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Review

A comprehensive review of ethnopharmacologically important medicinal plant species from Mauritius

S. Suroowan [a], K.B. Pynee [b], M.F. Mahomoodally [a,*]

[a] Department of Health Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Mauritius, Réduit, Mauritius
[b] National Parks & Conservation Services, Mauritius

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ABSTRACT

Bestowed with a rich floral diversity and singularity, the tropical island of Mauritius is home to several exotic and endemic plant species. Since the first settlement of man over the island more than 300 years ago, the local inhabitants have been in proximity with nature and have exploited plants as a major source of medicine to assuage suffering emanating from a wide range of minor to chronic ailment conditions. Over the years, sufficient experience surrounding the medicinal use of plant species has been gathered by the local inhabitants through trial and error as well as sharing of traditional knowledge from one generation to the other. Such valuable knowledge has been preserved since the first documentation in 1864. Nonetheless, there is no single compilation of plant species employed since the first documentation. In addition, no comparative study has been conducted to highlight plant species which are still being employed extensively. This review therefore endeavors to document medicinal plants reported since the first establishment of man over the island alongside highlighting plant species deserving due attention regarding the evaluation of their pharmacological potential. Following a comprehensive data mining, 561 plant species were found to have been used and/or still being used for the prophylaxis, management and/or cure of an innumerable number of human ailment conditions. Interestingly, the traditional uses of plant species such as *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (L.) W.T. Aiton, *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* E. Mey, *Paederia foetida* L., *Ravenala madagascariensis* Sonn., and *Wikstroemia indica* (L.) C.A. Mey. have been maintained over the years with noticeable use value (UV). In furtherance, other plant species employed locally (*Launaea sarmentosa* (Willd.) Sch.Bip. ex Kuntze, *Grangeria borbonica* Lam., *Adiantum rhizophorum* Schrad., *Antirhea borbonica* J.F. Gmel., *Ageratina riparia* (Regel) R.M. King et H. Robinson, *Cnestis glabra* Lam., *Artemisia verlotiorum* Lamotte and *Aleurites fordii* Hemsl.) also deserve to be evaluated pharmacologically by the scientific community. Similarly, numerous endemic and indigenous plant species (*Agarista salicifolia* (Lam.) G. Don, *Asparagus umbellulatus* Bresler, *Jumellea fragrans* (Thouars) Schltr, *Gymnosporia pyria* (Willemet) Jordaan, *Mimusops maxima* (Poiret) Vaughan, *Tambourissa quadrifida* Sonnerat and *Pittosporum senacia* Putt. subsp. *senacia*) are potential candidates for future *in vitro*, *in vivo* and *in silico* studies. Notably, studies focusing on the safety profile of medicinal plants is also warranted to minimize the risk of side effects, adverse events as well as the occurrence of herb–drug interactions among local inhabitants.

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* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: f.mahomoodally@uom.ac.mu (M.F. Mahomoodally).

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1. Introduction

Ethnobotany refers to the use of medicinal plants by indigenous inhabitants (Thakur et al., 2016; Cox, 2000). Undeniably, the use of plants as potential medicinal agents by man dates since antiquity and is still a major source of medicine used to assuage anguish from minor ailments in various parts around the globe (Thakur et al., 2016). Documentation of ethnobotanical practices is vital for preservation of such knowledge and for the availability of this proficiency to future generations as well as to disseminate the information among the scientific community. This can hence be employed as baseline information for the drug discovery process (Idolo et al., 2010; Mahmood et al., 2011).

The use of herbal medicine in Mauritius dates to more than three centuries back since its first colonization by the Dutch in 1638 (Cheke and Hume, 2010). In fact, the tropical island of Mauritius, lies in the southern hemisphere in the Indian Ocean bearing coordinates 57°30′ east and 20°20′ south. The island has a total land surface area of 1864.8 km^2 most of which (43%) is allocated to agricultural practices and enjoys a mild tropical climate (MOFED, 2016). Two seasons prevail over the country; summer which lasts from November to April and winter starts in June and lasts till September while October and May are the transitory months (MOFED, 2016). The climatic and geographic conditions are favorable for the emergence of a high number of endemic as well as exotic plant species. Hence, the island is a centre for biodiversity conservation (Rummun et al., 2018).

The populace consists of people from diverse ethnic groups mostly Indo Mauritians and the general population consisting of people of mixed European and African origin as well as Sino Mauritians all of which possess rich cultural traditions related to the use of plant species (Mootoosamy and Mahomoodally, 2014). As on December 31, 2017, the population of Mauritius stood at 1,222,217 (MOFED, 2017).

The island is home to a diverse number of plant species due to its volcanic origin based on which the island was distinguished as a center for plant diversity by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Mauritius, 2010). Altogether, 58 distinct families accounting to a total of 711 plant species are known to flourish over the island among which 246 plant species are endemic (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Mauritius, 2010; Gurib-Fakim and Brendler, 2004). During the year 2005–2015, the land occupied by sugarcane, tea plantations and forestry dwindled considerably while on the converse land surfaces allocated to infrastructure and inland water supplies increased. The vast amount of land clearing during the recent years undeniably threatens the existence of various endemic and indigenous species (Suroowan and Mahomoodally, 2013; Suroowan and Mahomoodally, 2016).

Before Mauritius got its independence, attempts have been made to document the medicinal flora of Mauritius. Indeed, the first documentation by the botanist Bouton to record medicinal plants of Mauritius was published in 1856 (The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius, 2018). A second edition was presented in 1864 and the information related to the medicinal uses of plants from both editions emanated from local practitioners who successfully employed the plant species to treat a wide variety of minor as well as major ailment conditions (Bouton, 1864). In 1886, another study by Daruty documented the detailed recipe of various medicinal plant-based concoctions after obtaining such information from local inhabitants and medical practitioners (Daruty, 1886).

Studies on the medicinal potential of Mauritian plants was succeeded after independance in the 20th century. A survey of traditional medicines employed by Mauritians was undertaken in June to July 1977 (Sussman, 1980). The study included herbalists ($n = 2$) and the general population ($n = 25$) who employed plants for the prophylaxis, treatment and management of various ailment conditions. Collectively, 86 identified plant species were reported to be used by the inhabitants most of which were prepared as polyherbal formulations (Sussman, 1980). A fourth study of medicinal plants employed by Mauritians was led by Adjanohoun in 1983 who reported 103 plant species used traditionally as medicines.

In addition, subsequent studies on medicinal plants of Mauritius were peformed since 1987 and onwards (Fakim, 1990; Gurib-Fakim et al., 1997; Gurib-Fakim et al., 1995–1997; Gurib-Fakim, 2002; Gurib-Fakim and Brendler, 2004). During the last decade, there has been rejuvenated interest in the documentation and evaluation of medicinal plants employed against a wide array of disorders locally. Such studies have focused on the documentation of medicinal plants used traditionally against communicable and non-communicable disorders, diabetes and related complications, the treatment and management of pain, respiratory disorders, for women health as well as specific plants employed by the Chinese community in Mauritius and as phyto-cosmetics using ethnobotanical indexes (Suroowan and Mahomoodally, 2013; Suroowan and Mahomoodally, 2016; Nunkoo and Mahomoodally, 2012; Sreekeesoon and Mahomoodally, 2014; Mahomoodally and Ramjuttun, 2016; Mahomoodally and Muthoorah, 2014).

However, though several documentations have been performed, there is still no single compilation to report the panoply of plant species that have been employed since the first to the last documentation. In addition, it is also important to disseminate remedies that have been employed decades ago to ensure preservation of such knowledge. As modern science fails to address fully a panoply of ailment conditions, evaluation of their medicinal properties could open new avenues for drug discovery. In furtherance, dissemination of the complete floral resource employed locally can emphasize on the conservation of threatened species and preservation of ethnomedicinal knowledge.

Consequently, this review article is a documentation of traditional knowledge of plant species that have been employed by the inhabitants since time immemorial and recorded by researchers from 1864 to 2018. Given the plethora of ethnobotanical information available, it also attempts to validate the time-tested traditional uses of plant species thereby promoting them as noteworthy candidates for *in vitro*, *in vivo* and *in silico* studies. Indeed, studies on such plant resources can undeniably open new directions geared towards drug discovery.

2. Review methodology

Major scientific databases were browsed such as Google Scholar, PubMed, ScienceDirect, Scopus as well as the University of Mauritius Library to execute a systematic literature search to identify all articles and published books related to the use of plant species as a source of medicine in Mauritius since the first publication of such information. A panoply of keywords were employed to execute this search and included; "ethnomedicinal," "herbal medicine," "Mauritius," "ethnopharmacology and Mauritius" among others. Hence, all studies related to the use of plant species used locally published were included in this systematic review (Fig. 1).

The first search from all scientific databases explored resulted in the generation of 35,110 articles. Following this first generalized search, two more steps were executed to sort and select the searched articles based on the set criteria. The first step focused on the titles of the article and then their abstracts. The second step focused on the entire manuscript and articles related to the adverse effects related to the use of medicinal plants investigated in Mauritius were excluded since the current article focuses only on the medicinal potential of the local flora. The final step enabled the selection of 34 articles to form part of the study. In addition, the article was mounted bearing into consideration the recommendations for reporting ethnopharmacological field studies (Heinrich et al., 2018; Weckerle et al., 2018). The plant list, the International Plant Name Index as well as a botanist were consulted for verification of plant names and for provision of their full botanical identity. A

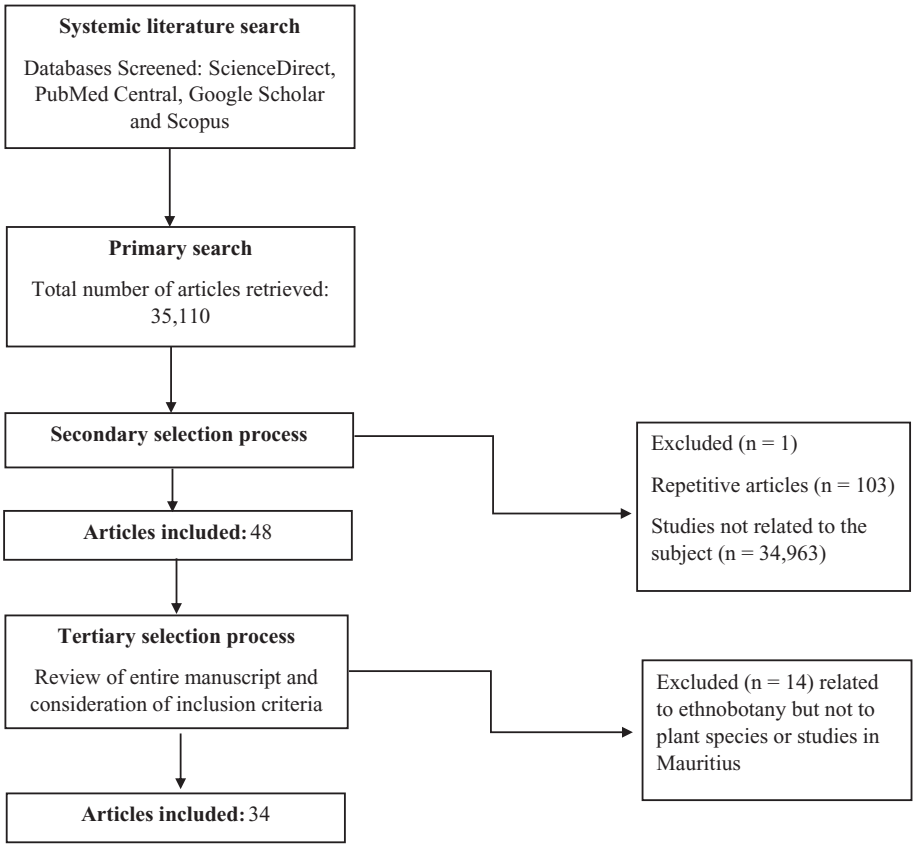

Fig. 1. Flowchart of search strategy.

flowchart (Fig. 1) of the search strategy was then designed according to the PRISMA statement (Liberati et al., 2009).

The use value of plant species mentioned during the documentation of herbal medicinal potential during the last decade is also referred to as this index gives an indication of the relative importance of a plant for indigenous use. In addition, individual full authority names of plants employed locally as a source of medicine was browsed in major scientific databases including Google Scholar, PubMed, ScienceDirect to identify *in vitro, in vivo* and *in silico* studies conducted on the corresponding plant species as well as to earmark understudied plant species.

3. Results and discussion

Bestowed with a rich floral diversity and singularity, Mauritius is home to several exotic and endemic plant species. Since the first settlement of man over the island more than 300 years ago, Mauritians have always been in proximity with nature and have explored nature particularly plants as a major source of medicine to assuage suffering emanating from a wide range of minor to chronic ailment conditions. Over the years, enough experience surrounding the use of medicinal plant species has been gathered such that up to today 561 plant species are being reported in this manuscript to have been used or still being used in the prophylaxis, management and or cure of an innumerable number of ailment conditions.

The first documentation of plant species was conducted in 1864 by Bouton, it recorded plant species documented to be medicinal by different proportions of the Mauritian population. In 1886, Daruty recorded medicinal plant species and their corresponding preparations as employed by different segments of the population. Following independence of Mauritius in the 20th century a survey of medicinal plant species employed by the local inhabitants was conducted between June and July 1977. During this study, two herbalists were observed for over 10 h on two consecutive working days at the central market in Port-Louis along with interviewing various local inhabitants. Succeeding the survey, a scientific report of medicinal plants listing not less than 86 identified plant species was published in the year 1980 and regrouped formulations employed against diverse ailment conditions. This study was succeeded by another conducted by Adjanohoun in 1983.

Following these preliminary studies, an almost similar survey was conducted between June 1987 to December 1989. The study constituted of 3 traditional healers, 2 herbalists and 26 local inhabitants as informants forming part of the study. The study on plant species employed by local inhabitants was extended when a project funded by the European Union entitled “Inventory and Study of the Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of the States of the Indian Ocean” triggered further information documentation in the area of ethnobotany. The study performed during the years 1993 to 1994 was published in 1997.

During the year 2002, a locally published book “Mauritius through its medicinal plants” regrouped all plants used traditionally in Mauritius as well as in the surrounding Mascarene islands listing not less than 175 plant species to bear potential therapeutic properties. An increased interest in the therapeutic properties of medicinal plants has been witnessed in the last decade. Indeed, numerous ethnobotanical studies conducted recently have focused on the documentation of medicinal plants used traditionally against communicable and non-communicable disorders, diabetes and related complications, the treatment and management of pain, respiratory disorders, for women health as well as specific plants employed by the Chinese community in Mauritius and as phyto-cosmetics. Plant species recorded during all the different ethnobotanical studies are listed in Table 1. On the other hand, Table 2 lists plant species which have been scarcely studied with respect to their pharmacological validation by the scientific community.

Table 1
Repertoire of medicinal plant species employed in Mauritius.

