

Check-List of Medicinal Plants in Jordan

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ABSTRACT

A list of the medicinal plants in Jordan is prepared for the first time. It consists of 363 species of vascular plants belonging to 263 genera and 86 families. The taxa recorded are wild plants that occur in Jordan, except few cultivated and well known to the people in the country. The total number of the species listed comprises around 20% of the total Flora. Arabic names as well as the major medical uses are also provided.

INTRODUCTION

The use of wild herbs in folk medicine is old as man himself. Our ancestors started to learn from nature by tasting and using what was available. It is well known that old civilizations have flourished in the Middle East and used the natural plants for various daily needs, such as food, shelter, clothes and medicine.

Traditionally, such habits have been inherited by successive generations, and, thus, some of the plants became well known for their uses especially by herbalists.

The use of plants in medicine was best known among Greeks, Arabs, the Chinese in the Old World, and the Red Indian in the New World.

However, the use of medicinal plants was highly practiced by Arabs during the middle ages and through them it was transferred to Europe. Recently synthesized drugs started to replace natural ones due to many well-known reasons. But after the increase of drug industry and modern technology, man began to test such products due to some harmful side effects or symptoms caused by some synthesized drugs.

Therefore, there are lots of awareness against the use of synthesized drugs and their byproducts. For this and other reasons it is familiar now to see modern shops of medicinal and beauty herbs in most of the modern cities in Europe and other parts of the world. Nowadays, such shops have spread widely and fast to replace the old herbalists sacs and piles of herbs. Of course, all of this is due to the return back to nature and the use of natural medicinal plants and herbs with much less fear from any side effect due to the fact that they have been tested for generations and their safety is almost certain.

In Jordan, the use of medicinal plants has not yet been scientifically documented properly and the identity of the medicinal plants is poorly recognized. A list of only 118 medicinal plants from Jordan has been published by Al-Khalil, 1995.

The aim of this work is to present a complete list of vascular plants which are used or known to be used in folk medicine either as recorded from direct contact with bedouins, villagers, and local people, or through surveying Floras of the region such as: (Post, 1931; 1932; Guest, 1966; 1986; Townsend and Guest, 1966; 1974; 1980; Zohary, 1966; 1972; 1982; Feinbrun, 1978, 1986; or reading books of local Arabic medicinal plants such as: (Al-Attar, 1950; Al-Odat and Lahham, 1979; Mandaville, 1978; Ruwaiha, 1981; Al-Saadi and Al-Mayah, 1983; Al-Khalifa, 1984; Awad Alla, 1984; Jaber, 1985; Abu Zaid, 1986; Mukarzal, 1986; Majeed and Ahmood, 1988; Tlass, 1989) or what is recorded in wild herbs and wild flowers books published in Europe and the Middle East, or any other work related to our region such as: Chopra et al., 1956; Melderis, 1959; Unisco, 1960; Ahuja, B.S., 1965; Coats, 1968; Polunin, 1969; Heywood, 1971; 1983; Coon, 1974; Chakravarty, 1976; Vaughan et al., 1976; Vincett, 1977. Lewis and Lewis, 1977; Slavik, 1978; Ahmed et al., 1979; Hussain, 1981; Launert, 1981; Zohary, 1982; De Sloova and Goossens, 1982; Boulos, 1983; Hemlich Jane,

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1983; Boulos and Al-Hadidi, 1984; Rezik, 1986; Zohara, Y. 1987.

Recently, a team of scientists at the University of Jordan are studying the medicinal plants in Jordan regarding their chemical constituents, pharmaceutical, physiological and microbiological effects activities. The following are some related published papers: Anderson, 1986; Abu-di et al., 1986; Abu-Niaaj, 1992; Abu Safieh et al., 1986; El-Afifi et al., 1986; Al-Khalil, 1986, 1995; Gharaibeh et al., 1988; Ghazal et al., 1992; Mustafa et al., 1992; Oran, 1996; Oran et al., 1998a, 1998b; Chafique, 1987; Younos et al., 1987.

The majority of the names given in the list are wild plants occurring in Jordan as recorded in (Al-Eisawi, 1982) List of Jordan Vascular Plants. Few others are added due to the fact that they are well known cultivated plants in the country.

The names are arranged alphabetically according to their families, genera and species.

Synonyms of species have been recorded in order to avoid misleading the identity of the taxa recorded in this study. Arabic names as well as major medical uses are provided.

The list can provide basic information for the medicinal plants in Jordan, as well as in the Middle East. A good number of the taxa listed are recorded to be used in various countries of our region.

The total number of the species listed in this study is 363 species belonging to 263 genera and 86 families.

The common medicinal use as it is practised by the locals or as it is recorded in the literature has been pointed at with reference to the medicinal part of the plant. Sometimes names are listed without pointing to their medicinal use either in folk medicine or otherwise, because data about these plants are not available yet to the authors. In some cases also the Arabic or local name is not known.

ACANTHACEAE

1. *Acanthus syriacus* Boiss.

Arabic names: Shawk Al-Jamal, Kaf Al-Dub شوك الجمل ، كنف الدب

Use: Leaves and roots are used as emollient

2. *Blepharis ciliaris* (L.) Burt

Arabic names: Shawk Al-Dib, Shawk Al-Dub شوك الديب ، شوك الدب

Use: Whole plant is used as anti-inflammatory, antihemorrhoidal, emollient and keratolytic.

ADIANTACEAE

3. *Adiantum capillus-venereus* L.

Arabic names: Kuzbarat Al-Ber, Sha'r Al-Banat كزبرة البير ، شعر البنات

Use: Leaves and rhizomes are used for chronic cough, cold and catarrhal infection.

AIZOACEAE

4. *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* L.

Arabic names: Samah, Muleh, Ghasool سمح ، ملح ، غسول

Use: Whole plant is used for skin diseases.

5. *Opophytum forskahlilii* (Boiss.) N. E. Brown

Arabic names: Samah, Ghasool سمح ، غسول

Use: Whole plant is used for skin diseases.

AMARANTHACEAE

6. *Aerva javanica* (Burn. fil.) Juss.

Arabic names: Turf, Shajarat طرف ، شجرة

Use: The aerial parts are used as antivaricolic and antisyphilitic.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

7. *Ixiolirion tataricum* (Pallas) Herb.

Arabic names: Zanbaq, A'nsalan زنبق ، عصلان

BORAGINACEAE

32. *Alkanna strigosa* Boiss. & Hohen.

Arabic name: Hawa Jawi هوى جوي

Use: Roots are used for wounds, furnuculosis and burns.

33. *Alkanna tinctoria* (L.) Tausch

Arabic names: Henna Al-Ghula, Kahla, Rigl El-Hamam حنة القول ، كحلله ، رجل الحمام

Use: Bark used as an astringent and for ulcers. Roots for burns and wounds.

34. *Anchusa strigosa* Banks & Sol.

Arabic names: Lisan al-thour, Himhim لسان الثور ، حمحم

Use: Dry plant is used for joints and rheumatic pains, bronhitis, cough and diarrhoea.

35. *Cynoglossum creticum* Miller

Arabic names: Than Al-Jidi, Lisan Al-Kalb د ن الجدي ، لسان الكلب

Use: Leaves are used as coagulant and disinfectant. Roots and leaves as calmative of pains and burns.

36. *Heliotropium bacciferum* Forskal

Arabic names: Sedjra tenshama, Sga'a, Medeb سجرة تنشامة ، شجعه ، مديب

Use: Leaves are used for abscesses, boils, sprains, oedema and swellings.

37. *Heliotropium europaeum* L.

Arabic names: Zurraij, Ramram زوريج ، درمام

Use: Leaves are used to cure scorpion bites.

38. *Moltkiopsis ciliata* (Forskal) I. M. Johnson

Arabic names: Halama, Halem, Ghabsha Al-Henna حلعه ، خيب ، غبشة الحنة

Use: Whole plant is used as hemostatic

39. *Trichodesma africanum* (L.) Lehmann

Arabic names: Luzaiq, Huraiq, Hemhem, Lisan Al-Thur لزيق ، لزيبك ، لسان الثور

CAPPARACEAE

40. *Capparis cartilaginea* Decne.

Arabic names: Kabbar, Gabbar كبار ، قبار

Use: Roots are used as diuretic, astringent and tonic. Flower buds as diuretic and for algor.

41. *Capparis decidua* (Forskal) Edgew.

Arabic names: Kabbar, Gabbar, Tandab كبر ، غير ، تنداب

Use: Green branches are used as an algescic, astringent, laxative, diaphoretic, also for cough, asthma, rheumatism and scabies treatment.

42. *Capparis spinosa* L.

