Markets Survey On Traditional Medicine of Lijiang City, Yunnan Province, China

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Abstract

Background: Traditional markets are important trading places for medicinal plants, and market surveys often engage in ethnobotanical research to record the herbal plants used locally and related traditional knowledge. However, information on the market traded medicinal plants is not well documented from traditional markets in Lijiang City, Yunnan.

This research is an ethnobotanical survey focusing on medicinal plants traded in traditional markets of Lijiang City, and contributes to the understanding of medicinal plants and related information used by the Naxi people.

Methods: Ethnobotanical surveys were carried out during two years (2019-2020). Three traditional markets in Lijiang City were investigated. The methods we used include literature research, participatory surveys, key insider interviews and group discussions.

Results: As a result, 318 medicinal plants were recorded including 29 unidentified medicines. The plant medicines were from medicinal plants of 97 families belonged to Angiosperm, Gymnospermae, Pteridophyta, Bryophyta, Lichenes and Fungi. Asteraceae provided the maximum numbers of medicinal plants. Among them, there were 258 species (89.27%) of wild plants, 15 species (5.19%) were cultivated, and 16 species (5.54%) were wild or cultivated. There were 22 species of national protected plants in China, including 3 species of national first-level protected plants and 19 species of national second-level protected plants. Among the recorded diseases, 58.13% of medicinal plants are used to treat musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and digestive system diseases. A total of 31 kinds of medicinal plants can be found in *Dongba Sutra* or *Yu Long Ben Cao*.

Conclusion: This study surveyed herbal medicine in the market of Lijiang City, analyzing and revealing resource compositions and current market situations. The medicinal plants used by the Naxi people are diverse and are used to treat a wide spectrum of body disorders. There are many wild medicinal plants, and in order to ensure sustainable development, its natural protection should be strengthened. Knowledge of medicinal plants recorded in Naxi medical classics has ethnobotanical value and should be further developed.

Background

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) has been used for more than 5000 years. Chinese medicinal materials are fundamental to the development of TCM, and China also attaches great importance to the development of Chinese medicine resources(Hai et al. 2016). From 2011 to 2020, China implemented its Fourth National Survey of Chinese Materia Medica Resources to improve the management, protection, development and utilization of Chinese medicine resources(Nature Research Custom Media). In this survey of Chinese medicinal resources, a survey of traditional knowledge related to ethnic minority medicine was carried out in order to fully explore the modern value of ethnic medicine and realize the sustainable utilization of resources(National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine). Lijiang City started the fourth survey of Chinese medicinal resources in 2011. As of June 2021, 2060 specimens of Chinese medicinal materials have been collected and identified. In 2018, an investigation of Naxi traditional medicine knowledge was launched, of which 85 kinds of drugs recorded in the *Dongba Sutra* have been identified(Li et al.2021).

Naxi people are mainly distributed in Yunnan and Sichuan Province and Tibet Autonomous Region. Among them, more than two-thirds of the Naxi population live in Lijiang, Yunnan Province(He Shaoying, 2001). Lijiang City is located in the Hengduan Mountains, with fertile soil, suitable climate, forest coverage rate of 70%, rich resources of Chinese medicinal materials, and is known as the "hometown of medicinal materials". Among which more than 500 kinds of medicinal herbs grow in the Yulong Snow Mountain, which is known as "treasure house of plants"(Chen et al. 2004). Naxi people is a nation with a long history in China, whose ancestors created the splendid Dongba culture. Naxi Dongba culture has a rich national cultural heritage, including social sciences and natural sciences. Dongba Sutra involved many traditional disciplines such as history, philosophy, religion, music, dance, etc., at the same time, it also recorded many medical knowledge, including *Genesis* and *Chongren Pandi to Find Medicine*. Naxi Dongba medicine, as one of traditional medicine used by Naxi people for generations to prevent and treat diseases. Naxi ancestors have accumulated a wealth of knowledge and medicine literature(Chen et al. 2004).

In China, traditional markets are considered as important places for trading of medicinal plants harvested by rural villagers, which also play a social role of exchanging traditional use of herbal medicine among different cultural and social groups at local area. In areas with abundant ethnobotanical knowledge, market surveys are an important research method for ethnobotanical research on medicinal plant(Lee et al. 2008). Many of the plants sold in the markets come from the wild, thus these places are inherently connected with the issue of sustainable collection of plant material from wild growing populations. In this way, more research is needed to investigate the medicinal plants sold on the Lijiang markets and to clarify how these are related to local health disorders.

The aim of this study was to identify the types of medicinal plants sold in the markets of Naxi people. Additional research questions were: 1) The main uses of medicinal plants in the markets; 2) Species and distribution of traditional medicinal plants; 3) Sustainable development of medicinal plants. 4) Records and main uses of medicinal plants sold on the markets in medical classics.

Materials And Methods

2.1 Study area

Lijiang City is located in the northwest of Yunnan Province, the city center is located at E100°25' and N26°86', with a total area of 20,600 square kilometers (Fig. 1). Lijiang is an area where many ethnic groups live together. Apart from the Han nationality, there are 22 ethnic minorities living in Lijiang, among which two thirds of Naxi people live in Lijiang. Lijiang City is located in the Hengduan Mountains, with mountains, river valleys, and tableland alternate. The soil is fertile, sunshine time is long and abundant rainfall. Chinese medicinal materials are very rich in resources. This research investigated three markets in Lijiang, including Zhongyi Market, Xiangshan Market and Xiangjiang Market. (Fig. 2).

2.2 Data collection

From August 2019 to December 2020, we completed the investigation of the three medicinal material trading markets in Lijiang City. The methods that we adopted included literature research, participatory investigation, key informant interviews, and group discussions. In market research, we recorded and photographed medicinal plants sold in the markets. The collected samples were identified by taxonomists Li Haitao and Yang Shaohua, who undertook census tasks of Yunnan and Lijiang, and used the Flora of China (Editorial Committee of Flora of China, 1989–2013) and Flora Yunnan (Editorial Committee of Flora Yunnanica, 1977–2006) to identify the families and species names of plants. The samples were preserved in the Institute of Alpine Economics and Botany, Yunnan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, which is one of the main storage targets for the general survey of Chinese medicine resources in Lijiang. (Codes of Voucher Specimens: NXYC001–NXYC318). After the identification, we counted whether the medicinal plants sold in the markets came from local or other places, whether they were wild or cultivated varieties according to the results of the fourth national survey of traditional Chinese medicine resources. And according to the Information System of Chinese Rare and Endangered Plants (ISCREP, <http://www.iplant.cn/rep/protlist>), we inquired whether these medicinal plants were protected plants. *Dongba Sutra* and *Yu Long Ben Cao* are representative books of traditional Naxi medicine. So after determining the source of medicinal plants in market surveys, we compared and analyzed the records of medicines sold in the markets in the two books.

2.3 Data analysis

The data collected in this study were analyzed and graphed by using Microsoft Office Excel (2010) spreadsheet and RStudio software.

Results And Discussion

3.1 Floristic diversity

In the market, we have encountered 318 medicinal plant products, of which 289 have been identified with a clear base source (Table 1), and 19 have not been identified (Table A1). Among the 289 medicinal plants whose base sources have been identified, their original plants include fungi, lichens, bryophytes, ferns, gymnosperms, and angiosperms, of which angiosperms are the most diverse, accounting for 91% (Fig.3A). The plants belonged to 97 families in taxonomy according to the Flora of China and Flora Yunnan. The dominant plant family was Asteraceae with 31 species that represented 10.73% of the total species, followed by 16 species of Rosaceae (5.54 %), 15 species of Lanco (5.19%) and Lamiaceae (5.19%), 13 species of Liliaceae (4.50%), 11 species of Ranunculaceae (3.81%) and 10 species of Polygonaceae (3.26%) (Fig.3B). Other studies of traditional markets of Naxi people of Lijiang City also recorded Asteraceae as the family with the highest number of medicinal plant species, and there were a lot of variety. It indicated that the Naxi medicinal plants in Lijiang involved a wide range of families, which were consistent with the rich plant resources and biodiversity in Lijiang, indicated that Naxi people in Lijiang had a certain degree of systematic and comprehensive understanding and utilization of medicinal plants (Yang et al, 2020; Zhang et al, 2015). Combined with the fourth national survey of traditional Chinese medicine resources, it was found that among the 289 medicinal plants, 133 species (46.02%) were distributed in the city, 54 species (18.69%) were distributed along the Jinsha River, and 14 species were distributed in the Yulong Snow Mountain, including *Rhodiola fastigiata*, *Pyrola forrestiana*, *Aconitum brachypodum*, etc.

3.2 Medicinal parts

In this market survey, the types of medicinal parts included radix and rhizome, stem, bark, leaf, fruit, seed, whole plant, flower, etc., all these reflected the diversity of medicinal parts of medicinal plants used by Naxi people in Lijiang. Radix and rhizome as the main organs for organic storage, there were 122 kinds of medicinal plants from plant Radix and rhizome, accounting for 42.21% of the total number of species investigated, followed by whole grasses, with 70 species, accounting for 24.22% in contrast, leaf and seed were relatively few (Fig. 4). These data were similar to previous studies (Zhang et al. 2015). However, root and whole grass from wild plants are not conducive to the sustainable development of medicinal plants, and it is necessary to promote artificial planting.

3.3 Medicinal applications

The therapeutic uses of 289 medicinal plants were divided into 15 medical categories (Table A2), which were adapted from the catalogue of International Classification of Diseases made by the WHO(World Health Organization). A kind of medicine can have multiple therapeutic uses. For example, *Oxalis corniculata* can treat musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases, gynecological system diseases and skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases, etc. This shows the diversity of herbs for use by Naxi people in Lijiang area. Among the 15 medical categories, 289 medicinal plants have the most medicine for the treatment of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and digestive system diseases(58.13%). For example, the drugs used to treat external injury and rheumatic diseases such as *Dipsacus asper*, *Eucommia ulmoides*, *Polygonum cuspidatum*, and *Hemiphragma heterophyllum*, etc., The medicines used to treat digestive diseases include *Rumex nepalensis*, *Scutellaria barbata*, etc., which were inseparable from the local climate and natural environment. This was consistent with the trend of the survey results in the Honghe area(Lee et al. 2008). The second was the treatment of Infectious and parasitic diseases (49.13%), such as the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, malaria, etc.. There were also many medicines used to treat gynecological diseases (47.06%), skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (43.60%), and respiratory diseases (43.25%). In addition, 33 of the 289 kinds of medicinal plants were used to treat snake bites, such as *Lysimachia congestiflora*, *Evodia lepta*, *Paris polyphylla*, etc. These were also local specialty medicines.(Fig.5)

3.4 Literature survey

3.4.1 Herbal medicine recorded in the Dongba Sutra

The Dongba Sutra records the contents of philosophy, history, religion, medicine, etc., and is recognized as the encyclopedia of Naxi people. Among them, a large number of medical Classics reflected the contents related to life and health in ancient times, which are the simple understanding of life, health, and medicine of ancient people, and were of great significance to the study of the origin of medicine. Dongba people in the primitive religion of Naxi people had mastered the Dongba words and accumulated their initial knowledge and long-term practice of medicine(Chen, 2004). At the same time, they had formed their unique diagnosis and treatment theories and valuable experience in disease prevention and treatment. In this market research, 19 of 289 medicinal materials were recorded in the Dongba Sutra (Table 2, Fig 6). All the medicines recorded in the Dongba Sutra are formulas, and it can also be known that Naxi Dongba is compatible with medicines to treat diseases. For example, to treat serious cold, Naxi Dongba use *Bupleurum candollei* and *Pyrola forrestiana* (Fig 6 A). *Pueraria lobata* and *Melia azedarach* can be used to treat malnutrition in children (Fig 6 B), *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum likiangense*, and *Wolfiporia cocos* can be used to treat Bailin (Fig 6 C), *Reineckia carnea*, *Sambucus williamsii*, *Drynaria delavayi* can be combined to treat dyspepsia (Fig 6 D).

