

# 整理本草研究國藥之方案及其實例

祁州藥之研究 1

屬於菊科及川續斷科之藥材

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A PROGRAMME TOGETHER WITH CONCRETE  
RESEARCH EXAMPLES, TO MAKE INTENSIVE  
STUDY OF „PEN TSAO“ AND CHINESE  
MATERIA MEDICA

The Study of Chi-chow Drugs I.  
Drugs of Compositae and Dipsacaceae

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(With 92 Plates)

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For the past thirty years I was devoted myself to the study of "Pen Ts'ao" and Chinese Materia Medica. In 1954 I was transferred from the Academia Sinica to the National Academy of Peiping. I began to start the present programme, emphasizing on the various problems of Chinese drugs and collection of our medicinal plants. In 1957 a three-year plan for a complete investigation of this programme was sent to the Ministry of Education. At present I shall endeavour to continue my work in the Institute of Chinese Drugs of the Medical College of National Peking University. The present paper gives a general outline of my work —

I. THE PROGRAMME AND PROBLEMS FOR STUDY

A. The Programme for the Study of "Pen Ts'ao" and Chinese Drugs.

1. The first part includes to solve the pharmacognostical fundamental problems of Chinese materia medica and the preliminary work for the compilation of a Chinese pharmacopoeia.

(A) To identify the original plants, from which the drugs are derived, such as root, bark, wood, etc., by investigation, collection, cultivation and experiment.

(B) To compare the commercial drugs and the drugs in "Pen Ts'ao" in ancient times

(C) To determine the effectiveness of Chinese drugs, which the doctors frequently use in their prescriptions, and to replace those drugs of foreign origin, such as Digitalis, Belladonna, etc., by native drugs. For the details of the experiment see (E) of the second part

(D) To study the drugs of a special district and the distribution of the medicinal plants

I had accomplished a part of the above problems and published as "The Primary Research of Materia Medica in North China" in Chinese, (本草藥品質地之觀察, 華北之部, 別集之一及二) of which two volumes have been appeared, by the National Academy of Peiping in 1937. I shall continue to study the problem and will accomplish it within three years.

2. The second part includes the pharmacognostical standardization of Chinese drugs and the standard experiment of the Chinese pharmacopoeia.

(A) To study the external morphology of Chinese drugs with a magnifying lens

(B) To study the internal anatomy of Chinese drugs by making sections under a microscope.

(C) To study the powdered drugs (Drogenpulver).

(D) To study the picture of the ash of drugs (Drogenaschenbild).

(E) The microchemical study of the drugs under a polarising microscope.

(F) To classify and arrange the drugs in order according to Engler's system of classification of plants.

(G) A committee for the compilation of Chinese pharmacopoeia is established to standardize the Chinese drugs. This is as follows

1. The unification of the name of Chinese drugs
2. The identification and selection of the original plants, from which the Chinese drugs are derived
3. The identification of the characteristics of the drugs.
4. The chemical reactions of the drugs
5. The standardization of the constituents of the drugs:
  - a. Percentage of water.
  - b. Percentage of ash.
  - c. Percentage of acid-insoluble ash
  - d. Percentage of alcohol extract
  - e. Percentage of the efficiency of a certain known constituent.
6. The quantity used in the dose and the lethal dose of the poisonous drugs.
7. The method of preservation.

(H) The "Homoeopathie" study of Chinese drugs for the compilation of Chinese pharmacopoeia of "Homoeopathie".

I had studied a part of the above problems in relation to (A) and (B) of 1 and (F) of 2 and published the result in "The Study of Ch'ichow Drugs Vol. 1 Compositae and Dipsacaceae" in Chinese, (祁州藥誌 第一集 菊科及川續斷科之生藥研究). I will accomplish my study of the drugs of the other families continuously according to Engler's system of classification of plants. As for the problems in relation to (A), (B), (C) and (D) of 2, I will select those unsettled problems for study which include the plants which are so similar in appearance and cannot be easily distinguished. The following problems had been proposed, in which those with asterisks are studied already.

## B. The Problems to be Studied.

\*\*1. The pharmacognostical study of the genus *Panax* and its allies of Araliaceae.

\*\*2 The identification of scientific names and the comparative histological study of "San Ch'i 三七" of Compositae and "Ging-shen San Ch'i 人參三七" of Araliaceae.

\*3. The comparative pharmacognostical study of *Platycodon*, *Adenophora* and *Codonopsis* of Campanulaceae, and "Pei Sha Shen 北沙參" (*Phellopterus litteralis*, (A Gray) Benth) "Fen Sha Shen 粉沙參", (*Sesili libanotis*, Koch. var.?) "T'u Sha Shen 土沙參" (*Carum buriatum*, Turcz) and "Ming Tang Shen 明黨參" of Umbelliferae

4 The pharmacognostical study of "Nanking Tai Tzu Shen 南京太子參" [*Kraschenikovia raphanorrhiza*, (Hemsley) Hand-Mzt. (= *Stellaria raphanorrhiza*, Hemsely)]

5 The comparative histological study of "Rhizoma *Atractylodes viridis* Tsang Chu 蒼朮" and "Rhizoma *Atractylodes alba* Pai Chu. 白朮".

6. The pharmacognostical study of "Mu Hsiang 木香" (*Inula* and *Saussurea*).

7. The identification and difference between *Centaurea montanthus*, Georgi 祁州漏蘆 and *Echinops dahuricus*, Fisch. 禹州漏蘆 and the comparative histological study with *Anemone chinensis*, Bunge 白頭翁.

8. The pharmacognostical study of "T'ien Hsien Tzu 天仙子" (*Hyoscyamus niger*, L var *chinensis* Makino) and "Kwangtung Tien Hsien Tzu 廣東天仙子".

9. The comparative histological and pharmacognostical study of *Rehmannia lutea*, Makino var *purpurea*, Maxim. 萹橋地黃, *R. glutinosa*, Lib 北京地黃 and *R. rupestris*, Hemsl. var.? 懷慶地黃.

10 The comparative pharmacognostical study of "Nan Wu Chia Pei 南五加皮, Hsiang Chia Pei 香加皮" (*Acanthpanax spinosum*, Miq. and *A. senticosus*, Harms.) of Araliaceae and "Pei Wu Chia Pei 北五加皮" (*Periploca sepium*, Bunge) of Asclepiadaceae.

11. The comparative pharmacognostical and histological study of *Excoecaria Agallocha*, L. 土沉香 and *Aquilaria Agallocha*, Roxb. 沉香.

\*\*12. The pharmacognostical study of Menispermaceae. 防己科

15. The comparative pharmacognostical and histological study of *Astragalus complanatus*, R. Br. 大沙苑子 and *Melilotus suaveolens*, Ledeb. 小沙苑子.

14. The identification and histological study of *Celastrus articulatus*, Thunb 合歡皮 and *Evonymus Bungeana*, Maxim. 合歡花.

15. The pharmacognostical study of *Eucommia ulmoides*, Oliv 杜仲.

16. The identification and pharmacognostical study of *Isopyrum adoxoides*, DC. 天葵子.

17. The pharmacognostical study of *Trichosanthes* sp. 白藥子

18. The pharmacognostical study of *Oroxylum indicum*, Vent. 千張紙

19. The pharmacognostical study of *Gastrodia elata*, Bl 天麻.

20. The comparative pharmacognostical and histological study of *Fritillaria Roylei*, Hook f. 川貝, *F. verticilla*, Willd. var. *Thunbergii* Bak. 浙貝 and *Actinostemma* sp 土貝.

21. The pharmacognostical study of *Cordyceps sinensis*, (Berk) Saccardo 冬蟲夏草.

22. The other important problems

A part of the above problems have been solved and published in my contributions from the National Academy of Peiping I will carry on the study of the other problems, but in China this kind of study is rare and I regrets that I cannot consult with other scholars. It is useless to depend upon Japanese pharmacognostical contributions, for they study their native drugs instead of ours. So we Chinese must solve the pharmacognostical problems of Chinese drugs ourselves and no foreigner can help us. Dr. Matsumura, a famous Japanese botanist, who strives his whole life in studying Chinese names of plants, spoke to other persons at old age "Only Chinese can solve the problem of Chinese names of Chinese plants. Many European and American

botanists have made many expeditions to China and have much knowledge of Chinese plants. On the other hand the Japanese herbalists, who had never reach China and never touch Chinese plants, studied only from their imaginations and followed the false conceptions of ancient botanists. How foolish they are!" Dr Matsumura had published „Shokubutsu-Mei-I Part 1. Chinese Names of Plants 植物名彙, 漢名之部”, in which he have corrected many errors of other botanists and revised this book many times. This famous book stopped to publish at the ninth edition, because there are still many unsettled problems about Chinese names of plants. From this we can see clearly, that the study of the original plants, from which the drugs are derived, is a complicated and difficult problem. We must make expeditions and collections to those places, where the medicinal plants are growing, bring them back to our laboratory and study them carefully. This is why the problem cannot be solved quickly.

In 1957 before crisis of China the Ministry of Education ordered all institutes and associations of culture of whole China, to send out their plans for study, in order to join together the different experts for discussion of the scientific and cultural problems. The above programme is my three-year plan for studying Chinese drugs, which is a part of the problems of study of the National Academy of Peiping.

## II. THE AIM OF STUDY OF THE DRUGS AND THE CONCRETE EXAMPLES.

### A. The Aim of Studying Ch'i-chow Drugs

The large part of the drugs are derived from the incomplete medicinal plants, (the animal drugs are excluded in the present paper) of which only the portion effective in curing diseases are used, such as root, bark, wood, fruit, etc. Before reaching the drug markets and druggists the medicinal plants are cut and trimmed by the native drug collectors and only the useful parts are remained unchange. When this raw drugs go to the hand of the druggists,



they select the best one for sale, use one kind of drug to adulterate the other and replace the dear drug with the cheap one. Therefore the identification of the original plants is a difficult problem in the study of drugs.

There are two steps in the identification of the drugs. The first step is to study the original plants from which the drugs are derived. This problem can be solved only from the investigation and collection from the field work. After knowing the name of the original plants, the second step is to study the external morphology and internal structure of the drugs. From this kind of study a standard for each kind of drug is established. Then we can study the pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacology. But most of Chinese druggists do not pay special attention to this fundamental problem of pharmacognosy, so many false conceptions and misunderstandings happen, which is a large obstacle for the utilization of Chinese drugs.

For this reason my recent research is emphasized to the investigation and collection of the medicinal plants. I went to Chi-chow of Hopei, and Yü-chow of Honan the former is a large drug market for both South and North China drugs, the latter is a centre of the drugs of Mid-China. I went to Ch'i-chow twice and collected about 240 kinds of officinal drugs and about 150 kinds of unofficinal or local drugs from the drug market of Yao Wang Temple, which is situated at South Gate of Ch'i-chow. In addition to this I had collected about 500 kinds of medicinal plants, both fresh and herbarium specimens, from East Tomb, Hsiao-wu-tai-shan, Poa-hua-shan, Miao-feng-shan of Hopei, Yu-chow, Cheng-chow, Hwai-king and Sung-shan of Honan. I will publish the result of my research continuously according to the natural system of classification of plants. The present paper includes the first part of my study of Ch'i-chow drugs of Compositae and Dipsacaceae, which contains about 50 kinds of drugs. I compiled all drugs of North China belonging to the above two families and made notes

to those which are not solved. In each kind of drug I first discussed the name of the drug and compared the present material with those of ancient "Pen Ts'ao" and saw whether they are coincise with each other. Then I tried to find out the original plants of the drugs in comparison with the collected plant specimens. Sometimes I went to the high mountams to bring back young living plants or seeds to the laboratory and to cultivate them in the garden for the identification of the medicinal plants. As for those plants of the far provinces cannot be easily obtained, I lend the specimens from other herbarium or specimens preserved by other botanists personally, and studied them with the collected drugs. In the case I cannot get the plant specimen, I traced the conception of the ancient scholars and discussed again and again. As for the unsolved plants I gave out the source of the drug and a simple clear description of the drug and remained for further study.

## B. Concrete Examples of the Study of Ch'i-chow Drugs

Key to the Drugs of Compositae and Dipsacaceae

A<sup>1</sup> Roots and rhizomes.

B<sup>1</sup> With special aromatic odour.

C<sup>1</sup> Globular, biglobular, creeping and nodosus or somewhat moniliform.

D<sup>1</sup> Globular or biglobular, erect.

E<sup>1</sup> Diameter 1.5-2.5 cm, globular or biglobular, with radical leaves, long petiole of the leaf or the stem base . . . . .

. . . . . { *Atractylodes macrocephala* (a)  
於白朮(金線於朮)(野生品) b (1).

E<sup>2</sup> Diameter 4-8 cm., with 2-6 nodes aggregated into biglobular, together with long craneneck-like rhizome. . . . .

. . . . . { *Atractylodes macrocephala* (b)  
仙居白朮(栽培品) b (1)

D<sup>2</sup> Irregular nodose or somewhat moniliform, creeping.

## Key to the Drugs of Compositae and Dipsacaceae

- E<sup>1</sup> Outer surface slightly yellowish gray, sometimes cloud-like or chickenleg-like. . . . .  
     { *Atractylodes ovata*  
     { 白朮(普通白朮) b (1)
- E<sup>2</sup> Outer surface brown or blackish brown.  
 F<sup>1</sup> Cross-section with dense reddish brown scars (oil-glands), with white bloom after exposing . . . . .  
     { *Atractylodes lancea* (a)  
     { 茅朮(茅山蒼朮) a (1)
- F<sup>2</sup> Cross-section with lax brown scars or without white bloom after exposing  
     { *Atractylodes chinensis*  
     { 蒼朮(北蒼朮) a (1)
- F<sup>5</sup> Cross-section with brown scars in the bark and without white crystalline bloom  
     { *Atractylodes chinensis* var. *koreana*  
     { 關朮(關東蒼朮) a (1)
- G<sup>1</sup> Cell with rhabdides and cystoliths of inulin . . . . .  
     { *Atractylodes lancea* (b)  
     { 古蒼(日本移植之茅朮) a (1)  
     { *Atractylodes japonica* (a)  
     { 灸蒼(日蒼) a (1)  
     { *A. chinensis* var. *koreana*  
     { 灸蒼(鮮蒼) a (1)
- G<sup>2</sup> Cell with neither rhabdides nor inulin crystals . . . . .  
     { *Atractylodes japonica* (b)  
     { 新蒼(日蒼) a (1)
- C<sup>2</sup> Dry bone like, semicircular or cylindrical.  
 D<sup>1</sup> Fracture slight even, outer surface grayish brown, with some large tuberous root and 1-2 long cylindrical lateral roots. . . . .  
     { *Inula Helenium*  
     { 土木香(青木香) a (2)
- D<sup>2</sup> Fracture not even  
 E<sup>1</sup> Outer surface blackish brown, cylindrical or

- semicircular, with black, slightly swollen root tip, cross-section grayish white, scars (oil-glands) not prominent { *Inula racemosa*  
川木香 b (2)
- E<sup>2</sup> Outer surface grayish yellow, scars prominent  
..... { *Saussurea Lappa*  
廣木香 c (2)
- B<sup>2</sup> Without aromatic odour.
- C<sup>1</sup> Woody fibrous roots.
- D<sup>1</sup> Root with white tomentose, cylindrical, blackish brown or black and white scales, outer surface quite scabrous, with large fissure .. ..  
.. .. { *Centaurea monanthus*  
祁州漏蘆 a (4)
- D<sup>2</sup> Root with brown fibrous bristles, prismatic, grayish, brown or yellowish brown, outer surface slight scabrous, without fissure .. ..  
..... { *Echinops dahuricus*  
禹州漏蘆 b (4)
- C<sup>2</sup> Not woody fibrous roots.
- D<sup>1</sup> Main root with numerous slender lateral roots, horsetail-like, outer surface grayish brown or purplish .... { *Aster tataricus*  
紫菀 (3)
- D<sup>2</sup> Main root without many slender lateral roots, with only tap root.
- E<sup>1</sup> Cross-section with latex (when fresh) and concentric zones of latex vessels ... ..  
..... { *Taraxacum mongolicum* (a)  
*Taraxacum officinale*  
蒲公英 (根) (6)
- E<sup>2</sup> Not as above.
- F<sup>1</sup> Regular slender vertical root, grayish brown; cross section with thick bark, central cylinder with radially arranged

vascular bundles, with scattered small black scars (crystals of calcium oxalate)

. . . . . { *Dipsacus asper*  
川續斷 (51)

F<sup>2</sup> Irregular elliptical or radish-like short root, purplish red, cross-section with thin bark and central cylinder with large pith and lax vascular bundles, with reddish brown scars (not calcium oxalate crystals) . . . . . { *Gynura pinnatifida*  
三七(土三七) (鮮品) (5)

A<sup>3</sup> Flower-heads.

B<sup>1</sup> Head with all tubular flowers.

C<sup>1</sup> Only the flowers used, corolla tubular, reddish yellow.

D<sup>1</sup> Not pressed, brilliant reddish yellow, with quite prominent yellow anthers { *Carthamus tinctorius*(a)  
草紅花 (8)

D<sup>2</sup> Pressed into square plate, dark red, with light reddish brown anthers, but not prominent.. .

. . . . . { *Carthamus tinctorius* (b)  
板紅花 (8)

C<sup>2</sup> Whole flower-heads used.

D<sup>1</sup> Only flower-heads used, 0.2-0.4 cm in diam, receptacle with white hairs, with strong unpleasant odour. . . . . { *Artemisia Sieversiana*  
北京野菊花 (白蒿) b (11)

D<sup>2</sup> In addition to flower-heads, scape and leaves also used, peduncle more than 2 cm long, without unpleasant odour

E<sup>1</sup> All parts with white soft woolly hairs, scape purplish brown, with only one flower-head at the tip . . . . . { *Saussurea gnaphalodes*  
雪蓮花 a (12)



enclosed with purplish red scaly involucre . . .

..... { Tussilago Farfara  
 { 款冬花 (7)

A<sup>5</sup> Leaves mixed with stems.

B<sup>1</sup> Leaves 28-52 cm long and 12-16 cm. broad, cordate at base, spiny undulate at the margin, not aromatic. . . .

..... { Arctium Lappa (b)  
 { 大夫葉 (24) (Appen.)

B<sup>2</sup> Leaves less than 6. cm long and less than 5 cm. broad, divided or not divided, aromatic.

C<sup>1</sup> Leaves alternate, pinnatifid to bipinnatifid, soft and slight scabrous, dark green above, grayish white beneath.

D<sup>1</sup> Leaf-segments entire, linear, incisely-lobed, acuminate. . . . { Artemisia vulgaris var.? (a)  
 { 祁州山艾 a (15)

D<sup>2</sup> Leaf-segments lanceolate to ovate-elliptical.

E<sup>1</sup> Leaves trilobed, in the leaf axils, longpetioled, segments lanceolate to long elliptical. . . .

..... { Artemisia vulgaris var.? (c)  
 { 北京蕪艾 c (15)

E<sup>2</sup> Not as above. . . .

..... { Artemisia vulgaris var.? (b), (d)  
 { 祁州蕪艾 b  
 { 北京蕪艾 d (15)

C<sup>2</sup> Leaves opposite, simple to trifoliolate compound, dark green above, light green beneath.

D<sup>1</sup> Leaves, simple, tripartite or trifoliolate compound or irregularly lobed, segments or lobes lanceolate to linear-lanceolate; without glands . . .

..... { Eupatorium japonicum  
 { 佩蘭葉 (14)  
 { Eupatorium stoechadosmum  
 { 蘭草葉 (14)

- D<sup>2</sup> Leaves simple, rarely lobed, lanceolate, hairy beneath, with glands { *Eupatorium Lindleyanum*  
 澤蘭葉 (14)

A<sup>4</sup>. Herbs

B<sup>1</sup> Not with flowers and fruits.

C<sup>1</sup> Aromatic; leaves bi-tri-pinnatifid.

D<sup>1</sup> Leaf-segments lanceolate, greenish on both sides  
 . . . . . { *Artemisia annua*  
 青蒿 (16)

D<sup>2</sup> Leaf-segments filiform, pubescent . . .  
 " . . . . . { *Artemisia capillaris* (a)  
 茵陳蒿 (15)

C<sup>2</sup> Not aromatic; leaves long elliptical, dentate, clasping

D<sup>1</sup> Dry whole plant collected before flowering (with neither flowers nor fruits), with Patrnia-like odour  
 . . . . . { *Sonchus arvensis* (a)  
 蕪州小薊 (1) b (22), 敗醬草 (1) (25)

D<sup>2</sup> Young sprouts collected in the spring, fried with oil and salt; with bitter taste . . .  
 . . . . . { *Sonchus arvensis* (b)  
 苣荳菜(取麻菜) (1) (25)

B<sup>2</sup> With flowers and fruits.

C<sup>1</sup> All ligulate flowers yellow, leaves radical runcinate; involucre with dark purple horned or auriculate appendages at tip. . . . . { *Taraxacum mongolicum* (b)  
 蒲公英草 (6)

C<sup>2</sup> All flowers tubular

D<sup>1</sup> Leaf-margin spiny; heads more than 1 cm. in diam . . . . . { *Cirsium* spp. et *Sonchus arvensis*  
 大薊與小薊 (22)

D<sup>2</sup> Leaf-margin not spiny, heads less than 1 cm. in diam.

E<sup>1</sup> Woolly throughout, head 2-3 mm in diam; flowers golden yellow, many aggregated, terminal. . . . . { *Gnaphalium multiceps*  
 佛耳草 (20)



- E<sup>2</sup> Not woolly; flowers yellowish green or light green.
- F<sup>1</sup> Stem erect; leaves capillary, yellowish green and brown; flowers small, yellowish green, oval, aromatic, in panicles . . . . . { *Artemisia capillaris* (b)  
黃蒿 (15)
- F<sup>2</sup> Stem prostrate; leaves not divided, with 3-5 coarse teeth at apex; flowers axillary, light yellow, not aromatic. ..  
..... { *Centipeda minima*  
鵝不食草 (21)
- C<sup>3</sup> Both ligulate and tubular flowers present.
- D<sup>1</sup> Receptacle chaffy.
- E<sup>1</sup> Involucre scarious; leaves pinnatifid, segments linear, grayish green. . . . .  
..... { *Archillea sibirica*  
北京一枝蒿 b (17)
- E<sup>2</sup>. Involucre not scarious.
- F<sup>1</sup> Achene with 1-2 retrorse barbs; leaves divided.
- G<sup>1</sup> Leaves mostly bipinnatifid, ray flowers yellow .. .. .  
..... { *Bidens bipinnata*  
充絨蒼草 (婆婆針) (1) b (18)
- G<sup>2</sup>. Leaves mostly tri-pinnatisect, lobes 3-5; ray flowers white . . . . .  
..... { *Bidens pilosa*  
鬼針草 (2) b (18)
- G<sup>3</sup> Leaves mostly tripartite; involucre foliate, exceeding the corolla; ray flowers yellow .. .. .  
..... { *Bidens tripartita*  
狼把草 (3) b (18)
- F<sup>2</sup> Achene without retrorse barbs; leaves not divided.

- G<sup>1</sup> Leaves nearly triangular, outer involucre bracts four, with viscous glands . . . { *Siegesbeckia orientalis*  
 { 薊 草 a (18)
- G<sup>2</sup> Leaves lanceolate, outer involucre-bracts many, without viscous glands . . . { *Clipta alba*  
 { 旱 蓬 草 (總 腸) (19)
- D<sup>2</sup> Receptacle naked
- E<sup>1</sup> Flowers yellow, stem erect, 1-2 cm in diam. . . { *Inula britannica* (b)  
 { 金 沸 草 (9) (Appen.)
- E<sup>2</sup> Flowers generally white, in corymbs or panicles.
- F<sup>1</sup> Pappus white, rarely reddish brown, heads 5-6 mm. in diam., involucre-bracts campanulate, ray flowers larger than the disk flowers . . . { *Erigeron canadensis*  
 { 祁 州 一 枝 蒿 a (17)
- F<sup>2</sup> Pappus pretty, reddish brown.
- G<sup>1</sup> Heads 1 cm in diam.; involucre-slender, linear, triseriate, not equal in length; ray flowers pistillate, bracts exceeding the involucre-bracts, disk flowers perfect shorter . . . { *Erigeron limifolius*  
 { 野 菊 蒿 (17) (Appen. 1.)
- G<sup>2</sup> Heads 1.6 cm. in diam.; involucre bracts linear, acute, ray flowers and disk flowers equal in length or the former slightly longer than the latter . . . { *Erigeron kamtschaticus*  
 { 飛 蓬 (17) (Appen. 2.)
- A<sup>5</sup> Achenes
- B<sup>1</sup> Achenes rectangular, prismatic or four-angled, ellipsoidal, 5-7 mm long, 1-2 mm. broad, grayish yellow, black-scarred,

- or blackish brown and slightly reddish. ... ..
- ..... { *Dipsacus japonicus*  
北芪藤子 (51)
- B<sup>2</sup> Achenes spindle-shaped, 1.2-1.4 cm long, 6 mm broad, clothed with hooked prickles. 2-celled, one seed in each chamber, seed coat grayish black. { *Xanthium Strumarium*  
蒼耳(蒼耳子) (28)
- B<sup>3</sup> Achenes neither rectangular, prismatic nor spindle-shaped.
- C<sup>1</sup> Achenes slender, cylindrical, compressed, 3.0-4.5 cm long, grayish brown, with elongated beak and crested, often mixed with receptacle and involucre ..
- ..... { *Carpesium abrotanoides*  
鶴虱(南鶴虱) (25)
- C<sup>2</sup> Achenes not slender and cylindrical, without long beak.
- D<sup>1</sup> Achenes 1.4-1.8 cm long, 6-10 mm broad, with white and black alternately striations, lustrous ... { *Helianthus annuus*  
草天葵子 (26)
- D<sup>2</sup> Achenes less than 1 cm long, white, black or brownish, fruit without alternately white and black striations.
- E<sup>1</sup> Achenes somewhat obovate, with four convex edges, pure white, lustrous, the hilum lateral ... { *Carthamus tinctorius*  
紅花子 (8) (Appen)
- E<sup>2</sup> Achenes lanceolate to ellipsoidal-ovate, with many prominent or unprominent ribs, the hilum not lateral
- F<sup>1</sup> Achenes 6-7 mm long, 2-5 mm broad, grayish brown or dirty brown, scarred, not lustrous. { *Arctium Lappa* (a)  
牛蒡子 (24)
- F<sup>2</sup> Achenes 4-5 mm. long, 1.5-2.0 mm broad, blackish brown or white not

- scarred, not lustrous... { *Lactuca sativa*  
 萵苣子 (27)
- G<sup>1</sup> Achenes blackish brown .....  
 .. ... { *Lactuca sativa* (a)  
 黑苣藤子 (27)
- G<sup>2</sup> Achenes white. . . . .  
 .. ... { *Lactuca sativa* (b)  
 白苣藤子 (27)
- A<sup>6</sup> Volatile extract.
- B<sup>1</sup> Dirty yellowish white crystals, amorphous, with marble  
 lustre, sometimes mixed with plant remains; natural product  
 distilled from blumea camphor ... ..  
 .... { *Blumea balsamifera*  
 舊式冰片 (29)
- B<sup>2</sup> White brittle transparent crystal, in octahedron prism or  
 in plate, fracture with glassy lustre, without plant remains;  
 synthetic chemical product derived from the turpentine  
 .... { Borneol  
 新式冰片 (龍腦) (29)

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Appendix 1, Key to "Hsueh Lien Hua"

- A<sup>1</sup> Pappus one rowed (Szechuan, Yunnan) ... ..  
 . . . . . { *Saussurea georgii*  
 雪蓮花 a (12) (Appen. 5)
- A<sup>2</sup> Pappus generally two-rowed.
- B<sup>1</sup> Leaves pinnatifid or bipinnatifid (Northwestern Yunnan)  
 . . . . . { *Saussurea gossypiflora*  
 雪蓮花 a (12) (Appen. 1.)
- B<sup>2</sup> Leaves entire or toothed or lobed only at the apex.
- C<sup>1</sup> Leaves narrow, radiately arranged surround the inflo-  
 rescence (Tibet) ..... { *Saussurea aster*  
 雪蓮花 a (12) (Appen. 4)
- C<sup>2</sup> Leaves lanceolate, ovate or obovate.
- D<sup>1</sup> Involucre-bracts glabrous, apex not acute (Tibet)

## Appendix 2. Key to "Hsüeh Lien Hua"

- ..... { *Saussurea Thoroldii*  
 雪蓮花 a (12) (Appen. 2.)
- D<sup>2</sup> Involucre-bracts sericeous.
- E<sup>1</sup> Leaves entire or lobed only at apex (Himalaya, Yunnan, Tibet) .. ..
- ..... { *Saussurea tridactyla*  
 雪蓮花 a (12) (Appen. 3.)
- E<sup>2</sup> Leaves entire or dentate (West Tibet) ..
- ..... { *Saussurea gnaphalodes*  
 雪蓮花 a (12)

## Appendix 2. Key to "Hsüeh Lien Hua"

- A<sup>1</sup> The inflorescence not wholly surrounded by the involucre-bracts (West Tibet) .. .. { *Saussurea Schultzii*  
 雪蓮花 b (12) (Appen 5)
- A<sup>2</sup> The inflorescence wholly surrounded by the involucre-bracts
- B<sup>1</sup> Flower-heads 1-3, pendulous (Northwestern Yunnan) ..
- ..... { *Saussurea Wettsteiniana*  
 雪蓮花 b (12) (Appen 6)
- B<sup>2</sup> Flower-heads 1-10, erect
- C<sup>1</sup> The upper leaves cordate at base flower-heads 1-5 (Kansu, Tibet) .. .. { *Saussurea tangutica*  
 雪蓮花 b (12) (Appen 4)
- C<sup>2</sup> The upper leaves not cordate at base.
- D<sup>1</sup> The flower-head solitary, rarely 2
- E<sup>1</sup> In Tibet .. { *Saussurea bracteata*  
 雪蓮花 b (12) (Appen 2)
- E<sup>2</sup> In Himalaya, Tibet, Szechuan, Yunnan .. ..
- ..... { *Saussurea uniflora*  
 雪蓮花 b (12) (Appen 3)
- D<sup>2</sup> The flower-heads 2-6 .. ..
- ..... { *Saussurea obovata*  
 雪蓮花 b (12) (Appen 1)
- D<sup>3</sup> The flower-heads many, 10-20.
- E<sup>1</sup> The upper leaves without teeth, involucre-

- bracts slightly hairy (Siberia, Sinkiang) ..  
 . . . { Saussurea involucrata var.<sup>2</sup>  
 { 写迷花 b (12)
- B<sup>2</sup> The upper leaves with acute lax teeth; involucre-bracts with long hair (Sinkiang)  
 . . . . . { Saussurea Lioui  
 { 石蓮花 (12) (Appen.)

### Appendix 3. Key to "Ta Chi" and "Hsiao Chi"

- A<sup>1</sup> Pappus plumose  
 B<sup>1</sup> Outside of the involucre viscous, not revolute ..  
 .. . . . . . { Cirsium Maackii  
 { 小菊 (綱目) a (22)
- B<sup>2</sup> Outside of the involucre not viscous.  
 C<sup>1</sup> The flower-heads pendulous { Cirsium pendulum  
 { 大菊 a (22)
- C<sup>2</sup> The flower-heads erect  
 D<sup>1</sup> The flower-head solitary or quite lax, 50-60 cm.  
 high . . . . . { Cirsium segetum  
 { 大菊 a (22)
- D<sup>2</sup> The flower-heads many, somewhat spike-like, 2.5  
 cm high. . . . . { Cirsium spicatum  
 { 山菊(日本) a (22)
- A<sup>2</sup> Pappus not plumose, silky, crispus ... { Carduus crispus  
 { 小菊(植考) b (22)

### (A) Roots and Rhizomes of Chinese Drugs of Compositae.

\*The numbers are referred to the literatures used in the Chinese notes under each kind of drug.

#### (1) Chu 朮

Note: The morphology of each kind of drug is omitted, see the "Key to th drugs of Compositae and Dipsacaceae".

a. Tsang Chu 蒼朮

**Drug:** Rhizoma *Atractyloditis viridis*.

**Original plants:**

(1)<sup>1,2</sup> *Atractylodes chinensis*, Koidz (Tsang Chu 蒼朮), (Shan Tsang Chu 山蒼朮), (Pei Tsang Chu 北蒼朮).

(2)<sup>2,3</sup> *A. lancea* DC (Mao Chu 茅朮), (<sup>2</sup>Kou So 古蒼), (Chinese Tsang Chu cultivated in Japan 日本移植品).

(5)<sup>2,3</sup> *A. japonica* Koidz (<sup>2</sup>Ni So 日蒼), (Sin So 新蒼), (Fen So 莢蒼)

(4)<sup>2,3</sup> *A. chinensis* Koidz var *koreana* (<sup>2</sup>Kuan Chu 關朮), (Shen So, 鮮蒼), (Fen So 莢蒼).

**Distribution:** (1) Manchuria, Jehol, Hopei, Shansi, Shensi, etc., (2) Central China, especially Ch'en-kiang of Kiangsu, those from Mao-shan of Chu-yung Hsien, where T'ao Hung-king 陶弘景 had retired and made notes to "Shen Nung Pen Ts'ao King 神農本草經" is the best quality, so it is called "Mao Tsang Chu 茅蒼朮"; also cultivated in Japan, which are introduced from China in ancient time, so it is called "Kou So 古蒼", (5) Japan, (4) South Manchuria, Korea, Liao-tung Peninsula, Tsingtao of Shantung.

b. Pai Chu 白朮

**Drug:** Rhizoma *Atractyloditis alba*

**Original plants:**

(1) *Atractylodes macrocephala*, Koidz. (Yu Chu 於朮), (Chin Sien Yu Chu 金線於朮), (Sien Ku Chu 仙居朮), (Tai Chu 台朮), (Huang Shan Chu 黃山朮)

(2) *A. ovata*, DC. (Common Pai Chu 普通白朮), (Yun T'ou Chu 雲頭朮), (Chi Tui Chu 雞腿朮), (Kou T'ou Chu 狗頭朮), (Kiangsi Chu 江西朮).

(3) *A. corloridoides*, (H W.) Kitamura (Hu Kwang Chu 湖廣朮).

**Distribution:** (1) Chekiang, especially those from Yu-chien Hsien is the best, so it is called "Yu Pai Chu 於白朮"; cultivated in T'ien-tai Hsien and Sien-kü Hsien of East Chekiang, "Huang Shan Chu 黃山朮" from South Anhwei also belonged here; (2) Kiangsi, Anhwei and Chekiang; (3) West Hupeh.

**Constituents.** Common Tsang Chu contains 1.5% of <sup>4</sup>volatile oil, mainly atractylon "Mao Tsang Chu 茅蒼朮" contains crystals of atractylol, and <sup>5</sup>vitamin A ††††, antimony trichloride reaction is prominent, <sup>6</sup>Ku Tsang and Fen Tsang with a large amount of needle crystals and muhn crystals; common Pai Chu with 1.4% of <sup>7</sup>volatile oil, vitamin A †

**Pharmacological test,** <sup>8</sup>Injecting the extract of "Mao Chu" to animal, the blood sugar is controlled. Increasing the dose the heart becomes paralyzed. <sup>5</sup>It is effective for curing blindness for the rich vitamin A content

**Uses.** Aromatic, stomachic. The volatile oil is considered as a substitute for cod liver oil.

## (2) Mu Hsiang 木香

a. Tu Mu Hsiang 土木香 (Ching Mu Hsiang 青木香).

**Drug:** Radix Helenii

**Original plant:** <sup>1</sup>Inula Helenium, L. (Carvisantia Helenum Merat)

**Distribution:** Originated in Europe, cultivated in Korea and China (Chi-chow of Hopei).

**Constituents.** Muhn, sometimes to 14%, found in the root and leaves. Bitter substance. <sup>2</sup>Volatile oil 1-2%, mainly alantolacton  $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$ , alantol  $C_{10}H_{15}O$  (present in the fresh roots), isoalantolacton  $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$ , alantol acid  $C_{14}H_{20}(OH)COOH$ , etc.

**Pharmacological test:** <sup>3</sup>Alantolacton is used as an insecticide for round worms. It has the effect to paralyze the central nervous system, but it does not cause spasm like that of santonn.

**Uses:** Stomachic, diuretic, expectorant and insecticide. Dose for one day is 10 gm., using the decoction. Tonic for tuberculosis.

b. Chuan Mu Hsiang 川木香

**Drug:** Radix Racemosae.

**Original plant:** <sup>4</sup>Inula racemosa, Hook. f



**Distribution:** Cultivated in Hupeh (I-chang) and Szechuan (Chung-king).

**Constituents:** Like "Tu Mu Hsiang 土木香"

**Uses:** Same as "Tu Mu Hsiang 土木香".

c. Kwang Mu Hsiang 廣木香 (Nan Mu Hsiang 南木香).

**Drug:** Radix Costi

**Original plant.** *Saussurea Lappa*, Clarke (*Aucklandia costus*, Falk.)

**Distribution.** Kashmir of India, Tibet, 800-900 m of Himalaya. Imported from Canton, so named "Kwang Mu Hsiang".

**Constituents:** Pure oil 0.5-2.78%, including <sup>6</sup>aplotaxen  $C_{17}H_{28}$ ,  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -costen  $C_{15}H_{24}$ , costuslacton  $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$ , dihydrocostuslacton  $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$ , costus acid  $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$ , costol  $C_{15}H_{24}O$ , small quantities of camphen and phenylandren.

**Uses:** Aromatic, stomachic, 8-10 gm. for one day, using the decoction. Spice for making incense and for bath.

### (3) Tzū Wan 紫苑

**Drug:** Radix *Asteris*

**Original plant:** *Aster tataricus*, L. f.

**Distribution:** Anhwei (P'ochow 亳州) (Po Tzū Wan 亳紫苑).

**Constituents.** <sup>1</sup>Astersaponin  $C_{25}H_{41}O_{10}$ , shuonon  $C_{53}H_{56}O$ , Queicetin.

**Uses:** The decoction used as expectorant for cough and pulmonary diseases.

### (4) Lou Lu 漏蘆

a. Chi chow Lou Lu 祁州漏蘆

**Drug:** Rhizoma *Centaureae*

**Original plant.** *Centaurea monanthus*, Georgi. (21. C. D.)

**Distribution:** Hopei, Shansi, Jehol, Manchuria, Korea

**Uses.** Galatogogue, antipyretic. Used for infected sores and ulcers.

b Yu-chow Lou Lu 禹州漏蘆

**Drug:** Rhizoma Echinopdis.

**Original plant:** Echinops dahuricus, Fisch

**Distribution:** Hopai (Peking environment, such as Shi Pa Pan Ling 十八盤嶺, Pai Hua Shan, Hsiao Wu Tai Shan, etc.) Honan, Shantung.

**Uses:** Same as above.

(5) San Ch'i 三七 (1<sup>st</sup> T'u San Ch'i 土三七)

**Drug:** Radix Gynurae

**Original plants:** Gynura pinnatifida, DC. (In Peking the fresh drug is used and called <sup>2</sup>Shen San Ch'i 鮮三七)

**Distribution.** Cultivated in Kiangsu and Chekiang

**Uses:** Vulnerary for haematemesis

(6) P'u Kung Ying 蒲公英

**Drug:** Radix Taraxaci

**Original plant:**

(1) *Taraxacum mongolicum*, Hand-Mazz

(2) *T. officinale*, Web

**Distribution;** (1) Hopei; (2) Hopei, Chahar, common in North China

**Constituents.** *Taraxacum officinale*, Web contains <sup>1</sup>p-hydroxy-acetic acid, palmitic acid, serotic acid, oleic acid, linic acid, taraxasterol  $C_{29}H_{48}OH$ , homotaraxasterol  $C_{27}H_{50}OH$ , Cluytianol  $C_{29}H_{46}O(OH)_4$ , cholin, <sup>2</sup>inulin 24%, etc

**Uses:** It is employed as antipyretic, haemogo-cathartic, diaphoretic, stomachic and tonic, but it is not used now. It also accelerates the bile secretion

(6) appendix 1 P'u Kung Ying Ts'ao 蒲公英草 (1<sup>st</sup> Pai Ku T'ing 白鼓釘).

**Drug:** Herba Taraxaci cum Floribus.

**Original plant.**

(1) <sup>2</sup>*Taraxacum officinale*, Web.

(2) *T. albidum*, Dahlst

**Distribution:** (1) See above, (2) China, Korea and Japan.

**Constituents:** For the root see above. The first species contains xanthophyll, a kind of yellow pigment in the flower, with f. p. 176°C, somewhat like lutein in the spectroscopic absorption, but differing in their fusing point and rotation. The flowers contain a large amount of vitamin B, also in leaves, root and stem, decreased as the order.

**Uses:** Same as the root. It is a kind of wild vegetable in the famine year.

(6) appendix 2 P'u Kung Ying T'sao 蒲公英草 (P'o P'o T'ing Ts'ai 蒲公英)

**Drug:** Herba Taraxaci cum Folis

**Original plant.** *Taraxacum platycarpum*, Dahlst (*T. officinale*, Wigg.)

**Distribution:** Korea, Formosa, Luiku, Japan (Hokkaido).

**Constituents:** <sup>8</sup>General constituents. Water 87.825% in whole plant, 85.86% in leaves; Protein 1.706% in whole plant, 5.61% in leaves, Fat 0.564% in whole plant, 0.887% in leaves; soluble Non-nitrogenous Compounds 6.104% in whole plant, 6.15% in leaves, Fibers 1.771% in whole plant, 1.85% in leaves, Ash 2.5% in whole plant, 1.66% in leaves; Special Constituents. Root with inulin, laevulin, mannan, taraxacin, etc. Stem with latex (taraxacin, taraxacerin, inosit, etc). <sup>9</sup>According to leaves with growth-promoting vitamin B, also vitamin A and C, but the latter is questionable. According to <sup>10</sup>Y. F. Chi (紀育禮) and B. E. Read (伊博恩) the leaves have vitamin C 卅卅.

**Uses:** Same as the root. Leaves are used as galactagogue. It is a kind of wild vegetable in the famine year.

(B) Flowers of Chinese Drugs of Compositae.

(7) K'uan Tung Hua 款冬花 (Tung Hua 冬花)

**Drug:** Flos Farfarae.

**Original plant:** *Tussilago Farfara*, L

**Distribution:** Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Tibet and Siberia

**Constituents:** Two kinds of phytosterols, tannin and paraffin.

**Uses:** Important expectorant In Europe and The United States instead of flowers the leaves are used (*Folium Farfarae*).

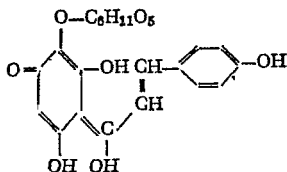
(8) **Ts'ao Hung Hua** 草紅花 (**Hung Lan Hua** 和藍花)

**Drug:** *Flos Carthami*.

**Original plant:** *Carthamus tinctorius*, L.

**Distribution:** Originated from Egypt, introduced to China (Honan, Hunan, Chekiang, etc).

**Constituents:** Flowers with safflower yellow  $C_{21}H_{30}O_{15}$  and carthamin  $C_{21}H_{22}O_{11}$ . The raw flowers are sold as "muddy safflower". If the flowers are quickly dried on a unglazed porcelain plate, dissolve in pyridin, concentrate at low pressure, add water and stand, red crystals of carthamin are obtained. Hydrolyzed with phosphoric acid, carthamin and glucose are obtained. Carthamin in light yellow needles,  $C_{15}H_{12}O_6 \cdot H_2O$ , f. p. 258°C. The structure formula is as follows:



**Uses:** The decoction of the flower is prescribed in dysentery and pyrosis. It is employed as emmenagogue, and anodyne. The flowers are used also for dyeing purposes.

(8) **appendix Hung Hua Tzū** 紅花子

**Drug:** *Fructus Carthami*

**Original plant:** Same as above.

**Distribution.** Same as above.

**Constituents;** 20-30% of fat, mainly glycerides of oleic acid and linoleic acid.

**Uses;** Tonic, emmenagogue for women. An oil is obtained from the seeds (Oleum Cathami).

### (9) Hsuan Fu Hua 旋覆花

**Drug:** Flos Inulae britannicae.

**Original plant:** <sup>1</sup>Inula britannica, L. (= I. chinensis, Rupr.)

**Distribution:** Widely distributed in China, such as Peking and Chefoo.

**Constituents;** Inulin, bitter substance.

**Uses;** Expectorant, diuretic, carminative and alterative. It is an important drug for dropsy.

### (9) Appendix Chin Fui Ts'ao 金沸草

**Drug:** Herba Inulae britannicae.

**Original plant:** <sup>2</sup>Inula britannica, L. var. japonica Franch. et Sav. (= I. japonica, Thunb.).

**Distribution.** China and Japan.

**Constituents.** <sup>3</sup>Flavon.

**Uses:** Same as above. A wild vegetable edible in the summer year.

### (10) Chü Hua 菊花 (Kan Chü 甘菊)

**Drug:** Flos Chrysanthemi.

**Original plant:**

(1) Chrysanthemum spp.

(2) Matricaria spp.

a. <sup>1</sup>Hang Chü Hua 杭菊花 (Hang Kan Chu 杭甘菊) Chrysanthemum sinense, Sabine forma dulcis Chao.

b. Pai Chu Hua 白菊花 (P'o Chu 白菊, Hwai Chu 懷菊). Chrysanthemum sinense, Sabine forma alba Chao.

- c. **Tsu Chu Hua** 滁菊花 *Chrysanthemum sinense*, Sabine forma Tsuchow Chao.
- d. **Huang Chü Hua** 黄菊花 (<sup>2</sup>Yeh Chu 野菊). '*Chrysanthemum indicum*, L. forma amara Chao

**Distribution:** a Cultivated in Hangchow, b P'ochow of Anhwei and Hwai-ching of Honan, c. Tsuchaw of Anhwei; d Hangchow.

**Constituents.** *Chrysanthemum sinense* Sabine The general constituents of the flower are the soluble part 100, water 87.50 total nitrogen 0.504, protein (N $\times$ 6.25) 1.90, fat 0.91, carbohydrate 4.80, fiber 3.70, inorganic substance 0.66, (water-soluble 0.29, water-insoluble 0.37), alkalinity 5.8 (Na and K 2.7, CaO and MgO 3.1), P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 0.115, CaO 0.090, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.059, NaCl 0.050, heat energy 56 Calories <sup>4</sup>The special constituents in 100 parts of dry matter total nitrogen is 4.980 in the flower, 4.081 in the leaf, protein nitrogen is 2.628 in the flower, 2.665 in the leaf; non-protein nitrogen is 2.352 in the flower, (in which phosphomolybdic acid precipitated nitrogen is 0.248, the other nitrogen is 2.104), 1.416 in the leaf, the crude ash is 12.657 in the flower, 16.078 in the leaf; P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> is 0.857 in the flower, 0.621 in the leaf, CaO is 2.992 in the leaf, which is an interesting fact, in 1 kg of the organic bases, cholin is 0.17g. in the flower, is trace in the leaf; stachydrin is trace in the flower, 0.06g. in the leaf, adenin is 0.23g in the flower, 0.16g in the leaf. <sup>5</sup>The volatile oil of the leaf has Kp 165-175 C, like the fragrant odour of Eucalyptus oil, the volatile oil of the flower has Kp 180°C, with the fragrant odour of camphor, 0.16% of green volatile oil can be obtained from the fresh leaves The flowers contain vitamin A†† *Chrysanthemum indicum*, L. contains the volatile oil, which is mainly camphor-like crystals of hydrocarbons

**Uses:** "Hang Kan Chü" is considered as carminative, anti-pyretic and beneficial to eye diseases. It is commonly used as tea. "P'o Chu, Hwai Chu and Tsu Chu" are used for the same purposes, are employed in decoction in the treatment of abscess

and scrophulosis and are wild edible vegetable in the famine year. The volatile oil of *Chrysanthemum indicum* L. is prescribed in cholera and abdominal pain, is also used as antiseptic in wounds. Its decoction is used for eczema and ulcers.

### (11) Yeh Chü Hua 野菊花

a Chi-chow Yeh Chu Hua 祁州野菊花 (T'ieh Kan Hao 鐵桿蒿)

Drug: Flos Altaii.

Original plant: *Aster altaiicus*, Willd.

Distribution: Widely distributed northward to Hopei and southward to Formosa.

Uses: It is used as a substitute of "Yeh Chiu 野菊" (*Chrysanthemum indicum*, L. forma *anara* Chao) in Chi chow and is employed as tea.

b. Peking Yeh Chü Hua 北京野菊花 (Pai Hao 白蒿)

Drug: Flos Sieversianae

Original plant: *Artemisia Sieversiana* Willd.

Distribution: Wild in Peking

Uses: The decoction of the whole herb is used as antipyretic, refrigerant, diaphoretic and stomachic. It is employed in dysentery and globe-fish poisoning.

### (12) Hsüeh Lien Hua 雪蓮花 (Hsüeh Ho Hua 雪荷花)

a Hsueh Lien Hua 雪蓮花 (bought from P'u Chi Tang 普濟堂 of Peking)

Drug: Flos Saussureae graphaloiditis.

Original part: *Saussurea gnaphaloides*, (Royle) Ostenf (S. *sorocephala*, Hook f et Thoms.)

Distribution: Tibet, Himalaya, Pamir, Altai Mountains

Uses: Anphodisiac. The local doctors use it as diaphoretic.

Appendix 1 *S. gossypiflora*, D. Don 雪蓮花

Distribution: Northwestern Yunnan.

Appendix 2. *S. Thoroldii*, Hemsl. 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** Tibet.

Appendix 3 *S. tridactyla*, Schultz-Bip 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** Himalaya, Yunnan, Tibet

Appendix 4. *S. aster*, Hemsl. 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** Tibet

Appendix 5 *S. georgii*, Anth. 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** Szechuan, Yunnan.

The above six species of "Hsüeh Lien Hua" are all belong to the section Eriocoryne of the genus Saussurea. For the morphological differences refer the key. They have the same medicinal uses and the local drug-collectors do not make difference between them b Hsüeh Lien Hua 雪蓮花 (bought from Tung Ch'un Tang 同春堂 of Peking)

**Drug:** Flos Saussureae involucretae.

**Original plant:** *Saussurea involucreta*, (Kar. et Kir) Feltsch. var.?

**Distribution:** Distributed in Siberia and Sinkiang The sample examined is said from Tibet.

**Uses:** Same as a.

Appendix 1 *S. obovata*, Wall 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** Himalaya, Yunnan, Tibet, Altai.

Appendix 2 *S. bracteata*, DC. (*S. Koslowii* Einkl.) 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** Tibet.

Appendix 3 *S. uniflora*, Wall. 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** Himalaya, Tibet, Szechuan, Yunnan.

Appendix 4. *S. tangutica*, Maxim. 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** Kansu, Tibet.

Appendix 5. *S. Schultzii*, Hook. f. 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** West Tibet

Appendix 6. *S. Wettsteiniana*, Hand-Mzt. 雪蓮花

**Distribution:** Northwest Yunnan



## (12) Appendix Shih Lien Hau 石蓮花

**Drug:** Flos Lioui.

**Original plant:** *S. Lioui* Ling (*S. involucrata*, Fedtsch var ?)

**Distribution:** 2500-5600 m of high mont. in Sinkiang.

The seven species of "Hsueh Lien Hua" and "Shih Lien Hua" are all belong to section obovallata of the genus *Saussurea*. For the morphological differences refer the key. The medicinal uses are the same as that of a and the five allied species of *Hsueh Lien Hua*, but *Shih Lien Hua* is a local drug of Sinkiang and the flowers are used as emenagogue for women.

## (C) Leaves and Herbs of Chinese Drugs of Compositae

## (13) Ai Yeh 艾葉

**Drug:** Flos *Artemisiae Vulgaris*

**Original plant:** <sup>1</sup>*Artemisia vulgaris*, L. var spp.

a Chi-chow Shan Ai 祁州山艾

**Original plants.**

(1) *Artemisia vulgaris* var ? (a)

(2) *Artemisia mongolica*, Fisch var *verbenacea*, Pamp ?

b Chi-chow Chi Ai 祁州薺艾

**Original plant:**

(1) *Artemisia stolonifera*, (Maxim.) Kom. var ? (b)

(2) *Crossostephium artemisioides*, Less (*C. chinensis*, Makino,

*Tanacetum chinense*, A. Gr.)

c Peking Chi Ai 北京薺艾

**Original plant:** *Artemisia vulgaris*, L. var ? (c)

d Peking Chi Ai 北京薺艾

**Original plant:** *Artemisia vulgaris*, L. var ? (d)

e Chi Ai 薺艾

**Original plant:** <sup>2</sup>*Senecio cinerea*, DC

**Distribution.** a Chi-chow, b. (1) Cultivated in Chi-chow, (2) Chi-ch'un Hsien of Hupeh, c, d Wild in Peking, e Origin in Europe, cultivated in Peking.

**Constituents** <sup>3</sup>The general constituents of *Artemisia vulgaris*,

L. var. *indica* Maxim. are as follows: Water 11.74, Crude Protein 25.85 (29.19), Crude Fat 2.59 (2.95), Crude Fiber 2.510 (26.40), Mineral Substance 10.15 (11.47), Non-nitrogenous Organic Compounds 26.59 (50.01), Total Nitrogen 4.12 (4.67), Nitrogen of Protein 2.93 (5.32), Non-protein Nitrogen 1.19 (1.55) (All are in terms of wind-dry weight.) (The numbers in the parenthesis represent the percentage of dry substance) <sup>4</sup>Although the protein content is rich, but most of them are inadequate. As for the carbohydrates it contains both reducing and non-reducing sugars rich in the cold water extract. <sup>5</sup>The leaves contain CaO 10.11%, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 3.78%, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 3.78%, SiO<sub>2</sub> 13.62%, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 2.35%, MgO 1.71%, SO<sub>3</sub> 3.89%, Cl 12.25% and Na<sub>2</sub>O 1.75%, the K<sub>2</sub>O content is more rich 47.75%, it is alkaline (true alkalinity is 80.78), in which 66.46% is water-soluble and 33.54% is water-insoluble, which is more valuable in nutrition. <sup>6</sup>The leaves contain the volatile oil 0.02%, mainly cineol (50%),  $\alpha$ -thujon C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O, sesquiterpen, sesquiterpenalcohol. <sup>7</sup>From 1 kg of the leaves 0.11 g. of cholin and 0.2 g. of adenin can be obtained. <sup>8</sup>The leaves contain tannic acid, which has antipyretic effect, some <sup>9</sup>vitamin A, antiberiberi vitamin B and rich vitamin C in the fresh material. <sup>10</sup>The enzymes in the leaves are amylase, invertase, a small quantity of peroxidase and catalase. The roots contain inulin, gum, etc.

**Pharmacological test:** <sup>11</sup>The leaves has antipyretic effect due to KCl and salt of tannic acid. Feeding the feverish rabbit with the decoction of the leaves the body temperature drops down distinctly. But the quantity used must be less than the lethal dose.

**Uses:** It is used as haemostatic for haemorrhagia of uterus, rhinorrhagia and antipyretic. It is prescribed in the abdominal pain and cholera. *Artemisia vulgaris*, L. var. *parviflora* Maxim. is employed as an insecticide for earthworm. The allied species of *A. vulgaris* is *Artemisia vulgaris* prescribed for chorea and epilepsia in the pharmacopoeiaeden of Switzerland and France. The expressed juice of the fresh leaves is used for snake and insect bites. The powder of dried

leaves is a drug for asthma as a substitute for telacro. The Ai-jung 艾絨 or grinding leaf powder is used as a stamping-ink pad for seals. and also as a moxa, both for cauterizing purposes and as a counter-irritant.

#### (14) Fai Lan Yeh 佩蘭葉

**Drug:** Folium Eupatori

**Original plants:**

(1) *Eupatorium japonicum*, Thunb (1Pai Lan 佩蘭)

(2) *E. stoechadosmum*, Hance (*E. japonicum*, Thunb var.?)

(Lan Ts'ao 蘭草)

(3) *E. Lindleyanum*, DC (<sup>2</sup>*E. chinense* L?) (Tse Lan 澤蘭).

**Distribution:** (1) Central China, cultivated in Peking, (2) North China (Hopei) Sometimes recognized as a variety of *E. japonicum*, Thunb; (3) widely distributed in Hopei.

**Constituents:** Leaves with volatile oil.

**Uses:** Used in colds and general debility. It is considered to be an anodyne and nerve sedative in the disturbances of pregnancy and the puerperal condition.

#### (15) Yin Ch'en Hao 茵陳蒿

**Drug:** Herba Artemisiae Capillaris.

**Original plants:** *Artemisia capillaris*, Thunb. (1Yin Ch'en Hao 茵陳蒿 is those which are collected in spring and summer without flowers and fruits), (2Huang Hao 黃蒿 is those which are collected in autumn and winter with flowers and fruits)

**Distribution:** With 0.25% of volatile oil, mainly  $\beta$ -pinen, capillen  $C_6H_5-C_7H_9$ , keton  $C_{15}H_{14}O$ , etc.

