



PG 102 - p



# Staff Members of Pharmacognosy Department









# Practical Pharmacognosy (2) PG102 Lab (1)

# **Scheme for description of Seeds**

# I) Linseed

بذور الكتان-Name: Semen Lini-Linseed

 Origin: It is the dried ripe seeds of Linum usitatissimum Family: Linacae.

### •Morphology:

Condition: Entire ripe seeds

**Shape:** Elongated ovate, nearly flat rounded at one end & pointed at the

other

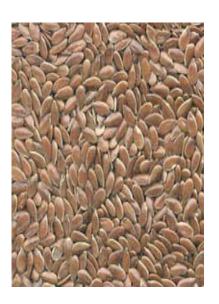
Size: 4-6 mm length, 2-2.5 mm width

**Colour:** Glossy reddish brown **Odour:** Characteristic odour after

crushing

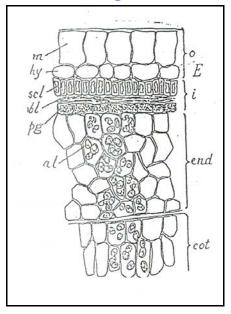
Taste: Mucilaginous oily taste

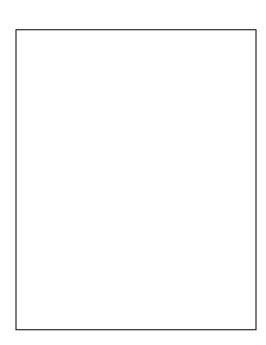
Kind: Albuminous seed



### Histology:

### 1- T.S.





### 2- Examination of Powder

# Physical Characters:

Condition: Fine powder

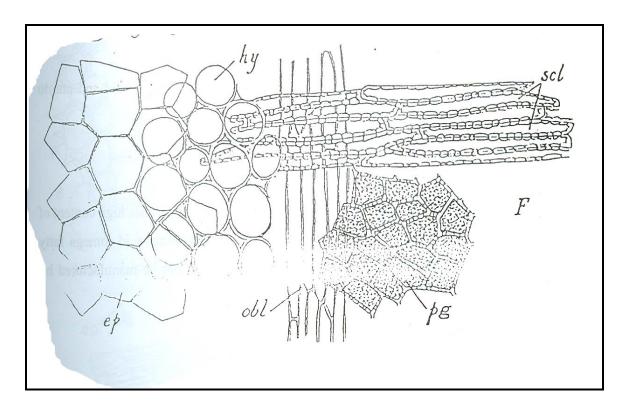
Homogeneity: Homogenous

Colour: Buff with visible dark brown

fragments

**Odour:** Characteristic odour **Taste:** Mucilaginous oily taste

# Microscopical Examination:



# Work sheet

•

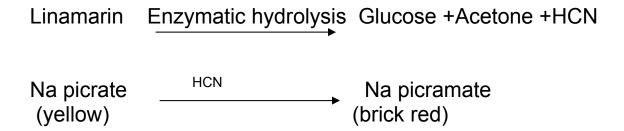
Key elements:	
	Grade:

4

Signature:

# • Confirmatory chemical test:

It changes the colour of paper wet with Guignard's reagent from yellow to brick red due to presence of Linamarin glycoside



# 2)Foenugreek Seed

- Name: Semen Foenugraeci- Foenugreek Seedبذور الحلبه
- Origin: It is the dried ripe seeds of Trigonella foenugraecum Family: Leguminosae
- Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

**Colour:** 

Odour:

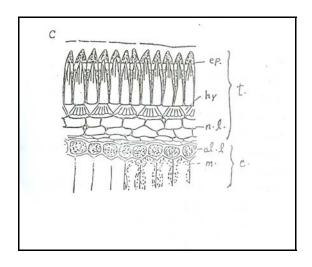
Taste:

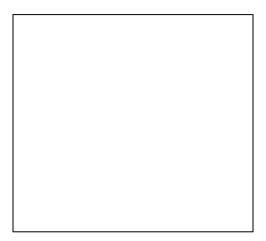
Kind: Albuminous seed



# • Histology:

# 1)T.S.





# 2) Examination of powder:

•Physical Characters:

