

TRITERPENES AND STEROIDS FROM *FAGUS SYLVATICA*

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Key Word Index—*Fagus sylvatica*, Fagaceae, sterols, squalene, cycloartenyl acetate, β -amyrin acetate, acetyl methyl betulinate*Plant* *Fagus sylvatica* L. *Previous work* Betulin and sitosterol in bark ¹*Present work* Dry milled wood of *F. sylvatica* was exhaustively extracted with EtOH-EtOAc-C₆H₆ (6:3:1) at room temp. The concentrated extract was separated into neutral and acidic fractions. The neutral fraction was triturated with light petrol and the insoluble residue was further examined. The individual constituents were isolated by a combination of column chromatography and TLC (silica gel, light petrol-C₆H₆-Et₂O) and identified by direct comparison with authentic samples (m.p., TLC, MS, IR and NMR spectra): squalene, cycloartenyl acetate, β -amyrin acetate, acetyl methyl betulinate, sitosterol, stigmasterol, dihydro-sitosterol.*Comment* Acetylated sterols were not found.*Acknowledgements*—We are grateful to Dr. M. Buděšinsky and Dr. K. Ubík for measuring MS and NMR.¹ LUDWICZAK, R. L. and SZCZAWINSKA, K. (1965) *Roczniki Chem.* **39**, 583.

FLAVONOIDE IN EINIGEN CHILENISCHEN HEILPFLANZEN

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Key Word Index—*Haplopappus bailahuen*, Compositae, quercetin, kampferol*Pflanzen und Herkunft* (1) *Haplopappus bailahuen* Remy (Compositae) Gesammelt in Provinz Coquimbo (Frühling 1971), (2) *Myrceugenella chequen* (Mol.) Kaus (Myrtaceae) Gesammelt in Provinz Concepcion (November 1971), (3) *Fabiana imbricata* R. et P. (Solanaceae) Gesammelt in Provinz Concepcion (Oktober 1971), und (4) *Quinchamalium majus* Brong. (Santalaceae), Gesammelt im Gebirge von Mittelchile. *Verwendungen* (1) Bei Leber- und Gallenleiden, (2) Darmbeschwerden, (3) Diuretikum und (4) Blutreinigungsmittel. *Bisherige Untersuchungen* (1) Quercetin und Kampferol¹, (2) Keine über Flavonoide, (3) und (4) Keine über Flavonoide.¹ GRÄNER, G. (1966) *Präparative Pharmazie* **2**, 7, 101.