

We have investigated *Artemisia annua* L., collected in September 1968 in the Tashkent region.

From an ethanolic extract of the epigeal part by chromatography on a column of acid alumina (activity grade III) we have isolated a coumarin with mp 203–204°C (from benzene). Its IR spectrum has absorption bands at 3350  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (OH group), 1720  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (carbonyl of a coumarin), and 1610, 1570, and 1520  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (aromatic ring). By a mixed melting point and a comparison of the IR spectra, this coumarin was identified as scopoletin.

When an acetone extract was treated with ether, a precipitate deposited which was soluble in ethanol and in water. On acid hydrolysis it yielded scopoletin. Paper chromatography (with a marker) in the butan-1-ol-acetic acid-water (4 : 1 : 5) system showed the presence of D-glucose. Thus, it has been established that this substance is scopolin.

Scopoletin and scopolin have not been found previously in *Artemisia annua* L.

We have not confirmed literature information [1] on the presence of sesquiterpene lactones in this species.

#### LITERATURE CITED

1. I. A. Damirov, I. K. Gol'berg, and R. K. Aliev, The Presence of Santonin in Some Species of Wormwood Growing in Azerbaidzhan [in Russian], Baku, 1957.

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