add 10 mL of water and 5 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid, shake well, and filter. To the filtrate add 2 to 3 drops of potassium hexacyanoferrate (II) TS: a white precipitate is produced (zinc oxide).

(3) Shake 0.5 g of Phenol and Zinc Oxide Liniment with 1 mL of water and 5 mL of chloroform, separate the chloroform layer, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, dissolve 0.01 g of phenol in 5 mL of chloroform, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 5 μL each of the sample solution and the standard solution on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of ethyl acetate, ethanol (99.5) and ammonia solution (28) (50:5:1) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Allow the plate to stand in iodine vapor: the spots obtained from the sample solution and the standard solution show the same *R*f value.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Phenolated Water

フェノール水

Phenolated Water contains not less than 1.8 w/v% and not more than 2.3 w/v% of phenol (C_6H_6O: 94.11).

Method of preparation

Liquefied Phenol	22 mL
Water or Purified Water	a sufficient quantity
	To make 1000 mL

Mix the above ingredients.

Description Phenolated Water is a colorless, clear liquid, having the odor of phenol.

Identification **(1)** Add 1 drop of iron (III) chloride TS to 10 mL of Phenolated Water: a blue-purple color develops.

(2) To 5 mL of a solution of Phenolated Water (1 in 200) add bromine TS dropwise: a white precipitate is formed, and it dissolves at first upon shaking but becomes permanent as excess of the reagent is added.

Assay Take exactly 2 mL of Phenolated Water into an iodine flask, add 25 mL of water, then add exactly 40 mL of 0.05 mol/L bromine VS and 5 mL of hydrochloric acid, stopper immediately, shake for 30 minutes, and allow to stand for 15 minutes. Add 7 mL of potassium iodide TS, stopper tightly at once, shake well, and titrate the liberated iodine with 0.1 mol/L sodium thiosulfate VS (indicator: 1 mL of starch TS). Perform a blank determination.

Each mL of 0.05 mol/L bromine VS
= 1.5686 mg of C_6H_6O

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Phenolated Water for Disinfection

消毒用フェノール水

Phenolated Water for Disinfection contains not less than 2.8 w/v% and not more than 3.3 w/v% of phenol (C_6H_6O: 94.11).

Method of preparation

Phenol for Disinfection	31 g
Water or Purified Water	a sufficient quantity
	To make 1000 mL

Mix the above ingredients.

Description Phenolated Water for Disinfection is a clear, colorless liquid, having the odor of phenol.

Identification **(1)** Add 1 drop of iron (III) chloride TS to 10 mL of Phenolated Water for Disinfection: a blue-purple color develops.

(2) Proceed with 5 mL of a solution of Phenolated Water for Disinfection (1 in 200) as directed in the Identification (2) under Phenol for Disinfection.

Assay Take exactly 5 mL of Phenolated Water for Disinfection, add water to make exactly 100 mL, then pipet 25 mL of the solution into an iodine flask, and proceed as directed in the Assay under Phenol for Disinfection.

Each mL of 0.05 mol/L bromine VS
= 1.5686 mg of C_6H_6O

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Phenovalin and Magnesium Oxide Powder

フェノバリン・マグネシア散

Phenovalin and Magnesium Oxide Powder contains not less than 45.0% and not more than 55.0% of magnesium oxide (MgO: 40.30).

Method of preparation

Phenovalin	250 g
Magnesium Oxide	500 g
Starch, Lactose, or their mixture	a sufficient quantity
	To make 1000 g

Prepare as directed under Powders, with the above ingredients.

Description Phenovalin and Magnesium Oxide Powder occurs as a white powder.

It acquires a slightly red color on standing.

Identification **(1)** Shake 2 g of Phenovalin and Magnesium Oxide Powder with 10 mL of chloroform, and filter. Evaporate the filtrate to dryness on a water bath.

(i) Heat 0.1 g of the residue with 1 mL of sodium hydroxide TS: a red color develops, and it disappears upon addition of excess hydrochloric acid (phenovalin).

(ii) Heat 0.1 g of the residue with 3 mL of diluted ethanol (7 in 10) and 4 drops of sulfuric acid: the odor of ethyl acetate is perceptible (phenovalin).

(2) Shake 1 g of Phenovalin and Magnesium Oxide Powder with 5 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid, add water to make 50 mL, and filter: the filtrate responds to the qualitative Test (1) for magnesium salt.

