

Identification of Tiny Seed and Fruit Types of Chinese Materia Medica

Perillae Fructus

The dried ripe fruit of *Perilla frutescens* (L.) Britt. in the family Labiatae

1 cm

Property and flavour

Source

Warm; pungent

Meridian affinity

Lung meridian

Actions

To make qi descend and transform phlegm; to stop coughing and alleviate panting; to moisten the intestine and promote bowel movements



Micro-morphological features

Shape Sub-ovoid or sub-spherical





0.5 mm



Dorsal view

Ventral view

With sub-elliptical bearing surface at the base, usually located towards the ventral side

Perillae Fructus



Bottom view

Surface

Brown or yellowish-brown, sometimes have greyishwhite membranous substances (\rightarrow) on the surface, reticulate striations are dark purple or brown



0.5 mm

Bearing surface is greyish-white or yellowish-brown, without reticulate striations, with white short linear or dotted protuberances (\rightarrow) on the edge



0.5 mm

Odour

With aroma when crushed

Perillae Fructus

Powder microscopic features

Pericarp

Exocarp cell



Colourless or light yellow, appears irregular or sub-polygonal in surface view. with slightly sinuous anticlinal wall, with wavy cuticular striations (1) on the surface. usually adheres to mesocarp cell: cell some boundaries are indistinct (2)

Mesocarp cell



Yellowish-brown or reddish-brown, sub-polygonal or sub-rounded, usually with the distribution of vessels (\rightarrow) , cells beside the vessels are darker in colour

a. features under bright field; b. features under polarized light

50 µm

5

Perillae Fructus

Stone cell of endocarp



Present in groups, appears subpolygonal or irregular in surface view, with pit canals and pits (1), some with striations (2); bright white or orange-yellow under polarized light microscope

Inner epidermal cell of pericarp



Appears long strip-shaped or irregular in surface view, wall is slightly thick, beaded, with dense pits

Testa

Epidermal cell of testa



Colourless or light yellow, appears elliptical or sub-polygonal in surface view, usually separated (1), occasionally present in groups (2); with reticulate thickening, usually adheres to sub-square or subpolygonal parenchymatous cell

a. features under bright field; b. features under polarized light

Key identification features

Micro-morphology

- ⊙ Sub-ovoid or sub-spherical
- \odot Bearing surface at the base is usually located towards the ventral side
- ⊙ With dark purple or brown reticulate striations on the surface

Powder microscopy

- ⊙ Stone cell of endocarp: present in groups, appears subpolygonal or irregular in surface view
- ⊙ Inner epidermal cell of pericarp: appears long strip-shaped or irregular in surface view, wall has dense pits
- \odot Epidermal cell of testa: usually separated, with reticulate thickening

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