Substance (III), $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, small pale yellow crystals, soluble in ether, acetone, and ethanol, and insoluble in chloroform and water. mp 348-351°C (ethanol), $\lambda_{max}^{ethanol}$ 268, 336 nm. R_f 0.90 (BOW (4:1:5), system 1) and 0.60 (60% CH_3COOH, system 2).

Substance (IV), $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, small yellow acicular crystals, soluble in acetone and ethanol and insoluble in chloroform and water. mp 329-332°C (ethanol), $\lambda_{max}^{ethanol}$ 350, 255 nm. R_f 0.82 (system 1) and 0.46 (system 2).

Substance (V), $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, yellow crystals, soluble in ethanol and acetone and insoluble in chloroform and water. mp 304-307°C (ethanol), $\lambda_{max}^{ethanol}$ 370, 258 nm. R_f 0.70 (system 1) and 0.28 (system 2).

On the basis of their physicochemical properties, the results of chromatographic and spectral (UV and IR) analyses, and comparative determinations using authentic samples, substance (I) was identified as oleanolic acid and (II) as mannitol [1-3].

From their color reactions and bathochromic shifts with complex-forming and ionizing reagents and the results of a comparison of IR spectra, substances (III), (IV), and (V) were identified as apigenin, luteolin, and quercetin, respectively [4].

This is the first time that any of these compounds have been isolated from the leaves of *Phillyrea latifolia*.

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COMPONENTS OF *Ramalina pollinaria*

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UDC 541.4+633.88

The ground dry thallus of the lichen *Ramalina pollinaria* (Westr.) Ach. (Krasnodarskii krai, 1981) was extracted with ethanol—chloroform (1:4) at 85°C for 3 h, and the extract was filtered and evaporated to 1/5 of its initial volume. On cooling, a substance (I) crystallized out in the form of yellow needles. After they had been separated off, the residue yielded compounds (II) and (III) by chromatography on columns of silica gel L 100/150 μ in the petroleum ether—chloroform (1:1) system.

Compound (I) — $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$, M^+ 344, mp 203-204°C (ethanol—chloroform), $[\alpha]^{20}$ +495°. UV spectrum, $\lambda_{max}^{C_2H_5OH}$ 233, 282 nm. On a Silufol chromatogram in the toluene—dioxane—glacial acetic acid (180:45:5) system, R_f 0.69. Dark in UV light before treatment with 10% sulfuric acid and heating, after which it gave a green fluorescence. NMR spectrum in $CDCl_3$: s 1.9 and s 2.2 (2 $C{-}CH_3$), s 2.63 (2 $COOCH_3$), s 5.98 (H-1), s 11.2 (H-5), s 13.25 (H-7), s 18.8 (H-2). It was identified as usninic acid.

Compound (II) — $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$, M^+ 374, mp 196°C (acetone). UV spectrum $\lambda_{max}^{C_2H_5OH}$ 255, 285 nm. With KOH and p-phenylenediamine, ethanolic solutions of the substance gave a yellow coloration, and with $FeCl_3$ a brown-red one. On a Silufol chromatogram in the toluene—dioxane—glacial acetic acid (180:45:5) system, R_f 0.76. In UV light it was dark until treated with a 10% sulfuric acid solution with heating, when it fluoresced yellow-brown, or with an ethanolic solution of p-phenylenediamine, when it fluoresced yellow. NMR spectrum in $CDCl_3$: s 2.07, s 2.54, s 3.98 (3 $C{-}CH_3$ in the 3', 6', and 6 positions, respectively), s 3.98 ($-COOCH_3$), s 6.4 (H-5), s 6.5 (H-5'). It was identified as atranorin.

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Compound (II) — $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$, M^+ 332, mp 169-170°C (acetone). UV spectrum, $\lambda_{max}^{C_2H_5OH}$ 270, 312 nm. An ethanolic solution of the substance gave with $FeCl_3$ a purple coloration; the reaction with calcium hypochlorite was negative. On a Silufol chromatogram in the toluene–dioxane–glacial acetic acid (180:45:5) system, $R_f = 0.25$. In UV light the substance was dark before treatment with 10% sulfuric acid with heating, when it gave a yellow fluorescence. NMR spectrum in $CDCl_3$: s 2.6 and s 2.66 (2 $C-CH_3$), s 3.78 (H-3 and -5), s 6.66 (H-3' and -5'). It was identified as evernic acid.

The structures of the compounds isolated were confirmed by the results of elementary analysis, UV and IR spectroscopy [1, 2], and mass and NMR spectrometry [3-5].

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