsonatense* Oerst., *Myroxylon peruiferae* Klotzsch, *Myroxylon peruiferum* L.f., *Toluifera peruiferae* Baill.

**Common Names** ▶ Balsam of Peru, black balsam, Peruvian balsam; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: bálsamo-do-peru; *French*: arbor de balsamo, baumier du Pérou; *German*: Perubalsam, Salvadorbalsam; *Italian*: balsamo di Perú; *Russian*: miroksilon; *Spanish*: arbol de Pérou, balsamo de Pérou

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), flavoring of drinks, cakes, chocolate and chewing gum, joss drug

**Parts Used** ▶ balsam

**Distribution** ▶ S America: San Salvador, Guatamala, Peru

**Note** ▶ Cultivated by the Aztecs in the imperial garden in Mexico.

Bergemann 1950; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Dusemund et al. 1991; Ecker-Schlimpf 1991; Erhardt et al. 2002; Glasl/Wagner 1974; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Langenheim 2003; Mansfeld 1959; Mors et al. 2002; Oliveira et al. 1978; Opdyke 1974a; Rättsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Myroxylon hanburyanum** Klotzsch

- *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *balsamum*

 **Myroxylon peruiferae** Klotzsch

- *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *peruifera* (Royle) Harms

 **Myroxylon toluifera** H.B.K.

- *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *balsamum*

 **Myroxylon toluiferum** A. Rich.

- *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *balsamum*

## MYRRIS Mill. - Sweet Cicely - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Myrris aromatica** L.

- *Myrris odorata* (L.) Scop.

 **Myrris occidentalis** Benth. et Hook.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Osmorhiza occidentalis* (Nutt.) Torr.

**Common Names** ▶ anise sweet, Western sweet root, sweet cicely; *German*: Aniswurzel

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ USA: California, SW Colorado

Hoppe 3, 1987

 **Myrris odorata** (L.) Scop.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Myrris aromatica* L., *Scandix odorata* L.

**Common Names** ▶ anise chervil, garden myrrh, Spanish chervil, sweet cicely, sweet scented myrrh, giant sweet chervil; *Arabic*: samag albostan; *Chinese*: ou zhou mo yao; *Dutch*: roomse kervel; *French*: cer-

feuil d'Espagne, cerfeuil musqué, cerfeuil odorant, myrris, persil d'anis; *German*: Aniskerbel, Myrrhenkerbel, Süßdolde, Wilder Anis; *Italian*: cerfoglio di spagua, finocchielle, mirride (delle Alpi), mirride odorata; *Portuguese*: cerefolho almiscarado; cerefolho anisado; *Russian*: kerbel' ispanckij, mnogoletnij kerbel', dikaja petruschka, duschistyj buten', ladan, mirris; *Spanish*: perifollo almizclado, perifollo oloroso

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ C Europe, SE and SW Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Brieskorn/Noble 1982; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Loch 1993; Mansfeld 1959; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schulz 1963; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiendl/Franz 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## MYRTUS L. - Myrtle - Myrtaceae

 **Myrtus communis** L.

**Common Names** ▶ common myrtle, myrtle; *Arabic*: ad-hera, guemmam, marsin, rihan; *French*: myrte, myrte comun; *German*: Echte Myrte, Brautmyrte, Myrthenkörner; *Italian*: mirto; *Russian*: mirt; *Slovenian*: myrta; *Spanish*: arrayán, mirto

**Usage** ▶ spice; fruits for sauces and meat, especially in Greece; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, fruit (berry)

**Distribution** ▶ Canary Islands, N Africa, W Africa, SE and SW Europe to NW Himalayas

Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Frau et al 2001; Hager 5, 1993; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jerkovic et al. 2002; Lück 2000; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982



**Myrtus pimenta** L.

▶ *Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merr.

## N

### NANNORHOPS H. Wendl. - Araceae (Palmae)

 **Nannorhops ritchiana** (Griff.) Aitch.

**Common Names** ▶ marari palm; *German*: Mazaripalme

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (by the natives)

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968


 **Narthex polakii** Staph et Wettst.

▶ *Ferula assa-foetida* L.

 **Nardosmia japonica** Siebold et Zucc.

▶ *Petasites japonica* (Siebold et Zucc.) Maxim

### NARDOSTACHYS DC. - Nard, Spikenard - Valerianaceae

 **Nardostachys grandiflora** DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Narthostachys jatamansi* (G. Don) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian nard, spikenard; *French*: nardostachyde de l'Inde; *German*: Indische Narde, Nardenähre, Speicherähre; *India*: jatamansi

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ N India to SW China, Himalayas

Chauhan 1999; Dalby 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Warriar et al. 1995

 **Nardostachys jatamansi** (G. Don) DC.

▶ *Narthostachys grandiflora* DC.

### NASTURTIUM R.Br. - Water Cress - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

 **Nasturtium aquaticum** Wahlenb.

▶ *Nasturtium officinale* R.Br.

 **Nasturtium armoracia** (L.) Fries

▶ *Armoracia rusticana* Gaertn. et B. Mey. et Scherb.

 **Nasturtium latifolium** Gillet et Magne

▶ *Lepidium latifolium* L.

 **Nasturtium latifolium** (L.) O. Kuntze

➤ *Lepidium latifolium* L.

 **Nasturtium microphyllum** Boenn. ex Reichb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rorippa microphylla* (Boenn.) Hyl.

**Common Names** ▶ small leafy watercress; *German*: Kleinblättrige Brunnenkresse, Winterkresse

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, E Europe, N Africa: Morocco; India; native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Small 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Nasturtium nasturtium** Cockerell

➤ *Nasturtium officinale* R.Br.

 **Nasturtium officinale** R. Br.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cardaminum nasturtium* Moench., *Crucifera fontana* E.H.L. Krause, *Nasturtium aquaticum* Wahlenb., *Nasturtium nasturtium* Cockerell, *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Hayek, *Sisymbrium nasturtium* Thunb.

**Common Names** ▶ common watercress, watercress; *Arabic*: guernech, harriqa, karsun mehi; *Chinese*: dou ban cai, xi yang cai gun; *Dutch*: waterkres; *French*: cresson d'eau, cresson de fontaine (d'eau); *German*: Echte Brunnenkresse, Bachkresse, Wasserkresse, Wassersenf, Wiesenkren; *Hindi*: pani sag; *Indonesian*: selada air; *Italian*: crescione aquatico, nasturcio, agretto aquatico; *Japanese*: mizu garashi, oranda garashi; *Portuguese*: agrião, agrião de água; *Russian*: kress wodjanof, brunkress, kljuzewoj kress, wodjanof kren, sherucha wodnaja; *Spanish*: berro de agua, berro de fuente, mastuerzo acuático; *Vietnamese*: xa lach, xong

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Canary Islands, N Africa, tropi-

cal Africa, Turkey, Caucasus, temperate Asia cosmopolitical, native in N America

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Koschtschew 1990; Larkcom 1991; Leung 1991; Mansfeld 1962; Ogle et al. 2003; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Pursglove 1968; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siemonesma/Piluek 1993; Small 1997; Šedo/Krejča 1983; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tindall 1983; Tull 1999; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Nasturtium officinale** R.Br. x **Nasturtium microphyllum** Boenn.

➤ *Nasturtium sterile* (Airy Shaw) Oefelein

 **Nasturtium x sterile** (Airy Shaw) Oefelein

(= *Nasturtium officinale* R.Br. x *Nasturtium microphyllum* Boenn.)

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rorippa x sterilis* Airy Shaw

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C and W Europe, cultivated in England (rarely)

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

## NECTANDRA Roland ex Rottb. - Lauraceae

 **Nectandra globosa** (Aubl.) Mez

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: canela-amarela, canela-da-capoeira, canela-mirim, canela-seca

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Amazonia to Bahia

Mors et al. 2000



 **Nectandra cinnamoides** Nees

➤ *Ocotea cymbarum* H.B.K.

 **Nectandra cymbarum** (H.B.K.) Nees

➤ *Ocotea cymbarum* H.B.K.

 **Nectandra puchury-major** Nees et Mart.

➤ *Ocotea puchury-major* Mart.

## NEPETA L. - Catmint - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Nepeta americana** Aubl.

➤ *Hyptis spicigera* Lam.

 **Nepeta cataria** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Calamintha albiflora* Van., *Nepeta citriodora* Becker, *Nepeta minor* Mill., *Nepeta vulgaris* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ catmint, catnip, lemon catnip (America); *Chinese*: jing jie, jia jing jie; *French*: cataire, chataire, menhe de chat; *German*: Echtes Katzenkraut, Gewöhnliche Katzenminze, Steinmelisse; *Italian*: cataria, erba de gatta, gattaia comune, menthe die gatti; *Portuguese*: erva gateira; *Russian*: kotovnik koschaschij, koschatschja mjata; *Spanish*: calamento, hierba gatera, menta de gato

**Usage** ▶ spice (specially in France for seasoning sauces, soups etc.)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S, E Europe, Turkey, W Siberia, Amur, C Asia, India, China, Himalayas, Cuba and other Latin America countries; naturalized in W, C Europe, E Asia, N America, S Africa

**Note** ▶ The var. *citriodora* (Becker) Balb. contains much citronellol (ca. 50%) in the essential oil, used in food and the pharmaceutical industries and perfumery.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Berger 2, 1950; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Dellacassa et al 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Herron 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kaczmarek 1957; Klimek et al. 2000; Mansfeld 1962; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Pooter et al. 1988; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schnelle 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1966; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Nepeta citriodora** Becker

➤ *Nepeta cataria* L.

 **Nepeta x faassenii** Bergmans ex Stearn

**Common Names** ▶ blue catmint; *French*: chataire, herbe aux chats; *German*: Blaue Katzenminze; Blau-minze; Kleine Katzenminze

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated Europe, C Asia, Persia

**Note** ▶ Sterile hybrid.

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Pooter et al. 1988; Small 1997

 **Nepeta glechoma** Benth.

➤ *Glechoma hederacea* L.

 **Nepeta minor** Mill.

➤ *Nepta cataria* L.

 **Nepeta mussinii** Spreng.

➤ *Nepeta racemosa* Spreng.

 **Nepeta racemosa** Lam.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nepeta mussinii* Spreng., *Nepeta reichenbachiana* Fisch. et C.A. Mey.

**Common Names** ▶ Mussin Catnip; *German*: Mussin's Katzenminze, Traubige Katzenminze; *Korean*: hyanghynögge

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically); **product**: essential oil (with high content of geraniol and citronellol)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, former Soviet Union, Iran, Korea

Başer et al. 1993a; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wolf 1955

### **Nepeta reichenbachiana** Fisch. et C.A. Mey.

➤ *Nepeta racemosa* Lam.

### **Nepeta tenuifolia** Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Elsholtzia integrifolia* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ Japanese catnip, *Chinese*: jing jie; *Korean*: hyönggye

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ China, Japan, Korea

Hanelt 2001

### **Nepeta transcaucasia** Grossh.

**Common Names** ▶ Transcaucasian catnip; *German*: Transkaukasische Katzenminze, *Russian*: kotownik sakawasskii

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Transcaucasia: Azerbaidzhan

Khilik et al. 1977, 1979; Mishurova/Shikhiev 1977

### **Nepeta vulgaris** Lam.

➤ *Nepeta cataria* L.

## NEPTUNIA Lour. - Mimosaceae

### **Neptunia oleraceae** Lour.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Neptunia prostrata* (Lam.) Bail.

**Common Names** ▶ water mimosa; *Bengal*: panilajak; *German*: Wasser-Mimose; *Hindi*: lajalu; *Malaysian*: keman ajer; *Thai*: phak krachet

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ sprout

**Distribution** ▶ tropical regions: India, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, Mexico, S America, Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Chopra et al. 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Usher 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1966; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Neptunia prostrata** (Lam.) Bail.

➤ *Neptunia olearacea* Lour.

### **Nicolaia elatior** (Jack) Horan.

➤ *Etlingera elatior* (Jack) R.M. Sm.

### **Nicolaia solaris** (Blume) Horan.

➤ *Etlingera solaris* (Blume) R.M. Smith

## NIGELLA L. - Fennel Flower, Love-in-a-Mist - Ranunculaceae

### **Nigella arvensis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nigella latifolia* Mill., *Nigella tenuifolia* Gilib.

**Common Names** ▶ wild fennel; *French*: nielle bâtarde, poivrette commun; *German*: Acker-Schwarzkümmel; *Russian*: tschernuschka polevaja

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, plant

**Distribution** ▶ C and E Europe, Turkey, Iraq, Levante, Caucasus, C Asia, Near East, N Africa

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hooper 1937; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993, Teuscher 2003

### **Nigella coerulea** Lam

▶ *Nigella damascena* L.

### **Nigella damascena** L. ▣

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nigella coerulea* Lam., *Nigella pygmaea* Pers.

**Common Names** ▶ love-in-a-mist (plant), Damas black cumin, Jack-in-the-green, wild fennel; **Arabic:** habba souda, sinouj; **Dutch:** koiijn; **French:** barbide, bâtarde, cheveux de Vénus, nigelle de Damas; **German:** Damaszener Schwarzkümmel, Türkischer Schwarzkümmel, Braut in Haaren, Gretel im Busch, Jungfer im Grünen (plant); **Italian:** anigella, damigella, capigilate, scapigilate; **Russian:** tschnuschka damasskaja

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ E and S Europe, Turkey, Cyprus, Caucasus, Iran, NW Africa, Libya; naturalized in C Europe

**Note** ▶ The seed oil is used in medicine and the perfume industry; the plant is a very popular worldwide as an ornament.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Arctander 1960; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fico et al. 2003; Fleischhauer 2003; Groom 1997; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hoppe 1949; Oyen/Dung 1999; Paris et al. 1979; Redgrove 1933; Schweig 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Zohary 1983

### **Nigella indica** Roxb.

▶ *Nigella sativa* L.



▣ **Nigella damascena**, flowering and fruiting

### **Nigella latifolia** Mill.

▶ *Nigella arvensis* L.

### **Nigella pygmaea** Pers.

▶ *Nigella damascena* L.

### **Nigella sativa** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nigella indica* Roxb., *Nigella truncata* Viv.

**Common Names** ▶ black caraway, black cumin, black seed, fennel flower, nutmeg flower, Roman coriander; small fennel; **Arabic:** habba souda, habbatul barakah; **French:** cheveux de Vénus, cumin noir, nigelle, nigelle de Crète, toute épice; **German:** Echter Schwarzkümmel, Römischer Schwarzkümmel, Schwarzer Koriander, Schabasamen; **Hindi:** kalaunji; kalonji, kalajira, mugrela; **Italian:** nigella, cominella, melantio; **Malaysian:** jintam hitam; **Portuguese:** cominho negro; **Russian:** tschernuschka

posevnaja, tschernij tmin, mazok, nigella, rimskij koriandr; *Sanskrit*: kalajaji, krishnajiraka; *Slovenian*: čerņuška; *Spanish*: ajenuz, araniel, neguilla, nigelia cultivada, pasionara; *Turkish*: çörek otu

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ EC Europe, Mediterranean regions, Caucasus, Iran, SW and C Asia, N, E Africa, native in Europe; cultivated from Mediterranean regions to C Asia

**Note** ▶ The plant name at 16th Century in Germany “Schwartzter Coriander”.

Abel Alla El-Sayed et al. 1997; Aitzetmüller 1997; Al-Jassir 1992; Atta 2003; Babayan et al. 1978; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bürts/Bucar 1998; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Datta/Rabg 2000; Daukšas et al. 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; El-Dakhahny 1965; El-Dhaw/Abdel-Munuem 1996; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Gad et al. 1963; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanafy/Hatem 1991; Hanelt 2001; Hasan et al 1989; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ihrig 1997; Jansen 1981; Lautenbacher 1997; Leroy/Gillet 1964; Mahfouz/El-Dakhahny 1960; Menounos et al. 1986; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nergiz/Ötles 1993; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Ramadan/Mörsel 2002a, b, 2003; Salem 2001; Salama 1973; Saleh Al-Jassier 1992; Schönfelder 2001; Schweig 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Takruri/Dameh 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Topozada et al. 1965; Tucker 1986; Türkay et al 1996; Uphof 1968; Ustum et al. 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zohary 1983

 **Nigella tenuiflora** Gilib.

▶ *Nigella arvensis* L.

 **Nigella truncata** Viv.

▶ *Nigella sativa* L.

 **Nigrina spicifera** Lam.

▶ *Chloranthus spicatus* (Thunb.) Makino

 **Nima quassioides** Buch-Ham.

▶ *Picrasma quassioides* Benn.

 **Nimbo melioides** Dennst.

▶ *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng.

 **Nothopanax fruticosum** Miq.

▶ *Polyscias fruticosa* (L.) Harms

 **Nyctanthes sambac** L.

▶ *Jasminum sambac* (L.) Ait.

## O

 **Obione canescens** (Pursh) Moq.

▶ *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt.

## OCHROCARPOS Noranta ex Du Petit-Thouars - Guttiferae

 **Ochrocarpus longifolius** (Wall.) Benth. et Hook.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mammea longifolia* Wall.

**Common Names** ▶ *Hindi*: nag kesar, surgı, surıngı, sur-ampunna, surabunai

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, flower bud

**Distribution** ▶ West Indies

Chopra et al. 1956; Hanelt 2001; Mohan Rao et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

## OCIMUM L. - Basil - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)


Hiltunen/Holm 19

 **Ocimum africanum** Lour.

▶ *Ocimum americanum* L.

 **Ocimum album** L.

▶ *Ocimum basilicum* L.

 **Ocimum americanum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ocimum africanum* Lour., *Ocimum canum* Sims; *Ocimum pilosum* Willd., *Ocimum simile* N.E. Br.

**Common Names** ▶ American basil, hoary basil, sweet basil; *Chinese*: hui luo le; *German*: Amerikanischer Basilikum, Zitronen-Basilikum, Kampferbasilikum, Herero Buschtee; *Hindi*: ajak, kala tulsi; *Malaysian*: k emangi; *Portuguese*: manjeri ao-branco; *Sanskrit*: ajaka; *Spanish*: albahaca velluda; *Thai*: maeng lak

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb; **product**: camphor

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, China, India, Indochina, Malaysia; former Soviet Union, Kenya, Pakistan, native in Europe, Australia and the Neotropics


**Note** ▶ In the essential oil are predominantly citral, linalool and chavicol methylether.

Anjaneyalu/Gowda 1978; Arora/Pandey 1996; Ayensu 1978; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Darrah 1980; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ekundayo et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gupta 1994; Hanelt 2001; Herklots 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Mikus et al. 1997; Ntezurubanza et al. 1985; Paton 1992; Plescher et al. 1997; Schultze-Motel 2003; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Sinha/Gulati 1990; Small 1997; T aufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thappa et al. 1979; Upadhyay et al. 1991; Uphof 1968; Xaasan et al. 1980, 1981; Zeven de Wet 1982




 **Ocimum americanum** Jacq.

➤ *Ocimum basilicum* L.

 **Ocimum americanum sensu** Pushpangadan et Sobti non L.

➤ *Ocimum x citriodorum* Vis.

 **Ocimum basilicum** L. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Basilicum citratum* Rumph., *Ocimum album* L., *Ocimum americanum* Jacq., *Ocimum menthaefolium* Hochst. ex Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ common basil, lemon basil, monk's basil, sweet basil, basil; *Arabic*: kamahim, habag, raihān, rehan; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: manjeriçāo, alfavaca; *Dutch*: basilicum; *Chinese*: lo-le, lou le, hstang tsa i tzu tsaio; *French*: basilic, basilic commun, grand basile, herbe royale; *German*: Basilienkraut, Basilikum, Braunsilge, Deutsches Pfefferkraut, Königskraut, Herrenkraut, Suppenbasil; *Hindi*: bavri, bavai; *India*: babui tulsi, sada tulas; *Italian*: basilico; *Japanese*: mebōki; *Malaysian*: kemangi, pokok, ruku, selasseh uteh; *Portuguese*: manjeriçāo; *Russian*: basilik, duschki, duschistje wasil'ki, *Sanskrit*: barbari, munjariki, surasa, tungi, varvara; *Spanish*: alebega, albahaca; *Thai*: bai horapa; *Vietnamese*: rau (hung) que

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf,

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, tropical America, former Soviet Union; widely cultivated, possible origin in Africa (Madagascar) or NW India

**Note** ▶ This species is morphologically and chemically very heterogeneous.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Akgül 1989; Ayensu 1978; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1940; 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Brophy/Jogia 1986; di Cesare et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Czygan 1997; Darrah 1980; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1085; Fatope/Takeda 1988; Fleisher 1981; Grayer et al. 1996; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hall 1981; Hay/Waterman 1993; Heeger 1956; Herklotz 1972; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Jain/Jain 1973; Jansen 1981; Javanmardi et al. 2002; Jayasinghe et al. 2003; Kumar 2003; Lachowicz et al. 1996; Lawrence et al. 1972; Loughrin/Kasperbauer 2001, 2003; Mahesh-




 **Ocimum basilicum, flowering**

wari/Singh 1989; Marzell 1970; Metzger 1984; Ozcan/Chalchat 2002; Özek et al. 1995; Pääkkönen 1990; Peter 1978, 2001; Pino et al. 1994a; Plescher et al. 1998; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Pudalosi 1996; Randkawa/Gill 1995; Randriamiharisoa 1986; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sánchez et al. 1985; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shen et al. 1991; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stuart et al. 1994; Suchorska-Tropilo/Osinska 2001; Tada et al. 1996; Täufel et al. 1993; Teufel 2003; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Vasconcelos et al. 2003; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zole/Garnero 1973

 **Ocimum basilicum** L. var. *anisatum* Benth.

➤ *Ocimum x citriodorum* Vis.

 **Ocimum basilicum** L. x **Ocimum americanum** L.

➤ *Ocimum x citriodorum* Vis.



 **Ocimum basilicum L. ssp. basilicum**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ocimum bullatum* Lam., *Ocimum caryophyllatum* Roxb., *Ocimum citriodorum* Blanco, *Ocimum integerrimum* Willd., *Ocimum lanceolatum* Schum. et Thonn., *Ocimum medium* Mill., *Ocimum thyrsoflorum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ basil; *Arabic*: rehan; *Chinese*: luò de; *German*: Griechischer Buschthymian; *Hindi*: babui tulsi; *Italian*: basilico; *Malaysian*: sèlasi; *Portuguese*: alfaraca; *Russian*: bazilik; *Spanish*: albahaca

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil, are used in the spice and perfumery industry

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated in subtropical regions

Darrah 1980; Hanelt 2001; Plescher et al. 1997;

 **Ocimum basilicum L. ssp. minimum (L.) Danert**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ocimum minimum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ bush basil, Greek basil, little basil; *German*: Kleiner or Busch-Basilikum

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (sporadically)

**Distribution** ▶ Asia: India, commonly cultivated

Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Hanelt 2001; Ozcan/Chalchat 2002; Plescher et al. 1997; Shaiva et al. 2002; Vasconcelos et al. 2003

 **Ocimum basilicum L. var. purpurescens Benth.**

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Rot(blättriger) Basilikum

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (sporadically)

**Distribution** ▶ also cultivated

Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Darrah 1980; Hanelt 2001; Suchorska/Osinska 1992; Vasconcelos et al. 2003;

 **Ocimum bullatum Lam.**

▶ *Ocimum basilicum* L. ssp. *basilicum*

 **Ocimum campechianum Mill.**

▶ *Ocimum micranthemum* Willd.

 **Ocimum canum Sims**

▶ *Ocimum americanum* L.

 **Ocimum caryophyllatum Roxb.**

▶ *Ocimum basilicum* L. ssp. *basilicum*

 **Ocimum citriodorum Blanco**

▶ *Ocimum basilicum* L. ssp. *basilicum*

 **Ocimum x citriodorum Vis.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ocimum americanum sensu* Pushpangadan et Sobti non L., *Ocimum basilicum* L. x *Ocimum americanum* L., *Ocimum basilicum* var. *anisatum* Benth., *Ozimum citratum* Rumph., *Ocimum dichotomum* Hochst. ex Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ lemon basil; *German*: Zitronenbasilikum

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb


**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ NE tropical Africa, Arabia, tropical Asia, China, W Asia, India, widely cultivated elsewhere in Africa and Asia

Bremness 2001; Darrah 1980; Hanelt 2001; Mikus et al. 1997; Paton 1992; Verma et al. 1989

 **Ocimum crispum Thunb.**

▶ *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britton

 **Ocimum dichotomum Hochst ex Benth.**

▶ *Ocimum x citriodotum* Vis.

 **Ocimum febrifugum** Lindl

➤ *Ocimum gratissimum* L.

 **Ocimum forskolei** Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ocimum menthiifolium* Hochst ex Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Minzblättriger Basilikum;  
*Russian*: basilik m'jatolistnis

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Arabia, Egypt, Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, N, E Kenya

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hiltunen/Holm 1999

 **Ocimum frutescens** L.

➤ *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britton

 **Ocimum gratissimum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ocimum febrifugum* Lindl., *Ocimum guineense* Schum. et Thonn., *Ocimum viride* Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ fever plant, clove or Russian basil, shrubby basil, tea bush; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: al-favacão; *Chinese*: wu mao ding x luo le; *French*: menthe gabonaise, basilic de Ceylan; *German*: Afrikanischer Basilikum, Duft- or Nelken-Basilikum, Ostindischer Basilikum; *Hindi*: ram tulsi, vriadhatulasi; *Malaysian*: ruku-ruku hitam, sèlasi bèsar; *Spanish*: albahaca de clavo; *Thai*: kaphrao-chang, horapha-chang, yira; *Vietnamese*: huong nhu trang

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Africa, India, Indochina, Malaysia, native in the Neotropics

**Note** ▶ Eugenol, thymol or citral are predominant by type.

Abani 1988; Aedo et al. 2001; Ayensu 1978; Berger 2, 1950; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Charles/Simon 1992b; Darrah 1980; Droh/Hefendehl 1974; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Herklots 1972; Jiroretz et al. 1998; Khasla 1995; Kumar 2001;

Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997; Ntezurubanza 1987; Oyen/Dung 1999; Paton 1992; Plescher et al. 1997; Saroratto/Augusto 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Sofowora 1970; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Ocimum graveolens** A. Br.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Duft-Basilikum

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Ethiopia

Uphof 1968

 **Ocimum guineense** Schum. et Thonn.

➤ *Ocimum gratissimum* L.

 **Ocimum integerrimum** Willd.

➤ *Ocimum basilicum* L. ssp. *basilicum*

 **Ocimum kilimandscharicum** Guerke

**Common Names** ▶ Kilimandscharo basil, camphor basil; *German*: Kilimandscharo-Basilikum, Kampfer-Basilikum; *Hindi*: kapur tulsi; *Russian*: basiliki kilimandschars'ki

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally); **product**: camphor

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical E Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania; introduced elsewhere in the Tropics

**Note** ▶ Cultivated during World War II for the preparation of camphor. The plant has an austere aroma of camphor and is a substitute for *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl.

Bekele/Hassanali 2001; Charles/Simon 1992b; Darrah 1980; Mansfeld 1986; Paton 1992; Plescher et al. 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al 2002; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1991; Zeven/de Wet 1982



**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Florida, the Bahamas, West-India, from Mexico to Peru, Chile and Brazil

**Note** ▶ The plant is strongly aromatic.


Charles et al. 1990; Darrah 1980; Ferreira et al. 1992; Mors et al. 2000; Morton 1981; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Vil-lamar et al. 1994

 **Ocimum minimum L.**

▶ *Ocimum basilicum ssp. minimum (L.) Danert*

 **Ocimum pilosum Willd.**

▶ *Ocimum americanum L.*

 **Ocimum sanctum L.**


▶ *Ocimum tenuiflorum L.*

 **Ocimum simile N.E. Br.**

▶ *Ocimum americanum L.*

 **Ocimum stamineum Sims**

▶ *Ocimum canum Sims*

 **Ocimum suave Willd.**

**Common Names** ▶ African basil, sweet scented basil;  
*German:* Afrikanischer Basilikum;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Guinea, N Nigeria, S Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Uganda; Sri Lanka

Darrah 1980; Mikus et al 1997; Mikus et al. 1997; Paton 1992; Ple-scher et al. 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tétényi et al. 1986; Teuscher 2003

 **Ocimum lanceolatum Schum. et Thonn.**

▶ *Ocimum basilicum L. ssp. basilicum*

 **Ocimum medium Mill.**

▶ *Ocimum basilicum L. ssp. basilicum*


 **Ocimum menthiifolium Hochst. ex Benth.**

▶ *Ocimum forskolei Benth.*

 **Ocimum micranthemum Willd.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ocimum campechianum* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ Peru basil; *German:* Peruanischer Basilikum; *Mexico:* albahaca, albahaca de monte, kakaltum, albaca silvestre, salvaca; *Portuguese:* al-favaca, alfavaca-do-campo, mangericao-grande

 **Ocimum tenuiflorum L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ocimum sanctum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ holy basil, sacred basil, Thai basil, mosquito plant of South Africa; *Cambodian*: mrèah prèu; *Chinese*: sheng luo le; *French*: basilic des moines, basilic sacré; *German*: Duftender Basilikum, Indischer Basilikum, Kleiner Basilikum, Heiliger Basilikum, Grüner Tulsi, Tulasi-Basilikum, Tulsiplanze; *Hindi*.: tulsi; *India*: kala tulasi; *Indonesian*: kemangi utan, lampes, ruku-ruku; *Korean*: kanuniphyangkkulphul; *Malaysian*: oku, ruku ruku, selash hitans, ulasi; *Pilipino*: balonoi, cologoco, loko loko, solasi; *Russian*: basilik swajaschenujy; *Sanskrit*: parnasa, suvasa tulasi, tulashi; *Spanish*: albahaca cimarrona, albahaca morada criolla; *Thai*: bai ga-prow, im-khim-lam, kaphrao, kom kodong; *Vietnamese*: e do, e tia, kuong nhu tai

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia: India, Malaysia, native elsewhere in Tropics and widely cultivated

**Note** ▶ Eugenol, chavibetol or chavicol methyl ether are predominant types. Frequently cultivated in courtyards and around temples in India for about 3000 years.

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Brophy/Jogia 1984; Brophy et al. 1993; Cheers 1997; Chogo/Crank 1981; Darrah 1980; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Herklots 1972; Hiltunen/Holm 1999; Kelm et al. 2000; Kottegoda 1994; Lal et al. 1978; Lawrence et al. 1972; Naranda Singh/Sharma 1980; Plescher et al. 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Skaltsa-Diamantidis et al. 1990; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Verma et al. 1989; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Ocimum thrysiflorum L.**

▶ *Ocimum basilicum* L. ssp. *basilicum*

 **Ocimum viride Will.**

▶ *Ocimum gratissimum* L.

**OCOTEA Aubl. -  
Lauraceae**
 **Ocotea cujumary Mart.**


**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cujumaru, cujumaru, cuimari, louro-cujumari

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Amazonia

Mors et al. 2000

 **Ocotea cinnamomoides (Mutis ex Kunth)  
Kosterm.**

▶ *Ocotea cymbarum* H.B.K.

 **Ocotea cymbarum H.B.K.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Laurus cinnamomoides* Mutis ex H.B.K., *Nectandra cinnamoides* Nees, *Nectandra cymbarum* (H.B.K.) Nees, *Ocotea cinnamomoides* (Mutis ex Kunth) Kosterm.

**Common Names** ▶ canela; *Portuguese (Brazil)*: louro inamuty, louro mamory, koto; *Spanish*: canela do mato

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bark of young shoots, flower cup

**Distribution** ▶ tropical S America: Brazil, Ecuador

**Note** ▶ In Ecuador the inflorescence is also used as a spice.

Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Gottlieb/Gottlieb 1980; Mors et al. 2000; Naranjo et al. 1981; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975

 **Ocotea puchury-major Mart.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Acroclidium puchury-major* (Nees et Mart. ex Nees) Mez., *Licaria puchury-major* (Mart.) Kosterm., *Nectandra puchury-major* Nees et Mart.

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil*: louro-puxuri, pichuri, pichurim, puchuri; *German*: Große Macisbohne, Pichurinuss, Pichurimbohne, Sassafrasnuss

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Amazonia, Brazil also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Spike is like the mace from nutmeg.

Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Usher 1968; Wiersema/León 1999



### **Ocotea quixos** (Lam.) Kosterm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Laurus quixos* Lam., *Licaria quixos* (Lam.) Kosterm.

**Common Names** ▶ American cinnamon, ocotea, *German*: Amerikanischer Zimt; *Peru*: ispungu

**Usage** ▶ spice (for sweets)

**Parts Used** ▶ flores, fruit-cup

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil, also cultivated for the cinnamon-like fragrance

**Note** ▶ The flowers and leaves have a cinnamon taste.

Hanelt 2001; Naranjo 1981; Naranjo et al. 1981; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003



### **Ocotea pretiosa** (Nees) Mez

**Common Names** ▶ false sassafras; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: canela-sassafrás; *German*: Brasilianischer Sassafras

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Brazil

Hickey 1948; Kumar 2001; Mors et al. 1959, 2000

## **OENANTHE L. - Water Dropwort - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)**



### **Oenanthe javanica** (Bl.) DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Oenanthe japonica* Miq., *Oenanthera linearis* DC., *Oenanthera stolonifera* Wall., *Sium javanicum* L., *Sium laciniatum* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ Javan water dropwort, water celery,

water parsley, water dropwort, oriental celery; *Arabic*: oshb el-maa almodala; *Chinese*: chin tsai, chu kuen, ku chin, shui ching; *Dutch*: torkruid; *French*: persil séri; *German*: Javanischer or Vietnamesischer Wasserfenchel, Wassersellerie; *Hindi*: saya; *Italian*: finocchio-acquatico; *Japanese*: seri, shijriba; *Javanese*: pampung; *Korean*: minari; *Malaysian*: pamponng, selom, selom piopo; *Portuguese*: funcho aquático, funcho oriental, cicuta; *Russian*: omaznik javanskij; *Spanish*: cicuta, enante, felandrio, hinojo de agua; *Thai*: phakchilom; *Vietnamese*: can nuoc

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment in India, flavoring soups, chicken or fish dishes

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, young shoots

**Distribution** ▶ S, SE and E Asia from Pakistan to Japan, from Far E Russia to Australia: Queensland also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Culinary herb also in N America (Canada: Ontario).

Arora/Pandey 1996; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Kumar 2003; Larkcom 1991; Lück 2004; Ogle et al. 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



### **Oenanthe stolonifera** Wall.

▶ *Oenanthe javanica* (Bl.) DC.



### **Oenanthera linearis** DC

▶ *Oenanthe javanica* (Bl.) DC.

## **OLAX L. - Olacaceae**



### **Olox scandens** Roxb.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia

Terra 1966

 **Olax viridis** Oliv.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Gabun; S Africa

Burkill 4, 1997; Jansen 1981; Mabberley 1997; Neuwinger 1999

 **Olax zeylanica** L.

**Usage** ▶ condiment (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ W Himalayas, India, Sri Lanka

**Note** ▶ Leaves and fruits have a smell and a slight taste of garlic.

Mabberley 1997

 **Olea fragrans** Thunb.

▶ *Osmanthus fragrans* (Thunb.) Lour.

 **Orellana americana** Kuntze

▶ *Bixa orellana* L.

## ORIGANUM L. - Majoram, Oregano - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Calpouzou 1954; Fleisher/Sneer 1982; Kintzios 2002; Wilkins/Madsen 1991;

 **Origanum album** Salisb.

▶ *Origanum onites* L.

 **Origanum anglicum** Hill

▶ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *vulgare*

 **Origanum x appli** (Domin) Boros

▶ *Origanum x majoricum* Cambess.

 **Origanum bucharicum** Bornm.

▶ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *gracile* (Loch) Ietswart

 **Origanum compactum** Benth.

▶ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *vulgare*

 **Origanum creticum** L.

▶ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *vulgare*

 **Origanum dictamnus** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dictamnus creticus* J. Hill, *Majorana dictamnus* (L.) Kostel., *Majorana tomen-tosa* (Moench) Stokes, *Origanum saxatile* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ dittander, Crete dittany, dittany of Crete; *French*: dictame de Crete; *German*: Diptam-dost(en), Kretischer Dost, Pfefferkraut; *Italian*: dittamo cretico

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb; **product** for distilleries

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Greece: Crete; England, Italy, cultivated in USA, Crete, England

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bosabalidis 1987, 1990a; Bosabalidis/Tsekos 1982; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Harvala et al. 198a; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ietswaart 1980; Møller et al. 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

 **Origanum floridum** Salisb.

▶ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *viride* (Boiss.) Hayek



 **Origanum glandulosum** Desf.

➤ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *vulgare*


 **Origanum gracile** Koch

➤ *Origanum vulgare* ssp. *gracile* (Koch) Letswaart

 **Origanum heracleoticum** L.

➤ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *hirtum* (Link) Letsw. and

➤ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *viride* (Boiss.) Hayek.

 **Origanum humile** Mill.

➤ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *viride* (Boiss.) Hayek

 **Origanum indicum** Roth

➤ *Pogostemon heyneanus* Benth.

 **Origanum macrostachyum** Hoffmanns & Link

➤ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *virens* (Hoffmanns. et Link) Letswaart

 **Origanum majorana** L. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Majorana hortensis* Moench.

**Common Names** ▶ marjoram; sweet majoram, knotted majoram; *Arabic*: bardagoush, barsagusha, mardqouche, mizunjuske; *Dutch*: marjolein; *French*: marjolaine, origane; *German*: Gartendost, Majoran, Meiran, Wurstkraut; *Hindi*: marua, murwa, sathra; *Italian*: maggiorana, persia; *Portuguese*: mangerona; *Russian*: majoran, majoran sadowyj, duschiza sadowaja, kolbasnaja trawa, borstirochi; *Sanskrit*: kharapatra, marubaka; *Spanish*: mejorana; *Turkish*: makiron

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb; **product**: essential oil (flavoring of foods, liqueurs, perfume)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, leaf



 **Origanum majorana, flowering**

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, Cyprus, Anatolia, Egypt; Arabia, SW Asia, India, native in Tunisia, Spain, Corsica, Italy, France, Germany, Balkan Peninsula; also cultivated

Abou-Zied 1973; Bärtels 1997; Başer et al. 1993d; Berger 4, 1954; Bertelli et al. 2003; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Cir-cella et al. 1995; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Deans/Svoboda 1990; Dubial 1988; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Farrell 1985; Fischer et al. 1985, 1987; Graner 1968; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heine 1993; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; letswaart 1980; Karawya/Hifnawy 1976; Kawabata et al. 2003; Komaitis et al. 1992; Lagouri et al. 1993; Lossner 1967, 1968; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Novak et al. 2002; Nykänen 1986; Oberdick 1983, 1989, 1990; Omer et al. 1994; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Raghavan et al. 1997; Re-faat et al. 1992/93; Roth/Kormann 1997; Ruberto et al. 1993; Şarer et al. 1982; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Singh et al. 1996; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Vagi et al. 2002; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Origanum x majorana** *Cambess.*

[*Origanum majorana* x *Origanum vulgare* ssp. *vulgare* or *Origanum majorana* x *vulgare* ssp. *virens*]

**Synonyms** ▶ *Majorana hortensis* Moench, *Majorana majorica* (Cambess.) Briq., *Origanum x appli* (Domin) Boros, *Origanum paniculatum* Koch

**Common Names** ▶ Italian oregano, hardy marjoram; *German*: Italienischer Majoran

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: Spain, Portugal, Balearic Islands, also cultivated in gardens of W, S and C Europe, USA, S America: Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Lawrence 1984; Ietswaart 1980; Sartoratto/Augusto 2003; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Wilkins/Madsen 1991; Ydava/Saini 1991

 **Origanum maru** *L.*

▶ *Origanum syriacum* *L.*

 **Origanum microphyllum** (*Benth.*) *Boiss.*

**Common Names** ▶ microphylla oregano, small-leaved oregano; *French*: origan à petites feuilles; *German*: Schmalblättriger Oregano

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ native to Crete, cultivated in gardens in N America

Ietswaart 1980; Small 1997

 **Origanum normale** *D. Don*

▶ *Origanum vulgare* *L.* ssp. *viride* (*Bois.*) *Hayek*

 **Origanum onites** *L.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Majorana cretica* Mill., *Majorana onites* (*L.*) Benth., *Origanum album* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ pot marjoram, Spanish hop; Turkish oregano, Cretan oregano; *French*: origan de chypre; *German*: Griechischer or Kretischer Dost, Ragani, Spanischer Hopfen, Französischer or Wilder Majoran; *Italian*: origanu siciliano

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (with a high carvacrol content)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe: E Sicily, S Greece; W, S Anatolia, local cultivated in many Mediterranean countries.

Akgül/Bayrak 1987; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Griebel 1938; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ietswaart 1980; Kivanç/Akgül 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pizzale et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vokou et al. 1988

 **Origanum orientale** *Mill.*

▶ *Origanum vulgare* *L.* ssp. *vulgare*

 **Origanum paniculatum** *Koch*

▶ *Origanum x majorana* *Cambess.*

 **Origanum saxatile** *Salisb.*

▶ *Origanum dictamnus* *L.*

 **Origanum smirnaeum** *Sibth. et Sm.*

▶ *Origanum vulgare* *L.* ssp. *glandulosum* (*Desf.*) Ietswaart

 **Origanum syriacum** *L.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amaracus syriacus* (*L.*) Stokes, *Majorana crassa* Moench, *Origanum maru* *L.*

**Common Names** ▶ Syrian oregano, white oregano; *Arabic*: za'atar; *French*: origan d'Egypte; *German*: Biblischer Oregano, Brauner Dost, Syrischer Dost, Arabischer Majoran, Syrischer Majoran, Echter Staudenmajoran; *Vietnamese*: rau kingh gioi;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb; **product**: essential oil (two chemotypes: carvacrol and thymol type)

**Distribution** ▶ E Mediterranean Region: S Anatolia, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Sinai Peninsula

**Note** ▶ The plant is the biblical oregano.

Akgül/Bayrak 1987; Bärtels 1997; Baser et al. 2003; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Dudai et al. 1988; Fleisher/Fleisher 1988; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ietswaart 1980; Kamel et al. 2001; Ophof 1968; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tümen/Başer 1993

### **Origanum tyttantum** Gontsch

▶ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *gracile* (Loch) Ietswaart

### **Origanum virens** Hoffmanns et Link

▶ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *virens* (Hoffmanns. et Link) Ietswaart

### **Origanum viridulum** Martrin-Donos

▶ *Origanum vulgare* L. ssp. *viride* (Boiss.) Hayek

### **Origanum vulgare** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus origanum* E.H.L. Krause

**Common Names** ▶ oregano, wild marjoram, pot marjoram, winter marjoram, winter sweet, pizza herb; *Arabic*: mardakosh; *Chinese*: niu zhi, tu xiang ru; *Dutch*: wilde marjolein; *French*: marjolaine sauvage, origan commun, origan vulgaire; *German*: Gewöhnlicher Dost, Wilder Majoran, Falscher Staudenmajoran, Orangenkraut, Oregano; Wintermajoran; *Hindi*: sathra; *Italian*: origano comune, maggiovana selvatica, regamo; *Japanese*: oregano; *Portuguese*: orégãno; *Russian*: lutschiza, lutshitza abyknowennaja, materinka, ladanka,

mazerdyschka, bloschiza, dushitsa, senowka, kara gynch; *Spanish*: orégano, oregano comun; *Turkish*: kekig orégano común, mercanköşk

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Cyprus, Iraq, Iran, W and E Siberia, C Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan; Himalayas, Mongolia, NW Africa, native in N America, China

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bärtels 1997; Bendi et al. 2002; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Cervato et al. 2000; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Kikuzaki/Nakatani 1989; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miloš et al. 2000; Ondarza/Sanchez 1990; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Puertas-Mejia et al. 2002; Rodrigues et al. 2003; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1986; Salmeron et al. 1990; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Uhl 2000; Vekiari et al. 1993a, b; Villamar et al. 1994; Werker et al. 1985; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Origanum vulgare** L. ssp. **glandulosum** (Desf.) Ietswaart

**Synonyms** ▶ *Origanum glandulosum* Desf.; *Origanum smirnaeum* Sibth. et Sm.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Drüsiger Dost

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa: N Algeria, Tunisia

Hanelt 2001; Ietswaart 1980; Tucker 1986

### **Origanum vulgare** L. ssp. **gracile** (Koch) Letsw.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Origanum bucharicum* Bornm., *Origanum gracile* Koch, *Origanum tyttantum* Gontsch

**Common Names** ▶ Russian oregano, Turkestan oregano; *German*: Kirgisischer Oregano, Schlanker Dost

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Anatolia, N Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, C Asia: Pamiroalai, W Tien Shan



Berger 4, 1954; Hanelt 2001; Ietswaart 1980; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tucker 1986

 **Origanum vulgare L. subsp. hirtum (Link)**  
Letsw.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Origanum heracleoticum* L., *Origanum smyrnaeum* Sibth. et Sm.


