



Langali (*Gloriosa superba*) Linn. and its therapeutic importance in Ayurveda - a review

Review Article

Bhide Bhargav¹, Acharya Rabinarayan^{2*}

1. PhD Scholar, 2. Associate Professor,
Department of Dravyaguna, IPGT & RA, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar

Abstract

Langali, a drug of herbal origin, has been used by the Ayurvedic physicians, for the management of different disease conditions. The botanical source of the plant is *Gloriosa superba* Linn. of the family liliaceae. It is a climber with very attractive or glorious flowers hence the name as such. The drug *langali*, has been categorized as one of the nine *upavishas* (semipoisonous) of Ayurvedic pharmacopoeias. In this article an attempt has been made to collect the information related to *langali* from six *samhitas*, seven *samgraha grantha*, seven *nighantu* and five other texts. It is observed that the drug is used in 158 formulations, which are effective in more than 30 disease conditions among which *aparapatana* (removal of placenta), *mudhagarbha* (dead foetus), *vrana* (wound), *agnimandya* (loss of appetite), *jvara* (fever), *grahani* (Irritable bowel syndrome), *kasa* (cough), *hikka* (hiccough), *kushtha* (leprosy), *shvitra* (leucoderma), *visarpa* (erysipelas), *arsha* (piles) etc. Useful part of the plant is root with a dose of 125 – 250 mg and should be administered internally after passing through various shodhana procedures. It is used in various dosage forms such as *svarasa*, *kvatha*, *lepa*, *varti*, *avaleha*, *taila*, *rasa*, *vati*, *kshara*, *modaka*, *ghruta*, *loha*, *rasakriya*, *churna*, *dhupa*, *nasya* and *udvartana*.

Key words: *Langali*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Ayurveda*, *upavisha*

Introduction:

Ayurveda deals with drugs of plant, animal, metal and mineral origin. Among these maximum drugs are of plant origin (1). Information regarding the drugs is available in the classical texts of *Ayurveda* named as *Veda* (6000 BC), *Samhita* (1500 BC – 600 AD), *Nighantu* and *Samgraha granthas* (800AD – 1900AD) (2).

Langali, a drug of herbal origin, has been used by the *Ayurvedic* physicians, for the management of different disease conditions. The botanical source of the plant is *Gloriosa superba* Linn. of the family liliaceae. It is a climber with very attractive or glorious flowers hence the name as such. It is a branched herbaceous climber common in low jungles almost throughout India upto an altitude of 6000 feet and in Andaman Islands (3). Texts of *Ayurveda* systematically recorded the part use, pharmacological properties, actions, indications and contraindications of the plant drug. Its use as an ingredient of compound formulations was recorded in *samhitas* (treatise) as well as *samgraha granthas* (compendia of *Ayurveda*).

*Corresponding Author:

Acharya Rabinarayan

Associate Professor,

Dept of Dravyaguna

IPGT & RA, Jamnagar, India

361008.

E-mail: drnacharya@gmail.com



Various available *samhitas* (classical texts), *nighantus* (lexicons) *samgraha granthas* (compendia) were referred; the synonyms, properties, actions and various formulations with their *adhikara* (prime indication) were compiled and arranged in a systematic manner.

Results and discussion

Total 43 synonyms were attributed to *Langali* for describing its morphological and pharmacological characters in various texts. (Table 1). On the basis of reported synonyms it is presumed that, the plant is a climber, grows during rainy season from its tuber, has glorious golden yellow

coloured flowers resembling a flame or lightening, supposed to resemble 'vajra' of *Indra*, blooms during morning, attract the viewer. Its tuber resembles the shape of a plough, poisonous in nature, used mainly for inducing abortion, to remove foreign matter from the body and cleaning or healing of wounds and kill lice from hair.

Gloriosa superba Linn. (Liliaceae), a climber with very attractive or glorious flowers, blooms during rainy season, with "L" shaped tuber, reported for its abortifacient activities is the botanical equivalent of *langali*.

