von IV′ um 0.6 ppm zu höherem Feld verschoben. Damit wird dem zweiten Glykoside die Struktur (II) eines Pterosin C-3-β-L-Arabinopyranosids zugeordnet.

Aus CD-Daten ergibt sich, dass es sich bei I und II um Gemische von 2,3-*trans* (2*S*, 3*S*)- und 2,3-*cis* (2*S*, 3*R*)[5]-Isomeren handelt.

Von den drei Glykosiden aus *P. oshimensis* HIERON. Pterosin Q-3-β-L-Arabinopyranosid, Pterosin Q-3-β-D-Glukopyranosid und Pterosin C-3-β-L-Arabinopyranosid, war das erstere ein Hauptglykosid und die letzteren zwei wurden in nur geringer Menge erhalten.

Das Pterosin Q-3-β-L-Arabinopyranosid konnten wir auch aus *Histiopteris incisa* (THUNB.) J. SMITH isolieren.

Der Eigenname Pterosid Q[2] für Pterosin Q-3-β-D-Glukopyranosid ist aus der Literatur zu streichen.

Danksagung Wir danken Herrn M. Satake, National Institute of Hygienic Sciences für die Hilfe bei der Suche und Sammlung des Pflanzenmaterials.

Pharmazeutisches Institut
Naturwissenschaftliche Universität Tokyo
(Tokyo Rika Daigaku)
Ichigaya Funakawara-Machi,
Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, 162, Japan

TAKAO MURAKAMI
NOBUTOSHI TANAKA

Department of Chemistry
National Tsing Hua University
Kuang Fu Road
Hsinchu, Taiwan, China

CHIU-MIMG CHEN

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5) S. Natori und Mitarbb. (*Chem. Pharm. Bull.* (Tokyo), **22**, 2762 (1974)) haben dem 2,3-*cis*-Pterosin C die (2*R*,3*S*)-Konfiguration zugeordnet.

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Isolation and Characterization of 10,11-Dihydroatlantone and Related Compounds from *Ginkgo biloba* L.

E- and Z-forms of 10,11-dihydroatlantone and its 6-oxo-compound were newly isolated in optically inactive form from heart wood of *Ginkgo biloba* L. These structures were confirmed by synthesis stating from limonene.

In continuing investigation of the neutral portion of an extract from heart-wood of *Ginkgo biloba* L.,[1] we report here isolation and characterization of dihydroatlantone and related sesquiterpenes.

By way of column and preparative thin-layer chromatographies using silica gel and silica gel impinged with silver nitrate, four oily compounds, A, B, C, and D were isolated from much faster running eluate than bilobanone (I)[1] which was the main constituent of the essential oil obtained from this heart-wood. Both A and B were optically inactive and the same molecular weight, $M^+=220$ corresponding to $C_{15}H_{24}O$ and showed *m/e* 57 (base peak, $C_4H_9^+$) in their mass spectra and a carbonyl band at 1670 cm^{-1} in their infrared (IR) spectra. The nuclear

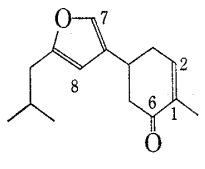
1) H. Irie, H. Kimura, N. Otani, K. Ueda, and S. Uyeo, *Chem. Commun*, 1968, 678; H. Kimura, H. Irie, K. Ueda, and S. Uyeo, *Yakugaku Zasshi*, **88**, 562 (1968).

magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra of these two compounds exhibited the following signals: A; δ ($CDCl_3$) 0.91 (6H, d., J=6.5 Hz), 1.64 (3H, broad s.), 1.78 (3H, d., J=1.5 Hz), 3.70 (1H, m.), 5.34 (1H, m.), and 5.91 (1H, q., J=1.0 Hz), B; 0.91 (6H, d., J=6.5 Hz), 1.64 (3H, broad s.), 2.09 (3H, d., J=1.5 Hz), 5.35 (1H, m.), and 5.96 (1H, q. J=1.0 Hz). Furthermore, A and B were interconvertible, because each of pure A and B gave a mixture of A and B on standing several days at room temperature (gas chromatographic examination).

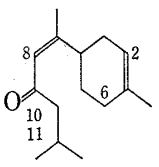
Considering the spectroscopic evidence and the structure of bilobanone, A and B were proposed as Z- and E-forms of 10,11-dihydroatlantone (II) and (III), respectively. The low field shift of one (δ 2.09) of the olefinic methyl of B corresponding to an olefinic methyl (δ 1.78) of A was explained by the anisotropic effect of the carbonyl group. Confirmation of this proposal was provided by synthesis of E-form of 10,11-dihydroatlantone (III). Thus, treatment of limonene (IV) with butyllithium by Crawford method[2] followed by isovaleraldehyde gave the alcohol (V), Jones' oxidation of which yielded the ketone (VI).[3] Isomerization of an exomethylene double bond of (VI) with alumina in ether furnished E-form of 10,11-dihydroatlantone (III) which was identical with B in our hands spectroscopically and chromatographically (thin-layer and gas chromatographies) and also gave a mixture of A and B on standing. Therefore, A was firmly proposed as Z-form (II) of 10,11-dihydroatlantone. This is the first isolation of E- and Z-forms of dihydroatlantone from natural source.

C and D were also interconvertible and showed virtually identical mass spectra. Since the NMR and IR spectra of the former were superimposable upon those of E-atlantone kindly supplied by Dr. Crawford, D should be Z-atlantone.

