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We have previously [1, 2] reported a clinical study of five glycosides - songorosides C, G, I, M, and O - isolated from the roots of *Scabiosa soongorica*. Continuing the study of this plant, by precipitation with water from an ethanolic extract we have obtained a fraction of compounds with low polarity (yield 5% on the weight of the air-dry raw material). After its chromatography on a column of silica gel in the chloroform-methanol (10:1) system, two glycosides were isolated. Glycoside (I), mp 287-293°C (ethanol),  $[\alpha]_D^{24} -45 \pm 2^\circ$  (c 0.94; pyridine) was identified by its chromatographic behavior, the results of acid hydrolysis, and IR, mass, and PMR spectra as  $\beta$ -sitosterol  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside.

Glycoside (II) had mp 226-230°C (ethanol),  $[\alpha]_D^{20} +35 \pm 3^\circ$  (c 0.8; methanol). The acid hydrolysis of this compound gave a genin which was identified as oleanolic acid, mp 305-308°C (ethanol),  $[\alpha]_D^{20} +79 \pm 2^\circ$  (c 1.7; methanol).

It was established by GLC [3] that glycoside (II) contained one D-xylose residue. The presence in the mass spectrum of the peak of the molecular ion with  $M^+$  588 also showed that compound (II) was a monoside. In the PMR spectrum of this substance ( $C_5D_5N$ , HMDS) there was a signal of the anomeric proton of the D-xylose residue at 4.70 ppm with a spin-spin coupling constant (SSCC)  $^3J = 7.5$  Hz, showing the  $\beta$ -configuration of the glycosidic bond.

Thus, the glycoside (II) that we had isolated had the structure of oleanolic acid 3-O- $\beta$ -D-xylopyranoside, i.e., it was songoroside A.

This compound has been mentioned previously in the literature as one of the intermediate products of the acid hydrolysis of patrinoside D. from *Patrinia intermedia* Roem et Schult [4] and of songorosides G and I from *Scabiosa soongorica* Schrenk [1]. It has also been obtained by partial synthesis [5]. This is the first time that songoroside A has been described as a native product.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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