COUMARINS OF Artemisia porrecta

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We have studied the epigeal part of <u>Artemisia porrecta</u> var. coerulea collected in May 1970, in the Chimkent oblast (settlement of Fogelevka). Extraction with hot water and subsequent treatment of the aqueous extracts with chloroform yielded 0.5% of extractive substances. These were chromatographed on acidic alumina (activity grade III, 1:20 by weight), and the petroleum ether-ether (8:2) eluent yielded a compound with the composition $C_{10}H_8O_3$, mp 116-117°C, which was characterized by its chromatographic behavior, absence of a depression of the melting point of a mixture with an authentic sample, and the identity of their IR spectra as herniarin [1] (yield 0.1% of the weight of the raw material).

This is the first time that herniarin has been found in this plant.

In addition to the coumarin mentioned, no less than three other coumarins were found by chromatographic analysis in the lactone fraction obtained by the method of Herout et al. [2]. The coumarins of the epigeal part of the plant are accompanied by azulenes, alkaloids (0.1%), acids (3.32%), and phenols (0.7%). Catechins and flavonol glycosides, a flavonoid with mp 237°C, and a sterol with mp 265°C were obtained.

From the roots a hydrocarbon with the composition $C_{29}H_{60}$, mp 70-71°C, identified as n-nonacosane, was isolated.

LITERATURE CITED

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