**Uses:** Diuretic. It is used in decoction with "Ta Huang 大黃" and "Shan Chih Tzi 山楂子" for cholaemia. Also used as an insecticide. "Icterin" is made from this plant and is ascribed in curing diseases of lever and gall bladder and dropsy.

## (16) Ch'ing Hao 青蒿

**Drug:** Herba Artemisiae Annuae

**Original plant:**

- (1) *Artemisia annua* L. f. *genuina* Pamp
- (2) *A. apiacea*, Hance
- (3) *A. capillaris*, Thunb
- (4) *A. annua*, L.

**Distribution:** (1) Widely distributed in waste places of Hopei. The sample examined is bought from Lo Show Tang 樂壽堂 of Peking; (2) Rare in North China; (3) Collected from Peking druggist by Ishidoya, (4) Collected from Tientsin druggist by Ishidoya.

**Constituents:** Volatile oil.

**Uses:** Used as an insecticide and in curing malaria and dysentery

## (17) I Chih Hao 一枝蒿

- a Chi-chow I Chih Hao 祁州一枝蒿

**Drug:** Herba Erigeri.

**Original plant:** *Erigeron canadensis*, L.

Appendix 1. *E. lamifolius*, Willd. 野菊蒿

2. *E. kamtschaticus*, DC. (*E. acre*, L.) 蓬, 飛蓬

**Distribution:** Native of North America, widely distributed in China.

Appendix 1. Native of tropical America, widely distributed in China, Hopei and other provinces.

Appendix 2. Hsiao-wu-tai-shan, Pao-hua-shan of Hopei.

**Uses:** As an antipyretic by local doctors.

- b. Peking I Chih Hao 北京一枝蒿

**Drug:** Herba Achilleae.

**Original plant:** *Achillea sibirica*, Ledeb. (*A. mongolica*, Fisch, *Ptarmica sibirica*, Ledeb.

**Distribution:** Widely distributed in Hopei and Central China.

**Constituents:** The European yarrow herb (*Achillea millefolium* L.) contains <sup>3</sup>achillein  $C_{20}H_{38}O_{15}N_2$ , aconitic acid, inulin, etc. The dry herb contains the <sup>4</sup>volatile oil 0.25%, mainly cineol 10%, <sup>5</sup>chamazulen  $C_{15}H_{18}$  1.5%

**Uses.** In Switzerland and French Pharmacopoeia the whole herb and the flowers are used as tonic and are also effective in curing hemorrhoids.

### (18) Hsi Hsien Ts'ao 豨薟草

#### a. Hsi Hsien Ts'ao 豨薟草 (Ia Po Chen 亞婆針)

**Drug:** *Herba Siegesbeckiae*

**Original plant:** <sup>4</sup>*Siegesbeckia orientalis*, L.

**Constituents:** With bitter substance <sup>2</sup>datutin

**Uses:** Used in wounds to relieve pain, as a stimulant in ulcers and in the treatment of cancerous sores and rheumatism

#### b. Ts'ung Hsi Hsien Ts'ao 充豨薟草 (Po Po Chen 婆婆針)

**Drug:** *Herba Bidens bipinnatae*

**Original plants:**

(1) <sup>3</sup>*Bidens bipinnata*, L. (Ts'ung Hsi Hsien Ts'ao 充豨薟草)  
(Po Po Chen 婆婆針)

(2) *B. pilosa*, L. (Ku<sup>2</sup> Chen Ts'ao 鬼針草) (Po Po Chen 婆婆針)

(3) *B. tripartita*, L. (Lang Pa Ts'ao 狼把草)

**Distribution:** *Bidens bipinnata*, L. collected from Western Hill near Peking is sold as adulterant of *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, L. in Peking druggists. The other two species are not sold.

**Uses:** The juice expressed from the fresh plant is both administered internally and applied externally for the bites of spider, snake and scorpion.

### (19) Han Lien Ts'ao 旱蓮草 (Li Ch'ang 鱧腸)

**Drug:** *Herba Ecliptae*

**Original plant:** <sup>4</sup>*Eclipta alba*, Hassk

**Distribution:** Widely distributed in China.

**Constituents:** Volatile oil, tannin, <sup>2</sup>ecliptine, vitamin A<sup>+</sup>

**Uses.** It is used for all infected sores and to blacken the hair.

## (20) Fo Erh Ts'ao 佛耳草 (Shu Ch'u Ts'ao 鼠麴草)

**Drug:** Herba Gnaphali.

**Original plant:** <sup>1</sup>Gnaphalium multiceps, Wall

**Distribution.** Widely distributed in China.

**Uses.** The decoction is used as bechic and expectorant.

## (21) E Pu Shih Ts'ao 鵝不食草 (Shih Hu Su 石胡荽)

**Drug:** Herba Centipedae

**Original plant:** <sup>1</sup>Centipeda minima, Kuntze (C orbicularis, Lour., Myriogyne mnuta, Less)

**Distribution.** Widely distributed in China

**Constituents.** <sup>2</sup>Volatile oil, bitter substance, myriogyne acid, vitamin A<sup>2</sup>

**Uses:** It is used as an antidote and expectorant. It is beneficial to eye and its medical action is upon the respiratory passages, including the nose. It cures films on the eyes, influenza, polypus of the nose.

## (22) Ta Chi and Hsiao Chi 大菊與小菊.

a Ta Chi 大菊 (Chi-chow Ta Chi 祁州大菊, Peking Ta Hsiao Chi 北京大小菊, Peking Ts'u Erh Ts'ai 北京刺兒菜)

**Drug:** Herba Cirsii segeti.

**Original plants:**

(1) <sup>1</sup>Cirsium segetum, Bunge (Cnicus segetum, Maxim.) (Ta Chi 大菊) (Ta Hsiao Chi 大小菊)

(2) C. pendulum, Fisch (Ta Chi 大菊) (Yen Kuan Chi 煙管菊)

(3) C. spicatum, Matsum (Japan Shan Chi 日本山菊) (Ta Chi 大菊) (Hu Chi 虎菊)

(4) C. Maackii, Maxim, (Ta Chi 大菊) (Hsiao Chi 小菊)

(5) C. japonicum, DC (Ts'u Chi Ts'ai 刺菊菜) (Hsiao Chi 小菊) (Mo Chi 貓菊)

**Distribution:** (1) Hopei (Peking, Western Hill, Hsiao-wu-tai-shan, Tang Ku, Shan Kai Kuan), Shantung (Chefoo), Kiangsu (Shanghai, Suchow), Kiangsi (Kiukiang), Hupeh (Ichang), etc, (2) (3) (4) (5) China, Japan

**Constituents** <sup>2</sup>The leaves of Japanese Cirsium spicatum Matsum. contain 91.11% of water. 2.017% of nitrogenous compounds,

0.717% of fat, 3.463% of soluble nitrogenous compound, 1.473% of crude fiber and 1.220% of ash

**Uses:** Used for haematemesis, haemorrhagia, menstrual difficulties and ulcers. Ts'u Erh Ts'ai is employed as tonic, stimulant, phlegmagogue and for infected sores

b. Hsiao Chi 小薊 (Chi-chow Hsiao Chi 祁州小薊, Peking Pai Chiang Hs'ao 北京敗醬草, Peking Chu Mai Ts'ai 北京苣荬菜)

**Drug:** Herba Sonchi

**Original plants:**

(1) *Sonchus arvensis*, L. (a) (Hsiao Chi 小薊) (Pai Chiang 敗醬) (Chu Mai Ts'ai 苣荬菜 = Ch'u Ma Ts'ai 取麻菜)

(2) *Carduus crispus*, L. (Hsiao Chi 小薊) (Fei Lien 飛廉)

**Distribution:** (1) Hopei (Kalgan), (2) Not true "Hsiao Chi"

**Uses:** "Hsiao Chi 小薊" and "Ta Chi 大薊" are different in their uses in Chi-chow druggists, and also in Tientsin druggists "Ta Chi 大薊" is used for styptic and swelling, but "Hsiao Chi 小薊" is only for styptic

(23) Pai Chiang Ts'ao 敗醬草 (Chu Mai Ts'ai 苣荬菜, Ku Ts'ai 苦菜)

**Drug:** Herba Sonchi Paichang

**Original plants:**

(1) *Sonchus arvensis*, L. (b) (The dry plant is called Pai Chiang Ts'ao 敗醬草) (The fresh plant is called Chu Mai Ts'ai 苣荬菜 or Ch'u Ma Ts'ai 取麻菜)

(2) *S. arvensis*, L. var. *uliginosus* Thautv. (A kind of Pai Chiang Ts'ao 敗醬草)

(3) *S. oleraceus*, L. (Tow 茶) (Ku Ts'ai 苦菜) (Tien Ku Ts'ai 滇苦菜)

**Distribution:** (1) Wild in Hopei, (2) (3) Not used here.

**Constituents:** Bitter substance

**Uses:** The dry plants of *S. arvensis*, L. are used as refrigerants and antipyretic, for washing hemorrhoids and eyes. The young sprouts collected in spring have the same effect. The fresh young sprouts, "Chu Ma Ts'ai 取麻菜", with bitter taste is a kind of wild vegetable fried with oil and salt and is also used in the famine year. *Sonchus oleraceus*, L. "Ku Mai Ts'ai or Ku Ts'ai 苣荬菜或苦菜", is employed for hematuria, hemorrhage, and hemorrhoids. Also used as diuretic. The young plants after the extraction of the bitter

substance with cold water is edible by fry with oil and salt or eaten raw. Although it is cold, but it is beneficial to man, decreasing the body weight and decreasing the sleepness after long employment.

### (D) Fruits of Chinese Drugs of Compositae.

#### (24) Niu Pang Tzū 牛蒡子 (E Shin 雷質, Ta Li Tzū 大力子)

**Drug.** Fructus Bardanae.

**Original plant:** <sup>1</sup>Arctium Lappa, L. (A majus, Schk.)

**Distribution:** Native of Europe, cultivated in Chekiang, Hupeh, Honan, Peking and Manchuria

**Constituents:** The fruits contain glucoside, <sup>2</sup>arctiin  $C_{28}H_{38}O_{12}$  and 25-50% of fatty oil. The oil of the seed contains mainly the glycerides of palmitic acid, stearic acid and oleic acid, also 1.0-1.3% lappasterin, a kind of phytosterol.

**Uses:** The drug is considered to be antipyretic, diuretic, beneficial to lung and pharynx diseases. It is also used in curing of rheumatism, dropsy, measles and snake bites.

Appendix 1 Niu Pang Yeh 牛蒡葉 (Ta Fu Yeh 大夫葉)

**Drug:** Folium Bardanae

**Original plant:** Same as above

**Distribution:** Same as above.

**Constituents:** <sup>3</sup>The general constituents of the leaves are in 96.9 of the edible part water 95.58, total nitrogen 0.114, protein (N×6.25) 0.72, fat 0.16, carbohydrate 1.15, fiber 0.78, inorganic substance 0.81, (water-soluble 0.54, water-insoluble 0.27), alkalinity 7.4, Na and K 2.0, Ca and Mg 5.4, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 0.038, CaO 0.025, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.010, NaCl 0.276, heat energy 9 Calories, <sup>4</sup>special constituents, with mucilage, tannin, volatile oil (0.0285%), etc. The leaves contain <sup>5</sup>vitamin C ††† and petiole with †.

**Uses:** The leaves are soaked and dipped and are used as salivant, poultice and antiphlogistic by Peking people, so the duggists use it to make plaster. The young petioles, leaves and stems are eaten roughly or after cooking in the famine year.



## Appendix 2. Niu Pang Ken 牛蒡根

**Drug:** Radix Bardanae.

**Original plant:** Same as above

**Distribution:** Cultivated in different part of Japan, such as Tatsunogawa, Sunagawa, Sapporo, Oura, Honkawa, and Umeda. The best horticultural variety is "red-stemmed great burdock" in Tokyo. The so-called "New Great Burdock" is the improved variety in Japan.

**Constituents:** In every 100 portion of the edible part of the root there are 79.4% of water, 0.400% of total nitrogen, 2.50% of protein (N×6.26), 0.14% of fat, 14.5% of carbohydrate, 1.80% of fiber, 1.17% of inorganic substance, in which 0.29% is water-soluble and 0.88% is water-insoluble. Saponification value 7.5. Alkalinity Na and K 1.5, Ca and Mg 5.8, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 0.166, CaO 0.070, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.016, NaCl +, Heat energy 71 Calories. The special constituents are sugar and 4.5% of inulin, some oil and palmitic acid, organic base, arginine and some adenin, no cholin and betain. Pentosan is present 12.254% in pith, 8.90% in cortex to 100 parts of dry weight. The ash contains 0.023% of MnO and TiO<sub>2</sub>, and also vitamin C<sub>11</sub>.

**Uses:** Used as diuretic, in syphilis and mercuric poisoning. In Japan the root is edible as vegetable.

## (25) Hao Shih 鶴虱 (Nan Hao Shih 南鶴虱)

**Drug:** Fructus Carpesii

**Original plant:**

(1) *Carpesium abrotanoides*, L. (Nan Hao Shih 南鶴虱)

(2) *C. divaricatum* (Tsuchow Hao Shih 滁州鶴虱) (Chun

Wa Erh 金兜耳)

**Distribution:** (1) In both North and South China. According to Forbes and Hemsley it has been collected in Kiangu (Shanghai), Hupeh (Ichang, Patung), Formosa and Manchuria. (2) Manchuria and Tsuchow of Anhwei.

**Pharmacological test:** It is effective in killing the earthworm

**Uses:** The decoction is an important anthelmintic to tapeworm and roundworm.

## Appendix 1. T'ien Ming Ching 天名精

**Drug:** Folium Carpesii.

**Original plant:**(1) *Carpesium abrotanoides*, L.,(2) *C. cernuum*, L.**Distribution:** (1) Same as above, (2) Hopei

Appendix 2. Chosen T'ien Ming Chung 朝鮮天名精

**Drug:** Herba *Carpesii*.**Original plant:** *Carpesium macrocephalum*, Franch. et Sav.**Distribution:** Korea and Manchuria**Uses:** The leaves are employed for roundworm, haematemesis and rhinorrhagia by Manchurian people.

(26) Tien Kuei Tzū 天葵子 (Ts'ao Tien Kuei 草天葵)

**Drug:** Fructus *Helianthi*.**Original plant:** *Helianthus annuus* L.**Distribution:** Native of Central America, cultivated in many other countries

**Constituents:** <sup>2</sup>The chemical constituents of the seed are 33-12.8% of water, 13.5-19.1% of nitrogenous substance, 22.2-36.5% of fatty oil, 13.3-21.3% of non-nitrogenous extract, 23.5-32.3% of crude fiber and 2.6-4.1% of ash. The yellow pigment of the flower is a kind of xanthophyll  $C_{40}H_{56}O_2$  with Fp. 195°C. and  $[\alpha]_D = +75^\circ$ , perhaps same as lutein. The seeds contain light yellow aromatic olive-oil like fatty oil, which odour is inferior to sesame oil and equal to peanut oil and has the defect of easily being decomposed. <sup>3</sup>57% of oleic acid, 31.5% of linolic acid and isolinolic acid (10% linolic acid and 90% isolinolic acid), 5% of palmitic acid, 0.3% of volatile acid, trace of stearic acid, 0.4% of non-saponified substance, saponification value 2.0, trace of linolenic acid, 4.1% of glycerin base, some <sup>4</sup>vitamin A.

**Uses:** Edible, nutritive and beneficial to eyes. The fatty oil is used in industries

(27) Wo Chū Tzū 萵苣子

**Drug:** Fructus *Lactucae*.

**Original plant:** *Lactuca sativa*, L.

**Distribution:** Native of Europe and cultivated the vegetable garden of different countries.

**Constituents:** <sup>2</sup>In 100 part of the edible portion it contains 97.22% of water, 0.111% of total nitrogen, 0.69% of protein (N  $\times$  6.25), 0.15% of fat, 1.19% of carbohydrate, 0.59% of fiber, 0.72% of inorganic substance. in which 0.56% is water-soluble and 0.16% is water-insoluble. The saponification value is 5.9 (Na and K 3.7, Ca and Mg 2.2), P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 0.042, CaO 0.011, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.005, NaCl 0.156, Heat energy 9 Calories. The whole plant has a kind of latex, <sup>3</sup>lactucarium, two kinds of acid volatile oil. The ash (7%) contains copper and iodine. <sup>4</sup>Vitamin A, B<sup>++</sup>, C, E<sup>+++</sup>. Through the ultra-violet light it has the anti-rhacitis effect. The oil of the seed and the other extract have vitamin E<sup>++++</sup>.

**Uses:** It is used as diuretic and galactagogue. They are prescribed in swelling of the genitals and in hemorrhoids, hemorrhagia and wounds. For the the content of vitamin C and E it is effective in curing scurvy, beriberi and other diseases of blood.

(28) Hsi Erh 菜耳 (Ts'ang Erh Tzu 蒼耳子)

**Drug:** *Fructus Xanthii*.

**Original plant:** *Xanthium Strumarium*, L.

**Distribution:** Widely distributed, north to Hopei and Manchuria, south to Kwangtung and Formosa.

**Constituents:** 39% of fat, 5.5% of gum, 39% of xanthostrarium, a kind of yellow amorphous glucoside (only 1.27% is reported in 1928) and vitamin C<sup>+</sup>.

**Uses:** Antipyretic and diaphoretic. It is used in headache. The fatty oil of the seed is considered to be effective in leprosy, but it is not confirmed.

**(E) The Volatile Extracts of the Drug of Compositae****(29) Ai Nei Hsiang 艾納香 (Ai P'ien 艾片, Ping P'ien 冰片)****Drug:** Camphora Blumeae**Original plant:** <sup>1</sup>Blumea balsamifera, DC**Distribution:** Kwangtung, Fukien, Formosa, Borneo**Constituents:** The stem and leaves contain 0.2-1.88% of volatile oil, mainly <sup>21</sup>-borneol, phloroacetophenondimethylether, etc.**Uses:** It is a valuable drug. Used as diaphoretic and expectorant. Also employed in curing the diseases of digestive system, cholera, insolation and griping pains. Externally it is carminative and febrifuge.**(F) Root of Chinese Drugs of Dipsacaceae****(30) Ch'uan Hsü Tuan 川續斷****Drug:** Rhizoma Dipsaci**Original plant:**(1) *Dipsacus asper*, Wall.(2) *D. chinensis*, Batel (*D. inermis*, Miq.)**Distribution:** (1) (2) In different part of China, such as Hupeh and Szechuan**Constituents:** Glucose, etc.**Uses.** It is tonic to the pregnant women and a remedy of hemorrhoids. Externally it is used to wounds, tumors, fractures and ruptured tendons (as its names indicate).**(G) Fruit of Chinese Drug of Dipsacaceae.****(31) Pei Chü Sheng Tzu 北苣蕒子****Drug:** Fructus Dipsaci**Original plant:** *Dipsacus japonicus*, Miq**Distribution:** Hopei (Western Hill and Miso Feng Shan near Peking).**Uses:** Nutritive and tonic. It is used to blacken hairs and beards.

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Compositæ and Dipsacaceæ

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1. a. Tsang Chu (a) 蒼朮 1/3

(Locality—cultivated in the botanic garden of national Academy of Peiping)

(採集地：北京—北平研究院植物園栽培)



*Atractylodes chinensis* Koidz.

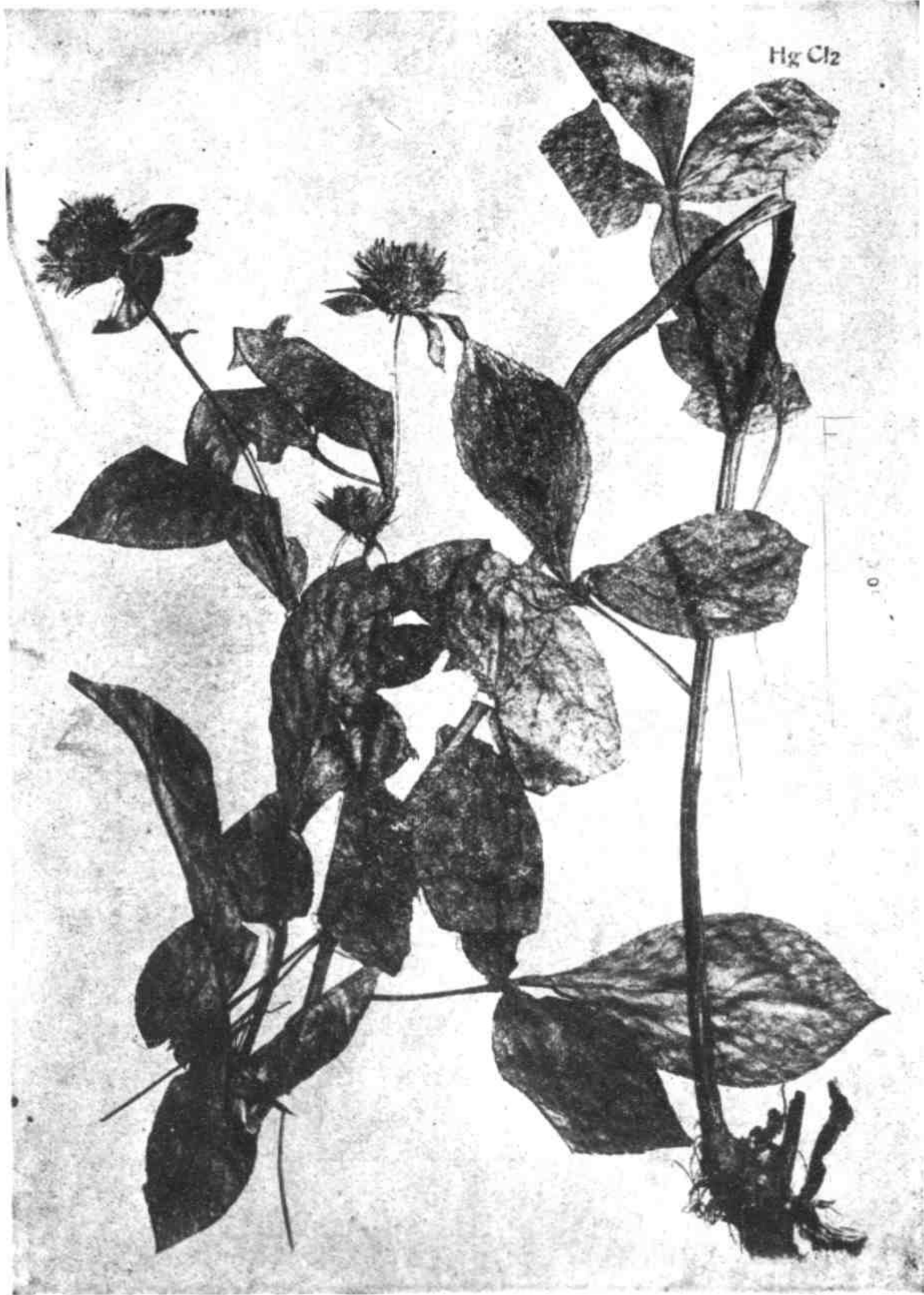


Plate 2

1. a. Tsang Chu (Kuan Tsang Chu) (a) 蒼朮(關蒼朮)

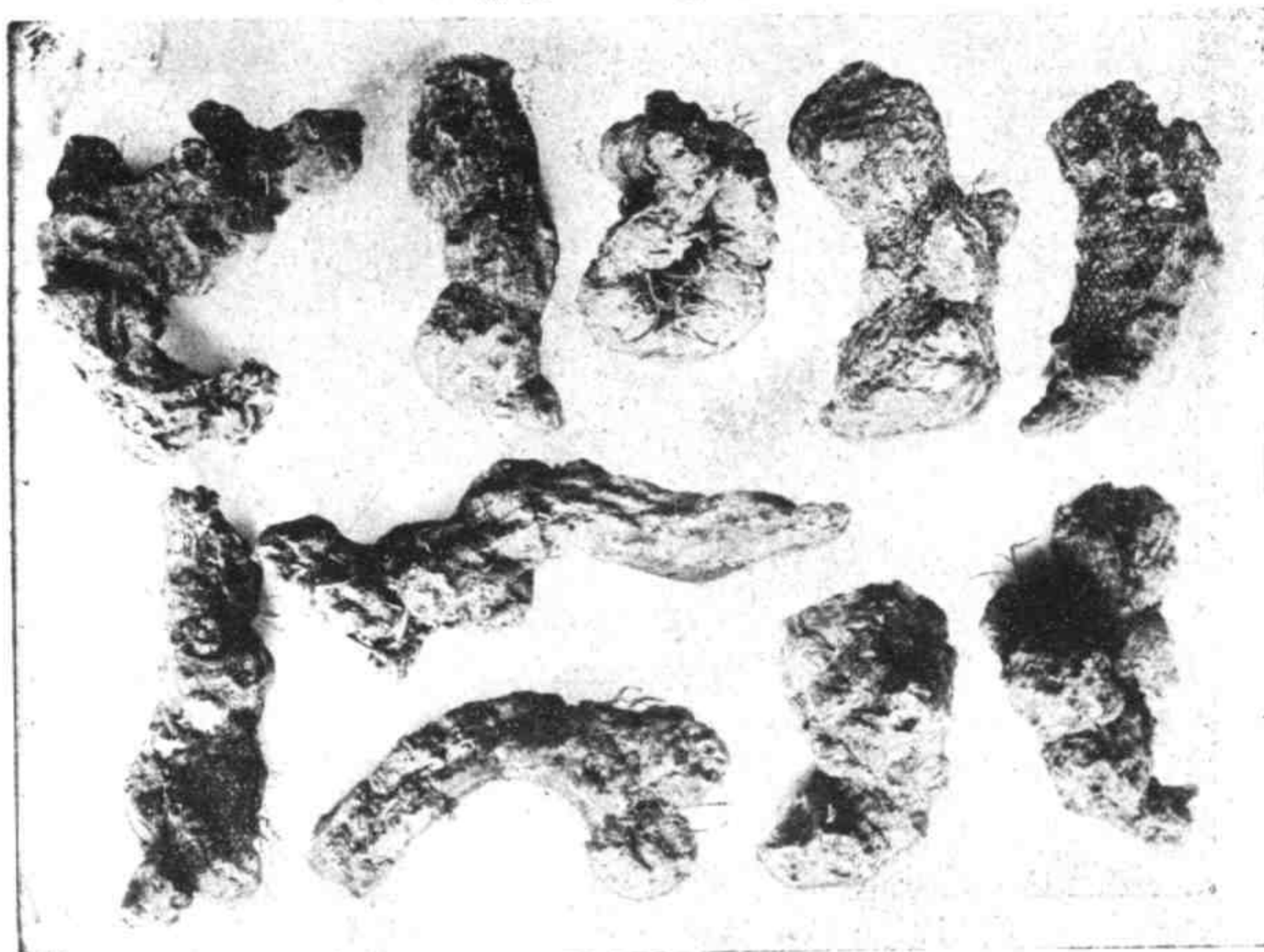
(Locality—Kirin, E-mu Hsien)

(採集地—吉林額穆縣)



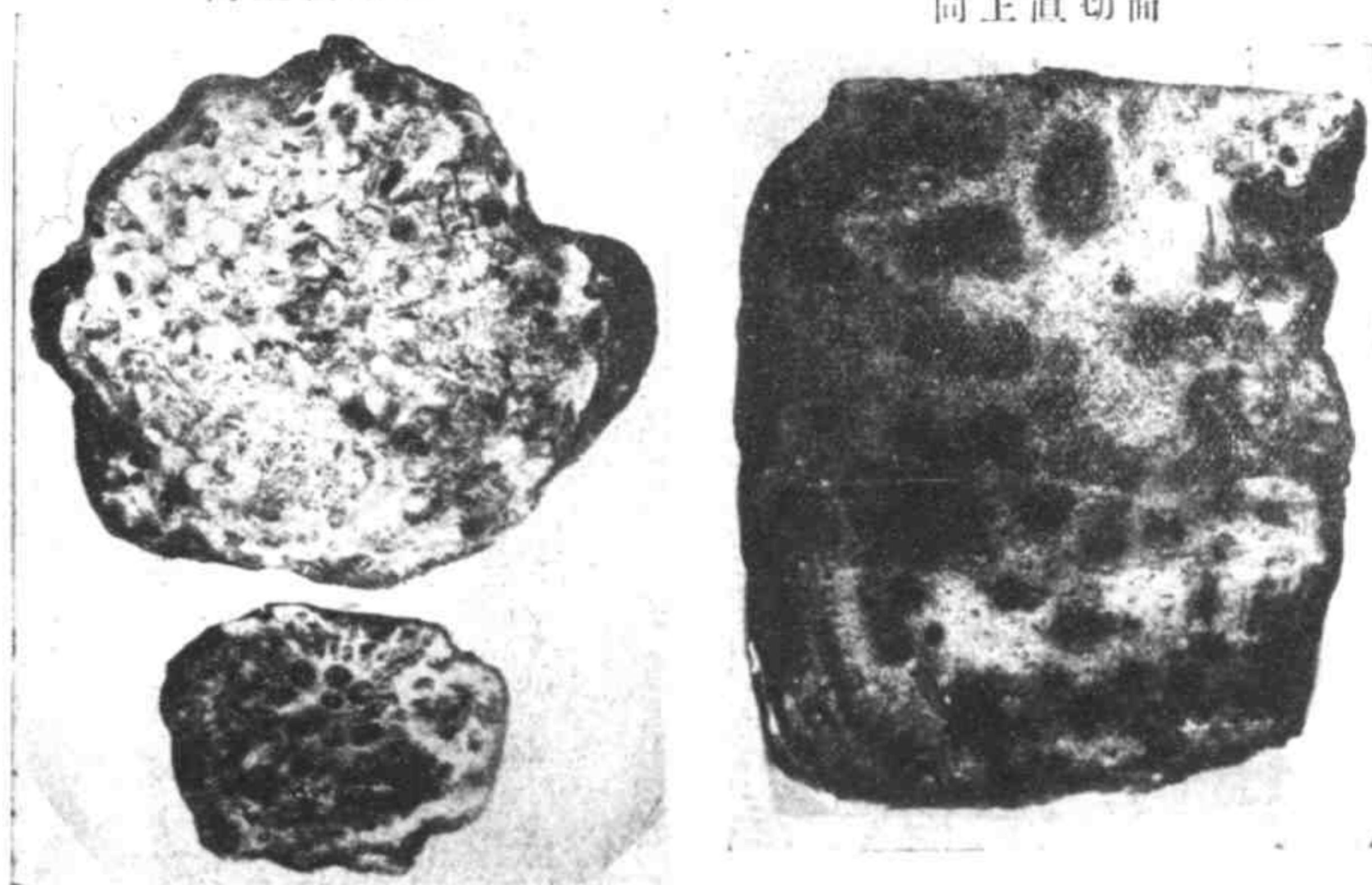
*Atractylodes chinensis* Koidz. var *koreana* Takahashi

1. a. Mao Tsang Chu (Mao Chu) (a) 茅蒼朮 (茅朮) 2/3  
 (Source: Kiangsu, Mao Shan—Chichow and Peking Druggists)  
 (來路: 江蘇茅山—祁州·北京市品)



Cross sect. of the same 5/1  
 同上橫切面

Longitudinal sect. of the same 4/1  
 同上直切面

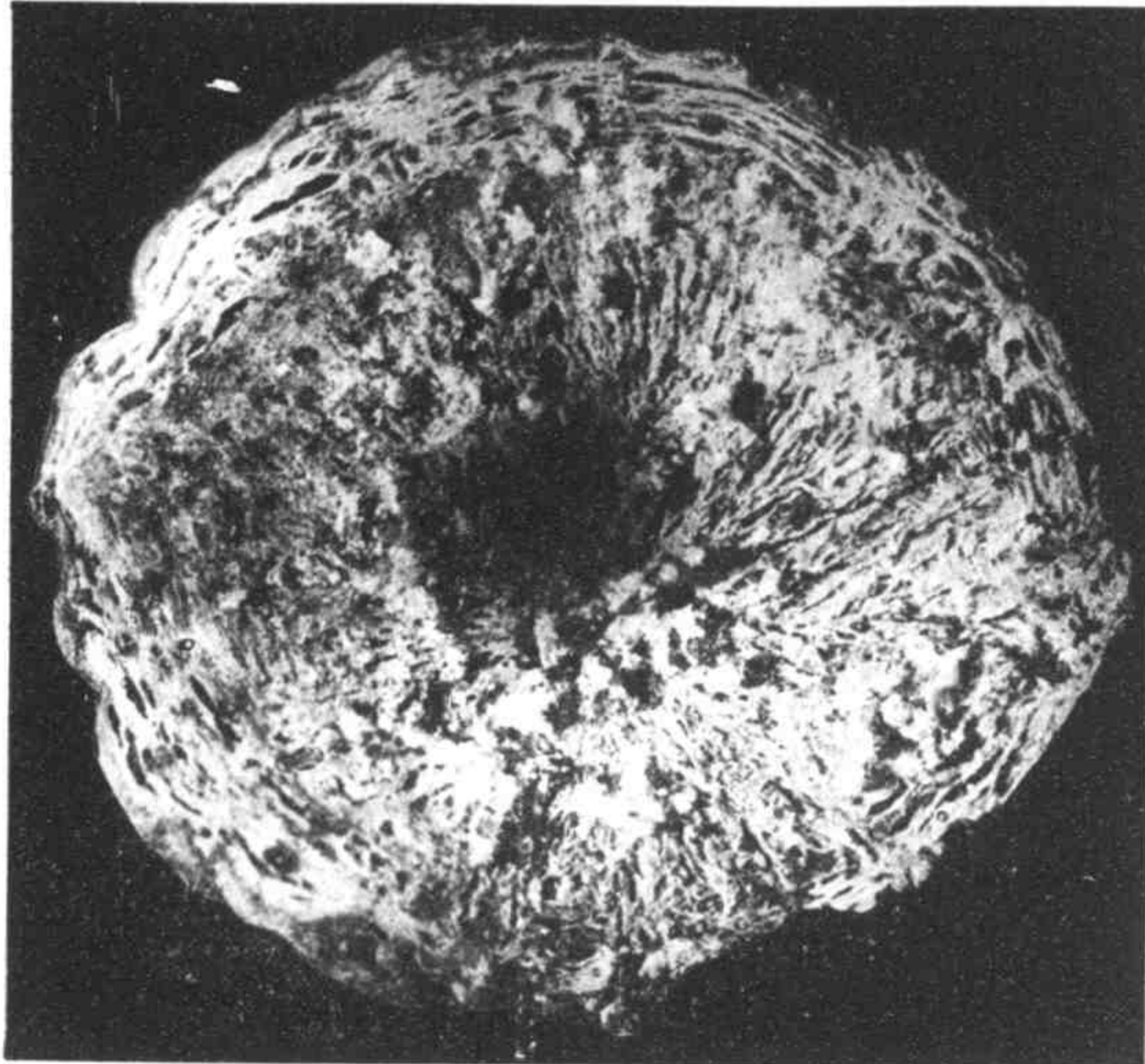


*Rhizoma Atractyloditis viridis*

Plate 4

1. a. Mao Chu Pien (a) 茅朮片 10/1

Source: Kiangsu, Mao Shan - Peking Druggists) (來路·江蘇茅山—北京市品)

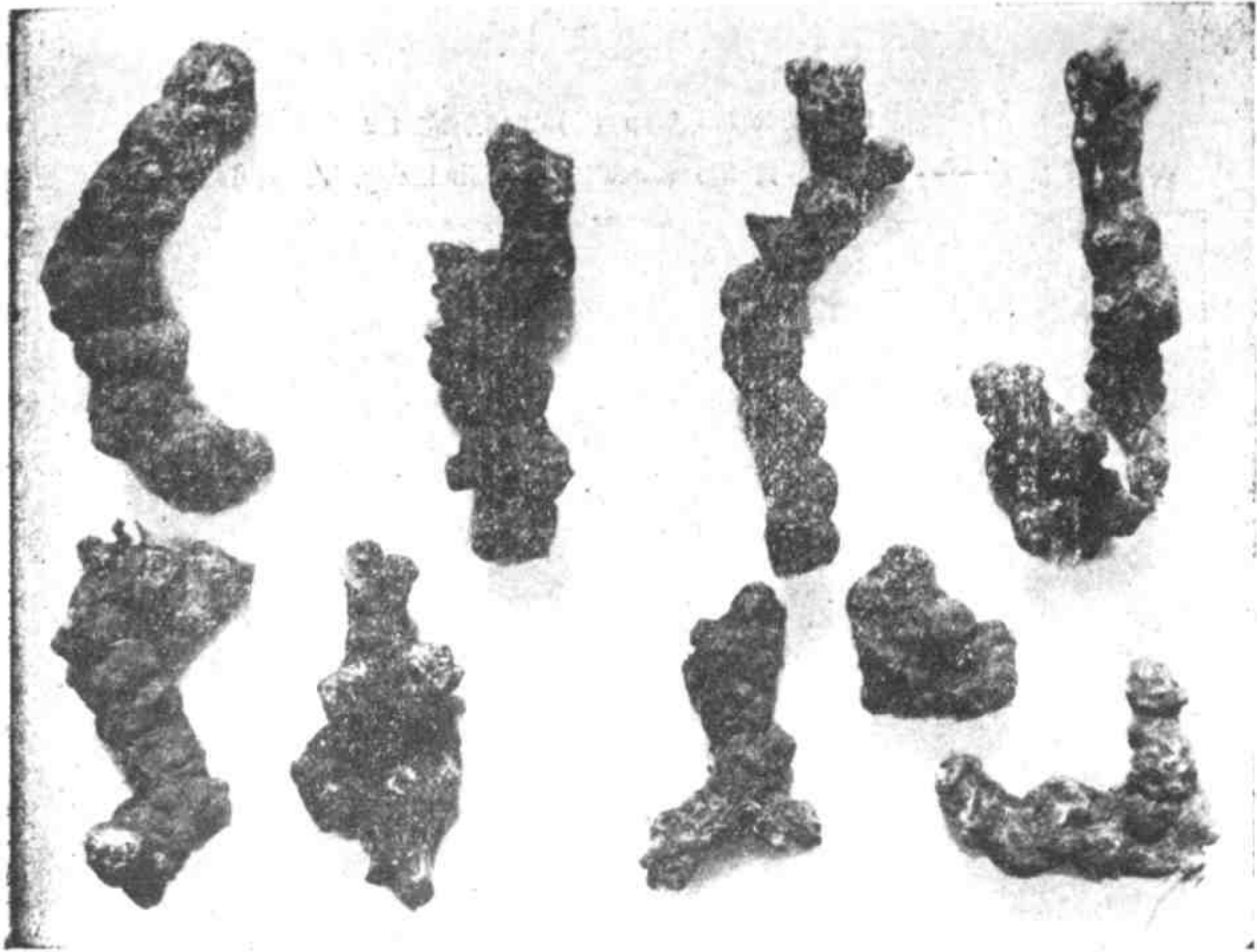


橫切面上白塊成團者皆析出之結晶粉霜  
同上結晶粉霜(針晶)之顯微鏡現象 1:675



*Rhizoma Atractyloditis viridis*

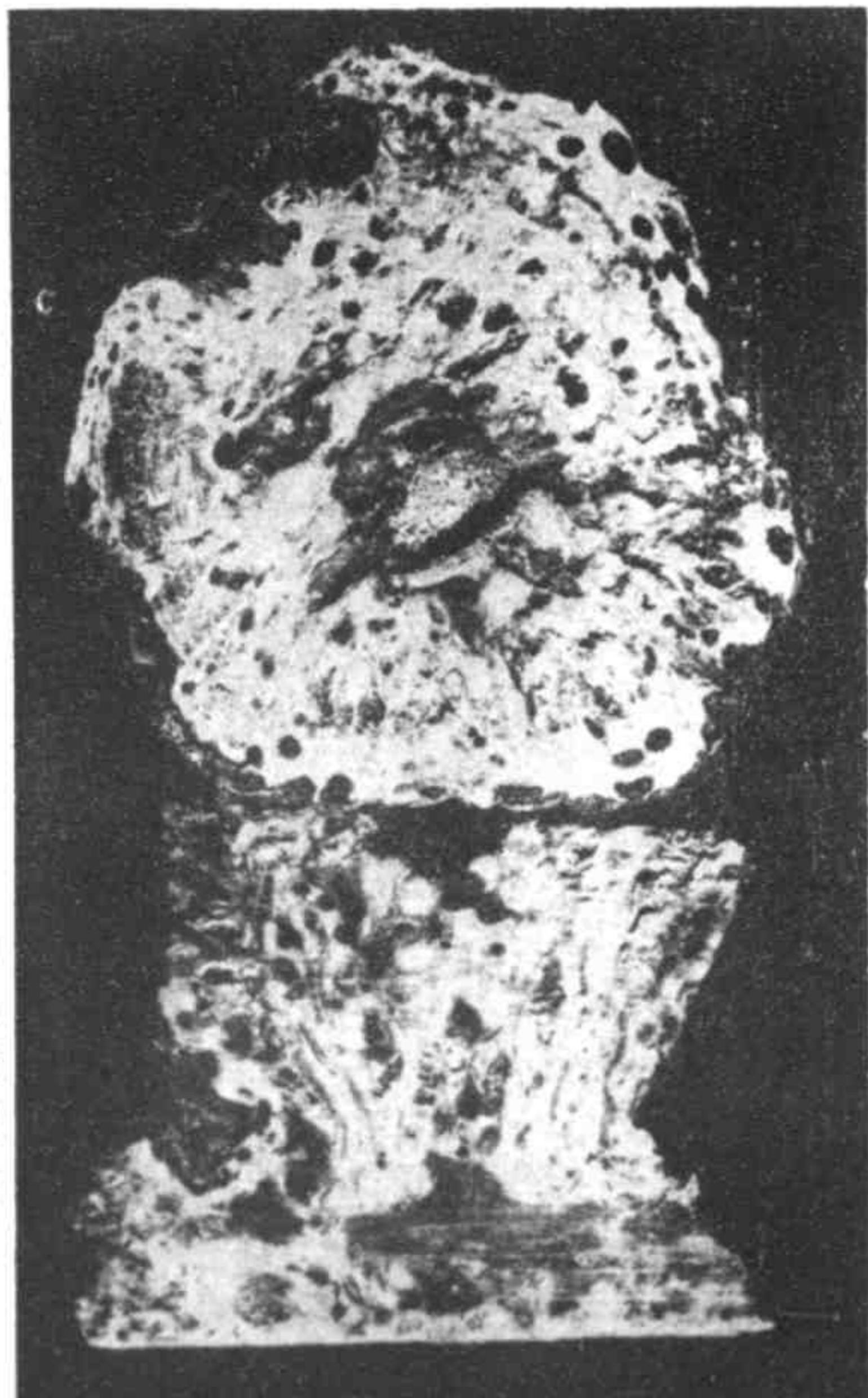
1. a. Tsang Chu (a) 蒼朮 2/3  
(Source—Peking Druggists) (來路—北京藥肆品)



Rhizoma Atractyloditis viridis

Cross section 同上橫切面  
of the same

Longitudinal section of 同上直切面  
the same



5  
1

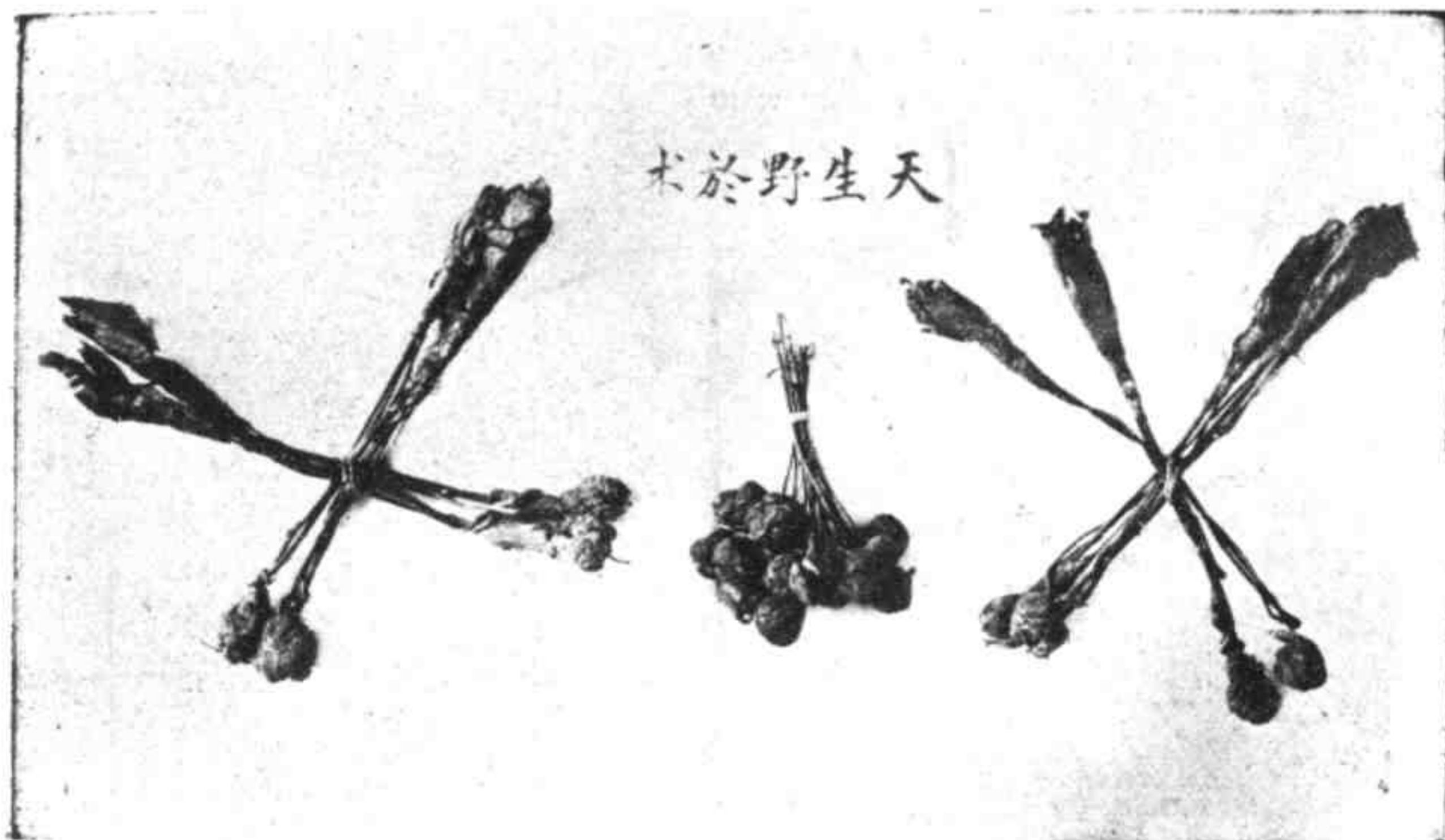
1. b. Yü Pai Chu (b) 於白朮 1/2

(採集地——浙江天目山) (Locality——Chekiang, Tienmu Shan)

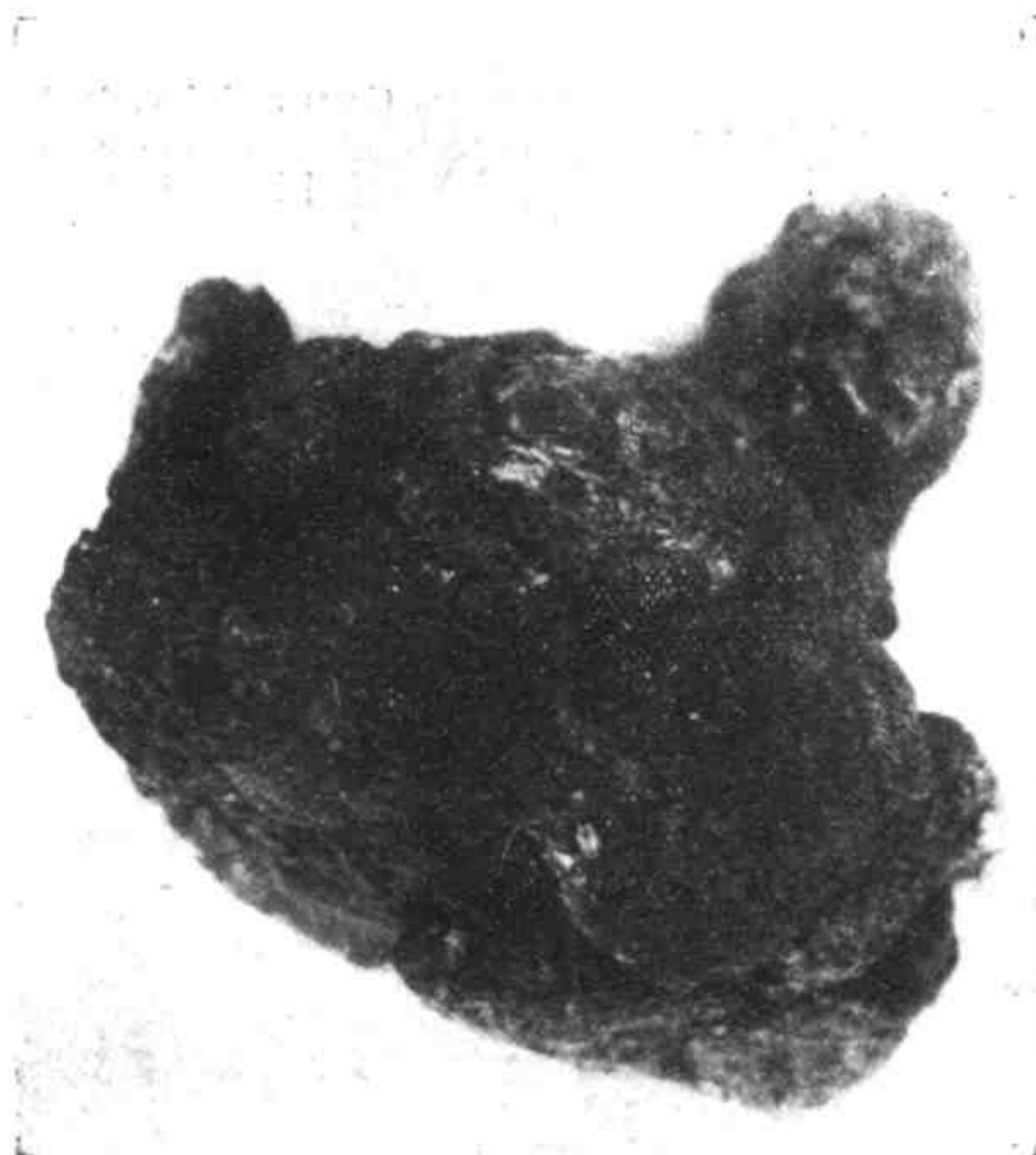


*Atractylodes macrocephala* Koehz.