Table 1: Synonyms attributed to *Langali* in different *Nighantus*(lexicons) and their interpretations

	Synonyms (4-10)	Interpretation (11,12)
Morphological		
Habit	<i>Vidyullata</i>	A climber resembling to the lightening which may be due to its colourful flower
Flowers	<i>Vahnishikha, Agnishikha, Shikha, Agnijihva, Agnimukhi, Vahnivakra, Vahnishikha, Dipta, Pradipta, Shikhimukhi</i>	The synonyms with prefix <i>vahni / agni</i> explain the characteristic of the flowers i.e resemblance with flame.
	<i>Vidyullata, Vidyujihva, Vidyujjala, Indrapushpi,</i>	A climber resembling lightening.
	<i>Svarnapushpa, Svarnapushpika</i>	Having golden yellow coloured flowers.
	<i>Shuklapushpi*</i>	
	<i>Pushpasaurabha</i>	Flowers having nice smell.
	<i>Raktendupushpika</i>	Flowers are red in colour.
	<i>Pushpasikara</i>	Flowers that bind or catch the attention of a viewer
Tubers	<i>Langali, Languli, Hali, Halini, Siri</i>	The shape of the tubers resembles that of a <i>langalaka</i> or <i>sira</i> i.e. plough.
Time	<i>Prabhata</i>	Indicating the blooming of the flowers i.e during morning.
Time	<i>Naktendupushpika*</i>	
Latex	<i>Kshiri</i>	Plant produces latex.
Season	<i>Sharadi</i>	It grows during rainy season.
Propagation	<i>Ananta</i>	Never die or remains for long period i.e The plant regenerate from its tuber every year during rainy season.
Pharmacological		
Obstetrics	<i>Garbhanut, Garbhapatini, Garbhaghatini</i>	Expels <i>Garbha</i> (foetus) i.e having abortifacient effect or induces abortion
Surgical	<i>Kalihari, Vishalya, Kalikari</i>	Removes <i>shalya/kali</i> (foreign matter / arrow) from the body.
Surgical	<i>Vranaghni, Vranahrut, Vranahari</i>	Repair <i>vrana</i> (Wound)
Hair	<i>Yukari</i>	Kills lice (<i>yuka</i>).



Nature	<i>Visha</i>	Poisonous in nature
Horticulture	<i>Shukuladani</i>	Being favoured as a food by fish or may be used for fish poisoning

* explained below.

Knowledge regarding the plant may be traced back to *vedic kala* (6000 BC) (13). *Atharvaveda* (1|23|1) has mentioned a plant called '*Naktanjata*' and *Langali* is one of the probable plant which can be accepted by this name (14). There are other two plants which could also be taken as *naktanjata*.

The synonym '*Shuklapushpi*' may be mistakenly taken for *Langali* as it does not have white coloured flowers, it may be a typographical error or *apabhrashta rupa* of *Shakrapushpi* as shape of its flower resemble as that of *vajra* of *Indra* (*Shakra*). Similarly, *Naktendupushpika* could also have attributed to the plant which means that flowers open during night. This synonym does not stand proper as the flowers open during day time, or it may be *apabhrashta rupa* of *Raktendupushpika*.

Classification:

Nighantus (lexicons) and classical texts of *Ayurveda* details *lanagli* under different categories by keeping the drug under various *vargas* like *bhedaniya gana* (15) (group of purgatives), *shakavarga* (16) (group of vegetables), *shleshmasanshamana varga* (group of drugs pacifying shleshma), *katuka varga* (group of pungent drugs), *svarnamarana varga* (group of drugs useful for incineration of gold) and *upavisha varga* (17) (group of semi-poisonous plants). Categorization of *Langali* under *upavisha varga* (semi poisonous) may be due to its reported abortifacient activity or the extremely poisonous alkaloid colchicines which is one of its major chemical constituent (18). Colchicine is now a days used for treating gout (19).

Pharmacological properties of *Langali*:

Table 2: Pharmacological properties attributed to *Langali* in different *Nighantus* (8-13)

<i>Rasa</i>	<i>Vipaka</i>	<i>Virya</i>	<i>Guna</i>	<i>Dosha-karma</i>	<i>Karma</i>	<i>Rogagnata</i>	<i>Prabhava</i>
<i>Katu, Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Tikshna, ruksha, sara, laghu, sakshara</i>	<i>Kapha-vata shamaka, pittala</i>	<i>antahshalya-hara, garbhashalya-hara</i>	<i>Kushtha, shopha, arsha, vrana, dushtavrana, shula, krumi, Visha, bastishula, kandu, shosha,</i>	<i>Garbhapatana</i>

Langali is having *katu-tikta-kashaya rasa*, *katu vipaka* and *ushna virya*; has *tikshna, ruksha, sara* and *laghu gunas*. It pacifies *kapha-vata doshas*, increases *pitta dosha* and has *garbhapatana* (abortifacient) property. (Table 2)

It is indicated for various disease condition such as *kushtha, shopha, arsha, vrana, dushtavrana, shula, krumi, visha,*

shalya, bastishula, kandu, shosha etc. (Table 2)

Langali as a single drug or part of compound formulation has been recommended for various disease conditions such as *aparapatana* (removal of placenta after labour), *mudhagarbha, vrana -nadvirana-agnidagdhavranakitalutavrana, agnimandya, jvara, grahani, kasa, hikka, shvitra, visarpa,*



bhagandara, vatavyadhi specially *vatarakta, granthi, apachi, arbuda, galaganda, sarpavisha, ajagallika, khalitya-indrallupta, rajayakshma, prameha, dantakrumi, nasaroga, karnaroga-krumikarna* etc.

