

Appendix A:

Flowers mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

Introduction

Probably anyone who has attempted to translate plant names from the Sanskrit knows some of the numerous pitfalls that require a great deal of effort and patience to avoid. Sanskrit is rich in plant names with many homonyms and synonyms. Dictionaries are often unreliable when it comes to their relationships, not to speak of botanical taxonomy. For a long time Indologists have paid little attention to correct botanical identifications, and so the literature abounds in incorrect, incomplete or outdated botanical names, which cause additional confusion. Nor is botanical taxonomy itself stable. At least prior to the launching of the online database *Plants of the World Online* (POWO) in 2017 it was difficult for non-specialists to determine the valid names of plant species. In spite of that, communication with experts, or at least the consultation of botanical literature, has remained the exception.

Even if these general obstacles to identify a plant correctly are overcome, in many cases it is still impossible to identify Sanskrit plant names unanimously. Sanskrit texts span huge local and temporal distances. The different climatic conditions of South Asia inevitably lead to different local identifications. The flora itself is subject to change. Plants die out, new species are introduced. This leads to temporal variability in identifications. Plant names occur in various textual genres. A plant the poet associates with a certain name is not necessarily the same one that the Ayurvedic scholar or the ritual specialist has in mind. To give an example: handbooks on *materia medica* usually identify *damana(ka)* as *Artemisia indica* Willd. All ritual practitioners I have asked so far rejected this identification and describe another plant that is distinguished by its particular odour. The local ritual identification among Newars more likely is that as *Artemisia pallens* Wall. ex Besser.⁶⁵⁰ Moreover, in contemporary Nepal as probably elsewhere too a rather broad understanding of plant names is observable. Thus, nowadays *dhustūra* is not only taken to denote the different species of the *Datura* genus, but also the usually much larger flowers of *Brugmansia* species found in

650 For more, see under *damana(ka)* below.

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Nepalese gardens just as they are found in European gardens too. Besides the red hibiscus another malva, *Malvaviscus arboreus* Dill. ex Cav., is subsumed under the name *javā*. Different basil species are offered and worshipped as *tulasī*. Deviating from the pan-Indian botanical identification with *Pandanus odorifer* (Forssk.) Kuntze, in Nepal *ketakī* is identified with its local relative *Pandanus furcatus* Roxb., but apart from that also with a *Yucca* species. In contrast to the substitution of species known from Āyurveda, such expansion of terms is not based on the medical properties of a plant, but more often on its outer appearance.

For these reasons attempts to provide identifications simultaneously applicable to all textual genres, all times and all places must almost inevitably lead to lists like those published by G. J. Meulenbeld (1974: 521–611; 1988). In such lists, in most cases more than one (and in some more than ten) botanical equivalents are given for one Sanskrit name. In contrast, here I will be looking at one specific text and its translation into Newari in order to ascertain what the most likely identification(s) are in the given context, that is, the ritual use of plants in the Kathmandu Valley. Due to a lack of pertinent historical data, what is observed nowadays will serve as the temporal touchstone. Where no unanimous identification can be established, the different possibilities of identification or lack thereof are discussed.

In order to ascertain the most common botanical identifications for a name the five-volume handbook *Indian Medicinal Plants* of the Arya Vaidya Sala (AVS), the by now classic *Pharmacographia Indica* by Dymock et al. (1995), the database of the *Pandanus* project (Prague)⁶⁵¹ and Syed's (1992) study on Indian poetry were drawn on. Sources on Nepalese flora and their cultural usage (Hara et al. 1978–1982; Jośi and Jośi 2019; Majupuria and Joshi 1989; Manandhar 2002; P. P. Regmi 1983; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004), Nepalese plant vocabularies (Devakoṭa 1968; Shrestha 1998), or general lexicographical resources, such as the online Newari lexicon based on the *Amarakośa* (NLAK),⁶⁵² but also the common printed dictionaries (Malla et al. 2000; Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994) were consulted. These are supplemented by my own observations and conversations in the field. When all attempts to identify a plant name failed, occasionally other sources were consulted, especially so the *Śivakośa* (ŚK), a dictionary of homonymous plant names in Sanskrit. In order to confirm the validity of botanical names, towards the end all botanical equivalents were checked against the databases *Plants of the World Online* (POWO)⁶⁵³ database, itself based on *The International Plant Names Index* (IPNI)⁶⁵⁴. Links to

651 <http://iu.ff.cuni.cz/pandanus/database/>.

652 The database used to be available, until at least August 2025, under <https://newari.net/>.

653 <https://powo.science.kew.org/>.

654 <https://www.ipni.org/>.

POWO entries are given for each accepted species.⁶⁵⁵ These entries are usually richly illustrated with a growing stock of photos of either herbarium material or living plants and their flowers.⁶⁵⁶ Selected species are also illustrated with photographs of my own.

In the list below, the Sanskrit names appear in the alphabetic order of the Nagari script.⁶⁵⁷ Synonyms and Newari equivalents are listed under a single Sanskrit name. The choice of which plant name heads the main entry is based on the frequency with which it is mentioned in the text and/or on the general popularity of the name. These decisions are sometimes arbitrary. Thus, treating the lotus under the name *kamala* would be just as justified as under the name *padma* chosen here. In the entries, common Sanskrit synonyms of the plant (Syn.) are listed first, then the translation(s) into Newari (New.) found in the PuCi. If necessary, parallel or different designations in both classical and modern Newari are referred to. This is followed by the botanical name (Bot.) together with its IPNI identification number and its assignment to a plant family (fam.). Additional taxonomical synonyms that are included in the German version of the list (Zotter 2013: 182–226) are avoided and can be ascertained from the POWO entries. If necessary, additional comments follow in this section. If a name cannot be paired with a plant this is also noted (as unidentified). Thereafter follow common English names (Eng.), bibliographical information (Bibl.) and the references from the text (PuCi).

655 The IPNI-ID numbers given below for each accepted species are to be added to the basic URL “<https://powo.science.keew.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:>”. In the e-book, the IPNI-ID numbers are clickable hyperlinks.

656 My thanks go to Henryk Baumbach (Jena/Sömmerda) for his advice on quoting botanical names and references to the pertinent literature. All botanical identifications result from my own work with these tools, and any mistakes are mine. The POWO was last checked systematically in late 2023.

657 Where the distinction between *ba-* and *va-* (*akṣaras* not distinguished in the manuscripts) cannot be decided on the basis of dictionaries (where both forms are found), the spelling with *ba-* is favoured (thus, *baka*, *bakula*, *buka*, *marubaka*, *kurabaka*). This reflects the preference for *ba-* in the vernaculars Newari and Nepali.

Catalogue

akuruṅṭhaka see *kuruṅṭhaka*

akṣa

Syn.: *bibhītaka*, *karṣaphala*

New.: *akṣasvāna* (1.122d), *baibhītisvāna* (1.122d), *baibbhīkitīsvāna* (2.64b)
NLAK gives *biharaḍa* or *behalaḍasiṃ* as equivalents for *akṣa*. The modern names *bihala* and *bala(h)* (Jośi and Jośi 2019; Shrestha 1998; P.P. Regmi 1983) for *Terminalia bellirica* go back to these. The rendering of *akṣa* and *baibhītaka* by the mechanical addition of *-svāna*, “flower”, indicates that the translator of the PuCi was probably unaware of what these names stood for.

Bot.: *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb. (IPNI-ID: 170982-1; fam.: Combretaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 521).

Eng.: bastard myrobalan

Bibl.: AVS 5: 258–262; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 5–11; S. M. Gupta 2001: 81–82; Jośi and Jośi 2019: 76; P.P. Regmi 1983: 138–139; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 229–232; Syed 1992: 515–523.

PuCi: 1.119a (*baibhītika*) flowers and leaves forbidden for Śiva
1.122d (*baibhītikusuma*), 1.122d forbidden for Śiva
2.64b (*baibhītaka*) forbidden for Viṣṇu

agastya

Syn.: *baka?* (see below), *muniṣuṣpa*

This plant is called all names the seer (*ṛṣi*) Agastya is known by (AVS 5: 120).

New.: *agastasvāna*, var. *agastyasvāna* (4.88a); *muniṣuṣpa* (2.45c), var. *muniṣuṣpasvāna* (2.30d, 4.67b); *kāsibu* (1.136c, 2.78a)

Modern Newari: *agaste svām* (Jośi and Jośi 2019)

Bot.: *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Poir. (IPNI-ID: 518476-1); fam.: Fabaceae

Eng.: vegetable hummingbird, West Indian pea

Bibl.: AVS 5: 117–120; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 472–474; Jośi and Jośi 2019: 12; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 234; P.P. Regmi 1983: 2–3.

PuCi: 1.136c leaf cannot become stale
2.30d (*muniṣuṣpaka*) suited for Viṣṇu
2.36c–37b (*muniṣuṣpaka*) for Jagannātha: one goes to Hari’s abode
2.45c–46b (*muniṣuṣpa*) garland for Viṣṇu: saluted by Indra
2.78a suited for the sun
3.5d suited for Durgā
4.27ab *uttarāmnāya*: to be offered in Kārttika
4.67b (*muniṣuṣpa*) suited for Nīlasarasvatī
4.88–89b *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month

añkoṭa

New.: —

Bot.: *Alangium salviifolium* (L.f) Wangerin (IPNI-ID: 271431-1); fam. Alangiaceae

Eng.: sage-leaved alangium

Bibl.: AVS 1: 77–80; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 194; Meulenbeld 1974: 523.

PuCi: 1.100 for Śiva (*kāmya*): to destroy enemies

aṭarūṣa(ka), Fig. A.1



Fig. A.1
The *aṭarūṣaka* flower;
photo: 2 February,
Kathmandu.

Syn.: *vāśā*, *vāsaka*, *siṃhikā*, *siṃhaparṇa*, *siṃhāsya*

New.: *atarūṣa* (1.79c), var. *atalukhasimāyā svāna* (2.7d, 2.77b), *chogajulasvāna* (1.112a), *vāsakasvāna* (4.51c), *sighātakabu* (2.82c)

The different terms found indicate that the translator knew neither the plant nor its name. In NLAK the name of the plant is given as *ārhasa/āḍasa*. In modern Newari there are the name forms *ālehamā* (Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004) and *āleha* (Shrestha 1998).

Bot.: *Justicia beddomei* (C. B. Clarke) Bennet (IPNI-ID: 910784-1) and *Justicia adhatoda* L. (IPNI-ID: 50237-1); fam.: Acanthaceae

According to AVS (3: 271) *J. beddomei* is rare and therefore often replaced by *Adhatoda vasica* (syn. of *J. adhatoda*).

Eng.: Malabar nut

Bibl.: AVS 3: 268–271; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 50–55; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 33–35.

PuCi: 1.79c leaf suited for Śiva

1.112a (*vāsaka*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): growth of strength and life[span]

2.7d (-*ka*) suited for Viṣṇu

2.77b (-*ka*), 2.82c (*siṃhāsya*) suited for the sun

4.51c (*vāsaka*) in *uttarāmnāya* forbidden

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atimukta(ka)

Syn.: *mādhavī, vāsantī, vāsantīdūtī*

In the PuCi these are not synonymous; see under *mādhavī* below.

New.: *atimuktasvāna, purandarasvāna* (4.31b)

Bot.: *Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz (IPNI-ID: 556690-1); fam.: Malpighiaceae.

Eng.: hiptage

Bibl.: AVS 3: 153–155; S. M. Gupta 2001: 38–39; Syed 1992: 34–37.

PuCi: 1.99ab (-ka) for Śiva (*kāmya*): ailments disappear
1.118a, 1.125b forbidden for Śiva
2.5d (-ka) suited for Viṣṇu
2.74b (-ka) suited for the sun
3.5c suited for Durgā
4.31b (-ka) *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*
4.34c *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): expansion of the intellect

aparājītā, Figs. 5.8, A.2



Fig. A.2

The blue *aparājītā* flower:
photo: 21 March 2006,
Allahabad.

Syn.: *aparā* (PuCi 4.46), *girikarṇikā, yonipuṣpa, viṣṇukrāntā*

New.: *apalhātsivāna, var. abalātsivāna* (4.21b), *abhalātsivāna* (1.25b, 4.46d),
abhātsivāna (1.121d)

guyā luṃṭeśvarasvāna (1.24d), var. *lūṃsulasvāna* (1.113d), *guyā lutesulasvāna*
(2.84d) for Sanskrit *girikarṇikā/giriśālinī*

Modern Newari: *aramatī svām* (Shrestha 1998)

Bot.: *Clitoria ternatea* L. (IPNI-ID: 486606-1); fam.: Fabaceae

The suspicion that the synonyms *girikarṇikā/giriśālinī* were unknown to the translator is supported by them being translated as *guyā luṃṭeśvarasvāna* (lit. a “*karṇikāra* from the mountains”; see under *karṇikāra* below). In the *Puṣpasāra*, *girikarṇikā* is glossed as “white *aparājītā*-flower” (e.g. G 128/6 fol. 7a₂ interlinear gloss to Sanskrit *girikarṇikā*: New. *toyu apalhāti*). In other texts, too, *girikarṇikā, giriśālinī* and the like are regarded as synonyms of *aparājītā*. Thus in the commentary on Śivakoṣa 325, *girikarṇī* is glossed as *aparājītā*; in the *Ācāracintāmaṇi* (1983: 165₁) *giriśālinī* as *aparājītā*. Elsewhere, however, the ĀC (1983: 155₁₈) gives *kuṭaja* as a gloss for *girikarṇikā*.

- Eng.: Asian pigeonwings, butterfly pea
 Bibl.: AVS 2: 128–132; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 458–461; P. P. Regmi 1983: 5–6.
 PuCi: 1.24d (*girikarṇikā*), 1.25b suited for Śiva
 1.113d (*girikarṇikā*, white) for Śiva (*kāmya*): victory
 1.121d (weiß) forbidden for Śiva
 2.35b (*giriśālinī*, New.: –) suited for Viṣṇu
 2.84d (*girikarṇikā*) forbidden for the sun
 3.4d suited for Durgā
 4.21b suited in the *uttarāmnāya*
 4.37cd *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): one becomes beautiful
 4.46 (*aparā*) *uttarāmnāya*: greatness cannot be expressed, dark one yields twice the merit of a white one
 4.47–50 (*aparā*) *uttarāmnāya*: when ritually joined with *karavīra* symbolizes the union of Śakti and Śiva
 4.56d white and blue ones suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
 4.63d white one suited for Nīlasarasvatī
 4.77c *ūrdhvāmnāya*: dark one brings death

apāmārga, Figs. A.3, A.4



Figs. A.3. and A.4 The *apāmārga* plant; photo: 14 September 2007, Dhading.

- New.: *apāmārga*
 Bot.: *Achyranthes aspera* L.(IPNI-ID: 2468-2); fam. Amaranthaceae
 According to P. P. Regmi (1983: 7) *apāmārga* denotes *Achyranthes aspera* L. (Nep. *ciraciṭā*) in the Nepalese Terai, but *Achyranthes bidentata* Blume (Nep. *dativana*, IPNI-ID: 58678-1) in the mountains.
 Eng.: chaff-flower, prickly chaff flower
 Bibl.: AVS 1: 39–41; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 135–138; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 168; Kölver 2003: 45–46; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 244; P. P. Regmi 1983: 6–7; Syed 1992: 40–45.
 PuCi: 1.26a suited for Śiva
 1.35 in Bhādrapada for Śiva: *vimāna* with *haṃsadhvaja*
 1.50cd for Śiva: surpasses 1000 *dronas*
 1.64c *mālā* for *śivaliṅga*
 1.83a leaf suited for Śiva
 2.25a leaf suited for Viṣṇu
 4.51a forbidden in the *uttarāmnāya*
 4.52c leaf and flowers suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
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abja see padma

amlāna

Syn.: *mahāsahā*

New.: *ambaradāsebu* (4.30d, 4.36d), *balāpukabu* (2.82a, this translation equates *amlāna* with *bāṇa*)

Bot.: *Barleria* sp(p). (IPNI-ID: 30234317-2); fam.: Acanthaceae

The commentary on *Śivakoṣa* 44, describes *amlāna* as a “type of *jhiṅṭī*” (*amlāno jhiṅṭīprabhedah*), in ŚK 57 it is glossed as *mahāsahā* (*amlānas tu mahāsahā*).

Unlike with the other *Barleria* species *kurabaka* and *kuruṅṭaka*, however, there is no indication of the colour of the flower. Only in two NLAK manuscripts do Newari glosses describe the flower as white (*toyū saṃcala/toyūva saḥacaravāna*). Is *amlāna* a generic term for different *Barleria* species, similar to *jhiṅṭikā/jhiṅṭī*?

Bibl.: Dymock et al. 1995: III, 44–45; P.P. Regmi 1983: 27 (*raktāmlāna*).

PuCi: 2.82a suited for the sun
4.19d (New.: –) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.30d in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*
4.36d *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): intellect

arka, Figs. A.5, A.6



Figs. A.5 and A.6
The *arka* plant;
photo: 23 October 2007, Dhading.

New.: *alakapāta*, var. *alakapātasvāna* (1.89c, 1.92, 2.67c–68b), *alakapāta* (2.63c) similarly in modern Newari (also in Nepali): *āmka* (P.P. Regmi 1983: 15, Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 36)

Bot.: *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) W.T.Aiton (IPNI-ID: 95173-1) and *Calotropis procera* (Aiton) W.T.Aiton (IPNI-ID: 1004515-2); fam.: Asclepiadaceae

Both *Calotropis* species are identified as *arka*. *C. procera* has white flowers and is called *seto āmka* in Nepali accordingly. *C. gigantea* has pink or purple flowers and is thus known as *rāto āmka* (P.P. Regmi 1983).

Eng.: swallow wort

Bibl.: AVS 1: 341–345; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 428–437; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 85; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 148–149; Manandhar 2002: 129; P.P. Regmi 1983: 15–16; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 36–38.

- PuCi: 1.24b suited for Śiva
 1.36 in Āśvina for Śiva: *vimāna* with *mayūradhvaja*
 1.45 same result as that of a gift of 10 *suvarṇas*
 1.64a for Śiva: special merit
 1.89c for Śiva (*kāmya*): fortune
 1.92 (*sitār^o*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): mastery over *mantras*
 2.63c, 2.65c forbidden for Viṣṇu
 2.67c–68b especially suited for the sun
 2.82a suited for the sun
 2.92d suited in ancestor ritual
 3.4c suited for Durgā
 3.43c forbidden for goddesses
 +3.43 (New.: –) only forbidden for goddesses such as Satī, Sāvitrī etc.
 4.31a in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*
 4.51c leaf forbidden in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.58a suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
 4.63c suited for Nīlasarasvatī

arjuna

Syn.: *indradruma*, *kakubha*

New.: *ajulasvāna*

The Newari name seems to be phonetically derived from Sanskrit *arjuna*. It coincides with the translation for *hemajātī*. Was *arjuna* unknown to the translator?

Bot.: *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn. (IPNI-ID: 170962-1); fam.: Combretaceae

Terminalia arjuna is not mentioned in the catalogue of Nepalese plants by Hara et al. (1978–1982). Whereas the species distribution map in POWO excludes Nepal, Manandhar (2002: 452) mentions its distribution in Nepal up to about 1000 m.

Eng.: arjun tree

Bibl.: AVS 5: 253–257; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 11–12; S. M. Gupta 2001: 80; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 246; Manandhar 2002: 452; P. P. Regmi 1983: 10–11; Syed 1992: 53–57.

PuCi: 3.14c for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit

aśana for asana?

New.: —

Bot.: unidentified

Various species are identified as *asana*, most prominently *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. (IPNI-ID: 516505-1, fam.: Fabaceae), *Terminalia elliptica* Willd. (IPNI-ID: 171100-1, fam.: Combretaceae) and different species of *Bridelia* (*retusa* Spreng., *tomentosa* Blume; fam. Euphorbiaceae). On account of literary references Syed (1992: 118) favours *Pterocarpus*. *Bridelia* (Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 194) and *Terminalia* (ibid.: II, 118) are found in Nepal.

Bibl.: on *asana*: AVS 4: 381; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 268–269; Joshi 2003: 146, 177, 207; Meulenbeld 1988: 430; Syed 1992: 116–120.

