## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The alkaloids of Mitragyna stipulosa (D.C.) O. Kuntze

P. J. HOUGHTON, P. K. LALA, E. J. SHELLARD†, K. SARPONG\*, Department of Pharmacy, Chelsea College, University of London, Manresa Road, London SW3 6LX, U.K. and \*Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Science & Technology, Kusnasi, Ghana.

In 1963, Beckett, Shellard & Tackie reported the presence of rhynochophylline, isorhynchophylline, rotundifoline, isorotundifoline and mitraphylline in the leaves collected from mature trees of *Mitragyna stipulosa* growing at Kumasi, Ghana and in 1970, Shellard & Sarpong reported on the variations on the alkaloidal content of the leaves, stem bark and root bark collected from the same trees at regular monthly intervals over a period of one year.

At no time were indole alkaloids detected and this appeared to be the only exception to the hypothesis put forward by Shellard, Phillipson & Gupta (1969) and later modified by Shellard & Houghton (1973b) that the oxindole alkaloids found in species of Mitragyna were derived from the corresponding indole alkaloids.

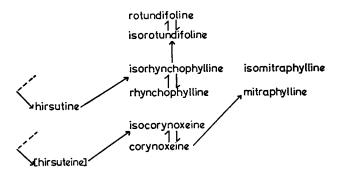
Recently, however, two of us (PJH and KS) collected leaves from very young plants of *Mitragyna stipulosa* growing at Kumasi and subsequent examination of

† Correspondence.

them (25 g dry weight) revealed the presence of hirsutine, the pseudo C(9)-H open E ring indole alkaloid corresponding to the open E ring oxindole alkaloids previously reported.

There was no indole alkaloid observed to explain the presence of mitraphylline but in a sample of leaves obtained from old trees of Mitragyna stipulosa growing in Zaire kindly supplied by Professor P. Delaveau, University of Paris, t.l.c. examination of them (15 g dry weight) revealed the presence of the corynoxeines in addition to the usual oxindole alkaloids. The possibility of the open E ring oxindole alkaloids being converted to the closed E ring oxindole alkaloids via the C(20) vinyl analogue—both in vivo and in vitro has been discussed by Shellard & Houghton (1973a, 1974). However, no hirsuteine, the corresponding indole alkaloid to the corynoxeines has been detected in any of the Mitragyna stipulosa leaves available to us.

The sequence of alkaloids in *Mitragyna stipulosa* may be indicated as:—



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