**Condition:** 

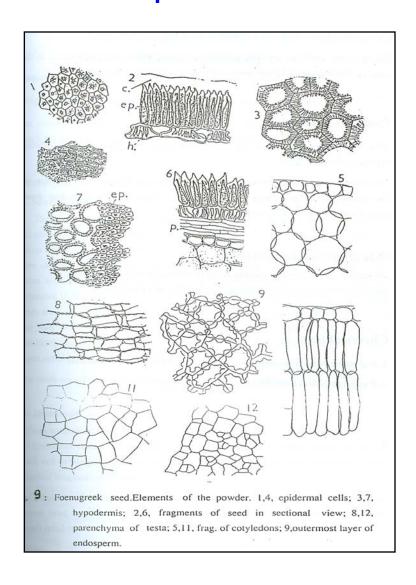
Homogeneity:

Colour:

**Odour:** 

Taste:

# • Microscopical Examination:



# Work Sheet

Key elements:	
	Grade:
	Signature:

# Lab 2

# 3)Black Mustard Seed

• Name: Black mustard- Brassica nigra- بذور الخردل الأسود

• Origin: It is the dried ripe seeds of Brassica nigra

Family Cruciferae (Brassicaceae)

• Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

**Colour:** 

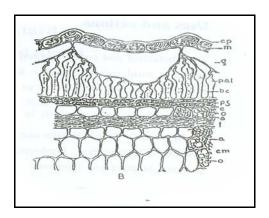
**Odour:** 

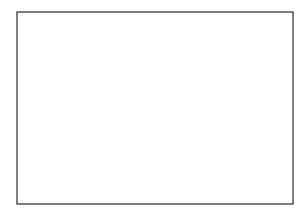
Taste:

Kind: Exalbuminous



# Histology: 1)T.S:





# 2) Examination of powder:

• Physical Characters:

**Condition:** 

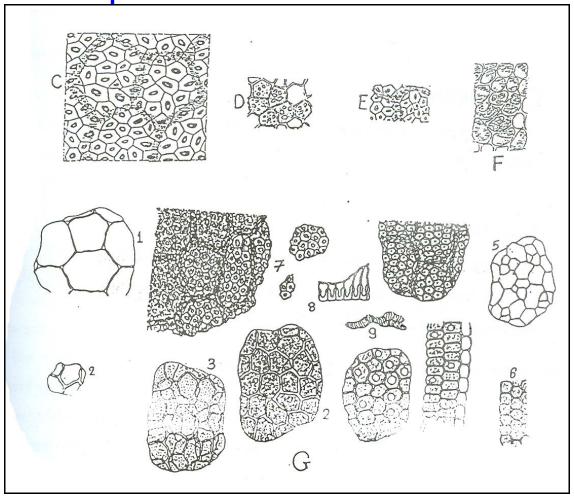
Homogeneity:

Colour:

**Odour:** 

Taste:

• Microscopical examination:



# Work Sheet

Key elements:

Grade: Signature:

# 4)Cardamom Seed

•Name: Cardamom seed بذر الحبهان

Origin: It is the dried ripe seeds of *Elettaria* cardamomum Family: Zingiberaceae, recently
 separated from the fruit.

# •Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

**Colour:** 

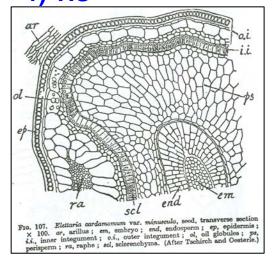
**Odour:** 

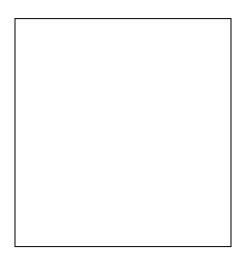
Taste:

Kind: Albuminous seed



Histology:1) T.S





# 2)Examination of powder:

•Physical Characters:

**Condition:** 

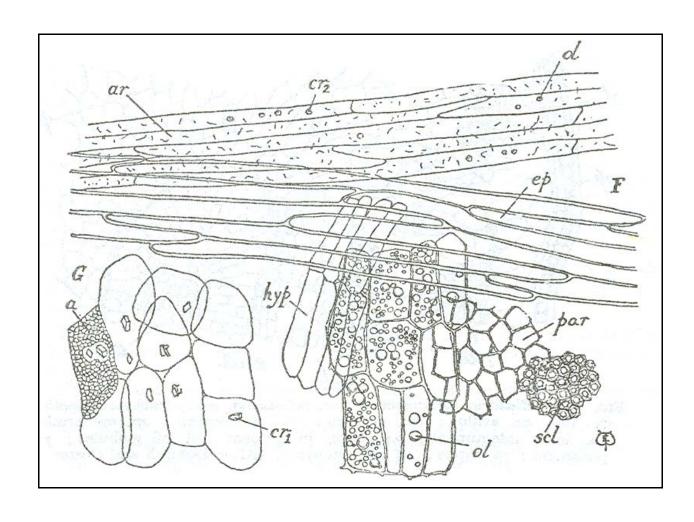
Homogeneity:

Colour:

**Odour:** 

Taste:

# • Microscopical Examination:



# Work Sheet

# **Key elements:**

Grade: Signature:

# Lab 3

### **Scheme for description of Fruits**

# 1)Fennel Fruit

- Name: Fennel Fruit-Fructus Foeniculi- ثمر الشمر
- Origin: It is the dried ripe fruit of Foeniculum vulgare Family: Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)

### • Morphology:

**Condition:** Entire ripe fruits

Shape: Oval to oblong

Size: 4-10 mm long, up to 4 mm

wide

Colour: Yellowish brown

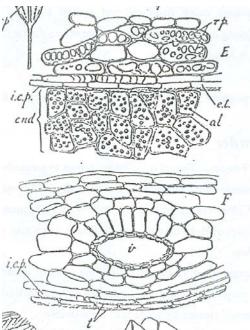
**Odour**: Aromatic agreeable odour

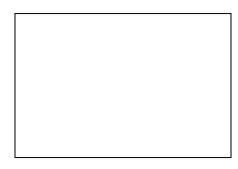
**Taste:** Sweet aromatic taste

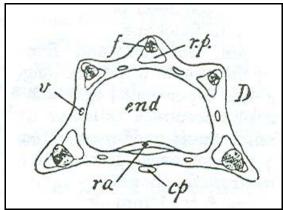
Kind:True,Simple,Dry,Schizocarpic fruit



# Histology1) T.S.







# 2)Examination of powder

Physical Characters:

Condition: Fine powder

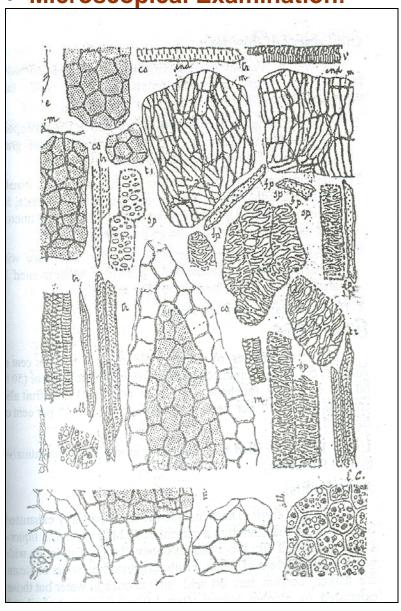
**Homogeneity**: Homogenous

Colour: Yellowish brown

**Odour:** Aromatic agreeable odour

Taste: Sweet aromatic taste

• Microscopical Examination:



### Work sheet

Key elements:	

Grade: Signature:

# 2)Anise Fruit

- Name:
- Origin:
- Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

**Colour:** 

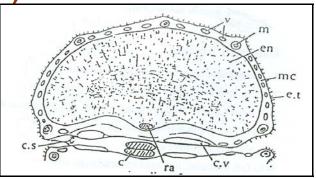
Odour:

Taste:

Kind:True,Simple,Dry,Schizocarpic fruit

**Histology:** 

1) T.S.