Shodhana (purification) of the drug:

Brihatrayee does not report the *shodhana* of *Langali* except being considered under *mulajavisha* by *Charaka*. Other classical texts of *Ayurveda*, categories it under *upavisa varga* and advocate certain *shodhana* (purificatory) procedures for *Langali*, before its internal administration. It was mentioned for the first time by *Ayurvedaprakasha* (17th century AD) (20) which states *shodhana* in *gomutra* for whole day (21). Other method is mixing of pieces of the drug with *saindhava* (22). In the third method, *takra* and *saindhava* are made into solution and pieces of *Langali* are immersed in it for 3 days (23) or 7 days (24). The pieces are immersed during night time and dried during day time in sunlight. After completion of 3 and 7 days, the pieces are washed with warm water and dried in sunlight.

Some recent scholars of *Ayurveda* like *Bapalal Vaidya* do not consider it as poisonous. According to him a non poisonous drug has wrongly been considered as poisonous and this may be due to its abortifacient effect (25).

Uses of Langali:

The plant is being mentioned 5 times in *Charakasamhita* under *bhedaniya gana, shakavarga*, as an essential drug to be kept *sutikagara* (labour room) and one of the content of *tiktekshvakvadi taila*. It is also mentioned under *mulaja visha* by *Acharya Charaka* in the name *Langalaki* (26).

Uses of *Langali* as a drug was gradually increased, during *samhita* period from *Charakasamhita* (5 times), *Sushrutasamhita* (15 times),

Ashtangahrudaya (14 times) and *Ashtangasamgraha* (26 times). *Sharngadhara* (8 times) and *Bhavaprakasha* (16 times) have also used this drug in various formulations (Table 3). *Samgraha granthas* (different pharmacopoeia) of *Ayurveda* reports about 158 formulations having *Langali* as an ingredient. (Table 3) It is also having *rasayana* property (27).

It is used, both internally as well as externally, in various dosage forms such as *svarasa* (expressed juice), *kvatha* (decoction), *churna* (powder), *taila* (oil), *ghruta* (ghee), *avaleha* (confectionaries), *dhupa* (smoke), *lepa* (paste), *varti* (suppositories), *rasa, vati* (tablet), *kshara, modaka, , loha, rasakriya, nasya* and *udvartana*. (Table 3)

It is observed that *Langali* has been used as an ingredient in 159 formulations (Table 3). Among them 60 and 99 formulations are used as internal and external applications respectively. In external application, the formulations are indicated for burn wounds, *arsha* (piles), *bhagandara* (fistula), *galaganda* (goitre), *gandamala* (lymphadinitis), *apache* (scrofula), *karnapurana* (pouring liquid in ear), *khalitya* (hair loss), *kitavisphota* (insect bite), *krumi* (worms), *kushtha* (skin diseases), *mukharoga* (oral diseases), *dantakrumi* (dental caries), *nadivrana* (fistulous ulcers), *shiroroga, shvitra* (vitiligo), *vatavyadhi* (diseases of joints), *visarpa* and *vraha* (wound); where as in internal administration the formulations are indicated for *sannipata, arsha* (piles), *grahani* (intestinal disorders), *hikka* (hiccough), *kasa* (cough), *jwara* (fever), *kshaya, kushtha* (skin diseases), *mukharoga* (oral diseases), *prameha* (diabetes), *shula* (abdominal pain), *sarpavisha* (snake bite), *striroga* (gynaecological disorders), *vatarakta* (gout) and *vatavyadhi* (diseases of joints).

Highest number of formulations was found in *kushtha* (34), followed by *arsha* (16), *bhangadara* (9) and *vatarakta*



(7) (Table 3). Especially *Langali* is mentioned for inducing labour pain and also for carrying out delivery classically (28) as well as traditionally (29).

Part used:

Mula / tuber

Dose:

125-250 mg. of purified drug(30).