3.4.2 Herbal medicine recorded in Yu Long Ben cao

Yu Long Ben Cao is compiled based on the environment, climate, eating habits and other diseases where Naxi people live in. It is a precious crystallization of Naxi medicine and an important parts of Naxi medicine (Ni Ping, 2019). In this market research, 12 medicinal plants were recorded in *Yu Long Ben Cao* (Fig.7), including *Cynanchum otophyllum*, *Rodgersia sambucifolia*, *Swertia punicea*, *Geum aleppicum*, *Salvia trijuga*, *Polygala arillata*, *Senecio scandens*, *Polygonum paleaceum*, *Rumex nepalensis*, *Arctium lappa*, *Ajuga forrestii*, *Valeriana jatamansi*. Among them, *Rumex nepalensis* is also recorded in the Dongba Sutra, In the Dongba Sutra, *Rumex nepalensis* is mashed, mixed with honey and smashed green onions, to treat men with hernia (Fig 8). In *Yu Long Ben Cao*, the indications of *Rumex nepalensis* are different, mainly treating skin eczema, sweat spots, acute tonsillitis, constipation, etc. (He Deshao, 2018). In the theory of TCM(State Pharmacopoeia Committee,2020), the indications of *Rumex nepalensis* are roughly the same as those recorded in *Yu Long Ben Cao*. *Yu Long Ben Cao* was written in Chinese by an author of Naxi people, and is the product of the combination of the culture of Naxi medical culture and Han medical culture (Zhang et al., 2006). Lijiang is located in the northwest of Yunnan Province, at the junction of Yunnan, Sichuan, and Tibet. It is a multi-ethnic place. In addition to Han and Naxi, there are 21 ethnic minorities such as Tibetan, Bai, and Yi. Some medicinal materials are also used in these ethnic minorities, such as *Rumex nepalensis*, Tibetans are used to treat Soreand Ulcer, recorded in Jingzhu Materia Medica(Dan, 2012), Bai people are used to treat Constipation, Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage, Eczema, etc. (Jia and Zhang, 2016). Naxi people also have this usage (He, 2018). These phenomena reveal the interrelationship between the Naxi medical culture and the medical culture of the surrounding ethnic groups.

3.5 Resources status

Among the original plants of 289 kinds of medicinal materials, 266 kinds (92.39%) were from the local area and 21 kinds (6.92%) were from other places. Among them, 258 species (89.27%) were completely wild, 15 species (5.19%) were cultivated, and 16 species (5.54%) were wild or cultivated (Fig.9). This was consistent with the trend of the survey results in the Honghe area of Yunnan Province, where wild medicinal plants accounted for 80.1% (Lee et al. 2008). The possible reason was that most of the sellers surveyed by the two surveys were local rhizotomists.

According to the Information System of Chinese Rare and Endangered Plants(ISCREP), in the original plants of 289 plant medicines, 3 species were listed as the First Class National Protected Plants in China (Table 3), including Yinxing, Tiepishihiu and Renshen. This was also consistent with the survey of the medicinal materials market in Dali Prefecture, Yunnan (Zhang et al. 2014). According to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, *Ginkgo biloba* and *Panax ginseng* were "critically endangered" species. *Dendrobium officinale* was not recorded. Fortunately, both *Ginkgo biloba* and *Panax ginseng* could be obtained through cultivation. There were 19 species listed as national Second Class protected plants in China(Table 3), of which 15 species sold in markets of Lijiang(78.95%) were completely from wild plants. It is worth noting that *Psammosilene*

tunicoides, *Bletilla striata*, *Gymnadenia conopsea* and *Rhodiola crenulata* were classified as "endangered" species according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, but all currently sold on the Lijiang market were collected from the wild; *Dysosma versipellis*, *Juglans regia*, *Pleione yunnanensis* and *Gymnadenia orchidis* belong to the "vulnerable" species according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and all sold in the Lijiang markets were also collected from the wild. Although *Paris pubescens* and *Cistanche deserticola* were classified as "endangered" species according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, but they could be cultivated and obtained at present. Reasonable utilization and effective protection for these wild species were extremely vital, or else they might be endangered in the near future.

Conclusion

4.1 Sustainable Development of Naxi Medicinal Plant Resources

The study area, Lijiang City in Yunnan Province of China is well known for its exceptionally rich medicinal plants. The study recorded 289 medicinal plants traded on the markets, involving 97 families such as Asteraceae, Rosaceae, Lanco, Liliaceae and Ranunculaceae. The medicinal parts involved roots and rhizomes, stems, skins, leaves, fruits, Seeds, whole grasses, flowers, etc., showed the rich plant diversity and rich local knowledge in this area. Yunnan province is called "the kingdom of animals and plants", possessing extremely rich biological resources. There are plentiful medicinal plants, especially the species in Asteraceae, Ranunculaceae and Liliaceae etc. Systematical researches on these key families would help to develop new medicinal resources and protect endangered species.

The ancestors of Naxi people attach great importance to the harmonious development of man and nature and they believe that man and nature are brothers. Experienced medicinal gatherers attach great importance to the sustainable use of resources. They generally pick large herd rather than small ones. Most of them collect herds when seeds are mature and sow seeds in the surrounding area, in order to be able to renew naturally (Yang et al., 2020). However, with the increase in usage, the demand for trade in medicinal plants may increase in the coming years, leading to over-harvesting of wild plant species and possibly even endangering natural populations. In this study, we found that most of the medicinal plants use roots and whole plants, including the national second-level protected plants *Rhodilola fastigiata*, *Bulbophyllum odoratissimum*, *Dysosma versipellis*, *Spiranthes sinensis*, etc., and they are all wild plants. It is not conducive to the sustainable development of plants. The sustainable management of wild medicinal plants is very important to their diversity protection and avoiding extinction, especially in the case of species that are highly used in traditional medicine. Therefore, on the one hand, we should strengthen the punishment of indiscriminate digging, and on the other hand, we should carry out artificial domestication and cultivation of large and precious medicinal materials to alleviate the rapid decline of current medicinal plant resources.

4.2 Naxi medicinal plants are versatile and have local characteristics

In terms of disease treatment, the herb application of Naxi people almost covers common diseases, including dyspepsia, common cold, menstruation disturbances, fractures, etc., as well as incurable infectious diseases such as rabies and malaria, as well as current research hotspots such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases. More is the treatment of common local diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, external injury, etc. In the use of medicinal plants, a versatile feature is very common, For example, *Aconitum brachypodum* can not only treat cancer, but also treat rheumatoid arthritis; In addition to treating rheumatoid arthritis and external injury, *Toddalia asiatica* can also treat diseases such as gastrointestinal bleeding and menstruation disturbances.

In the long historical development process, Naxi people have constantly learned and absorbed the advanced culture and advanced production technology of various ethnic groups in the process of communication with the surrounding ethnic groups, thereby enriching and developing their own culture and promoting their own national progress and development (He, 1989). In Dongba Sutra "Genesis" (Chuang Shiji), it is mentioned that the Tibetans, Bai and Naxi are three brothers of the same compatriot. In the Naxi's creation epic "Chongmo Chongze", it is also mentioned that the Naxi and The Tibetans are brothers (Zhang, 2006). This also fully shows that Naxi people have close exchanges with Tibetans, Bai nationalities and other ethnic groups. In this study, we found that the Naxi and Bai and Tibetans also have similarities in the application of medicinal plants. For example, both the Naxi and Tibetans use *Rheum palmatum* to treat constipation, dyspepsia, diarrhea, jaundice, carbuncle, amenorrhea, etc.. In addition, Naxi people also use *Rheum palmatum* to treat vomiting, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, tumor other diseases, and the Tibetans also use it to treat infectious diseases, fever and other diseases.

4.3 Naxi medical classics record the excellent culture of Naxi people

"Dongba religion" is the most primitive religion of Naxi people. Various cultural activities and phenomena such as Dongba words, sutras, rituals, and music formed by Dongba religion are called Dongba culture. Dongba words is the only surviving hieroglyph (Wang and Zheng, 2006) in the world. Because of Joseph F Rock excellent work, Naxi and its Dongba culture are famous at home and abroad, and Dongba Sutra have become the most direct written materials to study Dongba culture. The Dongba people in the primitive religion of Naxi people had mastered the Dongba words and accumulated their initial knowledge and long-term practice of medicine. At the same time, they had formed their unique diagnosis and treatment theories and valuable experience in disease prevention and treatment (Chen, 1999). Many medicinal plants and usages were recorded in the Dongba Sutra. Through the Fourth National Survey of Chinese Materia Medica Resources, we have identified the source of the medicinal

plants recorded in the Dongba Sutra with the help of Naxi Dongba, and 85 kinds of medicinal plants were identified (Li et al., 2021). In this market survey, a total of 19 medicinal plants were recorded in the Dongba Sutra, including *Bupleurum candollei*, *Pyrola forrestiana*, *Rheum palmatum*, etc. In the survey, it was found that the 19 medicinal plants were all from the local area of Lijiang. The common medicinal materials used by the people from ancient times to the present. Naxi people have a long history of recognizing and using medicines.

Yu Long Ben Cao was first formed in the Ming Dynasty and was written in the Qing Dynasty. It was written in Chinese by He Jieshan, a Naxi people. It was a local herbal work written under the guidance of TCM theory and his personal experience in applying medicines from Naxi people. It is the product of the combination of Naxi culture and Han culture (Zeng, 1999). This proves that at least in the Qing Dynasty, Naxi medicine was accepted and absorbed by Chinese medicine and became an indispensable part of Chinese medicine. In this market survey, a total of 12 herbs were recorded in *Yu Long Ben Cao*, including *Cynanchum Otophyllum*, *Rodgersia Sambucifolia*, *Swertia Punicea* and so on. Some of them were also recorded in Dongba Sutra, like *Rumex Nepalensis*. But the usage of *Rumex nepalensis* in *Yu Long Ben Cao* is different from that in Dongba Sutra. The usage of *Rumex nepalensis* in *Yu Long Ben Cao* is closer to that of TCM. Thus it can be seen from this that Naxi medicine has absorbed the practice and theory of TCM to promote the formation and development of the national medicine.

The development of Naxi medicine has gone through a long historical process. There are records of medical knowledge in many ancient Dongba Sutra. The understanding of medicines and the treatment of diseases are derived from practice and repeatedly verified in practice, but it just as a record of experience. With the integration of various ethnic cultures, Naxi medicine has been deeply influenced by various cultures such as Han, Tibetan, and Bai. Unlike other ethnic medicines, Naxi medicine is a multi-cultural medical theory, which has absorbed the practices and theories of TCM, Tibetan medicine, and other ethnic medicines, and combining the characteristics of their own ethnic.

This research is the first contribution to understand from the ethnobotanical point of view that medicinal plants play an important role in the lives of Naxi people. And studied the records of medicinal plants sold in the markets in Dongba Sutra and *Yu Long Ben Cao*. The traditional knowledge of medicinal plants recorded in these medical classics is the result of ancient humans' understanding of nature. From the perspective of the relationship between human and nature, the content they contain has important ethnobotanical value. However, traditional medicine knowledge and medicinal plants are greatly threatened by rapid economic development due to various reasons. Therefore, policies and practices to protect medicinal plants and their associated traditional knowledge are necessary.