1. b. Yü Chu (Wild specimen) (b.) 於朮 (野生品) About  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 (Source: Cheking, Yuchien Hsien—Shanghai Druggists)  
 (來路: 浙江於潛——上海市品)



Yü chu (cultivated specimen 1) 於朮 (栽培品之1)  $\frac{5}{2}$   
 (Source: cultivated in Chekiang—Peking Druggists)  
 (來路: 浙江栽培——北京市品)



Rhizoma Atractyloditis alba

Plate 8

1. b. Yü Pai Chu (b) 於白朮 4/5  
(Source: Chekiang—Chichow and Peking Druggists)  
(來路: 浙江—祁州·北京市品)

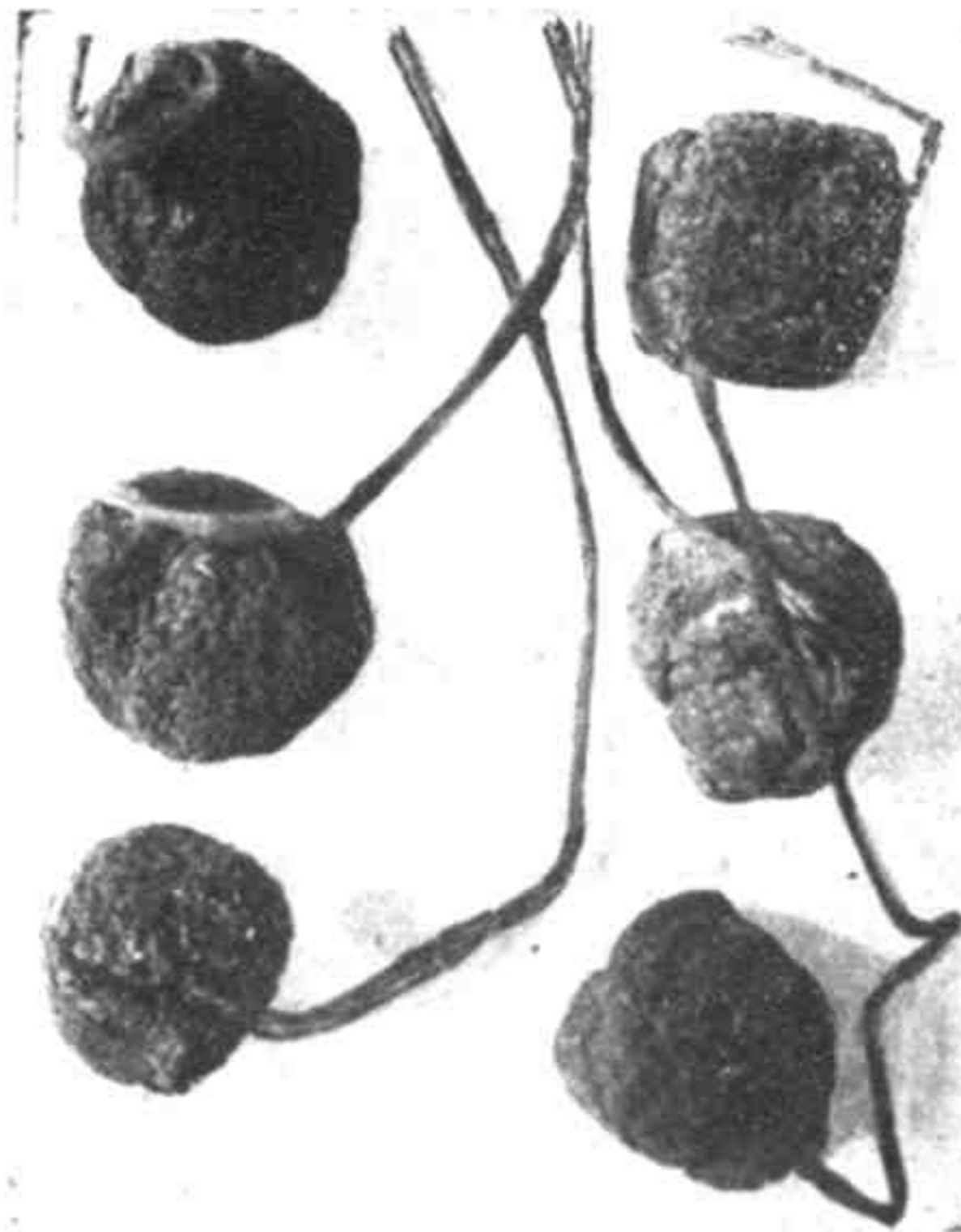
Yü Chu (Cultivated Specimen 2) 4/5  
於朮(栽培品之2)



Sien Chü Yü Chu (Cultivated Specimen 3) 4/5  
仙居於朮(栽培品之3)



Chin Hsien Yü Chu 1/1  
金線於朮

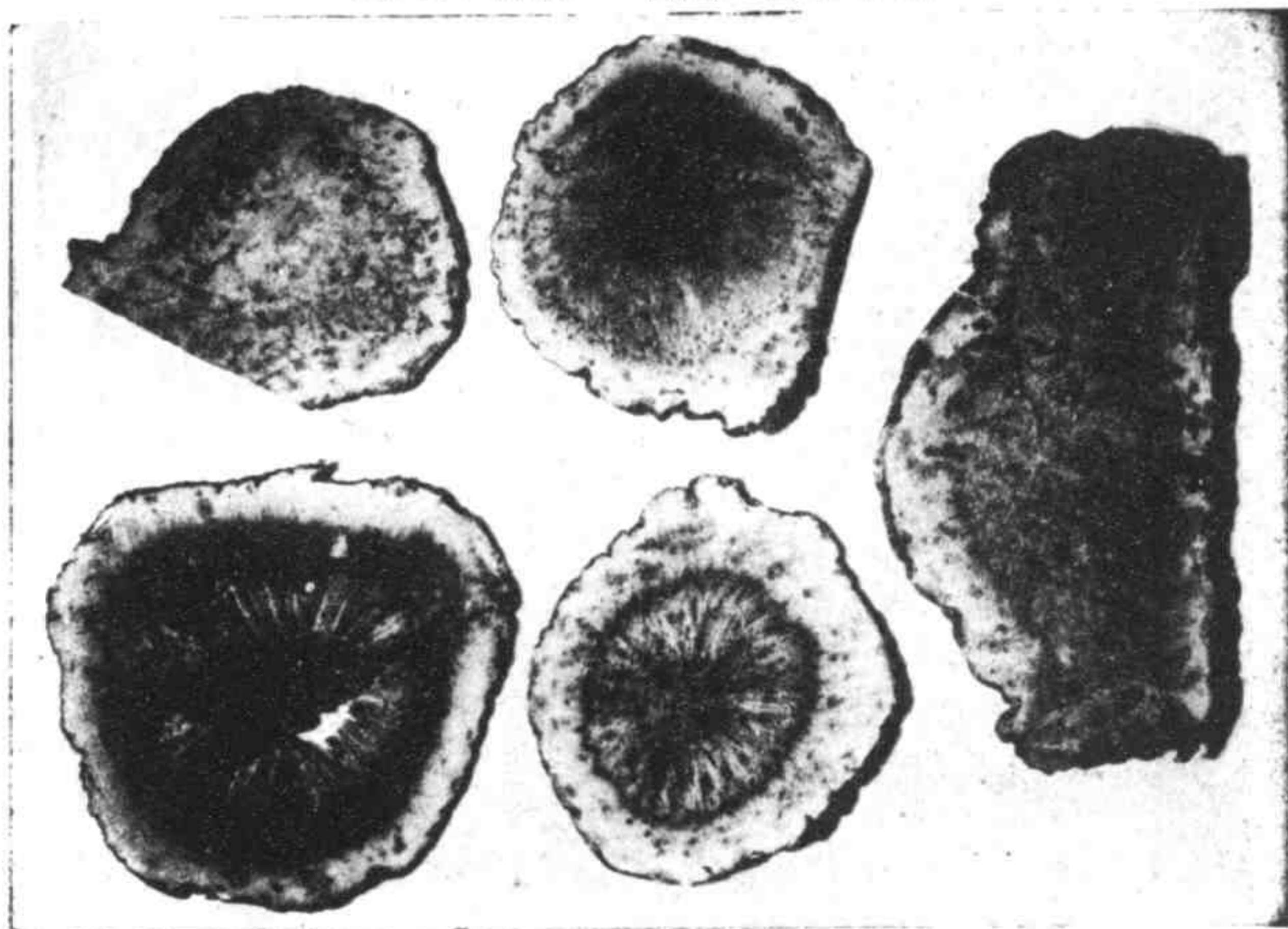


Cross and Longitudinal sections  
of the same 2/1  
同橫切面及直切面

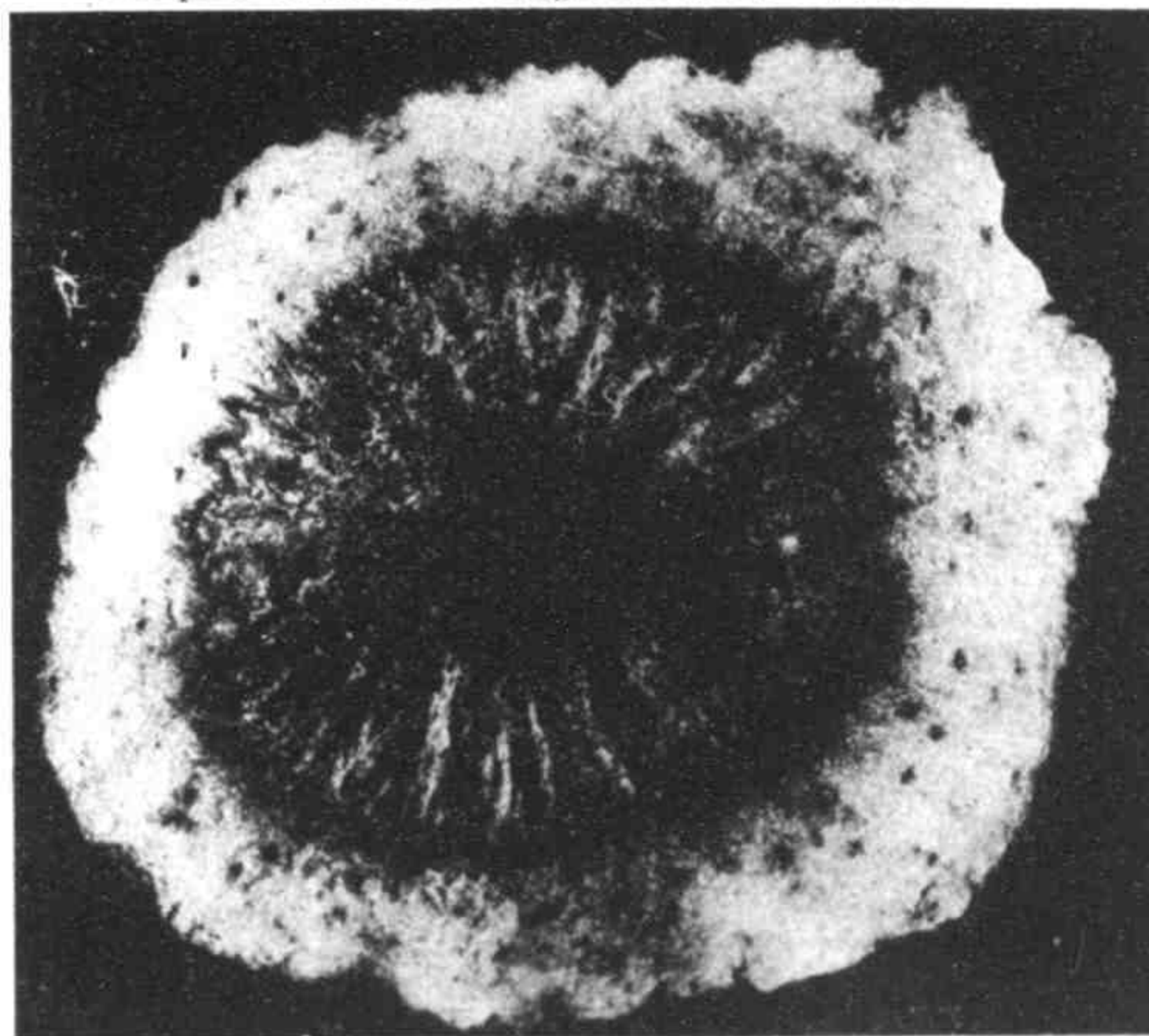


Rhizoma Atractyloditis alba

b. Sections of Yü Chu (b. 於朮飲片 3/1  
 (Source: Cheking—Chichow and Peking Druggists)  
 (來路：浙江——衢州·北京市品)



one piece of the above magnified 同上一片廓大 7/1



Rhizoma *Atractyloditis alba*



Plate 10

1. b. Pu Ton Pai Chu (b) 普通白朮 4/1  
(Cultivated Fresh Specimen from Hangchow Druggists)  
(用杭州藥肆鮮根培養開花之品)



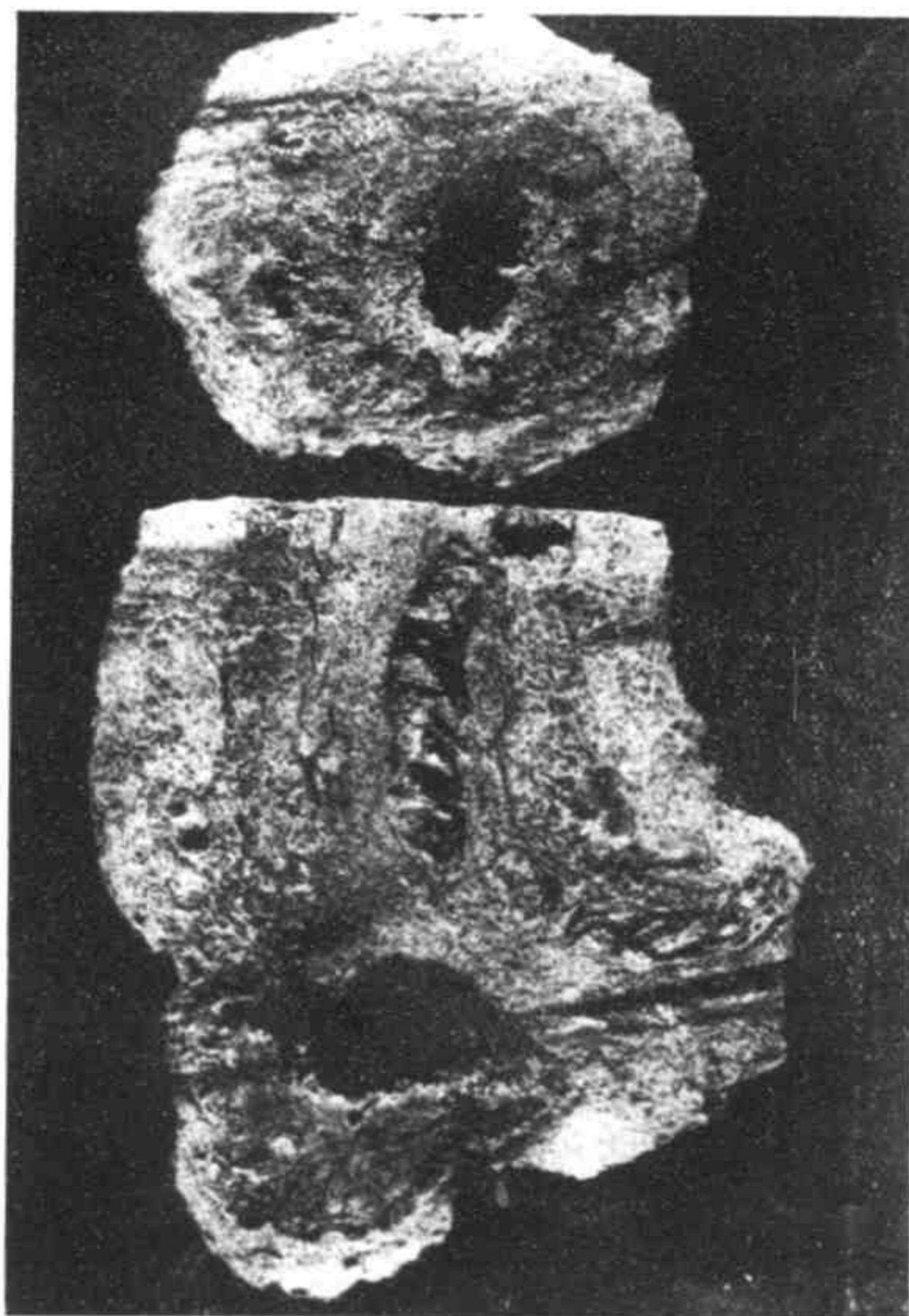
*Atractylodes ovata* DC.

1. b. Pu Ton Pai Chu (b) 普通白朮 4/5

(Source: Chekiang—Peking Druggists) (來路: 浙江—北京市品)



Cross section of the same 同上橫切面



Longitudinal section of the same 同上直切面

5/2

Rhizoma Atractyloditis alba

2. a. Tu Mu Hsiang (Ching Mu Hsiang)

a. 土木香 (青木香)



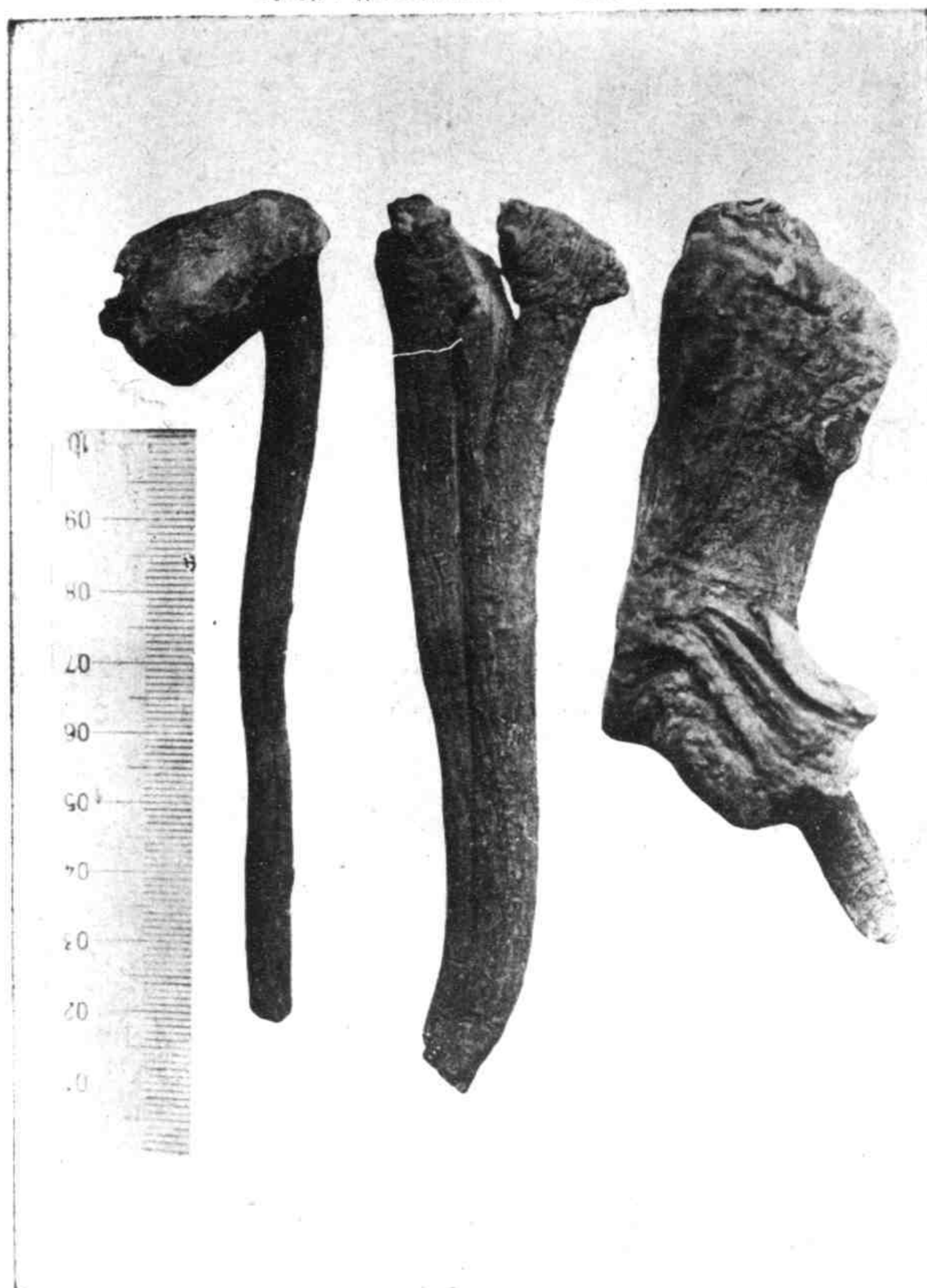
*Inula Helenium* L.

(Köhler's)

2. a. Tu Mu Hsiang (Ching Mu Hsiang) (a) 土木香木香 1/1

(Source: Cultivated Specimen of chichow—Peking Druggists)

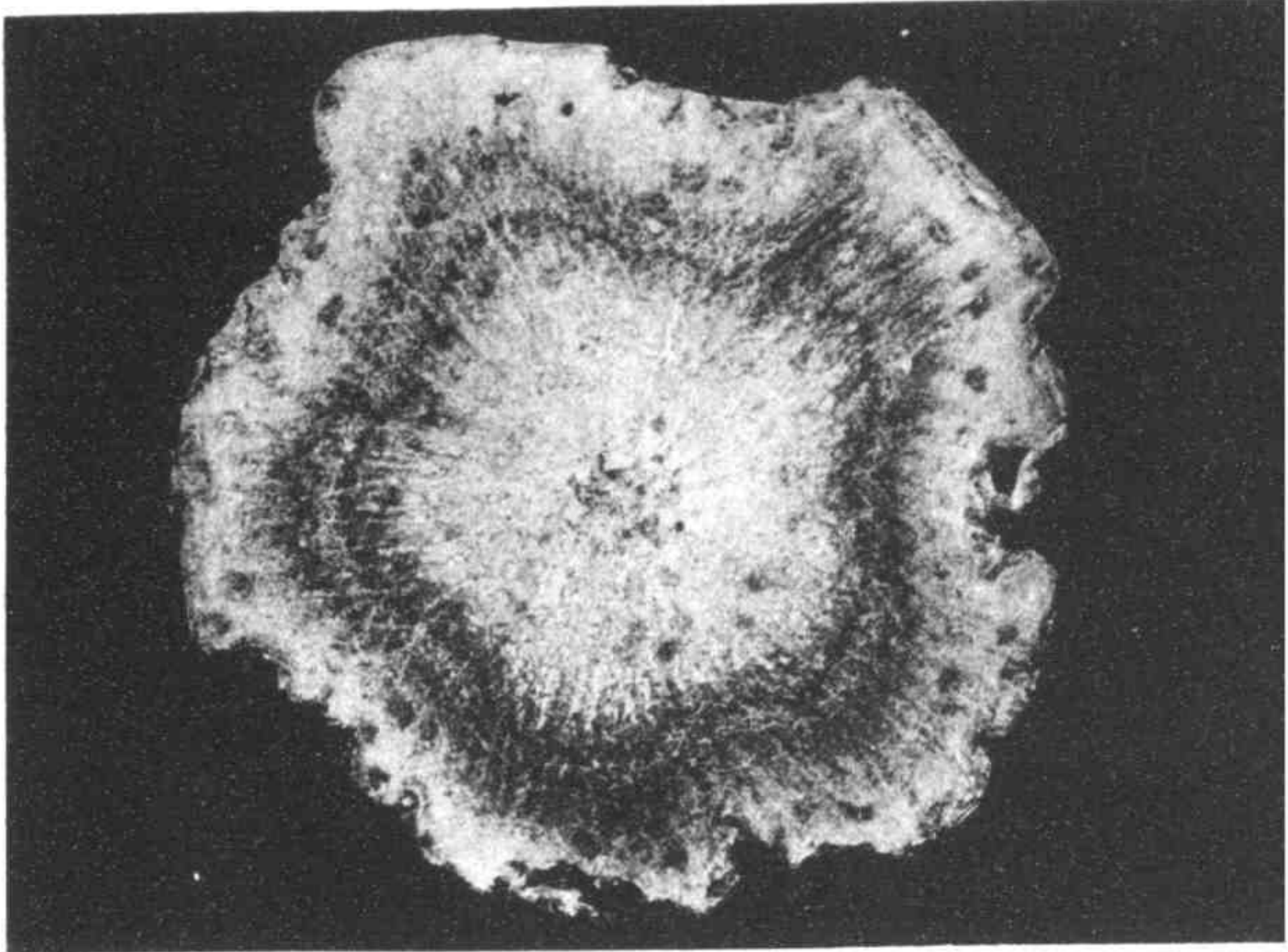
(來路: 祁州栽培品 北京市品)



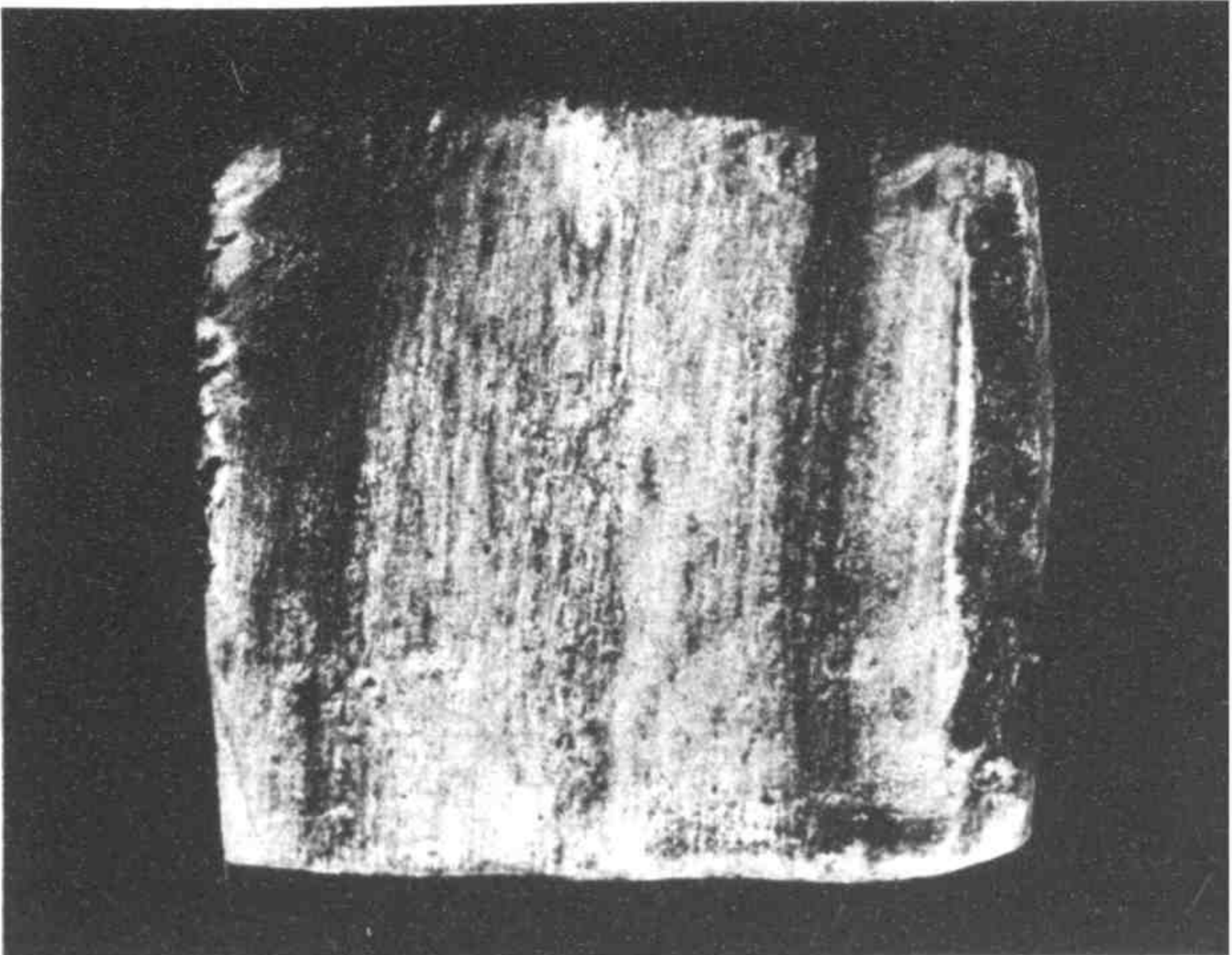
Radix Helenii

Plate 14

2. a. Cross Section of Fu Mu Hsiang (a) 土木香橫切面 10/1  
Source—Chichow and Peking Druggists)  
(來路—祁州—北京)

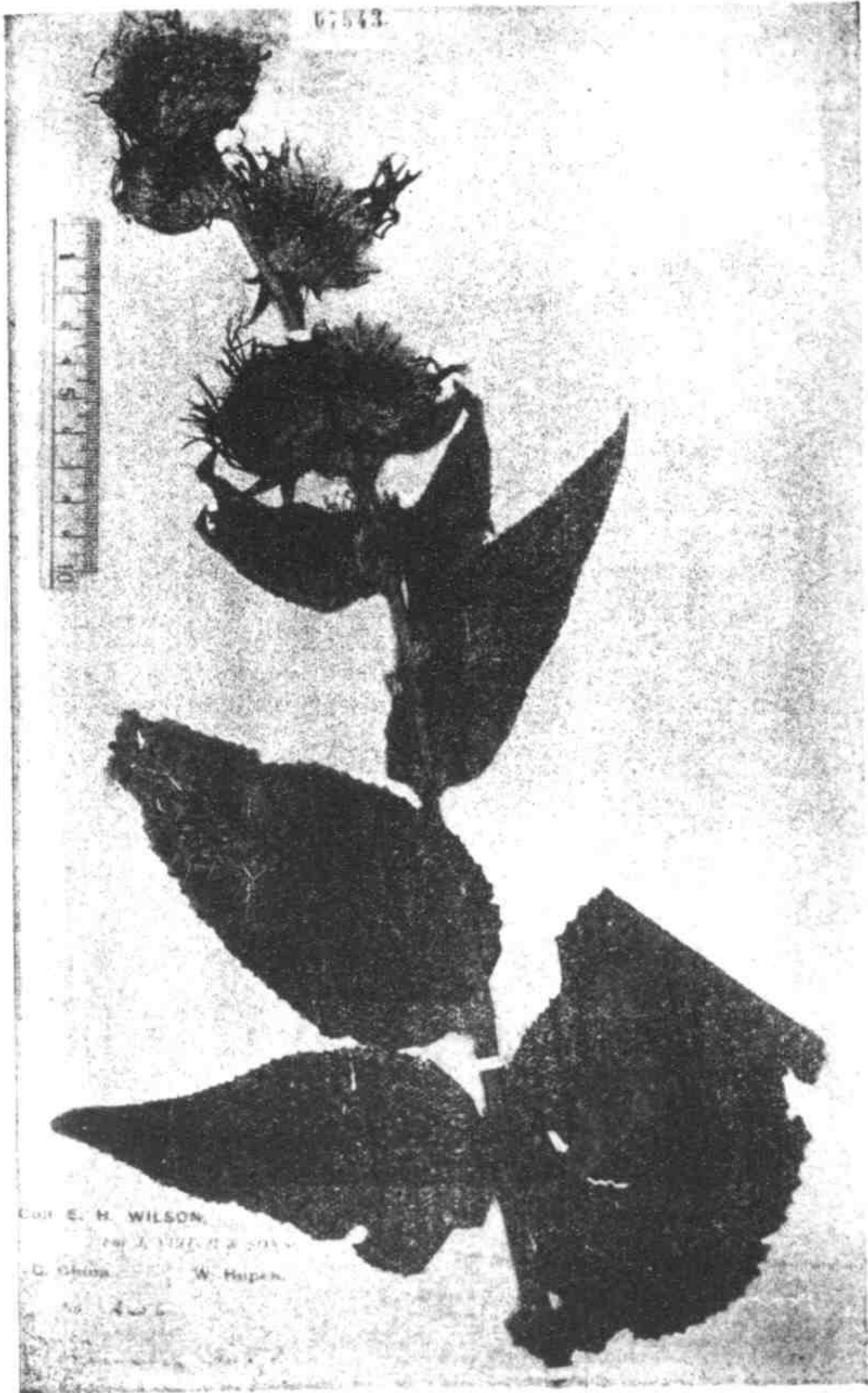


(Longitudinal section of the same) 同上直切面 5/1



Radix Helenii

2. b. Chuan Mu Hsiang (b) 川木香  
(Locality—West Hupeh) (採集地—湖北西部)



*Inula racemosa* Hook. f.  
(Kew)

Plate 16

2. b. Chuan Mu Hsiang (b) 川木香 4/5

(Source: Szechuan—Chichow and Peking Druggists)

(來路：四川—祁州·北京市品)



Radix racemosae

2. c. Kwang Mu Hsiang (Nan Mu Hsiang)

(c) 廣木香 (南木香)



*Saussurea Lappa* Clarke

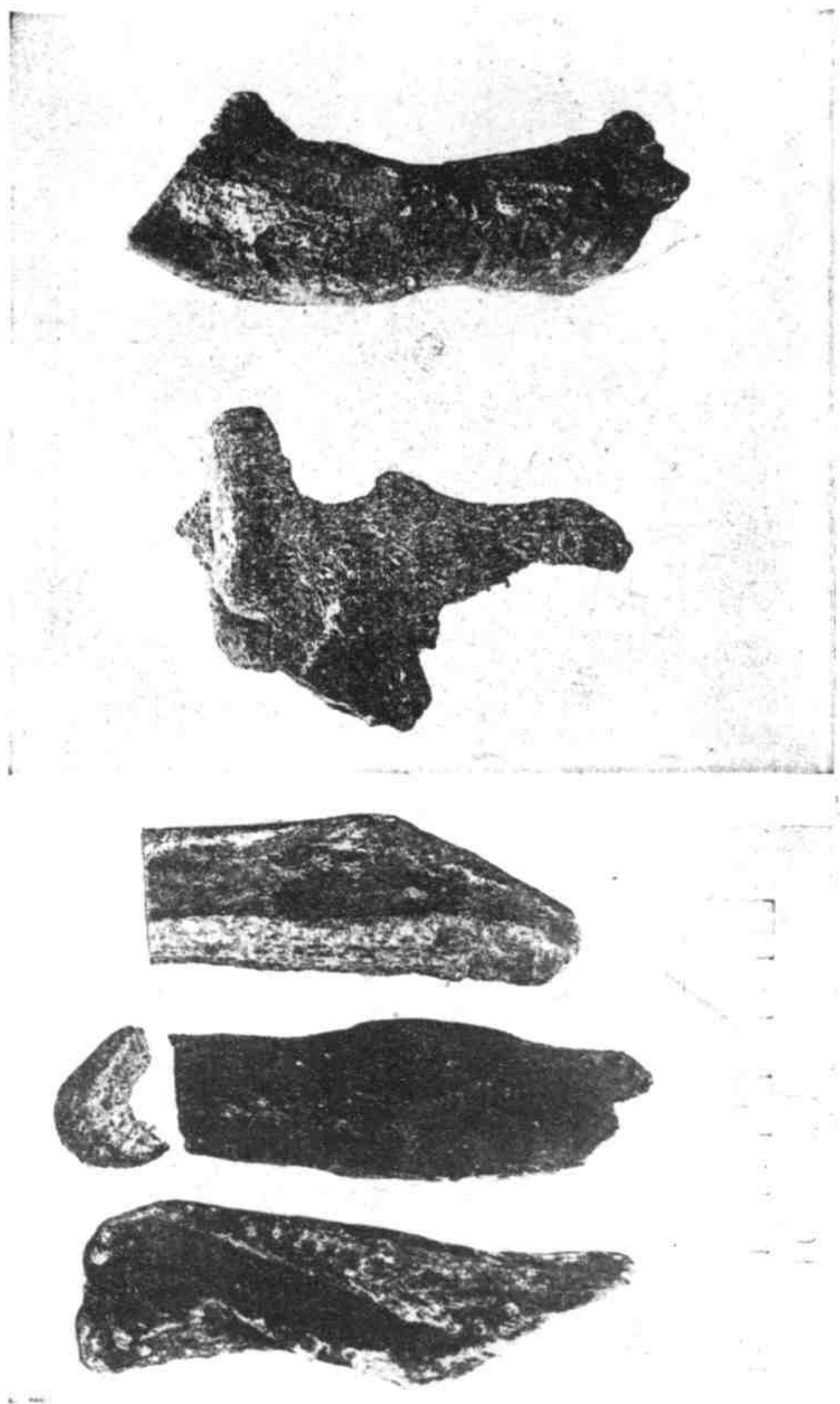
(Kirtikar, Basu)



1/1

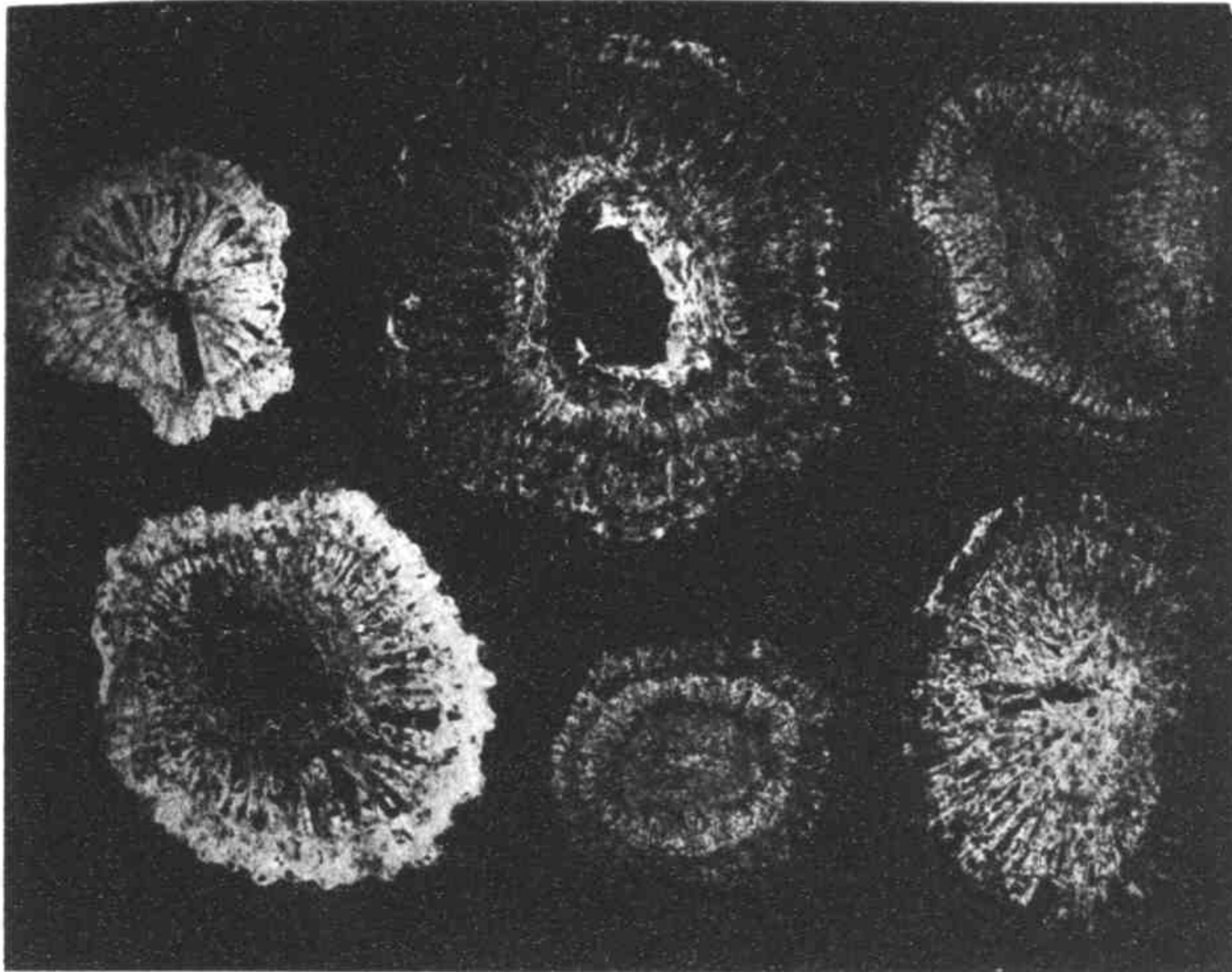
2. c. Kwang Mu Hsiang (c) 廣木香

5/4

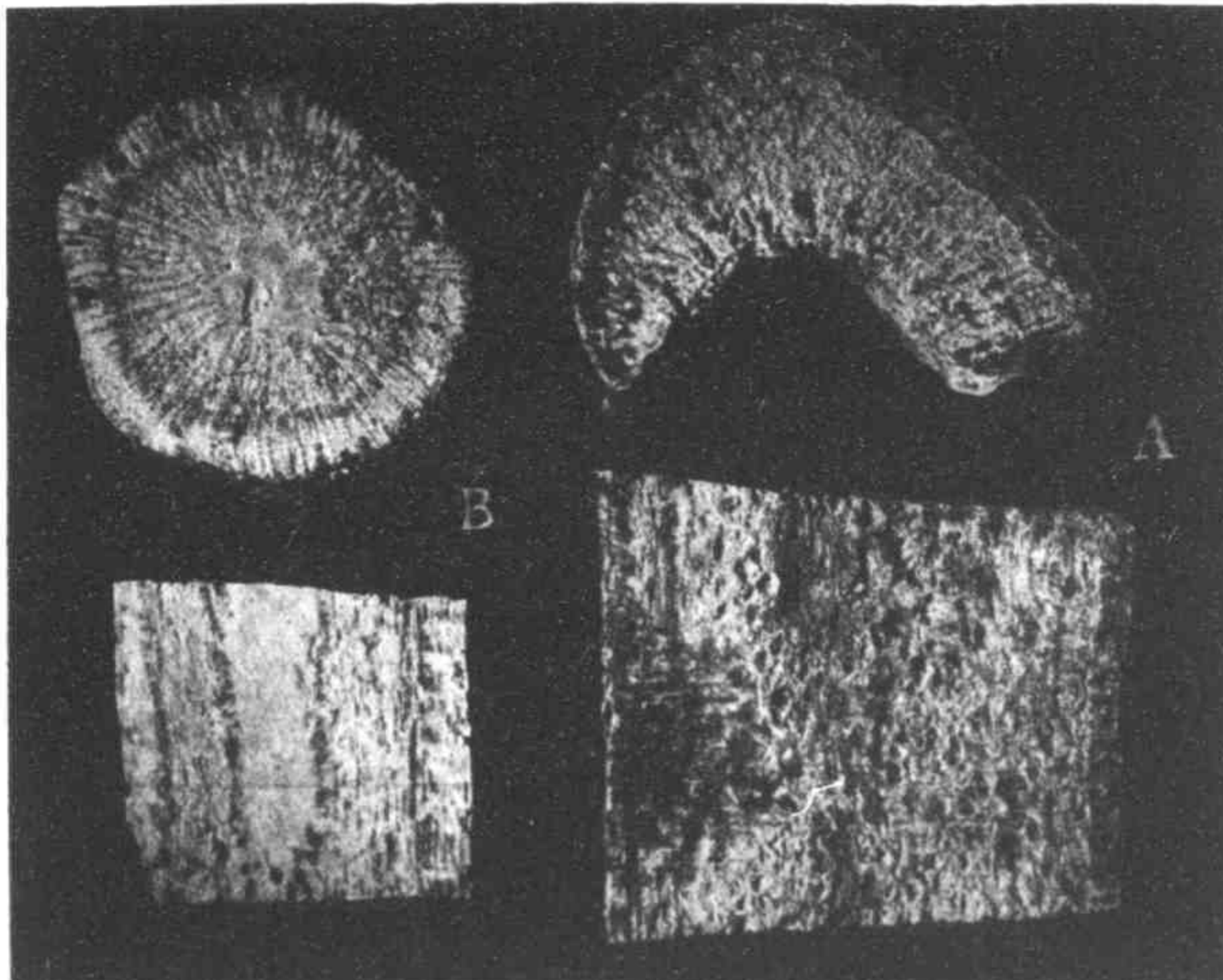


Radix Costi

2. c. Sections of Wai Mu Hsiang (Kwang Mu Hsiang) (c) 煨木香(廣木香)飲片 4/1  
 (Source: Kwangtung—Chichow and Peking Druggists) (來路: 廣東——祁州·北京市品)



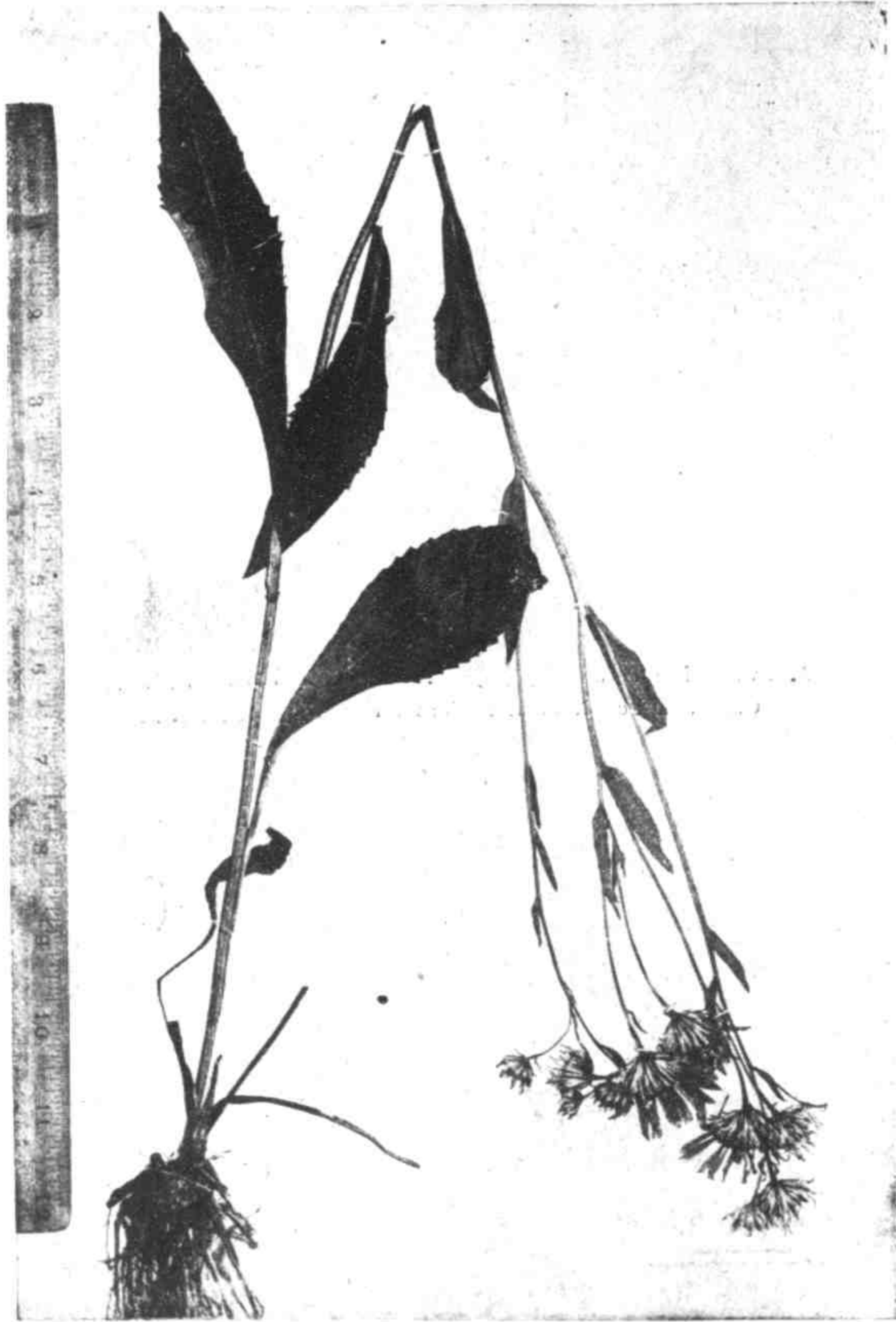
A. Kwang Mu Hsiang 廣木香 B. Chuan Mu Hsiang 川木香  
 Cross and Longitudinal sections 5/1 橫切面及直切面



(B) Radix Racemosae

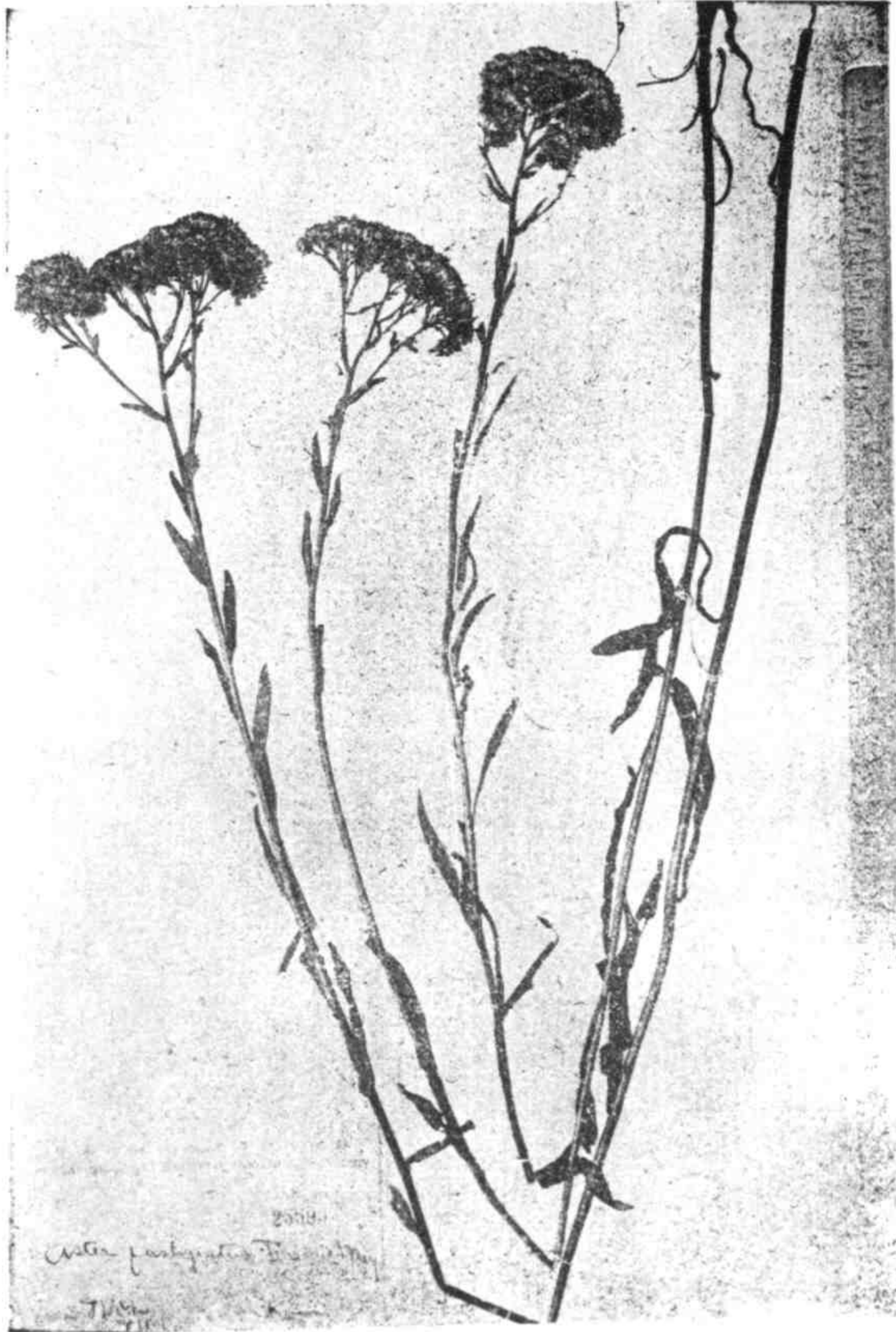
(A) Radix Costi

3. Tzū Wan 紫菀 1/2  
(Locality—Peking) (採集地—北京)



*Aster tataricus* L. f.

3. Nü Wan 女苑 1/2  
(Locality—Szechuan) (採集地—四川)



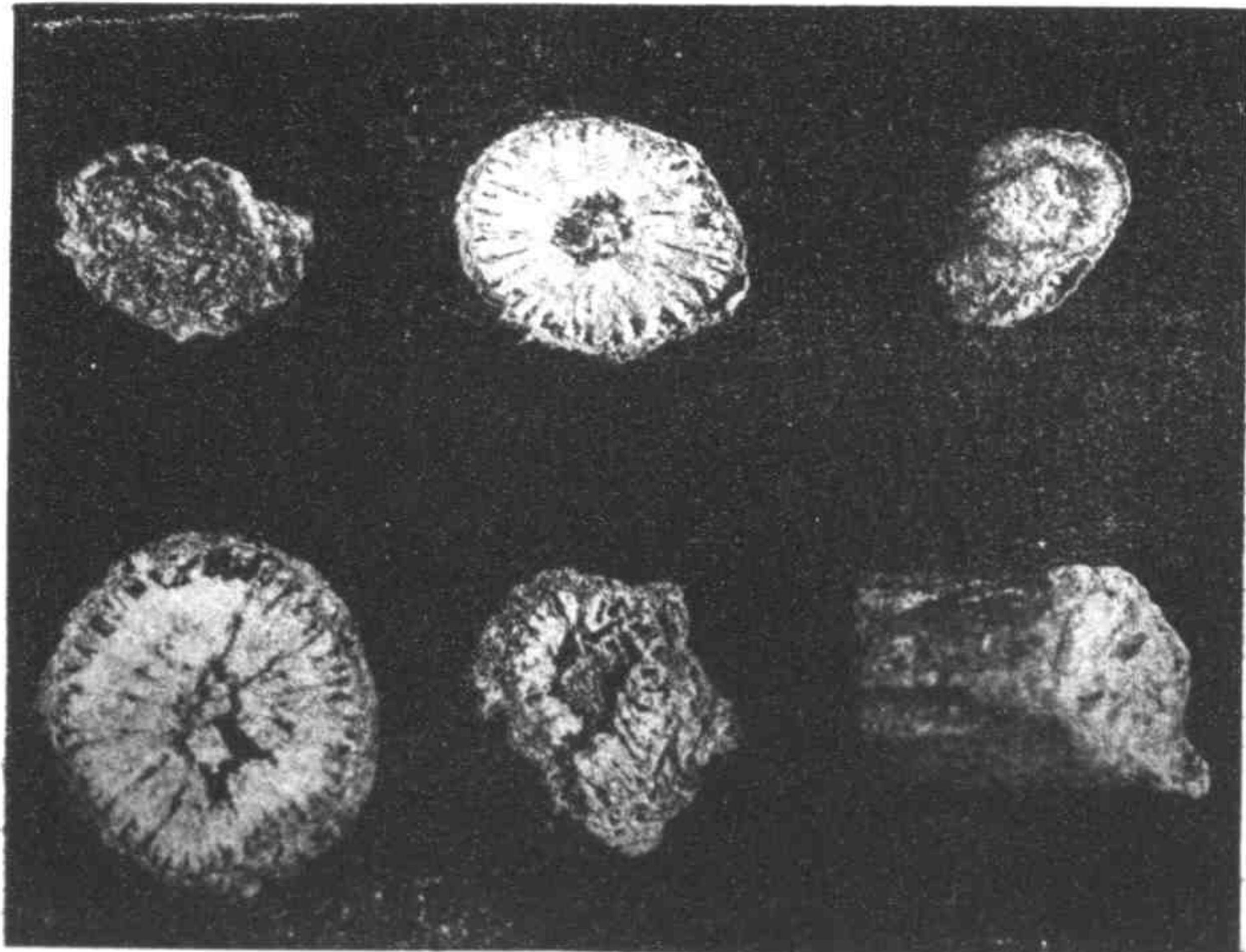
*Aster fastigiatus* Fisch. et Mey.

3. Tzü Wan 紫菀 1/1.

(Source: P'ochow — Chichow Druggists) (來路: 亳州原產 — 祁州移植品)



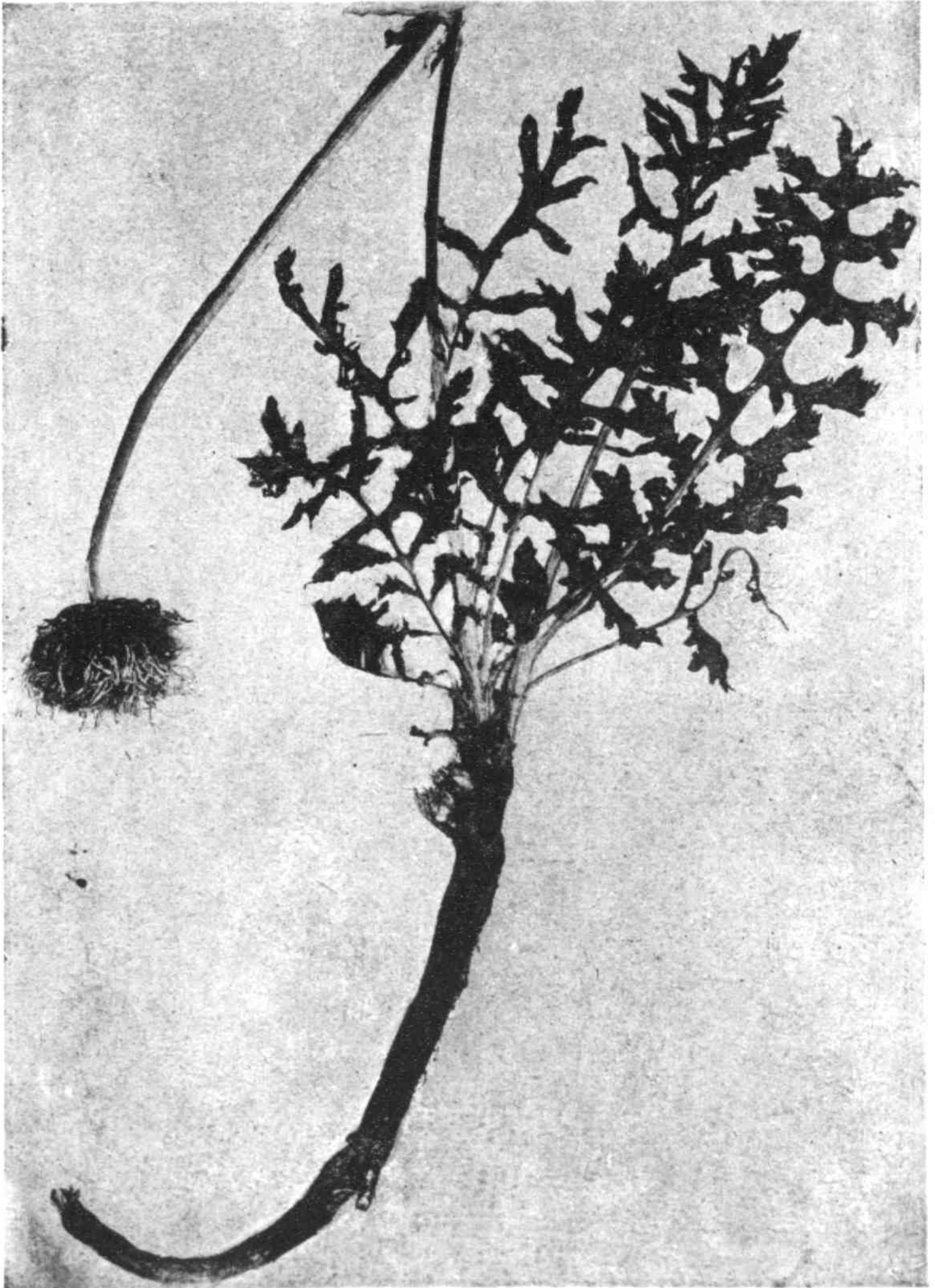
cross section of the same 同上飲片10/1



Radix Asteris

4. a. Chichow Lou Lu (a) 祁州漏蘆 About 1/3

(Locality — Peking, Miao Feng Shan) (採集地 — 北京西山(妙峯山))



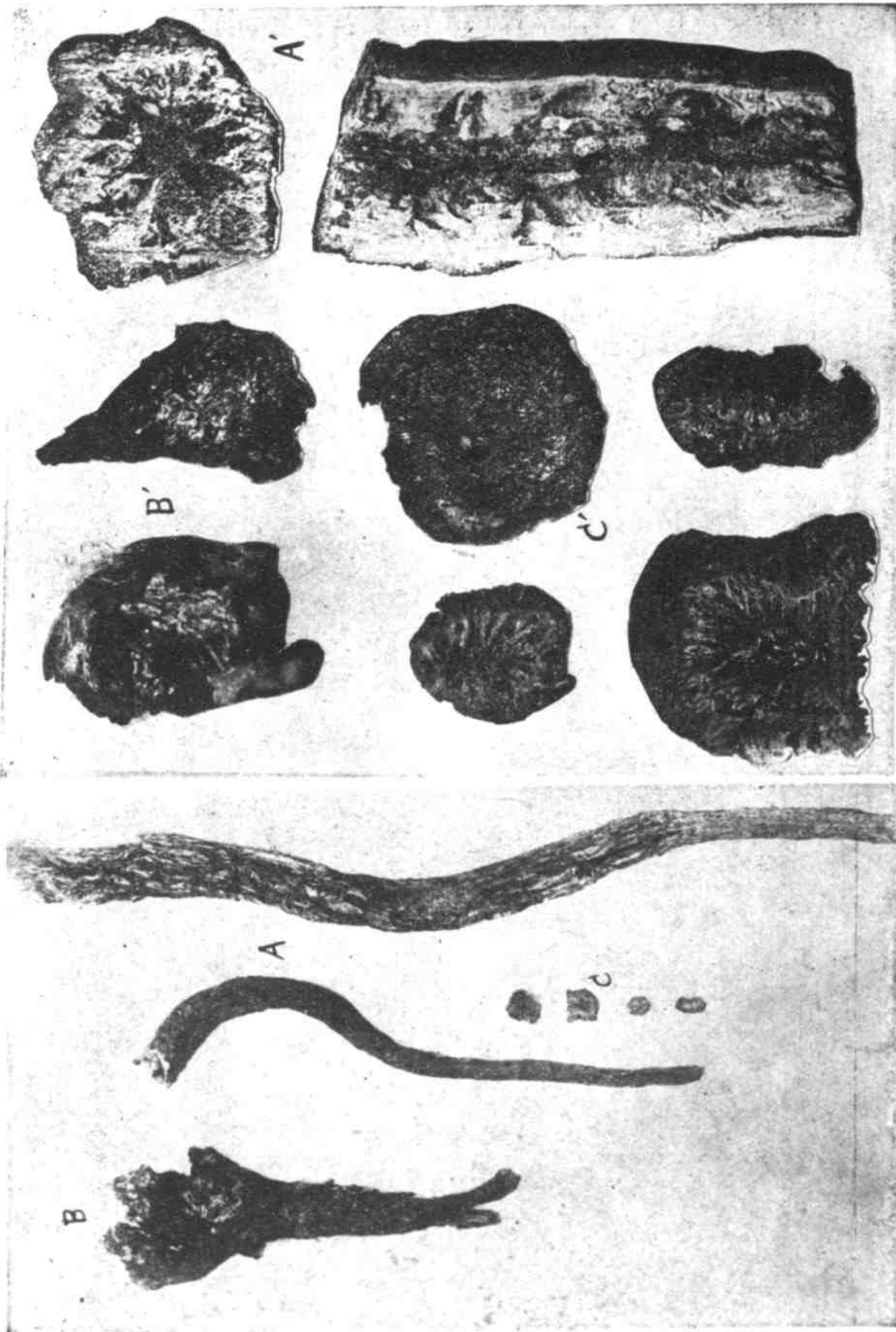
*Centaurea monanthus* Georgi.

