silica gel (Merck, 500 g, 30–70 mesh) and the 50% benzene–$CHCl_3$ fraction gave a greyish yellow solid (300 mg), containing mangostin. The mixture was separated on a silica gel G (Merck) plate (150 mg × 2) with 4% MeOH–$CHCl_3$ × 2 the UV fluorescent band being extracted with acetone. Recrystallisation of the product from EtOH–H_2O yielded pure mangostin as needles m.p. 182° (lit.,[2] 182–183°), R_f 0·20 in $CHCl_3$, M(MS) 410; λ_{max} (EtOH) 244 (log ϵ 4·54), 259 (4·44), 318 (4·38), 355 (3·80) nm; ν_{max} (KBr) 1580, 1606, 1645, 3250, and 3407 cm^{-1}; τ in $CDCl_3$ (100 MHz) −3·65 (1H, *s*, 1-OH), 3·20 (1H, *s*, 5-H), 3·73 (1H, *s*, 4-H), 4·62 (2H, *t*, *J* 8 Hz, 2,8 side chains-vinyl H), 5·92 (2H, *d*, *J* 8 Hz, 8-methylene-H), 6·21 (3H, *s*, 7-OMe), 6·58 (2H, *d*, *J* 8 Hz, 2-methylene-H), 8·18 (6H, *s*, 8- = $C(CH_3)_3$), 8·24 and 8·32 (6H, *s*, 2-=$C(CH_3)_2$).

Dimethyl mangostin. (Me_2SO_4–K_2CO_3) had m.p. 122° (lit.,[2] 123–124°).

Isolation of mangostin from H. venenata Gaertn. Dried powdered bark (4·6 kg) of *H. venenata* Gaertn. (from Naula, Matale District) was extracted with hot light petrol. (60–80°) and the extract, processed as above gave mangostin m.p. 182°.

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LAURACEAE

TERPENES OF *LINDERA ERYTHROCARPA*

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Key Word Index—*Lindera erythrocarpa*; Lauraceae; linderone; methyllinderone; lucidone; methyllucidone; sitosterol-D-glucoside.

Plant. Lindera erythrocarpa Makino. *Source.* Gifu prefecture, Japan. *Uses.* Folk medicine of Gifu prefecture for a stomach-ache and neuralgia. *Previous work.* Tannin of bark,[1] alkaloids of root[2] and essential oil of leaves.[3]

Fruits. Linderone(I),[4] $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$, m.p. 92–93·5°, methyllinderone(II),[4] $C_{17}H_{16}O_5$, m.p. 84–85°, lucidone(III),[5] $C_{15}H_{12}O_4$, m.p. 166·5–168·5°, methyllucidone(IV),[5] $C_{16}H_{14}O_4$, m.p. 126–128° and sitosterol-D-glucoside were isolated from the etherial extract of dry fruits. They were separated by silica-gel column chromatography and identified by IR, UV, NMR, m.m.p. and TLC, color reagents: iodine and Ehlrich reagent (5% diethylaminobenzaldehyde in EtOH + dil. HCl).

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