**Common Names** ▶ Greek or Italian oregano; *German*: Falscher Staudenmajoran; Griechischer Dost, Italienischer Dost, Pizza Oregano

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Italy, Sicily, Greece, Turkey

Akgül/Bayrak 1987; Baser et al. 1994a; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ietswaart 1980; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Milos et al. 2000; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Veres et al. 2003

 **Origanum vulgare L. ssp. virens (Hoffmanns & Link) Letsw.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Origanum virens* Hoffmanns & Link, *Origanum macrostachyum* Hoffmanns et Link

**Common Names** ▶ wild majoran; *German*: Wilder Majoran

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ W Mediterranean: Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira, Iberian Peninsula, N Africa, Balearic Islands, also cultivated in Argentina (gardens)

Berger 4, 1954; Bournot 1968; Hanelt 2001; Hohmann 1968; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ietswaart 1980; Tucker 1986

 **Origanum vulgare L. ssp. viride (Boiss.) Hayek**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Origanum heracleoticum* L., *Origanum humile* Mill., *Origanum normale* G. Don, *Origanum viridulum* Martrin-Donos

**Common Names** ▶ wild marjoram; *German*: Falscher Staudenmajoran

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe (Italy) to E Asia: E China, also cultivated and in USA

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Ietswaart 1980; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Tucker 1986

 **Origanum vulgare L. ssp. vulgare**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Origanum angelicum* Hill., *Origanum compactum* Benth., *Origanum creticum* L., *Origanum floridum* Salisb., *Origanum latifolium* Mill., *Origanum orientale* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ Oregano, wild marjoram; *French*: marjolaine, origan; *German*: Kretischer Dost, Oregano


**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ N regions of the world: N Europe, N America

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Ietswaart 1980; Maarse/van Ost 1973a, b, 1974; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mockute et al. 20001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Veres et al. 2003

**OSMANTHUS Lour. - Devil Wood, Sweet Olive - Oleaceae**

 **Osmanthus asiaticus Nakai**

▶ *Osmanthus fragrans (Thunb.) Lour.*

 **Osmanthus fragrans (Thunb.) Lour.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Olea fragrans* Thunb., *Osmanthus asiaticus* Nakai

**Common Names** ▶ fragrant olive, sweet olive, tea olive; sweet osmanthus flower; *Chinese*: gui hua, yen kwei, mu hsi, *German*: Osmanthusblüten, Süße Duftblüte; *Japanese*: usugi mokusei, gin mokusei, kiu mokusei; *Vietnamese*: cay moc

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of tea and cake

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, SW China; E Himalayas

Bois 1934; Clebsch 1997; Duke/Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischmann et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1966; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## OSMORHIZA Michx. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### *Osmorhiza claytonii* (Michx.) C.B. Clarke

**Common Names** ▶ sweet jarvil  
**Usage** ▶ condiment  
**Parts Used** ▶ root, unripe seed  
**Distribution** ▶ C, E Canada, USA  
**Note** ▶ The plant has an anise-like aroma.

Small 1997

### *Osmorhiza longistylis* (Torr.) DC.

**Usage** ▶ condiment  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ W, N America  
**Note** ▶ The plant has an anise-like aroma.

Mabberly 1997; Rättsch 1998

### *Osmorhiza occidentalis* (Nutt.) Torr.

▶ *Myrrhis occidentalis* Benth. et Hook.f.

## OSYRIS L. - Santalaceae

### *Osyris tenuifolia* Engl.

**Common Names** ▶ African sandalwood; *German*: Afrikanisches Sandelholz  
**Usage** ▶ flavoring  
**Parts Used** ▶ wood  
**Distribution** ▶ Africa, especially E Africa and Madagascar  
**Note** ▶ Substitute for ▶ *Santalum album* L.

Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968

## OTOSTEGIA Benth. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Otostegia fruticosa* Forssk.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Strauch-Otostegie  
**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ Egypt; neotropical Africa to C Asia  
**Note** ▶ The essential oil is a substitute for thyme oil.

Aboutabl et al. 1995; Mabberly 1997

## OTTELIA Pers. - Hydrocharitaceae

### *Ottelia alismoides* (L.) Pers.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ottelia condorensis* Gagn., *Ottelia japonica* Miq., *Ottelia javanaica* Miq.  
**Common Names** ▶ water-plantain ottelia; *Dutch*: duikerbloom; *German*: Espada, Froschlöffelähnliche Ottelie; *Japanese*: mizu-ôba-ko; *Malaysian*: keladi ayer; *Pilipino*: espada; *Spanish*: tangila; *Thai*: santawah pak  
**Usage** ▶ spice, for rice and vegetables  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ Egypt, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, China, Japan, N Australia

Cook et al. 1984; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Ottelia condorensis* Gagn.

▶ *Ottelia alismoides* (L.) Pers.

### *Ottelia japonica* Miq.

▶ *Ottelia alismoides* (L.) Pers.



 **Ottelia javanica** Miq.

➤ *Ottelia alismoides* (L.) Pers.

## OXALIS L. - Sorrel - Oxalidaceae

 **Oxalis acetosella** L.

**Common Names** ▶ common wood sorrel, wood sorrel, shamrock, alleluia; *French*: oseille de bûcheron, oxalide petite oseille, oxadille blanche, pain de coucou, surette; *German*: Waldsauerklee; *India*: khate meethi (Kashmir); *Italian*: acetosella, alleluja; *Russian*: kisliza obyknowennaja; *Spanish*: acederilla, oxadile blanca, trébol aceto

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, W and E Siberia, Himalayas, China, Japan, Alaska, Canada, NE, N, C, E and SE USA.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bendel 2002; Davidson 1999; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschejew 1990; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schulz 1960; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Stowart 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Oxalis barrelieri** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Oxalis sepium* A.St. Hil.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: belimbing tanah

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf;

**Distribution** ▶ native in tropical S America; S E Asia but it is only occasionally cultivated in Indonesia: Sumatra, Java, Malaysia, Papua and New Guinea

**Note** ▶ It was first observed in Java in 1888.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999

 **Oxalis caprina** L.

**Common Names** ▶ goat's food, wood sorrel

**Usage** ▶ spice (of rice)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Madagascar, Zanzibar, Cape of Good Hope

Neuwinger 1999

 **Oxalis corniculata** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Oxalis javanica* Bl., *Oxalis lupulina* Kunth., *Oxalis repens* Thunb.

**Common Names** ▶ creeping wood sorrel, creeping oxalos, yellow sorrel; *Arabic*: hamd; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: azedinha, pé-de-pombo, très-coraços, trevo; *Chinese*: cu jiang, cao, tsa chiang, hsiao suan tsai; *German*: Hornfrüchtiger Sauerklee, Hornsauerklee; *India*: ambuti, amrul, carngeri, puliyarai, puliyaral; *Italian*: carpigna; *Vietnamese*: me dat, me chua, aut

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Levante, Caucasus region, Iran, C Asia, Himalayas, China, Japan, Amur, Sachalin, N Africa, cosmopolitical

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Mors et al. 2000; Ogle et al. 2003; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Oxalis corymbosa** DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Oxalis debilis* H.B.K., *Oxalis martiana* Zucc.

**Common Names** ▶ pink wood sorrel; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: caruru-de-sapo; *German*: Doldentraubiger Sauerklee; *Indonesian*: kembang gelas; *Japanese*: muraseaki-katrabami, yafata; *Sumatra*: asam puja; *Vietnamese*: chua me (aas) hoa (or)

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ native to tropical S America; in SE Asia but it is only occasionally found in Indonesia: Java, W Sumatra; Malaysia and the Philippines

**Note** ▶ It was introduced into Java from Sydney before 1848.



Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Oxalis debilis** H.B.K.

➤ *Oxalis corymbosa* DC.

 **Oxalis intermedia** A. Rich.

➤ *Oxalis latifolia* Kunth.

 **Oxalis javanica** Bl.

➤ *Oxalis corniculata* L.

 **Oxalis latifolia** H.B.K.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Oxalis intermedia* A. Rich., *Oxalis mauritiana* Lodd.

**Common Names** ▶ purple garden oxalis, fish-tail oxalis; *German*: Breitblättriger Sauerklee; *Indonesian*: calingcing; *S Africa*: rooisuring, rooituisuring, su-ring, tuinsuring

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C and trop S America, SE Asia it appears in Indonesia: Java

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Kottogoda 1994; Schultze-Motel 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Oxalis livida** Jacq.

**Common Names** ▶ bluish sorrel; *German*: Bläulicher Sauerklee;

**Usage** ▶ spice (of rice)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Madagascar, Zanzibar

Neuwinger 1999

 **Oxalis lupulina** Kunth

➤ *Oxalis corniculata* L.

 **Oxalis martiana** Zucc.

➤ *Oxalis corymbosa* DC.

 **Oxalis mauritiana** Lodd.

➤ *Oxalis corymbosa* DC.

 **Oxalis repens** Thunb.

➤ *Oxalis corniculata* L.

 **Oxalis sepium** A.St. Hil.

➤ *Oxalis barrelieri* L.

 **Oxalis stricta** L.

**Common Names** ▶ yellow sheep sorrel; *German*: Aufrechter Sauerklee

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ E Canada, USA, native in Europe and E Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

 **Oxalis viridis** Oliv.

**Common Names** ▶ green sorrel; *German*: Grüner Sauerklee

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Gabun

Dudtschenko et al. 1989



**Ozymum citratum** *Rumph.*

▶ *Ocimum x citriodorum* Vis.

## P

 **Padus mahaleb** (L.) Borkh.

➤ *Prunus mahaleb* L.

 **Padus serotina** (Ehrh.) Borkh.

➤ *Prunus serotina* Ehrh.

 **Palmaria palmata** (L.) Kuntze

➤ *Rhodymenia palmata* (L.) Grev.

 **Panax fruticosum** L.

➤ *Polyscias fruticosa* (L.) Harms

## PANDANUS Parkinson - Screw Pine - Pandanaceae

 **Pandanus amaryllifolius** Roxb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pandanus hasskarlii* Merr., *Pandanus latifolius* Hassk., *Pandanus odoratus* Ridley

**Common Names** ▶ fragrant pandan, fragrant screw-pine, pandan; *Cambodian*: taëy; *German*: Amarillisblättriger Schraubenbaum, Amarillisblättrige Pandanane; *Hindi*: flower: kewra, keora; *Indonesian*: pandan, pandan wangi, pandan rampe; *Malaysian*: daun pandan, pandan, pandan rampai, pandan wangi; *Pilipino*: pandan, pandan maban-

go; *Thai*: toey hom, panae-wo-nging; *Vietnamese*: la dua

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaves

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia, cultivated Java, Molucca Islands

Arora/Pandey 1996; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hyndman 1984; Jezussek 2002; MacLeod/Pieris 1982; Oyen/Dung 1999; Salim et al. 203; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Pandanus hasskarlii** Memill

➤ *Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb.

 **Pandanus latifolius** Hassk.


➤ *Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb.

 **Pandanus odoratissimus** L.f.

➤ *Pandanus tectorius* Parkins.

 **Pandanus odorifer** (Forssk.) Kuntze

➤ *Pandanus tectorius* Parkins.

 **Pandanus odoratus** Ridley

➤ *Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb.

### **Pandanus tectorius** Parkinson

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pandanus odoratissimus* L.f., *Pandanus odorifer* (Forssk.) Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ fragrant screwpine, odour screwpine, pandanus leaf; **French:** baquois, vacouet; **German:** Duft-Schraubenbaum, Duft-Pandanane; **Hindi:** kewra; **Indonesian:** pandan pantai; **Malaysian:** mengkuang laut, mengkuang duri; **Pilipino:** pandan, pibis, pandan dagat; **Portuguese:** pântano; **Spanish:** bacua; **Thai:** bai toey hom, toei hum, toei daang

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (rarely as curry leaf), ♂ inflorescence

**Distribution** ▶ coasts of India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Polynesia, Australia, Macarene Island

**Note** ▶ Its flowers are the source of keora or kewra.

Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Deshpande 1938; Dhingra et al. 1954; Dutta et al 1987; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1999, 2001d; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Stone 1976; Storrs 1997; Uhl 2000; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Pandanus tectorius, flowering**

## PAPAVER L. - Poppy - Papaveraceae

### **Papaver somniferum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ opium poppy, poppy, garden poppy, chessbolls; **Arabic:** chaschhâsch, abû ennûm, abû nû mân, khash khash, khash kash; **Chinese:** ying sou, ying tzu shu; **Dutch:** blauwmaan, papaver; **French:** pavot, pavot à opium, pavot blanc, pavot des jardins, oeilette, oeillete bleue; **German:** Mohn, Gartenmohn, Schlafmohn, Klatschrose, Mohnblume; **Hindi:** âfim, afiyun, abini, aphin, kasa kasa, kasch kasch, khus-khus, postaka; **Italian:** papavero, papavero indiano, papavero domestico, rosolaccio; **Japanese:** chishi, keshi, kshi; **Korean:** aphyonkkot, khaskhasa; **Mexico:** adormidera, amapola dei opie; **Portuguese:** papoula; **Russian:** mak, zahrodny mak, makojcka; **Sanskrit:** ahiphena, âphûka, khaskhasa; **Slovenian:** mak siaty; **Spanish:** ababa, adormidera, semilla de amapola; **Turkish:** arfuin, koknar; **Vietnamese:** a phub dung, a phien, anh Tuc

**Usage** ▶ spice (frequently roasted); **product:** fatty oil

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ native and cultivated in Asia, Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Broszat 1992; Cheers 1997; Chizzola/Dobos 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Danert 1958; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1985; Grey-Wilson 2000; Grümmer 1976; Hager 3, 1992; Hammer 1981; Hammer/Fritsch 1977; Hanelt 2001; Heeger/Poethke 1947; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kapoor 1995; Köhnlein 2003; Lewington 1990; Meshedani et al. 1990; Morris/Mackley 1999; NICBPB 1987; Norman 1991; Peters 1927; Pruthi 1976; Rättsch 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Papaya communis** Noronha

 **Carica papaya** L.

 **Papaya vulgaris** DC.

➤ *Carica papaya* L.

**PARINARIA Aubl. -  
Chrysobalanceae**
 **Parinaria curatellifolium** Planch. ex Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Parinaria gardineri* Hemsl., *Parinaria mabolo* Oliv.

**Common Names** ▶ marbo cork tree, grys apple, mobola plum; *French*: parinaire, toutou blanc

**Usage** ▶ spice, applied piment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Africa: Cameroon, from Senegal to Uganda, Sudan, southward to Zimbabwe; cultivated in tropical Africa and S America

Bois 1934; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Parinaria gardineri** Hemsl.

➤ *Parinaria curatellifolium* Planch. ex Benth.

 **Parinaria mabolo** Oliv.

➤ *Parinaria curatellifolium* Planch. ex Benth.

**PARKIA R.Br. -  
Mimosaceae (Leguminosae)**
 **Parkia africana** R. Br.

➤ *Parkia biglobosa* (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don

 **Parkia biglobosa** (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mimosa biglobosa* Jacq., *Parkia africana* R. Br., *Parkia clappertonia* Keay

**Common Names** ▶ (West) African locustbean, stink bean; *Dutch*: stinkboon; *French*: arbre à farine, mi-

mosa pourpre; *German*: Afrikanische Locustbohne, Dawa, Dawabaum, Nittabaum, Sudan-Kaffee; *Indonesien*: peté; *Portuguese*: farroba; *W Africa*: kpalug, nere sun, netige, niri

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, especially for soups

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa, Gabun, W Sudan, native in W India

Aké Assi/Guinko 1991; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hagos 1962; Hager 2001; Neuwinger 1999; Oboh/Ekperigin 2004Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Parkia clappertonia** Keay

➤ *Parkia biglobosa* (Jacq.) R.Br. ex G. Don.

 **Parkia filicoidea** Welw.

**Common Names** ▶ fernleafed nitta, West African locust bean; *German*: Farnblättriger Nitta, Westafrikanische Locustbohne

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for native dishes and soups

**Parts Used** ▶ seeds (pulverized)

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa

Uphof 1968

 **Parkia macrocarpa** Miq.

➤ *Parkia speciosa* Hassk.

 **Parkia speciosa** Hassk.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Parkia macrocarpa* Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ peteh; *German*: Petehbohne; *Malaysian*: nyiring, petai; *Thai*: kato, sato, pa-tao

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia, Indonesia (Java)

**Note** ▶ The seeds have a garlic taste.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hagos 1962; Hager 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siemonsma/Piluek



■ *Parkia speciosa*, fruits

1993; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1969; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## P

### PASTINACA L. - Parsnip - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

#### *Pastinaca esculenta* Salisb.

➤ *Pastinaca sativa* L.

#### *Pastinaca sativa* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Anethum pastinaca* Wibel, *Pastinaca esculenta* Salisb., *Pastinaca sylvestris* Mill., *Pastinaca vulgaris* Bulbani, *Peucedanum sativum* Benth. et Hook., *Selinum pastinaca* Crantz

**Common Names** ▶ parsnip; *Arabic*: gazar abiad; *Chinese*: mei guo fang feng; *Dutch*: pastenaak; *French*: p-nais, pastenaque; *German*: Hammelmöhre, Maggipflanze, Pastinak; *Italian*: pastinaca, pastriciani,

carota rossa; *Japanese*: paasunitpu; *Korean*: hjang-muu, tanminari; *Portuguese*: pastinaca, chirivia; *Russian*: pasternak, pasternak posevnoj; *Spanish*: chirivía, pastinaca

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, root

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Near East, Caucasus, Iran, E, W Siberia, native in N and S America, Australia, New Zealand

**Note** ▶ The wild type has a sour root.

Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Körber-Grohne 1989; Kubeczka/Stahl 1975; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Stahl/Kubeczka 1979; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

#### *Pastinaca sylvestris* Mill.

➤ *Pastinaca sativa* L.

#### *Pastinaca vulgaris* Bubani

➤ *Pastinaca sativa* L.

#### *Paullinia asiatica* L.

➤ *Toddalia asiatica* (L.) Lam.

### PECTIS L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

#### *Pectis papposa* Harv. et A. Gray

**Common Names** ▶ fetid marigold, chick weed; *German*: Stinkendes Mariegold

**Usage** ▶ flavoring by the Indians of New Mexico for meat

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ SW USA

Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968



## PEGANUM L. - Harmal, Harmel - Zygophyllaceae

### *Peganum harmala* L.

**Common Names** ▶ African rue, Syrian rue, mountain rue, wild rue; *Egyptian*: besasa; *French*: harmel, péganion, rue sauvage; *German*: Harmel, Harmalbohne, Steppenraute, Syrische Raute; *India*: gorakh amlī, harmal, marmara; *Italian*: peganum; *Russian*: garmala, mogil'nik; *Sanskrit*: harmala; *Spanish*: alharma, gamarza; *Turkish*: uzarih

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, W tropical Africa, temperate Asia: India, Pakistan, Mongolia; E, SE Europe: Turkey, native elsewhere

Alberts/Muller 2000; Dastur 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hassan 1967; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Khubchandani/Srivastava 1989; Rättsch 1998; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

## PELARGONIUM L'Hérit. ex Ait. - Pelargonium, wrongly Geranium - Geraniaceae

About 100–120 fragrance *Pelargonium* sorts, varieties and hybrids used world wide.

Miller 1996; Rajeswara et al. 2001; Wiegele 2000

### *Pelargonium abrotanum* (L.f.) Jacq.

**Common Names** ▶ southern (wood) geranium; *German*: Wermutgeranie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa

Huxley et al. 1992

### *Pelargonium alchemilloides* (L.) L'Hérit.

**Common Names** ▶ peach geranium; *German*: Pfirsisch-pelargonie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

Huxley et al. 1992

### *Pelargonium asperum* Willd.

▶ *Pelargonium x graveolens* L'Herit. ex Ait.

### *Pelargonium capitatum* auct.

▶ *Pelargonium capitatum* (L.) Ait. x *Pelargonium radens* Moore

### *Pelargonium capitatum* (L.) Ait. x *Pelargonium radens* Moore

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pelargonium capitatum* auct., *Pelargonium radens* auct., *Pelargonium roseum* auct.

**Common Names** ▶ rose scented geranium, rose geranium, rose pelargonium; *Chinese*: xiang ye; *French*: geranium rosat; *German*: Rosenduftgeranie; *Italian*: geranio rosa, giraniu; *Russian*: geran roso-vaja; *Spanish*: malva rosa, geranio de olor

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (rose-scented 'Geranium oil')

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa

**Note** ▶ The species has a distinct fragrance of rose-like odor. The plant have been cultivated on the island of Réunion since 1886.

Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Uphof 1968; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Pelargonium x citrosum** Voigt ex Sprague

**Common Names** ▶ citrosa geranium, mosquito plant, Robert's lemon rose; *German*: Citrosa-Geranie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for tea, cakes

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated

Erhardt et al. 2002

 **Pelargonium crispum** (Berg.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Geranium crispum* Berg., *Geranium crispum* Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ lemon geranium, curled leaved cranesbill; *German*: Orangenpelargonie, Zitronen-pelargonie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Cultivated for its lemon-scented oil from the leaves.

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Geranium crispum** Kuntze

▶ *Geranium crispum* (Berg.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.

 **Pelargonium x fragrans** (Poir.) Willd.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Geranium fragrans* Poir., *Pelargonium ex-stipulatum* (Cav.) L'Hér. ex Ait. x *Pelargonium odoratissimum* L'Hérit. ex Ait.

**Common Names** ▶ nutmeg scented geranium; *German*: Duftpelargonie, Muskatpelargonie; *Italian*: geranio odoroso

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa: Capeland, also cultivated?

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiegele 2000

 **Pelargonium x graveolens** L'Hérit. ex Ait.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Geranium graveolens* Thunb., *Pelargonium asperum* Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ Bourbon geranium, rose geranium, rose pelargonium, sweet scented geranium; *French*: bec de grue, pelargonium rosat; *German*: Rosengeranie, Zitronenpelargonie; *Indonesian*: daun ambré; *Italian*: erba cancella, geranio odoroso; *Pilipino*: malvarosa;


**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa, southern tropical Africa, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The true species is mint scented.

Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Demarne/van der Walt 1989; Demarne et al. 1993; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gupta et al. 2001; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Manik/Sampath 1981; Oyen/Dung 1999; Prakasa Rao et al. 1995; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sangwan et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Webb 1984; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Pelargonium x limoneum** Sweet

**Common Names** ▶ English finger-bowl geranium

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa

**Note** ▶ The plant is a hybrid from lemon geranium (*Pelargonium crispum* [Berg.] L'Hérit. ex Ait.).

Small 1997

 **Pelargonium odoratissimum** (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Geranium odoratissimum* L., *Geranium odoratum* Burm.

**Common Names** ▶ apple scented geranium, nutmeg geranium; *French*: pelargonium citronne, geranium-rosat; *German*: Apfelduft-Pelargonie, Rosenstorchschnabel, Zitronenpelargonie; *Italian*: geranio odoroso, geranio incenso, malva d'Egitto; *Korean*: hyangkkotauk, yangauk; *Russian*: pelargonija duschistaja; *Spanish*: geranio malva; geranio de rosa, pelargonio

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa, cultivated: France, Spain, Brazil

**Note** ▶ The true species is apple-scented.

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Kumar 2001; Mors/Rizzini 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



**Pelargonium papilionaceum** Ait.

**Common Names** ▶ butterfly geranium; *Dutch:* vlinder pelargonium; *German:* Schmetterlings-Pelargonie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa

**Note** ▶ The plant has a fruity lemon-scented aroma



**Pelargonium radens** auct.

▶ *Pelargonium capitatum* (L.) Ait. x *Pelargonium radens* Moore



**Pelargonium radens** H.E. Moore

**Synonyms** ▶ *Geranium revolutum* Jacq.

**Common Names** ▶ mint geranium, balsam (scented) geranium; *German:* Minzpelargonie, Balsampelargonie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product:** essential oil ('mawah oil' in Kenya)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa: Cape, cultivated in Kenya

**Note** ▶ The true species has a mint-scented odor.

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Roth/Kormann 1997; Small 1997; Wiegele 2000; Zeven/de Wet 1982



**Pelargonium referniforme** Curtis

**Common Names** ▶ African umckaloebo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa, Capeland

**Note** ▶ The essential oil has a high cumarin content (~0,5%). The root is used as a medicinal plant.

Hanelt 2001; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Miller 1996



**Pelargonium roseum** auct.

▶ *Pelargonium capitatum* (L.) Ait. x *Pelargonium radens* Moore



**Pelargonium sidoides** DC.

**Common Names** ▶ African umckaloeba

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa, Capeland

**Note** ▶ The essential oil has a high content of cumarin (~0,5%). The root is used as a medicinal plant.

Hanelt 2001; Gensthaler 2003; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Wyk et al. 2004



**Pelargonium tomentosum** Jacq.

**Common Names** ▶ peppermint scented geranium; *German:* Pfefferminzgeranie, Pfefferminzpelargonie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product:** essential oil;

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa, in W Europe, Morocco and N America cultivated

**Note** ▶ The peppermint-scented essential oil has a high menthone content.

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kolodziej et al. 1995; Roth/Kormann 1997; Small 1997; Wiegele 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## PENTADIPLANDRA Baill. - Pentadiplandraceae (Capparidaceae)

### *Pentadiplandra brazzeana* Baill.

**Common Names** ▶ *Congo*: kikamu, kikuolo, ngama, nguza

**Usage** ▶ sauce spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root (powder)

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon

Mabberly 1997; Neuwinger 1999

## PEPEROMIA Ruiz et Pav. – Radiator Plant - Piperaceae (Peperomiaceae)

### *Peperomia peepuloides* A. Dietr.

▶ *Piper peepuloides* (A. Dietr.) Roxb.

### *Peperomia pellucida* (L.) H.B.K.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Piper concinnum* Haw., *Piper pellucidum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ pepper elder, rabbit ear; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: comida-de-jaboti, maria-mole, ximbuí; *Cuban*: yerba de la plata; *German*: Durchscheinender Pfeffer; *Peru*: sacha-yuyu; *Pilipino*: olasiman ihalas, ikmong bata; *Thai*: phak krasang

**Usage** ▶ spice (in W Africa and Thailand)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ tropical America, native in many tropical areas: W Africa, Thailand

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wierema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## PERILLA L. - Perilla - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Perilla arguta* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ *Japanese*: shiso

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, China

Small 1997; Uphof 1968

### *Perilla citriodora* L.

**Common Names** ▶ lemon egoma, lemon perilla; *German*: Zitronenperilla

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India

**Note** ▶ This species is listed as *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britton var. *citriodora*.

Facciola 1990; Hanelt 2001; Honda et al. 1990, 1994, 1996; Ito/Honda 1996; Nitta et al. 2003; Seidemmann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 7, 1966

### *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britton

**Synonyms** ▶ *Melissa maxima* Ard., *Mentha perilloides* Lam., *Ocimum crispum* Thunb., *Ocimum frutescens* L., *Perilla nankins* Decne., *Perilla nankins* (Lour.) Spreng., *Perilla ocymoides* L.

**Common Names** ▶ beefsteak plant, perilla, perilla mint, purple mint, Chinese basil, Thai basil; *Chinese*: hsiang sui, su-tzu su, tzu su, zi su ye; *French*: pérille; *German*: Schwarznessel, Öl-Perilla, Thai-Basilikum; *Hindi*: bhanjira, hanshi; *Japanese*: ao-shiso, shiso (green perilla), aka shiso egoma (red perilla); *Korean*: chajogi, tülkkae; *Russian*: perilla, sudsá; *Vietnamese*: rau tia to, tai to

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil, flavoring of sweet tobacco, sauces, chewing gum and candy

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayas, N India to N Myanmar, China, Japan, also cultivated in Ukraine, China, Ja-

pan, Korea, Vietnam, E USA, S Russia, Iran, occasionally SE and C Europe

**Note** ▶ A red *Akajiso* and green *Aojiso* variegated ornamental variety is available under several names. The roasted seed with or without chillies, also the flowering tops are ground into a paste and served as chutney.

Aritomi et al. 1985; Arora/Padney 1996; Byun et al. 1985; Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Dönmez 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fiegert-Seibt 2001; Fjita/Nakayama 1993; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hay/Waterman 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondo et al. 1990, 1994, 1996; Ito/Honda 1996; Kameoka/Nishikawa 1976; Kang et al. 1992; Koezuka et al. 1986; Krauß et al. 2004; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Larkom 1991; Longvah/Doesthale 1991; Lück 2000; Makino 1914; Misra/Husain 1987; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Yuba et al. 1995; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Perilla nankins** *Decne.*

▶ *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britton

 **Perilla nankins** (Lour.) Spreng.

▶ *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britton

 **Perilla ocymoides** L.

▶ *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britton

## PEROVSKIA Karel Perovskia - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Perovskia abrotanoides** *Karel* 

**Common Names** ▶ Caspian sage, Russian sage; *Chinese*: fen yoa kua; *French*: pérovskia; *German*: Lederschnittige Perovskie, Russischer Salbei; *Russian*: perovskija polynnaja

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (sporadically); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayas, Afghanistan, Tibet, Turkmenistan; cultivated in the Crimea



 **Perovskia abrotanoides, flowering**

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Nigam et al. 1969; Schultze-Motel 1986; Younos et al. 1972

 **Perovskaja atriplicifolia** *Benth.*

**Common Names** ▶ Pamir sage, silver sage; *Chinese*: lin li ye, fen yoa kua; *French*: Perovskia à feuilles; *German*: Silberperovskie, Pamirsalbei

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (sporadically); **product**: essential oil.

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Afghanistan, Pakistan, Himalayas, Tibet

Ali et al. 2001; Dabiri/Sefidkon 2001; Jassbi et al. 1999; Mucciarelli et al. 1993; Pourmortazavi et al. 2003; Rao 1926; Sefidkon et al. 1997; Younos et al. 1972

 **Perovskia scrophulariifolia** *Bunge*

**Common Names** ▶ wrinkled perovskia; *French*: ridé pérovskia; *German*: Runzlige Perovskie



**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ China, India, W Asia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt et al. 2001; Mucciarelli et al. 1993

## PERSEA Mill. - Avocado - Lauraceae

### *Persea borbonia* (L.) Raf.

**Common Names** ▶ red bay, sweet bay; *German:* Bourbon-Lorbeer

**Usage** ▶ condiment for soups

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S, SE USA

Uphof 1968

## PERSICARIA (L.) Mill. - Smart weed - Polygonaceae

### *Persicaria hydropiper* (L.) Opiz

**Synonyms** ▶ *Polygonum gracile* R.Br., *Polygonium hydropiper* L.

**Common Names** ▶ red cress, smartweed, water pepper; *French:* poivre d'eau; *German:* Wasserpfeffer-Knöterich, Pfefferknöterich, Pfefferkraut, Scharfer Knöterich, Vietnamesischer Koriander (very rarely); *Indonesian:* cacabean, si tuba sawah; *Japanese:* ma tade, yanagi tade; *Malaysian:* daun senahun, rumput tuboh, tube seluwang; *Pilipino:* agagat, buding, tuba; *Russian:* gorez peretschnyj, perez wodjanoj; *Thai:* pha chi mi, phak phai nam; *Vietnamese:* rau răm

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, N Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran; Asia: Himalayas, China; Japan, Sri Lanka, Indochina, Malaysia; Australia; N America: Alaska, Canada

**Note** ▶ The leaves have a peppery taste.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Coiciu/Racz

(no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Larkcom 1991; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Persicaria maculata* (Rafin.) S.F. Gray

▶ *Polygonum persicaria* L.

### *Persicaria odorata* (Lour.) Soják

**Synonyms** ▶ *Polygonum odoratum* Lour.

**Common Names** ▶ laksa leaf, Cambodian mint, Vietnamese coriander, knotweed; *Cambodian:* chi krassang tomhom; *French:* renouée odorante; *German:* Vietnamesischer Koriander, Wohlriechender Knöterich; *Italian:* bistorrta; *Korean:* tunggulle; *Laos:* phak phè:w; *Malaysian:* daun laksa, daun kesum; *Thai:* chanchom, homchan, phak phai; *Vietnamese:* nghé, rau răm, chi krassang tomhom

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia, Indochina, cultivated in S Vietnam and Cambodia

**Note** ▶ The herb has a peppery taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; hanelt 2001; Hutton 1998; Kuebal/Tucker 1998; Ogle et al. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vidal 1967; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Persicaria pubescens* (Blume) Hara

**Synonyms** ▶ *Polygonum leptostachium* de Bruyn, *Polygonium pubescens* Blume, *Polygonium roettleri* Merr. non Roth.

**Common Names** ▶ *German:* Flaumiger Knöterich; *Indonesian:* siok-siok-rangan, tuboh lalap, tuboh perpancej; *Malaysian:* kelima paya, kesuma tebok selydang

**Usage** ▶ seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia (India), Taiwan, Japan, Java, Sumatra

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999



## PETASITES Mill. - Butterbur - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### **Petasites albus** (L.) Gaertn

**Common Names** ▶ white butterbur; *French*: pétasite blanc; *German*: Weiße Pestwurz

**Usage** ▶ spice (as salt when shortage)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant ash

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Balkan countries, Turkey, Caucasus

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999

### **Petasites hybridus** G. Gaertn., B. Mey. et Scherb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Petasites officinalis* Moench

**Common Names** ▶ butterbur, umbrella; *French*: pétasite vulgaire; *German*: Gemeine Pestwurz, Rote Pestwurz; *Italian*: farfaraccio; *Russian*: podbel, belokopytnik

**Usage** ▶ spice (as salt when shortage)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant ash

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischmann 2003; Loch 1993; Wyk et al. 2004

### **Petasites japonica** (Sieb. et Zucc.) Maxim.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nardosmia japonica* Sieb. et Zucc., *Petasites liukiensis* Kitam

**Common Names** ▶ butterbur, bog rhubarb, Japanese butterbur, sweet coltsfoot; *Chinese*: feng dou cai; *Dutch*: Japans hoefblad; *French*: pétasités japonais; *German*: Japanische Pestwurz; *Italian*: farfaraccio giapponese; *Japanese*: atikabuki, fuki; *Korean*: mowi; *Portuguese*: petaside japonès; *Spanish*: fàr-fara japonesa

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ flower bud

**Distribution** ▶ China, Japan, Korea, Sachalin, Ryukyu Island

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Uphof 1968

### **Petasites liukiensis** Kitam

▶ *Petasites japonica* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Maxim.

### **Petasites officinalis** Moench

▶ *Petasites hybridus* (L.) G. Gaertn., B. Mey. et Scherb.

### **Petasites palmata** Gray.

**Common Names** ▶ palmata butterbur, sweet coltsfoot; *German*: Süße Pestwurz

**Usage** ▶ spice (as salt)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant ash

**Distribution** ▶ N America

Uphof 1968

### **Petasites paradoxus** (Retz.) Baumg.

**Common Names** ▶ alpes butterbur; *German*: Alpen-Pestwurz

**Usage** ▶ spice (as salt if shortage)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant ash

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Bosnia, Serbia, Romania, mountains

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

### **Petasites speciosa** (Nutt.) Piper

**Usage** ▶ spice (as salt)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant ash

**Distribution** ▶ British Columbia to California

Uphof 1968

### **Petasites spurius** (Retz.) Rehb.


**Synonyms** ▶ *Petasites tomentosus* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ like felt butterbur; *German*: Filzige Pestwurz

**Usage** ▶ spice (as salt if shortage)

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, W Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993

 **Petasites tomentosus DC.**

➤ *Petasites spurius (Retz.) Rehb.*

**PETIVERIA Bl. ex L. -  
Phytolaccaceae**

 **Petiveria alliacea L.**

**Common Names** ▶ erva-pipi, erva-de-guiné, erva-dálho, guiné, pipi, tipi

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Amazonia to Rio de Janeiro and Mato Grosso

**Note** ▶ The plant has a garlic-like odor and taste.

Adesogan 1974; Mors et al. 2000; Szczepanski et al. 1972

**PETROSELINUM Hill - Parsley -  
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)**

 **Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Apium crispum* Mill., *Apium petroselinum* L., *Carum petroselinum* Benth. et Hook., *Petroselinum hortense* Hoffm., *Petroselinum vulgare* J. Hill,

**Common Names** ▶ parsley; *Arabic*: bagdunis, makdunis; *Chinese*: yang yan sui; *Dutch*: peterselie; *French*: persil; *German*: Gartenpetersilie, Krause Petersilie, Peterling, Petersilling; *Hindi*: ajmood, pitar saleri; *Italian*: prezzemolo; *Japanese*: paseri; *Korean*: hyangminari, kopsilminari; *Malaysian*: pasli; *Portuguese*: salsa, salsinha; *Russian*: petruschka; *S Africa*: pieterselie; *Spanish*: perejil; *Thai*: phak chee; *Turkish*: maïdanos; *Vietnamese*: rau mui tay

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil. (is used in commercial food flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ the natural range as a wild plant is doubt-

ful; originated probably in the Mediterranean region or W Asia, cultivated and native in Europe

**Note** ▶ Parsley is one of the most important culinary herbs. Beware: confusion with fool's parsley; *French*: petite ciguë; *German*: Hundpetersilie; *Russian*: kokorisch, sobatschja petruschka (*Aethusa cynapium* L.).

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Apeland 1971; Bärtels 1997; Berger 3, 1952; 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Broda et al. 2001; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Danert 1959; Davidson 1999; Díaz-Maroto et al 2002a; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Farrell 1985; Feldheim 1999; Grisebach/Billuber 1967; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Heroklots 1972; Herrmann 1997; Hoppe 1949; Kasting et al. 1972; Lopez et al. 1999; MacLeod et al. 1985; Mansfeld 1962; Manderfeld et al. 1997; Masanetz/Grosch 1998; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Newall et al. 1966; Opdyke 1975b; Paillan-Legue 1987; Petropoulos et al. 2004; Pino et al. 1997b; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Porker 1989; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1999; Simon/Quinn 1988; Stahl/Jork 1964; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usher 1968; Vernon/Richard 1983; Villamar et al. 1994; Wagner/Hölzl 1968; Warncke 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym. var.  
crispum**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Petroselinum sativum* Hoffm.

**Common Names** ▶ common parsley, double curled parsley, *Arabic*: madanous; *Chinese*: yang yan sui; *Dutch*: peterselieblad; *French*: persil, persil commun; *German*: Blattpetersilie, Krause Petersilie; *Italian*: prezzemolo; *Japanese*: paserii; *Malaysian*: daun pasli; *Portuguese*: salsa, salsa commum, salsinha; *Russian*: petruschka listovaja; *Spanish*: perejil

**Usage** ▶ spice, seasoning, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf fresh, dry, dehydrated or frozen

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated

**Note** ▶ There is much further variability, especially in leaf size, shape and dissection patterns.

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Francis/Isaksen 1989; Hanelt 2001; Ihrig 1993; Jung et al. 1992; Masanetz/Grosch 1998; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Petroselinum crispum** (Mill.) Hoffm. var. **radicosum** (Alef.) Danert

**Synonyms** ▶ *Apium latifolium* Mill., *Apium tuberosum* Bernh. ex Rchb.

**Common Names** ▶ turnip-rooted parsley, Hamburg parsley; *Arabic*: madanous leefty; *Chinese*: gen xiang qin; *Dutch*: knolpeterselie; *French*: persil à grosse racine, persil tubéreux; *German*: Wurzelpetersilie, Knollenpeterilie; *Italian*: prezzemolo tuberoso; *Japanese*: ne-paserii; *Portuguese*: salsa tuberosa; *Russian*: petruschka kornevaja; *Spanish*: perejil grande, perejil hamburgo, perejil tuberoso

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring.

**Parts Used** ▶ taproot, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ only cultivated

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Mansfeld 1962; Nitz et al. 1990; Paillan-Legue 1987; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986

 **Petroselinum hortense** Hoffm.

▶ *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Nym.

 **Petroselinum sativum** Hoffm.

▶ *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Nym. convar. *crispum*

 **Petroselinum vulgare** J. Hill

▶ *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Nym.

**PEUCEDANUM L. - Hog's Fennel -  
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)**

 **Peucedanum graveolens** (L.) Hiern.

▶ *Anethum graveolens* L.

 **Peucedanum nagpurensis** Prain

**Usage** ▶ spice, applied like coriander

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: Bilhar, Orissa, W Bengal

Arora/Pandey 1996; Uphof 1968

 **Peucedanum ostruthium** (L.) W.D.J. Koch

**Synonyms** ▶ *Imperatoria ostruthium* L.

**Common Names** ▶ hogfennel, master wort, pellitory of Spain; *French*: impéatoire, benjoin des pays, peucedan ostrote; *German*: Meisterwurz(el), Kaiserwurz(el), Ostruz; *Italian*: imperatoria, erba rena, elafobosco erba rena; *Russian*: zarskij koren', kornewistsche zarskogo kostylja; *Spanish*: imperatoria;

**Usage** ▶ spice for green cheese and drinks

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: France, Iberia, C Europe, EC Europe: Crimea; N America

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999 Hoppe 1949; Mansfeld 1962; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Usher 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Peucedanum sativum** Benth. Et Hook.

▶ *Pastinaca sativa* L.

 **Peucedanum sowa** (Roxb. ex Fleming) Kurz

▶ *Anethum graveolens* L.

 **Peucedanum palustre** (L.) Moench

**Synonyms** ▶ *Selinum palustre* L., *Selinum sylvestre* L.

**Common Names** ▶ milk parsley; *German*: Sumpf-Haarstrang

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Iberia; Asia, W Siberia

**Note** ▶ In some Slavic countries the roots are used as a substitute for ginger (*Zingiber officinalis* Rosc.).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Upof 1968

## PEUMUS Molina - Boldo - Monimiaceae

### **Peumus boldus** Mol.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Boldus boldus* (Molina) Lyons; *Peumus boldus* (Molina) Lyons, *Peumus chilensi* Schult. et Schult., *Peumus fragrans* Ruiz & Pav.

**Common Names** ▶ boldo (leaf); **French:** boldo, feuille de boldo; **German:** Boldoblätter; **Italian:** foglia di boldo; **Spanish:** hoja de boldo

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Chile, cultivated: Algeria

Charalambous 1994; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Krug/Borkowski 1965; Mansfeld 1962; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alfonso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1992, 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Upof 1968; Urzúa/Acuña 1983; Wolters 1994; Wyk et al. 2004

### **Peumus boldus** (Molina) Lyons

▶ *Peumus boldus* Molina

### **Peumus chilensis** Schult et Schult.

▶ *Peumus boldus* Molina

### **Peumus fragrans** Ruiz & Pav.

▶ *Peumus boldus* Molina

### **Phaeomeria magnifica** (Risc.) K. Schum.

▶ *Etilingera eliator* (Jack) R.M. Sm.

### **Philenoptera laxiflora** (Guill. Et Perrot) G. Robert

▶ *Lonchocarpus caynescens* (Schum. et Thonn.) Benth

## PHLOMIS L. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### **Phlomis olivieri** Benth

**Common Names** ▶ Jerusalem sage; **German:** Oliver-Brandkraut, Oliver-Strauchnessel; Jerusalem Salbei

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Israel, Iran, Caucasus

Mirza/Nik 2003

### **Phyla scaberrima** (Juss. ex Pers.) Moldente

▶ *Lippia dulcis* Trevier.

## PHYLLANTHUS L. – Foliage Flower - Euphorbiaceae

### **Phyllanthus emblica** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cicca emblica* Kurz, *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.,

**Common Names** ▶ emblic, emblic myrobalan, Indian gooseberry, Malacca tree; **Arabic:** amlag, as sanânir; **Chinese:** an mo le, yü kan tzu; **French:** myrobalan emblic; **German:** Ambla, Myrobalane; **Hindi:** amla, amlika, oanla; **Javanese:** kemloko, maloko; **Malaysian:** laka, melaka, asam melaka; **Sanskrit:** adiphala dhatri, amalaka; **Vietnamese:** kam lam, me rùng


**Usage** ▶ spice and for the production of vinegar

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia, also cultivated in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia

Agarwal 1990; Encke et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Morton 1960;

Schenk/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1994c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

 **Phyllanthus llanosi** Müll. Arg.

➤ *Glochidion llanosi* Müll.

**PHYSALIS L. Lantern plant - Solanaceae**

 **Physalis philadelphia** Lam.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Physalis ixocarpa* auct.

**Common Names** ▶ tomatillo, ground cherry, jam cherry, husk tomatillo, purple gooseberry; *Chinese*: mao suan jiang; *French*: alkéngé du Mexique, coquerct, tomate frais; *German*: Mexikanische Blasen-kirsche, Tomatl; *Mexico*: tomatillo, miltomato, tomate de cáscara, tomate verde, tulumisi; *Portuguese*: nultomato; *Spanish*: tomate de cáscara, tomate verde

**Usage** ▶ spice (of sauces)

**Parts Used** ▶ ripe fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, Meso-America, widely cultivated and native

Anon. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Villamar et al. 1994

 **Physalis pubescens** L.

**Common Names** ▶ downy ground cherry, dwarf cape gooseberry, ground cherry, strawberry tomato; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: camapu, camaru, joá-poca; *Chinese*: ku zhi; *German*: Flaumige Blasen-kirsche; *Mexico*: tomate de cáscara, guatomate, tomate sil-vestre, tomatillo de campo

**Usage** ▶ condiment, flavoring for sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ ripe fruit

**Distribution** ▶ N America: Canada, N USA; West Indies, tropical America, Mexico, Asia, native in S Russia, S Africa

Anon. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Rättsch 1998; Uphof 1968

 **Picraena excelsa** Lindl.

➤ *Picrasma excelsa* (Sw.) Planch.

