



Review Article

RELEVANCE OF *KAKOLI* (ONE AMONG *ASTAVARGA*) IN ANCIENT AYURVEDIC TREATISE ALONG WITH ETYMOLOGY OF ITS VARIOUS SANSKRIT SYNONYMS

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ABSTRACT

The knowledge about medicinally useful plants in the early age is scientifically documented, and systematically organized in Ayurveda *Samhitas*, *Nighantus* and other texts. The ancient nomenclature of Ayurvedic herbs was not only useful for their identification but also to know their medicinal values for example, *Payasvinī* means galactagogue, *Kākolī* means which contains high moisture value, *Madhurā* means *Madhura* in rasa, etc. Moreover, our Acharyas also suggested different names of the Ayurvedic herbs based on their habits, taxonomy and uses. Though the modern science is successful in classifying the flora taxonomically, but could not reach up to the ground breaking concept of classifying plants according to their medicinal properties. Being aware of taxonomic aspects of nomenclature along with the torch of synonyms coined by ancient seers one may be able to preserve the treasury traditional medicinal knowledge.

Kākolī has been mentioned as one of the *Aṣṭavarga* plants. *Kākolī* has also been documented in the various *Samhitā* and *Nighaṇṭu*. Description of *Kākolī* along with its Sanskrit synonyms, habitat and medicinal properties has also been mentioned in different *Nighaṇṭu*. However, due to the lack of appropriate taxonomic data, mainly three plant species i.e. *Roscoea purpurea* Sm., *Roscoea capitata* Sm. and *Roscoea alpina* Royle are widely accepted as *Kākolī*. The main objective of this study was to critically review the *Sanskrita* name of *Kākolī* described in classical Ayurvedic literature along with medicinal properties.

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INTRODUCTION

Kākolī is one of the nature's most extravagant groups of flowering plants. It is grouped among *Aṣṭavarga* plants, *Jīvanīya* (Ca.sū.4: 8.1), and *Śukrajanana* (Ca.sū.4:11.3) and *Bṛmhaṇīya gaṇa* (Ca.sū. 4:8.2) in different Ayurvedic scriptures. It is also one of the constituent of preparations like *Cyavanaprāsa rasāyana* (Ca.ci. 1:1.64), *Aṣṭavarga-cūrṇa*, *Bṛmhaṇī-guṭikā* and *Vājīkara-ghṛta*, etc. In Vedic texts the description of *Kākolī* was not found but in *Samhitā*, *nighaṇṭu* and in other *Cikitsā*

grantha, *Kākolī* is very frequently described and indicated in various diseases.

Kākolī is an important drug of Āyurveda. Its therapeutic utility is wide ranging. It is an important ingredient of various formulations used to treat different disorders.

Vedic kāla: The *Vedas* are the oldest records of mankind. In Vedic period a lot of medicinal plants were described. But unfortunately the description of *Kākolī* is not found in *Vedas*^[1].

Samhitā grantha: In *Bṛhatrayī kākoli* has been described at many places. In *Caraka samhitā*^[2-3], it has been described under *Jivaniya* (Ca.sū.4:8.1), *Bṛhaṇiya* (Ca.sū.4:8.2), *Śukrajanana* (Ca.sū.4:11.3), *Snehopaga* (Ca.sū.4:12.1) and *Aṅgamarda praśamana-mahākaśāya* (Ca.sū.4:16.4). It is also used as an ingredient in different formulations i.e. *Cyavanaprāśa* (Ca.ci.1:1.64), *Haritakyādi rasāyana* (Ca.ci.1:1.76), *Āmalakāyasa bramha rasāyana* (Ca.ci.1:3.3), *Bṛhamhaṇi guṭikā* (Ca.ci.2:1.25), *Vājikaraṇa ghr̥ta* (Ca.ci.2:1.33), *Ṣaṣṭikādi guṭikā* (Ca.ci.2:2.5), *Candanādyā taila* (Ca. ci. 3:258), *Śatāvārī ghr̥ta* (Ca.ci.4:95), *Mahākalyāṇaka ghr̥ta* (Ca.ci.9:43) and *Jivaniya ghr̥ta* (Ca.ci.10:29). Ācārya *Suśruta* advised it to use for the treatment of *Pittavikāra*, *Raktavikāra*, *Vātavikāra*, *Śiroroga*, *Mukhapāka*, *Śoṣa* and *Vīrya vikāra*. In *Suśruta samhitā*^[3-5] it has also been described under *Kākolyādi-gaṇa* (Su.sū.38:35-36), *Pittasansama* (Su.sū. 39:8) and *Madhura-varga* (Su.sū.42:18). In *Aṣṭāṅgahr̥daya*^[3,6-7] and *Aṣṭāṅgasāṅgraha*^[8] it has been described under *Jivanapañcamūla* (Ah. sū. 6:170-171) *Madhura-skandha* (Ah.sū.10:23) and *Jivaniya-gaṇa* (Ah.sū.15:8). Ācārya *Vāgbhaṭa* advised it to use for the treatment of *Yonivyāpada*, *Rajodoṣa*, *Śukravikāra*, *Kāsa*, *Swāsa*, *Jvara*, *Śoṭha*, *Hṛdayaroga* and *Ūrdhva jatrugata roga*. In other *Samhitā* and *Cikitsā grantha*, *Kākoli* is mentioned as an ingredient in various formulations and use to treat various disorders.