Arabic names: Lassaf, Kabbar, Sheffallah لصف ، كبر ، شفال

Use: Seeds are used for joints and rheumatic pains. Bark for paralysis and chest diseases. Roots as diuretic and astringent. Fruits used for the treatment of diabetes. Flower buds used as renal disinfectants, diuretic and stimulant.

43. *Cleome amblyocarpa* Barr. & Murb.

Arabic names: Magnuna, Wahhsh, Atana, Zifraf مجنونه ، وحش ، عطانه ، زفراف

Use: Leaves are used for abdominal and rheumatic pains.

44. *Cleome droserifolia* (Forskal) Delil

Arabic names: Magnuna مجنونه

Use: Decoction of leaves is used as antidiabetic.

45. *Maerua crassifolia* Forskal

Arabic names: Maru, Mordjan, Sarah مرو ، مرجان ، سرح

Use: Leaves are used for intestinal diseases. Leaves and bark for cephalagia, toothache and infected skin.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

46. *Lonicera etrusca* Santi

Arabic names: Yasmeen eeratlee, Zahr-Al-A'sal ياسمين ايراتلي (موسمي) ، زهر العسل

Use: Flowers are used for cough and lung troubles, as emetic and cathartic.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

47. *Herniaria hirsuta* L.

Arabic names: Mouker, Makir, Showail, Um Al-Labaid, Ghabra موكير ، مكير ، شويل ، ام لبيد ، غبره

Use: Whole plant is used as diuretic, astringent, expectorant and antispasmodic. for sore throat and constipation.

48. *Paronychia arabica* (L.) DC.

Arabic names: Hashshat-Ud-Dahis, Ramram, Basees حشيشه الداحس ، رمرام ، بيسيس

Use: Whole plant is used as stimulant, aphrodisiac, urine flow control in children and for dermal allergy.

49. *Paronychia argentea* Lam.

Arabic name: Rejl Al-Hamamah رطل الحمامه

Use: Whole plant except roots is used for kidney stones and diabetes.

50. *Paronychia sinaica* Fresen.

Arabic name: Rejl-Al-Hamamah رطل الحمامه

Use: The same as *P. argentea* and *P. arabica*.

51. *Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke

Arabic name: Fuqaia', Shab-UI-A'ik نقع ، شب العايق

52. *Spergularia media* (L.) Presl

Arabic names: Bughlam, Dadaifa, Busweifa بوعلام ، داديفه ، بوسريفه

Use: Roots are used as emetic, cathartic and expectorant.

53. *Spergularia rubra* (L.) J. & C. Presl

Arabic names: Eshba hamra, Sherif عشب حمرا ، شريفه

Use: Whole plant is used as diuretic, antiseptic, calmative and for catarrh.

54. *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.

Arabic names: Meshit, Habbeila, Qezaz مشيت ، حبيله ، كزاز

Use: Whole plant is used to relieve rheumatic pains, psoriasis. As diuretic, emollient, astringent, for wounds and ulcers.

55. *Vaccaria pyramidata* Medikus

Arabic names: Foul Al-Arab, Hamret Ar-Ras فول العرب ، حمرة الرأس

Use: Roots are used to treat abscesses, lymphangitis, emmenagogue, ulcers, scabies and mastitis.

CHENOPODIACEAE

56. *Anabasis articulata* (Forsk.) Moq.

Arabic names: Agram, Atlu, Ushnan, Tartir, Balbal عجرم ، عشير ، أشنان ، ترتير ، بليال

Use: Vegetative parts are used as breathing activator, source of vitamin pp, also in preparing insecticide.

57. *Anabasis syriaca* Iljin

Arabic names: A'gram, A'thu عجرم ، عثر

Use: Whole plant is used as breathing activator and a source of vitamin pp.

58. *Atriplex halimus* L.

Arabic names: Kataf, Rughat, Malluakh, Qtout قطف ، رقات ، ملح ، قظوط

Use: Whole plant is used for gastric acidity. Roots used as tooth brushes. Seeds as emetic.

59. *Bassia eriophora* (Schrader) Ascherson

Arabic names: Alguttainah, Guttainhg النقطية ، قطيبي

Use: Seeds are good for stomach ailments.

60. *Chenopodium album* L.

Arabic name: Fiss Ul-Kalb فئس الكلب

Use: Whole plant is used as an anthelmintic, also as a source of vitamin C.

61. *Hammada salicornia* (Moq.) Iljin

Arabic names: Ramath, Rimith رمث ، رمث

Arabic name: Ut-tayyun الطيون

Use: Whole plant is used as vermifuge and bactericide

92. *Lactuca serriola* L.

Arabic name: Khass bari عس بري

Use: Whole plant is used in homoeopathy as calmative, for chronic catarrhs, cough, swollen liver and urinary tract ailments.

93. *Matricaria aurea* (Loefl.) Schultz Bip.

Arabic name: Babunij بابونج

Use: Flowers are used for stomach and abdominal pain, sour throat, cold, bronchitis, cough, convulsion in children, diarrhea, as sudorific, calmative, appetizer, antiseptic and laxative.

94. *Phagnalon rupestre* (L.) DC.

Arabic name: Kadaha كداحه

Use: Leaves and flowering plants are used for abdominal pain.

95. *Pulicaria crispa* (Forskal) Oliver

Arabic names: A'rfeg, Ghobbeira, kutkat, Gathath عرفع ، غبيرة ، قططاط ، جناث

Use: Flowering branches are used as sternutatory.

96. *Pulicaria incisa* (Lam.) DC.

Arabic names: Shay Al-Jabal, Nashush شاي الجبل ، نشوش

Use: Whole plant is used for heart diseases, stomach and intestinal pains.

97. *Senecio aegyptius* L.

Arabic name: Baysum بسوم

Use: Flowering branches are used as vermifuge, laxative and hemostatic.

98. *Senecio flavus* (Decne.) Schultz Bip.

Arabic names: Marurah, Hammad-bahayim مريره ، حمض بهاييم

Use: The same as *Senecio aegyptius* L.

99. *Senecio glaucus* L.

Arabic names: Murrayr, Jarjir مرير ، حرجير

Use: Whole plant is used as emetic, calmative and tonic.

100. *Senecio vernalis* Waldst. & Kit.

Arabic name: Sferah سفيرة

Use: Whole plant is used for menstrual disorders and nose bleeding.

101. *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertner

Arabic names: A'koub, Khurfaysh ul-Jimal, Lahlah عكوب ، خرفيش الجمال ، للاح

Use: Achenes used for liver and abdominal disorders, jaundice, gall stones, peritonitis and bronchitis.

102. *Sonchus oleraceus* L.

Arabic names: Ja'adeed, Libayn, Odeid جعديد ، لبيان ، اوديد

Use: Whole plant is used as tonic, diuretic, febrifuge and cathartic.

103. *Taraxacum cyprium* H. Lindb.

Arabic names: Tarkhashqoun, Hindbeh baryiah طرخشقون ، هندبه برية

Use: Whole plant used is to treat panophalmitis, as appetizers and in chronic constipation. The plant known as antidiabetic, galactogue and used against eczema.

104. *Varthemia iphionoides* Boiss. & Blanche

Arabic names: Shteleh, Ketaileha شتيله ، كتيله

Use: Leaves and shoots are used for stomach ailments, cold, and acidity treatment.

105. *Xanthium spinosum* L.

Arabic names: Shubait, Badhinjan-tariaki شبيط ، بادنجان طرياقى

Use: Leaves are used as astringent. Whole plant has an effect on the central nervous system.

CONVOLVULACEAE

106. *Convolvulus althaeoides* L.

Arabic names: Muddaideh, U'lleiq مداده ، عليق

Use: Flowering branches are used as purgative, for asthma and hydropsy.

107. *Convolvulus arvensis* L.

Arabic names: Muddaideh, Finjan Al-Adi, U'lleiq, Asab مداده ، فنجان القاضي ، عليق ، آساب

Use: Roots are antihemorrhagic, febrifuge and purgative. Leaves are vulnerary. Flowering branches are cathartic and purgative.

108. *Convolvulus scammonia* L.

Arabic name: Muddaideh, Finjan Al-Qadi(adi) مداده ، فنجان القاضي

Use: The same as *C. arvensis*

109. *Cressa cretica* L.

Arabic names: Meliha, Shuwail, Nadawah, Salmas مليحه ، شويل ، نادوه ، سلماس

Use: Whole plant is used as alterative, stomachic, tonic, aphrodisiac. Leaves for jaundice.

110. *Cuscuta approximata* Babington

Arabic names: Hamul, A'rouk حامول ، عروق

Use: Seeds are used for catarrh. Stem in obesity, cold and stomach acidity. Whole plant for intestinal infections and jaundice.

111. *Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet

Arabic names: Bint Al-Basha, Sitt Al-Husn, Kulayk بنت الباشا ، ست الحسن ، كليك

Use: Roots are strong purgative. Leaves used for rashes. Seeds as purgative.

