

in xylene, in *n*-hexane, in petroleum spirits, in ether, and in amyl acetate; very slightly soluble in isopropyl alcohol; insoluble in water, in methanol, in alcohol, and in acetone. *NF category*: Antifoaming agent; water repelling agent.

Dimethyl Sulfoxide: Clear, colorless, odorless, hygroscopic liquid. Melts at about 18.4°. Boils at about 189°. Soluble in water; practically insoluble in acetone, in alcohol, in benzene, in chloroform, and in ether.

Dinoprostone: White to off-white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in acetone, in alcohol, in ether, in ethyl acetate, in isopropyl alcohol, in methanol, and in methylene chloride; soluble in toluene and in diisopropyl ether; practically insoluble in hexanes.

Dinoprost Tromethamine: White to off-white, crystalline powder. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in dimethylformamide; soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in chloroform.

Dioxybenzone: Yellow powder. Freely soluble in alcohol and in toluene; practically insoluble in water.

Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Slowly darkens on exposure to light. Its solutions are practically neutral to litmus. Freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform; sparingly soluble in acetone; very slightly soluble in benzene and in ether.

Diphenoxylate Hydrochloride: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Its saturated solution has a pH of about 3.3. Freely soluble in chloroform; soluble in methanol; sparingly soluble in alcohol and in acetone; slightly soluble in water and in isopropanol; practically insoluble in ether and in solvent hexane.

Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids Adsorbed: Turbid, and white, slightly gray, or slightly pink suspension, free from evident clumps after shaking.

Dipivefrin Hydrochloride: White, crystalline powder or small crystals, having a faint odor. Very soluble in water.

Dipyridamole: Intensely yellow, crystalline powder or needles. Very soluble in methanol, in alcohol, and in chloroform; slightly soluble in water; very slightly soluble in acetone and in ethyl acetate.

Dirithromycin: White or practically white powder. Very soluble in methanol and in methylene chloride; very slightly soluble in water.

Disopyramide Phosphate: White or practically white, odorless powder. Melts at about 205°, with decomposition. Freely soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Disulfiram: White to off-white, odorless, crystalline powder. Soluble in acetone, in alcohol, in carbon disulfide, and in chloroform; very slightly soluble in water.

Divalproex Sodium: White to off-white powder. Very soluble in chloroform; freely soluble in methanol and in ethyl ether; soluble in acetone; practically insoluble in acetonitrile.

Dobutamine Hydrochloride: White to practically white, crystalline powder. Soluble in alcohol and in pyridine; sparingly soluble in water and in methanol.

Docetaxel: White or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in acetone; soluble in methanol; practically insoluble in water.

Docosate Calcium: White, amorphous solid, having the characteristic odor of octyl alcohol. It is free of the odor of other solvents. Very soluble in alcohol, in polyethylene glycol 400, and in corn oil; very slightly soluble in water.

Docosate Potassium: White, amorphous solid, having a characteristic odor suggestive of octyl alcohol. Very soluble in solvent hexane; soluble in alcohol and in glycerin; sparingly soluble in water.

Docosate Sodium: White, wax-like, plastic solid, having a characteristic odor suggestive of octyl alcohol, but no odor of other solvents. Very soluble in solvent hexane; freely

soluble in alcohol and in glycerin; sparingly soluble in water. *NF category*: Wetting and/or solubilizing agent.

Dofetilide: White to off-white powder. Soluble in 0.1 N sodium hydroxide, in acetone, and in 0.1 N hydrochloric acid; very slightly soluble in water and in isopropyl alcohol.

Dolasetron Mesylate: White to off-white powder. Freely soluble in water and in propylene glycol; slightly soluble in alcohol and in saline TS.

Donepezil Hydrochloride: White crystalline powder. Freely soluble in chloroform; soluble in water and glacial acetic acid; slightly soluble in alcohol and acetonitrile; practically insoluble in ethyl acetate and *n*-hexane.

Dopamine Hydrochloride: White to off-white, crystalline powder. May have a slight odor of hydrochloric acid. Melts at about 240°, with decomposition. Freely soluble in water and in aqueous solutions of alkali hydroxides; soluble in methanol; insoluble in ether and in chloroform.

Dorzolamide Hydrochloride: White to off-white, crystalline powder. Soluble in water.

Doxapram Hydrochloride: White to off-white, odorless, crystalline powder. Melts at about 220°. Soluble in water and in chloroform; sparingly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in ether.