Rasa Grantha: *Kākoli* is also described in *Rasaratnasamuccaya*^[9] and *Rasatarāṅgiṇī*^[10]. In *Rasaratnasamuccaya kākoli* has been described under *Kuṣṭhabhayaghna-gaṇa* (Ras.rat.sa.20:190) and as an ingredient of various formulations but in *Rasatarāṅgiṇī* it is described in limited formulations as an ingredient for the treatment of different disorders.

Nighaṇṭu: Description of *Kākoli* is found in different *Nighaṇṭu* i.e., *Dhanvantari-nighaṇṭu*^[11], *Guṇaratnamālā*^[12], *Hṛdayadīpaka-nighaṇṭu*^[13], *Kaiyadeva-nighaṇṭu*^[14], *Madanpāla-nighaṇṭu*^[15], *Paryāyamuktāvalaī*^[16] and *Sauśruta-nighaṇṭu*^[17]. According to *Nighaṇṭu*, *Kākoli* is *Madhura* (Swādu); *Guru*, *Snigdha*; *Śīta* *Vātapittaśāmaka* and *Śleṣmakāraka*. It is used to treat *Śoṇita vikāra*, *Kṣaya*, *Śoṣa*, *Jwara*, *Dāha*, *Raktapitta*, *Tṛṣā* and *Arti*. It also acts as *Jivaniya*, *Bṛhaṇa*, *Vṛṣya*, *Stanyakara*, *Śukravardhaka*, *Balya*, *Vayahasthāpaka*, *Rasāyana*, *Śukrala*, *Ojaskara* and *Jivavardhana*.

Koṣa grantha: *Kākoli* is also described in different *Koṣa grantha* i.e. *Amara-Koṣa*^[18], *Śivakoṣa*^[19], *Vācaspatyam*^[20], *Dravyaguṇa-koṣa*^[21], *Śabdakalpa druma*^[22] and *Bedī Vanaspati-koṣa*^[23].

Specific habitat of *Kākoli* as per Āyurveda

According to ancient scriptures specially described in *Bhāvaprakāśa*^[24] and *Śāligrāma nighaṇṭu*^[25] *Kākoli*, *Kṣīrakākoli*, *Medā* and *Mahāmedā* are grown in south east part of Himalaya.

Morphological characters of *Kākoli* as per Āyurveda

According to *Bhāvaprakāśa nighaṇṭu*^[24] *kākoli* is a tuberous plant and its tuber resembles the tuber of *Śatāvārī* (*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.). Its stem is slightly purple in colour.

Vernacular names of *Kākoli*

Name in Indian Languages^[26]: **Hindi-** *Kakoli*; **Gujarati-** *Kakoli*; **Kannada-** *Kakoli*; **Malayalam-** *Kakoli*; **Tamil-** *Kakoli*; **Telugu-** *Kakoli*; **Nepali-** *Bhordaya*, *Bhuin saro*, *Rasagari*.

Name in Foreign Languages^[26]: **English-** Roscoe's purple lily, Purple Roscoe Lily, Purple Roscoea, Cinnamon stick, Hardy ginger; **China-** Xiangya shen cen.

Pharmacological properties and uses of *Kākoli* as mentioned in modern scriptures^[26-31]

Its rhizome acts as anti-rheumatic, febrifuge, galactagogue, haemostatic, expectorant, sexual stimulant, spermatogenic and tonic. Its rhizome is useful in heamatemesis, excessive thirst and rheumatic pain. The ethanolic extract of its rhizome exhibit immunostimulant potential in mice. Its rhizome is useful in cough, asthma, abdominal disorders, renal and urinary bladder disorders, gout, sinus, insanity, tuberculosis and fever.

