

Essential Oils from Two Endemic Species of Apiaceae from Iran

Narguss Yassa^a, Hossein Akhani^{b,*}, Majid Aqaahmadi^b, and Mojtaba Salimian^b

^a Tehran University of Medical Science, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacognosy, Tehran, Iran

^b Tehran University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology, PO Box 14155-6455, Tehran, Iran. Fax: 0098-21-6405141. E-mail: akhani@khayam.ut.ac.ir

* Author for correspondence and reprint requests

Z. Naturforsch. **58c**, 459–463 (2003); received January 8/February 14, 2003

The composition of essential oils of *Leutea glaucopruinosa* (Rech.f.) Akhani & Salimian comb. nov., and *Zeravschania* (Boiss. & Hausskn.) Salimian & Akhani comb. nov. were analysed by GC-MS. 49 compounds are identified in the former and 33 compounds in the latter, comprising a total of 76 compounds in both species. Both species were originally described under *Peucedanum*, which are transferred in this paper into *Leutea* and *Zeravschania*, respectively. The chemical compounds of the essential oils show that there are only seven common compounds between two species. The major compounds of *L. glaucopruinosa* are mostly monoterpene hydrocarbons and oxygenated monoterpenes, in which α -pinene (31.5%), sabinene (9.7%), β -pinene (9.2%), exo-fenchyl acetate (4.5%) are dominant. In *Z. pastinacifolia* sesquiterpene hydrocarbons and phenylpropanoids dominate with β -bisabolene (37.3%), 3,1-butyl-1,2-dimethoxy benzene (14.9%), 10,11-dimethylbicyclo[6.3.0]undec-(8)-en-9-one (12.9%), 4-*t*-butyl-1,2-dimethoxy benzene (6.8%), (*E*)-asarone (5.1%) and elemicine (4.1%) as major compounds.

Key words: *Leutea*, *Zeravschania*, Chemotaxonomy