**PICRASMA Bl. - Bitter wood - Simaroubaceae**

 **Picrasma ailanthoides** (Bunge) Planch.

➤ *Picrasma quassioides* (D. Don) Benn.

 **Picrasma excelsa** (Sw.) Planch. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Picraena excelsa* Lindl.

**Common Names** ▶ bitterwood, Jamaica quassia, quassia wood, *French*: bois noyar, peste à poux; *German*: Jamaika-Bitterholz, Jamaika-Quassia; *Slovenian*: kvasia

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ wood

**Distribution** ▶ Caribbean: Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Meso-America, NS America, Venezuela

Charalambous 1994; Craze 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Picrasma quassioides** (D. Don) Benn

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nima quassioides* Buch-Ham., *Picrasma ailanthoides* (Bunge) Planch.

**Common Names** ▶ bitterwood, quassia wood, *German*: Bitterholz; *India*: tithai, tithu, tutai; *Japanese*: ni-jaki,

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ wood

**Distribution** ▶ India, N China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1949; NICPBP 1987; Uphof 1968



■ *Picrasma excelsa*, flowering

## PICRIS L. - Bitter herb, Oxtungue - Asteraceae (Compositae)

P

### *Picris hieracioides* L.

**Common Names** ▶ hawkweed, hawk picris; *German*: Gewöhnliches Bitterkraut

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (India)

**Parts Used** ▶ aromatic young leaf, shoot

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, E, W Siberia, Amur, Kamchatka, C Asia, Himalayas (Kashmir), China, India, Korea, Japan, native elsewhere

Arora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Kumar 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

## PILEA Lindl. – Artillery Plant - Urticaceae

### *Pilea melastomoides* Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pilea trinervia* Wight; *Urtica melastomoides* Poir.

**Common Names** ▶ black throated artillery plant; *German*: Schwarzschlundige Kanonierblume

**Usage** ▶ seasoning (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf, and shoot

**Distribution** ▶ S India, Sri Lanka, China, E Asia, W Java

**Note** ▶ The young leaves have an aromatic taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Pilea trinervia* Wight.

### ▶ *Pilea melastomoides* Bl.

## PIMENTA Lindl. - Allspice - Myrtaceae

### *Pimenta acris* (Sw.) Kostel.

### ▶ *Pimenta racemosa* (Mill.) J.W. Moore

### *Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Eugenia pimenta* DC., *Myrtus pimenta* L., *Pimenta officinalis* Lindl.; *Pimenta vulgaris* Lindl.

**Common Names** ▶ allspice, clove pepper, English spice, Jamaican pepper, pimento; *Arabic*: bahar; *Dutch*: pimenta, Jamaica peper; *French*: piment, piment des anglais, toute épice, piment de la Jamaïque, piment des Anglais, quatre-épice, également appelé, poivre gireflé, poivre de la Jamaïque; *German*: Allerleigewürz, Englischgewürz, Jamaikapfeffer, Nelkenpfeffer, Neugewürz, Piment; *India*: kabab cheene; *Italian*: pimento, pimento inglese, pepe della Giamaica, pepe garofanato; *Portuguese*: pimenta da Jamaica; *Russian*: Jamajskij perez, wos-ditschnij perez; ormusch, piment; *Slovenian*: nové



korenie; *Spanish*: malequeta, pimiento de Jamaica, pimienta inglesa

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (pimento oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, C America, West Indies, Grenada, Guatamala, Honduras, Cuba, Brazil, also cultivated

Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bourton 1968; Burkill 4, 1997; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Fuentes 1986; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Lück 2000; Maistr 1964; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Oberdieck 1989; Pino/Rosada 1996; Pino et al. 1989a; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Smith/Beck 1984; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Pimenta dioica** (L.) Merr. var. **tabasco**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Eugenia tabasco* G. Don

**Common Names** ▶ Mexican pimento, Tabasco pimento; *French*: poivre de Chiappa; *German*: Mexico Piment, Tabasco-Piment;

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ C America, SE Mexico

Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993; Teuscher 2003

### **Pimenta grandiflora** St. Hil.

**Common Names** ▶ great piment; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cerrado; *German*: Großblütiger Nelkenpfeffer; *Portuguese*: pimenta de bugre

**Usage** ▶ spice (for meat)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical America: Brazil

Mors/Rizzini 1966

### **Pimenta officinalis** Lindl.

▶ *Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merr.

### **Pimenta racemosa** (Mill.) J.W. Moore

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pimenta acris* (Sw.) Kostel.

**Common Names** ▶ bayrum (tree), West Indian bay; *German*: Bayrum(baum), Kronpiment

**Usage** ▶ falsification of all or English spice (*Pimenta dioica* [L.] Merr.)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit; **product**: essential oil

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia; W Indies: Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Venezuela, Guayana; Africa: Cameroon

**Note** ▶ Cultivated for essential oil distilled from the leaves.

Abaul et al. 1995; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Pimenta vulgaris** Lindl.

▶ *Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merr.

## PIMPINELLA L. - Burnet Saxifrage - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### **Pimpinella anisetum** Boiss. et Balansa

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Anis-Bibernelle

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Turkey

Davis 1972; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986;

### **Pimpinella anisoides** V. Brig.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pimpinella gussonii* Presl.

**Common Names** ▶ *Italian*: anice selvatico, cinninielli

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ E Italy, Sicily

Hammer et al. 2000; Hanelt 2001


**Pimpinella anisum L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Anisum vulgare* Gaertn., *Anisum officinarum* Moench, *Apium anisum* (L.) Crantz, *Carum anisum* (L.) Baill.

**Common Names** ▶ anise, anise seed, aniseed, common anise, sweet cumin; *Arabic*: habba helwa, yanisun; *Chinese*: huei hsiang; *French*: anis, anis vert, boucage, pimpinelle; *German*: Anis, Brotsame, Süßer Kümmel; *Indonesian*: jinten manis; *Italian*: anice verde; *Javanese*: mungfi, adismanis; *Malaysian*: jintan manis, jeramanis; *Russian*: anis, anizet, ganis; *Slovenian*: aníz; *Spanish*: anís verde; *Turkish*: anason

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (anise oil), used in the spirit industry: “Aguardiente”, “Anisette”, “Ouzo”, “Raki”, “Kulüp”, “Altinbis”, “Yen”, French “Pastis”, etc.

**Parts Used** ▶ seed (fruit)

**Distribution** ▶ W Asia, Egypt, native in Europe

**Note** ▶ In Germany used with caraway, coriander and fennel and sold as “bread spice”.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Ballarin/Ballarin 1972; Berger 3, 1952; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bohn et al. 1989; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bournot 1968; Bremness 2001; Chandler/Hawkes 1984; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Czygan 1992; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Embong et al. 1977; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Fincke 1963; Fujimatu et al. 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Kämpf/Steinegger 1974; Karaali/Başoğlu 1995; Kubeczka 1985; Kubeczka et al. 1976; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Ondarza/Sachez 1990; Peter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Psyhrembel 1998; Rodrigues et al. 2003; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Santos et al. 1998; Schenck/Nauendorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Ubbillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982


**Pimpinella bulbocastanum Jessen**

➤ *Bunium bulbocastanum L.*


**Pimpinella heyneana Wall. ex Kurz**

**Common Names** ▶ Heyne burnet; *German*: Heyne-Bibernelle

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ in the hills of Deccan Island

Arora/Pandey 1996; Ochse/van den Brink 1931; Siemonsma/Piuek 1993


**Pimpinella major (L.) Huds.**

**Common Names** ▶ greater burnet saxifrage; *French*: grand boucage; *German*: Große Bibernelle, Deutsche Theriakwurzel, Pfefferwurzel; *Italian*: pimpinella

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Loch 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wyk et al. 2004


**Pimpinella saxifraga L.**

**Common Names** ▶ common burnet saxifrage, garden burnet, burnet saxifrage; *French*: petit boucage, pimprenelle; persail de bouc; *German*: Kleine Bibernelle, Pfefferwurzel, Pimpernelle, Pimpinelle, Bockspetersilie, Deutsche or Weiße Theriakwurzel; *Italian*: pimpinella minore, tragoselino; *Russian*: bedrenekammelomka, bodrez; *Spanish*: pimpinela blanca, saxifraga menor

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W Iran, W and E Siberia, C Asia, native in N America, New Zealand

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bohn 1991; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschejew 1990; Kubeczka/Bohn 1985; Loch 1993; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

## PINUS L. - Pine - Pinaceae

### *Pinus maderiensis* Tenore

#### ➤ *Pinus pinea* L.

### *Pinus pinea* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pinus maderiensis* Tenore

**Common Names** ▶ pine seed, pine nut, Indian nut, pignolies, pignolia-nut, stone pine, umbrella pine; *Arabic*: snober; *Dutch*: pijnkern; *French*: pignes, pin pignon, pin parasol; *German*: Pignoli, Pinienkern, Piniennuss, Piniensamen, Pinoli, Indianernuss, Schirmkiefer, Zirbelnuss; *Italian*: pino domestica, pino da pinola, pignolia; *Portuguese*: pinheiro manso; *Russian*: sosna pinja; *Spanish*: piñoero

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (meat, poultry, salad, cake, pudding) and food

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Asia, Europe: France, Iberian, Italian and Balkan Peninsulas, Turkey, cultivated: elsewhere in the Mediterranean region

Bärtels 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Hanelt 2001; Harrison 1992; Hepper 1992; Lück 2000; Meremdi 1957; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Trueb 1998a; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## PIPER L. - Pepper - Piperaceae

### *Piper aduncum* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Artanthe adunca* (L.) Miq., *Piper angustifolium* Ruiz et Pav.; *Piper kuntzei* C. DC., *Piper multinervium* M. Martens & Galeotti

**Common Names** ▶ big pepper, Spanish elder, spiked pepper; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: aperta-ruão, erva de jaboti, matico-falso, pimenta-longa, pimenta-demacaco; *German*: Matico, Matico-Pfeffer, Gebogener Pfeffer, Gekrümmter Pfeffer; *Indonesian*:

seuseureuhan; *Spanish*: cordoncillo; higuillo oloroso

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (flavoring of beverages)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ C and S America: from Mexico to Brazil, and W Indies, in Malaysia native

**Note** ▶ In America a substitute for Indian long pepper. In Mexico as a spice for cocoa. It is the 'matico' or German Soldatenkraut of the European Pharmacy.

Berger 2, 1950; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Mors et al. 2000; Orjaba et al. 1989; Rättsch 1992, 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Piper album*

#### ➤ *Piper nigrum* L.

### *Piper angustifolium* Ruiz et Pav.

#### ➤ *Piper aduncum* L.

### *Piper arborescens* Miq.

#### ➤ *Piper schmidtii* Hook

### *Piper aromaticum* Lamk

#### ➤ *Piper nigrum* L.

### *Piper auritum* Kunth

**Common Names** ▶ alajan pepper; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: hoja santa, makulan; *Belize*: bullhoof; *German*: Anispfeffer, Gerührter Pfeffer, Mexikanischer Blattpfeffer, Zitronenmyrte; *Guatemala (Spanish)*: acoyo, anisilla, anisillo, cordoncillo; *Mexico*: alajan

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf



■ **Piper auritum, flowering**

**Distribution** ▶ S Mexico, Caribbean, Meso-America, S America; cultivated and native: Cuba

Duke et al. 2003; Hanelt 2001; Ratsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Piper baccatum** Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ climbing pepper of Java; *Indonesian*: bodeh; *Javanese*: rinu, rinu manuk; *Pilipino*: sam-banganai

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia, Malaysia

**Note** ▶ Adulterate for the cubebes.

Burkill 1966

### **Piper banksii** Miq.

▶ *Piper canium* Bl.

### **Piper borbonense** (Miq.) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ *French*: poivre sauvage, cubebe du pays, betel marron

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Madagascar, Réunion; Seyelles comores Mascarenes

Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hoppe 1, 1975; Neuwinger 1999

### **Piper caninum** Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Piper banksii* Miq., *Piper lauterbachii* DC., *Piper macrocarpum* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ common pepper vine; *German*: Gemeiner Pfeffer; *Indonesian*: mrican; *Malaysian*: sireh hutan, lada hantu, chambai; *Pilipino*: buyo-buyo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia through New Guinea, to the Solomon Islands, Australia, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Fruits are used as an adulterant for the cubebes and the leaves are chewed as a substitute for betel.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999

### **Piper capense** L.f.


**Common Names** ▶ Cape pepper; *German*: Kap-Pfeffer; *S Africa*: matimati

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Cameroon, Nigeria, S Africa

Burkill 4, 1997; Hager 4, 1992; Neuwinger 1999

 **Piper chaba** *Hunter*
 *Piper retrofractum* *Vahl*
 **Piper clusii** *DC.*
 *Piper guineense* *Schum. et Thonn.*
 **Piper colubrinum** *Link*

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: jaborandi-manso

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally) similar ginger rhizome (*Zingiber officinalis* *Rosc.*)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Amazonia to Rio de Janeiro

Mors et al. 2000

 **Piper concinnum** *Haw.*
 *Peperomia pellucida* (L.) H.B.K.

 **Piper cubeba** *L.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cubeba officinalis* *Raff.*

**Common Names** ▶ cubeb pepper, Java pepper, tailed pepper; *Arabic*: kabaha, kababa hindiya, kebbaba; *French*: cubebe, poivre cubèbe, poivre à queue; *German*: Javanischer Pfeffer, Kubeben, Kubebenpfeffer, Stielpfeffer, Schwanzpfeffer; *Hindi*: kabab-cini; *India*: cubab chinee; *Indonesian*: kemukus, lada berekur, chabai ekur, rinu; *Italian*: (pepe) cubebe, pepe a coda; *Korean*: philjunggadonggul; *Malaysian*: kemukus, lada berekur, chabai ekur; *Russian*: cubeba, perez cubeba; *Sanskrit*: gandhamarica, kankola; *Slovenian*: kubéba; *Spanish*: cubeba, pimienta cubeba

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, condiment (liqueur, ginger bread, honey bread); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ unripe fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia, Malaysia; cultivated elsewhere

Berger 3, 1952; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe

1949; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1991; Ochse et al. 1961; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Prabhu/Mulchandani 1985; Rättsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tschirch 1892; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

 **Piper elongatum** *Vahl*

**Common Names** ▶ elongato pepper; *German*: Gestreckter Pfeffer, Matiko; *Spanish*: matico, cordoncillo, yerba soldado;

**Usage** ▶ spice, specially in Peru as cocoa spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil

Duke 1970; Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Rättsch 1998; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

 **Piper guineense** *Schum. et Thonn.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Piper clusii* *DC.*

**Common Names** ▶ Ashanti pepper, Benin pepper, Guinea cubeb, Guinea pepper, (black) West African pepper, African cubebs; *French*: poivre d'achantis, poivre d'Afrique, poivre de Guinée, poivre de kisi; *German*: Aschantipfeffer, Guineapfeffer, Falsche Kubeben, Afrikanische Kubeben, Kissipfeffer, Kongo-Kubeben; *Russian*: afrikanskij perez, gwinejckij perez, aschantijskij perez; *Portuguese*: pimento da "rabo"; *Spanish*: pimenta de Guinea, pimenta negra del país

**Usage** ▶ spice, additive (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: W Africa to E Africa, cultivated in Guinea and Zaire

Aedo et al. 2001; Ayensu 1978; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Burkill 4, 1997; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Ekundayo et al. 1988b; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Griebel 1948; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jirovets et al. 2002; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Rättsch 1998; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Usher 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Piper kuntzei** C. DC.

➤ *Piper aduncum* L.

 **Piper lanatum** Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ wooly piper; *German*: Wolliger Pfeffer; *Malaysian*: akar halong, chabai hutan

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia

Burkhill 1966; Oyen/Dung 1999

 **Piper lauterbachii** DC

➤ *Piper canium* Bl.

 **Piper lolot** C. DC.

**Common Names** ▶ lolot pepper; *French*: poivre de lolot; *German*: Lolotpfeffer; *Cambodian*: chaphlu; *Vietnamese*: cây lá lô

**Usage** ▶ condiment, seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Indochina: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam

**Note** ▶ Recently introduced to the USA (Hawaii and Texas) by Lao and Vietnamese refugees.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Piper longifolium** Ruiz et Pav.

**Common Names** ▶ long-leaved pepper, *German*: Langblättriger Pfeffer

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia

Oyen/Dung 1999



■ **Piper longum**, fruits

 **Piper longum** L. ■

**Common Names** ▶ Indian long pepper; *Cambodian*: morech ansai; *French*: poivre long; *German*: Langer Pfeffer, Bengal-Pfeffer, Pipalpfeffer, Stangenpfeffer; *Hindi*: pipal; *Malaysian*: babak, chabai, kadok; *Russian*: dlinnyj perez; *Sanskrit*: pippali; *Thai*: phrik-hang

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ E Himalayas, cultivated in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh

Arora/Pandey 1996; Atal/Ojha 1965; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Schmitt 1988; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1963, 1993c; Shankaracharya et al. 1997; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tewtrakul et al. 2000; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Piper macrocarpum** C. DC.

▶ *Piper canium* Bl.

 **Piper mekongense** C. DC.

**Common Names** ▶ wood wine; *German*: Mekong-Pfeffer

**Usage** ▶ condiment


**Parts Used** ▶ fruits

**Distribution** ▶ Indochina

Uphof 1986; Usher 1986

 **Piper multinervium** M. Martens & Galeotti

▶ *Piper aduncum* L.

 **Piper nigrum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Piper aromaticum* Lamk

**Common Names** ▶ pepper, black and white pepper; *Arabic*: babary, filfil, fulpol aswad; *Chinese*: fou tsiao, hu chiaio; *Dutch*: zwarte and witte peper; *French*: poivre, poivre noir, poivre blanc; *German*: Pfeffer, Schwarzer Pfeffer; *Hindi*: gol mirch, kali mirch; *Indonesian*: lada, merica and merica putih; *Italian*: pepe nero, pepe bianco; *Japanese*: kosho; *Korean*: huchunamu; *Malaysian*: lada hitam, lada putih; *Pilipino*: paminta, pamintaliso; *Portuguese*: pimenta, pimenteira; *Russian*: perez tschjornyj, tschernjji perez, dlinnij perez, dolgij perez; *Sanskrit*: marica; *Slovenian*: čierne korenje; *Spanish*: pimentero, pimenta negra and blanca; *Thai*: phrik thai, phrik noi and prik kao; *Turkish*: kara biber

**Usage** ▶ spice


**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, unripe fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Native in India (Malabar Coast); cultivated in Sri Lanka, Malakka, Thailand, Vietnam, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, W Africa: Sierra Leone to Congo, Madagascar, S America, especially Brazil and Jamaica

**Note** ▶ Brazil is the greatest exporter in the world. *Green pepper* (French: poivre vert; German: Grüner Pfeffer) is unripened pepper and *white pepper* (French: poivre blanc; German: Penan-, Muntok- or Weißer Pfeffer) is peeled black pepper. *Pink*

*pepper* is the fruits of ▶ *Schinus therebinthifolius* Raddi.

Ahlert/Kjer 2000; Ahlert et al. 1998; Bandyopadhyay et al. 1990; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Bournot 1968; Buckle et al. 1985; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1997; Chevalier 1925; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Deng et al. 2003; Dobel 1886; Domrös 1973; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Ferreira et al. 1999; Geister 1989; Govindarajan 1977; Greene 1951; Gunther et al. 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Jagella/Grosch 1999; Jorovetz et al. 2002; Kollmannsberger et al. 1992; Krützfeld 2001; Lewington 1990; MacCarron et al. 1995; Maistre 1964; Mathew et al. 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Menon et al. 2002; Morris/Mackley 1999; Murthy et al. 1999; NICPBP 1987; Norman 1991; Oberdieck 1992; Ochse et al. 1961; Orav er al. 2004; Paradkar et al. 2001; Parmar et al. 1997; Peter 2001; Pino et al. 1992; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pradhan et al. 1999; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Ravindran 2001; Rosen-garten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sanka 1989; Schmitt 1988; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1963, 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1989, 1990; Skapska et al. 2002; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tewtrakul et al. 2000; Tschirch 1892; Turova et al. 1987; Variyar/Bandyopadhyay 1994; Vaupel 2002b; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Piper officinarum** (Miq.) C. DC.

▶ *Piper retrofractum* Vahl

 **Piper pachyphyllum** Baker

**Common Names** ▶ mahalatsaka, voampirifery; *German*:

Dickblättriger Pfeffer

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Madagascar

Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968

 **Piper peepuloides** (A.Dietr.) Roxb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chavica peepuloides* Miq., *Peperomia peepuloides* A. Dietr.

**Common Names** ▶ long pepper; *German*: Langer Pfeffer;

*India*: savali peepul, pippul

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ inflorescence

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Himalayas: Nepal to Bhutan, India (Assam), also cultivated

Berger 2, 1950; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 8, 1969

### **Piper pellucidum L.**

▶ *Peperomia pellucida (L.) H.B.K.*

### **Piper pseudonigrum C. DC.**

**Common Names** ▶ perennial vine; *German*: Falscher Schwarzer Pfeffer

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Tonkin-China

Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

### **Piper pyriformium Vatke**

**Common Names** ▶ *French*: linguie poivre

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Madagascar, Réunion, Seychelles, Comoros, Mascarenes

Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Neuwinger 1999

### **Piper retrofractum Vahl**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chavica retrofracta* (Vahl), *Piper chaba* Hunter, *Piper officinarum* (Miq.) Vahl

**Common Names** ▶ long pepper, Javanese long pepper; *Dutch*: javaanse lange peper; *French*: poivre long de Java; *German*: Chabarpfeffer, Java Pfeffer, Javanischer Pfeffer; *Indonesian*: cabe jawa; *Malaysian*: chabai jawa, bakek, kedawak; *Pilipino*: litlit; *Thai*: dipli, dipli-chuak

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ immature spike, ripe fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam to Malaysia, cultivated only on Java, Bali and some neighbouring islands

**Note** ▶ It resembles *Piper longum* L. The remedy also contains dried parts of rhizome or roots.

Burkill 1966; Erhardt et al 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Pursglove 1968; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tewtrakul et al. 2000; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Piper ribesoides Wall.**

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Johannisbeer-ähnlicher Pfeffer; *Thai*: tha khaan lek

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, fruit oil

**Distribution** ▶ Indochina, Malaysia

Berger 3, 1952; Hanelt 2001; Sánchez/Monge 1991; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

### **Piper saigonense DC.**

**Common Names** ▶ Saigon pepper, *German*: Saigon-Pfeffer, Vietnamesischer Pfeffer; *Vietnamese*: lolo

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Vietnam, also cultivated

Bois 1934; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Piper sanctum Schlecht ex Miq.**

**Common Names** ▶ *Mexico*: acoyo, acuyo, cordonillo, xihuitl; *Spanish*: hierba sancts, hoja sancta

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (for soups and fish)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, Guatemala and C America, Mexico also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The leaves have an anise flavor.

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Ratsch 1998; Villamar et al. 1994

 **Piper sarmentosum** *Roxb. ex Hunter*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chavica sarmentosa* (Roxb. ex Hunter) Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ wild pepper; *Cambodian*: môrech an-sai; *German*: Wildes Pfefferkraut, Thailändisches Pfefferkraut, Wurzelrankiger Pfeffer; *Indonesian*: kadok, karuk; *Javanese*: cabean; *Malaysian*: chabai, daun kaduk, kadok batu; *Pilipino*: patai-butu; *Thai*: chaa phluu, phluu ling, nom wa; *Vietnamese*: la lot

**Usage** ▶ spice, especially for soups

**Parts Used** ▶ infructescence, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India to S China, Thailand, Vietnam and Philippines to the Moluccas

Arora/Pandey 1996; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Ogle et al. 2003; Rättsch 1998; Teuscher 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Piper schmidtii** *Hook.f.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Piper arborescens* Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ Nilgiri pepper; *German*: Baumpfeffer, Nilgiri-Pfeffer, Schmidtscher Pfeffer

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India: Assam, W Ghats, Nilgiri hills; cultivated locally in the Nilgiri hills

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c

 **Piper subpeltata** *Willd.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pothomorphe subpeltata* (Willd.) Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Schildpfeffer

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for fish

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Java, Philippines

Wealth of India 8, 1968

 **Piper trichostachyon** (*Miq.*) *C. DC.*

**Common Names** ▶ pouched pepper; *German*: Beutelpfeffer

**Usage** ▶ spice, used like *Piper nigrum* L.

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India: Mysore, Kerala, Madras, India cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 8, 1969

 **Piper umbellatum** *L.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lepianthes umbellatum* (L.) Raf., *Pothomorphe umbellata* (L.) Miq.


**Common Names** ▶ shrubby pepper; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: caapeba, capuba, lençol-de-santa Barbara, malvaíscio, malvavisco, pariparoba; *German*: Dolden-Pfeffer; *Jamaica*: co foot; *Mexico*: mano de zopilote; *Spanish*: cordoncillo;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, basal part of the stem (Sierra Leone)

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, S America, native in Paeleotropics, W Africa: Sierra Leone

Ayensu 1978; Barros et al. 1996; Burkill 4, 1997; Hanelt 2001; Kyjoa et al. 1980; Mors et al. 2000; Neuwinger 1999; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Piper unguiculatum** *Ruiz et Pav.*

**Common Names** ▶ Perurian pepper; *German*: Peru-Pfeffer

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S America, especially Peru

Erhardt et al. 2002

 **Piper verne**

▶ *Piper nigrum* L.

 **Pirola umbellata** *L.*

▶ *Chimaphila umbellata* (L.) Bartona

**PISTACIA L - Pistache, Pistachio - Anacardiaceae (Pistaciaceae)**

**Pistacia atlantica** Desf. *ssp. cabulica*

▶ *Pistacia cabulica* (Stocks) Rchf.

**Pistacia cabulica** (Stocks) Rchf.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pistacia atlantica* Desf. *ssp. cabulica*  
**Common Names** ▶ Bombay mastic; *Afghanistan*: khinjuk, shurumma; *German*: Bombay-Mastix  
**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)  
**Parts Used** ▶ resin  
**Distribution** ▶ India, Afghanistan

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969

**Pistacia khinjuk** Stocks

**Common Names** ▶ Bombay mastic; *German*: Bombay-Mastix  
**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely); flavoring of milk jams, sheep's cheese (*fruit*)  
**Parts Used** ▶ resin, fruit  
**Distribution** ▶ India; S Arabia: Yemen

Qedan 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969

**Pistacia lentiscus** L. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pistacia massiliensis* Mill., *Terebinthus lentiscus* Moench

**Common Names** ▶ Chios mastic, lentisc, mastic; *Arabic*: dharou, derw, dirw, mustik; *French*: arbre au mastic, lenstisque; *German*: Mastix, Mastix-Pistazie; *Italian*: dentischio, lentisco, corno-capra, sondrio; *Portuguese*: almecegueira, avoeira; *Russian*: fistaschka-lentiskus; *Spanish*: lentisco

**Usage** ▶ spice, e.g. for liqueur: "Chio-Mastic Raki"  
**Parts Used** ▶ resin  
**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, Canary Islands, W Asia, SE and SW Europe, also cultivated



■ **Pistacia lentiscus**: a flowering, b resin mastix

Anon. 1993; Avanzato 2003; Bärtels 1997; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Langenheim 2003; Lemaistre 1959; Magiatis et al. 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Whitehouse 1957; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**Pistacia massiliensis** Mill. 

▶ *Pistacia lentiscus* L.

P

 **Pistacia palaestina** Boiss.

➤ *Pistacia terebinthus* L.

 **Pistacia terebinthus** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pistacia palaestina* Boiss., *Pistacia vera* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ (Cyprus) turpentine, terebinth, Turk terbinth; *Arabic*: butm sâqis; *French*: térébinthe; *German*: Mastix, Therebinth-Pistazie, Türkischer Mastix; *Italian*: corno, terebinto; *Portuguese*: alfónsico, pistacheira; *Russian*: kevoovoe, skipidaronoe derovo; *Spanish*: alfóncigo, pistachero;

**Usage** ▶ spice (for bread and sweets, liqueurs 'Mastica', 'Raki') and flavoring of wines

**Parts Used** ▶ resin

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean regions

Anon. 1993; Avanzato 2003; Bärtels 1997; Clare 1993; Couladis et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Langenheim 2003; Özcan 2004; Perikos 1993; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Pistacia vera** L.

**Common Names** ▶ green almond, pistache, pistachio; *Arabic*: fustik, fustuq, pista; *Chinese*: hu chen tzu, wu ming tzu, wu ming zi; *French*: pistachier cultivé; *German*: Echte Pimpernuss, Echte Alepponuss, Pistazie, Grüne Mandel, Pistazienmandel; *Italian*: pianta di (del) pistacchio; pistacchio, mandorla di pistacchio; *Japanese*: pisutachio; *Portuguese*: alfónsico, pistacheira; *Russian*: fistaschka; *Spanish*: alfóncigo, pistachero; *Turkish*: fistik

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ E Mediterranean regions, W Asia, also cultivated in C Asia, N Iran, N Afghanistan, USA

**Note** ▶ About 4000 years ago first cultivated in Assyria; Trade sorts: Syrian (Aleppo), Italian pistache, Tunesian, Levantian or American pistache.

Anon. 1999; Ayfer 1967; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Gebhardt 1977a; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kroon 1969; Küçüköner/Yurt 2003; Larue 1960; Lück 2000; Popov

1979; Reiner 1994; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Spina 1962; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Whitehouse 1957; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zohary 1952

 **Pistacia vera** Mill.

➤ *Pistacia terbinthus* L.

**PISTIA L. - Water Lettuce - Araceae**

 **Pistia africana** Presl.

➤ *Pistia stratiotes* L.

 **Pistia spathulata** Michx.

➤ *Pistia stratiotes* L.

 **Pistia stratiotes** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pistia africana* Presl., *Pistia spathulata* Michx.

**Common Names** ▶ Nile cabbage, water salad, water lettuce; *Chinese*: zu fu ping, lu ping, hang ping; *French*: laitue d'eau; *German*: Wassersalat; *Japanese*: botan-uki-kusa; *Malaysian*: daraido, darahuo, kambiang, loloan; *Pilipino*: kiapo; *Spanish*: lechuga de agua

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ in Africa formerly grown to produce salt from the ash

**Distribution** ▶ pantropic

Baker van de Brink 3, 1968; Burkill 1966; Duke et Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Pursglove 1972; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



## PITHECELLOBIUM Mart. - Mimosaceae

 **Pithecellobium affina** Baker ex Benth.

➤ *Pithecellobium globosum* Kosterm.

 **Pithecellobium angulatum** auct., non Benth.

➤ *Archidendron fagifolium* (Blume ex Miq.) I. Nielsen

 **Pithecellobium bigeminum** (L.) Mart.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Inga begemia* Willd., *Pithecellobium monadelphum* Kosterm.

**Common Names** ▶ *Hindi*: kachlora; *Myanmar*: labrat; *Sanskrit*: avagvadha;

**Usage** ▶ spice (after cooking in the case of diabetes)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Java

**Note** ▶ The seeds have a garlic odor.

Chopra 1956; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zeven/Zhukovsky 1975



■ **Pithecellobium dulce**, fresh fruits

Arora/Pandey 1996; Engel/Pummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Husain et al. 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Storrs 1999; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## P

 **Pithecellobium dulce** (Roxb.) Benth. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Inga dulcis* Willd.; *Mimosa dulcis* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Manil(l)a tamarind, Madras thom, blackbead; *French*: pois sucré; *German*: Manila-Tamarinde, Mexikanischer Affenohrring; *India*: imli, hani-baul, *Indonesian*: asam belanda, asam kranji; asam londo; kamtsele; *Malaysian*: asam keranji; *Mexico*: costeno; *Pilipino*: camachile, demortis, kamatsale; *Spanish*: guanúchil, huamúchil, madre de flecha; *Thai*: ma khaam thet; *Vietnamese*: me keo

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (mixture added to curry powder)

**Parts Used** ▶ crushed seed

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico to tropical S America, India, Thailand, Philippines also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Seed coat as food (lemonade).

 **Pithecellobium fagifolium** Blume ex Miq.

➤ *Archidendron fagifolium* (Blume ex Miq.) I. Nielsen

 **Pithecellobium globosum** Kosterm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pithecellobium affina* Baker ex Benth.

**Usage** ▶ condiment (curries and chutneys)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India

Hanelt 2001


 **Pithecellobium jiringa** (Jack) Prain ex King

➤ *Archidendron jiringi* (Jack) I.C. Nielsen



 **Pithecellobium lobatum** Benth.

➤ *Archidendron jiringa* (Jack) I. Nielsen

 **Pithecellobium mindanaense** Merr.

➤ *Archidendron fagifolium* (Blume ex Miq.) I. Nielse

**PLATYCODON A. DC. - Ballon Flower  
- Campanulaceae**

 **Platycodon grandiflorus** (Jacq.) A. DC.

**Common Names** ▶ balloon flower, Chinese bellflower, Japanese bellflower; *Chinese*: chieh keng, jie jeng, shi yong bin li; *French*: platycodon à grandes fleurs; *German*: Großblütige Ballonblume, Balsamstrauch; *Japanese*: kikyô, *Korean*: toraji, doraji; *Vietnamese*: cấtcãnh

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, N China, Mandschurei, Ussuri, N Korea

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kays/Dias 1995; Wiersema/Léon 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**PLECTRANTHUS L'Herit. -  
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**

 **Plectranthus amboinicus** (Lour.) Spreng. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Coleus amboinicus* Lour., *Coleus aromaticus* Benth., *Plectranthus aromaticus* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian borage, Indian mint, cockspar flower, country borage, soup mint, French thyme, Spain thyme, Cuban or wild oregano; *French*: oseille, plectranthe; *German*: Jamaika-Thymian, Cuba Thymian, Indischer Boretsch, Harfenstrauch, Mottenstrauch; *Hindi*: pathorchur; *Indonesian*: daun kambing, daunkucing; *Malaysian*: daun bangun-bangun, dacon ajenton; *Pilipino*: oregano, suganda, sildu; *Russian*: schporozvetnik;



 **Plectranthus amboinicus, plant**

*Spanish*: orégano brujo, orégano de España, orégano Frances, sugánda; *Vietnamese*: hung chanh, rau tan la day


**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb and condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, West Indies, E tropical Africa, S Africa, widely native in the Tropics

**Note** ▶ In Australia popularly known as “five-in-one”; in W Indies it is called “broad-leaf-thyme”. The plant also a substitute for borage (*Borago officinalis* L.) and sage (*Salvia officinalis* L.).

Berger 2, 1950; Brieskorn/Riedel 1977; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gurdip Singh et al. 2002; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999, Herklots 1972; Kuebal/Tucker 1988; Mallavarapu et al. 1999; Merrill 1937; Morton 1992; Pino et al. 1990; Prudent et al. 1995; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Smith 1974; Täufel et al. 1993; Teubner 2001; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Verta et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Plectranthus aromaticus** Benth.

➤ *Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng.

 **Plectranthus barbartus** Andr.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Coleus barbatus* (Andr.) Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: boldo, malvasanta; *German*: Bärtiger Boretsch

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Africa, Madagascar, Southern Arab Peninsula, India, Sri Lanka, China

Castellón et al. 1987; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kelecom 1983; Kelecom et al. 1986; Mors et al. 2000; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 2, 1950; Zelnik et al. 1977

 **Plectranthus glandulosus** Hook.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Plectranthus hylophilus* Guerke

**Common Names** ▶ glandy borage; *Cameroon*: avas; *German*: Drüsiger Boretsch; *Guinea*: fru-fru

**Usage** ▶ aromatic spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Africa: Cameroon, Mali to Guinea, Nigeria; in E Cameroon cultivated

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Westphal/Jansen 1989

 **Plectranthus hylophilus** Guerke

➤ *Plectranthus glandulosus* Hook.f.

## PLUCHEA Cass. - Pluche - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Pluchea foliosa** DC.

➤ *Pluchea indica* Less.

 **Pluchea indica** Less.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pluchea foliosa* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian fleabane, Indian pluchea; *Chinese*: luan xi; *German*: Indische Pluche; *Hindi*: kukronda; *Japanese*: hiragi-giku; *Javanese*: lontas; *Malaysian*: beluntas; *Pilipino*: banig-banig, kapalini, lagunding late; *Vietnamese*: phat pha, cuc tan, tu bi

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: salt marches and swamps of Sunderbans to China, S Asia, Indo-Malaysia; cultivated in Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia

Arora/Pandey's 1996; Bois 1934; Burkill 1966; Hanelt 2001; Ochse/van den Brink 1931; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Pluchea suaveolens** (Vell.) Kuntze

**Synonyms** ▶ *Gnaphalium suaveolens* Vell.

**Common Names** ▶ *Argentina*: quitoc, lusera; *Portuguese*: caculucage, estoraque, mandecravo, quitoco, tabacarana

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for liqueurs

**Distribution** ▶ Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

Hanelt 2001; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986

## POGA Pierre - Phytolaccaceae (Anisophyllaceae)

 **Poga oleosa** Pierre

**Common Names** ▶ African (Brazil) nut; *French*: erable d'afrique; *German*: Afrikanische (Brasil-)Nuss

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ W tropical Africa: Gabun

**Note** ▶ The taste resembles Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa* Humb. et Bonpl.).

Jansen 1981; Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968

## POGOSTEMON Desf. – Patchouly - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pogostemon patchouli* Pellet;

**Common Names** ▶ American false pennyroyal, cablin patchouli, patchouly; *Chinese*: guang huo xiang, huo hsiang; *French*: patchouli de cablin; *German*: Indisches Patchouli; *Indonesian*: nilam wangi, singalon; *Korean*: hyangdulkkaephul, pachuri; *Malaysian*: dhalum wangi, tilam wangi; *Pilipino*: kabling, kadmum, pacholi, atluen; *Spanish*: cablan, pachuli; *Thai*: phimsen; *Vietnamese*: hoac huong

**Usage** ▶ spice for cakes and chewing-gum; **product**: essential oil (patchouli oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ China, Malaysia, Philippines, cultivated tropical Asia

**Note** ▶ In China where it was probably grown 2000 years ago

Akhila/Tawari 1984b; Berger 2, 1950; Bournot 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hasegawar et al. 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kumar et al. 1986; Maeda/Miyake 1997; Nakahara et al. 1975; Oyen/Dung 1999; Raza Bhatti/Ingrouille 1997; Reglos/Guzman 1991; Robbins 1982; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Soepadyo/Tan 1968; Sugimura et al. 1990; Turora et al. 1987; Usher 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Pogostemon heyneanus* Benth.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Origanum indicum* Roth

**Common Names** ▶ Indian patchouli, Javian patchouli; *French*: patchouli; *German*: Heyne-Patchouli, Javanisches Patchouli; *Hindi*: peholi; *Indonesian*: dilem (Sumatra), dilēm kembang, dhilep; *Malaysian*: boon khalif, nilam buket, pakochilam, rumput kuku; *Pilipino*: kadlum, lagumtum, malbaka; *Sri Lanka*: gan-kollan-kola

**Usage** ▶ spice for alcoholic beverages; **product**: essential oil (small quantities)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Java; India, Indochina; Malaysia; cultivated elsewhere.

Berger 2, 1950; Cheers 1997; Maeda/Miyake 1997; Oyen/Dung

1999; Raza Bhatti/Ingrouille 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Soepadyo/Tan 1968; Sugimura et al. 1990; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Pogostemon patchouli* Pellet

▶ *Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Benth.

### *Poinsettia pulcherrima* (Willd. ex Klotzsch) R. Graf.

▶ *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch

## POLIOMINTHA Gray - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Poliomintha longiflora* Gray

**Common Names** ▶ Mexican bush oregano; *German*: Mexikanischer Oregano

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely); **product**: carvacrol

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ NE Mexico, native in the USA

Small 1997

## POLYGALA L. - Milkwort - Polygalaceae

### *Polygala erioptera* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ downy milkwort; *French*: laitier; *German*: Wollige Kreuzblume

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (tea, also in desserts in Rajasthan)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Indian Peninsula

Arora/Pandey 1996

## POLYGONUM L. - Knotgrass - Polygonaceae

### *Polygonum aviculare* L.

**Common Names** ▶ bird knotgrass, knotweed, smartweed; *Arabic*: gordhab, qoddab; *Chinese*: bian xu, pien hsu, fen chieh tsao; *French*: renouée des oiseaux, trainasse; *German*: Acker-Knöterich, Vogeknöterich, Weggras, Zerrgras; *India*: dreb (Kashmir); *Italian*: centinodia; *Japanese*: michi-yanagi; *Russian*: gusjatnica, sporysch, gorlez ptitschij; *Vietnamese*: rau dang

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, C Asia

Chauhan 1999; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; v. Koenen 1996; NICPBP 1987; Ogle et al. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tull 1999; Turora et al. 1987; Villamar et al. 1994; Wyk et al. 2004

### *Polygonum gracile* R.Br

▶ *Persicaria hydropiper* L.

### *Polygonum hydropiper* L.

▶ *Persicaria hydropiper* (L.) Delarbre

### *Polygonum leptostachyum* de Bruyn

▶ *Persicaria pubescens* (Blume) Hara

### *Polygonum odoratum* Lour.

▶ *Persicaria odorata* (Lour.) Soják

### *Polygonum orientale* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lagunea orientale* (L.) Nak.; *Persicaria orientalis* (L.) Spach

**Common Names** ▶ kiss me over the garden gate, prince's

feather, smartweed, willow grass; *Chinese*: hong cao, hung tsao; *German*: Orientalischer Knöterich, Östlicher Knöterich; *Japanese*: o ke trade; *Korean*: noinjangdae, pulguntholjokkwi; *Thai*: phakuang

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (by Garo and Khasia tribes in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Iran, India, China, SE Asia, native in S Europe: Italy, Balkan Peninsula, Germany, USA, Brazil widely cultivated and native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ The shoots possess a sour taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; NICPBP 1987; Siemonsa/Piluek 1993; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Polygonum persicaria* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Persicaria maculata* (Rafin.) S.F. Gray

**Common Names** ▶ lady's thumb, Persian knotgrass; *Chinese*: ma liao, ta liao; *French*: persicaire; *German*: Floh-Knöterich, Persischer Knöterich; *Russian*: gorez potschetschujnaja, trava potschetschujnaja

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia, India, Malaysia, E Europe

**Note** ▶ Substitute for pepper when this is not otherwise available.

Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989

### *Polygonum pubescens* Blume

▶ *Persicaria pubescens* (Blume) Hara

### *Polygonum roettleri* Merr. non Roth.

▶ *Persicaria pubescens* (Blume) Hara

### *Polygonum salicifolium* Brouss. ex Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Weidenblättriger Knöterich

**Usage** ▶ spice, to manufacture salt in the Congo

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa e.g. Congo; tropical Asia; tropical America; Europe

Uphof 1968

 **Polygonum strigosum** R. Br.

**Common Names** ▶ lean knotgrass; *German*: Schmächtiger Knöterich

**Usage** ▶ spice, to manufacture salt in the Congo

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, e.g. Congo; tropical Asia; Australia

Uphof 1968

**POLYPODIUM L. Polypody - Polypodiaceae**

 **Polypodium vulgare** L.

**Common Names** ▶ common polypody, golden maiden hair, rockbrake, wall fern; *Chinese*: shui long gu; *French*: polypode vulgaire; *German*: Engelsüß, Gewöhnlicher Tüpfelfarn; *Russian*: mnogonoshka

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (rarely) of bitter liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf (frond)

**Distribution** ▶ C, S Europe, Asia, N Africa, America

Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rättsch 1998; Schnelle 1999; Uphof 1968

**POLYSCIAS J.R. Forst et G. Forst - Araliaceae**

 **Polyscias cumingiana** (Presl.) F.-Villar

**Synonyms** ▶ *Anthrophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Clarke;

**Common Names** ▶ fern-leaf aralia; *German*: Cuming-Fiederaralie; *Pilipino*: bani

**Usage** ▶ potherb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia, also cultivated



■ **Polyscias fruticosa**

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Polyscias fruticosa** (L.) Harms ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Nothopanax fruticosum* Miq.; *Panax fruticosum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ ming aralie, tea tree; *German*: Strauchige Fiederaralie; *Japanese*: Taiwan momiji; *Javanese*: daoen grisik, tjakar kootjing; *Pilipino*: bani, makan, papua; *Sumatra*: ovang; *Vietnamese*: cay goi ca

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, spice (rarely);

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, root

**Distribution** ▶ origin obscure; Malaysia, Polynesia; widely cultivated in tropical Asia

**Note** ▶ The leaves and roots have a prashnap taste.

Cheers 1997; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; 1998/2000; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Polyscias guilfoylei** (*Cogn. et Marché*) Bailey

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aralia guilfoylei* Cogn. et Marché

**Common Names** ▶ geranium-leaf aralia, Guilfoyle polyscia, wild coffee; *German*: Guilfoyl Fiederaralie; *Japanese*: araiya; *Thai*: lep khрут bai yai

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (in Malaysia)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia: Malaysia, Thailand; W Africa: Sierra Leone

Burkill 1, 1985; Engel/Phummai 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986

pioppobalsamico; *Russian*: топол'бал'самитшескиј; *Spanish*: álamo balsámico, chopo balsámico

**Usage** ▶ spice, especially in the alcoholics industry (Boonekamp, Kartäuser, etc.)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf bud

**Distribution** ▶ Alaska, Canada, USA, N America, Rocky mountains, cultivated in Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hiller/Melig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

## PONCIRUS Raf. – Bitter Orange - Rutaceae

 **Poncirus trifoliata** (L.) Raf.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Citrus trifoliata* L., *Citrus trifolia* Thunb., *Limonia trichocarpa* Hance

**Common Names** ▶ bitter orange, citrangequat, trifoliolate orange, Japanese bitter orange; *Chinese*: chih shih, zhi shi, gou ju; *French*: orange amère, orange trifolióle, oncir; *German*: Dreiblättrige Bitterorange; *Japanese*: karatachi; *Korean*: thaengjanamu; *Portuguese*: limoeiro trifoliado; *Spanish*: naranjo trébel


**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayas, C China; native in Japan, widely cultivated in temperate regions

Cheers 1997; Dugo/di Giacomo 2002; Erhardt et al. 2002; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## POPULUS L. - Poplar - Salicaceae

 **Populus balsamifera** L.

**Common Names** ▶ balsam poplar, hackmatack, tacamahaca poplar; *Chinese*: hai tung, tzu tung; *French*: peuplier baumier; *German*: Balsampappel; *Italian*:

 **Populus nigra** L.

**Common Names** ▶ black poplar, Lombardy poplar; *Ara-bic*: asafsaf, safsaf; *French*: peuplier noir, peuplier franc; *German*: Schwarz-Pappel, Pyramiden-Pappel; *Italian*: pioppo nero; *Russian*: топол' tschjornyj, osokor'; *Spanish*: alamo negro, chopo común;

**Usage** ▶ spice, especially in the alcoholics industry (Boonekamp, Kartäuser, etc.)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf bud

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, NW Africa, also widely cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 1, 1949; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Erhardt et al. 2002; Greenaway et al. 1990, 1992; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jerković/Mastelić 2003; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

## POROPHYLLUM Adans. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Porophyllum ellipticum** Cass.

▶ *Porophyllum ruderale* (Jacq.) Cass.