Properties and actions of the *Kākoli* according to *Nighaṇṭu*^[11,12,14,17,24-25,32-39]

Rasa- *Madhura* (Swādu); **Guṇa-** *Guru*, *snigdha*; **Vīrya-** *Śīta*; **Vipāka-** *Svādu* (*Madhura*); **Doṣakarma-** *Vātapittaśāmaka*, *śleṣmakāraka*; **Roghanatā-** *Śoṇita vikāra*, *Kṣaya*, *Śoṣa*, *Jwara*, *Dāha*, *Raktapitta*, *Tṛṣā*, *Arti nāśaka*; **Other karma-** *Jivaniya*, *Bṛhaṇa* *Vṛṣya*, *Stanyakara*, *Śukravardhaka*, *Balya*, *Vayahasthāpaka*, *Rasāyana*, *Śukrala*, *Ojaskara* and *Jivavardhana* (**Table 1**)

Adulteration and Substitute herbs^[24, 26]

The plants mentioned in *Aṣṭavarga* (*Kākoli* one of them) are difficult to obtain for a long time and the botanical identification of *Aṣṭavarga* has remained controversial. So some Ayurvedic treatise suggested substitute of *Aṣṭavarga* plants. In the place of *Kākoli*, *Aśwagandhā* roots are suggested.

Use of *Kākoli* as an ingredient in different important classical formulations.^[2, 4, 52-57]

Kākoli is a very important medicinal plant. It is used in various specific formulations as an important ingredient. Out of them some formulations are as follows; *Ābhādi-cūrṇa* (Yog.Rat.Sa.Cūrṇādhikāra, Pg.154), *Amṛtaprāsāvāleha* (Ga.ni.pr.kh.5:295),

Amṛtādyā-taila (Ca.ci.28:159), *Aparājita-agada* (Yog.Rat.Sa.*Gadaśāntyādhikāra*, Pg.551-552), *Apasmāra nāsaka ghr̥ta* (Ca.ci.30:65), *Aśvattha-vaṭaka* (Yog.Rat.Sa.-guṭīkādhikāra, Pg.178), *Bṛihata-śatāvārī-ghṛta* (Cakra.9:45), *Dāḍimādyā-ghṛta* (Ga.ni.pr.kh.1:425), *Daśāṅga-ghṛta* (Yog.Rat.Sa.*Ghṛtādhikāra*, Pg.30-31), *Daśamūlādyā-ghṛta* (Cakra.22:91), *Drākṣāyāda-ghṛta* (Vaṅg.36:214), *Dvipaṅcamūlādhyā-taila* (Yog.Rat.Sa. *Tailādhikāra*, Pg.64), *Gandha-Taila* (Cakra.49:21), *Gauryādi-ghṛta* (Su.ci.17:10), *Guḍūci-taila* (Ci.ka.:343Pg.228), *Jīvantyāda-ghṛta* (Yog.Rat.Sa. *Ghṛtādhikāra*, Pg. 32), *Khuḍḍakapadmaka-taila* (Yog.Rat.Sa.*Tailā-dhikāra*, Pg.87), *Laghu-cyavanaprāśa* (Yog.Rat.Sa. *Avalehādhikāra*, Pg.197-198), *Mahākalyānaka-Ghṛta* (Cakra. 20:30), *Mahāpadma-taila* (Ga.ni.pr.kh.2:137), *Māyūra-ghṛta* (Śā.ma.kh.9:77), *Paiśācika-ghṛta* (Yog.Rat.Sa.*Ghṛtādhikāra*,Pg.51), *Prasāriṇī-taila* (Yog.Rat.Sa.*Tailādhikāra*,Pg.78), *Rāsnādi-ghṛt*

(Vaṅg. 36:423), *Śatāvārī-ghṛta* (Ga.ni.pr.kh.1:131), *Sukumāra-taila* (Ga.ni.pr.kh.2:300), *Triphalādyā-ghṛta* (Yo.rat.netraroga cikitsā: 3 (pg.373)).

