SHORT COMMUNICATION

CONSTITUENTS OF THE STEM AND ROOT BARKS OF FAGARA CAPENSIS (THUNB.)

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Plant. Fagara capensis (Thunb.) [Synonyms; Xanthoxylon capense (Harv.) and X. capense (Sim)]¹-Rutaceae, collected in the forests of the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

Uses. A decoction of the root used for snakebites; decoction of the root bark for tuberculosis, paralysis and relief of toothache.

Previous work. Resin, tannins and a yellow substance were reported in the roots and twigs of *X. capense* (Harv.).³ The fruits of *X. capense* (Sim) were reported to contain a high percentage of oil.⁴

Compounds isolated. Extraction of the dried stem bark (3.0 kg) with light petroleum (40-60°) yielded a basic fraction (109.4 g) which contained skimmianine $C_{14}H_{13}O_4N$, m.p. 176-177° (from CHCl₃/light petroleum) (0.5 g) (m.p., TLC, i.r.); u.v. $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ 250, 320, 332 nm (log ϵ 4.90, 3.91, 3.91). Traces of chelerythrine were also present.

The root bark (2.8 kg) similarly gave a basic fraction (134 g) which yielded skimmianine (m.p., TLC, i.r., u.v.) and chelerythrine isolated as the chloride $C_{21}H_{18}O_4N^+Cl^-$, m.p. 193° (EtOH/Et₂O) (5.0 g) (m.p., TLC, i.r.); u.v. λ_{\max}^{EtOH} 228, 272, 283 (sh), 320, 343 (sh) nm (log ϵ 4.27, 4.55, 4.47, 4.36, 4.17); chelerythrine nitrate m.p. 240° (EtOH).

Further extraction of the root bark (2·8 kg) with CHCl₃ yielded a second basic fraction (10·3 g) from which nitidine was isolated as the yellow chloride, $C_{21}H_{18}O_4N^+Cl^-$ (2 N HCl/EtOH) (0·1 g) (m.p., TLC, i.r.); u.v. λ_{max}^{MeOH} 231, 272, 281 (sh), 303 (sh), 329 nm (log ϵ 4·42, 4·49, 4·48, 4·40, 4·38). On heating between 210 and 230° this compound sublimed producing colourless needles, m.p. 263–264°, whose i.r. and u.v. spectra were not identical with the starting material.

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¹ I. C. VERDOORN, J. Bot., Lond. 57, 205 (1919).

² F. VON BREITENBACH, *The Indigenous Trees of Southern Africa*, Vol. III, p. 408, Government Printer, Pretoria (1965).

³ C. F. JURITZ, S. African J. Sci. 11, 123 (1914).

⁴ I. B. Pole-Evans, S. African J. Sci. 17, 13 (1920).