

CEREVISTEROL AND ERGOSTEROL PEROXIDE FROM *ACREMONIUM LUZULAE*

PAOLO CECCHERELLI, RENATA FRINGUELLI and GIAN FEDERICO MADRUZZA

Istituto di Chimica Organica, Facoltà Farmacia dell'Università Perugia, Italia

and

MARIO RIBALDI

Istituto di Micologia, Facoltà di Agraria dell'Università Perugia, Italia

(Received 30 July 1974)

Key Word Index—*Acremonium luzulae*; Moniliaceae fungi; cerevisterol; ergosterol peroxide.

Plant. *Acremonium Luzulae* (Fuckel) Gams.* A voucher specimen is deposited in the Istituto di Micologia, Facoltà di Agraria dell'Università, Perugia. *Previous work.* Characterization of several glycosidic diterpenes [1–3].

Present work. Cultures were extracted with BuOH and the residue was purified by SiO₂ column chromatography with C₆H₆–EtOAc. *First fraction:* ergosterol peroxide C₂₈H₄₄O₃, m.p. 182–184°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –23.5° (EtOH). Ergosterol peroxide acetate, m.p. 199–201° [4]. M.p., TLC, IR, PMR and MS are identical with those of a pure sample prepared by synthesis [5]. *Second fraction:* cerevisterol (ergosta-7:22-diene-3 β :5 α :6 β -triol) C₂₈H₄₆O₃ [6], m.p. 252–255°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –80.5° (pyridine), MS *m/e* 412 (M⁺ –18), 394, 376, 361, 269, 251, 69. It gives a diacetate C₃₂H₅₀O₅, m.p. 167–

171°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –147° (EtOH). All the analytical and spectroscopical data were identical with those of a pure sample prepared by synthesis [7].

Acknowledgement—This investigation was supported by C.N.R., Italy.

REFERENCES

1. Cagnoli-Bellavita, N., Ceccherelli, P., Ribaldi, M., Polonsky, J. and Baskevitch, Z. (1969) *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **99**, 1354.
2. Cagnoli-Bellavita, N., Ceccherelli, P., Mariani, R., Polonsky, J. and Baskevitch, Z. (1970) *European J. Biochem.* **15**, 356.
3. Ceccherelli, P., Cagnoli-Bellavita, N., Polonsky, J. and Baskevitch, Z. (1973) *Tetrahedron* **29**, 449.
4. Fattorusso, E., Magno, S., Santacroce, C. and Sica, D. (1974) *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **104**, 409.
5. Windaus, A. and Brunken, J. (1928) *Ann. Chem.* **460**, 225.
6. Kocor, M. and Schmidt-Szalowska, A. (1972) *Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci. Ser. Sci. Chim.* **20** (6), 515.
7. Alt, G. H. and Barton, D. H. R. (1954) *J. Chem. Soc.* 1356.

* This fungus previously was classified as *Oospora Virescens* (Link) Wallr.

L- γ -PROPYLIDENEGlutAMIC ACID AND RELATED COMPOUNDS FROM *MYCENA PURA**

SHIN-ICHI HATANAKA and HIDEKI KATAYAMA

Department of Biology, College of General Education, The University of Tokyo, Komaba,
Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan

(Received 5 November 1974)

Key Word Index—*Mycena pura*; Tricholomataceae; Basidiomycetes; L- γ -methyleneglutamic acid; L- γ -ethyleneglutamic acid; L- γ -Propylideneglutamic acid.

Mycena pura (Fr.) Kummer is one of the most common and widely distributed fungi. A PC sur-

vey revealed that the fruit bodies of this fungus contained several unusual amino acids. We have