Declarations

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Author contribution

Lu-qi Huang, Zhi-yong Li and Xiu-lan Huang: designed the study. Ming-shuo Zhang: performed ethnobotanical plants surveys, data curation and analysis, wrote the manuscript. Hai-tao Li: performed ethnobotanical plants surveys, botanical identification of plant species and prepared herbarium samples. Jun-qi Wang: data curation and analysis, revised manuscript. Xiao-bo Zhang: Shao-hua Yang: performed ethnobotanical plants surveys, botanical identification of plant species. Ying-lu Bai: revised manuscript. Zi-Jun Sha: performed ethnobotanical plants surveys. Jian-qin Liu: prepared herbarium samples, provide Dongba Sutras. Ying Li: provide the International Phonetic Alphabet of Chinese medicinal plants recorded in the Dongba Sutras. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article (and its supplementary information files).

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Prior and informed consent of local people's pictures had been obtained for publication.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest associated with this study or its results.

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Tables

Table 1 289 plants in this study and their relevant information

Voucher Specimens	Local name	Family name	Latin name of original plant	W/C _a	L/E _b	Medicinal parts	Medicinal values (Jia and Zhang, 2016; Zheng et al, 2019)
NXYC001	Mutong	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis gouriana</i> Roxb.ex DC.	W	L	Stem	External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC002	Changpu	Araceae	<i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn.	W	L	Radix	Epilepsy, Coma, Dementia, Arthritis rheumatoid, Deafness, Dysentery, Carbuncle, Deeprooted carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Eczema
NXYC003	Kulianzi	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	W	L	Fruit	Parasitic, Hernia, Dysmenorrhea, External injury, Soreand ulcer
NXYC004	Muzei	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> L., <i>Hippochaete ramosissimum</i> (Desf.) Milde	W	L	Whool plant	Conjunctivitis, Corneal, Hepatitis, Jaundice, Rectal prolapse, Hematemesis, Hematochezia, Cough, Bronchitis, Urinary tract infections, Urodynia, Urinary calculi, Gonorrhea, Hemorrhoids, Endometriosis
NXYC005	Zicao	Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma paniculatum</i> Bur.et Franch.	W	L	Radix	Metrorrhagia, Measles, Erythema infectiosum, Soreand ulcer, Eczema, Burns
NXYC006	Muxiang	Compositae	<i>Aucklandia lappa</i> Decne.	C	L	Radix	Angina pectoris, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Dysentery
NXYC007	Gaoliangjiang	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i> Hance	W	L	Radix	Vomiting, Dyspepsia, Gastroenteritis, Flatulence, Diarrhea, Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, Pityriasis, Tinea pedis, Malaria
NXYC008	Xiangfu	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	W	L	Radix	Angina pectoris, Cough, Laryngitis, Dyspepsia, Vomiting, Menstruation disturbances, Dysmenorrhea, Hard furuncle
NXYC009	Chaihu	Umbelliferae	<i>Bupleurum candollei</i> Wall.	W	L	Whool plant	Hard furuncle
NXYC010	Danggui	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica sinensis</i> (Oliv.) Diels	C	L	Whool plant	Anemia, Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Postpartum abdominal pain, Constipation, Carbuncle, Deeprooted carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, External injury
NXYC011	Chuanxiong	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum chuanxiong</i> Hort.	C	L	Whool plant	Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea,

							Genital neoplasms female, External injury, Headache, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC012	Matixiang	Valerianaceae	<i>Valeriana jatamansi</i> Jones	W/C	L	Whool plant	Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Hepatitis, Enteritis, Rotavirus infections, Dysentery, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC013	Ganjiang	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	C	L	Radix	Common cold, Fever, Sputum, Cough, Angina pectoris, Abdominal tympanites, Diarrhea, Vomiting, Dysmenorrhea, Menstruation disturbances, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Toothache, Soreand ulcer, Tinea, Antidotes
NXYC014	Yinxingguo	Ginkgoacea	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> Linn.	C	E	Fruit	Bronchitis, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Chancroid, Spermatorrhea, Diarrhea, Enteritis, Soreand ulcer, Mastitis, Vaginitis
NXYC015	Wanzhangshen	Compositae	<i>Crepis phoenix</i> Dunn	W	L	Radix	Dyspepsia, Anemia, Leukorrhea, Hepatitis, Cough, Asthma , Soreand ulcer, Pruritus, Impetiginous sores
NXYC016	Huangjing	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum kingianum</i> Coll. et Hemsl.	W	L	Radix	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Neurasthenia, Arthritis rheumatoid, Chronic hepatitis, Dyspepsia
NXYC017	Ziwan	Compositae	<i>Aster jeffreyanus</i> Diels	W	L	Radix	Communicable diseases, Headache, Eye pain, Spasm, Antidotes, Tinea, Soreand ulcer
NXYC018	Longdanco	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana rigescens</i> Franch.ex Hemsl.	W	L	Whool plant	Pharyngitis, Tonsillitis, Pneumonia, Conjunctivitis, Stomatitis, Hepatitis, Gastritis, Hematochezia, Dysentery, Malaria, Hemorrhoids, Dysuria, Epilepsy, Headache, Soreand ulcer, Exanthema, Vaginitis, Leukorrhea, Mastitis, External injury
NXYC019	Kudanco	Gentianaceae	<i>Swertia punicea</i> Hemsl.	W	L	Whool plant	Toothache
NXYC020	Longxucuo	Rosaceae	<i>Geum aleppicum</i> Jacq	W/C	L	Whool plant	Hypertension, Cough, Laryngitis, Anemia, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Menstruation disturbances, Carbuncle, Enteritis, Dysentery

NXYC021	Gegen	Leguminosae	<i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.) Ohwi	W/C	L	Radix	Common cold, Fever, Exanthema, Gastroenteritis, Constipation, Coronary thrombosis, Angina pectoris, Deafness, Communicable diseases
NXYC022	Zimoli	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	W	L	Radix	Tonsillitis, Menstruation disturbances, Leukorrhea, Uterine cervical erosion, Prostatitis, Urinary tract infections, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Diabetes mellitus, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC023	Dahuang	Polygonaceae	<i>Rheum palmatum</i> L.; <i>Rheum officinale</i> Baill.	W	L	Radix	Constipation, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Vomiting, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hematochezia, Amenorrhea, Soreand ulcer, Hematuria, Stranguria , Neoplasms, External injury, Carbuncle, Erysipelas, Burns
NXYC024	Baimutong	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis montana</i> Buch.- Ham. ex DC.	W	L	Stem	Nephritis, Kidney calculi, Urinary bladder calculi, Urinary calculi, Urinary tract infection, Urodynia, Prostatic hypertrophy, Mastodynia, Menstruation disturbances, Insomnia, Oral ulcer
NXYC025	Hongjingtian	Crassulaceae	<i>Rhodilola fastigiata</i> (Hook.f.et Thoms) Fu	W	L	Radix	Antidotes, Conjunctivitis, Toothache, Hard furuncle, Soreand ulcer
NXYC026	Hebaoshan guihua	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala arillata</i> Buch.- Ham.ex D.Don	W	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Nephritis, Gastroenteritis, Cough, Urinary infection, Mastitis, Common cold, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Dreaminess
NXYC027	Dangshen	Campanulaceae	<i>Codonopsis subglobosa</i> W.W.Smith	W	L	Radix	Palpitation, Cough, Diabetes mellitus, Diarrhea, Rectal prolapse
NXYC028	Mulingzhi	Ganodermataceae	<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> (Pers.)	W	L	Whool plant	Pharyngitis, Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
NXYC029	Qingyangshen	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum otophyllum</i> Schneid.	W	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury,

							Epilepsy, Insomnia, Dyspepsia, Abdominal tympanites, Hematochezia, Leukorrhea, Tinnitus, Hemorrhoids, Soreand ulcer, Carbuncle, Deeprooted carbuncle, Urticaria, Rabies, Ascariasis, Snake bites, Pruritus
NXYC030	Geshanxiao	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium strictipes</i> R.Knuth	W	L	Radix	Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Hematochezia, Gastritis, Dysentery
NXYC031	Xudian	Dipsacaceae	<i>Dipsacus asper</i> Wall. ex Henry	W☐C	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, Abortion threatened, Mastitis
NXYC032	Shanglu	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca acinosa</i> Roxb.	W	L	Radix	Abdominal tympanites, Oliguria, Constipation, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Nephritis
NXYC033	Shuidongguapi	Betulaceae	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i> D.Don.	W	L	Bark	Dysentery, Diarrhea, Antidotes, External injury, Fractures, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC034	Baibu	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus filicinus</i> Buch.-Ham. ex. D.Don	W	L	Radix	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Lung abscess, Cough, Asthma, Pharyngitis, Urodynia, External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid, Tinea
NXYC035	Juanbai	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella pulvinata</i> (Hook. et Grev.) Maxim.	W	L	Whool plant	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hematuria, Hemorrhoids, Metrorrhagia, Amenorrhea, Dystocia, Neoplasms, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Fractures, Cough, Asthma, Fever
NXYC036	Duzhong	Eucommiaceae	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> Oliv.	W☐C	L	Bark☐ Seed	Arthritis rheumatoid, Abortion threatened, Vaginitis, Hypertension, Nephrosis, External injury, Bone diseases, Soreand ulcer
NXYC037	Shichangpu	Araceae	<i>Acorus gramineus</i> Soland.	W	L	Radix	Epilepsy, Coma, Dementia, Headache, Asthma, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Stomach ulcer, Flatulence, Abdominal pain, Deafness, Dysentery, Rectal prolapse, Carbuncle, Deeprooted carbuncle, Soreand ulcer
NXYC038	Yanchangpu	Saxifragaceae	<i>Bergenia purpurascens</i> (Hook.f.et Thom.) Engler	W	L	Radix	Cough, Laryngitis, Sputum, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Dysentery, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage,

							Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Leukorrhea, Menstruation disturbances, Menorrhagia, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Nephritis, Gonorrhea, Soreand ulcer
NXYC039	Guoluhuang	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum hookerianum</i> Wight & Arnott	W	L	Whool plant	Hepatitis, Gastritis, Nephritis, Cystitis, Dysentery, Menorrhagia, Endometriosis, Impetiginous sores
NXYC040	Huzhang	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	W	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Abdominal neoplasms, Menstruation disturbances, Postpartum hemorrhage, Enteritis, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Communicable diseases, Carbuncle, Burns, Stomach neoplasms
NXYC041	Heshouwu	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i> Thunb.	W	L	Radix	Tuberculosis lymph node, Soreand ulcer, Carbuncle, Hepatitis, Enteritis, Constipation, Ovarian cysts, Dyslipidemias
NXYC042	Sharen	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i> (Persoon) B.L. Burt. & R.M. Smith	W	E	Fruit	Gastritis
NXYC043	Dalizi	Compositae	<i>Arctium lappa</i> L.	W	L	Radix	Common cold, Cough, Pharyngitis, Soreand ulcer, Tinea pedis, Eczema
NXYC044	Guoshangye	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum odoratissimum</i> (Smith) Lindl.	W	L	Whool plant	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Laryngitis, External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC045	Tudahuang	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex nepalensis</i> Spreng.	W	L	Radix	Constipation, Jaundice, Gastroenteritis, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Pruritus ani, Hemorrhoids, Tonsillitis, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Parotitis, Metrorrhagia, Purpura Thrombocytopenic, External injury, Fractures, Neurodermatitis, Eczema, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Tinea, Burns
NXYC046	Shidagonglao	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia bracteolata</i> Takeda	W	L	Stem	Dysentery, Gastroenteritis, Hepatitis, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Conjunctivitis, Burns