Formulations of *Langali*

Various *sangraha granthas* were scrutinized for the formulations containing *Langali* as an ingredient. Following table mentions the formulations of *Langali*.

Table 3: Formulations of *Langali*

Sr. no.	Yoga	Adhikara	Internal / External	Reference
1.	<i>Abhayadi lepa</i>	<i>Vrana</i>	E	YR
2.	<i>Abhayadi varatika</i>	<i>Galaganda chikitsa</i>	E	CD
3.	<i>Abhrakaharitati</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	I	RRS
4.	<i>Adityapaka taila</i>	<i>Vatarakta</i>	E	BP
5.	<i>Ankolakalkadi yoga</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	GN
6.	<i>Arshakuthara rasa</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	I	YR
7.	<i>Arshohara lepa (1)</i>	<i>Nabhilepa in arsha</i>	E	RChM
8.	<i>Bhallatakadi lepa</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	AS
9.	<i>Bhallatakadi pralepa</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	GN
10.	<i>Bhallatakamruta</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	I	BNR
11.	<i>Bhallatakavaleha</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	GN
12.	<i>Bhallatakavaleha/ Mahabhallataka</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	BP
13.	<i>Bhishyandana taila</i>	<i>Bhagandara</i>	E	GN
14.	<i>Bhramarika taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	GN
15.	<i>Bolabaddha rasa</i>	<i>Kasa</i>	I	RRS
16.	<i>Bruhan marichadya vishagarbha taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	GN
17.	<i>Bruhanmarichadya taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	CD
18.	<i>Bruhat Hingu Churna</i>		I	HS
19.	<i>Bruhat kasisadi taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	VS
20.	<i>Bruhat kasisadya taila</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	E	BBR
21.	<i>Chanchatkuthara rasa</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	I	BBR
22.	<i>Chandraprabha vati (4)</i>	<i>Prameha</i>	I	RRSu
23.	<i>Chapalabaddha rasa</i>	For formation of <i>agnisthayi parada</i>	I	RseM
24.	<i>Chirabilvadi lepa</i>	<i>Shotha</i>	E	BBR
25.	<i>Chitrakadya taila</i>	<i>Bhagandara, arsha</i>	E	GN
26.	<i>Drvantiyadi taila</i>	<i>Vranashodhana</i>	E	SS
27.	<i>Dvitiya marichadya taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	VS
28.	<i>Galagandahara taila</i>	<i>Galaganda chikitsa</i>	E	CD
29.	<i>Grahanigajapanchanana rasa</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	I	RKD
30.	<i>Gunjadi lepa</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	YR
31.	<i>Gunjadi udvartana</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	VS
32.	<i>Hansapotali rasa (2)</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	I	RRSu
33.	<i>Hansapotali rasa (3)</i>	<i>Sangrahani</i>	I	RKD
34.	<i>Haridradi taila</i>	<i>Kushtha-pama-vicharchika</i>	E	HS
35.	<i>Hikkanashana rasa</i>	<i>Hikka</i>	I	RRS
36.	<i>Ikshvaku taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	CS
37.	<i>Jayamangala rasa</i>	<i>Jvara</i>	I	RseM



