

Caesalpinia bonduc (Linn) Roxb.

Synonyms : *Caesalpinia bonducella* Fleming , *Caesalpinia crista* Linn.

Family : Fabaceae

Parts Used : Root , Leaf, Seed, Bark, Nut

Vernacular Names

English : Bonduc nut, Fever nut

Malayalam : Kazhanchi

Hindi : Kantikaranja

Sanskrit : Latakaranjah

Bengali : Natakaranja

Gujarathi : Kakachia

Kannada : Galiga

Tamil : Kalicikkai

Telugu : Gachchakya



Distribution and Habitat: It is distributed through out India.

Botany: A large straggling very thorny shrub, branches armed with hooks and straight hard yellow prickles.

• **Leaves:** Bipinnate, large, stipules foliaceous, pinnae 7 pairs, and leaflets 3-8 pairs with 1-2 small recurved prickles between them on the underside.

• **Flowers:** Yellow, fragrant, in axillary and terminal racemes.

• **Fruit:** Pods oblong, densely armed with sharp wiry prickles, dehiscent.

• **Seeds:** 1 or 2, globose or ovoid, grey with a smooth shiny surface.

Properties: Antiperiodic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, febrifuge

Chemical constituents: α -, β - & γ -caesalpin, ϵ -caesalpin.

Uses: Root bark used in dyspepsia, amenorrhoea, and flatulence. Leaves are useful in elephantiasis, pharyngodynia, splenomegaly, disorder of leaves. Seeds are used in inflammation, colic, intermittent fevers. Oil- stop discharges from the ear, remove freckles. Kernels - fever

Formulations: Cangeryadi gulika, Ponkaradi gulika

Propagation: It can be propagated by seeds. Dormancy of seed can be overcome by acid scarification, light and temperature treatment or treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid for 30-90 minutes.