# 2) Examination of powder

Physical Characters:

**Condition:** 

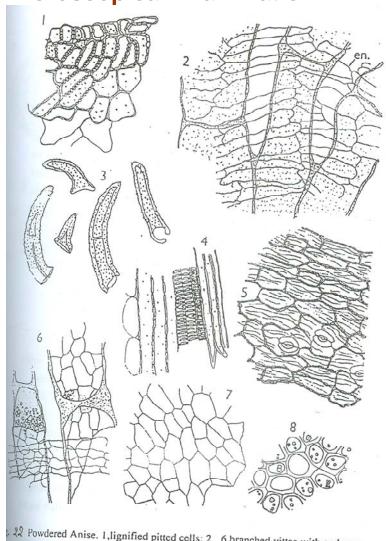
Homogeneity:

**Colour:** 

**Odour:** 

Taste:

Microscopical Examination:



29 Powdered Anise. 1, lignified pitted cells; 2 6, branched vittae with endocarp cells; 3, coveing trichomes; 4, fragment of vascular strand; 5, epicarpcells; 7, testa in surface view; 8, endosperm.

# Work sheet

Key elements:		

Grade: Signature:

# Lab 4

# 3)Coriander Fruit

• Name: Coriander fruit-Fructus coriandrum-ثمر الكزبرة

• **Origin**:It is the dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum* sativum.

Family: Umbelliferae

• Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

Colour:

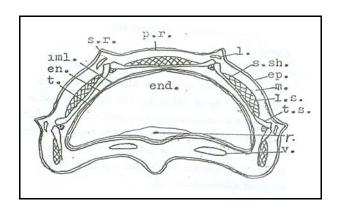
**Odour:** 

Taste:

Kind:True,Simple,Dry,Schizocarpic fruit



# Histology1) T.S.





# 2)Examination of powder

Physical Characters:

**Condition:** 

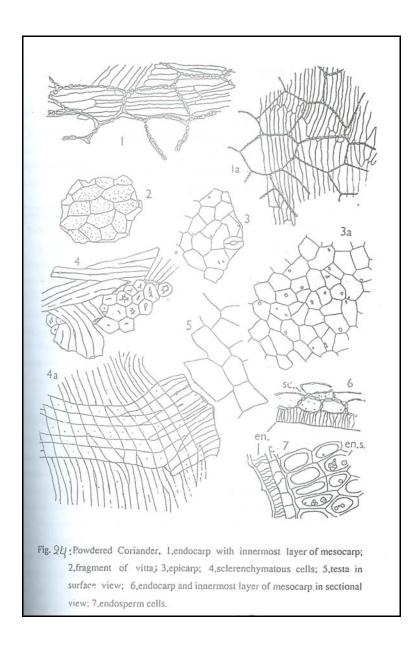
Homogeneity:

Colour:

**Odour:** 

Taste:

# Microscopical Examination:



# Work sheet

ey elem	ents:		

28

**Grade:** 

Signature:

# 4) Cumin Fruit

- Name: Cumin -Fructus Cummin- ثمر الكمون
- Origin: It is the dried ripe fruit of *Cummin cyminum* Family: Umbellifereae
  - Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

Colour:

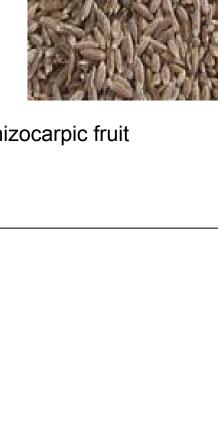
Odour:

Taste:

Kind:True,Simple,Dry,Schizocarpic fruit

Histology

1)T.S.



