

平成 30 年度「日本薬局方の試験法等に関する研究」研究報告
第十七改正日本薬局方収載生薬の基原植物に使用されている学名と
植物分類学で現在一般的に用いられる学名の相違点^{*4}

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Differences in the Scientific Names of the Plants Used for the Crude Drugs Listed in
the 17th Japanese Pharmacopoeia Compared with Those Used in Plant Taxonomy^{*4}

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Summary

In recent years, the classifications of plants and their scientific names have been reviewed incorporating new data from DNA analysis, etc. Consequently, the current APG system of plant classification is becoming more reliable, and is already being applied in most botanical gardens and museums throughout the world.

On the other hand, the scientific names of plants used for crude drugs in the 17th Japanese Pharmacopoeia are according to modified Engler system (1964). Those scientific names have been determined after detailed discussions by the experts of Pharmacognosy, based on the results of market surveys, field surveys of the habitats of the materials, and morphology-based identification system of plant taxonomy. Because most of the crude drugs listed in the Pharmacopoeia have been used for more than thousand years and there are own classification systems based on the several pharmacognostical properties, it is sometimes difficult to adapt new classification for the plants used in the Pharmacopoeia. So, the scientific names used in the Pharmacopoeia sometimes differ from the names now accepted in the field of plant taxonomy.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to review the scientific names of the plants constituting the crude drugs listed in the Pharmacopoeia using modern and reliable methods. Here, we highlight differences in the scientific names used in 17th Pharmacopoeia compared with those used in plant taxonomy. By applying modern plant taxonomic methodology, we conclude that the family names of fourteen plants, thirteen genus names and specific epithets for ten plants in the Pharmacopoeia require revision or correction, including some cases in which two or more species are now integrated and regarded as the same species.

In this report, the differences are organized by category and summarized, drafts for amendments are proposed, and additional notes are added as necessary. We believe this evidence-based review will be helpful to researchers and practitioners in the field of pharmacognosy.

Key words

Scientific name, Crude drug, 17th Japanese Pharmacopoeia, Plant taxonomy