PuCi: 4.21c suited in *uttarāmnāya*

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aśoka

- New.: *asvayasvāna*, var. *aśvayasvāna* (1.25a)
- Bot.: *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) W.J. de Wilde (IPNI-ID: 517883-1); fam.: Caesalpiniaceae
The often-quoted name *Saraca indica* L. goes back to an Indonesian species unknown in South Asia (Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 129).
- Eng.: ashoka tree
- Bibl.: AVS 5: 66–70; Blatter and Millard 1997: 130–133; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 507–509; Gandhi 1991: 83–87; S.M. Gupta 2001: 69–70; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 129; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 106–108; Meyer 1937: I, 28–38; P.P. Regmi 1983: 12–14; Syed 1992: 77–115.
- PuCi: 1.25a suited for Śiva
1.63c *mālā* for *śivaliṅga*
1.84a leaves suited for Śiva
1.97b for Śiva (*kāmya*): meeting with a loved one
2.7c, 2.30c, 2.34c suited for Viṣṇu
2.15cd for Viṣṇu: surpasses 100 *campakas*
2.47c–48b offered to Viṣṇu: free from sorrow (*viśoka*)
2.75b, 2.77a, 2.81c suited for the sun
3.11c especially suited for Durgā
3.15c for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
4.18c suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.29cd in *uttarāmnāya*: bud (*kalikā*) offered in Caitra destroys [the effects of] the *kali* age (*kalikāla*)
4.38c *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): sorrow (*śoka*) ceases
4.56c suited for Dakṣiṇakālī

***aśvakaṛṇa* see *śāla*?**

- New.: *asvakaṛṇasvāna*
- Bot.: 1. *Terminalia paniculata* B.Heyne ex Roth (IPNI-ID: 171306-1); fam. Combretaceae
According to POWO the native range of this plant comprises South India only.
2. see *śāla*
- Bibl.: for 1. AVS 5: 277–278; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 16; for 2. see *śāla*.
- PuCi: 1.113b for Śiva (*kāmya*): for elimination of ailments

āmalakī

- Syn.: *āmalakī*, *dhātrī*, *śrīphalā*
- New.: *ambarahala*, var. *abalayā hala* (1.135d, 4.93a), *abarahala* (2.31a)
Modern Newari: *amba* (Shrestha 1998; P.P. Regmi 1983).
- Bot.: *Phyllanthus emblica* L. (IPNI-ID: 353838-1); fam.: Euphorbiaceae
For other identifications (that as far as I know do not play any role in ritual), see Meulenbeld (1974: 527).
- Eng.: emblic myrobalan, Indian gooseberry

- Bibl.: AVS 4: 256–253; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 261–264; S. M. Gupta 2001: 26; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 198; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 100–105; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 15–18; P. P. Regmi 1983: 8–9; Syed 1992: 46–52.
- PuCi: 1.135d (*dhātrī*) leaf not spoiled, even if not intact
 1.141b (-ka) pure for three days
 2.31a (-ka) leaf suited for Viṣṇu
 4.61ab Parvatī is satisfied with leaf
 4.93a (*dhātrī*) leaf forbidden in *ūrdhvamnāya*

āmlātaka for āmrātaka

- New.: *iyu apabu* (2.82b), *abaladāsību* (2.85c)
 The use of *iyu apabu* (“yellow mango”) in PuCi 2.82b may hint at familiarity with *Spondias pinnata*, also known as “wild mango”. In PuCi 2.85c, however, *āmlātaka* is translated like *amlāna* is (see above).
- Bot.: *Spondias pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz (IPNI-ID: 71489-1); fam.: Anacardiaceae
 For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 527).
- Eng.: hog plum, wild mango
- Bibl.: AVS 5: 186–189; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 395–396; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 102.
- PuCi: 2.82b (*śītā°*) suited for the sun
 2.85c (*āmlātaka*) forbidden for the sun
-

***utpala*, Figs. 5.7, A.7**



Fig. A.7
 A white water lily;
 photo: 12 August 2009,
 Heidelberg.

- Syn.: *kahlāra*, *kumuda*, *kairava*, *nīlotpala*
- New.: *uphalasvāna*, var. *uphala* (1.26b, 2.8d, 3.15d, 3.23a), *upholasvāna* (4.2b, 4.11a, 4.72a, 4.88b) for Sanskrit *utpala*, *kokana*
kalhālasvāna var. *kanhālasvāna* (2.30b) for Sanskrit *kahlāra(ka)*, *saugandhika*
cavalasvāna, var. *caola°* (2.8c–9b, 4.36b, 4.65a), *cavara°* (1.64c) for Sanskrit *utpala*
 (2.8d–9b), *kumuda*, *kairava*, *pāṇḍura*, *raktakoka*
 In modern Newari *cavasvām* and *uphosvām* occur, going back to the older forms *cavalasvāna* and *upholasvāna*. For the most part but not consistently, *cavalasvāna* denotes a white, and *uphalasvāna* a blue, water lily.

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

Bot.: *Nymphaea* spp. (IPNI-ID: 330032-2)

Different species of the genus *Nymphaea* are denoted by *utpala*. As in other branches of Sanskrit literature, in the PuCi too these water lilies are clearly distinguished from the genus *Nelumbo*, lotus (on the Indological confusion between them, see Hanneder 2002, 2007; Rau 1954), but which Sanskrit names designate which types of water lilies, remains somewhat confusing. In any case, *kumuda* and *pāṇḍura* denote white water lilies that bloom at night, and *raktakoka* refers to red and *nilotpala* to blue ones. According to Slocum (2005: 88–89, 99–100), the night-flowering *Nymphaea pubescens* Willd. (white and yellow, IPNI-ID: 605673-1) and *N. rubra* Roxb. ex Andrews (red, IPNI-ID: 605694-1) and the day-flowering *N. nouchali* Burm. f. (usually blue, IPNI-ID: 605643-1) are found in South Asia; according to other data, six species of *Nymphaea* (Hříbek 2008: 149–150). For Nepal, however, Hara et al. (1978–1982: II, 32) only record *N. stellata* Willd. (a synonym of *N. nouchali* var. *nouchali*; IPNI-ID: 605715-1). It can be assumed that ritual identifications of Sanskrit *utpala* et al. are handled flexibly, include modern species and depend on the availability of the respective water lilies.

Eng.: water lily

Bibl.: AVS 4: 152–155; Hanneder 2002, 2007; Hříbek 2008; Rau 1954; P.P. Regmi 1983: 35–40, 43; Syed 1992: 607–711.

PuCi: 1.26b (*kokana*), 1.29b (*utpala*, red) suited for Śiva
1.52–54 (*utpala*, blue) for Śiva: surpasses 1000 *śamīs*, special merit
1.63a (*utpala*), 1.64c (*kumuda*) *mālā* for *śivaliṅga*
1.81b (*kahlāraka*), 1.81c (*jalakahlārikā*) leaf suited for Śiva
1.90ab (*utpala*, blue) for *śivaliṅga* (*kāmya*): enjoyment
2.3b (*utpala*) for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
2.8d–9b (*utpala*, red, blue, white) always dear to Kṛṣṇa
2.29b (*kahlāra*), 2.29b (*utpala*, New.: –), 2.30b (*saugandhika*) suited for Viṣṇu
2.70c–72 (*utpala*, blue) for the sun: surpasses 1000 *śamīs*, special merit
2.82c (*kairava*), 2.82c (*utpala*) suited for the sun
2.88b (*kumuda*) suited for the moon
2.91d (*utpala*), 2.92b (*kairava*, New.: –) suited for ancestor worship
3.11a (*utpala*), 3.15a (*kumudakahlāra*), 3.15d (*utpala*, red/blue) especially suited for Durgā
3.23a (*utpala*, blue) especially suited in garlands for Durgā
3.31–33 (*utpala*, blue) garlands offered to Durgā: the result that of a *vājapeya*, special merit
3.36cd (*kahlāra*) in Āṣāḍha for Durgā
4.2b (*utpala*, white), 4.3a (*utpala*, blue, New.: –), 4.5c (*utpala*, red) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.6d (*utpala*, white) in *paścimāmnāya*: vital force
4.11ab (*utpala*) *paścimāmnāya*: red for subjugation, blue and dark ones for killing
4.20d (*utpala*, blue) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.25cd (*utpala*) in *uttarāmnāya*: in Śrāvaṇa
4.36b (*kumuda*) *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): one will become a poet
4.65a (*raktakoka*) suited for Nīlasarasvatī
4.72a (*utpala*) *ūrdhvāmnāya*: increase of wealth
4.73a (*kahlāra*) *ūrdhvāmnāya*: increases joy
4.75cd (*kumuda*) *ūrdhvāmnāya*: grants joy
4.86–87 (*utpala*, white) *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month
4.88–89b (*utpala*, red) *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month

udumbara, Fig. A.8



Fig. A.8
Leaves of *udumbara*;
photo: 23 October 2007,
Dhading.

Syn.: *sadāphala*, *yajñāṅga*

New.: *dumbarasvāna*, *dumbarasiyā hala* (1.82c)

Similar forms in modern Newari: *ḍumarisīm*, *ḍumarisī* (Shrestha 1998).

Bot.: *Ficus racemosa* L. (IPNI-ID: 853540-1); fam.: Moraceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 529).

Eng.: cluster fig

Bibl.: AVS 3: 34–37; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 340; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 211; Hertel 1998: 8; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 165–166; Minkowski 1989; P. P. Regmi 1983: 97–98; Syed 1992: 127–143.

PuCi: 1.27c suited for Śiva
1.82c (*dumbarikā*) leaf suited for Śiva

unmatta(ka) see dhustūra(ka)

uśīra, Fig. A.9



Fig. A.9
The *uśīra* grass;
photo: 23 October 2007,
Dhading.

Syn.: *sevya*, *sugandhimūla*

New.: *silasvāna*

Bot.: *Chrysopogon zizanioides* (L.) Roberty (IPNI-ID: 396213-1); fam.: Poaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 530).

Eng.: vetiver

Bibl.: AVS 5: 361–364; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 571–573; P. P. Regmi 1983: 205–206; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 86–89; Syed 1992: 144–148.

PuCi: 1.26c suited for Śiva

ṛṣipuṣpī see agastya?

New.: *sinhālabu?*

In PuCi 1.115ab the two names *ṛṣipuṣpī rudrajaṭī* are translated into Newari by a single name, *sinhālabu*. Hence, it is unclear which of the two the latter refers to. *Sinhālabu* points to Sanskrit *tamāla*, translated as *silhāla* (var. *sinhālahala*) popularly identified in Nepal as *Buddleja asiatica* Lour. (see under *tamāla* below).

Bot.: unidentified

PuCi: 1.115a for Śiva (*kāmya*): eliminates calamities

***kaṇṭhakārikā for kaṇṭhakārikā*, Fig. A.10**



Fig. A.10

The *kaṇṭhakārikā* plant;
photo: 1 January 2007.
Dhading.

Syn.: *vyāghrī, nidigdhikā, kṣudrā*

New.: *kantakilabu* (2.85a), *vyāghrisvāna*

In ms. F₄ *kaṇṭhakālī* is the marginal gloss for *vyāghrī* (PuCi 1.111b).

Bot.: *Solanum virginianum* L. (IPNI-ID: 821496-1); fam.: Solanaceae

All possible botanical equivalents mentioned by Meulenbeld (1974: 535) are nightshades. *Kaṇṭhakārikā* is sometimes related to *bṛhatī* (see below), as in the *Puṣpasāra* (NGMPP A 63/9) where both plants are glossed as *likaṇṭhakilayā bu*.

Eng.: yellow-berried nightshade

Bibl.: AVS 5: 164–169; 154; Dymock et al. II: 557–559; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 111; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 56–58.

PuCi: 1.111b (*vyāghrī*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): grants all desires

2.85a forbidden for the sun

2.88ab (New.: –) prescribed and forbidden for the sun

kadamba(ka)

Syn.: *halipriya, nipa*

New.: *kadambasvāna*

Bot.: *Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser (IPNI-ID: 914296-1); fam.: Rubiaceae

For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 535–536).

Eng.: burflower-tree, laran

Bibl.: AVS 4: 120–123; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 169–171; Gandhi 1991: 107–112; S. M. Gupta 2001: 5–6; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 199; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 128–130; P. P. Regmi 1983: 28–29; Syed 1992: 149–161.

PuCi: 1.64d *mālā* for *śivaliṅga*
 1.86cd, 3.41a to be offered at night
 1.98a for Śiva (*kāmya*): to subdue enemies
 2.37c–41b especially suited for Viṣṇu: special merit
 2.82d suited for the sun
 2.83c (New.: –) buds to be offered at night to the sun
 3.37cd (New.: –) suited in Bhādrapada for Durgā
 4.3b (*-ka*, New.: –) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
 4.9c in *paścimāmnāya*: eliminates fault
 4.21c suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.36c *uttarāmnāya (kāmya)*: removes ailments

kanaka see dhustūra(ka)

kapittha

New.: *kapithasvāna*

Bot.: *Limonia acidissima* L. (IPNI-ID: 774113-1); fam.: Rutaceae
 For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 536).

Eng.: elephant apple

Bibl.: AVS 3: 327–332; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 281–284; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 207; P. P. Regmi 1983: 43–44; Syed 1992: 171–175.

PuCi: 1.124a forbidden for Śiva

kamala see padma

karajendra see karañja?

karañja

Syn.: *karajendra?*, *naktamāla(ka)*

New.: *karañjasvāna*

Bot.: *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (IPNI-ID: 515679-1); fam.: Fabaceae
 For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 537).

Eng.: Indian beech

Bibl.: AVS 4: 339–344; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 468–470; Syed 1992: 176–182.

PuCi: 1.119b (*karajendra*, New.: –), 1.124c forbidden for Śiva

karavīra, Fig. A.11



Fig. A.11
Red oleander flowers (*karavīra*);
10 June 2007, Ronneburg.

Syn.: *aśvaghna*, *aśvamāraka*, *hayamāra*, *hayāri*

New.: *kaneholasvāna*; *karavīrasvāna* (1.141cd), *harīsvāna* (2.88a)

For classical Newari the variant *kanhevala* is quoted (Malla et al. 2000); for modern Newari *kanhāysvām* (Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994) and *kalehasvām* (Shrestha 1998).

Bot.: *Nerium oleander* L. (IPNI-ID: 80460-1); fam.: Apocynaceae

In modern Nepalese *pūjā* practice, in addition to all varieties of the oleander—the only species of the genus *Nerium* has been labelled under more than 20 taxonomic synonyms—the yellow flowers of *Cascabela thevetia* (L.) Lippold (IPNI-ID: 47927-2, more often under its synonym *Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) K. Schum.), are called *karavīra* (see Joshi 2003: 50). According to Manandhar (2002: 456) the latter is known in Nepali as *sāno karbīr*, “small oleander”.

Eng.: oleander

Bibl.: AVS 4: 126–130; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 398–406; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 83; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 181–182; Manandhar 2002: 333–334 (*Nerium*), 456 (*Thevetia*); P. P. Regmi 1983: 41–42; Syed 1992: 183–188.

PuCi: 1.24a suited for Śiva

1.34 in Śrāvaṇa for Śiva: the result that [of a gift] of 1,000 cows

1.47ab bei Śiva: surpasses 1000 *arkas*

1.64a *mālā* for *śivaliṅga*

1.87d stays [fit for worship] for one day and one night

1.89b for Śiva (*kāmya*): wealth

1.141cd suitable for one day

2.4c–5b bright or dark ones for Hari or Hara: no more rebirth

2.6a (New.: –), 2.28c (dual, New. red and white), 2.34d suited for Viṣṇu

2.14cd for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *nandyāvartas*

2.48c–49b bright or dark ones for Viṣṇu: Mādhava is pleased for four ages of the world

2.66 for the sun: the result that of [giving] ten golden *niṣka* coins

2.71–72 for the sun: special merit

2.75c, 2.81c, 2.88a (*hayāri*) suited for the sun

3.4c, 3.12a suited for Durgā

3.22c especially suited in garlands for Durgā

4.3b (New.: –) suited in *paścimāmnāya*

- 4.8d (*aśvamāraka*, New.: -) red one in *paścimāmnāya*: subjugation
 4.20b suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.25ab *uttarāmnāya*: to be offered in Āṣāḍha
 4.42a *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): mastery over a mantra
 4.47–50 (*hayāri*) *uttarāmnāya*: represents Sadāśiva, is joined with *aparājitā* representing Śakti
 4.55d suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
 4.66b suited for Nīlasarasvatī

karnikāra(ka)

- Syn.: *drumotpala*, *cārupuṭa*?
 In ĀC (1983: 164₂₃) *cārupuṭa* is glossed as *karnikāra*; see also PuCi 2.34b.
 New.: *luṃtesurasvāna*, var. *luṃtesula*° (1.97c, 4.5b, 4.75b), *luṃtesvara*° (4.30b), *luteśūla*° (3.11c), *lutesura*° (2.65c, 2.76b), *lutesula*° (2.82d), *lutesvara*° (2.6d)
 NLAk gives the variants *luṃgaṅṭhuli* / *luṃgajuḍisvāna*.
 Bot.: *Pterospermum acerifolium* (L.) Willd. (IPNI-ID: 824743-1); fam.: Malvaceae
Cassia fistula L. (IPNI-ID: 484507-1; fam.: Fabaceae; Skt. *āragvadha*) is occasionally called *karnikāra* too (Dymock et al. 1995: I, 233). Syed (1992: 192), however, doubts this latter identification on the basis of what Sanskrit literature says about the characteristics of *karnikāra*.
 Eng.: bayur tree, karnikara tree
 Bibl.: Dymock et al. 1995: I, 233; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 70; P. P. Regmi 1983: 27–28; Syed 1992: 189–193.
 PuCi: 1.63d for Śiva: special merit
 1.97c for Śiva (*kāmya*): wealth
 2.6d, 2.31b, 2.34b (*cārupuṭa*, New.: -) suited for Viṣṇu
 2.65c forbidden for Viṣṇu
 2.76b, 2.82d suited for the sun
 3.11c especially suited for Durgā
 4.5b (-*ka*) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
 4.17a suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.30b (-*ka*) in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*
 4.40b *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): great prosperity
 4.65d both? suited for Nīlasarasvatī
 4.75b (-*ṅikā*) *ūrdhvāmnāya*: growth

kahlāra(ka)* see *utpala

kāñcana* see *kāñcanāra

kāñcanāra

- Syn.: *kāñcana*, *kāñcī*, *kuṅḍala* / *lī*, *kovidāra*, *girija*
 New.: *kudarabu*, var. *kuṅḍalabu* (4.18c), *kudalabu* (4.57c); *kāñcivāna* (2.84c)
 For classical Newari *kudara* / *kuṅḍala* are known as further name variants (Malla et al. 2000). These seem to go back to Sanskrit *kuṅḍala* / *lī*, a synonym mentioned in the *Kaiyadevanigaṅṭhu* (cited in AVS 1: 258). For modern Newari the name forms *kunabu* (Shrestha 1998, P. P. Regmi 1983), *konabu* (Shrestha 1998) and *kunhabu* (Shrestha 1998) are quoted.

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- Bot.: *Bauhinia variegata* L. (IPNI-ID: 481756-1); fam.: Fabaceae
Secondary literature distinguishes *kāñcana*, identified as *Zanthoxylum asiaticum* (L.) Appelhans, Groppo & J. Wen (IPNI-ID: 77194041-1; fam.: Rutaceae)—in AVS (5: 291–293) under its synonym *Toddalia aculeata* Pers.—from *kāñcanāra*, identified as a *Bauhinia* species (s. AVS 1: 256–260). The Newari rendering does not support such a distinction. The name *kāñcī*, unknown as a Sanskrit synonym from other sources, is rendered in Newari under the same name. *Śivakoṣa* 248, mentions other possible identifications of *kāñcana* besides that as *kāñcanāra*, namely as *campaka* and *nāgakeśara*. *Kāñcanāra* is mostly identified as *Bauhinia variegata* L.. According to AVS (1: 260) some *nighaṅṭus* distinguish different kinds that can be identified as *B. purpurea* L., *B. acuminata* L., *B. racemosa* Lam. and *B. tomentosa* L. Dymock et al. (1995: I, 536–538) hold that a pink or violet *Bauhinia* is called *kovidāra*, and a white or yellow one *kāñcanāra*. In P.P. Regmi's (1983: 64) view it is exactly the other way round. Hara et al. (1978–1982: II, 108–109) mention six *Bauhinia* species for Nepal; Manandhar (2002: 106–107) four. For *B. variegata* L. the latter quotes *konabu* and *kunhabu* as Newari equivalents.
- Bibl.: AVS 1: 256–260 (*kāñcanāra*), 5: 291–293 (*kāñcana*); Blatter and Millard 1997: 4–11 (*kāñcanāra*); Dymock et al. 1995: I, 260–262 (*kāñcana*), 536–538 (*Bauhinia*); Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 108–109; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 194; Manandhar 2002: 106–107; P.P. Regmi 1983: 64–65; Syed 1992: 245–252 (*kovidāra*).
- PuCi: 2.63d (*kāñcanāra*), 2.65a (*girija*, New.: –) forbidden for Viṣṇu
2.84c (*kāñcī*) forbidden for the sun
3.42b (*kāñcana*) forbidden for Mahālakṣmī
4.17b (*kovidāraka*, New.: –), 4.18c (*kāñcanāra*) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.57c (*kāñcī*) suited for Dakṣiṇakālī

kāñcī see *kāñcanāra*

kāśa

- Syn.: *ikṣugandha*, *ikṣurasa*
New.: *kāsibu*
Bot.: *Saccharum spontaneum* L. (IPNI-ID: 420031-1); fam.: Poaceae
Eng.: wild sugarcane
Bibl.: AVS 5: 44–46; Gonda 1985: 133–134; Hara et al. 1978–1982: I, 145; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 209; P.P. Regmi 1983: 48–49.
PuCi: 2.83a suited for the sun
4.5a suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.67d suited for Nīlasarasvatī
4.92cd forbidden in *ūrdhvāmnāya*

kāṣṭapāṭalā see *pāṭalā*

kiṃśuka, Figs. A.12, A.13



Figs. A.12 and A.13 Flowers of *kiṃśuka* kept ready for use in a life-cyclic initiation (*vratabandha*); 20 February 2011, Kathmandu.

Syn.: *palāśa(ka)*, *parṇa*, *lakṣataru*

New.: *lāhābu*

Lāhābo (Malla et al. 2000) is mentioned as a variant spelling. *Lāhā* denotes lacquer resin, and *lāhāsi* the *Butea* tree (Jørgensen 1936: s.v.). In Sanskrit this tree is also known as *lakṣataru* and is one of the most important host plants for the lac bug (*Kerria lacca* Kerr; Lienhard 2002: 71).

Bot.: *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Kuntze (IPNI-ID: 482566-1); fam.: Fabaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 572–573).

Eng.: flame-of-the-forest, bastard teak

Bibl.: AVS 1: 314–319; Blatter and Millard 1997: 12–17; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 454–458; Gandhi 1991: 39–44; S. M. Gupta 2001: 11–13; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 109; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 110–114; Meyer 1937: I, 23; P. P. Regmi 1983: 122–123; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 196–199; Syed 1992: 204–210.

