

belonging to the Euphorbiaceae respectively. Another one species each was belonging to Amaranthaceae, Boraginaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Labiatae, Solanaceae, Nyctaginaceae and Plumbaginaceae.

In this study, it has been found that although the medicinal uses of some plants studied in this work have been mentioned in literatures of traditional medicine, these plants have been used only as vegetables in studied area, e.g. *Oxystelma esculantum* (Kauk-yoe-nwe) and *Senna occidentalis* (Ka-zaw-bok).

This study has been done on the ethnic uses and medicinal purposes of the wild plants thrived in Myingyan Degree College Campus which composed of various kinds of plants species. Among these plant species, most of them are herbs which were more useful in traditional medicines according to literatures. Their folk use and use in literature were very diverse and interesting. Thus, it was hoped that the present study will provide the traditional medicine information for other researcher of pharmacy and pharmaceutical industry.

Conclusion

In the present study, it has been included the 20 species of wild medicinal useful plants belonging to the 11 families of dicotyledons. Among these species, 11 species were annual and biennial herbs, others are prennial shrubs and climbers. Most of the species were including in the families of the Euphorbiauae, Asclepediauae, Cacsalpiniauae and Caparidauae. Another species were belonging to Anaranthauae, Boranfinauae, Cucurbitauae, Solanauae and Nitaginauae. All these species were used in traditional medicine and *Oxystelma Csculantum* (kauk-yoe-nwe) and *Senna Occidentalis* (ka-zaw-bok) well used only as vegetable.

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