

Issues surrounding the revision of scientific names listing in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia

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The scientific names of plants change as a taxonomic research advances. It is difficult that the scientific plant names of herbal medicines in the Japanese pharmacopoeia are reviewed by real time corresponding to the taxonomic researches because the change in the scientific name of the herbal medicine would lead to temporary confusion in the market. However, when old scientific names will be continued to use in the Japanese pharmacopoeia, this old scientific names will be fed back to the market and the pharmaceutical education and fixed.

For instance, the *Poria cocos* has been described as for the scientific name of herbal medicine “*Poria sclerotium*” in the Japanese pharmacopoeia though *Wolfiporia cocos* is generally adopted. Moreover, the genus *Asiasarum* is adopted as for the herbal medicine “*Asiasarum root*” though the genus *Asarum* is general worldwide

In the adoption of the scientific name in the pharmacopoeia, "Generality" of the scientific name becomes an important point. Then, I want to discuss what the generality is needed for the adaptation of the scientific name in the Japanese pharmacopoeia.

Moreover, the herbal medicine to which the scientific name should be changed by a new research has come out, too. For instance, the scientific plant name of “*Cnidium Rhizome*” is adopted *Cnidium officinale* now. However, it is considered that it is appropriate to classify into genus *Ligusticum* from the genetic information. Moreover, it is revealed that *Atractylodes lancea* and *A. chinensis* used as “*Atractylodes Lancea Rhizome*” had hybrids in the wild. The hybrid should be regulative too in the Japanese pharmacopoeia because the hybrids are used as herbal medicine at present.