INTRODUCTION

The genus *Bunium* belongs to a family *Apiaceae*, which comprised about 166 species. *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch is one of the species of genus *Bunium*, which is economically and medicinally important. *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch is widely distributed in the warm climate such as Central and Western Asia including Iran, Syria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, North India (Kashmir and Pamir), China and some parts of North Africa, Europe and South America.1,2 In Kashmir valley it is found in Gurez, Harwan Dara, Baramulla, Chrarisharief, Wasturwan Tral and Khrew.3 *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch is known with various names across the world like Black zire, Persian cumin, Black caraway, Kala zeera, Shahi zeera, Jira, Wild cumin, Wild caraway and Zire kuhi.4,5 It is a perennial, aromatic plant bearing small pink or white flowers with readily symmetrical small sepals, petals and stamens (Each five in number) and are present in compact umbels. This plant can attain a height of about 60 cm and 25 cm wide. The leaves are freely, pinnate (2-3), finely dissected and filiform. The stem is often hollow in the internodal region with secretory canals of adjacent thin walled parenchyma. The fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch reveals the presence of Part of a group of sclereids from the mesocarp, thicker-walled sclereids with adjacent thin walled parenchyma, Fragment of vitta, Thin-walled fibre and Calcium-oxalate crystals.

RESULTS: Proximate analysis of the fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch showed that the dried fruit powder has 34.0 % Total ash value, 29.0 % Acid insoluble ash value, 9.5 % Sulphated ash value. Loss on drying was found to be 6.2 %. The hydroalcoholic extract of *Bunium persicum* was found to contain various phytoconstituents. Fluorescence analysis of the fruit powder showed the behaviour, when treated with different chemical reagents. Conclusion: The current study displayed the microscopical characters, the preliminary phytochemical screening and the proximate analysis of the fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch. Data composed from such studies can be used as standard in the quality control of this plant as a herbal medicine for treatment of various diseases.

**Key words:** *Bunium persicum*, Proximate Analysis, Fluorescence Analysis, Phytochemical Screening, Microscopical Characters.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch was collected from the Gurez-Bandipora, Jammu and Kashmir, India. This plant was identified and authenticated by Akhtar H. Malik, Curator Centre for Biodiversity and Taxonomy (CBT) Department of Botany, University of Kashmir under specimen voucher no. 2710 KASH. A sample specimen of collected material was deposited in herbarium for future references.

**ABSTRACT**

*Introduction:* *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch belongs to family *Apiaceae* of genus *Bunium*, which is comprised of about 166 species and is widely distributed in Kashmir valley. It is used medicinally in dyspepsia and diarrhea, digestive and urinary tract infections, chronic gastritis, colitis, anticonvulsant, antiasthma and diuretic. **Objectives:** The current study deals with Pharmacognostic parameters of the fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch. **Materials and Methods:** The fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch was collected, shade dried for about 2 weeks and powdered and the powered fruit part of plant material was evaluated for Pharmacognostic parameters by standard methods. The hydroalcoholic extract of *Bunium persicum* was subjected to preliminary phytochemical screening for the presence of various Phytoconstituents. The microscopy of the fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch reveals the presence of Part of a group of sclereids from the mesocarp, thicker-walled sclereids with adjacent thin walled parenchyma, Fragment of vitta, Thin-walled fibre and Calcium-oxalate crystals. **Results:** Proximate analysis of the fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch showed that the dried fruit powder has 34.0 % Total ash value, 29.0 % Acid insoluble ash value, 9.5 % Sulphated ash value. Loss on drying was found to be 6.2 %. The hydroalcoholic extract of *Bunium persicum* was found to contain various phytoconstituents. Fluorescence analysis of the fruit powder showed the behaviour, when treated with different chemical reagents. **Conclusion:** The current study displayed the microscopical characters, the preliminary phytochemical screening and the proximate analysis of the fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch. Data composed from such studies can be used as standard in the quality control of this plant as a herbal medicine for treatment of various diseases.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The genus *Bunium* belongs to a family *Apiaceae*, which comprised about 166 species. *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch is one of the species of genus *Bunium*, which is economically and medicinally important. *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch is widely distributed in the warm climate such as Central and Western Asia including Iran, Syria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, North India (Kashmir and Pamir), China and some parts of North Africa, Europe and South America.1,2 In Kashmir valley it is found in Gurez, Harwan Dara, Baramulla, Chrarisharief, Wasturwan Tral and Khrew.3 *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch is known with various names across the world like Black zire, Persian cumin, Black caraway, Kala zeera, Shahi zeera, Jira, Wild cumin, Wild caraway and Zire kuhi.4,5 It is a perennial, aromatic plant bearing small pink or white flowers with readily symmetrical small sepals, petals and stamens (Each five in number) and are present in compact umbels. This plant can attain a height of about 60 cm and 25 cm wide. The leaves are freely, pinnate (2-3), finely dissected and filiform. The fruit of *Bunium persicum* is slender, dark brownish in colour and crescent shape. The stem is often hollow in the internodal region with secretory canals containing ethereal oils and resins.6 The major bioactive constituents that have been identified in *Bunium persicum* are cuminaldehyde, p-mentha-1,4-dien-7-al, gamma- terpinene, beta-pinene, alpha –thujene and myrecene.7 The fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch are widely used as condiment, stimulant and carminative. Therapeutically, the fruits of *Bunium persicum* are used to treat dyspepsia and diarrhea, digestive and urinary tract infections, chronic gastritis, colitis, kidney stones, chronic cholangitis, jaundice, swelling and jaundice. It is also used as flow increaser of breast milk, antiobiotic, antispasmodic, antiasthma, antiepileptic, diuretic and anticonvulsant.2 Besides, it also shows good antioxidant and anti-inflammatory, free radical scavenging, anti-microbial and antiparasitic activities are reported for fruits of *Bunium persicum*.3,5,8 Despite, of the medicinal importance of *Bunium persicum* there is deficiency of information available on the Pharmacognostic parameters for identification and standardization of this species in whole as well as in powder form. The current study is schemed at the standardization and monograph development and to evaluate the Macroscopical, microscopical and Pharmacognostic parameters and phytochemical screening of the fruits of *Bunium persicum* (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

