Leaf and stem. (150 g) Isolation by standard procedures[2] gave 19 mg unedoside (0·01 %), identified as described above, and a mixture of other iridoids. Column chromatography of the mixture on silaca gel (*n*-BuOH–MeOH–H_2O, 4 : 1 : 5) followed by gel filtration on Sephadex afforded 80 mg of a pure amorphous compound. The structure of this apparently new iridoid (m.p. of acetate: 140–142°) is now under investigation.

Voucher specimens are deposited in WE Pharmakognosie der Freien Universität Berlin.

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DICOTYLEDONAE

IRIDACEAE

ISOFLAVONES OF *IRIS KUMAONENSIS* AND *I. GERMANICA*

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Key Word Index—*Iris kumaonensis*; *I. germanica*; Iridaceae; isoflavones; iridin; irisolone.

Plant. Iris kumaonensis Wall. and *I. germanica L. Occurrence. I. kumaonensis.* Western Himalayas, from Kashmir to Kumaon, 8000–12 000 ft. *I. germanica.* Cultivated in Kashmir Valley. *Uses.* Medicinal.[1] *Previous work. I. kumaonensis.* None. *I. germanica,* Essential oil,[1] a *C*-glycosyl flavone[2] and an isoflavone glucoside.[3]

I. kumaonensis. Defatted, EtOH extract of whole plant (dry, 390 g) on concentration yields, 7-(glucosyloxy)-5,3′-dihydroxy-6,4′,5′-trimethoxyisoflavone (iridin,[3] 15 g), m.p., UV, IR, *m/e* 522 (M^+) and NMR, diacetate, m.p. and UV; acid hydrolysis to 5,7,3′-trihydroxy-6,4′,5′-trimethoxyisoflavone (irigenin[3,4]), m.p., UV, IR, *m/e* 360 (M^+) and NMR (2-H, 2·05 τ; $CDCl_3$), triacetate, m.p. and UV, and glucose, PC.

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I. germanica. $CHCl_3$ extract of defatted, vacuum dried MeOH extract of rhizomes (dry, white flowered variety) on concentration yields, 4′-hydroxy-5-methoxy-6,7-methylenedioxyisoflavone (irisolone[5,6]), m.p., IR, UV, *m/e* 312 (M^+), NMR (2-H, 1·94 τ, C_5D_5N), and m.m.p., acetate, m.p., IR and NMR, hydrated methyl ether, m.p. and UV, anhydrous methyl ether, m.p., m.m.p. and UV.

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