

## A Note on the Edible Fruits found wild in the Madras Presidency.

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**Introduction.** Fruits of several plants growing wild in the forests and waste places are either eaten when ripe or the unripe ones used in curries or pickles. Various kinds of wild fruits are collected from the forests and sold in the adjoining villages or towns. The edible portion in most cases is the pulp of the fruit. In rare instances the fleshy thalamus or the aril of the seed or the seed kernel is the edible part. These fruits are known under various local names in different parts of the Presidency. These names so far known are given alphabetically at the end of this note. The distribution of these fruit trees together with short descriptions and other particulars are given below:—

### The Sweet Thorn Family.

1. *Flacourtia montana* Grah.

Kanarese: Hanusampage; Malayalam: Chalian Pazham.

It is a small tree found in the forests of the West Coast and the Western Ghats.

Fruits are edible and are available in the Palghat market.

### The Mangosteen Family.

2. *Garcinia indica* Chois.

Kanarese: Murgina huli; Malayalam: Panampuli.

A slender tree with drooping branches found in the Western Ghats in South Kanara, Coorg and Wynaad.

The pulp of the seeds is edible.

3. *Garcinia Cambogia* Desr.

Tamil: Penampuli; Malayalam: Kodapuli.

It is a large tree with drooping branches found commonly in the Western Ghats from Coorg to Travancore.

The fruit is of the size of an orange with several deep vertical grooves.

The pulp of the seeds is edible.

4. *Garcinia tinctoria* Dunn.

Tamil: Mukki; Telugu: Iwara mamidi; Kanarese: Deya garige; Malayalam: Anavaya.

It is an evergreen handsome tree found in the Northern Circars, the Western Ghats in Mysore, Coorg, Nilgiris and Travancore.

The fruit is of the size of an orange, smooth and bright yellow in colour. The pulp of the seeds is eaten.

### The Olive Linden Family.

5. *Elaeocarpus serratus* L.

Tamil: Vlang karei; Verali palam; Kanarese: Bigada; Malayalam: Nalla kara.

It is a small tree found throughout the Western Ghats in the overgreen forests from South Kanara to Travancore.

The fleshy outer-portion of the fruits is eaten and is also made into pickles.

#### The Bastard Sandal Family.

##### 6. *Erythroxylon monogynum* Roxb.

Tamil: Devadara, Chempulichi; Telugu: Adivi-gerenta; Kanarese: Devadaru.

It is a small tree found throughout the Presidency in dry forests.

The small red juicy fruits are eaten and are very refreshing.

#### The Wampee Tree Family.

##### 7. *Clausena Willdenovii* W. & A.

Tamil: Kattukkariveppilai; Malayalam: Kurakatu.

A small tree found in the Carnatic, Shevaroy Hills of Salem, Western Ghats from Mysore through Nilgiris to Travancore.

The fruit resembles currants and is very delicious.

#### The Citrus Family.

##### 8. *Feronia limonia* (Linn.) Swingle (F. *Elephantum* Correa).

English: The Elephant Apple, The Wood Apple. Tamil: Vilangai, Vilam palam; Telugu: Velaga; Kanarese: Belethannu.

It is a large tree found in Northern Circars, Deccan and Carnatic in dry and open forests.

The fruit is of the size of a large orange. The pulp of the fruit is eaten. The fruit is sold in bazaars.

##### 9. *Aegle Marmelos* Corr.

English: The Bael Tree; Tamil: Vilvam; Telugu: Maridu; Malayalam: Koovalam.

A small deciduous thorny tree found in Northern Circars, Deccan and Carnatic in dry forests; often cultivated in the West Coast.

Ripe fruits are sweet, nutritious and are sometimes eaten. Sherbet is also prepared of them.

##### 10. *Garuga pinnata* Roxb.

Tamil: Kare vemba; Telugu: Garuga; Kanarese: Hala.

It is a large tree found in Northern Circars, Deccan from Hyderabad to Mysore, Western Ghats in South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore.

The fruit is of the size of gooseberry. It is eaten raw or pickled.

#### The Margosa Family.

##### 11. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. (*Melia Azadirachta* Linn.)

English: The Neem or Margosa tree; Tamil: Veppam; Telugu: Veppa; Kanarese: Bevina-mara; Malayalam: Veppu.

It is a large tree found in the dry forests of Deccan and Carnatic.