4. a. Chichow Lou Lu (a) 祁州漏盧  
(Source—Chichow and Peking Druggists) (來路—祁州·北京市品)

A B C 1/3

A' B' C' 3/1

Rhizom Centaurae



A. Roots. 根部 B. Lower part of Root 帶有白絨毛之根頭 C. Sections 切片

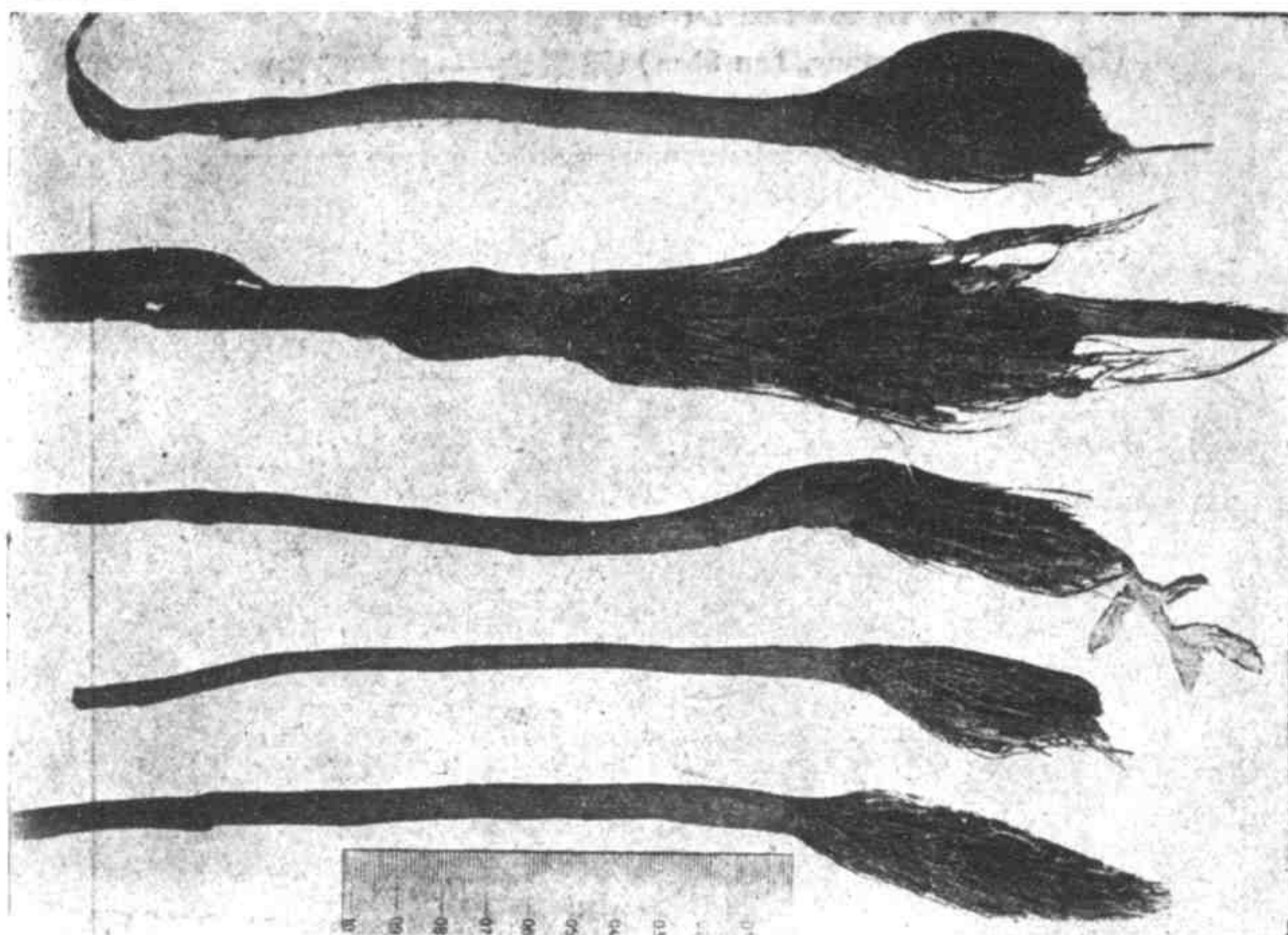
4. b. Yüchow Lou Lu (b) 禹州漏蘆  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (Locality—Shantung, Lau Shan) (採集地—山東勞山)  
 B. Whole Plant 帶花全草      A. Root 根部



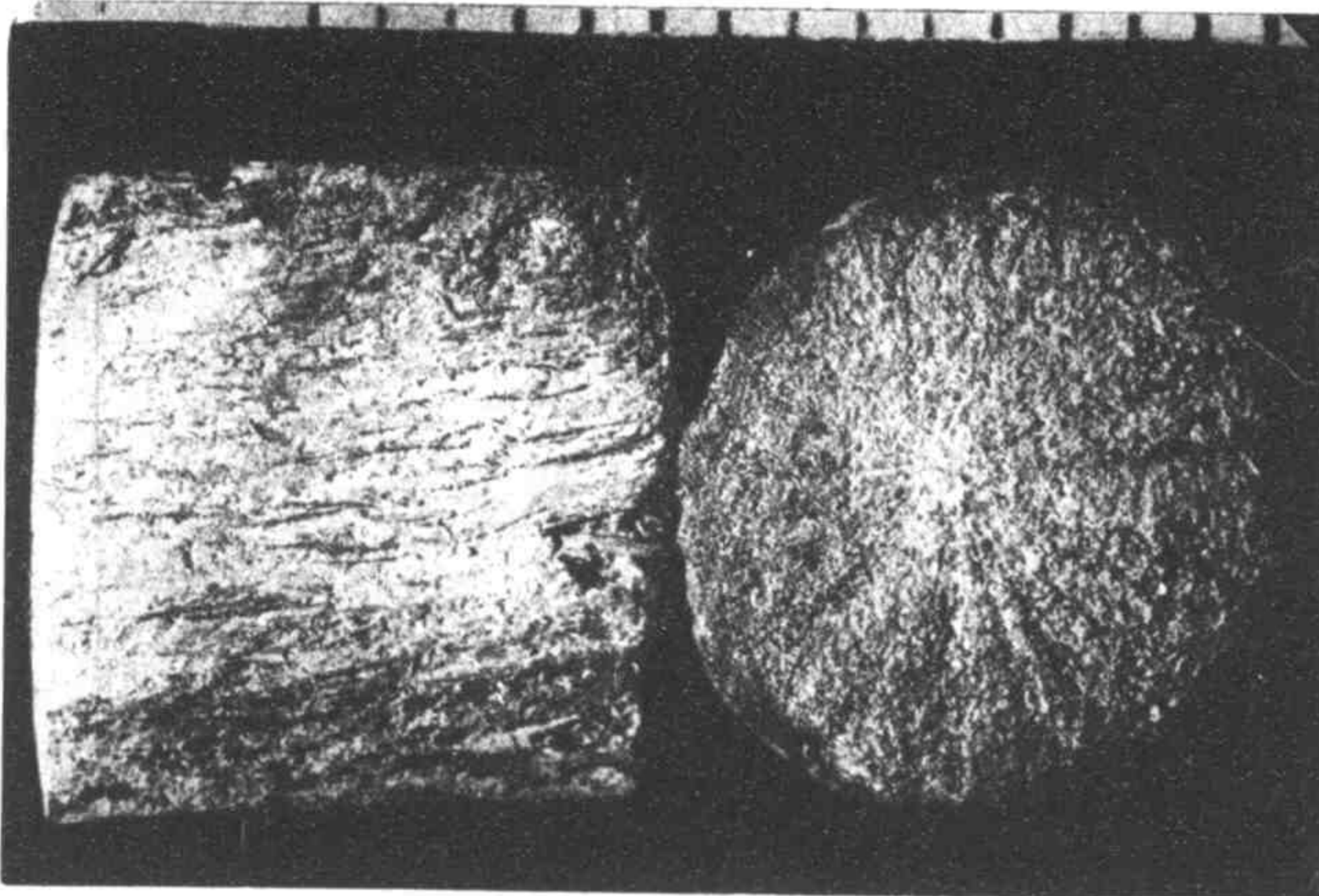
*Echinops dahuricus* Fisch.



Plate 26

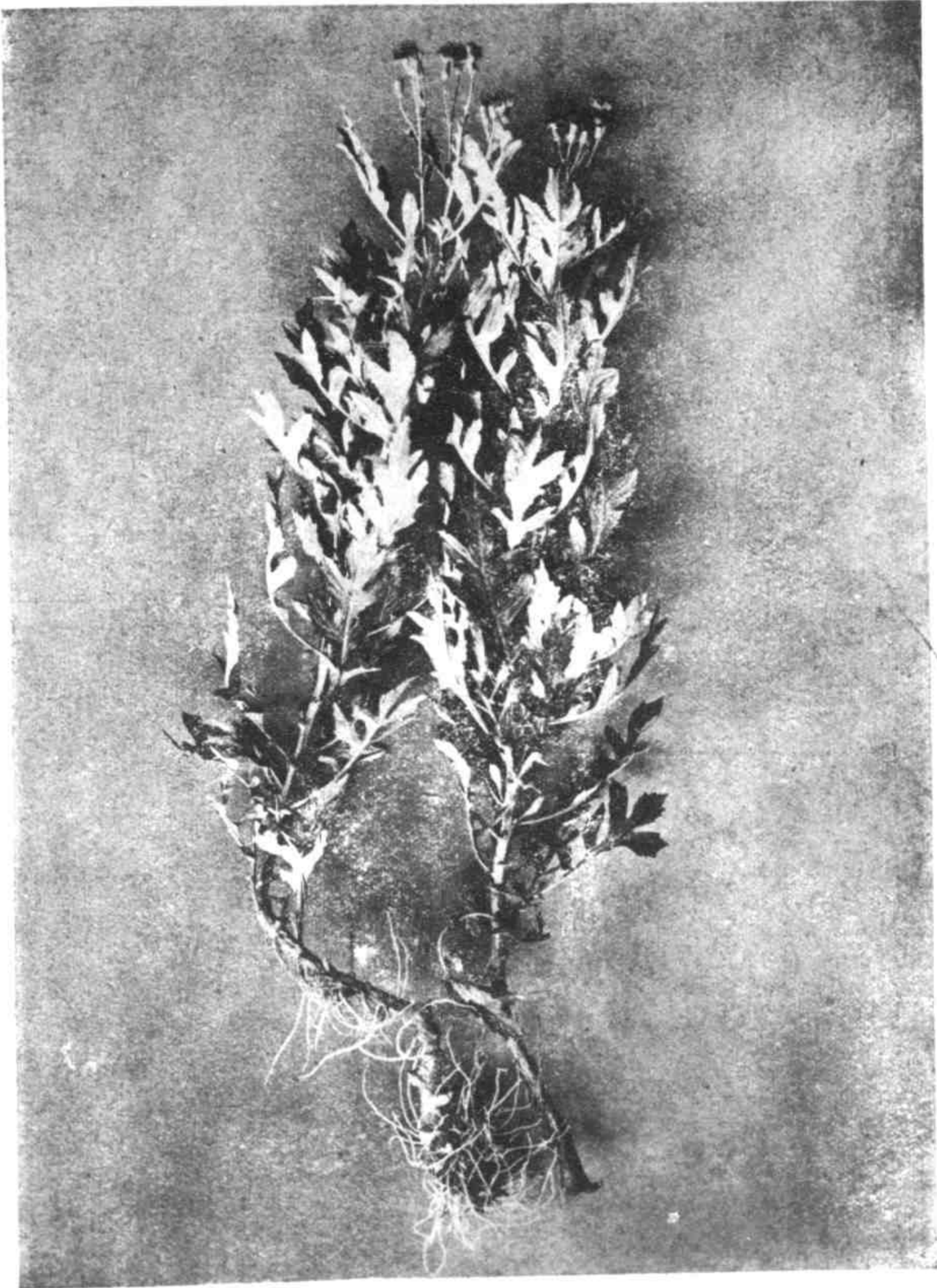


Rhizoma Echinopsis



(Source — Chichow Druggists) (来源——郑州市药行)

5. Tu San Chi 土三七  $\frac{1}{3}$   
(Locality—Cultivated Specimen of Hanghow)  
(採集地——杭州栽培品)



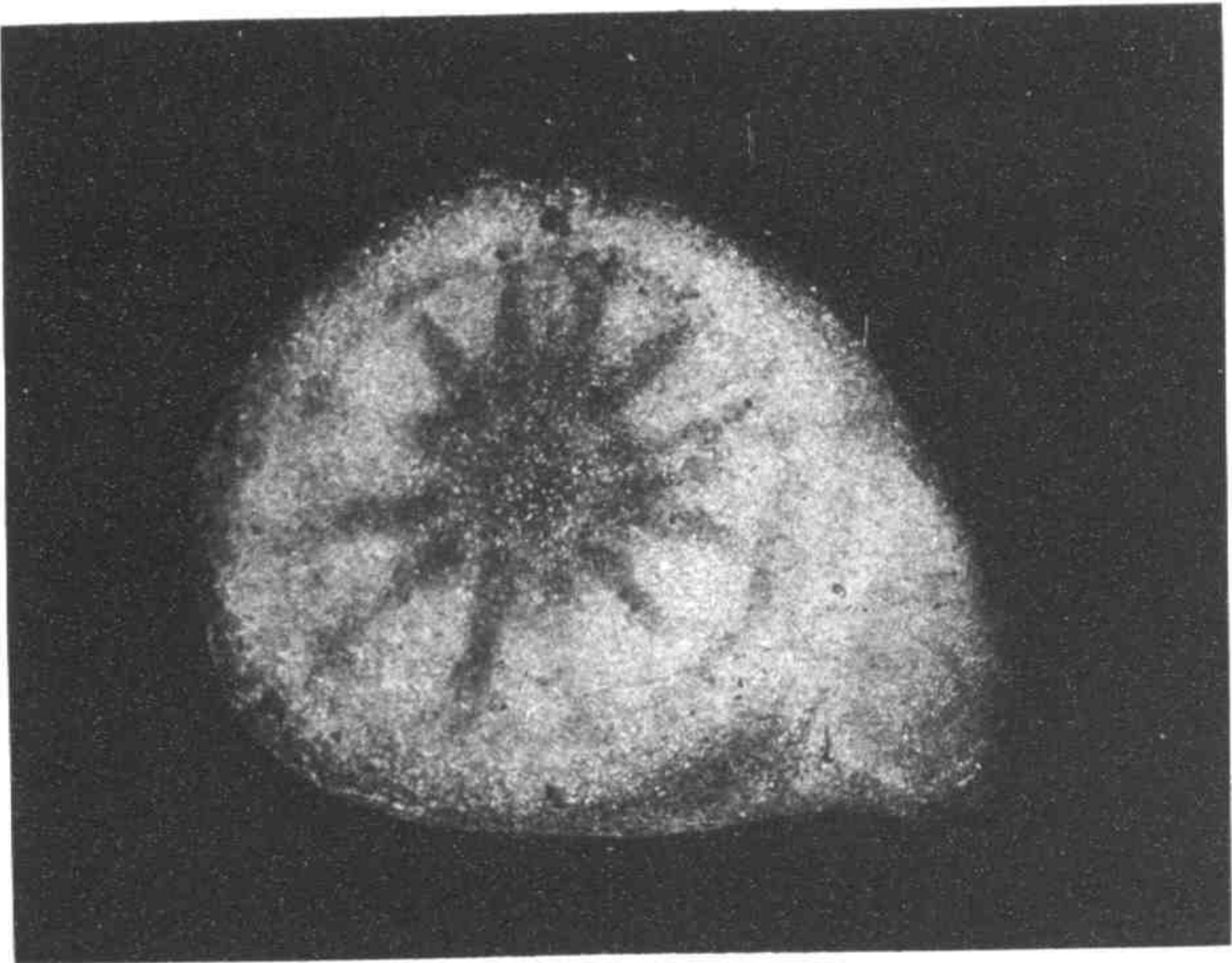
*Gynura pinnatifida* DC.

5. Sien San Chi 鮮三七  
(Source: Hangchow—Cultivated specimen of Peking) (來路：杭州——北京藥肆培養品)



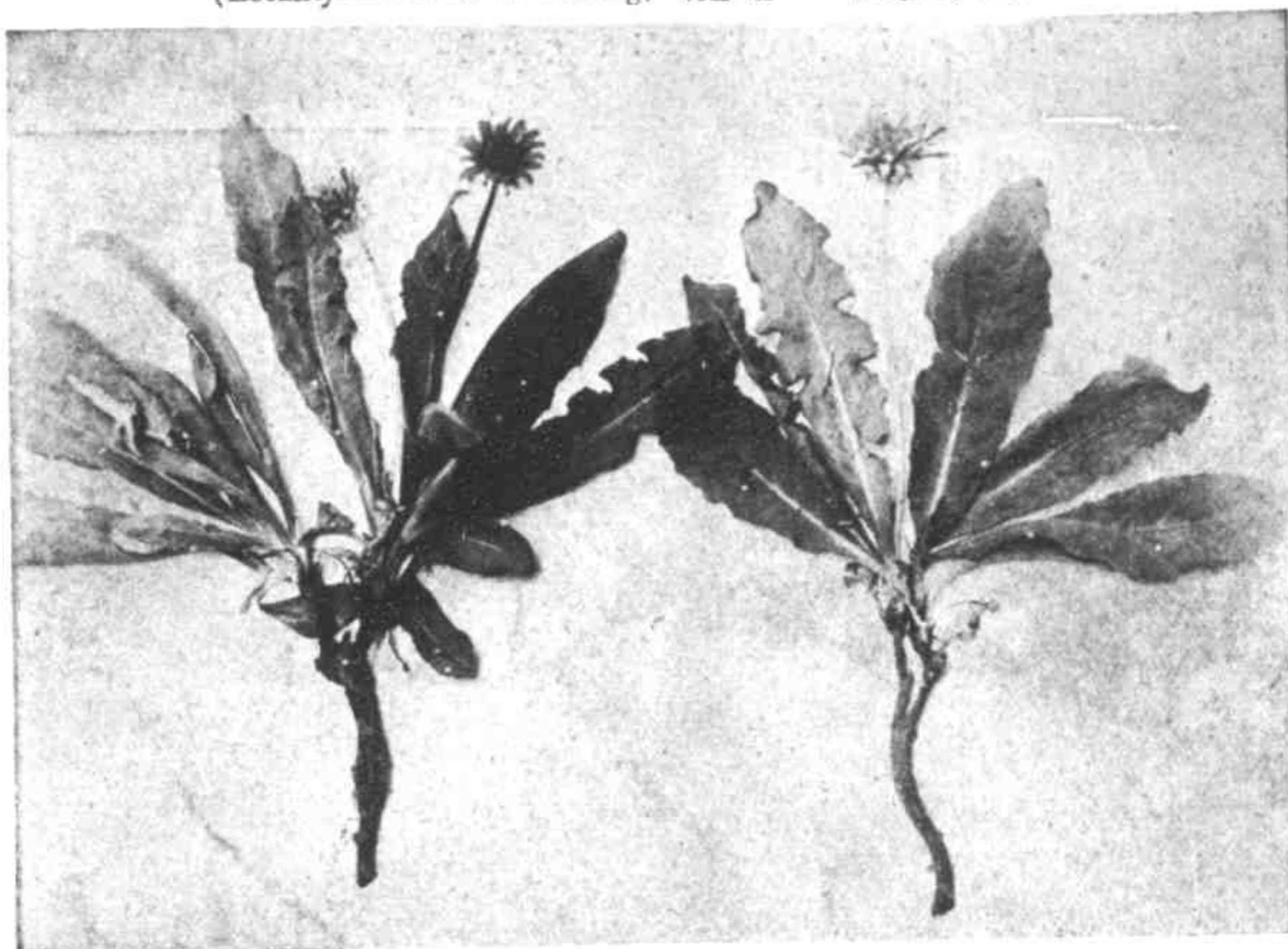
鮮三七

*Dioscorea*



cross sections 橫切面 4/1

6. P'u Kung Ying 蒲公英 1/2  
(Locality—Wild in Peking) (產地—北京野生)



*Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand—Mzt.

Involucre of head  
頭花之總苞



Cross and longitudinal of root  
根部橫切面及直切面

*Radix Taraxaci cum Herba* 7/1

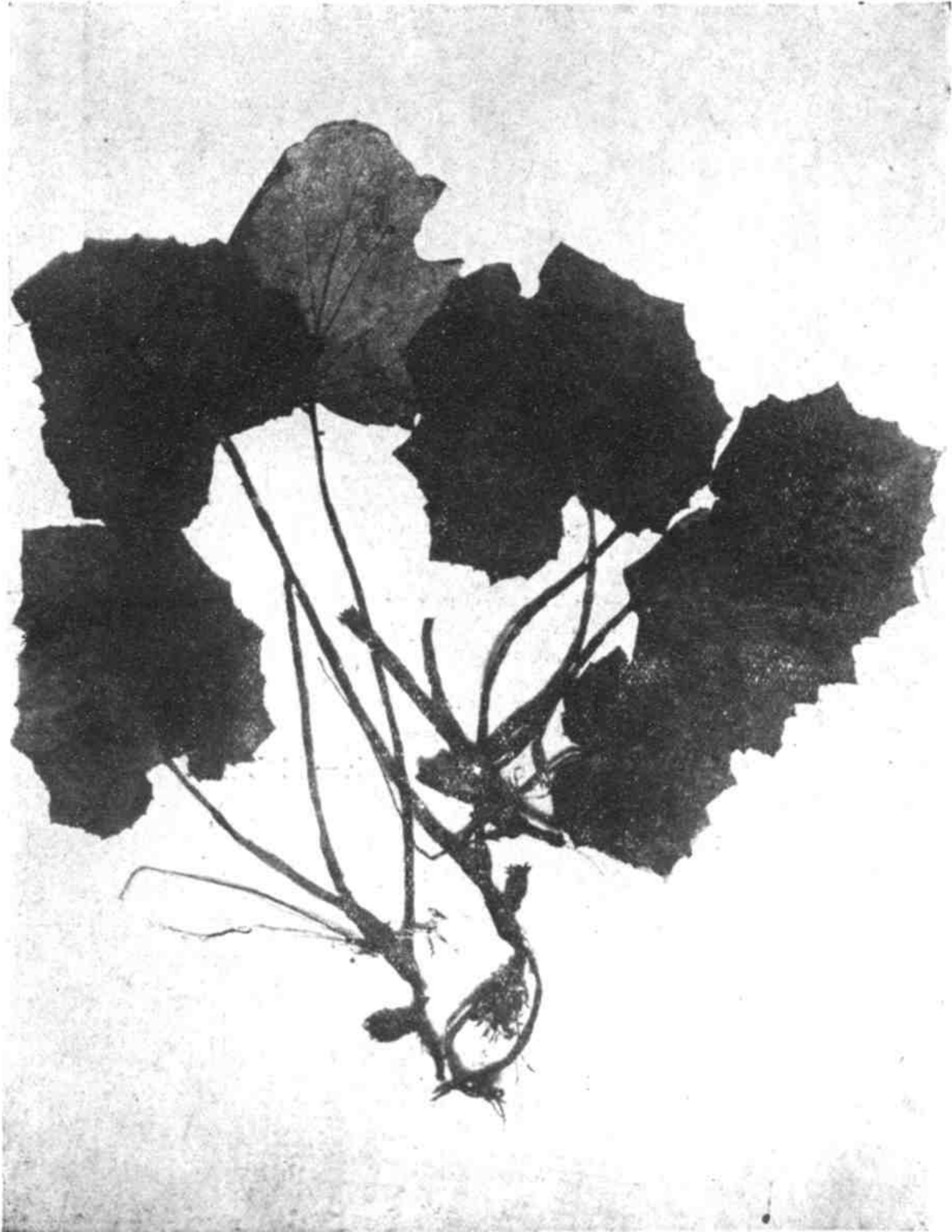
7. K'uan Tung Hua 款冬花



*Tussilago Farfara* L.  
(Köhler's)

## 7. Kuan Tung Hua 款冬花 3/2

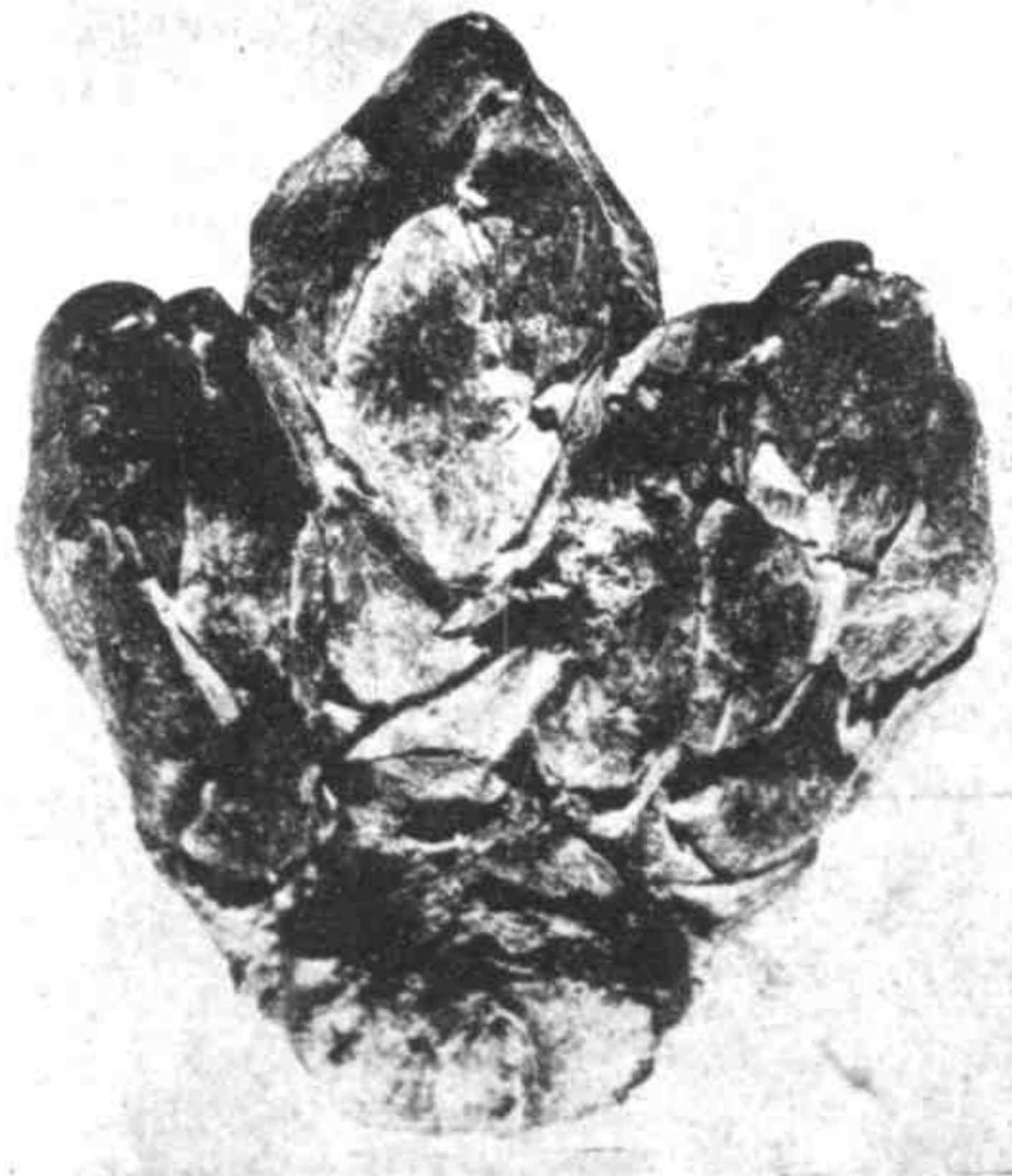
(Locality — Between Tibet and India) (採集地 — 西藏印度之間)

*Tussilago Farfara L.*

7. K'uan Tung Hua 款冬花  
 (Source: Shensi, Yülin—Chichow Druggists)  
 (來路: 陝西榆林—祁州市品)



Same as above, enlarged. 5/1 同上一個之廓大



Flos Farfarae

8. Ts'ao Hung Hua 草紅花



*Carthamus tinctorius* L.



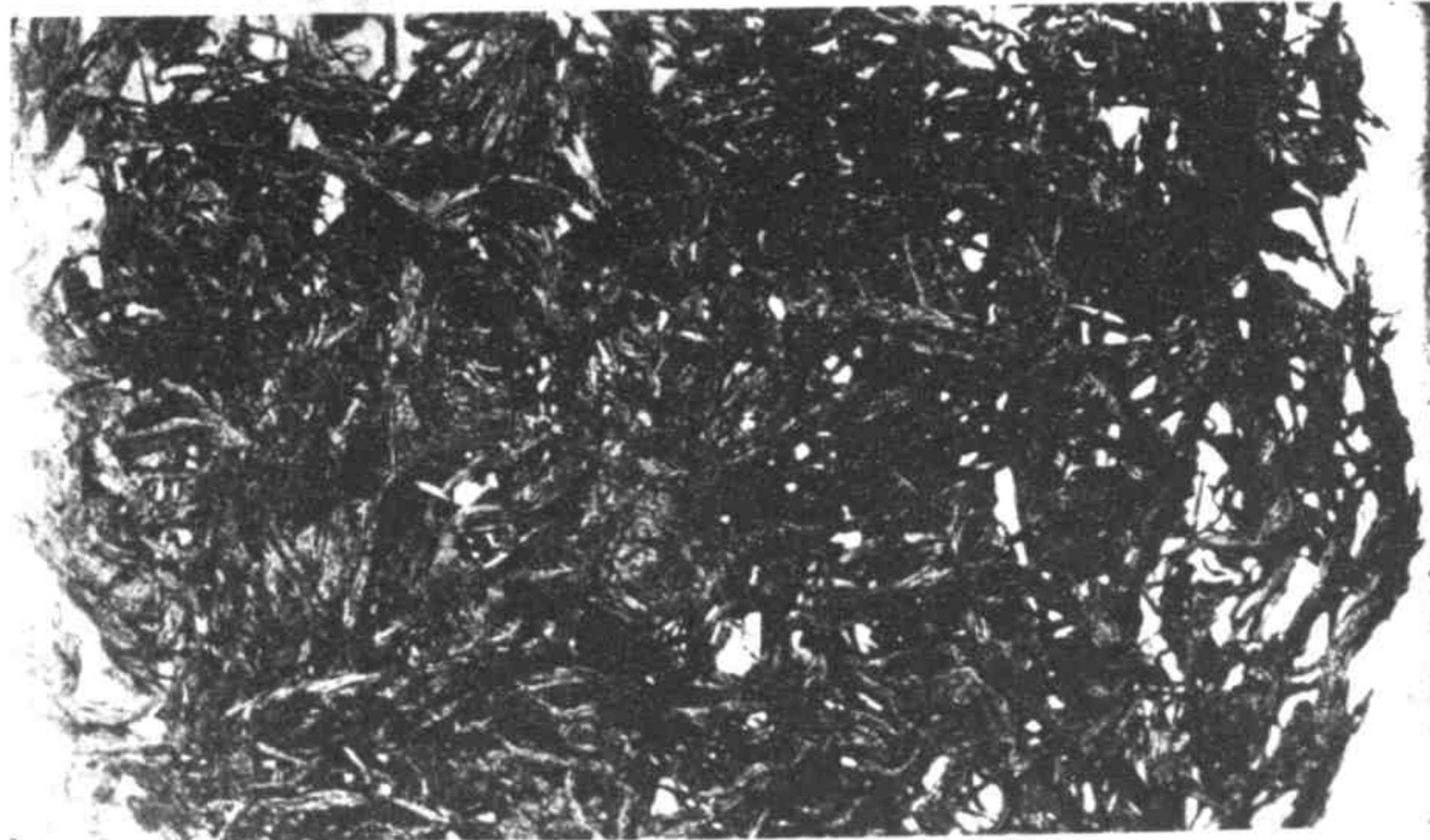
8. Ts'ao Hung Hua 草紅花 1/1

(Source: Cultivated in Yüchow of Honan—Chichow Druggists)

(來路: 河南禹州栽培品—祁州市品)



8. Pan Hung Hua 板紅花



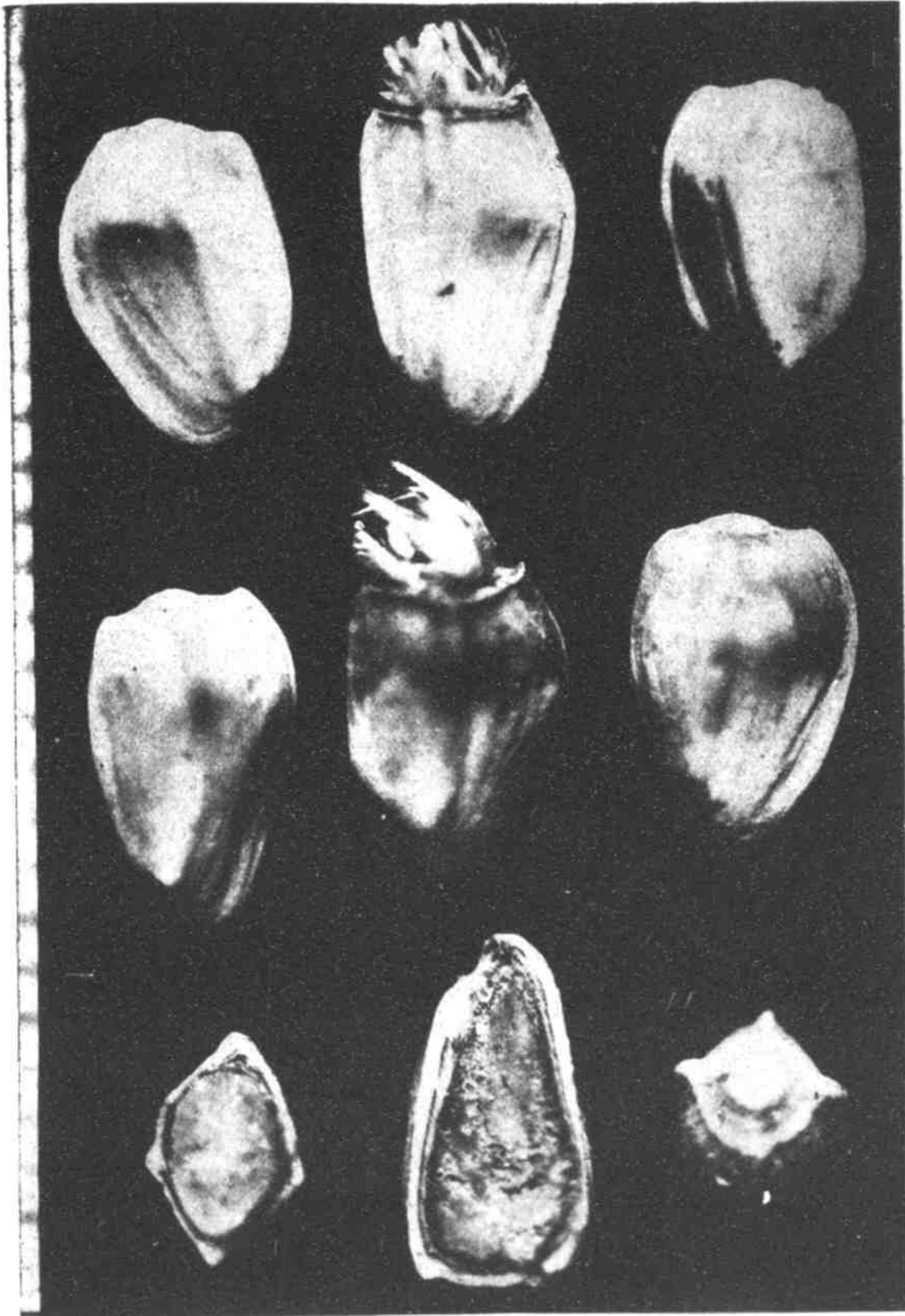
Ts'ao Hung Hua 草紅花

Pan Hung Hua 板紅花



Flos Carthami

8. Appendix: Hung Hua Tzū (附) 紅花子 7/1  
(Source—Chichow Druggists) (來路—祁州市品)



Fructus Carthami

Plate 36

9. Hsuan Fu Hua (Chin Fui Ts'ao) 旋覆花 (金沸草) 1/2

(Locality: Peking—Cultivated in the botanic garden of National Academy of Peiping)

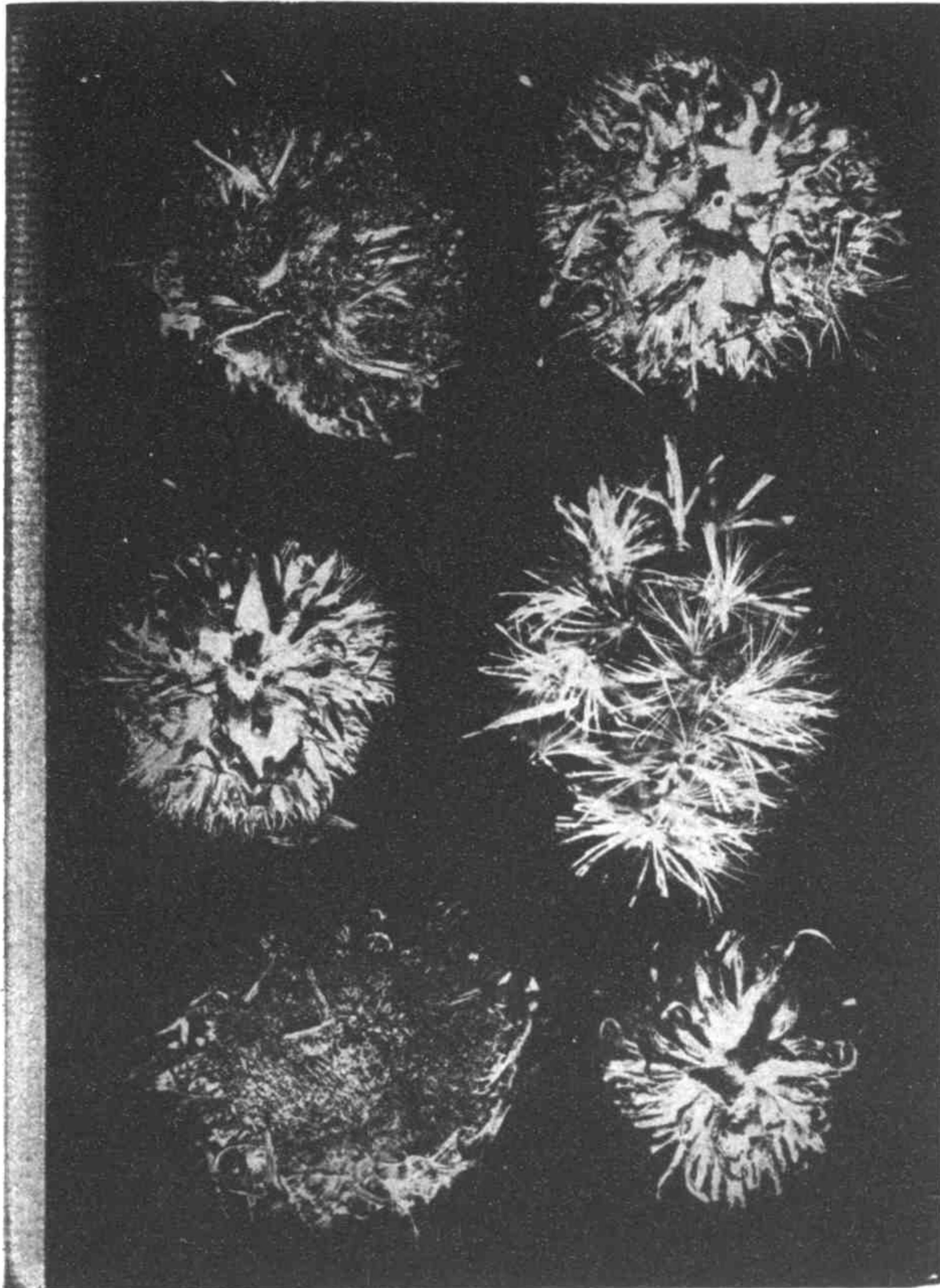
(採集地: 北京—北平研究院植物園)



*Inula britannica* L.

9. Hsuan Fu Hua 旋覆花 5/1

(Source—Chichow and Peking) (來路—福州·北京)



Flos Inulae britannicae'

10. Chü Hua 菊花 About 1/2  
(Locality—Yichang; Collector—Henry)  
(採集地—宜昌; 採集者—Henry)



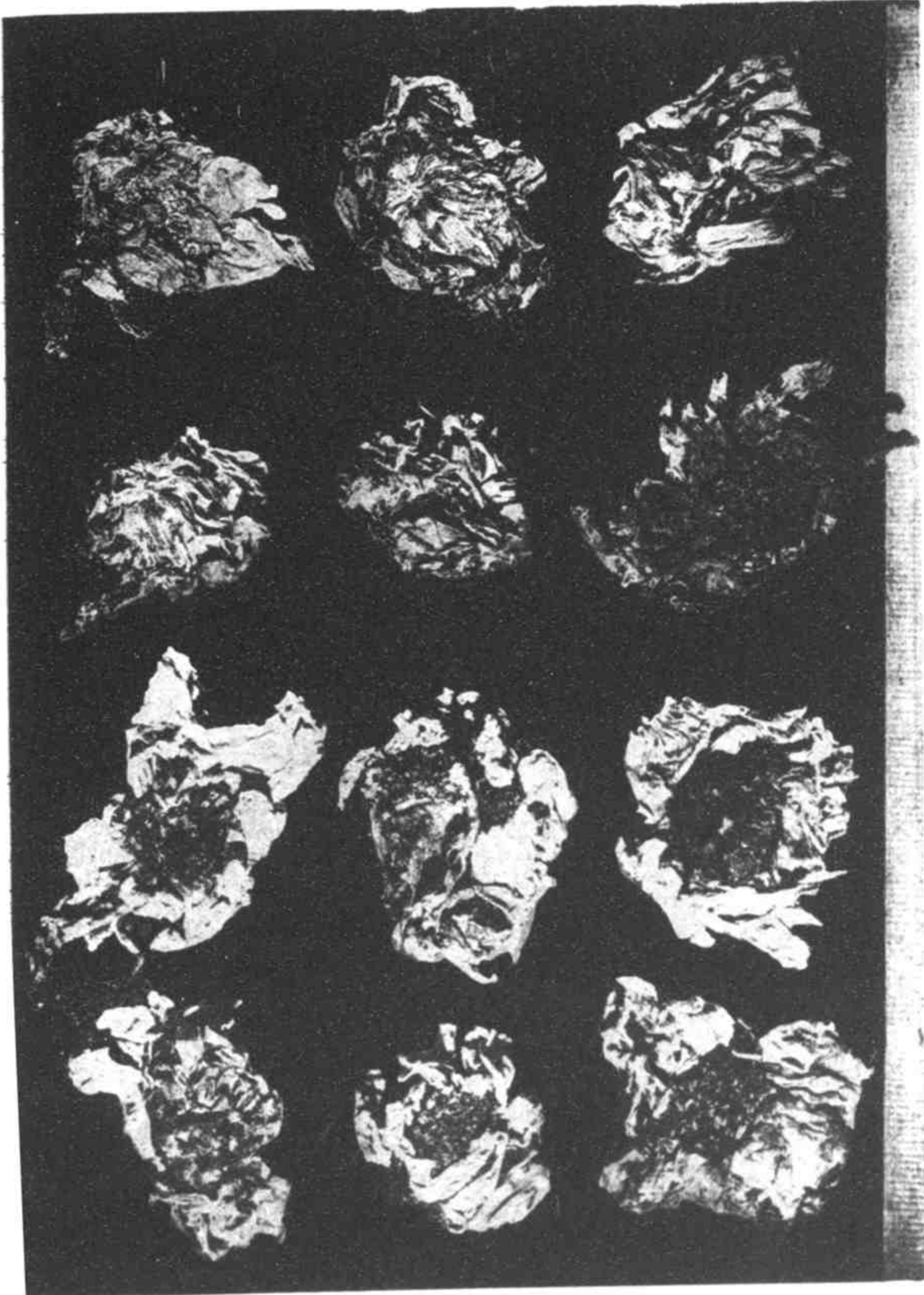
*Chrysanthemum sinense* Sabine  
(Kew)

## 10. Chü Hua 菊花 2/1

(Source: Hangchow—Peking Druggists) (來路: 杭州—北京市品)

(a) Hang Chü Hua 杭菊花

(d) Huang Chü Hua 黃菊花



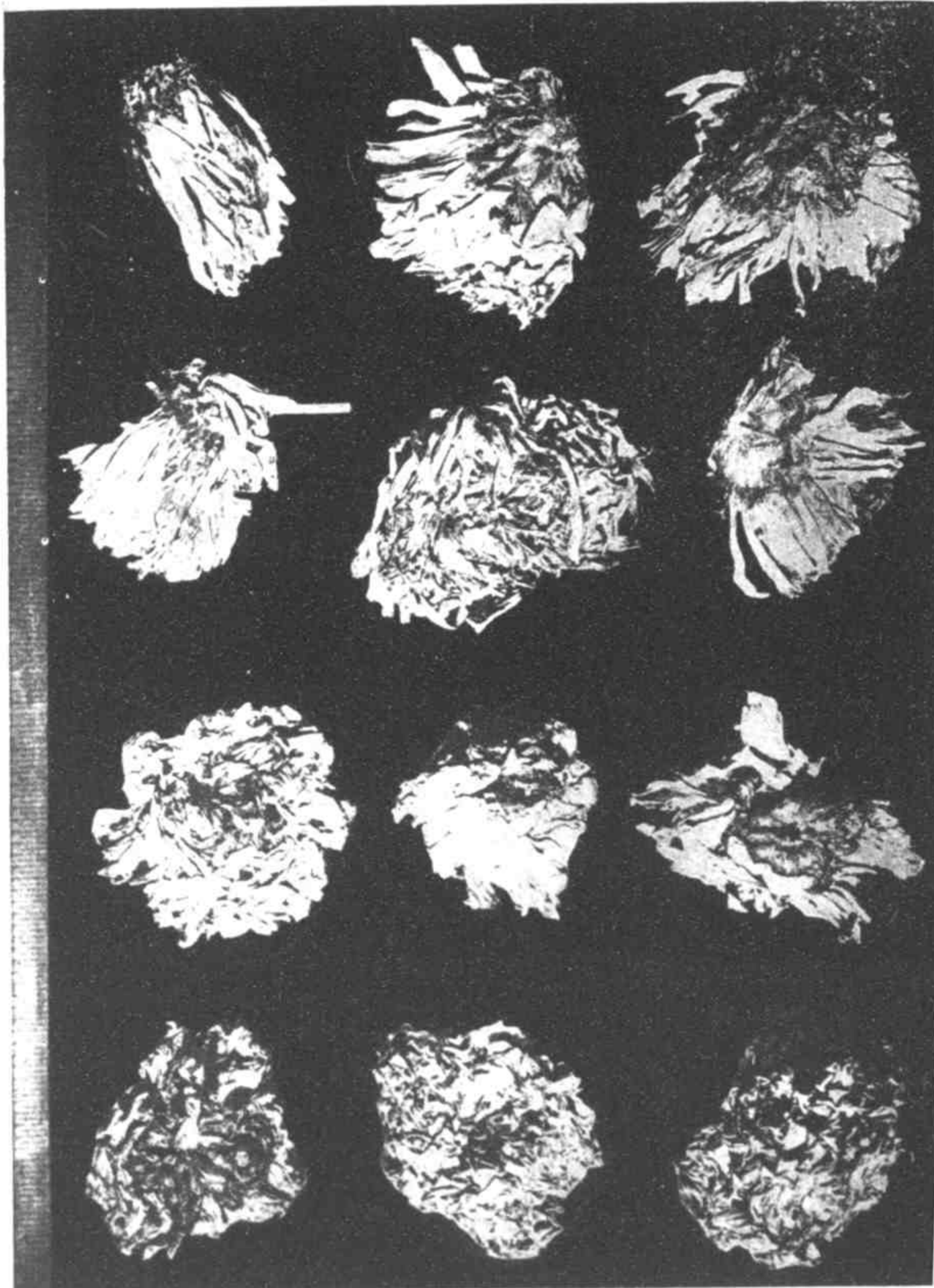
Flos Chrysanthemum

10. Chü Hua 菊花 2/1

(Source: P'ochow, Tsuchow—Chichow and Peking Druggists)

(來路: 亳州·滁州——祁州·北京市品)

(b) P'ou Ch Hua 毫菊花 (c) Tsu Chü Hua 滁菊花



Flos Chrysanthemi alba

## 10. Chü Hua 菊花 2/1

(Source: Huaich'ing of Honan—Chichow and Peking Druggists)

(來路：河南懷慶——祁州·北京市品)

(b) Huai Chü Hua 懷菊花



Flos Chrysanthemi alba



Appendix I.

10. (d) Yeh Chü (Ku Yi) 野菊 (苦蕒) 1/2  
(Locality — Szechuan) (採集地 — 四川)

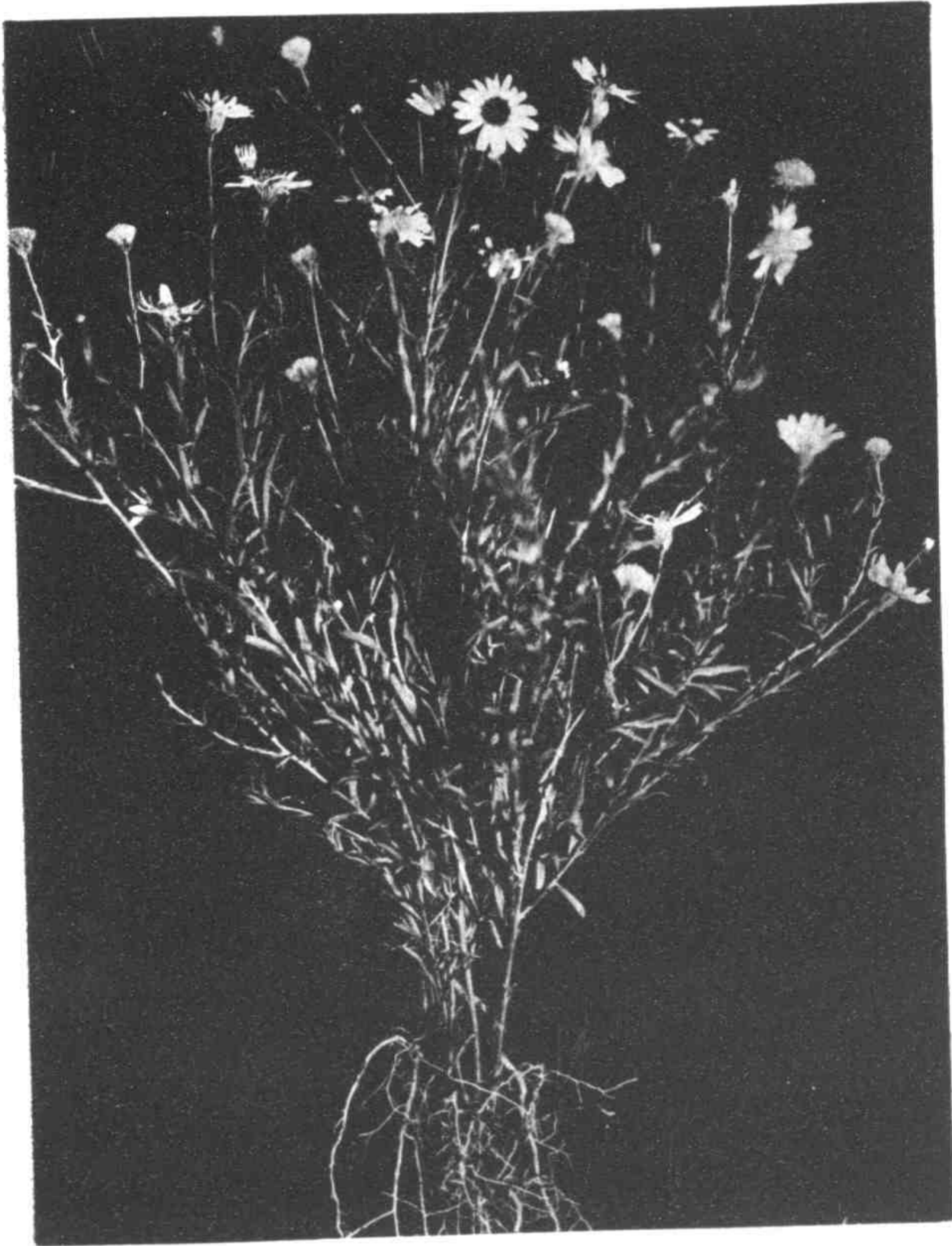


*Chrysanthemum indicum* L.

11. (a) Chichow Yeh Chü Hua (Tieh Kan Hao) 1/2.

(a) 祁州野菊花 (鐵桿蒿)

(Locality — Chichow and Peking) (採集地——祁州·北京)



*Aster altaicus* Willd.