Doxazosin Mesylate: White to tan-colored powder. Freely soluble in formic acid; very slightly soluble in methanol and in water.

Doxorubicin Hydrochloride: Red-orange, hygroscopic, crystalline or amorphous powder. Soluble in water, in isotonic sodium chloride solution, and in methanol; practically insoluble in chloroform, in ether, and in other organic solvents.

Doxycycline: Yellow, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in dilute acid and in alkali hydroxide solutions; very slightly soluble in alcohol and in water; practically insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Doxycycline Hyclate: Yellow, crystalline powder. Soluble in water and in solutions of alkali hydroxides and carbonates; slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Doxylamine Succinate: White or creamy white powder, having a characteristic odor. Very soluble in water and in alcohol; freely soluble in chloroform; very slightly soluble in ether and in benzene.

Dronabinol: Light yellow resinous oil that is sticky at room temperature and hardens upon refrigeration. Insoluble in water.

Droperidol: White to light tan, amorphous or microcrystalline powder. Freely soluble in chloroform; slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether; practically insoluble in water. Melts at about 145°.

Drospirenone: White to off-white powder. Freely soluble in methylene chloride; soluble in acetone and in methanol; sparingly soluble in ethyl acetate and in alcohol; practically insoluble in hexane and in water.

Absorbable Dusting Powder: White, odorless powder.

Dyclonine Hydrochloride: White crystals or white crystalline powder, which may have a slight odor. Exhibits local anesthetic properties when placed upon the tongue. Soluble in water, in acetone, in alcohol, and in chloroform.

Dydrogesterone: White to pale yellow, crystalline powder. Sparingly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in water.

Dyphylline: White, odorless, extremely bitter, amorphous or crystalline solid. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; practically insoluble in ether.

Ecamsule Solution: Clear yellow liquid.

Echothiophate Iodide: White, crystalline, hygroscopic solid having a slight mercaptan-like odor. Its solutions have a pH of about 4. Freely soluble in water and in methanol;

soluble in dehydrated alcohol; practically insoluble in other organic solvents.

Echothiophate Iodide for Ophthalmic Solution: White, amorphous powder.

Econazole Nitrate: White or practically white, crystalline powder, having not more than a slight odor. Soluble in methanol; sparingly soluble in chloroform; slightly soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in water and in ether.

Edetate Calcium Disodium: White, crystalline granules or white, crystalline powder. Is odorless, is slightly hygroscopic, and has a faint, saline taste. Is stable in air. Freely soluble in water. *NF category:* Chelating agent; complexing agent.

Edetate Disodium: White, crystalline powder. Soluble in water. *NF category:* Chelating agent; complexing agent.

Edetic Acid: White, crystalline powder. Melts above 220°, with decomposition. Soluble in solutions of alkali hydroxides; very slightly soluble in water. *NF category:* Chelating agent; complexing agent.

Edrophonium Chloride: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Its solution (1 in 10) is practically colorless. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Efavirenz: White to slightly pink crystalline powder. Soluble in methanol; practically insoluble in water.

Emedastine Fumarate: White to faintly yellow, crystalline powder. Soluble in water.

Emetine Hydrochloride: White or very slightly yellowish, odorless, crystalline powder. Is affected by light. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol.

Enalapril Maleate: Off-white, crystalline powder. Melts at about 144°. Freely soluble in methanol and in dimethylformamide; soluble in alcohol; sparingly soluble in water; slightly soluble in semipolar organic solvents; practically insoluble in nonpolar organic solvents.

Enalaprilat: White to nearly white, hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Sparingly soluble in methanol and in dimethylformamide; slightly soluble in water and in isopropyl alcohol; very slightly soluble in acetone, in alcohol, and in hexane; practically insoluble in acetonitrile and in chloroform.

Enflurane: Clear, colorless, stable, volatile liquid, having a mild, sweet odor. Is nonflammable. Slightly soluble in water. Miscible with organic solvents, with fats, and with oils.

Enrofloxacin: Pale yellow to light yellow crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water at pH 7.

Entacapone: Greenish yellow to yellow powder. Sparingly soluble in acetone and in methanol; slightly soluble in ethanol, chloroform, isopropanol, and ether; very slightly soluble in toluene; practically insoluble in water.