38.	<i>Kachchhurakshasa taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	BP
39.	<i>Kakadani taila</i>	<i>Gandamala</i>	E	GN
40.	<i>Kakubhadi dhupa</i>	<i>Krumi-matkuna-yuka nashaka dhupa</i>	E	YR
41.	<i>Kalanala/kalanasho rasa</i>	<i>Jvara</i>	I	BBR
42.	<i>Kalingadya gutika</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	I	GN
43.	<i>Kanakasundara rasa</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	Sh.
44.	<i>Kanakasundara rasa (2)</i>	<i>Jvara</i>	I	BNR
45.	<i>Kanakasundara rasa (3)</i>	<i>Yakshma</i>	I	RseSS
46.	<i>Kanakavati vati</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	I	Rasaratnaka ra
47.	<i>Karanja taila</i>	<i>Visarpa</i>	E	BP
48.	<i>Karanjadi taila</i>	<i>Visarpa</i>	E	YR
49.	<i>Karaviradi taila</i>	<i>Bhagandara</i>	E	BP
50.	<i>Karaviradi yoga</i>	<i>Agada in vyantaradashta sarpavisha</i>	I	AH
51.	<i>Karaviradya taila</i>	<i>Bhagandara</i>	E	CD
52.	<i>Kasisadi taila</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	E	AS
53.	<i>Kasisadya taila (bruhat)</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	E	Sh
54.	<i>Katukalabu taila</i>	<i>Kandu-kushtha</i>	E	GN
55.	<i>Kingini taila (Bruhat)</i>	<i>Shiroroga</i>	E	BBR
56.	<i>Kitaghna lepa</i>		E	Sh
57.	<i>Krumikarnapaha yoga</i>	<i>Karnaroga</i>	E	CD
58.	<i>Kruminashaka dhupa</i>	<i>Krumi</i>	E	YR
59.	<i>Kshara</i>	<i>Nadivrana</i>	E	BBR
60.	<i>Kulirashrunyadi lepa</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	E	GN
61.	<i>Kushthadya taila</i>	<i>Karnaroga</i>	E	GN
62.	<i>Kushthahara lepa (1)</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	RChM
63.	<i>Kushthakalanala taila</i>	<i>Vatarakta-kushtha-dushtavrana</i>	E	YT
64.	<i>Kushthanashaka modaka</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	VS
65.	<i>Laghukasisadya taila</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	E	GN
66.	<i>Langali ghruta</i>	<i>Agnidagdha, visarpa</i>	E	YR
67.	<i>Langali gutika</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	YR
68.	<i>Langali gutika/ Langalyadi gugguluvatika</i>	<i>Vatarakta</i>	I	BP
69.	<i>Langali taila</i>	<i>Nasya in gandamala</i>	E	Sh
70.	<i>Langali kalpa rasayana</i>	<i>Rasayana</i>	I	BBR
71.	<i>Langalika ghruta</i>	<i>Agnidagdha vrana</i>	E	VS
72.	<i>Langalyadi churna</i>	<i>Vatarakta</i>	I	BBR
73.	<i>Langalyadi gutika*</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	AS
74.	<i>Langalyadi lepa</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	E	BBR
75.	<i>Langalyadi lepa</i>	<i>Striroga in apannagarbhini</i>	E	VM
76.	<i>Langalyadi lepa (2)</i>	<i>Kitavisphotanashana</i>	E	Sh
77.	<i>Langalyadi modaka</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	I	BNR
78.	<i>Langalyadi nasya (1)</i>	<i>Mukharoga</i>	I	RM
79.	<i>Langalyadi nasya (2)</i>	<i>Visharoga, sarpavisha</i>	I	BNR
80.	<i>Langalyadi vatika</i>	<i>Vatarakta</i>	I	GN
81.	<i>Langalyadya lauha</i>	<i>Vatarakta</i>	I	RseSS
82.	<i>Langalyadya taila</i>	<i>Karnapurna-nadivrana-krumi</i>	E	GN
83.	<i>Lepa</i>	<i>Mukharoga, dantakrumi</i>	E	RM
84.	<i>Lepa (single drug) on</i>	<i>Shalyaharana</i>	E	BBR