CRASSULACEAE

112. *Rosularia libanotica* (Labill.) Muirh.

Arabic name: K̄hubz Ul-Ka'k عيز الكمك

Use: Juice is used for skin diseases.

113. *Sedum caespitosum* (Cav.) DC.

Arabic name: Rijl Al-A'sfura رجل العصفوره

Use: Juice is used for skin diseases, and to decrease blood pressure.

CRUCIFERAE

114. *Anastatica hierochuntica* L.

Arabic names: Qfai'aa, Kaf mariam, Shajaret mariam قفيحه ، كف مريم ، شجرة مريم

Use: Whole plant is used as emmenagogue, for epilepsy and cold.

115. *Brassica nigra* (L.) Koch

Arabic names: Khardal, Khardal asw خردل ، خردل أسود

Use: Whole plant is used for stomach ailments and laxative.

Seeds for Pneumonia, heart weakness and respiration difficulties.

116. *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medikus

Arabic names: Kees Al-Ra'i, Jrbet Al-Ra'i كيس الراعي ، حراية الراعي

Use: Whole plant is used for hemorrhoides, haemorrhage of stomach and intestine, lung troubles, kidney and nose bleeding.

117. *Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb ex Prantl

Arabic name: Fuggaila نجيلة

Use: Whole plant is used for indolent ulcers. Seeds are expectorant, restorative, antifever, used for bronchitis and dysentery.

118. *Eruca sativa* Miller

Arabic names: Jargir, Roka جرجير ، روكا ، رونه

Use: Leaves are stimulant, diuretic, antiscorputic and used for stomach ailments.

119. *Lepidium latifolium* L.

Arabic names: Kharfaq, Karaffraf خرفق ، خرفق

Use: The same as *L. sativum*.

120. *Lepidium sativum* L.

Arabic name: Rashad رشاد

Use: Bark is used as astringent, anti-inflammatory, for eczema and skin eruptions.

FUMARIACEAE

150. *Fumaria densiflora* DC.

151. *Fumaria macrocarpa* Parl.

152. *Fumaria officinalis* L.

Arabic names: Bactlet Al-Malek, Shahtredj, Riz ud-dajaj بكرة الملك ، شرج ، زز الدجاج

Use: Whole plant except roots is used for eczema, liver diseases and hemorrhoides.

153. *Fumaria parviflora* Lam.

Arabic names: Baklet Al-Malek, Shahtarraj بكرة الملك ، شرج

Use: Flowering branches are used for eczema, hemorrhoides, liver diseases. Stem and leaves used as diaphoric and diuretic.

GENTIANACEAE

154. *Centaurium spicatum* (L.) Fritsch

Arabic names: Manash-Ud-Duban, Hashishat Al- Aqrb منش الدبان ، حشيشة العنبر

Use: Whole plant except roots used for chronic ulcers, stomach and liver ailments and anemia. The plant depurative.

GERANIACEAE

155. *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'He'r.

Arabic names: Ibret Al-A'gouz, Ghazaldur, Saa'h, Ghazil ابرة العجوز ، نزلور ، ساع ، غزل

Use: Flowering branches and young leaves are used for uterine bleeding, also as astringent and antidiarrhoeic.

Geranium spp.

Arabic names: Utr, Ibret Al-Raheb عطر ، ابرة الراعب

Use: Whole plant is used as astringent, diuretic, antidiabetic, gargle for throat, tonsils and stomach troubles. Leaves antispasmodic:

156. *Geranium lucidum* L.

157. *Geranium molle* L.

158. *Geranium rotundifolium* L.

GLOBULARIACEAE

159. *Globularia arabica* L.

Arabic names: Zraiga, Alk, Anun, Shelgha زريقة ، علك ، عنون ، شليقة

Use: Branches are used as depurative, laxative and diuretic. Leaves for rheumatism and arthritis, also used as anticancerous and antiulcerous.

GRAMINEAE

160. *Arundo donax* L.

Arabic names: Bus farisi, Kasab, Bus-hajni بوس فارسي ، كسب ، بوس هنجي

Use: Rhizomes are used as antihistaminic and uterine stimulant.

161. *Avena barbata* Pott ex Link

162. *Avena fatua* L.

163. *Avena sativa* L.

Arabic names: Shufan, Hartman, Khrtal شوفان ، حرتمان ، حرتل

Use: Leaves are used for vaginal infections. Seeds for diabetes, stomach and intestinal catarrh.

164. *Coix lacryma-jovi* L.

Use: Fruits are used for catarrhal, inflammations of the urinary tract.

165. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.

Arabic names: Un-njeel, Shirsh Un-njil عنجين ، شرش النجيل

Use: Roots are used as diuretic, for bleeding of piles. Juice as astringent and for catarrh.

166. *Hordeum* spp. (Cultivated).

Arabic names: Shair, Thail wawi شعير ، ذيل واري

Use: Uncoated grains are used as diuretic and antidiarrhetic.

167. *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv.

Arabic names: Halfa, Deil El-Qott, Berdi حلفا ، ذيل القط ، بردي

Use: Rhizomes are used as restorative, tonic, antipyretic, for diarrhea and dysentery. Fruiting spikes as sedative.

168. *Lolium temulentum* L.

Arabic names: Zuwan, Hanaita, Ruwaita, Sikra زوان ، حنتينا ، روينا ، سكرة

Use: Whole plant is used for hemorrhage. Seeds for neuralgia, rheumatism, arthritis and nausea.

169. *Panicum turgidum* Forskal

Arabic names: Thamam, Bukar, Sabat, Safar ذمام ، بكار ، سباط ، سفار

Use: Whole plant is used as vulnerary agent, and for removing white spots on the eye.

170. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steudel

Arabic names: Qasba, Bous, Tra'a, Ghab كسبة ، بوس ، طراع ، غبال

Use: Rhizomes are used as antipyretic, antiemetic; stomach ailments and jaundice.

171. *Triticum dicoccoides* (Koern. ex Asherson & Graebner) Aaronsohn

Arabic names: Hintah, Kamh حنطة ، قمح

Use: Grains are used as calmativ, nutritive and for diabetes. Seeds for joints and limbs fractures.

GUTTIFERAE

172. *Hypericum triquetrifolium* Turra

Arabic name: A'rna, A'rena عرنة ، عربنة

Use: Infusion of flowers is used as sedatives, astringent, antidepressant, relieves spasms.

IRIDACEAE

173. *Iris germanica* L.

Arabic names: Sawsan, azraq, Zanbaq, Azraq, Sisana سوسن أزرق ، زنبق ، أزرق ، سيسانه

Use: Rhizomes are used for cough, asthma and bronchitis, also as diuretic and purgative.

174. *Crocus aleppicus* Baker

175. *C. cancellatus* Herbert

176. *C. moabiticus* Bornm. et Dinsm.

177. *C. palasii* Goldb

Arabic name: Shahoom, Shouhai شحوم ، شحويم

Use: Bulbs can be used as sedatives, and for wound healing.

JUGLANDACEAE

178. *Juglans regia* L.

Arabic names: Egoz, Djouz, Joas, Sowak ايجوز ، دجوز ، جوز ، سواك

Use: Leaves are used for eczema, wounds, diarrhoea and diabetes. Flowers and leaves for ear inflammation.

JUNCACEAE

179. *Juncus acutus* L.

Arabic names: Sammar, Asal, Saman baladi, Kasb سم ، غسل ، سمين بلدي ، كسبه

Use: Fruits are used for colds.

180. *Juncus maritimus* Lam.

Arabic names: Samar, Asal سم ، غسل

Use: Rhizomes are used for insomnia.

LABIATAE

181. *Ajuga chia* Schreber

Arabic name:- Shandqura شندقوره

Use: Branches and leaves are used for blood-clotting and wounds healing.

182. *Ajuga iva* (L.) Schreber

Arabic names: Missaykah, Shandgowra, Ga'ada, Msekeli مسيكة ، شندقوره ، جمده ، مسكة

Use: Whole plant is used as stimulant to the nervous system, cardiogenic, for catarrh, headache and uterus infection. The plant is antidiabetic, for feminine sterility and hypotensive.

183. *Eremostachys laciniata* (L.) Bunge

Arabic names: Hiezembel, Hajanbil, Kaf Al-Nisir حزميل ، حجبيل ، كف النسر

Use: Roots are for joints and back pains, kidney ailments, cardiotoxic and digestive.

184. *Lallemantia iberica* (Bieb.) Fischer & C. A. Meyer

Arabic name: Semsem barri سمسم بري

Use: Leaves and stems are used for heart diseases and cough.

185. *Lamium amplexicaule* L.