Ephedrine: Unctuous, practically colorless solid or white crystals or granules. Gradually decomposes on exposure to light. Melts between 33° and 40°, the variability in the melting point being the result of differences in the moisture content, anhydrous Ephedrine having a lower melting point than the hemihydrate of Ephedrine. Its solutions are alkaline to litmus. Soluble in water, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in ether; sparingly and slowly soluble in mineral oil, the solution becoming turbid if the Ephedrine contains more than about 1% of water.

Ephedrine Hydrochloride: Fine, white, odorless crystals or powder. Is affected by light. Freely soluble in water; soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether.

Ephedrine Sulfate: Fine, white, odorless crystals or powder. Darkens on exposure to light. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Ephedrine Sulfate Nasal Solution: Clear, colorless solution. Is neutral or slightly acid to litmus.

Epinephrine: White to practically white, odorless, microcrystalline powder or granules, gradually darkening on exposure to light and air. With acids, it forms salts that are readily soluble in water, and the base may be recovered by the addition of ammonia water or alkali carbonates. Its solutions are alkaline to litmus. Very slightly soluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in ether, in chloroform, and in fixed and volatile oils.

Epinephrine Injection: Practically colorless, slightly acid liquid. Gradually turns dark on exposure to light and air.

Epinephrine Inhalation Solution: Practically colorless, slightly acid liquid. Gradually turns dark on exposure to light and air.

Epinephrine Nasal Solution: Nearly colorless, slightly acid liquid. Gradually turns dark on exposure to light and air.

Epinephrine Ophthalmic Solution: Colorless to faint yellow solution. Gradually turns dark on exposure to light and air.

Epinephrine Bitartrate: White, or grayish-white or light brownish-gray, odorless, crystalline powder. Slowly darkens on exposure to air and light. Its solutions are acid to litmus, having a pH of about 3.5. Freely soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Epinephrine Bitartrate for Ophthalmic Solution: White to off-white solid.

Epinephryl Borate Ophthalmic Solution: Clear, pale yellow liquid, gradually darkening on exposure to light and air.

Epirubicin Hydrochloride: Orange-red powder. Soluble in water and in methanol; slightly soluble in anhydrous ethanol; practically insoluble in acetone.

Eprinomectin: White to off-white powder. Insoluble in cold water.

Ergocalciferol: White, odorless crystals. Is affected by air and by light. Soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, in ether, and in fatty oils; insoluble in water.

Ergocalciferol Oral Solution: Clear liquid having the characteristics of the solvent used in preparing the Solution.

Ergoloid Mesylates: White to off-white, microcrystalline or amorphous, practically odorless powder. Soluble in methanol and in alcohol; sparingly soluble in acetone; slightly soluble in water.

Ergonovine Maleate: White to grayish-white or faintly yellow, odorless, microcrystalline powder. Darkens with age and on exposure to light. Sparingly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether and in chloroform.

Ergotamine Tartrate: Colorless crystals or white to yellowish-white, crystalline powder. Is odorless. Melts at about 180°, with decomposition. One g dissolves in about 3200 mL of water; in the presence of a slight excess of tartaric acid 1 g dissolves in about 500 mL of water. Slightly soluble in alcohol.

Erythorbic Acid: White or slightly yellow crystals or powder. It gradually darkens when exposed to light. In the dry state, it is reasonably stable in air, but in solution, it rapidly deteriorates in the presence of air. It melts between 164° and 171° with decomposition. One g is soluble in about 2.5 mL of water and in about 20 mL of alcohol. Slightly soluble in glycerin. *NF category:* Antimicrobial preservative; antioxidant.

Erythritol: White or almost white, crystalline powder or free-flowing granules. It is stable to heat and is nonhygroscopic. Freely soluble in water; very slightly soluble in alcohol. *NF category:* Humectant; sweetening agent.

Erythromycin: White or slightly yellow, crystalline powder. Is odorless or practically odorless. Soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in ether; slightly soluble in water.

Erythromycin Estolate: White, crystalline powder. Is odorless or practically odorless, and is practically tasteless.

Soluble in alcohol, in acetone, and in chloroform; practically insoluble in water.

Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate: White or slightly yellow crystalline powder. Is odorless or practically odorless, and is practically tasteless. Freely soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in polyethylene glycol 400; very slightly soluble in water.

Erythromycin Gluceptate: Colorless to white crystals. Slightly hygroscopic. Freely soluble in water, in alcohol, in methanol, in dioxane, and in propylene glycol; slightly soluble in acetone and in chloroform; practically insoluble in ether, in carbon tetrachloride, in benzene, and in toluene.

