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LEGUMINOSAE

5-*O*-METHYLGENISTEIN FROM *ORMOSIA EXCELSA**

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Plant. Ormosia excelsa Bth., trivial name 'tento amarelo', tree.[2] *Source.* Manaus, Brasil. *Trunk wood.* The ethanol extract was dissolved in AcOEt and washed with dil. aq. H_2SO_4. Upon standing, a precipitate appeared. This was separated, dissolved in dioxan and reprecipitated by addition of H_2O. The white powder was acetylated and separated by silica chromatography into the acetate of lupeol, and the diacetate of 5-*O*-methylgenistein, m.p. 168–170° [lit.[3] m.p. 168–170°]. Hydrolysis produced the plant constituents lupeol, and 5-*O*-methylgenistein (4′,7-dihydroxy-5-methoxyisoflavone), m.p. 305° dec. [lit.[3] m.p. 316° dec.]. Mass, NMR, UV and IR spectral measurements corroborated the identifications.

* Part XXXV in the series "The Chemistry of Brazilian Leguminosae". For part XXXIV see ref. 1.

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Key Word Index—Ormosia excelsa; Leguminosae; isoflavone; 5-*O*-methylgenistein.

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LINACEAE

STEROLS OF *LINUM USITATISSIMUM* SEED

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Plant. Linum usitatissimum (linseed). *Previous work.* GLC separation of derived acetates of sterols from seed.[1] *Present work.* The following sterols from seed have been characterized by GLC (OV-17) and GC–MS[2,3] as their derived TMS ethers: cholesterol (2% of sterol fraction), campesterol (26%), stigmasterol (7%), sitosterol (41%), Δ^5-avenasterol (13%), cycloartenol (9%) and 24-methylenecycloartanol (2%).

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Key Word Index—Linum usitatissimum; Linaceae; sterols; sitosterol; campesterol.