NXYC047	Pugongying	Compositae	<i>Taraxacum mongolicum</i> Hand.-Mazz.	W☐C	L	Radix☐ Whool plant	Common cold, Tonsillitis, Pharyngitis, Conjunctivitis, Gastritis, Enteritis, Hepatitis, Cholecystitis, Appendicitis, Dysentery, Parotitis, Urinary tract infections, Pelvic inflammatory, Mastitis, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Hard furuncle
NXYC048	Baiziren	Cupressaceae	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	W☐C	L	Fruit	Insomnia, Palpitation, Constipation, Spermatorrhea
NXYC049	Fuling	Poliporaceae	<i>Wolfiporia cocos</i> (Schw.)Wolf.	W	L	Radix	Oliguria, Gonorrhea, Insomnia, Flatulence, Diarrhea, Vomiting, Cough, Common cold☐
NXYC050	Guoshanlong	Magnoliaceae	<i>Schisandra rubriflora</i> (Franch.) Rehd.et Wils	W	L	Stem	Arthritis rheumatoid, Neurasthenia, Hepatitis, Tracheitis
NXYC051	Jiegumu	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus williamsii</i> Hance	W	L	Bark	Fractures, External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid, Gout, Kashin-beck, Nephritis
NXYC052	Mahuang	Ephedraceae	<i>Ephedra likiangensis</i> Florin	W	L	Stem	Common cold, Fever, Tracheitis, Asthma, Pneumonia, Nephritis
NXYC053	Yantuo	Saxifragaceae	<i>Rodgersia sambucifolia</i> Hemsl	W	L	Radix	External injury, Fractures, Arthritis rheumatoid, Menstruation disturbances, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Diarrhea, Enteritis, Dysentery, Common cold, Cough, Herpes genitalis, Hematuria, Urodynia
NXYC054	Songluo	Usneaceae	<i>Usnea longissima</i> Ach.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Cough, Fever, Bronchitis, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Tuberculosis lymph node, Diarrhea, Palpitation, Hemiplegia, Headache, Insomnia, Dreaminess, Mastitis, Dysmenorrhea, Dysuria, External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid, Soreand ulcer, Snake bites
NXYC055	Bajiaolian	Berberidaceae	<i>Dysosma versipellis</i> (Hance) M.Cheng ex Ying	W	L	Radix	Cough, Bronchitis, Pharyngalgia, Neoplasm, CarbuncleHard furuncle, Tuberculosis lymph node, External injury, Snake bites
NXYC056	Jueyeyizhihao	Botrychiaceae	<i>Botrychium lanuginosum</i> Wall.	W	L	Radix	Asthma, Cough, Common cold,

							Rhinitis, Fever, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Tuberculosis lymph node, Rabies, Snake bites, Soreand ulcer, Cataract
NXYC057	Fengdoucai	Compositae	<i>Petasites tricholobus</i> Franch.	W	L	Whool plant	Constipation, Snake bites, Carbuncle, External injury
NXYC058	Huocao	Compositae	<i>Gerbera delavayi</i> Franch.	W	L	Whool plant	Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Ascariasis
NXYC059	Xiakucao	Labiatae	<i>Prunella hispida</i> Benth.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, External injury, Fractures, Burns, Lymphoma, Thyroid neoplasms, Breast cancer lymphedema, Brain neoplasms, Rabies, Tuberculosis lymph node, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mumps pulmonary tuberculosis, Stroke, Headache, Icterohepatitis, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Menorrhagia, Leukorrhea, Mastitis, Mercury poisoning, Goiter, Cataract, Conjunctivitis
NXYC060	Shaoyao	Ranunculaceae	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> Pall.	W	L	Radix	Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, External injury, Carbuncle, Deeprooted carbuncle, Soreand ulcer
NXYC061	Niuweiqi	Polygonaceae	<i>Rheum likiangense</i> Sam.	W	L	Radix	External injury, Dysentery, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Parotitis, Pharyngitis, Constipation, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea
NXYC062	Dahongpao	Leguminosae	<i>Campylotropis hirtella</i> (Franch.) Schindl.	W	L	Radix	Peptic ulcer, Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Leukorrhea, Impetiginous sores, Burns
NXYC063	Huangqin	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria amoena</i> C. H. Wright	W	L	Radix	Cough, Dysentery, Jaundice, Stranguria, Vomiting, Menorrhagia, Abortion threatened
NXYC064	Jingjie	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia blanda</i> (Benth.) Benth	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Measles, Exanthema, Soreand ulcer
NXYC065	Banxia	Araceae	<i>Pinellia ternata</i> (Thunb.) Breit.	W	L	Radix Fruit	Stroke, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, Tuberculosis lymph node, Insomnia, Mastitis, Carbuncle,

							Deeprooted carbuncle
NXYC066	Yemianhua	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone vitifolia</i> Buch.-Ham.	W	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, Fractures, Ascariasis
NXYC067	Shandougen	Ranunculaceae	<i>Beesia calthaefolia</i> (Maxim.) Ulbr	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Arthritis rheumatoid, Pharyngitis, Soreand ulcer
NXYC068	Caowu	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum carmichaeli</i> Debx.	W	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, Kashin-beck, Hemiplegia, Sciatica, External injury
NXYC069	Songta	Ericaceae	<i>Cassiope selaginoides</i> Hook.f. et Thoms.	W	L	Whool plant	Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC070	Yinchenhao	Compositae	<i>Artemisia lancea</i> Van.	W	L	Whool plant	External injury, Carbuncle, Snake bites, Common cold, Hepatitis, Malaria
NXYC071	Peilan	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium fortunei</i> Turcz.	W	L	Whool plant	Flatulence, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, Diabetes mellitus, External injury, Menstruation disturbances,
NXYC072	Yimucao	Labiatae	<i>Leonurus artemisia</i> (Lour.)S.Y.Hu	W	L	Whool plant	Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Dystocia□Postpartum hemorrhage, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer
NXYC073	Mabiancao	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Throat obstruction, Carbuncle, Malaria, Parasitic, Dysentery, Hepatitis, Gastroenteritis, Periodontitis, Neoplasms, Nephritis, Stranguria, Urinary tract infection, Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Diphtheria, Pharyngitis, External injury, Hard furuncle
NXYC074	Banzhilian	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria barbata</i> D. Don	W	L	Stem,Leaf	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hepatitis, Pulmonary abscess, Jaundice, Urethritis, Hematuria, Cystitis, Rectal neoplasms, Stomach neoplasms, Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, Uterine cervical neoplasms, Mastitis, Dysentery, Snake bites
NXYC075	Qianlima	Rutaceae	<i>Boenninghausenia sessilicarpa</i> Levl.	W	L	Whool plant	Flatulence, Cystitis, Frequent micturition, Urodynia, Urination disorders, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Common cold, Cough, Tonsillitis,

							Pharyngitis, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Oral ulcer, Otitis media, Epilepsy, Malaria, Dysentery, Parotitis, Eczema
NXYC076	Yuyancao	Compositae	<i>Dichrocephala auriculata</i> (Thunb.) Druce	W	L	Whool plant	Hard furuncle, Laryngitis, External injury
NXYC077	Xiaoshen jincao	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Hemiphragma heterophyllum</i> Wall.	W	L	Whool plant	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Tuberculosis lymph node, Sore and ulcer, Laryngitis
NXYC078	Suanjiangcao	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Hemorrhoids, Fractures, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Polyuria, Jaundice, Leukorrhea, Menstruation disturbances, Carbuncle, Sore and ulcer
NXYC079	Daji	Compositae	<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> Fisch. ex DC.	W	L	Radix	External injury, Dysentery, Hypertension, Carbuncle, Leukorrhea, Hematochezia, Stomach ulcer, Hard furuncle, Burns
NXYC080	Cheqiancao	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago asiatica</i> L.	W	L	Whool plant	Urodynia, Urinary retention, Diarrhea, Cataract, Cough, Carbuncle
NXYC081	Wuniangteng	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i> Choisy	W	L	Stem	Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Spermatorrhea, Polyuria
NXYC082	Sangjisheng	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus delavayi</i> (Van Tiegh.) Danser	W	L	Whool plant	Arthritis rheumatoid, Abortion threatened
NXYC083	Xixin	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum himalaicum</i> Hook. f. et Thoms. ex Klotzsch	W	L	Whool plant	Headache
NXYC084	Linshijiu	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia congestiflora</i> Hensl.	W	L	Whool plant	Pharyngitis, Nephritis, Kidney calculi, Dyspepsia, Sore and ulcer, Snake bites
NXYC085	Gouji	Blechnaceae	<i>Cibotium barometz</i> (L.) J. Smith	W	E	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Spermatorrhea, Hard furuncle, Sore and ulcer, Psoriasis, Tinea, Eczema, Enteritis, Dysentery,
NXYC086	Gancao	Leguminosae	<i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch.	C	E	Radix	Pharyngitis, Cough, Peptic ulcer, Foodborne, Jaundice, Gastritis, Enteritis, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Dysmenorrhea
NXYC087	Honghua	Compositae	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L.	C	L	Flower	Palpitation, Asthma, Tracheitis, Anemia, Urodynia, Urinary

							calculi, Cholelithiasis, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Dystocia, Neoplasms, External injury, Fractures, Arthritis rheumatoid, Soreand ulcer
NXYC088	Sanchaku	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia lept</i> (Spreng.) Merr.	W	E	Stem	Common cold, Encephalomyelitis, Encephalitis, Pneumonia, Malaria, Hepatitis, Arthritis rheumatoid, Sciatica, External injury, Snake bites, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Eczema, Dermatitis
NXYC089	Guipi	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Nees et Eberm.	W	L	Bark	Diarrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Hard furuncle, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Fractures
NXYC090	Damutong	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis argentilucida</i> (Levl. et Van.) W.T.Wang	W	L	Stem	Dysuria, Urinary tract infection
NXYC091	Qianjinba	Leguminosae	<i>Flemingia macrophylla</i> (Willd.) Merr.	W	L	Stem	Arthritis rheumatoid, Hemiplegia, Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Common cold, Pharyngitis, Leukorrheal, Peptic ulcer
NXYC092	Guijianyu	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (Thunb.) Sieb.	W	L	Stem	Menstruation disturbances, Parasitic diseases, Arthritis
NXYC093	Shashen	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora khasiana</i> (hook.f.et Thoms.) Feer	W	L	Radix	Bronchitis, Cough, Eczema, Communicable diseases, Cerebral hemorrhage, Soreand ulcer, Diabetes mellitus
NXYC094	Guisuibu	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria delavayi</i> Fr.	W	L	Stem	Fractures Bone, External injury, Tinnitus, Deafness, Toothache, Schistosomiasis, Appendicitis
NXYC095	Dengxincao	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus effusus</i> L.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Pneumonia, Fever, Insomnia, Oral ulcer, Nephritis, Prostatitis, Frequent micturition, Urodynia, Hematochezia, Jaundice, Chancroid, Malaria, Syphilis, Menorrhagia, Leukorrhea, Burns, Urticaria
NXYC096	Tufuling	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax glabra</i> Roxb.	W	L	Radix	Syphilis, Stranguria, Beriberi, Eczema, Dermatitis, Hard furuncle, Carbuncle, Tuberculosis lymph node, Hemorrhoids, Prostatitis,