	<i>vranamukha</i>			
85.	<i>Mahabhallataka</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	VS
86.	<i>Mahabhallatakavaleha</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	BP
87.	<i>Mahabhutavishaghna yoga</i>	<i>Visha</i>	I	BBR
88.	<i>Mahalakshminarayana taila</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	E	YR
89.	<i>Mahamarichyadi taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	BBR
90.	<i>Mahanarayana taila</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	E	BBR
91.	<i>Mahatrunaka taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	CD
92.	<i>Mahavajraka taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	SS
93.	<i>Mahavira rasa</i>	<i>Rajayakshma</i>	I	RRS
94.	<i>Mahavishagarbha taila</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	E	BBR
95.	<i>Mansyadi yoga</i>	<i>Shodhana-utsadanartha</i>	E	GN
96.	<i>Marichadya taila (bruhat)</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	CD
97.	<i>Mashakahara dhupa</i>	<i>Krumi</i>	E	VS
98.	<i>Mrugankapottali rasa</i>	<i>Kshaya</i>	I	Sh
99.	<i>Mulikadi dharana</i>	<i>Gulma, Yonigata shula</i>	E	BBR
100.	<i>Mutrika rasakriya</i>	<i>Shvitra-krumi</i>	I	AS
101.	<i>Nirgundi taila</i>	<i>Gandamala-apachi</i>	E	YR
102.	<i>Nirgundyadi taila</i>	<i>Shiroroga</i>	E	GN
103.	<i>Nishadi taila</i>	<i>Bhagandara</i>	E	YR
104.	<i>Palankashadya taila</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi; Apasmara</i>	E	GN
105.	<i>Paradadi lepa</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	BBR
106.	<i>Paradamaraka gana</i>	<i>Marana of parada</i>		RseSS
107.	<i>Raktachandanadi churna</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	I	GN
108.	<i>Rasnadya churna</i>	<i>Vataroga</i>	I	GN
109.	<i>Ropana taila</i>	<i>Bhagandara</i>	E	SS
110.	<i>Sannipatabhairava rasa (dvitiya)</i>	<i>Jvara</i>	I	BBR
111.	<i>Sannipatagajankusha rasa</i>	<i>Abhinyasa sannipata</i>	I	RKD
112.	<i>Sannipatavidhvamsaka</i>	<i>Sannipata</i>	I	RRSu
113.	<i>Saptaraja taila (prathama)</i>	<i>Shiroroga</i>	E	BBR
114.	<i>Sarpavishapratishedha agada</i>	<i>Sarpavisha</i>	I	AH
115.	<i>Sarvakarmika agada</i>	<i>Vyantara sarpadashta</i>	I	AS
116.	<i>Sarvarogyarasa/ Sarvarogyavati</i>	<i>Visuchika-hikka-grahani-gulma-shula</i>	I	BBR
117.	<i>Shadbindu taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	BBR
118.	<i>Shankhapushpyadi yoga</i>	<i>Dhatrichikitsa</i>	I	BBR
119.	<i>Shirishabijadi lepa</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	E	GN
120.	<i>Shirishabijadi lepatrayam</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	E	GN
121.	<i>Shirishadi churna (2)</i>	<i>Jvara</i>	I	GN
122.	<i>Shulahara kshara</i>	<i>Shula</i>	I	RRS
123.	<i>Shvitragajasimha taila</i>	<i>Shvitra</i>	E	RChM
124.	<i>Shvitrahara lepa</i>	<i>Shvitra</i>	E	RChM
125.	<i>Shvitrahara taila</i>	<i>Shvitra-sidhma-dadru-pama</i>	E	RChM
126.	<i>Snuhidugdhadi taila</i>	<i>Khalitya</i>	E	BP
127.	<i>Snuhyadi lepa</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	E	BNR
128.	<i>Snuhyadi taila</i>	<i>Khalitya</i>	E	CD
129.	<i>Snuhyadi taila</i>	<i>Vranaropana</i>	E	VS
130.	<i>Snuhyadya taila</i>	<i>Visarpa</i>	E	VS
131.	<i>Snuhyadya taila (2)</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	VS
132.	<i>Snuhyadya taila (3)</i>	<i>Khalitya</i>	E	VS
133.	<i>Somaraji taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	BR
134.	<i>Somaraji taila (bruhat) (2)</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	BBR



135.	<i>Sukhaprasavakaraka yoga</i>	<i>Striroga</i>	I	CD
136.	<i>Suryarasa (2)</i>	<i>Hikka, kasa</i>	I	RKD
137.	<i>Suryavartakadi churna</i>	<i>Karnaroga</i>	I	BBR
138.	<i>Syandana taila</i>	<i>Bhagandara</i>	E	SS
139.	<i>Taleshvara rasa (1)</i>	<i>Kasa-hikka</i>	I	RR
140.	<i>Tiktekhvakvadi taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	CS
141.	<i>Tiladi lepa</i>	<i>Bhagandara</i>	E	BBR
142.	<i>Triphaladi gutika</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	YR
143.	<i>Triphaladi kalka</i>	<i>Vatarakta</i>	I	AH
144.	<i>Triphaladya gutika</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	VS
145.	<i>Trivrutadi varti</i>	<i>Vrana</i>	E	VM
146.	<i>Vadavanala rasa (svalpa) (11)</i>	<i>Sannipata jvara</i>	I	RRS
147.	<i>Vaishvanara rasa (2)</i>	<i>Gulma</i>	I	RRS
148.	<i>Vajraka taila (1)</i>	<i>Kushtha, nadivrana</i>	E	CD
149.	<i>Vajraka taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	SS
150.	<i>Vasarudra taila</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	E	BR
151.	<i>Vicharchikari taila</i>	<i>Vicharchika</i>	E	BBR
152.	<i>Vidangadi gutika*</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	AS
153.	<i>Vidangadi modaka</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	VS
154.	<i>Vidangadi vatika</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	GN
155.	<i>Vidangadya taila</i>	<i>Krumi</i>	E	BBR
156.	<i>Viparitamalla taila</i>	<i>Agnidagdha vrana</i>	E	BBR
157.	<i>Vishyandana taila</i>	<i>Bhagandara</i>	E	AS
158.	<i>Vranashodhana yoga</i>	<i>Vrana</i>	I	BBR
159.	<i>Yogaraja rasayana</i>	<i>Kushtha</i>	I	AS