11. (a) Chichow Yeh Chü Hua (a) 祁州野菊花 5/1  
(Source — Chichow) (來路 — 祁州)



Flos Altaici

11. (b) Peking Yeh Chü Hua (Pai Hao) 1/2  
(b) 北京野菊花 (白蒿)  
(Locality—Peking) (採集地—北京)



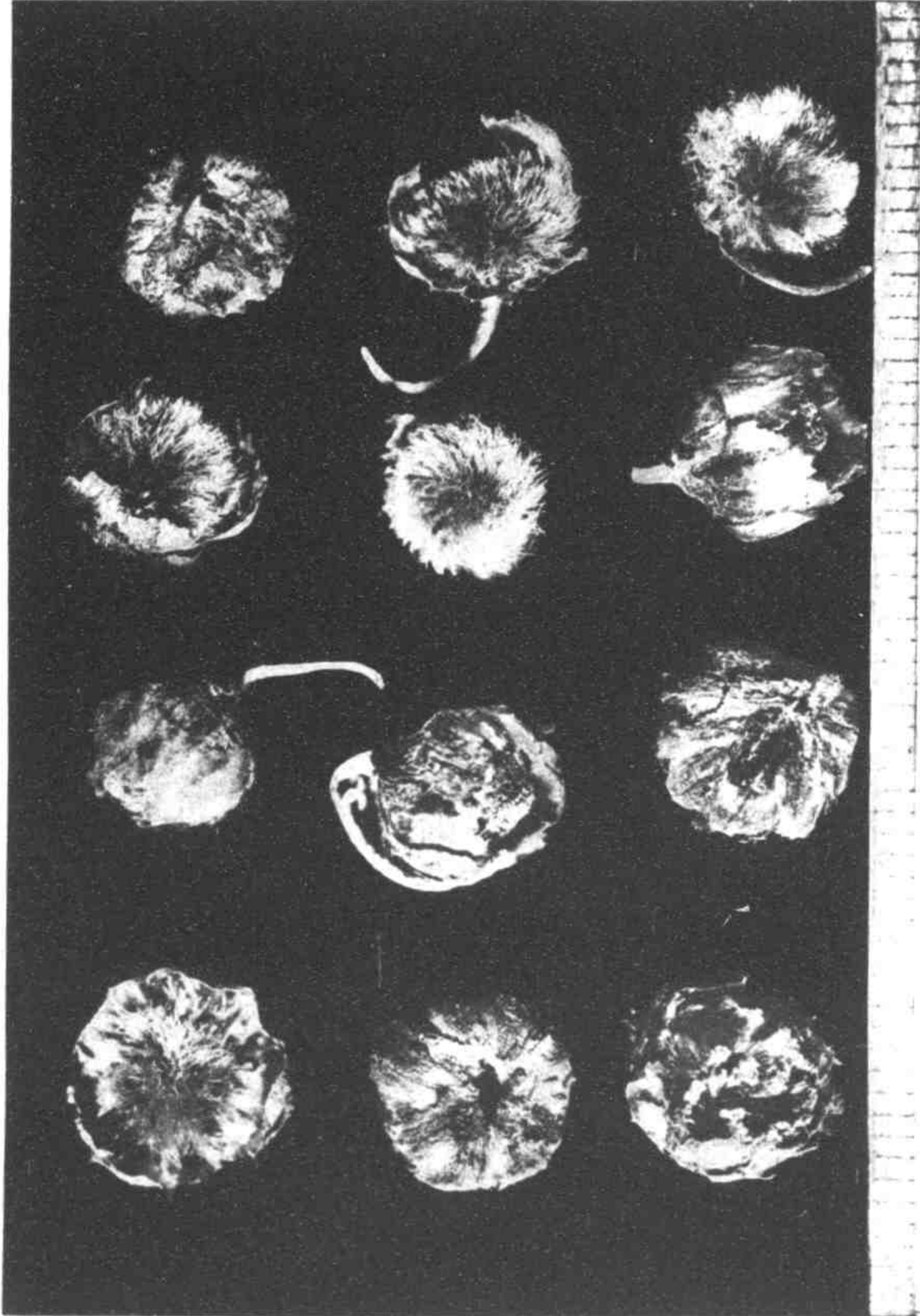
*Artemisia Siversiana* Willd.  
(Kew)

Plate 46

11. (b) Peking Yeh Chü Hua (Pai Hao) 6/1

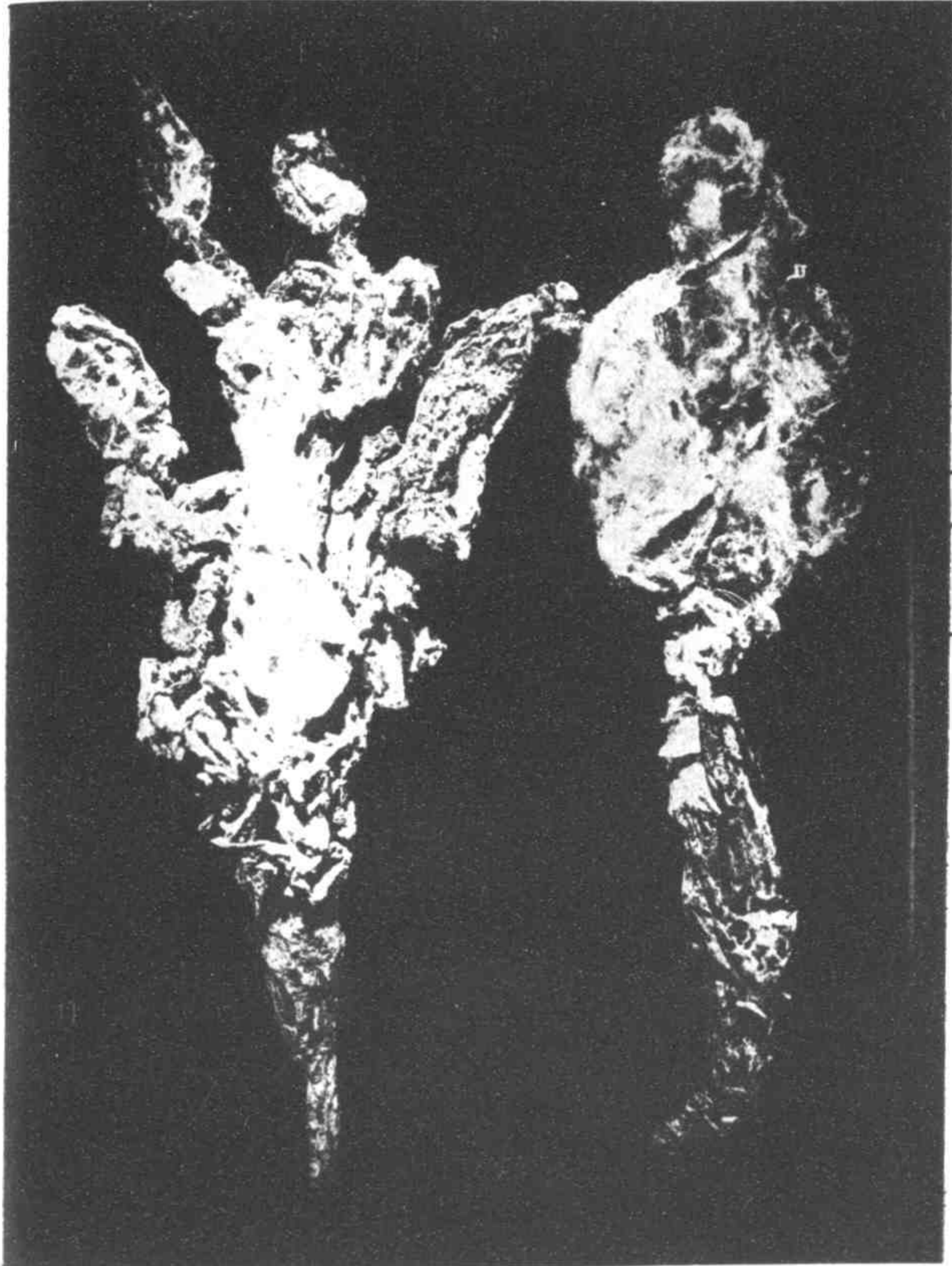
(b) 北京野菊花 (白蒿)

(Source — Peking Druggists) (來路——北京藥肆)



Flos Siversianae

12. a Hsüeh Lien Hua (a) 雪蓮花 About 1/1  
(Source: Tibet—Peking Druggists) (來路：西藏——北京市品)  
Flos Saussureae gnaphaloiditis



*Saussurea gnaphaloides* (Royle) Ostenf. (= *S. sorocephala* Royle) Hook

Plate 48

12. b Hsüeh Lien Hua (b) 雪蓮花 5/5

(Source: Tibet — Peking Druggists (來路: 西藏 — 北京市品)

Flos Saussureae involucretae



*Saussurea involucreta* Fedtsch.

Appendix 2.

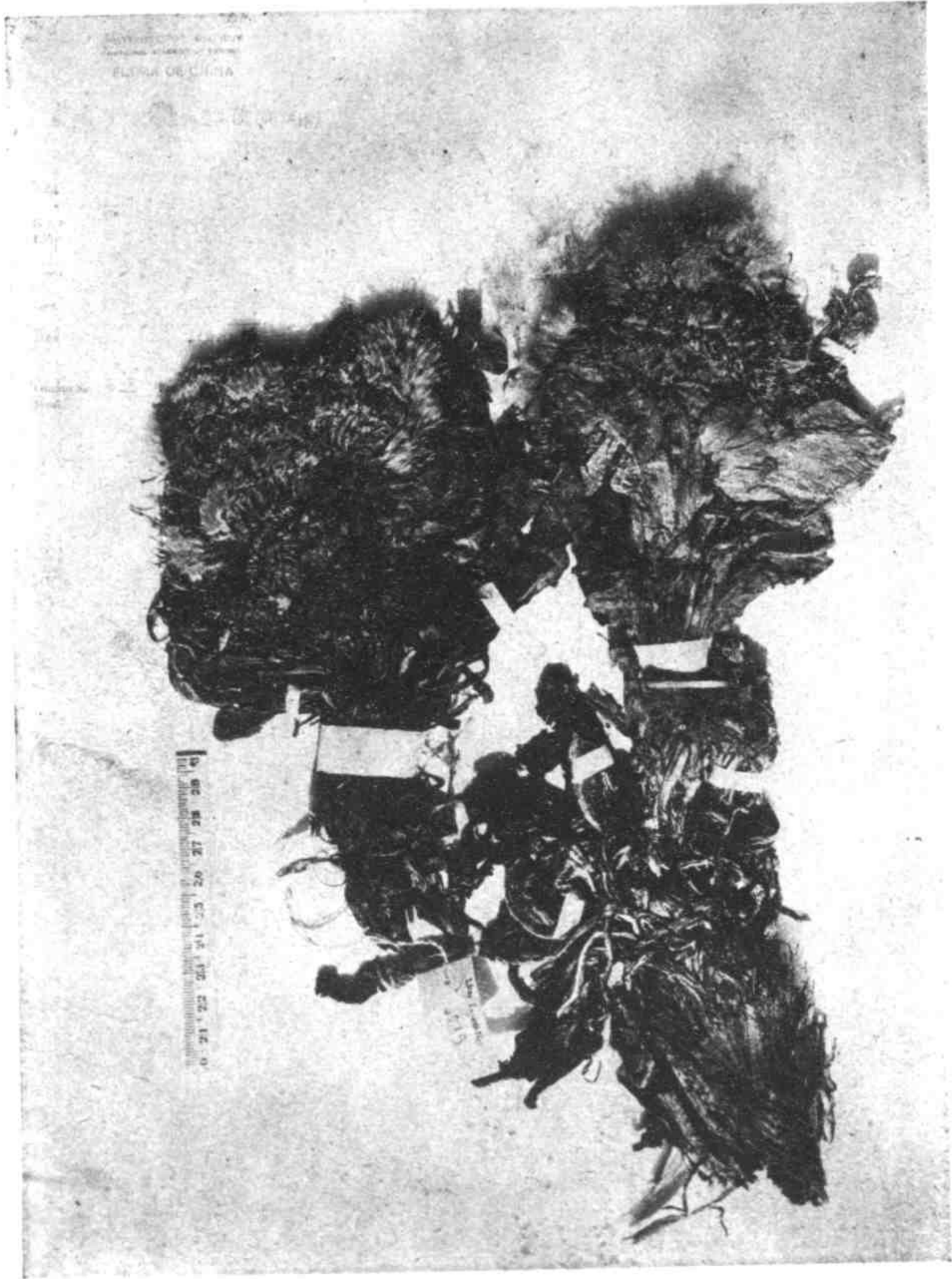
12. b (1) Hsüeh Lien Hua (b) 之 (1) 雪蓮花 <sup>1/2</sup>  
(Locality— Yunnan) (採集地—雲南)



*Saussurea obovallata* Wall.  
(Kew)



12. Appendix: Shih Lien Hua 1/2 [附] 石蓮花  
(Source — Sinchiang) (來路 — 新疆)



*Saussurea Lioui* Ling  
(林 鎔 氏)

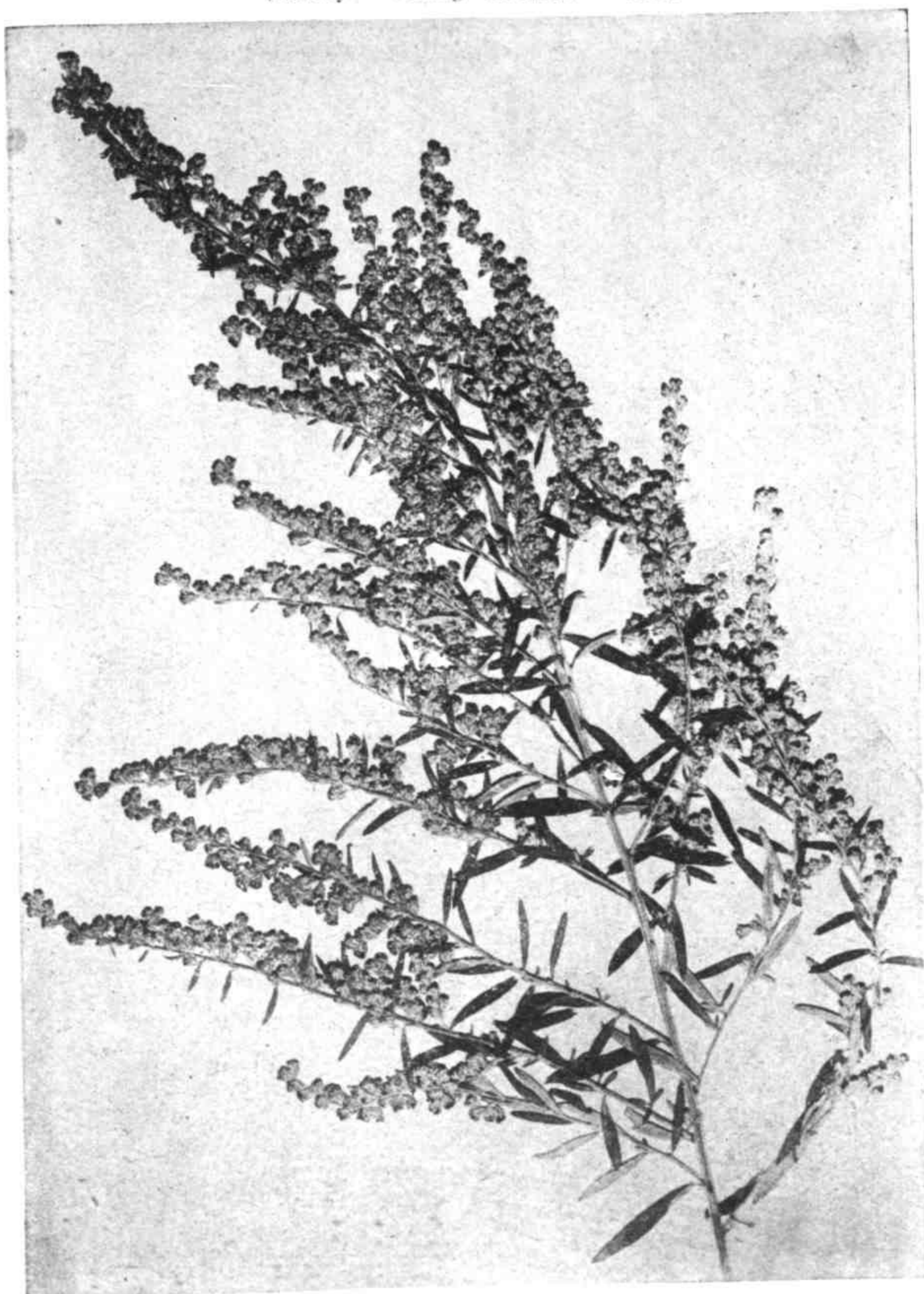


13. (2) Shan Ai 山艾 1/2  
(Locality—Patung) (採集地——巴東)



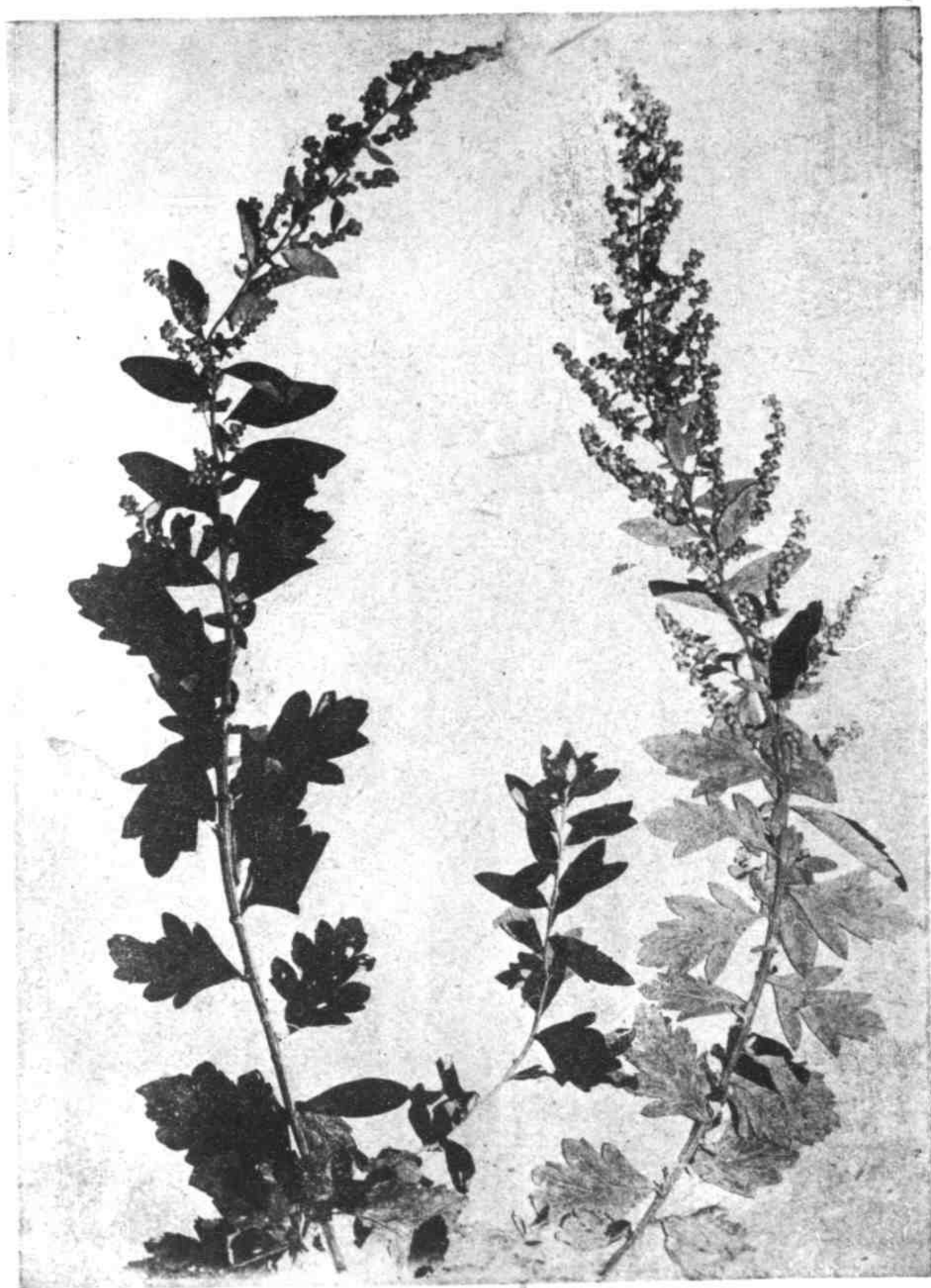
*Artemisia vulgaris* L.  
(Kew)

13. (3) Shan Ai 山艾 2/3  
(Locality—Peking) (採集地—北京)



*Artemisia vulgaris* L. var?

13. (4) Chi Ai 蕪艾 1/2  
(Locality — Peking) (採集地 — 北京)



*Artemisia vulgaris* L. var. 2

13. (5) Chi Ai 蕪艾 1/2  
(Locality—Central China) (採集地—中國中部)

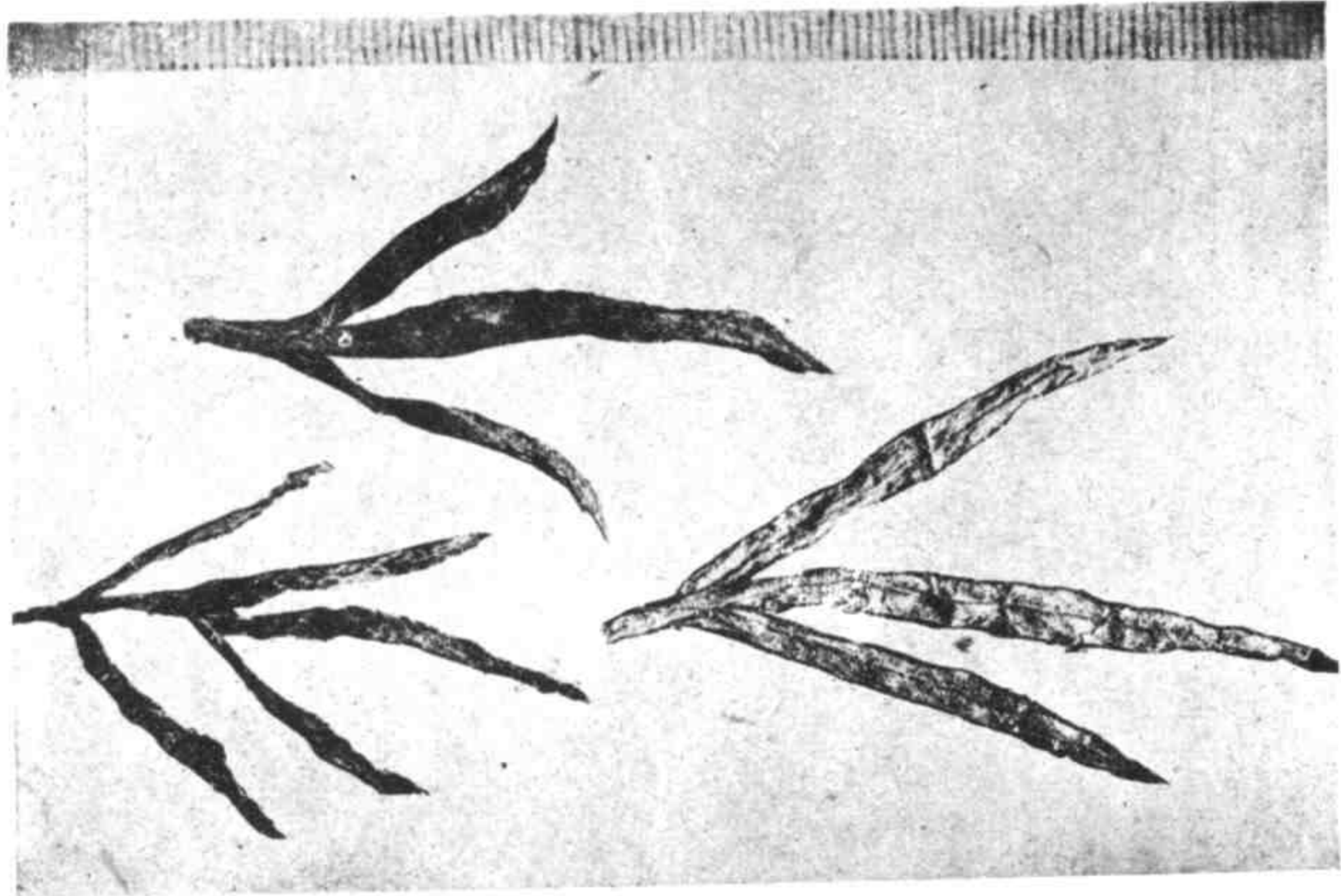


*Artemisia vulgaris* L.  
(Kew)

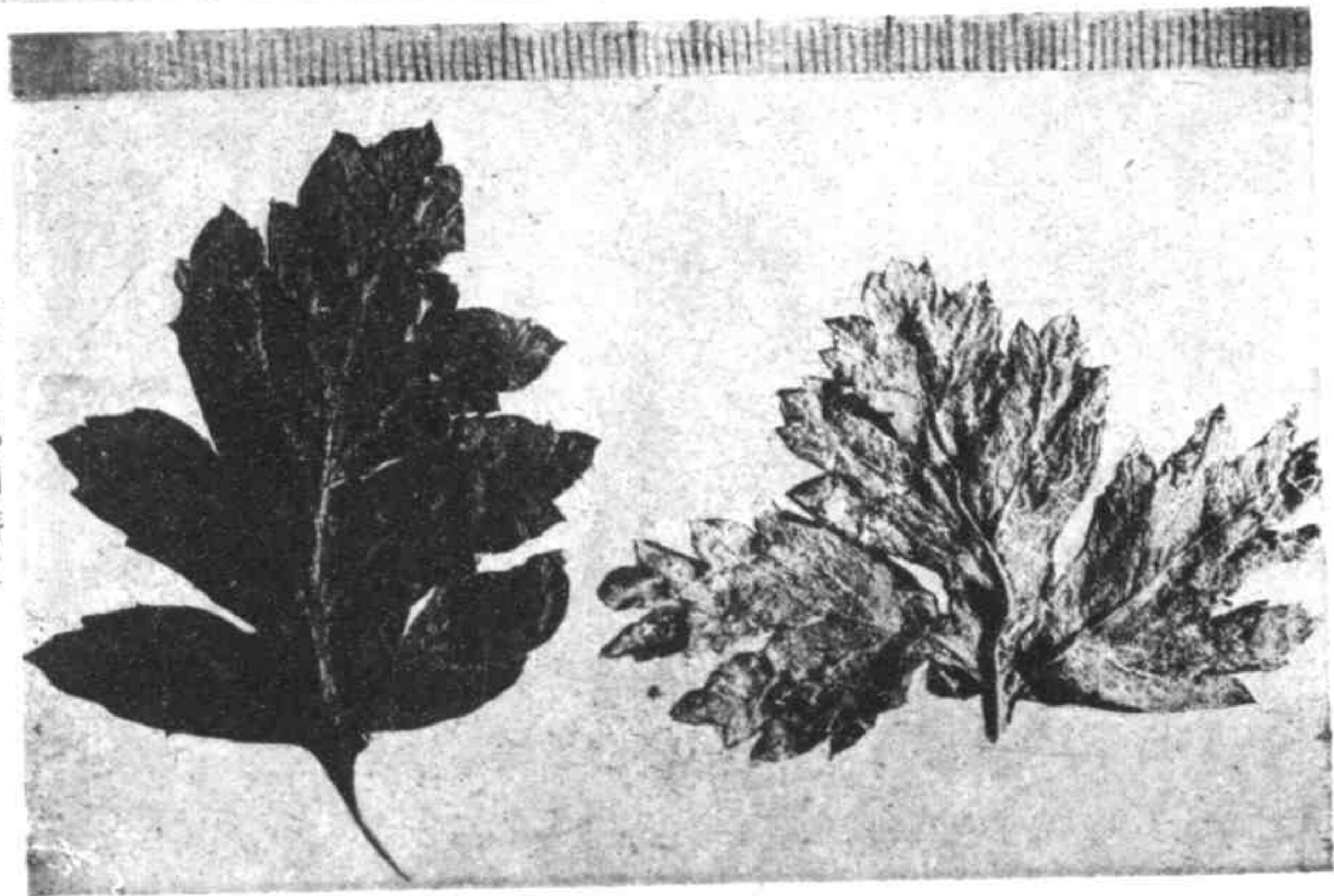
13. (6) Ai Yeh 艾葉 5/2

(Source—Chichow Druggists) (來路—祁州市品)

a) Chichow Shan Ai 祁州山艾

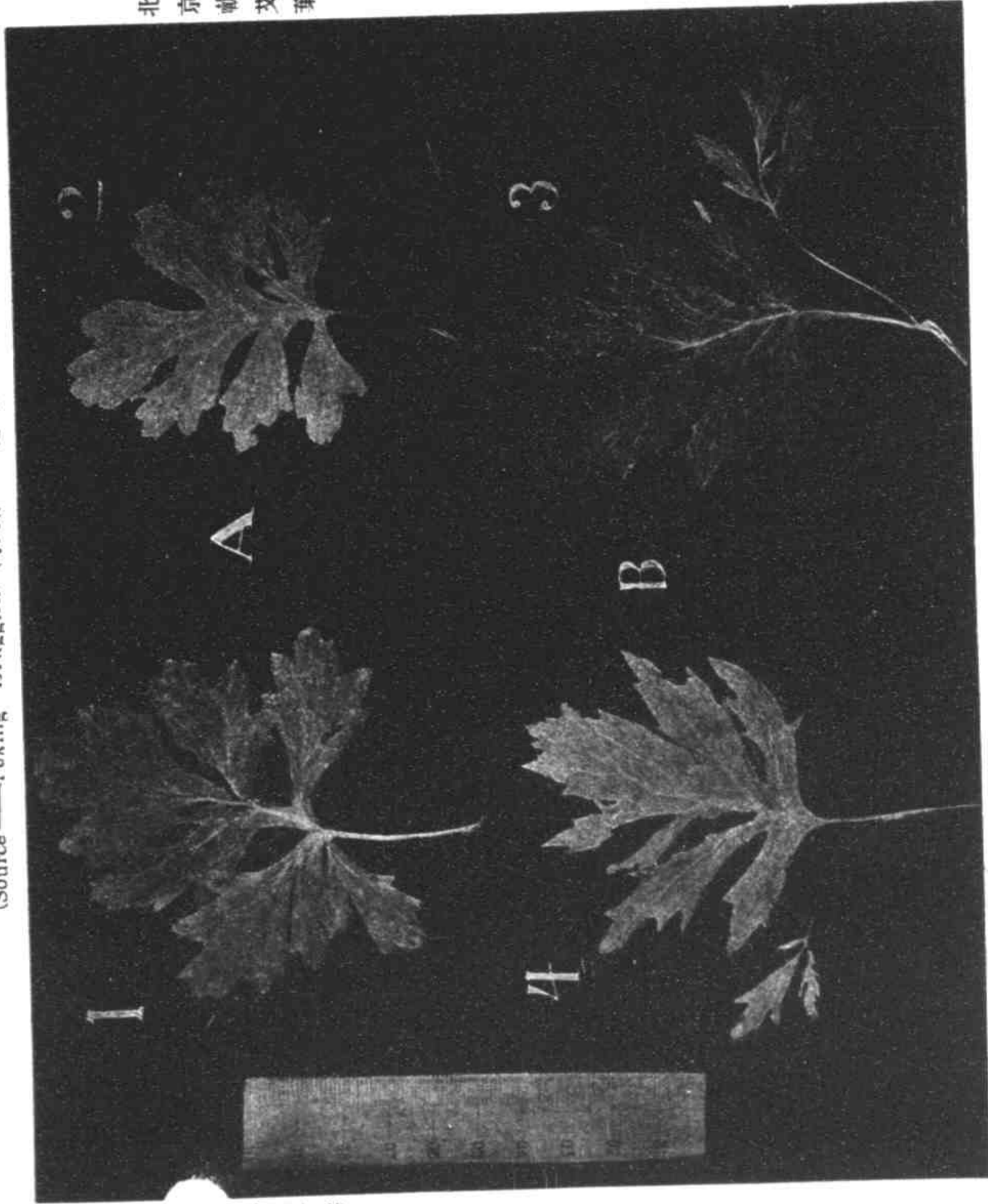


b) Chichow Chi Ai 祁州斬艾



Folium Artemisiae vulgaris

13. (7) Ai Yeh 艾葉 <sup>4/7</sup>  
 (Source—Peking Druggists) (來路—北京市品)



A. (c)  
 Peking  
 Chi Ai  
 Yeh

B. (d)  
 Peking  
 Chi Ai  
 Yeh

1. Upper surface of leaf 葉面  
 2. Lower surface of leaf 葉背  
 3. Upper surface of leaf 葉面  
 4. Lower surface of leaf 葉背

A. (c)  
 Peking  
 Chi Ai  
 Yeh

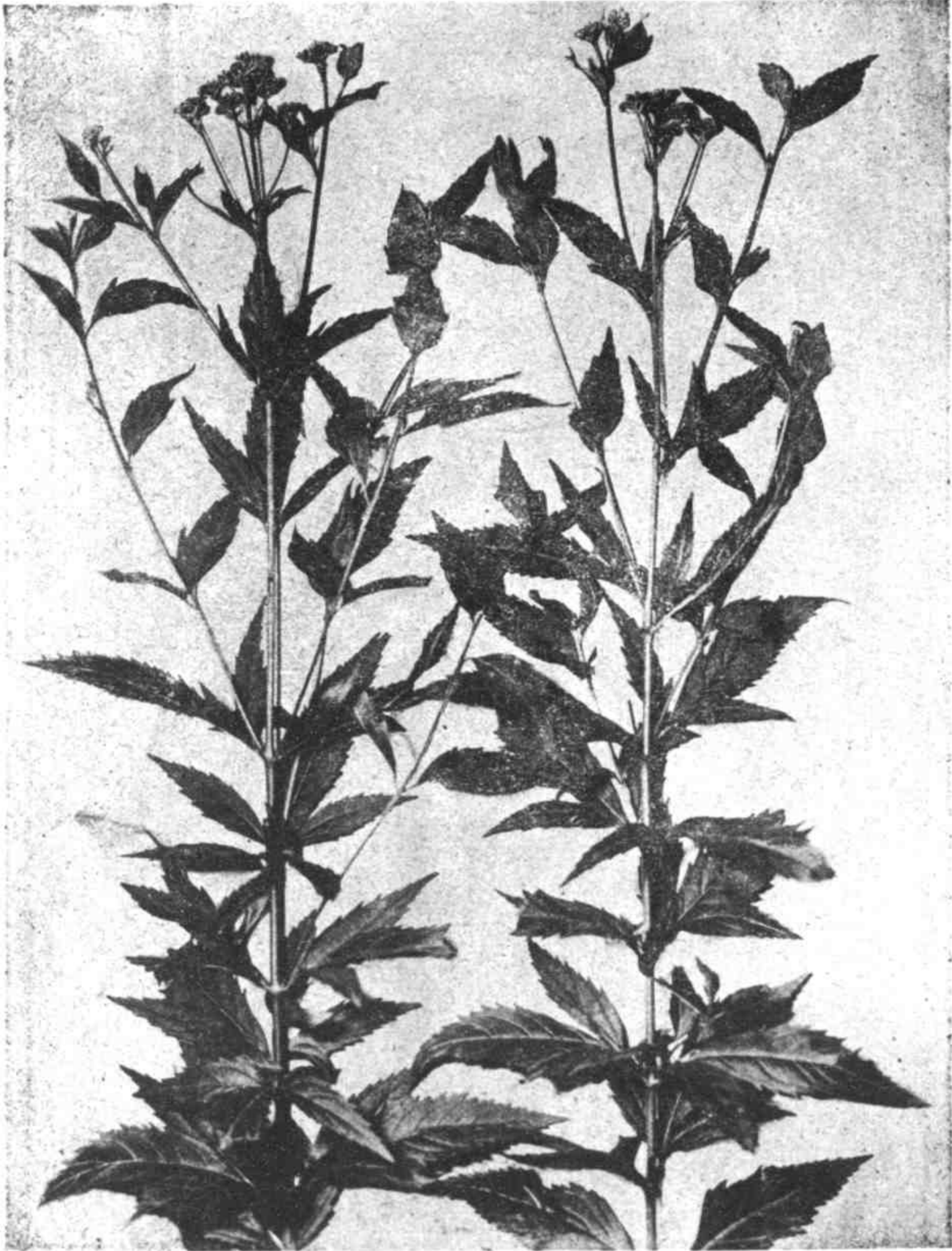
1. Upper surface of leaf 葉面  
 2. Lower surface of leaf 葉背

*Folium Artemisia vulgaris*



14. (1) Pai Lan 佩蘭 1/3

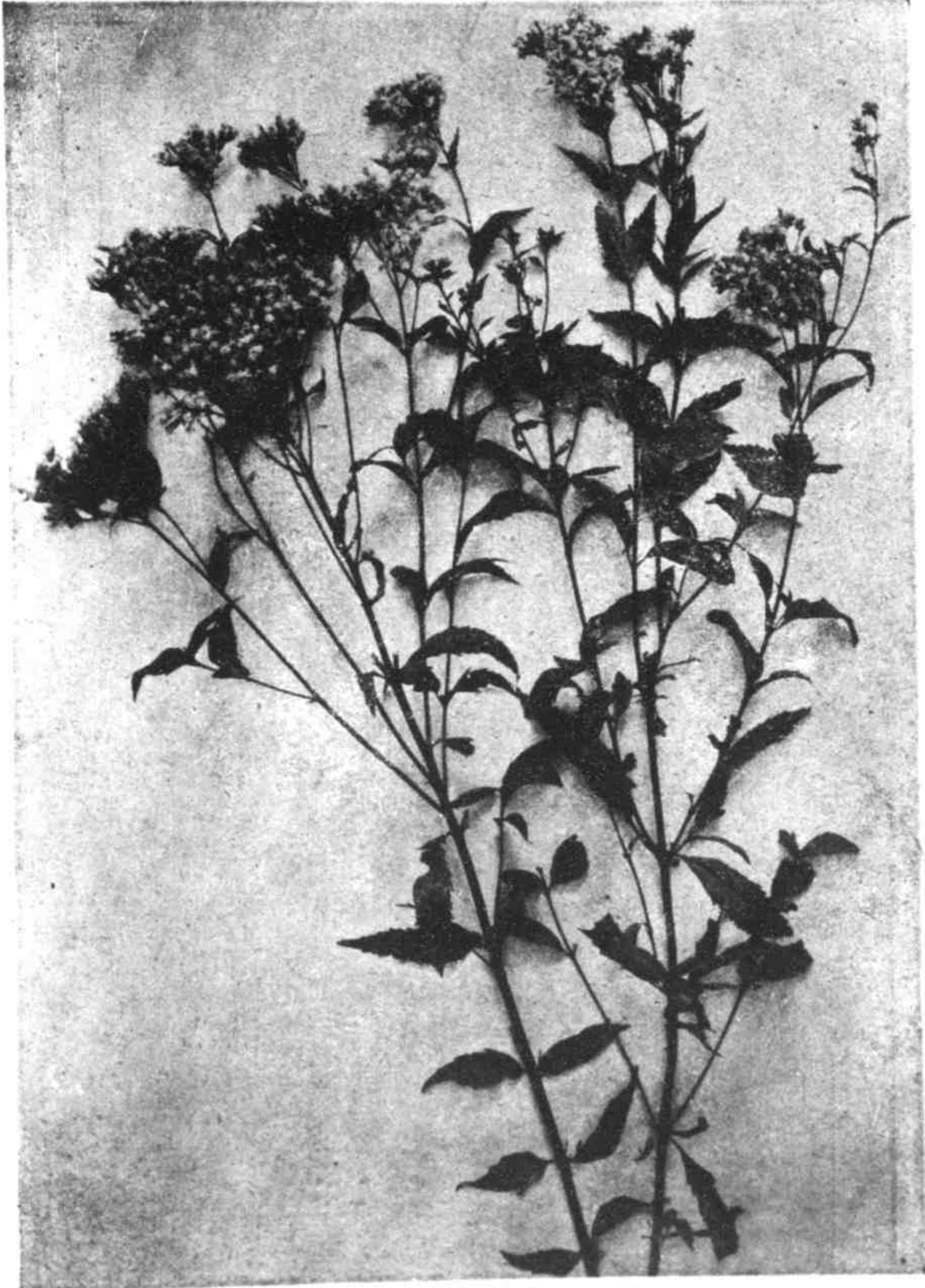
(Locality: Central China—Cultivated Specimen from Peking Druggists)  
(產地：中國中部移植——北京藥肆栽培品)



*Eupatorium japonicum* Thunb.

## 14. (2) Lan Ts'ao 蘭草 1/5

(Locality: Peking—Cultivated in the botanic garden of National Academy of Peiping)  
(採集地: 北京——北平研究院植物園栽培品)



*Eupatorium stochadosmum* Hance

14. (3) Chè Lan 澤蘭 1/3

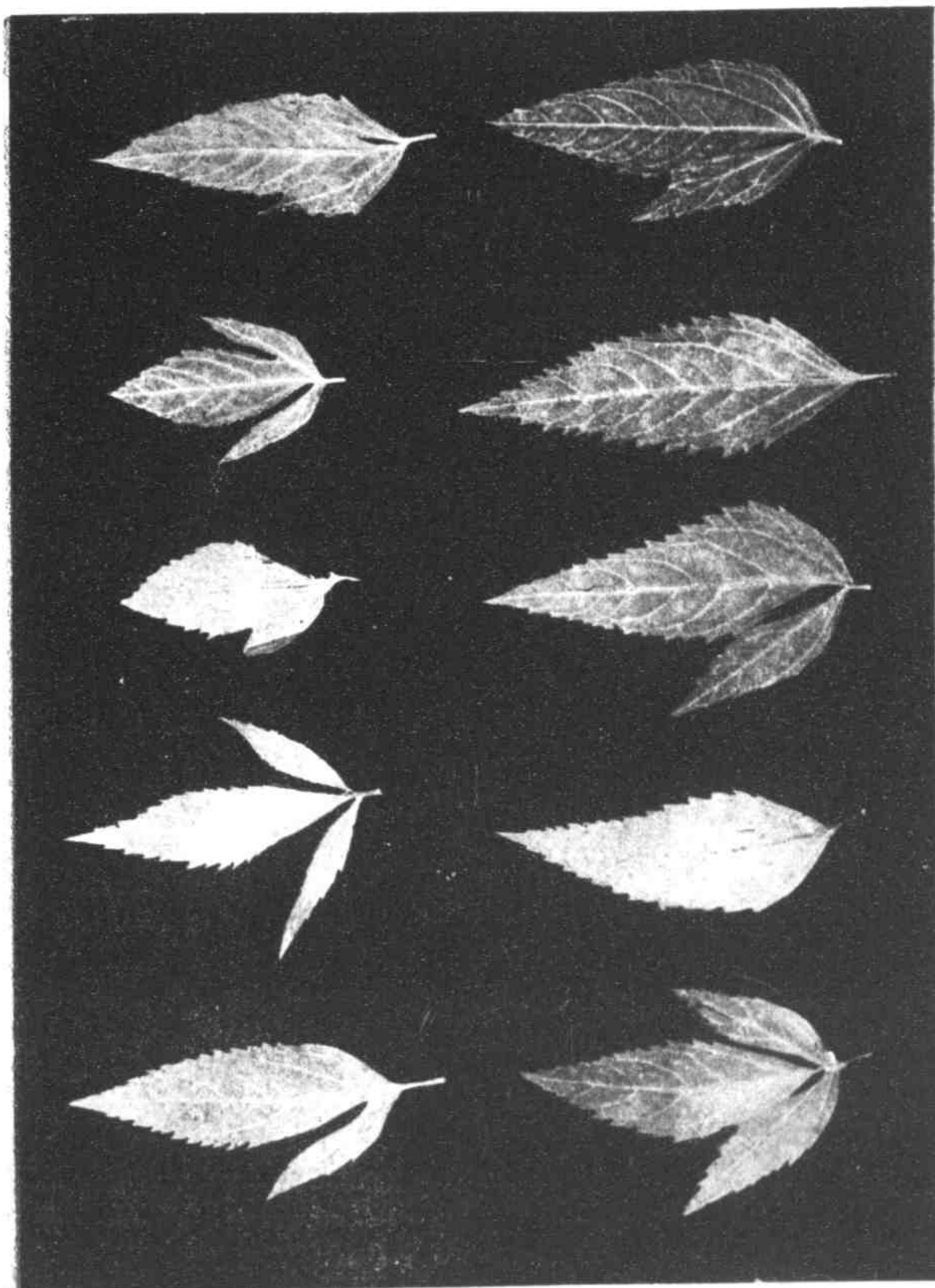
(Locality: Peking — Cultivated in the botanic garden of National Academy of Peiping)

(採集地：北京 — 北平研究院植物園栽培品)



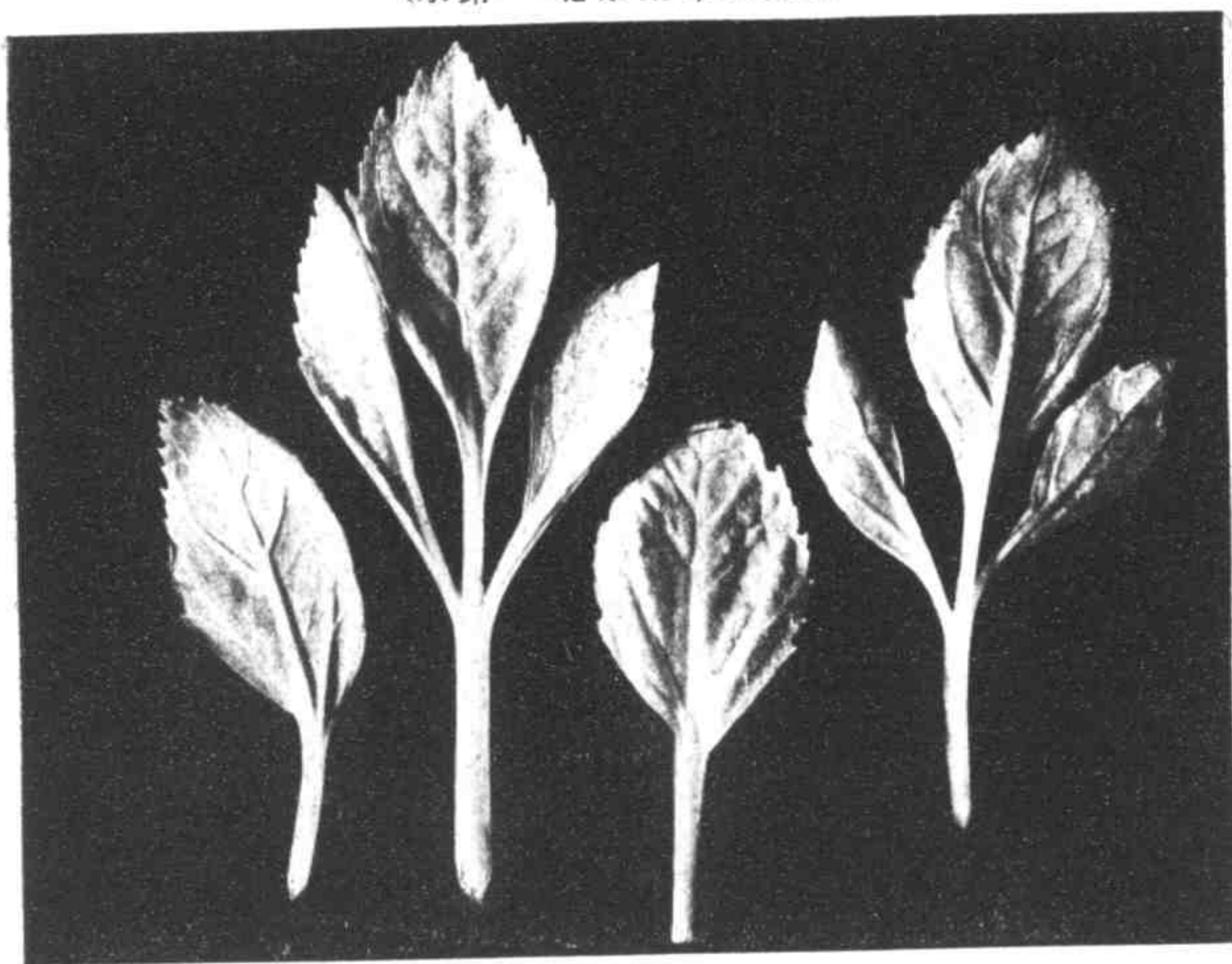
*Eupatorium Lindleyanum* DC.

14. 洋 佩 蘭 葉 5/4  
(Source—Cultivated Specimen of Peking Druggists)  
(來路—北京藥肆培養品)



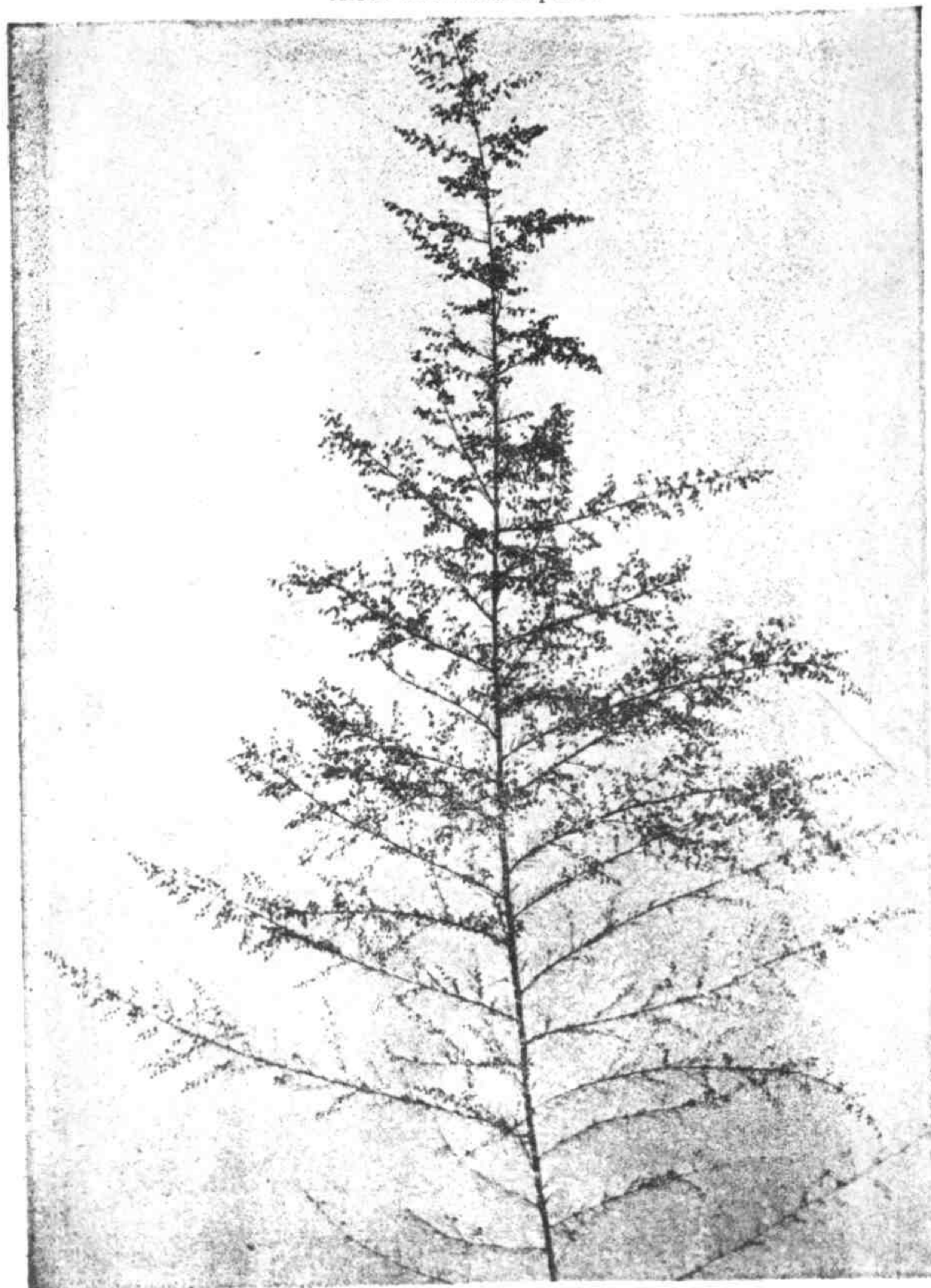
Folium Eupatorii

14. (5) Sien Pai Lan Yeh 鮮佩蘭葉 2/1  
(Source — Cultivated Specimen of Peking Druggists)  
(來路—北京藥肆培養品)



Folium Eupatorii

15. (a) Yin Ch'en Hao 茵陈蒿 1/2  
(Locality — Chichow and Peking) (採集地 — 祁州 · 北京)  
Herba Artemisiae capillaris



*Artemisia capillaris* Thunb.

16. Ch'ing Hao (Huang Hua Hao) 青蒿 (黄花蒿) 2/3  
(Locality—Chichow and Peking) (採集地—祁州·北京)  
Herba Artemisiae annuae



*Artemisia annua* L. f. *genuina* Pamp.

17. (a) Chichow I Chih Hao 祁州一枝蒿 1/2  
 (Locality—Chichow and Honan, Lushih Hsien)  
 (採集地—祁州及河南盧氏縣)



*Erigeron canadensis* L.



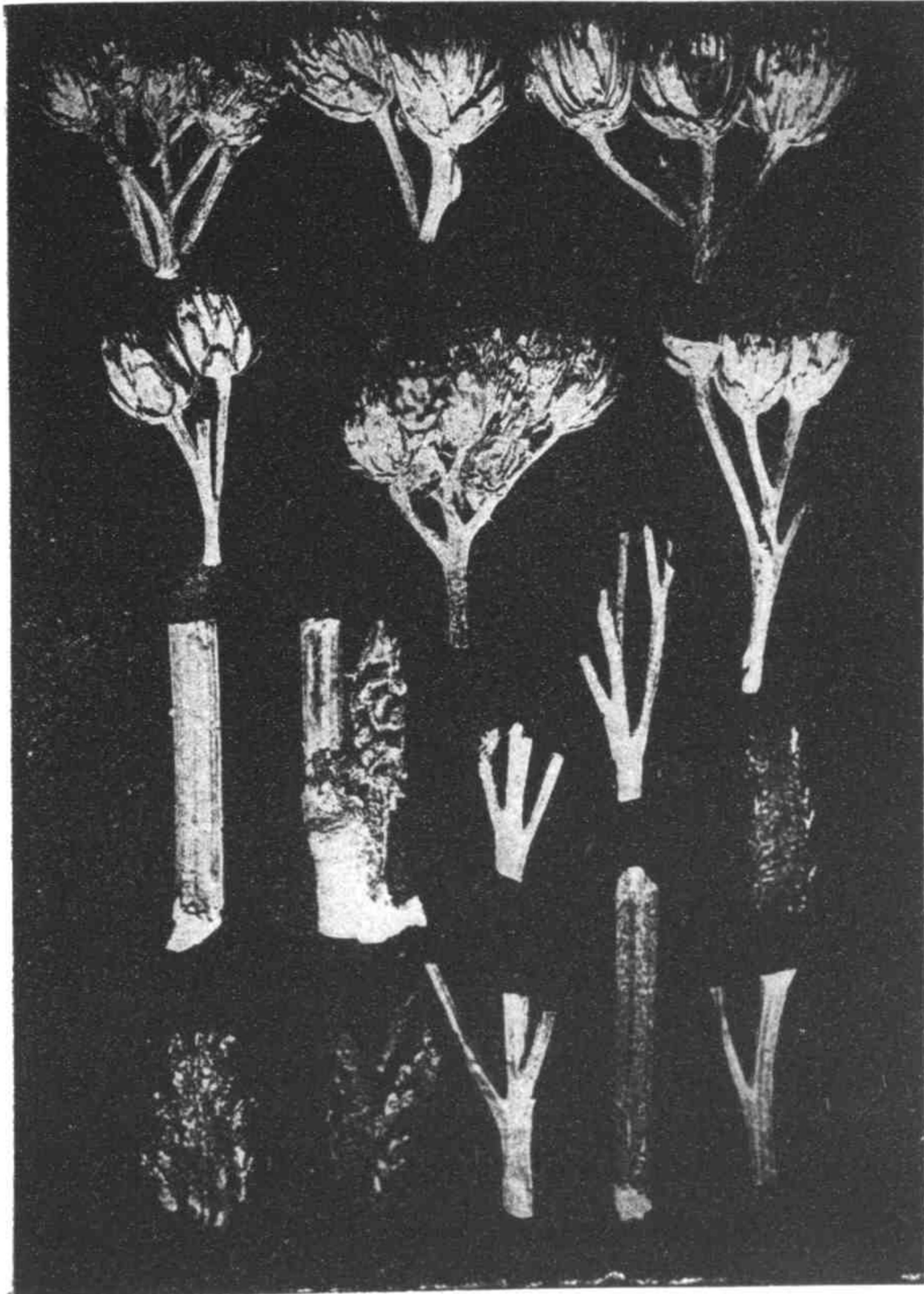
Plate 66

17. (b) Peking I Chih Hao 北京一枝蒿 2/3  
(Locality—Peking) (採集地—北京)



*Achillea sibirica* Ledeb.

17. (b) Peking I Chih Hao 北京一枝蒿 4/1  
(Source—Peking Druggists) (來路—北京市品)



Herba Achilleae

18. (a) Hsi Hsien Ts'iao 豨薟草 1/2  
(Locality—Szechuan) (採集地——四川)



*Siegesbeckia orientalis* L.