							Gonorrhea, Arthritis rheumatoid, Menstruation disturbances, Leptospirosis
NXYC097	Zaojiaci	Leguminosae	<i>Gleditsia sinensis</i> Lam.	W	L	Stem	Stroke, Headache, Asthma, Cough, Hematochezia, Mastitis, Carbuncle, Sore and ulcer, Tinea
NXYC098	Shiwei	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia gralla</i> (Gies.) Ching	W	L	Whole plant	Bronchitis, Chronic, Urinary calculi, Hematuria, Cough
NXYC099	Xiaoyuanzhi	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala japonica</i> Houtt.	W	L	Whole plant	Common cold, Pharyngitis, Tonsillitis, Stomatitis, Cough, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hepatitis, Dyspepsia, Arthritis rheumatoid, Urinary calculi, Insomnia, Mastitis, Cystitis, Tics, Pneumonia; Snake bites, External injury, Fractures, Burns
NXYC100	Jinsiduzhong	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus grandiflorus</i> Wall.	W	L	Bark	Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Dysentery, Arthritis rheumatoid, Fractures
NXYC101	Liangjiang	Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Smith.	W	L	Rhizome	Arthritis rheumatoid, Uterine inertia, External injury,
NXYC102	Wujiapi	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax gracilistylus</i> W.W. Smith	W	L	Bark	Arthritis rheumatoid, Hemiplegia, External injury, Child development disorders, Postpoliomyelitis syndrome, Prostatic hyperplasia, Anemia, Neurasthenia, Hernia, Beriberi
NXYC103	Shegan	Iridaceae	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> (L.) Redoute	W	L	Radix	Menorrhagia, Hepatitis, Urinary calculi, Enteritis, Pharyngitis, Cough
NXYC104	Lulutong	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i> Hance	W	E	Fruit	Arthritis rheumatoid, Prostatic hyperplasia, Amenorrhea
NXYC105	Pipaye	Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl.	W	L	Leaf	Cough, Cystitis, Menstruation disturbances, Tracheitis, Urinary tract infection, Oral ulcer, Pharyngitis
NXYC106	Juhua	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema morifolium</i> (Ramat.) Tzvel.	W	L	Flower	Common cold, Tinnitus, Hard furuncle, Conjunctivitis, Hypertension
NXYC107	Wubeizi	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus chinensis</i> Mill.	W	L	Others	Diabetes mellitus, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Hematochezia, Spermatorrhea, Enuresis, External injury

NXYC108	Houpuhua	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia delavayi</i> Franch.	W	L	Flower & Bark	Rhinitis, Sinusitis, Bronchitis, Cough
NXYC109	Danshen	Labiatae	<i>Salvia yunnanensis</i> C. H. Wright	W	L	Radix	Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Mastitis, Neoplasms, Sore and ulcer, External injury, Hepatitis, Schistosomiasis, Splenomegaly, Coronary thrombosis
NXYC110	Duhuo	Umbelliferae	<i>Heracleum candicans</i> Wall. ex DC.	W	L	Radix	Common cold, Arthritis rheumatoid, Bronchitis, Asthma
NXYC111	Dujiaolian	Liliaceae	<i>Paris polyphylla</i> var. <i>yunnanensis</i> (Franch.) Hand.-Mazz.	W & C	L	Radix	Carbuncle, Pharyngitis, Snake bites, External injury, Epilepsy
NXYC112	Longkui	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	W	L	Stem & Leaf	Common cold, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis, Parotitis, Tracheitis, Cough, Hepatitis, Cholecystitis, Dysentery, Urinary tract infections, Urinary calculi, Nephritis, Neoplasms, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Mastitis, Menstruation disturbances, Leukorrhea, Carbuncle, Hard furuncle, Eczema, Tinea, Erysipelas, Snake bites
NXYC113	Guichuixiao	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Wall.	W	L	Stem & Leaf	Jaundice, Arthritis rheumatoid, Asthma, Menstruation disturbances, External injury, Fractures, Hemorrhoids, Flatulence, Cystitis
NXYC114	Xiantaocao	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> L.	W	L	Whole plant	External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid, Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Carbuncle, Cough
NXYC115	Tougucao	Ericaceae	<i>Gaultheria forrestii</i> Diels	W	L	Whole plant	Paraplegia, Chilblains, Pulmonary tuberculosis
NXYC116	Xuecha	Lamiales	<i>Thamnia vermicularis</i> Schaer.	W	L	Whole plant	Pharyngitis, Epilepsy, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Asthma, Laryngitis, Neurasthenia
NXYC117	Jiuzilian	Vitaceae	<i>Tetragium obtectum</i> (Wall.) Pl.	W	L	Radix	Lymph nodes, Tinea Capitis, Arthritis rheumatoid, Sore and ulcer, External injury, Fractures
NXYC118	Jiujiecao	Liliaceae	<i>Reineckia carnea</i> (Andr.) Kunth.	W	L	Radix	Cough, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pharyngitis, Cataract, Gastroenteritis,

							Menstruation disturbances, Leukorrhea, Arthritis rheumatoid, Paraplegia, Mastitis, Nephritis, Cystitis, External injury, Fractures, Snake bites, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Burns
NXYC119	Sangzhi	Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	W	L	Stem	Tinnitus, Palpitation, Constipation
NXYC120	Zhujun	Hypocreaceae	<i>Engleromyces goetzii</i> P.Henn.	W	L	Others	Parotitis, Nephritis, Gastritis, Laryngitis, Tonsillitis, Lymph nodes, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Common cold, External injury, Burns, Liver neoplasms, Lung neoplasms, Stomach neoplasms, Rectal neoplasms, Skin neoplasms, Lead poisoning
NXYC121	Jingangteng	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax menispermoidea</i> A. DC.	W	L	Stem	Tracheitis, Arthritis rheumatoid, Syphilis, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer
NXYC122	Nuodaogen	Gramineae	<i>Oryza sativa</i> var.glutinosa Matsum.	C	L	Radix	Oliguria
NXYC123	Xiaqiancao	Compositae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> Linn.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Respiratory tract infections, Pharyngitis, Hypertension, Appendicitis, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Malaria, Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, Neoplasms, Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Snake bites, Urticaria, Eczema, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer
NXYC124	Maoxucao	Labiatae	<i>Clerodendranthus spicatus</i> (Thunb.)C.Y.Wu.ex H.W.Li	W	E	Whool plant	Stranguria, Urolithic stranguria, Hematuria, Calculi, Nephritis, Cystitis, Urinary calculi, Cholelithiasis, Renal insufficiency chronic, Nephrotic syndrome, Frequent micturition, Urodynia, Arthritis rheumatoid, Menstruation disturbances
NXYC125	Xiangmaocao	Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon distans</i> (Nees ex Steud.) Wats.	W	L	Leaf	Arthritis rheumatoid, Flatulence, Cough, Asthma
NXYC126	Qingcijian	Rosaceae	<i>Prinsepia utilis</i> Royle	W	L	Stem	External injury, Dental caries, Oral ulcer, Pharyngitis, Mumps, Mastitis, Cough, Dyspepsia, Anemia, Arthritis rheumatoid,

							Carbuncle, Sore and ulcer, Snake bites, Hemorrhoids, Fractures
NXYC127	Ziyu	Labiatae	<i>Salvia trijuga</i> Diels	W	L	Radix	Menstruation disturbances, Dysmenorrhea, Amenorrhea, Sexual dysfunction physiological, Menorrhagia, Liver cirrhosis
NXYC128	Wawabian	Ericaceae	<i>Cassiope fastigiata</i> (Wall.) D. Don	W	L	Whool plant	Asthma
NXYC129	Huashicao	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria flexuosa</i> Fee	W	L	Leaf	Cataract, External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid, Dyspepsia, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
NXYC130	Liangsewawei	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus bicolor</i> (Takeda) Ching	W	L	Leaf	Gonorrhea, Menorrhagia, Burns
NXYC131	Bianxu	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	W	L	Whool plant	Cystitis, Urodynia, Eczema, Vaginitis, Nephritis, Jaundice
NXYC132	Baimeihua	Rosaceae	<i>Armeniaca mume</i> Sieb.	W	L	Flower	Tuberculosis lymph node
NXYC133	Yanshenguo	Ericaceae	<i>Agapetes mannii</i> Hemsl.	W	L	Radix	Hepatitis, Menstruation disturbances, Leprosy, Fractures, External injury
NXYC134	Taoshupi	Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> (Linn.) Bartsch	W	L	Bark	Burns
NXYC135	Jiaxinmu	Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	W	L	Others	Spermatorrhea, Enuresis
NXYC136	Shanhua	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron delavayi</i> Franch.	W	L	Flower	Osteomyelitis, Menstruation disturbances, Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Diarrhea, Hematochezia, Dysentery, Arthralgia, Rubella, External injury, Urethral obstruction
NXYC137	Jiuguniu	Anacardiaceae	<i>Dobinea delavayi</i> Baill.	W	L	Radix	Mumps, Mastitis, Hard furuncle, Fractures, External injury
NXYC138	Zhuzongcao	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum philippense</i> Linn.	W	L	Whool plant	Hepatitis, Urinary tract infection, Urinary calculi, Nephritis, Burns
NXYC139	Heilaohu	Magnoliaceae	<i>Kadsura coccinea</i> (Lem.) A. C. Smith	W	E	Stem	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Dysmenorrhea, Gastroenteritis, Fractures,
NXYC140	Baiying	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lyratum</i> Thunb.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Fever, Hepatitis, Cough, Leukorrhea, Nephritis
NXYC141	Zige	Leguminosae	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>thomsonii</i>	W	L	Flower	Diabetes mellitus, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Hypertension, Measles

NXYC142	Chaobaizhu	Compositae	<i>Atractylodes macrocephala</i> Koidz.	W	L	Radix	Diarrhea, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Abortion threatened, Jaundice, Arthritis rheumatoid, Dysuria
NXYC143	Caohuanglian	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum delavayi</i> Franch	W	L	Radix	Influenza, Tinea Capitis, Folliculitis
NXYC144	Hebaocao	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i> Forst.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Tonsillitis, Hepatitis, Cholecystitis, Soreand ulcer, Mastitis, Dysentery, Nephritis, Urinary tract infections, External injury
NXYC145	Jiuzilianbaiji	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe tricarinata</i> Lindl.ex Wall.	W	L	Radix Fruit	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury
NXYC146	Yanbaizhi	Umbelliferae	<i>Heracleum likiangense</i> Wolff in Fedde	W	L	Radix	Rhinitis
NXYC147	Zuoteng	Araliaceae	<i>Hedera nepalensis</i> var. <i>sinensis</i> (Tobl.)Rehd.	W	L	Stem	Arthritis rheumatoid, Hepatitis, Paraplegia, Carbuncle, Hard furuncle, Pruritus, Rectal prolapse, Conjunctivitis, Nephritis, Tracheitis, Dysentery, Amenorrhea
NXYC148	Dongju	Compositae	<i>Erigeron breviscapus</i> (Vant.) Hand.-M.azz	W	L	Whool plant	Paraplegia, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Diarrhea, Common cold, Headache
NXYC149	Buxueshen	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia schumanniana</i> Pritz.	W	L	Radix	Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hematochezia, Menorrhagia, Arthralgia, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer
NXYC150	Songhebao	Poliporaceae	<i>Cryptoporus volvatus</i> (Peck) Huhhara	W	L	Others	Bronchitis, Asthma, Pharyngitis, Hemorrhoids
NXYC151	Shaqi	Polygonaceae	<i>Rheum delavayi</i> Franch.	W	L	Radix	Cough, Pharyngitis, Hematochezia, Arthritis rheumatoid, Fractures, External injury
NXYC152	Jiupingguo	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa omeoensis</i> Rolfe	W	L	Fruit	Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Menorrhagia, Leukorrhea, Ascariasis
NXYC153	Yanxuejie	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum amplexicaule</i> D.Don	W	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Diarrhea, Fractures
NXYC154	Guozelan	Gentianaceae	<i>Veratilla baillonii</i> Franch.	W	L	Radix	Cough, Dysenter, Hepatitis, Ascariasis, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Pneumonia, Nephritis, Mastitis, Tonsillitis, Gastritis, Bronchitis, External injury

