

Vallaris solanacea (Roth)O. Kuntze

Family : Apocynaceae

Parts Used : Milky juice

Vernacular Names

English : Vallaris

Malayalam : Vishappala

Hindi : Chamarikivel, Dudhibel, Ramsar

Sanskrit : Bhadramunja, Bhadravalli, Visalyakrit

Telugu : Nagamalle, Nityamalle, Palamalletivva, Puttapodarayarala, Visalyakarani



Distribution and habitat: More or less throughout India.

Botany: A large woody climbing shrub. Bark thick, yellowish white, smooth.

• **Leaves** : Simple, opposite, elliptic oblong or lanceolate, 5-11.5 X 2.5-3.3 cm, elliptic lanceolate, or oblong- lanceolate, acutely acuminate, usually glabrous, pellucid-dotted, base acute. Petioles 8-13 mm long, with glands in the axils.

• **Flowers** : Creamy white, fragrant, in axillary 3-10 flowered lax cymes. Peduncles slender, glabrous or pubescent. Pedicels pubescent often decurved. Bracts linear-lanceolate, acute, pubescent. Calyx pubescent, 3 mm long, lobes 2.5 mm long, ovate-oblong, pubescent, a little shorter than the corolla tube. Corolla finely pubescent outside. Stamens 5, attached at the throat of the tube. Anthers acute, connivent in to a sharp cone, exserted and connate. Ovary hairy, style hairy, stigma pointed.

• **Fruits** : 10-15 by 3.8-5 cm, straight, somewhat acuminate pointed, fibrously striate.

• **Seeds** : 1.3 cm long, ovoid, beaked 2cm long of silvery white hairs.

Properties: Bark is bitter and astringent. Leaves and bark as analgesic, antimicrobial, anti diarrhoeal and cardiotonic properties.

Chemical constituents: Leaves and seeds contain cardiac glycosides, triterpenes etc. b-sitosterol, b-amyrin, ursolic acid, vallaro-side, solanoside, vallarosolanoside and acoschimperoside P are present in leaves.

Uses: Milky latex of the plant is used in inflammations of old sores, to treat ring worms, and other skin infections. From root bark essential oils are identified.

Formulations: Vishagarabhataila

Propagation: Seeds.