PuCi: 1.79d (*śiṃśuka*), 1.84a leaf suited for Śiva
1.107b for Śiva (*kāmya*): vigour
2.31b (*palāśaka*) suited for Viṣṇu
2.78a, 2.81c suited for the sun
3.3c suited for Durgā
4.4a suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.10ab in *paścimāmnāya*: subjugation and attraction
4.20b suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.41ab (*palāśa*) *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): domestic cattle
4.92cd (*palāśa*) forbidden in *ūrdhvāmnāya*

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

kiṅkirāta

New.: *kiṅkilātasvāna* (1.27a), *kiṅjīrātasvāna* (1.106b)

Bot.: different identifications possible

AVS (4: 142–146) treats *kiṅkirāta* as *Strobilanthes ciliata* Nees (IPNI-ID: 55601-1; fam.: Acanthaceae) but points out that often it is identified as a *Barleria*. In the commentary on *Śivakoṣa* 35 (*kiṅkirātaḥ—pītapuṣpaḥ saḥacarah*) and 58 (*kiṅkirāta uditam kuruṅṭaḥ iti halāyudhaḥ*) it is glossed as yellow *Barleria* (see *kuruṅṭaka*). The *Durgābhaktitarāṅginī* (2001: 12₁₂) equates *kiṅkirāta* with *bāṇa* (see below), which is sometimes identified as a blue *Barleria*.

PuCi: 1.27a suited for Śiva

1.106b (*kiṅkirāta*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): grants desires

¹*kuṅkuma*

Syn.: *kesara*

New.: *kuṅkumasvāna*, *phulakuṅkuma* (2.82d)

Modern Newari: *keśara* (P. P. Regmi 1983)

Bot.: *Crocus sativus* L. (IPNI-ID: 436688-1); fam.: Iridaceae

Eng.: saffron crocus

Bibl.: AVS 2: 212–217; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 453–461; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 205; P. P. Regmi 1983: 62–63; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 81–85.

PuCi: 1.28d suited for Śiva

2.82d suited for the sun

3.12b especially suited for Durgā

²*kuṅkuma*

New.: *keśalī/keśarī*

Bot.: *Kuṅkuma* denotes not only the saffron crocus, but also the red colour powder containing turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L., Skt. *haridrā*) and used for body markings and as a fragrance (*gandha*) in *pūjā* (Dymock et al. 1995: III, 454). According to P. P. Regmi (1983: 62–63) this substance can also be made from the saffron crocus.

Bibl.: Dymock et al. 1995: III, 454; P. P. Regmi 1983: 62–63.

PuCi: 2.55c–56b (New.: *palesvāna* dipped into *keśalī*) *śatapatrikā* together with the two fragrances (*gandha*) made of *kuṅkuma* and *aruṅapadma* offered to Jagannātha: one lives long in *śvetadvīpa*

4.48c (*raktakuṅkuma*) to be put onto flowers

kuṭaja

Syn.: *kaliṅgā*, *girimallikā*, *śakrāsana*, *śakraśākhin*

New.: *kūṭajasvāna*

NLAK: *kuṭabīja*, var. *kurhabīja*

Bot.: *Holarrhena pubescens* Wall. ex G. Don (IPNI-ID: 79318-1); fam.: Apocynaceae

For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 543).

Bibl.: AVS 3: 156–161; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 391–398; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 83; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 39–41; Syed 1992: 211–215.

PuCi: 1.107cd for Śiva (*kāmya*): elephants, horses and cattle

kunda, Figs. 5.18, A.14, A.15



Fig. A.14 The white-blooming star jasmine (*kunda*); 18 November 2006, Kathmandu.



Fig. A.15 *Kunda* flowers with *dūrvā* shoots tucked in their calyxes; photo: 17 November 2006, Kathmandu.

Syn.: *manohara*, *māghya*

New.: *bhoyusvāna*, var. *bhoyuva*^o (2.7a, 2.18d, 4.17d), *bhoiva*^o (3.43a)

The same variance prevails in other lexicographic sources (NLAK; Jørgensen 1936: s.v. *bhoyusvān*; Malla et al. 2000: s.v. *bhoyuva svāna*, *bhoyu svāna*). In the later development of the PuCi's Newari rendering, as also in the *Puṣpasāra*, the name *dvāpholasvāna* occurs. In modern Newari, *kunda* is consistently called *dāphvasvām* var. *dāvāphsvām*, *dāphomsvām*, *dāphvaḥsvām* etc. (Joṣī and Joṣī 2019: 54; Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994: s.v. *dāphvasvām*).

Bot.: *Jasminum multiflorum* (Burm.f.) Andrews (IPNI-ID: 609641-1); fam.: Oleaceae

Eng.: star jasmine

Bibl.: AVS 3: 254–256; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 80–81; P.P. Regmi 1983: 149–150; Syed 1992: 216–219.

PuCi: 1.96 for Śiva (*kāmya*): many sons
 1.118b, 1.120a, 2.87a, 3.43a forbidden for Śiva
 +1.120 prescribed in special *pūjā* for Śiva in Māgha
 2.7a, 2.30a, 2.34b suited for Viṣṇu
 2.18cd for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 white *trisandhyās*
 2.76c, 2.81c suited for the sun
 2.89d suited for Rāhu
 2.91c suited for ancestor worship
 3.4b suited for Durgā
 3.14a for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
 3.39c suited for Durgā in Māgha
 4.3c (New.: -) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
 4.9c in *paścimāmnāya*: eliminates fault
 4.17d suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.28cd *uttarāmnāya*: suited in Māgha
 4.35a in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): fame
 4.71b in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: increase of fortune
 4.85c–87 in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

kubjaka

New.: *tākuyisvāna*, var. *tākui*^o (3.2d)

In the *Puṣpasāra* *kubjaka* is rendered as *ṅakulisvāna*.

Bot.: unidentified

Meulenbeld (1999: 1B, 454) and Devakoṭā (1968: 156) identify *kubjaka* as the musk rose (*Rosa moschata* Herrm.; [IPNI-ID: 733393-1](#)). P. P. Regmi (1983: 74) and Shrestha (1998) give the tree rhododendron (*Rhododendron arboreum* Sm. [IPNI-ID: 331945-1](#)), Nepal's national flower, as the referent of the modern name forms *tākuyisvāna* and *takusvām*. As its Sanskrit name, however, P. P. Regmi has *vṛkṣakarṇikāra*.

PuCi: 1.25d suited for Śiva

1.93c for Śiva (*kāmya*): profit

2.6c suited for Viṣṇu

2.16cd for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *sevantīs*

2.76a, 2.81d suited for the sun

2.91c suited for ancestor worship

3.2d suited for Durgā

3.39b suited for Durgā in Pauṣa

kumuda see utpala

kumbhī

Syn.: *kaṭabhī*

New.: *kumbhīpuṣpa*

Bot.: *Careya arborea* Roxb. ([IPNI-ID: 469163-1](#)); fam.: Lecythidaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 544).

Eng.: wild guava, Ceylon oak

Bibl.: AVS 1: 380–382; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 19; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 169.

PuCi: 2.53c–54b for Viṣṇu: the result that [of a gift] of gold

kuraṇḍa see kuruṇṭhaka?

kurabaka

Syn.: *raktāmlāna*, *kurubaka*

New.: *malisvāna* (4.30), *malubakasvāna* (4.67a)

This name seems to have been unknown to the translator. *Malisvāna* is the normal rendering for *mallī*/*mallikā* and *malubakasvāna* for *marubaka*.

Bot.: *Barleria cristata* L. ([IPNI-ID: 45927-1](#)); fam.: Acanthaceae

In the *Śivakoṣa* (*tatra śoṇe kurabaka*; commentary on ŚK 57) and in the Newari rendering of the *Puṣpasāra* (NGMPP A 63/9, fol. 13b: *hyānu kolatasvāna*) explicit mention is made of the flower's red colour. The flowers of *B. cristata* are violet or pink (Polunin and Stainton 2006: 314). For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1988: 434, 460). For other names that probably denote *Barleria* species, see *amlāna*, *kiṅkirāta*, *kuruṇṭhaka*, *jhiṅṭī*, *bāṇa*.

Eng.: Philippine violet, bluebell barleria

Bibl.: Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 139; P. P. Regmi 1983: 27 (*raktāmlāna*); Syed 1992: 220–223.

PuCi: 4.30 in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*

4.67a suited for Nīlasarasvatī

kurunṭha(ka)

New.: *kolatasvāna*, var. *kolata*^o (4.76a); erroneously (?): *keneholasvāna* (4.30c)

Bot.: *Barleria prionitis* L. (IPNI-ID: 46147-1); fam.: Acanthaceae
Kuraṅṭaka is a *Barleria* species with yellow flowers. Both the Śivakoṣa (*kuraṅṭaka—pītapuṣpaḥ saḥacarah*; commentary on ŚK 55) and the Newari rendering of the *Puṣpasāra* (A 63/9, fol. 13b: *eyuva kolatasvāna*) mention the colour. The likely candidate, the yellow flowering *Barleria prionitis*, seems, however, not to be native to Nepal. It is mentioned neither by Hara et al. (1978–1982) nor Manandhar (2002), nor is Nepal given in the native range of *Barleria prionitis* in POWO. For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1988: 434, 460); for local names for other *Barleria* species, see *amlāna*, *kiṅkirāta*, *kurabaka*, *jhiṅṭī*, *bāṇa*.

Bibl.: Dymock et al. 1995: III, 43–45.

PuCi: 1.109c for Śiva (*kāmya*): subjugation
 2.6d, 2.30c (*kuraṅṭa*) suited for Viṣṇu
 2.76b (-*ka*) suited for the sun
 3.3d (*akuruṅṭhaka*) suited for Durgā
 4.17d (-*ka*) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.30c (-*ka*) in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*
 4.37b (-*ka*) in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): elephants
 4.76a in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: success and welfare

kuśa, Figs. 5.3, A.16, A.17



Fig. A.16 Traditionally, Nepalese Brahmin priests harvest the *kuśa* grass they need in rituals once a year on the new moon day of the month of Bhādrapada, the so-called *kuśe āmṣī* (Nep.); photo: 10 September 2007, Dhading.



Fig. A.17 The long grass dries quickly. In bundles it can be stored for a long time; photo: 12 November 2006, Kathmandu.

Syn.: *darbha*

New.: *kuśabu*, var. *kuśapuṣpa* (3.29), *kuśayā bu* (1.51ab, 3.7a), *kusayā bu* (1.42, 2.69cd)

Bot.: *Desmostachya bipinnata* (L.) Stapf (IPNI-ID: 398084-1); fam.: Poaceae
 In the PuCi as also in modern-day ritual practice, *darbha* and *kuśa* are treated synonymously. According to Gonda (1980: 114) the tips of the halfa grass without further branches are called *darbha*, whereas *kuśa* refers to blades with branches. Some authors treat *kuśa* and *darbha* as distinct kinds of grass (see Gonda 1985: 97–107; Meulenbeld 1974: 562).

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- Eng.: halfa grass, big cordgrass
Bibl.: AVS 2: 326–329; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 575–577; Gonda 1985: 29–107; S. M. Gupta 2001: 18–21; Hara et al. 1978–1982: I, 128–129; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 155–157; P. P. Regmi 1983: 54–57.
PuCi: 1.42 (*darbhapuṣpa*) in Caitra for Śiva: the result that of a *bahusvarṇaka* sacrifice
1.51ab (*-puṣpa*) for Śiva: surpasses 1000 *apāmārgas*
1.64c for Śiva: special merit
1.97a (*-puṣpa*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): health
2.26b (*-patraka*) leaf suited for Viṣṇu
2.69cd (*-puṣpa*) for the sun: surpasses 1000 *bukas*
2.81c suited for the sun
3.7a (*mañjarī*) suited for Durgā
3.29 garlands for Durgā: one prospers in the world of the forefathers

kuśeśaya see *padma*

kusumbha

- New.: *kusumasvāna*
Bot.: *Carthamus tinctorius* L. (IPNI-ID: 324467-2); fam.: Asteraceae
The flowers are sometimes passed of as saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.). In hot water, however, the petals of *kusumbha* expand to their original size and can be easily identified as *Carthamus tinctorius* L. (AVS 1: 393).
Eng.: safflower
Bibl.: AVS 1: 390–393; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 308–311; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 19; Syed 1992: 224–229.
PuCi: 1.28c suited for Śiva
4.4a suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.10ab in *paścimāmnāya*: subjugation and attraction

kṛṣṇala see *guñjā*

ketakī, Figs. A.18, A.19



Figs. A.18 and A.19 The yucca species identified nowadays in Nepal as *ketakī*; photos: 23 October 2007, Dhading.

- Syn.: *ketaka*
New.: *ketakīsvāna*, var. *keṭakī*° (2.64cd, 4.2c, 4.6c), *ketakī*° (1.110cd)

- Bot.: A.pan-Indian:
Pandanus odorifer (Forssk.) Kuntze (IPNI-ID: 671284-1); fam.: Pandanaceae.
 B. Nepalese:
 1. *Pandanus* for Sanskrit *ketaka*, *sucikāpuṣpa*, *jambuka*; Nep. *keurā*
 For Nepal the species *Pandanus nepalensis* St. John is mentioned (Hara et al. 1978–1982: I, 87), a synonym of *P. furcatus* Roxb. (IPNI-ID: 670977-1);
 2. *Yucca* for Sanskrit *ketakī*, *kaṇṭadalā*, *dīrghapatrā*; Nep. *ketuke*, *ketuki*
Yucca smalliana Fernald (P.P. Regmi 1983), a synonym of *Yucca flaccida* Haw. (IPNI-ID: 543694-1) and *Yucca gloriosa* L. (IPNI-ID: 325010-2; Majupuria and Joshi 1989; Manandhar 2002) are mentioned as botanical equivalents; fam.: Agavaceae.
- Eng.: screw-pine for *Pandanus*; Adam's needle for *Yucca*
- Bibl.: AVS 4: 206–210; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 535–538; Gandhi 1991: 121–124; S.M. Gupta 2001: 62; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 170–171, 212–213 (*Yucca*); Manandhar 2002: 484; P.P. Regmi 1983: 58–59; Syed 1992: 230–237; A.Zotter 2016: 417–418.
- PuCi: 1.110cd for Śiva (*kāmya*): destruction of enemies
 1.118a, 1.120d, 1.121c, 1.124a forbidden for Śiva
 2.2d for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
 2.28d suited for Viṣṇu
 2.36c–37b (New.: –) for Jagannātha: one goes to Hari's abode
 2.44c–45b leaf pleases Viṣṇu for a thousand years
 2.54c–55b golden *k°* for Viṣṇu: evil is burnt
 2.63ab forbidden for Viṣṇu
 +2.63ab prohibition is only [applicable] to Narasiṃha (New.: suited only for Narasiṃha)
 2.64cd both *k°* forbidden for Narasiṃha
 2.80a leaf and flower suited for the sun
 2.83a (New.: –) suited for the sun
 4.2c suited in *paścimāmnāya*
 4.6c in *paścimāmnāya*: expulsion (*uccāṭa*)
 4.18d leaf suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.73b forbidden in *ūrdhvāmnāya*

kendrā

- New.: *kendrasvāna*
 Bot.: unidentified
 PuCi: 1.121b forbidden for Śiva
-

keśara

- New.: *keśarasvāna*, var. *keśala*^o (1.91d), *kesara*^o (4.21d), *keśari* (2.83a)
 Bot.: different identifications possible
Keśara is used as a name for a range of plants. Amongst others, according to Meulenbeld (1974: 546), it can stand for *nāgakeśara* (see also commentary on ŚK 291, 398), for *bakula* (see also commentary on ŚK 367, 398; ĀC 1983: 155₁₈; Syed 1992: 238–241), for *punnāga* or for *Crocus sativus* L. (see *kuṅkuma*).

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- PuCi: 1.64b for Śiva: special merit
1.91d garlands for Śiva (*kāmyapūjā*): grants desires
2.30b suited for Viṣṇu
2.83a suited for the sun
4.21d suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.67b suited for Nīlasarasvatī

kairava* see *utpala

kokana* see *kokanada

kokanada*⁶⁵⁸ see *utpala*, *padma

kokilākṣa

- Syn.: *ikṣura*, *kṣura*
New.: *kokilākṣasvāna*
Bot.: *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine (IPNI-ID: 49646-1); fam.: Acanthaceae
Bibl.: AVS 3: 191–196; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 36–40; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 141.
PuCi: 1.115d for Śiva (*kāmya*): ?

kovidāraka* see *kāñcanāra

kṣaumapuṣpa

- Syn.: *atasī*, *kṣumā*
New.: *pātakābu*
This Newari name is the same as that of *droṇa*.
Bot.: *Linum usitatissimum* L. (IPNI-ID: 544772-1); fam.: Linaceae
Eng.: flax, linseed
Bibl.: AVS 3: 333–336.
PuCi: 4.66d suited for Nīlasarasvatī

khadira

- Syn.: *kṣiti*, *gāyatrī*, *dantadhāvana*, *khādira* (denotes parts of the tree, including the flowers, but more specifically the sap; see AVS 1: 22)
New.: *khayalasi*
For classical Newari the variants *khayarasim* and *khayarasi* are attested (Malla et al. 2000: s.v.); in modern Newari *khayaḥ* (Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994: s.v.) or *khayara* (P. P. Regmi 1983); similarly, the Nepali names *khayara*, *khair* or *khayar*.

658 In Rau's classification (1954: 508, 512) *kokanada* is a name of the red lotus flower; according to the *Śivakoṣa* (*atha kokanadam raktakumude raktapañkaje*; ŚK 230ab) it can denote both, the red water lily and the red lotus. This homonymity is reflected in the Newari text of the PuCi, where 1.26b *kokana* and 4.65a *raktakoka* are rendered as *hyānu utpala* or *hyānu caolasvāna* ("red water lily") and 4.58a, where *kokanada* is rendered as *hyānu palesvāna* ("red lotus").

- Bot.: *Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb (IPNI-ID: 77089268-1), mostly mentioned under the synonym *Acacia catechu* (L.f.) Willd.; fam. Fabaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 548).
- Eng.: cutchtree
- Bibl.: AVS 1: 19–22; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 557–559; S. M. Gupta 2001: 1; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 103; P. P. Regmi 1983: 67–68; Syed 1992: 257–268.
- PuCi: 1.83b leaf suited for Śiva
1.135c leaf not spoilt, even if not intact
2.12ab (*khād°*) for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *droṇapūṣpa*
2.25c (*khād°*) leaf suited for Viṣṇu

kharjūra

- Syn.: *yamaphala*
- New.: *khajulase*
- Bot.: *Phoenix dactylifera* L. (IPNI-ID: 668912-1); fam. Arecaceae
In Indian Āyurveda *kharjūra* is always identified as *P. dactylifera* L. (AVS 4: 243). I have found no reference to this species being present in Nepal, only to the related mountain date palm, *P. loureiroi* Kunth (IPNI-ID: 668930-1; Manandhar 2002: 357, under its synonym *P. humilis*) and to the wild date palm, *P. sylvestris* (L.) Roxb. (IPNI-ID: 60458340-2; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 86).
- Eng.: date, date palm
- Bibl.: AVS 4: 240–243; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 138 (*P. sylvestris*); Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 86; P. P. Regmi 1983: 66–67; Syed 1992: 269–276 (*P. sylvestris*).
- PuCi: 4.71a in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: increase of fortune

gaṅgāpatrika

- New.: *gaṅgāpatrika*
- Bot.: unidentified
Joshi (2003: 77) gives *kukundara* and *gaṅgāpatrī* as Sanskrit names for *Blumea balsamifera* (L.) DC (fam. Asteraceae, IPNI-ID: 185502-1); AVS (1: 278–80) treats *kukundara* as *Blumea lacera* (Burm.f.) DC (IPNI-ID: 185603-1), but the cited *nighaṅṭus* do not refer the name *gaṅgāpatrī*. Both species are native to Nepal (Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 16).
- PuCi: 1.81a leaf suited for Śiva

girikarṇikā* see *aparājītā***girija* see *kāñcanāra******giriśālinī* see *aparājītā******guñjalāpuṣpa* see *guñjā***

guñjā, Fig. A.20



Fig. A.20
Seeds of *Abrus precatorius* L. (*guñjā*)
are traditionally used to weigh gold;
photo: 9 March 2007, Varanasi.

- Syn.: *kṛṣṇala*, *guñjalā*
New.: *khayamugala* (1.14ab), *khayamugalasimāyā bu* (1.125b)
Bot.: *Abrus precatorius* L. (IPNI-ID: 469605-1); fam.: Fabaceae
Eng.: jequirity bean, rosary pea
Bibl.: AVS 1: 10–14; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 430–447; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 103;
P.P. Regmi 1983: 177–178.
PuCi: 1.14ab five *kṛṣṇalas* make one *māṣa*
1.125b (*guñjalāpuṣpa*) forbidden for Śiva
2.84c (*kṛṣṇala*; New.: –, translated as black) forbidden for the sun

grāmaśiśī or grāmaśikhī?

- probably corrupted
New.: *grāmasikheshim*
Bot.: unidentified
PuCi: 1.82d leaf suited for Śiva

candana

- New.: *raktacandana*
Modern Newari (also Nepali): *śrīkhaṇḍa* (Shrestha 1998; Jośī and Jośī 2019: 96)
Bot.: *Santalum album* L. (IPNI-ID: 780592-1); fam.: Santalaceae
For the distinction between *candana* and *raktacandana*, see below under *raktacandana*. Newari does not distinguish the two, using *raktacandana* for both. *Santalum album* is not native to Nepal, thus neither quoted in Hara et al. 1978–1982 nor in Manandhar 2002.
Eng.: Indian sandalwood
Bibl.: AVS 4: 57–62; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 232–246; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 162–164; P.P. Regmi 1983: 193–195.
PuCi: 4.48b (as a paste?) to be put into a flower (probably the *hayāri*;
see under *karavīra*)
4.63c suited for Nīlasarasvatī
-

campa(ka), Fig. A.21



Fig. A.21

Some authors take *campa* to be the flower of the frangipani tree; photo: 15 October 2007, Kathmandu.