Erythromycin Lactobionate for Injection: White or slightly yellow crystals or powder, having a faint odor. Its solution (1 in 20) is neutral or slightly alkaline. Freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in methanol; slightly soluble in acetone and in chloroform; practically insoluble in ether.

Erythromycin Stearate: White or slightly yellow crystals or powder. Is odorless or may have a slight, earthy odor, and has a slightly bitter taste. Soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, in methanol, and in ether; practically insoluble in water.

Escitalopram Oxalate: Fine, white to slightly yellow powder. Freely soluble in methanol and in dimethyl sulfoxide; sparingly soluble in water and in alcohol; very slightly soluble in ethyl acetate and in isopropyl alcohol; insoluble in heptane.

Esomeprazole Magnesium: White to slightly colored powder. Soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in water; practically insoluble in heptane.

Add the following:

■**Estazolam:** White to pale yellowish-white crystal. Soluble in methanol and in acetic anhydride; sparingly soluble in ethanol; practically insoluble in water and in ether. ■*USP35*

Estradiol: White or creamy white, small crystals or crystalline powder. Is odorless, and is stable in air. Is hygroscopic. Soluble in alcohol, in acetone, in dioxane, in chloroform, and in solutions of fixed alkali hydroxides; sparingly soluble in vegetable oils; practically insoluble in water.

Estradiol Benzoate: White to off-white, crystalline powder. Soluble in alcohol and in acetone; slightly soluble in diethyl ether; insoluble in water.

Estradiol Cypionate: White to practically white, crystalline powder. Is odorless or has a slight odor. Soluble in alcohol, in acetone, in chloroform, and in dioxane; sparingly soluble in vegetable oils; insoluble in water.

Estradiol Valerate: White, crystalline powder. Is usually odorless but may have a faint, fatty odor. Soluble in castor oil, in methanol, in benzyl benzoate, and in dioxane; sparingly soluble in sesame oil and in peanut oil; practically insoluble in water.

Estriol: White to practically white, odorless, crystalline powder. Melts at about 280°. Soluble in acetone, in chloroform, in dioxane, in ether, and in vegetable oils; sparingly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.

Conjugated Estrogens: Conjugated Estrogens obtained from natural sources is a buff-colored, amorphous powder, odorless or having a slight, characteristic odor. The synthetic form is a white to light buff, crystalline or amorphous powder, odorless or having a slight odor.

Synthetic Conjugated Estrogens: A white to light buff, crystalline or amorphous powder that is odorless or has a slight odor.

Esterified Estrogens: White or buff-colored, amorphous powder, odorless or having a slight, characteristic odor.

Estrone: Small, white crystals or white to creamy white, crystalline powder. Is odorless, and is stable in air. Melts at about 260°. Soluble in alcohol, in acetone, in dioxane, and

in vegetable oils; slightly soluble in solutions of fixed alkali hydroxides; practically insoluble in water.

Estropipate: White to yellowish-white, fine, crystalline powder. Is odorless, or may have a slight odor. Melts at about 190° to a light brown, viscous liquid, which solidifies on further heating and finally melts at about 245°, with decomposition. Soluble in warm water; very slightly soluble in water, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in ether.

Ethacrynic Acid: White or practically white, odorless or practically odorless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in ether; very slightly soluble in water.

Ethambutol Hydrochloride: White, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and in methanol; slightly soluble in ether and in chloroform.

Ethchlorvynol: Colorless to yellow, slightly viscous liquid, having a characteristic pungent odor. Darkens on exposure to light and air. Immiscible with water; miscible with most organic solvents.

Ether: Colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, having a characteristic sweet, pungent odor. Is slowly oxidized by the action of air and light, with the formation of peroxides. It boils at about 35°. Soluble in water and in hydrochloric acid. Miscible with alcohol, with benzene, with chloroform, with solvent hexane, with methylene chloride, and with fixed and volatile oils.

Ethinyl Estradiol: White to creamy white, odorless, crystalline powder. Soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, in ether, in vegetable oils, and in solutions of fixed alkali hydroxides; insoluble in water.

Ethiodized Oil Injection: Straw-colored to amber-colored, oily liquid. It may possess an alliaceous odor. Soluble in acetone, in chloroform, in ether, and in solvent hexane; insoluble in water.