The pulp of the fruit is eaten.

**The Spindle Tree Family.**

12. *Salacia reticulata* Wt.

Malayalam : Korandi pazham.

It is a large climbing shrub found in the West Coast at Quilon, Kottayam and other places in Travancore. The pulp of the large tuberled fruit is edible.

**The Jujube Family.**

13. *Zizyphus Jujuba* Lam.

Tamil: Yellande, Ilantha; Telugu: Rengha; Kanarese: Yelchi; Malayalam: Cherumali.

A medium sized thorny tree found in all the dry districts of the presidency. The cultivated forms yield larger and better fruits. The fruits are sold in bazaars.

14. *Zizyphus Oenoplia* Mill.

Tamil: Kottei; Telugu: Paranu, Pariki; Malayalam: Mulli.

It is a thorny, straggling shrub found in all districts in dry forests. The small black fruits are pleasant to eat.

**The Soapnut Family.**

15. *Schleichera trijuga* Willd.

Tamil: Puvan; Telugu: Puska; Kanarese: Chakota; Malayalam: Puvam.

It is a large tree found in all forest districts. The aril of the seed is eaten.

16. *Nephelium Longana* Camb.

English: The Longan; Tamil: Puvatti, Katta puvan; Kanarese: Kanakindeli; Malayalam: Pasakotta.

It is a large evergreen tree found in the Western Ghats from South Kanara and Mysore to Tinnevely. The aril of the seed is edible.

**The Mango Family.**

17. *Spondias mangifera* Willd.

English: The Indian Hog-plum; Tamil: Katmaa; Telugu: Adavi mamadi; Malayalam: Ambazham.

A fairly large tree found in deciduous forests in all districts up to about 2,000 feet. The fruits are eaten and are also pickled.

18. *Buchanania Lanzas* Spreng.

Tamil: Morala, Chara paruppu; Telugu: Morli, Sara; Kanarese: Nurkul; Malayalam: Munga-pera.

It is a medium sized tree found in deciduous forests in all districts. The kernel of the seed is a common substitute for almonds and it is sold in bazaars.

19. *Buchanania lonceolata* Wt.

Tamil. Miricuda; Telugu. Pandijaruga; Malayalam, Mala maavu.

A medium sized tree found in the evergreen forests of Travancore.

The kernel of the seed is eaten.

20. *Buchanania ngustifolia* Roxb.

Tamil. Mudamah, Kolamavu; Telugu. Morli sara, Pedda morali.

It is a medium sized tree found in Deccan and Carnatic in dry forests from Hyderabad to Travancore.

The kernel of the seed, the best of three species, is eaten.

21. *Semecarpus Anacardium* Linn. f.

Tamil. Shenkottei; Telugu. Jiri; Kanarese. Gheru; Malayalam: Thenkotta.

A moderate sized tree found in all the deciduous forests of the Presidency.

The fleshy cup (hypocarp) on which the nut rests is edible.

The kernels of the nuts are also eaten.

**The Leguminosae Family.**22. *Pithecolobium dulce* Benth.

English: Manilla tamarind; Tamil: Korkapuli; Telugu: Simachinta; Kanarese: Sime hunase.

A moderate sized tree grown in all dry plains districts as a hedge plant.

The whitish pulp enveloping the seed is eaten. It is sold in bazaars.

**The Rose Family.**23. *Rubus niveus* Thunb.

A straggling shrub found in all the mountainous tracts above 4000 feet.

The fruits are somewhat dry but are very palatable. Large quantities of them are sold in the bazaars of all hill stations.

24. *Rubus ellipticus* Sm.

A large straggling shrub found in the hills of Northern Circars and Deccan above 4,000 feet and of the Western Ghats usually above 6,000 feet.

The yellow fruits have the flavour of raspberry. It is either eaten raw or made into preserves. It is sold in bazaars in all hill stations. It is one of the best wild fruits of India.

25. *Rubus rugosus* Sm. var. *Thwaitesii* Focke.

A large scrambling shrub found in the Nilgiris and other hill stations above 5,000 feet.

The red fruits are edible and are also used in jam making.

**The Strawberry Family.**26. *Fragaria milgherrensis* Schl.

A stout creeping wild strawberry found in the Western Ghats, Nilgiris; and Pulney Hills above 6,000 feet.

The fruits are pleasant to eat.