Syn.: *campa*

New.: *capasvāna*, var. *campasvāna* (4.74a)

Modern Newari: *casvām* along with *campaka*, *campā*, *campā svām*, *caḥsim cāmpasī* (Jošī and Jošī 2019; Shrestha 1998; P.P. Regmi 1983)

Bot.: *Magnolia champaca* (L.) Baill. ex Pierre (IPNI-ID: 554657-1); fam.: Magnoliaceae
In the PuCi *campa* is used synonymously with *campaka*. In secondary literature there is also reference to *campa* as *Plumeria* sp. (fam.: Apocynaceae; AVS 4: 328–329; Blatter and Millard 1997: 112–118) the frangipani tree, called *kṣīracampaka* or *śvetacampaka* in Sanskrit. In Nepal *Plumeria rubra* L. (IPNI-ID: 81275-1) is found, exhibiting a white fragrant flower with a yellow centre (Manandhar 2002: 370; see Fig. A.21 above) and known in modern Newari as *cuvā svām* (Shrestha 1998: 235).

Eng.: champak

Bibl.: AVS 4: 32–35; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 42–43; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 25; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 177–178; P.P. Regmi 1983: 82–83; Syed 1992: 277–284.

PuCi: 1.26c suited for Śiva
1.57cd for Śiva: equivalent to *dhustūraka*
1.63b for Śiva: special merit
1.91a for Śiva (*kāmya*): grants all desires
1.112d (*apsaracampaka*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): happiness
1.135ab can be used as a bud
2.2d for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
2.7a, 2.7c (*campa*), 2.29b, 2.34c suited for Viṣṇu
2.15ab for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *karavīras*
2.52c–53b for Viṣṇu in the rainy season: no more rebirths
2.76c, 2.81d suited for the sun
2.89b suited for Mercury
2.90d, 2.91d suited for ancestor worship
3.3d, 3.11b suited for Durgā
3.14a for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
3.23d especially suited in garlands for Durgā
3.37cd im Bhādrapada suited for Durgā
4.2b (New.: -) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.6b in *paścimāmnāya*: for immobilization (*stambhana*)

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- PuCi: 4.17b suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.25cd in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in Śrāvaṇa
4.34b *uttarāmnāya (kāmya)*: for obtaining gold
4.57b suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.74a in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: for obtaining a son
4.89c–91b in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit
-

cāruṇa see karṇikāra?

cūta

- Syn.: *āmra, rasāla, sahakāra*
New.: *apabu*, var. *ampayā hala* (1.84a)
Modern Newari: *aṃ* (Jośī and Jośī 2019)
Bot.: *Mangifera indica* L. (IPNI-ID: 69913-1); fam. Anacardiaceae
Eng.: mango
Bibl.: AVS 3: 380–390; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 381–385; Gandhi 1991: 99–106; S. M. Gupta 2001: 41–42; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 101; Jośī and Jośī 2019: 11; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 93–99; P. P. Regmi 1983: 16–17.
PuCi: 1.84a (*rasāla*) leaf suited for Śiva
2.49c–50b (*sahakāra*) for Viṣṇu: the result that [of a gift] of ten million cows
4.66a suited for Nīlasarasvatī
-

colika for colakī?

- New.: *colikayā hala*
Bot.: unidentified
The word *colika* could be a badly transmitted rendering of *colakī*. For the latter, Śivakoṣa 274 distinguishes three meanings: 1) *karīra (Capparis decidua* [Forssk.] Edgew.; IPNI-ID: 146394-1; AVS 1: 368–372), 2) *nāraṅga (Citrus aurantium* L.; IPNI-ID: 59600-2; AVS 2: 108–111) and 3) *vaṃśa (Bambusa bambos* [L.] Voss; IPNI-ID: 392256-1; AVS 1: 244–249).
PuCi: 1.79d leaf suited for Śiva
-

jambu

- Syn.: *jambū, surabhipatrā*
New.: *japasibu*
Bot.: *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels (IPNI-ID: 601603-1); fam.: Myrtaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 555–556).
Eng.: Malabar plum, black plum, jamun
Bibl.: AVS 5: 225–228; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 25–29; Gandhi 1991: 95–98; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 169; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 131; P. P. Regmi 1983: 91–92; Syed 1992: 288–301.
PuCi: 1.105b (*jambuṭa*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): grants every desire
2.35c (New.: –) suited for Viṣṇu
-

jambuṭa see jambu?

jayantī, Fig. A.22



Fig. A.22

In Nepalese rituals *Ipomea quamoclit* L. is employed as the *jayantī* flower; photo: 16 September 2007, Kathmandu.

New.: *jayantisvāna*, var. *jayantī*^o (4.41d)

In the *Puṣpasāra*, the *Puṣpamāhātmya* and different Nepalese plant lists *jayantī* (like *jayā*) is usually rendered in Newari as *lakṣmīsvāna*.

Bot.: different identifications possible

The plant species most frequently referred to by the names *jayantī*/*jayā* and *lakṣmīsvāna* is *Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr., the Egyptian riverhemp (IPNI-ID: 518533-1; e.g. Manandhar 2002: 425; P.P. Regmi 1983: 88–89 for Sanskrit *jayantā*; Shrestha 1998: 166). Other *Sesbania* species are also mentioned in this connection. Shrestha (1998: 237) treats *lakṣmīsvāna* as *Sesbania agatifolia* (sic, probably for *Agati grandiflora*, synonym of *Sesbania grandiflora* [L.] Poir.; IPNI-ID: 518476-1; see *agastya* above), Devakoṭa (1968: 34) regards *jayantī* as *Sesbania aculeata* (synonym of *Sesbania bispinosa* [Jacq.] W.Wight; IPNI-ID: 518441-1). The identification of *jayantī*/*jayā* as a *Sesbania* species is also known from elsewhere in South Asia (Dymock et al. 1995: I, 474). Nowadays when in the month of Āśvina the use of *jayantī* is called for as part of the *Dasāī*/*Durgāpūjā* rituals, *Ipomea quamoclit* L. (IPNI-ID: 326361-2; fam.: Convolvulaceae) is usually taken and planted for this purpose in gardens in the Kathmandu Valley, at least among the Nepali speaking *Bāhuns* and *Chetris* (see also Bajracharya et al. 1997: 85; Fig. A.22 above). Accordingly, Shrestha (1998: 35) quotes both identifications of *jayantī*, that as *Ipomea quamoclit* and that as *Sesbania sesban*. By contrast, AVS (4: 352) identifies *jayantī* as *Clerodendrum phlomides* L.f. (IPNI-ID: 862313-1; fam. Lamiaceae). Further possible botanical equivalents arise, inasmuch as *jayantī*, *jayā* and *vijayā* are often treated as synonyms (see remarks on *jayā* and *vijaya*).

PuCi: 1.113c for Śiva (*kāmya*): victory

4.41d in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): victory

4.66d (*jayantikā*) suited for *Nīlasarasvatī*

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

jayā

New.: *jayāsvāna*; in PuCi 2.82d (New: *jitapholasvāna*) mistakenly interpreted as *japā* (see *javā*)

Bot.: different identifications possible

Śivakoṣa 341 distinguishes four meanings for the name *jayā*: 1) *abhayā/pathyā* (*harītakī*, *Terminalia chebula* Retz.; IPNI-ID: 171037-1), 2) *mātulānī/bhaṅgā* (*Cannabis sativa* L.; IPNI-ID: 306087-2), 3) *jayantī* (see above) and 4) a kind of *agnimantha*. The last-mentioned is identified as *Premna serratifolia* L. (IPNI-ID: 864424-1; AVS 4: 348–352).

Jayā and *jayantī* are often treated as synonyms, e.g. in the *Ācāracintāmaṇi* (1983: 143₂₄; 155₂₀). According to the commentary on *Śivakoṣa* 341, *vijayā* has the same meanings as the unprefix name; see also remarks on *jayantī* and *vijaya*.

PuCi: 1.27d suited for Śiva
2.6b suited for Viṣṇu
2.75d, 2.82d suited for the sun

jalakahlārikā see *utpala*

javā, Fig. A.23



Fig. A.23

A hibiscus flower (*javā*) bears testimony to the worship of a house entrance; photo: 21 March 2011, Patan.

Syn.: *japā*, *oḍrapuṣpa*, *oḍrapuṣpī*

New.: *jitapholasvāna*, var. *jitaphola* (1.109b)

Similarly in NLAK (*jephulasvāna*, *jiphvasvāna* etc.); in modern Newari known as *japāsvām* (Shrestha 1998) and *lavamjiphvasvām* (Shrestha 1998); in popular parlance also as *hiphosvām*.

Bot.: *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. (IPNI-ID: 560756-1), fam.: Malvaceae

In Nepal, in addition to the hibiscus, *Malvaviscus arboreus* Dill. ex Cav. (IPNI-ID: 30041958-2) is planted in gardens and used as *javā* in rituals.

Eng.: hibiscus, China rose

Bibl.: AVS 3: 149–151; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 204; Gandhi 1991: 171–172; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 67; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 179–180; P. P. Regmi 1983: 89–90; Syed 1992: 285–287.

- PuCi: 1.109b for Śiva (*kāmya*): health
 1.120a forbidden for Śiva
 2.68c suited for the sun
 2.81d suited for the sun
 2.88c suited for Mars
 3.12a especially suited for Durgā
 3.15c for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
 3.22c especially suited in garlands for Durgā
 4.20a suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.35cd in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): destruction of enemies
 4.45 suited in *uttarāmnāya*: special merit
 4.55c suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
 4.63b suited for Nīlasarasvatī: *ājñāsiddhi*
 4.71d in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: suited for Tripurā
 4.80–81b, 4.88–89b *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month

jāti/ī, Fig. A.24



Fig. A.24
 The *jāti* flower;
 photo: March, Kathmandu.

- New.: *jīlasvāna*, var. *jīlisvāna* (1.55cd, 1.63b, 1.94, 2.89b), *jīlasvāna* (1.26b, 2.81c, 4.2a)
 Modern Newari: *jīsvām* (Shrestha 1998)
- Bot.: *Jasminum grandiflorum* L. (IPNI-ID: 328130-2); fam.: Oleaceae
 In almost all sources *jāti* and *mālatī* are treated as synonyms. In the PuCi, however, they seem to be kept apart; see remarks on *mālatī* below.
- Eng.: Spanish jasmine, royal jasmine
- Bibl.: AVS 3: 249–253; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 378–379; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 81;
 P.P. Regmi 1983: 81 (as *J. arborescens*).
- PuCi: 1.26b (-ī) suited for Śiva
 1.37 (-ī) for Śiva in Kārttika: one sees Śiva devoid of qualities
 1.55cd (-ī) for Śiva: equivalent to *karavīra*
 1.63b (-ī) for Śiva: special merit
 1.87c (-ī) stays [fit for worship] for one *prahara*
 1.94 (-ī) for Śiva (*kāmya*): a girl
 1.121c (-*ipuṣpa*) forbidden for Śiva
 2.2c (-ī) for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
 2.20–22 (-ī) for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *mālikās*, most excellent, special merit
 2.28d (-ī), 2.34a (-ī) suited for Viṣṇu
 2.81c (-ī) suited for the sun

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- PuCi: 2.89b (-i) suited for Venus
3.2c (-i) suited for Durgā
3.23c (-i) especially suited in garlands for Durgā
4.2a (-ī) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.6a (-ī) in *paścimāmnāya*: enjoyment (*bhukti*) and liberation (*mukti*)
4.19b (-ī) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.33ab (-ī) in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): rulers are subjugated
4.56a (-ī) suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.66c (-ī) suited for Nīlasarasvatī
4.71ab (-ī) in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: increase of fortune
4.85c–87 (-ī) in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month
-

jyotsnākārī

- New.: –
Bot.: unidentified
PuCi: 1.111c for Śiva (*kāmya*): grants desires
-

jhīṅṭhikā for jhīṅṭikā

- Syn.: *sahacara, saireya*
New.: *ekilasvāna* (4.20a), *jhinaṅṭikāsvāna* (1.112c), *jhīṅṭikāsvāna* (3.42b), *jhīṅṭisvāna* (4.57c)
Bot.: *Barleria* spp. (IPNI-ID: 30234317-2); fam.: Acanthaceae
Jhīṅṭhikā and *jhīṅṭī* seem to be hypernyms for different *Barleria* species (see also Dymock et al. 1995: III, 45). The genus has close to 300 species. In Sanskrit *kurabaka* probably denotes a red, and both *kurūṅṭaka* and *kiṅkirāta* a yellow *Barleria* (Syed 1992: 222). J. Miśra (1966: 56) identifies *jhīṅṭhikā* and *jhīṅṭī* more particularly as *Barleria cristata* L. (IPNI-ID: 45927-1), one of the species native to South Asia. The flowers of this plant can be white, light bluish purple or pink (POWO; Polunin and Stainton 2006: 314; Syed 1992: 222 also mentions red). In the *Puṣpasāra* (A 63/9, fol. 13b) *jhīṅṭī* is glossed as blue *Barleria* (*nīlakolatasvāna*). According to Hara et al. (1978–1982: III, 139) *B. cristata* L. and *B. strigosa* Willd. (IPNI-ID: 46236-1) are native to Nepal. The latter blooms in blue; see also *amlāna, kiṅkirāta, kurabaka, kurūṅṭaka, bāṇa*.
Bibl.: Dymock et al. 1995: III, 45; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 139; Syed 1992: 221–222.
PuCi: 1.112c for Śiva (*kāmya*): happiness
3.42b forbidden for Mahālakṣmī
4.20a (*jhīṅṭī*) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.57c suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
-

jhīṅṭhī for jhīṅṭī see jhīṅṭhikā

ṭirīṭaka for tirīṭaka see lodhra

ḍimbhakaNew.: *ḍimbhakasvāna*

Bot.: unidentified

PuCi: 1.113a for Śiva (*kāmya*): elimination of ailments**tagara**Syn.: *vakra, nata*New.: *tagarāyasvāna*, var. *tagarāya* (1.64b, 2.91a, 4.4c), *tagalāya* (2.91c, 3.3c), *tagalāy-asvāna* (1.26c, 2.35d, 2.76a)Modern Newari: *ṭakara* (also Nepali, P. P. Regmi 1983; Shrestha 1998), *taṃlāy/taḥhaḥpyaṃsvām* (Jośī and Jośī 2019)Bot.: *Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult. (IPNI-ID: 82097-1); fam.: Apocynaceae

Not only in Nepal is *tagara* nowadays identified with crape jasmine (*Tabernaemontana*). Syed (1992) too favours this identification on the basis of statements in literary texts. Botanical handbooks, however, mostly give *Valeriana jatamansi* Jones ex Roxb. (IPNI-ID: 60458931-2; fam.: Caprifoliaceae) as the referent. In some *nighaṅṭus* a distinction is made between *tagara* and *piṅḍatagara*. The latter could be *V. hardwickei* Wall. (IPNI-ID: 859836-1; see also *nandyāvarta*). Dymock et al. (1995: II, 238–240) do not distinguish the two *tagaras* and regard both *nandyāvarta* and *piṅḍatagara* as other names for *tagara*. For further identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 557–558).

Eng.: crape jasmine

Bibl.: AVS 5: 345–348; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 238–240; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 209; Jośī and Jośī 2019: 46; P. P. Regmi 1983: 96–97; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 352–355; Syed 1992: 303–307.

PuCi: 1.26c suited for Śiva

1.64b for Śiva: special merit

1.106a for Śiva (*kāmya*): felicity

2.6c, 2.35d suited for Viṣṇu

2.76a suited for the sun

2.87d, 3.43d forbidden for the sun

+2.87 according to the ĀC the prohibition applies to *vanatagara* only; according to some, [sometimes] prohibited and [sometimes] prescribed (*niṣiddhavihita*)

2.91a, 2.91c suited for ancestor worship

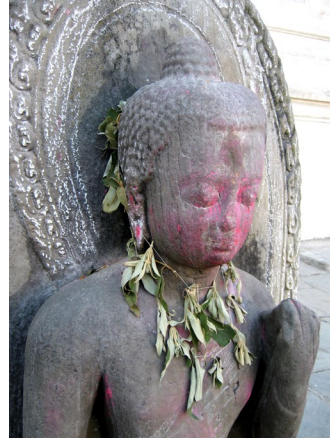
3.3c suited for Durgā

3.14c for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit

4.4c suited in *paścimāmnāya*4.40d in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): respect

4.56a suited for Dakṣiṇakālī

tamāla, Figs. 5.16, A.25, A.26



Figs. A.25 and A.26 By Newar ritual specialists *tamāla* is identified as the butterfly bush *Buddleja asiatica* Lour., an all-rounder in Nepalese rituals; photos: 10 March 2007, Kathmandu and 26 December, Deopatan.

New.: *silhāla*, var. *sinhālahala* (2.79a), *silhārahala* (4.93a)
Modern Newari: *sināysvām* var. *sinhāysvām*, *sinhā*^o, *sinā*^o and similar (Shrestha 1998; Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994)
Nepali: *bhīmasenapātī*

Bot.: A.pan-Indian:
identification contested
Tamālapatra is often identified as the Indian bay leaf, *Cinnamomum tamala* (Buch.–Ham.) T. Nees & C. H. Eberm. (IPNI-ID: 463718-1; fam. Lauraceae; see AVS 2: 84–6; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 208–10). This tree is also grown in Nepal. Its bark and leaf are commonly referred to there as *dālacinī* and *tejapāta* respectively (Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 152), but as far as I know it is not used in ritual. Other identifications given for *tamāla* (also known as *varuṇa*) include *Crateva magna* (Lour.) DC. (IPNI-ID: 147476-1; fam.: Capparaceae; see AVS 2: 202–205; Blatter and Millard 1997: 47–51; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 133–134) or *Garcinia cambogioides* var. *cambogioides* (IPNI-ID: 3285297-4; fam. Clusiaceae; usually under its taxonomic synonym *Garcinia morella* (Gaertn.) Desr.; AVS 3: 64; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 168–170).

B. Nepalese:

Buddleja asiatica Lour. (IPNI-ID: 545686-1); fam.: Scrophulariaceae
According to Binod Raj Sharma, the ritual identification as *Buddleja* is common among Newars today. It is, however, not mentioned in P.P. Regmi's (1983: 159–160) treatment of *Buddleja*; see A.Zotter (2016: 415–416).

PuCi: 1.80a leaf suited for Śiva
1.136a leaf not spoilt even if not intact
2.79a leaf pleases Hari and is suited for the sun
4.93a leaf forbidden in *ūrdhvāmnāya*

tilaka

New.: *hāmlabu* (2.77a), *hāmalabu* (2.82d), *hāmlabusvāna* (2.7c), *hāmrabu* (1.105c)

Bot.: A.pan-Indian:

identification contested

Tilaka is often interpreted as another name for *lodhra* (Dymock et al. 1995: II, 373–375; Devakoṭā 1968: 79; commentary on ŚK 30). Syed (1992: 337) who rejects the identification as *Symplocos racemosa* Roxb. (see under *lodhra*), discusses *Clerodendrum phlomoides* L.f. (IPNI-ID: 862313-1; fam. Lamiaceae) or *Wendlandia exserta* (Roxb.) DC (taxonomic synonym of *Wendlandia heynei* (Schult.) Santapau & Merchant; IPNI-ID: 770458-1; fam. Rubiaceae) as possible identifications. Devakoṭā (1968: 151) refers to a species called *cūvā* in Nepali as the referent of *tilaka*, but without giving a botanical name. Shrestha (1998) identifies Nep. *cuvā* as *Clerodendrum serratum* (L.) Moon (taxonomic synonym of *Rotheca serrata* (L.) Steane & Mabb; IPNI-ID: 1002733-1; fam. Lamiaceae) or *Osbeckia nepalensis* Hook. (IPNI-ID: 574126-1; Melastomataceae). Manandhar gives *chuwa* as Nepali name of *Plumeria rubra* L., the frangipani tree (IPNI-ID: 81275-1).

B. in PuCi:

Sesamum indicum L. (IPNI-ID: 675971-1); fam.: Pedaliaceae

In the Newari text *tilaka* is treated as *tila*, sesamum. Apte (1998: s.v.), too, points to a possible relation between *tila* and *tilaka*: “Kālidāsa describes the beauty of this tree as being akin to that of the saffron-mark on the forehead of a woman. The name suggests a relation to *tila* [...]. Now this plant has got flowers that have got a pretty appearance. It is a shrub, not a tree. It grows four to five feet in height. Its flower has five petals. The lower petal is the longest. In wild variety there is a prominent spot on the longest petal which is highly suggestive of the saffron-mark on the forehead of a woman.”

Bibl.: Syed 1992: 335–338.

PuCi: 1.105c for Śiva (*kāmya*): wealth

2.7c suited for Viṣṇu

2.77a, 2.82d suited for the sun

tulasī, Figs. 5.12, A.27, A.28



Figs. A.27 and A.28 Different kinds of basil are planted and worshipped as *tulasī* in Nepalese households; photos: 10 September and 24 October 2007, Dhading.

