STACHYDRINE FROM Phlomis tuberosa

AND Panzeria lanata

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Organic bases have been detected in the epigeal organs of <u>Ph. tuberosa</u> L. and <u>P. lanata</u> (L.) Pers. [1, 2]. By a known method [3], from the leaves of these plants we have isolated a base in the form of an optically inactive hydrochloride with the composition $C_7H_{14}O_2NCl$ in yields of 1.0 and 0.6%, respectively, mp 229-230°C (ethanol-acetone), R_f 0.3 in the butanol-acetic acid-water (4:1:5) system.

The free base was obtained by shaking an aqueous solution of the hydrochloride with silver hydroxide and subsequently evaporating the filtrate; mp after drying in vacuum 224-226°C. The addition of a saturated ethanolic solution of oxalic acid to a concentrated ethanolic solution of the alkaloid gave an oxalate with mp 107°C. A picrate with mp 200°C was obtained similarly.

The results obtained permit the substance isolated to be identified as d_i -stachydrine [3-5]. In the mother liquor from Ph. tuberosa, in addition to stachydrine, by paper chromatography we detected another two bases with R_{f_1} 0.15 and R_{f_2} 0.6, and in the mother liquor from P. lanata we found one base with R_f 0.51.

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