Ethionamide: Bright yellow powder, having a faint to moderate sulfide-like odor. Soluble in methanol; sparingly soluble in alcohol and in propylene glycol; slightly soluble in water, in chloroform, and in ether.

Ethopabate: White to pinkish-white, odorless or practically odorless powder. Soluble in acetonitrile, in acetone, in dehydrated alcohol, and in methanol; sparingly soluble in isopropyl alcohol, in dioxane, in ethyl acetate, and in methylene chloride; slightly soluble in ether; very slightly soluble in water.

Ethosuximide: White to off-white, crystalline powder or waxy solid, having a characteristic odor. Freely soluble in water and in chloroform; very soluble in alcohol and in ether; very slightly soluble in solvent hexane.

Ethotoin: White, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in dehydrated alcohol and in chloroform; soluble in ether; insoluble in water.

Ethyl Acetate: Transparent, colorless liquid, having a fragrant, refreshing, slightly acetous odor, and a peculiar, acetous, burning taste. Soluble in water. Miscible with alcohol, with ether, with fixed oils, and with volatile oils. *NF category:* Flavors and perfumes; solvent.

Ethyl Acrylate and Methyl Methacrylate Copolymer Dispersion: Milky-white liquid of low viscosity with a faint, characteristic odor. It is miscible with water in any proportion; the milky-white appearance is retained. A clear or slightly opalescent, viscous solution is obtained on mixing one part with five parts of acetone, alcohol, or isopropyl alcohol; the polymer substance first precipitates, but then dissolves in the excess organic solvent. When mixed with 1 N sodium hydroxide in a ratio of 1:2, the dispersion does not dissolve; the milky-white appearance is retained. *NF category:* Coating agent; polymer membrane; tablet binder.

Ethyl Chloride: Colorless, mobile, very volatile liquid at low temperatures or under pressure, having a characteristic, ethereal odor. It boils between 12° and 13°, and its specific gravity at 0° is about 0.921. When liberated at room temperature from its sealed container, it vaporizes immediately.

It burns with a smoky, greenish flame, producing hydrogen chloride. Freely soluble in alcohol and in ether; slightly soluble in water.

Ethyl Oleate: Mobile, practically colorless liquid, having an agreeable taste. Insoluble in water. Miscible with vegetable oils, with mineral oil, with alcohol, and with most organic solvents. *NF category:* Vehicle (oleaginous).

Ethyl Maltol: White, crystalline powder having a cotton-candy odor and a sweet, fruitlike flavor in dilute solution. One g dissolves in about 55 mL of water, 10 mL of alcohol, 17 mL of propylene glycol, and 5 mL of chloroform. It melts at about 90°. *NF category:* Vehicle (flavored and/or sweetened).

Ethyl Vanillin: Fine, white or slightly yellowish crystals. Its taste and odor are similar to the taste and odor of vanillin. Is affected by light. Its solutions are acid to litmus. Freely soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, in ether, and in solutions of alkali hydroxides; sparingly soluble in water at 50°. *NF category:* Flavors and perfumes.

Ethylcellulose: Free-flowing, white to light tan powder. It forms films that have a refractive index of about 1.47. Its aqueous suspensions are neutral to litmus. Ethylcellulose containing less than 46.5% of ethoxy groups is freely soluble in tetrahydrofuran, in methyl acetate, in chloroform, and in mixtures of aromatic hydrocarbons with alcohol; Ethylcellulose containing not less than 46.5% of ethoxy groups is freely soluble in alcohol, in methanol, in toluene, in chloroform, and in ethyl acetate; insoluble in water, in glycerin, and in propylene glycol. *NF category:* Coating agent; tablet binder.

Add the following:

▲Ethylcellulose Dispersion Type B: Off-white and slightly viscous liquid. Soluble in alcohol, in methyl alcohol, in toluene, in chloroform, and in ethyl acetate; insoluble in water, in glycerin, and in propylene glycol. *NF category:* Coating agent; film-forming agent.▲*NF30*

Ethylenediamine: Clear, colorless or only slightly yellow liquid, having an ammonia-like odor and a strong alkaline reaction. Miscible with water and with alcohol.

Ethylene Glycol Stearates: White or almost white, waxy solid. Soluble in acetone and in hot alcohol; practically insoluble in water. *NF category:* Emulsifying and/or solubilizing agent.