Sanskṛta synonyms of Kākoli described in different Nighaṅṭu and some unique ayurvedic treatise [11-12, 14, 16-17, 19, 21, 22, 24-25,32--50]

Arkapuṣpikā, *Caṇā*, *Dhīrā*, *Dhvāmṅśāksī*, *Dhvāmṅśikā*, *Dhvāmṅśikā*, *Dhvāmṅśodī*, *Dhvāmṅsolī*, *Dhvāmṅsolikā*, *Jīvanīyā*, *Jīvinī*, *Kabaḍī*, *Kabarī*, *Kākī*, *Kākoli*, *Kākoṣṇī*, *Kālikā*, *Kāṇā*, *Karṇikā*, *Kavalī*, *Kāyasthā*, *Kāyasthikā*, *Kokilā*, *Kṣīrā*, *Kṣīraṇī*, *Kṣīrasūklīkā*, *Madhurā*, *Madhurākhyā*, *Madhyamā*, *Medurā*, *Payasvinī*, *Payasyā*, *Sankṣobhī*, *Śītapākī*, *Śītapākī*, *Śuklā*, *Śuklakṣīrā*, *Śūrā*, *Svādumāmsī*, *Tapasvinī*, *Vakulī*, *Vāyasā*, *Vāyasolī*, *Vāyasolikā*, *Vāyasthā*, *Vāyasūlikā*, *Veśyā*, *Vīrā*, *Viṣṇīkā*. (**Table 2**) (**Fig. 1**)

Interpretation of Sanskṛta synonyms of Kākoli [18,20,22]

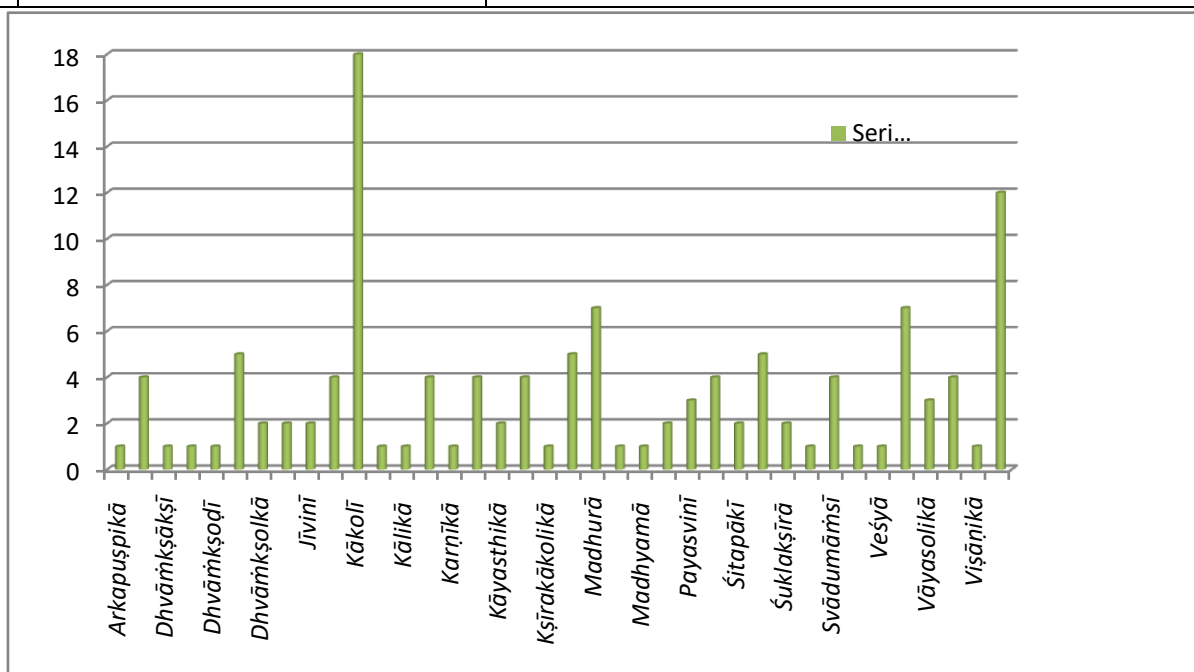
Sr.	Name	Interpretation	References
1.	<i>Arkapuṣpikā</i> [22]	अर्कस्यार्कवृक्षस्य पुष्पमिव पुष्पमस्याः सा। Its flowers resemble to Arka (<i>Calotropis procera</i>) flower.	Pg. 102, vol. 1
2.	<i>Kākoli</i> [22]	कं जलमाकोलति संस्त्यायतीति It contains high moisture value	Pg. 80, vol. 2
3.	<i>Kāyasthā</i> [22]	कायस्तिष्ठत्यनया (It makes body firm)	Pg. 98, vol. 2
4.	<i>Kālikā</i> [20,22]	कालो वर्णोऽस्त्यस्याः (After maturity its stem turns purple in colour) काले वर्षाकाले चरति (It grows in rainy season)	Pg. 112, vol. 2 Pg. 2013, vol. 3
5.	<i>Kṣīrakākoli</i> [22]	क्षीरमिव शुभ्रा काकोली (Due to its white coloured flower)	Pg. 236, vol. 2