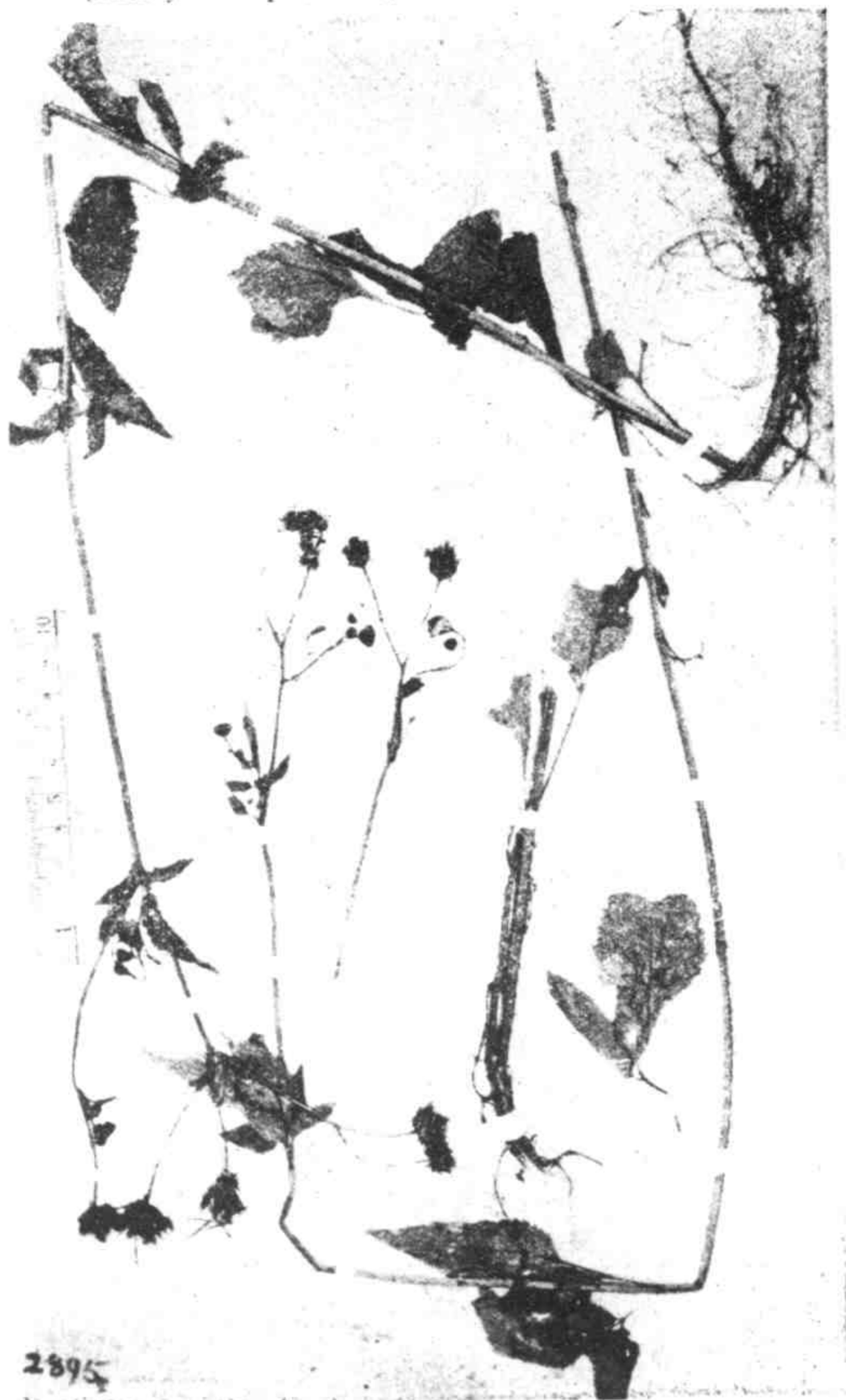
18. (a) Hsi Hsien Ts'ao 豨薟草 4/1  
(Source—Chichow and Peking) (來路— 祁州 • 北京)



Herba Siegesbeckiae

Plate 70

18. (b) (2) Kwei Chen Ts'ao 鬼針草 About 2/1  
(Locality—Hupeh, Ichang) (採集地—湖北宜昌)



*Bidens pilosa* L.  
(Kew)

18. (b) (3) Lang Pa Ts'ao 狼把草 About 1/2  
(Locality—Peking) (採集地—北京)



*Bidens tripartita* L.  
(Kew)

Plate 72

19. Han Lien Ts'ao (Li Ch'ang) 旱蓮草 (鱧腸) 1/2

Herba Ecliptae



*Eclipta alba* Hassk.  
(Kew)

20. Fo Erh Ts'ao (Shu Ch'ü Ts'ao) 佛耳草 (鼠麴草) 1/2  
(Source—Peking Druggists) (來路—北京市品)  
Herba Gnaphalii



*Gnaphalium multiceps* Wall.



21. Ê Pu Shih Ts'ao (Shih Hu Sui)

鵝不食草(石胡荽) 1/2

Herba Centipeda



EX herb. hort. bot. Petropoltani

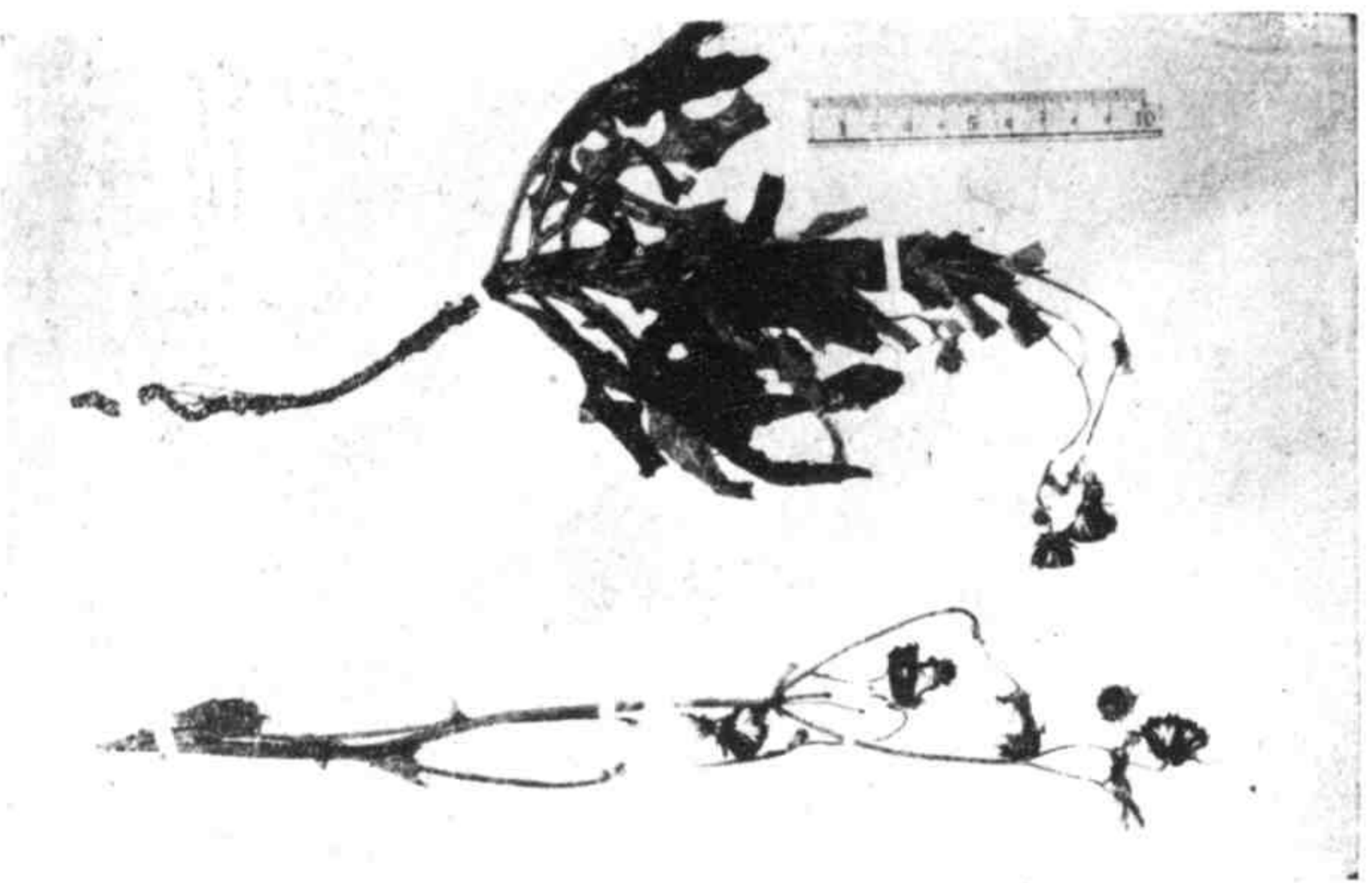
*Centipeda minima* Kuntze  
(Kew)

22. (a) Ta Chi (Ts'u Erh Ts'ai) 大薊 (刺兒菜) 2/3  
(Locality — Peking) (採集地——北京)  
*Herba Cirsii segeti*



*Cirsium segetum* Bunge

22, (b) and 23. (1) Pai Chiang Ts'ao (Chichow Isino Chi,  
Chü Ma Ts'ai) 敗醬草 (祁州小薊·取麻菜) 1/5  
(Locality—Peking) (採集地——北京)  
Herba Sonchi



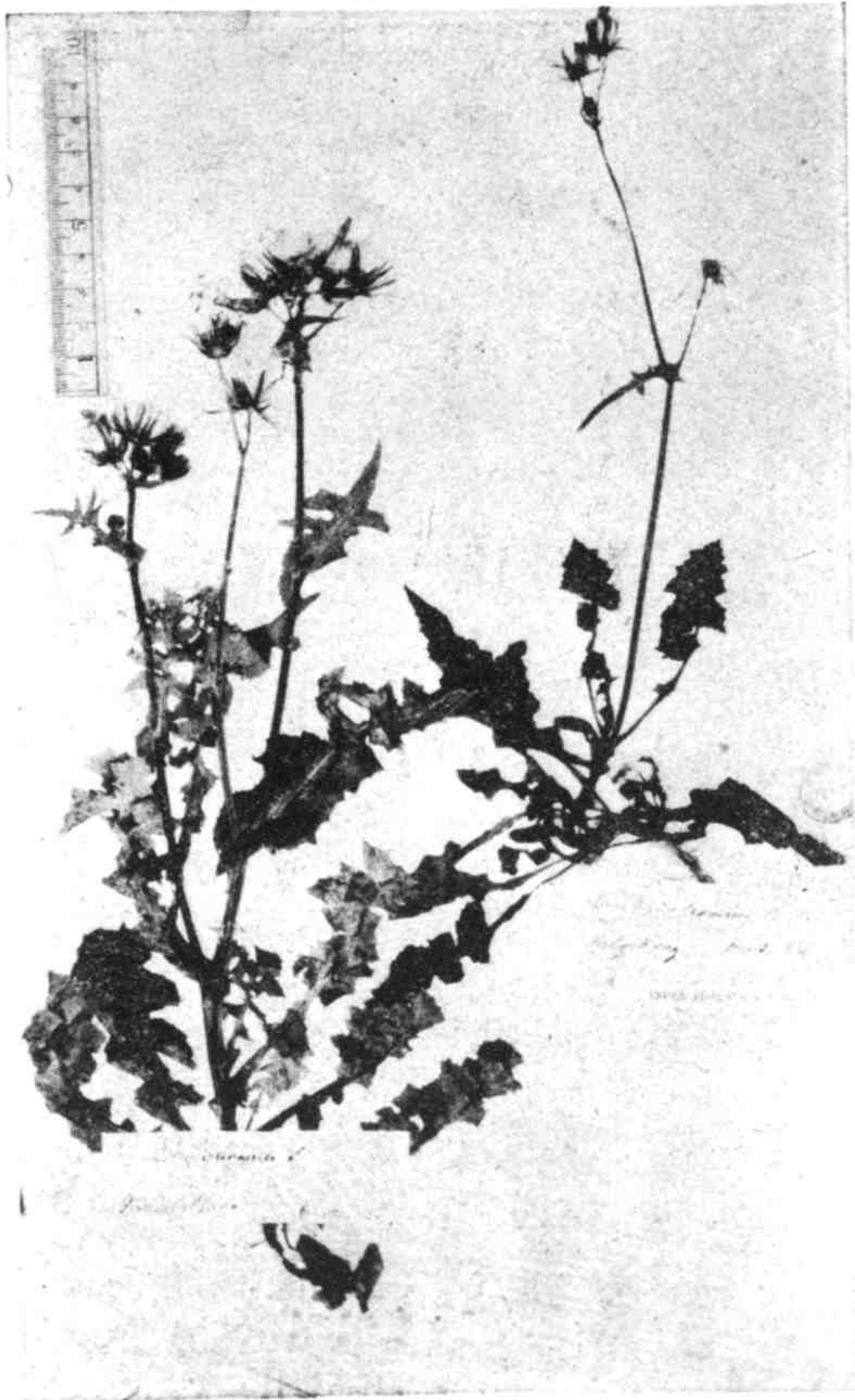
*Sonchus arvensis* L.  
(Kew)

22 (c) and 23 (2) One Variety of Pai Chiang Ts'ao  
敗醬草之一變種 1/5  
(Locality—Manchuria)  
採集地——滿洲



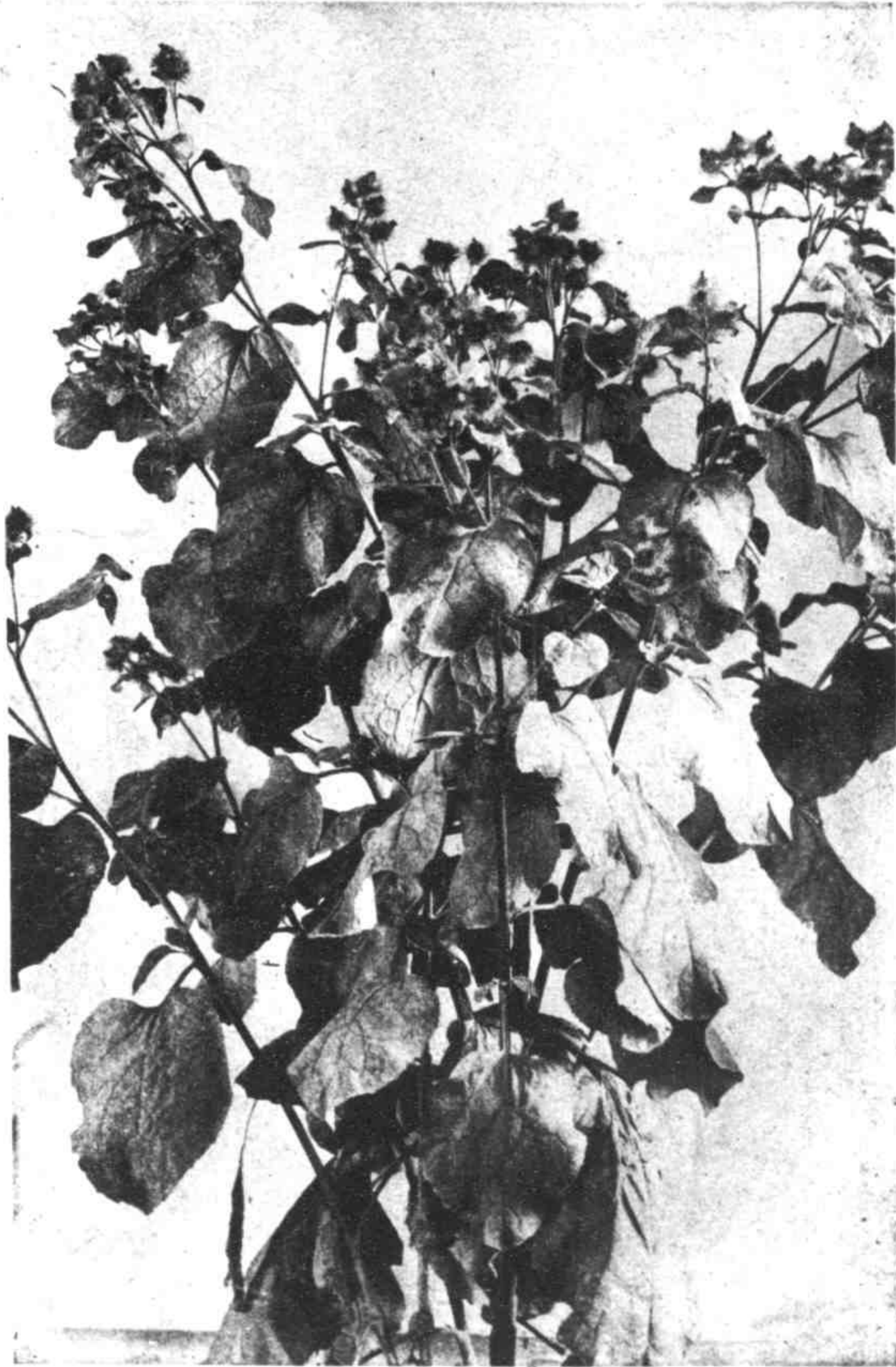
*Sonchus arvensis* L. var. *brochotus* DC.  
(Kew)

23. (3) Ku Ts'ai 苦菜 About 1/2  
(Locality—Hongkong) (採集地—香港)



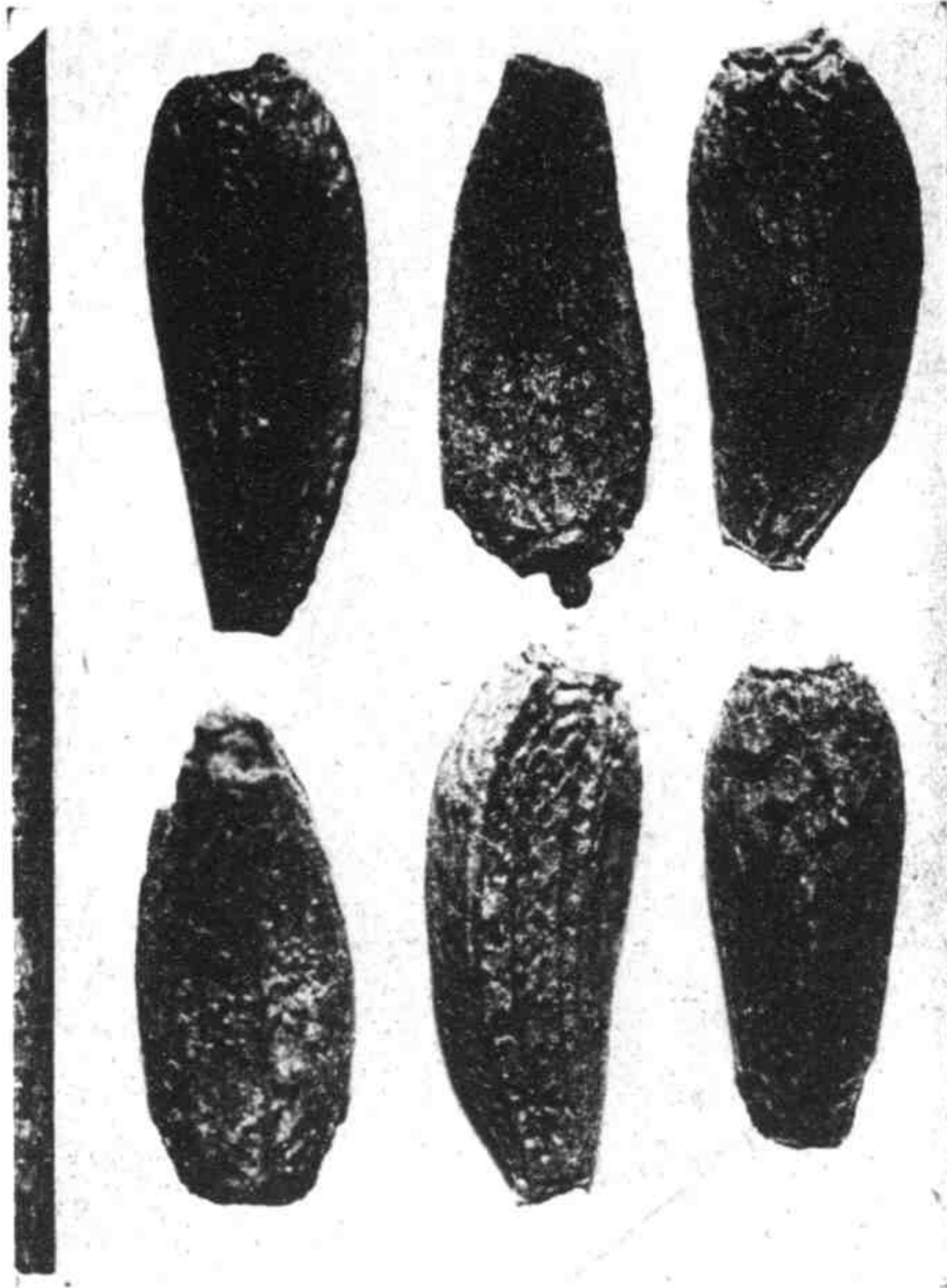
*Sonchus oleraceus* L.  
(Kew)

24. Niu Pang 牛蒡 1/6  
(Cultivated Specimen) (栽培品)



*Arctium Lappa* L.

24. Niu Pang Tzū 牛蒡子 10/1  
(Source — Chichow and Peking)  
(來路 — 祁州 · 北京)



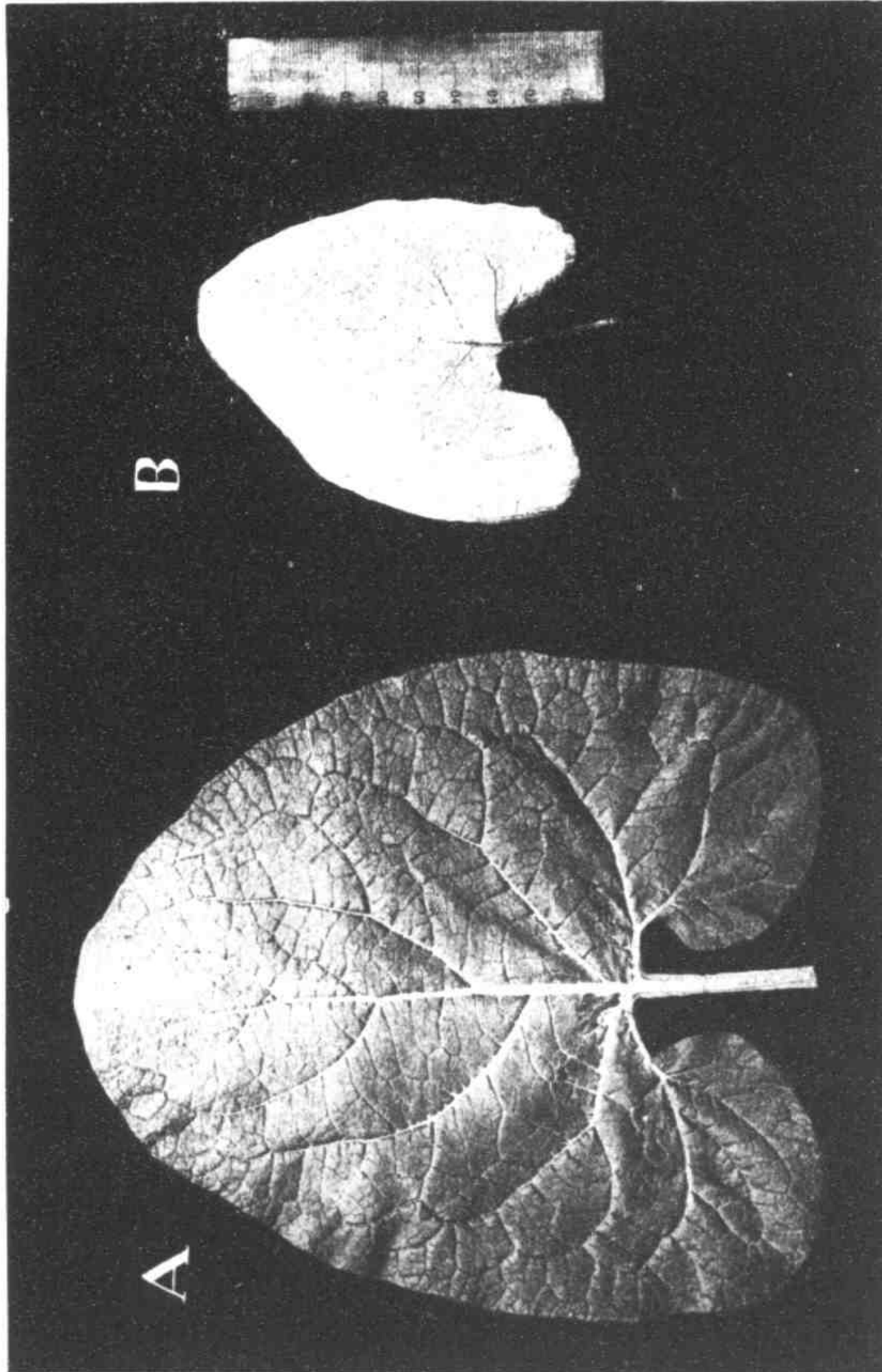
Fructus Bardanae

Plate 80

24. Appendix: Ta Fu Yeh 大夫葉 About 1/2

(Source—Cultivated Specimen of Peking) (來路—北京栽培品)

A. Upper surface of leaf      B. Lower surface of leaf of young plant  
A. 葉面      B. 苗葉背面

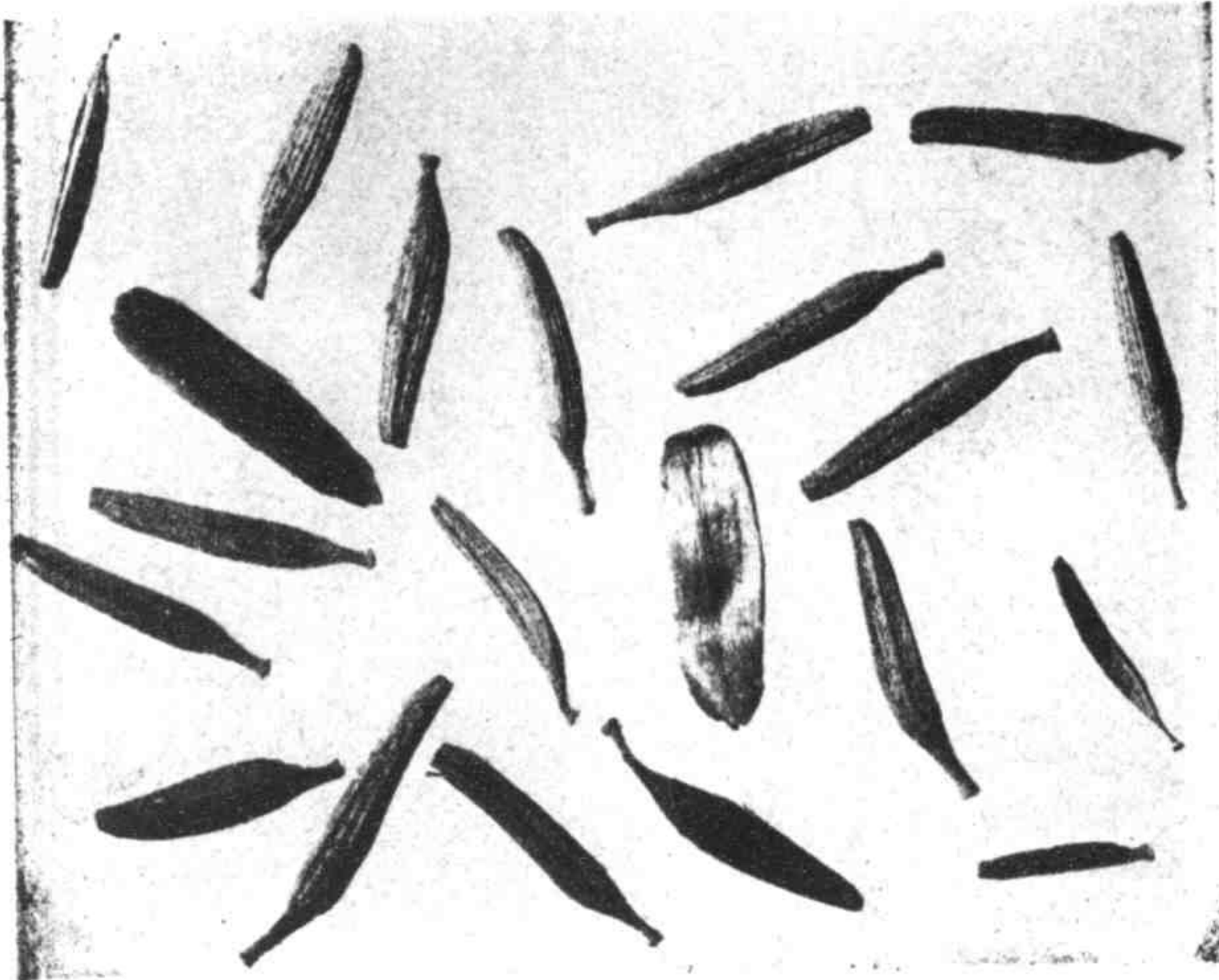


Folium Bardanae

25. Hao Shih (Nan Hao Shih) 鶴蝨 (南鶴蝨) 10/1

(Source : Ningpo Druggist—Chichow and Peking)

(來路：寧波——祁州·北京)

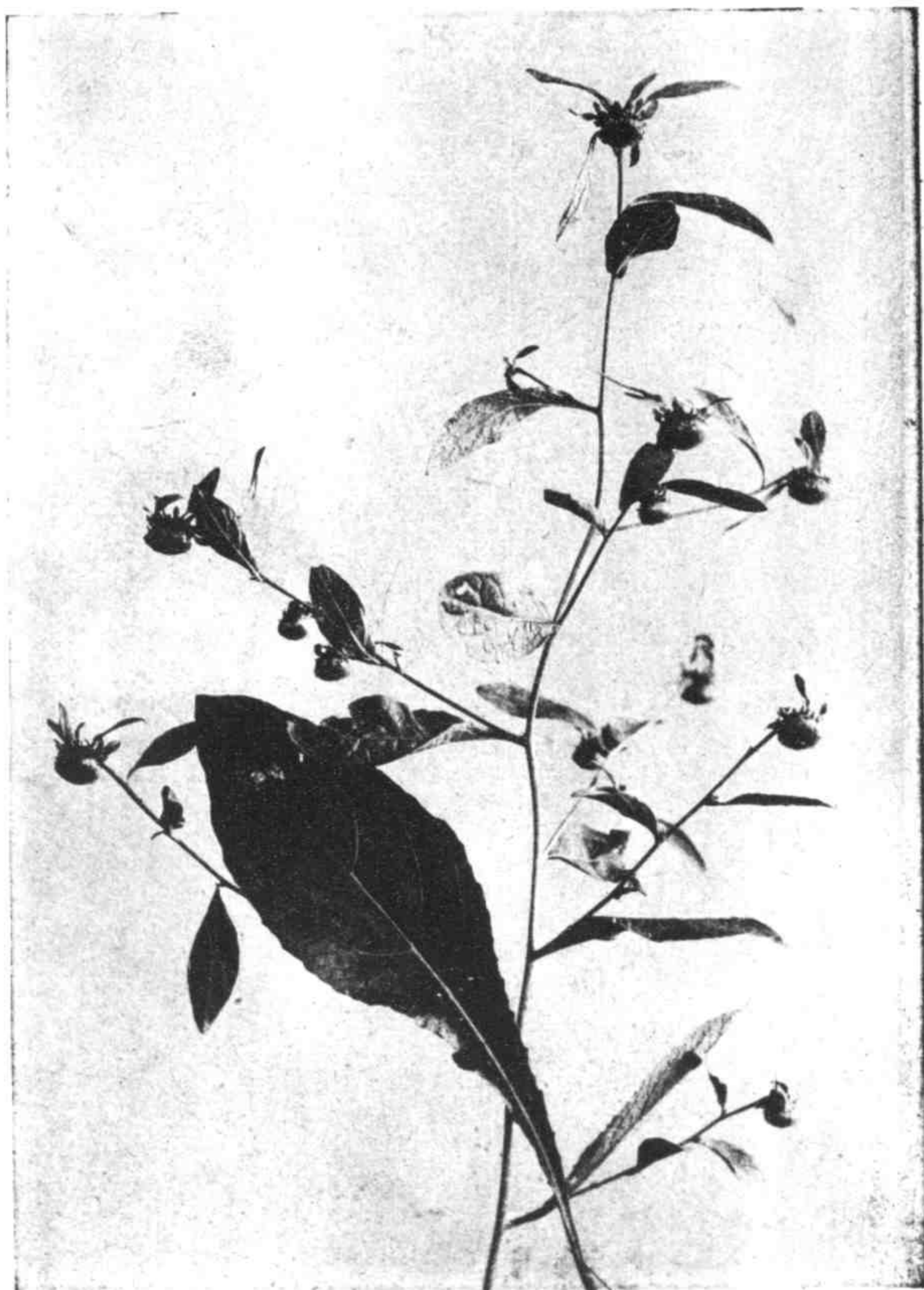


Fructus Carpesii



Plate 82

25. Tsuchow Hao Shih (Chin Wa Erh) 滁州鶴毬 (金空耳)  
(Locality — Feng Huang Shan) (產地 — 鳳凰山)



*Carpesium divaricatum* Steb. et Zucc.

(滿 植)

25. Tien Ming Ching 天名精 1/2  
(Locality—Shanghai) (採集地—上海)



*Carpesium abrotanoides* L.

25. A kind of Tien Ming Ching 天名精之一種 1/2



*Carpesium cernum* L.

25. Chosen T'ien Ming Ching 朝鮮天名精  
[Ch'ien Jih Ts'ao (Shen Ling Ts'ao) 千日草 (神靈草)]  
(Locality—Near the An-Feng railway) (採集地 —安奉路附近)



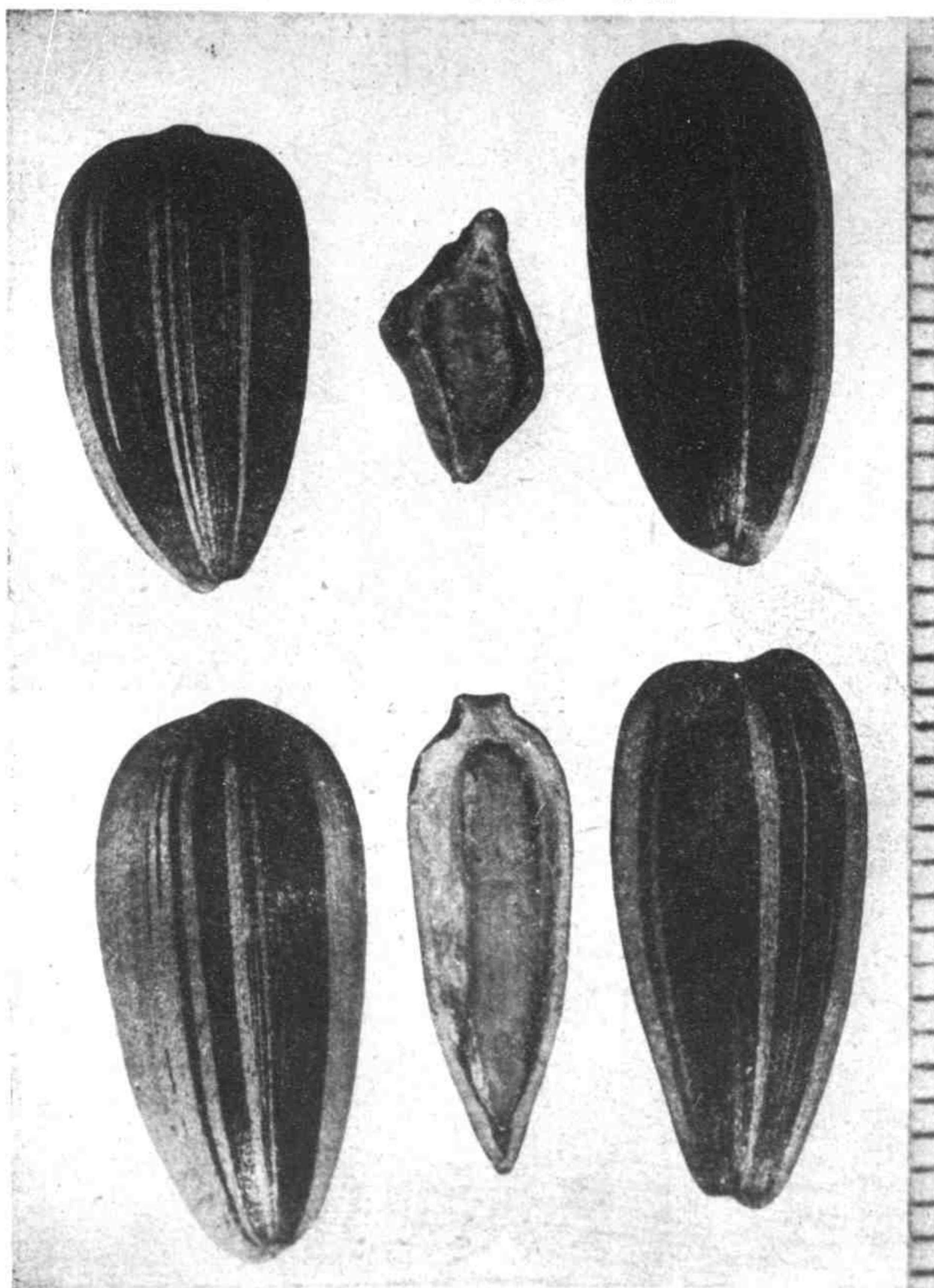
*Carpesium macrocephalum* Fr. et Sav.

26. Hsiang Jih Kuei 向日葵 1/5  
(Locality—Cultivated specimen of Peking)  
(產地—北京栽培品)



*Helianthus annuus* L.

26. T'ien Kuei Tzü 天葵子 10/1  
(Source— Chichow) (來路 — 祁州)

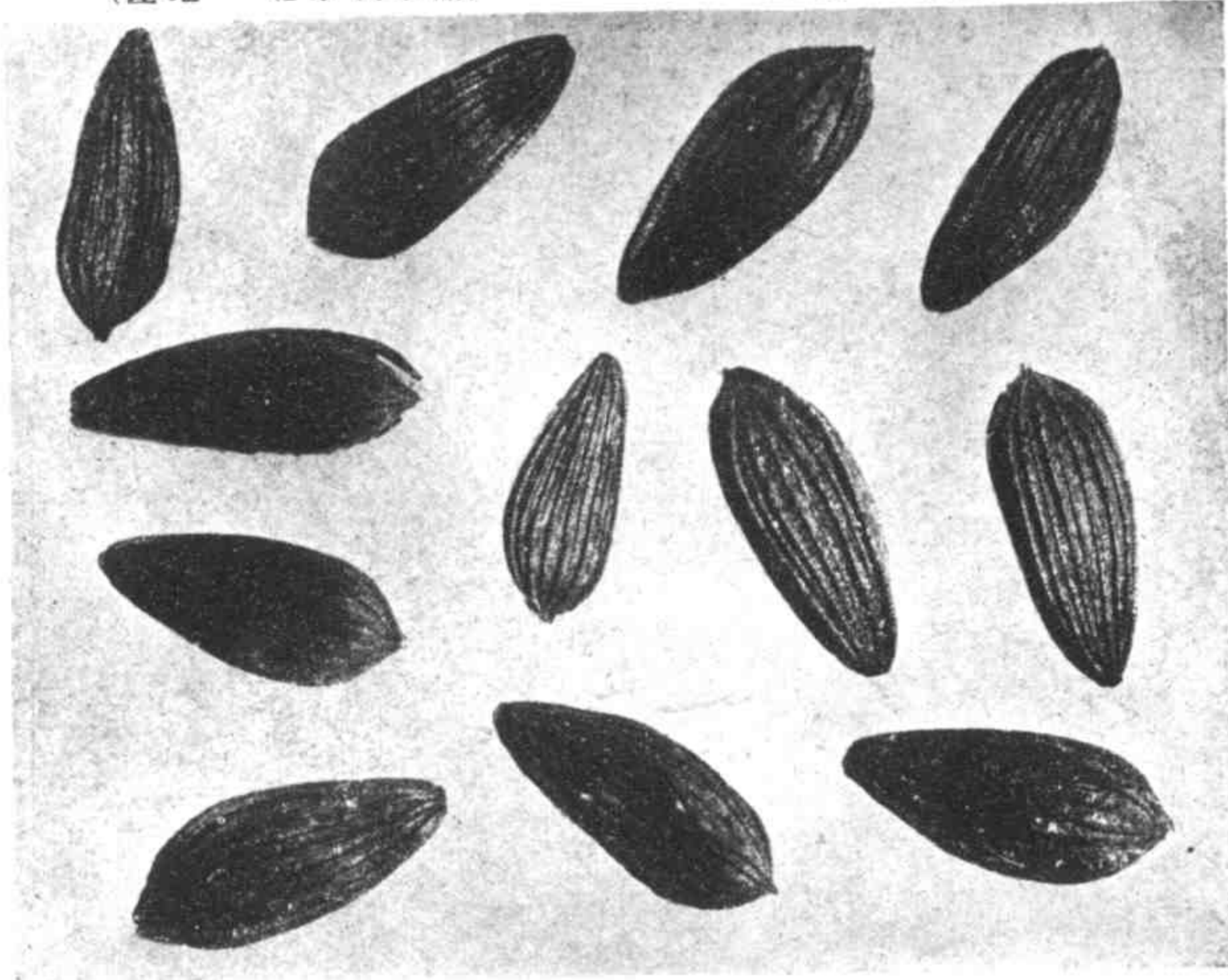


Fructus Helianthi

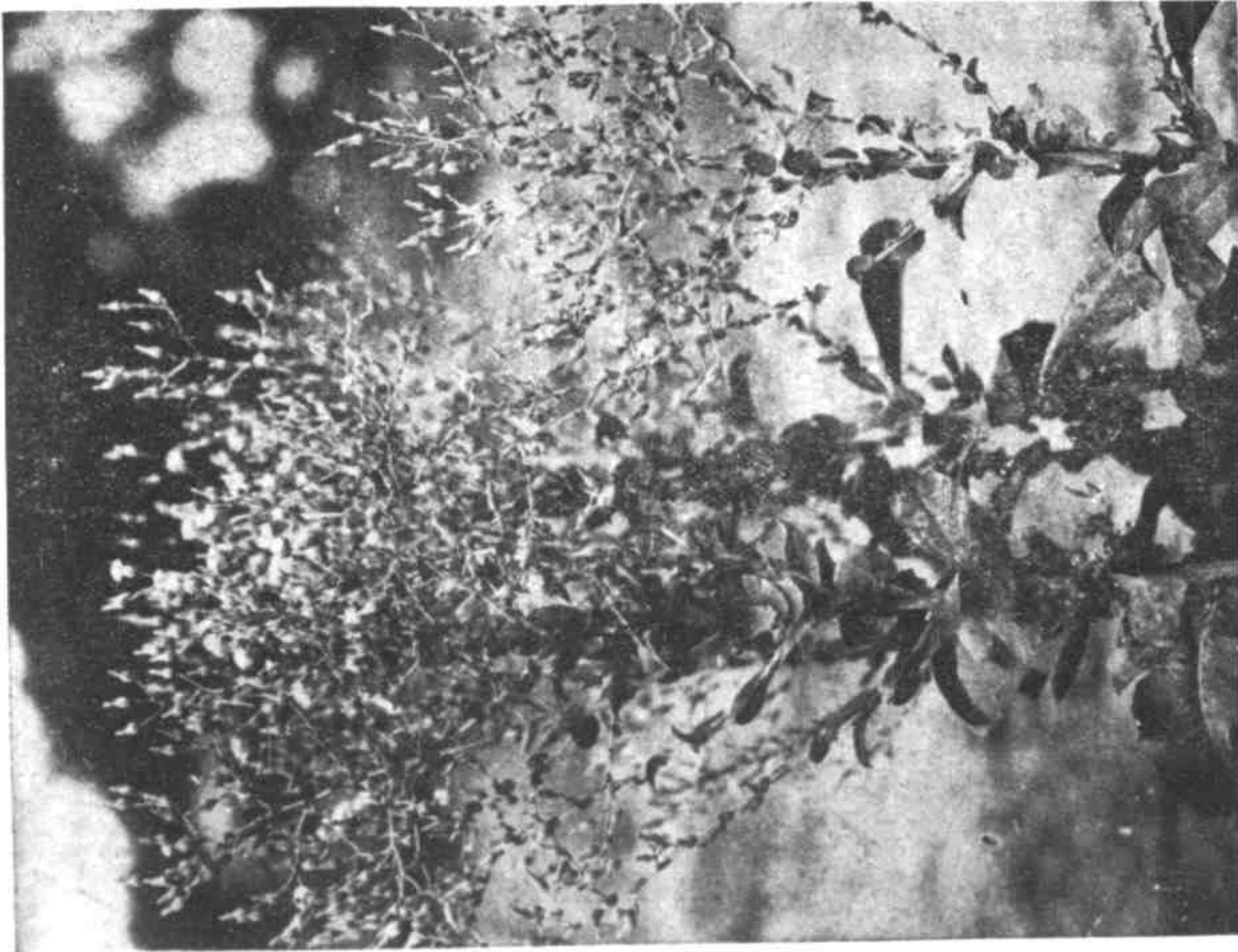
Plate 88

27. Wo Chü 萵苣 1/10  
(Locality — Cultivated in Peking)  
(產地 — 北京栽培品)

27. Wo Chü Tzŭ 萵苣子 10/1  
(Source — Chichow and Peking)  
(來路 — 祁州·北京)

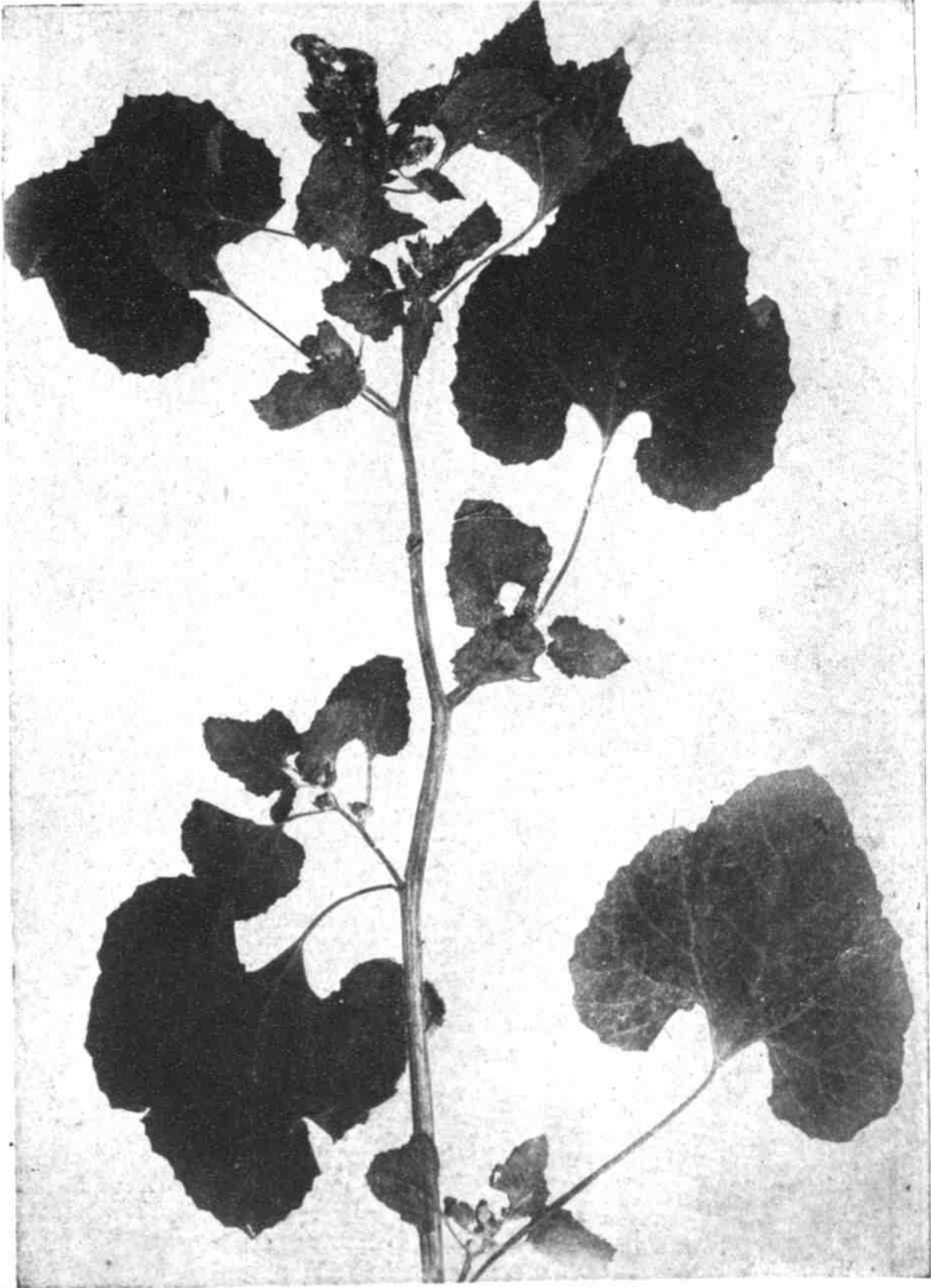


Fructus Lactucae



Lactuca sativa L.

28. Hsi Erh (Ts'ang Erh Tzū) 蒼耳 (蒼耳子) 2/3  
(Locality—Chichow and P king)  
(採集地—祁州·北京)



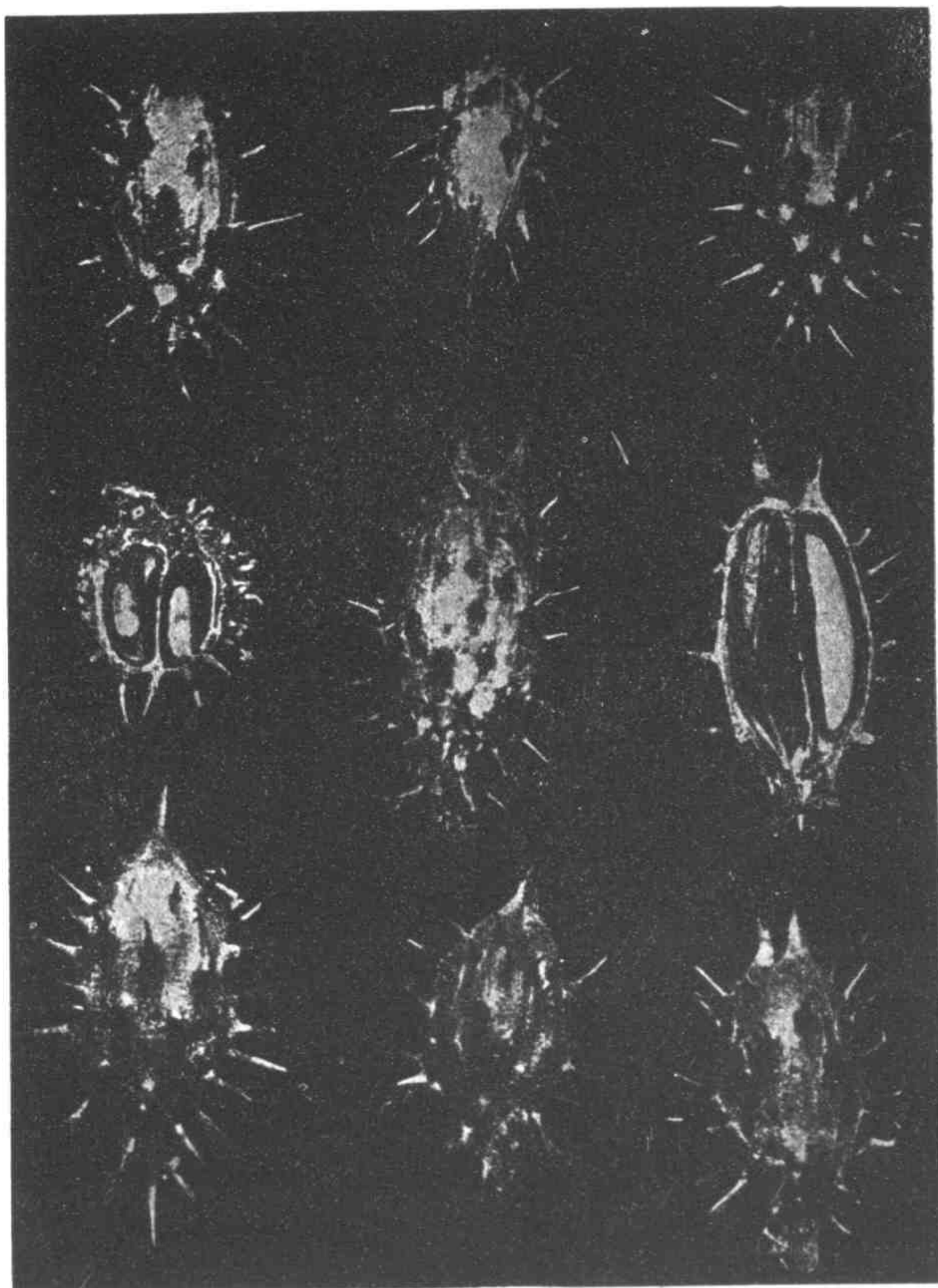
*Xanthium Strumarium L.*



28. Hsi Erh (Ts'ang Erh Tzū) 蒼耳 (蒼耳子) 4/1

(Source—Chichow and Peking)

(來路—祁州·北京)



Fructus Xanthii

29. Ai Nei Hsiang 艾納香 1/2  
(Locality—Hainan island) (採集地—海南島)

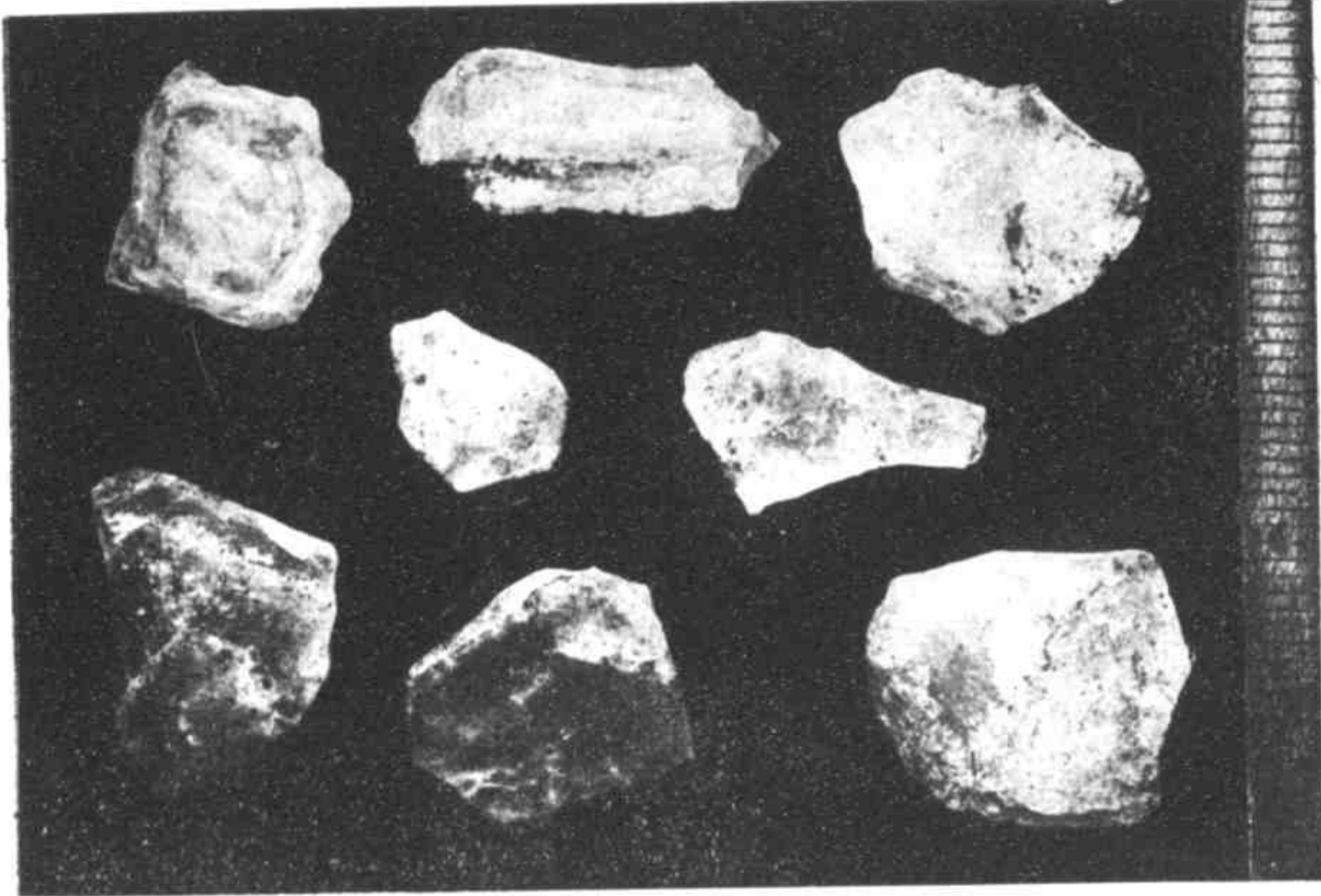


*Blumea balsamifera* DC.  
(Kew)

29. Ai P'ien (Ping P'ien) 艾片 (冰艾) 5/1

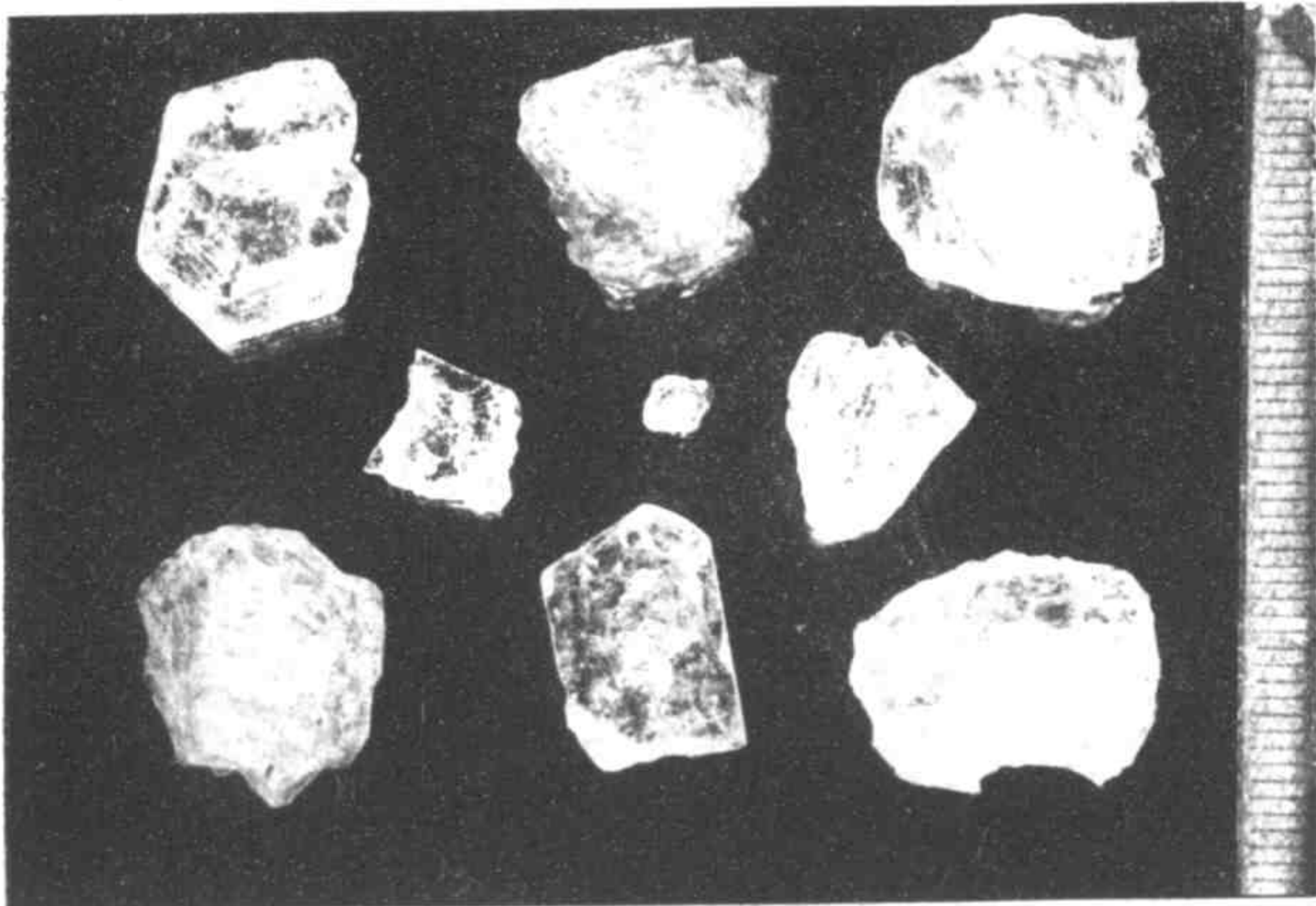
Natural Ping P'ien 舊式冰片

(Source: Kwangtung—Peking Druggists) (來路: 廣東—北京市品)



Artificial Ping P'ien 新式冰片 (人造品)

(Source: Kwangtung—Peking Druggists) (來路: 廣東—北京市品)



Camphora Blumeae

30-Ch'uan Hsü Tuan 川續斷 1/2  
 (Locality— Szechuan, Sungpan Hsien)  
 (採集地—四川松潘縣)



*Dipsacus asper* Wall.