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- Syn.: *vṛndā, haripriyā, surasa, mañjarī*
- New.: *tulaśī*, var. *tulaśī* (2.58); where two kinds are mentioned, *śyāmatulaśī* (2.28d) / *śyāmatulaśī* (2.79c) is the second one added.
- Bot.: *Ocimum tenuiflorum* L. (IPNI-ID: 453130-1), fam.: Lamiaceae
According to Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha (2004: 149), both the light / green (also *śrītulaśī*) and dark (*kṛṣṇa-śyāmatulaśī*) *tulaśīs*, are varieties of *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. Neither Hara et al. (1978–1982: III, 160) nor POWO refer to any varieties of *O. tenuiflorum*. In contemporary ritual practice different varieties of basil are treated as *tulaśī*. For other identifications, all of them *Ocimum*-species, see Meulenbeld (1974: 560).
- Eng.: holy basil
- Bibl.: AVS 4: 168–171; Dhal 1981; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 86–89; Gandhi 1991: 143–149; S. M. Gupta 2001: 54–60; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 160; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 44–54; Narayan 1998; Pintchman 2003; P. P. Regmi 1983: 104–107; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 148–151; *Tulasīvivāhavidhi*.
- PuCi: 1.136c, 1.137 cannot become stale
1.138a is always pure
2.27ab leaf suited for Viṣṇu
2.28d both kinds suited for Viṣṇu
2.36c–37b (New.: –) for Jagannātha: one goes to Hari’s abode
2.56c–60 for Viṣṇu: the best result
2.79c t° and *kālat*° suited for the sun
2.86b forbidden for Vināyaka
2.90c, 2.92b (New.: –) suited for ancestor worship
3.42a forbidden for Mahālakṣmī
4.12ab in *paścimāmnāya*: expunges all evil
4.51a forbidden in *uttarāmnāya*
4.52c (New.: –), 4.54b forbidden for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.61c–62b leaves for Sāvitrī, Bhavānī, Durgādevī, Sarasvatī: every wish turns out well
4.69a, 4.69d forbidden for Nīlasarasvatī
4.93b–+4.95 both kinds forbidden in *ūrdhvāmnāya*

trisandhyā

- New.: *trisvalasvāna*, var. *tīśvara*° (2.83a), *tisvala*° (4.74b), *trisandhyā*° (4.11c), *trisona*° (4.5b), *svatājātaṃ* (three types) *saṃtisvalasvāna* for *sandhikā tritaya*, *guruḥjāpasvāna* as marginal gloss in ms. F₄ PuCi 4.11c
- Bot.: unidentified
Sometimes (AVS 3: 150; Joshi 2003: 255) *trisandhyā* is quoted as another name for *javā* (see above). This would fit its frequent mention in the PuCi’s fourth chapter, but not its suitability for Viṣṇu.
- PuCi: 2.17cd for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *mālatīs*
2.18ab for Viṣṇu: white one surpasses 1000 red ones
2.83a suited for the sun
4.5b (-a) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.11c in *paścimāmnāya*: produces fear in enemies
4.13 (New.: –) in *paścimāmnāya*: no obstacles arise
4.66c (*sandhikā tritaya*) suited for Nīlasarasvatī
4.74b in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: liberates from misery
-

damana(ka), Fig. A.29

Fig. A.29

The plant used by Newars as *damanaka*;
photo: 19 December 2012, Edingen.

New.: *dhavanasvāna*

For modern Newari, the name forms *dhaṃcāsvāṃ* (Jośī and Jośī 2019), *dhavasvāṃ* (Shrestha 1998; P. P. Regmi 1983), *dhavaṃsvāṃ* (Jośī and Jośī 2019: 58), *dhunasvāṃ* (Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004), *dhusvāṃ* (Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994) and *dhūsāṃ* (Shrestha 1998) are known.

Bot.: different identifications possible

In the secondary literature *damanaka* is unambiguously identified as *Artemisia indica* Willd. (IPNI-ID: 179626-1; fam: Asteraceae). This identification was rejected by all ritual specialists I have asked. Newars nowadays use a scented, bushy plant (see Fig. A.29). On the basis of my modest expertise I here suggest an identification of this plant as *Artemisia pallens* Wall. ex Besser (IPNI-ID: 77300221-1). The only source supporting this identification traced so far is found in a publication on the cultural significance of plants in Newar culture (Jośī and Jośī 2019: 58). The plant shown to me by practitioners in Benares as *damanaka* was still another, one as far as I can judge more resembling the patchouli plant (*Pogostemon cablin* [Blanco] Benth.) an alternative identification suggested by Basu (1999: 118) amongst others.

Bibl.: AVS 1: 202–204; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 12; Jośī and Jośī 2019: 58; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 239; Manandhar 2002: 97; Meyer 1937: I, 38–53; P. P. Regmi 1983: 102–103; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 145–147.

PuCi: 1.104 (-ka) for Śiva in *kāmyapūjā*: victory

1.108 (*karpūrad*^o, New. white) for Śiva (*kāmya*): destruction of enemies

2.26c (-ka) leaf suited for Viṣṇu

2.43c–44b for Viṣṇu in Caitra and Vaiśākha: the result that of a gift of a hundred brown cows

3.6a suited for Durgā

3.16a for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit

3.22d (-ka) especially suited in garlands for Durgā

4.12ab in *paścimāmnāya*: expunges all evil

4.19b suited in *uttarāmnāya*

4.30b in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*

4.68a suited for Nīlasarasvatī

4.76c in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: riches

darbha see kuśa

dumbarikā see udumbara

durvā for dūrvā, Figs. 5.4, 18, A.15, A.30



Fig. A.30

The *dūrvā* grass is one of the most prominent offerings to Gaṇeśa; photo: 8 March 2007, Taṅgal Gaṇeśa, Kathmandu.

New.: *situ*, var. *siṭū* (2.26a)

Dūrvā is rendered as *gulato* in the *Puṣpasāra*. Both names, *situ* and *gulato*, seem to have been preserved in modern Newari as *situ* and *gumta/gutu/gusighāy* respectively (Jośī and Jośī 2019; Shrestha 1998).

Bot.: *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. (IPNI-ID: 397065-1); fam: Poaceae

Eng.: Bermuda grass

Bibl.: AVS 2: 289–292; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 577–579; Gonda 1985: 108–121; S. M. Gupta 2001: 16–18; Hara et al. 1978–1982: I, 128; Jośī and Jośī 2019: 98; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 152–154; P. P. Regmi 1983: 109–110.

PuCi: 1.84b leaf suited for Śiva
2.26a leaf suited for Viṣṇu
2.50c–51b blades given to Viṣṇu: hundredfold result
2.75b suited for the sun
2.86c, 2.87c, 3.42c forbidden for Durgā
3.6d suited for Durgā
4.18b suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.28ab in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in Pauṣa
4.39a in *uttarāmnāya (kāmya)*: wealth and grain

devapatrika

New.: *devapatrikā*

Bot.: unidentified

PuCi: 1.80b leaf suited for Śiva

drona

Syn.: *dronapušpī*, *dronapuşpa*

New.: *pātakābu*, var. *patakābu* (1.50ab, 1.64d, 2.10cd, 2.83a, 3.27)

In NLAK the name is quoted as *bupaṭakā* or *bupatakā* from the older manuscripts of the *Amarakoṣa*. The marginal glosses for PuCi 2.10 in manuscript F₄ (*gvalajābu*, *golajābu*) largely match ones in a manuscript quoted in NLAK and dated N.S. 803 (1683 CE) that features the name *gvaḍajāvo* for *drona*; they also approximate the modern Newari name *gojābusvām* (Joṣī and Joṣī 2019; P. P. Regmi 1983). In Nepali the plant is called *gumpāṭī* (Shrestha 1998: 30) or *gumpāte* (Manandhar 2002: 291).

Bot.: *Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Link (IPNI-ID: 449314-1); fam.: Lamiaceae
According to Dymock et al. (1995: III, 122–123) four different species of the genus *Leucas* are medicinally used as *drona* in India. For Nepal, Hara et al. (1978–1982: III, 156–157) list seven *Leucas* species, Manandhar (2002: 291) four.

Eng.: thumbai, thumba, thumbe

Bibl.: AVS 3: 316–318; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 122–125; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 156–157; Joṣī and Joṣī 2019: 29–30; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 254; Manandhar 2002: 291; P. P. Regmi 1983: 73–74; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 160–162.

PuCi: 1.27b (-*puşpa*) suited for Śiva
1.41 (-*puşpa*) for Śiva in Phālguna: one attains half the throne of Indra
1.50ab (-*puşpa*) for Śiva: surpasses 1000 *brhatpuşpas*
1.64d for Śiva: special merit
1.83a leaf suited for Śiva
1.97d (-*puşpikā*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): subjugation
2.10 (-*puşpa*) for Viṣṇu: the result that of a gift of 10 *suvarṇas*
2.83a suited for the sun
3.11d (-*puşpa*) especially suited for Durgā
3.27 (-*puşpa*) garlands for Durgā: the result that of a *rājasūya* sacrifice
4.21d (-*puşpa*) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.39c (-*puşpa*) in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): food
4.54c (-*puşpa*) suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.74c in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: liberation

dhātakī

Syn.: *dhātupuşpī*, *madanīyahetu*

New.: *ambarasvāna*

The translation into Newari is the same as that of *āmalakī*, probably because *dhātakī* was mistakenly interpreted as *dhātrī*, another name for *āmalakī*.

Bot.: *Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz (IPNI-ID: 554290-1); fam.: Lythraceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 564).

Eng.: fire flame bush

Bibl.: AVS 5: 412–416; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 40–41; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 173; Manandhar 2002: 481.

PuCi: 1.124d forbidden for Śiva

dhātṛī see *āmalaḱī*

dhustūra(ka), Figs. 5.11, A.31, A.32, A.33



Fig. A.31 Different thorn-apple species are used as *dhustūra*; photo: 1 June 2008, Edingen.

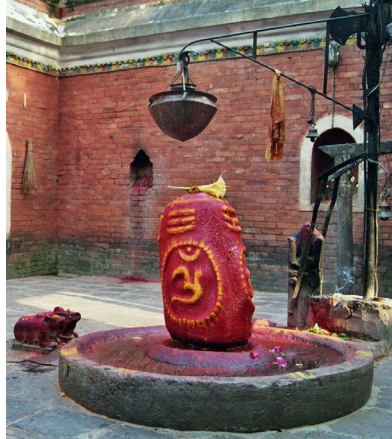


Fig. A.32 Apart from thorn-apple flowers, *Brugmansia* flowers are offered as *dhustūra* to Śiva; photo: 4 November, Kirāṭeśvaramahādeva, Deopatan.



Fig. A.33 Thorn-apple fruits, too (here together with *bilva* fruits), are provided as suitable offerings for Śiva in front of temples; photo: 15 September 2007, Kathmandu.

Syn.: *unmatta*, *kanaka*, *dhattūra*

New.: *dudharasvāna*, var. *dudhala*^o (1.24b, 2.87b), *dulhava*^o (1.39)

Bot.: *Datura* spp. (IPNI-ID: 30002853-2); fam.: Solanaceae

Dhustūraka, *unmatta* and their synonyms denote species and varieties of thornapple (Dymock et al. 1995: II, 585). The identification as only *Datura metel* L. (AVS 2: 305), in my view, is too narrow. Dymock et al. and likewise Meulenbeld (1974: 564) list three *Datura* species for India: *Datura stramonium* L. (IPNI-ID: 314738-2), *D. fastuosa* L. and *D. metel* L. (IPNI-ID: 314739-2), but *D. fastuosa* is a taxonomic synonym of *D. metel*. For Nepal, Hara et al. (1978–1982: III, 109) list *D. metel*, *D. stramonium* and *D. suaveolens*. The latter is a taxonomic synonym of *Brugmansia suaveolens* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Sweet (IPNI-ID: 77109576-1). Nowadays, at least in rituals, other *Brugmansia* species that are popular garden plants are also treated as *dhustūraka*.

Eng.: thornapple

- Bibl.: AVS 2: 305–308; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 584–624; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 109; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 150–151; Manandhar 2002: 189–190; P.P. Regmi 1983: 110–111; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 163–166.
- PuCi: 1.24b (*unmattaka*) suited for Śiva
 1.39 im Pauṣa suited for Śiva
 1.49ab (-ka) for Śiva: surpasses 1000 *bukas*
 1.58d (*kanaka*) there is no better flower (New. *kanaka dudharasvāna*)
 1.61 (-ka) for *śivaliṅga*: the result that of a gift of 100,000 cows etc.
 1.80c (*unmatta*) leaves of the white and dark varieties suited for Śiva
 1.86cd (*kanaka*) to be given to Śiva at night
 1.89d (-ka) for Śiva (*kāmya*): liberation
 2.35c (*kanaka*) suited for Viṣṇu
 2.63c, 2.65a (*unmatta*, New.: -), 2.87b (*unmatta*), 3.43b (*unmatta*) forbidden for Viṣṇu
 2.83b New. *dudharasvāna* (without Skt.): suited for the sun
 2.84c (*unmattaka*, New.: black *dudharasvāna* for *kṛṣṇalonmattaka*) forbidden for the sun
 3.5c (-ka) suited for Durgā
 4.15a (*unmatta*) forbidden in *paścimāmnāya*: eradication of the family
 4.51b forbidden in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.56c suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
 4.60ab Dhūmāvātī supremely satisfied with *dh*^o from a cremation ground

nandyāvarta

- Syn.: *piṅḍitagara*
 New.: *nadyāvartasvāna* (2.29c), *tapholasvāna* (2.14b), var. *taphosvāna* (2.14c)
 Shrestha (1998) gives the name *camahasvām* for modern Newari.
 Bot.: *Valeriana hardwickei* Wall. (IPNI-ID: 859836-1); fam.: Valerianaceae
 This is a close relative of *tagara* (see above). The *Ācārācintāmaṇi* (1983: 163₉) glosses *nandyāvarta* as *piṅḍitagara*.
 Bibl.: Dymock et al. 1995: II, 238–241.
 PuCi: 2.14ab for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *bakapuṣpas*
 2.29c suited for Viṣṇu

navamallikā

- New.: *vanamālisvāna*
 Bot.: *Jasminum* sp. (IPNI-ID: 328128-2); fam.: Oleaceae
 This name must denote a kind of jasmine, possibly, as suggested by Syed (1992: 351), *J. arborescens* Roxb. (IPNI-ID: 609336-1). Majupuria and Joshi (1989: 96), however, identify *navamallikā* as *Ixora parviflora* Vahl. (a synonym of *Ixora pavetta* Andrews, IPNI-ID: 754326-1); for *vanamallikā* see also AVS 3: 242–243.
 Bibl.: Syed 1992: 348–353.
 PuCi: 2.29d suited for Viṣṇu
 3.14b suited for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
 3.37ab (*navamālikā*) in Śrāvaṇa for Durgā
 4.31a (*navamālikā*) in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*

navamālikā* see *navamallikā

nāga* see *nāgakeśara

nāgakeśara* for *nāgakesara

Syn.: *cāmpeya*, *nāga*, *nāgakesara*

New.: *rūpasvāna*, var. *lupasvāna* (3.23b)

The rendering as *maruvakasvāna* (PuCi 4.24cd, otherwise translating Sanskrit *maruvaka*) must be regarded as a mistake. For modern Newari, Shrestha (1998) gives the name *nāhgesoracampā*.

Bot.: *Mesua ferrea* L. (IPNI-ID: 428832-1); fam.: Clusiaceae

For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 566).

Eng.: cobra saffron

Bibl.: AVS 4: 27–30; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 170–172; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 63; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 201; P.P. Regmi 1983: 118; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 176–178; Syed 1992: 354–362.

PuCi: 1.26d suited for Śiva

1.57cd (*nāga*) for Śiva: equivalent to *dhustūraka*

1.91b for Śiva (*kāmya*): grants all desires

2.3c (*nāga*) for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins

2.29a suited for Viṣṇu

2.82b suited for the sun

3.12b especially suited for Durgā

3.23b especially suited in garlands for Durgā

4.4b suited in *paścimāmnāya*

4.10cd *paścimāmnāya*: great wealth

4.24cd *uttarāmnāya*: suited in Jyeṣṭha

4.33d *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): rule over people

4.57b suited for Dakṣiṇakālī

4.89c–91b *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month

nimba

Syn.: *prabhadra*

New.: *nipabu* (1.124c), *nīpasvāna* (1.114b)

modern Newari: *khāivasī* and *nī* (Shrestha 1998)

Bot.: *Azadirachta indica* A.Juss. (IPNI-ID: 1213180-2); fam.: Meliaceae

Eng.: neem

Bibl.: AVS 1: 227–232; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 322–330; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 85; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 139–145; P.P. Regmi 1983: 119–120; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 182–185; Syed 1992: 372–379.

PuCi: 1.114b for Śiva (*kāmya*): dissension (*vidveṣa*) and displacement (*uccāṭana*)

1.124c forbidden for Śiva

pañkaja* see *padma

paṭolaSyn.: *paṭolā, paṭolī*New.: *pātakāsvāna*Bot.: *Trichosanthes cucumerina* L. (IPNI-ID: 294175-1); fam.: Cucurbitaceae
For other identifications, all *Trichosanthes* species, see Meulenbeld (1974: 569).

Eng.: snake gourd

Bibl.: AVS 5: 323–327; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 72–74; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 180.

PuCi: 4.40c in *uttarāmnāya (kāmya)*: longevity**padma**, Figs. 5.6, A.34

Fig. A.34

Lotus flowers and leaves at the flower market; photo: 15 September 2007, Kathmandu.

Syn.: *abja, kamala, kuśeśaya, kokanada* (red), *jalaja, paṅkaja, padmaka, puṅdarīka* (white), *śatapatra, sarasija* (for more, see Rau 1954)New.: *palesvāna*; for Sanskrit *śatapatra*: *palesvāna* that has a hundred leaves (*śarachi* [śalachi 4.8ab, 4.65b; śrachi 4.85d] *hala du palesvāna*, var. *śatapalesvāna* 2.89a) modern Newari: *palesvām* (Jośī and Jośī 2019; P.P. Regmi 1983; Shrestha 1998)Bot.: *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn. (IPNI-ID: 605422-1); fam.: Nelumbonaceae
In Indological literature the lotus is often confused with water lilies and vice versa (see Hanneder 2002, 2007; Rau 1954). As in Sanskrit texts in general, in the PuCi the two genera are clearly distinguished; see also remarks to *utpala* above.

Eng.: lotus

Bibl.: AVS 4: 110–119; Gandhi 1991: 151–157; Garzilli 2003; S.M. Gupta 2001: 46–49; Hanneder 2002, 2007; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 32; Hřířbek 2008; Jośī and Jośī 2019: 66; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 55–71; Rau 1954; P.P. Regmi 1983: 35–40; Syed 1992: 607–711.

PuCi: 1.26a suited for Śiva
1.44 in Jyeṣṭha for Śiva: highest existence
1.48ab for Śiva: surpasses 1000 *bilvapatras*
1.63a for Śiva: special merit
1.80d (*kamala*), 1.82a (*śatapatra*) leaf suited for Śiva
1.90c (*abja*, red) for Śiva (*kāmya*): royalty
1.90d (*puṅdarīka*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): [one becomes] an universal ruler
1.135ab (*padmaka*) can be used as a bud
1.141ab pure for three days

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- PuCi: 2.3b for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
2.8c suited for Viṣṇu (New.: red, white)
2.19ab (*śatapatra*) for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *kundas*
2.28c (*kamala*, New.: red, white) both suited for Viṣṇu
2.36c–37b (New.: –) for Jagannātha: one goes to Hari's abode
2.55c–56b *śatapatrikā* together with *kuṅkuma* and *aruṇapadma* to Jagannātha:
one lives long in Śvetadvīpa
2.68cd for the sun: surpasses 1000 *javās*
2.77c (*śatapatra*), 2.81c (*kuśeśaya*) suited for the sun
2.89a (*śatapatra*) suited for Jupiter
2.90c (*śatapatra*) suited for ancestor worship
3.3b, 3.11a suited for Durgā
3.23a (*sarasija*) especially suited in garlands for Durgā
3.36b suited for Durgā in Jyeṣṭha
3.38a (*paṅkaja*) suited for Durgā in Āśvina
3.40a (*śatapatra*) suited for Durgā in Caitra
3.42d (*kamala*) forbidden for Kamalā
4.2d (*śatapatraka*), 4.3c (New.: –) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.8a (New. summarized with the following) in *paścimāmnāya*: pacification and
prosperity
4.8b (*śatapatra*) in *paścimāmnāya*: [the birth of] a good son
4.20d suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.25cd in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in Śrāvaṇa
4.36a in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): vigour
4.58a (*kokanada*, New.: red) suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.59ab every deity is delighted with a red one
4.59cd (New.: red, black, white) whether dark or bright Kalikā becomes
boon-conferring
4.65b (*śatapatraka*) suited for Nīlasarasvatī
4.72b in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: prosperity
4.84–85b (*jalaja*), 4.85c–87 (*śatapatraka*) in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when
worshipping for one month

palāśa(ka) see kiṃśuka

pāṭala/ā

- Syn.: *kāṣṭhapāṭala*, *pāṭalī*, *tāmrapuṣpī*, *kumbhikā*
New.: *pātulasvāna*, var. *pāṭula*^o (2.35a); for Sanskrit *kāṣṭhapāṭala*: *sipātarasvāna*
Bot.: *Stereospermum chelonoides* (L.f.) DC. (IPNI-ID: 110773-1) and *S. colais* (Buch.-Ham.
ex Dillwyn) Mabb. (IPNI-ID: 110775-1); fam.: Bignoniaceae
According to AVS (5: 197) up to six kinds of *pāṭalā* are mentioned in the *nighaṇṭus*,
kāṣṭhapāṭala being among them. In most of these texts, however, only two kinds
are distinguished. The commentary on *Śivakoṣa* 464 notes that the same plant
can be denoted by words in all three grammatical genders. For other identifica-
tions, all of them *Stereospermum* species, see Meulenbeld (1974: 573).
Eng.: snake tree
Bibl.: AVS 5: 192–197; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 20–22; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 138;
Syed 1992: 426–431.