Arabic name: Kurrays Aj-Jaji قريص الجاجه

Use: Petals and flowering shoots are used for catarrhs, kidney and bladder troubles. Also as vaginal wash.

186. *Lycopus europaeus* L.

Arabic names: Ferasion mai, Ferasion, Zekza فرسيون ماي ، فرسيون ، زكزا

Use: Flowering branches are used as antihemorrhagic, febrifuge, and astringent.

187. *Marrubium vulgare* L.

Arabic names: Aykriha, Qutainah, Marriout, Eshbet El-Kalb اقرينه ، قطينة ، مريوت ، عشبة الكلب

Use: Leaves are used for cough, tuberculosis, asthma, liver serosis, cleaning the uterus after childbirth.

188. *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Hudson

Arabic names: Na'na', Habaq, Habaq Al-Maya ننعع ، حيق ، حيق الميه

Use: Leaves are used as antirheumatic pains. Leaves and flowers as carminative.

189. *Micromeria nervosa* (Desf.) Benth

Arabic name: Shai barri شاي بري

Use: All plant is antibacterial, antidiuretic and antidesentry

190. *Nepeta curviflora* Boiss.

Arabic name: Ghmai'a, Zeita غميه ، زيته

Use: Whole plant is used for chills, flatulence, anemia, abdominal colics and amenorrhoea.

191. *Origanum dyi* Post

Arabic name: Za'tar زعر

Use: The same as *O. syriacum*

192. *Origanum syriacum* L.

Arabic names: Bardaqush suri, Za'tar, Ezov برداقوش سوري ، زعر ، عروف

Use: Leaves are used for eye ailments, burns and stomach troubles. Seeds are used as sedative.

193. *Salvia aegyptiaca* L.

Arabic names: Dughl, Ra'alah, Shajaret Al-Ghazal دغل ، رعلع ، شجرة الغزال

Use: Seed oil is used for bleeding, eye diseases and diarrhoea.

194. *Salvia dominica* L.

Arabic name: Maru مر

Use: Leaves are used for cold, stomach pain and indigestion.

195. *Salvia spinosa* L.

Arabic names: Tha'alabah, Shajaret Al-Jamal, Semsim, Danun Jabal ثعابه ، شجرة الجمل ، سمسم ، دنون جبل

196. *Salvia triloba* L. fil.

Arabic name: Maramia مرميه

Use: Leaves and branches are used for colic pains, and as gargle for oral infections and feminine sterility.

197. *Tencrium polium* L.

Arabic names: Ja'ada, Khumandara, Misk Al-Gin جمعه ، تمندره ، مسك الجن

Use: Leaves are used for abdominal colics, headache. As vermifuge, depurative, antidiabetic and astringent.

198. *Thymus bovei* Benth

Arabic name: Za'tar زعر

Use: Whole plant is used for some skin diseases, gum, mouth and lung infections, skrofulose disease and as vermifuge.

199. *Thymus capitatus* (L.) Hoffmanns. & Link

Arabic name: Za'tar زعر

Use: Flowering branches are used for cold, cough and skin diseases.

LEGUMINOSAE

200. *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd.

Arabic name: Shok Ash-Sham. شوك الشام

Use: Resin is used as astringent and used for pulmonary affections.

201. *Acacia raddiana* Savi

Arabic names: Tahl, Sayal, Haras, Sant, Shittah طحل ، سيال ، حارس ، سنط ، شتا

Use: Bark is used for wounds. Seeds for diarrhoea.

202. *Alhagi maurorum* Medikus

Arabic names: Agoul, Haj, ShoukAl-Jamal عقول ، حج ، شوك الجمل

Use: Roots are used for diabetes, rheumatism, also as purgative and vermifuge.

203. *Anagyris foetida* L.

Arabic names: Salamawn, Jarrud, Kharroub Al-Khanzir سلمون ، جرود ، خروب الخنزير

Use: Leaves are used for migraine, tumors, oedema and ulcers.

Fruits used as emetic, purgative and for renal affections.

204. *Astragalus lamosus* L.

Arabic names: Ul-kurayn, Gureinalh القرين ، غرينه

Use: Flower buds are used as emollient and demulcent.

205. *Astragalus tribuloides* Delile

Arabic names: Rukhaymi, Khusnah, Tamara sleb وحيمة ، كزنه ، ثمره مسيب

Use: Whole plant is used for skin ailments, emollient and demulcent.

206. *Cassia italica* (Miller) Lam. ex F.W.Andrews

Arabic names: Senna, Ashreq سنه ، اشرق

Use: Leaflets and pods are used as purgative. Seeds for the ophthalmic diseases.

207. *Cassia senna* L.

Arabic names: Senna, mekki, Senna, Senna bari سنا مكّي ، سنه ، سنه بري

Use: Leaves are used for migraine scabies, cyasma, chloasma, itching, gout, hemorrhoids and back pains.

208. *Ceratoniasiliqua* L.

Arabic names: Kharroub, Kharrouba, Kharnu خروب ، خروبه ، كرنوب

Use: Pods are used as laxative, diuretic, cooling beverage, gargle for toothache, for cough, pectoral catarrh and fever.

209. *Coronilla scorpioides* (L.) Koch

Arabic names: Redjel Al-Wa'al, A'kefa, Khweitmah رجل الواعل ، عكينه ، خويشمه

Use: Leaves are used as purgative. Seeds as cardio tonic and diuretic.

210. *Crotalaria aegyptiaca* Benth

Arabic name: Natesh نش

Use: Whole plant is used in drug industry.

211. *Lotus arabicus* L.

Arabic names: Jathba, Jaddub جثبه ، جدوب

Use: Whole plant is used as an ointment for burns.

212. *Medicago sativa* L.

Arabic names: Barssim, Hijazi, Jatt برسيم ، حجازي ، جت

Use: Whole plant is used as emmenagogue, poultice for boils and appetizer.

213. *Melilotus albus* Medikus

Arabic name: Handaqui حندقوق

Use: Whole plant is used as aromatic, carminative, sedative for the ribs and stomach, uterus and bladder pains.

214. *Melilotus indicus* (L.) All.

Arabic names: Qurt, Handaquq murr, Nafal قرت ، حنبلوق مر ، نفل

Use: Flowering branches are used as emollient, poultic against swellings. Seeds used for bowel complaints and genetal diseases.

215. *Ononis spinosa* L. Subsp. *antiquorum* (L.) Arcangeli

Arabic names: Shabrag, Shibruk, Shirsh شبراج ، شبروق ، شرش

Use: Roots are used as diuretic, sudorific, sedative, for hemorroides. Flowers as depurative. Flowering branches for eczema.

216. *Prosopis farcta* (Banks & Sol.) Macbride

Arabic names: Kharambah, Yunbut, Shilsh-hilawi خرمب ، ينبوت ، شلش حلاوي

Use: Roots are used as astringent, antispasmodic, antidysentric and antidiabetes.

217. *Psoralea bituminosa* L.

Arabic names: Uwaynah, Awarina عورينه ، عورينه

Use: Leaves are used for respiratory and intestinal ailments. Fruits for gastric ulcers.

218. *Retama raetam* (Forsk.) Webb & Berth.

Arabic names: Ratan, Retem, Rotem رتم ، ريشم ، روتم

Use: Branches are used for eye troubles, wounds. As emetic, purgative and febrifuge. Roots are antidiarrheal.

219. *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.

Arabic names: Hilba, Hulba, Halba حلبة ، حولبه ، حلبه

Use: Whole plant is used for uterus affections. Seeds for cough, asthma, vermifuge, diabetes, constipation and hemorrhoides. Seeds stimulant, anabolic agent, feminine sterility and used against gastritis.

220. *Vicia sativa* L.

Arabic names: Bakiyah, Ful-Rumi, Nefel بيقية ، فول رومي ، نفل

Use: Whole plant is used for rheumatism. Seeds for smallpox and measles.

LILIACEAE

221. *Androcymbium palaestinum* (Boiss.) Baker

Arabic name: Neislah نسله

Use: Corms are used for skin diseases.

222. *Asparagus stipularis* Forskal

Arabic names: Halyun, Shouk, Shebroq, Aqoul Al-Gabal حليون ، شوك ، شبروق ، عقول الجبل

Use: Roots are used for renal stones, headache. Shoots as appetizer, diuretic, for syphilis and as spermatogenic.

223. *Asphodelus aestivalis* Brot.

Arabic names: Ghesalan, Ghawsalan, Onsol غحصلان ، غوصلان ، عنصل

Use: Leaves are used as antirheumatic. Tubers for tooth and ear pains, ulcers and abscesses.

224. *Asphodelus fistulosus* L.

Arabic names: Khesalan, Basal, Ayrin, Baroukh غحصلان ، بصل ، عبروم ، بروخ

Use: Seeds are used as cataplasm for ulcers and inflammations and as diuretic.