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
	Acanthaceae			
1.	*Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T. Anderson	Pistache marron, herbe pistache	Entire plant: bronchitis Leaves: colds and pulmonary infections Whole plant: anthelmintic, rheumatism, swellings	4, 5, 6
2.	*Graptophyllum pictum* (L.) Griff	Lait de Vierge	Leaves: anti-galactagogue and antidiabetic Leaves: diabetes	4, 6
3.	*Justicia adhatoda* L.	Adhatoda or Noyer des indes	Asthma, cough, fever chills	2
4.	*Justicia gendarussa* Burm.f.	Nitchouli	Roots: rheumatism, dysentery, jaundice Leaves: muscle relaxant, febrifuge, emetic, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, lumbago, hypertension, fever, rheumatic pains Leaves: employed externally as depurative on wounds, swelling	1,2,4
	Achariaceae			
5.	*Gynocardia odorata* R.Br.	Chaulmoogra	Cutaneous problems, leprosy, elephantiasis, rheumatism Seed oil: mixed with ghee and used against dermatological conditions such as vitiligo	1,2
	Acoraceae			
6.	*Acorus calamus* L.	Acore odorant	Canker sores	2
	Actinidiaceae			
7.	*Actinidia deliciosa* (A.Chev.) C.F. Liang &A.R. Ferguson	Kiwi	Pulp juice: Hypertension	11
	Adoxaceae			
8.	*Sambucus nigra* L.	Bois sureau de france	Gout	2
	Aizoaceae			
9.	*Carpobrotus edulis* (L.) N.E.Br.	Gookum	Juice used as gargle in sore throat, mouth ulcers, dysentery	2
	Amaranthaceae			
10.	*Achyranthes aspera* L.	Herbe sergent	Ophthalmic problems, cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, urinary and pulmonary problems, syphilis Roots: depurative and refreshing	1,2
11.	*Alternanthera bettzickiana* (Regel) G.Nicholson	Herbe d'Italie	Leaves: cough	6
12.	*Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R.Br. ex DC.	Brede emballage, bigayon	Blister in small children Root: diuretic, post natal, night blindness, diarrhea, fever Leaves: galactagogue	1,2,6
13.	*Amaranthus spinosus* L.	Brede malabar a piquant.	Leaves: diuretic and emmenagogue Whole plant: venereal diseases, eczemas Root: laxative, vomiting, abortifacient Leaf poultice: abdominal, intestinal and bladder inflammation	1,6
14.	*Amaranthus viridis* L.	Brede Malabar	Fever, anemia	7,8
15.	*Beta vulgaris* L.	Betrave	Juice: hair colorant	10
16.	*Celosia argentea* L.	Crete de coq, passe velour	Emollient, pruritus	2
17.	*Dysphania ambrosioides* (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants	Ambroisine, the du mexique, botrys, herbe pipi, wormseed	Worms Whole plant: vermifuge, taken in high doses, it is abortive	1,2,7
18.	*Spinacia oleracea* L.	Epinard	High level of cholesterol: prepare a juice with a handful of *Spinacia oleracea* L., a handful of *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Fuss, 5 *Daucus carota* L.and 2 stalks of *Apium graveolens* L. Drink 1 cup once per week	11
	Amaryllidaceae			
19.	*Allium cepa* L.	Onion, Oignon	Skin infection, wound, anti-hair loss agent, Type 1 diabetes, Type 2 diabetes, high level of cholesterol, renal failure, hearing loss, erectile dysfunction, cataract, cough and tonsillitis, mucous discharge, nose infection	7,8,9, 10,11, 12
20.	*Allium sativum* L.	Ail	Flatulence, sciatica, cardiovascular disorders, convulsions Pod: Type 2 diabetes, cataract, renal failure, wound, ulcer, arthritis, rheumatism, cuts, toxic fish stings and insect bites, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and respiratory disorders, cold, hypertension, earache, gastrointestinal disorders, hair oil Pods + Margoze (*Momordica charantia* L.) leaves: anthelmintic	1,2,7,10, 13,14, 15,15, 8,12
21.	*Crinum mauritianum* Lodd	Lys	Leaves: Rheumatismal pains	6
22.	*Crinum asiaticum* L.	Lis sauvage	Whole plant: earaches, anthrax.	5
23.	*Haemanthus coccineus* L.	Lis med	Bulb: ulcers, anthrax, general weakness Bulb + honey + vinegar: diuretic, expectorant	5
	Anacardiaceae			
24.	*Anacardium occidentale* L.	Cajou, acajou/Cashew nut	The juice from the fruit is successfully used against dropsy	1
25.	*Mangifera indica* L.	Manguier, Mango, Mangue	Throat pain, dysentery Bark: bronchitis, diarrhea and dysentery, fever, burns Flowers: bleeding gums Leaves: Type 2 diabetes Leaf powder: burns	1,2,7,11
26.	*Schinus terebinthifolius* Raddi	Baie rose, poivrier marron, wild pepper, Brazilian pepper tree, poivre sauvage, baie rose, faux poivrier	Leaves, bark: rheumatism, tooth aches. Bark: tonic and astringent	6, 7
27.	*Semecarpus atra* (G. Forst.) Vieill.	Noix a marquer	Scrofula, venereal problems, leprosy, rheumatism	1,2
28.	*Spondias dulcis* Parkinson	Fruit de cythere, arbre de cythere, jew plum.	Fruit, young leaves: refreshing and soothing drink. Bark: astringent, dysentery	6

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
	Annonaceae			
29.	*Annona muricata* L.	Corossol, soursoup,	Fever Root: fish poisoning Leaves: hypertension, epilepsy, febrifuge, fever, headache Buds, bark and roots: diarrhea and dysentery Fruit and seeds: healing of wounds, mouth sores	2,3,4, 7,14
30.	*Annona reticulata* L.	Coeur de boeuf, bullock's heart, custard apple	Dysentery Fruit: scurvy Leaves: stomach pains and decoction Premature fruit: diarrhea	1,2,7,
31.	*Annona squamosa* L.	Anone, attire, sugar apple, attier, pomme cannelle	Leaves: diarrhea, dysentery, Tambave Leaves and bark: diarrhea	2,7
	Aphloiaceae			
32.	*Aphloia theiformis* (Vahl) Benn.	Bois fandamane	Bark: is emetic Leaves: anemia, bladder disorders, diabetes, diuretic, gastrointestinal problems, kidney disorders, jaundice, pimples, rheumatism, Tambave, febriguge, dysentery, fever, rheumatism, ulcers	2,3,7
	Apiaceae			
33.	*Anethum graveolens* L.	Aneth sauvage/Fenouil puant	Flower: intermittent fever chills, gas and vomiting Increases the quantity of milk of breasfeeding mothers, to assuage sciatic and rheumatism pain. Seed infusion: good for the digestive system.	1,2
34.	**Apium graveolens* L.	Celery, Celeri	Flower: gas and vomiting Leaves + lemon juice: tonic and diuretic	7
35.	*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb.	Bevilaqua, Boileau	Leprosy, syphilis, ophthalmic problems, ulcers, rheumatism, eczema Whole plant: bladder disorders, skin rash, pimples, Tambave, vomiting, Leaves: poultice for leprosy, colloid, conjunctivitis, wounds, skin eczema, abscess, Tambave, stomach burns	2,3,4 ,5,7
36.	*Coriandrum sativum* L.	Coriandre, cotomilli	Bladder disease, flatulence, dyspepsia, intestinal spasms Seed: dyspepsia and intestinal spasm Whole plant + Magosteen + Cumin: diarrhea and dysentery	2,7
37.	*Daucus carota* L.	Carotte	Jaundice, pharyngitis Leaves + honey: mouth sores: Roots: poor eyesight, tonify complexion and give shine to hair, soften skin, diuretic Root decoction: diuretic, gangrene ulcers and against liver problems. Poultices are also prepared to apply on the breast of feeding mothers to form well their nipples	1,2,7
38.	*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.	Fennel, Gros l'Anis, Fenouil	Leaves: colics and constipation Seeds: indigestion, conjunctivitis	7
39.	*Hydrocotyle bonariensis* Comm. ex Lam.	Herbe bol	Leaves: burns and skin infections. Whole plant: mouth ulcers, gum infections, conjunctivitis, venereal diseases, leprosy and rheumatism	1,6
40.	*Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Fuss	Persil frise	Leaves: influenza, gout, rheumatism, colds and influenza, diuretic and emmenague, insect bites, bronchitis Tetanus, dentition, hemorrhoids, bees bites	1,2,6,7
41.	*Pimpinella anisum* L.	Anis	Loss of appetite, abdominal colitis	2,8,13
42.	*Trachyspermum ammi* L.	Jawain/Ajwain	Seeds: wound, postpartum diastasis, abdominal distension and colitis, stomach ache	8,9,13
	Apocynaceae			
43.	*Allamanda cathartica* L.	Allamanda	Fever: infusion of flower is taken	7
44.	*Calotropis gigantea* (L.) Dryand.	Madare	Elephantiasis, leprosy, epilepsy, dysentery Dried leaves: asthma	1,2
45.	*Camptocarpus mauritianus* (Lam.) Decne.	Ipeca du pays/Ipeca sauvage	All parts of the plant are emetic. Used against asthma to stimulate removal of mucus from lungs.	1
46.	*Carissa spinarum* L./ *Carissa xylopicron* Thouars	Bois amer	Gonorrhea, nephritis Whole plant: venereal diseases, urinary tract infections and gastralgia, tonic, febrifuge and anthelmintic	1,2,6
47.	*Cerbera manghas* L.	Tanghin de Madagascar	Narcotic, violent poison for the heart	2
48.	*Cynanchum viminale* (L.) L.	Liane sans feuille	Menorrhagia	2
49.	*Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (L.) W.T.Aiton/ *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* E. Mey	Fankour, herbe francois, fanor, la ouatte	Leaves: Tambave, asthma, respiratory disorders, bronchitis, heart palpitations, epigastric pain and abdominal distension	1,2,3,4
50.	*Holarrhena pubescens* Wall. ex G.Don	Anderjoa	Dysentery, fever, gout Leaf, bark: intestinal worms, fever, gout and dysentery	2,6
51.	*Nerium oleander* L.	Laurier rose	Poison, narcotic Leaves: eczemas, cutaneous eruptions and skin infections Bark, leaf, flower: cardiotonic, diuretic	1,2,6
52.	*Ochrosia borbonica* J.F.Gmel.	Bois jaune	Tambave, stomach cramps Bark: fever, skin infections, tonic, stomach upset	2
53.	*Plumeria rubra* L.	Frangipannier, Frangipane	Whole plant: emollient, latex for tooth aches Flowers: pectoral syrup, bechic Leaves: erysipelasis Bark: piles	6

(*continued on next page*)

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
54.	*Tabernaemontana persicariifolia* Jacq.	Bois de lait	Leaf, bark: dysentery, intestinal worms Whole plant: astringent, ichyotoxic.	6
55.	*Tabernaemontana retusa* (Lam.) Pichon	Franchipannier	Disease of the chest	2
56.	*Tylophora asthmatica* (L. f.) Wight & Arn.	Ipeca sauvage	Leaf decoction: renal stones, dysentery	1,2
57.	*Tylophora coriacea* Marais	Ipeca du pays, Ipeca sauvage	Leaves: vomiting Whole plant: asthma	6
58.	*Tylophora indica* (Burm.f.) Merr.	Ipeca	Leaves: asthma	6
59.	*Vinca rosea* L./ H *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G.Don Araceae	Pervenche, rose amere, guillemette, saponnaire	Leaves: dyspepsia, diarrhea dysentery, cutaneous problems, colic, carminative, vomiting, febrifuge, antidiabetic	1,2,3
60.	**Acanthophoenix rubra* (Bory) H. Wendl.	Palmiste rouge, Palmiste epineux, Palmiste piquant	Roots: diuretic	7
61.	*Areca catechu* L.	Arequier, palmier	Nuts: toothpaste, buccal astringent, anthelmintic	1,2,4,5
62.	*Cocos nucifera* L.	Cocotier	Chronic hepatitis, diarrhea, worm, gonorrhea Roots: burning sensation in the abdomen, indigestion, stomachache, digestive upset from drinking alcohol, diuretic, venereal disease, anthelmintic and mouthwash for toothache, urinary tract infection Milk: diarrhea Oil: hair oil, cataract, Type 2 diabetes, renal failure Used against nephritis and bladder infections, the grilled nut oil is employed on toothache	1,2,3,4, 5,7,9 10,11, 15,16
63.	*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott	Brede songe	Leaves: hypertension, eczema, Athlete's foot	4,7
64.	*Lemna minor* L.	Lenticule d'eau	Furuncles, cutaneous problems	2
65.	*Phoenix dactylifera* L.	Dattier, date, tam	Emollient, expectorant Leaves: Type 2 diabetes Date honey: chest complaints	2,7,11
66.	*Raphia farinifera* (Gaertn.) Hyl. Araliaceae	Raphia	Fruit pulp: dysentery	4,7
67.	*Panax* sp. L.		Root: hair shampoo, boosts sexual performance	10,15
68.	*Panax ginseng* C.A. Mey. Asparagaceae		Root: whooping cough	12
69.	*Agave americana* L.	Aloes (gros)	Roots: syphilis Leaf decoction: syphilis	1,2
70.	*Asparagus officinalis* L.	Asperge	Shoot: diuretic Whole plant: laxative Roots: prevention of kidney stones, inflammatory diseases of the urinary tract, diuretic, appetite stimulant	1,7
71.	*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.	Asperge (Liane)	Weakness	2
72.	*Asparagus umbellatus* Link	Asperge sauvage	Roots: urinary tract infections and diuretic	2,7
73.	*Cordyline fruticosa* (L.) A.Chev.	Bois de chandelle rouge, salicaire	Dysmenorrhea Crushed and macerated leaves: tonic and astringent, stops hemorrhage when applied to wounds	1,2
74.	**Dracaena reflexa* Lam.	Bois de chandelle	Dysentery, tambave Stem: erythema Leaves: stomach ache Stems and leaves: regulate blood flow and chronic dysentery, stimulates menses	1,2,3,4,13
75.	*Ophiopogon japonicus* (Thunb.) Ker Grawl.		Type 2 diabetes: sold as Chinese anti-diabetic tea. Prepare an infusion with the tea bags which contains *Ophiopogon japonicus* (Thunb.) Ker Gawl. (*Radix ophosiopogonis*), fragrant solomons eal rhizome, Chinese yam, Hawthorn berry, *Radix pueraeia* and white tea. Drink 1 cup daily	11
	Aspleniaceae			
76.	**Asplenium nidus* L. Balsaminaceae	Langue de boeuf, Fougere polypode	Leaf decoction: hepatitis, tambave, cough, depurative	1,2,5
77.	*Impatiens balsamina* L. Basellaceae	Belsamine	Leaves: decrease surgery pain, facilitate labour, 'Panaris', wounds	2,7,17
78.	*Basella alba* L. Bignoniaceae	Brede gandolle	Constipation: consume leaves	7
79.	*Crescentia cujete* L.	Calebassier d'Amerique	Fruit pulp: syrup prepared employed against chest irritations and spitting of blood	1
80.	*Tecoma stans* (L.) Juss. ex Kunth Bixaceae		Root: diuretic	1,6
81.	*Bixa orellana* L.	Roucou	Leaves: headache, dysentery and fever, Leaves and seeds: Antidote against Pignon d'Inde (*Jatropha curcas* L.) and Manioc (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) poisoning	1,2,7
	Boraginaceae			
82.	*Heliotropium amplexicaule* Vahl	Herbe bleu	Whole plant: coughs, fever.	6
83.	*Heliotropium indicum* L.	Herbe papillon	Ophthalmic problems, poultice on boils, anthrax Whole plant: lower back ache due to kidney stones or urinary infections Roots: renal failure	1,2,11,15,17
84.	*Hilsenbergia petiolaris* Lam.	Bois de pipe	Whole plant: skin infections	6

