TABLE 1. ANTHOCYANINS IN SOME MEMBERS OF THE PODOCARPACEAE

Plant	Anthocyanins	Organ
Subfamily Phyllocladoideae	Cyanidin-3-glucoside	present in cones and young leaves
**Phyllocladus asplenifolius* Labill		
Subfamily Pherosphaeroideae	Cyanidin-3-glucoside	cones only
**Microstrobos niphophilus* Gardner & Johnson		
Subfamily Podocarpoideae	Cyanidin-3-glucoside	cones only
**Dacrydium franklinii* Soland.		
**Microcachrys tetragyna* Hook.	Cyanidin-3-glucoside, Pelargonidin 3-glucoside (major), + unidentified pelargonidin derivative (trace)	cones only
Podocarpus lawrencii Hook.	Cyanidin-3-glucoside,	cones and young leaves
	Cyanidin-3-rutinoside (major) + two unidentified cyanidin derivatives (traces)	cones only

* Endemic to Tasmania.

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ANGIOSPERMAE DICOTYLEDONAE

ACANTHACEAE

SCUTELLAREIN 7-RHAMNOSYLGLUCOSIDE FROM *BARLERIA PRIONITIS*

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and

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Plant. Barleria prionitis L.

Source. Collected locally in Pondicherry.

Uses. Leaves and roots used medicinally.

Previous work. None.

Present Work. On flower pigment.

A flavonoid, m.p. 230–235°, was isolated from EtOAc fraction of a MeOH extr. of fresh flowers. It had λ_{max}^{MeOH} 277, 333; $\Delta\lambda$ NaOEt + 54; $\Delta\lambda$ $AlCl_3$ + 26 nm; no shifts with NaOAc and $AlCl_3$. Acid hydrolysis gave rhamnose and glucose in approx. 1:1 ratio and

scutellarein (5,6,7,4′-tetrahydroxyflavone), identified by spectral and chromatographic comparison with authentic material (mol. formula by mass spectrum 286·0480, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$ requires 286·0477). Partial acid hydrolysis (N HCl, 100°, 5 min) gave scutellarein 7-glucoside. R_f data (see Table) confirm that the compound is a diglycoside and is, therefore, formulated as scutellarein 7-rhamnosylglucoside, a new glycoside of scutellarein.

This is the first report of 6-hydroxyflavones in the Acanthaceae, but such compounds are now well known in neighbouring Tubiflorae families such as the Scrophulariaceae (cf. Harborne and Williams).[1] This scutellarein glycoside has also been provisionally identified in *Andrographis echioides* (Acanthaceae) a plant from which an 8-methoxylated flavone wightin has previously been isolated.[2]

TABLE. R_fS OF SCUTELLAREIN GLYCOSIDES

Glycosides	BAW	R_f (X100) in H_2O	15% HOAc	PhOH
7-Glucoside	35	01	13	64
7-Glucuronide*	29	05	16	21
7-Rhamnosylglucoside	30	10	37	67

* R_fs of flavone glucuronides in aqueous solvents appear to be very temperature-sensitive and much higher values, relative to the 7-glucosides, have often been recorded; these were measured at *ca.* 15°.

[1] J. B. HARBORNE and C. A. WILLIAMS, *Phytochem.* **10,** 367 (1971).
[2] T. R. GOVINDACHARI, P. C. PARTHASARTHY, B. R. PAI and P. S. SUBRAMANIAN, *Tetrahedron* **21,** 2633 (1965).

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ANONACEAE

ISOLATION OF CUMINAL FROM *XYLOPIA AETHIOPICA**

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RECENT studies of the dried fruits of *Xylopia aethiopica* A. Rich led to the isolation of a new diterpene acid, xylopic acid,[1] and five other kaurane diterpenes.[2] There was a high yield (2·1 %) of fragrant essential oil.

Xylopia aethiopica essential oil obtained by direct steam distillation of the dried and crushed fruits gave a strong positive reaction for aldehydes with Tollen's reagent. 107 g of

* Part V in the series "Studies on West African Medicinal Plant". For Part IV see D. E. U. EKONG and A. U. OGAN, *J. Chem. Soc.* C, 311 (1968).

[1] D. E. U. EKONG and A. U. OGAN, *J. Chem. Soc.* C, 311 (1968).
[2] D. E. U. EKONG, E. O. OLAGBEMI and F. A. ODUTOLA, *Phytochem.* **8,** 1053 (1969).