**The Myrobalan Family.**27. *Terminalia Catappa* Linn.

English: The Indian Almond; Tamil: Nat Badam; Telugu: Bedam; Malayalam: Adamaram.

A moderate sized deciduous and handsome tree grown in gardens and avenues.

The pulp of the fruit is eaten. The nut kernels with thin spirally folded cotyledons are eaten.

#### The Guava Family.

28. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* W.

English : Hill Gooseberry ; Tamil : Kattu Koyya ; Kanarese : Tavuti ; Malayalam : Koratta.

A thickly tomentose shrub found in the Nilgiri and Pulney Hills above 5,000 feet.

The fruits are pleasant to eat. They are sold in bazaars in the hill stations.

#### The Rose Apple Family.

29. *Syzygium zeylanicum* DC.

Tamil : Marungi ; Kanarese : Kunnerale ; Malayalam : Pula

A small handsome tree found in the Western Ghats from South Kanara to Travancore.

The white fruits are edible.

30. *Syzygium Jambolanum* DC.

English : Black Plum ; Tamil : Naval ; Telugu : Neredu ; Kanarese : Nerale ; Malayalam : Naga.

A large evergreen tree found in all forest districts of the Presidency.

The purple fruits are eaten and are sold in bazaars. This fruit is not to be eaten extensively as it is apt to bring on fever.

#### The Bilberry Family.

31. *Memeocylon edule* Roxb.

English : The Iron Wood tree ; Tamil : Kaya ; Telugu : Alli ; Kanarese : Alamaru ; Malayalam : Kalayam.

A large shrub found in the hilly tracts of Northern Circars, North Arcot, Cuddapah and other places.

The small black purple fruits are eaten.

#### The Oenothera Family.

32. *Trapa bispinosa* Roxb.

English : The Water-chestnut, the Singhara Nut ; Tamil : Singhara.

A floating plant found in wells, tanks and pools in many places of the Presidency.

The kernel of the fruit is eaten either raw or cooked.

#### The Gourd Family.

33. *Coccinia indica* W. & A. (*Cephalandra indica* Naud.)

Tamil : Kovai ; Telugu : Kaidonda.

A pretty climber found in most plains districts of the Presidency on hedges and bushes.

Both ripe and unripe fruits are eaten raw or cooked.

34. *Momordica dioica* Roxb.

Tamil : Palupaghel. Telugu : Potukandulu; Kanarese : Gid hagalu.

A perennial tuberous-rooted climber found in the plains districts of the Carnatic and West Coast up to 4,000 feet.

The tender fruits are made into curries and eaten.

35. *Momordica tuberosa* Cogn.

A trailing plant with tuberous rootstock found in Deccan and Carnatic, in Mysore, Bellary, Anantapur and down to Tinnevely on black cotton soils.

The dark green and ribbed fruits are edible.

**The Cactus Family.**36. *Opuntia Dillenii* Haw.

English : The Prickly Pear; Tamil : Seppathi kalli. Telugu : Nagadali; Kanarese : Cappatigalli; Malayalam : Nagamullu.

A ramous spiny bush indigenous to Tropical America but naturalized in all the southern districts of the Presidency.

The red fruits are eaten by poor people.

**The Heath Family.***Gaultheria fragrantissima* Wall.

English : The Indian Winter Green.

A large shrub found in the Western Ghats, Nilgiris, Pulneys and hills of Travancore above 6,000 feet.

The fruits are edible.

**The Sapodilla Family.**38. *Sideroxylon tomentosum* Roxb.

Tamil : Palai; Kanarese : Hudugolla. A thorny tree found in Northern Circars, hills of South Kanara to Coimbatore in dry forests. The fruits are used in curries and are also pickled.

39. *Bassia latifolia* Roxb.

English : The Mahua tree; Tamil : Iluppai; Telugu : Ippa; Kanarese : Ippi.

A large deciduous tree found in Northern Circars, Deccan, in the Nallamalai hills and south to North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore.

The fruits and the succulent flowers (corollas) are eaten raw or cooked.

**The Ebony Family.**40. *Diospyros Melanoxylon* Roxb.

English : Coromandel Ebony; Tamil : Tumbi; Telugu : Tumi, Tumki; Kanarese : Balai.

It is a moderate sized deciduous tree found in Northern Circars, Deccan and Carnatic.

The fruits are eaten.

41. *Diospyros tomentosa* Roxb.