2)Examination of powder  • Physical Characters: Condition: Homogeneity: Colour: Odour: Taste:	
Microscopical Examination:	

# Work sheet

Key elements:	
	Grade:
	Signature:

# Lab. 5

# 5)Ammi-visnaga Fruit

- Name: Ammi-visnaga fruit-Fructus Khelle ثمر الخلة
- Origin: It is the dried ripe fruit of *Ammi-visnaga* Family: Umbelliferae
  - Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

**Colour:** 

**Odour:** 

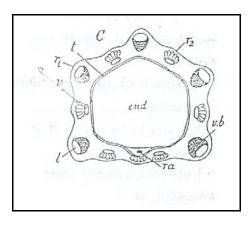
Taste:

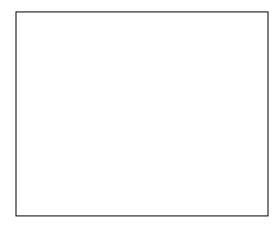
Kind:True,Simple,Dry,Schizocarpic fruit



# Histology

# 1) T.S.





# 2)Examination of powder

Physical Characters:

**Condition:** 

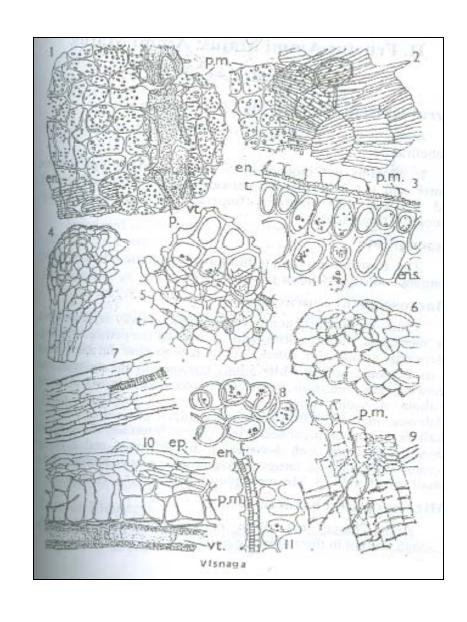
Homogeneity:

**Colour:** 

**Odour:** 

Taste:

• Microscopical Examination:



# Work sheet

Key	y elements:	
	Grade: Signature:	

## 6)Capsicum Fruit

•Name: Capsicum fruit -Fructus Capsici

• Origin: It is the dried ripe fruit of Capsicum

minimum

Family: Solanaceae

### • Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

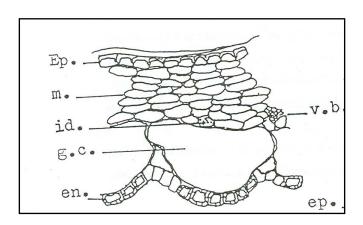
**Colour:** 

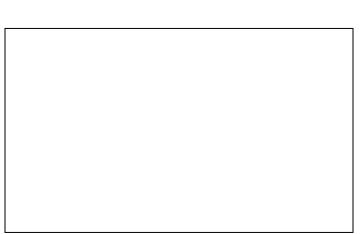
Odour:

Taste:

Kind:True,Simple,Succulent,Berry fruit

Histology1) T.S





## 2) Examination of powder

## •Physical Characters:

**Condition:** 

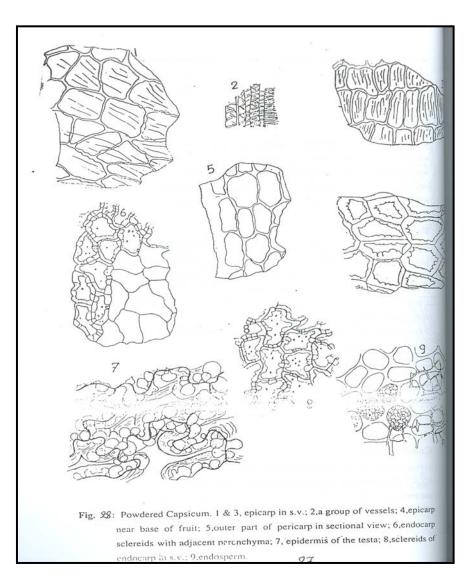
Homogeneity:

Colour:

**Odour:** 

Taste:

## • Microscopical Examination:



### Work sheet

Key elements:

## 

### **Scheme for description of Herbs**

## 1)Mentha Herb

- Name: Mentha-Peppermint-النعناع
- **Origin:**It is the aerial parts of *Mentha piperita* Family: Labiatae

### • Morphology:

Condition: Entire herb

Shape: Quadrangular in outline

Size:

Colour: Green

**Odour:** Characteristic aromatic **Taste:** Aromatic taste followed by

cold sensation



•	<b>Histology</b>
	1)T.S.