- PuCi: 1.24c (-ā, New.: -) suited for Śiva
 1.56cd (-ā) for Śiva: equivalent to *karavīra*
 1.124b (*kāṣṭhapāṭala*) forbidden for Śiva
 2.6a (-ā), 35a (-ā) suited for Viṣṇu
 2.46c–47b (-ā) for Viṣṇu in spring: one becomes a *muktiyogī*
 2.75c (-ā), 82c (-ā) suited for the sun
 3.15b (-a) for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
 3.35ab (-ā) suited for Durgā in Vaiśākha
 4.2a (*pāṭalī*), 4.3d (-a) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
 4.7cd (*pāṭalikā*) in *paścimāmnāya*: white ones bestow great fame (New.: red)
 4.20c (-a) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.30d (-ā) in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*
 4.89c–91b (-a) in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit

pāṭalikā* see *pāṭala/ā

pāṭalī* see *pāṭala/ā

pāñḍura* see *utpala

pārijāta, Fig. 5.2

Syn.: *śephālikā*, *sephālī*, *sephālikā*

New.: *pālijātasvāna*, var. *pārijāta* (1.134cd), *pālijāta* (2.81c), *sephālibu* (4.19a, 4.75a)
 Both prominent Sanskrit names are taken over into Newari. They were recognized as synonyms, as Sanskrit *sephālikā* is always translated as *pālijāta* except for once as *sephālibu*.

Bot.: *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L. (IPNI-ID: 610599-1); fam. Oleaceae
 Occasionally, *pārijāta* is identified as *Erythrina variegata* L. (IPNI-ID: 494614-1; see under *mandāra* below) and distinguished from *śephālikā* (e.g. Syed 1992: 432–442). In their treatment of *śephālikā* some Indian lexicographers distinguish a white variety—doubtlessly *Nyctanthes*—from a blue one that is also called *nir-guṇḍī* (see *sind(h)uvāra*). On the resulting confusion of Western lexicographers, see Emeneau (1944: 340–342). In ritual practice in both Nepal and Benares I have never encountered an identification of *pārijāta* and *śephālikā* different from *Nyctanthes*.

Eng.: “tree of sorrow”, coral jasmine, night-flowering jasmine

Bibl.: AVS 4: 148–150; Deroin and Liyanaratne 1995: 14–17; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 376–378; Emeneau 1944: 340–346; Gandhi 1991: 9–13; S. M. Gupta 2001: 51–53; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 81; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 27–28; *Pārijātaharaṇa-campū*; P. P. Regmi 1983: 126–127; Schmid 1997; Syed 1992: 381–385 (*śephālikā*), 432–442 (*pārijāta/mandāra*).

- PuCi: 1.134cd (*sephālī*) no fault for letting it touch the ground
 2.81c (*sephālikā*) suited for the sun
 4.19a (*sephālikā*), 4.20c suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.38ab (*sephālikā*) *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): son
 4.68b (*sephālikā*) suited for Nīlasarasvatī
 4.70ab *ūrdhvāmnāya* (*kāmya*): subjugation and conjugal felicity
 4.75a (*śephālikā*) *ūrdhvāmnāya*: victory
-

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

pāribhadra

New.: *nipasvāna*

Bot.: different identifications possible

For *Erythrina variegata* L. (IPNI-ID: 494614-1; fam.: Fabaceae), the Indian coral tree, amongst others, the Sanskrit names *pāribhadra* and *mandāra* (see ²*mandāra*) are given. The Newari text, however, renders the name in the same way as *nimba* (*Azadirachta indica* A.Juss.; IPNI-ID: 1213180-2), a plant considered dangerous and reckoned as an *ayajñīya* tree in Vedic ritual. In contrast to the former, this latter identification would not fit *pāribhadra*'s positive assignment for Viṣṇu in the PuCi.

Bibl.: AVS 2: 378–381; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 451–454 (only as *pārijāta*, *mandāra*); P.P. Regmi 1983: 164–165 (with prescriptions for *mandāra*).

PuCi: 2.35a suited for Viṣṇu

pāvanti/ī

New.: *pāvantisvāna*

Bot.: unidentified

The note in the *Ācāracintāmaṇi* ("*pāvanti* is a certain flower", *pāvantiḥ—puṣpaviśeṣaḥ*; 1983: 143₂₄) already indicates that this name is fairly unknown.

PuCi: 2.6b (-i, New.: -), 29a (-ī) suited for Viṣṇu

2.75d (-i, New.: -) suited for the sun

puṇḍarīka see padma

punnāga

New.: *chasibu*, *vakasibu* (3.11b)

Modern Newari: *goecāsim* (Shrestha 1998), *gvaygaḥchāḥsim* (Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994), *gvaychāḥsim* (Jośī and Jośī 2019: 34)

Bot.: A.Pan-Indian:

Calophyllum inophyllum L. (IPNI-ID: 427190-1) or *Mammea suriga* (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Klosterm. (IPNI-ID: 428784-1); fam.: Calophyllaceae

Dymock et al. (1995: I, 173) report that both closely related species, *Calophyllum* and *Mammea* (there treated under its synonym *Ochrocarpos longifolius*), are considered as *punnāga*; for other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 576).

B. Nepalese:

Schima Wallichii (DC.) Korth. (IPNI-ID: 60457200-2); fam.: Theaceae

The Newari name used in the PuCi, *chasibu* (later also (*gve*)*chasibu*), is a clear pointer to *Schima Wallichii*. This tree, called *cilāune* in Nepali (Manandhar 2002: 415; Shrestha 1998: 17), belongs to the tea family. Despite its belonging to a different plant family, the medical properties and uses seem to be similar to the Calophyllaceae used as *punnāga* in India. The flowers look similar too. Devakoṭa (1968: 151 no. 455) gives the Sanskrit name *punnāga* for *Mammea* (as *Ochrocarpos*) and *surapunnāga* for *Schima*, treats both—*Ochrocarpos* as Nepali *nāgeśvarako rukh* and *Schima* als *cilāune*—one after another and also ascribes the same medical properties to them (on *cilāune*: *svabhāva—pūrvokta nāgeśvarasamāna cha*; Devakoṭa 1968: 151 no. 456). The Sanskrit name *nāgakesara* is also identified as *Ochrocarpos* by Devakoṭa (ibid.: 76 no. 237), elsewhere mostly as *Mesua ferrea* (see above under *nāgakesara*). The flower texts, too, hint at the fact that the traditions around *punnāga* and *nāgakesara* are similar or even intersect, as both are often mentioned in the same breath.

Bibl.: AVS 1: 338–340; Devakoṭa 1968: 151; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 172–175; Jośī and Jośī 2019: 34; Manandhar 2002: 415–416.

PuCi: 1.27a suited for Śiva
 1.57cd for Śiva: equivalent to *dhustūraka*
 1.63b for Śiva: special merit
 1.91b for Śiva (*kāmya*): grants all desires
 2.3c for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
 2.81d suited for the sun
 3.11b especially suited for Durgā
 3.14a for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
 4.4b suited in *paścimāmnāya*
 4.10cd in *paścimāmnāya*: great wealth
 4.18d suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.40a in *uttarāmnāya (kāmya)*: kingship
 4.72c in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: riches

pūtamālī

New.: —

Bot.: unidentified

PuCi: 4.77d in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: brings death

prāṇa

corrupted from *bāṇa* (vgl. *Jñānārṇavatāntra* 17.115a)

New.: —

PuCi: 4.88a *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month

proṣitā

probably corrupted

New.: —

PuCi: 1.122a red and white forbidden for Śiva

phalinī

Syn.: *priyaṅgu*

New.: *phalīnisvāna*

Manuscript F₄ gives *priyaṅgu* as a marginal gloss, a well-known Sanskrit synonym.

Bot.: *Callicarpa macrophylla* Vahl (IPNI-ID: 861393-1); fam.: Lamiaceae
 P.P. Regmi (1983: 44) identifies *phalinī/priyaṅgu* as foxtail millet, *Setaria italica* (L.) P.Beauv. (IPNI-ID: 1207294-2; fam.: Poaceae); Meulenbeld (1974: 578) quotes both and still other identifications.

Eng.: Indian beautyberry

Bibl.: AVS 1: 334–337; Hara et al. 1978–1982: I, 145 (*Setaria*), III, 145 (*Callicarpa*); P.P. Regmi 1983: 44–45.

PuCi: 1.106cd for Śiva (*kāmya*): health and wealth

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

baka

- New.: *bakapuṣpa*, var. *bakapuṣpasvāna* (4.57a, 4.66a)
Bot.: different identifications possible
The *Śivakoṣa* (*vako vuko vaṅgasene raktairāṇḍe vasāv api*; ŚK 11 cd) equates *baka* with *buka* and distinguishes three meanings: 1) as *vaṅgasena* = *agastya* (see above); 2) as a kind of castor oil plant (Skt. *raktairāṇḍa*; a variety of *Ricinus communis* L.; IPNI-ID: 355498-1; see also AVS 5: 1–7); 3) as synonym of *vāsu* (see under *buka* below).
PuCi: 2.13cd (*-puṣpa*) for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *bilvapatras*
2.81c, 82b suited for the sun
3.22d especially suited in garlands for Durgā
3.26 (*-puṣpa*) garland for Durgā: the result that of a *vājapeya* sacrifice
4.39d (*-puṣpa*) *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): wealth
4.57a (*-puṣpa*) suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.66a suited for Nīlasarasvatī
-

bakula

- Syn.: *siṃhakesara*, *kesara*
New.: *bahulasvāna*, var. *bahura*^o (4.56c); *sacarasvāna* 1.134cd
Modern Newari: *vakulasvām* (Shrestha 1998)
Bot.: *Mimusops elengi* L. (IPNI-ID: 787918-1); fam.: Sapotaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 580).
Eng.: Spanish cherry
Bibl.: AVS 4: 40–44; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 362–364; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 214–215; P.P. Regmi 1983: 158–159; Syed 1992: 238–244.
PuCi: 1.134cd no fault for letting it touch the ground
2.3a for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
2.35b suited for Viṣṇu
2.77d especially suited for the sun
3.4a suited for Durgā
+3.43 (New.: –) suited for Asitā (Kālī), reference to 4.17c
4.4c suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.9c in *paścimāmnāya*: eliminates fault
4.17c suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.24ab in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in Vaiśākha
4.38d in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): honour within the family
4.56c suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.89c–91b in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit
-

bandhūka

- Syn.: *arkavallabha*, *bandhujīva*(ka)
New.: *sitapholasvāna*; erroneously (?) *malisvāna* (1.121a)
Bot.: *Pentapetes phoenicea* L. (IPNI-ID: 824676-1); fam.: Sterculiaceae
Eng.: midday flower
Bibl.: AVS 4: 233–235; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 235; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 70; Syed 1992: 455–459.

- PuCi: 1.118c, 1.121a forbidden for Śiva
 3.5d suited for Durgā
 4.3c (New.: –) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
 4.8c in *paścimāmnāya*: subjugation
 4.19d (*bandhujīvaka*) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.26cd in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in Āśvina
 4.35b in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): one [becomes] dear to one's kinsmen
 4.64ab Nīlasarasvatī is similarly appeased by a garland as she is by the offering of a he-goat
 4.65b suited for Nīlasarasvatī
 4.71c in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: liberation and felicity
 4.83, 4.88–89b in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month

babhrūka

- New.: *babhrūkasvāna*
 Bot.: unidentified
 PuCi: 4.72d in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: loss of wealth

barbara / rī

- New.: *bahulasvāna*, var. *bahula* (4.63b), *brabrasvāna* (2.7b)
 In other places *bahulasvāna* translates *bakula*.
 Bot.: *Ocimum basilicum* L. (IPNI-ID: 452874-1); fam.: Lamiaceae
 For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 580–581).
 Eng.: sweet basil
 Bibl.: AVS 4: 160–163; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 85–86; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 160; Joshi 2003: 228.
 PuCi: 2.7b suited for Viṣṇu
 2.76d suited for the sun
 4.58b suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
 4.63b (-rī) for Nīlasarasvatī: one attains *ājñāsiddhi*
 4.65c two kinds suited for Nīlasarasvatī

bāṇa

- Syn.: *śarapuṅkha*, *bāṇapuṅkha*
 New.: *balāpukabu*, var. *balāpukabusvāna* (2.7b)
 The Newari name goes back to the Sanskrit synonym *bāṇapuṅkha*, which is not mentioned in the PuCi.
 Bot.: identification contested
Śivakoṣa 156 gives two meanings for the name *bāṇa*, that as blue *jhiṅṭī* and that as *muñja*. The former denotes a blue *Barleria* (see *jhiṅṭī* above), the latter a grass, the hardy sugarcane (*Tripidium arundinaceum* [Retz.] Welker, Voronts. & E. A. Kellogg; IPNI-ID: 77201656-1; in AVS 5: 26–28 under the synonym *Saccharum arundinaceum* Retz.). Syed (1992: 460–461), too, refers to uncertain alternatives in the identification of *bāṇa*, but ultimately favours blue *Barleria*, which could be *B. strigosa* Willd. (IPNI-ID: 46236-1). AVS (5: 249–252) and Dymock et al. (1995: I, 415–417) identify *bāṇa* as *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers. (IPNI-ID: 520851-1; fam.: Fabaceae).
 PuCi: 2.7b, 34c suited for Viṣṇu
 2.76d, 82d suited for the sun
-

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

bālī

New.: *bālisvāna*

Bot.: unidentified

If *bālī* stands for *bālā* it could be cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum* [L.] Maton; [IPNI-ID: 796556-1](#); see AVS 2: 360–364; Devakoṭā 1968: 207 no. 208).

PuCi: 4.3a (New.: –) suited in *paścimāmnāya*

4.7b in *paścimāmnāya*: increases strength (*bāla*)

bilva, Figs 5.9, A.35, A.36



Figs. A.35 and A.36 Leaves and fruits of the *bilva*; photos: 22 March 2007, Kathmandu.

Syn.: *śivadruma*, *śrīphala*, *śrīvrkṣa*

New.: *byālapāta*, var. *byālapātasvāna* (4.27cd), *bilvapatra* (1.60, 2.13ab)
Modern Newari: *byā* (Shrestha 1998), *vyāha* (Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 240)
or *vyālahā* (Shrestha 1998; P.P. Regmi 1983)

Bot.: *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corrêa ([IPNI-ID: 770819-1](#)); fam.: Rutaceae

Eng.: Bengal quince, wood apple

Bibl.: AVS 1: 62–66; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 277–281; Gandhi 1991: 69–75; S.M. Gupta 2001: 2–5; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 81; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 85–92; P.P. Regmi 1983: 146–148; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 240–243; Syed 1992: 467–479.

PuCi: 1.28b, 1.79a leaf suited for Śiva

1.40 for Śiva in Māgha: special merit

1.47cd leaf for Śiva: surpasses 1000 *karavīras*

1.60 leaves for *śivaliṅga*: liberation from evil etc.

1.103 leaf for Śiva (*kāmya*): grants every desire, liberates from poverty, nothing is better

1.135c leaf not spoilt, even if not intact

1.136cd leaf cannot become stale

1.138b leaf always pure

1.138d can be used for up to five days

2.13ab leaf for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *śamīs*

2.26d leaf suited for Viṣṇu

2.30d suited for Viṣṇu

2.61cd leaf forbidden for Kṛṣṇa

+2.62 proscription only concerns the statue of Gopāla (Kṛṣṇa), otherwise suited for Viṣṇu

- PuCi: 2.78c leaf suited for the sun
 2.86d leaf forbidden for the sun
 3.7b leaf suited for Durgā
 3.15b for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
 3.30 two garlands of leaves for Durgā: the result that of a *rājasūya* sacrifice
 3.34 leaves for Durgā: the result that [of a gift] of a hundred thousand cows
 3.35ab (New.: -) leaf especially suited for Durgā
 3.36cd suited for Durgā in Āṣāḍha
 4.14ab leaf forbidden in *paścimāmnāya*
 4.22c-23 leaf especially suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.27cd *uttarāmnāya*: leaves suited in Mārgaśīrṣa
 4.42b leaf in *uttarāmnāya (kāmya)*: highest goal
 4.54a suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
 4.57a leaf suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
 4.67a leaf suited for Nīlasarasvatī
 4.76d (New.: -) leaf especially suited in *ūrdhvāmnāya*
 4.84-85b in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month

buka

- Syn.: *raktārka, śivāhvā, śivaśekhara, mahāpaśupata, śivamallikā*
 New.: *bukapuṣpa*, var. *bukasiyā hala* (1.82b), *bhokasvāna* (1.139c-49, 2.69ab)
 Shrestha 1998 gives the modern Newari name *posvām* for *Osmanthus fragrans*.
 Bot.: probably *Osmanthus fragrans* Lour. (IPNI-ID: 610878-1); fam.: Oleaceae
 According to Śivakoṣa 11, *ba/vaka* and *bu/vuka* are used synonymously. In the PuCi, however, the two are clearly differentiated. In the first chapter *buka* is explicitly assigned to Śiva more than once, whereas *baka* occurs in the other three chapters. Very likely *buka* is the name of the plant characteristically known in Sanskrit as *mahāpaśupata* or *śivaśekhara*, whose botanical identification is uncertain and contested, at least according to AVS (5: 179). The authors mention *Spermacoce hispida* L. (IPNI-ID: 766765-1) as the best option. Other options mentioned are *buka Osmanthus fragrans* Lour. and *Indigofera tsiangiana* Metcalf (under its synonym *Indigofera enneaphylla* L.; IPNI-ID: 500140-1). *Osmanthus* is native to East Asia and the Himalayan range (see POWO:610878-1#distributions). It is also found in Nepal (Hara et al. 1978-1982: III, 82; Manandhar 2002: 342). *Śivamallikā*, a name given for *buka* in many *nighaṅṭus*, makes an identification with a species in the family that also includes the jasmines (see *mallikā, mālatī* etc.) plausible.
 Eng.: sweet osmanthus, fragrant olive
 Bibl.: AVS 5: 177-179; Hara et al. 1978-1982: III, 82; Manandhar 2002: 342.
 PuCi: 1.24a suited for Śiva
 1.38 (New.: -) for Śiva in Mārgaśīrṣa: one goes to Śiva
 1.48cd for Śiva: equivalent to 1000 *padmas*
 1.63d for Śiva: special merit
 1.75-78 for Śiva: merit increases the longer the duration of worship
 1.82b leaf suited for Śiva
 1.89a for Śiva (*kāmya*): Śiva is ready to confer boons
 -1.139-1.140 the state of *nirmālya* sets in after seven nights only
 2.69ab for sun: surpasses 1000 *padmas*
-

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

bṛhatpuṣpa see *bṛhatī*

bṛhatī

Syn.: *mahatī*, *siṃhī*

New.: *gulātasvāna* (1.56a) / *gulvātasvāna* (1.49d), *kaṇṭhakilabu* (1.24c, 3.14d)

Bot.: *Solanum violaceum* Ortega (IPNI-ID: 821485-1); fam.: Solanaceae
Where two kinds of *bṛhatī* are distinguished, according to AVS (5: 154), *S. anguivi* Lam. (IPNI-ID: 818243-1) and *S. surattense* (synonym of *S. virginianum* L., see *kaṇṭhakārikā* above) are the referents. With the Newari name *kaṇṭhakilabu* in the PuCi, too, a proximity to or even equation with *kaṇṭhakārikā* is discernible. In the *Puṣpasāra* (NGMPP A 63/9) *bṛhatī* and *kaṇṭhakārikā* are both translated as *likaṇṭhakilayā bu*. The *Ācārācintāmaṇi* (1983: 143₁₇₋₁₈) also regards both as synonyms. Surprising, however, is the rendering of *bṛhatī* as *gulāta-* / *gulvātasvāna* in PuCi 1.49d and 1.56a. This could point to *lodhra* (*gulālasvāna*). For other identifications, all *Solanum* species, see Meulenbeld (1974: 583).

Eng.: poison berry, Indian night shade

Bibl.: AVS 5: 150–154; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 555–557; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 111.

PuCi: 1.24c suited for Śiva

1.49cd (*bṛhatpuṣpa*) for Śiva: surpasses 1000 *dhustūrakas*

1.56ab for Śiva: equivalent to *śamī*

1.62 (New.: -) *mālā* for *śivaliṅga*: the result that of [a gift] of 10,000 cows etc.

3.14d for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit

brahmavṛkṣa

New.: *brahmavṛkṣa*

Bot.: unidentified

Palāśa is usually considered to be the *brahmavṛkṣa* (Pai 2000; also the glosses in ĀC 147₁₂ and the commentary on ŚK 173). This association is quite strong and was already popular in Vedic ritualism (B. K. Smith 1994: 217–221). Meyer (1937: I, 50) reports a Puranic myth according to which Brahmā turns into the *palāśa* when Parvatī cursed him for disturbing her amorous play with Śiva. The *palāśa* tree (see *kiṃśuka* above), however, hosts nothing that may be called *latā*, “creepers”, as the quotations below suggest. Therefore what may be being referred to is a *ficus* species and its aerial roots. The commentary on Śivakoṣa 366 identifies *brahmavṛkṣa* as *pippala* (*Ficus religiosa* L.; IPNI-ID: 853563-1). As the *F. religiosa* does not possess aerial roots, a more likely candidate, one that fits the description, is the *plakṣa* tree (*Ficus microcarpa* L.f.). This tree develops many prop roots (AVS 3: 31) that may be called its “creepers”. Moreover, in Vedic ritual the *plakṣa* is almost as frequently associated with the *brahman* as the *palāśa* is (B. K. Smith 1994: 221). The traditions of the two plants seem to be so similar that they are sometimes held to be the same plant (e.g. S. M. Gupta 2001: 11–13).