225. *Colchicum crocifolium* Boiss.

226. *Colchicum decaisnei* Boiss.

227. *Colchicum ritchii* R. Br.

All *Colchicum* used in drug industry

Bulbs of *Colchicum* are antirheumatic.

228. *Dipcadi erythraeum* Webb & Berth.

Arabic names: U'nsul, Basal Al-Ma'a', Braiet, Mesilmo عنصل ، بصل الماء ، بروت ، مبسلمر

Use: Bulbs are edible.

229. *Urginea maritima* (L.) Baker

Arabic names: U'nslan, Unsal, Basal Al-Bar عنصلان ، عنصل ، بصل البر

Use: Bulbs are used for wounds, tumors, rheumatism, pneumonia. As cardiotoxic, vesicant and rubefacient.

LORANTHACEAE

230. *Viscum album* L.

Arabic name: Dabaq دباق

Use: Leaves are used for high blood pressure, arteriosclerosis, and bleeding. Used as vermifuge and sedative.

231. *Viscum cruciatum* Sieber ex Boiss.

Arabic names: Dabaq, Ennab almar دباق، عنب الأحمر

Use: Whole plant is used as tonic, astringent and emetic.

MALVACEAE

232. *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet

Use: Roots and bark are used as diuretic.

233. *Alcea setosa* (Boiss.) Alef.

Arabic names: Khetmiyyah, UmAynat-Al-Bakarāt كشميه، أم عرينات البقرات

Use: Roots used in medicinal tablets, for cough and tooth inflammation.

234. *Malva parviflora* L.

Arabic name: Khubbayza خبيزة

Use: Leaves are used for fever, wounds, skin ulcers and as nerve tonic. Roots for pyorhea.

235. *Malva sylvestris* L.

Arabic name: Khubbayza خبيزة

Use: Leaves are used as gargle and mouth wash, anti-inflammatory and astringent. Flowers for whooping cough.

MELIACEAE

236. *Melia azedarach* L. (Cultivated).

Arabic names: Zanzalakht, Azadarakht ززالخت، أزدرخت

Use: Bark is used as vermifuge and antipyretic. Fruits for leprosy. Seeds for skin diseases.

MENISPERMACEAE

237. *Cocculus pendulus* (J. R. & G. Forst.) Diels

Arabic names: Slaisah, Leslaisah, Labakh Al-Jabal مليسح، لسيسته، لبخ الجبل

Use: Branches and leaves are used as diuretic, hypotensive and anticancerous activities.

MORACEAE

238. *Ficus carica* L.

Arabic names: Teen تين

Use: Leaves are used for treatment of eyes, leprosy and freckles. Fruits used as emollient, laxative and calmative for smallpox.

239. *Morus alba* L.

Arabic names: Tout Abyad, Tout Baladi توت أبيض، توت بلدي

Use: Fruits are used as tonic, for hypertension, calmative and for gargle. Seeds as vermifuge. Leaves as antipyretic and febrifuge.

NYCTAGINACEAE

240. *Boerhavia repens* L.

Arabic names: Muddayd مديده

Use: Whole plant is used as purgative, emetic and anti syphilitic.

OLEACEAE

241. *Olea europaea* L.

Arabic names: Zaytun زيتون

Use: Leaves are astringent, hypotensive, antidiabetic diuretic, antibacterial and hypoglycemic. Olive oil chologogue, laxative, used for hepatic troubles, chronic constipation, asthenia, antidote against all poisons and hair tonic.

ONAGRACEAE

242. *Epilobium hirsutum* L.

Arabic names: Khapon, Quzia كزيبه . خبون

Use: Leaves and roots are demulcent, astringent, tonic and used for warts treatment.

ORCHIDACEAE

243. *Himantoglossum affine* (Boiss.) Schlechter

Arabic name: Fahn نمن

Use: Leaves are sedatives, diaphoretic, tonic, stimulant and aphrodisiac.

244. *Ophrys* spp.

245. *Orchis anatolica* Boiss.

Arabic name: Sahlab سحلب

Use: Tubers stop internal hemorrhage of stomach, intestine, lung, uterus, urinary, urinary system. Used for diarrhoea, dysentery, nervine, tonic, aphrodisiac, chronic fever, abdominal catarrhs. Species recorded in Jordan:

246. *Orchis simia* Lam.

247. *Orchis punctulata* Steven ex Lindl.

OROBANCHACEAE

248. *Cistanche tubulosa* (Schenk) Wight

Arabic names: Tarthouth, Tharthur, Thanbuh al-ard, Thoa'noon, Dhanoun, طرنوث ، ثرنور ، ذنبوح الارض ، دوعنود دحنون

Use: Stems or all the plant are used as anti-diarrheal, aphrodisiac, diuretic, tonic in spermatorrhea impotence, used also as cataplasm against boils and abscesses.

249. *Orobanche aegyptiaca* Pers.

Arabic name: Haluk مالرك

Use: Lower part of the plant are used against diarrhoea.

OXALIDACEAE

250. *Oxalis corniculata* L.

Arabic name: Hamud, Hamay dah حميد ، حمد

Use: leaves and shoots are vermifuge, emmenagogue, astringent, antiseptic, cures dyspepsia, piles, anaemia, tympanitis, fever, dysentery, scurvy, boilous affections and removing warts. Leaves laxative, used to remove opacities of cornea and as eye drop for itching of lids.

PAPAVERACEAE

251. *Glaucium arabicum* Fresen

Arabic name: Qatra , Hashishat Al-Mamita نظره ، حشيشة المينة

Use: roots sedative, have cooling, purgative and hydragogue effect. also are used against stomach pain, indigestion, and gallstones. The following species are recorded in Jordan:

252. *Papaver rhoas* L.

Arabic names: Flowers (petals) are used against bronchial and nasal catarrh and also for cough, whooping cough, sore throat, emollient and as sudorific. Capsules used as soporific for babies and against cardiac troubles.

253. *Papaver somniferum* L. (cultivated)

Arabic names: Hashesh, Hasheshah, Afyoon حشيش ، حشيشه ، أفون

Use: capsules contains 37 alkaloids (Rezik, 1986), juice exuded from capsules contains sedative compound useful dangerous. Used for intestinal and chest troubles, cough, diarrhoea, soporific for babies, pains, emmenagogue, a beverage is prepared from dry capsules for chronic diarrhea.

254. *Roemeria hybrida* (L.) DC.

PEDALIACEAE

255. *Sesamum indicum* L. (cultivated)

Arabic names: Simsim سمسم

Use: Crushed seeds are used as cataplasm for skin ailments, also for convalescents and for women to increase milk secretion (local prescription) and against constipation. Roasted seeds emmenagogue, abortive and used for stomach ailments.

PINACEAE

256. *Pinus halepensis* Miller

Arabic names: Sanawber, Kraish صنوبر ، فريش

Use: Barks are used as plasters for rheumatism, gout and sciatica, calmative, aphrodisiac, useful for pulmonary affection, kidney and gall bladder ailments, used as gargle for tooth pain, also applied to wounds. Seeds spermatogenic.

PLANTAGINACEAE

257. *Plantago afra* L.

Arabic names: Lisan Al- Hamal, Athan Al-Jidi , Al-khtonah, khizam Khotanih, لسان الحمل ، أذان الجدي ، الخيتونة ، حزام ، محتيمة

Use: Leaves are used to stop hemorrhage, useful for burns, astringent, antipyretic, diuretic, antiacidic and anti-insects bites. Seeds used against constipation. preparations used to provide smooth solid faecal mass after colostomy. Seeds also used against dysentery, gastric and intestinal ulcers, diarrhea and chronic constipation.

258. *Plantago coronopus* L.

Arabic names: Lisan Al-Hamal, Udayn, Rjel Al-Ghorab لسان الحمل ، عضين ، رجل الغراب

Use: Roots are used for hemorrhoides, malaria and fever. Leaves for all sorts of wounds, burns and abscesse, astringent, hemostatic and analgesic. Seeds with antibacterial effects.

259. *Plantago lanceolata* L.

Arabic names: Hazazeh, Lisan Al-Hamal, Athan Al-Sakhlah حزازة ، لسان الحمل ، أذان السخدة

Use: leaves are chewed for tooth pains.

260. *Plantago major* L.

Arabic names: Lisan Abu Al-A'meel, Al-Hazaza, Lisan Alhamal, Al-Hamal Al-Kabee, masasah, Warak sabun, Lisan Al-Kalb لسان أبو العميل ، الحزازة ، لسان الحنبل ، الحلال الكبير ، مصاصه ، ورق صابون ، لسان الكلب

Use: Leaves and roots are used against the stomachic and intestinal inflammations, wounds, renal ailments, arteriolosclerosis, gigh chronic cholesterol, tuberculosis, whooping cough and chronic renal inflammations. Seeds used for diabetics, indigestion, eye diseases, sterility. Roots as astringent, calmative, depurative and emollient, for dermal diseases (fungal and eczema). Leaves for asthma and respiratory tract.

