Communications to the Editor

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Isolation of a-Onocerin from Lycopodium clavatum Linn.

A triterpenoid-like substance was separated from the chloroform extract of the leaves and stems of *Lycopodium clavatum* Linn. (Lycopodiaceae), distributed at Mt. Nyûgasa, Nagano, Japan. The acetylation product was purified by chromatography on alumina and recrystallization from ethanol-benzene to give a diacetate, $C_{34}H_{54}O_4$, m.p. $227\sim229^{\circ}$ (corr.), $[\alpha]_D^{15}$: $+29.0\pm1.0^{\circ}$ (in CHCl₃, c=1.00), IR: ν_{\max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 1730, 1371, 1268, 1026 (acetoxy1); 3125, 1645, 879 (exocyclic methylene), (*Anal.* Calcd: C, 77.52; H, 10.33. Found: C, 77.59; H, 10.32), in the yield of more than 1.0% of dried plant material. Hydrolysis of the diacetate and recrystallization from methanol-tetrahydrofuran gave a diol, $C_{30}H_{50}O_2$, m.p. $206.5\sim208^{\circ}$ (corr.), $[\alpha]_D^{15}$: $+17.0\pm2.0^{\circ}$ (in CHCl₃, c=0.25), IR: ν_{\max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 3390, 1032 (hydroxyl); 3085, 1642, 885 (exocyclic methylene), (*Anal.* Calcd: C, 81.39; H, 11.38. Found: C, 81.26; H, 11.23). These physical constants were very similar to those of α -onocerin (α -onoceradienediol) (I). By the direct comparison of diol with an authentic sample, the diol was proved to be identical with α -onocerin. The catalytic reduction of diacetate and chromic oxidation of diol were also examined.

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 α -Onocerin is a triterpenoid, that has a very novel structure, and has been isolated from the roots of *Ononis spinosa* Linn. (Leguminosae).²⁾ This is the first example of the triterpenoid of the established structure isolated from the fern plants.

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Shôwa College of Pharmacy 3-577, Tsurumaki-chô, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

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Hiroyuki Ageta (上田博之) Kenji Iwata (岩田憲治) Yoshiyuki Ootake (大竹良幸)

¹⁾ D. H. R. Barton, K. H. Overton: J. Chem. Soc., 1955, 2639.

²⁾ H. Hlasiwetz: J. prakt. Chem., 65, 419 (1855).