

it may be assumed that the petroleum-ether-insoluble resin acids of fir oleoresin are mainly highly oxidized compounds of this type. Triterpenoids have previously been found in fir oleoresins. The investigation of the compounds isolated is continuing.

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ALKALOIDS OF THE EPIGEAL ORGANS OF *Crinum giganteum*

D. A. Murav'eva and O. I. Popova

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From the sum of the bases obtained by chloroform extraction from the bulbs with roots of *Crinum giganteum* L. (Family Amaryllidaceae) - 750.0 g of air-dried raw material collected on an experimental plot of the Transcaucasian zonal experimental station of VILR [All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Medicinal Plants] (Kobuleti) in the flowering period -, after treatment with acetone, 3.54 g of lycorine has been isolated [2].

When the remainder of the total bases was chromatographed on a column of type KSK silica gel (1:30) using mixtures of chloroform and methanol in various proportions (99:1, 98:2, 97:3, 96:4, 95:5, ..., 9:1), lycorine (1.14 g), hippeastrine (1.17 g) [2], galanthamine (0.21 g), crinidine (0.45 g), tazettine (0.37 g), and base (I) with mp 240°C (methanol) [1, 2] (0.0143 g) were isolated.

The crinidine was identified on the basis of its physicochemical properties, and the lycorine, hippeastrine, tazettine, and galanthamine on the basis of their physicochemical properties and the absence of melting point depressions in mixtures of the alkaloids isolated with authentic samples.

Because of its small amount, base (I) could not be identified. Thus, six substances have been isolated from *Crinum giganteum* introduced into the conditions of Transcaucasia, and five known alkaloids have been identified.

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