6.	<i>Kṣīrasūklīkā</i> [22]	क्षीरमिव शुक्ला (Due to its white coloured flower)	Pg. 237, vol. 2
7.	<i>Kṣīrā</i> [20,22]	क्षीरवर्णोऽस्त्यस्याः।, क्षीरं तद्वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य। (Due to its white or pale coloured rhizome)	Pg. 237, vol. 2 Pg. 2378, vol. 3
8.	<i>Dhīrā</i> [22]	धियं ईरयतीति (It bears a lot of medicinal quality)	Pg. 798, vol. 2
9.	<i>Payasyā</i> [20,22]	पय पिबतीति+टाप् (It contains high moisture value) पयसो दुग्धस्य विकार तत्र हितं वा यत् (It acts as galactogogue)	Pg. 46, vol. 3 Pg. 4232, vol. 5
10.	<i>Payasvinī</i> [22]	पयो विद्यतेऽस्याः (It acts as galactogogue)	Pg. 46, vol. 3
11.	<i>Madhurā</i> [22]	मधु माधुर्यमस्यास्तीति+टाप् (It bears <i>madhura rasa</i>)	Pg. 601, vol. 3
12.	<i>Medurā</i> [22]	मेघति स्निह्यतीति+टाप् (It is smooth)	Pg. 780, vol. 3
13.	<i>Vayasthā</i> [18]	वयसि स्थीयतेऽनया। (It provides stability to life)	<i>Amar. Dwitiya kāṇḍa vanaṣadhi varga: 144</i>
14.	<i>Śuklā</i> [22]	शुक्लो वर्णोऽस्त्यस्या इति (Due to its white coloured flower and rhizome)	Pg. 117, vol.5
15.	<i>Sukolī</i> [22]	सुशोभना कोली (It looks beautiful)	Pg.362, vol.5
16.	<i>Svādumāmsī</i> [20,22]	स्वादु मांसं अन्त शस्तं यस्याः (It is <i>Madhura</i> in taste) स्वादु मांसमिव फलमस्याः (It is <i>Madhura</i> in taste)	Pg. 491, vol.5 Pg. 5387, vol. 6)
17.	<i>Svādurasā</i> [18]	स्वादु रसोऽस्याः। (It is <i>Madhura</i> in taste)	<i>Amar.Dwitiyakāṇḍa vanaṣadhi varga: 144</i>