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
85.	*Symphytum officinale* L.	Consoudre/ Comfrey	Pain resulting from bone fractures, open cuts and dislocated joints: leaves are crushed and paste is applied on pain site. Leaf is warmed and tied carefully to pain site.	13
86.	*Tournefortia argentea* L. f.	Veloutier	Boiled and macerated leaves are employed as poultice on injury due to stonefish	1
87.	*Trichodesma zeylanicum* R. Br. Brassicaceae	Herbe cipaye	Whole plant: fever, dysentery, skin infection, diuretic	6
88.	*Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern	Mustard, Chinese mustard, Moutarde, Moutarde	Seed: as an emetic in case of poisoning Mustard flour + lin seed flour: rheumatism, headaches and pulmonary congestion	7
89.	*Brassica oleracea* L.		Leaves: cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes, wounds and cataract	11
90.	*Sinapis arvensis* var. orientalis (L.) W.D.J.Koch & Ziz	Multipliant, figuier des banians	Diabetes, dysentery	2
91.	*Lens culinaris* Medik.	Lentille	Seed decoction: anemia	8
92.	*Lepidium didymum* L.	Cochlearia du pays	Whole plant: headaches, fever, tonic, scurvy Leaf and stem: anti-scorbutic	2,5,6
93.	*Lepidium sativum* L.	Cresson des jardins	Whole plant: hiccup, diarrhea Leaves: antepartum low back pain and abdominal swelling	2,8,
94.	*Nasturtium officinale* R.Br.	Cresson	Whole plant: antiscorbutic, depurative, cough, asthma and bronchial problems Leaves: anti-dandruff, anti-hair loss, Type 2 diabetes Leaves: scurvy, diabetes, asthma, coughs	1,2,6,8,10, 12,15,17
95.	*Raphanus sativus* L.	Rave	Roots: choleretic, renal failure Seeds: reducing phlegm, chronic cough with phlegm, indigestion, abdominal pain, acid reflux with belching, mucous discharge	7,8, 11,15
96.	*Sinapis alba* L. Bromeliaceae	Moutarde	Postpartum diastasis massage: oil of the seeds is applied locally	8
97.	*Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr.	Ananas	Cystitis, abortive (unripe fruit) Ripe fruit: Diuretic Green fruit: Abortifacient, anthelmintic and purgative (green fruit is consumed) The juice from the half ripe fruit is employed against bladder problems. A syrup from the fruit is employed against whooping cough in children	1, 2,7
98.	*Ananas bracteatus* (Lindl.) Schult. & Schult.f. Burseraceae	Ananas marron/Wild Amanas	Raw fruit: Abortion Leaves: body ache	8,13
99.	*Canarium paniculatum* (Lam.) Benth. ex Engl.	Bois colophane	Ulcers Leaves and resin: rheumatism and skin ulceration.	2,6
100.	**Protium obtusifolium* (Lam.) Marchand Cactaceae	Bois colophane batard	Leaf and bark: urinary tract infections Bark: intestinal infections and diuretic	7
101.	*Selenicereus* Sp. Campanulaceae	Raquette de France	Decoction of the roots is cholagogue	4
102.	*Lobelia chinensis* Lour.	Lobelia	Decoction of herb: diuretic and edema	15
103.	*Lobelia siphilitica* L. Cannabaceae	Cardinal bleue	Root decoction used against syphilis	5
104.	*Cannabis sativa* L.	Chanvre indien, gandja	Stimulant, sedative, general neurosis	2
105.	*Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume Cannaceae	Madame todalli	Leaf decoction used for angina, intestinal disorders, dysentery and fever	5
106.	*Canna indica* L. Caprifoliaceae	Safran marron/Indian bead or shot	Seeds: carminative	1
107.	*Lonicera japonica* Thunb. Caricaceae	Chèvrefeuille/ Honeysuckle	Hot water infusion: cold Flower infusion: cold, fever, headache, excessive thirst	15
108.	*Carica papaya* L.	Papayer	Diphtheria, eczema, worms, hepatitis Ripe fruit: stomach/peptic ulcer and constipation, anti-pimple, anti-pigmentation. skin moisturizer, hypertension, high cholesterol level Green fruit: Stomach and duodenal ulcers Seeds: intestinal worms (vermifuge) Roots: pain in joints and muscles and arthritis Latex: vermifuge	1,2,4, 7,10, 15,15
	Caryophyllaceae			
109.	*Dianthus chinensis* L.	Oeillet de chine	Stem: diuretic, anthelmintic, arborifacient	2,6
110.	*Saponaria officinalis* L. Casuarinaceae	Savonnier	Whole plant: sudorific, depurative, skin rashes	6
111.	*Casuarina equisetifolia* L. Celastraceae	Filao	Bark: dysentery, diarrhea, angina	1,2,6
112.	**Cassine orientalis* (Jacq.) Kuntze	Bois d'Olive	Leaves + leaves of Soudefaf (*Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam). Oken: allergy to fish Stem bark: urinary tract infection, Tambave	7
113.	**Gymnosporia pyria* (Willemet) Jordaan Cleomaceae	Bois a poudre	Leaves and bark: dysentery, phthisis, diarrhea	2,7

(*continued on next page*)

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
114.	*Cleome gynandra* L.	Brede caya, mozambe	Whole plant: sudorific, anthelmintic, carminative, antispasmodic Seeds: rheumatism, nephritis and neck aches Leaves: folded and placed in the ear to relieve headache, rubbed on the body, head and legs and consumed as a food plant	1,2,5
115.	*Cleome viscosa* L.	Brede caya	Whole plant: anthelmintic, astringent, against dysentery, ulcers, antispasmodic Young leaves: consumed after cooking Leaves: applied to the skin determine inflammation	1,5
	Clusiaceae			
116.	*Calophyllum tacamahaca* Willd./ *Calophyllum spectabile* Willd.	Tatamaka	Ulcer, scabies, eye problems	1,2
117.	*Garcinia* × *mangostana* L.	Mangoustan	Bark: dysentery, bladder problems Fruit: refreshing	1,2,5
	Combretaceae			
118.	*Combretum micranthum* G. Don	Kinkeliba	Leaves: fever and jaundice, scabies	4,7
119.	*Quisqualis indica* L.	Liane vermifuge, badamier sauvage	Nuts: Intestinal worms (Anthelmintic) Nuts + leaves of Cassepuante (*Senna occidentalis* (L.) link): powerful purgative Leaves: Tambave	1,2,4,7
120.	*Terminalia catappa* L.	Badamier	Stem and bark: diarrhea and dysentery Leaves: headache, type 2 diabetes Nut + paraffin oil: purgative	1,2,4,7,15
	Comellinaceae			
121.	*Commelina benghalensis* L.	Herbe cochon	Leaves sap are employed as a colloid against conjunctivitis, the stem is used as laxative	4
	Compositae			
122.	*Acmella caulirhiza* Delile	Acmelle	Whole plant: fever and heals mouth ulcers. Leaf: swollen feet.	6
123.	*Ageratum conyzoides* (L.) L.	Herbe de bouc	Whole plant: cutaneous eruptions, tambave Leaves: diarrhea	1,2,3
124.	*Ambrosia tenuifolia* Spreng.	Herbe solferino	Leaf: intestinal worms, fever, colic and is an emmenagogue	6
125.	*Artemisia absinthium* L.	Absinthe	Dymenorrhea, anthelmintic	2
126.	*Artemisia capillaris* Thunb.	Oriental wormwood	Jaundice, hepatitis: decoction of stems and leaves is taken orally	15
127.	*Artemisia vulgaris* L.	Herbe blanche	Whole plant: leucorrhea	4
128.	*Artemisia verlotiorum* Lamotte.	L'herbe sinois	Decoction of leaves: renal failure	7,11
129.	*Ayapana triplinervis* (Vahl) R. M.King & H.Rob.	Ayapana	Leaves: diarrhea, ulcers, cholera, wounds, contusions	1,2
130.	*Bidens pilosa* L.	Villebague	Flowers: diarrhea, dysentery	1,2
131.	*Calendula officinalis* L.	Souci	Fever, amenorrhea, jaundice Leaves + leaves of *Paederia foetida* L. + roots of *Cardiospermum halicabum: eczema*	1,2,4
132.	*Carthamus tinctoria* L.	Safran batard, carthame	Flowers: jaundice and an emmenagogue Plant: febrifuge, sedative, vermifuge, emmenagogue, expectorant, pneumonia Amenorrhea, jaundice	2, 6
133.	*Chamaemelum nobile* (L.) All.	Chamomile	Flower infusion: vomiting in infants	3
134.	*Chrysanthemum indicum* L.	Sanit-andre/Chrysantheme de l'inde	Hemmorhage, whitlow, wounds and scabs Leaves: head and eye problems, contusions	1,2,15
135.	*Cirsium segetum* Bunge	Small thistle	Aerial parts and roots: painful urination, bloody urine	15
136.	*Cynara scolymus* L.	Artichaut	cholagogue and choleretic	4
137.	*Elephantopus scaber* L.	Herbe de la jouissance, lastron marron, liberalis	Dysuria, fever	2
138	*Eupatorium riparium* Regel/ *Ageratina riparia* (Regel) R.M. King & H.Rob.	Faux ortosiphon	Leaves: antihypertensive and cholagogue	4
139.	*Faujasiopsis flexuosa* (Lam.) C. Jeffrey	Bois cassant	Leaves: diabetes, asthma	1,2,4
140.	*Gynura pseudochina* (L.) DC.	Jacobe	Bronchitis, cough	2
141.	*Helichrysum caespititium* (DC.) Sond. ex Harv.	Imortelle du cap	Catarrh, chest problems	2
142.	*Lactuca sativa* L.	Laitue, lettuce	Seeds: fever, bronchitis. Stem: latex dropped into the ears to repel insects. Seeds: lactagogue, genital swellings, hemorrhoids, lumbago.	6
143.	*Launaea sarmentosa* (Willd.) Sch.Bip. ex Kuntze	Lastron maritime	Whole plant: skin infections, antidote against the scorpion fish venom.	6
144.	*Matricaria chamomilla* L.	Chamomile	Flower infusion: stomach ache, spasms in pregnant women, easing cold symptoms Decoction of whole plant: infantile colic	11,13
145.	*Parthenium hysterophorus* L.	Herbe blanche/Cut leaved parthenium	Used as anthelmintic	1
146.	*Psiadia glutinosa* Jacq.	Baume de l'ile plate	Leaves: bronchitis, asthma, wounds Macerated leaves: gangrene resulting from anthrax Poultice: breast cancer ulcers	1,2
147.	*Psiadia terebinthina* A.J. Scott		Whole plant: bronchitis, asthma and wounds. Leaves: furoncles, skin infections	6
148.	*Senecio lamarckianus* Bullock/*S. appendiculatus* (Lam.) DC ex Bojer	Bois chevre	Leaves, stem: coughs, influenza. Leaves, roots: eczema. Whole plant: fever.	6

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
149.	*Sigesbeckia orientalis* L.	Herbe de flacq	Whole plant: Syphilis, tambave, wounds, ulcers, eczema, psoriasis and Genito-urinary infections	1,2,4
150.	*Sonchus oleraceus* (L.) L.	Brède lastron	Leaf decoction: renal failure	11
151.	*Spilanthes acmella* (L.) L.	Cresson de l'ile de France, acmella	Dropsy, Asthma, Scurvy Used against urinary tract infections, dropsy, nephritis and a potent diuretic. Used as tea against stomach upset	1,2
152.	*Stevia rebaudiana* (Bertoni) Bertoni	Stevia	Type 2 diabetes: prepare an infusion of the leaves and drink 1 cup daily for 1 week	11
153.	*Tagetes patula* L.	Pissenlit	Flowers: antiicteric	4
154.	*Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Sch.Bip	Sweet fever few, camomille, fleur de camomille	Flower decoction: migraines, colic in children Leaves: colics and migraines	7
155.	*Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less.	Ayapana sauvage	Diarrhea, ulcers	2
156.	*Xanthium strumarium* L.		Whole plant: astringent, anti-herpetic, diuretic, sedative, emollient, urinary tract infections.	6
	Convolvulaceae			
157.	*Argyreia speciosa* (L. f.) Sweet	Liane d'argent	Leaves: headache, rheumatism, nervous problems	1,2
158.	*Cuscuta chinensis* Lam.	Cuscute	Whole plant: diuretic and against gout	4
159.	*Cuscuta epithymum* (L.) L.	Cuscute	Appetite stimulant, diuretic, anti-gout	2
160.	*Cuscuta* L.	Kas bawar/ Doddder	Stem: measles, skin infection	9
161.	*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.	Patate	Roots: boils, wounds, eye problems, poor eyesight, cataract	2,15
162.	*Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth	Convolvulus/ Convolvulus Major	Seeds: purgative	1
163.	*Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br.	Patate a Durand, batatran	Colitis, rheumatism, whitlow, poultice against leg inflammation Leaves: rheumastismal pains, 'Panaris', nail inflammation, abscess, furuncles and applied to sea urchin stings so as to facilitate extraction of the thorn	1,2,7
164.	*Ipomoea quamoclit* L.	Amourette	Constipation	2
165.	*Operculina turpethum* (L.) Silva Manso	Turbith	Purgative	2,5
166.	*Quamoclit angulata* (Lam.) Bojer	Amourette a grande feuille/Liane marron/Liane cochon a bourbon/Quamoclit	Stem: purgative	1
	Crassulaceae			
167.	*Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Oken/ *Kalanchoe pinnata* (Lam.) Pers.	Soudefafe, Soulefafa, Soulefaf	Intestinal pain, strangulated hernia Whole plant + Elaeondendron orientale: allergy following fish consumption Leaves: rheumatismal pains, boils and furnacles, gastritis, warts, antepartum swelling Leaves + the leaves of Bois d'Olive (*Cassine orientale* Jacq. Kuntze): antidote against fish poisoning	1,2,4,7,8,9
	Cucurbitaceae			
168.	*Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad.	Coloquinte	Constipation, hepatitis	2
169.	*Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Mansf	Melon d'eau	Seeds: intestinal parasites including taenia, toxic fish poisoning antidote	7
170.	*Cucumis sativus* L.	Concombre, cocom	Fruit: anti-dark circle agent, Type 1 and 2 diabetes	10,11
171.	*Cucurbita argyrosperma*	Giromon	Seeds: Increases lactation in nursing mothers, postpartum hand and feet swelling, pulmonary abscess	15
172.	*Cucurbita galeottii* Cogn.	Giromon	Seeds: Mucous discharge	12
173.	*Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne	Giromon	Peel: Type 2 diabetes Fruit: Cataract, wound healing Seeds: Renal failure, parasitic worms	11
174.	*Cucurbita moschata* (Duchesne ex Lam.) Duchesne ex Poiret	Giraumon	Seeds: Intestinal worms Leaves: Toxic food poisoning antidote	7
175.	*Cucurbita pepo* L.	Giraumon, patisson	Erysipelas, taenia Seeds: Prostate hypertrophy prevention, intestinal worms	1,2,7
176.	*Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl	Calebasse	Peel: Type 2 diabetes, high level of cholesterol, hypertension Cough, constipation Peel: Diabetes	2,11,14
177.	*Luffa acutangula* (L.) Roxb	Pipangaye	Ripe Seeds: Intestinal worms Leaves: eczema and skin infections Purgative, emetic, galactogenic, anthelmintic, smallpox Leaves: hypertension	1,2,7,11
178.	*Momordica charantia* L.	Margoze	Loss of appetite, cholera, worms, ulcers Fruit: Type 2 diabetes, body ache Seeds: Type 2 diabetes Leaves: cold, chronic fever Leaves + garlic: anthelmintic	2,7 ,8,11, 13,14
179.	*Momordica balsamina* L.	Margoze/Balsam apple	Tonic for stomach upset. The leaves are used as purgative	1
180.	*Trichosanthes cucumerina* L.	Patole	Bilious fever	2
	Cupressaceae			
181.	*Thuja orientalis* L.	Cyprks chinois	Stem decoction used against sore throat, fever and colds.	5
	Cyatheaceae			
182.	**Cyathea excels* Swartz	Fandia	Fern: asthma (soothing)	7
	Cyperaceae			