 **Porophyllum macrophyllum** DC.

▶ *Porophyllum ruderale* (Jacq.) Cass.



 **Porophyllum ruderale** (Jacq.) Cass.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cacalia porophyllum* L., *Porophyllum ellipticum* Cass., *Porophyllum macro-phyllum* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ *Bolivia (Spanish)*: quillquina, killi

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaves

**Distribution** ▶ tropical C and S America: Bolivian, W Indies

**Note** ▶ Tastes like coriander leaves.

Hanelt 2001; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997

 **Porophyllum ruderale** (Jacq.) Cass. **ssp. macrocephalum**

**Common Names** ▶ *Spanish (Mexico)*: papalo, papalo-quelite

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, USA: Texas

Villamar et al. 1994

 **Porophyllum tagetoides** (Kunth) DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Kleinia tagetoides* H.B.K.

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaves or herb

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, also cultivated

Burkill 1, 1985; Hanelt 2001

 **Porrum ampeloprasum** (L.) Mill.

▶ *Allium ampeloprasum* L. **ssp. ampeloprasum**

 **Porrum commune** Rchb.

▶ *Allium porrum* L.

 **Porrum sativum** Mill.

▶ *Allium porrum* L.

 **Porrum sativum** (L.) Rchb.

▶ *Allium sativum* L.

 **Porrum scorodoprasum** (L.) Rchb.

▶ *Allium scorodoprasum* L.

**PORTULACA L. - Purslane - Portulacaceae**
 **Portulaca imbrica** Forssk.

▶ *Portulacca quadrifida* L.

 **Portulaca officinarum** Crantz

▶ *Portilaca oleracea* L.

 **Portulaca oleracea** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Portulaca officinarum* Crantz, *Portulaca sylvestris* Montandon

**Common Names** ▶ kitchen garden purslane, pourslane, purslain, pursley; *Arabic*: bighel, blibcha, farfena, idsla, rigla; *Chinese*: ma chi xian, shih-yung-mach'in-hsien; *Dutch*: postelein; *French*: pourpier, pourpier des potagers; *German*: Burgel, Bürzelkraut, Portulak; *Hindi*: kulfa, kulfa sag; ghol; *Indonesian*: krekot; *Italian*: portulaca, porcellana, portschellana, erba grassa; *Japanese*: suberi hiyu; *Korean*: soebirüm, toejiphul; *Malaysian*: gelang pasier, segan jantan; *Pilipino*: golasiman, lungum, ngalug, sahihan, ulisiman; *Portuguese*: beldroega; *Russian*: donduri, portulak, portulak ovoschnoj; *Spanish*: verdolaga (común); *Vietnamese*: rau sam

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ origin unknown; distributed worldwide, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bendel 2002; Berger 4, 1954; Bharuchta/Josh 1957; Bremness 2001; Byrne/McAndrews 1975; Cheers 1997; Clair 19961; Dhar/Dhar 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Feng et al. 1961; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jirovetz et al. 1993; Kiyoko/Cavers 1980; Koch 1988; v. Koenen 1996; Koschtschejew 1990; Körber-Grohne 1989; Kumar 2003; Lewington 1990; Liu et al. 2000; Lo ch 1993; Mc-Navy Wood 2003; Mors et al. 2000; NICPBP 1987; Ogle et al. 2003; Ross 1999; Sala/Chemli 2004; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Sharma 2003; Siemonesma/Piluek 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uotila 1977; Uphof 1968; Villamar et a. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Yammanura 1997; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Portulaca quadrifida* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Portulacca imbrica* Forssk.

**Common Names** ▶ single-flowered purslane, wild purslane; *German*: Vierspaltiges Burzelkraut; *India*: luni, khati luni-ni-bhaji

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ India, pantropical, but not in Australia and the Pacific E of Samoa; cultivated in western tropical Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Ochse/van de Brink 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

### *Portulaca sylvestris* Montandon

▶ *Portilaca oleracea* L.

## POTENTILLA L. - Cinquefoil, Five Finger - Rosaceae

### *Potentilla erecta* (L.) Raeusch.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Potentilla sylvestris* Neck., *Potentilla tormentilla* Stokes, *Tormentilla erecta* L.

**Common Names** ▶ bloodroot, Shepherd's knot, tormentill(a); *French*: tormentille commune; *German*: Blutwurz, Aufrechtes Fingerkraut, Ruhrkraut,



 **Potentilla erecta, flowering**

Tormentilla, Wilder Gamander; *Italian*: tormentilla; *Russian*: kalgan laptshatka prjamaja; *Spanish*: tormentilla, siete en rama, consuelda roja

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for spirits and liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizom

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, W Siberia

**Note** ▶ Substitute for *Krameria lappacea* (Domb.) Burdet et B.B.

Ahn 1973; Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Länger et al. 1993; Lund/Rimpler 1985; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993; Stachurski et al. 1995; Staesche 1968; Täufel et al. 1993; Turova et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999 Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004

### *Potentilla sylvestris* Neck.

▶ *Potentilla erecta* (L.) Raeusch.

 **Potentilla tormentilla** Stokes

➤ *Potentilla erecta* (L.) Rausch

 **Poterium officinale** (L.) A. Gray

➤ *Sanguisorba officinalis* L.

 **Poterium sanguisorba** L.

➤ *Sanguisorba minor* Scop.

 **Pothomorphe umbellata** (L.) Miq.

➤ *Piper umbellatum* L.

 **Poupartia dulcis** Bl.

➤ *Spondias acida* Bl.

 **Poupartia pinnata** Blanco

➤ *Spondias malayana* Kosterm.

## PRIMULA L. – Primrose - Primulaceae

 **Primula officinalis** (L.) Hill

➤ *Primula veris* L.

 **Primula veris** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Primula officinalis* (L.) Hill

**Common Names** ▶ primrose, cowslip; *French*: primerolle, primevère officinale; *German*: Echte Schlüsselblume, Himmelschlüssel, Wiesen-Schlüsselblume; *Italian*: prima vera, primula; *Russian*: pervozvet, primula; *Spanish*: primula

**Usage** ▶ spice for cakes, milk soups and salads

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: N Spain, S France, C Europe, native Europe to SE Russia, Crimea, Caucasus, W, E Siberia

**Note** ▶ The plant as a spice is so far only found locally.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 1, 1949; Bilgri/Asam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Grecu/Cucu 1975; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Kartnig/Ri 1973; Köhlein 1984; Mazza/Oohmah 2000; Mestenhauser 1961; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

## PROSTANTHERA Labill. - Australian Mint Bush - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Prostanthera rotundifolia** R.Br.

**Common Names** ▶ Australian mint bush, round-leaved mint bush; *French*: menthe d'Australie, prostanthere; *German*: Australische Minze, Australischer Minzstrauch

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Australia: NS Wales, Victoria, S Australia, Tasmania

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002

## PRUNUS L. - Cherry, Plum - Rosaceae

 **Prunus dasycarpa** Ehrh.

➤ *Armeniaca dasycarpa* (Ehrh.) Borkh.

 **Prunus laurocerasus** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cerasus laurocerasus* (L.) Loisel, *Laurocerasus officinalis* M. Roem.

**Common Names** ▶ cherry laurel, laurel, *Arabic*: gurkarasi; *French*: laurier-amande, laurier-cerise; *German*: Kirschlorbeer, Lorbeerkirsche; *Italian*: lauroceraso, lauro regio; *Portuguese*: loureiro

cerejeira; *Russian*: lavrovishnaja lekarstvennaja, lavrovishnaja apeschnaja; *Spanish*: laurel cerezo, laurel real; *Turkish*: taflan

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Europe: Jugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Asia minor, Caucasus, N Iran; native in C Europe, native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ Fruits in India for perfumes and as a condiment for liqueurs (limited).

Ayaz 1997; Ayaz et al. 1995, 1997; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bois 1934; Brondegaard 1991; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kadioglu/Yavru 1998; Kolayli et al. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersma/León 1999

### **Prunus mahaleb L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cereasus mahaleb* (L.) Mill., *Padus mahaleb* (L.) Borkh.

**Common Names** ▶ mahaleb cherry, perfumed cherry, St. Lucie cherry; *French*: cerisier de mahaleb, cerisier de Sainte Lucie, mahlebi, quénit; *German*: Felsenkirsche, Steinweichsel, Türkische Weichsel, Weichselrohr; *Italian*: ciliegio canino, malebo, ciliegiodi S. Lucia; *Russian*: tscheremycha-antipka, kutschina, magalepka; *Spanish*: cerezo de mahoma, cerezo de Santa Lucia; *Turkish*: mahlep, melhem, yabani kiraz

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, seed

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe, Asia minor, Caucasus (Armanian), Syria; native in C Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bärtels 1997; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Brockman 1979; Charalambous 1994; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Morris/Mackley 1999; Seidemann 1995c; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Prunus nigra Desf.**

▶ *Armeniaca dasycarpa* (Ehrh.) Borkh.

### **Prunus serotina Ehrh.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Padus serotina* (Ehrh.) Borkh., *Prunus virginiana* L

**Common Names** ▶ American bird cherry, black cherry, rum cherry; *French*: cerisier tardif, cerisier d'automne; *German*: Späte Traubenkirsche, Traubenkirsche, Wildkirsche; *Italian*: ciliegio tardivo; *Russian*: ceremucha pozdnjajo

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Canada, N America: Ontario to N Dakota, Texas, Florida, Mexico, Guatamala, native in Europe

**Note** ▶ About 300 years ago introduction into Europe.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 1, 1949; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Rättsch 1998; Schenelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersma/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Prunus virginiana L.**

▶ *Prunus serotina* Ehrh.

### **Ptarmica atrata (L.) DC.**

▶ *Achillea atrata* L.

### **Ptarmica clavenae DC.**

▶ *Achillae clavenae* L.

## PTERIDIUM Gled. ex Scop. - Bracke, Braken fern - Dennstaedtiaceae (Polypodiaceae, Pteridaceae)

### **Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pteridium esculentum* (Forst.) Nakei, *Pteris aquilina* L.; *Pteris esculenta* Forst.

**Common Names** ▶ bracken fern, bracken, eagle fern, pasture brake; *French*: fougère aigle; *German*:

Adlerfarn; *Indonesian*: anam dangdeur, paku geulis; *Japanese*: warabi; *Javanese*: pakis gemblung; *Malaysian*: pakis gila; *Pilipino*: anamam sigpang; *Thai*: kut kia, kut kin

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ plant (herb)

**Distribution** ▶ Worldwide in all temperate and tropical regions. It is one of the most widely distributed vascular plants

**Note** ▶ This plant ash (salt) is higher in potassium content than common salt.

Bournot 1968; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968

### **Pteridium esculentum** (Forst.) Nakei

▶ *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn

### **Pteris aquilina** L.

▶ *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn

### **Pteris esculenta** Forst.

▶ *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn

## **PTEROCARPUS** Jacq. - Rosewood - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### **Pterocarpus indicus** Willd.

▶ *Pterocarpus santalinus* L.

### **Pterocarpus santalinus** L.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pterocarpus indicus* Will.

**Common Names** ▶ red sandalwood, 'Red sanders', Anaman redwood, Burmese rosewood, Indian sandalwood; *Chinese*: tzu tan; *French*: bois de santal; *German*: Katliaturholz; Rote Flügel Frucht, Rotes Sandelholz; *Hindi*: lal chandan, rakhta chandan;

*Indonesian*: angšana; *Javanese*: almug; *Malaysian*: angšana, sena; *Pilipino*: narra; *Russian*: krasnyi sandalovoe; *Sanskrit*: rakhta chandana; *Thai*: pradu laai

**Usage** ▶ spice, dye stuff

**Parts Used** ▶ wood

**Distribution** ▶ S India, Sri Lanka to the Philippines

**Note** ▶ Called the national tree of the Philippines.

Berger 3, 1952; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Shankaranarayana/Kamala 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tschirch 1892; Uphof 1968; Wiersma/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

## **PUNICA L. - Pomegrate - Punicaceae**

### **Punica granatum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Granatum punicum* St. Lag., *Punica spinosa* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ pomegranate, anardana; *Arabic*: rommon, ruman, rommen; *Chinese*: shan shih lu, shi liu pi; *Dutch*: granaatappel; *French*: grenadier; *German*: Granatapfel, Punischer Apfel; *Hindi*: anar; *Indonesian*: delima; *Italian*: granado, man-grano, melograno; *Japanese*: zakuro; *Korean*: sokryunamu; *Malaysian*: delima; *Pilipino*: dalima granada; *Portuguese*: romã, romazeiro, *Russian*: granat; *Sanskrit*: dadima; *Spanish*: granada, man-grana; *Thai*: thap thim; *Vietnamese*: an thach, lu'u, mac liu

**Usage** ▶ spice (pulpa), condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ pulpa with seeds

**Distribution** ▶ SW, SE, C Asia, native Mediterranean region, Europe: S France, Switzerland

**Note** ▶ Used as a condiment in the acidification of chutneys and certain curries. The only related species is *Punica protopunica* Ralf., found wild on Socotra in the Indian Ocean.

Al-Maiman/Ahmad 2002; Arora/Pandey 1996; Avigad 1990; Bärtels 1007; Ben-Arie et al. 1984; Bendel 2002; Bose 1985; Cemeroglu et al. 1992; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Du et al. 1975; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; El-Nemr et al. 1992; Engel/Phummai 2000; Ewaida 1987; Farrell 1985; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hernández et al. 1979; Hiller/Melzig



1999; Hodgson 1917; Hoppe 1949; Melgarejo et al. 2000; Morris/Mackley 1999; NICPBP 1987; Noda et al. 2002; Norman 1991; Ochse et al. 1961; Pruthi 1976; Saxena et al. 1987; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Silva 1983; Storrs 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; WHO 1990; Wiersma/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Punica protopunica** Ralf.

➤ *Punica granatum* L.

 **Punica spinosa** Lam.

➤ *Punica granatum* L.

**PYCNANTHEMUM Michx. -  
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)**

 **Pycnanthemum pilosum** Nutt.

**Common Names** ▶ hairy mountain mint; *German*: Amerikanische Bergminze, Weichhaarige Bergminze


**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ C, E America

**Note** ▶ The plant has an austere mint aroma.

Mabberley 1997

 **Pycnanthemum virginianum** (L.) T. Durand et B.D. Jacks ex B.L. Rob. et Fernald

**Common Names** ▶ Virginia mountain mint, Virginia thyme, wild basil; *French*: Virginia pycnanthème; *German*: Virginianische Bergminze; *Russian*: Virginia piknanthemum

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N America

Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersma/León 1999

**PYCNANTHUS Warb. -  
Myristicaceae**

 **Pycnanthus angolensis** (Welw.) Warb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pycnanthus kombo* (Baill.) Warb.

**Common Names** ▶ African nutmeg, Angolian nutmeg, false nutmeg; *Cameroon*: bakondo, ilimba, kiang, nasamba, tengé, tombe; *French*: arbre à suif, faux muscadier; *German*: Angolanische Muskat, Ilombanuss

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ S, W, and W, C tropical Africa, especially Angola

Ayensu 1978; Burkill 4, 1997; Neuwinger 1999; Warburg 1897; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Pycnanthus kombo** (Baill.) Warb.

➤ *Pycnanthus angolensis* (Welw.) Warb.

 **Pyrethrum majus** (Desf.) Tzevel

➤ *Tanacetum balsamite* L.

 **Pyrus alnifolia** Lindl.

➤ *Amelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt.



## Q

## QUARARIBEA Aubl. - Bombacaceae

### *Quararibea fieldii* Mills.

**Common Names** ▶ *Mexico*: saha

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of chocolate

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Yucután (Mexico)

Uphof 1968

### *Quararibea funebris* (La Llave) Vischer

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lexarza funebris* La Llave, *Myrodia funebris* (La Llave) Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Kakaoblütenbaum-Blüten,  
*Spanish*: flor de cacao, rosita de cacao, madre de cacao

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring of “pozonque” and “tejate”

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ C Mexico to NW Costa Rica

Alverson 1988; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Raffauf/Zennie 1983; Rättsch 1998; Rosengarten 1969, 1977; Schultes 1957; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993

### *Quararibea turbinata* (Sw.) Poir.

**Common Names** ▶ swizzlestick tree

**Usage** ▶ flavoring for chocolate beverages and tamale sauce (by the natives of the Dominican Republic)

**Parts Used** ▶ wood sticks

**Distribution** ▶ W Indies, tropical S America

Uphof 1968

## QUASSIA L. - Bitterwood - Simaroubaceae

### *Quassia amara* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Picrasma excelsa* (Sw.) Planch.

**Common Names** ▶ bitterwood, Jamaica wood, quassia wood, Surinam quassia; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: amargo negro, chiriguaná, chuña-chuña, lucuma, marupá; *French*: bois amer, quassia de Surinam, quassier, quassier amer, quinine de Cayenne; *German*: Bitteresche, Bitterholz, Quassiaholz, Surinambitterholz; *Italian*: quassia; *Pilipino*: corales, kuasia; *Portuguese*: quassia; *Russian*: kvasija gor'kaja; *Slovenian*: kvasia; *Spanish*: crucete, cuasia amargo, guabito amargo, quassia; *Thai*: prathatchin

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ wood

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, West Indies, Guayana, N Brazil; cultivated elsewhere

**Note** ▶ Leaves in England earlier as a hop substitute.

Barbetti et al. 1987; Berger 1, 1949; Charalambous 1994; Cranze 2002; Engel/Phummai 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 1, 1990; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kottegoda 1994;



■ **Quassia amara, flowering**

Mors et al. 2000; Nestler 1979; Newall et al. 1996; Njar et al. 1993; Plotkin 1994; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1068; Villamar et al. 1994; Wagner/Nestler 1978; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Quassia excelsa Sw.**

**Common Names** ▶ Jamaica wood

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ wood

**Distribution** ▶ W Indies, especially Jamaica

**Note** ▶ The bitter wood also used for the preparation of a certain aperatif.

Uphof 1968

## R

## RANUNCULUS L. - Buttercup, Crowfoot - Ranunculaceae

### *Ranunculus ficaria* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ficaria verna* Huds.

**Common Names** ▶ celandine, lesser celandine, pilewort;

*French*: éclairette, ficaire; *German*: Scharbockskraut, Feigenwurz; *Russian*: tschistjak ljutitschnyj

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, flower bud

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, N Africa, Caucasus, Siberia, W Asia

**Note** ▶ The flower bud can be used as a substitute for capers.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Koschtschew 1990; Newall et al. 1996; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

## RAVENSARA Sonn. - Lauraceae

### *Ravensara anisata* Danguy

**Common Names** ▶ anise nutmeg; *German*: Anis-Muskat

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (leaf)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, bark, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarenes, Seychelles

Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Neuwinger 1999

### *Ravensara aromatica* Sonn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Agathophyllum aromaticum* (Sonn.) Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ clove nutmeg, Madagascar clove, Madagascar nutmeg; *French*: muscade de Madagascar, noix girofle, noix de Ravensara; *German*: Madagaskar-Muskat, Nägeleinnuss, Nelkennuss, Ravensara-Nuss

**Usage** ▶ spice, like nutmeg

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, leaf, seed

**Distribution** ▶ Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius; introduced into Sri Lanka

Bois 1934; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Morton 1976; Neuwinger 1999; Rättsch 1998; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Usher 1968; Warburg 1897

## RENANTHERA Lour. - Orchidaceae

### *Renanthera moluccana* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: anggrek merah; bunga karang;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia, Papua, New Guinea

**Note** ▶ The leaves are sour in taste, with a slight suggestion of capers (*Capparis* spp.) and can be used as a flavoring, alone or with other food acids.

Burkill 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Mahyar 1988; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

## RENEALMIA L.f. - Zingiberaceae

### **Renealmia alpinia** (Rottboell) Maas

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum alpinia* Rottboell; *Renealmia exaltata* L.f.

**Common Names** ▶ mountain renenealmia; *German*: Berg-Renealmie; *Mexico*: ixquihit

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, used for wrapping a special dish

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical America: from Belize to Brazil, with the exception of the Greater Antilles

Hanelt 2001

### **Renealmia aromatica** (Aubl.) Griseb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alpinia aromatica* Aubl.

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Guayana; C America: Cuba

### **Renealmia exaltata** L.f.

▶ *Renealmia alpina* (Rottboel) Maas

### **Renealmia occidentalis** Sweet

**Synonyms** ▶ *Renealmia domingensis* Horan

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Distribution** ▶ India

### **Renealmia thyrsoides** (Ruiz et Pav.) Poepp. et Endl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum thyrsoides* Ruiz et Pav.

**Common Names** ▶ *Colombia*: yei'; *Ecuador*: teentekage, teentemo, unkwisi

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Costa Rica to Bolivia and Brazil; tropical Asia, specially Indonesia

Hanelt 2001; Sánchez-Monge/Parellada 1981; Schultze-Motel 1986; Vickers/Plowman 1984

### **Rhabarbarum palmatum** (L.) Moench

▶ *Rheum palmatum* L.

## RESEDA L. - Mignonette - Resedaceae

### **Reseda odorata** L.

**Common Names** ▶ common mignonette, mignonette, sweet mignonette, sweet reseda; *French*: herbe d'amour, mignonette, réséda odorante; *Italian*: miglionet; *German*: Duft-Resede, Duft-Wau, Garten-Resede, Wohlriechender Wau; *Italian*: reseda, amorino, amoretti d'Egitto, miglionet; *Portuguese*: reseda de cheiro, erva de amor, minhonete; *Russian*: rezeda duschistaja; *Spanish*: réseda de odor, miñoneta duschistaja

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (of tea); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, cultivated world wide, especially in China and Europe: S France

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kays/Dias 1995; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 8, 1969; Zeven et Wet 1982

## REYNOLDA Gray - Araliaceae

### **Reynolda marchionensis** F. Br.

**Common Names** ▶ *Polynesia*: pilohe pimata, pimata omoa

**Usage** ▶ scenting coconut oil; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ all plant parts


**Distribution** ▶ Polynesia

Uphof 1968

## RHAMNUS L. - Buckthorn - Rhamnaceae

 **Rhamnus celtifolia** Thunb.

➤ *Rhamnus prinoides* L'Hérit.

 **Rhamnus lando** Llanos

➤ *Embelia philippinensis* A. DC.

 **Rhamnus prinoides** L'Hérit. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rhamnus celtifolia* Thunb.

**Common Names** ▶ buckthorn, dogwood; *Ethiopia*: t'ado, tando; *French*: bois de nerorun; épine noire, noir prun; *German*: Gerbereichen-ähnlicher Kreuzdorn; *Italian*: ramno catatico, spina cervina; *Russian*: kuschina slabitel'naja; *S Africa*: blinkblaar, hondepis, kondepishout, mofifi, *Spanish*: espino cervical

**Usage** ▶ spice


**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ E, S Africa: Ethiopia to S Africa and Nigeria, Angola, in Ethiopia also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Sporadically as a substitute for hops (*Humulus lupulus* L.), e.g. for beer: 'talla', and other alcoholic beverage: honey wine and mead ('teedj').

Hanelt 2001; Jansen 1981; Joffe 1993; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968

## RHAPHIDOPHORA Hassk. - Araceae

 **Rhaphidophora lobbii** Schott

**Common Names** ▶ *Malaysian*: akar asam tebing paya

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring in curries

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia and Borneo



 **Rhamnus prinoides, fruiting**

Burkill 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

## RHEUM L. - Rhubarb - Polygonaceae

 **Rheum officinale** Baill.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese rhubarb, medicinal rhubarb, Tibetan rhubarb; *Chinese*: chiang chun, chai ta-huang; *French*: rhubarbe officinal; *German*: Gartenrhabarber; Chinesischer Rhabarber, Ostinischer Rhabarber, Türkischer Rhabarber; *Italian*: rabarbaro; *Portuguese*: ruibarbo; *Russian*: reven' aptetschnyj, reven' russkij, reven' kitajskij; *Spanish*: ruibarbo de la China

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ W China, Indochina, E Tibet, commonly cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Blundstone/Dickinson 1964; Chara-

lambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Pschempel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz 1960; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Treptow 1985; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven de Wet 1982

### **Rheum palmatum L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rhabarbarum palmatum* Moench

**Common Names** ▶ medicinal rhubarb, Turkey rhubarb; *French*: rhubarbe palmée; *German*: Chinesischer Rhabarber, Kanton-Rhabarber, Kron-Rhabarber, Medizinalrhabarber, Türkischer Rhabarber; *Italian*: rabarbaro; *Korean*: taehwang; *Portuguese*: rabárbo; *Spanish*: ruibarbo, ruibarbo de levante

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ mountains of the North area between China and Tibet, cultivated in China, Russia, Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dregus et al. 2004; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Lewington 1990; Miyazawa et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz 1960; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Stahl et al. 1985; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Rheum rhabarbarum L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rheum rhaponticum* L., *Rheum undulatum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ garden rhubarb, Siberian rhubarb, rhapontic rhubarb, rhubarb; *Arabic*: rawend zahar; *Chinese*: shi yung ta Huang; *French*: rhapontic, rhubarbe (anglaise); *German*: Gewöhnlicher Rhabarber, Krauser Rhabarber, Sibirischer Rhabarber, Rhapontik, Wellblatt-Rhabarber; *Italian*: rabarbaro, rapontico; *Japanese*: kara daio; *Korean*: taehwang, tungüniptaehwang; *Portuguese*: ruibarbo; *Russian*: rapontik; *Spanish*: ruibarbo (francés), rapontico;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Bulgaria, Rhodope mountains, C Asia, S Siberia ?, only cultivated

**Note** ▶ Petioles are used in sauces and pies.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bendel 2002; Charalambous 1994; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Engelshowe 1985; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Libert/Enghind 1989; Paneitz/Westendorf 1999; Rättsch 1998; Schratz 1960; Schultze-Motel 1986; Siemonsma/Piluek 1993; Täufel et al. 1998; Tindall 1983; Uphof 1968; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Rheum rhaponticum L.**

▶ *Rheum rhabarbarum* L.

### **Rheum undulatum L.**

▶ *Rheum rhabarbarum* L.

### **Rhododendrum palustre (L.) Kron et Judd**

▶ *Ledum palustre* L.

## **RHODYMENIA Grev. - Rhodomniaceae**

### **Rhodymenia palmata (L.) Grev.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Palmaria palmata* (L.) Kuntze

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ sea weed

**Distribution** ▶ Pacific and Atlantic Ocean

Uphof 1968

## **RHUS L. - Sumach - Anacardiaceae**

### **Rhus aromatica Ait.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rhus canadensis* Marshall non Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ fragrant sumach, lemon sumach,



skunkbush, polecat bush, Sicilian sumac *Ara-bic*: summak; *Dutch*: zuurkruid; *French*: sumac odorant, suma des corroyeurs; *German*: Duft-Sumach, Gewürz-Sumach, Süßer or Wohlriechender Sumach; *Hindi*: kankrasing; *Italian*: sommacco; *Turkish*: suma, somak;

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment (for zahtar)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit (beers)

**Distribution** ▶ Canada, USA, E, SE and SW Europe, N Africa, Caucasus, C and W Asia

**Note** ▶ The fruits have a sour taste.

Bozan et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Roth/Kormann 1997; Rättsch 1998; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Rhus canadensis* Marshall non Mill.

▶ *Rhus aromatica* Ait.

### *Rhus commiphoroides* Engl. et Gilg.

▶ *Rhus tenuinervis* Engl.

### *Rhus coriaria* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Toxicodendron coriaria* Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ sumac, Sicilian sumac, lemonade tree; *Arabic*: sumaq; *French*: sumac; *German*: Tanner's Sumach, Gerbersumach; Sizilianischer Sumach, Sumak; *India*: samaka, sumak, tatrak, timtima; *Italian*: sommacco; *Portuguese*: sumagre; *Russian*: sumakh; *Slovenian*: sumach; *Spanish*: zumaque; *Turkish*: sumak, somak, tatari, tetri, tirimli

**Usage** ▶ spice, e.g. admixture for condiments (zahtar), flavoring for tobacco (leaf)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region; E, SE Europe, Caucasus, Iran, C, W Asia, also cultivated in Spain, Italy, W Asia

Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bois 1934; Brunke 1994a, b; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Effenberger/Schilcher 1990; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig

1999; Lück 2000; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1995d; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1971, 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Rhus tenuinervis* Engl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rhus commiphoroides* Engl. et Gilg.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Feinnerviger Sumach; *S Africa*: hyaena taaibos, morupapiri

**Usage** ▶ spice (of meat)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ southern Africa: Kalahari

v. Koenen 1996; Neuwinger 1999; Quattrocchi 2000

### *Ribesoides philippense* O. Kuntze

▶ *Embelia philippensis* A. DC.

## RICINODENDRON Mull. Arg. - Euphorbiaceae

### *Ricinodendron africanus* Muell.

▶ *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Baill.) Pierre ex Pax

### *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Baill.) Pierre ex Pax

**Synonyms** ▶ *Jatropha heudelotii* Baill., *Ricinodendron africanus* Muell.

**Common Names** ▶ African nut; *Angola*: minguela; *Cameroon*: andjejang; *French*: bois jasanga, essang; *Gabun*: engessam; *German*: Afrikanisches Mahagoni, Ojokbaum; *Ghana*: anwama; *Nigerian*: ekku; *Sierra Leone*: gbolei; *Spanish*: cuyo, ricino del país; *Uganda*: musodo;

**Usage** ▶ spice for sauce, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W and E Africa, cultivated in Cameroon

Aedo et al. 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Neuwinger 1999;

Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## ROBINIA L. - Locust - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### *Robinia grandiflora* L.

➤ *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers.

### *Robinia pseudoacacia* L.

**Common Names** ▶ false acacia, black locust, robinia; *Chinese*: ci huai hua; *French*: faux acacia, robinier; *German*: Falsche Akazie, Schein-Akazie, Gemeine Robinie, Schotendorn, Silberregen; *Italian*: robinia, pseudo-acacia, false acacia; *Japanese*: hari-enju; *Korean*: akhasianamu; *Russian*: akazia belaja, robinia, loshno-akazija; *Spanish*: falsa acacia, robinia

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, e.g. fresh flowers added to omelettes

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ NC, NE and SE USA, widely cultivated and native in temperate regions, e.g. Europe

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 1, 1949; Brockmann 1979; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 3, 1992; 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001, Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schnelle 1999; Schönefelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## R

## RORIPPA Scop. - Water Cress - Brassicaceae (Crucifera)

### *Rorippa palustris* (L.) Besser

**Common Names** ▶ common water cress; *German*: Gewöhnliche Sumpfkresse

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, W, E Siberia, Amur, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, C, E Asia, Himalayas, Mongolia, N America, S America, Egypt, Australia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999

### *Rorippa microphylla* (Boenn.) Hyl.

➤ *Nasturtium microphyllum* Boenn. ex Rchb.

### *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Hayek

➤ *Nasturtium officinale* R.Br.

### *Rorippa x sterilis* Airy Shaw

➤ *Nasturtium x sterile* (Airy Shaw) Oefelein

## ROSA - Rose - Rosaceae

Cheers 1997; Dimov/Tsoutsoulova 1987; Markley 1997, 1999; Nissen 1992; Schirarend/Heimeyer 1996; Singer 1885; Tantau/Weinhausen 1956

### *Rosa austriaca* Crantz

➤ *Rosa gallica* L.

### *Rosa x centifolia* L.

**Common Names** ▶ cabbage rose, Holland rose, provence rose; *French*: rose à cent feuilles, rose de mai; *German*: Mairose, Zentifolie; *India*: devataruni, gulab, irosa, satapatri; *Japanese*: sei-yô-ibara; *Mexico*: guie becohua, quije pecohua castilla; *Russian*: roza stolistaja; *Sanskrit*: devataruna

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (rose oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ floral leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Caucasus, N Iran to Turkey, cultivated in France, Italy, Morocco, India, China

Cheers 1997; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Rosa chinensis** Jacq.

**Common Names** ▶ China rose, Bengal rose; *German*: China-Rose; *Korean*: wölkyéhwa;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (rose oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ floral leaf

**Distribution** ▶ China, widely cultivated

NICBPB 1987; Oka et al. 1998; Tantau/Weinhausen 1956; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Rosa x damascena** Mill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rosa gallica* L. var. *damascena* Voss;

**Common Names** ▶ Damask rose, Portland rose, pink damask rose, Bulgarian rose; *Chinese*: du jue qiang wei, xia jin ying, chiang wei; *French*: rose de Damas, rose de tous les mois, rose de Puteaux; *German*: Damaszener Rose; Portland Rose; *Hindi*: fosli gulab, gulab ke phul; *Indonesian*: kembang eros, bunga ros; *Japanese*: kôshin-ibara; *Korean*: punhongkkothyangjangri; *Laos*: kuhlaab; *Malaysian*: bunga ayer mawar, ros, gul; *Portuguese*: rosa de Damasco, rose pálida; *Russian*: roza damasskaja; *Sanskrit*: shata patri; *Thai*: kulaap-on, kulaap mon, yee sun; *Vietnamese*: huong

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (rose oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ floral leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Bulgaria, France, Italy, Morocco, Russia, Turkey

**Note** ▶ Cultivated only for essential oil production and as an ornamental shrub. The floral leaves are often candied and used in confectionery.

Bayrak/Akgül 1994; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Davidson 1999; Dudteschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Eugster/Märki-Fischer 1991; Fishman 1984; Hager 2, 1991; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kalkman 1993; Krüssmann 1974; Lewington 1990; Oka et al. 1998; Oyen/Dung 1999; Rohner-Reinhard 1988; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Singh/Deolia 1963; Small 1997; Tantau/Weinhausen 1956; Täufel et al. 1993; Touw 1982; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vogt 1991; Widrlechner 1981; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Rosa florida** Poir.

▶ *Rosa multiflora* Thunb.

 **Rosa gallica** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rosa austriaca* Crantz, *Rosa grandiflora* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ French rose; *Arabic*: ouard, *Chinese*: fa kuo, chiang wei; *French*: rose de Provence; *German*: Essigrose, Samtrose; *India*: gulab; *Portuguese*: roseira; *Russian*: roza francuzskaja

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, e.g. marzipan; **product**: essential oil (rose oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ floral leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S, C Europe, W Russia, Asia Minor; cultivated in Europe: S France, Spain, the Netherlands, England, former Soviet Union

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Rosa gallica** L. var. *damascena* Voss

▶ *Rosa damascena* Mill.

 **Rosa gallica** L. x *Rosa moschata* Herrm.

▶ *Rosa moschata* Herrm.

 **Rosa grandiflora** Salisb.

▶ *Rosa gallica* L.

 **Rosa moschata** Herrm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rosa gallica* L. x *Rosa moschata* Herrm.

**Common Names** ▶ musk rose; *French*: neseri, rosier musqué; *German*: Moschusrose; *India*: kubjaha, kuji, kujai; *Javanese*: kembang rus; *Portuguese*: roseira selvagem; *Russian*: roza muskusnaja; *Spanish*: mosquiteta blanca

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (rose oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ floral leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S and E Asia mountains, Ethiopia, only cultivated

Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 2, 1991; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Lewinton 1990; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Tantau/Weinhausen 1956; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Rosa multiflora** Thunb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rosa florida* Poir., *Rosa polyantha* Sieb. et Zucc., *Rosa rubeoides* Andr.

**Common Names** ▶ baby rose, bramble rose, Japanese rose, pilar rose, seven sister rose; *Chinese*: chiáng wei chun; *German*: Japanrose, Noisetterose; *Japanese*: no-ibara; *Javanese*: sekar rus; *Malaysian*: kembang erus

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of tea and diets

**Parts Used** ▶ floral leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N China, Japan, Korea, India (Assam, Uttar Pradesh); cultivated in India, China, Java, Japan

Cheers 1997; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986;

### **Rosa polyantha** Sieb. et Zucc.

▶ *Rosa multiflora* Thunb.

### **Rosa rubeoides** Andr.

▶ *Rosa multiflora* Thunb.

## ROSMARINUS L. - Rosemary - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### **Rosmarinus lavendulaceus** Noe

▶ *Rosmarinus officinalis* L.

### **Rosmarinus officinalis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rosmarinus lavandulaceus* Noe

**Common Names** ▶ rosemary, compass plant; *Arabic*: ekleel aljabal, ikkil al-jabal, kelil; *Chinese*: mi tieh hsiang; *Dutch*: rozemarijn; *French*: romerino, incensier; rosmarin; *German*: Rosmarin, Kranzkrout; *India*: rusmari; *Italian*: ramerino, rosmarino; *Japanese*: mannenrû; *Pilipino*: dumero, romero, rosmir; *Portuguese*: alecrim, alerum; *Russian*: Rozmarin, morskaja rosa; *Spanish*: roméro; *Turkish*: biberye

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (rosemary oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean regions: Italy, Sardinia, Corsica, S France, cultivated worldwide

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bano et al. 2003; Barbut et al. 1985; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Boelens 1985; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Brieskorn et al. 1973; del Campo et al. 2000; di Cesare et al. 2001; Chalchat et al. 1993; Chang et al. 1977; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Colins/Charles 1987; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Elamrani et al. 2000; Fincke 1961; Flamini et al. 2002; Fournier et al. 1989; Guazzi et al. 2001; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 1, 1990; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Henning et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hof/Ammon 1989; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Houlihan et al. 1985; Ibanez et al. 2000, 2003; Klimek et al. 2002; Lindberg et al. 1996; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mule' et al. 1994; Munné-Bosch et al. 2000; Nakatani/Inatani 1981, 1984; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alonso 2000; Opdyke 1974; Ouahada/Benveniste 2000; Parnham/Kesselring 1985; Peter 2001; Pintore 2002; PochlJobkin 1974, 1977; Porte et al. 2000; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Resche 1983; Reverchon/Senatore 1992; Rezzoug et al. 2000; Rosengarten 1969; Rosúa/García-Granados 1987; Roth/Kormann 1997; Salido et al. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schwarz/Ternes 1992a, b; Schwarz et al. 1992; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sfikas 1994; Sharma 2003; Shi et al. 2002; Shiva et al. 2002; Singh et al. 1996; Small 1997; Soliman et al. 1994; Staesche 1972; Tateo et al. 1988a, b; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Tucker/Maciarello 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Varelzsis et al. 1997; Verotta 1985; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolski et al. 2002; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zimmermann 1980

## RUMEX L. - Sorrel - Polygonaceae

### **Rumex acetosa** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Acetosa pratensis* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ common sorrel, garden sorrel, sorrel, sorrel dock, sour dock, sourgrass; *Arabic*: dierb, hummedha; *French*: grande oseille, oseille commune, oseille acide, oseille de belleville, rhapsodique des moines; *German*: Garten-Sauerampfer, Großer Sauerampfer, Wiesen-Sauerampfer; *Italian*: acetosa maggiore, atschetonsa, saleggiola; *Japanese*: sorelu, sukampo; *Portuguese*: azeda brava, azedinha da horta; *Russian*: stschewel' kislj, stschavel' malyj, stschavelek; *Spanish*: acedera común, agrilla, vinagrera

**Usage** ▶ spice, for soups

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, temperate Asia, India, Australia, Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Koschtschewjew 1990; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Rumex acetosella L.**

**Common Names** ▶ sheep sorrel; *German*: Kleiner Sauerampfer

**Usage** ▶ spice: for soups

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, Amur, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999

### **Rumex Alpstris Jacq.**

▶ *Rumex scutatus L.*

### **Rumex crispus L.**

**Common Names** ▶ curled dock, dock, narrow dock; *French*: rumex crépu, patience crépue; *German*: Krauser Ampfer; *Italian*: romine cresco, lapazio; *Japanese*: nagaba-gishigishi; *Korean*: songguji, so-rujaengi; *Peru*: moztaza; *Spanish*: acitosa, lengua de vaca

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe; Turkey, C Asia, Mongolia, China, native N America, cosmopolitical

Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968; Wyk et al. 2004

### **Rumex hastatus D.Don**

**Common Names** ▶ speared sorrel; *German*: Spießiger Ampfer; *Hindi*: khatapalak;

**Usage** ▶ condiment (for chutney and pickles)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, W Himalayas: Kashmir

Arora/Pandey 1996; Uphof 1968

### **Rumex maritimus L.**

**Common Names** ▶ golden dock; *German*: Ufer-Ampfer; *India*: jangli-palak, jal-palan, bunpaling, khattikan

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (N India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe except Iberia, W, E Siberia, Amur, C Asia, N India, Mongolia, Japan, Algeria, America

Araora/Padney 1996; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kumar 2003

### **Rumex nemorosus Schrader**

▶ *Rumex sanguisorbis L.*

### **Rumex obtusifolius L.**

**Common Names** ▶ bitter dock, broadleaf dock; *French*: patience sauvage; *German*: Stumpfblättriger Ampfer; *Italian*: romice dei prati; *Portuguese*: labaca; *Spanish*: vinagrillo, romaza de kojas grandes

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Cauca-

sus, N Iran, Canary Islands, Algeria, native in N America, S America, S Africa, Australia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichson-Brown 1989; Heeger 1956; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968

### **Rumex sanguisorbis L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Rumex nemorosus* Schrader

**Common Names** ▶ bloodred sorrel; *German*: Blut- or Hain-Ampfer;

**Usage** ▶ spice for soups (sporadically)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Europe, Caucasus, N Iran, NW Africa

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002

### **Rumex scutatus L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Acetosa sculata* (L.) Mill., *Rumex alpstris* Jacq.

**Common Names** ▶ French sorrel, garden sorrel *French*: osielle aux feuilles rondes, osielle bouclier, osielle ronde, patience écousson; *German*: Römischer Ampfer, Rundblättriger Ampfer, Schild-Sauerampfer; *India*: amrula, ambarati, changeri; *Italian*: acetosa romana, erba pan a vin; *Russian*: stschawel stschitkoviduij; *Spanish*: acedera con hojas redondas francesa, acedera romana, acedera redonda

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, flavoring soups and dishes

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe, Alps, C Europe, Asia minor, India: W Himalayas, Caucasus, sporadically cultivated

**Note** ▶ The leaves are lemon-sour.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Rumex vesicarius L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lapathum vesicarium* (L.) Moench

**Common Names** ▶ bladder dock, *French*: oseille

d'Amérique; *German*: Blasiger Sauerampfer, Indischer Sauerampfer; *Hindi*: ambari, chukra, chuka, saluni, shakkankirai

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Greece, N Africa, Asia minor, Arabian Peninsula, W Asia, India, Malaysia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Chopra et al 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Ochse/Bakhuizen van den Brink 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## RUTA L. - Rue - Rutaceae

### **Ruta altera Mill.**

▶ *Ruta graveolens* L.

### **Ruta angustifolia Pers.**

▶ *Ruta chalepensis* L.

### **Ruta bracteosa DC.**

▶ *Ruta chalepensis* L.

### **Ruta chalepensis L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ruta angustifolia* Pers., *Ruta bracteosa* DC., *Ruta fumariaefolia* Boiss. et Heldr.f.

