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# NEW TRIOXYGENATED FRIEDELANES FROM THE BARK OF *ELAEODENDRON GLAUCUM* (CELASTRACEAE)

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*Elaeodendron glaucum* is a plant of medicinal importance. The leaves are found to have a sternutatory and fumigatory action. They are also used as a snuff to relieve headache. The gum from the plant dissolves in water to give an adhesive. The seeds and bark of this plant had been investigated previously and seven friedelane derivatives were reported from the bark. These include friedelin, canophyllal, friedelan-3-on-25-al, friedelan 3$\beta$-ol, elaeodendrol (17$\beta$-dihydroxy-28-norfriedelan-3-one), canophyllol, friedelan-3-on-25-ol and the trioxygenated friedelane, elaeodendradiol (17$\beta$, 25-hydroxy-28-norfriedelan-3-one).

Our investigation to compare the bark constituents of *Flaeodendron glaucum* with those of the closely related species *Elaeodendron balae* revealed the presence of three further friedelane derivatives of which two are new trioxygenated derivatives and the other is a friedelan-3-on-30-ol. Whereas elaeodendrodiol has been reported from the same species, we could not isolate this compound.

These trioxygenated friedelane derivatives were a ketodiol and a dioxo-alcohol. The keto diol could be selectively oxidised to the dioxoalcohol. One of the oxo groups of the dioxo alcohol was shown by NMR to be an aldehyde group. The chemical evidence suggests that the keto diol is 25, 28-dihydroxy friedelan-3-one and the dioxo alcohol is 3, 28-dioxo friedelan-25 ol.