NXYC155	Doubansanqi	Crassulaceae	<i>Rhodiola yunnanensis</i> Franch.	W	L	Radix	Cough, Arthritis rheumatoid, Pharyngitis, External injury, Fractures, Parotitis, Dysentery, Hematochezia, Hard furuncle
NXYC156	Zongzi	Palmae	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl.	W	L	Fruit	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hematochezia, Uterine prolapse, Arthralgia, External injury, Dysentery, Tinea
NXYC157	Jiutoushizi	Lsodon	<i>Isodon yuennanensis</i> (Hand.-Mazz.)H. Hara	W	L	Radix	External injury, Dysmenorrhea
NXYC158	Xiaowuzhuajinlong	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma hypoglaucom</i> Planch.ex Franch.	W	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Fractures, Burns, Skin ulcer
NXYC159	Luhanco	Pyrolaceae	<i>Pyrola forrestiana</i> H.Andres	W	L	Whool plant	Tracheitis, Dysentery, Bronchitis, Pulmonary emphysema, Cough, Pulmonary tuberculosis
NXYC160	Dongguazi	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbitaceae benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.)Cogn.	W	L	Seed	Common cold, Pharyngitis, Cough, Asthma, Palpitation, Frequent micturition, Urodynia, Flatulence, Diabetes mellitus, Retention of dead fetus, Menstruation disturbances, Postpartum hemorrhage, Psoriasis, Rubella, Measles, Eczema, Chickenpox, Leprosy, Tetanus, Beriberi, Dyspepsia
NXYC161	Xiaoxueteng	Magnoliaceae	<i>Schisandra neglecta</i> A.C.Smith	W	L	Radix	External injury, Common cold, Cough, Spermatorrhea, Enuresis
NXYC162	Jinyinhuateng	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	W&C	L	Stem	Menstruation disturbances
NXYC163	Niuxi	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i> Bl.	W	L	Radix	Hypertension, Amenorrhea
NXYC164	Shisong	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium japonica</i> Thunb.	W	L	Whool plant	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Fractures, Hepatitis, Cholelithiasis, Cataract, Conjunctivitis, Neurasthenia
NXYC165	Maoruihua	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> Linn.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Gastroenteritis, Appendicitis, Flatulence, Pneumonia, Tracheitis, Cystitis, Urethritis, Hematuria, Soreand ulcer, Urticaria, External injury
NXYC166	Lizhihao	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga forrestii</i> Diels	W	L	Whool	Cough, Pharyngitis,

						plant	Dysentery, Jaundice, Mastitis, Urinary calculi, Nephritis, Otitis media, Thromboangiitis obliterans, Dyspepsia, Carbuncle, Sore and ulcer, External injury, Ascariasis
NXYC167	Xiaobanyelan	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera repens</i> (L.) R. Br.	W	L	Whool plant	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Bronchitis, External injury, Carbuncle, Sore and ulcer, Snake bites
NXYC168	Sanfensan	Solanaceae	<i>Anisodus acutangulus</i> C. Y. Wu et C. Chen	W	L	Radix	External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid, Dysmenorrhea, Stranguria, Stomach ulcer, Duodenal ulcer, Cholelithiasis, Renal colic, Anthrax, Meningitis, Parkinson
NXYC169	Jixueteng	Papilionaceae	<i>Spatholobus suberectus</i> Dunn	W	L	Stem	Paraplegia, Arthritis rheumatoid, Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea,
NXYC170	Zhushidou	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria ferruginea</i> Grah. ex Benth.	W	L	Whool plant	Tinnitus, Cough, Menorrhagia, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Spermatorrhea, Urinary tract infection, Nephritis, Cystitis, Mesenteric lymphadenitis, Parotitis, Tonsillitis, Bronchitis
NXYC171	Kuhao	Compositae	<i>Artemisia sieversiana</i> Ehrhart	W	L	Whool plant	Pharyngitis, Lung diseases, Tracheitis, Arthritis rheumatoid, Fractures, Soft tissue injuries, Dysentery, Enteritis, Carbuncle, Sore and ulcer, Eczema, Sunburn
NXYC172	Caoxuejie	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum paleaceum</i> Wall.	W	L	Radix	Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Neoplasms, Jaundice, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hematochezia, Duodenal ulcer, Stomach ulcer, Diarrhea, Dysentery, External injury, Amenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Rectal prolapse, Menstruation disturbances, Leukorrhea, Tinnitus, Deafness, Enuresis, Cataract, Sore and ulcer, Snake bites, Burns
NXYC173	Yedanshen	Labiatae	<i>Salvia flava</i>	W	L	Radix	Menstruation disturbances, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea,

							Angina pectoris, Menorrhagia, Cardiovascular diseases, Coronary thrombosis, External injury, Hepatitis
NXYC174	Qianliguang	Compositae	<i>Senecio scandens</i> Buch.-Ham.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Pneumonia, Tonsillitis, Parotitis, Encephalitis, Dysentery, Hepatitis, Cholecystitis, Urinary tract infection, Cataract, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Erysipelas, Eczema, Vaginitis, Burns
NXYC175	Ziyanguo	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> (Maxim.) Li	W	L	Fruit	Dyspepsia, Enteritis, Dysentery, Hepatitis, External injury
NXYC176	Songjisheng	Loranthaceae	<i>Arceuthobium pini</i> Hawksworth et Wiens	W	L	Stem	Arthritis rheumatoid, Diarrhea, External injury
NXYC177	Xiyefangfeng	Umbelliferae	<i>Pimpinella candolleana</i> Wight et Arn.	W	L	Radix	Common cold, Headache, Diarrhea, Arthritis rheumatoid, Paraplegia, Tetanus, Rubella, Eczema, Soreand ulcer, Carbuncle
NXYC178	Qinjiao	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana crassicaulis</i> Duthie ex Burk.	W&C	L	Radix	Prostatitis, Soreand ulcer
NXYC179	Huichuncao	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balano phora involucrata</i> Hook.f.	W	L	Whool plant	Neurotic disorders, Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Hepatitis, Menorrhagia, External injury
NXYC180	Shihu	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium officinale</i> Kimura et Migo	W	L	Stem	Diabetes mellitus
NXYC181	Suoyang	Cynomoriaceae	<i>Cynomorium songaricum</i> Rupr.	W	L	Stem	Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Constipation
NXYC182	Tianma	Orchidaceae	<i>Gastrodia elata</i> Blume	W&C	L	Tuber	Hypertension, Headache, Hemiplegia, Epilepsy
NXYC183	Xuelianhua	Asteraceae Bercht.	<i>Saussurea leucoma</i> Diels	W	L	Whool plant	Menstruation disturbances, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Menorrhagia, External injury
NXYC184	Yuxingcao	Saururaceae	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.	W&C	L	Whool plant	Lung abscess, Asthma, Tonsillitis, Dysentery, Soreand ulcer, Carbuncle
NXYC185	Xiangru	Labiatae	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> L.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Gastroenteritis, Diarrhea
NXYC186	Bayuegua	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia fargesii</i> Reaub.	W	L	Fruit& Stem	Bronchitis, Gastritis
NXYC187	Caicaiwei	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Diphasiastrum complantum</i> (L.) Holub	W	L	Whool plant	Arthritis rheumatoid, Paraplegia, Fractures, External injury, Menstruation disturbances, Gonorrhea

NXYC188	Cangerzi	Compositae	<i>Xanthium sibiricum</i> Patr ex Widder	W	L	Fruit	Sinusitis, Malaria, Parotitis, Metrorrhagia, Eczema, Common cold, Arthritis rheumatoid, Dysentery, Leprosy, Soreand ulcer
NXYC189	Diyu	Rosaceae	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> L.	W	L	Radix	Dyspepsia, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hematochezia, Dysentery, Metrorrhagia, Hemorrhoids, Menorrhagia
NXYC190	Fanbaiye	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla fulgens</i> Wall. ex Hook.	W	L	Radix	Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hemorrhoids, Menorrhagia, Leukorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Burns
NXYC191	Jinqiancao	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia christinae</i> Hance	W	L	Whool plant	Hepatitis, Jaundice, Cholecystitis, Urinary bladder calculi, Cholelithiasis, Kidney calculi, Lung abscess, Parotitis, Mastitis, Urinary tract infection, Cystitis, Nephritis, Ureteral obstruction, Diarrhea, External injury, Prostatic hyperplasia
NXYC192	Maojiaoweilingxian	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea latifolia</i> (D. Don) Sch. -Bip.	W	L	Radix	External injury
NXYC193	Niutouqi	Compositae	<i>Gynura japonica</i> (Thunb.) Juel.	W	L	Radix	External injury, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hematochezia, Metrorrhagia, Mastitis, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis, Fractures, Kashin-beck
NXYC194	Qingmuxiang	Compositae	<i>Dolomiaea berardioidea</i> (Franch.) Shih	W	L	Radix	Gastroenteritis, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis
NXYC195	Xianhecao	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia pilosa</i> Ldb.	W	L	Whool plant	External injury, Common cold, Cough, Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Malaria, Jaundice, Vaginitis, Soreand ulcer, Carbuncle, Vaginitis, Anemia, Hernia, Neurasthenia, Skin ulcer
NXYC196	Xiaociguo	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus delavayi</i> Franch.	W	L	Whool plant	Soreand ulcer, Carbuncle, Retention of dead fetus, Leukorrhea, Dysentery, Ascariasis, Tonsillitis, Conjunctivitis
NXYC197	Yemudanpi	Ranunculaceae	<i>Paeonia delavayi</i> Franch.	W	L	Radix	Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Hepatitis, Hematochezia, Thrombotic

							microangiopathies, External injury
NXYC198	Zhuling	Poliporaceae	<i>Polyporus umbellatus</i> (Pers.) Fries	W	L	Others	Dysuria, Diarrhea, Malaria
NXYC199	Zhuyefangfeng	Umbelliferae	<i>Seseli yunnanense</i> Franch.	W	L	Radix	Common cold, Flatulence, Lymph nodes, Tuberculosis lymph node, Snake bites
NXYC200	Choulingdan	Compositae	<i>Laggera pterodonta</i> (DC.) Benth.	W	L	Whool plant	Common cold, Pharyngitis, Cough, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Fever, Urinary tract infection, Soreand ulcer, Burns, Snake bites, External injury, Fractures
NXYC201	Hanliancao	Compositae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	W	L	Whool plant	Neurasthenia, Tinnitus, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hematuria, Hematochezia, Menorrhagia, External injury, Hepatitis, Enteritis, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Tinea Pedis, Eczema, Soreand ulcer, Tetanus
NXYC202	Gouteng	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria sinensis</i> (Oliv.) Havil.	W	E	Stem	Headache, Epilepsy, Tics, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury
NXYC203	Hongmagen	Urticaceae	<i>Laportea cuspidate</i> (Wedd.) Friis	W	L	Radix	Nephritis, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC204	Shanwugui	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania epigaea</i> Lo	W	L	Earthnut	Arthritis rheumatoid, Soreand ulcer, Carbuncle, Neoplasms, Parotitis, Flatulence, Abdominal pain, Stomach ulcer, Duodenal ulcer
NXYC205	Tiannanxing	Araceae	<i>Arisaema erubescens</i> (Wall.) Schott	W	L	Tuber	Stroke, Facial paralysis, Hemiplegia, Epilepsy, Tetanus, Carbuncle, Tuberculosis lymph node, External injury, Snake bites
NXYC206	Xiaolongdan hua	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana rhodantha</i> Franch. ex Hemsl.	W	L	Whool plant	Jaundice, Pharyngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Tuberculosis lymph node, Hematochezia, Dysentery, Tics, Dysuria, Urodynia, Vaginitis, Leukorrhea, Dyspepsia, Headache, Deafness, Conjunctivitis, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Burns
NXYC207	Hongmaoyangshen	Papaveraceae	<i>Meconopsis racemosa</i> Maxim.	W	L	Radix	Pneumonia, Hepatitis, External injury, Fractures bone

