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FLAVONOL GLYCOSIDES OF *NORANTEA GUIANENSIS* FLOWERS

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Key Word Index—*Norantea guianensis*, Marcgraviaceae; flavonol glycosides

Plant and source. *Norantea guianensis*, Aubl., is native to the Hawaii islands and the flowers were collected by one of the authors (G.H.N.T.). *Previous work.* None. *Plant part examined.* The flowers of *Norantea guianensis* were extracted with 70% ethanol and the flavonol glycosides were isolated and identified through standard procedures.^{1,2} The glycosides were identified as myricetin 3-galactoside, myricetin 3-arabinoside, myricetin 3-rhamnoside, quercetin 3-galactoside, quercetin 3-arabinoside, quercetin 3-rhamnoside and traces of kaempferol 3-galactoside.

¹ HARBORNE, J. B. (1967) *Comparative Biochemistry of the Flavonoids*, Academic Press, London.

² MABRY, T. J., MARKHAM, K. R. and THOMAS, M. B. (1970) *Systematic Identification of Flavonoids*, Verlag, New York.

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TRITERPENE AND COUMARINS FROM *CHUKRASIA TABULARIS*

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Key Word Index—*Chukrasia tabularis*; Meliaceae; triterpene; melianone; scopoletin.

Plant. *Chukrasia tabularis*. *Source.* Eastern Himilaya altitude 6000 ft.

Present work. Air dried bark of the plant extracted with petrol. and then with alcohol. The petrol. extract yielded sitosterol ($C_{29}H_{50}O$, m.p. 137–138°, $[\alpha]_D -37^\circ$ ($CHCl_3$), positive L.B. test for sterol; confirmed by IR and co-TLC with authentic specimen, acetate,

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m.p. 127°, $[\alpha]_D -40^\circ$ confirmed by IR and co-TLC with authentic sitosteryl acetate) and melianone ($C_{30}H_{46}O_4$ m.p. 225–226° $[\alpha]_D -48^\circ$ ($CHCl_3$), positive L.B. test for triterpene and positive Ziemmermann colour reactions for 3-ketotriterpene) confirmed by UV, IR, NMR, MS and co-TLC with authentic specimen and also confirmed by Sarret oxidation and chromic acid oxidation under conditions specified by Spaeth.¹ The alcohol extract gave scopoletin, $C_{18}H_{16}O_4$, m.p. 202–203°, positive colour reaction with alcoholic alkali. Confirmed by UV, IR, MS and co-TLC with authentic sample. 6,7-Dimethoxycoumarin, $C_{11}H_{10}O_4$, m.p. 145°, M^+ 206 confirmed by UV, IR, MS and NMR. Methylation of scopoletin gave an identical compound. The plant was identified at the Institute where a voucher specimen No. CT-1 is kept.

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¹ SPAETH, E. and PESTA, O. (1934) *Ber.* **66**, 754.

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TRITERPENOID AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF *EUGENIA JAMBOLANA* LEAVES

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(Received 8 January 1974)

Key Word Index—*Eugenia jambolana*; Myrtaceae; *n*-Alkanes; aliphatic alcohols; phytosterols; triterpenoids.

Plant. *Eugenia jambolana* Lam. (Syn. *Syzygium cumini*, Linn; *E. fruticosa*) leaves (local species) investigated for chemical constituents. *Occurrence.* Throughout India. *Uses.* Medicinal¹ and others. *Previous work.* Only the essential oil of leaves² studied. Seeds,³ flowers,⁴ bark,^{4a} stem bark⁵ and fruits⁶ also examined. *Extraction of the plant leaves.* Air-dried, powdered leaves exhaustively extracted with petrol–Et₂O (60–80°), and EtOH; the extracts repeatedly chromatographed (silica gel or alumina), the various products thereafter crystallized, and thoroughly investigated.

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⁶ (a) SRIVASTAVA, H. C. (1953) *J. Sci. Ind. Res.* **12(B)**, 363; (b) VENKATESWARLU, G. (1952) *J. Ind. Chem. Soc.* **29**, 434; (c) SHARMA, J. N. and SESHADRI, T. R. (1955) *J. Sci. Ind. Res.* **14B**, 211; (d) LEWIS, Y. S., DWARAKANATH, C. T. and JOHAR, D. S. (1956) *J. Sci. Ind. Res.* **15C**, 280.