Purity **(1)** Heavy metals—Incinerate 1.5 g of Phenovalin and Magnesium Oxide Powder by strong heating, dissolve the residue in 20 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid, and evaporate on a water bath to dryness. Dissolve the residue in 35 mL of water and 2 mL of dilute acetic acid. Filter, if necessary. Wash the filter paper with water, combine the washing with the filtrate, and add water to make 50 mL. Perform the test using this solution as the test solution. Control solution: evaporate 20 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid to dryness, and add 2 mL of dilute acetic acid, 4.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution and water to make 50 mL (not more than 27 ppm).

(2) Arsenic—Incinerate 0.30 g of Phenovalin and Magnesium Oxide Powder by strong heating, dissolve the residue in 5 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid. Perform the test using Apparatus B with this solution as the test solution (not more than 6.6 ppm).

Assay To about 0.4 g of Phenovalin and Magnesium Oxide Powder, accurately weighed, add 10 mL of water and 4.0 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid, and shake. To this solution add water to make exactly 100 mL, and filter. Discard the first 20 mL of the filtrate, pipet 25 mL of the subsequent filtrate, and shake with two 5-mL portions of chloroform. Separate the water layer, add 50 mL of water and 5 mL of ammonia-ammonium chloride buffer solution, pH 10.7, and titrate with 0.05 mol/L disodium dihydrogen ethylenediamine tetraacetate VS (indicator: 0.04 g of eriochrome black T-sodium chloride indicator).

Each mL of 0.05 mol/L disodium dihydrogen ethylenediamine tetraacetate VS
= 2.0152 mg of MgO

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Picrasma Wood

Picrasmae Lignum

ニガキ

Picrasma Wood is the wood of *Picrasma quassioides* Bennet (*Simarubaceae*).

Description Light yellow chips, slices or short pieces of wood; a transverse section reveals distinct annual rings and thin medullary rays; tissue dense in texture. Odorless; taste, extremely bitter and lasting.

Under a microscope, it reveals medullary rays consisting of 1 - 5 cells wide for transverse section, and 5 - 50 cells high for longitudinal section; vessels of spring wood up to about 150 μm in diameter, but those of autumn wood only one-fifth as wide; vessels, single or in groups, scattered in the xylem parenchyma; membrane of wood fibers extremely thickened; medullary rays and xylem parenchyma cells contain rosette aggregates of calcium oxalate and starch grains. Vivid yellow or red-brown, resinous substance often present in the vessels.

Purity Foreign matter—The amount of foreign matter contained in Picrasma Wood does not exceed 1.0%.

Total ash Not more than 4.0%.

Powdered Picrasma Wood

Picrasmae Lignum Pulveratum

ニガキ末

Powdered Picrasma Wood is the powder of Picrasma Wood.

Description Powdered Picrasma occurs as a grayish white to light yellow powder. It is odorless, and has an extremely bitter and lasting taste.

Under a microscope, Powdered Picrasma Wood reveals fragments of vessels of various sizes, xylem fibers and xylem parenchyma cells; fragments of medullary rays containing starch grains; all tissues lignified; a few crystals of calcium oxalate observed. Starch grains are 5 to 15 μm in diameter.

Total ash Not more than 4.0%.

Acid-insoluble ash Not more than 1.0%.

Pinellia Tuber

Pinelliae Tuber

ハンゲ

Pinellia Tuber is the tuber of *Pinellia ternata* Breitenbach (*Araceae*), from which the cork layer has been removed.

Description Slightly flattened spherical to irregular-shaped tuber; 0.7 - 2.5 cm in diameter and 0.7 - 1.5 cm in height; externally white to grayish white-yellow; the upper end dented, where the stem has been removed, with root scars dented as numerous small spots on the circumference; dense in texture; cross section white and powdery. Almost odorless; tasteless at first, slightly mucous, but leaving a strong acrid taste.

Under a microscope, a transverse section reveals mainly tissue of parenchyma filled with starch grains, and scattered with a few mucilage cells containing raphides of calcium oxalate. Starch grains mostly 2- to 3-compound grains, usually 10 - 15 μm in diameter, and simple grains, usually 3 - 7 μm in diameter; raphides 25 - 150 μm in length.

Purity Rhizome of *Arisaema* species and others—Under a microscope, no mucilage canal is revealed on the outer layer of cortex.