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
183.	*Cyperus rotundus* L.	Herbe a oignon	Fever, dyspepsia	2
184.	*Cyperus* Spp.	Herbe la mare	Tambave	2
	Dilleniaceae			
185.	*Dillenia indica* L.	Dillenia, chalta	Refreshment Freshy divisions of the chalice are refreshing	1,2
	Ephedraceae			
186.	*Ephedra sinica* Stapf	Ephedra/Ephedra	Stem decoction: asthma and bronchitis	12, 15
	Equisetaceae			
187.	*Equisetum ramosissimum* Desf.	Prele	Atony of the bladder	2
	Ericaceae			
188.	**Agarista salicifoia* (Lam.) G. Don var.salicifolia	Bois de rampart, Bois cabri, Bois de rampart, langavel	Plant sap: skin problems, eczema, scabies, dermatitis Leaves: dermatitis	2,7
	Erythroxylaceae			
189.	**Erythroxylum laurifolium* Lam.	Bois de ronde, flambeau	Stem and bark: nephritic colitis, pharyngitis, renal stone, croup and nephritic colic Leaves: anemia Bark: diuretic Used either as poultice, gargle, decoction or injection against membranous pharyngitis	1,2,3,4, 7,8
	Euphorbiaceae			
190.	*Acalypha colorata* Baker	Bois queues de rats	Tambave	2
191.	**Acalypha indica* L.	Herbe chatte, ortie de l'inde	Whole plant: worms, bronchitis, scabies Leaves: skin rash, itching, headache, skin infections, boils, wound	2,3, 5,7,9
192.	*Acalypha* spp.	Feuille rouge/copper leaf	Leaf decoction: postpartum pain	8
193.	*Acalypha wilkesiana* Mull. Arg.		Headache: heated oil is applied evenly on leaf which is carefully tied to pain site, headache, legs pain, joint pain and Leaf decoction: body ache	13
194.	*Aleurites fordii* Hemsl.	Arbre l'huile de bois, Tung	Leaf decoction used against ulcers and burns.	5
195.	*Aleurites moluccanus* (L.) Willd.	Bancoulier	Nut decoction used as a laxative, against ulcers and dysentery	5
196.	*Claoxylon glandulosum* Boivin ex Baill.	Bois d'oiseau	Leaves: sinusitis	8
197.	*Euphorbia hirta* L.	Jean Robert	Leaves: colic, asthma, eye bath, cataract, Type 2 diabetes, pain Whole plant: anti-diarrheal, anti-asthmatic and febrifuge, abdominal pain, Whole plant or mixed with mixed with the plants Liane sans fin (*Cassytha filiformis* L.) or the roots of the Goyave (*Psidium guajava* L.): diarrhea and allergy related to the consumption of certain fishes	1,3,4,7, 13,15
198.	*Euphorbia hypericifolia* L.	Herbe malleve, herbe colique	Whole plant: diarrhea, dysentery, colitis	2,5
199.	*Euphorbia milii* Des Moul.	Crown of thorns/ Couronne d'Epines	Latex: Warts	7
200.	*Euphorbia parviflora* L.	Jean Robert	Asthma, dysentery, mouth ulcers, colitis, wounds	2
201.	*Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton	La rougette, la rosette	Whole plant: dysmenorrhea, conjunctivitis	4
202.	*Euphorbia pyrifolia* Lam.	Fangame	Convulsive tetanus	2
203.	*Euphorbia thymifolia* L.	Rougette	Dysentery, amenorrhea Whole plant: anthelmintic, hypertension, venereal diseases, lactagogue.	2,5
204.	*Euphorbia tirucalli* L.	Calli	Leaves: venereal diseases, psoriasis Plant juice: ulcers	1,2,5
205.	*Hura crepitans* L.	Sablier	Bark: leprosy, rheumatism Bark and leaves: leprosy, rheumatism.	1,2,5
206.	*Jatropha curcas* L.	Pignon d'inde, medicinier	Hemorrhoids, rheumatism, scabies, herpes Seeds: constipation Oil from the seeds: purgative and emetic. It is also employed to resolve tumors	1,2,3
207.	*Jatropha multifida* L.	arbre a corail	Violent purgative	2
208.	*Manihot esculenta* Crantz	Manioc	Leaves: antidote against cassava root poisoning, headache, hypertension, legs pain.	2,5, 13,15
209.	*Ricinus communis* L.	Ricin/palme Christi	Leaves: constipation, milk obstruction, amenorrhea, emmenagogue and false pregnancy, inflammation, swelling, headache, body aches and rheumatic pains, cold and flu Seeds: Purgative, anthelmintic	1,2,3,7, 8,13
210.	*Stillingia lineata* (Lam.) Müll. Arg.	Tanghin du pays	Narcotic, violent poison	2
211.	*Triadica sebifera* (L.) Smal	Suifier	Antidiarrhea Leaves: scabies Plant juice: scabs	1,2,5
	Gesneriaceae			
212.	Chirita moonii Gardner	Tchiraita	Plant infusion: febrifuge	4
	Gleicheniaceae			
213.	*Gleichenia dichotoma* (Thunb.) Hook.	Fougere, ampang	Asthma	2
	Ginkgoaceae			
214.	*Ginkgo biloba* L.	Ginkgo biloba	Hot water infusion: influenza Leaf decoction: allergies, phlegm, wheezing, vaginal discharge in yeast infections, urinary tract diseases	12,15
	Hydrangeaceae			

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
215.	*Hydrangea* spp.	Hydrangea	Urethritis, cystitis, enlarged prostate gland: decoction of root is taken orally	15
	Hyperiaceae			
216.	*Harungana madagascariensis* Lam. ex Poir.	Bois haroungues	Retarded period, ulcers Leaves: pimples, skin problems, insomnia, amenorrhea, emmenagogue, febrifuge and gonorrhea. Latex: eczema	1,2,3,5
217.	*Hypericum hircinum* L.	Millepertuis foetide	Whole plant: bronchitis and skin rashes in babies	5
218.	*Hypericum lanceolatum* Lam.	Fleurs jaunes, mille fertuis	Tambave	2
219.	*Hypericum monogynum* L.	Millepertuis de chine	Whole plant: wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, infections, abortifacient. Bark: paralysis and skin rash, rheumatism Leaves: emmenagogue, impotency, menstrual problems in adolescence Macerated flowers in olive oil: rheumatism	1,2,3,5,6
220.	*Hypericum* spp. Iridaceae	Millepertuis/ St.John's wort	Leaves: stomach ache	13
221.	*Iris domestica* (L.) DC.	Lis leopard	Decoction of dried rhizome is used for liver problems.	5
222.	*Crocus sativus* L.	Safran vert	Rhizome decoction used as a stimulant, emmenagogue, sedative and arboritifacient. Rhizome poultice used for skin problems.	5
	Lamiaceae			
223.	*Anisomeles malabarica* (L.) R. Br. ex Sims	Menthe musquee des malabars	Cough, dysentery, infantile diarrhea	2
224.	*Betonica officinalis* L.	Melisse batarde	Antispasmodic	2
225.	*Clerodendrum heterophyllum* (Poir.) R.Br.	Bois chenilles, Bois de bouc, Bois cabris	Leaves are employed against syphilis	1
226.	*Glechoma hederacea* L.	Lierre	Leaves: Type 2 diabetes	11
227.	*Leonotis leonurus* (L.) R.Br.	Dacca, leonurus	Used as decoction against chronic skin eruptions,	1
228.	*Leonotis nepetifolia* (L.) R.Br.	Dacca	Amenorrhea, cutaneous problems, fever	2
229.	*Leonurus sibiricus* L.	Armoise	Missed menses	2
230.	*Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Link	Madame tombe, marrube blanc	Bronchitis, diarrhea	2
231.	*Leucas linifolia* (Roth) Spreng.	Madame thombe	Used as emollient against asthma, catarrhs etc, diarrhea, dysentery	1
232.	*Melissa officinalis* L.	Melisse officinale	Carminative, stomachic	2
233.	*Mentha spicata* L.	Menthe	Flatulence, hysteria Leaves: carminative, indigestion, headcolds, colics, fever, insomnia, anti-pimple agent, anti-pigmentation agent, facial cleanser, moisturizing mask, whitening agent	2,3,10
234.	*Mentha* x *piperita* L.	Mint, Garden mint, La menthe, Podina, La menthe	Leaves + leaves of Ayapana (*Ayapana triplinervis* (Vahl) R. M. King et H. Robinson): Colics Leaves: vomiting, dyspepsia, intestinal gas and asthenia, stomach cramps, insomnia and bad breath, abdominal distension and colitis, sore throat/throat infection	7,8,12, 13,14, 15,17
235.	*Ocimum americanum* L./ *Ocimum canum* Sims	Tulsi	Plant + Ageratum conyzoides: flatulence Leaves + *Ageratum conyzoides* L.: flatulence. Seeds: asthma. Plant: mosquito repellant, eardrop	4,5
236.	*Ocimum basilicum* L.	Basilic a grandes feuilles	Gonorrhea, nephritis, otitis Leaves: ulcers, stomach ache, indigestion, headache, infected ear, bronchitis Seeds: stomach ache	2,3,7 ,12,13
237.	*Ocimum gratissimum* L.	Basilic	Ozena An aromatic bath is taken against rheumatism pain and paralysis	1,2
238.	*Ocimum tenuiflorum* L.	Sacred basil/Toolsee/Basilic a petites feuilles	Leaves + leaves of Mint (*Mentha x piperita* L.) and the seeds of Gros Anis (*Foeniculum vulgare* P. Miller): gas and bloat Leaves: vomiting, cough, eye infection, abdominal distension, cold, anti-pigmentation agent, stomach ache, Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, high level of cholesterol, cataract, sleep disorders Plant: Repel insects specially mosquitoes	7,8,9, 10,11 12,13,17
239.	*Orthosiphon aristatus* (Blume) Miq/ *Orthosiphon stamineus* Benth	Ortosiphon	Leaves and stem: urinary tract infections and gas Leaves: diuretic, slimming agent, asthma, earache, lower back ache, Type 2 diabetes, gout, asthma and respiratory disorders, fever, hypertension, liver trouble, rash, itching	3,5,7,11, 12,13
240.	*Piper latifolium* L. f.	Baume/Grand Baume	Urinary tract infections and bladder catarrhs	1
241.	*Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng.	Baume du Perou/Liperou	Leaves: coughs and flu, minor wounds, asthma Leaves + leaves of Camphrier (*Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Nees & Eberm.): rheumatismal pains	7
242.	*Plectranthus madagascariensis* (Pers.) Benth.	Baume petit, omine batard, baume sauvage	Cough, flu Leaves: fresh wounds and contusions as well as against bronchial problems	1,2
243.	*Plectranthus rotundifolius* (Poir.) Spreng.	Baume du perou	Bronchitis, ulcer Leaves: respiratory depression, sinusitis, cough, respiratory congestion in infants	1,2,3,4
244.	*Premna scandens* Roxb.	Bois sureau, Sureau sauvage/Chambaree	Stems and leaves: depurative, feet pain and Tambave	1
245.	*Premna serratifolia* L.	Bois sureau sauvage	Tambave, fever, urticaria Leaf decoction: coughs and influenza.	2, 5

(*continued on next page*)

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
246.	*Prunella vulgaris* L.		Hypertension – Sold as Chinese antihypertensive tea. Prepare an infusion with the tea bags which contains *Prunella vulgaris* L. (Self heal spike), *Fructus leonuri*, Chinese oolomg tea. Drink 1 cup daily	11
247.	*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.	Romarin	Leaves: heart palpitations, emmenagogue, stress, cardiovascular disease, perfume, Stem: stimulate slow digestion Stem and leaves: hair conditioner	3,7,10 ,11,17
248.	*Salvia coccinea* Buc'hoz ex Etl.	Aigrette d'egypte/Sauge ecarlate	Dysentery	2
249.	*Salvia hispanica* L.	Chia/Chia	Seeds: stomach ache	13
250.	*Thymus vulgaris* L.	Thym	Whole plant: pulmonary and intestinal disorders, antiseptic mouthwash, anthelmintic, gout, choleritic Leaves: Facilitate digestion, antiseptic and wash wounds, fever, abortion, abdominal pain, cough, mucous discharge, chest problems, cold, flu	2, 5,7,8, 12,13
251.	*Vitex trifolia* L.	Bois cabri, lilas de Perse, Samaroo	Poultice for rheumatism Crushed leaves: fever Poultice: sprains and rheumatismal pains Leaf infusion: toxic fish poisoning	1,2,7
	Lauraceae			
252.	**Cassytha filiformis* L.	Liane sans fin	Tambave, dysentery, cutaneous problems of the head Leaves: eczema, dysentery, gonorrhoea, urethritis and bilious affections. Whole plant: anti-dandruff, antiseptic Decoction of the plant: intestinal discomfort	1,2,5,7
253.	*Cinnamomum verum* J.Presl	Cannelier, canelle	Leaves: edema, rheumatism	1,2
254.	*Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl	Camphrier	Aromatic baths Leaves: body aches, muscle relaxant, antirheumatic, fever, boils, cardiac tonic, provoke abortion and stimulant	1,2,3,4,7
255.	*Persea americana* Mill.	Avoca	Amenorrhea Bark: uterus contraction Ripe fruit: constipation, increase appetite Leaves: Abortifacient	1,2,4,7
256.	*Tetranthera laurifolia* Jacq./ *Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) C.B.Rob.	Bois d'oiseaux	Nervous crisis Buds: wounds. Leaves: emollient poultice, hemorrhoids, gastrointestinal disorder, Joint pain (rheumatism), allergies	1,2,4,13,14,17
	Lecythidaceae			
257.	*Barringtonia speciosa* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	Bonnet carre	Bark: stone fish poison, worms Bark and the leaves: scorpion fish poisoning	2,4
258.	*Foetidia mauritiana* Lam.	Bois puant	Seeds: purgative and serve as vermifuge Roots: diuretic Leaves: resolvent	1
	Leguminosae			
259.	*Abrus precatorius* L.	Wild liquorice	Stems and leaves: employed against irritation bladder neck. Roots: cough and respiratory problems.	1
260.	*Acacia concinna* (Willd.) DC.	Chicakai, soap pod, sappan, piquant sappan	Cloves: used as soap to wash the head and hairs Leaves: dandruff aaMouth related diseases such as halitosis, gum bleeding, mouth ulcers: a dilute decoction of the pod is used as a gargle to drive away odor-causing bacteria	1,7
261.	*Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd.	Fassie noir	Bladder problems	1,2
262.	*Adenanthera pavonina* L.	Bois noir rouge	As gargle in pharyngitis	2
263.	*Agati grandiflora* (L.) Desv.	Agatti	Bark: febrifuge Bruises	1,2
264.	*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth.	Bois noir	Pharyngitis and contusions Leaves are used during baths against rheumatism complaints.	1,2
265.	*Aspalathus linearis* (Burm.f.) R. Dahlgren	Rooibos	Plant infusion: infant colic	17
266.	*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb.	Cadoc	Seeds: intestinal worms especially in young children. Leaves: venereal diseases, high fever. Seed: kidney troubles, diabetes, high blood pressure, venereal diseases, astringent	6
267.	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Swartz	Petit flamboyant	Flowers: coughs and irritations of the lungs. Bark: powerful abortifacient. In.: Stem: abortifacient, emmenagogue. Leaf: purgative, stimulant, emmenagogue. Flowers: malarial fevers, bronchitis, asthma, fever	
268.	*Caesalpinia sappan* L.	Sappan	Bark: diarrhea, painful periods. Leaves, bark: swollen ankles.	
269.	*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.	Ambrevade	Hemorrhagia Roots: dysuria	1,2,11,13
270.	*Cassia fistula* L.	Canneficier	Constipation Fruit: vermifuge, laxative	2,4
271.	*Crotalaria verrucosa* L.	Cassecavelle	Scabies, impetigo, tambave Tambave and Cholera. An infusion is prepared to which a spoon of vinegar is added in each cup given to sufferers	1,2
272.	*Desmodium triflorum* (L.) DC.	Trefle (gros)	Pulmonary infections, Tambave	1,2
273.	*Entada gigas* (L.) Fawc. & Rendle	Liane sabre	Febrifuge	1,2

