related diterpenes derivatives,^{3,5} or cryptic irritants such as 12,13,20-tri-esters of phorbol and related diterpenes.^{3,5}

Acknowledgements—The authors are thankful to Professor S. L. Jensen. Norwegian Institute of Technology, Trondheim, Norway, for the authentic sample of azafrin. R. R. Upadhyay is grateful to the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Bad Godesberg, Germany, for a Research fellowship.

⁵ UPADHYAY, R. R. and HECKER, E. in preparation.

Phytochemistry, 1974, Vol. 13, p. 753. Pergamon Press. Printed in England.

FLAVONES AND FLAVONOLS IN EXUDATE OF SALVIA GLUTINOSA

ECKHARD WOLLENWEBER

Fachbereich Biologie (10), Botanik der Technischen Hochschule Darmstadt, D-6100 Darmstadt, West Germany

(Received 24 September 1973. Accepted 16 October 1973)

Key Word Index—Salvia alutinosa; Labiatae; flavonoids; kumatakenin; ayanin; retusin.

Plant. Salvia glutinosa L. Source. Botanical Garden, University of Heidelberg. Previous work. α-Amyrin, ursolic acid and nonacosane from flowers and calyces of S. glutinosa;¹ sterols and flavone salvigenin from S. triloba;² ultrastructure of glands of S. glutinosa.³

Present work. Aereal parts of whole plant were dipped into Et_2O and the solution concentrated to give an oil.* Separation into several fractions was effected on a column of silica gel (C_6H_6 /increasing quantities of MeCOEt and MeOH) to give α-amyrin as the main component, other lipid material (not identified, comp.¹) and flavonoids. Isolation of pure flavonoids was by preparative TLC on polyamide (C_6H_6 -petrol.-MeCOEt-MeOH, 60:26:7:7 and C_6H_6 -dioxane-MeOH, $8:1:1^4$) and identification by co-chromatography with authentic samples and UV spectra.

RESULTS

The lipophilic exudate of *Salvia glutinosa* contains very small amounts of the flavones apigenin and gengkwanin (apigenin 7-methyl ether), and of the flavonols isokaempferide (kaempferol 3-methyl ether), kumatakenin kaempferol 3,7-dimethyl ether; UV λ_{max} 350 and 268 nm, with added AlCl₃ shift to 394 nm, with added NaOEt shift to 390 nm, no shift with NaOAc), ayanin (quercetin 3,7,4'-trimethyl ether; UV λ_{max} 355 and 256 nm, with added AlCl₃ shift to 398 nm, with added NaOEt shift to 398 nm, no shift with NaOAc), and possibly retusin (quercetin 3,7,3',4'-tetramethyl ether; concluded from TLC comparison only).

 $^{*\} Acknowledgement — Thanks are due to \ Professor \ E. \ Schnepf and \ Miss \ G. \ Deichgräber \ from \ Heidelberg \ University for supplying this extract.$

¹ MUNTYAN G. E. and LAZUR'ERSKII, G. V. (1963) Chem. Abstr. 64, 8547 h. (1966).

² Ulubelen, A., Öztürk, S. and Isildatici, S. (1968) J. Pharmac. Sci. 57., 1037.

³ Schnepf, E. (1972) Biochem. Physiol. Pflanzen 163, 111.

⁴ WOLLENWEBER, E. (1970) Dissertation, Heidelberg.