Tamil : Tumbi ; Telugu : Chitta tumiki ; Kanarese : Kaulay.

A large tree found in Northern Circars down to the Godavéri in deciduous forests.

The fruit is edible.

**The Mustard Free Family.**42. *Azima tetraacantha* Lam.

Tamil : Chengam chedi ; Telugu : Thella-upi ; Kanarese : Bilituppi ; Malayalam : Sankunkuppi.

It is a straggling thorny shrub found in the Circars, Deccan and Carnatic.

The white berries are eaten.

**The Bengal Current Family.**43. *Carissa spinarum* Linn.

Tamil : Chiru Kila ; Telugu : Wakoilu.

A thorny shrub with zig-zag branches found in Northern Circars and Carnatic down to Travancore in dry scrub forests.

The small dark-purple fruits are eaten and are sometimes sold in bazaars.

44. *Carissa Carandas* Linn.

Tamil : Kalaka ; Telugu : Kalivi ; Kanarese : kareka.

A large thorny shrub found in Northern Circars, Deccan and Carnatic in dry forests ; often cultivated.

The purple fruits are eaten and the green ones are made into pickles.

45. *Carissa paucinervia* A. DC.

Malayalam : Kari-mulli.

A diffuse spiny shrub found in Deccan, hills of Mysore, Salem and Coimbatore ; Western Ghats, Nilgiri hills, etc. Dark purple fruits are eaten.

**The Poison Nut Family.**46. *Strychnos potatorum* Linn. f.

English : The Clearing Nut ; Tamil : Tetthan Kottai ; Telugu : Chilla ; Kanarese : Chilu.

A medium sized tree found in Northern Circars, Deccan and Carnatic to Travancore, in deciduous forests.

The black pulp of the fruit is eaten. Young fruits are made into preserve.

**The Sebesten Family.**47. *Cordia obliqua* Willd.

Tamil : Vidi, Shiru Naruvilli ; Telugu : Iriki, Nakkeri ; Kanarese : Challe ; Malayalam : Virusham.

A moderate sized deciduous tree found in all forest districts.

The mucilaginous ripe fruits are eaten.

48. *Cordia Wallichii* G. Don.

Same local names as for No. 47.

A moderate sized tree found in Deccan and Western Ghats in deciduous forests.

The mucilaginous ripe fruits are eaten.

**The Night shade Family.**49. *Solanum nigrum* Linn.

English: Garden night-shade; Tamil: Mana-thakkali; Telugu: Kamanchi chettu, Kanchi chettu; Malayalam: Mulaku-thakkali.

An erect annual herb found in all districts.

The sun dried unripe berries are eaten as curries and are considered very cooling.

50. *Solanum pubescens* Willd.

Tamil: Sundakkai; Telugu: Kasivuste; Kanarese: Sonde; Malayalam: Cheria Chunda, Chundanga.

A large shrub found in Deccan and Carnatic to the east slopes of the Western Ghats in open scrub forests.

The sundried unripe fruits are eaten as curries.

51. *Solanum indicum* Linn.

English: Indian night-shade; Tamil: Siru Sundai; Telugu: Thella Molakai; Malayalam: Puththeri Chunda.

A branched prickly undershrub found in all districts in the plains and lower hills.

The fruits are used as vegetable.

**The Oleaster Family.**52. *Elaeagnus conferta* Roxb.

Tamil: Kolungai; Kanarese: Hittele, Hulige; Malayalam: Kayalam-puvalli.

A large often thorny straggling shrub found in Northern Circars, West Coast and Western Ghats at low levels.

The red fruits are edible and are sold in bazaars.

53. *Elaeagnus Kologa* Schlecht.

Local names are same as for No. 52. A large sometimes thorny climbing shrub found in the margins of shola forests in Western Ghats Nilgiris and Pulneys. The orange red fruits are edible and are sold in bazaars in the hill stations.

**The Gooseberry Family.**54. *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn. (*Phyllanthus emblica* Linn).

English: The Emblic Myrobalan; Tamil: Nelli; Telugu: Usiriki; Kanarese: Nelli; Malayalam: Nelli.



A moderate sized deciduous tree found in Northern Circars, Deccan and Carnatic and also in Western Ghats. The unripe fruits are used for pickles and are sold in bazaars.

55. *Emblica Fischeri* Gamble.

Local names, distribution, etc., same as for No. 54. The unripe fruits are used for pickles.