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
274.	*Erythrina variegata* L.	Nourouc	Juice from flowers: worms, bronchitis	1,2,7
275.	*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.	Licorice/Licorice	Hot water infusion: sore throat, lung infections	12
276.	*Guilandina bonduc* Griseb.	Cadoque/Nicher tree	Seed and leaf decoction: depurative and used against gonorrhea and other sexually transmitted diseases	1
277.	*Haematoxylum campechianum* L.	Bois de Campeche/Logwood	Astringent and a tonic to avoid chronic diarrhea	1
278.	*Indigofera argentea* Burm.f.	Indigo sauvage	Sexually transmitted diseases, asthma	2
279.	*Indigofera tinctoria* L.	Indigo	Convulsions in children	1,2
280.	*Mimosa pudica* L.	Sensitive	Laryngitis, convulsions in infants	1,2
281.	*Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC.	Pois a gratter	Hemorrhoids, cholera, hemiplegia	1,2
282.	*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.	Haricot vert	Pod decoction: type 2 diabetes mellitus	11
283.	*Poinciana pulcherrima* L.	Poincillade/Flower fence, Barbadoe's pride	Infusion of the flowers is used against cough and bronchial irritation The bark is a powerful emmenagogue The flower is abortive	1
284.	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre/ *Pongamia glabra* Vent.	Pongame, coqueluche	Scabies, herpes, ulcers, rheumatism Plant: pertussis	2,4
285.	*Psoralea glandulosa* L.	Culen, coulen	Plant infusion: asthma, bronchitis, leprosy Leaves also smoked as cigarette	1,2
286.	*Pterocarpus indicus* Willd.	Sang dragon	Toothache	2
287.	*Rhynchosia scarabaeoides* (L.) DC.	Pistache marron/Wild pistachio	Used as an infusion in a syrup against catarrh, flu and other respiratory problems	1
288.	*Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Willd.	Asoca	Leaf juice: mixed with cumin seeds is used against abdominal discomfort Menorrhagia	1,2
289.	*Saraca indica* L.	Jonesia asoka	Menorrhagia	2
290.	*Senna alata* (L.) Roxb.	Catepen, dartrier	Tambave, tetters, eczema, worms Leaves: taenia	1,2,4
291.	*Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link	Casse puante	Asthma, gonorrhea, erysipelas inflammation, hepatitis Leaves/Roots: laxative, vermifuge	1,2,4
292.	*Tamarindus indica* L.	Tamarin	Pulp: laxative, anti-asthmatic, astringent Leaves: mouth wash, gargle against gingivitis Bark decoction: asthma Infusion of young leaves: eye inflammation	1,2,4
293.	*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.	Faux indigo/Wild indigo	Leaves and roots: employed against sexually transmitted disorders and against asthma. Leaf poultice: applied to ulcers.	1
294.	*Trigonella adscendens* (Nevski) Afan. & Gontsch. Linaceae	Fenugrec, methi	Dysentery, diarrhea, dyspepsia	2
295.	*Linum usitatissimum* L. Lindsaeaceae	Lin	Irritation and inflammation of mucous membranes, bronchitis, bladder pain, hemorrhoids Seeds: lower back ache, Type 2 diabetes, renal failure, high level of cholesterol, laxative, cold and flu	1,2,12, 13,15, 15
296.	*Odontosoria chinensis* (L.) J. Sm.	Fougere ou tambave	Tambave	1,2
297.	*Sphenomeris chinensis* (L.) Maxon Loganiaceae	Tifougere	Leaves and stems: Tambave	3
298.	*Brehmia spinosa* Harv.	Vuntac	Narcotic	2
299.	*Strychnos nux-vomica* L. Lythraceae	Nux vomica	Seeds: gastrointestinal tract diseases, impotence, menopausal syndromes	15
300.	*Heimia salicifolia* (Kunth) Link	Hemia a feuille de sanle	Plant: sudorific, diuretic, sexually transmitted diseases	1,2
301.	*Lagerstroemia speciosa* (L.) Pers.	Goyavier royal/ Goyavier fleur	Fruits: diarrhea, dysentery	7
302.	*Lawsonia inermis* L.	Henne, reseda du Bresil, mehendi, henna	Skin problems, gout, epilepsy, jaundice, poultice in leg burns Leaves: anti-pimple agent, hair mask for dry hair, hair colorant	1,2,10
303.	*Punica granatum* L. Magnoliaceae	Grenadier	Dysentery, asthma Pulp: cardiovascular disease, high level of cholesterol Rind: diarrhea	1,2,11,17
304.	*Magnolia champaca* (L.) Baill. ex Pierre Malvaceae	Champac	Bark decoction: fever, anal fissure, amenorrhea	1,2
305.	**Hibiscus liliiflorus* Cav./ *Hibiscus genevii* Bojer ex Hook.	Mandrinette, Hibiscus	Leaves and stem: cough Flowers + bark of Mourouk (*Erythrina variegata* L.) and 2 branches of Faham (*Jumellea fragrans* (Thouars) Schltr.): cough Flowers: Effective in digestive system, diuretic	7,15
306.	*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench	Lalo	Diabetes, gonorrhea, dysuria Fruit: constipation, urinary tract infections, erectile dysfunction Seeds: Diuretic	1,2,7,11
307.	*Abutilon mauritianum* (Jacq.) Medik.	Mauve du pays	Gonorrhea, fevers Used as emollient especially internally against bronchial inflammation and externally against abdominal pain, urinary retention etc.	1,2
308.	*Adansonia digitata* L.	Baobab, gros mapou	Fever, breakthrough bleeding, coughing blood Fruit pulp: astringent drink, diarrhea and dysentery:	1,2,7

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
			Leaves: eye infection Bark and wood: Fever	
309.	*Dombeya acutangula* Cav.	Bois maho	Astringent, chronic blood flow	2
310.	*Gossypium arboreum* L./ *Gossypium indicum* Lam.	Cotonnier	Uterine hemorrhage, suppresses menses Decoction of the seeds: to feeding mothers whose milk flow has dried up	1,2
311.	*Hibiscus mutabilis* L.	Passe rose	Pulmonary problems	2
312.	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.	Foulsapate	Menorrhagia, cough Leaves: sprains and pain, cough, fever and colds Leaves and stem: diarrhea and dysentery	2,7
313.	*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.	Roselle	Fruits: Type 2 diabetes	11
314.	*Malva sylvestris* L.	Mauve de France/Common mallow	Infusion is used against bronchial irritation, flu and catarrhs	1
315.	*Melochia pyramidata* L.	Herbe a balais	Dysentery	2
316.	*Sida acuta* Burm.f.	Herbe panier (fleurs rose) ou mauve du pays	Against wasp bite Used as emollient especially internally against bronchial inflammation and externally against abdominal pain, urinary retention etc.	1,2
317.	*Sida cordifolia* L.	Herbe dure, mauve a feuille velouté	Leaves: applied as poultice	2
318.	*Sida retusa* L.	Herbe a balais, herbe balier, faux the	Used as emollient especially internally against bronchial inflammation and externally against abdominal pain, urinary retention etc.	1
319.	*Theobroma cacao* L.	Cacaoyer/The cacao tree	The amount of fatty oil in the plant makes it extremely nourishing	1
320.	*Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa	Porcher, Sainte Marie, Mahoe	Latex: Eczema, skin infections Leaves: Wounds, skin infections, antidote for toxic fish poisoning, cure nascent hemorrhoids after evacuation	1,7
321.	*Tilia cordata* Mill.	Tilleul/Basswood	Cough and throat infection Flowers: Insomina, nervous disorders, epilepsy, migraine, fatigue, cough, throat inflammation	12,15
322.	*Triumfetta rhomboidei* Jacq.	Herbe a panier ou herisson blanc	Emollient Leaves and roots: employed as tissanes, poultice and emollient	1,2
323.	*Urena lobata* L.	Herbe panier a feuille incisees	Leaves: applied as poultice, bladder problems	2
324.	*Waltheria indica* L.	Guimauve	Cough Used as emollient and skin softener	1,2
	Marantaceae			
325.	*Maranta arundinacea* L.	Arrowroot	Emollient Rhizome: dysentery, diarrhea	2,7,9,13
	Melastomataceae			
326.	*Tristemma mauritianum* J.F. Gmel.	Vouatouke, watook	Eye problems, leg edema, ulcers Leaves: eye infection, diarrhea, dysentery, hemorrhage	1,2,3,4,7
	Meliaceae			
327.	*Azadirachta indica* A.Juss.	Lilas sacre (Nime)	Fever, lack of appetite, wounds Leaves: boils, scabies, Type 2 diabetes, skin infections, allergies, measles, headache, migraine, body pain, anti-pigmentation, anti-pimple, facewash, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain and colitis, Leaves + leaves of Liane Batatran (*Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br.), Pignon d'Inde (*Jatropha curcas* L.) and a few leaves and stem of Vavangue (*Vangueria madagascariensis* J.F.Gmel.): boils and skin infection Roots: anthelmintic:	1,2,7,9, 10,13 14,15,17
328.	*Melia azedarach* L.	Lilas de l'inde, lilas de perse	Plant: depurative, diabetes and measles Bark: Blood cleanser-expel worms Leaves: Eczema	1,2,4,15
	Moraceae			
329.	*Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg	Fruit a pain	Decoction of the leaf: toxic fish poisoning Muscular pain: fruit is used to produce emollient poultices to apply on pain	
330.	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.	Jacquier	Seeds flour against biliary colic	2,5
	Menispermaceae			
331.	*Cissampelos glaberrima* A. St.-Hil.	Pareira brava	Stems and root infusion: urinary tract infections, renal stones, Tambave Roots and leaves: cystitis, catarrh, dysentery, diarrhea, enteritis.	1,2,5
332.	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Banian, Lafourche	Bark: diabetes Root: dysentery Latex:toothaches.	5
333.	*Ficus reflexa* Thunb.	Afouche	Tambave	2,5
334.	**Ficus rubra* Vahl	Affouche rouge	Leaves: skin rashes. Roots: abdominal pains Bark: astringent, dysentery. Used against Tambave. Stem juice and leaves: smoothen corns.	1,2,5
335.	*Jareorhira polmata*	Colombo	Roots: diarrhea, tonic.	5
336.	*Morus indica* L.	Murier	Leaves: gargle against angina.	5
337.	*Tinospora sinensis* (Lour.) Merr.	Liane goulancha	Fever, jaundice, rheumatism, gastritis, urinary problems	2
	Monimiaceae			
338.	**Tambourissa quadrifida* Sonnerat	Pomme de singe, Bois tambour	Leaf decoction: bath to relieve skin problems	1,7
	Moringaceae			
339.	*Moringa oleifera* Lam.	Mouroungue/The horse radish tree	Consumed by Indians and Creoles after cooking the leaves and tender pods. Roots and bark have a vesicant effect on the skin	1,12
	Musaceae			
340.	*Musa acuminata* Colla	Banane/Banana	Leaves + warm oil: Fever	9,11,13,14

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
341.	*Musa* × *paradisiaca* L. *Musa x sapientum* L./ *Musa* sp.	Bananier, Banane	Unripe fruit: diarrhea Ripe fruit: Type 2 diabetes, gout Leaves: lower back ache, joint pain (rheumatism), headache, migraine Dysentery Leaves: dental problems, headache, antiseptic Stem: wounds Flowers: diuretic Immature fruit: dysentery Crushed stems: burns Crushed and boiled heart: remedy against Stramonium poisoning	1,2,5,7
342.	*Musa balbisiana* Colla	Banana	Stem: burns Flower: diabetes, dysentery, diuretic. Banana 'heart': laxative, ulcers	5
	Myristicaceae			
343.	*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.	Muscadier, Nutmeg, jaipal	Tonic, stimulant, stomachic Nuts: gas, fever, respiratory ailments	2,7,15
	Myrtaceae			
344.	*Corymbia citriodora* (Hook.) K. D. Hill & L. A. S. Johnson	Eucalyptus citronelle/ Lemon eucalyptus	Leaves: Joint pain (rheumatism)	13
345.	*Eucalyptus globulus* Labill.	Eucalyptus	Fever, cough Leaves: Type 2 diabetes, Leg pains	2,11,13
346.	*Eucalyptus robusta* Sm.	Ecalyptis/ Eucalyptus	Leaves: asthma, sinusitis, nose infection, bronchitis	9,12
347.	*Eugenia abbreviata* Urb.		Amenorrhea, dysentery	2
348.	*Eugenia mespiloides* Lam.	Bois de natte	Astringent	2
349.	*Eugenia tinifolia* Jacq.	Bois clou	Bark decoction used for skin rashes, headaches and colds.	5
350.	*Eugenia uniflora* L.	Rousaille	Nephritis, dysentery Type 2 diabetes: prepare a decoction with the leaves a drink 1 cup twice per week	1,2,11
351.	*Jambosa malaccensis* (L.) DC.	Jamalac	Leaves: diarrhea and dysentery Decoction of the roots: poisonous Bark and roots: abortive	1
352.	*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) S. T. Blake	Paper bark/Broadleaved tea tree/ Niaouli	Colds, cough and other pulmonary infections: a decoction of young stems and leaves is used Stimulant and antispasmodic: a few drops of the essential oil is used Antidote against fish poisoning: leaf decoction is an emmenagogue	7
353.	*Myrtus communis* L.	Myrte	Dysentery, worms, emmenagogue	1,2
354.	*Psidium cattleianum* Afzel. ex Sabine	Strawberry Guava, Goyave de Chine rouge, Goyave de Chine jaune	Diarrhea and dysentery: decoction of immature fruits is used Scurvy: the fruit is a good source of vitamin C	7
355.	*Psidium guajava* L.	Goyavier	Dysentery, diarrhea, Diarrhea: prepare a decoction of the leaves and drink 1 cup once daily. Decoction of leaves is taken orally for diarrhea Stomach ache: infusion of leaves is taken orally. 1 cup daily for 3 days Type 2 diabetes: prepare an infusion with 3 leaves and drink 1 cup daily for 1 week Type 2 diabetes: consume rip fruit thrice per week Type 2 diabetes: prepare a juice of the fruit and drink 1 cup daily for 1 week. Diarrhea: decoction taken orally for 3 days, thrice daily	1,2,8,9, 11,13,17
356.	*Psiloxylon mauritianum* (Bouton ex Hook.f.) Baill.	Bois bigayon sans ecorce	Dysentery, amenorrhea	2
357.	*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et Perry	Clove, Girofle, Giroflier	Toothache: the essential oil is used Headaches: the leaf decoction is used as a steam bath Stomach ache: infusion of flower is taken orally.1 cup daily for 3 days Cough: prepare a decoction of 4 cloves into 1 cup of milk. Administer once orally daily until symptoms disappear Cough and gastrointestinal discomfort: decoction is taken orally for 5 days Tooth ache, abdominal pain, impotence, vaginal yeast infections: flowers are consumed raw orally	1,7,12,13,15,17
358.	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Jamlong	Bark against diabetes, dysentery Decoction of bark and leaf: diabetes	1,2,14
359.	*Syzygium glomeratum* (Lam.) DC.	Bois de pomme	Bark decoction used for colds and headaches	5
360.	*Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston	Jamrosa	Amenorrhea, dysentery	2
	Nelumbonaceae			
361.	*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.	Lotus	Leaf decoction: cold and flu, excessive sweating, fever Stamen decoction: stabilize kidneys, stops bleeding, enuresis, vaginal discharge, premature ejaculation, spermatorrhea	15
	Nyctaginaceae			
362.	*Mirabilis jalapa* L.	Belle de nuit	Leaves are put on boils	2
363.	*Nymphaea nouchali* Burm.f.	Tam-tam, nemuphar etoile	White flowers are employed against amenorrhea, hemorrhoids, menorrhagia, leaves as tonic against erysipelas	2
	Oleaceae			
364.	*Jasminum officinale* L.	Jasmin/Jasmine	Perfume: infusion of petals in water overnight. Use of filtrate as spray on body Whitening agent: petals are crushed till fine paste and applied on face for	10

(*continued on next page*)