NXYC208	Jinyingzi	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa laevigata</i> Mich.	W	L	Fruit	Enteritis, Dysentery, Nephritis, Chyluria, Elephantiasis, External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid, Spermatorrhea, Menstruation disturbances, Leukorrhea, Uterine prolapse, Rectal prolapse
NXYC209	Rougui	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> Presl	C	E	Bark	Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Polyuria, Enuresis, Asthma, Palpitation, Angina pectoris, Hernia
NXYC210	Haitangguo	Rosaceae	<i>Malus prunifolia</i> (Willd.) Borkh.	C	L	Fruit	Diabetes mellitus, Dyspepsia
NXYC211	Haitangguo	Rosaceae	<i>Malus yunnanensis</i> (Franch.) Schneid.	C	L	Fruit	Flatulence
NXYC212	Dalangdu	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia jolkinii</i> Boiss.	W	L	Radix	Soreand ulcer, Carbuncle, Tinea, Neurodermatitis, External injury, Tuberculosis lymph node
NXYC213	Choupi	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum heterophyllum</i> Franch.	W	L	Bark	Stomach ulcer, Duodenal ulcer, Postpartum hemorrhage, Menorrhagia, Palpitation, Insomnia, Paraplegia, Jaundice, Dysentery, Hematochezia, Ascariasis, Arthritis rheumatoid, Sciatica, External injury, Fractures, Snake bites
NXYC214	Kushen	Leguminosae	<i>Sophora flavescens</i> Aiton	W	L	Radix	Eczema, Pruritus vulvae, Syphilis, Dysentery, Vaginitis, Hemorrhoids, Gingival hemorrhage, Leukorrhea, Soreand ulcer
NXYC215	Yekuqiaotou	Polygonaceae	<i>Fagopyrum dibotrys</i> (D. Don) Hara	W	L	Radix	Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Abdominal pain, Amenorrhea
NXYC216	Qiancao	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia yunnanensis</i> Diels	W	L	Whool plant	Hematuria, Hematuria, Menorrhagia, Menstruation disturbances, Arthritis rheumatoid, Hepatitis
NXYC217	Gusuibu	Davalliaceae	<i>Davallia mariesii</i> Moore ex Baker	W	E	Rhizome	External injury
NXYC218	Sheyancao	Compositae	<i>Saussurea romuleifolia</i> Franch.	W	L	Whool plant	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Dyspepsia, Snake bites
NXYC219	Songdaqí	Primulaceae	<i>Primula forrestii</i> Balf. f.	W	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury

NXYC220	Wugongqi	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Psammosilene tunicoides</i> W. C. Wu et C. Y. Wu	W	L	Radix	External injury, Fractures, Paraplegia, Arthritis rheumatoid, Ascariasis, Sore and ulcer, Snake bites
NXYC221	Huajiao jisheng	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum bungeanum</i> Maxim.	W	L	Others	Dermatitis seborrheic, Schistosomiasis
NXYC222	Jiegeng	Campanulaceae	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i> (Jacq.) A. DC.	W	L	Radix	Cough, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Lung abscess, Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, Laryngeal neoplasms, Maxillary sinus neoplasms, Lung neoplasms, Thyroid neoplasms, Colonic neoplasms, Bronchitis
NXYC223	Ebushicao	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> L.	W	L	Whool plant	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Fractures, Arthritis rheumatoid, Tinnitus, Deafness, Tonsillitis, Snake bites, Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, Pharyngitis, Hepatitis, Cataract
NXYC224	Xinshen	Labiatae	<i>Phlomis betonicoides</i> Diels	W	L	Radix	Dyspepsia, Flatulence, External injury, Tracheitis, Common cold, Pharyngitis, Oral ulcer
NXYC225	Zhebeimu	Liliaceae	<i>Fritillaria thunbergii</i> Miq.	C	E	Bulb	Common cold, Bronchitis, Lung abscess, Stomach ulcer, Duodenal ulcer, Goiter
NXYC226	Chonglou	Liliaceae	<i>Paris polyphylla</i> Smith var. <i>yunnanensis</i> (Franch.) Hand. -Mzt.	W&C	L	Rhizome	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Asthma, Tonsillitis, Parotitis, Pharyngitis, Measles, Appendicitis, Mastitis, Tuberculosis lymph node, Throat obstruction, Epilepsy, Tics, External injury, Snake bites
NXYC227	Chonglou	Liliaceae	<i>Paris pubescens</i> (Hand. -Mazz.) Wang et Tang	W	L	Rhizome	Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Cough, Snake bites, External injury
NXYC228	Feixincao	Botrychiaceae	<i>Sceptridium officinale</i> Ching ex H. S. Kung	W	L	Whool plant	Pulmonary tuberculosis
NXYC229	Longdancao	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana yunnanensis</i> Franch.	W	L	Whool plant	Epidemic infectious disease
NXYC230	Juhuashen	Compositae	<i>Hippolytia delavayi</i> (Franch. ex W. W. Smith) Shih	W	L	Radix	Cough, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Bronchitis
NXYC231	Songhuafen	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus yunnanensis</i> Franch.	W	L	Pollen	Eczema, External injury, Sore and ulcer, Tinea, Encephalomyelitis, Common cold,

							Ancylostomiasis Skin ulcer		
NXYC232	Dabaiji	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla striata</i> (Thunb.) Rchb. f.	W	L	Radix	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Cough, Bronchiectasis, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Tracheitis, Hematochezia, Burns, Stomach ulcer, External injury		
NXYC233	Xiaobaiji	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione bulbocodioides</i> (Franch.) Rolfe	W	L	Bulb	Soreand ulcer, Carbuncle, Tuberculosis lymph node, Pharyngitis, Snake bites, Rabies		
NXYC234	Xiaobaiji	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione yunnanensis</i> (Rolfe) Rolfe	W	L	Bulb	Carbuncle, Tuberculosis lymph node, Snake bites		
NXYC235	Xingren	Rosaceae	<i>Armeniaca vulgaris</i> Lam.	W	L	Seed	Constipation		
NXYC236	Bailangen	Brassicaceae	<i>Isatis indigotica</i> Fort.	W	C	E	Radix	Common cold, Parotitis, Hepatitis, Pneumonia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle	
NXYC237	Huaimi	Papilionaceae	<i>Sophora japonica</i> Linn.	W	C	E	L	Pistil	Hematochezia, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Rectal prolapse, Hematuria, Menorrhagia, Leukorrhea, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Vomiting, Stroke
NXYC238	Luhancao	Pyrolaceae	<i>Pyrola atropurpurea</i> Franch.	W	L	Flower		Arthritis rheumatoid, Dermatitis allergic contact	
NXYC239	Luhancao	Pyrolaceae	<i>Pyrola decorata</i> H. Andr.	W	L	Flower		Tracheitis, Dysentery, Bronchitis, Pulmonary emphysema, Cough, Pulmonary tuberculosis	
NXYC240	Cishen	Dipsacaceae	<i>Morina nepalensis</i> D. Don var. delavayi (Franch.) C. H. Hsing	W	L	Flower Radix		Neurotic disorders, Anemia, Dyspepsia, Leukorrhea, Uterine prolapse External injury	
NXYC241	Chonglian	Rosaceae	<i>Sanguisorba filiformis</i> (Hook.f.) Hand.- Mazz.	W	L	Radix		Menstruation disturbances	
NXYC242	Maidong	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> (Thunb.) Ker Gawl.	W	L	Tuber		Cough, Laryngitis, Lung abscess	
NXYC243	Shuangshen	Dipsacaceae	<i>Triplostegia grandiflora</i> Gagnep.	W	L	Radix		Anemia, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury	
NXYC244	Xiaoqiancao	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium elegans</i> Wall.	W	L	Radix		Urinary tract infection, Leukorrheal, Dysentery, Carbuncle, External injury, Snake bites	
NXYC245	Juanyehuangjing	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum cirrhifolium</i> (Wall.) Royle	W	L	Rhizome		Cough, Diabetes mellitus, Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Spermatorrhea, Tinnitus,	

							Menorrhagia, Leukorrhea, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, External injury, Pharyngitis, Soreand ulcer, Tuberculosis lymph node, Tinea
NXYC246	Shouzhangshen	Orchidaceae	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> (L.) R. Br.	W	L	Tuber	Neurasthenia, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Asthma, Diarrhea, Hepatitis, Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Spermatorrhea, Leukorrhea, Menstruation disturbances, Abortion threatened, External injury
NXYC247	Xinanshoushen	Orchidaceae	<i>Gymnadenia orchidis</i> Lindl.	W	L	Tuber	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Spermatorrhea, Leukorrhea, Menstruation disturbances
NXYC248	Ganxishuweicao	Labiatae	<i>Salvia przewalskii</i> Maxim.	C	E	Radix	Burns, Menorrhagia, Amenorrhea, Insomnia, Soreand ulcer, External injury, Hernia, Angina pectoris
NXYC249	Hongshen	Araliaceae	<i>Panax ginseng</i> C. A. Mey.	W&C	E	Rhizome	Diarrhea, Dementia, Diabetes mellitus, Menorrhagia, Dyspepsia
NXYC250	Roucongrong	Orobanchaceae	<i>Cistanche deserticola</i> Y. C. Ma	C	E	Stem	Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Spermatorrhea, Constipation, Leukorrheal
NXYC251	Zanghonghua	Iridaceae	<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.	W	L	Flower	Menstruation disturbances, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Hematochezia, External injury, Hepatomegaly
NXYC252	Chongcao	Clavicipitaceae	<i>Cordyceps sinensis</i> (Berk.) Sacc.	W	L	Others	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Anemia, Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Spermatorrhea
NXYC253	Yexiahua	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea pertyoides</i> var.albo-tomentosa	W	L	Radix	Hemiplegia, External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid, Fractures Bone, Amenorrhea, Dermatitis allergic contact
NXYC254	Dixueshen	Compositae	<i>Wedelia urticifolia</i> (Bl.) DC.	W	L	Radix	External injury, Fractures
NXYC255	Xueshanhongjingtian	Crassulaceae	<i>Rhodiola crenulata</i> (Hook. f. et Thoms.) H. Ohba	W	L	Stem& Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury
NXYC256	Huixincao	Bryaceae	<i>Rhodobryum roseum</i> (Hedw.) Limpr.	W	L	Flower	Heart diseases, Neurasthenia

NXYC257	Panlongshen	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i> (Pers.) Ames	W	L	Flower	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Snake bites, Herpes zoster, Tonsillitis, Fever, Diabetes mellitus, Neurasthenia, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Cough, Leukorrhea, Hypertension, Sore and ulcer, Carbuncle
NXYC258	Daxueteng	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Sargentodoxa cuneata</i> (Oliv.) Rehd. et Wils.	W	L	Radix Stem	Appendicitis, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Arthritis rheumatoid, Ancylostomiasis, Ascariasis
NXYC259	Yinyanghuo	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium davidii</i> Franch.	W	E	Flower	Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Urinary incontinence, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC260	Lushuicao	Commelinaceae	<i>Cyanotis arachnoidea</i> C. B. Clarke	W	L	Flower	Eczema, Diuresis, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC261	Tusizi	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lam.	W	L	Seed	Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Spermatorrhea, Polyuria, Vision low, Abortion threatened
NXYC262	BaiGeshanxiao	Geraniaceae nom. conserv.	<i>Geranium wallichianum</i> D. Don ex Sweet	W	L	Radix	Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury
NXYC263	Qianjinzhui	Orobanchaceae	<i>Boschniakia himalaica</i> Hook. f. et Thoms.	W	L	Flower Radix	Sexual dysfunctions psychological, Arthritis rheumatoid, Flatulence, Hernia, External injury, Menstruation disturbances, Cough, Schistosomiasis, Carbuncle, Sore and ulcer, Laryngalgia, Parotitis
NXYC264	Dabaiqi	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene viscidula</i> Franch.	W	L	Radix	Dysmenorrhea, External injury, Sore and ulcer, Carbuncle
NXYC265	Zangchangpu	Araceae	<i>Acorus tatarinowii</i> Schott	W	L	Rhizome	Epilepsy, Dementia, Deafness, Insomnia, Dreaminess, Spermatorrhea, Headache, Stroke, Diarrhea, Rectal prolapse, Flatulence, Dysentery, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Common cold, Asthma
NXYC266	Huoxuedan	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma longituba</i> (Nakai) Kupr.	W	E	Flower Stem Leaf	Common cold, Parotitis, Cough, Conjunctivitis, Hepatitis, Cholecystitis, Cholelithiasis, Peptic ulcer, Lung abscess, Nephritis, Urethritis, Stranguria, Urolithic stranguria, Urinary calculi, Dyspepsia, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Menstruation disturbances,