Ethylene Glycol and Vinyl Alcohol Graft Copolymer: White or slightly yellowish powder. Very soluble in water; practically insoluble in anhydrous alcohol, and in acetone. It dissolves in dilute acids and dilute solutions of alkali hydroxides. *NF category:* Coating agent; tablet binder.

Ethylparaben: Small, colorless crystals or white powder. Freely soluble in acetone, in alcohol, in ether, and in propylene glycol; slightly soluble in water and in glycerin. *NF category:* Antimicrobial preservative.

Ethynodiol Diacetate: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Is stable in air. Very soluble in chloroform; freely soluble in ether; soluble in alcohol; sparingly soluble in fixed oils; insoluble in water.

Etidronate Disodium: White powder, which may contain lumps. Freely soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol.

Etomidate: White or almost white powder. Freely soluble in alcohol and in methylene chloride; very slightly soluble in water.

Etoposide: Fine, white to off-white, crystalline powder. Sparingly soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, in ethyl acetate, and in methylene chloride; very slightly soluble in water.

Eugenol: Colorless or pale yellow liquid, having a strongly aromatic odor of clove and a pungent, spicy taste. Upon exposure to air, it darkens and thickens. Is optically

inactive. Slightly soluble in water. Miscible with alcohol, with chloroform, with ether, and with fixed oils.

Famotidine: White to pale yellowish-white, crystalline powder. Is sensitive to light. Freely soluble in dimethylformamide and in glacial acetic acid; slightly soluble in methanol; very slightly soluble in water; practically insoluble in acetone, in alcohol, in chloroform, in ether, and in ethyl acetate.

Hard Fat: White mass; almost odorless and free from rancid odor; greasy to the touch. On warming, melts to give a colorless or slightly yellowish liquid. When the molten material is shaken with an equal quantity of hot water, a white emulsion is formed. Freely soluble in ether; slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in water. *NF category:* Stiffening agent; suppository base.

Add the following:

■Felbamate: White to off-white powder. Freely soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide; sparingly soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in acetonitrile; very slightly soluble in water.■*USP35*

Felodipine: Light yellow to yellow, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in acetone and in methanol; very slightly soluble in heptane; insoluble in water.

Fenbendazole: White to off-white powder. Sparingly soluble in dimethylformamide; very slightly soluble in methanol; practically insoluble in water.

Fenofibrate: White or almost white, crystalline powder. Very soluble in methylene chloride; slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in water.

Fenoldopam Mesylate: White to off-white powder. Soluble in water.

Fenoprofen Calcium: White, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in *n*-hexanol, in methanol, and in water; practically insoluble in chloroform.

Fentanyl Citrate: White, crystalline powder or white, glistening crystals. Melts at about 150°, with decomposition. Soluble in methanol; sparingly soluble in water; slightly soluble in chloroform.

Ferric Oxide: Powder exhibiting two basic colors (red and yellow), or other shades produced on blending the basic colors. Insoluble in water and in organic solvents; dissolves in hydrochloric acid upon warming, a small amount of insoluble residue usually remaining. *NF category:* Color.

Ferric Subsulfate Solution: Reddish-brown liquid, odorless or nearly so. Acid to litmus, and is affected by light. Specific gravity is about 1.548.

Ferric Sulfate: Grayish-white or yellowish powder or fawn-colored pearls. Hygroscopic. Slightly soluble in water and in ethanol (96%); practically insoluble in acetone and in ethyl acetate. Hydrolyzes slowly in aqueous solution.

Ferrous Fumarate: Reddish-orange to red-brown, odorless powder. May contain soft lumps that produce a yellow streak when crushed. Slightly soluble in water; very slightly soluble in alcohol. Its solubility in dilute hydrochloric acid is limited by the separation of fumaric acid.

Ferrous Gluconate: Yellowish-gray or pale greenish-yellow, fine powder or granules, having a slight odor resembling that of burned sugar. Its solution (1 in 20) is acid to litmus. Soluble in water, with slight heating; practically insoluble in alcohol.

Ferrous Sulfate: Pale, bluish-green crystals or granules. Is odorless and is efflorescent in dry air. Oxidizes readily in moist air to form brownish yellow basic ferric sulfate. Its solution (1 in 10) is acid to litmus, having a pH of about 3.7. Very soluble in boiling water; freely soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

Dried Ferrous Sulfate: Grayish-white to buff-colored powder, consisting primarily of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with varying