

**CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF *GLYCOSMIS PENTAPHYLLA* (RUTACEAE)****Anura Wickramasinghe and Vijaya Kumar***(Dept. of Chemistry, University of Peradeniya)*

The leaf and stem bark extracts of *Glycosmis pentaphylla* were studied as they show insecticidal activity. The presence of quinazolone, quinolone, carbazole and furoquinoline alkaloids were reported, in the rootbark and flowers.<sup>1</sup>

The cold methylene chloride extract of the twigs and leaves gave sitosterol and an alkaloid, m.p. 129° where mass spectra suggested it to be a furoquinoline alkaloid. Comparison of spectral data suggested the alkaloid to be dictamine.<sup>2</sup>

## SECTION E

The cold methylene chloride extract of the stem bark gave stigmasterol and one orange and two yellow crystalline compounds. The H1 NMR spectra of all these compounds showed the presence of dimethylchromenyl ring systems in their structures. The dimethylchromenyl ring is believed to be in an angular position in the xanthone as a singlet corresponding to 2-H occurs in its H1 NMR spectrum. A methoxy group which is also present should be at position 1 and the compound is therefore a 1-methoxy-3,4-chromenoxanthone.

One of the yellow compounds is believed to be an acridine alkaloid while the other is believed to be a xanthone. The alkaloid contained an aromatic methyl group in addition to the dimethylchromenyl system.

### References

1. Sarkar, M. and Chakraborty, D. P. (1979). *Phytochemistry*, **18**, (4), 694-695.
2. Robertson, A. V. (1963), *Austr. J. Chem.*, **16** (3), 451-458.