CHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF TWO NEW ENDEMIC *CALOPHYLLUM* SPECIES

M. Dahanayake, S. Karunanayake, S. Sotheeswaran and M. U. S. Sultanbawa

(Department of Chemistry, University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya Campus).

Calophyllum trapezifolium Thw., and *Calophyllum tomentosum* Wight which were once considered to be non endemic to Sri Lanka have now been found to be different from the corresponding Indian species. The chemical investigation of the bark and timber of *C. tomentosum* and *C. trapezifolium* are being reported.

From the endemic *C. trapezifolium*, 6-deoxy jacareubin, 1, 6-dihydroxy-5-methoxy/xanthone, 2-hy/droxy/xanthone, guanandin, 1-hydroxy-5, 6-dimethoxy/xanthone, betulinic acid, epifriedelinol and friedelin have been isolated for the first time.

From *C. tomentosum* bark extractives betulinic acid, calabaxanthone, epifriedelinol, friedelin, β-sitosterol, taraxerol- and taraxerone have been isolated. The timber extract of *C. tomentosum* was shown to contain epifriedelin, friedelin, β-sitosterol, taraxerol, 6-deoxyjacareubin, I, 6-dihydroxy-5-methoxy/xanthone, I, 5-dihydroxyxanthone, I, 7-dihydroxyxanthone, jacareubin, and 2-(3-methyl but-2-enyl)-1, 3, 5-trihydroxyxanthone. Heartwood extractives of *C. tomentosum* were devoid of triterpenes/steroids whilst the sapwood/branch timber extractives had no xanthones.