## ESSENTIAL OILS OF Pimpinella pseuotragium

N. P. Mekhtieva UDC 547.913

We are continuing an investigation of the essential oils of species of *Pimpinella* L. which, as reproted previously [1], have hitherto been little studied. In the present paper we consider *P. pseudotragium* DC, on which there is no information in the literature. The essential oil was obtained by steam distillation [2] from whole plants gathered in the Shakhbuz, Ordubad, and Sharur regions of the Nakichevan AR. It consisted of a bright blue or, from the fruit, of a bright green transparent liquid sweet to the taste and with a characteristic pleasant odor. Its physicochemical contants were determined in accordance with the instructions of GOSTs [State Standards] [3]: acid No.) 5.61; ester No) 14.025; d<sup>26</sup>) 0.9466,; n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup>) 1.515. The amount of essential oil in the whole plants was 1.52-1.97%, in the epigeal mass 1.92-2.205, in the stems and leaves 0.73-0.78%, in the flowers 2.23-2.76%, and in the fruit 4.63-4.82%.

The qualitative composition of the essential oil was determined in the same way as in [1], without preliminary separation into fractions, by GLC on a Janaco chromatograph using the same conditions.

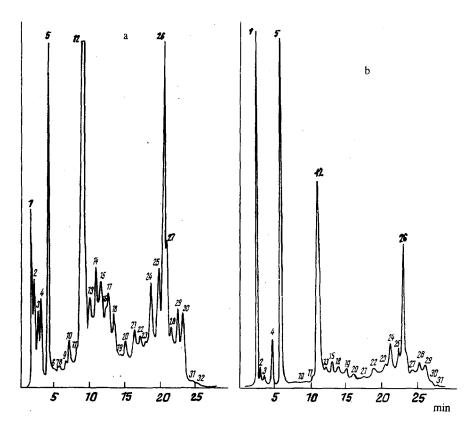


Fig. 1. GLC of the essential oil from whole plants (a) and from the fruit (b) of *Pimpinella pseudotragium*: 1)  $\alpha$ -thujene; 2)  $\alpha$ -pinene; 3) camphene; 4)  $\alpha$ -terpinene; 5) limonene; 10) camphor; 11) menthol; 12) linally acetate; 13) linalool; 15)  $\alpha$ -terpineol; 18) *trans*-anethole; 19) geranyl acetate; 23) eugenol: 24) isoeugenol; 26) thymol; 29) chamazulene; the others are unidentified components.

Institute of Botany, Azerbaidzhan Academy of Sciences, Baku. Translated from Khimiya Prirodnykh Soedinenii, No. 6, pp. 904-905, November-December, 1993. Original article submitted April 12, 1993.

In the essential oil from the whole plant we detected 32 components, while in the fruit there were only 24. Monoterpene hydrocarbons made up 14.1% (33.7% in the fruit), including:  $\alpha$ -thujene, 2.7 (12.1);  $\alpha$ -pinene, 2.5 (0.4); camphene 1.2 (0.7);  $\alpha$ -terpinene 1.7 (2.5); and limonene, 6.0 (18.0). Oxygen-containing compounds made up 58.1% (48.4% in the fruit), including: p-cymene, 0.1; camphor, 2.0 (0.5); menthol, 1.1 (0.9); linally acetate, 22.7 (21.0); linalool, 3.2 (1.5);  $\alpha$ -terpineol, 4.3 (2.4); methylchavicol, 2.9; pulegone, 1.8; *trans*-anethole, 3.4 (1.6); geranyl acetate, 0.5 (1.4); eugenol, 1.4 (2.4); isoeugenol, 4.8 (6.7); thymol, 10.0 (10.0); and chamazulene, 2.9 (2.3). The unidentified components totaled 23.8%, or, for the fruit, 15.6%.

## REFERENCES

- 1. N. P. Mekhtieva, Khim. Prir. Soedin., No. 2, 288-291 (1991).
- 2. A. S. Ginsberg, Khim.-Farm. Prom., No. 8-9, 326-329 (1932).
- 3. K. G. Persidskaya and A. P. Chipiga, Handbook for Workers in Laboratories of Oils and Fats Enterprises [in Russian], Legkaya i Pishchevaya Prom-st', Moscow (1981).