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CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF *GLOCHIDION VENULATUM*, *MAESA INDICA* AND *RHAMNUS TRIQUETRA*

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Key Word Index—*Glochidion venulatum*; Euphorbiaceae; glochidone; *Maesa indica*; Myrsinaceae; quercetin-3-rhamnoside; *Rhamnus triquetra*; Rhamnaceae; frangulin.

Plant. Glochidion venulatum (Euphorbiaceae). *Source.* Dehradun. *Uses.* Medicinal.[1c] *Previous work.* None.

Present work. Leaves. Light petrol. extract yielded sitosterol m.p. 136–137° (m.p. and m.m.p.). EtOH extract yielded a solid crystallized from EtOH in needles m.p. 164–165°. Identified as glochidone $C_{30}H_{46}O$ (m.p. and m.m.p.).[4]

Plant. Maesa indica, Wall (Myrsinaceae). *Source.* Dehradun. *Uses.* Medicinal.[1a] *Previous work.* None.

Present work. Leave. Light petrol. extract yielded sitosterol $C_{29}H_{50}O$ m.p. 135–137° (m.p. and m.m.p.); acetate m.p. and m.m.p. 127°. EtOAc soluble fraction yielded quercetin-3-rhamnoside $C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$. $2H_2O$ m.p. 182–185°. Acid hydrolysis gave rhamnose (PC) and quercetin $C^{15}H^{10}O^7$ (m.p. and m. m.p. 314–315°); penta-acetate m.p. 190°; methyl ether m.p. 152–153°. Methylation followed by acid hydrolysis gave 5,7,3′,4′-tetramethyl quercetin m.p. 196–197° confirming the above characterization.

Plant. Rhamnus triquetra, Wall (Rhamnaceae). *Source.* Dehradun. *Uses.* Medicinal.[1b] *Previous work.* None.

Present work. Heart wood. Et_2O soluble fraction yielded emodin $C^{15}H^{10}O^5$ m.p. 255–256° (m.p., m.m.p. and NMR comparison[2]); M^+, *m/e* 270; acetate m.p. 190–191°. (lit. m.p. 191–192°).[3] EtOAc soluble fraction afforded a glycoside m.p. 228–229° which on hydrolysis gave rhamnose (PC) and emodin. Identified as frangulin (lit. m.p. 230°).[3] EtOH extract of leaves afforded kaemferol m.p. and m.m.p. 250–254°; acetate m.p. and m. m.p. 182°.

Voucher specimens of all above plants are kept in B.S.I., Dehra Dun.

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