261. *Plantago ovata* Forskal

Arabic names: Qreta, Kibash, Janaymah, Lukmat al-na'jah قريظة ، كباش ، جنامة ، لقمة النعجة

Uses: Seeds are used for chronic constipation, dysentery of amoebia of Bacillary origion and in chronic diarrhoea, antibacterial, used in diabetis, treatment of varicose veins and internal haemorroides.

POLYGONACEAE

262. *Calligonum comosum* L'He'r.

263. *Polygonum aviculare* L.

Arabic names: Qouddab, Batbat قطاب ، بطباط

Use: The flowering herbs are used for pyelitis, arthritis, rheumatic pains and diarrhoea, also used for renal pains, renal stones and tuberculosis.

264. *Polygonum equisetiforme* Sibth. et Sm.

Arabic name: Batbat بطباط

Use: aerial parts are used against intestinal ,gastric and nephretic infections.

265. *Rheum palaestinum* Fienbr.

Arabic names: Ribas, Utrfan. Kahum, Barbres, Erbarees ريبس ، عطر فان ، كحوم ، بربريس ، بربريس

Use: Leaves are used as diuretic, for stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and as digestive stimulant.

266. *Rumex dentatus* L.

267. *Rumex vesicarius* L.

Arabic names: Hummaid, Homays, Hammad, Hanbayt حميض ، حميس ، حنبيط

Use: Leaves are laxatives and tonic. Roots used for chronic constipation, pulmonary tuberculosis and to stop the internal hemorrhage in the respiratory system and uterus bleeding, also to stop gum and tooth pain. The plant is eaten against jaundice, liver troubles and constipation.

POLYPODIACEAE

268. *Platanus orientalis* L.

Arabic names: Dib, Armon دب ، عرمون

Use: Leaves are used as expectorant, and used for joints and knees tumors. Bark is mixed with vinegar and used for burns or as insecticide.

269. *Polypodium vulgare* L.

Arabic names: Thaqip Al- Hajar, Adras Al-Kalb ثاقب الحجر ، عدراس الكلب

Use: Rhizomes are used to treat catarrh and other ailments of respiratory tract, gall disorders, constipation, menstrual pain and intestinal worms, indigestion and pains of rheumatic origin, expectorant and as chologogue. Used in drug industry to prepare laxatives and expectorants.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

270. *Limonium axillare* (Froskal) O. Kuntze

Arabic names: Arterl, Bahman رطل ، بهمان

Use Dry roots and stems are used as astringent,

271. *Plumbago europaea* L.

Arabic names: Khamsha, Swak Er-ra'ian, Djouz-Ra'ian حمشة . سوق الرعيان ، جوز الرعيان

Use: Roots are used mouth, gum and teeth care, for dermal diseases and wounds.

PORTULACACEAE

272. *Portulaca oleracea* L.

Arabic names: Baqlah, Farfahinah, Rijlah, Hindbah بقله ، فرنجينا ، رجلة ، هندبه

Use: All the plant is eaten fresh. Laxative, digestive, diuretic, emmenagoge, cardiotoxic, antipllogistic, bactericide in bacillary dysentery, diarrhoea, hemorrhoides, enterorrhagia, antidiabetic and used as cataplasm for against abscesses, also as hemoptysis, pulmonary diseases, tonic and snake bites.

PRIMULACEAE

273. *Anagallis arvensis* L.

Arabic names: Ayn-Al-Qait, Ayn Al-Jamal, Kharoob Al-Khanzir عين القط ، عين الجمال . خروب الخنزير

Use: All the plant and leaves are used to treat abscesses, rheumatic pains. hepatic, urinary diseases, dermaland fungal diseases, also for itching skin eruption or removal of warts. dropsy, skin infections, liver and gall bladder troubles.

274. *Cyclamen persicum* Müller

Arabic names: Kharn Al-ghazal, Saboon Al-raa'i قرن الغزال ، صابون الراعي

Use: Rhizomes are used as antidawndruf,

PUNICACEAE

275. *Punica granatum* L. (Cultivated).

Arabic name: Romman رمان

Use: Sour seeds are used for jaundice if mixed with honey,for ear pains,panaris and fever.Fruit peels used for diarrhea and ascaris worms in the intestine.

RANUNCULACEAE

276. *Adonis aestivalis* L.

Arabic name: Ain Al-bouma, Ben Na'aman, Ain Ad- deek عين البرمة : بن نعمان ، عين الديك

Use: All the plant is used as emmenagogue, diuretic, febrifuge and cardiotoxic.

277. *Adonis annua* L.

Arabic names: Ain Al- Bouma, Nab- Al- Djamal, Ben Na'amn عين البروم . ناب الجمل ، بن نعمان

Use: All the plant is used as heart tonic, diuretic and against hydropsy and gout.

278. *Anemone coronaria* L.

Arabic names: Shaka'ik An-na'man, Sha'ia, Shakkar شقائق النعمان ، شقيق ، شكار

Use: All the plant is used as anti- rheumatic, antispasmodic, sedative, bactericide and fungicide, also for cough, pulmonary diseases and insomnia.

279. *Ceratocephalus falcatus* (L.) Pers.

Arabic name: Lizzeij لزيج

Use: All the plant extractions are used for rheumatic affections and in particular the knee.

280. *Clematis cirrhosa* L.

Arabic names: Ghashia, Habil Al-Maski غشيه ، حبل مسكي

Use: Leaves are used for removing warts.

281. *Clematis flammula* L.

Arabic names: Mudadeh, Ulaiq, Habel Miski مديده ، العبق ، حبل مسكي

Use: All the plant is used as diuretic, for treating itch and eruptions of the skin, internally used hydrogogue, purgative, diaphoretic and for scabial cancer.

282. *Nigella sativa* L. (cultivated).

Arabic names: Habet Al-Barakeh, Khezha, Habel Sawda, Kammun Aswad حبة البركة ، قزحة ، حبه سوداء ، كمنون ، مسود

Use: Seeds are used against digestive and menstrual disorders, also for toothache, abortive, intestinal sinusitis, hemorrhoides, leprosy, general antidote for poisonous bites. Prescribed for mothers at child birth as milk stimulant and as antispasmodic.

283. *Ranunculus cornutus* DC.

284. *Ranunculus ficaria* L.

Use: Young plant or leaves are used for treating piles, scurvy and externally for hemorrhoides.

285. *Thalictrum isopyroides* C. A. Meyer

Arabic name: Kuzbaret El Hhabashah كزبرة الحبشة

Use: The plant have alkaloides which can be used in drug industry. It has relaxant effect on the arteries.

RESEDACEAE

286. *Ochradenus baccatus* Delile

Arabic names: Kurdah, Kurd كرداح ، كرد

Use: All the plant and the fruits are used medicinally because they are rich in compounds like alkaloides, coumarins, flavanoides and sterols.

287. *Reseda luteola* L.

Arabic names: Wayba, Khuzam ويه ، خزام

Use: Leaves are used as anti-diarrhoeic. All the plant used for stomach ailments and diarrhea.

RHAMNACEAE

288. *Ziziphus lotus* (L.) Lam.

Arabic names: Arkad, Sidr, Sidr bari, Nabaq عرقد ، سدر ، سدر بري ، نبق

Use: Fruits are used against pectoral cough, tonic, febrifuge, against furuncles, measles and smallpox.

289. *Ziziphus nummularia* (Burn. fil.) Wight & Walk.- Arn.

290. *Ziziphus officinarum* Medik.

291. *Ziziphus spina-christi* (L.) Desf.

Arabic names: Dawm, Nabaq, Sid سدر ، نبق ، دوم

Use: Fruits are used for pectoral diseases, respiratory tracts as laxative. Bark used as sedative for toothache, general tonic, antipyretic and against constipation. Ash wood if mixed with vinegar can be used for serpent bites. Leaves used as astringent, vernifuge and antidiarrhoeic. Cataplasm of leaves used for abscesses and furuncles.

ROSACEAE

292. *Amygdalus communis* L.

Arabic name: Lawz barri لوز بري

Use: Leaves and fruits are recorded to be used.

293. *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.

294. *Cydonia vulgaris* Pers.

Arabic names: Safargal, Sfarmgel سفرجل ، سفرجل

Use: Fruits are prescribed for intestinal and stomach hemorrhage and as cardiostimulant, also for good digestion, diarrhea.

295. *Fragaria vesca* L. (cultivated).