30. Ch'uan Hsü Tuan 川續斷

(Source: Szechuan — Chichow and Peking Druggists)

(來路: 四川 — 祁州 · 北京市品)

Drugs 截斷生藥 (5/2)



Cross and radial section 橫切面半徑直切面 8/1

Rhizoma Dipsaci

31. Pei Chü Sheng 北芪藤 1/2  
(Locality — Shansi) (採集地 — 山西)



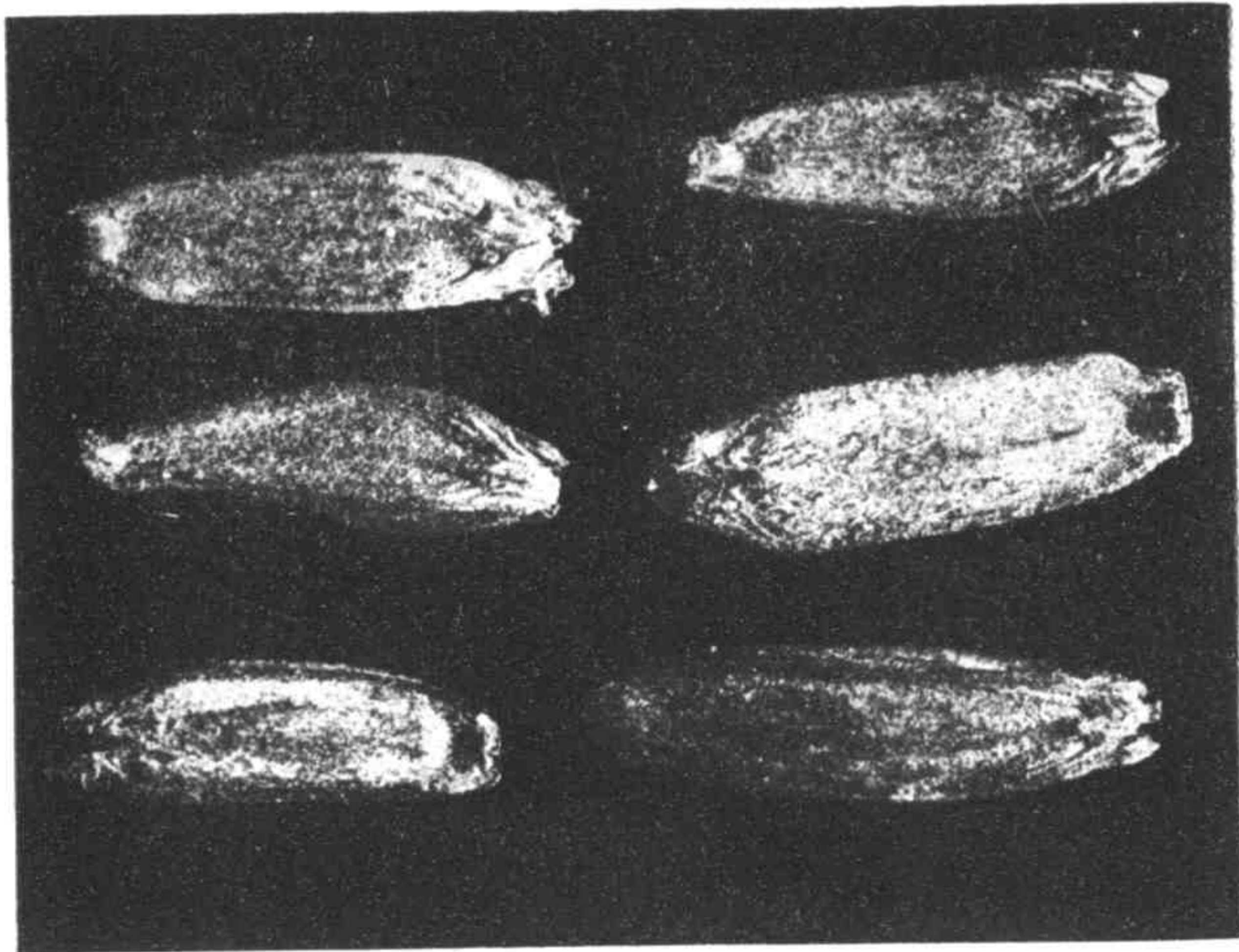
本植物標本會館藏於生藥部  
 Herbarium of Fun Museum, Institute of Botany  
 Herb. No. 275, 276

*Dipsacus japonicus* Miq.

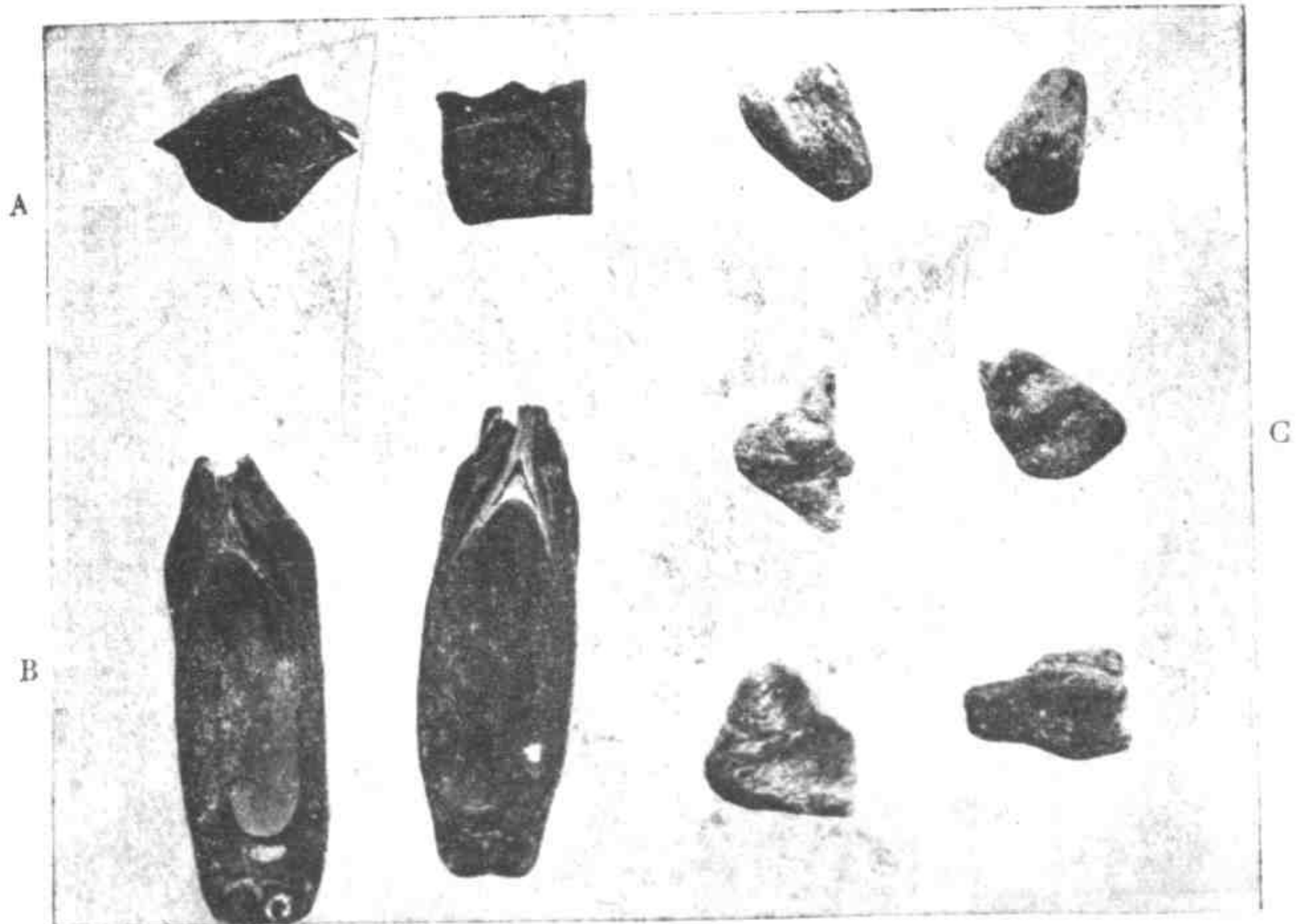
31. Pei Clü Sheng Tzú 北芪藤子 10/1

(Source: Kupeikao— Peking Druggists) (來路: 北口外 - 北京市品)

Fructus Dipsaci



Fruit 整個之果實



A. Cross section    B. Longitudinal section    C. Persistent Calyx separated from the fruit  
 橫切面                      直切面                      自果實分離之宿存萼

## A List of Correction

Page	Line	Erratum	Correctness
1	8	With 92 Plates	With 96 Plates
6	28	study theirt	study their
7	7	corrected	corrected
9	3	comcise	coincided
14	30	lnearlanceolate	linear lanceolate
22	9	var koreana	var koreana Takahashi (中文 P. 18, 9 行同此)
22	28	corloridoides	carlorinoides (中文 P 18, 20 行同此)
25	9	blindness	nightblindness
25	2	Echinopdis	Echinopsis
25	10	Original plants	Original plant
28	24	Original plant .	Original plants.
50	26	Original part:	Original plant.
59	5	E Shm	Ê Shih
43	15	Original plant .	Original plants:



# 整理本草研究國藥之方案及其實例

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國立北京人學醫學院中藥研究所生藥學部

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### I 研究方案及研究問題

A 研究本草與國藥之方案

B 研究問題

### II 研究旨趣及研究實例

A 祁州藥研究之旨趣

B 祁州藥研究之實例

菊科及川續斷科(山薑屬科)生藥檢索表

雪蓮花附表1 雪蓮花附表2 大小菊附表3

#### (A) 菊科藥之根類及根莖類(提要)

(1) 朮 (2) 木香 (3) 紫菀 (4) 漏蘆 (5) 三七 (6) 蒲公英(附蒲公英草)

#### (B) 菊科藥之花類(提要)

(7) 款冬花 (8) 紅花(附紅花了) (9) 旋覆花(附金沸草) (10) 菊花

(11) 野菊花 (12) 雪蓮花(附石蓮花)

#### (C) 菊科藥之葉類及草莖類(提要)

(13) 艾葉 (14) 佩蘭葉 (15) 茵陳蒿 (16) 青蒿 (17) 一枝蒿

(18) 羅藜草 (19) 旱蓮草 (20) 佛耳草 (21) 鴉不食草 (22) 大小菊

= 大菊與小菊 (23) 敗醬草

#### (D) 菊科藥之果實類(提要)

(24) 牛蒡子(附1. 大夫果, 附2. 牛蒡根) (25) 鶴鴉(附天名精)

(26)天葵子 (27)蕪荳子 (28)薑耳

(E) 菊科藥之揮發性成分類(提要)

(29)艾納香

(F) 川續斷科(山藟藟科)藥之根類(提要)

(30)川續斷

(G) 川續斷科藥之果實類(提要)

(31)北荳藤子

余之整理本草，研究國藥，垂三十年，民國廿三年，自中央研究院，轉入北平研究院生理學研究所，溫故既往之工作，並加重實地調查，採集，以資研究，當時所定之方案，茲揭載其重要之綱領，復於中藥研究所開始繼續之。(以下為廿六年度前教育部徵求全國學術機關，學術研究問題之三年計劃，是屬於作者研究問題項下之國藥研究方案)。

## I 研究方案及研究問題

### A 研究本草與國藥之方案

第一部 解決國藥之生藥學的基本問題及編纂中藥典之預備方案

(甲)檢定生藥(供於藥用部分如草，根，木，皮之類)之原植物，用實地調查，採集，培植，試驗等方法證明之。

(乙)用現行藥市之生藥(藥材)，與古本草中所載之藥品，相互證明之。

(丙)徵求中醫習用之國藥，實地試驗，決擇良否，預備編纂中藥典，儘量代替生藥性的西藥，藉以補助現行中華藥典之不足，具試驗條例，詳下文第二部(庚)。

(丁)研究道地藥材，與植物地理之關係。

以I研究問題，一部分已有結果者，載於拙著『本草藥品實地之觀察』(華北之部)別集之一，別集之二兩集，得生藥二百四十餘種，(北平研究院出版)，預計二三年內，將此問題。繼續研究，完全告成。

第二部 國藥之生藥學的標準鑑定，及中藥典的標準試驗。

(甲) 研究生藥內外部整個之形質，性狀，以擴大鏡鑑定。

(乙) 研究生藥內部解剖學的組織構造，以顯微鏡鑑定。

(丙) 粉狀生藥 (Drogenpulver) 之研究。

(丁) 灰像生藥 (Drogenaschenbild) 之研究。

(戊) 偏光顯微鏡 (Polarisationsmikroskop) 的組織化學之研究。

(己) 依據恩格雷氏自然分類法，序列草，根，木，皮之類，制定生藥學的系統檢索法。

(庚) 中藥典的標準試驗，另組織中藥典編纂委員會辦理之，其試驗之條例如下。

1. 藥名之統一

2. 中藥之基本考定 (如原植物) 及種類決擇

3. 性狀鑑定

4. 質性反應

5. 成分規定

(一) 水分% (二) 灰分%

(三) 酸不溶性灰分% (四) 酒精浸膏分%

(五) 有效成分% (對於已知之成分)

6. 普通用量及極量 (對於毒藥)

7. 貯藏法

(辛) 關於同類治療 (Homoopathu) 的有效國藥之研究，預備編纂同類治療藥典，以應現代國藥之新需要。

以上研究問題，關於第一部之(甲)(乙)兩項，及第二部之(己)項已出『附刊藥誌』第一集為『菊科與川續斷科(田基菊科)之生藥研究』預定撰出者，第二集為桔梗科，瓜科，敗醬科，忍冬科，茜草科，車前科，列當科，胡麻科，紫葳科，玄參科，茄科，第三集為唇形科，馬鞭草科，紫草科，旋花科，第四集為繖形科，夾竹桃科，龍膽科，馬錢科，木犀科，安息香科，樟科，繡線科，櫻草科，紫金牛科，石南

科，鹿蹄草科，第五集爲山茶茱科，繖形科，五加科，鎖陽科，蟻塔科，第六集，爲待宵草科，桃金娘科，使君子科，千屈菜科，胡頹子科，瑞香科，莖菜科，大風子科，椴樹科，第七集爲龍腦香科，金絲桃科，山茶科，獼猴桃科，摺扇科，木棉科，錦葵科，田麻科，茄科，鼠李科，鳳仙花科，清風藤科，第八集爲無患子科，七葉樹科，衛矛科，冬青科，漆樹科，黃楊科，大戟科，遠志科，楝科，槭樹科，苦木科，芸香科，第九集爲姜科，亞麻科，酢漿草科，牻牛兒苗科，豆科，薔薇科，杜仲科，金縷梅科，水楊科，虎耳草科，景天科，第十集爲十字花科，白花菜科，罌粟科，樟科，木蘭科，肉豆蔻科，蝶梅科，第十一集爲防己科，小檗科，木通科，毛茛科，第十二集爲睡蓮科，石竹科，落葵科，馬齒莧科，商陸科，藜科，第十三集爲堇科，馬兜鈴科，桑寄生科，檀香科，蕁麻科，桑科，第十四集爲椴科，山毛櫸科，樺木科，胡桃科，楊梅科，楊柳科，金粟蘭科，胡椒科，二白草科，以上出於雙子葉門中所屬各目之生藥羣，第十五集爲蘭科，養荷科，芭蕉科，芥尼科，薑黃科，第十六集爲百合科，百部科，燈心草科，蘭花科，鴨跖草科，囊鞘草科，浮萍科，第十七集爲天南星科，棕櫚科，莎草科，第十八集爲木本科，水龍骨科，澤瀉科，香蒲科，以上出於單子葉門中所屬各科之生藥羣，第十九集爲麻黃科，松柏科，紫杉科，銀杏科，卷柏科，石松科，木賊科，第二十集爲羊齒綱，蕨綱，地衣綱，菌類，藻類，以上出於裸子植物門及隱花植物類中所屬之生藥羣，預期以二集完全告成，三年中擬出一集或二集，視一科之中，藥用植物所占部分之繁簡而定，至於第二部(甲)(乙)(丙)(丁)等問題，則採取『本草藥品質地之觀察』，別集之一，別集之二，及『神川藥註』第一集中，祇有研究之價值者，或其種類繁雜，互相類似，易於混淆者，或其名稱異同不一，常生誤會者，或其實物與本草上從來發生糾紛之問題，至今尚未解決者，繼續作第二部(甲)(乙)等項之研究，茲將擬具問題二十餘則爲例(有編號者已經着手進行，有編號者大部分已有結果。)

## B 研究問題

\*\*1. 屬於五加科人參屬(Panax) 參類之生藥學的研究。

- \*\*2. 菊科三七 (*Gynura pinnatifida*, DC.) 與人參三七 (*Panax Schinseng*,<sup>1</sup> Nees. var. *notoginseng* (Burkhill), Chao) 學名之訂定及生藥的組織比較研究。
- \*3. 屬於桔梗科參屬 (*Platycodon*) 沙參屬 (*Adenophora*) 為參屬 (*Codonopsis*) 及徽形科之北沙參 (*Phellopterus littoralis*, (A. Gray) Benth.) 粉沙參 (*Sesili libanotis*, Koch. var. <sup>2</sup>) 上沙參 (*Carum buriatum*, Turcz.) 明黨參等之生藥學的異同研究。
4. 南京太子參原植物 [*Krascheninikovia raphanorrhiza*, (Hemsley) Hand-Mzt. (= *Stellaria raphanorrhiza*, Hemsley)] 之命名及生藥學的研究。
5. 蒼朮 (*Rhizoma Atractylodes viridis*) 與白朮 (*Rhizoma Atractylodes alba*) 之生藥學的組織比較研究。
6. 木香類 (*Inula*, *Saussurea*) 之考訂, 及生藥學的比較研究。
7. 菊科柳州漏蘆 (*Centaurea monanthus*, Georgi) 與馮州漏蘆 (*Echinops dahuricus*, Fisch.) 學名之訂正, 及形色之區別, 並與毛茛科之白頭翁 (貓頭花) (*Anemone chinensis*, Bunge) 作生藥學的組織比較研究。
8. 天仙子 (*Hyoscyamus niger*, L. var. *chinensis*, Makino) (苕茗) 與廣東天仙子之生藥學的研究。
9. 蔓橋地黃 (*Rehmannia lutea*, Makino var. *purpurea*, Maxim.) 北京地黃 (*R. glutinosa*, Lib.) 懷慶地黃 (*R. rufastris*, Hemsli. var. <sup>3</sup>) 之區別, 及生藥學的組織比較研究。
- \*\*10. 五加科之南五加皮 (*Acanthopanax spinosum*, Miq.) 香加皮 (*A. senticosus* Harms.) 越摩利之北五加皮 (*Pentoplas epium*, Bunge) 生藥學的組織比較研究。
11. 上沉香 (*Excoecaria Agallocha*, L.) 與沉香 (*Aquilaria Agallocha*, Roxb.) 生藥學的組織比較研究。
- \*\*12. 屬於防己科 (*Menispermaceae*) 生藥之生藥學的研究。
13. 大沙苑子 (沙苑或芍) [*Astragalus complanatus*, R. Br.] (曼黃耆) 小沙苑子

- [*Melilotus suaveolens*, Ledeb.) (草木犀)] 之區別，及生藥學的組織比較研究。
14. 合歡皮 [(*Celastrus articulatus*, Thunb.) (南蛇藤)] 與合歡花 [(*Evonymus Bungeanus*, Maxim.) (明開夜合)] 之考訂與生藥學的研究。
  15. 札仲 (*Eucommia ulmoides*, Oliv.) 之生藥的研究。
  16. 天葵子 (千年老鼠屎) (*Isopyrum adoxoides*, DC.) 之鑑定及生藥學的研究。
  17. 白藥子 (*Trichosanthes* sp.) 之生藥學的研究。
  18. 千張紙 (木蝴蝶) (*Oroxylum indicum*, Vent.) 之生藥學的研究。
  19. 天麻 (*Gastrodia elata*, Bl.) 之生藥學的研究。
  20. 川貝 (*Fritillaria Roylei*, Hook. f.) 浙貝 (*F. verticilla*, Willd. var. *Thunberg* Bak.) 土貝 (*Actinostemma* sp.?) 之生藥學的組織比較研究。
  21. 冬蟲夏草 (*Cordyceps sinensis*, (Berk.) Saccardo) 之生藥學的研究。
  22. 其他各重要問題之研究。

以上各問題中，除一部分之研究，已在上述之刊物中發表者外，其餘正待第二部分之工作繼續進行，但三年之內研究若干問題，則不能預定，因國人所辦之學術研究機關，尚缺少此種研究，苦無聯絡切磋之同志，獲分工合作之效能，徒藉日人研究和漢藥之成績，以為借鏡，殊不知日人所研究者，大抵關於日本產品，或用日本產品而代充之，是不可不加深察者也，故研究國產生藥，非國人莫屬，日本松村任三博士，畢生致力於植物之漢名，至晚年常語人曰，漢土植物，惟望漢人能自決之耳，又曰歐美人之調查中國植物，見聞之確鑿，却愈於日本之本草學者，彼等身未歷中國國土，手未觸中國植物，一味摹擬揣測，附會古人陳說，蓋亦愚矣，博士所著植物名彙漢名之部一書，力矯前人之失，學者宗之，然考證再三，屢屢經修正改訂，終覺疑問尚多，重版至第九期，即行廢止，非無故也，由是益知國藥之研究，在基本問題上原植物之解決，最為複雜，最為困難，而研究之途徑，亦必多費周折，方克有成，以地大物博之中國，川藏滇黔之遠產，非親歷其境，調查確實，何能得其結論，此本問題之所以不能急速成功之原因也。

廿六年事變之前，教育部徵求全國學術機關，聯絡各方面之研究問題，以資號召，俾全國學者，於各種研究問題之性質上，有商榷研討之餘地，以上為北平研究院，預備各種研究問題之一部分，屬於當時作者國藥研究問題項下之三年計劃。

## II 研究旨趣及研究實例

### A. 祁州藥研究之旨趣

藥之爲物，大部取材於不完全之藥用植物，（包括動物，但木著在外），僅採擷其有效之一部分，供於治療，如草，根，木，皮之類是也，此草，根，木，皮等之母體，先入採藥者之手，經一番之刪刈割截，乃被收於藥市及藥肆，而藥市及藥肆，將此刪刈割截之物，再經一番之挑別揀選，或以其形色相似者，變換名稱，相互替代，或以其貴賤不等者，假冒偽充，攙雜混亂，一入藥市，內氣雜陳，如盲目者之不辨黑白，欲加整理，大有望洋興歎之感矣，故藥材之科學研究，鑑定爲至難之第一問題也，鑑定之步驟，大別爲二，第一步，必須追究藥材之母體，由何種原植物而來，此非調查考察不爲功，藥材之原植物，既經考定矣，即用第二步之生藥學的研究方法，識別藥材外部之形色及性質，及內部之組織構造，檢出具定型，以爲準則，如是則藥材之基本始立，進而從事於藥化學及藥理學之研究，即依據生藥學上之原則，以爲佐證，則錯誤自少而補助之力必入也，國內研究國藥者衆矣，大抵鍊藥學（生藥學）而不顧，徒令國產有用之材，致根本問題上，往往發生外亂矛盾之事實，不敢供給科學上充分之利用，實爲藥學上絕大之障礙也，作者有鑒於此，年來研究工作，注重實地調查，特赴祁州及禹州，從事採集，以資研究，因河北之祁州，爲南北藥材集散之大市場，河南之禹州，爲吾國中部藥材之總樞紐，作者已兩次前往工作，在祁州之南關，藥王廟附近大小藥市中，得二百四十餘種之大藥，一百三十三餘種之草藥，並在河北之東陵，小五台山，百花山，妙峯山，以及河南之禹州，鄭州，懷慶，嵩山等之山地，採得新鮮物與曝乾品，約五百餘種，携歸研究，所得結果，按照藥材之原植物，自然分科之次序，陸續發表，今雖以祁州藥研究爲名，實包括南北藥材之全部，而尤以河北一帶之道地藥材，最爲詳備，伏本研究全部告成後，即成一完備之華北藥志，廿五年

北平研究院，已發行第一集，專報告藥材之屬於菊科及川續斷科（=山蘿蔔科）者凡五十餘種，北方藥材之列於此二科者，大抵搜羅殆盡，或有遺漏，在原著中，另列附錄求之，每藥項下，先考察現代之藥材與古代之木草，其說是否符合，或訛背馳，次考察藥材之原植物，以實地採集之完全標本，互相質對，切實證明，甚或追隨採藥者入山，窮源尋委，發掘其生活之根苗，覓取其難得之種子，携歸栽培，待其開花結實而後鑑定其學名，其為遠省之特產，一時未能採得者，亦必徵求公私所藏之標本，反覆考訂，並標本之不能得者，亦復根據前人之說，確實證明而後已，無法證明者，祇得暫付疑問，併記載藥材之來路，及其簡明之形實以待考，尙有期乎博物專家之審定，未敢即加論斷，閱者諒之。茲將第一集所得之藥材，舉其研究之大要及其實例於後：

## B 祁州藥研究之實例

### 菊科及川續斷科（=山蘿蔔科）之生藥檢索表

#### A<sup>1</sup> 根類及根莖類

##### B<sup>1</sup> 有引異之芳香者

##### C<sup>1</sup> 作球形，聯球形，或匍匐而帶結節狀，或作幾分念珠狀者

##### D<sup>1</sup> 作球形或聯球形，不橫行

E<sup>1</sup> 徑 1.5~2.5cm，單球狀或雙球狀；帶捲疊之根出葉，或

葉之長柄與莖之殘基 {於白水(金線於光)(野生品) b (1)  
Atractylodes macrocephala (a)

E<sup>2</sup> 徑 4~8cm，小者 2~3 個，大者 5~6 個，堆疊成團，作集合之聯球狀，並帶有瘤狀之根莖 ..

. . . {仙居白水(栽培品) b (1)  
Atractylodes macrocephala (b)

##### D<sup>2</sup> 作不整齊之匍匐結節狀，或作幾分念珠狀而橫行

E<sup>1</sup> 表皮有淡黃灰色者，間作囊頭狀或雞腿狀 ..

. . . {白水(普通白水) b (1)  
Atractylodes ovata(c)

E<sup>2</sup> 表皮有褐色或黑褐色者



- F<sup>1</sup> 橫切面有較密之斑點(貯油器官)呈赤褐色，暴露於外，能析出白色之結晶粉霜。 { 茅朮(茅山蒼朮) a (1)  
Atractylodes lancea (a)
- F<sup>2</sup> 橫切面有較疏之斑點而呈褐色，暴露於外，不現白色之結晶粉霜。 . . . . { 蒼朮(北蒼朮) a (1)  
Atractylodes chinensis
- F<sup>3</sup> 橫切面有貯油小斑點，分布於皮部及髓部，呈暗褐色，暴露於外，不現白色之結晶粉霜  
. . . { 關朮(關東蒼朮) a (1)  
A. chinensis var. koreana (a)
- G<sup>1</sup> 組織細胞中，含極多束針晶，並含多量 Inulin
- 球晶 { 古蒼(日本移植之茅朮) a (1)  
Atractylodes lancea (b)  
莢蒼(日蒼) a (1)  
A. japonica (a)  
莢蒼(朝鮮) a (1)  
A. chinensis var. koreana (b)
- G<sup>2</sup> 組織細胞中，不含束針晶，並不含 Inulin 球晶  
{ 新蒼(日蒼) a (1)  
A. japonica (b)
- C<sup>2</sup> 作枯骨狀，半筒形，或圓柱形
- D<sup>1</sup> 破折面稍平坦，表面為污褐色，有少量之肥大塊根，而帶1~2支之圓柱形長側根 { 土木香(青木香) a (2)  
Inula Helenium
- D<sup>2</sup> 破折面不平坦
- E<sup>1</sup> 表皮為黑褐色，作幾分圓柱形或半筒形，藏有焦炭狀之稍膨入根頭；橫切面灰白色，斑點(貯油器官)不顯著  
{ 川木香 b (2)  
Inula racemosa
- E<sup>2</sup> 表皮為污黃色，作枯骨狀，或缺裂不齊而作槎楞狀塊片；橫切面灰黃色，斑點明顯 { 廣木香(南木香) c (2)  
Saussurea Lappa
- B<sup>2</sup> 無特異之芳香者
- C<sup>1</sup> 為木質纖維狀之根

- D<sup>1</sup> 根頭簇生白色之綿毛，圓筒形，黑褐色，或黑白駁雜而成鱗形，表面極粗糙，缺裂極大 . . . { 祁州漏蘆 a (4)  
Centaurea monanthus
- D<sup>2</sup> 根頭包擁纖維狀之棕色剛毛；圓柱形，灰棕色或黃褐色，表皮稍粗糙，無缺裂 . . . { 禹州漏蘆 b (4)  
Echinops dahuricus
- C<sup>2</sup> 爲非木質纖維狀之根
- D<sup>1</sup> 主根之傍，發出多數之細側根，形似巧尾狀；表皮灰褐色而帶紫 . . . { 紫菀 (3)  
Aster tataricus
- D<sup>2</sup> 主根之傍，不出多數之細側根，而僅有鬚根
- E<sup>1</sup> 橫切面有乳汁(新鮮時)及乳管圈輪 . . . { 蒲公英根 (6)  
Taraxacum mongolicum  
Taraxacum officinale
- E<sup>2</sup> 橫切面無乳汁及乳管圈輪
- F<sup>1</sup> 爲整齊瘦長之直根，全體灰棕色；橫切面皮部極厚，軸筒中有輻射狀之維管束射出之，並散布草酸鈣簇晶之細黑點 . . . { 川續斷 (31)  
Dipsacus asper
- F<sup>2</sup> 爲不整齊橢圓形或蘿蔔形之短根，其根頭常有紫紅色；橫切面皮部較薄，軸筒之心部極大，有稀疏之維管束射出之，並分布赤褐色之細斑點 . . . { 鮮三七 (5)  
Gynura pinnatifida
- A<sup>2</sup> 頭狀花類
- B<sup>1</sup> 頭花之爲筒狀小花卉
- C<sup>1</sup> 全部僅爲小花，花冠細筒形，紅黃色
- D<sup>1</sup> 未經壓製，呈鮮明之紅黃色而帶有黃色之葇，甚爲明顯 . . . { 草紅花 (8)  
Carthamus tinctorius (a)
- D<sup>2</sup> 壓成四角板狀，呈暗紅色，約呈淡紅褐色，但不明顯 . . . { 板紅花 (8)  
Carthamus tinctorius (b)

C<sup>2</sup> 全部之爲整個頭花者D<sup>1</sup> 僅用其頭花，徑0.2~0.4cm，花托上有白毛，帶峻烈之臭氣者

{	北京野菊花 (白蒿) b (11)
	<i>Artemisia Sieversiana</i>

D<sup>2</sup> 除用頭花外，常帶有花莖與葉，花莖之長，在 2cm 以上，毫無臭氣者E<sup>1</sup> 全部常堆積白色絮狀之軟毛，露出紫褐色之花莖，莖頂有 1 個單出之頭花

{	雪蓮花 a (12)
	<i>Saussurea gnaphaloides</i>

E<sup>2</sup> 全部不堆積白色絮狀之軟毛，莖頂生膜質狀之 1 部葉 (總苞葉) 而特別擴大，並互相密接，包擁多數之頭花而成羣

{	雪蓮花 b (12)
	<i>Saussurea involucrata</i> var.?

B<sup>2</sup> 頭花之爲舌狀邊花及筒狀心花者，花托裸出，有清香C<sup>1</sup> 用已開展之頭花D<sup>1</sup> 總苞片爲乾膜質者E<sup>1</sup> 邊花白色，心花黃色或淡黃色F<sup>1</sup> 心花多而明顯

{	杭菊花 a (10)
	<i>Chrysanthemum sinense</i> f. <i>dulcis</i>

F<sup>2</sup> 心花稀少而不明顯G<sup>1</sup> 總苞片呈綠色乃至褐色

{	祥菊花 c (10)
	<i>Chrysanthemum sinense</i> f. <i>Tsuchow</i>

G<sup>2</sup> 總苞片淡綠色而微褐

{	懷菊花 b (10)
	<i>Chrysanthemum sinense</i> f. <i>alba</i>

E<sup>2</sup> 邊花心花均爲黃色

{	黃菊花 d (10)
	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> f. <i>amara</i>

D<sup>2</sup> 總苞片非乾膜質者E<sup>1</sup> 邊花碧色，乃至微藍色，1 列

{	朝鮮野菊花 (鐵桿蒿) a (11)
	<i>Aster altaicus</i>

E<sup>2</sup> 邊花黃色，數列

{	旋覆花 (9)
	<i>Inula britannica</i>

C<sup>2</sup> 用未開展之花芽，形似小筆頭，聯綴 2~3 個，外有淡紫紅色之鱗狀

- 苞片
- { 款冬花(7)  
Tussilago Farfara
- A<sup>3</sup> 葉類之混有莖幹者
- B<sup>1</sup> 葉長 23~32cm, 幅 12~16cm, 基脚心形, 邊緣微波狀, 帶棘尖; 無芳香  
香 { 大夫菜(附)(24)  
Arctium Lappa (b)
- B<sup>2</sup> 葉長不過 6cm, 幅不過 5cm, 分裂或不分裂, 有芳香
- C<sup>1</sup> 用互生菜, 作 1~2 回羽狀分裂, 葉質柔軟而稍粗糙, 葉面爲深綠色, 葉背爲灰白色
- D<sup>1</sup> 裂片全緣, 線形, 深裂, 銳尖頭 { 祁州山艾 a (18)  
Artemisia vulgaris var.?
- D<sup>2</sup> 裂片披針形, 乃至卵狀橢圓形
- E<sup>1</sup> 在葉腋中, 另出 1 長柄之 3 裂葉, 裂片披針形, 乃至長橢圓形 . . . . . { 北京蕪艾 c (18)  
Artemisia vulgaris var.?
- E<sup>2</sup> 在葉腋中, 不另出 1 長柄之 3 裂葉 . . . . . { 祁州蕪艾 b (18)  
北京蕪艾 d (18)  
Artemisia vulgaris var? (b), (d)
- C<sup>2</sup> 用對生菜, 單出乃至三深裂, 葉質薄弱, 葉面爲綠色, 葉背爲淺綠色者
- D<sup>1</sup> 葉單出, 3 深裂或 8 全裂, 或偏於葉之 1 側而 2 裂之, 葉片及裂片披針形乃至線狀披針形, 葉背無毛, 無腺點  
. . . . . { 佩蘭葉(14)  
Eupatorium japonicum  
蘭草葉(14)(附1)  
Eupatorium stoechadosmum
- D<sup>2</sup> 葉單出, 分裂者甚稀, 葉片爲長披針形, 葉背有毛, 有腺點  
. . . . . { 澤蘭葉(14)(附2)  
Eupatorium Lindleyanum
- A<sup>4</sup> 草苳類
- B<sup>1</sup> 不帶花實者
- C<sup>1</sup> 另否; 葉數回羽狀分裂
- D<sup>1</sup> 裂片披針形, 表裏俱青色 . . . . . { 青蒿(16)  
Artemisia annua

- D<sup>2</sup> 裂片細線形，全株密布白色毛茸 { 茵陳蒿 a (15)  
Artemisia capillaris(a)
- C<sup>2</sup> 不芳香，葉長橢圓形，羽狀中裂，抱莖
- D<sup>1</sup> 採取於開花前，不帶花莖之乾嫩全草，帶有陳舊氣者  
{ 祁州小薊 b (22)  
敗醬草(23)  
Sonchus arvensis(a)
- D<sup>2</sup> 採用春日之嫩苗，油鹽燻食，帶有苦味者  
{ 苣荬菜(23)  
Sonchus arvensis(b)
- B<sup>2</sup> 帶有花莖者
- C<sup>1</sup> 小花均舌狀，黃色，葉根生，倒鋸齒緣，總苞片前端有暗紫色之角狀或耳狀附屬物 { 蒲公英草(6)  
Taraxacum mongolicum
- C<sup>2</sup> 小花均爲筒狀
- D<sup>1</sup> 葉緣有刺針，頭花徑超過1cm<sup>\*</sup>  
{ 大薊與小薊(22)  
Cirsium spp. et Sonchus arvensis
- D<sup>2</sup> 葉緣無刺針；頭花徑不過1 cm
- E<sup>1</sup> 全株密布白柔毛，頭花徑 2~3mm，金黃色，以多數叢集成團，頂生 { 佛耳草(20)  
Gnaphalium multiceps
- E<sup>2</sup> 全株不密布白柔毛，花黃綠色或淡綠色
- F<sup>1</sup> 莖直立，葉細線狀分裂，黃綠色而帶褐；花序圓錐狀，頭花細小，黃綠色，呈卵形，有芳香。  
{ 黃蒿 b (15)  
Artemisia capillaris(b)
- F<sup>2</sup> 莖不直立，偃臥性，葉不分裂，前端有3~5羽鋸齒，花生葉腋，淡黃色；不芳香 { 鴉不食草(21)  
Centipeda minima
- C<sup>3</sup> 小花之爲舌狀花及筒狀花者
- D<sup>1</sup> 花托著生鱗毛
- E<sup>1</sup> 總苞片乾膜質，葉羽狀深裂，裂片線形，污綠色  
{ 北京一枝蒿 b (17)  
Achillea sibirica

E<sup>2</sup> 總苞片非乾膜質F<sup>1</sup> 瘦果前端有2~5個倒刺之針；葉分裂G<sup>1</sup> 葉大都為2回羽狀尖裂，邊花黃色

	{	充穉蕪草 (婆婆針) (1) b (18)
	{	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>

G<sup>2</sup> 葉大都為羽狀分裂，裂片3~5，邊花白色

	{	鬼針草 (2) b (18)
	{	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>

G<sup>3</sup> 葉大都為3圓裂，總苞片葉狀，高出於花冠，花冠黃色

	{	狼把草 (3) b (18)
	{	<i>Bidens tripartita</i>

F<sup>2</sup> 瘦果前端無倒刺之針；葉不分裂G<sup>1</sup> 葉近3角形；外層總苞片4，有黏着性之分泌物

腺點	{	蘇荬草 (18)
	{	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i>

G<sup>2</sup> 葉披針形，外層總苞片多數，無黏着性之分泌物

腺點	{	旱蓮草 (19)
	{	<i>Eclipta alba</i>

D<sup>2</sup> 花托裸出E<sup>1</sup> 花鮮黃色，莖頂單立，徑1~2cm

	{	金沸草 (9)
	{	<i>Inula britannica</i>

E<sup>2</sup> 花常為白色，花序繖房狀或圓錐狀F<sup>1</sup> 具白色之冠毛，稀有赤褐色者，頭花徑3~6mm，總苞片鐘形，邊花之長，超過心花者

	{	祁州一枝蒿 (17)
	{	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>

F<sup>2</sup> 具赤褐色之美麗冠毛者G<sup>1</sup> 頭花徑1cm，總苞片細長，線形，3列，內外不等長，邊花雌性，高於總苞，心花兩性，稍低

	{	野塘蒿 [附(-)] (17)
	{	<i>Erigeron linifolius</i>

G<sup>2</sup> 頭花徑1.6cm，總苞片線形，銳頭，邊花與心花

同長，或稍超出者 { 飛蓬〔附(二)〕(17)  
 { *Erigeron kamtschaticus*

A<sup>4</sup> 瘦果類

B<sup>1</sup> 呈長方柱形，或4稜之長橢圓形，長5~7mm，幅1~2mm，呈灰黃色而有黑斑，或黑褐色而微帶紫紅

{ 北苣蓎子(31)  
 { *Dipsacus japonicus*

B<sup>2</sup> 呈紡錘狀，長1.2~1.4cm，徑6mm，全面着生鈎刺，果內分2室，各室藏1個之種子，有灰黑色之子皮

{ 蒼耳子(28)  
 { *Xanthium Strumarium*

B<sup>3</sup> 非長方柱形或紡錘形

C<sup>1</sup> 竹纖細之圓柱形而側扁，長3.0~4.5cm，灰褐色，前端尖小，具延長之喙而戴小冠，混有花托及總苞片者

{ 鶴虱(南鶴虱)(25)  
 { *Carpesium abrotanoides*

C<sup>2</sup> 不作纖細之圓柱形，前端無延長之喙者

D<sup>1</sup> 長1.4~1.8cm，幅6~10mm，有黑白相間廣狹不同之條紋，表面有光澤

{ 草天葵子(2)  
 { *Helianthus annuus*

D<sup>2</sup> 長不過1cm，白色黑色，或夾入褐色；但果殼上面無黑白相間廣狹不同之條紋

E<sup>1</sup> 略呈倒卵形，有凸出之4稜，純白色，光澤，基部之側，有缺陷之着生點

{ 紅花子〔附〕(8)  
 { *Carthamus tinctorius*

E<sup>2</sup> 披針形全長卵形，有多數明顯或不明顯之筋脈，基部之着生點不側生

F<sup>1</sup> 長6~7mm，幅2~3mm，呈灰褐色或污褐色，表面雜有斑點，無光澤

{ 牛蒡子(24)  
 { *Arctium Lappa* (a)

F<sup>2</sup> 長4~5mm，幅1.5~2.0cm，表面呈黑褐色或白色，無斑點，不光滑

{ 萵苣子(27)  
 { *Lactuca sativa*

G<sup>1</sup> 表面黑褐色

萵苣子 { 黑苣蓎子  
 { 白苣蓎子 } (27)(附註)

G<sup>2</sup> 表面白色

A<sup>6</sup> 揮發性成分類

B<sup>1</sup> 爲污黃白色半透明之結晶塊片，無定形，有大理石樣之光澤，結晶間或雜有植物之碎片，係用艾納香爲原料，蒸溜而得之天然品。

{ 舊式冰片(甲)(29)  
Blumea balsamifera

B<sup>2</sup> 爲白色脆弱之透明結晶；略呈 8 面柱狀體，或 8 面板狀體；破碎面有玻璃樣光澤，結晶間絕對無植物之碎片，乃由松節油誘導而得之綜合化學品

{ 新式冰片(乙)(29)  
Borneol

## \* 雪蓮花 附表 1.

A<sup>1</sup> 冠毛爲 1 列(產四川·雲南) { 雪蓮花 (a 之 5) (附錄)  
Saussurea georgii

A<sup>2</sup> 冠毛常爲 2 列

B<sup>1</sup> 葉 1 回或 2 回羽狀分裂(產雲南西北部) { 雪蓮花 (a 之 1) (附錄)  
Saussurea gossypiphora

B<sup>2</sup> 葉全緣乃至鋸齒緣，或僅頂端具裂片

C<sup>1</sup> 葉甚狹長，排列於葉羣之周圍，作放射狀(產西藏)

{ 雪蓮花 (a 之 4) (附錄)  
Saussurea aster

C<sup>2</sup> 葉披針形卵形或倒卵形

D<sup>1</sup> 總苞片無毛，頂端不尖(產西藏) { 雪蓮花 (a 之 2) (附錄)  
Saussurea Thoroldii

D<sup>2</sup> 總苞片有絹絲狀光澤

E<sup>1</sup> 葉全緣或僅頂端具裂片(產喜馬拉耶，雲南，西藏)。

{ 雪蓮花 (a 之 3) (附錄)  
Saussurea tridactyla

E<sup>2</sup> 葉全緣或鈍齒牙緣(產西藏西部)

{ 雪蓮花 a. (12)  
Saussurea gnaphaloides

## \*\* 雪蓮花 附表 2.

A<sup>1</sup> 花羣不被 L 部葉(總苞葉)完全包圍(產西藏西部) { 雪蓮花 (b 之 5) (附錄)  
Saussurea Schultzii

A<sup>2</sup> 花羣被 L 部葉(總苞葉)完全包圍



- B<sup>1</sup> 頭花自莖頂下垂，作點頭狀 1~3 個 (產雲南西北部)
- .. .. { 雪蓮花 (b之6) (附錄)  
Saussurea Wittsteimiana
- B<sup>2</sup> 頭花直立 1—10 個
- C<sup>1</sup> 上部葉之基脚作心臟形，頭花 1~5 個 (產甘肅西藏)
- { 雪蓮花 (b之4) (附錄)  
Saussurea tangutica
- C<sup>2</sup> 上部葉之基脚，不作心臟形
- D<sup>1</sup> 頭花 1 個，稀 2 個
- E<sup>1</sup> 產西藏 { 雪蓮花 (b之2) (附錄)  
Saussurea bracteata
- E<sup>2</sup> 產喜馬拉耶·西藏·四川·雲南 { 雪蓮花 (b之3) (附錄)  
Saussurea uniflora
- D<sup>2</sup> 頭花 2~6 個 { 雪蓮花 (b之1) (附錄)  
Saussurea obovallata
- D<sup>3</sup> 頭花極多，10~20 個
- E<sup>1</sup> 上部葉邊緣無鋸齒，總苞片有微毛 (產西伯利亞·新疆)
- { 雪蓮花 b (12)  
Saussurea involucreta var. "
- E<sup>2</sup> 上部葉邊緣有尖銳梳齒狀之疏鋸齒，總苞片有長毛 (產新疆)
- { 雪蓮花 (附) (12)  
Saussurea Liouii
- \* 大薊與小薊附表 3
- A<sup>1</sup> 冠毛羽裂
- B<sup>1</sup> 總苞外面，分泌粘液，總苞片不反捲 { 小薊 (綱目) (22)  
Cirsium Maackii
- B<sup>2</sup> 總苞外面，不分泌粘液
- C<sup>1</sup> 頭花下垂，點頭 { 大薊 (22)  
Cirsium pendulum
- C<sup>2</sup> 頭花直立
- D<sup>1</sup> 頭花單出，或甚稀疎，高 30~60cm { 大薊 (22)  
Cirsium segetum
- D<sup>2</sup> 頭花多數，略成穗狀花序，高 2.5cm { 山薊 (日本) (22)  
Cirsium spicatum
- A<sup>2</sup> 冠毛不羽裂，絹絲狀，基脚合生 { 小薊 (檢考) (22)  
Carduus crispus

## (A) 菊科藥之根類及根莖類(提要)

(附註) 每藥應列之「形態」一項，因已詳於檢索表故從略

## (1) 朮 Chu

## a. 蒼朮 Tsang Chu

生藥 Rhizoma *Atractylodes viridis*原植物(1) <sup>1,2</sup>*Atractylodes chinensis*, Koidz. (蒼朮) (山蒼朮) (北蒼朮)(2) <sup>2,3</sup>*A. lancea*, DC. (茅朮) (古蒼) (日本移植品)(3) <sup>2,3</sup>*A. japonica*, Koidz. (日蒼) (新蒼) (莢蒼)(4) <sup>2,3</sup>*A. chinensis*, Koidz. var. *koreana* (關朮) (鮮蒼) (莢蒼)

分布 (1) 滿洲，熱河，河北，山西，陝西等省各山地，(2) 中國中部，尤以江蘇鎮江一帶之山地，如產於句容縣茅山者(陶弘景修註神農本草經隱居此山)，最爲道地，故有茅蒼朮之名，又日本古代移植品，亦即此種，故稱古蒼，(3) 日本產品，(4) 南滿洲，朝鮮，遼東半島，山東青島。

## b. 白朮 Pai Chu

生藥 Rhizoma *Atractylodes alba*原植物 (1) *Atractylodes macrocephala*, Koidz. (於朮) (金線於朮) (仙居朮) (台朮) (黃山朮)(2) *A. ovata*, DC. (普通白朮) (雲頭朮) (雞腿朮) (狗頭朮) (T西朮)(3) <sup>3</sup>*A. corloroides*, (H. W.) Kitamura (湖廣朮)

分布 (1) 分布於浙江天目山脈，而尤以於潛縣野生者，最爲道地，故有於白朮之名，又浙東之天台仙居各地均栽培之；皖南所產之黃山朮，蓋亦屬於此種。(2) 江西，安徽，浙，F所產之普通品，(3) 湖北西部產品，蓋近於四川省方面所生者也。

成分 普通蒼朮之精油<sup>1</sup> 1.5%，其主成分爲 Atractylon，茅朮含 Atractylol 結晶，並含 Vitamin-A++++，作者試驗結果，三氯化銻之反應，甚爲著明，古芸與蒼朮之細胞中，含極多之東荊素及多量之 Inulin 球晶，普通白朮，含精油<sup>7</sup> 1.4% Vitamin-A+。

藥理 茅朮<sup>8</sup> 行動物試驗，有抑制血糖功用，劑量增大，對於心臟，有麻痺作用，因其精油中含有豐富之 Vitamin-A，並有治昏眩之效。

藥用 芳香性健胃藥，精油可代魚肝油用之。

(水附註)

1. 趙橘黃：神州藥誌 (= 神藥) 第一集，11-12 (1936)；本草藥品實地之觀察 (= 本藥) 別集之一，69-70 (1937)
2. 日本藥報，15, 21, 5-9 (1940)
3. 日本藥報 12, 8, 30 (1932)；同上；15, 21, 8-9 (1940)，  
Honbel-Mazzetti-Notizblatt Bot Gard, Mus Berlin-Dehlem XIII 624 (1937)
4. 藥學雜誌：12, 1274 (1892)，41, 565 (1921)，44, 539 (1924)
5. 中國生理學雜誌：X, 2 (1936)
6. 日本藥報 12, 8, 30 (1932)
7. 中華藥學雜誌 1, 303 (1936)
8. 北平研究院生理研究所報告彙刊：V, 14 (1936)

(2) 木香 Mu Hsiang

- a. 土木香 (青木香) Tu Mu Hsiang (Chiang Mu Hsiang)

生藥 Radix Helenii

原植物<sup>1</sup> Inula Helenium, L. (Carvisartia Helenium, Merat.) (土木香：蜀本

草，祁藥)，(青木香：祁俗)

分布 原產地，歐洲，又朝鮮及祁州之西郊栽培之。

成分 根及葉，含 Inulin，最多至 44%，苦味質，<sup>2</sup> 精油 1—2%，主成分為

Alantolakton  $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$ ，其他 Alantol  $C_{10}H_{18}O$  (存於新鮮根中)，

Isosalantolakton  $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$  Alantolsaure  $C_{14}H_{21}(OH)CO_2H$  等。

藥理 Alantolakton 可驅除家畜蛔蟲，中毒症狀，能使中樞痲痺，而無 Santonin 之痲藥作用云。

藥用 健胃，利尿，祛痰，驅蟲，一日用量 10gm，作煎劑用之，又為結核性患者之強壯藥，歐人藥典收載之。

#### b. 川木香 Ch'uan Mu Hsiang

生藥 Radix Inulae racemosae

原植物 <sup>4</sup> Inula racemosa, Hook. f. (川木香：京俗)，(木香：H.C.)

分布 湖北西部(包括宜昌，重慶附近)山地栽培品；四川輸出品。

成分 含有土木香類似之成分。

藥用 與土木香大致相同。

#### c. 廣木香(南木香) Kwang Mu Hsiang (Nan Mu Hsiang)

生藥 Radix Costi

原植物 <sup>5</sup> Saussurea Lappa, Clark. (= Aucklandia Costus, Falk.) (廣木香，南木香 綱目)，(短莖佗香：金光明經)

分布 印度之克什米爾(迦具羅羅 Kashmir, Kacmira) 西藏，喜馬拉亞山 800—900m. 之高原，廣州為輸入之港，故名。

成分 含精油 0.3—2.78%，主成分為 <sup>6</sup> Apotaxen  $C_{17}H_{23}$  (鏈狀化合物)， $\alpha$ -3-Costen  $C_{12}H_{24}$ ，Costuslaktone  $C_{12}H_{22}C_2$ ，Dihydrocostuslaktone  $C_{12}H_{22}O_2$ ，Costussaure  $C_{17}H_{22}O_2$ ，Costol  $C_{17}H_{24}O$ ，其他含有少量之 Camphor，Phellandren。

藥用 芳香性健胃藥，一日量8—10gm，爲煎劑用之，又爲蒸餾料，浴湯料。

(木香附註)

1. 牧野富太郎 頭註國譯本草綱目 (=註本) (1930)  
 刘米，木村(雄) 和漢藥用植物 (1939)  
 中尾，木村(康) 漢藥寫真集成 (1929)  
 趙橘波 藥第一集，17 (1986)  
 Ishidoya, T.. Chinesische Drogen II, 53(1934)
2. Wasicky, S.. Physiopharmakognoste 552—3(1926)
3. 長崎醫藥雜誌 10, 1578(1932)
4. 刘米，木村(雄) 和漢藥用植物，(1939)，著者：藥第一集，19(1986)  
 Henry, Aug. Chinese names of plants (Journal of the China branch of  
 Royal, Asiatic Society) New Series. (=H.C.)(1888)
5. 中尾，木村(康)：漢藥寫真集成(1929)
6. Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft

(3) 紫菀 Tzū wan

生藥 Radix Asteris

原植物 Aster tataricus, L. f.

分布 安徽亳川(亳紫菀)。

成分  $\overset{1}{\text{Astersaponin}} \text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_{10}$ ，Shironon  $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{56}\text{O}$ ，Quercetin.

藥用 鎮咳祛痰藥，煎用。

(紫菀附註)

1. 藥學雜誌·49, 1169(1929)；52, 499(1932)

(4) 漏蘆 Lou Lu

- a. 鄂州漏蘆 Chi-chow Lou Lu

生藥 Rhizoma Centaureae

原植物 <sup>1</sup>Centaurea monanthus, Georgi (祁州漏蘆 = <sup>2</sup>朝鮮漏蘆 · I.C.D.)