**Common Names** ▶ Egyptian rue, fringent rue, Syrian rue; *Arabic*: fidjel, fidjla; *French*: rue d'Algérie; *German*: Aleppo-Raute, Gefranste Raute, Syrische Raute; *Hindi*: pismarum, sadab, satari

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Canary Islands, Mediterranean region, Ethiopia, Arabia; cultivated C, S America, Mexico, W Indian Islands

Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jansen 1981; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Vasudevan/Luckner 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Ruta fumariaefolia** Boiss. et Heldr.

➤ *Ruta chalepensis* L.

 **Ruta graveolens** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ruta altera* Mill., *Ruta officinalis* Pall.


**Common Names** ▶ common rue, fringed rue, herb of grace, herb of repentance, rue; *Arabic*: arudam fejan, *Chinese*: chou cao, yün xiang; *Dutch*: ruit; *French*: rue, rue de jardins, rue fétide, rue officinale, rue puante, herbe de grâce; *German*: Raute, Edelraute, Gartenraute, Weinraute, Gnadenkraut; *Hindi*: sitab; *Italian*: ruta, riccola, richetta; *Japanese*: henruda; *Javanese*: godong minggu; *Korean*: unhjang; *Portuguese*: arruda; *Russian*: ruta, ruta sadowaja; *Sanskrit*: sitaba, somalata; *Spanish*: ruda común; *Turkish*: sedefotou

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ E, SE and SW Europe, widely native in Europe and N Africa, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Andorn et al. 1972; Bärtels 1997; Becela-Deller 1991; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Böttcher/Günther 2003; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Classen/Knobloch 1985; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Erhart et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Jansen 1981; Nagel/Reinhard 1975; Novak et al. 1965; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Psyhyrembel 1993; Rättsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Vasudevan/Luckner 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Yaacob et al. 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Ruta graveolens** L. var. *montana*

➤ *Ruta montana* L.

 **Ruta montana** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ruta graveolens* L. var. *montana* L.

**Common Names** ▶ mountain rue; *Arabic*: fidjla el-djebeli; *French*: rue de montagnes; *German*: Bergraute; *Spanish*: ruda de monte

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe, N Africa, Mediterranean regions, also cultivated

Bourton 1968; Hanelt 2001; San Miguel 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Teuscher 2003; Vasudevan/Luckner 1968

 **Ruta officinalis** Pall.

➤ *Ruta graveolens* L.

## S

### SABA Pichon - Apocynaceae

#### **Saba senegalensis** (DC.) Pichon

**Synonyms** ▶ *Landolphia senegalensis* Kotsch. et Peyr.

**Usage** ▶ spice for sauces; condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa: the Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal

**Note** ▶ The plant is an appetite stimulant.

Burkill 1, 1985; Neuwinger 1998, 1999; Pelisier et al. 1996

#### **Salisburya biloba** Hoffmannsegg

➤ *Ginkgo biloba* L.

### SALVADORA L. - Salvadoraceae

#### **Salvadora indica** Wight

➤ *Salvadora persica* L.

#### **Salvadora paniculata** Zucc. ex Steud.

➤ *Salvadora persica* L.

#### **Salvadora persica** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cissus arborea* Forrsk., *Salvadora indica* Wight, *Salvadora paniculata* Zucc. ex Steud.

**Common Names** ▶ salt bush, toothbrush tea; *Arabic*: arak, miswak, siwak; *French*: arbre brosse à dents; *German*: Salzbusch, Senfbaum, Zahnbürstenstrauch, Löwenbusch; *India*: chota pilu, jhak, kharjal, kakam, piludi, pilva, rhakhan

**Usage** ▶ condiment (raw leaves) for sauces and salads

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ N and SW Africa: Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal; NW India

**Note** ▶ The taste of the fruits “Senf der Bibel” is pungent or peppery. The peeled and dry miswak twigs are used as tooth-brush in the arabian countries.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Burkill 5, 2000; Dalziel 1937; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; v. Koenen 1996; Roberty 1953; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wyk et al. 2004

### SALVIA L. - Sage - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Demirci et al. 2002; Yingrong Lu, Yeap Foo 2002

#### **Salvia aethiopsis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia lanata* Moench, *Sclarea aethiopsis* (L.) Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ African sage, Mediterranean sage, wally sage; *German*: Afrikanischer Salbei,

Mohren-Salbei, Ungarischer Salbei; *Italian*: etiopide salvia

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe, Iberia, S France, N Africa, Turkey, Asia minor, Transcaucasia, W Asia, native in N America

Boya/Valverde 1981; Chalchat et al. 2001a; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sutton 1999; Ulubelin/Uygur 1976; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Salvia aramiensis* Rech.

**Common Names** ▶ Aramenian salve; *German*: Aramenischer Salbei

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Armenia, Turkey

Demirci et al. 2002a; Sarer 1987

### *Salvia argentea* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia candidissima* Guss.

**Common Names** ▶ silver sage; *French*: sauge argentée; *German*: Silberblatt-Salbei

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: S Spain, France, Balkans, Turkey, NW Africa

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Sutton 1999

### *Salvia bengaliensis* König ex Roxb.

▶ *Meriandra bengaliensis* (Konja ex Roxb.) Benth.

### *Salvia camertoni* Regel

▶ *Salvia elegans* Vahl



 *Salvia argentea*, plant

### *Salvia candidissima* Guss

▶ *Salvia argentea* L.

### *Salvia carduacea* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ thistle sage; chia; *German*: Distelartiger Salbei, Distel-Salbei

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia, USA: California, Mexico

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Usher 1974

### *Salvia chudaei* Batt. et Trab.

**Usage** ▶ condiment (in the Hogger region)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ Sahel of Mali

Burkill 3, 1995; Maire 1933

 **Salvia clandestina** L.

➤ *Salvia verbenaca* L.

 **Salvia clevelandii** (A. Gray) Greene

**Common Names** ▶ blue sage, Jim sage; *German*: Cleveland Salbei, Blauer Salbei, Marzipan-Salbei

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ native of California; Canada, northern USA

Clebsch 1997; Kintzios 2000; Small 1997

 **Salvia discolor** Kunth

**Common Names** ▶ Peruvian sage; *German*: Peruanischer Salbei, Verschiedenfarbiger Salbei;

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Peru

**Note** ▶ the plant has a fruity, eucalyptus scent.

Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Kintzios 2000; Small 1997; Sutton 1999

 **Salvia divinorum** Epling et Játiva

**Common Names** ▶ herb of the Virgin; *German*: Azteken-Salbei, Wahrsager-Salbei; *Mexico*: pipiltzintzinli; *Spanish*: hierba de la pastora, yerba de Maria

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico: Oaxaca

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hanelt 2001; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Uphof 1968

 **Salvia dorisiana** Standley

**Common Names** ▶ British Honduran sage, fruit sage; *German*: Fruchtsalbei, Goldsalbei, Pfirsich-Salbei

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring: for fragrant concoctions and tea

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Honduras

Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Halim/Collins 1975; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Tucker 1986

 **Salvia elegans** Vahl

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia camertoni* Regel, *Salvia incarnata* Cav., *Salvia rutilans* Carr.

**Common Names** ▶ tangerine sage, pineapple-scented sage (USA); *German*: Ananas-Salbei, Honigmelonen-Salbei

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ C, S America: Mexico, Guatemala, only cultivated

**Note** ▶ The odor are few showed.

Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Morton 1976; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994

 **Salvia fruticosa** Mill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia libanotica* Boiss. et Gaill., *Salvia triloba* L.f.

**Common Names** ▶ Greek sage, Turkish sage; *Arabic*: khayat el-djurhat; *Cretan*: faskomilia, sfakomilia; *French*: pomme de sauga, sauge trilobée, sauge à trois lobes; *German*: Fruchtsalbei, Griechischer Salbei, Kreuzsalbei; *Italian*: salvia trilobata; *Spanish*: salvia real, salvia triloba; *Turkish*: elma yagi; salvia real

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean regions: from S Balkans to Lebanon, Libya, S Italy, Albania, Dalmatia, Tur-

key; spontaneously in NW Africa and Middle East; cultivated relict in S Spain and Algarve

**Note** ▶ The plant is also used as an adulterant of *Salvia officinalis* L.

Abdalla et al. 1983; Anon. 1993; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Brieskorn/Biechele 1971; Catsiotis/Iconomou 1984; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 3, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Harvala et al. 1987b; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Karousou et al. 1998; Kintzios 2000; Pizzale et al. 2002; Pschyrembel 1998; Putievsky et al. 1986; Roth/Kormann 1997; Rhyu 1979; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Salvia glutinosa** L.

**Common Names** ▶ Jupiter's distaff, sticky sage; *French*: sauge glutineuse; *German*: Klebriger Salbei, Gelber Salbei

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 1 1975; Kintzios 2000; Sutton 1999

### **Salvia grahamii** Benth.

▶ *Salvia microphylla* Humb., *Bonpl. et Kunth. var. microphylla*

### **Salvia hispanica** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia tetragona* Moench

**Common Names** ▶ Spanish sage; *French*: sauge de l'Espagne; *German*: Spanischer Salbei; *Guatemala*: chíán, chan; *Mexico*: chía, chía blanco, chía del campo

**Usage** ▶ spice, similar in sauces, salads, soups, beverages, diet food; **product**: essential oil (from leaves)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, herb

**Distribution** ▶ SW USA: California to New Mexico; Mexico; spread to Cuba, Jamaica, and in the hills of Java

**Note** ▶ The species was cultivated widely by the Aztecs before the Spanish conquest. The seeds have a high fatty oil content.

Ahmed et al. 1994; Burkhil 1966; Bushway et al. 1984; Cahill 2003; Clebsch 1997; Estilai et al. 1990; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Salvia hispanorum** Lag.

▶ *Salvia lavandulifolia* Vahl

### **Salvia horminum** L.

▶ *Salvia viridis* L.

### **Salvia incarnata** Cav.

▶ *Salvia elegans* Vahl

### **Salvia lanata** Moench

▶ *Salvia aethiopsis* L.

### **Salvia lavandulifolia** Vahl

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia hispanorum* Lag.

**Common Names** ▶ Spanish sage, lavender sage; *Dutch*: spaanse salie; *French*: sauge à feuilles de lavande; *German*: Lavendelblättriger Salbei, Spanischer Salbei; *Spanish*: salvia fina

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for desserts, soft drinks, alcoholic beverage; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Spain, France (Pyrenees), also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The plant is also used as adulterant of *Salvia officinalis* L.

Bärtels 1997; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kintzios 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Perry et al. 2002; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Tomás-Lorente et al. 1988; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Salvia libanotica** Boiss. et Gaill.

▶ *Salvia fruticosa* Mill.



 **Salvia menthaefolia** Tenore

**Common Names** ▶ Italian spring sage; *German:* Italienischer Frühlings-Salbei

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe: Italy

Clebsch 1997; Kintzios 2000

 **Salvia microphylla** Humb., *Bonpl. et Kunth.*  
**var. microphylla**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia grahamii* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ Graham salve, grapefruit sage; *German:* Graham's Salbei, Grapefruit-Salbei

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico

Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoppe 3, 1987; Sutton 1999

 **Salvia officinalis** L. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia officinalis* L. ssp. *major* Gams, *Salvia tomentosa* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ sage, common sage, garden sage; *Arabic:* maryamiya; mofassa, salima, salmya; *Chinese:* ching chieh; *French:* sauge, grande sauge, sauge officinale, thé de la Grèce, herbe sacrée; *German:* Echter Salbei, Garten-Salbei, Dalmatiner Salbei, Königssalbei; *Italian:* salvia; *Japanese:* sage; *Korean:* yakpulkkot; *Portuguese:* sálvia; *Russian:* schal'fej aptetschny, schawlij, schal'wija; *Spanish:* salvia oficinal, salvia real; *Turkish:* adacayi

**Usage** ▶ spice, for various dishes, soups, sauces, salads, conserves, meat fish, cheese, wine etc.; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S, SE Europe cultivated and native elsewhere: Mediterranean regions, Ukraine, Moldavia, C Europe, India, Indonesia (Java), Tanzania, southern Africa, Antilles, Canada, USA, Brazil

**Note** ▶ The species is very variable, especially in regard to leaf character. Many cultivars had been released.



 **Salvia officinalis, flowering**

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Andrews 1956; Aslani 2000; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Boelens/Boelens 1997; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Brieskorn 1991; Brieskorn/Biechele 1971; Brieskorn/Dömling 1969; Brieskorn/Fuchs 1962; di Cesare et al. 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Clebsch 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Cuvelier et al. 1994; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Grella/Picci 1988; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 3, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann 1970; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Ivanic/Savin 1976; Jalsenjak et al. 1987; Kintzios 2000; Kouhila et al. 2001; Kreutzig 1982; Länger et al. 1993; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miura et al. 2001; Newall et al. 1996; Ollanketo et al. 2002; Pachaly 1990a; Perry et al. 1999; Peter 2001; Piccaglia et al. 1997; Pino et al. 2002; Pizzale et al. 2002; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Psyhyrembel 1998; Putjevsky et al. 1986; Reverchon et al. 1995; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1996; Santos-Gomes/Fernandes-Ferreira. 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schwarz/Ternes 1992 a, b, 1993; Schwarz et al. 1992; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Seyboldt 1998; Shi et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Sutton 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Tucker et al. 1980; Tucker/Maciarello 1990; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Ulubelen et al. 1981; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Vernin/Metzger 1986; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Yinrong Lu/Yeap Foo 2000, 2001; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Salvia officinalis L. ssp. major** *Gams*

➤ *Salvia officinalis* L.

 **Salvia rutilans** *Carr.*

➤ *Salvia elegans* *Vahl*

 **Salvia sclarea** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sclarea vulgaris* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ clary, clary sage, clary wort, English sage, muscat sage; *Arabic*: kaff ed-dubb; *French*: sauge sclarée, orvale, toute bonne; *German*: Clary-Salbei, Muskateller-Salbei, Scharlachkraut, Scharlei; *Italian*: erba moscatella sclarea; *Russian*: shafej muskatny; *Spanish*: hierba de los ojos

**Usage** ▶ spice, for liqueurs and wines (vermouth and muscatel), flavoring dishes and salads; **product**: essential oil (oil of clary); young leaves are eaten as a dessert (with orange sauce and sugar)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: Iberia, France, E Europe, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Caucasus, Iran, C Asia, NW Africa, Kenya, native in Austria and Switzerland; frequently cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 2, 1950; Bremness 2001; Carrubba et al. 2002; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Clebsch 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Ilieva 1979; Kintzios 2000; Maurer/Hauser 1983; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Pitarokili et al. 2002; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubilos 1989; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999; Wl. 2004; Zámboiri/Nyárádi-Szabady 1989; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Salvia tetragona** *Moench*

➤ *Salvia hispanica* L.

 **Salvia tomentosa** *Mill.*

➤ *Salvia officinalis* L.

 **Salvia triloba** L.f.

➤ *Salvia fruticosa* Mill.

 **Salvia verbenaca** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia clandestina* L.

**Common Names** ▶ wild clary, verveine sage; *French*: sauge vervaine; *German*: Eisenkraut-Salbei

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Asia minor, southern Mediterranean regions, S Europe, W Europe to Scotland, introduced to S Africa, S Australia and USA

**Note** ▶ Fresh leaves added to omelettes in Macronesia and SW Asia.

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Cabo et al. 1986; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Kintzios 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sutton 1999; Tucker 1986

 **Salvia verticillata** L.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Quirlblütiger Salbei, *Russian*: chalfej mutovtschatij

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S, SE Europe, France, Turkey, Asia minor, N Iraq, N Iran, Caucasus, W Siberia, native in C Europe, British Isles, Scandinavia, N America

Chalchat et al. 2001a; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Salvia viridis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Salvia horminum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ bluebeard sage, annual sage, Joseph sage, red topped sage; *Canada*: painted sage; *French*: sauge hormin or verte; *German*: Scharlachsalbei, Schopf-Salbei; *Italian*: gallitrico, chiazza, ormio

**Usage** ▶ spice for salads, soups and cooked vegetables; flavoring for beer and wine

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Morocco to Tunisia, S Europe, Turkey,

Iraq, Iran, Transcaucasia, Turkmenistan, also cultivated in C Europe

Cheers 1997; Clebsch 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Kintzios 2000; Kokkalou et al. 1982; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Sutton 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ulubelen/Brieskorn 1975; Ulubelin et al. 1977; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Samara philippensis** Vidal.

▶ *Embelia philippensis* A.DC.

## SAMBUCUS L. - Elder - Caprifoliaceae

### **Sambucus nigra** L.

**Common Names** ▶ black elder, common elder, European elder, elderberry; *Arabic*: okkez sidi moussa, bilasan, khelwan, kaman kabir; *French*: grand sureau, sureau commun, sureau noir; *German*: Fliederbeere, Holder, Hollerbeeren, Schwarzer Holunder; *Italian*: sambuco; *Portuguese*: sabugueiro negro; *Russian*: busina; *Spanish*: saúco (común), sambugo;

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, W Asia: Caucasus, N Iraq, W Iran, N Africa, also cultivated in Africa and Asia

**Note** ▶ Fresh flowers added to flavoring of omelettes.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Becker 1981; Bendel 2002; Benk 1981; Berger 1, 1949; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Eichinger 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Jensen/Nielsen 1973; Jorgensen et al. 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Richter/Willuhn 1974; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Toulemonde/Richard 1983; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Willuhn/Richter 1977; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## SANGUISORBA L. - Burnet - Rosaceae

### **Sanguisorba auriculata** Scop

▶ *Sanguisorba officinalis* L.

### **Sanguisorba minor** Bertol.

▶ *Sanguisorba minor* Scop.

### **Sanguisorba minor** Scop.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Pimpinella minor* (Scop.) Lam., *Poteria sanguisorba* L., *Sanguisorba minor* Bertol.

**Common Names** ▶ burnet, salad burnet, small burnet; *French*: petite pimprenelle, pimprenelle, pimprenelle commune des prés, pimprinelle des jardins, prompenelle sanguisorbe; *German*: Kleiner Wiesenknopf, Kleine Bibernelle, Kleine Pimpinelle, Bockspetersilie, Steinpilzpetersilie, Husarenknopf; *Italian*: salvastrella, sanguisorba; *Russian*: tshernogolownik krowochllebkiwyj; *Spanish*: pimpinela menor, pimpinela sanguisorba, salvastrella

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, W Himalayas, Altai mountains, C Asia, Siberia, NW Africa, Libya; native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Sanguisorba officinalis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Poterium officinale* (L.) A. Gray; *Sanguisorba auriculata* Scop.,

**Common Names** ▶ burnet, garden burnet, great burnet; *Chinese*: ti-gü; *French*: grande pimprenelle, pimprenelle des prés, sanguisorbe officinale; *German*: Blutkopf, Großer Wiesenknopf, Große Bibernelle,

Große Pimpinelle, Sperberkraut; *Italian*: salvastrella maggiore, sorbastrella, meloncella; *Japanese*: waremoko; *Russian*: krowochljobka; *Spanish*: pimpinela mayor

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus, W, E Siberia, temperate Asia; N America, native elsewhere.

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Koschtschjew 1990; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Newall et al. 1996; Nordborg 1967; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usher 1968; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de wet 1982

## SANSEVIERIA Thunb. - Bowstring Hemp, Snake Plant - Dracaenaceae (Agavaceae)

 **Sansevieria guineensis** *Gérome et Labroy*

▶ *Sansevieria trifasciata* Prain

 **Sansevieria trifasciata** *Prain*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Aloe guineensis* Jacq., *Sansevieria guineensis* Gérome et Labroy

**Common Names** ▶ mother-in-law's tongue, African bowstring hemp, konje hemp, leopard lily, snake plant, tiger cat; *Chinese*: hu wei lan; *French*: chauvre d'Afrique, sansévière; *German*: Dreibändiger Bogenhanf, Schwiegermutterzunge; *Italian*: sanseveria; *Russian*: sanseverija trechputschkovaja, sansev'ra; *Spanish*: sanseveria; lengua de suegra

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W Africa, S Nigeria, native in E Asia

**Note** ▶ The littel flowers have an intense honey odor.

Agarwal 1990; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## SANTALUM L. - Sandalwood - Santalaceae

 **Santalum album** *L.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Santalum myrtifolium* (L.) Roxb., *Santalum ovatum* R.Br., *Sirium myrtifolium* L.

**Common Names** ▶ East Indian sandalwood, white sandalwood, yellow sandalwood, white saunders; *Chinese*: chen tan, tan hsiang, tan xiang; *French*: bois santal, santal blanc, santal des Indes; *German*: Weißes Sandelholz; *Hindi*: safed candan, chandon; *Indonesian*: cendana, ai nitu, hau meni; *Italian*: sandalo blanco; *Malaysian*: chendana; *Portuguese*: sândalo blanco; *Russian*: sandalowie derewo beloe; *Sanskrit*: candana, gandhasara, srikhanda; *Spanish*: leño de santalo citrino, sândalo blanco, sândalo Indias orientales; *Thai*: chantana

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring e.g. ragouts; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ wood

**Distribution** ▶ Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, also cultivated in native range

**Note** ▶ Buddhists, Chinese and Muslims have used sandalwood as incense for its sweet fragrance in their ceremonies.

Barrett/Fox 1994a, b; Berger 3, 1952; Bourton 1968; Brunke/Schmaus 1995; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Harisetijono/Suriamihardja 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kadambi 1954; Mathur 1961; Newall et al. 1996; Opdyke 1982; Oyen/Dung 1999; Piggott et al. 1997; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Srinivasan et al. 1992; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Santalum myrtifolium** (L.) *Roxb.*

▶ *Santalum album* *L.*

 **Santalum ovatum** *R.Br.*

▶ *Santalum album* *L.*

## SANTOLINA L. - Santolina - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### Santolina rosmarinifolia L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Santolina virens* Mill., *Santolina viridis* Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ green santolina; *German*: Grüne Heiligenblume, Grünes Heiligenkraut, Rosmarinblättriges Heiligenkraut

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ (fresh) herb

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: Iberia, S France, Morocco

**Note** ▶ Sold in Algarve markets for flavoring.

Bremness 2001; Erhardt 2002; Mabberly 1997

### Santolina virens Mill.

▶ *Santolina rosmarinifolia* L.

### Santolina viridis Willd.

▶ *Santolina rosmarinifolia* L.

### Saponaria vaccaria L.

▶ *Vaccaria hispanica* (Mill.) Rauschert

## SAPOSHNIKOVA Schischk. - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### Saposhnikova divaricata (Turcz.) Schischk.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Siler divaricatum* (Turcz.) Benth. et Hook.f.

**Common Names** ▶ *Chinese*: fang-feng; *German*: Sperrige Saposhnikovie; *Japanese*: tosuke böfu; *Korean*: pangphung; *Russian*: sapožnikovija rasto-pyrenaja;

**Usage** ▶ spice, like parsley

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaves

**Distribution** ▶ NE China, E Siberia, Mongolia, Far Eastern Russia, Korea

**Note** ▶ The herb is a traditional condiment in Korea.

Baik et al. 1986; Hanelt 2001; Wiersema/León 1999

### Sarothamnus scoparius (L.) Wimmer ex Koch

▶ *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link

## SASSAFRAS Nees - Sassafras - Lauraceae

### Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees

**Synonyms** ▶ *Laurus albida* Nutt., *Sassafras officinalis* Nees et Eberm., *Salvia varrifolium* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ silky sassafras, cinnamo wood, fennel wood, saloop; *Arabic*: sasfras; *French*: sassafras blanc, bois de sassafras; *German*: Weißer Sassafras, Fenchelholzbaum, Nelkenzimtbaum; *Italian*: sassfrasso; *Spanish*: sasafrás

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil (this oil has a high safrol content).

**Parts Used** ▶ bark, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ from E America and Canada to N Mexico

**Note** ▶ The powdered leaves (*Filé-Powder*) by the Choctaw-Indians (southern USA) are used as spice for soups, sauces, stews etc. The root bark was also used in brewing root beer. The flowers were used as tea or brewed in beer.



▶ Sassafras albidum, flowering

Alberts/Muller 2000; Berger 1, 1949; 3, 1952; Bourton 1968; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Hager 7, 1995; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sethi et al. 1976; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zwaving/Bos 1996

### **Sassafras officinalis** Nees et M. Ebert

➤ *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees

## SATUREJA L. - Savory - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### **Satureja acinos** (L.) Scheele

➤ *Acinos arvensis* (Lam.) Dandy

### **Satureja biflora** (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Briq.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Micromeria imbricata* Forssk.

**Common Names** ▶ lemon savory; *German*: Afrikanisches Zitronen-Bohnenkraut

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Africa: Red Sea to Ethiopia

**Note** ▶ The plant has a strong citrus aroma.

Hoppe 3, 1987; Small 1997

### **Satureja calamintha** (L.) Scheele

➤ *Calamintha menthifolia* Host

### **Satureja capitata** L.

➤ *Thymus capitatus* (L.) Hoffmanns & Link

### **Satureja cuneifolia** Ten.

**Usage** ▶ condiment, relish; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ SE Europe: Croatia, Dalmatia

Milos et al. 2001; Mirjana et al. 2004

### **Satureja douglasii** (Benth.) Briq.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Micromeria douglasii* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian mint, Oregon tea; *German*: Kaugummipflanze; *Spanish*: yerba buena

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ USA

Hoppe 2, 1977; Small 1997

### **Satureja grandiflora** (L.) Scheele

➤ *Calaminthe grandiflora* (L.) Moench

### **Satureja hortensis** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Satureja officinarum* Crantz, *Satureja viminea* Burm.

**Common Names** ▶ savory, garden savory, summer savory; *Arabic*: nadgh; *Chinese*: hsiang po-ho; *Dutch*: boonenkruid; *French*: sarriette annuelle, sarriette commune, savourée, sadrée, herbe de Saint Julien; *German*: (Sommer-) Bohnenkraut, Garten-Bohnenkraut, Garten-Quendel, Aalkraut, Kölle, Pfefferkraut, Jamaican savory; *Italian*: podverella, santoreggia domestica, satureia, savoreggia; *Japanese*: kidachi hakka; *Portuguese*: segurelha, alfavaca do campo, remédio do vaqueiro; *Russian*: tschaber, tschaber sadowuj, tscheber, tschobr, scheber; *Spanish*: ajedrea, ajedrea común, ajedrea de jardín, saboujas, abroso; *Turkish*: cibreska, zater

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment in meat, cheese, and vegetable; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb (fresh, dried or frozen)

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, W Asia, also cultivated

Aichele/Schwegler 4, André 1998; 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness

2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Eger/Heine 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Ghannadi 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hay/Waterman 1993; Heeger 1956; Herisset et al. 1974; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Lindberg et al. 1996; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mikus et al. 1997; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; San Martín et al. 1973; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Svoboda et al. 1990; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thieme et al. 1972; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Satureja hyssopifolia* Bertol.

➤ *Satureja hortensis* L.

### *Satureja illyrica* Host

➤ *Satureja montana* L.

### *Satureja juliana* L.

➤ *Micromeria juliana* (L.) Reichenb.

### *Satureja montana* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Micromeria montana* (L.) Rchb., *Satureja hyssopifolia* Bertol., *Satureja illyrica* Host, *Satureja subspicata* Bartl. ex Vis.

**Common Names** ▶ winter savory; *French*: sariette des montagnes, sariette vivace, sariette, savouree, poivre d'âne; *German*: Bergminze, Winter-Bohnenkraut, Karstbohlenkraut, Karstsaturei; *Italian*: santoreggia montana, erba peverella; *Russian*: tschaber tschimnij, al'pijskij tschaber, gornij tschaber; *Spanish*: hisopillo, saborija

**Usage** ▶ spice and culinary herb; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe; Crime; W Asia, cultivated in S and C Europe, also in India, S Africa and N America

Aichele/Schwegler 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Konakchiev/Tsankova

2002; Lück 2004; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mikus et al. 1997; Milos et al. 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Radonic/Milos 2003; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Slavkowska et al. 1997, 2001; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thieme et al. 1972; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Satureja montana* L. ssp. *citriodora*

**Common Names** ▶ Slovenia citron herb, lemon-scented winter savory; *German*: Slovenisches Zitronenkraut

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Slovenia and other Balkan states

### *Satureja montana* L. ssp. *montana*

**Common Names** ▶ Croatia savory; *German*: Kroatisches Bohnenkraut

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Croatia and other Balkan states

Radonic/Milos 2003

### *Satureja montana* L. ssp. *taurica*

**Common Names** ▶ Crimea mountain savory; *German*: Krim-(Berg-)Bohlenkraut

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ endemic to Crimea, cultivated in Transcaucasia

Burkill 2, 1994; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

### *Satureja officinarum* Crantz

➤ *Satureja hortensis* L.

### *Satureja origanoides* L.

➤ *Cunila origanoides* (L.) Britt.



 **Satureja pilosa var. pilosa** *Velm*

**Common Names** ▶ Balkan savory; *German*: Balkan-Bohnenkraut

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Balkan mountains; Greece, Bulgaria

Konakchiev/Tsankova 2002

 **Satureja repandra** *hort.*

▶ *Satureja spicigera* (K. Koch) Boiss.

 **Satureja subspicata** *Bartl. ex Vis*

▶ *Satureja montana* L.

 **Satureja spicigera** (K. Koch) Boiss.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Micromeria alternipilosa* K. Koch, *Micromeria spicigera* K. Koch, *Satureja repanda* hort.

**Common Names** ▶ creeping savory; *German*: Ährentragendes Bohnenkraut, Ährentragender Salbei, Kriechendes Winterbohlenkraut; *Russian*: tscharber kolosonosnyj

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ NE Anatolia, W Caucasus to NW Iran

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Thieme et al. 1972

 **Satureja subspicata** *Bartl. ex Vis.*

▶ *Satureja montana* L.

 **Satureja thymbra** L.

**Common Names** ▶ Cretan savory, thryba; *Arabic*: za'atar franji, za'atar rumi; *German*: Persisches Bohnenkraut, Kretischer Thymian

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region: Greece, Sardinia, Spain, Turkey

Bärtels 1997; Bosabalidis 1990b; Capone et al. 1988; Davidson 1999; Hepper 1992; Kaniyas/Loukis 1992; Philianos et al. 1982, 1984; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986

 **Satureja viminea** *Burm.*

▶ *Satureja hortensis* L.

## SAUSSUREA DC. - Alpine Saw Wort - Asterceae (Compositae)

 **Saussurea costus** (Falc.) Lipsch.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Saussurea lappa* (Decne.) C.B. Clarke

**Common Names** ▶ costus; *Chinese*: mu xiang; *German*: Gerippte Alpenscharte, Indische Costuswurzel

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ N India, Kashmir, around Himalayas

Charalambous 1994; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Turora et al. 1987; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Saussurea lappa** (Decne.) C.B. Clarke

▶ *Saussurea costus* (Falc.) Lipsch.

 **Scandix cerefolium** L.

▶ *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) G.F. Hoffm.

 **Scandix odorata** L.

▶ *Myrrhis odorata* (L.) Scop.

## SCHEFFLARIA J.R. Forst. et G. Forst.f. - Umbrella - Araliaceae

### *Schefflera aromatica* (Miq.) Harms

**Synonyms** ▶ *Heptapleurum aromaticum* Seem.

**Common Names** ▶ lingkersap; *German*: Aromatische Schefflarie, Duft-Schefflarie, Aromatische Strahlenaralie; *Javanese*: djangjorang, klanting, sahang

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia: Java

Hanelt 2001; Ochse/van den Brink 1931; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Uphof 1968

### *Schefflera venulosa* (Wight et Arn.) Harms

**Synonyms** ▶ *Heptapleurum venulosum* Seem.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Geäderte Schefflarie; *Hindi*: karbot-sermul, kath-semul, kur-semul

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ India

Burkill 1972; Erhardt et al. 2002; Wealth of India 9, 1972



■ *Schinus molle*, fruiting

*German*: Mollefrucht, Mollesaat, Peruanischer Pfeffer, Rosa Pfeffer, Schinuspfeffer; *Italian*: false peper; *Peruvian*: mulli, uchu; *Portuguese*: aroeira, aroeirinha, aroeira-mansa; *Russian*: schinus; *Spanish*: aguaribai, molle, pimientero falso, pirul

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical S and C America, especially Brazil, native in Mediterranean regions and tropical countries, e.g. S Africa, cultivated in W Africa

**Note** ▶ Colorful pepper (colored pepper, *French*: de couleurs poivre, *German*: Bunter Pfeffer) are a mixing of black, white and pink pepper.

Bärtels 1997; Bernard/Wrolstad 1963; Bernhard et al. 1983; Bois 1934; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Chialvi 1990; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kramer 1957; Lorenzi 1992; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Mors et al. 2000; Norman 1991; Pieribattesti et al. 1981; Pozzo-Balbi et al. 1978; Rättsch 1998; Schröder 1991; Schrutka-Rechtenstamm et al. 1988; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## SCHINUS L. - Peppertree - Anacardiaceae

### *Schinus areira* L.

➤ *Schinus molle* L. var. *areira* (L.) DC.

### *Schinus molle* L. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Schinus areira* L. var. *areira* (L.) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ „Californian“ pepper, Peruvian pepper, Peruvian mastic tree, pink peppercorn; *Brazil* (*Portuguese*): árbol de la pimenta, aroeira, aroeira periquita, aroeira salso, corneita, pimenteiro; *French*: moleé de jardins, mollé, poivrier d'Amérique, poivrier du Pérou, faux-poivrier;

 **Schinus terebinthifolius** *Raddi*

**Common Names** ▶ Brazilian pepper, Christmas berry, Floriday holly, pink berry, pink pepper, red pepper; *French*: encens, baies roses de Bourbon, poivrier rose, sorbier, faux poivrier; *German*: Brasilianischer Pfeffer, Rosapfeffer, Turbitobaum; *Portuguese*: aroeira do brejo, aroeira do campo, aroreira do sertao, aroreira mansa, aroreira negra, aroeira precoce, terbinto; *Spanish*: copal, pimienta de Brazil

**Usage** ▶ sometimes equivalent to black pepper

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical C and S America, native in Mediterranean regions and tropical countries

**Note** ▶ The fruits have a skin stimulating effect (watch out!).

Bärtels 1997; Bauer/Silva 1973; Campello/Marsaioli 1974, 1975; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kaistha/Kier 1962; Lloyd et al. 1977; Lorenzi 1992; McNavay Wood 2003; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Schrutka-Rechtenstamm et al. 1988; Schwenker/Skopp 1987; Seidemann 1993c; Skopp/Schwenker 1986; Skopp et al. 1987; Stahl 1982; Stahl et al. 1983; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999

## SCHISANDRA Michx. - Schisandra - Schisandraceae

 **Schisandra chinensis** (*Turcz.*) *Baill.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Kadsura chinensis* Turcz., *Maximowiczia chinensis* (Turcz.) Rupr.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese magnolia vine, five-flavor fruit; *Chinese*: wu wei tzu; *German*: Chinesische Zitrone, Chinesische Limone, Chinesisches Spaltkörbchen; *Japanese*: choson gmiski; *Korean*: omi-janamu; *Russian*: limonnik kitajskij

**Usage** ▶ condiment; **product**: essential oil (bark)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, bark

**Distribution** ▶ China, E Asia, Japan, Russia (Amur region, Sakhalin), N Korea, Japan

**Note** ▶ The grated bark has a lemon odor with citral as a main constituent in the essential oil.

Berger 3, 1952; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hag-

er 5, 1993; Hammer et al. 1997; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kedzia 2002; Kump 2001; NICPBP 1987; Schultze-Motel 1986; Slanina et al. 1997; Turora et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Schoenoprasum longifolium** *Kunth*

▶ *Allium kunthii* G. Don

 **Scleara aethiopsis** (*L.*) *Mill.*

▶ *Salvia aethiopsis* L.

 **Scleara vulgaris** *Mill.*

▶ *Salvia sclarea* L.

## SCORODOPHLOEUS Harms - Caesalpiniaceae (Leguminosae)

 **Scorodophloeus zenkeri** *Harms*

**Common Names** ▶ *Cameroon*: bobombi, essoun, olim, yomi; *Zaire*: bofidji, monajembe

**Usage** ▶ condiment


**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Cameroon, Congo, Gabun, Zaire

**Note** ▶ The tree, especially the bark, has a garlic-like odor.

Burkill 3, 1995; Kouokam et al. 2002; Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968

## SCYPHOCEPHALIUM Warb. - Myristicaceae

 **Scyphocephalum mannii** (*Benth.*) *Warb.*

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Mann'sche Muskatnuss

**Usage** ▶ spice, like nutmeg (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabun

Burkill 4, 1997; Neuwinger 1999; Warburg 1897

 **Scyphocephalum ochocoa** Warb.

**Common Names** ▶ ochoco nut(meg); *Cameroon*: is-sombo, osoko, sokwe, tsisombo; *German*: Ochoco (Muskat)nuss


**Usage** ▶ spice, like nutmeg (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa Cameroon, Gabun

Neuwinger 1999; Uphof 1968; Warburg 1897

## SECURINEGA Comm. ex Juss. - Euphorbiaceae

 **Securinega leucopyrus** (Willd.) Muell. Arg.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Flueggea leucopyrus* Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ *Hindi*: ainta, bilchuli, hartho, shinwi, tella-pulugudu, vellaippanji, vorepuvan

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ NW India

Arora/Pandey 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wealth of India 9, 1972

## SEDUM L. - Stonecrop - Crassulaceae

 **Sedum acre** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sedum ukrainae* hort.

**Common Names** ▶ goldmoss stonecrop, mossy stonecrop, wall pepper; *French*: orpin âcre, pain d'oiseau, poivre des murailles; *German*: Fetthenne, Scharfer Mauerpfeffer, Steinpfeffer, Vogelbrot; *Russian*: otschitok edkij

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe to W Siberia, native in N America

Berger 4, 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Sedum album** L.

**Common Names** ▶ white stonecrop; *German*: Weißer Mauerpfeffer

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Lebanon, Iran, NW Africa, Libya

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999

 **Sedum Alpstre** Vill.

**Common Names** ▶ alpine stonecrop; *German*: Alpen-Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999; Schönfelder 2001;

 **Sedum annuum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ annual stonecrop; *German*: Einjährige Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, Greenland

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

 **Sedum atratum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ blackish stonecrop, tawny stonecrop; *German*: Schwärzliche Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

 **Sedum cepaea L.**

**Common Names** ▶ panicle stonecrop; *German:* Rispen-Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, native in the Netherlands, Germany

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

 **Sedum dasyphyllum L.**

**Common Names** ▶ thick leaved stonecrop; *French:* orpin à feuilles glanduleuses; *German:* Dickblättrige Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Romania, Turkey, NW Africa; native in Denmark,

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

 **Sedum hispanicum L.**

**Common Names** ▶ Spain stonecrop; *German:* Spanische Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Palestine, Caucasus, N Iran; native in Sweden

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

 **Sedum reflexum L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sedum rupestre* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Jenny stonecrop, rock stonecrop, reflexed stonetrop, wall pepper, white stonecrop; *French:* orpin, orpin jaune, orpin réfléchie, trippe-madame, trique madame; *German:* Felsen-Fetthenne, Felsen-Mauerpfeffer, Tripmadam; *Italian:* erba grassa, erba pignola, sopravivolo dei muri; *Russian:* sajetsch'ja kanista, otschitok, otschitok otognutyi; *Spanish:* fabacrasa reflejada, siempreviva picante

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb to flavor soups and salads

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ N, C Europe, Caucasus, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Körber-Grohne 1989; Loch 1993; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Stephenson 1994; Stobart 1978; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Sedum rubens L.**

**Common Names** ▶ reddish stonecrop; *German:* Rötliche Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Crimea, Canary Islands, Turkey, Levante, N Iran, NW Africa, Libya

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

 **Sedum rupestre L.**

▶ *Sedum reflexum* L.

 **Sedum sexangulare L.**

**Common Names** ▶ *French:* orpin de Boulogne; *German:* Goldmoos-Fetthenne; Milder Mauerpfeffer

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, except Iberia, Balkan Peninsula

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Machatschek 1999; Schnelle 1999

 **Sedum spurium M. Bieb.**

**Common Names** ▶ two row stonecrop; *French:* orpin bâ-tard; *German:* Kaukasus-Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Caucasus, Turkey, N Iran, native in Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999; Schnelle 1999

### **Sedum telephium** L.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Berg-Fetthenne, Purpur-Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey; native in N America

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Loch 1993; Machatschek 1999; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001

### **Sedum villosum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Behaarte Fetthenne, Sumpf-Fetthenne

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Machatschek 1999

### **Sedum ukraineae** hort.

▶ *Sedum acre* L.

### **Selinum palustre** L.

▶ *Peucedanum palustre* (L.) Moench.

### **Selinum sylvestre** L.

▶ *Peucedanum palustre* (L.) Moench.

### **Selinum pastinaca** Crantz

▶ *Pastinaca sativa* L.

### **Selinum monnieri** L.

▶ *Cnidium monnieri* (L.) Cuss. ex Juss.

## SENNA Mill. - Senna - Caesalpinaceae (Leguminosae)

### **Senna obtusifolia** (L.) Irwin et Barmby

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cassia obtusifolia* L., *Senna toroides* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ foetid cassia, sicklepod; *French*: casse puante, cassia fétide; *German*: Stumpfbblätterige Senna; *India*: chakunota; *Javanese*: ketepeng

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal; Mauritania; China cultivated

**Note** ▶ Fermented leaf is added to food as a condiment.

Burkill 3, 1995; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1948

### **Serephidium balchanorum** (Krasch) Polj.

▶ *Artemisia balchanorum* Krasch

### **Sertula alba** O. Kuntze

▶ *Melilotus albus* Medik.

### **Sertula arvensis** O. Kuntze

▶ *Melilotus officinalis* Lam.

## SESAMUM L. - Sesame - Pedaliaceae

### **Sesamum alatum** Thonn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sesamum capense* Burm.f.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Geflügelter Sesam; *Nigerian*: barewa, ri-din, *Sudan*: tacoutta

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb



**Parts Used** ▶ dry plant

**Distribution** ▶ W Sudan, Ethiopia, E Africa, southern Africa

Burkill 4, 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Sesamum brasiliense** Vell.

▶ *Sesamum indicum* L.

 **Sesamum carpanse** Burm.f.

▶ *Sesamum alatum* Thonn.

 **Sesamum indicum** L. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Anthadenia sesamoides* Lem., *Sesamum brasiliense* Vell., *Sesamum luteum* Retz., *Sesamum oleiferum* Moench, *Sesamum orientale* L., *Volkameria orientalis* O. Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ sesame, beniseed, gingelly seed, oriental sesame, Indian sesame; *Arabic*: sem sum, simsim jelilan; *Chinese*: ching jang, hei, hu ma, zhi ma; *Dutch*: sesamzaad; *French*: sésame, till; *German*: Sesam, Indischer Sesam, Orientalischer Sesam; *India*: beni, gingelly, til; *Indonesian*: ijan; *Italian*: sesamo; *Japanese*: goma, uguma; *Korean*: hamkkae; *Portuguese*: gergelim; *Russian*: kunschut; *Slovenian*: sezam; *Spanish*: sésamo, ajonjolí; *Thai*: ngaa

**Usage** ▶ spice; foundation of many condiments

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ possible origin Ethiopia or India; widely cultivated: Middle East, China, Japan, Afghanistan, Asia minor and Iran, Turkey, Egypt, Mediterranean. area, E Africa

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bahkali et al. 1998; Bendel 2002; Bois 1934; Burkill 4, 1997; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Davidson 1999; El-Tinay et al. 1976; Erhardt et al. 2002; Duke et al. 2003; Farrell 1985; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; jomah et al. 2000; Johnson et al. 1979; Kottegoda 1994; Leung 1991; Linke 1983; Lyon 1972; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nakaumara et al. 1989; Nayar/Mehra 1970; Norman 1991; Rosengarten 1969; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schieberle 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Soliman et al. 1975; Täufel et al.



 **Sesamum indicum**, flowering


1993; Teuscher 2003; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Weiss 1971; Westermann 1909; Wiersema/León 1999; Yen 1986; Yermanos et al. 1972; Yoshida 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Sesamum luteum** Retz.

▶ *Sesamum indicum* L.

 **Sesamum oleiferum** Moench

▶ *Sesamum indicum* L.

 **Sesamum orientale** L.

▶ *Sesamum indicum* L.

 **Sesban grandiflora** Poir.

▶ *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers.

## SESBANIA Scop. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

 **Sesbania coccinera** Pers.

➤ *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers.

 **Sesbania grandiflora** (L.) Pers.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Robinia grandiflora* L., *Sesban grandiflora* Poir., *Sesbania coccinea* Pers.

**Common Names** ▶ pea tree, scarlet wisteria, vegetable humming bird, West Indian pea; *French*: fagotier; *German*: Großblütige Sesbanie; *Hindi*: agasti, basna; *India*: agati, males, turi; *Malaysian*: getih, kachana tur, kelur, turi; *Pilipino*: kambang-turi, katudai, kature *Thai*: khae baan tveri

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, green pod

**Distribution** ▶ India, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, SE Asia, N Australia, also cultivated in the Tropics of the Old and New Worlds

Agarwal 1986; Hanelt 2001; Irvine 1961; Mansfeld 1962; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 9, 1972

 **Sesbania tetraptera** Hochst. Baker

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa

Uphof 1968


 **Seseli amomum** Scop.

➤ *Sison amomum* L.

