

Maesa indica Wall.

Family : Primulaceae

Parts Used : Root , Fruit

Vernacular Names

English : Maesa

Malayalam : Kattuvizhal

Hindi : Guddehargi, Mandane, Tanipele

Sanskrit : Atki

Bengali : Matabimbiya

Kannada : Calicot.

Tamil : Vamarai

Telugu : Gadchiana, Jiundali



Distribution and Habitat: Found throughout India.

Botany: A large much branched shrub, twigs slender, glabrous and usually covered with numerous small lenticels.

• **Leaves:** Ovate-oblong or elliptic-lanceolate, acute or acuminate, regularly or irregularly serrate-dentate, thin, glabrous and shining above, main nerves 8-10 pairs; petiole 1.3- 2.5 cm long, glabrous or slightly hairy.

• **Flowers:** Very small, faintly fragrant, numerous, in compound, panicled, usually glabrous racemes, pedicels filiform, 1.25-2 mm long; bract 1 below the pedicel, narrowly ovate, acute, not ciliate. Calyx 1.5 mm long, divided rather more than ½ ways down. Corolla white, 2.5 mm long, marked with coloured lines, divided to the middle.

• **Fruit:** Berry globose, creamy white, about 3 mm diameter, covered almost to the apex by the persistent calyx and tipped with the short style. Seeds black.

Properties: Anthelmintic

Uses: It is useful in syphilis.

Propagation: By seeds