CS – Charakasamhita(31), SS – Sushrutasamhita(32), AH – Ashtanghrudaya(33), AS – Ashtangasamgraha(34), HS – Haritasamhita(35), Sh – Sharngadharasamhita(36), BP – Bhavaprakasha(37), CD – Chakradutta(38), VS – Vangasena(39), GN – Gadanigraha(40), VM – Vrundamadhava(41), RRS – Rasaratnasamuchchaya(42), YR – Yogaratnakara(43), BR – Bhaishajyaratnavali(44), BBR – Bharatbhaishajyaratnakara(45), RR – Rasaratnakara(46), RKD – Rasakamadhenu(47), RChM – Rasendrachintamani(48), RseSS – Rasendrasarasangraha(49), BNR – Bruhannighanturatnakara(50)

Conclusion

Langali(*Gloriosa superba*) is found throughout India and its description can be traced since Vedic period. Classical texts of Ayurveda, except samhita, describes it under upavisha varga and recommends various shodhana procedures before its internal use. Langali is attributed with pharmacological properties i.e katu, tikta, kashaya rasa; katu vipaka and ushna virya; and useful to combat various disease conditions such as various skin diseases, piles, worm infestation and inducing labour etc. It is need of the hour to have a scientific study regarding toxicity of the Langali before and after shodhana.

References:

1. Anonymous. Ayurvedic Formulary of India. e-book. Published by Delhi; The Controller of Publication; Version 1.0, 2nd edition 2000. Part I. Single drugs – List of plant origin
2. Sharma PV. Ayurved ka Vaigyanik Itihas. abridged edition. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Orientalia; 4th edition 2001
3. Anonymous. The Wealth of India. Raw Materials, Vol.IV: F-G, New Delhi; Council of Scientific & Industrial Research; Reprint 2005. 139-140p.
4. Dhanvantarinighantu. edited by Sharma PV. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Orientalia; 4th edition 2005. Karaviradi varga 8-9. 122p.



5. Shodhala. Shodhalanighantu. edited by Sharma PV. Baroda; Oriental Institute; 1st edition 1978. Gunasamgraha, 390, 125p.
6. Pandit Narahari. Rajanighantu. 'Dravyagunaprakashika' hindi commentary by Indradeo Tripathi. Varanasi; Krishnadas Academy; 1998. Shatahvadi varga, 128-130; 86p.
7. Kaiyadeva. Kaiyadevanighantu. edited and translated by Priyavrat Sharma and Guruprasad Sharma. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Orientalia; 2nd edition. Oshadhivarga, 1075-1077; 198-199p.
8. Bhavamishra. Bhavaprakashanighantu. commentary by KC Chunekar, GS Pandey. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Bharati Academy; reprint 2006. Guduchyadi varga, 79-81, 312-313p.
9. Shaligram Vaishya. Shaligramanighantubhushanam. Bruhannighanturatnakarantargatau saptama-ashtama bhagau. Mumbai; Khemraj Shrikrishnadas Prakashan; 2002. Guduchyadi varga, 229-230p.
10. Sarasvatnighantu. edited by SD Kamat. Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Patishthan; 1st edition 2006. Latadi varga, 29; 75p.
11. Monier-Williams. A Sanskrit English Dictionary. New Delhi; Bharatiya Granth Niketan; 2007
12. Vaman Shivram Apte. The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Delhi; Motilal Banarasidas Prakashan Private limited; 13th reprint 2011
13. Ibidem 2. Ayurved ka Vaigyanik Itihas. 9p.
14. Dineshchandra Sharma. Vedo me Dravyaguna Shastra. Jamnagar; Gujarat Ayurved University; 1968-69, 301p.
15. Ibidem 20. Charakasamhita. Sutrasthana 4/9(4); 32p.
16. Ibidem 20. Charakasamhita. Sutrasthana 27/108; 159p.
17. Rasavagbhata. Rasaratnasamuchchaya. hindi translation by Ambikadatta Shastri. Varanasi. Chaukhamba Orientalia. 3rd edition 1995
18. Ravindra Ade, MK Rai. Review: Colchicine, Current advances and future prospects. Bioscience. July 2010; Vol. II (No.2); 90-96
19. Ravindra Ade, Mahendra Rai. Review: Current advances in *Gloriosa superba* L. Biodiversitas. October 2009; Volume 10 (Number 4); 210-214
20. Acharya Madhava. Ayurvedaprakasha. Edited by Gulrajsharma Mishra. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Bharti Academy; Reprint 2007. Preface
21. Ibidem 20. Ayurvedaprakasha. 6/112; 501p.
22. Anonymous. Vanaushadhi Visheshanka. Aligarh; Shri Jwala Ayurveda Bhavan; 2004. Khanda-2; 188-189p.
23. Ibidem 22. Vanaushadhi Visheshanka. 188-189p.
24. Vaidya ratnam K.S.Murugesu Mudaliar. Gunapadam. Chennai; Directorate of Indian Medicine; 5th Edition 1998. Part-I; Page:243
25. Bapalal Vaidya. Some controversial drugs in Indian medicine. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Orientalia; 2nd edition 2005. chapter 8, 247-249p.
26. Agnivesha. Charakasamhita. Editor Vaidya Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Surbharti Prakashan; Reprint 2000
27. Vagbhata. Ashtangahrudaya. with commentaries 'Sarvangasundara' of Arunadatta and 'Ayurvedarasayana' of Hemadri. annotated by Anna Moreshwar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre. edited by Hari Sadashiv Shastri Paradkar. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan; reprint 2010. Uttarasthana 39/165, 938p.
28. Ibidem 20. Charakasamhita. Sharirasthana
29. Rajith NP *et al.* A study on traditional mother care plants of rural communities of South Kerala. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. January 2010; Vol.9(1). 203-208p.
30. Anonymous. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India. 1st edition 2001. Part I; Vol. III. 107p.
31. Ibidem 20. Charakaasamhita
32. Sushruta. Sushrutasamhita. Acharya Yadavji Trikamji editor. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Surbharati; Reprint 2009
33. Ibidem 24. Ashtangahrudaya
34. Vagbhata. Ashtangasamgraha. with hindi commentary by Atridev Gupta. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy; reprint 2005



