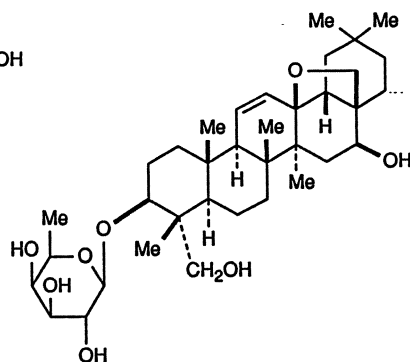
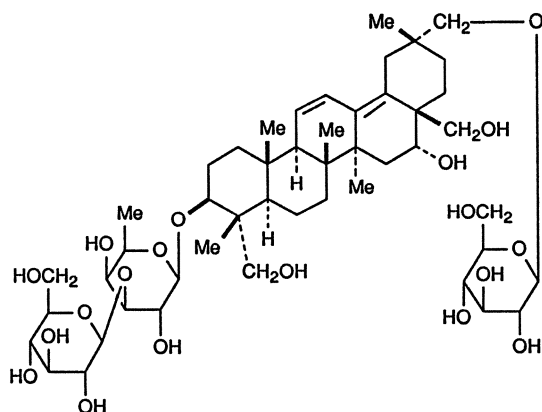
16-*epi*-Chikusaikoside (30-19)3-*O*- β -D-Rhodeopyranosylsaikogenin F (30-20)

A number of saponins were also isolated from the root of *B. polyclonum*: These included: 30- β -D-glucopyranosyloxy-saikosaponin B₂ (30-21), 2''-*O*-acetylsaikosaponin B₂, and 3''-*O*-acetylsaikosaponin B₂ [23].

30- β -D-Glucopyranosyloxy-saikosaponin B₂ (30-21)

The saponin composition of the root of *B. tenue* was similar to that of the root of *B. chinense*, as determined by TLC comparison of the saponin fractions of both species indicating that *B. tenue* may be used as a substitute for *B. chinense* [24].

In addition to the saponins, a pharmacologically active essential oil was obtained from *B. chinense*. From the essential oil a number of components were isolated and identified as: pentanoic acid, hexanoic acid, heptanoic acid, 2-heptenoic acid, octanoic acid, 2-octenoic acid, nonanoic acid, 2-nonenoic acid, phenol, cresol, ethylphenol, thymol, eugenol, *o*-methoxyphenol, γ -heptalactone, γ -octalactone, γ -decalactone, γ -undecalactone, vanillin acetate [25], valeric acid, and *p*-methoxyacetophenone [26].