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GEISSOSCHIZOL IN *PESCHIERA LAETA*

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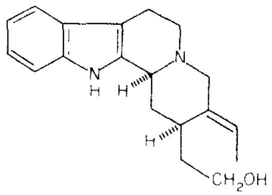
Key Word Index *Peschiera laeta*, Apocynaceae, indole alkaloids, geissoschizol

Plant. Peschiera laeta MART. *Uses* None. *Previous work.* None, but species of *Peschiera* are known to be sources of indole alkaloids[1]

Extraction and isolation Ground dried leaves and twigs of *Peschiera laeta* (material supplied by Smith, Kline and French, Philadelphia) (33 kg) were percolated with EtOH at room temperature Evaporation of the solvent at diminished pressure left a black viscous solution (2900 g), which was diluted with $CHCl_3$-MeOH (1 1—5800 ml) Celite was added (2900 g), the mixture was evaporated to dryness *in vacuo* and the basic portion taken up in dil citric acid. Alkaloids were liberated by basification with ammonia and extracted with $CHCl_3$ to yield 106 g (0·32%) Distribution of the alkaloid mixture between $CHCl_3$ and both aqueous NaOH and McIlvain buffer solutions gave eight fractions (pH 14, 6·5, 6·0, 5·0, 4·0, 3·0, 1 and residue)

Identification Alkaloids identified by spectrometric methods (UV, IR, MS, PMR) and comparison with authentic specimens: affinine, conodurine, geissoschizol, tombozine, voacamine and vobasine.



(1)

Geissoschizol (**1**) (102 mg) was separated from the combined fractions of pH 6·5 and 6·0 by chromatography over alumina. M.p 216 (MeOH-$CHCl_3$-*n*-heptane) Spectral data are in accordance with those reported earlier[2-4]

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[1] NEUSS, N R (1970) *Chemistry of the Alkaloids* (S W PELLETIER ed), p 235, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York

[2] POISSET, J L (1967) *Trav Lab Matiere Med Pharm Galenique Fac Pharm Paris* **52**, 13

[3] SPITELLER G und SPITELLER-FRIEDMANN, M (1963) *Monatsh Chemie* **94**, 779

[4] DASTOOR N J GORMAN, A A und SCHMID, H (1967) *Helv Chim Acta* **50**, 213

The occurence of geissoschizol was so far described only in *Rauwolfia vomitoria*[2] and *Aspidosperma oblongum.*[3] The remaining alkaloids were already reported to be constituents of *Peschiera affinis*[5] and *Peschiera lundii.*[6]

[5] WEISBACH, J A, RAFFAUF, R F, RIBEIRO, O, MACKO, E and DOUGLAS, B (1963) *J Pharm Sci* **52,** 350

[6] HWANG, B, WEISBACH, J A, DOUGLAS, D, RAFFAUF, R, CAVA, M P and BESSHO, K (1969) *J Org Chem* **34,** 412

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(−)-*cis*-CHRYSANTHENOL *O*-β-D-GLUCOPYRANOSIDE. A NEW MONOTERPENE GLUCOSIDE FROM *DICORIA CANESCENS*

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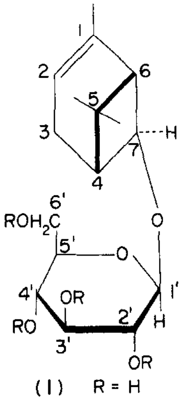
Key Word Index—*Dicoria canescens*, Compositae, monoterpene glucoside, (−)-*cis*-chrysanthenol *O*-β-D-glucopyranoside

We report the isolation and structure determination of the first glucoside of (−)-*cis*-chrysanthenol. Chloroform extracts from air-dried and ground *Dicoria canescens* collected in Arizona, August 1970, afforded in 0·21% yielded the new glucoside, $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$, m p. 136–137°. The evidence presented below established that the compound is (−)-*cis*-chrysanthenol *O*-β-D-glucopyranoside (**1**)



(1) R = H
(2) R = Ac

β-Glucosidase hydrolysis of the new glucoside afforded the known (−)-*cis*-chrysanthenol,[1] indicating a C_1'-β anomeric configuration. This result was consistent with the

[1] PINHEY, J T and SOUTHWELL, I A (1971) *Australian J Chem* **24,** 1311