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
			15 min- followed by washing Daily use Once a month for 5years	
365.	*Olea europaea* L.	Zolive	Hypertension: prepare an infusion of the leaves and drink 1 cup daily for 1 week Cardiovascular disease: prepare an infusion of the leaves and drink 1 cup daily for 1 week Type 2 diabetes: prepare an infusion of the leaves and drink 1 cup daily for 1 week	11
366.	*Olea lancea* Lam.	Bois cerf, Olivier sauvage	Tambave	2
367.	*Syringa vulgaris* L.	Feuille lila/Lilac	Postpartum pain: decoction of leaves is taken orally for postpartum pain Asthma: heat 250 ml of the oil in a cooking pan. Collect the oil when it becomes warm in a glass bottle. Administer 1 tablespoon orally every night just before bedtime until all the oil in the bottle is over	8,12
	Onagraceae			
368.	*Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) P.H. Raven	Gandia marron, herbe Josephine	Dysentery, flatulence, blood spitting	2
	Ophioglossaceae			
369.	*Ophioglossum ovatum* Bory	L'un dan l'autre, Oreille de souris, herbe paille en queue	Tambave	2
	Orchidaceae			
370.	*Angraecum calceolus* Thouars	Fahame	Asthma, tambave	2
371.	**Jumellea fragrans* (Thouars) Schltr.	Faham	Leaves: stomachic, dry leaves are smoked as tobacco, used as infusion or syrup against cough, chest pain, expectorant Tambave: a decoction of the stem with leaves mixed with the leaves of Masson (*Ziziphus mauritiana* L.) and those of Liane Cacapoule (*Mussaenda arcuata* Poiret) is used Diarrhea: the leaves of Rousaille are added to the previous mixture Antispasmodic and anti asthmatic	1,7
372.	*Vanilla planifolia* Jacks. ex Andrews	Vanille	Dyspepsia, hypochondria Facilitate digestion: infusion of the pods is used Tonic	1,2,7
	Orobanchaceae			
373.	*Striga hirsuta* Benth.	Herbe rouge ou de feu	Tissane against fever cramps	2
	Oxalidaceae			
374.	*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.	Bilimbi	Anti-scorbutic Intestinal upsets: leaf infusion is used Skin infections: leaf poultice is used Fever: the young leaf decoction is used	1,2,7
375.	*Averrhoa carambola* L.	Carambole, star fruit	Hepatitis, dysentery Constipation: fruit is consumed Scabies: leaf decoction is used	1,2,7
376.	*Oxalis* sp.	Trefle	Colic, dysentery: infusion of leaves	3
377.	*Oxalis debilis* var. *corymbosa* (DC.) Lourteig	Alleluia/Grosse oseille marrone	Dysentery, asthma, cough	2
378.	*Oxalis corniculata* L.	Trefle	Antiscorbutic, urinary retention	1,2
	Pandanaceae			
379.	*Pandanus utilis* Bory	Vacoas	Sexually transmitted disorders, blood coughing, aphrodisiac	1,2
	Papaveraceae			
380.	*Argemone mexicana* L.	Chardon du pays	Roots infusion: stop hair loss Seeds: purgative Leaves: amenorrhea, ophthalmic problems, gonorrhea	1,2
381.	*Fumaria officinalis* L.	Fumeterre	Sexually transmitted diseases Mixed with other plants to make a syrup which is employed against certain dermatological problems. Stems and leaves are decoction: tonic	1,2
382.	*Papaver rhoeas* L.	Coqueliquot	Flowers: soothing and have a calming effect Cough	1,2
383.	*Papaver somniferum* L.	Pavot	Sedative enema	2
	Passifloraceae			
384.	*Passiflora caerulea* L.	Fleur de la passion	Leaves: poultice in amenorrhea	1,2
385.	*Passiflora stipulata* Aubl.	Grenadille	Diuretic, emetic	2
386.	*Passiflora suberosa* L.	Poc-poc	Leaves decoction is used externally against pruritis and urticaria Leaf decoction used externally against skin eruptions and general skin disorders.	4,5
387.	*Passiflora* sp.	Grenadine	"Tambave": bath with a mixture of leaves	3
	Pedaliaceae			
388.	*Sesamum indicum* L.	Gingeli, sesame	Amenorrhea, ulcers, infantile diarrhea, blurred vision, dizziness, hypertension: decoction of seeds is taken orally Oil: cosmetic	1,2,15
	Phyllanthaceae			
389.	**Antidesma madagascariense* Lam var. madagascariense	Bigaignon sauvage	Leaf infusion: astringent, diuretic and hypertension Decoction of the leaves: edema during pregnancy	2,3,5,
390.	*Phyllanthus acidus* (L.) Skeels	Bilinbi rond. cherimbelier	Leaf decoction: dysentery and hepatitis.	5
391.	*Phyllanthus casticum* P. Willemet	Castique rouge	Leaf decoction: dysentery, diarrhea, ulcers	2,5
392.	*Phyllanthus distichus* Hook. & Arn.	Cherimbolier	Depurative, laxative	2

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
393.	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.	Embelic, Amla	Hepatitis, jaundice Root decoction: astringent, diuretic and laxative, diarrhoea, jaundice, hepatitis, ulcers Raw fruit: hypertension, type 2 diabetes, cholesterol Leaf decoction: bath to relieve body ache, legs pain: bath with decoction of leaves for body ache, limbs pain. Or Juice extracted from fruits is taken daily.	1,2,5,11, 13,14
394.	*Phyllanthus lanceolatus* Poir.	Bois dilo, Bois balie la riviere	Leaf decoction: stomach pains and abdominal disorders	5
395.	*Phyllanthus niruri* L.	Curanelle blanche, keelaneli	Otitis, gonorrhea Root decoction: bronchitis, jaundice, skin rashes, gonorrhea and as a diuretic. Flower juice: earache Leaf decoction: type 2 diabetes	2,5,11
396.	*Phyllanthus phillyreifolius* Poir.	Bois dilo, balie la riviere, petite feuille	Dysentery, nephritis colitis	2
397.	*Phyllanthus urinaria* L.	Curanelle rouge, urinaire	Dysentery, dysuria Plant decoction: diuretic, against dysentery, gonorrhea and ulcers	2,5
	Phytolaccaceae			
398.	*Phytolacca americana* L.	Vigne de Judee/Pocan Bush	Roots: emetic and narcotic and are useful against chronic rheumatism. An ointment from the roots is employed against hemorrhoids Piece of root: soaked in alcohol to produce a liniment which is then applied topically	7
	Piperaceae			
399.	*Piper betle* L.	Betel	Leaves: cough and fever, type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol, cough, asthma, cold and flu, bronchitis, respiratory disorders, reduce milk flow in breasfeeding mothers, keep gums firm and healthy	1,2,4,7,9, 11,12,17
400.	*Piper borbonense* (Miq.) C. DC.	Cubebe du pays	Gonorrhea	2
401.	*Piper nigrum* L.	Poivre	Tonic, febrifuge, stomachic Powdered seeds: cough	2,9,12
402.	*Piper pyrifolium* Vahl	Betel marron	Leaf infusion: bladder disorders, liver problems	3
403.	*Piper umbellatum* L.	Baume grand	Cystitis, bladder catarrh	2
404.	*Piper sylvestre* Lam.	Liane de poivrier, Betel marron	Hematuria, stomatitis, fever, asthma	2
	Pittosporaceae			
405.	**Pittosporum senacia* Putt. subsp. senacia	Bois joli coeur, bois de cerf odorant, bois carotte	Nervous crisis, fever, tambave Decoction of the leaves: amenorrhea, fever Root decoction: sooth nerves and skin infections Plant decoction: rheumatism and asthma	2,4,5,7
	Plantaginaceae			
406.	*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst.	Brahmi	Madness, epilepsy, rheumatism, insanity	1,2,7
407.	*Plantago afra* L.		Leaf decoction: cardiovascular disease	11
408.	*Plantago lanceolata* L.	Langue de cerf	Leaf decoction: bath to relieve leeches bites, joint pain (rheumatism). Young leaves are preferred Leaf infusion: cataract Flowers: Type 2 diabetes mellitus Plant decoction: taken orally against infections, swelling of the prostate gland, painful urination	2,12,15
409.	*Plantago major* L.	Plantain (gros)	Blood spitting, eye problems, uterine hemorrhagia, toothache Leaf infusion: vomiting, nausea, cataract (external use) Leaf decoction: conjunctivitis, mouthwash against mouth sores Leaf poultice: healing of wounds Flowers: diabetes type 2	1,2,5,7, 11
410.	*Plantago psyllium* L.	Toc maria	Soaked seeds: diarrhea Seeds: chronic constipation and irritable bowel	7
411.	*Plumbago zeylanica* L.	Dentelaire	Dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, rheumatic pain	2
	Poaceae			
412.	*Anthistiria ciliata* Nees	Herbe de caein, esquine	Tissane against Tambave	2
413.	*Avena sativa* L.	Oatmeal	Grains: type 2 diabetes and high cholesterol level	11
414.	*Bambusa arundinacea* Willd.	Bambous	Catarrh, worms Leaf infusion: measles Leaf decoction: flu, catarrhs	1,2,9
415.	*Cenchrus echinatus* L.	Herbe cateaux	Cough	2
416.	*Chrysopogon zizanioides* (L.) Roberty	Kus kus grass/ Vetiver	Leaf decoction: cough and fever	1,7
417.	*Coix lacryma-jobi* L.	Herbe collier cypaye, larmes de job	Dysentery Roots decoction: renal stones, dysentery, lower back ache Leaf infusion: antidote against toxic fish poisoning: the leaf infusion is used Seed decoction: renal failure	2,4,7, 13,15
418.	*Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf	Citronelle, lemon grass	Leaf infusion: asthma, respiratory disorders, bronchitis, coughs, colds, fever, migraine, grippe, flu, abdominal pain, postpartum pain, abortion Rhizome decoction: cough, bronchitis, asthma, chest problems	3,4,7,8, 13,15,17
419.	*Cymbopogon schoenanthus* Spreng	Citronelle	Decoction against scalp eruptions	1,2
420.	*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.	Chiendent	Inflammations Refreshing and appetite stimulating drink	1,2

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
421.	*Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn.	Chiendent patte de poule	Conjuctivitis	2
422.	*Hordeum vulgare* L./ *Triticum aestivum* L.	Di ble´ /Barley/ Grain de l'orge	Powdered barley: diarrhea Seed decoction: renal failure Juice: cardiovascular disease	9,11,14
423.	*Oryza sativa* L.	Riz	Dysentery Heated uncooked rice: back ache, shoulder ache Leaf decoction: postpartum bleeding and abortion Freshly cooked rice: eye infection compress Seed decoction: diarrhea and fever	1,2,9,13
424.	*Saccharum officinarum* L.	Canne a sucre	Cough, against mushroom poisoning Young leaves decoction: cough, toxic fish poisoning antidote Stem juice: jaundice, eyebath for cataract Root decoction: diuretic Leaf decoction: legs pain, body ache, stomach ache: bath with decoction of leaves for limbs pain or body ache. Or A poultice of crushed leaves is applied on pain site. Young leaf juice: earache Powdered sugar: eye infection	2,7,9, 11,13
425.	*Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth	Chiendent bourrique	Refreshing, emollient	2
426.	*Triticum monococcum* L.	La farine/Flour	Flour: diarrhea	9
427.	*Vetiveria zizanoides* (L.) Nash	Vetiver	Decoction of roots of crushed plant is used against asthma and cough	4
428.	*Zea mays* L.	Mais	Bladder disease, heart disease Fresh stigma decoction: diuretic and refreshing drink,renal stones pain, hyperlipidemia	2,7
	Polygonaceae			
429.	*Polygonum aviculare* L.	Reglisse	Leaves: bladder neck irritation Seeds: eye problems, ulcers, lupus, cancer	2
430.	*Persicaria poiretii* (Meisn.) K.L. Wilson/ *Polygonum persicaria* L.	Persicaire, gros ayapana sauvage	Root: astringent and employed against diarrhea, hemorrhagia, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, indigestion Whole plant decoction: diarrhea and vomiting in children during dentition Leaf infusion: diarrhea, ulcers	2,4,17
431.	*Rumex patientia* L.	Patience ou rhubarb sauvage	Scabies, cutaneous diseases Root juice: psoriasis	1,2
	Polypodiaceae			
432.	*Microsorum punctatum* (L.) Copel	Langue de boeuf	Leaf infusion: anemia, fever, indigestion, jaundice, liver problems	3
433.	*Phymatosorus scolopendria* (Burm. f.) Pic. Serm.	Polypode	Tambave, dysentery Rhizome decoction is used orally against cough Stem decoction: refreshing drink and an appetite stimulant	1,2,4
	Polytrichaceae			
434.	*Polytrichum commune* Hedw.	Fougere marronne	Colitis	2
	Portulacaceae			
435.	*Portulaca oleracea* L.	Pourpier rouge	Plant decoction: astringent in eye inflammation, worms, diuretic Root and leaf decoction: anthelmintic	1,2,5,7
	Potamogetonaceae			
436.	*Potamogeton natans* L./ *Potamogeton chamissoi* A. Benn.	Goemon de riviere	Epilepsy Entire plant: emplpoyed on burns Entire plant infusion: heart palpitations, nervousness, sedative, tambave	2
	Primulaceae			
437.	*Badula insularis* A.DC. (En)	Bois pintade	Leaf decoction used for eczema.	5
438.	*Embelia micrantha* (A.DC.) A. DC	Liane poilly	Urinary tract infections, nephritic colitis	1,2
	Pteridaceae			
439.	*Adiantum caudatum* L.	Capillaire	Varicella, measles	2
440.	**Adiantum rhizophorum* Sw.	Fougtre capillaire	Fern decoction used for smallpox and skin rashes	5
	Ranunculaceae			
441.	*Clematis mauritiana* Lam.	Vigne vierge	Rheumatism, phthisis Latex: used for lumbago, apoplectic seizures and abdominal pains.	1,2,5
442.	*Coptis chinensis* Franch.	Huang lian/ Huang lian	Hot water infusion: asthma Infusion of herbs: liver detoxification, malaria, anorexia	12,15
443.	*Nigella sativa* L.	Nigelle, cumin noir	Seed decoction: anorexia, fever, diarrhea, indigestion, dysmenorrhea, carminative, an emmenagogue, diuretic and arborifacient. Seeds: stomach ache	2,5,17
	Rhamnaceae			
444.	*Gouania scandens* (Gaertn.) R. B. Drumm.	Liane charretier	Emmenagogue and diuretic in dropsy	1
445.	*Scutia myrtina* (Burm.f.) Kurz	Bambaras	Dysentery, diarrhea, against narcotic fish poisoning	1,2
446.	*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill./ *Ziziphus zizyphus* (L.) H.Karst.	Masson, jujubier	Throat pain, tambave, cough Raw fruit: asthma in children, hemorrhoids, ulcers, weakness	1,2,15
447.	*Ziziphus mauritiana* L.	Masson	Leaf decoction: coughs: a sweetened leaf decoction is used, diuretic, dysentery Bark decoction: diarrhea: a bark decoction is used Heated oil: headache Hot water infusion: asthma, bronchitis, bronchial problems	7,8,13