### 2) Examination of Powder

### •Physical Characters:

Condition: Fine powder

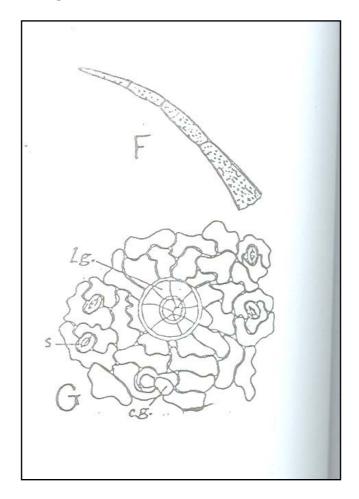
Homogeneity: Homogenous

**Colour:** Green to light olive green **Odour:** Characteristic aromatic

**Taste:** Aromatic taste followed by cold

sensation

### • Microscopical Examination:



Work sheet

Key elements:		

## 2) Hyoscyamus Herb

- Name: Egyptian Henbane-Hyoscyamus muticus
   عشب السكران المصرى
- **Origin:** It is the aerial parts of *Hyoscyamus* muticus

Family: Solanaceae.

• Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

Colour:

Odour:

Taste:



- Histology
- 1) T.S.

Work sheet

Key elements:		
	Grade: Signature:	

## Scheme for description of Subterranean organs

## 1)Liquorice

• Name: Liquorice - Glycyrrhiza glabra –جذر العرقسوس

Origin: It is the unpeeled roots of Glycyrrhiza glabra. Family: Leguminoseae.

## • Morphology:

**Condition:** Entire

subterranean

organ

**Shape:** In pieces, with rough

brownish surfaces

Size:

Colour: Brown

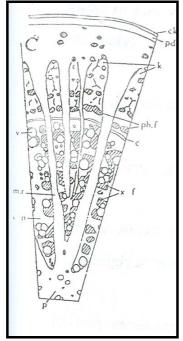
**Odour:** Faint characteristic

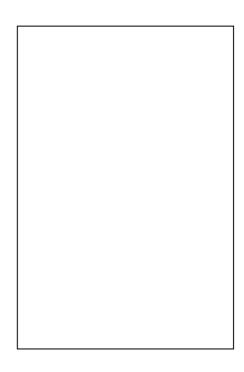
Taste: very sweet



### **Histology**

1) T.S:





## 2) Examination of powder

• Physical Characters:

Condition: Powder

**Homogeneity**: Homogenous

**Colour:** Brownish yellow **Odour:** Faint characteristic

Taste: Very sweet

• Microsco	pical Exam	ination:	

### Work sheet

Key elements:	

## 2) Rhubarb

- Name: Rhubarb-Rhizoma Rhie-الراوند
- Origin: It is the dried rhizomes and big roots of Rheum palmatum except Rheum rhaponticum Family: Polygonaceae, deprived of most of its outer tissues.
- Morphology:

<b>Condition:</b>	
Shape:	
Size:	
Colour:	
Odour:	





Histology:1)T.S

## 2)Examination of powder

• Physical Characters:

