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SIMARUBACEAE

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF *AILANTHUS EXCELSA*

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Abstract— β -sitosterol and vitexin were isolated from *Ailanthus excelsa*.

Plant. Ailanthus excelsa. Source. Dehradun. Uses. Medicinal.¹ Previous work.²

Present work. Air dried leaves extracted with light petroleum, extract concentrated and chromatographed over alumina. Benzene-petroleum eluate afforded β -sitosterol m.p. and mixed m.p.

EtOH extraction of the defatted plant afforded on evaporation to dryness, a brownish mass which was taken up in H₂O, extracted continuously with EtOAc. This extract afforded vitexin C₂₁H₂₀O₁₀, m.p. 260–63°. $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ 225, 268 and 335 nm. $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ 3390, 1650, 1625, 1380 and 840 cm⁻¹. NMR (DMSO) 3.06 and 2.01 τ (2H each, d, $J = 9.6$ c/s; aromatic protons of ring B); 3.31 and 3.65 τ (1H each, s, aromatic protons at C₃ and C₆); 4.9–6.6 τ (broad envelope of protons of the sugar moiety). Acetate. M.p. 250–51° and mixed m.p.

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¹ R. N. CHOPRA and I. C. CHOPRA, *Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants*, p. 10 (1956).

² M. K. JAIN, *Indian J. Chem.* **2**, 40 (1964).

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UMBELLIFERAE

COUMARINS AND TERPENOIDS OF THE FRUITS OF *LIGUSTICUM SEGUIERI**

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Plant. Ligusticum seguieri Koch; grown near Copenhagen.

Previous work. Roots.¹ On sister species *L. pyrenaicum*.²

The dried fruits were extracted with ether, and the extract chromatographed on silica gel. In addition to (+)-1,1,5-trimethyl-2-formyl-4-(3-methyl-2-butenyloxy)-cyclohexadiene-(2,5) ($[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +173^\circ$ (c 1.0, CCl₄)), which was also obtained from the roots,¹ the

* Part XIX of the series "Constituents of Umbelliferous Plants". For part XVIII see Ref. 1.

¹ J. LEMMICH, P. A. PEDERSEN and B. E. NIELSEN, *Acta Chem. Scand.* **25**, 344 (1971).

² F. BOHLMANN and M. GRENZ, *Chem. Ber.* **102**, 1673 (1969).