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
	Rhizophoraceae			
448.	*Bruguiera gymnorhiza* Lam.	Manglier	Leaves: as poultice on stonefish bite Root infusion: anemia, diabetes, hypertension, as bath in rheumatism Root decoction: antihypertensive, antidiabetic and against fever Fruit: febrifuge	1,2,3,4
449.	*Rhizophora mucronata* Lam.	Manglier	Leaves: as poultice on stonefish bite Root infusion: anemia, diabetes, hypertension, as bath in rheumatism Root decoction: antihypertensive, antidiabetic and against fever Fruit: febrifuge	
	Rosaceae			
450.	*Chaenomeles sinensis* (Dum. Cours.) Koehne	Coings	Dysentery	2
451.	*Crateagus pinnatifida* Bunge	Hawthorn	Fruit juice: indigestion	17
452.	*Crataegus laevigata* Poir. DC.	Aubépine	Leaf infusion: cataract, high level of cholesterol Flower infusion: hypertension, atherosclerosis	11
453.	*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.	Bibassier, loquat	Leaf decoction: cough, diabetes, nausea, cough, fever, colds, biliary problems, throat inflammation, mouth sores, diarrhea and conjunctivitis Hot water infusion: sore throat, cold, flu, throat infection Raw fruits: cold, flu, sore throat, common cold	1,2,7,12, 15
454.	*Malus domestica* Borkh.	Pomme	Juice: high level of cholesterol	11
455.	*Prunus armeniaca* L.	Apricot	Decoction of seeds: constipation, eye inflammation, blood cleanser	15
456.	*Prunus mume* (Siebold) Siebold & Zucc.	Chinese plum	Raw fruit: ulcers	17
457.	*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch	Pecher	Leaf decoction: provokes sterility, intestinal worms Leaf infusion: diarrhea, abdominal pains and general gastrointestinal disorders, worms Fresh leaves: perform a ritual for eye infection	1,2,3,9,13, 14,17
458.	*Rosa gallica* L.	Rosier	Flower infusion: eye problems	1,2
459.	*Rosa chinensis* Jacq.	Rose	Flower infusion: amenorrhea, irregular menses, menstrual pain, premenstrual breast tenderness	15
460.	*Rosa* sp. L.	Rose/Rose	Petal infusion: facial cleanser, face toner, hair toner, make up remover Petal infusion: compress on the eye	10,11
461.	*Rubus caesius* L.	Ronce/Dewberry	Leaves are used against sore throat	1
462.	*Rubus roridus* Lindl.	Framboise marron	Leaf decoction: diabetes	4,5
463.	*Rubus alceifolius* Poir.	Wild raspberry, Franboise marronne, piquant Loulou	Leaf decoction: diarrhea and expectorant Leaf decoction: type 2 diabetes	7,11
	Rubiaceae			
464.	**Antirhea borbonica* J.F.Gmel.	Bois lousteau	Leaf decoction: diarrhea and dysentery Whole plant: chronic dysentery and diarrhea Urinary tract and skin infections in children: the plant is astringent and used to treat the disorders Bark: chronic diarrhea and bladder problems Leaf poultice: deep wounds and hemorrhagia	1,4,5,7
465.	**Chassalia coriacea* Verdc	Bois corail	Leaf decoction: dysentery	7
466.	**Danais fragrans* (Lam.) Pers.	Liane boeuf ou bois jaune	Ulcers, fever Bark decoction: fever, tonic, stimulant and skin infections Root juice: healing of wounds, abscess and general skin disease	1,2,7
467.	*Dictamnus dasycarpus* Turcz.	Dittany	Bark decoction: eczema, rashes, boils, jaundice, eliminate toxins	17
468.	**Gaertnera psychotrioides* (DC.) Baker	Bois banana, Bois de riviere	Leaf juice: rheumatism Leaf decoction: tambave	7
469.	*Manettia cordifolia* Mart.		Bark: emetic, can be used against dropsy and dysentery	1
470.	**Mussaenda arcuata* Poir.	Caca poule	Bronchitis Whole plant juice: skin problems Plant decoction: bath to relieve boils, scabies and skin infections Leaves and stems: febrifuge and tonic. The leaves are used to bath slump children while a decoction can be used internally	1,2,7
471.	*Mussaenda landia* Poir./ *Bremeria landia* (Poir.) Razafim. & Alejandro	Quinquina indigene	Bark: tonic and febrifuge Lack of desire	1 2
472.	*Cinchona officinalis* L.	Quinquina officinal	Fever	2
473.	*Coffea arabica* L.	Cafeyer	Comatose state, strangulated hernia, fever, dysuria Leaf decoction: cardiotonic, tonic, stimulant Raw seeds: cholera, irritation of bladder neck Powdered seeds decoction: migraines	1,2,4,5,7
474.	*Gardenia jasminoides* J.Ellis	Jasmin du cap	Bark decoction in menorrhagia, urinary problems	2
475.	*Ixora coccinea* L.	Ixora, Buisson ardent	Dysentery	2
476.	*Morinda citrifolia* L.	Murier de java, noni, feuille tortue	Oil: fever Boiled leaves: applied on sprains and swellings Leaf poultice (warm): rheumatism Leaf decoction: toxic fish poisoning	2,4,7
477.	*Paederia foetida* L.	Liane kk, lingue	Skin problems, urethral discharge, sexual ulcers Leaf bath to relieve eczema, "Tambave" Leaf infusion: indigestion, ulcers, measles, skin infection (bath)	1,2,3,4,7,9

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
			Leaf decoction: eczema, dyspepsia and epigastric pain	
478.	*Portlandia grandiflora* L.		Bark: tonic and febrifuge	1
479.	*Serissa foetida* (L.f.) Lam.	Ambaville	Leaf infusion: rheumatism and carbuncles.	5
480.	*Vangueria edulis* vahl/ *Vangueria madagascariensis* J.F. Gmel. Rutaceae	vavangue	Leaf decoction: dysentery, bath for strangulated hernias, skin infection, abacess, dysentery, nausea	1,2,7
481.	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corrêa	Bael	Dysentery, diarrhea, hypochondria, palpitations, asthma Fruit peel infusion used for diabetes.	1,2,5
482.	*Citrus* × *aurantium* L.	Oranger, bigarade	Epilepsy, convulsive cough, neurosis Leaf infusion: asthma, respiratory disorders, bronchitis, colds, cough, fever, heart palpitation, insomnia, vomiting in infants 2-6 months, analgesic against toothache Crushed seeds infusion: vomiting	2,3,4,7,12 17
483.	*Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle	Vengasaille	Anti-spasmodic Leaf infusion: respiratory problems, palpitations and nausea Fruit juice: scurvy, respiratory problems	2,7
484.	*Citrus hystrix* DC.	Combava	Fruit juice: applied locally against eczema.	2,5
485.	*Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck/ *Citrus bergamia* Risso & Poit.	Bergamotier	Anti-spasmodic Fruit juice and leaves: antispasmodic and sedative Leaf infusion: stomach upset and antispasmodic	1,2
486.	*Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr.	Pamplemousse	Antispasmodic Peel decoction: type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol level	2,11
487.	*Citrus medica* L.	Citronnier	Diphtheria, fever, rheumatism Fruit juice: cough, respiratory congestion, fever, colds Leaf infusion: liver, gastrointestinal discomfort, nausea, ulcer	1,2,3,5
488.	*Citrus nobilis* Lour.	Mardarinier	Refreshment	2
489.	*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck	Zoranze/orange	Fruit: mucous discharge	12
490.	*Feronia limonia* (L.) Swingle	Wood apple	Fruit decoction: diabetes.	5
491.	*Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng.	Carri Poulet	Leaf decoction or infusion: hypertension	4,5,7
492.	*Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack	Buis	Infusion of the leaves is used orally against diabetes Leaf infusion used for diabetes	4,5
493.	*Ruta graveolens* L.	Rue des jardins	Fever, scabies	2
494.	**Toddalia asiatica* (L.) Lam.	Patte poule a piquant	Tambave, fever, bronchitis Root infusion: sinusitis, respiratory congestion Leaves are used in fumigation against nasal cathar and as decoction against cough orally Leaf decoction: asthma, fever, cough, influenza Bark infusion: malarial fever	1,2,3,4,7
495.	*Triphasia trifolia* (Burm. f.) P. Wils.	Orangine, limeberry	Leaf and stem infusion: heart palpitation, coolds	3,7
496.	*Vepris undulata* Verdoorn & C. A. Sm.	Patte poule sans piquant	Amenorrhea Leaf infusion:asthma, colic, bronchitis and respiratory problems	1,2,5
497.	*Vepris lanceolata* (Lam.) G. Don	Patte poule	Leaf infusion: asthma, bronchitis, respiratory disorders, flu	1,3
498.	*Zanthoxylum heterophyllum* Sm. Salicaceae	Bois de poivre	Dry leaf decoction: stomachic. Leaf bath: skin rashes. Leaves and stems are crushed into powder and given to nursing mothers to improve the quality of their milk. Leaves are dried and crushed into a powder. One tablespoon of this powder is boiled in 2 bottles of water for an adult and is intended to be drunk during the whole day and half the dose to a children	1,5
499.	*Flacourtia indica* (Burm.f.) Merr. Sapindaceae	Prune malgache	Roots ash: antiephritic Root decoction and root ash: stomach upsets and diabetes.	1,2,5
500.	*Cardiospermum halicacabum* L.	Poc-poc filante, coeur des indes	Hemorrhoids, amenorrhea, rheumatism, erysipelas, gonorrhea, worms Leaf decoction: boils, eczema, pruritus, impetigo, warts, leg pain, type 2 diabetes, urinary tract infections Whole plant decoction: Tambave Tambave: a decoction of the whole plant with the roots mixed with kitchen salt Leaf poultice: wound Infusion: skin infection Leaf bath: skin infection, eczema, pimples, rash, Tambave	1,2,3,4,7, 8,9,11,13, 15,17
501.	*Dimocarpus longan* Lour.	Longane	Leaf decoction: postpartum pain Fruit tonic: insomnia	8,15
502.	*Dodonaea salicifolia* DC.	Bois de reinette	Leaves and stems: crushed mixed with salt and applied as a poultice, a strong decoction of the leaves is employed as gargle, as a tisane or injected in the throat against throat inflammation or infection	1
503.	*Doratoxylon apetalum* (Poir.) Radlk.	Bois sagaye	Tambave	2
504.	*Litchi chinensis* Sonn./ *Euphoria litchi* Juss. ex Desf.	Litchi	Fruit: refreshment in bilious fever, buds are sudorific and a violent poison Bark: bilious fever	1,2
505.	*Sapindus emarginatus* Vahl	Savonnier	Asthma	2
506.	*Sapindus saponaria* L.	Savonnier/Common soap berry	Fruits are astringent, narcotic. Leaves are used by Creoles against	1

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
			constipation	
	Sapotaceae			
507.	*Manilkara zapota* (L.) P.Royen	Sapotiller	Fever, colitis, nephritis	2
508.	**Mimusops maxima* (Poiret) Vaughan	Makak	Leaf decoction: diarrhea and dysentery	7
509.	*Sideroxylon grandiflorum* A.DC.	Bois tambalacoque	Pharyngitis Bark decoction: angina, as an astringent and diuretic.	2,5
	Schisandraceae			
510.	*Illicium verum* Hook.f.	Anis etoiler, Badiane/Aniseed tree	Seeds are stomachic, carminative and diuretic	1
	Scrophulariaceae			
511.	*Buddleja madagascariensis* Lam.	Vigne malgache	Leaf and stem decoction is used against asthma, catarrh	1
	Selaginellaceae			
512.	*Selaginella concinna* (Sw.) Spring	Patte de lizard	Tambave, diarrhea, dysentery Entire plant infusion: heart palpitations, sedative, Tambave	2,3,4
	Simaroubaceae			
513.	*Quassia amara* L.	Bois cassis, Surinam	Loss of appetite	2
514.	*Simarouba amara* Aubl.	Simarouba de Madagascar	Diarrhea, dysentery	2
	Smilacaceae			
515.	**Smilax anceps* Willd.	Croc de chien, salsepareille du pays, chassepareille	Tambave, dysentery, enteritis, syphilis Leaves and stem infusion: liver (gastrointestinal discomfort) Leaf decoction: used orally to treat varicose veins, bath to treat eczema	1,2,3,4
	Solanaceae			
516.	*Atropa belladonna* L.	Belladone	Cough, catarrh Leaves tincture: chronic body ache	2,11,13
517.	*Brugmansia suaveolens* (Humb. and Bonpl.exWilld.)Bercht. and J.Pres	Fleur trompette/ NA	Dried leaves: smoked as cigarette to relieve asthma and bronchial problems Flower infusion: asthma	8,12
518.	*Capsicum annuum* L./ *Capsicum frutescens* L.	Piment, piment curry, piment rouge	Delirium tremens, as gargle in pharyngitis (leaves), poultice on abscess (fruits), hemorrhage, hemorrhoids and constipation Seeds: abdominal pain Fried fruit oil: ear infection Seeds of dried chilies: a concoction is prepared using oil. 1-2 drops of mixture is inserted in ear for earache Crushed leaves: skin problems, lesions, rashes, boils, pimples Fruit: tonsilitis	1,2,3,5,7,9,13
519.	*Datura metel* L.	Feuille du diable, datura	Rheumatic and articular pain with fever, against nightmares Dried leaves: smoked as cigarette against Parkinson disease and asthma Leaves: headaches, rheumatic pains. Leaf poultice: rheumatismal pain	2,3,5,7
520.	*Datura stramonium* L.	Fleur trompette	Leaves or roots: crushed, dried and smoked as cigarette against Parkinson's disease, asthma and cough Leaves: externally employed against rheumatism	1,3,5
521.	*Hyoscyamus niger* L.	Jusquiame	Narcotic, calming agent	2
522.	*Lycium barbarum* L.	Wolfberry	Fruit soup: diabetes, improves eyesight	15
523.	*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.	Pomme d'amour, tomato	Heart infusion: vomiting especially in infants Leaf infusion: vomiting in young children. Tea of leaves: flu and palpitations Poultice: burns Crushed green fruit: buccal candidiasis Fruit juice: cardiovascular disease Pulp: anti-pimple agent, facial cleanser, anti-tanning agent, facial cleanser	3,5,7,10,11
524.	*Nicotiana tabacum* L.	Tabac	Glands, hernia, tetanus	2
525.	*Physalis peruviana* L.	Cape gooseberry, Poque poque	Leaf decoction: fever and diuretic	7
526.	*Physalis pubescens* L.	Alkekenge/Poque Poque	Gout	2
527.	*Solanum americanum* Mill./ *Solanum nigrum* L.	Brede martin	Emollient sedative Boiled leaves: eaten against anemia, hypotension Crushed leaves: mouth sores Leaves cooked as soup: anemia and hypotension Root: hypotension Leaves: anemia	2,3,7,14
528.	*Solanum anguivi* Lam.	Anguive	Seed decoction: excellent appetite stimulant	1
529.	*Solanum auriculatum* Aiton	Tabac marron	Against cassava poisoning	2
	Solanum linnaeanum Hepper & P.-M.L.Jaeger	Brinzel anguive	Reduce weight	18
530.	*Solanum melongena* L.	Anguive	Cooked as dish: type 2 diabetes	11
531.	*Solanum tuberosum* L.	Pomme de terre	Poultice on burns Potato slices: anti-dark circles agent, anti-stretched mark, whitening agent, cataract Potato paste: anti-pimple agent, face cleanser Potato juice: anti-pigmentation agent, pain, type 2 diabetes mellitus	2,10,11
532.	*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal	Pocque pocque sauvage	Phthisis, incapacity	2
	Stilbaceae			
533.	*Nuxia verticillata* Lam.	Bois bouc	Sexually transmitted diseases	2