 **Seseli macrophyllum** Regel et Schmalh.

➤ *Mediasia macrophylla* (Regel et Schmalh.) Pimenov

## SILAUM Mill. - Pepper Saxifrage - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

 **Silaum silaus** (L.) Schinz et Thell.

**Common Names** ▶ pepper saxifrage; *French*: cumin dés pres, silaüs; *German*: Wiesensilge

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, W Siberia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999

## SILENE L. - Campion, Catchfly - Caryophyllaceae

 **Silene inflata** Sm.

➤ *Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke

 **Silene latifolia** (Mill.) Rendle et Britt.

➤ *Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke

 **Silene vulgaris** (Moench) Garcke

**Synonyms** ▶ *Silene inflata* Sm., *Silene latifolia* (Mill.) Rendle et Briitt.

**Common Names** ▶ bladder champion, blue root; *German*: Breitblättrige Lichtnelke, Gemeiner Traubenkropf; *Italian*: bubbolini, strigoli; *Russian*: smolewka chlopuschka, smolewka schirokolistnaja

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe, Turkey, NW Africa

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

 **Siler montanum** Crantz

➤ *Laserpitium silea* L.

 **Siler trilobium** (L.) Crantz

➤ *Laserpitium trilobium* (L.) Borkh.

**SILYBUM Vaill. ex Adans. - Milk Thistle - Asteraceae (Compositae)**
 **Silybum marianum** (L.) Gaertn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Carduus marianus* L.

**Common Names** ▶ milk thistle, hole thistle, our lady's thistle, source of silymarin, St. Mary's thistle; *Arabic*: shouk el-gamal, houk sinnari; *Dutch*: mariadistel; *French*: chardon Marie, silybe de Marie; *German*: Mariendistel; *Italian*: cardo mariano; *Korean*: ollukonggongkhwi; *Portuguese*: cardo leiteiro, cardo de Maria, cardosanto; *Russian*: ostropëstro, rastoropscha; *Spanish*: cardo lechero, cardo mariano, cardo de la alameda

**Usage** ▶ spice, for herb spirits, pot-herb for salads (India)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ native in SE and SW Europe, Near East; N Africa, widely native e.g. S Brazil

Aichele/Schwergel 4, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Bärtels 1997; Braatz/Schneider 1976; Carrier et al. 2002; Cheers 1997; Czabajska et al. 1993; Davidson 1999; Diener 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hamid et al. 1983; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hetz et al. 1995; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Leng-Peschlow/Strenge-1991; Merfort/Willuhn 1985; Mors et al. 2000; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wiesel 1993; Wyk et al. 2004; Zaleck/Kordana 1993; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**SIMABA Aubl. - Simaroubiaceae**
 **Simaba paraensis** Ducke

**Usage** ▶ spice, rarely (substitute for *Quassia amara* L.)

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil

Uphof 1968

**SIMAROUBA Aubl. - Simaroubaceae**
 **Simarouba amara** Aubl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Simarouba glauca* Hemsley, *Simarouba officinalis* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ Jamaica bark, simaruba, *Brazil (Portuguese)*: marupá, marupaís, marupaíba, paraíba, pe-deperdiz, simaruba; *German*: Bittere Ruhrrinde;

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), for bitter liqueurs etc.

**Parts Used** ▶ root bark

**Distribution** ▶ northern S America, Antilles; cultivated by the Kayopó Indians in Brazil. Caampo Cerado

Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lorenzi 1992; Mors et al. 2000; Polonsky et al. 1984; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974

 **Simarouba glauca** Hmsley

➤ *Simarouba amara* Aubl.

 **Simarouba officinalis** DC.

➤ *Simarouba amara* Aubl.

 **Simarouba versicolor** St.-Hil.

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: marupaís, mata-barata, paraíba, pau-paraíba

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), for bitter liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ root bark

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil

Mors et al. 2000

## SINAPIS L. Mustard - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

### *Sinapis alba* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Brassica hirta* Moench;

**Common Names** ▶ white mustard, yellow mustard, mustard; *Arabic*: khardal; *Chinese*: hu chieh, pai chieh; *Dutch*: mosterd; *French*: moutarde blanche, moutarde jaune; *German*: Englischer Senf, Gelb-Senf, Gewürz-Senf, Weißer Senf, Mostardkorn; *Hindi*: sufed rai; *Italian*: senape bianca; *Japanese*: shiro karashi; *Laos*: sômez sein; *Pilipino*: mustasa; *Portuguese*: mostarda blanca; *Russian*: gortschiza belaja; *Slovenian*: biela horcica; *Spanish*: mostaza blanca

**Usage** ▶ spice; product of mustard and essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ widely native, perhaps in Mediterranean regions and elsewhere in Eurasia

**Note** ▶ Trade sorts: Holland mustard, *German*: Holländischer Senf (*Sinapis alba* L. var. *batavica* Jessen (Holland mustard); Rumänischer (Gelb-)Senf (*Sinapis alba* L. var. *melanosperma* Alef.).

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Crasselt 1950; Craze 2002; Cui et al. 1992; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Gmelin 1969; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hermeijer/Ludi 1994; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2002; Hondelmann 2002; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; NICPBP 1987; Psyhyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Schönfelder 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shanakaranarayana et al. 1971, 1972; Siebert 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Vos/Blijleven 1988; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Sinapis alba* L. ssp. *dissecta* (Lag.) Bonn.

▶ *Sinapis dissecta* Lag.

### *Sinapis arvensis* L.

**Common Names** ▶ charlock, field mustard, California rape, wild mustard; *French*: moutarde des champs, moutarde sauvage, sanve, sénevé; *German*: Ackersenf; *Italian*: senape, senape selvatica, serap-



 *Sinapis alba*, flowering

ino; *Portuguese*: moustarda dos campos; *Russian*: gortschiza polewaja; *Spanish*: mostaza de los campos, mostaza silvstre

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, N Africa, temperate Asia, India, widely native, probably native only in the Mediterranean region

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Schnelle 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 186; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Sinapis cernua* Thunb.

▶ *Brassica cernua* (Thunb.) Forb. et Hemsl.

### *Sinapis dissecta* Lag.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sinapis alba* L. ssp. *dissecta* (Lag.) Bonn.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Gardalsenf, Zerschlitzer Senf

**Usage** ▶ spice (like)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ from the Mediterranean areas up to the Ukraine

**Note** ▶ The plant can be found as a weed in flax fields.

Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987

### **Sinapis juncea** L.

▶ *Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern.

### **Sinapis nigra** L.

▶ *Brassica nigra* (L.) Koch

## SIPHONCHILUS J.W. Wood et Franks - Zingiberaceae

### **Siphonochilus aethiopicus** (Schweinf.) B.L. Burt

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cienskowskia aethiopica* Schweinf., *Kaempferia aethiopica* (Schweinf.) Benth., *Siphonochilus natalensis* (Schlitt. et K. Schum.) Wood et Franks

**Common Names** ▶ African ginger, wild ginger; *French*: gingembre Africaine; *German*: Afrikanischer Ingwer, Wilder Ingwer; *Italian*: zenzero Africano; *Zulu*: isiphepketo, indungulo

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome, root

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Senegal, Niger to S Africa, E Africa

**Note** ▶ The rhizomes are slightly ginger in taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Hanelt 2001; Tanaka/Nakao 1976; Uphof 1976

### **Silphonochiles natalensis** (Schltr. et K. Schum.) Wood et Franks

▶ *Silphonochilus aethiopicus* (Schweinf.) B.L. Burt.

### **Sirium myrtifolium** L.

▶ *Santalum album* L.

## SISON L. - Stone Parsley - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### **Sison amomum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Cicuta amomum* Crantz; *Seseli amomum* Scop.; *Sium amomum* Roth; *Sium aromaticum* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ hedge sison, honewort, stone parsley; *German*: Gewürzdlode, Herrnkümmel, Würzsilge; *Russian*: sison

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ S, SW Europe, Turkey, Caucasus

Erhardt 2002; Uphof 1968

### **Sisymbrium alliaria** Scop.

▶ *Alliaria petiolata* (M. Bieb.) Cavara et Grande

### **Sisymbrium barbarea** (L.) Cr.

▶ *Barbarea vulgaris* R.Br.

### **Sisymbrium nasturtium** Thunb.

▶ *Nasturtium officinale* R.Br.

### **Sium amomum** Roth.

▶ *Sison amomum* L.



 **Sium aromaticum** Lam.

➤ *Sison amomum* L.

**SIUM L. - Water Parsnip -  
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)**
 **Sium cicutaefolium** Schrank.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Sium suave* Walter

**Common Names** ▶ water parsnip; *German*: Wasserpetersilie; Wasserschierlingblättriger Merk

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root, leaf (relish)

**Distribution** ▶ Canada, E, N America

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Sium javanicum** L. et **Sium laciniatum** Bl.

➤ *Oenanthera javanica* (Bl.) DC.

 **Sium suave** Walter

➤ *Sium cicutaefolium* Schrank.

**SKIMMIA Thunb. - Skimmia -  
Rutaceae**
 **Skimmia arborescens** T. Anders

**Synonyms** ▶ *Skimmia laureola* (DC.) Siebold et Zucc. ex Gambl.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Baumartige Skimmie, Lorbeer-Skimmie; *India*: barru, gurl pata, nehar

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (in curries); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Nepal, Himalayas, Maynmar, China

Arora/Padney 1996

**SMILACINA Desf. – False Salomon's  
Seal - Convallariaceae**
 **Smilacina oleracea** Hook. f.

**Common Names** ▶ false Salomon's seal; *French*: petit smilax; *German*: Gemüse-Schattenblume, Ölduftsiegel

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Himalayas, from Nepal to Assam

Arora/Pandey 1996; Wealth of India 9, 1972

**SMILAX L. - Sarsaparilla -  
Smilacaceae**
 **Smilax aristolochiifolia** Mill.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Smilax medica* Schlecht. et Cham.

**Common Names** ▶ Gray sarsaparilla, Mexican sarsaparilla, Veracruz sarsaparilla; *French*: salsepareille, seron épineux; *German*: Mexikanische Sarsaparille, Osterluzeiblättrige Stechwinde; *Italian*: salsaparglia smilace; *Russian*: sarsaparil'; *Spanish*: méjica zarzaparilla

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring (bark)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome, root, bark

**Distribution** ▶ C Mexico, Meso-America

**Note** ▶ Mexican sarsaparilla extracts have recently been used in baked goods, beverages (root beer), candies, and desserts.

Bown 1995; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hobbs 1988; Newall et al. 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

 **Smilax medica** Schlecht. et Cham.

➤ *Smilax aristolochiifolia* Mill.



## SMYRNIUM L. - Alexanders - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### *Smyrniolum olusatrum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Alexanders, Alexander's plant, Alexandrian parsley, black lovage; *French*: maceron, ombrella jaune; *German*: Alisander, (Schwarze) Gelbdolde, Pferdepeppich, Schwarzer Liebstöckel; *Italian*: erba smirnio; *Russian*: smirnija; *Spanish*: esmirnio

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe, Algeria, Canary Islands native in S England (by Alexander the Great), Turkey

**Note** ▶ The seeds were used as a pepper substitute in the Middle Ages and in times of shortage. The plant was used in the 19. Century as celery (*Apium graveolens* L.).

Bärtels 1997; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2001; Small 1997; Stobart 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Smyrniolum perfoliatum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ biennial Alexanders; *German*: Stengelumfassende Gelbdolde

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: Iberia, France, Italian Peninsula, Czech Republic; E, C Europe: Balkan Peninsula, Romania; Crimea, Turkey, Syria, Caucasus; native in British Isles, Denmark, C Europe

Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997

### *Soja hispida* (Moench) Maxim

▶ *Glycine max* (L.) Merr.

## SOLANUM L. - Nightshade - Solanaceae

### *Solanum aethiopicum* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lycopersicon aethiopicum* (L.) Mill., *Solanum gilo* Raddi

**Common Names** ▶ bitter berry, golden apple, scarlet egg plant, 'tomato of the Jews of Constantinople'; *Arabic*: el-tofah, el-dahabi; *French*: aubergine amère, aubergine gboma, tomate amère; *German*: Äthiopischer Nachtschatten, Äthiopische Tomate; *Nigerian*: osun

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, bitter fruits as spice for sauces and soups

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Ethiopia, Senegal, Sudan, Nigeria, tropical Asia

Burkill 5, 2000; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Neuwinger 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Tindall 1983; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Solanum anguivi* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ children's tomato; *German*: Kinder-Tomate

**Usage** ▶ condiment for soups and sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ wild in tropical Africa: The Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo; India, Sri Lanka, SE Asia

Burkill 5, 2000; Dalziel 1937; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Irvine 1948; Schultze-Motel 1986

### *Solanum anomalum* Thonn.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Solanum manni* Wright var. *compactum* Wright

**Common Names** ▶ children's tomato; *German*: Kinder-Tomate, Ungewöhnlicher Nachtschatten

**Usage** ▶ condiment (for sauces and soups), flavoring, added to stews

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The little red fruits have a bitter taste.

Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Schmelzer 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Solanum anthrophagorum** Seem.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Solanum uporo* Dunal

**Common Names** ▶ Cannibal's tomato; *Fiji*: boro dina;  
*German*: Kannibalen-Tomate, Menschenfresser-Tomate

**Usage** ▶ spice (sporadically)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Pacific Islands: Fiji

Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Schenck/Naundorf 1966

### **Solanum dasyphyllum** Schum. et Thonn.

**Common Names** ▶ raw nightshade; *German*: Rauher Nachtschatten

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, added to stews

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa to Ethiopia and to S Africa

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001

### **Solanum distichium** Schum. et Thonn.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Gefüllter Nachtschatten

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (bitter taste), added to stews and for soups, sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

### **Solanum erianthum** D. Don

**Common Names** ▶ big eggplant, China flower leaf, mullein nightshade, potato tree, tobacco tree; *Chinese*: jia yan ye shu; *German*: Große Eierpflanze, Wollblütiger Nachtschatten; *Japanese*: tabakugii, yan-baru-nasubi; *Sanskrit*: vidari; *Vietnamese*: ngoi, ca hoi, co sa lang

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, added to stews

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, S and C USA, Caribbean, Meso-America, native in India, China, Malaysia and Australia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wealth of India 9, 1972; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Solanum gilo** Raddi

▶ *Solanum aethiopicum* L.

### **Solanum lycopersicum** L.

▶ *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.

### **Solanum macrocarpon** L. ■

**Common Names** ▶ African eggplant, native eggplant, gboma egg plant; *Arabic*: bazengan africy; *Chinese*: fei zhou qie; *Dutch*: Afrikaanse aubergine; *French*: aubergine indigène, fausse tomate, gboma, grosse angive; *German*: Afrikanische Aubergine, Großfrüchtige Aubergine; *Indonesian*: terong; *Italian*: melanzana africana; *Portuguese*: beringela africana; *Spanish*: berenjena africana

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh (bitter) herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, cultivated in Africa

Burkill 1965; Burkill 5 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hunziker 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sn 1995; Seidemann 1995; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Solanum manni** Wright var. **compactum** Wright

▶ *Solanum anomalum* Thonn.



■ **Solanum macrocarpon**, fruiting

### **Solanum nigrum** L.

**Common Names** ▶ black nightshade, common nightshade, garden nightshade, night morella; *Chinese*: long kui, tien chieh tzu, tien pao tsao; *French*: morelle noire; *German*: Schwarzer Nachtschatten; *Hindi* makoy; *Indonesian*: leunca, ranti; *Italian*: solano nero; *Japanese*: inu-hôzuki, uwâguwâ kâtô; *Korean*: kamajung; *Portuguese*: erva-moura; *Sanskrit*: kâkamâici; *Spanish*: hierba mora, morella

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, cosmopolitical

Chauhan 1999; Erhardt 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hunziker 2001; Râtsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Uphof 1968;

### **Solanum spirale** Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ screw-shaped nightshade, coiled-flower nightshade, spiral nightshade; *Chinese*:

xuan hua qie; *German*: Schraubenförmiger Nachtschatten, Spiraliger Nachtschatten

**Usage** ▶ condiment (in Vietnam)

**Parts Used** ▶ plant

**Distribution** ▶ India, N Vietnam, Laos

Hunziker 2001; Uphof 1968

### **Solanum surattense** Burm.f.

➤ *Solanum virgianum* L.

### **Solanum uporo** Dunal

➤ *Solanum anthropophagorum* Seem.

### **Solanum xanthocarpum** Schrad.

➤ *Solanum virginianum* L.

### **Solanum virginianum** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Solanum surattense* Burm.f., *Solanum xanthocarpum* Schrad.

**Common Names** ▶ yellow berried night-shade; *German*: Gelber Nachtschatten, Virgianischer Nachtschatten; *Hindi*: choti kateri, bhataktaiya; *Sanskrit*: kantakari, duhspar'ska, ksudra

**Usage** ▶ spice for Indian curries


**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Asia: Indian, Indochina, Malaysia, native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ The fruit has a bitter taste.

Burkill 5, 2000; Chauhan 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hedayatulleh 1960; Hunziker 2001; Kottegoda 1994

## SOLENOSTEMON Thonn. - Painted Nettle - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

 **Solenostemon monostachyus** (P. Beauv.) Briq.

**Common Names** ▶ monkey's or hausa potato; *German*: Affenkartoffel, Einährige Buntnessel

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical W and C Africa

Burkill 1985; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

## SONNERATIA L. - Sonneratiaceae (Lythraceae)

 **Sonneratia caseolaris** (L.) Engl.

**Common Names** ▶ red-flowered Pornupan mangrove; *German*: Käseartige Sonneratie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of chutney and curries


**Parts Used** ▶ young fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Asia: Malaysia, Kalimantan, Borneo

**Note** ▶ The small trees common in mangrove swamps. The fruits have a cheese-like taste.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Mabberly 1997; Uphof 1968

## SPARGANOPHORUS Boehm. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Sparganophorus vaillantii** Crantz

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Nigeria, Gold Coast, Cameroon, Congo, Toga, Niam-Niam, Fernando Po, and W Indies

Hanelt 2001; Uphof 1968

 **Spartium scoparium** L.

▶ *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link

## SPATHIPHYLLUM Schott. Peace Lily - Araceae

 **Spathiphyllum cannifolium** (Dryand.) Schott.

**Common Names** ▶ spatheflower; *German*: Canna-Blatt-fahne

**Usage** ▶ flavoring tobacco

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Caribbean, tropical S America: Guinea, Venezuela, Colombia

**Note** ▶ The dried leaves have the scent of vanilla.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Uphof 1968

## SPHAERANTHUS L. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Sphaeranthus indicus** L.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian globe thistle; *India*: atakka-maniyen, gorakh mundi, hapusa,

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India, Indochina, Australia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Sharma 2003; Wiersema/León 1999

## SPILANTHES Jacq. - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Spilanthes oleracea** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Acmella oleracea* (L.) R.K. Jansen.

**Common Names** ▶ Brazilian cress, para cress, toothache plant; *Dutch*: Brazil vlakbloem; *French*: spilanthe des lieux humides, cresson du Brésil, cresson du Para, *German*: Parakresse, Husarenknopf (flow-

ers); *Japanese*: hokoso; *Malaysian*: pokok getang; *Portuguese*: agrião do Brasil, agrião do mato; *Russian*: kress brasíl'skij; *Spanish*: berro de Pará, chisaca;

**Usage** ▶ spice (in Japanese dishes), pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ West Indies, Brazil, India, cultivated in Japan (only the plant cultivated)

Bois 1934; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Spirea ulmaria* L.

▶ *Filipendula ulmarie* (L.) Maxim.

## SPONDIAS L. - Mombin Plum - Anacardiaceae

### *Spondias acida* Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Poupartia dulcis* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ acid mombin, *German*: Saure Balsampflaume, Saure Mombinpflaume

**Usage** ▶ acid flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia

Oyen/Dung 1999

### *Spondias amara* Lamk

▶ *Spondias pinnata* (J. Koenig ex L.f.) Kurz

### *Spondias mangifera* Willd.

▶ *Spondias pinnata* (J. Koenig ex L.f.) Kurz

### *Spondias malayana* Kosterm.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Poupartia pinnata* Blanco, *Spondias wirtgenii* Hassk.

**Common Names** ▶ Malaysian hog, Malaysian mombin plum; *Cambodian*: puen si, phlaè, mkak préi; *German*: Malayische Mombinpflaume; *Indonesian*: kadongdong, kloncing; *Malaysian*: amra; *Pilipino*: libás

**Usage** ▶ acid flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf, inflorescence, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ scattered in Malaysia, E Java

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

### *Spondias novoguineensis* Kosterm.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: kanuris, ngaulo, uritchu

**Usage** ▶ acid flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999

### *Spondias pinnata* (J. Koenig ex L.f.) Kurz

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mangifera pinnata* J. Koenig ex L.f., *Spondias amara* Lambk., *Spondias mangifera* Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ wild mango, hog plum, yellow mombin, yellow plum; *Burmese*: gwe; *Cambodian*: mokak; *German*: Gelbe Balsampflaume, Mangopflaume, Wilder Mango; *Hindi*: amara, amna, amra; *Laos*: ko: k, ku: k; *Malaysian*: ěmrah, kedondong, memberah; *Pilipino*: libás; *Sanskrit*: amrataka; *Thai*: ma-kok

**Usage** ▶ spice; flavoring (flower, leaf) fruit: made into chutney, pickles

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India, Himalayas, Andaman Island, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, introduced to and native in Thailand, Malaysia, Indochina

**Note** ▶ The ripe fruit has an odorless acid taste.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Blancke 2000; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Spondias wirtgenii* Hassk.

▶ *Spondias malayana* Kosterm.

## STACHYS L. - Betony, Hedge Nettle, Woundwort - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Stachys byzantina* K. Koch

**Synonyms** ▶ *Stachys lanata* Jacq

**Common Names** ▶ lamb's ears, lamb's lugs, lamb's tails, hedge nettle, woolly betony, woolly stachys; *French*: epiaire laineuse; *German*: Woll-Ziest, 'Helen von Stein'

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Asia minor, Crimea, Caucasus, N Iran

Erhardt et al. 2002; Mirza/Baher 2003

### *Stachys foeniculum* Pursh.

▶ *Agastache foeniculum* (Pursh) Kuntze

### *Stachys lanata* Jacq

▶ *Stachys byzantina* K. Koch

### *Stachys officinalis* (L.) Trevis.

▶ *Betonica officinalis* L.

## STACHYTARPHETA Vahl - False Vervain - Verbenaceae

### *Stachytarpheta cayennensis* (L.C. Rich.) Schau.

**Common Names** ▶ Brazilian tea, rat tai vervain; *French*: petite vervaine queue de rat, petite queue de rat

**Usage** ▶ flavoring of sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: E Cameroon, Nigeria

Burkill 5, 2000

### *Stachytarpheta indica* (L.) Vahl

▶ *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* Vahl

### *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* Vahl

**Synonyms** ▶ *Stachytarpheta indica* (L.) Vahl; *Valerianioides jamaicensis* (L.) Medic.; *Verbena jamaicense* L.

**Common Names** ▶ bastard vervain, Brazil tea, devil's coach whip, Jamaica vervain, light-blue snake, *Brazil (Portuguese)*: gervao cheirosa; *Chinese*: jia ma bram; *German*: Bastard Vervaine; *Pilipino*: bolo-moros, kandi-kandi laan

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), in Java of flavoring of the stews

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, SE USA, S America, E Africa, Pempe; widely native in the Tropics e.g. Sri Lanka

Backer/van de Brinck 2, 1965; Burkill 1965; 5 2000; Hanelt 2001; Kottogoda 1994; Mors et al. 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Villamar et al. 1994; Weath of India 10, 1976; Wiersema/León 1999

## STAPHYLEA L. - Bladder nut - Staphyleaceae

### *Staphylea pinnata* L.

**Common Names** ▶ bladdernut, European bladdernut; *French*: staphylier; *German*: Klappernuss, Fiederspaltige Pimpernuss, Blasenstrauch, Paternosterstrauch; *Russian*: klakatschka, klokitschka;

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ flower bud

**Distribution** ▶ C, EC Europe: France, Italy; Turkey, Caucasus, frequently native

**Note** ▶ substitute for capers in Georgia and N America when in short supply.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Teuscher 2003



## STERCULIA L. - Sterculiaceae

### *Sterculia lanceaefolia* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ longleafed sterculia; *German*: Langblättrige Sterkulie

**Usage** ▶ seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ India, SW China

Uphof 1968

### *Stilago bunius* L.

➤ *Antidesma bunius* (L.) Spreng.

### *Stoechas arabica* Garsault

➤ *Lavandula stoechas* L.

## SUTERA Roth - Scrophulariaceae

### *Sutera atropurpurea* (Banks) Hiern

**Synonyms** ▶ *Lyperia crocea* Ecklon, *Lyperia atropurpurea* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ Cape saffron; *German*: Kapsafran;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa: Transvaal, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Cape, Botswana

**Note** ▶ The entire flower is one of the sources of a commercial saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.).

Erhardt et al. 2000; Hillard 1994; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 2003; Staesche 1972; Uphof 1968; Teuscher 2003

## SWERTIA L. - Swertia - Gentianaceae

### *Swertia angustifolia* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.

**Common Names** ▶ beautiful swertia; *Chinese*: mei li zhang ya cai; *German*: Schmalblättriges Chirettakraut; Schmalblättriger Tarant

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ China, India, Indochina

Berger 4, 1954; Husain et al. 1992; v. Koenen 1996; Wiersema/Léon 1999

### *Swertia chirata* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Gentiana chirayta* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ chirata, chireta; *German*: Chirata, Chirettakraut, Kirayakraut; *Hindi*: cirayta; *India*: chirata; *Sanskrit*: kiratatikta, bhunimba kirata

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring of bitter liqueurs and hard bitter spirits

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayan regions, cultivated in the mountains of N India (Himalayas) and Pakistan

Chauhan 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Swertia manshurica* (Komarow) Kitagawa

➤ *Swertia perennis* L.

### *Swertia perennis* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Swertia manshurica* (Komarow) Kitagawa

**Common Names** ▶ felwort, marsh felwort; *Chinese*: mei wen dai, zhang ya cai; *German*: Blauer Sumpfstern, Blauer Tarant

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring of bitter liqueurs and bitter hard spirits

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayas, Europe cultivated



■ *Swertia chirata*, flowering

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Täufel et al. 1993

## SYZYGIUM Gaertn. - Jambos - Myrtaceae

### *Syzygium aromatica* Kuntze

➤ *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry

### *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et L.M. Perry

**Synonyms** ▶ *Caryophyllus aromaticus* L., *Eugenia aromatica* (L.) Baill., *Eugenia caryophyllata* Thunb. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Spreng.) Bullock ex S.G. Harrison, *Syzygium romatica* Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ clove, gilliflowers, nail of clove, Zanzibar redheads; *Arabic*: kermful, goronfel masamir, qaranful; *Cambodian*: khan phluu, khlam puu; *Chinese*: ding xiang, ting hsiang, ting tzu hsiang;



■ *Syzygium aromaticum*, floral-buds

*Dutch*: kruidnagel; *French*: giroflé, clou de giroflé, giroflier; *German*: Gewürznelken, Nelken, Nägelein; *Hindi*: lavang, laung; *Indonesian*: cengkeh, cingkeh; *Italian*: chiòdo di garofano; *Java*: wohkaya lawqang; *Malaysian*: bunga chingkeh, chengkeh; *Laos*: do: k chan, ka: nz ph'u; *Pilipino*: klabong pako, clavo de comer; *Portuguese*: cravinto, cravo de India; *Russian*: gvosdika; *Sanskrit*: devakusuma, lavanga; *Slovenian*: klinček; *Spanish*: clavillo, clavo, clavo de especia, clavo de olor; *Sri Lanka*: karabu neti, karambu; *Thai*: garn ploo, kanphlu; *Turkish*: carenfil

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ floral-bud

**Distribution** ▶ originally Moluccas and Philippines, cultivated in tropical countries: Zanzibar, Pemba, Madagascar, Malaysia (Penang), Sri Lanka, Réunion, Mauritius, Martinique

**Note** ▶ The fruit, mother of clove, Anthophylli, (*German*: Mutternelken) has also been used as a spice in the original countries. More than 90%(?) of the cloves are used in tobacco to produce "kretek" cigarettes, which are smoked mainly in Indonesia. Some variation exists in and outside its centre of origin.

Berger 1, 1949; Bierther 1984; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Bournot 1968; Burkill 4, 1997; Cheers 1998; Craze 2002; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Deininger 1991; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farnsworth/Bunyapraphatsara 1992;

Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Gopalakrishnan 1994; Gopalakrishnan/Hanti 1990; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Koller 1979, 1981; Lawrence 1984; Lück 2000; Maistre 1964; Martin 1991; Morris/Mackley 1999; Mors/Rizini 1961; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Ochse et al. 1961; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Pursglove 1968; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Schweiheimer 1957; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shriya et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1970; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tidbury 1949; Tschirch 1892; Vaupel 2002b; Villamar et al. 1994; Westphal/Jansen 1989; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Syzygium polyanthum** (Wight) Walp.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Eugenia balsamea* Ridley, *Eugenia nitida* Duthie, *Eugenia polyantha* Wight,

**Common Names** ▶ salam, Indonesian bay-leaf; *Cambodian*: pring sratoab; *German*: Indischer Lorbeer, Indisches Lorbeerblatt, Friedensblatt, Salamblatt; *Indonesian*: daoen salam, daun salam; *Javanese*: manting; *Malaysian*: manting salam; *Thai*: daeng-kluai; dokmaeo, mak

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: Nicobar Island, Myanmar, Indochina, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia: Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra

**Note** ▶ The use is comparable to that of *Laurus nobilis* L. leaves.

Davidson 1999; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Staesche 1972; Strauß 1969d; Teuscher 2003

### **Syzygium travancoricum** Gamble

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India

**Note** ▶ The essential oil has a typical aroma of raw mango.

Radha et al. 2002

## T

## TAGETES L. - Marigold - Asteraceae (Compositae)

 **Tagetes anisata** Lillo

► *Tagetes filifolia* Lag.

 **Tagetes erecta** L. ■

**Common Names** ► African marigold, Aztec marigold, big marigold, French marigold, saffron marigold; *Brazil*: cravo-de-defunto, rojao; *Chinese*: wan shou ju; *French*: tagète rose d'Inde; *German*: Aufrechte Studentenblume; Hohe Studentenblume; *Japanese*: senju-giku; *Mexico*: cempasóchil, cimpualxochite, cimpual, picosa, tiringuini, xkanlol; *Pilipino*: amarillo, ahito; *Portuguese*: maravilha; *Russian*: barchatcy prjamostojaschtschie; *Spanish*: flor de muerto

**Usage** ► spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ► flower

**Distribution** ► Mexico, Meso-America, Brazil, widely cultivated, sometimes native

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Alan et al. 1968; Charalambous 1994; Dastur 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Espinar 1967; Heinrich 1996; Leung 1991; Mors et al. 2000; Neher 1968; Ochroa/Alosno 1996; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998; Zeven/de Wet 1982



■ **Tagetes erecta, flowering**

 **Tagetes filifolia** Lag.

**Synonyms** ► *Tagetes anisata* Lillo, *Tagetes multifida* DC.

**Common Names** ► Irish lace marigold; *German*: Lakritzen-Studentenblume, Lakritzen-Tagetes; *Mexico*: flor de Santa María, hierba anís, manzanilla; *Spanish*: anicillo, tuna anís

**Usage** ► spice (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ► leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, S America, Argentina

Espinar 1967; Ferraro 1955; Neher 1968; Small 1997; Villamar et al. 2000; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998

### **Tagetes glandulifera** Schrank

▶ *Tagetes minuta* L.

### **Tagetes lucida** Cav.

**Common Names** ▶ Mexican marigold mint, Mexican taragon, sweet mace, sweet-scented marigold; *German*: Gewürztagetes, Glänzende Samtblume, Süße Studentenblume, “Winterstragon”, Wolkenkraut; *Mexico*: pericón, quie laga zaa, yauhtli; *Russian*: barshatjstjy; *Spanish*: anisillo, pericón, periiquillo, hierba de Santa Maria

**Usage** ▶ condiment, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, Guatamala, Meso-America, India cultivated

Alberts/Muller 2000; Bichi et al. 1997; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Neher 1968; Orth 2004; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Thappa et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998

### **Tagetes lumulata** Ortega

▶ *Tagetes patula* L.

### **Tagetes maxima** Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ great marigold; *German*: Große Studentenblume

**Usage** ▶ seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ herb, flower

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico; S America: Bolivia, Guatamala, cultivated in Europe

**Note** ▶ The plant ‘cempoalxóchtl’ is contained in the head ornamentation of the Aztec goddess “Xoyolanhqui”.

Espinar 1967; Lorenzo et al. 2002; Orth 2004

### **Tagetes minuta** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Tagetes glandulifera* Schrank

**Common Names** ▶ Aztec marigold, dwarf marigold, stinking roger, wild marigold, Mexican marigold, Muster-John-Henry; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: coaribravo, cravo-de-defunto-miúdo; *German*: Kleine Studentenblume, Mexikanische Studentenblume, Stinkpeterle, Khakikraut; *Russian*: barchatcy melkie; *Spanish*: chinchilla enana

**Usage** ▶ condiment, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, herb

**Distribution** ▶ C, S America, Brazil, cultivated and native in tropical S Europe, India

Atkinson et al. 1964; Bansal et al. 1999; Baser/Malyer 1996; Charalambous 1994; Chauhan 1999; Chisowa et al. 1998; Craveiro et al. 1988; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Espinar 1967; Gardner et al. 1991; Garg/Mehta 1998; Graven et al. 1991; Handa et al. 1963; Kaul et al. 1998; v. Koenen 1996; Maria et al. 1997; Mors et al. 2000; Neher 1968; Ram et al. 1998; Rao et al. 1999, 2000; Zazdan et al. 1986; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Singh et al. 1992, 1995, 2003; Small 1997; Thappa 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998; Yannitsaros 1979; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Tagetes multifida** Lag.

▶ *Tagetes filifolia* Lag.

### **Tagetes patula** L.

**Common Names** ▶ French marigold, spreading marigold; *Chinese*: kong que cao, xi fan ju; *French*: oeillt d’Inde; *German*: Afrikanische Ringelblume, Abstehende Studentenblume; *Japanese*: kô-ô-sô; *Mexico*: clemole, clemolitos, iscoque, pastora, pastorcita; *Russian*: barchatcy otklonennyye; *Spanish*: amapola, amarilla, copetillo

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, Guatamala, cultivated and native elsewhere; W Africa, Gabon; Philippines

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Bremness 2001; Burkill 1, 1985; Charalambous 1994; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Espinar 1967; Hager 1, 1990; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kottegoda 1994; Leung 1991; Neher 1968; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1998; Zeven/de Wet 1982



 **Tagetes signata** Bartl.

➤ *Tagetes tenuifolia* Cav.

 **Tagetes tenuifolia** Cav.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Tagetes signata* Bartl.

**Common Names** ▶ American saffron, signet marygold, slender leaf marigold, striped Mexican marigold, lemon gem, orange gem; **French:** tagète tachée; **German:** Gestreifte Mexikanische Studentenblume, Gewürz-Studentenblume, Schmalblättrige Studentenblume

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, leaf, especially potato soups

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico, Ecuador, Meso-America, cultivated in Europe

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Erhardt et al. 2002; Espinar 1967; Nether 1968; Schultze-Marigold 1986; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982



## TAMARINDUS L. - Tamarind - Caesalpiniaceae (Leguminosae)

 **Tamarindus indica** L. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Tamarindus occidentalis* Gaertn., *Tamarindus officinalis* Hook, *Tamarindus umbrosa* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ tamarind, Indian tamarind; **Arabic:** homr, dakhar, tamre, tamre-nindi; **Chinese:** luo wang zi, suan jiao; **Dutch:** asam koening, tamarinde; **French:** tamarine, tamarinier; **German:** Tamarinde, Indische Dattel, Sauerdattel; **Hindi:** amlī, anbli, imli; **Indonesian:** asem jawa; **Italian:** tamarindo; **Japanese:** tamarinde; **Javanese:** kemal, wit asem; **Malaysian:** asam jawa; **Mexico:** pachu-kuk, tamarindo; **Pilipino:** kamalagui, sampalik; **Portuguese:** tamarindeiro, tambarine; **Russian:** tamarind; **Slovenian:** tamarind; **Spanish:** tamarindo (indico); **Thai:** makhaam; **Vietnamese:** me, me chua;

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment; **product:** essential oil (leaf)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, pulp; leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa; cultivated in numerous tropical countries



 **Tamarindus indica:** a flowering, b tamarind jam with seeds (from Egypt)

Aké Assi/Guinko 1991; Arora/Pandey 1996; Benero et al. 1972; Berger 3, 1952; Bhattacharya et al. 1993, 1994a, b; Cheers 1997; Craze 2002; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Giridharlai et al. 1958; Hager 1, 1990; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jansen 1981; Kooinan 1961; Lee et al. 1975; Leung 1991; Lewis/Neelakantan 1964; Lück 2004; Marangoni et al. 1988; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nagaraja et al. 1975; Norman 1991; Peter 2001; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Purs-glove 1968; Rao 1995; Sagrero-Nieves et al. 1994; Schultze-Motel





■ **Tamarindus indica**, fruits

1986; Schwenck/Naundorf 1966; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shankaracharya 1998; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Stobart 1978; Storrs 1997; Strauß 1969; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tschirch 1892; Tsuda et al. 1994; Uhl 2000; Verheij/Coronel 1991; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zhang/Ho 1990

🌿 **Tamarindus occidentalis** Gaertn.

➤ *Tamarindus indica* L.

🌿 **Tamarindus officinalis** Hook.

➤ *Tamarindus indica* L.

🌿 **Tamarindus umbrosa** Salisb.

➤ *Tamarindus indica* L.

## TANACETUM L. - Tansy - Asteraceae (Compositae)

🌿 **Tanacetum audibertii** (Req.) DC.

➤ *Tanacetum vulgare* L.

🌿 **Tanacetum balsamite** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Balsamita major* Desf., *Chrysanthemum balsamite* L., *Chrysanthemum majus* (Desf.) Aschers., *Pyrethrum majus* (Desf.) Tzvelev

**Common Names** ▶ alecost, costmary, mint geranium, sweet mary, bible leaf; *Chinese*: ju hua; *French*: balsamite, baume-coq, chrysanthème des fleuristes; *German*: Balsamkraut, Balsam-Margerite, Frauenminze, Kalufer, Marienblatt, Minzartiger Rainfarn, Römischer Balsam; *Italian*: balsamite, chrysantemo, osto; *Russian*: kalufer, kanuper, sara-zinskaja mirtja, bal'samitscheskaja pjabinka; *Spanish*: chrysantema balsamita

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring for liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, C Asia; naturalized in Spain, France, Italy, EC Europe, Russia; cultivated and naturalized elsewhere

Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Göckeritz 1968; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

🌿 **Tanacetum vulgare** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chrysanthemum vulgare* (L.) Bernh.; *Tanacetum audibertii* (Req.) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ barbotine, button bitters, golden-button, common tansy, tansy; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: cat-inga-de mulata, tasneira *French*: tanaisie vulgaire, athanase, barbotine indigène, ganelle, herbe aux vers; *German*: Rainfarn, Wurmkraut, Gänserich; *Italian*: ariceto, tanaceto, erba amara; *Portuguese*: tasneira; *Russian*: pishma; *Spanish*: atanasia, balsamite minor, hierba lombriguera, hierba de San Marcos, tanaceto

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product:** essential oil; sporadically for liqueurs

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia, N America, Europe, native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ In the plant the thujon content is very high; therefore the plant is not used in the food industry.

Appendino 1982; Appendino et al. 1984; Berger 1, 1949; 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Clair 1961; Collin et al. 1994; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Heeger 1956; Hendriks et al. 1993; Hoppe 1949; Mors et al. 2000; Németh et al. 1994; Newall et al. 1996; Opdyke 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schiffer 1988; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## TARALEA Aubl. - Papilionaceae (Leguminosae)

### *Taralea oppositifolia* Aubl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Dipteryx oppositifolia* (Aubl.) Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ English tonka (bean); *German:* Englische Tonkabohne

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil, N, S and W America

**Note** ▶ Alternative substitute of the 'true' tonka bean (*Dipteryx odorata* [Aubl.] Willd.).

Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Wiersema/León 1999

## TARAXACUM Web. ex Wigg. - Blowballs, Dandelion - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### *Taraxacum officinale* Wigg.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Leontodon taraxacum* Kartsen, *Leontodon vulgare* Lam., *Taraxacum vulgare* Schrank

**Common Names** ▶ dandelion, lions-tooth, milk-gowan, pee in the bed, puffball; *Arabic:* tarak sahha; *French:* coq, dent le lion, laiteron, pissenlit; *Ger-*

*man:* Butterblume, Gemeiner Löwenzahn, Kuhblume; *Hindi:* dudhal; *Italian:* capo di fratre, dente di leone, piscacane, radichiello, soffione; tarasaco; *Russian:* oduwantschik lekarstvennyj; *Sanskrit:* dugdhapheni, payasvini; *Spanish:* anagrón, diénte de león

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ origin in Europe, Asia minor, widespread temperate weed; cultivated in W and C Europe, N America, India and Japan

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hänsel et al. 1980; Hausen 1982; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Leung 1991; Lewington 1990; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Topf 1958; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Viillamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Taraxacum vulgare* Schrank

▶ *Taraxacum officinale* agg. F.H. Wigg.

### *Tasmania lanceolata* (Poir.) A.C. Sm.

▶ *Drimys lanceolata* (Poir.) Baill.

## TELFAIRIA Hook. - Cucurbitaceae

### *Telfairia occidentalis* Hook.f.

**Common Names** ▶ fluted gourd, fluted pumpkin, oyster nuts; *Chinese:* xi fei li; *German:* Faltenkürbis; Oroko, Riffelkürbis; *Portuguese:* sabina; *Spanish:* calabaza costillada

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb; food (oil/fat, vegetables)

**Parts Used** ▶ young branch and leaves

**Distribution** ▶ tropical E, S and W Africa

Bois 1934; Erhardt et al. 2002; Esuoso et al. 1998; Hanelt 2001; Kays/Dias 1995; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### TEPHROSIA Pers. - Hoary Pea - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

#### **Tephrosia linearis** (Willd.) Pers.

**Common Names** ▶ linear tephrosie, linear hoary pea; *French*: linéaire requiéne; *German*: Lineare Aschenwicke, Lineare Tephrosie; *Russian*: linejtschatyj tefrosia

**Usage** ▶ seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ pulped leaves

**Distribution** ▶ from Senegal to Cameroon, E and S tropical Africa

Burkill 3, 1995; Hanelt 2001

#### **Tephrosia purpurea** (L.) Pers.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Galega purpurea* (L.) L.

**Common Names** ▶ purple tephrosia, wild indigo, purple hoary pea, fish poison tree; *French*: pourpre requiéne; *German*: Wilder Indigo, Purpurne Aschenwicke, Pupurne Tephrosie, Surinam-Giftbaum; *Hindi*: bannilgach, carphonka, dhamasia; *Japanese*: nanban-fuji; *Sanskrit*: sharapunkha; *Russian*: tefrosija; *Tamil*: kolinchi

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (of milk in N Nigeria)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa and Asia: India, Australia

Burkill 3, 1995; Dalziel 19957; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; v. Koenen 1996; Sharma 2003; Wealth of India 10, 1976; Zeven/de Wet 1982

#### **Terbentus lentiscus** Moench

▶ *Pistacia lentiscus* L.

### TETRAPLEURA Benth. - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

#### **Tetrapleura tetraptera** (Schum. et Thonn.) Taub.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Adenanthera tetraptera* Schum. et Thonn., *Tetrapleura thonningii* Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ *Cameroon*: akpa, dawo, essanga, sangga; *Congo*: badiok, eyaka, ezibil, kiaka; *German*: Tetrapleure; *Spanish*: frutos de enzisie

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa, also cultivated

Adewunmi et al. 1982; Aedo et al. 2001; Essien et al. 1994; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Maillard et al. 1992; Neuwinger 1994, 1998; Ngasoum et al. 2001; Seidemann 2001b

### TEUCRIUM L. - Germander - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

#### **Teucrium canum** Fisch. et Mey.

▶ *Teucrium chamaedrys* L.

#### **Teucrium chamaedrys** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chamaedrys officinalis* Moench, *Teucrium canum* Fisch. et Mey., *Teucrium leucophyllum* Benth., *Teucrium nuchense* C. Koch, *Teucrium officinale* Lam., *Teucrium pseudochamaedrys* Wendl., *Teucrium veronicae-folium* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ common germander, wall germander; *French*: calamandier petit chêne, chénette, germandrée chamaedrys, germandrée petit chêne; *German*: Edel-Gamander, Gamanderlein; *Italian*: abrotano maschino, calamandrea, querciola; *Russian*: dubrovník purpurovyj, polyn'boshè derewo; *Spanish*: abrótano

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, N Africa, Caucasus, former Soviet Union, middle Asia, W Asia



■ *Tetrapleura tetraptera*, fruits

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Bellesia et al. 1983; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gross et al. 1988; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Marco et al. 1983; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

🌿 *Teucrium leucophyllum* Benth.

