

We have investigated the epigeal part of *Ranunculus sceleratus* (poisonous crowfoot) collected in the phase of mass flowering in the environs of Zaporozh'e.

In an extract purified as in previous investigation [1], two-dimensional paper chromatography revealed the presence of not less than 12 flavonoids. It had been established preliminarily [2] that the raw material of this plant does not contain C-glycosides of flavones, which we have found previously in other species [3].

The two aglycones isolated were identified from their melting points, from IR [4] and UV [5] spectroscopy, and by a comparison with authentic samples as quercetin and kaempferol.

The bulk of the extract was separated on columns of Kapron powder with elution by means of mixtures of water and ethanol. Fraction I contained not less than four flavone glycosides. After the rechromatography of fraction 2 on a column, a substance was obtained with mp 232-234°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -59^\circ$ (c 0.1; CH₃OH), λ_{\max} 259, 302 and 361 nm, R_f 0.62 in the solvent system butan-1-ol-acetic acid-water (4:1:5) and 0.34 in 15% acetic acid.

The results of UV and IR spectroscopy, enzymatic, acid, and alkaline hydrolyses [2], and calculations according to Klyne [6] enabled this flavonoid to be identified as hyperoside. This is the first time that hyperoside has been found in the family Ranunculaceae.

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