

PHYTOCHEMICAL REPORTS

CONTRIBUTORS wishing to submit papers for inclusion in future issues should consult the Notes to Contributors published in the January issue [*Phytochem.* **11**, 1 (1972)]. Authors should note that each *Phytochemical Report* must be a reasonably substantial contribution to knowledge; the reporting of a single compound in a single species will not normally be acceptable for publication. Authors should also observe the shortened format with no abstract, the need for voucher specimens, and the provision of a Key Word Index to include specific name of plant(s) (or generic name if more than two), Family, Class, Type(s) of compound, specific compounds (or main ones if more than three).

INDEX

Reports are grouped according to main Divisions and Classes of the Plant Kingdom. Within each group, reports are listed alphabetically by Family. Only major constituents are given and new compounds are indicated by an asterisk [*see* *Phytochemical Reports*, *Phytochem.* **11**, 421 (1972)].

RHODOPHYTA		
Gigartinaceae	<i>Iridaea laminarioides</i>	Cholesterol
Gracilariaceae	<i>Gracilaria verrucosa</i>	Cholesterol
BRYOPHYTA		
Jungermanninae	<i>Jungermania cordifolia</i> <i>Scapania</i> spp.	Longifolene, isolongifolene and longiborneol
GYMNOSPERMAE		
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Longifolene, thujopsene, cuparene, juniperol acetate, and cedral
	<i>J. conferta</i>	Totarol, isopimaric acid and other diterpenes
ANGIOSPERMAE		
DICOTYLEDONAE		
Aizoaceae	<i>Trianthema pentandra</i>	Hentriacontane, hentriacontol, sitosterol-D-glucoside, etc.
Compositae	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Sitosterol, campesterol, stigmasterol, stigmast-7-en- 3 β -ol, etc.
	<i>Moquinea velutina</i>	α -Cyclocostunolide and dihydro- β -cyclocostunolide
	<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	β -Amyrin acetate and campesterol

Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros montana</i>	Epi-uvaol*, sitosterol, betulin, oleanolic acid, etc.
Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne lancifolia</i>	<i>cis</i> - and <i>trans</i> -Ocimene, caryophyllene and α,β -selinene
	<i>A. longifolia</i>	<i>cis</i> - and <i>trans</i> -Ocimene, caryophyllene and β -elemene
	<i>Neolitsea aciculata</i>	<i>cis</i> - and <i>trans</i> -Ocimene, β -elemene, caryophyllene and α,β -selinene
	<i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	α -Pinene, β -pinene, camphene, limonene, <i>cis</i> - and <i>trans</i> -ocimene, β -elemene, caryophyllene and α,β -selinene
	<i>Lindera obtusiloba</i>	Sitosterol, stigmasterol and campesterol
Leguminosae	<i>Ormosia excelsa</i>	5- <i>O</i> -Methylgenistein and lupeol
Linaceae	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Sitosterol, campesterol Δ^5 -avenasterol, etc.
Moraceae	<i>Ficus septica</i>	Antofine
Myrtaceae	<i>Naucleopsis caloneura</i>	Seselin and sitosterol
	<i>Eugenia biflora</i>	Eucalyptin and β -amyrin
Ranunculaceae	<i>Myrcia citrifolia</i>	
	<i>Clematis drummondii</i>	Octacosane, Dotriacontane and stigmasterol
Rhamnaceae	<i>Karwinskia humboldtiana</i>	Chrysophanol and β -amyrin
Schrophulariaceae	<i>Mimulus luteus</i>	Kaempferol, quercetin, apigenin, luteolin, herbacetin and cyanidin glycosides
	(<i>M. cupreus</i> and <i>M. tigrinus</i>)	
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Caffeoylputrescine
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	7-Hydroxycadalenal, etc. mansonone-C and G, sitosterol.

MONOCOTYLEDONAE

Amaryllidaceae	<i>Agave cocui</i>	Tigogenin and hecogenin
Gramineae	<i>Coix, Sorghum,</i>	Palmitic, stearic, oleic, linoleic and linolenic acids
	<i>Tripsacum</i> and <i>Zea</i> spp.	
Liliaceae	<i>Iphigenia</i> spp.	Colchicine