Arabic names: Farawlah, Fraiz, Toot Ardi فراوله ، فريز ، توت أرضي

Use: Fruits have laxative properties. Leaves and rhizomes are diuretic,. Rhizomes astringent and antidiarrheic. Strow berry prescribed for hepatic diseases, gout, stones of urinary system, diabetes, sedative and nerves calmative.

296. *Malus domestica* Borkh. (cultivated).

297. *Potentilla reptans* L.

Arabic names: Tormentilla, Bentalis, Bentabis ترمنتلا ، بنطالس ، بنتايس

Use: The flowering plant is used for bathing cuts, piles, inflammations of vagina, also against intestinal spasm, painful menstruation and mouth and throat inflammations.

298. *Pyrus communis* L.

Arabic names: Ajas, Injas أجاجس ، انجاس

Use: Pyrus fruits prescribed for children suffer anemia, against diarrhoeae, appetizer and as stimulant.

299. *Rosa canina* L.

Arabic names: Ward Bari, Ward Nesri, Ward Es-Siyg, Nisreen ورد بري ، ورد نسري ، ورد سياج ، نسرين

Use: Fruits are used against constipation, cold, gall kidneys, bladders disorders and against general exhaustion, also as astringent, diuretic and anti-scorbutic.

300. *Rubus canescens* DC.

301. *Rubus sanguineus* Friv.

Arabic name: Ulaiq عليق

Use: Leaves can be used against diarrhoea and intestinal disorders, internal haemorrhages, fresh juice is prescribed for tuberculosis.

303. *Sanguisorba minor* Scop.

Arabic name: Ulaiq عليق

Use: Leaves used against diarrhoea, intestinal disorders, internal hemorrhages. Fresh juice used for tuberculosis.

304. *Sarcopoterium spinosum* (L.) Spach

Arabic names: Natesh, Bellan نيش ، بلان

Use: Roots are used as diuretic, anti-diabetic, renal stones and externally against hemorrhoids.

RUBIACEAE

305. *Galium aparina* L.

Arabic names: Ad Harji, Dhairjehi, Lezaiqa, Duhhrajj, Duhdaileh الدرجه ، دحريجه ، لزيقه ، دحريج ، دحديله

Use: Dried flowering plant is used for dropsy, kidney and bladder disorder, stomach upset, skin infections and for healing cuts and grazes.

306. *Rubia peregrina* L.

Arabic names: Fuwwa, Al-Fuwwa فواح ، الفوه

Use: Flowers are used as aphrodisiac and antibacterial. Roots as emmenagogue, abortive, for sciatica, rheumatism, chalagogue, astringent and laxative.

307. *Rubia tinctorum* L.

Arabic names: Fuwwah, Orouq Al-Sabbaghin فواح ، عروق الصباغين

Use: All the plant is used against spasm, anemia, blood diseases, aphrodisiac, antidiarrhoeic, tonic, appetizer, emmenagogue, diuretic, healing wounds and ulcers.

RUTACEAE

308. *Citrus aurantium* L. (cultivated).

Arabic name: Narenj نارنج

Use: Bark is used for stomach pains and desentry. Leaves used as digestive, antispasmodic, diaphoretic and sedative. Flowers used as nervous sedative and antispasmodic. Cortex or peel fruits as appetizer and corrigens.

309. *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. F.

Arabic name: Laimoon Hamid ليمون حامض

Use: Cortex of fruits is used as bitter, appetizer and tonic for stomach substances, antiseptic for pharynx, tonsils and inflammatory. Useful for rheumatic pain and indigestion. Limon flowers prescribed for nervous people (relaxant).

310. *Citrus paradisi* Macfad.

Use: Fruits prescribed for vascular heart diseases, diabetes and for loosing weight.

311. *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck.

Arabic names: Burtokal, Burdqa, Burdgan برتقال ، برتقان ، برتقال

Use: Orange juice is used as tonic for fever, colds and influenza. Cortex of fruits used in drug industry.

312. *Haplophyllum blanchei* Boiss.

313. *Haplophyllum buxbaumii* (poiret) G. Don. Fil.

314. *Haplophyllum poorie* C. C. Townsend

315. *Haplophyllum tuberculatum* (Forskal) Ad. Juss.

Arabic names: Fijel, Shajaret Er-Rih, Mejenin, Mujanninah نجل ، شجرة الريح ، مجانين ، مجنونه

Use: Leaves and branches are used for treatment of Scorpion bites. Branches used against vomiting, constipation, malaria, also for difficult childbirth, anemia, rheumatism, gastric pain, intestinal worms, eye and ear troubles, aphrodisiac and carminative.

316. *Ruta chalepensis* L.

Arabic names: Faigan, Faigam, Sithab, Fidjel, Sadab, Sandab فيجان ، فيجام ، سنيداب ، فجل ، سداد ، سنداب

Use: The flowering branches are used to treat hysteria, worms, amenorrhea, menorrhagia and relieving rheumatic pains. Fresh plant used for ascorpian bites. Leaves and seeds for rheumatic pains and swellings.

SALICACEAE

317. *Populus nigra* L.

Arabic names: Hour, Hour Aswad حور ، حور أسود

Use: Wood is used as anti-inflammatory, diuretic, anti-irritant, anti-rheumatic, pyretic, intestinal antiseptic. Buds are calmativ for hemorrhoides.

318. *Salix alba* L.

Arabic name: Hour abiad, حور أبيض

Use: Bark is used for cold, fever, neuralgia, headache, arthritis, rheumatic pains and cystitis, also used externally for slow-healing cuts, ulcers and burns. Bark is also used as diuretic, sedative, gargle for treating tonsils and gum inflammations, to treat scabies, stomach ulcer, intestine and gallbladder infections.

319. *Salix babylonica* L.

The same as *S. alba*

SALVADORACEAE

320. *Salvadora persica* L.

Arabic names: Miswak, Siwak, Arak, Rak مسواك ، سواك ، أراك ، راک

Use: Bark is used against poisonous bites, produces antibacterial agents of wide spectrum (gram-negative and gram positive bacteria). Leaves used against syphilis. Fruits used for stomach ailments, carminative. Leaves, roots, bark and flower contain oil which acts as diuretic.

SANTALACEAE

321. *Osyris alba* L.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

322. *Antirrhinum majus* L.

Arabic names: Fam As-Samka, Hanak As-Saba' نم السمكة ، حنك السبع

Use: Leaves and flowers used as antiscorbutic and liver diseases.

323. *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Pennell

Arabic name: Barbin Barri بربين بري

Use: All the plant is used as nervine tonic, for epilepsy, insanity, nervous break down and as cardiogenic.

324. *Verbascum sinuatum* L.

Arabic names: Ummaiah, Awarwoor, Shaward, Athan Ad-Dub, Al-Busair عمية ، عرور ، شورف ، أذان الدب

البصر

Use: Leaves and roots are reputed to be used for eye diseases and as antipoison.

325. *Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L.

Arabic names: Habaq, Hwarreh حبق ، حويره

Use: The flowering herb used for skin ailments, for stomach ailments, arthritis and rheumatism. for scurvy, as cathartic and as emetic.

326. *Veronica syriaca* Roemer & Schultes

SMILACEAE

327. *Smilax aspera* L.

Arabic names: Hashishet Al-Batur, Valliq, U'laiq حشيشة البطور ، فلبق ، علبق

Use: Roots are used for skin ailments and rheumatic pains, also as depurative, sudorific, diuretic, diaphoretic and used for gout and dropsy.

SOLANACEAE

328. *Capsicum annum* L. (cultivated).

Arabic names: Failayflah, Filayflah Hilawalh فليله ، فليله حلوة

Use: Fruits considered as diuretic, appetizer, digestive, stimulant, tonic and aphrodisiac. Used externally as rubefacient and anti-hemorrhoides. Red pepper useful for cough, asthma, colic spasm, leucoderma and as aphrodisiac.

329. *Datura innoxia* Miller

330. *Datura stramonium* L.

Arabic names: Shajaret Al-Janna, Shajaret Al-Jamal, Daturah,

Tufah shauki شجرة الجنة ، شجرة الجمال ، داتوره ، تفاح شوكي

Use: The plant is used as demulcent, expectorant, antispasmodic, used against cough, asthma and phthisis. Leaves mixed with *Atropa belladonna* for preparing powder used against asthma. The therapeutic medicinal preparations and *Datura* used as antispasmodic, stomachic, intestinal ulcers, colon inflammations. Leaves used as tincture for cough, larynx inflammation and for asthma. Seeds used as aphrodisiac, sedative preparations can be used for epilepsy.

331. *Hyoscyamus albus* L.

Arabic names: Sikran, Banj Abiad سكران ، بنج ابيض

Use: Leaves and seeds used for rheumatic and neural pains, chronic cough, breathing difficulty and sedative. Leaves used as cataplasm for gout, swelling testis and swelling breasts, also used as a compress to reduce pain.