➤ *Teucrium chamaedrys* L.

🌿 *Teucrium martinum* Lam.

➤ *Teucrium marum* L.

🌿 *Teucrium marum* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Chamaedry marum* Moench, *Teucrium martinum* Lam., *Teucrium odorum* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ cat thyme; *French*: herbe mastiche, *German*: Amberkraut, Katzensamander, Katzenkraut, Moschuskraut; *Italian*: erba da gatte, maro

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ S Europe: Croatia, Italy, Sardinia, Corsica; cultivated formerly in Germany

Beaupin et al. 1977; Bellesia et al. 1983; Berger 4, 1954; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wet 1982

🌿 *Teucrium nuchense* C. Koch

➤ *Teucrium chamaedrys* L.

🌿 *Teucrium odorum* Salisb.

➤ *Teucrium marum* L.

🌿 *Teucrium officinale* Lam.

➤ *Teucrium chamaedrys* L.

🌿 *Teucrium palustre* Lam.

➤ *Teucrium scordium* L.

🌿 *Teucrium pseudochamaedrys* Wendr.

➤ *Teucrium chamaedrys* L.

🌿 *Teucrium scordioides* Schreb.

➤ *Teucrium scordium* L.

🌿 *Teucrium scorodium* L. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Teucrium palustre* Lam. *Teucrium scordioides* Schreb.

**Common Names** ▶ wall gamander, wall sage, wood germander; *Arabic*: bellout el-ard; *French*: german-drée scorodoine aquatique; *German*: Bergsalbei, Lauch-Salbei, Salbeigamander, Waldgamander, Waldsalbei, Wilder Gamander; *Russian*: du-brovnik skordievidny



■ **Teucrium:** a *T. chamedrys*, flowering, b *T. scorodium*, flowering

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ E, C Europe, W Siberia, C Asia, India (Kashmir)

**Note** ▶ The fresh herb has a garlic-like odor and taste.

Berger 4, 1954; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Jakupovic et al. 1985; Marco et al. 1983; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sevinat-Pinto/Antunes 1991

### **Teucrium veronicaefolium** Salisb.

➤ *Teucrium chamaedrys* L.

### **Thlaspi bursa-pastoris** L.

➤ *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.

## THONNINGIA Vahl - Balanophoraceae

### **Thonningia dubia** Hemsley

➤ *Thonningia sanguinea* Vahl

### **Thonningia elegans** Hemsley

➤ *Thonningia sanguinea* Vahl

### **Thonningia sanguinea** Vahl

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thonningia elegans* Hemsley; *Thonningia dubia* Hemsley

**Common Names** ▶ ground pineapple; *Congo*: litanda

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (soups)

**Parts Used** ▶ roots (no rhizomes!)

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Gabun, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zaire

Adegoke et al. 1968; Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1, 1985; Dalby 2000; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Neuwinger 1998

### **Thymbra spicata** L.

➤ *Thymus capitatus* (L.) Hoffmanns et Link

## THYMUS L. - Thyme - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### **Thymus aestivus** Willk.

➤ *Thymus vulgaris* L.

### **Thymus angustifolius** Pers.

➤ *Thymus serpyllum* L.



 **Thymus calamintha** Scop.

➤ *Calamintha menthifolia* Host

 **Thymus broussonetii** Boiss.

**Common Names** ▶ Broussonet thyme; *German*: Broussonet-Thymian

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa: Moroccan rocks

Davidson 1999

 **Thymus caespitius** Brot.

**Common Names** ▶ Azores thyme, mountain thyme, tiny thyme; *German*: Azorenthymian

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaves

**Distribution** ▶ NW Spain, Portugal, Canary Islands, Azores

Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Valverde 1986

 **Thymus capitatus** (L.) Hoffmanns et Link

**Synonyms** ▶ *Coridothymus capitatus* (L.) Rech.f., *Satureja capitata* L., *Thymbra spicata* L., *Thymus cephalotos* L.

**Common Names** ▶ catir, conehead thyme, Cretean thyme, Senegal savory, Spanish oregano, zatir; *Arabic*: za'atar hommar, za'atar midbari; *French*: thym de Candie; *German*: Spanischer Oregano; *Italian*: timo arbustino; *Portuguese*: tomilho; *Spanish*: corido thyme, tomillo

**Usage** ▶ spice; especially essential oil (Spanish oregano oil), rich in carvacrol, used for food flavoring (baked goods, meats, ice-cream or candy), cosmetics

**Parts Used** ▶ flowering herb


**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region of Europe, Portugal to W and S Anatolia and to SW Asia, N Africa: Morocco to Tunisia, Israel

Akgül/Kivanç 1988; André 1998; Anon. 1993; Barberán et al. 1986;

Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bourton 1968; Capone et al. 1988; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1997; Fleisher/Fleisher 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Harcı et al. 2003; Hedhili et al. 2002; Herisset et al. 1974; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann 1968; Hoppe 3 1987; Kaniyas/Loukis 1992; Kustrak/Martinis 1990; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miski et al. 1983; Philianos et al. 1982; Ravid/Putievsky 1985; Ruberto et al. 1992; Seidemann 1993c; Sendra/Cunat 1980a, b; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Tumen et al. 1994; Valverde 1986

 **Thymus cephalotos** L.

➤ *Thymus capitatus* (L.) Hoffmanns & Link

 **Thymus chamaedrys** Fries

➤ *Thymus pulegioides* L.

 **Thymus x citriodorus** (Pers.) Schreb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus pulegioides* x *Thymus vulgaris* L.

**Common Names** ▶ lemon thyme; *French*: thym citronné; *German*: Zitronenquendel, Zitronenthymian

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaves, fresh herb

**Distribution** ▶ the garden hybrid has been cultivated for a long time in Europe: England, Spain, Austria, Germany etc.

**Note** ▶ The name lemon thyme is also applied to lemon-scented chemotypes of other species e.g. bastard from *Thymus pulegioides* L. x *Th. vulgaris* L.) additionally orange-, coconut-, nutmeg-, lavender-, mint- and oregano-scented species and cultivars have been reported in the genus *Thymus*.

Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kustrak/Martinis 1990; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Stahl-Biskup/Holthuijzen 1995; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

 **Thymus collinus** Salisb.

➤ *Thymus vulgaris* L.



 **Thymus fedtschenkoi var. handelii**  
(Ronninger) Jalas

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Turkey, Asia minor


Başer et al. 2002

 **Thymus glandulosus** Lag.

▶ *Thymus vulgaris* L.

 **Thymus grandiflorus** (L.) Scop.

▶ *Calaminthe grandiflora* (L.) Moench

 **Thymus herba-barona** Lois.

**Common Names** ▶ caraway thyme; *German*: Kümmelthymian

**Usage** ▶ spice, especially in Great Britain for beef

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Corsica and Sardinia, cultivated in W Europe and N America

Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Juliano et al. 2000; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Usai et al. 2003; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Thymus hyemalis** Lange

**Common Names** ▶ lemon thyme, winter thyme; *French*: verveine d'Espagne; *German*: Spanische Verbene; Winterthymian

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (*thyme lemon oil*)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SE Iberian Peninsula

Adzet et al. 1976; Berger 4, 1967; Blanca et al. 1993; Cabo et al. 1986, 1987; Jordán et al. 2003; Sáez 1995; Valverde 1986

 **Thymus longicaulis** Ronniger

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Langstengeliger Thymian

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe, SE Europe; native in Germany

Erhardt 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

 **Thymus mastichina** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus tomentosus* Willd.

**Common Names** ▶ mastic thyme, Spanish (wild) marjoram, Spanish thyme; *German*: Mastixthymian, Spanischer Thymian; *Portuguese*: bela luz; *Spanish*: mejorana silvestre, tomillo blanco;

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (Spanish wild marjoram oil, with high cineol content), used in the food industry

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: Iberian Peninsula, introduced into Argentina

Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Bourton 1968; Cheers 1997; Davidson 1999; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mäkel 1944b; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Roth/Kormann 1987; Schultze-Motel 1997; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Thymus migricus** Klokov et Des.-Shost

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Turkey, Asia minor

Başer et al. 2002

 **Thymus odoratissimus** M. Bieb.

▶ *Thymus pallasiianus* H. Braun

 **Thymus oenipontanus** *H. Braun ex Borbás*

**Common Names** ▶ Austrian thyme; *German*: Österreichischer Thymian, Tiroler Thymian

**Usage** ▶ spice


**Parts Used** ▶ fresh leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Europe: France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, SE Alps

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

 **Thymus origanum** *E.H.L. Krause*

▶ *Origanum vulgare* L.

 **Thymus pallasianus** *H. Braun*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus odoratissimus* M. Bieb.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Russischer Steppen-Thymian

**Usage** ▶ spice, specially for dessert sauces

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ former S Soviet Union

Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Teuscher 2003; Valverde 1986

 **Thymus pannonicus** *Opiz*


**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Pannonischer Thymian, Steppen-Thymian

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fresh thyme

**Distribution** ▶ SE Europe: Austria, Hungary; native in Germany

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003

 **Thymus piperella** L.

▶ *Micromeria piperella* Benth.

 **Thymus praecox** *Opiz*

**Common Names** ▶ alba thyme, creeping thyme, hairy thyme; *French*: thym pecoce, thym rampant; *German*: Frühblühender Thymian

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran; available in Canada and the USA

**Note** ▶ The plant has a nutmeg scent.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997

 **Thymus przewalskii** (*Kom.*) *Naka*

▶ *Thymus quinquecostatus* Čelak.

 **Thymus pubescens** *Boiss. et Kotschy ex Celak*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus xylorrhizus* Boiss. et Kotschy ex Boiss.

**Common Names** ▶ pilous thyme; *German*: Behaarter Thymian

**Usage** ▶ spice, flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Turkey, Iran

Sefidkon et al. 2002

 **Thymus pulegioides** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus chamaedrys* Fries

**Common Names** ▶ lemon thyme, caraway thyme, wild thyme, herba barona, Italian oregano; *German*: Arznei-Thymian, Feldthymian, Echter Quendel; Piemonteser Thymian

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ The plant has a lemon odor.

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mártonfi 1992; Mikus/Schaser 1995; Mockute/Bernotienne 1999; Schnelle 1999;

Schönfelder 2001; Senatore 1996; Small 1997; Uhl 2000; Täufel et al. 1993; Teubner 2001; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubbillos 1989; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Thymus pulegioides L. x Thymus vulgare L**

➤ *Thymus x citriodorus (Pers.) Schreb.*

### **Thymus quinquecostatus Čelak.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus przewalskii* (Kom.) Nakai, *Thymus quinquecostatus* var. *prezawalskii* (Kom.) Ronniger, *Thymus serpyllum* L. var. *prezawalskii* Kom.

**Common Names** ▶ Japanese thyme, five-ripped thyme; *Chinese*: di jiao; *German*: Japanischer Thymian; *Japanese*: ibuki-jakō-sō; *Korean*: paekriyhang

**Usage** ▶ spice, for soups, fish, eggs and meat dishes

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ NE and C China to Korea, Far E Russia, Japan, cultivated as a spice plant in Japan and as a medicinal plant in Korea

Fang et al. 1988; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Valverde 1986

### **Thymus quinquecostatus Čelak. var. przewalskii (Kom.) Ronninger**

➤ *Thymus quinquecostatus Čelak.*

### **Thymus serpyllum L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus angustifolius* Pers.

**Common Names** ▶ creeping thyme, mother-of-thyme, wild thyme, Spanish origano; *Arabic*: zahtar, za'atar; *French*: serpolet, thym sauvage, thyme serpolet; *German*: Feldthymian, Feldpolei; Kunerle, Quendel, Sandthymian, Wilder Thymian; *Italian*: timo serpillio; *Russian*: tschabrez, tim'jan, tim'jan polsuutschik, obyknownyj, trawa bogorodskaja; *Spanish*: sérpul

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ C and NE Europe, Iceland, Siberia, NW Himalayas

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Arora/Pandey 1996; Arrebola et al. 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Bremness 2001; Chalchat/Lamy 1997; Cheers 1997; Czygjan/Hänsel 1993; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Khan et al. 1988; Kustrak/Martinius 1990; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Oszagyan et al. 1996; Patáková/Chládek 1974; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schnelle 1999; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Teubner 2001; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Uhl 2000; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964

### **Thymus serpyllum L. var. przewalskii Kom.**

➤ *Thymus quinquecostatus Čelak*

### **Thymus tenuifolius Mill.**

➤ *Thymus vulgaris L.*

### **Thymus tomentosus Willd.**

➤ *Thymus mastichina L.*

### **Thymus vulgaris L.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Thymus aestivus* Willk., *Thymus collinus* Salisb., *Thymus glandulosus* Lag., *Thymus tenuifolius* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ common thyme, garden thyme; *Arabic*: sa'tar ramsi, za'ater; *Chinese*: ai hao, she xiang caotimjan; *Dutch*: tijm; *French*: farigoule, frigoule, thym commun, thym cultivé; *German*: Echter Thymian, Gartenthymian, Gewürzthymian, Kuttelkraut, Römischer Quendel, Thymian; *Italian*: timo, erbuccia, timo maggiore, timo volgare, pepollino; *Portuguese*: tomilho; *Russian*: tim'jan, tim'jan obyknowennyj, tim'jan duschistuj. tim'jan, timiamnik; *Spanish*: tomillo, tomillo común

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (thyme oil) and thymol

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ W Mediterranean regions: Morocco, E Spain, S France, W Italy; widely cultivated in Eu-

rope and N America; also grown in other temperate and tropical areas

**Note** ▶ Sporadically falsification with *Thymus satureioides* Coss. et Balsana (German: Saturei-Thymian). This plant has a harsh odor and taste.

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Assouad/Valdeyron 1975; Bärtels 1997; Berger 4, 1954; Blázquez/ZafraPolo 1990; Bois 1934; Cheers 1997; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Czygan/Hänsel 1993; Davidson 1999; Delpit et al. 2000; Dommée et al. 1978; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Echeverrigaray et al. 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Fleischhauer 2003; Gabel et al. 1962; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hay/Waterman 1993; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hondelmann 2002; Hudaib et al. 2002; Jackson/Hay 1994; Karawya/Hifnawy 1974; Kustrak/Martinius 1990; McGimpsey et al. 1994; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Newall et al. 1996; Nowak 1936; Opdyke 1974; Ouyon et al. 1986; Pachaly 1989; Pank/Krüger 2003c; Passet 1971; Patáková/Chládek 1974; Piccaglia/Marotti 1991; Pino et al. 1998; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Rosen-garten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sameron et al. 1990; Schönfelder 2001; Schratz/Hörster 1971; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Stahl-Biskup 1991, 2003; Stahl-Biskup/Sáez 2002; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Turova et al. 1987; Ubillos 1989; Valverde 1986; Veskutonis et al. 1996c; Villamar et al. 1994; Wang et al. 1998; Weiss/Flück 1970; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Thymus xylorrhizus** Boiss. et Kotschy ex Celak

▶ *Thymus pubescens* Boiss. et Kotschy ex Celak

### **Thymus zygis** L.

**Common Names** ▶ Spanish thyme, sauce thyme; *German*: Spanischer Thymian, Südfranzösischer Thymian, Jochthymian

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: essential oil (thyme oil), source of thymol

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe: native to Portugal, Spain and S France; N Africa: Morocco

Berger 4, 1954; Bourton 1968; da Cunha/Salgueiro 1991; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mäckel 19944b; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Ubillos 1989; Valverde 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Youdim et al. 2002

## TODDALIA Juss. - Rutaceae

### **Toddalia aculeata** (Smith) Pers.

▶ *Toddalia asiatica* (L.) Lam.

### **Toddalia asiatica** (L.) Lam.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Paullinia asiatica* L., *Toddalia aculeata* (Smith) Pers.; *Toddalia nitida* Lam.

**Common Names** ▶ Lopez fruit, wild orange tree; *Chinese*: fei long zhang zue; *German*: Lopez-Frucht, Stachelige Toddalie, Chinesische Toddalie; *Indonesian*: areuy beleketebek, duri kengkeng; *Japanese*: sara-kachû, saru-kake-mikan; *Malaysian*: akar kucing; *Pilipino*: dauag, subit, kaboat

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India: Nilgiri mountains, S China; Taiwan, SE Asia; Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, Mascarenes

**Note** ▶ Substitute for black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.).

Gurib-Fakim/Brendler 2004; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Seidemann 1993c

### **Toddalia nitida** LAM.

▶ *Toddalia asiatica* (L.) Lam.

### **Toluifera balsamum** L.

▶ *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *balsamum*

### **Toluifera balsamum** var. **Genuinum** Baill.

▶ *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *balsamum*

### **Toluifera pereira** Baill.

▶ *Myroxylon balsamum* (L.) Harms var. *pereirae* (Royle) Harms

 **Tormentilla erecta** L.

➤ *Potentilla erecta* (L.) Rauschel

**TORRESIA Allemão -  
Fabaceae (Leguminosae)**

 **Torresia cearensis** A.C. Smith

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amburana cearensis* (Fr. Alem.) A.C. Smith

**Common Names** ▶ *Brazil (Portuguese)*: amburana, cumaru das caatingas, cumaru de cheiro



**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil, c(o)umarin

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, bark

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil

Kumar 2001; Mors/Rizzini 1961

**TORREYA Arn. - Nutmeg Yew -  
Taxaceae**

 **Torreya californica** Torr. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Torreya myristica* Hook.

**Common Names** ▶ California nutmeg, California torreya, California yew; *German*: Kalifornische Muskatnuss, Kalifornische Nusseibe


**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ SW USA: Californian coastal region

**Note** ▶ The fruit has a terebinthic rather than a nutmeg-like aroma and is therefore not a nutmeg surrogate.

Brockmann 1979; Cherry 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Gruzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hager 5, 1993; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rättsch 1998; Teuscher 1993; Warburg 1897; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Torreya myristica** Hook.

➤ *Torreya californica* Torr.



 **Torreya californica**, fruits

 **Torreya taxifolia** Arn.

**Common Names** ▶ Florida nutmeg, stinking cedar, stinking yew, leaved torreya; *German*: Florida Muskatnuss, Florida Nusseibe

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ USA: Florida, Georgia

**Note** ▶ The fruit has a terebinthic rather than a nutmeg-like aroma and is therefore not a nutmeg surrogate.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Warburg 1897

 **Tournefortia argentea** L.f.

➤ *Messerschmidia argentea* (L. f.) Johnston

 **Toxicodron coriaria** Kuntze

➤ *Rhus coriaria* L.

## TRACHYSPERMUM Link - Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### **Trachyspermum ammi** (L.) Sprague

**Synonyms** ▶ *Ammi copticum* L., *Bunium aromaticum* L., *Bunium copticum* Spreng., *Carum aromaticum* Spreng., *Carum copticum* (L.) Benth, *Trachyspermum copticum* (L.) Link

**Common Names** ▶ ajowain, bishop's weed, omum (plant), white cumin, Ethiopian caraway; *Arabic*: kamue muluki, choelle; *French*: ajowan, ammi de l'Inde; *German*: Ajowan, Adjowain, Ajowankümmel, ägyptischer Amm(e)i, Kretischer Kümmel, Schnabelsame; *Hindi*: ajowan, ajvyan; *India*: ajawa omum, ajouan, ajowan; *Malaysian*: mungsi; *Russian*: ashgon, aiowan, koptskij tmin, indijskij tmin, sira; *Sanskrit*: ajamoda, yavani

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment for curries, pickles and bread

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit, seed

**Distribution** ▶ India, Pakistan, widely cultivated in S Asia, Indonesia, Near East: Jemen, Iran, SE Europe, and N Africa

**Note** ▶ Trade sorts in India: Desi Ajowain (large) and Nadiad Ajowain (small).

Ahmed I Ijaz et al. 1992; Ashok kumar et al. 1992; Bois 1934; Choudhury et al. 1998; Czupor 1970; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Galakshmi et al. 2000; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Menzel 1999; Ilyas 1980; Jansen 1981; Lockwood et al. 2002; Kambouche/El-Abed 2003; Lück 2000; Masoudi et al. 2002; Mehta/Zayas 1995; Morris/Mackley 1999; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Quadry/Atali 1967; Ranade 1997; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Wagner/Hölzl 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Trachyspermum copticum** (L.) Link

▶ *Trachyspermum ammi* (L.) Sprague

### **Trachyspermum involucreatum** (Roxb.) Wolff

▶ *Trachyspermum roxburghianum* (DC.) Craib

### **Trachyspermum roxburghianum** (DC.) Craib

**Synonyms** ▶ *Apium involucreatum* Roxb. ex Flem., *Carum involucreatum* (Roxb.) Baill., *Carum roxburghianum* Benth., *Trachyspermum involucreatum* (Roxb.) Wolff

**Common Names** ▶ randhuni; *French*: lāj mud des Indiens; *Hindi*: ajmud, ajmuda; *Indonesian*: surage, *Javanese*: pletikapu; *Pilipino*: kanuikui, malungkoi, *Thai*: phakchi-lom

**Usage** ▶ spice, seeds are used as a condiment for curries, chutneys, preserves, and pickles, and as a culinary herb

**Parts Used** ▶ seeds, herb, leaves

**Distribution** ▶ India cultivated, and widely cultivated in tropical Asia

**Note** ▶ The leaves are a culinary herb, a substitute for parsley.

Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## TRECULIA Decne. ex Trecul - African Breadfruit - Moraceae

### **Treculia africana** Decne.

**Common Names** ▶ African bread fruit, African boxwood; *Cameroon*: boembe, bongo, bwembi, etoup, pusa, ziba; *Congo*: toum, bleblendou; *French*: arbre à pain d'Afrique; *German*: Afrikanische Brot-Frucht, Okwa; *Portuguese*: saquente; *W Africa*: afon

**Usage** ▶ spice for sauces, soups, meat, and for aromatization of alcoholic drinks

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa, from Senegal to Mozambique, Madagascar

**Note** ▶ The fruits are cooked in the food and then removed.

Ayensu 1978; Bijttebier 1993; Burkill 4, 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Giami et al. 2000; Hanelt 2001; Lück 2000; Neuwinger 1999;



Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1995e; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Usher 1974; Wiersema/León 1999

## TRIANTHEMA L. - Aizoaceae

### **Trianthema hydaspicea** Edgew.

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ NW India

Arora/Pandey 1996

## TRIBULUS L. - Zygophyllaceae

### **Tribulus alatus** Delile

**Common Names** ▶ caltrap; *French*: herse; *German*: Geflügelter Burzeldorn; *Hindi*: gokhru-kalan; *Russian*: jakorzi

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ young plant

**Distribution** ▶ NW India

Arora/Padney 1996; Ratsch 1998

### **Trifolium album** Lois.

▶ *Melilotus albus* Medik.

### **Trifolium altissimum** Lois.

▶ *Melilotus altissimus* Thuill.

### **Trifolium coeruleum** Moench

▶ *Trigonella caerulea* (L.) Sér.

### **Trifolium corniculata** L.

▶ *Trigonella corniculata* (L.) L.

### **Trifolium officinalis** L.

▶ *Melilotus officinalis* Lam.

### **Trifolium petitpierreanum** Hayne

▶ *Melilotus officinalis* Lam.

### **Trifolium vulgare** Hayne

▶ *Melilotus albus* Medik.

## TRIGONELLA L. - Fenugreek - Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

### **Trigonella arabica** Delile

**Synonyms** ▶ *Trigonella pecten* Schenk

**Common Names** ▶ Arabian fenugreek; *German*: Arabischer Bockshornklee

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, especially in Arabia, Syria to NE Egypt

Agarwal 1986; Hanelt 2001; Wealth of India 10, 1976

### **Trigonella caerulea** (L.) Sér.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Melilotus caeruleus* Desr., *Trifolium caeruleum* Moench., *Trigonella melilotus caerulea* (L.) Aschers. et Graebn.

**Common Names** ▶ sweet trifol; *French*: baumier, mélilot bleu; trèfle bleu, trèfle musque, trèfle odorant; *German*: Balsamklee, Bisamklee, Blauer Steinklee, Käseklee, Schabziegerklee, Zigeunerklee; *Italian*: melilotto azzurro; *Russian*: donnik cinij, goluboj

donnik, pashitnik goluboj, gun'ba, sinij kosij trislitnik

**Usage** ▶ spice (cheese and bread)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, herb

**Distribution** ▶ E Mediterranean region, SE Europe; origin in the Mediterranean region, also cultivated and native

**Note** ▶ classified into a wild (ssp. *procumbens*) and a cultivated subspecies (ssp. *caerulea*).

Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Berger 4, 1954; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hoppe 1949; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Trigonella caerulea* (L.) Sér. ssp. *caerulea*

**Common Names** ▶ sweet trefoil; *French*: baumier, trèfle bleu, trèfle musqué, trèfle odorant; *German*: Balsamklee, Blauer Steinklee, Schabziegerklee; *Italian*: balsamo, meliloto azzurro, *Russian*: pashitnik goluboj

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment, flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ C, W and S Europe, N Africa, widely cultivated in gardens

**Note** ▶ The dried pulverized herb is used for the preparation or greenish herb cheese and for flavoring bread and other dishes. This species is classified into a wild (ssp. *procumbens*) and a cultivated subspecies (ssp. *caerulea*).

Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Seidemann 1993c; Zeven/de Wewt 1982

### *Trigonella corniculata* (L.) L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Medicago corniculata* (L.) Trautv., *Trifolium corniculata* L.

**Common Names** ▶ clustered trefoil; *German*: Traubiger Bockshornklee; *Hindi*: kasuri methi; *Sanskrit*: malya, piring sak

**Usage** ▶ spice, pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region, Near East countries




■ *Trigonella foenum-graecum*: a flowering, b seeds

Agarwal 1986; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Man-

sfield 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 10, 1976

 **Trigonella esculenta** Willd.

➤ *Trigonella corniculata* (L.) L.

 **Trigonella foenum-graecum** L. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Foenum-graecum officinale* Moench, *Trigonella graeca* St. Lag.

**Common Names** ▶ fenigrec, fenugreek, goat's horn, Greek clover, Greek hay-seed; *Arabic*: helbeh, hulbah; *Chinese*: hu lu ban; *Dutch*: fenegriek; *French*: fénu-grec, foin grec, sénégrain, senegré, trigonelle; *German*: Griechischer Bockshornklee; Griechisches Heu, Kuhhorn, Kuhhornklee; Ziegenhornklee; *Hindi*: methi; *India*: methi ni bhaji; *Indonesian*: kelabat, klabet; *Italian*: fieno greco; *Korean*: horopha, khünnorangkkotjariphul; *Malaysian*: halba, kelabat; *Portuguese*: fenacho, fenogreco; *Russian*: fenugrek, ili pashitnik, fenum-grek, fenigrekowa trawa, gretscheskoe seno, kosij trilistnik; *Sanskrit*: methi, methika, pitabija; *Slovenian*: senovka grécka; *Spanish*: alholva, fenogreco, heno griego, *Turkish*: çemen otu; boui tochouma

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Caucasus, Ex-Soviet Union, C Asia, E Europe, cultivated and native elsewhere

**Note** ▶ Often classified into varieties *hausknechtii* Sierjaev and provar. *foenum-graecum*. Pre-historic remains from 4000–3000 BC in the Near East. Seeds preserved in Tutankhamun's tomb (1325 BC).

**T** Aichele/Schwegler 2, 1994; Alagukannan et al. 1999; Bendel 2002; Bilgri/Adam 2000; Billaud/Adrian 2001; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Craze 2002; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Faril/Hardman 1968; Girardon et al 1986; Gupta et al. 1986; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kamal et al. 1987; Mazza/Oomah 2000; Morris/Mackley 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Norman 1991; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten; Rouk/Mengesha 1963; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schönfelder 2001; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shalini Hooda/Sudesh Jood 2003; Sharma 2003; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972;

Tainter/Grenis 1993; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Trigonella graeca** St. Lag.

➤ *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.

 **Trigonella melilotus caerulea** Aschers. et Graebn.

➤ *Trigonella caerulea* (L.) Sér.

 **Trigonella pecten** Schenk

➤ *Trigonella arabica* Delile

 **Trigonella stellata** Forsk.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Stern-Bockshornklee

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa: Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Islands; W Asia: Iran, Iraq, Middle East, Israel, Lebanon, Kuwait

**TRIPHASIA Lour. - Lime berry - Rutaceae**

 **Triphasia aurantiola** Lour.

➤ *Triphasia trifolia* (Burm.f.) P. Wilson

 **Triphasia trifolia** (Burm.f.) P. Wilson

**Synonyms** ▶ *Limonia trifolia* Burm., *Limonia trifoliata* L., *Triphasia aurantiola* Lour.

**Common Names** ▶ lime berry, trifoliate lime, Chinese lime, myrtle lime; *Hindi*: chini naranghi; *Malaysian*: kelingket, limau kiah, limau kingkit; *Pilipino*: kalamansito, limoncito, sua-sua, tagimunau; *Spanish*: limoncito; *Thai*: manao tet

**Usage** ▶ succade (flavoring)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Asia, cultivated in many subtropical and tropical countries

Erhardt et al 2002; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

## TRITONIA Ker.-Gawl. Tritonia - Iridiaceae

 **Tritonia aurea** (Hook.) Planch.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Crocsmia aurea* (Pappe ex Hook.) Planch.

**Common Names** ▶ flame freesia, Cape saffron; *German*: Safranartige Tritonie, Kap-Safran

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ flower


**Distribution** ▶ South Africa: Capeland

**Note** ▶ This plant frequent with *Crocsmia aurea* (Pappe ex Hook.) Planch.

Erhardt et al. 2002; Seidemann 2003

 **Tritonia x crocosmiiflora** (Burbridge et Dean) N.E. Br.

▶ *Crocsmia crocosmiiflora* (Lemoine ex E. Morr.) N.E. Br.

 **Tritonia crocata** (L.) Ker-Gawl.

▶ *Crocsmia aurea* Planch.

## TROPAEOLUM L. - Nasturtium - Tropaeolaceae

 **Tropaeolum dentatifolium** Stokes

▶ *Tropaeolum minus* L.

 **Tropaeolum elatum** Salisb.

▶ *Tropaeolum majus* L.



■ **Tropaeolum majus, flowering**

 **Tropaeolum majus** L. ■

**Synonyms** ▶ *Tropaeolum elatum* Salisb., *Tropaeolum repandifolium* Stokes

**Common Names** ▶ Indian cress, (common) nasturtium, tall nasturtium; *Chinese*: chin lien hua, han lian hua; *French*: capucine grande, cresson d'Inde, cresson du Pérou, capucine; *German*: Große Kapuzinerkresse, Indianerkresse, Salatblume, Türkische Kresse; *Italian*: nasturzio comune, cappuccina, fior, crescione del Perú; *Japanese*: nasutachûmu, kinrenka, nôzen haren; *Portuguese*: chagas, mastrução do Perú, flor de sangue, capuchinha grande; *Russian*: kapuzin, kapuzin-kress, indejckij kress; nasturzija; *Spanish*: capuchina, nasturcio, mastranzo de las Indias, Ilagas de Cristo

**Usage** ▶ substitute for capers (buds); flavoring leaves and ornamental flowers for salads

**Parts Used** ▶ bud, leaf, flower

**Distribution** ▶ S America: Columbia, Ecuador, Peru; cultivated in numerous countries

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Bendel 2002; Berger 1, 1949; Bois 1934; Bremness 2001; Chamisso 1987; Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Eichhorn/Winterhalter 2004; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Franz 1996; Halbeisen 1954; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Lewington 1990; Lück 2000; Lykkesfeldt/Lindberg-Møller 1993; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993; Seide-



mann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wolters 1994; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Tropaeolum minus** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Tropaeolum dentatifolium* Stokes, *Tropaeolum pulchellum* Salisb.

**Common Names** ▶ bush nasturtium, dwarf nasturtium, Indian cress; **French:** capucine; **German:** Kleine Kapuzinerkresse

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally); **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ NW Latin America: Ecuador, Peru, also cultivated

Erhardt et al. 2002; Franz 1996; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Small 1997; Wiersema/León 1999

### **Tropaeolum mucronatum** Meyen

▶ *Tropaeolum tuberosum* Ruiz et Pav.

### **Tropaeolum pulchellum** Salisb.

▶ *Tropaeolum minus* L.

### **Tropaeolum repandifolium** Stokes

▶ *Tropaeolum majus* L.

### **Tropaeolum tuberosum** O. Kuntze

▶ *Tropaeolum tuberosum* Ruiz. et Pav.

### **Tropaeolum tuberosum** Ruiz et Pav.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Tropaeolum mucronatum* Meyen, *Tropaeolum tuberosum* O. Kuntze

**Common Names** ▶ bulbous nasturtium, tuberous nasturtium; **Chinese:** kuai jing lzan hua; **Dutch:** knof, Oostindische kers; **French:** capucine tubéreuse; **German:** Knollenkresse, Knollen-Kapuziner-kresse,

Peruanische Kapuzinerkresse, Maca; **Italian:** nasturzio tuberoso; **Portuguese:** capuchinha tuberosa; **S America:** anu, maca, magua, mashua, maxua; **Spanish:** capuchina tuberosa, mashua, ysaño

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaves

**Distribution** ▶ Bolivia, Peru; cultivated in the Andes of Chile to Columbia

**Note** ▶ In the Andes the edible rhizome tubers are cultivated

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Johns et al. 1982; Ramallo et al. 2004; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## TULBAGHIA L. - Society Garlic - Alliaceae (Liliaceae)

### **Tulbaghia violacea** Harv.

**Common Names** ▶ society garlic, wild garlic, wild knoflook; **Dutch:** wilde knoflok, wilde knoffel; **German:** Knoblauchs-Kapllilie, Veilchenblütiger Knoblauch, Zimmerknoblauch, Zimmerschnittlauch

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ S Africa

**Note** ▶ The taste is like garlic. The Zulu of Natal often plant this species around their huts.

Cheers 1998; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997; Teubner 2001; Wyk 1997; Zeven/de Wet 1982

## TURNERIA L. - Turneraceae

### **Turneria aphrodisiaca** G.H. Ward

▶ *Turneria diffusa* Willd. ex Schult.

### **Turneria diffusa** Willd. ex Schult.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Turneria aphrodisiaca* G.H. Ward, *Turneria microphylla* Desv. ex Ham.

**Common Names** ▶ damiana, Mexican holly; *French*: damiana, thé bourrique; *German*: Schmalblättrige Damiana, Damianastrauch; *Italian*: damiana; *Mexico*: chac-mixib, chat; *Portuguese*: damiana; *Spanish*: damiana de Guerrero, misibcoc, hierba de la pastora

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (sweets, candy, liqueur among other drinks: 'Guadalajara' (*Mexico*))

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ subtropical S America Mexico, Caribbean, Meso-America

**Note** ▶ Already in use by the Maya.

Alberts/Muller 2000; Auterhoff/Hänsel 1968; Berger 2, 50; Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mors et al. 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Ochoa/Alonso 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1992; 1998; Spencer/Seigler 1980; Täufel et al. 1993; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004

### **Turneria microphylla** Desv.

▶ *Turneria diffusa* Willd. ex Schult.

### **Tylostemon mannii** Staph.

▶ *Beilschidia mannii* (Meisn.) Benth. et Hook. f.

## TYPHA L. Bullrush, Reedmace - Typhaceae

### **Typha latifolia** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Typha angustifolia* A. Rich., *Typha major* Curtis

**Common Names** ▶ bullrush, cat tail, marsh beetle, reed-mace; *French*: massette à feuilles étroites, jonc de marais, quenoille; *German*: Breitblättriger Rohrkolben, Echter Rohrkolben; *Italian*: bido, sala, schiancia, stianca; *Russian*: rogos; *Spanish*: enea junco

**Usage** ▶ spice of pancake (doughnut)

**Parts Used** ▶ pollen

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Caucasus, Iran, W, E Sibiria, C Asia, Mongolia, N China, N America, Australia

Hanelt 2001; Hepper 1992; Mansfeld 1962; Schultze-Motel 1986; Stewart 1978



## U

## ULVA L. Ulvaceae (Chlorophytae)

### *Ulva compressa* L.

- Synonyms** ▶ *Enteromorpha compressa* (L.) Grev.  
**Common Names** ▶ bowel seaweed; *Chinese*: kan-thai;  
*German*: Darmtang; *Japanese*: hira-ao-nori  
**Usage** ▶ spice (for fish and meat)  
**Parts Used** ▶ thalli  
**Distribution** ▶ E Asia, cultivated in Japan  
**Note** ▶ “Awonori” and “Okashi” are typical *Ulva* commercial products.

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

## UMBELLULARIA (Nees) Nutt. – California Bay or Laurel - Lauraceae

### *Umbellularia californica* (Hook. et Am.) Nutt.

- Common Names** ▶ California bay, California laurel, pepper wood, headache tree, Oregon myrtle; *German*: Berglörbeer, Kalifornischer (Berg-)Lorbeer, Oregon-Myrte  
**Usage** ▶ condiment (use sparingly)  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf  
**Distribution** ▶ NW and SW USA (California, Oregon)  
**Note** ▶ Substitute for laurel, specially by the Hispanic inhabitants of America.

Bois 1932; Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968

## UNCARIA Schreb. - Gambier - Rubiaceae

### *Uncaria acida* O. Kuntze

- ▶ *Uncaria gambir* (Hunter) Roxb.

### *Uncaria gambir* (Hunter) Roxb.

- Synonyms** ▶ *Uncaria acida* O. Kuntze  
**Common Names** ▶ gambier, gambier, pale catechu; *Chinese*: kou teng, tiao teng; *French*: gambier; *German*: Gambirpflanze, Betelbissen, Gelbes Katchu; *Malaysian*: gambir  
**Usage** ▶ flavoring  
**Parts Used** ▶ leaf and twig; **product**: juice (by boiling)  
**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia, Sumatra, W Borneo, also cultivated in Indonesia  
**Note** ▶ Thalli are extracted, thickened and dried (= gambir, gambir catechu).

Charalambous 1994; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hager 4, 1992; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Mabberly 1997; Schenck/Nauendorfer 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de et 1982

## UNDARIA W.F.R.Suringar - Alariaceae

 **Undaria distans** Miyabe et Okamura

➤ *Undaria pinnatifida* (W.H. Harvey) W.F.R. Suringar

 **Undaria pinnatifida** (W.H. Harvey) W.F.R. Suringar

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alaria pinnatifida* Harvey, *Undaria distans* Miyabe et Okamura

**Common Names** ▶ wakame; *Chinese*: qun dai cai; *German*: Flügeltang; *Japanese*: kada-me, niki-me, wakame;

**Usage** ▶ spice, specially of rice

**Parts Used** ▶ thallus, fresh and dry

**Distribution** ▶ commercial cultivated in Japan, Korea, China

**Note** ▶ This is the most significantly cultivated *Undaria*-species.

Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Jurkovic et al. 1995; Lück 2004; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Urbano/Goñi 2002

 **Undaria undarioides** (Yendo) Okamura

**Synonyms** ▶ *Hirrome undarioides* Yendo

**Common Names** ▶ hiroma; *German*: Japanischer Flügeltang; *Japanese*: hirome

**Usage** ▶ spice for rice

**Parts Used** ▶ thallus

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, Korea, China

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

 **Unona aethiopica** Dun.

➤ *Xylopiya aethiopica* A. Rich.

## UROPHYLLUM Jack ex Wall. - Rubiaceae

 **Urophyllum arboreum** (Reinw. ex Bl.) Korth.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: ki cengkeh

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ bruised leaves

**Distribution** ▶ W Java

**Note** ▶ The odor smells strongly of cloves.

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999

 **Urtica melastomoides** Poir.

➤ *Pilea melastomoides* (Poir.) Wedd.

 **Uvaria aromatica** Lam.

➤ *Xylopiya aromatica* (Lam.) Mart.

 **Uvaria odorata** Lam.

➤ *Cananga odorata* (DC.) Hook.f. et Thomps.

## VACCARIA Wolf - Cow herb - Caryophyllaceae

### *Vaccaria hispanica* (Mill.) Rauschert

**Synonyms** ▶ *Saponaria vaccaria* L., *Vaccaria pyramidata* Medik., *Vaccaria vulgaris* Host.

**Common Names** ▶ cow cockle, cow herb, dairy pink;  
*Arabic*: foul el-'arab; *Chinese*: wang pu liu hsing;  
*French*: herbe aux vaches, saponaire des vaches;  
*German*: Kuhkraut; *Russian*: tysjatschegolov

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Levante, Turkey, Iran, temperate Asia; Mongolia, China, N Africa; native in N America, Australia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Vaccaria pyramidata* Medik.

➤ *Vaccaria hispanica* (Mill.) Rauschert

### *Vaccaria vulgaris* Host.

➤ *Vaccaria hispanica* (Mill.) Rauschert

## VALERIANA L. Valerian - Valerianaceae

### *Valeriana celtica* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Celtic nard, Celtic valerian; *German*:  
Echter Speik, Keltischer Baldrian, Keltische Narde,  
Gelber or Roter Speik

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ S, W Europe: Austria, France, Italy and  
the Swiss Alps

Dalby 2000; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Uphof 1968

### *Valeriana officinalis* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Valeriana pinnata* Gilib., *Valeriana sylvestris* Sadl., *Valeriana vulgaris* Rupr.

**Common Names** ▶ all-heal, common valerian, garden valerian, cat's valerian, setwall, valerian; *Chinese*: xie cao; *French*: herbe aux chats, guérittout, valériane (officinale); *German*: Arznei-Baldrian, Baldrian, Gewöhnlicher Baldrian, Katzenwurzel; *Italian*: amantilla, erva gatta, valeriana, valeriana silvestre; *Japanese*: kanakoso, kesso; *Korean*: yakpagu-niamul; *Russian*: valeriana aptetschnaja; *Spanish*: valeriana (mayor)

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), flavoring; **product**: essential oil; (rarely in the liqueur industry)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, native and cultivated, Asia

**Note** ▶ The root was used as a condiment during medi-

eval times, and as a perfume during the XVI Century. At present it is used as a perfume in some oriental countries.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Becker 1983, 1986; Bos et al. 1997; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz o. J.; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hänsel/Schulz 1982; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Honerlagen 1988; Hoppe 1949; Houghton 1988, 1994; Mayer 2003; Mazza/Ohham 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schier/Schultze 1989; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Titz/Titz 1982; Tucker 1986; Wagner et al. 1970; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Valeriana pinnata** Gilib.

➤ *Valeriana officinalis* L.

### **Valeriana sisymbriifolia** Schur.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Valeriana tripteris* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Syrian nard; *German*: Syrische Narde, Narde

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Turkey: Anatolia; Caucasus, Iran, Syria; C Asia

### **Valeriana sylvestris** Sadl.

➤ *Valeriana officinalis* L.

### **Valeriana tripteris** L.

➤ *Valeriana sisymbriifolia* Schur.

### **Valeriana vulgaris** Rupr.

➤ *Valeriana officinalis* L.

### **Valerianoides jamaicensis** (L.) Medic.

➤ *Stachyterpheta jamaicensis* Vahl

## VANILLA Mill. - Vanilla - Orchidaceae

### **Vanilla abundiflora** J.J. Sm.

**Common Names** ▶ Indonesian vanilla; *German*: Indonesische Vanille

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, like *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia: Borneo; sporadically cultivated

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

### **Vanilla albida** Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla griffithii* Rchb.f.

**Common Names** ▶ white vanilla; *German*: Weiße Vanille

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India, Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java; also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993

### **Vanilla aphylla** Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ Java vanilla; *German*: Java-Vanille

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Myanmar, Malaysian Peninsula, Java

Erhardt et al. 2002

### **Vanilla aromatica** Willd.

➤ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

 **Vanilla fragrans** (Salisb.) Ames

➤ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

 **Vanilla gardneri** Rolf.

**Common Names** ▶ Brazil vanilla, Bahia vanilla, South American vanilla, Vanilla of Bahia; *German*: Brasilianische Vanille

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated In Brazil

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hoppe 1, 1977; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

 **Vanilla grandiflora** Lindl.

➤ *Vanilla pompona* Schiede

 **Vanilla griffithii** Rchb.f.

➤ *Vanilla albida* Blume

 **Vanilla guianensis** Splitg.

➤ *Vanilla pompona* Schiede

 **Vanilla lutescens** Moq.

➤ *Vanilla pompona* Schiede

 **Vanilla mexicana** P. Miller

➤ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

 **Vanilla palmarum** Lindl.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Guyana, Brazil

Bois 1934

 **Vanilla phaeantha** Rchb.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla planifolia* Griseb.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ origin: Cuba; St. Vincent, Florida, Bahamas, Antilles to Trinidad, Antilles also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Aldurant for *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks.