Alternatively, *latā* could be interpreted as denoting a creeper that winds around the *palāśa*. This view is held by the *Pūjāpaṅkajabhāskara* (1996: 64): “[About] ‘creeper of the Brahma tree’: the Brahma tree [is another name for] *palāśa*, its creeper [being] *mādhavī* etc.” (*brahmavṛkṣalatā brahmavṛkṣaḥ palāśas tasya latā mādhavy ādī*).

PuCi: 3.6c creepers suited for Durgā

4.18a creepers suited in *uttarāmnāya*

bhaṇḍī see śirīṣa

bhaṇḍika see śirīṣa

bhāntika

New.: –

Bot.: unidentified

P. P. Regmi (1983: 154) identifies *bhāṇṭikā* as eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.; [IPNI-ID: 820053-1](#)). For the latter AVS (5: 157–159) gives the similar forms *bhaṇṭāki* and *bhaṇṭaka*. So a prohibition on the use of the eggplant (or its flower?) in ancestor worship may have been intended in the PuCi's quote. At least there are restrictions pertaining to the consumption of that vegetable. According to P. P. Regmi (1983: 155) it is forbidden for Vaiṣṇavas and for certain Brahmin communities as well in the *caturmāsa* period. In Miśra's (1966: 58) glossary to the edition of the PuCi, however, *bhāntika* is glossed as Hindi *majīṭh* or *bhāṇṭi*. *Majīṭh* corresponds to Sanskrit *manjiṣṭha* (*Rubia cordifolia* L.; [IPNI-ID: 765218-1](#)), a plant also known as *bhaṇḍitaki* or *bhaṇḍī* (AVS 5: 17–21).

PuCi: 2.92d forbidden for ancestor worship

bhṛṅgarājaSyn.: *tekarāja, keśarāja, bhṛṅgaraja*New.: *bhimarāja*; mostly as *bhimarājayā hala* (1.79b, 2.25b, 2.78d)

Modern Newari: *bhiṃlāysvām / bhiṃlāya* (Shrestha 1998; Jośi and Jośi 2019; Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994; P. P. Regmi 1983) and *antalī/antalicā* (Shrestha 1998; Jośi and Jośi 2019; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 265)

Bot.: *Eclipta prostrata* L. ([IPNI-ID: 1186403-2](#)); fam.: Asteraceae

Eng.: false daisy, yerba de tago

Bibl.: AVS 2: 350–353; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 266–268; Jośi and Jośi 2019: 11–12; P. P. Regmi 1983: 152–153; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 265–267.

PuCi: 1.79b leaf suited for Śiva
2.25b (*°raja*) leaf suited for Viṣṇu
2.78d (*°raja*) leaf suited for the sun
2.91b suited for ancestor worship

madantikā see madantī?

madantīNew.: *madantikāsvāna* (1.118b, 121b), *sāndinivāna* (1.124b)

Bot.: unidentified

PuCi: 1.114d for Śiva (*kāmya*): victory1.118b (*madantikā*), 1.121b (*madantikā*), 1.124b (*māndinī*) forbidden for Śiva

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

¹*mandāra*

Syn.: *śvetārka*, *alarka*

New.: *vakasibu*, *mandārasvāna* (3.43), *chasibu* (2.92d); *toyū kāsibu*/*toyū vakakāśibu* F₃ (1.57ab)

Bot.: *Calotropis procera* (Aiton) W. T. Aiton (IPNI-ID: 1004515-2); fam.: Asclepiadaceae
The *Śivakoṣa* (*mandāraḥ pāribhadre ṛkapaṇṇe devamahīruhe*; ŚK 409ab) distinguishes three meanings for *mandāra*: 1) as *pāribhadra* (see below under ²*mandāra*), 2) as *arka* (*Calotropis* sp.), and 3) as one of the five trees of the gods. In PuCi two meanings of *mandāra* seem to be distinguished. When *mandāra* is described as white this must refer to *śvetārka* (*Calotropis procera* [Aiton] W. T. Aiton; because *Erythrina variegata* L. (see ²*mandāra*) is coral red. The identification as *Calotropis* must also be assumed where *arka* and *mandāra* occur as a *dvandva* or in each other's immediate vicinity. In Newari no differentiation between the various uses of the name *mandāra* is made.

Eng.: Sodom apple, rubber bush

Bibl.: AVS 1: 341–345; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 428–437; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 85; P. P. Regmi 1983: 15–16.

PuCi: 1.25b suited for Śiva

1.43 (*śuklam*^o) for Śiva in Vaiśākha: the result that of an *aśvamedha* sacrifice

1.57ab (*śvetam*^o) for Śiva: equivalent to white *padma*

1.63c (*śvetam*^o, New. *toyū*), 1.64a (mit *arka*) for Śiva: special merit

2.63c (mit *arka*) forbidden for Viṣṇu

2.92d (mit *arka*) forbidden for ancestor worship

3.4a suited for Durgā

3.43c (mit *arka*) forbidden for goddesses

+3.43 (New.: –) only forbidden for goddesses such as Satī, Sāvitrī etc., reference to PuCi 4.17c

4.17c suited in *uttarāmnāya*

4.66a suited for Nīlasarasvatī

²*mandāra*, Fig. A.37



Fig. A.37

Erythrina variegata L. is a possible botanical identification of *pāribhadra* and *mandāra*; photo: 9 September, Kathmandu.

Syn.: *pāribhadra*

New.: *vakasibu*(*svāna*)

- Bot.: *Erythrina variegata* L. (IPNI-ID: 494614-1); fam. Fabaceae
This meaning of *mandāra* is only applicable in two cases: In PuCi 2.30a the plant, there called *mandāraka*, is stipulated as a proper offering for Viṣṇu, for whom *arka* is strictly forbidden. The mentioning together with *pārijāta* in 4.70a, too, makes an identification as *Erythrina*, also known as *pāribhadra*, more likely. *Mandāra* is often mentioned as being related to *pārijāta* (see S. M. Gupta 2001; Syed 1992).
- Bibl.: AVS 2: 378–381; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 451–454; S. M. Gupta 2001: 27–28; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 227; P. P. Regmi 1983: 164–165; Syed 1992: 432–442.
- PuCi: 2.30a (-ka) suited for Viṣṇu
4.70a (with *pārijāta*) *ūrdhvāmnāya*: subjugation and conjugal felicity

maruapatra see marubaka**marubaka**

- Syn.: *marupatra*
- New.: *marubakasvāna*, var. *marūvala*° (3.16a), *maluvaka*° (3.6b), *maluka*° (1.81d), *malisvāna* (1.105a, 2.83a, 4.37a)
Musvām (Shrestha 1998; P. P. Regmi 1983) / *mūsvām* (Jośi and Jośi 2019: 81) in modern Newari may go back to this older form.
- Bot.: *Origanum majorana* L. (IPNI-ID: 453303-1); fam.: Lamiaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 588–589).
- Eng.: marjoram
- Bibl.: AVS 4: 167; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 108–109; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 160; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 229; P. P. Regmi 1983: 165–166.
- PuCi: 1.81d leaf suited for Śiva
1.105a for Śiva (*kāmya*): happiness
2.83a suited for the sun
3.6b suited for Durgā
3.16a (*marupatra*) for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
3.39d suited for Durgā in Phālguna
4.21a suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.37a in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): victory
4.54a suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.67d (New.: –, but *malubakasvāna* for Sanskrit *kurabaka* in 4.67a) suited for Nīlasarasvatī

mallikā

- Syn.: *mallī*
- New.: *mallikāsvāna*, *malisvāna* (1.63a, 1.87b, 1.95, 2.2c, 2.5c, 2.65b, 2.89c, 3.41b, 4.19c, 4.57c)
Puṣpasāra: *caṃvelisvāna*
- Bot.: *Jasminum sambac* (L.) Aiton (IPNI-ID: 609755-1); fam.: Oleaceae
- Eng.: Arabian jasmine
- Bibl.: AVS 3: 258–260; P. P. Regmi 1983: 149; Syed 1992: 348–353.

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- PuCi: 1.27d (*mallī*) suited for Śiva
1.63a for Śiva: special merit
1.87b to be offered at midnight
1.95 for Śiva (*kāmya*): knowledge
2.2c for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
2.5c, 7b, 29d suited for Viṣṇu
2.19cd for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *śatapātras*
2.42c–43b for Viṣṇu in spring: evil is burnt
2.65b forbidden for Viṣṇu
2.75a, 76d suited for the sun
2.84ab (New.: –) can be offered to the sun day and night
2.90a suited for Saturn
3.2c suited for Durgā
3.11a, 3.14c (*mallī*, New.: –) especially suited for Durgā
3.23d especially suited in garlands for Durgā
3.41b can be offered day and night
4.19c suited in *uttarāmnāya*
4.34d in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): wealth
4.57c suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.73d in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: misery
4.78ab (New.: –) in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: misery and death
4.85c–87 in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month

mallī* see *mallikā

mahāpuṣpa

- New.: *jitapholasvāna*
Bot.: unidentified
Śivakoṣa 300 gives two meanings for *mahāpuṣpa*, that as *kovidāra* and that as *kunda*. In Newari *mahāpuṣpa* is translated like *javā*.
PuCi: 4.5c suited in *paścimāmnāya*
-

mādhavī

- Syn.: *vāsantī*
New.: *jīlasvāna* (4.21a, 4.29ab), *vasantasvāna* (2.91d, 4.34a, 4.67c)
Bot.: A.pan-Indian:
See *atimukta(ka)* above.
In Sanskrit sources *atimukta(ka)* and *mādhavī* are usually interpreted as synonyms (e.g. *atimuktakaḥ mādhavī*; ĀC 1983: 143₂₃). Śivakoṣa 505 gives five possible meanings for *mādhavī*: 1) *kumbhī* (glossed as *pāṭalā*), 2) *nepālī* (glossed as *vanamālā*), 3) *atimukta*, 4) *vīrā* and 5) *kṣaudraśarkarā* (honey sugar). In all other places the commentary (on ŚK 184, 196, 198, 212 and 313) glosses *mādhavī* as *atimukta*. For *vāsantī*, Śivakoṣa 196 gives four meanings: 1) *prahasantī* (glossed as *bhramarabāndhavī*, vernacular: *sevatī*), 2) *mādhavī*, 3) *bālapuṣpā* (glossed as *yūthī*) and 4) *kumbhī* (glossed as *vasantadūtī*).
B. Nepalese:
Jasminum sp. (IPNI-ID: 328128-2); fam.: Oleaceae
In the Newari translation of the PuCi and in Nepal in general *mādhavī/vāsantī* seems to be distinguished from *atimukta(ka)* and identified as a kind of jasmine.

- Bot.: In the PuCi, *mādhavī/vāsantī* is translated as *vasantasvāna* or *jilasvāna* (see under *jātī* above and *mālatī* below), in PuCi 4.21a more specifically as its red variety. G. Upādhyāya (2004: 29) glosses *mādhavī* as Nepali *belī*. The latter is also the Nepali name of *Jasminum sambac* (L.) Aiton (IPNI-ID: 609755-1; Manandhar 2002: 277–278; see *mallikā* above). Devakoṭā (1968: 149) lists a jasmine species (*sāno nyavāḍī velī*), for which he does not quote a botanical name, but which he identifies with Sanskrit *vāsantī*, *mādhavī* and *mahājātī*. In the Bengali translation of the *Nīlatantra* (5.34), too, *vāsantī* is glossed as a type of jasmine, as *navamallikā*.
- Bibl.: Devakoṭā 1968: 149; G. Upādhyāya 2004: 29.
- PuCi: 2.82a (*vāsantī*) suited for the sun (New.:—*nasāka svāna*)
 2.91d suited for ancestor worship
 4.21a suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.29ab in *uttarāmnāya* in Phālguna: success
 4.34a *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): acquisition of the [whole] earth
 4.67c (*vāsantī*) the two (kinds?) suited for Nīlasarasvatī

māndinī see madantī?***māruta***

- New.: *mārutasvāna*
- Bot.: unidentified
- PuCi: 2.91a (New.: –) suited in ancestor worship
 4.14cd forbidden in *paścimāmnāya*: death, sorrow and pain

mālatī

- New.: *mālatīsvāna*, var. *mālatī* (4.69); *jilasvāna* (2.41c–42b, 2.75a, 3.15b), var. *jilīsvāna* (1.120b)
 In PuCi 3.38ab *pañkajamālatyā* was apparently misread as *pañkajamālābhyāṃ* and therefore translated as “two garlands of *palesvāna*” (*palesvāna svānamāla nimāla*) into Newari.
- Bot.: *Jasminum grandiflorum* L. (IPNI-ID: 328130-2); fam.: Oleaceae
 In most contexts, *mālatī* is treated as a synonym of *jātī* (see above). In the PuCi, however, both names sometimes occur next to each other or within the same quotation. The most significant evidence that they refer to two different flowers is found in PuCi 2.17ab and 2.20–21, where first *mālatī* and later *jātī* are mentioned in a series of flowers whose merit exceeds that of the one previously mentioned in the series by a thousandfold. Therefore the two names are here treated separately, even if the botanical identification given is the same. The Newari rendering handles this situation by translating *mālatī* as *mālatīsvāna* where both names appear together (2.2c, 3.23c, 4.56a) or in immediate vicinity (2.17ab and 2.20–21, 4.32c–33b), otherwise *mālatī* is translated as *jila-* or *jilīsvāna*, just as *jātī* is. In 4.85c Sanskrit *mālatījātī* is rendered as “red *jilasvāna*, *jilasvāna*” (*hyāṇu jilasvāna jilasvāna*). In the *Ācāracintāmaṇi* *mālatī* is glossed as “yellow *jātī* or *golumbīpuṣpa*” (*mālatī pītajātī golumbīpuṣpaṃ vā*; ĀC 1983: 163₉₋₁₀).
- Eng.: Spanish jasmine, royal jasmine
- Bibl.: AVS 3: 249–253; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 81; Syed 1992: 498–503.

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- PuCi: 1.120b forbidden for Śiva
2.2c for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
2.5c suited for Viṣṇu
2.17ab for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *kubjakas*
2.36c–37b (New.: –) for Jagannātha: one goes to Hari’s abode
2.41c–42b garland for Viṣṇu in Kārttika: better result than from a gift of
a hundred brown (*kapilā*) cows
2.75a suited for the sun
3.15b for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
3.23c especially suited for garlands for Durgā
3.38ab (New.: –) to be offered to Durgā in Āśvina
4.30a *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*
4.32cd in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): mastery over speech
4.56a suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.69ab, 4.69c forbidden for Nīlasarasvatī
4.85c–87 *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit when worshipping for one month
-

mudgara

- New.: *mugayā bu* (4.2d) / *mukayā bu* (4.9b)
Bot.: identification uncertain; maybe *Vigna radiata* (L.) R.Wilczek (*mudga*)
([IPNI-ID: 525492-1](#)); fam.: Fabaceae.
Eng.: mung bean?
Bibl.: AVS 5: 370–377; Meulenbeld 1974: 590.
PuCi: 4.2d suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.9b *paścimāmnāya*: grants happiness
-

muniṣpa(ka) see agastya

muhu

- probably corrupted
New.: *malisvāna*
PuCi: 4.73c valueless in *ūrdhvāmnāya*
-

yūthikā

- Syn.: *māgadhī*, *sūcimallikā*
New.: *jithisvāna*
Bot.: *Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl ([IPNI-ID: 609352-1](#)); fam.: Oleaceae
Yūthī and *yūthikā* are mostly interpreted as synonyms. According to AVS (3: 248) *yūthī* is sometimes interpreted as a yellow jasmine, *Jasminum humile* L. (synonym of *Chrysojasminum humile* (L.) Banfi; see under *hemajātī* below), but in Kerala *J. auriculatum* is the referent of both *yūthikā* and *yūthī*. In the PuCi both names are translated as *jithisvāna*. I am unaware of other references to Nepalese identifications.
Eng.: a jasmine species
Bibl.: AVS 3: 245–248; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 80.

- PuCi: 1.110a for Śiva (*kāmya*): dissension (*vidveṣa*)
 1.118b (*yūthī*), 120b, 121b (*yūthī*) forbidden for Śiva
 2.5d, 29c (*yūthī*), 34d suited for Viṣṇu
 2.82d (*yūthī*) suited for the sun
 2.91d suited for ancestor worship
 3.14b for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit
 4.2a (*yūthī*, New.: –) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
 4.6c (*yūthī*, New.: –) in *paścimāmnāya*: expulsion (*uccāta*)
 4.19a (*yūthī*) suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.30a in *uttarāmnāya*: suited in *naimittikapūjā*
 4.33c in *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): intelligence
 4.56b suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
 4.68b (*yūthī*) suited for Nīlasarasvatī

yūthī* see *yūthikā

raktakoka* see *kokanada

raktacandana

New.: *raktacandana*

Same in modern Newari (Shrestha 1998)

Bot.: *Pterocarpus santalinus* L.f. (IPNI-ID: 516570-1); fam. Fabaceae
 According to Dymock et al. (1995: I, 462) Sanskrit authors distinguish three kinds of sandalwood: 1) *śrīkhaṇḍa* or white sandalwood, 2) yellow (*pītacandana*) and 3) red (*raktacandana*). The first two names denote the dark- and light-coloured timber of *Santalum album* L. (see *candana* above), the third *Pterocarpus*. From both trees a paste is made by grinding the wood against a stone and used in *pūjā* or as a body ointment. Similar application areas are ascribed to both plants in Āyurveda. *Pterocarpus* is endemic to South India and not found in Nepal (P. P. Regmi 1983: 185).

Eng.: red sandalwood

Bibl.: AVS 4: 384–387; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 462–464; P. P. Regmi 1983: 185–186.

PuCi: 2.61a suited for Viṣṇu

2.79d suited for the sun

rasāla* see *cūta

rudrajaṭī

Syn.: *īśvarī*, *īśvaramūlī*, *gāruḍī*, *rudrajaṭā*

New.: *sinhālabu*?

In PuCi 1.115ab the two names *ṛṣipuṣpī rudrajaṭī* are translated into Newari by a single name, *sinhālabu*. Hence, it is unclear which of the two the latter refers to. *Sinhālabu* points to Sanskrit *tamāla*, translated as *silhāla*, var. *sinhālahala*, popularly identified in Nepal as *Buddleja asiatica* Lour.

Bot.: *Aristolochia indica* L. (IPNI-ID: 93025-1); fam.: Aristolochiaceae

Bibl.: AVS 1: 199–201; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 158–163.

PuCi: 1.115ab for Śiva (*kāmya*): eliminates calamities

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

lavaṅga

Syn.: *devakusuma*

New.: *lavaṅgasvāna* (4.68a) / *lavaṅṅasvāna* (3.23b)

Modern Newari: *lavaṅ* var. *lvam*, *lavū* (Joṣī and Joṣī 2019; P. P. Regmi 1983; Shrestha 1998)

Nepali: *lvāṅga*.

Bot.: *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & L. M. Perry (IPNI-ID: 601421-1), fam.: Myrtaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 597).

Eng.: clove

Bibl.: AVS 5: 221–224; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 20–23; Joṣī and Joṣī 2019: 87; P. P. Regmi 1983: 187–188.

PuCi: 3.23b especially suited in garlands for Durgā
4.68a suited for Nīlasarasvatī

lodhra

Syn.: *tirīṭa* (identified with *lodhra* in commentaries, see ĀC 1983: 147₁₀; DBhT), *rodhra*

New.: *gulālasvāna*, *lālābu* (2.77b)

Bot.: *Symplocos* sp. (IPNI-ID: 327989-2); fam.: Symplocaceae

In AVS (5: 220) both, *Symplocos acuminata* (Blume) Miq. (IPNI-ID: 826979-1; in AVS under its synonym *Symplocos cochinchinensis* subsp. *laurina* [Retz.] Noot.) and *Symplocos racemosa* Roxb. (IPNI-ID: 827266-1), are treated as *lodhra*. For other identifications, almost all *Symplocos* species, see Meulenbeld (1974: 597–598).

Bibl.: AVS 5: 215–220; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 373–375; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 78; Syed 1992: 339–347.

PuCi: 2.2d for Viṣṇu: the result that of [a gift of] ten golden coins
2.77b, 2.82c suited for the sun
3.4b (*tirīṭaka*, New.: –) suited for Durgā
4.26ab *uttarāmnāya*: suited in Bhādra

vaṅkūlī

New.: *vaṅkulisvāna*

Bot.: unidentified

Already in the Sanskrit text there is a Newari word; *vaṅkūlī* denotes the north-east (Malla et al. 2000: s.v.).

PuCi: 1.105d for Śiva (*kāmya*): cows

vacakunda

New.: *vasantasvāna*

Bot.: unidentified

Does *vacakunda* go back to *vacā-kunda*? *Vacā* is *Acorus calamus* L. (AVS 1: 51–54; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 539–542; P. P. Regmi 1983: 151–152), a default component of the *sarvaṣadhi*. This option is unlikely, though, as the name is mentioned with the same spelling twice in the PuCi.

PuCi: 4.4d (New.: –) suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.9d in *paścimāmnāya*: eliminates fault

vajrapuṣpaNew.: *jitapholasvāna*

Bot.: unidentified

In Newari treated as *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. (see *javā*); for interpretations of this text passage, see p. 138.

PuCi: 4.54d suited for Dakṣiṇakālī

vanaja

New.: —

Bot.: different identifications possible

Śivakoṣa 112b distinguishes two meanings, as *andhaka* (glossed as *tumburu*) and as *mustā*. *Tumburu* is identified as *Zanthoxylum armatum* DC. (IPNI-ID: 775583-1; fam. Rutaceae; AVS 5: 423–426) or other *Zanthoxylum* species (Meulenbeld 1974: 559–560 quotes six). *Mustā* is identified as *Cyperus rotundus* L. (IPNI-ID: 305797-1; fam. Cyperaceae; AVS 2: 296–299). For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 580).

