Recrystallization from ethanol gave colorless crystalline needles with a stable mp of 218° C. Yield 0.2% (of the dry acetone extract of the needles).

Found, %: C 75.55, 75.42; H 9.67, 9.72. Calculated for $C_{20}H_{30}O_3$, %: C 75.47; H 9.43; mol. wt. 318 (by mass spectroscopy).

The UV spectrum had no maximum whatever (between 400 and 220 mμ). The IR spectrum of the substance had the following bands: 3440 cm^{-1} (OH group), 1700 (CO in a carboxy group), 1640 and 900 cm^{-1} (double bond, possibly of the $CH_2 =$ type). Thus, we had obtained a hydroxy acid with a composition relating it to the diterpenes.

Many workers [1–5] have isolated resin acids of the pimaric acid group from plants of the genus Juniperus and other genera of the family Cupressaceae.

The closest to the hydroxy acid that we isolated is hydroxysandaracopimaric acid [3], but it has mp 270° C.

Evidently the hydroxy acid $C_{20}H_{30}O_3$ that we found is a new one, at least for junipers; we have called it turcomanic acid.

The IR spectra (on a UNICAM SP.200 spectrometer) and the mass spectra of turcomanic acid were taken in the Institute for the Chemistry of Natural Compounds AS USSR.

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ALKALOIDS OF *GLAUCIUM FLAVUM*

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A study of the alkaloid composition of *Glaucium flavum* Grantz. has led to the isolation of, in addition to the alkaloids known for this genus, a base with the composition $C_{19}H_{21}NO_4$, mp 125–126° C (benzene), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +60° (c 0.9591; ethanol); hydrochloride $C_{19}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot HCl$ with mp 260–262° C (decomp., aqueous ethanol); picrate with mp 194–196° C (decomp., aqueous ethanol).

When the base $C_{19}H_{21}NO_4$ was compared with a sample of the alkaloid d-aurotensine (I), kindly given to us by I. Slavik, their IR spectra were found to coincide and there was no depression of the melting point of a mixture. However, our alkaloid contains a N-methyl group and two mobile hydrogens, and on treatment with acetic anhydride it formed a triacetyl derivative $C_{25}H_{27}NO_7$ with mp 165–167° C (alcohol), which possessed no basic properties and was optically inactive.

The production of a triacetyl derivative which, according to the IR spectrum, contains not only a O-acetyl but also a N-acetyl group (1770, 1648 cm^{-1}), can be explained by the rupture of the C–N bond during acetylation with simultaneous N-acetylation which is characteristic for the aporphine alkaloids. In actual fact, the methylation of the base that we had isolated with diazomethane gave its di-O-methyl derivative, which proved to be identical with d-glaucine. The results of the investigations carried out show that our base $C_{19}H_{21}NO_4$ is identical with authentic d-aurotensine from *G. flavum*. This base is bis-O, O-demethylglaucine.

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