Bois 1934; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Vanilla planifolia** Andr. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla aromatica* Willd.; *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisb.) Ames; *Vanilla mexicana* P. Miller, *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks., *Vanilla viridiflora* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ Bourbon vanilla, Mexican vanilla, vanilla, vanilla fruit; *Arabic*: wanila; *Chinese*: hsiang ts'ao; *French*: vanille, vanille de Mexique, vanillier; *German*: (Echte) Vanille, Bourbon-Vanille, Vanille, Vanillefrucht, Vanilleschote (wrongly!); *Indonesian*: panila; *Italian*: vaniglia, vainiglia; *Japanese*: bairira; *Mexico*: siisbik, tlilxochitl; *Pilipino*: vanilla; *Portuguese*: baunilha; *Russian*: vanil'; *Slovenian*: vanilka; *Spanish*: vainilla, vainillero; lixóchitl, vainil (Mexico); *Thai*: wanila

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: (natural) vanillin

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico to S America, West Indies, Mexico ; probably native elsewhere in C and S America, also widely cultivated in Sri Lanka

**Note** ▶ "Tlilxochitl" is the Aztec word for vanilla, meaning black pod. Trade sorts: Bourbon vanilla, Mexican vanilla, Tahiti vanilla, Java vanilla, Ceylon vanilla and the qualities: extra fine, fine, mifine and fendue extra.

Acat/Acat 2003; Adeji et al. 1993; Alberts/Muller 2000; Anklam/Müller 1993; Arana 1943; Archer 1989; Arnaud et al. 1981; Bergeron 1980; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bouriguet 1954; Braatz/Lembke 1990; Bricout et al. 1974; Burkill 4, 1997; Busenberg et al. 1994; Busse 1899; Chadwick/Pope 1961; Cheers 1998; Correll 1953; Craze 2002; Dalang et al. 1982; Dalby 2000; Dauer 2002; Davidson 1999; Deltail 1897; Dignum et al. 2002, 2004; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Ehlers 1999; Ehlers/Bartholomae 1993;



■ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr., flowering

Ehlers et al. 1994, 1995, 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Fayette et al. 1989; Fellous et al. 1992; Fraisse et al. 1984; Galetto/Hoffmann 1978; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hanum 1997; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann W. (no year); Hoppe 1949; Kahan 1989; Kanisawa 1993; Kaunzinger et al. 1996; Kleinert 1963; Klimes/Lamparsky 1976; Klont 2000; Lambrecht et al. 1994; Leong et al. 1989a, b; Lewington 1990; Lhuguenol 1978; Maubert et al. 1988; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morrell/Mackley 1999; Mosandl A. 1995; Norman 1991; Nguyen et al. 1991; Oberdieck 1998; Ochse et al. 1961; Odoux 2000; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Ramachandra Rao/Ravishankar 2000; Ramaroson-Raonizafinimanana et al. 1997; Ranadive 1992; Ray et al. 1980; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Rust 2003; Scharrer 2002; Scharrer/Mosandl 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tabacchi et al. 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Vaupel 2002a, b, c; Villamar et al. 1994; Webster 1995; Westermann 1909; Wiersema/León 1999; Wildeisen 2001; Wildeman 1902; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

V

■ *Vanilla planifolia* Griseb.

➤ *Vanilla phaeantha* Rchb.



■ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr., fruiting

■ *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks. f. *gigantea* Hoehne

**Common Names** ▶ great vanilla; *Brazil*: vanilão; *German*: Große Vanille, Riesenvanille

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico to S America (Brazil)

Hoppe 1, 1977; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Schultze-Motel 1986

■ *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks.

➤ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.



 **Vanilla pompona** Schiede

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla grandiflora* Lindl., *Vanilla guianensis* Splitg., *Vanilla lutescens* Miq., *Vanilla surinamensis* Rchb.

**Common Names** ▶ Pompon vanilla, West Indian vanilla; *French*: vanillon; *German*: Antillen-Vanille, Gadeloupe-Vanille, Pompon-Vanille, Vanillon, Westindische Vanille

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ C America, SE Mexico, tropical North S America

**Note** ▶ The use of the fruits is predominantly in the perfumery and tobacco industries.

Adedeji et al. 1993; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Ehlers/Pfister 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoffmann (no year); Hoppe 1, 1977; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ochse et al. 1961; Pruthi 1976; Rey et al. 1980; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wildeisen 2001; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Vanilla surinamensis** Reichb.

▶ *Vanilla pompona* Schiede

 **Vanilla sylvatica** McFarlane

▶ *Vanilla tahitensis* J.W. Moore

 **Vanilla tahitensis** J.W. Moore

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla sylvatica* McFarlane

**Common Names** ▶ Tahitan vanilla; *French*: vanille de Tahiti, vanille de Tiarei; *German*: Tahiti-Vanille; *Tahiti*: haapae, papanoe, teriira, tiarei

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Tahiti, native Hawaii; only cultivated Réunion, Mauritius

**Note** ▶ The fruits have a lower vanillin content, but the aroma is sweeter; best suited for cosmetics.

Adedeji et al. 1993; Davidson 1999; Ehlers et al. 1994; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1977; Jack 1940; Lhuguenol 1978; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ochse

et al. 1961; Pruthi 1976; Ramaroson-Raonizafinimanan et al. 1997; Rey et al. 1980; Scharrer 2002; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Tabacchi et al. 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersoma/León 1999

 **Vanilla viridiflora** Bl.

▶ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

**VERBASCUM L. Mullein - Scrophulariaceae**

 **Verbascum densiflorum** Bertol.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Verbascum thapsiflorum* Schrad.

**Common Names** ▶ large flowered mullein, common mullein; *French*: bouillon blanc, fleur de St. Pierre, molène, *German*: Großblütige Königskerze, Großblütige Wollblume; *Italian*: bouillon blanc, verbasco maschio, tasso verbasso, candela della madonna, candela regia; *Korean*: pelpasücho; *Russian*: (korowjak) medweshë ucho; *Spanish*: gordolobo (común), verbasco

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (in the liqueur industry)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Caucasus, W Asia, Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Berger 1, 1949; 2, 1950; Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kraus/Franz 1987; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Swiatek et al. 1982; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zwingenberger 1938

 **Verbascum phlomoides** L.

**Common Names** ▶ clasping mullein, orange mullein; *French*: bouillon blanc, molène faux-phlomis; *German*: Filz-Königskerze, Windblumen-Königskerze; *Italian*: barbarasco

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (especially in the liqueur industry)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia, Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 1, 1949; 2, 1950;



Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kraus/Franz 1987; Pápay et al. 1980; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tschesche et al. 1980; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zwingenberger 1938

### **Verbascum thapsiflorum** *Schrad.*

➤ *Verbascum densiflorum* Bertol.

## VERBENA L - Vervain, Verbena - Verbenaceae

### **Verbena jamaicense** *L.*

➤ *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* Vahl

### **Verbena javanica** *Burm.f.*

➤ *Lipkea javanica* (Burm.f.) Spreng.

### **Verbena officinalis** *L.*

**Common Names** ▶ common verbena, European vervain, lemon scented verbena, Simpler's joy, turkey grass, vervain; *Arabic*: ben nout, tronjia; *Chinese*: ma bian cao, ma pien tsao; *French*: citronelle, verveine, verveine odorante, verveine officinelle, herbe sacrée, herbe aux sorciers; *German*: Echtes Eisenkraut, Echte Verbene, Heiligkraut, Zitronen-Verbene; *Italian*: cedrina, verbena; *Japanese*: kumatsuzura; *Russian*: verbena; *Spanish*: verbena, verba de la princesa

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, temperate Asia, India, Europe, native worldwide

**Note** ▶ The essential oils are used as an alternative for lemon grass oil (*Cymbopogon citratus* [DC. ex Nees] Stapf), *Cymbopogon flexuosus* [Steud.] Stapf).

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999;

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Neweall et al. 1996; NICPBP 1987; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Rättsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Weber 1995; Wyk et al. 2004

## VERNONIA Schreb. - Ironweed, Veronia - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### **Vernonia albicans** *Lees*

➤ *Vernonia cinerea* Less.

### **Vernonia amygdalina** *Delile*

**Common Names** ▶ almond veronia, bitter leaf; *Dutch*: bitterblad; *French*: vernonie; *German*: Bittere Veronie, Mandel-Veronie, Bittere Scheinaster; *Portuguese*: pau fede, fede, libó; *Russian*: vernonija mindal'naja; *Spanish*: hoja amarga, vernonia

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, plant ash substitute for salt

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Nigeria, Arabia, also cultivated in gardens

**Note** ▶ The refined plant ash, also of *Verbena conferta* Benth., are used as salt.

Aedo et al. 2001; Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1, 1985; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Oomen/Grubben 1978; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Vernonia anthelmintica** (L.) Willd.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Baccharoides anthelmintica* (L.) Moench

**Common Names** ▶ kala jiri; *German*: Indischer Schwarzkümmel, Wurmscheinaster

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Africa, Arab Peninsula, India, China, W Asia, Indochina

Chopra 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 10, 1976; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Vernonia cinerea** Less.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vernonia albicans* DC.; *Vernonia leptophylla* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ little ironwood; *German*: Kleines Eisenholz, Kleine Scheinaster; *Indonesian*: maryuna; sasawi langit; *Malaysian*: rumput tahi babi, tambak-tambak; *Pilipino*: kolong-kugon, agas-moro, bulak-manok; *Thai*: kaan thuup, yaa dok khaao, yaa saam wan

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Africa, China, E Asia, India, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, native elsewhere

Arora/Pandey 1996; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Vernonia conferta** Benth

▶ *Vernonia amygdalina* Delile

 **Vernonia leptophylla** DC.

▶ *Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less.

**VETIVERIA Bory - Vetiver - Poaceae (Gramineae)**
 **Vetiveria odorata** Virey

▶ *Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash

 **Vetiveria zizanioides** (L.) Nash

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon festucoides* J.S. Presl., *Andropogon muricata* Retz., *Andropogon squarrosus* Hackel, *Andropogon zizanioides* (L.) Urban, *Vetiveria odorata* Virey

**Common Names** ▶ cus cus (grass), khus khus (grass), vetiver (grass); *Arabic*: izkhir; *Chinese*: xiang-geng-sao; *French*: vétivier, chiendent del Indes, chiendent odorant; *German*: Vetivergras, *Hindi*: khas-khas, vettiver, khus khus; *Malaysian*: nara

wastu, akar wangi, kusu-kusu; nara setu; *Nigerian*: jema, so'dornde, so'mayo; *Sanskrit*: abhaya, bala, nalada, usiira; *Pilipino*: moras, amora, anis de moro, ilib, moras; *Spanish*: zacate violeta; *Sri Lanka*: sevendara, vettiver; *Thai*: faek, ya-faek-hom, ya-faeklum

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (essence de Vetiver, vetiver oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome, root

**Distribution** ▶ S Asia: S India, Sri Lanka, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Pakistan, Bangladesh and spread from SW Asia to tropical Africa: Zimbabwe, Kenya, Somalia, Nigeria; S America: Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay; widely cultivated in paleotropical lands

Bombarda et al. 1996; Bourton 1968; Chauhan 1999; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Garnero 1971; Gottlieb/lachan 1951; Grimshaw/Helfer 1995; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2001; Lavania 1991; Lück 2004; Maffei 2002; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Rao 1966; Robbins 1982; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sangat-Roemantyo 1990; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Smadja 1990, 1991; Uphof 1968; Virmani/Datta 1975; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**VIOLA L. - Violet - Violaceae**
 **Viola cornuta** L.

**Common Names** ▶ beddy pansy, horned pansy, horned violet, tufted pansy; *French*: violette cornue; *German*: Gehörntes Veilchen, Horn-Veilchen, Pyrenäen-Stiefmütterchen

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe, native elsewhere, cultivated in gardens

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Köhlein 1999; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Viola odorata** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Viola officinalis* Cr., *Viola sarmentosa* M. Bieb.

**Common Names** ▶ common violet, florist's violet, gar-

den violet, sweet scented violet; *Arabic*: banaf sag; *French*: violet, violette de mars, violette odorante; *German*: März-Veilchen; Wohlriechendes Veilchen; *Hindi*: banaphsa; *India*: banef shah; *Italian*: viola mammola, viola zopa, mammolo ros-eviole, violetta; *Javanese*: antanan; *Russian*: fialka duschistaja; *Sanskrit*: nilapuspa; *Spanish*: violeta

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (milk pudding, ice cream) and as an edible decoration for dishes; **product**: frost, essence: sweets, liqueur “Parfait d’amour”; **product**: essential oil: perfumery industry

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, (and culinary) herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, Caucasus, Europe, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ In early Greek and Roman times violets were used to flavor butter, oil, vinegar and wine. The floral leaves are often candied and used in confectionery.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; 4, 1954; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Cohnen 1993a; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Köhlein 1999; Máñez/Viliar 1989; Rättsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Viola officinalis* Cr.

▶ *Viola odorata* L.

### *Viola sarmentosa* M.Bieb.

▶ *Viola odorata* L.

## VITEX L. - Chaste Tree - Verbenaceae

### *Vitex agnus-castus* L.

**Common Names** ▶ chaste pepper; *Arabic*: ghar, kaf mariyam, kherwa, fitex, shajarat; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: alecrim de angola, alecrim do norte, pau de an-

gola; *French*: gattilier agneau-chaste, poivre des moines; *German*: Mönchspfeffer, Keuschlamm, Abrahamstrauch; *India*: athlac, panjangsht, ranukabija, shambhaluka-bija; *Italian*: agnocasto, albero del pepe, pepe falso; *Russian*: awraamowo derewo

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region, Balkan, Asia minor, Iran, Caucasus to C Asia

**Note** ▶ Cultivated as a substitute and alternative for black pepper when not available.

Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Doğan/Mert 1998; Ekundayo et al. 1990; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Feil et al. 2002; Griebel 1943b; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kartnig 1986; Mors et al. 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Senatore et al. 1996; Siewek 1990; Sørensen/Katsiotis 2000; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wollenweber 1983; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Vitex arborea* Desf.

▶ *Vitex negundo* L.

### *Vitex bicolor* Willd.

▶ *Vitex negundo* L.

### *Vitex chinensis* Mill

▶ *Vitex negundo* L.

### *Vitex negundo* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vitex arborea* Desf., *Vitex bicolor* Willd., *Vitex chinensis* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese chaste tree, horse shoe vitex; *Chinese*: kunang ching, kuang jing; *German*: Chinesischer Mönchspfeffer; *Malaysian*: lagundi, lemuning, peninchang

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit



■ **Vitex agnus-castus:** a flowering, b fruiting

**Distribution** ► E Africa, Madagascar, India, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, China, SE Asia, Philippines

Bois 1923; Chauhan 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003

🌿 **Vitis quadrangularis** Wall. et.

➤ *Cissus quadrangularis* L.

🌿 **Volkameria orientalis** O. Kuntze

➤ *Sesamum indicum* L.

## WARBURGIA Engl. - Canellaceae

### **Warburgia salutaris** (Bertol.f.) Chiov.

**Common Names** ▶ pepperbark tree; *German*: Heil-Warburgie; *Zulu*: isibhaha

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, bark

**Distribution** ▶ E, S Africa

**Note** ▶ All plant parts have a peppery-hot taste.

Wyk et al. 2004

### **Warburgia ugandensis** Spargue

**Common Names** ▶ Uganda warburgia; *German*: Uganda-Warburgie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ E Africa, especially Uganda

**Note** ▶ The bark has a cinnamon-like taste.

Wyk et al. 2004

## WASABIA Matsum. - Wasabi - Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)

### **Wasabia japonica** (Miq.) Matsum.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alliaria wasabi* Prantl., *Cochlearia wasabi* Sieb., *Eutrema wasabi* (Sieb.) Maxim, *Wasabi pungens* Matsum.

**Common Names** ▶ Japanese horseradish, mountain hollyhock, wasabi; *Chinese*: shan yu cai, shan kui; *French*: wasabi, raifort du japonais, raifort vert; *German*: Japanischer Meerrettich; *Japanese*: tsi, kiseseri, wasabi; *Korean*: maeunkochunaengi; *Portuguese*: wasabi, rábano japonés; *Russian*: wasabi; *Spanish*: wasábia, rábano japonés, rabanète japonés

**Usage** ▶ spice, like horse radish, a sushi condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome, herb, leaf stalk

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, E Siberia, E Asia

**Note** ▶ As a spice used raw, as a paste or as a dry powder.

Bois 1934; Chadwick et al. 1993; Davidson 1999; Depree et al 1999; Duke et al. 2003; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hodge 1974; Hu 1991; Ina et al. 1989; Kling 1998; Kojima 1976; Kojima et al. 1982, 1985; Larkcom 1991; Mansfeld 1986; Ochi et al. 1995; Palmer 1990b; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Sultana et al. 2003; Suzuki 1968; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uhl 2000; Uphof 1968; Watanabe et al. 2003; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Wasabi pungens** Matsum.

▶ **Wasabi japonica** (Miq.) Matsum.



## WEDELIA Jacq. - Goldcup - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### *Wedelia biflora* (L.) DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Wedelia scandens* C.B. Clarke; *Wollastonia biflora* (L.) DC.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Kletter Wedelie; *Indonesian*: saruni laut, cinga-cinga; *Pilipino*: hagonoi; *Thai*: phak khraat thale

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ young leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa to India, Indochina to Japan, Malaysia to tropical Australia

Arora/Padney 1996; Miles et al. 1993

### *Wedelia scandens* C.B. Clarke

➤ *Wedelia biflora* DC.

## WEINMANNIA L. - Cunoniaceae

### *Weinmannia fraxinea* Sm. ex D. Don

➤ *Weinmannia sundaica* Bl.

### *Weinmannia sundaica* Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Weinmannia fraxinea* Sm. ex D. Don

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Eschenartige Weinmannie

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (foods)

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Molucca Islands

Burkhill 1966; Oyen/Dung 1999

## WESTRINGIA Sm. - Australian Rosemary - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Westringia fruticosa* (Willd.) Druce

**Synonyms** ▶ *Westringia rosmariniformis* Sm.

**Common Names** ▶ Australian rosemary; *German*: Australischer Rosmarin

**Usage** ▶ spice, like rosemary

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ Australia: Queensland, New South Wales

Cheers 1998; Erhardt et al. 2002; Small 1997

### *Westringia rosmariniformis* Sm.

➤ *Westringia fruticosa* (Willd.) Druce

### *Winterana canella* L.

➤ *Canella alba* (L.) Murr.

### *Wintera aromatica* Desc.

➤ *Drimys winteri* J.R. et G. Forst.

### *Winterana canella* L.

➤ *Canella winterana* (L.) Gaertn.

## WRIGHTIA R.Br. - Apocynaceae

### *Wrightia arborea* (Dennst.) Mabberley

➤ *Wrightia tomentosa* Roem. et Schult.

### *Wrightia hamiltoniana* Wall.

➤ *Wrightia tomentosa* Roem. et Schult.

**Wrightia tomentosa (Roxb.) Roem. et Schult.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Wrightia arborea* (Dennst.) Mabberley;  
*Wrightia hamiltoniana* Wall.

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (by Santhals)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ India: Bihar, Kokna, Warli, Thailand

Arora/Padney 1996; Dastur 1954; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968

## X

 **Xanthophthalmum coronarium** (L.) Trehane

► *Chrysanthemum coronarium* L.

 **Xanthoxylum-Species**

► *Zanthoxylum-Species*

 **Ximenia aegyptica** L.

► *Balanites aegyptica* (L.) Del.

## XYLOPIA L. - African Pepper - Annonaceae

 **Xylopiia acutiflora** (Dun.) A. Rich.

**Common Names** ► mountain spice (of Sierra Leone);  
*French*: elo à petites feuilles; *German*: Spitzblütiger Mohrenpfeffer

**Usage** ► spice, used like black pepper

**Parts Used** ► seed

**Distribution** ► W Africa: Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, W Cameroon

**Note** ► The ripe fruit with a coral-red pulp has a spice taste like several other *Xylopiia* species.

Burkill 1, 1985

 **Xylopiia aethiopica** (Dun.) A. Rich. ■

**Synonyms** ► *Unona aethiopica* Dun., *Xylopiia eminii* Engl.

**Common Names** ► African pepper, Ethiopian pepper, Guinea pepper, kimba pepper, negro pepper, grains of Selim, spice tree; *Cameroon*: ebongo, ikola hindi kimba, mbonji, okolo; *Congo*: kani; *French*: piment noir de Guinée, poivre de Guinée, poivre d'Éthiopie, poivre negre; kani; *German*: Äthiopischer Pfeffer, Afrikanischer Pfeffer, Kumbapfeffer, Malaguettapfeffer, Mohrenpfeffer, Negerpfeffer, Kani-Körner von Selim; *Portuguese*: cabella kani (Ivory coast), malagueta da Guine, pimenta da Guiné, malagueta preta; *Russian*: psewdoloperzy (ksisopii), loschnye perzy, *Spanish*: maniguate, pimenta de Guinea, semillas del oyang

**Usage** ► spice, used like black pepper

**Parts Used** ► seed

**Distribution** ► tropical Africa from Senegal to Sudan and Uganda, southwards to Angola, Zaire, Zambia, and Mozambique, cultivated in the east of W Africa

**Note** ► Not to be confused with *Piper guineense* Schum. & Thonn; alternative for black pepper; the fruit contains a volatile aromatic oil.

Adegoke et al. 2003; Aedo et al. 2001; Ayedoun et al. 1996; Ayensu 1978; Barminas et al. 1999; Berger 3, 1952; Bois 1934; Burkill 1, 1985; Duke et al. 2003; Ekong/Ogan 1968; Erhardt et al. 2002; Ferrão 1992; Griebel 1943a, 1944; Harrigan et al. 1994; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jirovets et al. 1997; Karawya et al. 1979; Lamaty et al. 1987; Lück 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ngouda et al. 1998; Okeke 1998; Pochljobkin 1974, 1997; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Siewek

1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tairu et al. 1999; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Xylopiya aromatica** (Lam.) Mart.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Uvaria aromatica* Lam., *Xylopiya grandiflora* St. Hill., *Xylopiya longifolia* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ **Brazil (Portuguese):** pachinhos, pimenta de macaco, pimenta de negro; **German:** Burropfeffer, Guinea-Pfeffer; **Peru:** mataro, omechuai caspi; **Portuguese:** embira, envireira, pimenta-de árvone, pimenta-de-gentio, pimenta-de-negro, pimenta da-costa

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment, used like pepper; **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical America, S Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica

**Note** ▶ The seeds are reminiscent of black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.)

Erhardt et al. 2002; Lorenzi 1992; Melchior/Kanert 1974; Moraes/Roque 1988; van Roosmalen 1985; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Silva(Rocha 1981; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003

### **Xylopiya brasiliensis** Spreng.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Xylopiya muricata* Velloso, *Xylopiya parrifolia* Schlecht.

**Common Names** ▶ **German:** Matopfeffer; **Portuguese:** pimenta de mato, pinaíba, pindaubuna

**Usage** ▶ spice, rarely used like pepper

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical S America: Brazil

de Costa 1959; Lorenzi 1992; Mors/Rizzini 1961

### **Xylopiya carminativa** (Aruda) Fries.

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil to British Guyana

**Note** ▶ The fruits and seeds have an odor and a taste of pepper.

van Roosmalen 1985; Uphof 1968

### **Xylopiya eminii** Engl.

▶ *Xylopiya aethiopica* (Dun.) A. Rich.

### **Xylopiya frutescens** Aubl.

**Common Names** ▶ **German:** Halbstrauchiger Mohrenpfeffer; **Portuguese:** coagerucu, pindaíba, embira, envira, jererecou, pau de embira, pejerecum, pi-jerecu, pimento-de-gentio, pimenta-do-sertão, pindaúba

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ tropical America especially Brazil

Mors et al. 2000; van Roosmalen 1985; Silva 1983; Uphof 1968

### **Xylopiya grandiflora** St. Hil.

**Common Names** ▶ **German:** Großblütiger Mohrenpfeffer; **Portuguese:** malagueto

**Usage** ▶ **product:** essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ tropical S America, especially Brazil

**Note** ▶ The essential oils have a pepper-like flavor.

Uphof 1968

### **Xylopiya longifolia** DC.

▶ *Xylopiya aromatica* (Lam.) Mart.

### **Xylopiya parviflora** (A. Rich.) Benth.

**Common Names** ▶ striped African pepper; **French:** fondé des rivières, poivres de Sédhiou; **German:** Sédhion Pfeffer, Kleinblütiger japanischer Pfeffer, Gestreifter Mohrenpfeffer; **Nigerian:** aghako, kimba, se-sedo

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruiting carpels

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Cameroon, Ghana, the Gambia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierre Leone, Togo

Burkill 1, 1985; Jirovetz et al. 1997; Uphof 1968

 **Xylopia muricata Velloso**

➤ *Xylopia brasiliensis* Spreng.

 **Xylopia parvifolia Schlecht.**

➤ *Xylopia brasiliensis* Spreng.

 **Xylopia quintasii Pierre ex Engl. et Diels**

➤ *Xylopia striata* Engl.

 **Xylopia sericea St. Hil.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Mayna sericea* Spreng.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Seidiger Mohrenpfeffer;  
*Portuguese*: pindaíba-vermelha, pindaubuna-da-serra


**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Brazil, Bolivia

**Note** ▶ The seeds used somewhat similar to black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.)

Lorenzi 1992; Matos et al. 1984, 1985; Mors et al. 2000; van Rosmalen 1985; Uphof 1968

 **Xylopia staudtii Engl. et Diels**

**Common Names** ▶ bush pepper, Guinea pepper

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa: Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone

Burkill 1, 1985

 **Xylopia striata Engl.** 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Xylopia quintasii* Pierre ex Engl. et Diels

**Common Names** ▶ negro pepper; *German*: Gestreifter Mohrenpfeffer, Kani

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit



 **Xylopia: a X. aethiopica, fruits, b X. striata, fruits**

**Distribution** ▶ W Africa

Erhardt et al. 2002; Griebel 1943; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968

 **Xylopia undulata P. Beauv.**

➤ *Monodora myristica* (Gaertn.) Dun.

## Z

## ZANTHOXYLUM L. - Yellow wood - Rutaceae

### *Zanthoxylum acanthopodium* DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Zanthoxylum acanthopodium* DC. var. *timbor* Hook.f.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese pepper, tomar seed; *Chinese*: guo ma ka; *German*: Chinesischer Pfeffer; *Hindi*: darmar, tejphal; *Vietnamese*: sèn

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayas, N Bengal, Naga and Khasi hills, China, India, Vietnam

**Note** ▶ In S China cultivated and utilized for its pleasant flavor; the plant has a peculiar flavor of coriander; products of watara oil (from the fruits) are used in perfumery.

Hanelt 2001; Shiva et al. 2002; Teuscher 2003; Wealth of India 11, 1976

### *Zanthoxylum acanthopodium* DC. var. *timbor* Hook.f.

➤ *Zanthoxylum acanthopodium* DC.

### *Zanthoxylum alatum* Roxb.

➤ *Zanthoxylum armatum* DC.

### *Zanthoxylum armatum* DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Zanthoxylum alatum* Roxb.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese pepper, Szechuan pepper; *Chinese*: hua jiao; *German*: Chinesischer Pfeffer, Szechuanpfeffer; *Hindi*: darmar, nepali dhaniya; *Japanese*: fuyu-sanshō; *Sanskrit*: tumburu, dhiva, gandhalu; *Vietnamese*: sengai;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ India, Pakistan, Nepal, Himalayas, Malaysia, Philippines

Chauhan 1999; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Facciola 1990; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/melzig 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Tucker 1986; Wealth of India 11, 1976

### *Zanthoxylum avicennae* (Lam.) DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Fagara avicennae* Lamk., *Zanthoxylum diversifolium* Warb., *Zanthoxylum tidorensis* Miq.

**Common Names** ▶ *Indonesian*: karangeang, *Pilipino*: bagatambal

**Usage** ▶ spice: leaf resembling coriander leaves; seeds like anise; flavoring (fruit)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, seed, fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Thailand, China, Indonesia, Malaysia

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Oyen/Dung 1999; Uphof 1968

### *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim

➤ *Zanthoxylum simulans* Hance



 **Zanthoxylum budrunga** *Wall. ex DC.*

➤ *Zanthoxylum rhetsa* DC.

 **Zanthoxylum bungei** *Planch.*

➤ *Zingiber simulans* Hance

 **Zanthoxylum clava-herculis** L.

**Common Names** ▶ Hercules' club, pepper bark, Southern prickly ash, toothache tree, West-India yellow wood; *German*: Westindisches Gelbholz

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ bark

**Distribution** ▶ C USA, except WC USA

Berger 1, 1949; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Newall et al. 1996; Rao/Davies 1986; Sharma 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Zanthoxylum coreanum** *Nakai*

**Common Names** ▶ Korean yellow wood; *German*: Koreanisches Gelbholz; *Korean*: woangtschopinamu

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, fruit, bark

**Distribution** ▶ Korea

Hanelt 2001

 **Zanthoxylum diversifolium** *Warb.*

➤ *Zanthoxylum avicennae* (Lamk) DC.

 **Zanthoxylum fraxinoides** *Hemsl.*

➤ *Zanthoxylum simulans* Hance

 **Zanthoxylum gillettii** (*de Wild.*) *Waterm.*

➤ *Fagara zanthoxyloides* Lam.

 **Zanthoxylum limonella** (*Dennst.*) *Alston*

➤ *Zanthoxylum rhetsa* (Roxb.) DC.

 **Zanthoxylum nitidum** *Bunge*

➤ *Zanthoxylum simulans* Hance

 **Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum** *Edgew.*

**Common Names** ▶ *Assam*: mezzenga; *Nepal*: timur, bhansi timur, szri

**Usage** ▶ condiment of curries

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Himalayan region, in India also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Kumar 2003; Wealth of India 11, 1976

 **Zanthoxylum parviflorum** (*A. Rich.*) *Benth.*

**Common Names** ▶ small-flowered pepper; *German*: Kleinblütiger japanischer Pfeffer

**Usage** ▶ spice, used like pepper

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, China, Australia

 **Zanthoxylum piperitum** DC. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Fagara piperita* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Indian pepper, Chinese pepper, Sichuan pepper, Japanese prickly, Japanese pepper, Sichuan pepper, Szechuan pepper; *Chinese*: ch'uan chao, nan chiao, chiao mu; *French*: poivre Szechuan, clavalier poivrier; *German*: Japanischer Pfeffer, (Echter) Szechuanpfeffer, Chinesischer Gelbholzbaum, Sichuanpfeffer; *Japanese*: sanshō, sansho; *Korean*: chophinamu, sanchonamu; *Russian*: japonckij perez, santoksiljum peretschnij, peretschnik; *Slovakian*: fagara; *Thai*: malar

**Usage** ▶ condiment (seed), pot herb (young leaf)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, also cultivated Hawaii

Adesina 1986; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Craze 2002; Da-



■ **Zanthoxylum piperitum, fruits**

vidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Jiang et al. 2001; Jiang/Kubota 2004; Lihua Jiang et al. 2001; Kojima et al. 1997; Kusmoto et al. 1968; Lück 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Norman 1991; Pfänder/Frohne 1987; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Sakai et al. 1968; Schulze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shimoda et al. 1997; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Tucker 1986; Uphof 1968; Yasuda et al. 1982; Yong-Doo Kim 2000; Zeven de Wet 1982

### **Zanthoxylum planispinum** Sieb. et Zucc.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese pepper; *Chinese*: hua chiao, zhu ye jiao; *French*: clavalier à épines planes; *German*: Breitdorniger Pfeffer, Chinesischer Pfeffer; *Hindi*: darmar, nepali dhaniya, tejphal; *India*: tezbal, timal, timbar, tundopoda; *Sanskrit*: dhiva, gandhalu tumburu

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ China, Japan, Korea, Riukiu Islands, Taiwan

Bois 1934; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986

### **Zanthoxylum rhetsa** (Roxb.) DC.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Fagara rhetsa* Roxb., *Zanthoxylum budrun-ga* Wall. ex DC., *Zanthoxylum limonella* (Dennst.) Alston

**Common Names** ▶ Indian prickly ash, Indian pepper, lemon pepper (tree), *French*: clavalier d'Inde; *German*: Indischer Pfefferbaum, Japanischer Pfefferbaum, Falsche Kubeben; *Hindi*: badrang; *India*: tambol, tirphal, rhetsamaramu, ilarangom, mullillam; *Javanese*: kadjeng siti, kaju lemal; *Malaysian*: hantar duri; *Sanskrit*: ashvaghra, atitejani, sutejasi, timur; *Sri Lanka*: katu-kina, rhetsu; *Thai*: kanchatton

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ immature fruits, seed; **product**: essential oil (seeds)

**Distribution** ▶ India, Sri Lanka; also cultivated, Indonesia

**Note** ▶ Seeds as a substitute for pepper by the indigenous population.

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Hanelt 2001; Jirovetz et al. 1998; Lück 2004; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Shiva et al. 2002; Small 1997; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 11, 1976; Wiersema/León 1999; Yasuda et al. 1982

### **Zanthoxylum senegalensis** DC.

▶ *Fagare zanthoxyloides* Lam.

### **Zanthoxylum simulans** Hance

**Synonyms** ▶ *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim, *Zanthoxylum bugei* Planch., *Zanthoxylum fraxinoides* Hemsl., *Zanthoxylum nitidum* Bunge,

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese pepper, Chinese prickly ash pepper; Szechuan pepper, Sichuan pepper; *Chinese*: ch'uan jiao; *French*: poivre chinois, poivre de la Chine, clavalier de Bunge; *German*: Chinesischer Pfeffer, Sech(z)uan-Pfeffer, Sichuan Pfeffer, Täuschende Stachelesche; *Vietnamese*: rau sung, trong

**Usage** ▶ spice, used like black pepper; leaf as seasoning

**Parts Used** ▶ seed, leaf

**Distribution** ▶ N and C China, E Asia; plants in the former Soviet Union

**Note** ▶ Often an adulterant for black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.).

Bois 1934; Chen et al. 1994 b, 1995; Chyau et al. 1996; Dalby 2000; Davidson 1999; Ma Chuan-guo 2002; Ogle et al. 2003; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Small 1997; Tirillini/Stoppini 1994; Tirillini et al. 1991; Tscheucher 2003; Uphof 1968; WHO 1990; Wiersema/Léon 1999; Wu/Chen 1993; Xiong et al. 1995; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Zanthoxylum tessmannii** (Engl.) J.-F. Ayafor.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Fagara tessmannii* Engl.

**Common Names** ▶ African pepper; *French*: poivre africain; *German*: Afrikanischer Pfeffer; *Cameroon*: nashou

**Usage** ▶ spice (for sauces)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Equatorial Guinea, Congo, Cameroon; also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Teuscher 2003; Westphal et al. 1980

### **Zanthoxylum tidorensis** Miq.

▶ *Zanthoxylum avicennae* (Lamk) DC.

### **Zerumbet speciosus** J.W. Wendl.

▶ *Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B.L. Burtt et R.M. Sm.

## ZINGIBER Boehm. - Ginger - Zingiberaceae

### **Zingiber amaricans** Bl.

▶ *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.

### **Zingiber aromaticum** Noronha

▶ *Zingiber officinale* Rosc.

### **Zingiber blancai** Hassk.

▶ *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.

### **Zingiber cassumunar** Roxb.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum montanum* Koenig, *Cassumunar roxburghii* Colla, *Zingiber luridum* Salisb., *Zingiber montanum* (Koenig) Dietrich, *Zingiber purpureum* Rosc.

**Common Names** ▶ Bengal ginger, cassumunar ginger; *French*: gingembre marron; *German*: Blockzitwer, Gelber Zitwer; *India*: jangliadrak; *Indonesian*: banglai; *Javanese*: bengle; *Malaysian*: bangle, bolai, bunglai, lampoyang; *Thai*: phlai, puloei, wan-fai

**Usage** ▶ spice, condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Java, also cultivated, cultivated elsewhere tropical Asia: Cochin, China, Malaysia

Arora/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Kumar 2001; Masuda/Jitoe 1994; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wu et al. 2000; Zevende Wet 1982

### **Zingiber chrysostachys** Ridley

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Goldähriger Ingwer; *Malaysian*: lempui

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysia

**Note** ▶ Alternative for *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) J.E. Sm.

Burkill 1966; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1950; Kumar 2001; Theilade 1996

### **Zingiber littorale** Val.

▶ *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Rosc. ex Sm.

### **Zingiber luridum** Salisb.

▶ *Zingiber cassumunar* Roxb.

### **Zingiber mioga (Thunb.) Rosc.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum mioga* Thunb.

**Common Names** ▶ mioga ginger, Japanese (wild) ginger; *Arabic*: zangabeel, *Chinese*: xiang he, jang ho; *French*: zédoaire; *German*: Japanischer Ingwer, Japaningwer; *Italian*: zenzero; *Japanese*: myouga, mioga; *Korean*: yangha; *Malaysian*: temu kuning; *Portuguese*: gengibre; *Russian*: imbir; *Spanish*: jengibre;

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Japan, China, India, also cultivated in E Asia: China, Japan, Korea, Hawaii

**Note** ▶ The rhizomes have a bergamit-like flavor.

Abe et al. 2002; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Duke/Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Han et al 1983; Hanelt 2001; Jung-Hye Shin et al. 2002; Melchior/Kastner 1874; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Zingiber montanum (Koenig) Dietrich**

▶ *Zingiber cassumunar* Roxb.

### **Zingiber nigrum Gaertn.**

▶ *Alpinia nigra* (Gaertn.) Burt

### **Zingiber officinale Rosc.**

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum angustifolium* Salisb., *Amomum zingiber* L., *Zingiber aromaticum* Noronha, *Zingiber zingiber* Karst.

**Common Names** ▶ ginger, common ginger; *Arabic*: al-zangabeel, zenjabil; *Chinese*: chiang, jiang; *Dutch*: gember; *French*: gingembre; *German*: Echter Ingwer, Ingwer; *Hindi*: ada, ale, adrak, sonth; *Indonesian*: jahe, jae, lia; *Italian*: zenzero officinale; *Japanese*: shoga, shouga; *Korean*: saenggang, saeyang; *Malaysian*: haliya, jahi, atuja; *Pilipino*: luya, baseng, laya; *Portuguese*: gengibre, gengibre amarelo, gengibre das boticas; *Russian*: imbir', eljy koren', zingiber; *Sanskrit*: ardraka (fresh ginger), singabera, sunthi (dry ginger); *Slovakian*: dum-



 **Zingiber officinale, fresh rhizom**

bier; *Spanish*: jengibre, gengibre ofical; *Thai*: khing, khing-daeng; *Turkish*: zentzephil; *Vietnamese*: gung

**Usage** ▶ spice, (fresh, dry, candied, shoots, and preserves); **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ frequent cultivated in the Tropics, especially in tropical Asia: China, India, Indonesia and Australia, W Africa; probable origin in tropical Asia

**Note** ▶ Fresh ginger-rhizome are often candied and used in confectionery.

Akhila/Tawari 1984a; Aris 2001; Atal et al. 1981; Bartley 1995; Bartley/Foley 1994; Bartley/Jacobs 2000; Beek et al 1987; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Huber 2000; Burkill 5, 2000; Chen/Ho 1988; Chen et al. 1986; Connell 1970; Connell/Jordan 1971; Craze 2002; Dake 1995; Dalby 2000; Das/Sarma 2001; Davidson 1999; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Erler et al. 1988; Falch 1997; Farrell 1985; Ferrão 1992; Germer/Franz 1997; Gopalam/Ratnambal 1989; Govindarajan 1982a; Goyal/Korla 1997; Gurib-Fakim et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hartmann/Köstner 1994; Herklots 1972; Herrmann 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Hutton 1998; lee et al. 1986; Jansen 1981; Jia-Jiu/Jui-Sen 1994; Jung-Hye Shin et al. 2002; Kang-jin Cho et al. 2001; Kikuzaki et al. 1992; Kim et al. 1996; Krishnamurthy et al. 1977; Kumar 2001; Larkcom 1991; Larsen et al. 1999; Lawrence/Reynolds 1984; Leverington 1975; Macleod/Pieris 1984; Magda 1993; Mascolo et al. 1989; Maistre 1964; Mazza/Oham 2000; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Miyazawa/Kameoka 1988; Morris/Mackley 1999; Nair et al. 1982; Narasinga Rao (no year); Natarajan et al. 1972; Newall et al. 1996; Nishimura 1995; Norman 1991; Onyenekwe/Hashimoto 1999; Opdyke 1974c; Pérez-Gálvez/Mínguez-Mosquera 2001; Pe-



ter 2001; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Pschyrembel 1998; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sakawura 1987; Schenck/Naundorf 1966; Schröder 1991; Schuhbaum/Franz 2000; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Selbitschka 1991; Sharma 2003; Sharpnel 1967; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Smith 1981; Staesche 1972; Steinegger/Stück 1982; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Thode-Sonntag/Thode-Sonntag 1988; Tomlinson 1956; Uphof 1968; Vaupel 2002b; Villamar et al. 1974; Wagner 1992; Westermann 1909; WHO 1990; Wiersema/León 1999; Winterton/Richardson 1965; Wong 1999; Wu 1985; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Yajing Shao et al. 2003; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zarate/Yeoman 1994; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zhang et al. 1994, 2001

### **Zingiber purpureum** *Rosc.*

➤ *Zingiber cassumunar* *Roxb.*

### **Zingiber spectabile** (*Griffith*) *Not.*

**Common Names** ▶ black gingerwort, nodding ginger;

*German*: Ansehlicher Ingwer, Nickender Ingwer;

*Malaysian*: tepai, tepus halia, tepus tanah; *Thai*: changoe, dakngoe;

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (locally in Malaysia)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ Malaysian Peninsula, Thai Peninsula

Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1950; Larsen et al. 1999; Wong 1999

### **Zingiber xanthorrhizum** *Moon*

➤ *Boesenbergia rotunda* (*L.*) *Mansf.*

### **Zingiber zerumbet** (*L.*) *Rosc. ex Sm.*

**Synonyms** ▶ *Amomum sylvestre* Lam., *Amomum zerumbet* L., *Zingiber amaricans* Bl., *Zingiber blancai* Hassk., *Zingiber littorale* Val.

**Common Names** ▶ wild ginger, zerumbet ginger; *American*: shampoo ginger; *French*: gingembre fou, gingerbre blanc; *German*: Bitterer Ingwer; *Indonesian*: lampuyang; *Japanese*: hana-shôga; *Malaysian*: lampoyang, mpojang, noronha; *Pilipino*: barik, langkawas, lampuyang; *Portuguese*: gen-



 **Zingiber zerumbet, flowering**

gibre-amargo; *Spanish* jengibre amargo; *Thai*: kathue, kathue-pa, kawaen

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome

**Distribution** ▶ SE Asia; probably indigenous to India, cultivated in India, Sri Lanka and China

**Note** ▶ In Java var. *amaricans* (Bl.) Theilade occurs wild and cultivated, var. *aromaticum* (Val.) Theilade is found cultivated and sometimes wild or native, whereas var. *zerumbet* is only known cultivated.

Arona/Pandey 1996; Bois 1934; Dalby 2000; Davidon 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Holttum 1950; Kumar 2001, 2003; Larsen et al. 1999; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993a, c; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiobara et al. 1986; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wong 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Yusuf et al. 2002; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Zingiber zingiber** *Karst.*

➤ *Zingiber officinale* *Rosc.*

## ZIZIPHORA L. - Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

### *Ziziphora pulegioides* (L.) Desf.

➤ *Hedeoma pulegioides* (L.) Pers.

### *Ziziphora tenuior* L.

**Common Names** ▶ *German*: Judendorn; *Russian*: zizi-  
fora

**Usage** ▶ spice (flavoring) in Turkey for yoghurt

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ C Asia: Turkey (Anatolia)

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Kulakovskaya 1976; Maberly 1997; Sezik et al. 1991; Uphof 1968

## ZOSTERA L. - Eelgrass - Zosteraceae (Potamogetonaceae)

### *Zostera marina* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Alga marina* Lam. *Zostera maritima*  
Gaertn.

**Common Names** ▶ eel grass, grass wrack; *Chinese*: hai dai;  
*French*: zostère marine; *German*: Gewöhnliches  
Seegras, Schmalblättriges Seegras; *Italian*: alga  
marina, aliga, allego; *Japanese*: ama-mo; *Russian*:  
trawa morskaja, sosterka; *Spanish*: hierba marina

**Usage** ▶ spice of meat of the Seri-Indian

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ N Atlantic and N Pacific coasts

Duke/Ayensu 1985; Erhardt et al. 20002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt  
2001; Schnelle 1999; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof  
1968

### *Zostera maritima* Gaertn.

➤ *Zostera marina* L.

## ZYGOPHYLLUM L. - Zygophyllaceae

### *Zygophyllum coccineum* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Arabian pepper; *French*: poivre les  
Arabes; *German*: Arabischer Pfeffer

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, Arabia

Bois 1934

### *Zygophyllum tridentatum* Sesse et Moç.

➤ *Larrea tridentata* (Sesse et Moç.) ex DC. Cav.

### *Zygophyllum fabago* L.

**Common Names** ▶ bean caper, Syrian bean caper; *French*:  
fabagelle; *German*: Bohnenkaper; *Russian*: parno-  
listnik

**Usage** ▶ condiment

**Parts Used** ▶ flower bud

**Note** ▶ Substitute for capers (*Capparis spinosa* L.)

**Distribution** ▶ Caucasus, C and W Asia, India, E and SE  
Europe, native elsewhere

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Rättsch  
1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Wiersema/León 1999



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