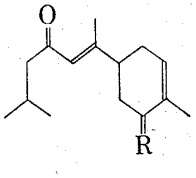
From much slower running eluate than bilobanone, β-eudesmol, γ-eudesmol, elemol and a new substance E (optically inactive) were obtained. Charactrization of all the known compounds was provided by direct comparison of their NMR and IR spectra with those of authentic spectra. The new substance E showed a band at 1660 cm^{-1} in its IR spectrum and the signals at δ ($CDCl_3$) 0.92 (6H, d, J=6.5 Hz), 1.79 (3H, d., J=2.8 Hz), 2.16 (3H, d., J=2.0 Hz), 6.08 (1H, m.), and 6.75 (1H, m.) in its NMR spectrum, and M^+ 234 and m/e 57 (base peak) in its mass spectrum, indicating the presence of the conjugated ketone, isobutyl side chain and two olefinic bonds. The signal of an olefinic proton at δ 6.08 was quite similar to that of C_8–H of III in the respects of the chemical shift and the shape. The other olefinic proton signal at δ 6.75 was closely related with that of C_2–H of bilobanone (I). Based on the above similarity, the structure of E was culminated in E-form of 10,11-dihydro-6-oxo-atlantone (VII) which was a new bisabolene type sesquiterpene. Synthesis of (VII) was completed by oxidation of III with chromium trioxide–pyridine complex in methylenchloride,[4] confirming the structure.



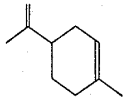
I



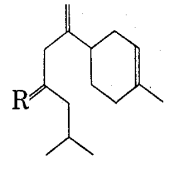
II



III : R=H_2
VII : R=O



IV



V : R=OH, H
VI : R=O

2) R.J. Crawford, W.F. Erman, and C.D. Broaddus, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **94**, 4298 (1972).
3) All the compounds cited in this report were satisfactorily purified under gas chromatographic examination and showed adequate mass spectra.
4) W.G. Dauben, M. Lorber, and D.S. Fullerton, *J. Org. Chem.*, **34**, 3587 (1969).

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto

HIROSHI IRIE
KOSEI OHNO

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Mukogawa Women's University,
4-16, Edagawa-cho, Nishinomiya, Hyogo

YUKIE ITO
SHOJIRO UYEO

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Cannabichromevarin and Cannabigerovarin, Two New Propyl Homologues of Cannabichromene and Cannabigerol[1)]

Two new neutral cannabinoids, cannabichromevarin and cannabigerovarin, were isolated from the "Meao variant," Thailand Cannabis and their structures were determined to be the homologues of cannabichromene and cannabigerol which have a propyl side-chain, respectively, on the basis of spectral and chemical evidences.

In recent years much research has been directed towards the isolation and identification of propyl homologues of cannabinoids from local *Cannabis*,[2-5)] such as cannabidivarin (CBDV),[2)] tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV)[3)] and cannabivarin (CBV).[4)]

We now wish to describe the isolation and the structure elucidation of two new neutral cannabinoids, the homologues of cannabichromene (CBC) and cannabigerol (CBG) which have a propyl side-chain from the "Meao variant," Thailand *Cannabis*.

After the benzene percolate of the leaves harvested in the vegetative phase was decarboxylated by heating at 160° for 20 min, the neutral cannabinoids fraction was repeatedly column-chromatographed over silica gel with solvent benzene or benzene–hexane–diethyl amine (20:10:1) to give four propyl homologues besides the usual neutral cannabinoids. Two propyl homologues were identified with CBDV[2)] and THCV.[3)] The third new cannabinoid (I) gave a brownish red color with diazotized benzidine and the physical constants were as follows; I, $C_{19}H_{26}O_2$ (Calcd.: 286.193, Found: 286.191), colorless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{19}$ +58° (c=4.28, $CHCl_3$), UV λ_{max}^{MeOH} nm (ε): 281 (7577), 289 (7192, shoulder), IR $\nu_{max}^{CHCl_3}$ cm^{-1}: 3320 (OH), 1623, 1576 (C=C), 1430, 1090, 1040, NMR (in $CDCl_3$) δ: 0.92 (3H, triplet, ω-CH_3), 1.26 (3H, singlet, C_{10}–CH_3), 1.58, 1.67 (3H×2, each singlet, $C_{8,9}$–CH_3), 2.45 (2H, triplet, α-CH_2), 5.10 (1H, triplet, C_6–H), 5.45 (1H, doublet, J=10 Hz, C_2–H), 6.12, 6.26 (1H×2, each singlet, C_3',$_5'$–H), 6.62 (1H, doublet, J=10 Hz, C_1–H), Mass Spectrum m/e: (M^+) 286 (7.2%), 271 (3.8%), 204 (15.8%), 203 (100%), 187 (3.3%), 174 (12.8%).

The nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) is similar to CBC[6,7)] except for the methylene region and the mass spectrum (MS) has a characteristic fragmentation pattern of CBC,[7)] with the differenciation that all masses are 28 unit (C_2H_4) smaller. All of the properties of I

1) This forms part IX of "Cannabis." Part VIII: Y. Shoyama, M. Yagi, T. Yamauchi, and I. Nishioka, *Phytochemistry*, in press.
2) L. Vollner, D. Bieniek, and F. Korte, *Tetrahedron Letters*, **1969**, 145.
3) E.W. Gill, *J. Chem. Soc.*, **1971**, 579.
4) F.W.H. Mercus, *Nature*, **232**, 579 (1971).
5) P.S. Fetterman and C.E. Turner, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, **61**, 1476 (1972).
6) Y. Gaoni and R. Mechoulam, *Chem. Commun.*, **1966**, 20.
7) U. Claussen, F.V. Spulak, and F. Korte, *Tetrahedron*, **22**, 1477 (1966).