**The Kokra Laurel Family.**

56. *Aporosa Lindleyana* Baill.

Tamil : Vittil ; Kanarese : Sulla, Sali ; Malayalam : Vetti.

A medium sized evergreen tree found in the Western Ghats from South Kanara and Mysore to Anamalais and Travancore in evergreen forests. The ripe fruits are edible.

**The Chinese Laurel Family.**

57. *Antidesma Menasu* Miq.

Tamil : Nirilai ; Telugu : Nakkagadamu ; Malayalam : Putharaval.

A small tree found in the Western Ghats, hills of North Coimbatore, Shevaroy Hills of Salem, etc., in evergreen forests.

The small red fruits are edible.

58. *Antidesma diandrum* Roth.

Tamil : Acarippuli ; Telugu : Pellagumudu ; Kanarese : Sannaguige.

A small deciduous tree found in Northern Circars, Deccan and Carnatic and at low levels to Travancore.

The purplish-red small fruits are edible.

59. *Antidesma Ghaesembilla* Gaertn.

Telugu ; Polari, Pulsur ; Kanarese : Pulimpurase ; Malayalam : Ceriyannatim.

A small deciduous tree found in Northern Circars, Deccan and Carnatic at low elevations.

The red purple fruits are edible.

**The Spurge Family.**

60. *Baccaurea courtallensis* M. Arg.

Tamil : Puvai ; Kanarese : Kolikuki ; Malayalam : Mutta Thuri.

An evergreen tree found in the Western Ghats from South Kanara to Travancore. The crimson fruits about 1" in diameter are edible.

61. *Aleurites moluccana* Willd.

English : The Candle Nut ; Tamil : Nattu-akrottu-kottai ; Telugu : Nattu-akrottu-vittu ; Kanarese : Natakrodu ; Malayalam : Akrottu.

A handsome tree found in the Western Ghats in the Wynaad. The kernels are edible and taste like walnut

**The Big Family.**62. *Ficus glomerata* Roxb.

Tamil : Telugu : Kanarese and Malayalam : Atti.

A large deciduous tree found in all districts in evergreen forests. The ripe fruits are edible.

**The Jak Family.**63. *Artocarpus hirsuta* Lam.

Tamil : Ayani Pila ; Kanarese : Halasu ; Malayalam : Anhili Pilavu,  
A very large evergreen tree found in evergreen forests of the West Coast,  
Coorg, Mysore, Wynaad and Anamalais to Travencore. The fruit resem-  
bles a miniature jak fruit and the fleshy perianth is eaten and is very  
delicious.

64. *Artocarpus Lakoocha* Roxb.

Tamil : Colaippakku ; Telugu : Nakkarenu ; Kanarese : Lakuca ; Mala-  
yalam : Lakucam.

A large deciduous tree found in the hill forests of Coorg, Mysore, West  
Coast, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, etc.

The fruits are edible.

**The Date Palm Family.**65. *Phoenix sylvestris* Roxb.

English : The Wild Date Palm ; Tamil : Icham ; Telugu : Pedda-ita ;  
Kanarese : Ichal.

A large palm attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet found in all dry districts  
of the Presidency.

The ripe fruits are edible.

66. *Phoenix farinifera* Roxb.

Tamil : Ithi ; Telugu : Chitti-sita, Chiruta-ita ; Kanarese : Ichal.

A small tree growing to about 2' in height found especially in coastal  
regions of the Presidency.

The ripe fruits are sweet and are eaten.

67. *Phoenix humilis* Royle., var. *pedunculata* Becc.

Tamil : Malai Icham ; Telugu : Konda-ita ;

Stems 1 to 2 feet in height. Found in all the hilly districts.

The ripe fruits are sweet and are edible.

**The Palmyra Family.**68. *Borassus flabellifer* Linn.

English : The Palmyra Palm ; Tamil : Panei ; Telugu : Tatti ; Kanarese :  
Tali ; Malayalam : Karum-pana.

A tall palm attaining a height of 50 to 60 feet found in most districts.

The ripe fruits are eaten by poor. The kernel of the young nut is much  
relished and is sold in bazaars.

The alphabetical list of common and local names of the edible fruits found wild  
in this Presidency.