**Condition:** 

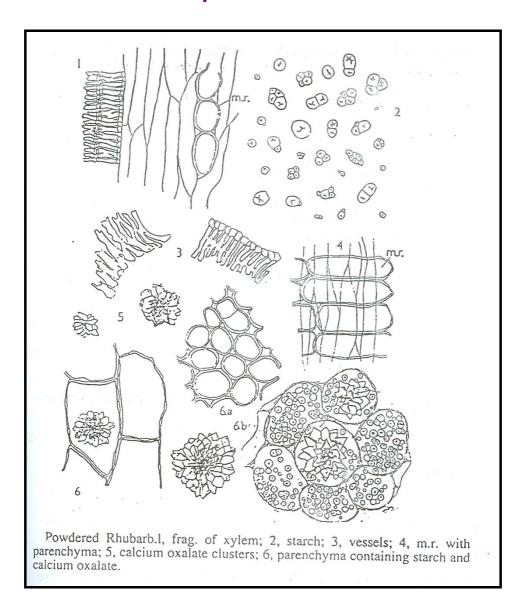
Homogeneity:

Colour:

**Odour:** 

Taste:

### • Microscopical Examination:



### Work sheet

Key elements:	

# Lab 8

## 3)Curcuma

- Name: Curcuma –Turmeric rhizome- الكركم
- **Origin**:It is the dried rhizomes of <u>Curcuma</u> domestica

Family: Zingiberaceae.

• Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

**Colour:** 

Odour:

Taste:



 1) T.S.
2) Examination of powder
Physical Characters:
Condition: Homogeneity:
Colour:
Odour: Taste:

• Microso	opical Exa	mination:	

### Work sheet

Key elements:	

## 4)Ginger

- Name: Ginger- Zingiber officinale-الزنجبيل
- Origin: It is the dried rhizomes of Zingiber officinale. Family: Zingiberaceae, deprived of its cork and known as unbleached Jamaica Ginger.
- Morphology:

**Condition:** 

Shape:

Size:

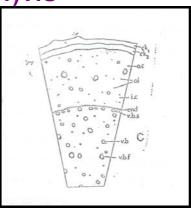
Colour:

**Odour:** 

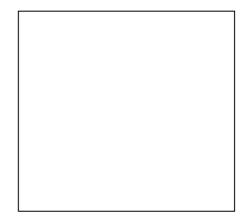
Taste:

Histology

1)T.S







### 2) Examination of powder

• Physical Characters:

**Condition:** 

Homogeneity:

Colour:

**Odour:** 

Taste:

• Microscopical Examination:

### Work Sheet

I

## Lab (9)

## **Unorganized Drugs**

### **Define Unorganised Drugs**

Unorganized drugs are crude drugs of plant or animal origin having no cellular or definite structure, they are mixtures of chemical substances or they are decomposition products, they are produced normally or pathologically.

### **Classification of Unorganised Drugs**

Unorganized drugs are classified according to their origin and nature into different groups:

Group I: Resins and Resin combinations.

Group II: Gums
Group III: Latices
Group IV: Juices
Group V: Extracts
Group VI: Lipids
Group VII: Proteins

Group VIII: Volatile oils

Group IX: Waxes

Group X: Saccharine substances

# The following are some examples of these unorganized drugs:

### 1) Colophony

 Origin: It is the residue left after distilling the volatile oil from the oleoresin obtained from *Pinus* palustris Family: Pinaceae.



#### Test for identification:

To 10 ml of a 1% solution of colophony in acetic anhydride, add a drop of sulphuric acid, a bright pink color is produced, which rapidly changes to violet.

### 2) Myrrh

- Origin: It is the oleogumresin obtained from the stems and branches of Commiphora molmol Family: Burseraceae.
- Test for identification:
   Mix the powder with H₂O →
   Yellowish brown emulsion.



### 3) Benzoin

Origin: Benzoin is the balasmic resin obtained from the incised stems of *Styrax benzoin* Dryander, known in commerce as Sumatra Benzoin or *Styrax tokineniis* (Pierre) Craib, known in commerce as Siam Benzoin (Fam. Styraceae)

### **Test for identification:**

Powder \_\_\_\_\_ powder melts

Irritating whitish fumes Evolve, which is condensed, in case of Sumatra benzoin, on the upper part of the tube, to form whitish crystalline sublimate consisting of plates & small rod-like crystal of cinnamic &benzoic acids that strongly polarized light

### 4) Gum Acacia

 Origin: it is the dried gummy exudates from the trunk and branches of Acacia senegal Family:Leguminoseae

#### • Test for identification:

Add to 2 ml of solution of gum acacia (1 in 2) add one drop of benzidine tincture and one drop of H2O2 a blue colour is formed due to the presence of oxidase enzyme.

