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Calophyllum species of the family Clusiaceae (Guttiferae) are a well known source of phenolic secondary metabolites, and xanthenes are very common among them. In the last two decades a considerable number of prenylated and geranylated xanthenes have been reported from the *Calophyllum* species. Mono, di and tri prenylated xanthenes have been frequently found in the family Clusiaceae, and some of these xanthenes are found to have undergone major modifications in certain species. The most characteristic is the oxidative coupling of prenyl or geranyl side chains with the phenolic hydroxyl groups in *ortho* positions to give pyran ring systems. Some of these prenylated xanthenes have shown strong antibacterial activity against Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). *Staphylococcus aureus* is a leading cause of infections in long-term health care facilities and reports on MRSA infections in hospitals have been increasing worldwide in recent years. Prompted by the above reports, and as a part of our continuing biochemical investigation on *Calophyllum* species of Sri Lanka, we have undertaken the antimicrobial activity studies of *Calophyllum* xanthenes, with special reference to MRSA. During the past five years our research group has isolated and characterized a considerable number of known and new xanthenes from this species, and they were used for the bioassays.

Our antimicrobial activity studies were carried out using Agar Plate Method, and only calozeoyloxanthone a xanthone which has been isolated from *C. mooni* and *C. lankensis* showed reasonable activity against MRSA strains.