332. *Hyoscyamus aureus* L.

Arabic names: Saikran, Binj Asfar سكران ، بنج اصفر

Use: used for therapeutic preparations used for stomach and colon ulcers, sedative for urinary system and uterus pains. The oil extracted from leaves used externally as sedative for rheumatic and neural pains.

333. *Hyoscyamus muticus* L.

Arabic names: Saikran, Taturah سكران ، تاتوره

Use: Leaves for musculature spasm, hysteria and cough. Cataplasm of fresh leaves used against various pains, dried leaves for asthma.

334. *Hyoscyamus reticulatus* L.

Arabic names: Saikran, Binj سكران ، بنج

Use: Preparations from leaves and seeds used for insomnia, as sedative, tremor, rheumatic conditions, sea sickness. Preparations are poisonous and never be used for domestic purposes.

335. *Lycium shawii* Roemer & Schultes

Arabic names: Awsaj, O'saj, Sarim عوسج ، عسج ، سارم

Use: Fruits are used as excellent for eye diseases, leprosy, ulcers, scabies and itching.

336. *Mandragora autumnalis* Bertol.

Arabic names: Tufah al-Majanin, Bayd-Al-Jinn, Beid Al-Ghol, Safarjal, Tufah Al-Majan, تفاح الجنانين

بيض الجن ، بيض الغول ، سفرجل ، تفاح الجن

Use: The plant used as narcotic, sedative and calmative, fumigation of leaves are useful for cough, bronchitis, throat pains and also for genital organs diseases.

337. *Nicotiana rustica* L.

Arabic names: Dokhan Akhdar, Dokhan, Hishey, Dokhan Barri, Tambak, Taumbak, دخان أخضر ، دخان ، هيشي ، دخان بري ، تمباك

هيشي ، دخان بري ، تمباك

Use: Leaves are known as vermifuge, used for throat and teeth pains if mixed with thyme and smoked, also as antiseptic and healing effects on wounds.

338. *Nicotiana tabacum* L.

Arabic names: Titin, Dokhan دخان ، تن

Use: An acid is extracted from leaves and used for certain preparations for stomach and intestinal ailments, liver diseases, wounds, un-healed ulcers, Nicotine used against scabies, parasites and insects.

339. *Solanum dulcamara* L.

Arabic name: Inab Ad-Deeb عنب الديب

Use: The plant used as diuretic, stimulant, for central nervous system and blood disorders. Fruits as aphrodisiac, diuretic, antirheumatic and laxative. Leaves used for kidney, gallbladder disorders and as diuretic.

340. *Solanum nigrum* L.

Arabic names: Inab Al-Haiyah, Inab Al-Tha'lab, Semma, Samwah عنب الحية ، عنب الثعلب ، سمح ، سمواح

Use: Leaves used externally for dermal ulcers and to treat animal scabies, also tender leaves used to cure furniculosis. Fruits used for teethache, for eye and ear troubles.

341. *Solanum luteum* Miller

The same as *S. nigrum*

342. *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal

Arabic names: Samn Al-Far, Ubub, Samwah سم الفار ، عروب ، سمواح

Use: The gum of the bark is used against rheumatic pains and diuretic. Roots against rheumatic pains and hypertension. Seeds emetic, diuretic and anesthetic.

STYRACEAE

343. *Styrax officinalis* L.

Arabic names: A'bar, Hawz, Libnah عيبر ، حوز ، لينة

Use: The gum of the bark is used to prepare drug " Storax" which is considered expectorant and antiseptic, also used for dermal troubles. Twigs soaked in Brandy are chewed to clean teeth.

TAMARICACEAE

344. *Tamarix aphylla* (L.) Karst.

Arabic names: Athl, Tarfah, Aba'l, Sidr أنث ، طرفه ، اهل ، سدر

Use: Leaves and branches used for spleen oedema. Bark used against lice. Fruits used against diarrhoea, bleeding, cough and asthma.

345. *Tamarix manifera* (Ehrenb.) Decne.

Arabic names: Athl, Tarfah, Aba'l, Sidr أنث ، طرفه ، اهل ، سدر

Use: Fruits for skin infections and wounds healing.

THYMELAEACEAE

346. *Daphne linearifolia* Hart.

Arabic name: Zaz زاز

Use: Boiled bark used for rheumatism.

347. *Thymelaea hirsuta* (L.) Endl.

Arabic names: Matnan, Methnan مثنان ، مثنان

Use: Leaves used as antihelmintic, hydragogue, cathartic and expectorant.

TILIACEAE

348. *Corchorus olitorius* L.

Arabic names: Mulkiyah, Mulukiyah ملوحيه

Use: Leaves nutritive, laxative, carminative and used as remedy for Blagra disease. Seeds used as cardiostonic and laxative.

TYPHACEAE

349. *Typha domingensis* (Pers.) Steudel

Arabic names: Bardi, Al-Sa'd, Al-Sa'ait بردي، السعد، السعيت

Use: Rhizomes used for wounds, teeth troubles and as hemostatic.

ULMACEAE

350. *Celtis australis* L.

Arabic names: Rustam. رستم

Use: Fruits are used against amenorrhoea and colic pain.

UMBELLIFERAE

351. *Anmmi majus* L.

Arabic names: Khilla, Khillah, Khilalh shaytaniyyah, Zend Al- A'roos خله، خله شيطانيه، زند اليروس

Use: seeds used for leukoderma. carminative and as antispasmodic.

352. *Apium graveolens* L.

Arabic names: Krafus, Furfus, Krafus كرفس، فرفوس، قرفس

Use: Leaves diuretic, carminative, tonic and aphrodisiac. Roots diuretic and given in anasarca and colic. Seeds stimulant, tonic, emmenagogue and antiseptic. used in bronchitis, asthma, liver and spleen disorders. Dry fruits used for rheumatism, arthritis, urine and renal disorders, to expel gases, treatment of jaundice, constipation, pregnancy, testies pains. scabies, gout pains and as diuretic. All the plant have antiinflammatory activity and similar cortizone effect.

353. *Daucus carota* L.

Arabic name: Khalah خله

Use: Fresh crushed roots are used externally for burns, jice used for carcinogenic ulcers, and burns. used for urinary stones and as general tonic.

354. *Deverra tortuosa* (Desf.) DC.

Arabic name: ديفرة

Use: Young plant is used as diuretic.

355. *Ducrosia flabellifolia* Boiss

Arabic name: داکروزيا

Use: seeds used as sedative for toothache

356. *Eryngium creticum* Lam.

Arabic name: Shawk Al- Arkabani شوك العرباني

Use: Leaves and roots are used against anemia, dropsy and colic pains. Laxative and emetic.

357. *Foeniculum vulgare* Miller

Arabic name: Shumar شومر

Use: Digestive, appetizer, used for cough and abdominal pains.

358. *Lagoecia cuminoides* L.

Arabic name: Kurtrub كرترب

Use: The plant is boiled for cardiac ailments.

URTICACEAE

359. *Urtica urens* L.

Arabic name: Aurayais, Qurayais, Hurraya قرييس، عرييس، حريقه

use: Diuretic, antirheumatic, tonic and antispasmodic.

VIOLACEAE

360. *Viola odorata* L.

Arabic name: Banafsej بنفسج

Use: used for cough, bronchitis, and as mouth wash.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

361. *Peganum harmala* L.

Arabic name: Harmal, Harjal حرجل، حرجل

Use: All plant is antiinflammatory, sudorific, sedative and narcoti.

362. *Tribulus terrestris* L.

Arabic name: Kutrab قطراب

Use: All plant is astringent, antiseptic, diuretic and tonic.

363. *Zygophyllum simplex* L.

Arabic names: Harm, Hamad, Girm, Jarmal, Un-thirib عذريوب ، جرمل ، جرم ، حمد ، حرم

Use: All plant is reported to be used for sugar diabetes and contains chemical compounds that can be used in drug industry.

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قائمة النباتات الطبية في الأردن

سوسن عطالله العوران، و داود محمد العيسوي *

ملخص

تم إعداد قائمة بأسماء النباتات الطبية في الأردن تحتوي على 363 نوعاً من النباتات الوعائية البرية تنتمي إلى 263 و 86 عائلة وعدد قليل جداً من النباتات المزروعة. وتشكل مجموعة الأنواع التي سجلت ما نسبته 20% تقريباً من النباتات الزميرية المسجلة في الأردن. وقد أعطيت الأسماء العربية أينما كان ذلك ممكناً، وكذلك أهم الاستخدامات الطبية وخصوصاً في الطب الشعبي التقليدي.

* قسم العلوم الحياتية، كلية العلوم، الجامعة الأردنية، عمان، الأردن. تاريخ استلام البحث 21/5/1997 وتاريخ قبوله 22/9/1998