### 5) Gum Tragacanth

Origin: It is the dried gummy exudates obtained by incision from Astragulus gummifer
 Family:Leguminoseae

### Test for identification:

Mix a small quantity of gum tragacanth powder with few drops of water followed by few drops of N/50  $I_2$  to get yellow coloured particles and minute scattered blue points are observed.

## **Unorganized Drugs**

### (6) Aloe

- Origin: It is the solid residue obtained by evaporating the liquid juice which drains from the leaves of *Aloe* ferox Family:Liliaceae.
- Test for identification:

Boil the powder with  $H_2O \rightarrow {}^{cool} \rightarrow filter$ To 1 ml of the filtrate add 1 ml bromine water  $\rightarrow$  Pale yellow ppt.

## (7) Agar

- Origin: It is the polysaccharide obtained by extracting the algae belonging to class Rhodophyceae, especially Gelidium species. Family: Gelidiaceae
- Test for identification:
   Boil 1 g Agar with H₂O for 10 min

   Stiff gel.



## (8) Gelatin

 Origin: It is a mixture of reversible gel-forming proteins obtained by treating certain animal tissues, particularly skin and bones, with hot water. This process converts insoluble collagens into soluble gelatin, a solution of which is purified and concentrated to a solid form.

#### • Test for identification:

Heat the powder with soda lime (NaOH) → Ammonia odour.

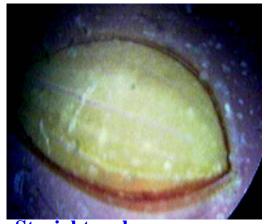
### **APPENDIX**

## (I)Seeds

## 1)Linseed



**Pigment Layer** 



Straight embryo

## 2)Black Mustard



Orthoplocous Embryo

## 3)White Mustard



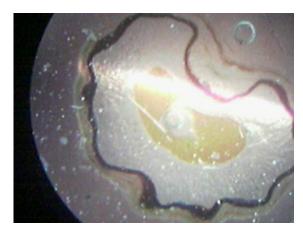
Entire seed

## 4)Nux vomica Seed



**Entire seed** 

## 5)Cardamom Seed



**T.S** 

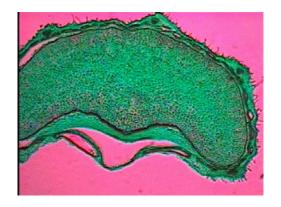
## 6)Nutmeg



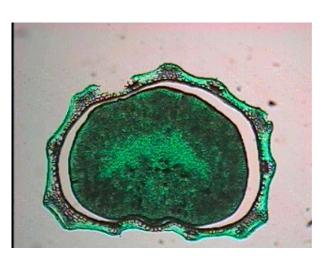
**Entire Seed** 

## (II)Fruits

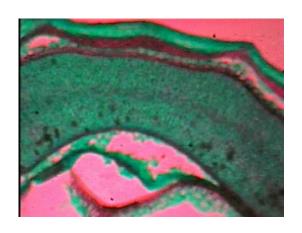
1)T.S in Anise Fruit



3)T.S in Ammi-visnaga Fruit



2)T.S in Coriander Fruit



4)Ammi-majus Fruit



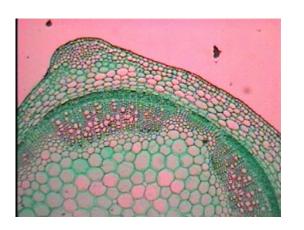
**Entire Fruit** 

## (III)Herbs

1)Branched hair of hyoscyamus powder



2)T.S in Mentha Stem



3)T.S in Thyme Stem



## (IV)Subterranean Organs

## 1)Gentian



## 2)Ipecaquanha



4)Podophylum

