

Homonoia riparia Lour.

Family : Euphorbiaceae
Group : Diuretic/renal protectant
Parts Used : Root , Fruit , Leaf

Vernacular Names

English : Homonoia
Malayalam : Attuvanchi, Kalluvanchi
Hindi : Jalbent
Sanskrit : Jalavetasah
Assamese : Hilkadam
Kannada : Sannapasanabela
Tamil : Kattuarali
Telugu : Sridamanu



Distribution and Habitat: Seen throughout India, at lower elevations on the bank of rivers and streams especially among the rocks

Botany: Rigid evergreen willow-like shrub, young leaves and inflorescence pubescent. Bark dark grey or brown in colour.

- **Leaves:** Alternate, linear or linear – oblong, entire or less serrulate towards the apex, glabrous above and glandular scaly beneath, main nerves 10-30 pairs.

- **Inflorescence:** Flowers bracteate, sessile, dioecious. Male flowers- sepals 3, concave, glabrous, 3 mm long; stamens numerous, in globose heads. Female flower- sepals 5, 2.5 mm long; style 3, nearly 6 mm long, papillose.

- **Fruits:** Capsules, 0.8 cm in diameter, globose, tomentose. Seeds rounded on the back, smooth, yellowish brown.

Properties: Diuretic, antigonorrhoea, antisyphilitic

Chemical constituents: α -spinastoryl acetate

Uses: Haemorrhoids, vesical calculi, syphilis, odontalgia, ulcers, wounds, skin diseases

Formulations: Putikaranjasavam

Propagation: Seeds