35. Harita. Haritasamhita. 'Nirmala' hindi commentary by Jaymini Pandey. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Vishwabharati; 1st edition 2010
36. Sharngadhara. Sharngadharasamhita. with commentaries Adhamalla's 'Dipika' and Kashirama's 'Gudhartha-DIipika'. edited with foot-notes by Parashuram Shastri Vidyasagar. Varanasi; Krishnadas Academy; reprint 2000
37. Bhavamishra. Bhavaprakasha Samhita. edited with 'Vidyotini' hindi commentary. notes and appendix by Brahmashankar Mishra and Rupalalji Vaishya. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Bhawan; 11th edition 2007. part 2
38. Chakrapanidutta. Chakradutta. 'Vaidyapraha' hindi vyakhya by Indradev Tripathi. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan; 4th edition 2002
39. Vangasena. Vangasena Samhita or Chikitsasara Samgraha. Edited by Nirmal Saxena. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series office; 1st edition 2004. Vol. I and II
40. Sodhala. Gadanigraha. 'Vidyotini' hindi commentary by Indradev Tripathi. edited by Gangasahay Pandeya. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan; Reprint 2005
41. Vrunda. Vrundamadhava. edited and translated by Premvati Tiwari. Varanasi; Chaukhamba vishwabharati; 1st edition 2007
42. Ibidem 23. Rasaratnasamuchchaya
43. Yogaratnakara. 'Vidyotini' hindi commentary by Lakshmiapati Shastri. edited by Brahmashankar Shastri. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Prakashan. reprint 2007. Purvardha and Uttarardha
44. Shri Govind Das. Bhaishajyaratnavali. edited and enlarged by Brahmashankar Mishra. 'Vidyotini' Hindi Commentary by Ambikadatta Shastri. Editor Rajeshvardatta Shastri. Varanasi; Chaukhamba Prakashan; 19th edition 2008
45. Bharatbhaishajyaratnakara. edited by Nagindas Chhaganlal Shah. New Delhi; B Jain Publishers; Reprint 2005. Vol. 1 to 5
46. Ibidem 45. Bharatbhaishajyaratnakara. Rasaratnakara
47. Ibidem 45. Bharatbhaishajyaratnakara. Rasakamadhenu
48. Ibidem 45. Bharatbhaishajyaratnakara. Rasendrachintamani
49. Ibidem 45. Bharatbhaishajyaratnakara. Rasendrasarasangraha
50. Bruhannighanturatnakara. hindi commentary by Dataram Shrikrishnalal Mathur. Mumbai; Khemraj Shrikrishnadas Prakashan; 1995. Vol. 1-8
