reveal a purple color.

Alcohol number Not less than 7.5 (Method 2).

Assay Measure accurately 2 mL of Compound Salicylic Acid Spirit, add exactly 5 mL of the internal standard solution and diluted methanol (1 in 2) to make 100 mL, and use this solution as the sample solution. Weigh accurately about 0.2 g of salicylic acid for assay, previously dried in a desiccator (silica gel) for 3 hours, and about 0.05 g of phenol for assay, dissolve in diluted methanol (1 in 2) to make exactly 100 mL. Pipet 20 mL of this solution, add exactly 5 mL of the internal standard solution and diluted methanol (1 in 2) to make 100 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with 15 μL each of the sample solution and the standard solution as directed under the Liquid Chromatography according to the following conditions, and calculate the ratios, Q_{Ta} and Q_{Tb}, of the peak area of salicylic acid and phenol to that of the internal standard in the sample solution, and the ratios, Q_{Sa} and Q_{Sb}, of the peak area of salicylic acid and phenol to that of the internal standard in the standard solution.

$$\text{Amount (mg) of salicylic acid } (C_7H_6O_3) = \text{amount (mg) of salicylic acid for assay} \times \frac{Q_{Ta}}{Q_{Sa}} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{Amount (mg) of phenol } (C_6H_6O) = \text{amount (mg) of phenol for assay} \times \frac{Q_{Tb}}{Q_{Sb}} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

Internal standard solution—A solution of theophylline in methanol (1 in 1250).

Operating conditions—

Detector: An ultraviolet absorption photometer (wavelength: 270 nm).

Column: A stainless steel column about 4 mm in inside diameter and 25 to 30 cm in length, packed with octadecylsilanized silica gel for liquid chromatography, 5 μm in particle diameter.

Column temperature: Room temperature.

Mobile phase: A mixture of 0.1 mol/L phosphate buffer solution, pH 7.0, and methanol (3:1).

Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of salicylic acid is about 6 minutes.

Selection of column: Dissolve 0.2 g of benzoic acid, 0.2 g of salicylic acid and 0.05 g of theophylline in 100 mL of diluted methanol (1 in 2). To 10 mL of this solution add 90 mL of diluted methanol (1 in 2). Proceed with 10 μL of this solution under the above operating conditions. Use a column giving elution of benzoic acid, salicylic acid and theophylline in this order, and clearly dividing each peak.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Saposhnikovia Root

Saposhnikoviae Radix

ボウフウ

Saposhnikovia Root is the root and rhizome of *Saposhnikovia divaricata* Schischkin (*Umbelliferae*).

Description Long and narrow, conical rhizome and root, 15 - 20 cm in length, 0.7 - 1.5 cm in diameter; externally light brown; rhizome reveals dense crosswise wrinkles like ring nodes, and sometimes reveals brown and hair-like remains of leaf sheath; the root reveals many longitudinal wrinkles and scars of rootlets; in a cross section, cortex is grayish brown in color and reveals many lacunae, and xylem is yellow in color. Odor, slight; taste, slightly sweet.

Purity Foreign matter—The amount of stems and other foreign matter contained in Saposhnikovia Root does not exceed 2.0%.

Total ash Not more than 7.0%.

Acid-insoluble ash Not more than 1.5%.

Extract content Dilute ethanol-soluble extract: not less than 20.0%.

Saussurea Root

Saussureae Radix

モッコウ

Saussurea Root is the root of *Saussurea lappa* Clarke (*Compositae*).

Description Nearly cylindrical roots, 5 - 20 cm in length, 1 - 6 cm in diameter; some of them slightly bent, and sometimes longitudinally cut; scar of stem dented on the top of the root with crown; externally yellow-brown to grayish brown, with coarse longitudinal wrinkles and fine reticulate furrows, and also with remains of lateral roots; sometimes root from which periderm has been removed; hard and dense in texture, and difficult to break. A cross section is yellow-brown to dark brown, and cambium part has a dark color. Under a magnifying glass, medullary rays distinct, here and there, large clefts, and brown oil sacs scattered; in old root, pith existing in the center, and often forming a hollow. Odor, characteristic; taste, bitter.

Identification Warm 0.5 g of pulverized Saussurea Root with 10 mL of ethanol (95) for 1 minute, cool, and filter. Shake 1 mL of the filtrate with 0.5 mL of hydrochloric acid: a purple color is produced.

Purity Foreign matter—Add iodine TS dropwise to a transverse section: no blue-purple color develops.

Total ash Not more than 4.0%.

Extract content Dilute ethanol-soluble extract: not less than 17.0%.