

Euphorbia antiquorum Linn.

Family : Euphorbiaceae

Parts Used : Root , Juice

Vernacular Names

English : Triangular spurge

Malayalam : Chaturakkalli

Hindi : Tidhara

Sanskrit : Vajrakantakah, Tridhara

Tamil : Saturakkallai, Tiruvargalli.



Distribution and habitat: Found throughout the hotter parts of India.

Botany: A small armed tree with whorled fleshy branches, branchlets thick and broad, 3-5 winged, having sharp stipular spines

- **Leaves:** Small, 6-13 mm long, sub sessile, soon deciduous; involucre 3-nate,
- **Inflorescence:** The central flower sessile, female, the two laterals on long stout pedicels, glands 5, stamens numerous; styles bifid
- **Fruits:** Capsules.

Properties: Emetic, purgative, diuretic

Chemical constituents: Taraxerol and epi-friedelanol in the stem-bark, friedelan-3 β -ol and 3 α -ol, Taraxerol and Taraxerone in the stems, β -Amyrin, Cycloartenol and Ingenol type Diterpenoids in the latex. euphol 3-*O*-cinnamate, antiquol A and antiquol B, euphol, 24-methylenecycloartanol, cycloeucalenol, (Z)-9-Nonacosene, sitosterol and *p*-acetoxypheanol are also present in latex

Uses: Otagia, colic, constipation, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, gout, neuropathy, deafness, cutaneous diseases. Latex is used in relieving toothache and earache. It is an aphrodisiac. It is used in the preparation of surgical threads for use in the Kshara Sutra treatment for fistula wounds. It kills maggots in the wounds.

Propagation: cuttings

