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PHENOLICS OF *ACACIA FARNESIANA*

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Plant and source. Acacia farnesiana pods were picked in June from a 4-yr-old tree grown in Rafah, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt. *Previous work.* Flowers.[1]

Present work. The pods were exhaustively extracted with Et_2O followed by EtOAc. From the Et_2O extract (4·16%), seven polyphenols were isolated and identified (C,H analysis, m.m.p., UV and co-chromatography with authentic materials) as gallic acid, ellagic acid, *m*-digallic acid, methyl gallate, kaempferol, aromadendrin, and naringenin.

The EtOAc extract (28·31%), was subjected to polyamide column chromatography and separated into four fractions. From the first three fractions, kaempferol-7-diglucoside, naringenin-7-glucoside and naringenin-7-rhamnoglucoside (naringin) were isolated and identified (chromatography, UV). The fourth fraction gave a flavanone glycoside, *X*, ($C_{34}H_{36}O_{19}.H_2O$, m.p. 203–206°, decomp.; λ_{max} 282 nm), whose characteristics, including R_fs in several solvents, were found to be different from those of similar compounds already reported. Mild acid hydrolysis of *X* gave naringenin, glucose and gallic acid. Permethylation[2] of the glycoside (MeI and Ag_2O) followed by hydrolysis (2 N HCl) gave a resinous material, which yielded, after crystallization from MeOH, 4′-hydroxy-4,2′,6′-trimethoxy chalcone ($C_{18}H_{18}O_5$, m.p. 208–210°), and a white solid (colorless needles from H_2O, m.p. 168°), identical with 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoic acid (C,H-analysis, m.m.p. and UV). Furthermore, two as yet unidentified methylated sugars were also obtained. The new glycoside *X* is most probably naringenin-7-diglucoside acylated with gallic acid and the nature of the disaccharide is now being investigated. A voucher specimen of the plant is deposited in the laboratory.

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