Classification of Kākoli in different Nighaṅṭu^[11-12,14,16-17,19,24-25,32-39,41-46,50-51]: In Ayurvedic Nighaṅṭu Kākoli is described at many places under various Varga and Gaṇa.

Sr.	Nighaṅṭu	Gana/ Varga	Reference
1.	Sauśruta-nighaṅṭu ^[17]	Kākolyādi-gaṇa	Kākolyādi gaṇa: 208
2.	Aṣṭāṅga-nighaṅṭu ^[42]	Vidāryādi-gaṇa	Vidāryādi gaṇa: 15 (pg. 03)
3.	Paryāyaratnamālā ^[43]	Madhura-gaṇa	Pary. :455, 1630, 1715 (pg. 24, 68,71)
4.	Siddhasāra-nighaṅṭu ^[41]	Sid. sā. Ni.: 41 (pg.372)
5.	Camatkāra-nighaṅṭu ^[44]	Ca. ni. :8, 13 (pg. 16)
6.	Madanādi-nighaṅṭu ^[32]	Jīvanīya-gaṇa	Ma. ni. 8: 3 (pg. 82)
7.	Dhanvantari-nighaṅṭu ^[11]	Guducyādi-varga	Guducyādi varga : 132-133 (pg. 47)
8.	Śabdacandrikā ^[45]	Vṛkṣādi-varga; Triphalādi-varga; Aṣṭavarga	Vṛkṣādi varga: 221 Triphalādi varga: 27
9.	Soḍhala-nighaṅṭu ^[33]	Guducyādi-varga	Guducyādi varga: 186-188 (pg. 38) Guducyādi varga: 162-163 (pg. 232)
10.	Mādhava-dravyaguṇa ^[34]	Vividhausadhi-varga; Aṣṭavarga	Vividhausadhi varga: 77-78 (pg. 6)
11.	Abhidhānaratnamālā ^[35] (Ṣaḍrasa Nighaṅṭu)	Swāduskandha	Swāduskandha: 3 (pg. 3) Swāduskandha: 13 (pg. 4)
12.	Siddhamantra ^[36]	Vātapittaghna-varga	Vātapittaghna varga: 62 (pg. 30)
13.	Hṛdayadīpaka-nighaṅṭu ^[46]	Tripāda-varga Nānārtha-varga	Tripāda varga: 35 (pg. 16) Nānārtha varga: 129 (pg. 79)
14.	Vaidyaśataśloki ^[40]	Praśasta rasāyana auśadha	Vai. śat. : 117 (pg. 74-75)
15.	Madanapāla-nighaṅṭu ^[37]	Abhayādi-varga	Mad. pā. ni. : 72 (pg. 20-21)
16.	Rāja-nighaṅṭu ^[38]	Guducyādi-varga	Guducyādi varga: 25-27 (pg. 30-31)
17.	Kaiyadeva-nighaṅṭu ^[14]	Auśadhi-varga	Ośadhi varga: 83-85 (pg. 19)
18.	Bhāvaprakāśa-nighaṅṭu ^[24]	Harītakādi-vargaḥ	Harītakādi vargaḥ: 132-137 (pg. 59)
19.	Śivakośa ^[19]		Śiva. : 9, 69, 218, 253, 344, 363 and 384
20.	Śāligrāma-nighaṅṭu ^[25]	Aṣṭavarga	Aṣṭavarga: pg. : 127
21.	Nighaṅṭu-ādarśa ^[51]	Aṣṭavarga	Aṣṭavarga: pg. : 184 (vol. 1)
22.	Śaṅkara-nighaṅṭu ^[47]	Aṣṭavarga	Aṣṭavarga: pg. 13
23.	Priya-nighaṅṭu ^[50]	Aṣṭavarga; Jīvanīya gaṇa	Aṣṭavarga : 89-90 (pg. 92) Jīvanīya gaṇa : 98-99 (pg. 93)
24.	Abhidhanamanjarī ^[39]	Jīvanīya-gaṇa	Madnādigaṇa saptama varga: 139, 141 (pg. 42, 43)
25.	Paryāyamuktāvalī ^[16]	Karkaṭākhyādhīna gandhavarga; Bhautikādi nānārtha varga; Aṣṭavarga	Karkaṭākhyādhīna gandhavarga : 28, 35 (pg. 18, 19) Bhautikādi nānārtha varga : 208 (pg. 152-153)
26.	Guṇaratnamālā ^[12]	Harītakādi-varga; Aṣṭavarga	Harītakādi varga: pg. 55, 59

Therapeutic properties of *Kākoli* on the basis of different Ayurvedic scriptures^[26-31]

S.	Category of Disease	Specific conditions treated by <i>Kākoli</i>
1.	Thoracic diseases	Treatment of chest injury, intrinsic pulmonary haemorrhage, tuberculosis, cough, asthma & bronchitis
2.	Abdominal diseases	Treatment of <i>Gulma</i> , dyspepsia, diarrhoea
3.	Renal & urinary bladder diseases	Treatment of dysuria
4.	Musculo-skeletal diseases	Treatment of gout
5.	Dermatological diseases	Treatment of sinus, boils & stomatitis
6.	Neurological disorders	Treatment of insanity
7.	Generalised body disorders	Treatment of anaemia, malaria, paresthesia (burning sensation), remittent fever & general debility
8.	Rejuvenation & Virility strengthening	Treatment of oligospermia (Low sperm count), sexual debility), immunity promoter
9.	Paediatric diseases	Remedy for child emaciation
10.	Alexipharmic treatment	Antidote for spider poisoning

**CONCLUSION**

On the basis of taxonomic aspects of nomenclature along with the Sanskrita synonyms coined by ancient sages one may be able to preserve the treasure some traditional medicinal knowledge. In ancient times, when everyone was in close contact to nature and surroundings, the ancient seers did not felt the need of morphological description of plants and hence they provided a very basic and broad classification method in the form of Sanskrit names. For the betterment of humanity they felt the need to explore the medicinal properties of these plants, thus they coined names and synonyms so that everyone may be able to recognize and use them.

