Plant. Achras sapota L. (Voucher specimen No. 5/72 deposited at JIPMER) (syn. *Mimusops manilkara* Don.) *Uses.* Edible fruit.[4] *Previous work.* Polyphenols of immature fruits,[5] sterol and triterpenes of fruit,[6] triterpenoids of leaves;[7] no work on flavonols.

Present work. Isolation of myricetin and myricetin-3-*O*-L-rhamnoside (0·1%) from fresh leaves. Quercetin also identified. Working up and identification as in the case of *M. indica* above.

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SOLANACEAE

ANTHRAQUINONES AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF *FABIANA IMBRICATA*

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Key Word Index—*Fabiana imbricata*; Solanaceae; *n*-alkanes; fatty acids; erythroglaucin; physcion; acetovanillone.

Plant. Fabiana imbricata Ruiz and Pavon. *Source.* S. B. Penick & Co., New York, Lot No. 913-BJM-1. *Uses.* A medicinal[1] in South America, where the plant is commonly known as Pichi-Pichi. *Previous work.* On twigs,[2] on twigs and terminal branchlets,[3] on tops and twigs,[4,5] on *F. denudata*,[6] on *F. squamata*.[7]

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Plant part examined. The dried, ground tops (40 kg) were extracted via percolation with EtOH. After removal of the solvent *in vacuo* at 40°, the residue (5·6 kg) was partitioned between HCl (1%) and $CHCl_3$. The $CHCl_3$ layer was evaporated *in vacuo* to afford a dark residue (1·7 kg). Chromatography of a portion (100 g) of this residue over silicic acid (300 g) with light petrol. and light petrol–$CHCl_3$ mixtures yielded the following compounds:

Alkanes. 800 mg; m.p. 57–58° (EtOAc); ν_{max}^{KBr} 2930, 2860, 1460, 725 and 715 cm^{-1}. GLC on a 160 cm column of 0·8% OV-17 on Gas Chrom Q (80–100 mesh) showed the mixture to be composed primarily of *n*-tricosane (C_{23}), *n*-pentacosane (C_{25}), *n*-heptacosane (C_{27}), and *n*-nonacosane (C_{29}) with smaller amounts of *n*-tetracosane (C_{24}), *n*-hexacosane (C_{26}), *n*-octacosane (C_{28}), and *n*-hentriacontane (C_{31}). The identity was confirmed by GLC–MS. The spectra were consistent for *n*-alkanes and showed no peaks characteristic of isoalkanes.

Fatty acids. 1·90 g; m.p. 73–74° (EtOAc); ν_{max}^{KBr} 2930, 2860, 1700, 1460, 725 and 715 cm^{-1}. GLC of the Me esters on a 160 cm column of 0·8% OV-17 on Gas Chrom Q (80–100 mesh) showed the mixture to be composed primarily of docosanoic acid (C_{22}), tetracosanoic acid (C_{24}), hexacosanoic acid (C_{26}), octacosanoic acid (C_{28}), and triacontanoic acid (C_{30}) with smaller amounts of tricosanoic acid (C_{23}), pentacosanoic acid (C_{25}), heptacosanoic acid (C_{27}) and nonacosanoic acid (C_{29}). The identity was confirmed by GLC–MS.

Erythroglaucin (1,4,8-trihydroxy-3-methyl-6-methoxyanthraquinone). 8 mg; m.p. 201° (light petrol.); λ_{max}^{MeOH} 232 nm (log ϵ 4·35), 256 (4·06), 277 (4·03), 306 (3·81), 458 (sh) (3·87), 475 (sh) (3·95), 490 (3·99) 510 (sh) (3·88) and 520 (3·82); ν_{max}^{KBr} 1595 cm^{-1}; M^+ 300 (100%); identified by m.p., m.m.p., UV, IR, MS with an authentic sample and TLC co-chromatography in 3 solvent systems.

Physcion (1,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-methoxyanthraquinone). 12 mg; m.p. 204° (light petrol.); λ_{max}^{MeOH} 223 nm (log ϵ 4·60), 230 (sh) (4·39), 257 (sh) (4·29), 267 (4·32), 288 (4·31) and 434 (4·17); ν_{max}^{KBr} 1675 and 1625 cm^{-1}; M^+ 284 (100%); identified by m.p., m.m.p., UV, IR, MS with an authentic sample and TLC co-chromatography in 3 solvent systems.

Acetovanillone. 120 mg; m.p. 113·5–114·5° (MeOH): λ_{max}^{MeOH} 208 nm (log ϵ 4·07), 228 (4·17), 275 (4·01) and 303 (3·92); ν_{max}^{KBr} 1655 cm^{-1}; M^+ 166 (49%), 151 (100%); identified by m.p., m.m.p., UV, IR and MS with an authentic sample.

The previously isolated compounds scopoletin[2] and oleanolic acid[3] were re-isolated and identified by m.p., m.m.p., UV, IR, MS and optical rotation.

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