Acarippuli (Tam.) 58	Hanusampage (Kan.) 1
Adamaram (Mal.) 27	Hill gooseberry (Eng.) 28
Adavi mamadi (Tel.) 17	Hittele (Kan.) 52, 53
Adivi-gerenta (Tel.) 6	Hudugolla (Kan.) 38
Akrottu (Mal.) 61	Hulige (Kan.) 52, 53
Alamaru (Kan.) 31	Ichal (Kan.) 65, 66
Alli (Tel.) 31	Icham (Tam.) 65
Ambazham (Mal.) 17	Ilantha (Tam.) 13
Anavaya (Mal.) 4	Iluppa; (Tam.) 39
Anhili pilavu (Mal.) 63	Indian almond (Eng.) 27
Atti (Tam., Tel., Kan., Mal.) 62	Indian hog-plum (Eng.) 17
Ayani pila (Tam.) 63	Indian night-shade (Eng.) 5
Bael tree (Eng.) 9	Indian winter green (Eng.)
Balai (Kan.) 40	Ippa (Tel.) 39
Bedam (Tel.) 27	Ippi (Kan.) 39
Belathannu (Kan.) 8	Iriki (Tel.) 47, 48
Bevina-mara (Kan.) 11	Iron wood Tree (Eng.) 31
Bigada (Kan.) 5	Ithi (Tam.) 66
Bilivuppi (Kan.) 42	Iwara mamidi (Tel.) 4
Black plum (Eng.) 30	Jiri (Tel.) 21
Candle nut (Eng.) 61	Kaidonda (Tel.) 33
Cappatigalli (Kan.) 36	Kalaaka (Tam.) 44
Ceriyannatim (Mal.) 59	Kalayam (Mal.) 31
Chakota (Kan.) 15	Kalivi (Tel.) 44
Chalian pazham (Mal.) 1	Kamanchi chettu (Tel.) 49
Challe (Kan.) 47, 48	Kanakindeli (Kan.) 16
Chara paruppu (Tam.) 18	Kanchi chettu (Tel.) 49
Chempulichi (Tam.) 6	Kare vemba (Tam.) 10
Chengam chedi (Tam.) 42	Karekai (Kan.) 44
Cheria chunda (Mal.) 50	Kari-mulli (Mal.) 45
Cherumali (Mal.) 13.	Karum-pana (Mal.) 68
Chilla (Tel.) 46	Kasivuste (Tel.) 50
Chilu (Kan.) 46	Katmaa (Tam.) 17
Chiru kila (Tam.) 43	Katta puvan (Tam.) 16
Chiruta-ita (Tel.) 66	Kattukkariveppilai (Tam.)
Chitta tumiki (Tel.) 41	Kattu koyya (Tam.) 28
Chitti-sita (Tel.) 66	Kaulay (Kan.) 41
Chundanga (Mal.) 50	Kaya (Tam.) 31
Clearing nut (Eng.) 46	Kayalampuvalli (Mal.) 52, 53
Colaippakku (Tam.) 64	Kodapuli (Mal.) 3
Coromandel ebony (Eng.) 40	Kolamavu (Tam.) 20
Devadara (Tam.) 6	Kolikuki (Kan.) 60
Devagarige (Kan.) 4	Kolungai (Tam.) 52, 53
Devadaru (Kan.) 6	Konda-ita (Tel.) 67
Elephant apple (Eng.) 8	Koovalam (Mal.) 9
Emblic myrobalan (Eng.) 54	Korandi pazham (Mal.) 12
Garden night-shade (Eng.) 49	Koratta (Mal.) 28
Garuga (Tel.) 10	Korkapuli (Tam.) 22
Gheru (Kan.) 21	Kottei (Tam.) 14
Gid hagalu (Kan.) 34	Kovai (Tam.) 33
Hala (Kan.) 10	Kunnorale (Kan.) 29
Halasu (Kan.) 63	Kurakatu (Mal.) 7

- Lakuca (Kan.) 64  
 Lakucam (Mal.) 64  
 Longan (Eng.) 16  
 Mahua tree (Eng.) 39  
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 Morli (Tel.) 18  
 Morli sara (Tel.) 20  
 Mudamah (Tam.) 20  
 Mukki (Tam.) 4  
 Mulaku-thakkali (Mal.) 49  
 Mulli (Mal.) 14  
 Munga pera (Mal.) 18  
 Murgina huli (Kan.) 2  
 Mutta thuri (Mal.) 60  
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 Seppathi kalli (Tam.) 36  
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