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Reagents

The reagents used for this work were all of analytical grade obtained from Central Drug House (P) LTD., Bombay, India.

Macroscopical and Microscopical Evaluation

Macroscopical and Microscopical evaluation of the fruits of Bunium persicum (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch were studied according to the methods described in Trease and Evans Pharmacognosy. The Macroscopical and Microscopical evaluation of Bunium persicum was taken to prevent adulteration and mistaken in selection procedures of raw medicinal material from genus Bunium.

Preparation of Extracts

The fresh air-dried ripe fruits of Bunium persicum (Boiss.) B. Fedtsch was powdered and the powdered sample of plant material was then subjected to hydroalcoholic extraction by using soxhlet extractor for 72 hr the hydroalcoholic extract obtained was filtered through whatman filter paper and concentrated under reduced pressure using rotary vacuum evaporator. The Hydroalcoholic extract was then dried and transferred in a closed air tight container for further use.

Proximate Analysis

On the powdered fruits of Bunium persicum, Proximate Analysis was performed for the evaluation of various physicochemical parameters such as extractive value (hot and cold), loss on drying, total ash value, acid insoluble ash value, sulphated ash value and PH determination. Fluorescence analysis study of powdered drug material was carried out by treating with different chemical reagents to detect the colour change under UV at 254nm and 366nm and under visible light. The preliminary phytochemical screening was carried out on the hydroalcoholic extract of the fruits of Bunium persicum to determine the presence of various phytoconstituents.

RESULTS

Macroscopical Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Black-brownish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>4.7mm long and 1.6mm wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Astringent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>Slenderical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Powder Microscopy of the Fruits of Bunium persicum

When the powdered fruit part of Bunium persicum was examined under microscope, it showed (i) The presence of the sclereids of the mesocarp which occur in large groups and often associated with thicker-walled sclereids with adjacent thin walled parenchyma (ii) It also showed presence of fragment of a vittae which is composed of thin-walled cells - polygonal in shape (iii) Further the powdered fruit part under microscope reveals the presence of thin-walled fibre and (iv) Endospermm containing calcium oxalate crystals. The various characters observed are given in Figure 1.

Proximate Analysis and Phytochemical Screening of Bunium persicum

For the evaluation of Pharmacognostic parameters of the fruits of Bunium persicum, the proximate analysis was used as shown in (Table 1). The phytochemical screening of hydroalcoholic extract of the fruits of Bunium persicum showing presence of various Phytoconstituents are shown in (Table 2). The fluorescence analysis of powdered drug treatment with different reagents was studied under visible light and under UV light as shown in (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

Genus Bunium has been largely used as medicinal agent, a number of researches revealed that the presence of medicinal substances in the fruits of Bunium persicum. This study revealed the characteristics of macroscopy, microscopy and Pharmacognostic parameters from the fruits of Bunium persicum. This data is expected to be a reference for the selection of raw material for the production of crude extract from the fruits of Bunium persicum. According to World Health Organization guidelines, the macroscopic and microscopic characters are the initial steps in the determination of degree of purity and identification of such materials. The current Macroscopical and microscopical observations of the fruits of Bunium persicum, thus provides the useful information for quality control parameters for the crude drugs. The ash value was used to detect the presence of foreign matters in the sample such as sand and soil. The extractive value was used to determine the amount of active constituents. Loss on drying determine the amount of moisture as well as volatile content present in a drug. PH determination showed the concentration...
of acidic and basic compounds present in the extract. The fluorescence is an important phenomenon exhibited by various chemical constituents present in the plant material and it is an important Pharmacognostic evaluation parameter. The results of phytochemical screening of hydroalcoholic extract of the fruits of *Bunium persicum* showed the presence of various Phytoconstituents such as flavonoids, terpenoids, carbohydrates, tannins etc.

**CONCLUSION**

Characteristic macroscopy and microscopy of *Bunium persicum* (fruit) in this study are suggested to be a benchmark in the selection process of raw materials for the preparation of herbal medicines containing the fruits of *Bunium persicum*. Pharmacognostic parameters and phytochemical screening were also suggested to be a benchmark for the quality control of the fruits of *Bunium persicum*.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The Authors thank University of Kashmir for providing necessary facilities.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

UV: Ultraviolet.

**REFERENCES**

Gani, et al.: Pharmacognostic and Phytochemical Characteristics of the Fruits of *Bunium persicum*
