

A Review Article on Species Used As Talmuli (Curculigo Orchioides).

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ABSTRACT: There is too much confusion for *Krushna musali* i.e Talmuli dravya in day by day practice; which type *Krushna Musali* is sold by the vendor. Now days various species of medicinal Plants are used as *Krushna Musali* in different parts of India. Traditionally, *Salam panja* and *Salam* are also used as *Musali*. This is an attempt to collect all data from *samhitas* and *nighantus* regarding *Krushna musali*. Botanically classify the species which are used as Talmuli. Talmuli (*Curculigo orchioides*) is part of the *Dashapushpa* i.e. group of 10 herbs which is medically and culturally precious to the people of India, especially in south side of india. Talmuli i.e. *Krushna musali* is mentioned in various literatures in the names of *Talapatri*, *Krushna Musali*, *Talamooli* etc. and it is having *Madhura* (sweet) *tikta rasa*, potency is *ushna* and *talmuli* has various properties specially *rasayana* and *vaat-pittahara*. In *Sharangadhara Samhita* different preparations are mentioned. These tests were done for evaluating the thoroughly i.e. briefly understanding of *Krushna Musali*.

KEYWORDS: *Musali*, *Krushna musali*, *Salam*, *Talmuli*, *Ayurved*, *Dravya*, *Ayurved*.

INTRODUCTION

The drug *Kali Musali* of Ayurvedic *Dravya* is derived from the root specifically it is in tuberous form *Curculigo orchioides*. The tuberous roots are justified with same properties as that of ayurvedic dravya i.e. *Safed Musali*, derived from different species of the genus *Chlorophytum* Ker-Gawl. Particularly *C. borivillianum* Sant. & Fernandez¹. It has demulcent, aphrodisiac, *Mutral* properties and used in *Shwas*, *Klebya*, *Kamala* (jaundice), *Kushtha* (skin disorders), urinary and venereal diseases². Talmuli is under many drugs or *Kalpas* as an important ingredient mentioned in *Ayurvedic* scriptures³. In present times, the drug has been extensively studied for its pharmacological and phytochemicals activities⁴. It is one of the important drug used under *Rasayana* category of *Ayurvedic* Materia Medica. The roots of *Kali Musli* are extensively utilized and considerable amount of roots are extracted tribal people from forests. Which has good price in the market. In view of medicinal value for the treatment of many disorders and pharmacological activities, and trial has

been made to report development in areas of phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Kali Musali*.

MUSALIKANDADI VARGA

Family- Amaryllidaceae

Plants of this class are in the form of small plants. Its roots are usually tubers. Its letters are often protruding from the front part of the origin. These leaves are long, narrow, often have sharp edges and big veins. The flower bearing stem is leafless, round or slightly flat. The outer shell is like pegs and has 6 compartments. There are six stamens, they are present on the sheath containing the endosperm. The uterus is semi-permanent, three gaps are free, the tube is one and the fruits are usually three-leafed.

It is a type of herb with a height of 30 centimeters. Its roots can be short or long. It has more fleshy lateral roots. The length of the leaf is about 15 to 45 cm long. These produce buds after coming in contact with the soil. In plain terms, the flowers above are male and are small in size and similarly the flowers coming down are large in size and are female or bisexual. The plant is found in Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and in other states⁵.

The plants of this category are poisonous, laxative and carminative, yet some plants are nutritious, laxative and intoxicating.

- Wild Ketaki,
- Vilayati Ketaki,
- Kali Musli, etc. are plants of this category.
- Sukhdarshan which beautifies the garden with its beautiful flowers-
- *Crinum asiaticum*. And
- (*Polianthes tuberosa*) are plants of this group.

KALIMUSLI

It is known by various vernacular names such as:

- *Talmuli*,
- *Talusa* - (Bengali);
- *Nelatigade* - (Kannada);
- *Nelappana* - (Malayalam);
- *Nilappanai* - (Tamil);
- *Nelatadi* - (Telugu);
- *Talmuli*, - (Sanskrit)
- *Musikaparni*, - (Sanskrit)
- *Talpatrika* - (Sanskrit)
- *Golden Eye Grass* - (English)⁶⁻⁷.
- *Kali Musli* - Hindi
- *Kali Musli* - Marathi
- *Latin Name* - *Curculigo ochioides*
- *Other Name's* - *Talmuli, Talpatri, Talparni*,

(Shodal)

Place of origin: In the forests during the rainy season. *Kalimusli* i.e. *Talmuli* is naturally grown on grassy slopes with mountain ranges as well as in sandy places. Also its growth depends on different types of mixture like chicken soil or rotted manure and sand if mixed equally it is expected to be very good. A humid environment is very good for it and the best place for it to grow is the tropical climate where it is very good for it.