ABBREVIATIONS: *Ca.ci.*- Caraka-saṁhitā-cikitsāsthāna; *Ca.sū.*- Caraka-saṁhitā-sūtrasthāna; *Cakra.*- Cakradatta; *Su.sū.*- Suśruta-saṁhitā-sūtrasthāna; *Su.ci.*- Suśruta-saṁhitā-cikitsāsthāna; *Ah.sū.*- Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya-sūtrasthāna; *Ah.ci.*- Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya-cikitsāsthāna; *Ras.rat.sa.*- Rasaratna-samuccaya; *Yo.rat.*- Yogaratnākara; *Yog. rat.Sa.*- Yogaratnasamuccaya; *Śā.ma.kh.*- Śārṅgadhara saṁhitā madhyama khaṇḍa; *Ga.ni.pr. kh.*- Gadanigraha-prathama-khaṇḍa

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Table 1: Properties and actions of the Kākoli according to nighaṅṭu

Sr. no.	Nighantu	Rasa	Guṇa	Vīrya	Vipāka	Doṣa karma	Other karma	Roghanta	References
1.	<i>Sauśruta Nighaṅṭu</i> ^[17]	-	-	-	-	<i>Pittānila nāśaka, Śleṣmakara</i>	<i>Jīvanīya, Bṛhaṇa vṛṣya, Stanyakara</i>	<i>Śōṇita vikāra Nāśaka</i>	<i>Kākolyādi gaṇa: 219</i>
2.	<i>Madanādi Nighaṅṭu</i> ^[32]	-	-	<i>Śīta</i>	-	<i>Vātapittahara</i>	<i>Bṛhaṇa</i>	<i>Kṣaya, Śōṣa nāśaka</i>	<i>Ma. Ni. 8: 4 (pg. 82)</i>
3.	<i>Dhanvantari Nighaṅṭu</i> ^[11]	<i>Swādu</i>	-	<i>Śīta</i>	-	<i>Vātapittaśāmaka, Śleṣmakāraka</i>	<i>Śukravardhaka</i>	<i>Jwara, Dāha, Kṣaya nāśaka</i>	<i>Guducyādi varga : 133-134 (pg. 47)</i>
4.	<i>Soḍhala Nighaṅṭu</i> ^[33]	<i>Swādu</i>	-	<i>Śīta</i>	<i>Swādu</i>	-	<i>Vṛṣya, Balya, Vayahasthāpaka, Jīvanīya</i>	-	<i>Guducyādi varga: 162-163 (pg. 232)</i>
5.	<i>Mādhava Dravyaguṇa</i> ^[34]	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Śīta</i>	-	<i>Vātapittaśāmaka,</i>	<i>Śukla</i>	<i>Dāha, Raktapitta, Śōṣa, Tṛṣā and Jwara nāśaka</i>	<i>Vividhausadhi varga: 77-78 (pg. 6)</i>
6.	<i>Abhidhānaratna mālā (Ṣaḍrasa Nighaṅṭu)</i> ^[35]	<i>Swādu</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Swāduskandha: 5 (pg. 3)</i>
7.	<i>Siddhamantra and Prakāśa</i> ^[36]	-	-	-	-	<i>Vātapittaghna, Śleṣmakāraka</i>	-	-	<i>Vātapittaghna varga: 61 (pg. 30)</i>
8.	<i>Vaidya Śataśloki</i> ^[58]	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rasāyana</i>	-	<i>Vai. Śat. : 117 (pg. 74-75)</i>
9.	<i>Madanapāla Nighaṅṭu</i> ^[37]	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Śīta</i>	-	<i>Vātapittaśāmaka</i>	<i>Śukrala</i>	<i>Dāha, Raktapitta, Śōṣa, Tṛṣā and Jwara nāśaka</i>	<i>Mad. Pā. Ni. : 74 (pg. 21)</i>
10.	<i>Rāja Nighaṅṭu</i> ^[38]	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Snigdha</i>	-	-	<i>Pittānilaśāmaka, Kapha kāraka</i>	<i>Śukra vivardhaka</i>	<i>Kṣaya, Arti, Raktavikāra, Dāha and Jwara nāśaka</i>	<i>Guducyādi varga: 25-27 (pg. 31)</i>
11.	<i>Kaiyadeva Nighaṅṭu</i> ^[14]	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Śīta</i>	-	<i>Vātapittaśāmaka,</i>	<i>Vṛṣya, Bṛhaṇa</i>	<i>Raktavikāra, Dāha, Śōṣa and Jwara nāśaka</i>	<i>Ośadhi varga: 85-86 (pg. 19)</i>
12.	<i>Bhāvaprakāśa Nighaṅṭu</i> ^[24]	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Śīta</i>	-	<i>Vātapittaśāmaka,</i>	<i>Śukrala, Bṛhaṇa</i>	<i>Raktavikāra, Dāha, Śōṣa and</i>	<i>Harītakāyādi vargaḥ: 137 (pg. 59)</i>