PuCi: 2.35c suited for Viṣṇu

vākucīSyn.: *avalgujā, bākucī, somalatā*

New.: —

Bot.: *Cullen corylifolium* (L.) Medik. (IPNI-ID: 489225-1); fam.: Fabaceae
Dymock et al. (1995: II, 241–243) propose *Baccharoides anthelmintica* (L.) Moench (IPNI-ID: 183904-1; fam.: Asteraceae) as identification.

Bibl.: AVS 4: 374–378; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 241–243; Meulenbeld 1974: 546.

PuCi: 1.119a leaf and flower forbidden for Śiva

vātakaNew.: *vātakasvāna*

Bot.: unidentified

This name may have resulted from a textual corruption. A parallel citation, referring to sun worship, reads *vālaka* in this place (PuCi 2.76a). In *Ācāracintāmaṇi* (1983: 164₄), however, *vātaka* is glossed as *dhīra*, a synonym of *kuṅkuma*, *Crocus sativus* L. (AVS 2: 215).

PuCi: 2.7a suited for Viṣṇu

vāruṇīNew.: *vārunisvāna*

Bot.: unidentified

Apte (1998: s.v.) describes *vāruṇī* as a kind of *dūrvā* grass. *Śivakoṣa* 160 distinguishes three meanings: 1) as *gaṇḍadūrvā*, 2) as *viśālā* (glossed as *indravāruṇī*) and 3) as *śvetā* (glossed as a kind of alcoholic beverage, *surābheda*). *Indravāruṇī* is identified as *Cucumis melo* L. (cantaloupe melon, IPNI-ID: 292238-1, see AVS 2: 235–237).

PuCi: 1.93d for Śiva (*kāmya*): conjugal felicity (*saubhāgya*)

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

vālaka

Syn.: *hribera*

New.: *cālabu* (*vā-* misread as *cā-*, indicating mechanical rendition)

Bot.: *Coleus vettiveroides* K. C. Jacob (IPNI-ID: 446211-1); fam.: Lamiaceae
According to AVS (4: 320) there has been confusion regarding the identification.

Bibl.: AVS 4: 318–320.

PuCi: 2.76c suited for the sun

vāsaka see aṭarūṣa

vāsantī see mādhavī

vicakila for vicikila?

New.: *vicakilabu*

Bot.: identification uncertain

Vicikila is interpreted as a kind of *mallī* in the commentary on *Śivakoṣa* 232 (*vicikilo mallībhedaḥ*), so it could be a kind of jasmine.

PuCi: 2.82a (New.: –) suited for the sun

3.15c for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit

vijaya

New.: —

Bot.: unidentified

Only in the feminine (*vijayā*) is the word known to be a plant name, in which case it can refer to different species. Its being quoted in the PuCi in connection with Śiva, lover of narcotics, could suggest *Cannabis sativa* L. (IPNI-ID: 306087-2; for *vijayā* as *Cannabis*, see e.g. AVS 1: 356–360; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 320; P. P. Regmi 1983: 156–158). Another prominent proposed equivalency for *vijayā* is *harītakī* (*Terminalia chebula* Retz.; IPNI-ID: 171037-1; AVS 5: 263–274; commentary on ŚK 343). Still other identifications include *jayā*, *jayantī*, *durvā* and *Acorus calamus* L.

PuCi: 1.56cd for Śiva: equivalent to *karavīra*

vaibhītika see akṣa

vyāghrī see kaṇṭhakārikā

śaṅku

corrupted by a reversal of *akṣaras* in *kuśa* (see *Uttarottara* 3.4a)

New.: *śaṅkusvāna*

PuCi: 1.25a suited for Śiva

śaṅga

Syn.: *śaṅgapuṣpī*, *bṛhatpuṣpī*

New.: *nāluṃ bu*

Bot.: *Crotalaria retusa* L. (IPNI-ID: 322611-2); fam.: Fabaceae

According to Dymock et al. (1995: I, 400–401) it is identified with different species of *Crotalaria* in different parts of South Asia. According to Shrestha (1998) and P.P. Regmi (1983: 169) Newari *nālu* is sabaigrass, *Eulaliopsis binata* (Retz.) CE. Hubb. (IPNI-ID: 402211-1), called *bābiyo* in Nepali. Both identifications proposed are fibre crops.

Eng.: rattleweed

Bibl.: AVS 2: 218–222; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 400–401; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 114; P.P. Regmi 1983: 88–89.

PuCi: 1.115c for Śiva in *kāmyapūjā*: ?

śatapatra(ka) see padma

śatapatrikā, Figs. 5.14, A.38



Fig. A.38

Śatapatrikā is nowadays identified as marigold; photo: 16 October 2006, Patan.

New.: *śatapalesvāna* (2.82a), *śarachi hala du palesvāna* (2.55d, 3.38cd) *tapholasvāna* (3.14d; 3.38cd as marginal gloss in ms. F₄)

Bot.: unidentified

In the Newari *śatapatrikā* is not usually distinguished from *śatapatra(ka)* and therefore treated as a synonym of *padma*, the lotus (see above). Sometimes it is translated as *tapholasvāna*. Today *taphosvām* denotes *Tagetes* (see Fig. 5.14, A.38), called *śayapatrī* in Nepali (see Shrestha 1998; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 331). In secondary literature *śatapatrikā* is mentioned as a synonym of *śatāhvā*, dill (AVS 1: 155; Devakoṭa 1968: 64); for further discussion see p. 147; A. Zotter (2016: 410–415).

PuCi: 2.55c–56b (New.: together with *padma* translated as *śarachi hala du palesvāna*) offered to Jagannātha with *gandhas* of *kuṅkuma* and *aruṇapadma*: long life in *śvetadvīpa*

2.82a suited for the sun

2.92b (New.: –) suited for ancestor worship

3.14d for Durgā: hundred[fold] increase of merit

3.38cd in Kārttika suited for Durgā

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

śatavarga

New.: *tapholasvāna*

Bot.: unidentified

Today *taphosvām* denotes *Tagetes* (Shrestha 1998; Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004: 331); see remarks on *śatapatrikā* above.

PuCi: 4.19c suited in *uttarāmnāya*

śatāhvā

Syn.: *śatapuṣpa*, *śatapatrikā?*

New.: —

Bot.: *Anethum graveolens* L. (IPNI-ID: 837530-1); fam.: Apiaceae

Eng.: dill

Bibl.: AVS 1: 153–156; Dymock et al. 1995: II, 128–129; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 184.

PuCi: 2.34a suited for Viṣṇu

śamī

Syn.: *brhatpalāśa*

New.: *samilasi*, var. *saminasiṃyā hala* (1.79a), *saminasisvāna* (1.51cd), *samirasi* (3.28), *samilase* (2.70cd), *samīlasiyā svāna* (1.25c, 2.51c–52b), *samilasi* (2.81c), *samīlasisvāna* (2.13ab), *samīlasvāna* (1.64b)

Bot.: A.pan-Indian:

Prosopis cineraria (L.) Druce (IPNI-ID: 515801-1); fam.: Fabaceae

Śamī does not seem to be identified uniformly in rituals from one locality to the next. In Maharashtra, Jansen (1995: 149) reports that for *śamīpūjā* performed on *vijayādaśamī* a bundle of *aṭṭa* leaves (*Bauhinia tomentosa* L.) is worshipped, an observation Jansen attributes to the rarity of the true *śamī*; for other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 602).

B. Nepalese:

Ficus benjamina L. (IPNI-ID: 852486-1; P. P. Regmi 1983; Majupuria and Joshi 1989; Shrestha 1998)

Bibl.: Gandhi 1991: 29–32; S. M. Gupta 2001: 63–65; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 160–161; Syed 1992: 524–539; P. P. Regmi 1983: 189–191; A. Zotter 2016: 418–420.

PuCi: 1.25c suited for Śiva

1.51cd for Śiva: surpasses 1000 *kuśas*

1.64b for Śiva: special merit

1.79a leaf suited for Śiva

2.8a suited for Viṣṇu

2.12cd for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *khadiras*

2.25d (New.: –) leaf suited for Viṣṇu

2.51c–52b leaves for Viṣṇu: one overcomes Yama's frightful road of

2.70ab for the sun: surpasses 1000 *kuśas*

2.78c leaf suited for the sun

2.81c suited for the sun

3.11b especially suited for Durgā

3.28 garland for Durgā: the result that of [a gift] of a thousand cows

śāla

Syn.: *sāla, sarja, aśvakarṇa*

New.: *sisibusvāna*, var. *sisiyā bu* (1.121a) for Sanskrit *sarja*
nālusvāna for Sanskrit *śāla*

In NLAk *sisi/sisiṃ* and *dhūnisisiṃ/dhūnāsisiṃ* etc. are given for Sanskrit *śāla/sarja*. In the *Puṣpasāra dhūnāsīyā bu* glosses Sanskrit *sarja*. For modern Newari the names *agrātha* (Shrestha 1998; P.P. Regmi 1983) and *dhursiṃ* (Shrestha 1998) are quoted. The PuCi's rendering of *śāla* as *nālusvāna* (the same name as for Sanskrit *śaṇa*) might go back to a misinterpretation of *-la* as *-ṇa*.

Bot.: *Shorea robusta* C.F.Gaertn. (IPNI-ID: 321425-1); fam.: Dipterocarpaceae
In South India *śāla* is sometimes alternatively identified as *Vateria indica* L., a tree found along the Malabar coast (IPNI-ID: 321552-1; AVS 5: 349-51).

Eng.: sal tree

Bibl.: AVS 5: 124-128; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 195-196; Gandhi 1991: 163-166;
S.M. Gupta 2001: 75-77; Hara et al. 1978-1982: II, 66; Majupuria and Joshi 1989:
124-127; P.P. Regmi 1983: 200-201; Syed 1992: 559-571.

PuCi: 1.107a for Śiva (*kāmya*): affection
1.118c (*sarja*), 1.121a (*sarja*) forbidden for Śiva
2.30c (*sarja*) suited for Viṣṇu
4.5a (*sarja*, New.: -) suited in *paścimāmnāya*

śāli

Syn.: *dhānya, vrīhi*

New.: *sālivāya bu*

Bot.: *Oryza sativa* L. (IPNI-ID: 316812-2); fam.: Poaceae

Eng.: rice

Bibl.: AVS 4: 193-198; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 601-607; Hara et al. 1978-1982: I, 138;
Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 255-257; P.P. Regmi 1983: 111-114.

PuCi: 4.3d suited in *paścimāmnāya*
4.9a in *paścimāmnāya*: felicity (*saubhāgya*)

śālmali, Fig. A.39

Fig. A.39
The large fleshy flowers of
the *śālmali* tree are odorless;
photo: 23 February, Varanasi.

Syn.: *yamadruma*

New.: *simalasi*, var. *simalasibu* (2.63d), *simalasiyā bu* (4.39b)

The name occurs in NLAk in similar variance; also in Nepali *simala* and modern Newari *sinavasi* (Shrestha 1998).

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

- Bot.: *Bombax ceiba* L. (IPNI-ID: 559120-1); fam: Malvaceae
For other identifications, see Meulenbeld (1974: 602–603).
- Eng.: silk-cotton tree
- Bibl.: AVS 1: 288–292; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 215–218; Blatter and Millard 1997: 122–126; S. M. Gupta 2001: 8–11; Gandhi 1991: 15–20; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 69; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 192–193; P.P. Regmi 1983: 203–204; Syed 1992: 540–551.
- PuCi: 2.63d, 65b forbidden for Viṣṇu
4.39b *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): enemies perish
-

śiṃśapā

- New.: *siśibu* (1.27c) / *sisiyā svāna* (3.4d)
- Bot.: *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC. (IPNI-ID: 490469-1); fam.: Fabaceae
- Eng.: North Indian rosewood
- Bibl.: AVS 2: 300–303; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 115; Syed 1992: 572–578.
- PuCi: 1.27c suited for Śiva
3.4d (*śaiṃśipa*) suited for Durgā
-

śiṃśuka see kiṃśuka

śikhinī

- New.: *lakṣmīsvāna*
For discussion, see under *śyāmā* below.
- Bot.: *Celosia argentea* L. (IPNI-ID: 316350-2); fam.: Amaranthaceae
Ācāracintāmaṇi (1983: 155₁₉) quotes *cuḍiyā* as vernacular name; similarly it appears in a manuscript of the *Puṣpamālā* (NGMPP M 115/29, fol. 2a₃) as an interlinear gloss: *cuḍiā*.
- Eng.: plumed cockscomb
- Bibl.: Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 169; P. P. Regmi 1983: 197–198.
- PuCi: 1.25d suited for Śiva
-

śirīṣa

- Syn.: *bhaṇḍika*
- New.: *jhalecāmarasvāna*; *samilase* (4.41c) / *samīrase* (4.17a); 4.17a *jharecāmharasvāna* marginal gloss in ms. F₄; *bhaḍīsvāna* for Sanskrit *bhaṇḍī* (1.114c); *bhandikasvāna* for Sanskrit *bhaṇḍika* (1.122b)
In PuCi 4.41c and 4.17a *śirīṣa* was apparently confused with *śamī*. The synonyms *bhaṇḍī* and *bhaṇḍika* were not recognized as such. The name *jhalecāmarasvāna*, which in variant readings also occurs glossing *śirīṣa* in NLAk, with *cāmara*, “yak’s tail” (Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994: s.v.), alludes to the characteristic flowers of *Albizia* species that in their form look quite similar to a yak tail fly-whisk.
- Bot.: *Albizia lebeck* (L.) Benth. (IPNI-ID: 99109-3); fam.: Fabaceae
Sometimes other *Albizia* species are taken for *śirīṣa*. AVS (1: 84) mentions an alternative identification as *A. marginata* (synonym of *Albizia chinensis* [Osbeck] Merr.; IPNI-ID: 473204-1). Dymock et al. (1995: 561–563) subsume *A. odoratissima* (L.f.) Benth. (IPNI-ID: 473340-1) under *śirīṣa*, a species treated in AVS (1: 85–87) separately as *bhūśirīṣa*. Manandhar (2002: 79–80) lists five *Albizia* species for Nepal, Hara et al. (1978–1982: II, 104–105) seven. For further identifications as *Albizia* species, see Meulenbeld (1974: 603–604).

- Eng.: flea tree
 Bibl.: AVS 1: 81–84; Dymock et al. 1995: I, 561–563; Hara et al. 1978–1982: II, 104–105; Majupuria and Joshi 1989: 224; Manandhar 2002: 80; P.P. Regmi 1983: 193; Syed 1992: 579–590.
 PuCi: 1.114c (*bhaṇḍī*) for Śiva (*kāmya*): for attraction (*ākarsaṇa*)
 1.118c, 1.120a, 1.122b (*bhaṇḍika*), 1.125a forbidden for Śiva
 2.65a forbidden for Viṣṇu
 4.17a suited in *uttarāmnāya*
 4.41c *uttarāmnāya* (*kāmya*): [one obtains] a woman

śephālī(kā) see pārijāta***śaiṃśīpa see śiṃśapā******śyāmā***

- New.: *hāku lakṣmīsvāna*
 Shrestha (1998) identifies *lakṣmīsvāna* as *Sesbania agatifolia* (an outdated name of *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Poir.; IPNI-ID: 518476-1), i.e. as Sanskrit *agastyā*. In NLAK *lakṣmīsvāna* is the Newari name of Sanskrit *jayā/jayantī/nādeyī* (probably *Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr.; see also *agastyā* and *jayantī* above). In the PuCi, *śikhinī* and *sevanti*, in addition to *śyāmā* are translated as *lakṣmīsvāna*.
 Bot.: unidentified
 The name can denote different plants. Meulenbeld (1974: 605–606) counts 35 meanings. Neither Meulenbeld nor Śivakoṣa 332, which lists five possible meanings of *śyāmā*, support an identification as *agastyā* suggested by the Newari name.
 PuCi: 1.109a for Śiva (*kāmya*): health

sandhikā tritaya see trisandhyā***sarasīja see padma******sarja see śāla******sarbarī***

- corrupted from *barbarī* (see also *Manthānabhairavatantra*, *Yogakhaṇḍa* 22.6b).
 New.: *apāmārga*
 PuCi: 4.15b forbidden in *paścimāmnāya*

sahakāra see cūta***śiṃhāsya(ka) see aṭarūṣa(ka)******sindūrī***

- Syn.: *vīrapuṣpa*
 New.: *bosighālisvāna*
 Translated into Newari like the more well-known *sind(h)uvāra(ka)*.
 Bot.: identification contested
 AVS (1: 274–277) propose *Bixa orellana* L. (IPNI-ID: 33335-2; fam.: Bixaceae).
 P.P. Regmi (1983: 201–202) identifies *sindūravṛkṣa* as *Mallotus philippensis* (Lam.) Müll.Arg. (IPNI-ID: 351650-1).
 Bibl.: AVS 1: 274–277; P.P. Regmi 1983: 201–202.
 PuCi: 4.12cd *paścimāmnāya* (*kāmya*): subjugation, attraction and killing

Appendix A: Flowers Mentioned in the *Puṣpacintāmaṇi*

sind(h)uvāra(ka)

Syn.: *nirguṇḍī*, *bhūtakeśī*, *sinduka*

New.: *bosighālisvāna* (4.90a) var. *bosimghālisvāna* (1.99cd), *bosimghālibu* (4.51b), *boseghāli* (3.6a);

The name occurs in NLAK in similar variance. For modern Newari *cussāghāmlī* (P. P. Regmi 1983) / *cusyāghāmlī* (Śreṣṭha and Śreṣṭha 2004) is given.

Bot.: *Vitex negundo* L. (IPNI-ID: 865894-1) and *Vitex trifolia* L. (IPNI-ID: 866039-1);
fam.: Lamiaceae

In Sanskrit poetry *sind(h)uvāra* is known to be white, whereas the *Vitex* species are blueish. This has caused confusion, even to the point of identifying *sind(h)uvāra* with the white-blooming *śephālikā* (*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L.; e.g. Syed 1992). Emeneau (1944: 340) found botanical reference to white-blooming *V. negundo*.

Eng.: simple-leaf chaste-tree

Bibl.: AVS 5: 387–395; Dymock et al. 1995: III, 73–75; Emeneau 1944; Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 148; P. P. Regmi 1983: 204–205; Syed 1992: 380–388.

PuCi: 1.99cd for Śiva (*kāmya*): release from bonds
3.6a suited for Durgā
4.51b (-ka) forbidden in *uttarāmnāya*
4.89c–91b in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: special merit

sumanā

New.: untranslated

Bot.: *Jasminum* sp.

Śivakoṣa 271 (*sumanaḥ puṃsi godhūme mālatyāṃ sumanā strīyām*) explains that the masculine *sumana* denotes bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.; Skt. *godhūma*; IPNI-ID: 332110-2), whereas the feminine form is a synonym of *mālatī*, a species of jasmine (see above). The *Ācāracintāmaṇi*, too, glosses the feminine form as a kind of jasmine (ĀC 1983: 164²²⁻²³: *sumanā—dhalajātī*). In the textual variants of the PuCi both, masculine and feminine forms of the name are found. As in the immediate surroundings other jasmynes, including *jātī* and *kunda*, are mentioned, *sumanā* is the preferred reading.

PuCi: 2.34a suited for Viṣṇu

sevantī

New.: *sevantisvāna* (4.56b) / *sevanti*^o (4.74d), *lakṣmīsvāna* (2.16ab)
For *lakṣmīsvāna* see remarks on *śyāmā* above.

Bot.: unidentified

PuCi: 2.16ab for Viṣṇu: surpasses 1000 *aśokas*
4.56b suited for Dakṣiṇakālī
4.74d *ūrdhvāmnāya*: success

saugandhika* see *utpala

hayāri* see *karavīra

hemajātī, Figs. A.40, A.41

Figs. A.40 and A.41 Nowadays both yellow jasmines frequently found in gardens of the Kathmandu Valley, *Chrysojasminum humile* (L.) Banfi (Fig. A.40) and *Jasminum nudiflorum* Lindl. (Fig. A.41), are used when *ajusvām* (New.) or *jāī* (Nep.) is called for in rituals; photos: 27 March 2011, Kathmandu and 13 March 2007, Patan.

Syn.: *pītajātī*

New.: *ajulasvāna*

Variants in classical Newari: *ajirasvāna* (Malla et al. 2000); in modern Newari: *ajusvām* (Shrestha 1998; P.P. Regmi 1983), *ajūsavām* (Jośī and Jośī 2019; Kölver and Shresthacarya 1994).

Bot.: *Chrysojasminum humile* (L.) Banfi (IPNI-ID: 77144222-1) and *Jasminum nudiflorum* Lindl. (IPNI-ID: 609662-1); fam.: Oleaceae

In contemporary ritual practice in the Kathmandu Valley both yellow jasmines are used when *ajusvām*/*jāī* is called for. Though both are bred in gardens, usually the flowers of the winter jasmine (*Jasminum nudiflorum*) are sold in the market. These are bigger, and are therefore sometimes called New. *tapho ajisvām*/Nep. *ṭhūlo jāī*. Their longer blooming period, better durability and the fact that they are one of the globally marketed ornamental plants may be other marketing advantages. In my experience, *Chrysojasminum humile* is not put on the market.

Eng.: yellow jasmine, Italian jasmine (*humile*), winter jasmine (*nudiflorum*)

Bibl.: Hara et al. 1978–1982: III, 80; Jośī and Jośī 2019: 12–13; Majupuria and Joshi 1997: 235; P.P. Regmi 1983: 90–91.

PuCi: 4.2c suited in *paścimāmnāya*

4.7a in *paścimāmnāya*: for gain

4.70cd (*pītajātī*) in *ūrdhvāmnāya*: for every desire, especially for immobilization (*stambhana*)