分布 河北，山西，熱河，東三省，朝鮮。

藥用 古方下乳汁，消熱毒，治惡瘡等症。

b. 禹州漏蘆 Yu-chow Lou Lu

生藥 Rhizoma Echinopis

原植物 Echinops dahuricus, Fisch. (禹州漏蘆)

分布 河北，河南，山東各省；北京之山野，如十八盤嶺，百花山，小五台山等處。

藥用 同上。

(漏蘆附註)

1. 著者：神藥第一集，23-24(1936)

2. Ishidoya, T., Chinesische Drogen (=I. C. D.)II, 50(1934)

(5) 三七 (土三七) San Ch'i (T'u San Ch'i)

生藥 Radix Gynurae

原植物 Gynura pinnatifida, DC. (北京藥市用鮮品稱鮮三七)<sup>2</sup>

分布 江浙栽培品。

藥用 金瘡止血藥，內用治吐血，衄血等症。

(三七附註)

1. 著者 神藥第一集，25-26(1936)

2. 著者；本藥別集之一，24(1937)

(6) 蒲公英 P'u Kung Ying

生藥 Radix Taraxaci

原植物(1) Taraxacum mongolicum, Hand-Mazz.

(2) Taraxacum officinale, Web.

分布 (1) 河北小五台山，(2) 河北北戴河，宣化府，張家口。

成分 第(2)種 <sup>1</sup>P-Hydroxyphenylelessigsäure, Palmitinsäure, Serotinsäure, Oleinsäure, Linolsäure, Taraxasterol,  $C_{29}H_{54}OH$ , Homotaraxasterol  $C_{27}H_{50}OH$ , Cluytanol  $C_{29}H_{46}O$  (OH)<sub>4</sub>, Cholin, Inulin 24%等

藥用 從前作解熱，淨血，發汗，健胃，強壯藥，但今已不行，並有催進胆汁分泌之效。

(蒲公英附註)

1. Power, F. B. and Browning, H. Journal of Chemical Society of London, 100, 2411(1912)

Helvetica Chimica Acta, 13, 1063(1930)

藥學雜誌 51, 151(1931)

2. Read, E.. Chinese Medicinal Plants II, 48(1936)

(6) (附1) 蒲公英草 (白鼓釘) <sup>1</sup>P'u Kung Yng Ts'ao (Pai Ku T'ing)

生藥 Herba Taraxaci cum Flos

原植物(1) *Taraxacum officinale*, Web. (西洋蒲公英·藥植) <sup>2</sup>

(2) *Taraxacum albidum*, Dahlst. (白花蒲公英·植鑑) <sup>3</sup>

分布 (1) 已詳正文(即正文之第(2)種)(2) 中國，日本，朝鮮。

成分 根部成分已詳正文，第(1)種花之黃色素，為一種 <sup>4</sup>Xanthophyll Fp.

176°C，對於吸收分光鏡，雖與 Lutein 幾完全相同，但其融點及旋光度皆異。

<sup>5</sup>Vitamin-B，花部中含量頗多，含於葉，根，莖中者，順序減少云。

藥用 用途同正文，救荒本草之一。

(6) (附2) 蒲公英草 (字字-草) <sup>6</sup>(Pai Pai T'ing Ts'ai)

生藥 Herba Taraxaci cum Folium

原植物 *Taraxacum Platycarpum*, Dahlst. (<sup>7</sup>T. officinale Wigg.)

分布 朝鮮，臺灣，琉球，日本之北海道等。

成分 一般成分，水分，草部 87.825 葉部 85.860，粗蛋白質，草部 1.706，  
 葉部 3.610，粗脂肪，草部 0.564，葉部 0.87，可溶性無氮物，草部 6.104，  
 葉部 6.15，粗纖維，草部 1.771，葉部 1.85，灰分，草部 2.30，葉部  
 1.66，特殊成分，根含 Inulin, Laevulin, Mannan, 及 Taraxacin 等。  
 莖含乳汁，其成分爲 Taraxacin, Taraxacerin, Inosit 等。<sup>9</sup> 又據日本三浦  
 氏之報告，葉中含有促進成長之 Vitamin-B，少量存在，並含 A, B, C  
 稍稍多量，但 C 之含量，尙屬疑問云，<sup>10</sup> 又據紀育澧，伊博恩報告，葉含  
 Vitamin-C +++。

藥用 用途同正文，又用治公莢菜，可以增加母乳之分泌作用，故荒本草之  
 一。

(蒲公英草附註)

1. 周定王 救荒本草(=救荒)(1377)
2. 刈木，木村(雄)·和漢藥用植物(=藥植)，22(1939)
3. 賈祖璋<sup>璋</sup> 中國植物圖鑑(=植鑑)，81(1937)
4. 服部，近藤：食用植物學(=食植)，42(1936)
5. 食植：42—43(1936)
6. 救荒 XIV, 17(1377)
7. 植鑑·80(1937)
8. 田所哲·食品化學(=食化)，328—329(1936)
9. 三浦政：理化研究所彙報(=理研)，5, 526(1926)
10. 紀，伊·中國生理雜誌(=生誌)，IX, (1935)

(B) 菊科藥之花類(提要)

(7) 款冬花(冬化) K'uan Tung Hua (Tung Hua)

生藥 Flos Farfarae

原植物 Tussilago Farfara, L.



分布 山西，陝西，甘肅，西藏以及西伯利亞等地方。

成分，含二種<sup>1</sup> Phytosterol, Tannin, Paraffin

藥用 爲瀉咳祛痰之要藥，美歐各國，以同一之目的，採取其葉 (Folium Farfarae)，俱於藥用。

(冬化附社)

1. Wasicky, R.. Physiopharmakognosie II, 463(1932)

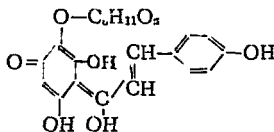
(8) 艸紅花(紅藍花) Ts'ao Hung Hua (Hung Lan Hua)

生藥 Flos Carthami

原植物 Carthamus tinctorius, L. (艸紅花<sup>1</sup>，南紅花·祁，小俗)，(紅藍花<sup>2</sup>，紅花：開寶·綱目)

分布 原產地埃及，傳播於吾國中部及南部，如河南，湖南，浙江等省。

成分 花含黃色素<sup>3</sup> Saflorgelb  $C_{24}H_{36}O_{15}$ ，及紅色素 Carthamin  $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$  (甘質)，是即市販之泥狀紅，若急速乾燥於素燒板<sup>4</sup>上，而後溶解於吡啶 (Pyridin)，在減壓下濃縮之，加水放置，則得 Carthamin (赤色針晶)，以稀酸加水分解，則得 Carthaminin 與葡萄糖。Carthamin 之構造如下



藥用 昔以花之煎汁，治下痢，兼治胃病，古方爲辦人活血通經之要藥，兼能消腫止痛，其他爲無害之着色料。

(8) (附)紅花 f Hung Hua Tzū

生藥 Fructus Carthami

原植物 同上。

分布 同上。

成分 含脂肪<sup>5</sup>20—30%其中主要者，爲 Oleinsäure, Linolsäure 之 Glycerid。

藥用 用於婦人之滋養，強壯，通經，補血，兼供榨油之用(紅花子油 Oleum Carthami)。

(紅花及紅花子附註)

1. 趙橘黃 藥學，28(1936)
2. 馬志等 開寶重定本草(=開寶)，(1974)  
李時珍·綱目(1590)
3. Malin. Liebig's Annalen der Chemie 186,155(1863)
4. 黑田·日本化學會誌(=化誌)，51,237(1930)，51,256(1930)
5. Jones. Chemiker Zeitung 24,272(1900)

(9) 旋覆花 Hsuan Fu Hua

生藥 Flos Inulae britannicae

原植物<sup>1</sup> Inula britannica, L. (I. chinensis, Rupr.) (旋覆花·救荒，綱目，  
植考)

分布 各地野生，煙臺，北京原野繁生。

成分 Inulin，苦味質等。

藥用 祛痰，除濕，利尿，爲治水腫之有效藥。

(9) (附)金沸草 Chin Fui Ts'ao

生藥 Herba Inulae britannicae

原植物<sup>2</sup> Inula britannica, L. var. japonica, Franch et Sav. (=滴金)<sup>3</sup> Inula  
japonica Th.

分布 中國日本各地。

成分 滴滴金中含<sup>3</sup>Flavon。

藥用 同正文，救荒本草之一。

## (旋覆花及金沸草附註)

1. 周定王：救荒 1, 16(1377)  
 李時珍·綱目 (1590)  
 吳其濬：植物名實圖考(=植考=CH) XI, 130(1848)  
 松村任三：植物名彙(=名彙) 181(1915)  
 Chen Feng-Hwai Bulletin Fan Memorial Institute of Biology (Bot.)  
 Vol. V, (1934)
2. Liu, J.C.. Chihh Flora 169(1925)
3. Read, E. Chinese Medicinal Plants 9, 37, (1936)  
 (10) 菊花 (甘菊) Chū Hua (Kan Chu)  
 生藥 Flos Chrysanthemi  
 原植物 (1) Chrysanthemum spp.  
 (2) Matricaria spp.
- a. <sup>1</sup> 杭菊花 (杭甘菊) Hang Chū Hua (Hang Kan Chu)  
 原植物 Chrysanthemum sinense, Sabine forma dulcis, Chao
- b. 白菊花 Pai Chū Hua  
 原植物 Chrysanthemum sinense, Sabine forma alba, Chao (老菊, 懷菊)
- c. 滁菊花 Tsu Chū Hua  
 原植物 Chrysanthemum sinense, Sabine forma Tsuchow, Chao (滁菊)
- d. 黃菊花(野菊) Huang Chū Hua (Yeh Chū)  
<sup>1</sup> 原植物 <sup>2</sup> Chrysanthemum indicum, L. forma amara, Chao (野菊·拾遺) (苦  
 蕪：H. M.)  
 分布 a. 杭州栽培, b. 產於安徽亳州, c. 產於河南懷慶, d. 產於杭州。  
 成分 a. b. c. 三種 (Chrysanthemum sinense, Sab.) 花部之一般成分,  
<sup>3</sup> 可食部 100 中水分 87.50, 總氮 0.304, 蛋白質 (N×6.25) 1.90 脂肪

0.91, 含水炭素 4.80, 纖維 3.70, 無機質 0.66, (水溶性者 0.29, 不溶性者 0.37), 餘價 5.8 (鉀及鈣分 2.7, 石灰及苦土分 3.1) 磷酸 ( $P_2O_5$ ) 0.115, 石灰 ( $CaO$ ) 0.090, 鐵 ( $Fe_2O_3$ ) 0.039, 食鹽 0.030, 溫度 36 Calorie,<sup>4</sup> 特殊成分, 據吉村清尚氏, 乾物 100 中, 全氮, 花部 4.980, 葉部 4.081, 蛋白質氮, 花部 2.628, 葉部 2.665, 非蛋白質氮, 花部 2.352, (其內磷酸沈澱之氮 0.248, 其他之氮 2.104), 葉部 1.416, 粗灰分, 花部 12.657, 葉部 16.078, 磷酸 ( $P_2O_5$ ), 花部 0.857, 葉部 0.621, 石灰 ( $CaO$ ), 葉部 2.992, 菊葉之富於  $CaO$ , 頗饒興味也, 有機鹽基 1 Kg 中, Cholin, 花部 0.17 g., 葉部少量, Stachydin, 花部少量, 葉部 0.06 g, Adenin, 花部 0.23 g, 葉部 0.16 g; 葉含精油 Kp. 165—175°C, 略似按葉油之樟腦狀香氣, 花之精油, 在 Kp. 180°C 之體分中, 有類似樟腦之快香, 鮮果中可得 0.16% 之綠色精油。又花中含<sup>6</sup> Vitamin-A++。

又 (d) *C. indicum* L. 全草中, 含有精油, 其主成分為樟腦狀之結晶炭氫化合物云。

藥用 杭甘菊, 有驅風, 解熱, 明目之效, 普通作清涼之茶劑用之, 毫菊, 懷菊, 瓣菊, 應用之目的相同, 古方作<sup>7</sup>劑, 用於白癩疔, 瘰癧等症; 又野菊花 d. 之精油, 可治癩癧并止腹痛, 又為創傷之防腐劑, 根之煎湯, 可洗天泡蟲瘡。a. b. c. 兼供救荒本草之用。

#### (菊花附註)

1. 趙福黃: 柳葉第一集, 30—31(1936)

2. 陳藏器: 本草拾遺 (= 拾遺), (739)

Henry, Aug. An alphabetical list of Chinese names of Plants used (= H.M.)

3. 服部, 近藤 食物, 19(1936)

新撰日本食品成分總覽

4. 吉村清尚 東京化學會誌 (=東化) 34, 913-927(1913)
5. 平尾子之吉: 日本精油化學 (=精化), 77(1930)
6. Mar, P.T. and Read, B. E.. Chemical Examination of Chinese Remedies For Nightblindness X, 2, 281(1936)
7. 漢野界: 中外醫事新聞, 108, 7, 109, 8, 110, 10(1884)

## (11) 野菊花 (Yeh Chu Hua)

- a. 祁州野菊花(鐵桿蒿) Ch'i-chow Yeh Chu Hua (T'ieh Kan Hao)

生藥 Flos Altaricus

<sup>1</sup>  
原植物 Aster altarcus, Willd (鐵桿蒿: 救荒)

分布 北自河北, 南至臺灣均產之。

藥用 祁州爲野菊 (*C. indicum*, *L. f. amara*, Chao) 之代用品, 作普通之茶劑用之。

- b. 北京野菊花(白蒿) Peking Yeh Chu Hua (Pai Hao)

生藥 Flos Siversianae

<sup>2</sup>  
原植物 Artemisia Sieversiana, Willd. (白蒿・木經上品)(藥蒿: 食療)(野菊花: 京俗)(非 *A. Stellariana*, Buss.)。

分布 北京山野。

藥用 全草煎服, 清涼解熱, 發散疔毒, 兼能開胃止痢, 並解河豚毒。

## (野菊花附註)

1. 相越三千男 內外植物形色大圖鑑 (=圖鑑), (1933)

2. 陶弘景 神農本草經上品 (=本經上品)(502-549)

孟詵 食療本草, (685-688)

## (12) 雪蓮花(雪荷花) Hsueh Lien Hua (Hsueh Ho Hua)·

- a. 雪蓮花 Hsueh Lien Hua (北京普濟堂傳品)

生藥 Flos Saussurcae gnaphaloidetes

<sup>1</sup>  
原植物 *Saussurea gnaphalodes*, (Royle.) Ostenf. (= *S. sorocephala*, Hook.

f. et Thom.) (雪荷花：本遺) (雪蓮花 新俗)。

分布 西藏之西部，及喜馬拉耶，帕米爾，阿爾泰等之高山。

藥用 主要之用途為治陽之特效藥，俚醫謂其有暖腎散寒之功用云。

(附錄1) 雪蓮花 (a之1) *S. gossypiflora*, D. Don.

分布 雲南西北部。

(附錄2) 雪蓮花 (a之2) *S. Thoroldii*, Hemsl.

分布 西藏。

(附錄3) 雪蓮花 (a之3) *S. tridactyla*, Schultz-Bip.

分布 喜馬拉耶，雲南，西藏。

(附錄4) 雪蓮花 (a之4) *S. aster*, Hemsl.

分布 西藏。

(附錄5) 雪蓮花 (a之5) *S. georgii*, Anth.

分布 四川，雲南。

以上正附六種雪蓮花，同列於 *Saussurea* 屬之 *Eriocoryne* 組，其形態上異同之點，則詳檢索表，論其功用，大致相同，土人則不分 a. b. 而採取之。

b. 雪蓮花 *Hsueh Lien Hua* (北京同春堂售品)

生藥 *Flos Saussureae involucreatae*

原植物 *Saussurea involucreata* (Kar. et Kir.), Fedtsch. var ?

分布 原產於西伯利亞，新疆，葉非謂來自西藏。

藥用 同 a.。

(附錄1) 雪蓮花 (b之1) *S. obovata*, Wall.

分布 喜馬拉耶，雲南，西藏，阿爾泰山等地。

(附錄2) 雪蓮花 (b之2) *S. bracteata*, DC. (= *S. Koslowii*, Winkl.)

分布 西藏。

(附錄3) 雪蓮花 (b之3) *S. uniflora*, Wall.

分布 喜馬拉耶, 西藏, 四川, 雲南。

(附錄4) 雪蓮花 (b之4) *S. tangutica*, Maxim.

分布 甘肅, 西藏。

(附錄5) 雪蓮花 (b之5) *S. Schultzzi*, Hook. f.

分布 西藏西部。

(附錄6) 雪蓮花 (b之6) *S. Wettsteiniana*, Hand-Mzt.

分布 雲南西北部。

#### (12) (附) 石蓮花 *Shih Lien Hua*

生藥 *Flos Liou<sup>2</sup>*

原植物 *S. Liou<sup>2</sup>*, Ling (= *S. involucrata*, Fedtsch. var.?) (石蓮花: 新俗)。

分布 新疆 2500—3600 m. 之高山。

以 I 正附七種雪蓮花, 及石蓮花, 同列於 *Saussurea* 屬之 *Obovata* 組, 其形態上異同之點, 則詳檢索表, 論其功用, 亦無異於 *Eriocoryne* 組之雪蓮花, 但石蓮花, 為新疆之民間藥, 上人採取其花, 供婦人溫暖子宮調經種子之用, 與雪蓮花之效能相類, 惟一則用於男, 一則用於婦人爾。

(雪蓮花附註)

- 趙橘黃: 華藥第一集 34—35; 同 I 附錄, 95—96 (1936)  
趙學敏: 本草綱目拾遺 (= 本草) (1736)  
新 俗 = 新疆俗名
- Ling Yong Contributions from the Institute of Botany, National Academy of Peiping III, 2, 149—150 (1935)

#### (C) 菊科藥之莖類及草卉類 (提要)

##### (13) 艾葉 *Ai Yeh*

生藥 Folium Artemisiae vulgaris

原植物 <sup>1</sup> Artemisia vulgaris, L. var. spp.

a. 祁州山艾 (A) Chi-chow Shan Ai

原植物 Artemisia vulgaris var. ? (a) (山艾·祁俗, 祁藥)

Artemisia Mongolica, Fisch. var. verbenacca, Pamp. ? (山艾之一種 祁藥)

b. 祁州蕪艾 (B) Chichow Chi Ai

原植物 (1) Artemisia stolonifera (Maxim.), Kom. var. ? (b) (祁州蕪艾=祁艾·祁俗, 祁藥)

(2) Crossostephium artemisioides, Less. (=C. chinensis, Makino = Tanacetum chinense, A. Gr.) (蕪艾, 千年艾: BR.)

c. 北京蕪艾 (C) Peking Chi Ai

原植物 Artemisia vulgaris, L. var. ? (c) (蕪艾 京俗, 祁藥)

d. 北京蕪艾 (D) Peking Chi Ai

原植物 Artemisia vulgaris var. ? (d) (蕪艾又一種 祁藥)

e. 祁艾 (E) Chi Ai

原植物 <sup>2</sup> Senecio cinerea, DC. (E) (祁艾·京俗, 祁藥)

分布 a 祁州附近西山; b. 之(1)祁州栽培品, (2)湖北蕪春縣產品, c. d. 北京野生, e. 原產歐洲, 北京栽培。

成分 艾葉之一種 (A. vulgaris, L. var. indica, Maxim.) 一般成分, <sup>3</sup> 風乾物  
% 水分 11.74, 粗蛋白質 25.85 (29.19), 粗脂肪 2.59 (2.93), 粗纖維 23.  
10 (26.40), 礦物質 10.13 (11.47), 氮素有機物 26.59 (30.01), 總氮 4.  
12 (4.67), 蛋白氮 2.93 (3.32), 非蛋白氮 1.19 (1.35) (以上括弧內數字  
表示無水物%)。其中蛋白質之含量, <sup>4</sup> 雖極豐富, 但與食物中蛋白源相比  
較, 僅賴艾葉之蛋白質, 維持動物之健康成長, 則不甚充分也; 又含水焯



素，檢出還元糖，非還元糖，Pentose，而還元糖與非還元糖，冷水浸液中，含最最多；又葉之礦物質富於石灰 (CaO 10.11%) 磷酸 ( $P_2O_5$  3.78%) 及鐵 ( $Fe_2O_3$  3.78%)，其他砂 ( $SiO_2$  13.62%) 鋁 ( $Al_2O_3$  2.35%) 鎂 ( $MgO$  1.17%) 硫 ( $SO_2$  3.89%) 氯 (Cl 12.23%) 鈉 ( $Na_2O$  1.75%)，而鉀 ( $K_2O$  47.73%) 之含量尤富，且屬於鹽基性 (真正鹽基度 = 80.78)，其中可溶於水者占 66.46% 不溶於水者占 33.54%，據試驗結果，認其在營養上有相當之價值云，又據中尾，並江二氏之報告，葉約含精油 0.02% 其主成分為 Cineol (50%)  $\alpha$ -Thujon  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ ，Sesquiterpen, Sesquiterpenalkohol 又據吉村氏試驗報告，凡艾葉 1kg. 中，可得 Cholin 0.11g., Adenin 0.2g, 又據豬丁氏報告，艾葉中並含鞣酸 (Gerbsaure) 有解熱之作用，並含少量之 Vitamin-A, 抗御氣性 Vitamin-B, 有於乾熱酵母毒之程度中，而促進發育之 Vitamin-B, 有多量存在，Vitamin-C, 於新鮮之葉中，含量亦富，他如艾葉中含有之酵素，有 Amylase, Invertase, 並含微量之 Peroxydase, Katalase, 而 Amylase 之最適當 pH 為 5.6-5.7, 最適當溫度，乃 37.5° C 是也，又艾根中含有 Inulin 及樹脂等。

<sup>11</sup>  
藥理 據大橋氏報告，艾葉解熱之效，因含有氯化鉀及鞣酸鹽之故；又將艾葉製成之水煎液，投與發熱之家兔，經口內服，可使體溫，著明下降，然其解熱之必要量，不得以近於致死量，為解熱藥而供於醫用也。

藥用 治腹痛吐瀉，又對於子宮、血脈血等，作用血脈，並為解熱藥，又 *A. vulgaris*, L. var. *parviflora*, Maxim. 有殺除蚯蚓之效，又 *A. vulgaris*, L. 之近緣種，為癩病及舞蹈病，喘，法藥典收載之，又外用新鮮葉汁，可治蛇蟲刺傷，乾葉為入，可代煙草而止喘息，又灸灸治療，則用熟艾，即泥原料，則用揉碎之葉，或葉背之毛，稱曰艾絨，用金甚廣。

(艾葉附註1-11)

1. 著者：『藥集』一集，36-38(1936)；『藥俗』=『州俗』名

2. 著者：本藥別集之二 102(1937)
3. 服部，近藤·食植 6(1935)
4. 酒井，眞崎：藥誌 53, 251-274(1933)
5. 服部，近藤·食植，8(1935)
6. 中尾，澁江：藥誌 44, 636(1924)
7. 吉村尚清·Zett. Physiol. Chem. 88, 334(1913)
8. 猪子吉人：東京醫學會雜誌(=東醫)4, 1297, 1339(1890)
9. 服部，西藤·食植 8(1933)
10. 酒井，林田：藥誌 53, 343-358(1935)
11. 大橋秀吉·東北醫學雜誌(=東北醫)10, 116(1927)

(14)佩蘭菜 *Pat Lan Yeh*生藥 *Folium Eupatorii*

- 原植物 (1) *Eupatorium Japonicum*, Thunb. (佩蘭，鮮佩蘭·京俗，<sup>1</sup>那藥)  
 (2) *Eupatorium Stoechadosmum*, Hance = *E. Japonicum*, Thunb.  
 var.?) (蘭草：本經，綱目，註本) (那藥附1)  
 (3) *Eupatorium Lindlevanum*, DC. (= *E. Chinense*, L.)<sup>2</sup> (C. F.)  
 (澤蘭·本經，綱目，註本) (那藥附2)

分布 (1)產於中國中部，北京移植培養，(2)產於北方，河北尤多，或可認為佩蘭之一變種，(3)分布極廣，河北亦多。

成分 葉部含有爽快芳香之精油，但未經確實試驗也。

藥用 舊醫供清暑，醒腦，疏表之用，今東垣謂能湯生津，宜用蘭草，時珍謂治婦人血行諸病，宜用澤蘭云。

## (佩蘭菜附註)

1. 著者：那藥第一集 38-39(1936)，陶弘景註：本經(502-549)；李時珍：綱目(1590)，牧野富太郎等：註本(1930)，京俗=北京俗名

2. Liu, J. C. *Chihh Flora*, 168(1925)

## (15) a. 茵陳蒿 Yin Ch'en Hao (附 b. 黃蒿)

生藥 *Herba Artemisiae Capillaris*原植物 *Artemisia Capillaris*, Thunb.<sup>1</sup> (春夏採收不帶花實者稱 a. 茵陳蒿 (綿茵陳)；本經，新藥)，(秋冬採收帶有花實者稱 b. 黃蒿·新藥)

分布 各地產生，在河岸砂礫處尤多

成分 含精油<sup>2</sup> 0.23%，其主要成分為(B-Pinen, Capillen  $C_{10}H_{17}C_7H_9$ ，Keton  $C_{13}H_{14}O$ 等。藥用 古方為利尿藥，並為黃疸之要藥，與山稔<sup>3</sup>，人員配合而作劑用之，兼有驅蟲之效，新藥 Ictemun，即本生藥製劑，治肝臟及膽道諸病及浮腫有效。

## (茵陳蒿附註)

1. 著者：新藥第一集 39-40(1936)
2. 有馬：日本化學會誌(=化誌) 51, 791(1930)  
寺阪：日本藥學總會(=日藥總會)(1930)  
世良，瀨江：日本農藝化學會誌(=農化) 6, 600, 1003(1930)  
湯川，高野，三善：實驗消化器病學(=實驗消化) 3, 1309(1929)
3. 猪子吉人：東京醫學台雜誌(=東醫) 4, 1297, 1339(1900)

## (16) 青蒿 Ch'ing Hao

生藥 *Herba Artemisiae Annuae*原植物 (1) *Artemisia Annuae*, L. f. *genuina*, Pamp.<sup>1</sup> (青蒿 新藥)，(黃花蒿 綱目)，(臭蒿·日華)(2) *Artemisia Apiacea*, Hance (青蒿 本經，綱目，<sup>2</sup>日本)；(香蒿：衍義)(3) *Artemisia Capillaris*, Thunb. (北京青蒿·北藥)

(4) *Artemisia Annua*, L. (天津青蒿·北藜)

分布 (1) 各地皆產，繁生於河北原野，村落荒地，北京藥齋採用品，(2) 北方少見，(3) 石戶谷氏之所謂北京藥肆採用品；(4) 石戶谷氏之所謂天津藥肆採用品。

成分 含有精油，但未經檢査。

藥用 古方有殺蟲，止痢，除瘧之效。

(青蒿附註)

## 1. 著者 和藜第一集 40(1936)

日華子·大明日華子諸家本草(=日華)，李時珍：綱目

寇宗奭：本草衍義(=衍義)(1116)，陶弘景註·本經；牧野等：計本；

石戶谷勉 北支那之藥草(=北藜)81, 202(1934)

(17)---一枝蒿 I Chih Hao

## a. 祁州一枝蒿 Chi-chow I Chih Hao

生藜 *Herba Erigeronis*

原植物 <sup>1</sup>*Erigeron canadensis*, L. (野地蒿之一種：和藜)，(一枝蒿：祁俗)

(附1) *Erigeron lanifolius*, Willd. (野地蒿：H. M.)

(附2) *Erigeron kamtschaticus*, DC. (= *E. acie*, L.) (迷，飛迷：詩經)

分布 原產於北美洲，分布於中國，隨處有之，是爲祁州市品；

(附1) 爲熱帶亞利加那產，廣布於中國，河北各地均產之，

(附2) 繁殖於河北省之小五台山，百花山等處。

藥用 經醫作清涼解熱劑。

## b. 北京一枝蒿 Peking I Chih Hao

生藜 *Herba Achilleae*

原植物 <sup>2</sup>*Achillea sibirica*, Ledeb. (= *A. mongolica*, Fisch = *Parnica sibirica*,

Ledeb. (著·本經上品，啓蒙，圖譜，BR.)，(一枝蒿：京俗，和藜)

分布 廣布於河北省及中國中部。

成分 原產於歐洲之 *Achillea millefolium*, L., 所謂西洋蒼草中, 含 <sup>3</sup> Achilein  $C_{21}H_{33}O_{12}N_2$  (雙鹼性); Aconitsäure, Inulin 等, 又乾草中精油 0.23%, 其主成分爲 Cineol 10%, Chamazulen <sup>4</sup>  $C_{15}H_{18}$  15%。

藥用 *A. millefolium*, L., 全草及其花部, 瑞, 法藥典作強壯藥用之, 又用於痔疾, 頗有功效。

(一枝蒿附註)

1. 著者·神藥第一集 41-42(1936), 陶弘景註 本經上品(502-549)  
Henry, Aug An alphabetical list of Chinese names of plants med.  
(=H. M.)
2. 小野蘭山: 啓蒙(1803), 岩崎, 白月: 圖譜(1828)  
Bretschneider Botanicon Sinicum (=BR.) III 144(1895)
3. Zanon Liebig's Annalen der Chemie (Z. A.) 58, 21(1846)
4. Sievers and Kremers Pharmaceutical Review (=S. K. P.) 25, 212(1907)
5. Ruzicka, I. and Rudolph A. Helvetica Chimica Acta (=R. R. H. C.),  
9, 118(1926); 藥誌 531, 159(1926)

(18) 繡葉草 Hsi Hsien Ts'ao

- a. 繡葉草(亞婆針) Hsi Hsien Ts'ao (Ia Po Chen)

生藥 *Herba Siegesbeckiae*

原植物 <sup>1</sup> *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, L. (繡葉 唐本, 綱目, 攷荒, 啓蒙, 圖譜, 植考); (亞婆針, H. M.), (西慈, G.), (母豬油 H. C.), (粘糊菜, 火秧草: 名彙)

成分 <sup>2</sup> 含苦味質 Darutin

藥用 古方除惡瘡, 消浮腫而供外用, 並有驅除風濕之效。

- b. 光繡葉草(婆婆針) Ts'ung Hsi Hsien Tsao (Po Po Chen)

生藥 *Herba Bidens bipinnatae*

- 原植物 <sup>3</sup> (1) *Bidens bipinnata*, L. (九種葎草, 葎藥), (婆婆針, H. C.; G.)  
 (2) *Bidens pilosa*, L. (鬼針草, 鬼針, 啓蒙, 植考, H. C.), (婆婆針; H. C., G.)  
 (3) *Bidens tripartita*, L. (狼把草·網日, 啓蒙, 名彙)

分布 北京藥肆, 以產於河北省北京之西山第 (1)種植物, 九種葎草, (2)(3)兩種則未採。

藥用 (1)種之新鮮全草, 搗汁服之, 或塗敷患處, 可治蜘蛛、蛇、蠍、蟻之咬傷, 頗能奏效云。

(葎草附註)

- 蘇恭(啟): 唐新本草 (=唐本) (659), 周定王 救荒 (1368—1377); 吳其濬 植考(1848)

Henry, Aug. An alphabetical list of Chinese names of plants. ined. (= H. M.)

Giles, H.A. A Chinese-English Dictionary (=G.) (1892)

Henry, Aug. Chinese Names of Plants (Journal of the China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society) New Series. (=H. C.) Vol. XXII, (1888)

松村任三: 植物名彙 (漢名之部) (=名彙) 337 (1915)

- Christy: New Common Drugs. (=C. N. C. D.) (1886)

- 著者: 葎藥第一集 43—44 (1936)

(19) 早蓮草 (纏腸) Han Lien Ts'ao (Li Ch'ang)

生藥 *Herba Ecliptae*

原植物 <sup>1</sup> *Eclipta alba*, Hassk. (纏腸: 唐本, 葎藥), (早蓮草 H. C.)

分布 隨處有之。

成分 含精油, 單寧, 苦味質, <sup>2</sup> *Ecliptine*, Vitamin-A++。

藥用 治一切之瘡，有止血祛膿之效，又用其汁塗於眉髮，發生迅速，且能令其黑變云。

(旱蓮草附註)

1. 蘇恭(敬)：唐本 (659)，著者；*本草* 44(1936)

Henry Aug. Chinese Names of Plants. (Journal of the China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.) New Series. (=H. C.) Vol. XXII, (1888).

2. Wehmer, C. Die Pflanzenstoffe. (=WP). 1253 (Jena, (1928)

Mar, P. G. and Read, B. E. Chemical Examination of Chinese Remedies For Nightblindness. Vol. 10, 2, 282(1936).

(20) 佛耳草 (原薺草) Fo Erh Ts'ao (Shu Ch'u Ts'ao)

生藥 *Herba Gnaphali*

原植物 <sup>1</sup>*Gnaphalium multiceps*, Wall. (佛耳草·法象)，(原薺草：日革，綱目，啓蒙，名醫)

分布 處處有之，北京藥肆呼爲佛耳草，若呼原薺草，無人知之。

藥用 製爲煎劑，鎮咳祛痰。

(佛耳草附註)

1. 日革了·日革，李時珍；綱目；小野蘭山·啓蒙，松村任三；名醫

(21) 鵝不食草 (石胡荽) L. Pu Shih Ta'ao (Shih Hu Su)

生藥 *Herba Centipedae*

原植物 <sup>1</sup>*Centipeda minima*, Kuntze. (=C. orbicularis, Lour. =*Myriogyne minuta*, Less.) (鵝不食草：食性，*本草*)，(石胡荽：四聲，植考，G.)

分布 庭際路傍，隨處有之。

成分 <sup>2</sup>精油，苦味質，*Myriogynesäure*；Vitamin-A<sup>3</sup>

藥用 古方解毒，明目，祛痰，通鼻，又能散瘡腫，去目翳；對於感冒，鼻塞，頭重等症，尤見奏效云。

## (鴉不食草附註)

1. 陳士良 食性本草 (=食性) 923—935, 著者·*本草* 45(1936)  
蘇炳·四聲本草 (=四聲) (923—935), 吳其濬: 植考 XVI, 9(1848)  
Giles, H. A. A Chinese-English Dictionary. (=G.) (1892)

2. Wehmer, C. WP. 1253 (Jena, 1928)

## (22) 大薊與小薊 Ta Chi and Hsiao Chi

- a. 大薊 (=卍州大薊=北京大小薊=北京刺兒菜) T<sub>1</sub> Chi (=Chichow Ta Chi = Peking Ta Hsiao Chi = Peking Ts'u Erh Ts'ui)

生藥 *Herba Cirsii segeti*

原植物 (1) *Cirsium segetum*, Bunge (= *Cnicus segetum*, Maxim. (大薊: 卍藥), (大小薊: 京俗, 卍藥), (刺兒菜: 本意, 京俗, H. Ma)

(2) *Cirsium pendulum*, Fisch. (大薊 卍藥, 註本); (煙管薊, 圖鑑)

(3) *Cirsium spicatum*, Matsum. (日本山薊·卍藥, 註本), (大薊·虎薊·別錄, 圖鑑)

(4) *Cirsium Maackii*, Maxim. (大薊: 植考, 卍藥, 註本); (小薊·綱目, 卍藥, 註本)

(5) *Cirsium japonicum*, DC. (刺薊·救荒, 名彙), (小薊, 編薊·別錄 植鑑)

分布 (1) 分布於河北省, 如北京之西山, 小五台山, 山海關, 塘沽, 山東之芝罘, 江蘇之上海蘇州, 江西之九江, 湖北之宜昌等地, (2)(3)(4)(5) 中國, 日本均產之, 但非本條之大薊。

成分 日本產山薊 *Cirsium spicatum*, Matsum., 其葉部之一般成分%, 水分 91.110, 含氮物 2.017, 粗脂肪 0.717, 可溶性無氮物 3.463, 粗纖維 1.473, 灰分 1.220



藥用 古方治吐血，血衄，崩中下血，兼療癰腫等症；又本遺之刺兒菜，清火疎風，豁痰，解一切疔瘡腫毒，奏效如神。

- b. 小薊 (= 祁州小薊 = 北京敗醬草 = 北京苦蕒菜) Hsiao Chi (= Chichow Hsiao Chi = Peking Pai Chiang Ts'ao = Peking Chu Mai Ts'ai)

生藥 Herba Sonchi Hsiao Chi

原植物 (1) *Sonchus arvensis*, L. (a) (小薊 祁俗，祁藥)；(敗醬 京俗，祁藥)；(苦蕒菜 = 取麻菜 京俗，祁藥，BR.)

(2) *Carduus crispus*, L. (小薊，植考，註本)，(飛廉，本經，綱目，註本，圖鑑)

分布 (1) 分布於河北張家口等地；(2) 非本條之小薊。

藥用 卽市之小薊，與大薊分別應用之，天津之藥市相同，曰謂大薊能止血而兼消腫，小薊則專供止血而不能消腫云。

(大薊與小薊註本)

1. 著者·祁藥 46—47(1936)，趙學敏·本遺 (1735)

Henry, Aug An alphabetical list of Chinese names of plants incl. (=H. M.)

牧野富人郎等；註本 (1930—1934) 賈祖璋<sup>註</sup> 植鑑 40(1937)

陶弘景 別錄 (502)，吳其濬；植考 (1848)

2. 古川榮；藥誌 25, 547—550(1892)·衛生試驗所彙報 (= 衛彙) 7, 113—117

3. 著者 祁藥 47—48(1936)，植考，註本；綱目，植鑑(詳前)

Bretschneider, E. Botanicon sinicum. Notes on Chinese botany from nations into western sources (Part I. 1881; Part II. 1892) Botanical investigative and the materia medica of the ancient Chinese. (Part III, 1895) (=BR. III. 410)

(23) 敗醬草(苦蕒菜，苦菜) Pai Chiang Ts'ao (Chu Mai Ts'ai, Ku

## Ts'ai) (參照前條(b)小薊)

生藥 *Herba Sonchi Pachiang*

- 原植物 (1) *Sonchus arvensis* L. (b) (乾草稱「敗醬草」· 京俗，1 藥)，(鮮品稱「苦蕒菜」=「取蕒菜」：京俗，BR., G., 藥)，(苦蕒菜 G.)，(苦蕒麻 H. C.)
- (2) *Sonchus arvensis*, L. var. *uliginosus*, Trautv. (敗醬草一種. C. F.)
- (3) *Sonchus oleraceus*, L. (= *S. ciliatus*, Lam.)，(茶，爾雅，詩經)；(苦蕒· 爾雅，綱目，名批，H. M.)，(苦蕒菜：G.)，(蕒苦蕒：植考，BR.)

分布 (1) 繁生於河北原野，各地皆有之，(2)(3) 非本條之採用品。

成分 含苦味質

藥用 乾品稱敗醬草(*S. arvensis*, L.)，內服作清涼解熱劑用之，又洗痔瘡及赤眼有效，吞令搗芽煎服，亦能奏效；又其新鮮之嫩苗，稱取蕒菜，油鹽燻食，帶有苦味，作蔬菜而俱食用，敗蕒本草之一，又苦蕒菜或稱苦蕒(*S. oleraceus*, L. 古方主治血淋，利小便，兼治痔瘡，採其苗葉燻熱，用水浸去其苦味，淘洗後油鹽調食，亦可生食，性溫冷，頗有益於人，久食身輕少睡云(敗蕒)。

(敗蕒草附註)

1. 著者：那梨 48-49(1936)，BR III. 410(1895)  
Giles, H. A. · A Chinese-English dictionary. (=G.) (1892)  
Henry, Aug. Chinese names of plants (Journal of the China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.) New Series. (=H. C.) Vol. XXII, (1888)  
Liu, J. C. Chihli Flora (=C. F.) 173(1925)  
(D) 菊科藥之果實類(提要)  
(24) 牛旁了(實惡，大力了) Niu Pang Tzū (É Shih, I a Li Tzū)

生藥 Fructus Bardanae

原植物 <sup>1</sup> Arctium Lappa, L. (*A. majus*, Schk.) (Great Burdock) (牛蒡子：  
救荒，神藥) (恩實·綱目，加考) (大力子：G., H. N., BR.)

分布 原產歐洲，浙江，湖北，河南禹州，北京，北口外，關東等各地之田園  
中，盛行栽培之。

成分 果實含香質 <sup>2</sup> Arctium  $C_{25}H_{42}O_{15}$  及脂肪油 25—30%，其種子中油之主成  
分，Palmitinsäure, Stearinsäure, Oleinsäure 等之 Glycerid，並含 Phyto-  
sterol (Lappasterin) 1.0—1.3%

藥用 古方牛蒡子解熱，潤肺，利咽喉，散疔毒，利小便，並能表癩疹，祛風  
濕，消腫脹，解一切蛇蟲毒。

(21)(附1)牛蒡菜(大夫菜) Niu Pang Yeh (Ta Fu Yeh)

生藥 Folium Bardanae

原植物 同上正文

分布 同上正文

成分 日本所謂新牛蒡菜之一般成分可食部 96.9中，水分 95.58，總氮 0.114，  
蛋白質 (N×6.25) 0.72，脂肪 0.16，含水炭素 1.13，纖維 0.78，無機  
質 0.81，(水溶者 0.54 不溶者 0.27) 鹼價，7.4，鹼度，鈉及鉀 2.0，鈣  
及鎂 5.4，磷酸 ( $P_2O_5$ ) 0.038，石灰 (CaO) 0.023，鐵 ( $Fe_2O_3$ ) 0.010，  
食鹽 (NaCl) 0.276，溫度 (Calorie) 9，特殊成分，含有粘液，單寧，精  
油 (0.0285%) 等；又葉含 <sup>4</sup> Vitamin-C++++，葉柄占+。

藥用 北京民間，泡菜作含漱水，外用敷瘡，消腫有效，故藥舖製膏藥時常用  
之，嫩葉及菜柄與莖，均而食之，或煮而食之，可以救荒。

(24)(附2)牛蒡根 Niu Pang Ken

生藥 Radix Bardanae

原植物 同上正文

分布 栽培之盛，莫如日本，有瀧野川，砂川，札幌，大浦，堀川，梅田等地方，有改良之優秀品種，如東京之赤莖牛蒡，是其一也，又所謂新牛蒡者，即日本之改良種。

成分 一般成分，根之可食部 100 0，水分 79.40，總氮 0.400，蛋白質 (N×6.25) 2.50，脂肪 0.14，含水炭素 14.50，纖維 1.80 無機質 1.17，(水溶性者 0.29，不溶者 0.88)，酸質 7.3，鹼度鈉及鉀 1.5，鈣及鎂 5.8，磷酸 (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) 0.166，石灰 (CaO) 0.070，鐵 (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) 0.016，食鹽 (NaCl) +，溫昇 (Calorie) 71；特殊成分，含糖分及 Inulin 45%，少量之油分與 Palmitinsäure，有機鹽基，含有稍多量之 Arginin 與少量之 Adenin，不含 Cholin 及 Betanin，又 Pentosan 於髓質部對於無水物 100 分中，有 12.254 分，於皮部有 8.908 分，至於無機成分，灰分中含 0.023% 之 MnO 及 TiO<sub>2</sub>；並含 Vitamin-C++

藥用 根竹利尿藥用之，並可用於梅毒及慢性水銀中毒，在日本常以其根部，作蔬菜而供食用。

#### (牛蒡附註)

1. 周定王 本草 VIII, 4 (1368-1377); 著者: 那斐 I, 49-50(1936); 李時珍·綱目 (1590), 吳其濬 本草 VI, 152 (1848) Giles, H. A. · A Chinese-English dictionary (=G.) (1892); Notes on economic botany of China (=H. N.) (1893); BR. · III, 173 (1895)
2. 篠田, 越川: 藥誌 49, 565 篠田·藥誌 49, 1765 (1929); 篠田, 川崎 藥誌 51, 983 (1931)
3. 新編日本食品成分總攬(=食總)(1916)
4. 小尾: 了之吉 日本精油化學(=精化) 62, (1930)
5. 山田豐·國民衛生(=民衛) 10, 1145-1163, 1165-1177 (1933)
6. 同 1 3.; 7, 同 1 5.

## (25) 鶴虱 (南鶴虱) Hao Shih (Nan Hao Shih)

生藥 Fructus Chrpesi

原植物 (1) *Carpesium abrotanoides*, L. (天名精: 唐本, 綱目, 啓蒙, 植考, B, R., G., 名彙, 藥學), (鶴虱: H. M.); (南鶴虱 京俗, 藥學)

(2) *C. divaricatum*, S et Z. (潯州鶴虱 宋本, 漢藥), (金密耳 植考, 名彙)

分布 (1) 南北各省均產之, 據 Forbes 氏及 Hemsley 氏記載, 江蘇 (上海), 湖北 (宜昌, 巴東), 以及台灣, 閩東等地, 均採得之。(2) 產於東北及安徽潯州。

藥理 藥理試驗結果, 對於殺除蚯蚓, 尤有卓效。<sup>2</sup>

藥用 爲殺蟲力劑中之要藥, 製爲劑劑, 專供驅除蠶蟲及蚜蟲之用。

## (25)(附1) 天名精 T'ien Ming Ching

生藥 Folium Carpesii

原植物 (1) *Carpesium abrotanoides*, L. (同上)

(2) *Carpesium cernuum*, Linn (天名精一種 - C. I. B, I. C. D), (杓  
兒菜: 救荒, 名彙) (煙袋草 H. C)

分布 (1) 同 1 正文 (2) 產於河北

(25)(附2) 朝鮮天名精 Chosen T'ien Ming Ching

生藥 Herba Carpesii

原植物 *Carpesium macrocephalum*, Franch. et Sav. (朝鮮天名精 北藥),  
(千日草, 神靈草, 仙草, 滿草)

分布 朝鮮, 東三省

藥用 (附1) 東三省民間, 治痲疹腹痛, 頗能奏效, (附2) 東三省民間採神靈草之莖葉及花, 應用於吐血衄血等症。

## (鶴虱, 天名精附註)

1. 蘇枲(檉) - 唐本(659), 李時珍 綱目(1590), 小野蘭山·啓蒙(1803)

- 著者：藥彙第一集 51-53 (1936), Henry, Aug. An alphabetical list of plants. med.
2. 刈米，佐藤，島崎：藥誌 57, 743 (1932)
3. Chen Feng-Hwar Bulletin Fan Memorial Institute of Biology (Bot.) (=C. I. B.), Vol. V, (1934); Ishidoya, T. · Chinesische Drogen. (=I. C. D.) (1934); 周定王 救荒(1368-1377); Henry, Aug. · H. C. (1888)
4. 石戶谷勉 北支那之藥草 (=北藥) (1930); 佐藤潤平 · 滿蒙植物寫真集 (=滿植) (1928)

(26) 天葵子 (草天葵) T'ien Kuei Tzū (Ts'ao T'ien Kuei)

生藥 Fructus Helianthi

原植物 <sup>1</sup> Helianthus annuus, L. (向日葵 花鏡, 名實, G.) (天葵子, 草天葵; 邪俗, 邪藥)

分布 中央阿美利加原產, 各國田園村莊中栽培之。

成分 種子之化學組成, 水分 3.3-12.8%, 含氮物 13.5-19.1%, 脂肪油 22.2-36.5%, 無氮浸出質 13.3-21.3%, 粗纖維 23.5-32.3%, 灰分 2.6-4.1%, 及其花之黃色素爲一種 Xanthophyll  $C_{40}H_{56}O_2$ ; Fp. 195°C  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +75^\circ$ , 此與 Lutem 恐爲同一之物質; 天葵子中含有之脂肪油, 呈淡黃色, 似洋橄欖油有芳香之美味, 品位在菜油之上, 但不若胡麻油之芳香, 與花生油相伯仲, 惜其易於變敗, 是其缺點。其百分(%)組成, Oleinsäure 57, Linolinsäure 與 Isolinäure 31.3, 內 (10% 之正 Linolinsäure, 90% Isolinolinsäure), Palmitinsäure 5.0, 揮發性酸 0.3, Stearinsäure 痕跡, 不鹼化物 0.34, 輕基化數 2.0, Linolensäure 痕跡 Glycerin 基 4.1; 並含少量之 <sup>4</sup> Vitamin-A

藥用 供於食用, 爲滋養補品, 兼能明目, 脂肪油供工業上之應用。

(天葵子附註)

1. 陳扶搖：秘傳花鏡(=花鏡) (1688)，松村任三；名藏 163 (1915)，Giles, H. A.: G. (1892)，著者，*神藥第一集* 33-54 (1936)
2. 新撰日本食品成分總攬(=食總) (1936)，*藥誌*：51, 151 (1931)；Zechmeister L. and Tuzson P.: *Ber.* 63, 3203 (1930)
3. 越智主一；工業化學雜誌(=工化) 17, 845-855, 995-1005 (1914)
4. 藤卷良知，*Vitamin* (1936)

· (27) 萵苣子 *Wo Chu Tzū*

生藥 *Fructus Lactucae*

原植物 <sup>1</sup>*Lactuca sativa*, L. (萵苣，食療，綱目，*神藥*) (千層剝，植考，名實)：(黑萵藤子，*神藥*)，(白萵藤子：*神藥*)

分布 歐洲所產，各地菜圃栽培

成分 萵苣一般成分，可食部 100 分中，水分 97.22 糖質 0.111，蛋白質 (N×6.25) 0.69，脂肪 0.15，含水炭素 1.19，纖維 0.39，無機質 0.72，(水溶性 0.56 不溶物 0.16) 鹼價 5.9 (鈉及鉀分 3.7，鈣及鎂分 2.2) 磷酸 (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) 0.042，石灰 (CaO) 0.011，鐵 (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) 0.005，食鹽 (NaCl) 0.156，溫度 9 Calorie，全草含一種乳液，根中較富，即 <sup>3</sup>*Lactucarium*，並含二種之酸及精油，灰分(7%)中含銅及碘，特殊成分含 <sup>4</sup>*Vitamin* 即 A, B ++ (稍多量)，C, E +++ (多量)，經紫外光線照射，則生抗何偻病性之效能。又萵苣子油及萵苣藤液內，含極多量之 *Vitamin-E* ++++。

藥用 古方主治下乳汁，通小便，治陰腫，痔漏，下血，損傷作痛等症，因其含有豐富之 *Vitamin C, E* 可治敗血症，兼有止血，明血，治脚氣病等之功用，乃食療本草中之要藥也。

(萵苣子附註)

1. 孟詵：食療本草(=食療) (685-688)，李時珍，綱目，著者：*神藥第一集* 54-55 (1966)·吳其濬：植考 (1848)，松村任三·名藏 195 (1975)

2. 新撰日本食品總攬(=食總) (1936)
3. Read, E. · Chinese Medicinal Plants (=R. M.) 9, 39 (1936)
4. 藤卷良知: Vitamin

(28) 桑耳(苦耳) Hs<sub>1</sub> Erh (Ts'ang Erh Tz<sub>1</sub>)

生藥 Fructus Xanthi

原植物 <sup>1</sup>Xanthium Strumarium, L. (桑耳; 木經, 綱目, BR., W., G., 植考), (卷耳, 詩經, 名實), (苦耳, 苦耳, 本草經, 救荒, 植考, BR., P. SM., H. F.)

分布 北自河北, 東三省, 南至廣東, 臺灣

成分 <sup>2</sup>脂肪 39%, 樹脂 3.3%, Xanthostumarin (黃色無晶形物質) 39% (據藥誌 (1928年) 報告僅含 1.27%) 及 Vitamin-C+

藥用 古方有解熱發汗之效, 並治頭痛, 種子中所含之脂肪油, 有治癩 (大麻風) 之功用, 盛傳一時, 但尚未見確效之臨床報告也。

## (桑耳附註)

1. 陶弘景註: 木經(502-549), 李時珍·綱目(1590), Bretschneider, E. BR. (Part I-III, 1881-1895) Williams, S. W. A syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language (=W.) (1903, Giles, H. A., G (1892), 吳其濬: 植考 (1848), 詩經, 松村任三: 名實 383 (1915) 周定王·救荒 (1368-1377, Smith, F. P. Chinese Names of Canton Plants, China Review (=P. SM.) (1871); Henry, Aug. · H. F. (1896)
2. Read, E. · R. M. 12, 50 (1936, Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie 1811-728 (1877), 藥誌: 7, 308 (1887)

## (E) 菊科藥之揮發性成分類(提製)

(29) 艾納香(艾片, 冰片) Ai Nei Hsiang (Ai P'ien, Ping P'ien)

生藥 Camphora Blumeae



原植物 <sup>1</sup> Blumea balsamifera, DC. (艾納香·綱目, 名貴), (艾片 H. F.):

(冰片·邪俗)

分布 廣東, 福建, 臺灣, 婆羅洲

成分 本植物莖葉中含有 0.2-1.88% 之精油, 其主成分爲, <sup>2</sup> l-Borneol, Phloroacetophenondimethyläther 等

藥用 屬於古方中貴重藥品, 作發汗祛痰藥用之, 又對於食傷, 中暑, 霍亂, 胸膈絞痛, 以及外症中發散藥劑之內, 尤爲不可缺少之要藥

(艾納香附註)

1. 李時珍 綱目 (1590), 松村任三 名貴 50 (1915), Henry, Aug., H. F. (1896)

2. 刘永, 木村(組)·和漢藥用植物 (= 藥植) 8, (1934)

(F) 川續斷科 (山蘿蔔科) (Dipsacaceae) 藥之根類 (提要)

(30) 川續斷 Ch'uan Hsü Tuan

生藥 Rhizoma Dipsaci

原植物 (1) <sup>1</sup> Dipsacus asper, Wall. (續斷 綱目, H. C., H. N.), (川斷, 川且: H. N.), (川續斷 別號)

(2) Dipsacus chinensis, Batal. (= D. meremis, Miq.) (續斷 D.)

分布 (1)(2) 均分布於中國中部, 如湖北, 四川

成分 葡萄糖等

藥用 爲產糖之滋養強壯劑, 並能止痛疾。古方外用續折跌之筋骨, 故得是名。

(川續斷附註)

1. 李時珍: 綱目 (1590), Henry, Aug. H. C, Vol. XXII, (1888),

Notes on economic botany of China (H. N.) (1893);

著者·藥集第一集 57-58 (1936), Diels, L. D. Vol XXIX, (1901)

## (G) 川續斷科(Dipsacaceae)藥之果實類(提要)

## (31) 北荳藤子 Pei Chu Sheng Tzū

生藥 Fructus Dipsaci

原植物 <sup>1</sup>Dipsacus japonicus, Miq. (續斷 BR.), (北荳藤: 補藥)

分布 河北省北京之西山, 妙峯山

藥用 古方爲滋養調補劑, 有烏髮黑髮之功效云

(北荳藤子附註)

1. Bretschneider, E. BR. (Part I-III, 1881-1895);

著者 祁樂第一集 58-59 (1936)

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唐本——唐新本草 蘇恭(敏)撰(唐顯慶四年 659 年)

食療——食療本草 孟詵撰(唐睿宗年間 685—688 年)

拾遺——本草拾遺 陳藏器撰(唐開元二十七年 739 年)

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開寶折本——開寶新詳定本草

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大明} 大明日華子諸家本草

嘉祐——嘉祐補註本草 掌禹錫撰(宋嘉祐六年 1058 年)

圖經——圖經本草 蘇頌撰(宋嘉祐七年 1059 年)

大觀 大觀本草(一名大令本草) 唐慎微原著及編序(宋大觀二年 1108 年)

證類——經史證類備急本草 唐慎微撰(宋大觀二年 1108 年)

證類外——經史證類備急本草本經外草類(同 1)

- 政和——政和新修本草(一名政和新修經史證類備用本草) 唐慎微撰曹忠淳(宋政和六年 1116 年)
- 衍義——本草衍義 寇宗奭撰(宋政和六年 1116 年)
- 紹興——紹興校定經史證類備用本草 王繼先等撰(宋高宗二十九年 1159 年)
- 日用——日用本草 吳瑞撰(元 1315—1325 年)
- 救荒——救荒本草 周定王撰(明洪武年間 1368—1377 年)
- 食物——食物本草 汪穎撰(明正德年間 1506—1521 年)
- 蒙筌——本草蒙筌 陳嘉謨撰(明嘉靖四十五年 1566 年)
- 綱目——本草綱目 李時珍撰(明萬曆十八年 1590 年)
- 彙言——本草彙言 倪朱諤純字甫撰(明天啓四年 1624 年)
- 衍義補遺——本草衍義補遺
- 羣芳譜——廣羣芳譜 { 王象晉原著(明萬曆年間 1573—1619 年)  
江穎等重廣(清康熙四十七年 1708 年) }
- 花鏡——秘傳花鏡 陳扶搖撰(清康熙二十七年 1688 年)
- 備要——本草備要 江昞撰(清康熙甲戌 1694 年)
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