13.	<i>Śāligrāma Nighaṇṭu</i> ^[25]	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Śīta</i>	-	<i>Vātapittaśāmaka,</i>	<i>Śukrala, Bṛhaṇa</i>	<i>Jwara nāśaka</i> <i>Raktavikāra,</i> <i>Dāha, Śoṣa and</i> <i>Jwara nāśaka</i>	<i>Aṣṭavarga: pg. : 127</i>
14.	<i>Abhidhanamanjari</i> ^[39]	<i>Swādu</i>	-	-	-	<i>Pittahā</i>	<i>Ojaskara, Vṛṣya,</i> <i>Jīvavardhana</i>		<i>Madnādigāṇa saptama</i> <i>varga: (pg. 84)</i>
15.	<i>Guṇaratnamālā</i> ^[12]	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Śīta</i>	-	<i>Vātapittaśāmaka,</i>	<i>Śukrala, Bṛhaṇa</i>	<i>Raktavikāra,</i> <i>Dāha, Śoṣa and</i> <i>Jwara nāśaka</i>	<i>Haritakyādi varga: pg. 59</i>

Table 2: Sanskrit synonyms of *Kākolī* described in different *Nighaṇṭu* and some unique Ayurvedic treatise

Sr. no	Sanskrit Name	Nighaṇṭu																														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1.	<i>Arkapuṣpikā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
2.	<i>Caṇā</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	<i>Dhīrā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
4.	<i>Dhvāmkṣākṣī</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	<i>Dhvāmkṣikā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	<i>Dhvāmkṣikā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	<i>Dhvāmkṣoḍī</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	<i>Dhvāmkṣolī</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	<i>Dhvāmkṣolkā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
10.	<i>Jīvanīyā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
11.	<i>Jīvinī</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	<i>Kabarī</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

36.	<i>Śuklakṣīrā</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37.	<i>Śurā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38.	<i>Sankṣobhī</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39.	<i>Svādumāmsī</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40.	<i>Tapasvinī</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41.	<i>Vakulī</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
42.	<i>Veśyā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43.	<i>Vāyasolī</i>	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	<i>Vāyasā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.	<i>Vāyasolikā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.	<i>Vāyasulikā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47.	<i>Vāyasthā</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
48.	<i>Viṣāṇikā</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
49.	<i>Vīrā</i>	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Code of Nighaṅṭu		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					

1. *Abhidhānamañjarā*; 2. *Aṣṭāṅga-nighaṅṭu*; 3. *Āyurvedīya-oṣadhi-nighaṅṭu*; 4. *Bhāvaprakāśa-nighaṅṭu*; 5. *Camatkāra-nighaṅṭu*; 6. *Candra-nighaṅṭu*; 7. *Dhanvantari-nighaṅṭu*; 8. *Dravyagūṇa-kośa*; 9. *Dravyaratnākara-nighaṅṭu (Manuscript)*; 10. *Guṇaratnamālā*; 11. *Hṛdayadīpaka-nighaṅṭu*; 12. *Kaiyadeva-nighaṅṭu*; 13. *Madanpāla-nighaṅṭu*; 14. *Mādhava-dravyagūṇa*; 15. *Nighaṅṭa-śiromaṇi*; 16. *Nighaṅṭu-ādarśa*; 17. *Paryāyamuktāvalā*; 18. *Paryāyaratnamālā*; 19. *Priya-nighaṅṭu*; 20. *Rāja-nighaṅṭu*; 21. *Ṣaḍrasa-nighaṅṭu (Abhidhānaratnamālā)*; 22. *Śāṅkara-nighaṅṭu*; 23. *Sauśruta-nighaṅṭu*; 24. *Śabdacandrikā*; 25. *Śaligrāma-nighaṅṭu*; 26. *Siddhamantra and Prakāśa*; 27. *Siddhasāra-nighaṅṭu or Sārottara-nighaṅṭu*; 28. *Śivakośa*; 29. *Sodhala-nighaṅṭu*; 30. *Vaidya-śataślokī*