Appropriate organ - Root.

Rasa	- <i>Madhur</i> (sweet).
Veerya	- <i>Sheeta, Ushna</i>
Vipaaka	- <i>Madhur</i>
Doshaghnata	- <i>Vata, Pitta</i> .

NIRUKTI

Musli - '*Musyati Khandayati Doshan iti*'. '*Mus Khandane*' It refutes- destroys *Dosha*.

Talmulika –

1. '*Talo mulam Asya Iti*'.
2. '*Talmshabda Talmulsadrushe Lakshani*'

Its roots are like of Taal.

In Rajnighantu following are the introduction i.e. synonyms are

- *Musali*
- *Talmuli*
- *Suvaha*
- *Talpatrika*
- *Godhapati*
- *Hempushpi*
- *Bhutali*
- *Dirghakandika*

Musli is *Madhur* (sweet), *Sheeta* (cool), and nourishing and strengthening the testicles. It is a source of *Kapha* and minimize the *Pitta dosha*.

PROPERTIES OF TALMULI:

Talmuli is of following Gunas –

- *Mathura*,
- *Vrishya*,
- *Ushnaveerya*,
- *Bruhani*,
- *Guru*,
- *Tikta Rasa* (The bitter),
- *Rasayana*,
- And it minimize the vaat prakop in guda sthana.
- Musli is tasty for cooking juices and is a source of cold fire. It destroys talk and bile and testicles.

DISCUSSION

Kali Musli plants grow abundantly during the rainy season. Its *Kshup* grows from 1 to 1.5 feet tall. Its leaves resemble those torn from one or two year old plants of date palm or coconut tree. In this part of its leaves, small long pods of orange color appear. The fruits are eight inches long and contain more than one seed.

It is a tuberous cell with distinct ribosomes. *Talmuli* i.e. *Krishna Musli* is found in abundance in India but especially in tropical areas from east to south i.e. Central Himalayas and Western Ghats. *Kali Musli* is found in abundance on Barha mountains and Mount Abu. It is heard that *Safed Musli* is found in Panchmahal region of Gujarat. *Black Musli* is more beneficial than white *Musli*. Due to its core being pestle-shaped, copper and black, it is called *Kali Musli*. The Latin name of *White Musali* is *Asparagus adscendens* and it is a plant of *Asparagus* class. Some people consider *Chlorophytum arundinaceum* as white musli. It belongs to a different family (*Liliaceae*).

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

1. Glycosides,
2. Polysaccharides,
3. Fat and
4. Calcium oxalate.
5. Yuccagenin,
6. Sapogenin and
7. Alkaloid lycorin.⁸

These all are the chemical ingredients of the *Talmuli*.

USAGE -

RAJMARTAND –

1. Karnapali vardhaniyam

AAMAYIK PRAYOG -

RAJMARTAND

1. To increase the earlobe – mix Musli tuber in the butter of buffalo and wait for seven days in the morning. After keeping it, it should always be massaged regularly on the earlobe; this changes the earlobe.

2. Both types of Muli give confirmation information that to makes body *pushti*. Then it was used in ancient texts or after this

Many *pakodas* contain *musli*. The people of India know very well by its qualities. There is no mention of the use of *Musali* in *Charaka* but it is mentioned in *Sushruta*. Music has been praised in this heading 'Utsadne Prashasyate'. In Vaas- 'Kolambajan Talamoolam Shrishyacharmamasimavi Lidyaat Kshaudren.' Such is the experiment.

Navyamat - Indian physicians of Travancore freely use the roots of Musli in the treatment of diseases like inflammatory condition, Urinary disorder, mumps, bleeding etc. Based on the experience gained after so many of their uses, it can definitely be said that its roots have a special effect on genitourinary disorders. Although European doctors have not yet said anything in this matter. (Pharma. Ind.)

Musli is useful in diseases like piles, *Kamla*, Diarrhoea, Colic, Gonorrhea etc. It is cold, diuretic, tonic and aphrodisiac. It is used with perfumed and fragrant liquids. (demak). Its poultice is applied on skin diseases and itching.

CONCLUSION

Black Musli is known by different names among which *Talmuli* is the Sanskrit name. In this article we have seen information about the origin of *Talmuli* as well as its ingredients as well as its form and origin and its different names in different regions. *Talmuli* is used therapeutically by different kalpas for different diseases. The most important of these diseases is that it works very well on the urinary system.

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