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In addition to the conferol, conferone, samarkandin, feterin, and moschatol isolated previously [1], from an acetone extract of the roots of Ferula iliensis Krasn. ex Korov. (F. popovii Korov.), we have obtained a new terpenoid coumarin, $C_{24}H_{28}O_{4}$, M^{+} 380, mp 172-174°C, $[\alpha]_{D}^{2}$ ° -66.9° (c 1.0; CHCl₃), which we have called ferilin. The PMR spectrum of ferilin (Varian HA-100D, 0 - TMS, CDCl₃, δ , ppm), in addition to the signals of 7-hydroxy-coumarin [6.22, d, 9.5 Hz, 1 H (H₃); 7.61, d, 9.5 Hz, 1 H (H₄); 7.34, d, 9.0 Hz, 1 H (H₅); 6.83, m, 2 H (H₆ and H₈)], there are the signals of the following functional groups: 3 CH₃-C-, 0.83, 0.86, 1.02, s, 3 H each; C-OH, 2.54, u.s, $W_{1/2} = 9.0$ Hz, 1 H; H-C-OH, 3.49, u.s, $W_{1/2} = 9.0$ Hz, 1 H; -CH₂-OAr, 4.24, m, 2 H; CH₂-C-, 4.95, d, 8.0 Hz, 2 H; -CH-CH-, 5.70, d, 10.0 Hz, 1 H, and 6.25, d, 10.0 Hz, 1 H.

The absorption band of an OH group (3620 cm⁻¹) was observed in the IR spectrum.

The acetylation of ferilin with acetic anhydride in pyridine gave an acetate, $C_{26}H_{36}O_{5}$, mp 128-130°C. As a result of acetylation, the signal at 3.49 ppm shifted to 4.75 ppm. These results permit the assumption for ferilin of a structure close to that of cauferidin (I) [2, 3]. A comparison of the PMR spectra of (I) and of ferilin showed almost complete coincidence of their signals, only that of the proton geminal to the OH group being different: For cauferidin it had the form of a quartet with $J_1 = 9.0$ Hz and $J_2 = 6.0$ Hz (equatorial hydroxyl) and for ferilin that of a broadened singlet ($W_{1/2} = 9.0$ Hz) (axial hydroxyl).

Thus, ferilin is the epimer of cauferidin with the axial position of the hydroxyl.

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