

javanica exhibited smooth muscle relaxant effect in a dose depending manner as well as a significant antispasmodic activity (Wassel *et al.*, 1997). The polysaccharide (pectic) isolated from *Aerva javanica* possessed hypoglycemic activity (Aboutabl *et al.*, 1997).

The results obtained by Joanofarc and Vamsadhara (2003) illustrated that the aqueous and ethanolic extracts of *Aerva javanica* have significant antidiarrheal activity. Treatment of bean plants with *Aerva javanica* extracts showed moderate adverse effect on the biological aspects of *Aphis craccivora*; reducing fecundity and longevity of the treated adults (El-Hawary and Sammour, 2006). The activity of *Aerva javanica* in the treatment of different parasitic diseases of livestock (Farooq *et al.*, 2008), as well its antimalarial activity (Ahmed *et al.*, 2010) have been reported. The nephroprotective activity of *Aerva javanica* has been proved (Movaliya *et al.*, 2011). The ethyl acetate extract showed antiulcer activity (Khan *et al.*, 2012). The ethanol extract showed antihyperglycemic activity (Reddy and Reddy, 2009).

The flavonol glycoside (**62**) isolated from *Aerva tomentosa* possessed marked antimicrobial and hepatoprotective activities (Jaswant *et al.*, 2003). The antioxidant activity of *Aerva tomentosa* has been also reported (Singh *et al.*, 2009; Sethi and Sharma, 2011).