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
	Strelitziaceae			
534.	*Ravenala madagascariensis* J. F. Gmel.	Ravinale	Infusion of heart: diabetes Leaf decoction: type 2 diabetes Seed decoction: mucous discharge	3,8,11,12
	Theaceae			
535.	*Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze	The	Tonic, stimulant, astringent Cold tea infusion: conjunctivitis (wash), eye infection, cataract Strong tea infusion: diarrhea Tea bags boiled and cooled: anti-dark circles, anti-wrinkle agent, type 2 diabetes mellitus, high level of cholesterol	1,2,7,10,11
536.	*Hedychium flavescens* Carey ex Roscoe	Zinzam marron/ Yellow ginger	Crushed rhizome: joint pain (rheumatism), body ache: rhizome is crushed and cooked in Mustard oil (*Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern oil) and concoction is applied on pain sites	13
	Thymelaeaceae			
537.	*Wikstroemia indica* (L.) C.A. Mey.	Herbe tourterelle	Leaf infusion: emetic, purgative, syphilis, gonorrhea, anemia, toxic fish poisonng Crushed fruits: applied externally for abcess, boils Fruits are crushed and applied on abscess and boils Ripe fruit: macerate fruit and administer to pregnant and anemic women Leaf poultice (15-20): abscess	2,3,4,7
	Tropaeolaceae			
538.	*Tropaeolum majus* L.	Capucine, nasturtium	Anti-scorbutic Fresh fruit: Soothe and heal mouth sores: fresh fruit is crushed and applied to mouth sores, vitamin C deficiency	1,2,7
	Urticaceae			
539.	*Boehmeria nivea* (L.) Gaudich.	Ortie blanche/China Grass	Leaf infusion: Tambave	1
	Verbenaceae			
540.	*Aloysia triphylla* Royle	Verveine de France	Leaf decoction: cardiotonic.	4,5
541.	*Lantana camara* L.	Vieille-fille	Intermittent fever Leaves pounded and poultice prepared: body ache	2,4,7,13
542.	*Stachytarpheta indica* (L.) Vahl	Herbe queue de rat	Boils, anthrax Leaf poultice: furuncles and minor wounds Leaf decoction: skin infection and boils: a decoction of the leaves is used, anthelmintic Leaves heated with castor oil used for fever and carbuncles	2,5,7
543.	*Verbena officinalis* L.	Verbene, Verveine, La Vervein	Leaf infusion: insomnia, fever, stomach pain, indigestion, stomachache, cardiovascular disease Whole plant infusion: assists digestion, insomnia, malaria	7,11,13,15
	Violaceae			
544.	*Viola odorata* L.	Violette	Seeds and root infusion is a purgative and a diuretic. Flowers: laxative in children	1,5
545.	*Viola tricolor* L.	Pensee	Leprosy, tetter, impetigo Leaf poultice: skin diseases Root and stem decoction used for asthma Macerated leaves: ringworm infection	1,2,5
	Vitaceae			
546.	*Cyphostemma mappia* (Lam.) Galet	Mapou	Antidote against stone fish venom. Crushed leaves are placed on to a banana leaf then heated, the mixture is then applied on the wound and tied tightly to prevent the venom from further penetrating the skin. Then 'Eau de cologne' is applied on the poultice to assuage suffering during high tide since it is believed that when tide will become high the pain will increase	1
547.	*Cissus quadrangularis* L.	Vanille du Dr Burke	Contusion and indigestion	1,2
548.	*Leea indica* (Burm. f.) Merr.	Bois de sureau, Bois de boeuf, Bois de source	Leaf and stem decoction is used to bath against edema, swelling etc.	1
549.	*Vitis vinifera* L.	Vigne, raisin	Leaves: headache, the sap against eye problems Raw seeds: type 2 diabetes	1,2,11
	Xanthorrhoeaceae			
550.	*Aloe barbadensis* Mill./ *Aloe vera* (L.) Burm. f.	Mazambron	Fleshy parts: applied on inflammatory pains Leaf poultice: warts, corns and bunions, cramps and pain Gel: diabetes, anti-pimple agent, anti-wrinkle agent, hair serum, moisturizer, scar remover, toner, whitening agent Legs pain, Body ache: gel is applied locally on pain site. Gel is consumed orally. 2 tablespoons daily. Mucous discharge: Cut off the skin and eat the jelly like substance inside. Administered once orally daily until symptoms disappear.	5,8,10, 11,12,13,14
551.	*Aloe macra* Haw.	Mozambrun, aloes	Purgative, sexually transmitted diseases, chronic eye problems, grilled leaves are employed on belly problems, heal wounds	1,2
552.	*Dianella ensifolia* (L.) DC.	Reine des bois	Leaf decoction: Tambave Root decoction: anthelmintic	7
	Zingiberaceae			
553.	*Aframomum angustifolium* (Sonn.) K.Schum.	Zeodaire du pays	Root decoction used for cholera. Stem juice used for poor eyesight in newborn.	5
554.	*Alpinia oxyphylla* Miq.	Bitter cardamom	Fruit infusion: diarrhea, frequent urination due to inflammation	15
555.	*Amomum daniellii* Hook.f.	Longouze, zedoaire du pays	Cholera, ophthalmic problems	2

Table 1 (*continued*)

No.	Family *Plant species*	Vernacular name	Plant part: traditional use	Reference/s
556.	*Amomum Kravanh* Pierre ex Gagnep.	Round cardamom	Fruit infusion: diarrhea Seed infusion: nausea, vomiting, morning sickness	15
557.	*Curcuma longa* L.	Safran	Decoction of fresh grated rhizome in milk: cough, eye problems, brochitis, asthma, pain, fever Crushed rhizome: ecchymosis Poultice: contusions and ecchymoses, wounds Rhizome juice: catarrh, cough and cold Powered rhizome: eyewash, cataract Rhizome infusion: measles, postpartum bleeding and diastasis as bath, cardiovascular disease Cataract: peel, crush and press to obtain the juice and instill 2 drops in the eye daily for 1 week Crushed rhizome: face cleanser, facemask, skin moisturizer, whitening agent	1,2,7,8,9,12,13
558.	*Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton	Cardamom, Elaiti	Seed decoction: respiratory problems Broken up seeds: dyspepsia	7
559.	*Hedychium coronariumm* J. Koenig	White ginger/Langouze a fleurs blanc/gingembre de Madagascar	Rubefacient properties: poultice of fresh rhizome is used externally Cordial, against bloat, carminative, emmenagogue, diuretic and against toothache: decoction of the rhizome is used Rheumatism: rhizome is cooked with mustard oil, mixed with garlic and crushed camphor bark and the paste is rubbed externally on parts of the body	7
560.	*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe	Gingembre	Rhizome infusion: stomachic, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, speed up digestion and expel intestinal gas, high cholesterol level, blood spitting Rhizome (crushed): dyspepsia or indigestion, pulmonary infection, cough, influenza, Rhizome decoction: postpartum bleeding, postpartum bleeding, labor pain, abdominal pain, sore throat, influenza, cold Dried rhizome infusion: nasal congestion, common cold, cough, sore throat Fresh rhizome infusion: nasal congestion, common cold, cough, sore throat, diarrhead, vomiting, nausea, pulmonary infection	1,2,7,8,10, 13,15,17
	Zygophyllaceae			
561.	*Tribulus terrestris* L.	Tribule	Urinary tract infections, mouth and throat inflammation	2

References: 1: Bouton, 1864; 2: Daruty, 1886; 3: Sussman, 1980, 4: Adjanohoun, 1983; 5: Fakim, 1990; 6: Gurib-Fakim et al., 1997; 7: Gurib-Fakim, 2002; 8: Suroowan and Mahomoodally, 2013; 9: Nunkoo and Mahomoodally, 2012; 10: Mahomoodally and Ramjuttun, 2016; 11: Mootoosamy and Mahomoodally, 2014; 12: Suroowan and Mahomoodally, 2016; 13: Sreekeesoon and Mahomoodally, 2014; 14: Chintamunnee and Mahomoodally, 2012; 15: Mahomoodally and Muthoorah, 2014; 16: Neergheen-Bhujun et al., 2014; 17: Mahomoodally and Sreekeesoon, 2014; 18: Mahomoodally et al., 2018

* Endemic or indigenous plant species.

Despite a myriad of factors such as migration of inhabitants from rural to urban areas, industrialization, rapid loss of natural habitats as well as life-style change and an increase in purchase power of the inhabitants and international trade, the use of medicinal plants by the inhabitants has been robustly secured over the years (Rummun et al., 2018). Bearing into consideration all the studies published locally from 1864 to 2018, Mauritians have a rich traditional knowledge surrounding the use of plant species.

Interestingly, among all the exotic plants mentioned in this documentation, the plant species; *Ravenala madagascariensis* Sonn (VN: ravenale/ arbre du voyageur)., *Wikstroemia indica* (L.) C.A. Mey (VN: herbe tourterelle) retain considerable attention. The documentation of the traditional uses of these plant species *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (VN: fanor/ la ouatte/ phanor), *Paederia foetida* L. (VN: liane lingue/lingue), *Ravenala madagascariensis* Sonn., and *Wikstroemia indica* (L.) C.A. Mey. were undertaken in 1980. In 2002, the published book "Mauritius through its medicinal plants" confirmed the traditional use of these plant species around the island as well as consolidates their ethnopharmacological uses and method of preparation employed over the island.

In furtherance a plethora of ethnopharmacological surveys have been conducted locally over the last decade for specific disorders. The plant species *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* E. Mey, *Paederia foetida* L., *Ravenala madagascariensis* Sonn. have been mentioned in recently undertaken surveys over the island with noticeable use value; 0.05 and 0.08 for *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* E. Mey and *Paederia foetida* L (Sreekeesoon and Mahomoodally, 2014; Nunkoo and Mahomoodally, 2012). respectively. The traditional uses for these plants has been well maintained throughout the years for example for *Paederia foetida* L. as it has always been used for gastrointestinal and dermatological disorders. On the other hand, the use of *Ravenala madagascariensis*has been diversified and employed for different disorders for example it was initially described as having antidiabetic properties, later on used as an antiseptic and recently claimed to assuage cough and mucous discharge as well.

Alongside, various other exotic plant species mentioned in this study have been poorly studied by the scientific community (Table 2). Instances of such plant species include; *Launaea sarmentosa* (Willd.) Sch. Bip. ex Kuntze, *Grangeria borbonica* Lam., *Ageratina riparia* (Regel) R.M. King & H.Rob., *Antirhea borbonica* J.F.Gmel., *Eupatorium riparium* Regel, *Cnestis glabra* Lam., *Artemisia verlotiorum* Lamotte, *Aleurites fordii* Hemsl.

Given the maintained traditional uses of these plant species as a source of medicine, it is important to study their extracts *in vitro*, *in vivo* and *in silico*. Despite, their important contribution in Mauritiusan traditional medicine, these plant species have been poorly studied regarding their medicinal properties. Markedly, when the names of the plant species; *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*, *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* E. Mey, *Paederia foetida* L., *Ravenala madagascariensis* Sonn., and *Wikstroemia indica* (L.) C.A. Mey., *Launaea sarmentosa* (Willd.) Sch.Bip. ex Kuntze, *Grangeria borbonica* Lam., *Adiantum rhizophytum* Schrad., *Antirhea borbonica* J.F.Gmel., *Eupatorium riparium* Regel, *Cnestis glabra* Lam., *Artemisia verlotiorum* Lamotte and *Aleurites fordii* Hemsl. were browsed in common scientific dabatases such as ScienceDirect, Pubmed Central and Google Scholar, few search results

Table 2
Poorly studied medicinal plant species of Mauritian flora.

Plant species	Search hits
Launaea sarmentosa (Willd.) Sch.Bip. ex Kuntze	SD: 0 PMC: 0 GS: 37
Grangeria borbonica Lam.	SD: 0 PMC: 0 GS: 4
Ageratina riparia (Regel) R.M. King et H. Robinson	SD: 11 PMC: 0 GS: 71
Cnestis glabra Lam.	SD: 10 PMC: 3 GS: 50
Artemisia verlotiorum Lamotte	SD: 10 PMC: 0 GS: 1
Aleurites fordii Hemsl.	SD: 8 PMC: 0 GS: 1
Adiantum rhizophorum Sw.	SD: 0 PMC: 0 GS: 0
Antirhea borbonica J.F.Gmel.	SD: 0 PMC: 0 GS: 6
Gomphocarpus physocarpus E. Mey	SD: 10 PMC: 0 GS: 86
Paederia foetida L.	SD: 9 PMC: 3 GS: 126
Ravenala madagascariensis Sonn.	SD: 5 PMC: 4 GS: 221
Wikstroemia indica (L.) C.A. Mey	SD: 12 PMC: 0 GS: 229
Agarista salicifolia (Lam.) G. Don	SD: 3 PMC: 0 GS: 53
Asparagus umbellulatus Bresler	SD: 0 PMC: 0 GS: 0
Jumellea fragrans (Thouars) Schltr.	SD: 0 PMC: 0 GS: 5
Gymnosporia pyria (Willemet) Jordaan	SD: 0 PMC: 0 GS: 3
Mimusops maxima (Poiret) Vaughan	SD: 1 PMC: 0 GS: 2
Tambourissa quadrifida Sonnerat	SD: 0 PMC: 0 GS: 0
Pittosporum senacia Putt.	SD: 1 PMC: 0 GS: 5

SD: ScienceDirect; GS: Google Scholar; PMC: PubMedCentral.

were obtained when compared to the search results obtained for other exotic plant species documented in this paper.

On the other hand, several endemic or indigenous plants have been used successfully to manage a panoply of ailment conditions by the local people since many years most of which are now considered vulnerable species and are rare to find. Several endemic or indigenous plants and traditional medicinal use associated with them are important to preserve in this endeavor. Enthrallingly, traditional knowledge surrounding the use of various endemic or indigenous plants has not been reported in recent surveys and many of these plants have not been studied scientifically. The ethnopharmacological data related to many endemic or indigenous plants is fading slowly and consequently the medicinal potential of these species needs to be explored, preserved and documented.

Hence, in this advent the plant species *Agauria salicifolia* Hook. f. ex Oliver, *Asparagus umbellulatus* Bresler, *Jumellea fragrans* (Thouars) Schltr, *Gymnosporia pyria*(Willemet) Jordaan, *Mimusops maxima* (Poiret) Vaughan, *Tambourissa quadrif ida* Sonnerat and *Pittosporum senacia* Putterl. ssp. senacia have been mentioned in early published texts but poorly studied up to date. Notably, the pharmacological properties of the plant species *Asparagus umbellulatus* Bresler, *Gymnosporia pyria* (Willemet) Jordaan, *Mimusops maxima* (Poiret) Vaughan, *Tambourissa quadrifida* Sonnerat have never been studied. The conservation status of the endemic plant species including *Agauria salicifolia* Hook. f. ex Oliver, *Asparagus umbellulatus* Bresler, *Jumellea fragrans* (Thouars) Schltr, *Mimusops maxima* (Poiret) Vaughan, *Tambourissa quadrifida* Sonnerat and *Pittosporum senacia* Putterl. ssp. senacia needs to be reviewed as such plant species are rare to find while others are threatened of extinction (Gurib-Fakim, 2002).

Nonetheless, despite the wide use of the mentioned plant species as traditional remedies around the island for almost three centuries, studies focusing on their safety remains scarce but a priority research theme. As reported in various surveys conducted locally, patients, in some instances are reluctant to reveal to their medical practitioners any herbal product they employ in combination with conventional medicines (Suroowan and Mahomoodally, 2013). Such practices could eventually lead to dangerous adverse reactions and side effects due to the occurrence of herb drug interactions (Suroowan and Mahomoodally, 2015). Hence, the next goal should undeniably focus on validating the medicinal claims of plant species employed locally through the conductance of *in vitro*, *in vivo* and *in silico* studies. In addition, the safety profile of these plant species should as well be established and must be studied to investigate their influence on drug metabolizing enzymes for example on the cytochrome P450 family.

4. Conclusion

There is no denying to the fact that since the first settlement of man over the island, the use of plant species by Mauritians has been an important component of their routine life and has helped many inhabitants overcome the anguish emanating from a wide range of ailment conditions. Remarkably, this review is a report of over 561 plant species useful in the prophylaxis, management and treatment of a panoply of disorders documented since the independence and beyond. Several widely used exotic, indigenous and endemic plant species having a deep rooted ethomedicinal use but poorly studied by the scientific community are also highlighted in this manuscript. Studies focusing on the safety profile of medicinal plants employed among Mauritians is also warranted to minimize the risks of side effects, adverse events as well as the occurrence of herb–drug interactions.

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