							Leukorrhea, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Arthritis rheumatoid, Fractures, Malaria, Neurodermatitis, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, External injury, Snake bites
NXYC267	Sanxuedan	Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia dindygulensis</i> Miq.	W	L	Flower	Asthma, Measles, Soreand ulcer, Neoplasms, Burns, External injury, Nephritis
NXYC268	Tiejiaoweilingxian	Compositae	<i>Inula nervosa</i> Wall. ex Hook.f.	W	L	Radix	Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Beriberi
NXYC269	Maoyeweilingxian	Compositae	<i>Saussurea deltoidea</i> (DC.) Sch.-Bip.	W	L	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, Leukorrhea, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Dyspepsia,
NXYC270	Baihuasheshecao	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis diffusa</i> Willd.	W	L	Flower	Neoplasms, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis, Appendicitis, Dyspepsia, Nephritis, Hepatitis, Common cold, Dysentery, Mastitis, Urinary tract infections, External injury, Soreand ulcer, Snake bites
NXYC271	Baihuagoushicao	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum amabile</i> Stapf & J. R. Drumm.	W	L	Flower	Cystitis, Urethritis, Dysuria, Oliguria, Jaundice, Hematochezia, Carbuncle, Soreand ulcer, Hepatitis, Dysentery, Urodynia, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Cough, External injury, Fractures, Leukorrhea, Dystocia, Hernia, Uterine prolapse, Throat obstruction
NXYC272	Gansong	Valerianaceae	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> (D. Don) DC.	C	E	Radix	Epilepsy, Flatulence, Vomiting, Dyspepsia
NXYC273	Maqianzi	Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L.	W	L	Seed	Pharyngitis, Rabies, Anthrax, Angina pectoris
NXYC274	Xueshanyizhihao	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum brachypodum</i> Diels	W	L	Radix	External injury, Arthritis rheumatoid, Stomach neoplasms, Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, Lung neoplasms, Rhabdomyosarcoma, Neuralgia, Soreand ulcer
NXYC275	Jinbanxia	Araceae	<i>Typhonium divaricatum</i> (L.) Decaisne	W	L	Tuber	External injury, Soreand ulcer, Lymph nodes, Snake bites
NXYC276	Zijinlong	Fumariaceae	<i>Dactylicapnos scandens</i> (D. Don) Hutch	W	L	Radix	External injury, Fractures, Hypertension
NXYC277	Shancigu	Liliaceae	<i>Iphegenia indica</i> (L.) Kunth	W	L	Bulb	Bronchitis, Asthma, Gout, Breast cancer lymphedema,

							Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, Carbuncle, Sore and ulcer, Tuberculosis lymph node
NXYC278	Xiaozongba	Liliaceae	<i>Veratrum nigrum</i> L.	W	L	Radix	Stroke, Epilepsy, Malaria, Fractures
NXYC279	Mutong	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis pterae</i> Hand.-Mazz.	W	L	Stem	Urinary calculi, Conjunctivitis, Sinusitis, Sore and ulcer, Urinary tract infection, Laryngitis, Nephritis, Urethritis, Cystitis, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Amenorrhea
NXYC280	Ciwujia	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax trifoliatum</i> (L.) Merr.	W	L	Stem & Bark	Parotitis, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury & Pulmonary emphysema, Fever, Common cold, Hypertension, Dyslipidemias
NXYC281	Feilongzhangxue	Rutaceae	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam.	W	L	Radix & Stem	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Menorrhagia, Amenorrhea, Sore and ulcer
NXYC282	Heiguteng	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Periploca forrestii</i> Schltr.	W	L	Stem & Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Mastitis, Sore and ulcer, Carbuncle & Fractures
NXYC283	Xiaowuzhuajinlong	Vitaceae	<i>Tetragium hypoglaucum</i> Planch. ex Franch.	W	E	Radix	Arthritis rheumatoid, External injury, Fractures, Burns, Skin ulcer
NXYC284	Shuanggouteng	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria macrophylla</i> Wall. in Roxb.	W	L	Stem & Radix	Headache, Dizziness, Tics, Epilepsy, Arthritis rheumatoid
NXYC285	Shidanco	Gesneriaceae	<i>Corallodiscus flabellatus</i> (Craib) B. L. Burt	W	L	Flower	Menstruation disturbances, Leukorrhea, Palpitation, External injury, Carbuncle, Sore and ulcer, Tinea, Dyspepsia, Sexual dysfunctions psychological
NXYC286	Bajiaofeng	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium chinense</i> (Lour.) Harms	W	E	Radix & Stem	Arthritis rheumatoid, Paraplegia, External injury, Dystocia, Jaundice
NXYC287	Tongguangsan	Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i> (Roxb.) Wight	W	E	Stem	Dysuria
NXYC288	Shelian	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Hemsleya sphaerocarpa</i> Kuang & A. M. Lu	W	L	Radix	Diarrhea
NXYC289	Wubeizi	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus potaninii</i> Maxim.	W	L	Others	Hemorrhoids, Diarrhea, Hematochezia, Spermatorrhea, Rectal prolapse, Menorrhagia, Sore and ulcer, External injury, Burns

^a W/c: W, wild; C, cultivated.

^b E/L: E, Exotic; L, local.

Table 2 Medicinal plants sold in the market recorded in the Dongba Sutra

Voucher Specimens	Local name	Latin name of original plant	International Phonetic Alphabet	Hieroglyphs
NXYC009	Chaihu	<i>Bupleurum candollei</i> Wall.	æ ²¹ hu ²¹
NXYC159	Luhanco	<i>Pyrola forrestiana</i> H.Andres	lu ¹² hæ ²¹ h ³³
NXYC023	Dahuang	<i>Rheum palmatum</i> L.; <i>Rheum officinale</i> Baill.	d ⁵⁵ huæ ²¹
NXYC077	Xiaoshenjincao	<i>Hemiphragma heterophyllum</i> Wall.	i ¹² i ³³ h ³³
NXYC035	Juanbai	<i>Selaginella pulvinata</i> (Hook. et Grev.) Maxim.	h ³³ ly ²¹ ly ²¹ u ²¹ d ³³ biæ ³³
NXYC002	Changpu	<i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn.	hu ³³ b ²¹ kh ³³
NXYC045	Tudahuang	<i>Rumex nepalensis</i> Spreng.	hu ⁵⁵ æ ³³
NXYC061	Niuweiqi	<i>Rheum likiangense</i> Sam.	ia ²¹ nv ³³ hi ²¹
NXYC050	Guoshan long	<i>Schisandra rubriflora</i> (Franch.) Rehd.et Wils	ko ²¹ l ⁵⁵ se ³³
NXYC030	Geshanxiao	<i>Geranium strictipes</i> R.Knuth	kæ ¹² se ³³ i ³³
NXYC051	Jiegudan	<i>Sambucus williamsii</i> Hance	ie ¹² gu ¹² dæ ³³
NXYC118	Jixiangcao	<i>Reineckia carnea</i> (Andr.) Kunth.	gv ³³ kh ²¹ gv ³³ t ^{er} z ³³
NXYC217	Gusuibu	<i>Drynaria delavayi</i> Fr.	hu ⁵⁵ u ³³ i ²¹ he ³³ kh ³³
NXYC078	Suanjiangcao	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn.	hu ³³ hi ²¹
NXYC049	Fuling	<i>Wolfiporia cocos</i> (Schw.) Wolf.	tho ³³ kh ³³ ly ³³
NXYC021	Gegen	<i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.) Ohwi	g ⁵⁵ do ²¹ kh ³³
NXYC079	Daji	<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> Fisch. ex DC.	u ³³ hi ²¹ kh ³³
NXYC003	Kulianzi	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	d ³³ b ³³ d ³³ ly ⁵⁵ ly ³³
NXYC120	Zhujun	<i>Engleromyces goetzii</i> P.Henn.	m ⁵⁵ mu ⁵⁵

Table 3 National First Class protected plants and national Second Class protected plants

Voucher Specimens	Local name	Family name	Latin name of original plant	W/C	L/E	IUCN
NXYC014	Yinxingguo	ginkgoacea	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> Linn.	C	E	CR
NXYC180	Shihu	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium officinale</i> Kimura et Migo	W	L	-
NXYC249	Hongshen	Araliaceae	<i>Panax ginseng</i> C. A. Mey.	W/C	E	CR
NXYC025	Hongjingtian	Crassulaceae	<i>Rhodiola fastigiata</i> (Hook.f.et Thoms) Fu	W	L	LC
NXYC044	Guoshangye	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum odoratissimum</i> (Smith) Lindl.	W	L	LC
NXYC055	Bajiaolian	Berberidaceae	<i>Dysosma versipellis</i> (Hance) M.Cheng ex Ying	W	L	VU
NXYC086	Gancao	Leguminosae	<i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch.	C	E	LC
NXYC135	Jiaxinmu	Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	W	L	VU
NXYC145	Jiuzilianbaiji	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe tricarinata</i> Lindl.ex Wall.	W	L	LC
NXYC155	Doubansanqi	Crassulaceae	<i>Rhodiola yunnanensis</i> Franch.	W	L	LC
NXYC167	Xiaobanyelan	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera repens</i> (L.) R. Br.	W	L	LC
NXYC182	Tianma	Orchidaceae	<i>Gastrodia elata</i> Blume	W/C	L	-
NXYC220	Wugongqi	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Psammosilene tunicoides</i> W. C. Wu et C. Y. Wu	W	L	EN
NXYC227	Chonglou	Liliaceae	<i>Paris pubescens</i> (Hand. -Mazz.) Wang et Tang	W/C	L	EN
NXYC232	Dabaiji	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla striata</i> (Thunb.) Rchb. f.	W	L	EN
NXYC233	Xiaobaiji	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione bulbocodioides</i> (Franch.) Rolfe	W	L	LC
NXYC234	Yunnan dusuanlan	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione yunnanensis</i> (Rolfe) Rolfe	W	L	VU
NXYC246	Shouzhangshen	Orchidaceae	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> (L.) R. Br.	W	L	EN
NXYC247	Xinanshoushen	Orchidaceae	<i>Gymnadenia orchidis</i> Lindl.	W	L	VU
NXYC250	Roucongrong	Orobanchaceae	<i>Cistanche deserticola</i> Y. C. Ma	C	E	EN
NXYC255	Xueshan hongjingtian	Crassulaceae	<i>Rhodiola crenulata</i> (Hook. f. et Thoms.) H. Ohba	W	L	EN
NXYC257	Panlongshen	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i> (Pers.) Ames	W	L	LC

CR: Critically Endangered; LC: Least Concern; EN: Endangered; VU: **Vulnerable**.

Figures

Figure 1

Location of Lijiang City, Yunnan Province, China

Figure 2

The drug trading markets in Lijiang City (A and D : Xiangjiang Market; B and E : Xiangshan Market; C and F : Zhongyi Market)

Figure 3

A. Taxonomic composition and their percentage of 289 plant medicines. B. Dominant medicinal plant families recorded in 3 traditional markets

Figure 4

Numbers of medicinal plants belonging to different medicinal parts

Figure 5

Types and quantities of Naxi medicines in the market in Lijiang area

Figure 6

Some medicinal plants sold in the market recorded in the Dongba Sutra

Figure 7

Some medicinal plants sold in the market recorded in Yu Long Ben Cao

Figure 8
Rumex nepalensis recorded in the Dongba sutra

Figure 9
 A. Wild cultivation of medicinal plants on the markets; B. Sources of medicinal plants on the markets

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