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Ferula iliensis Krasn. ex Korov. (*F. popovii* Korov.), a plant endemic to southeastern Kazakhstan that is found in the foothill rock-scrub wastes of the valley of the R. Ili (southern slope of Dzhungarian Ala-Tau and the northern foothills of the Trans-Ili Ala-Tau), belongs to the group of species that is related to the *F. teterrima* investigated previously [1].

The material for investigation (herb. No. 72-632) was collected on September 12, 1972 in the environs of the village of Charyn, Alma-Ata Oblast, on the trail of the southern slope of the Sugaty mountains.

The comminuted plant roots were extracted with acetone and the concentrated acetone extract was chromatographed on alumina in the petroleum ether-ethyl acetate system with increasing concentrations of the latter. Five substances were isolated: (I) $C_{24}H_{28}O_4$, M^+ 380, mp 140-142°C; (II) $C_{24}H_{30}O_4$, M^+ 382, mp 136-138°C; (III) $C_{24}H_{30}O_4$, M^+ 382, mp 114-116°C; (IV) $C_{24}H_{32}O_5$, M^+ 400, mp 169-171°C; and (V) $C_{26}H_{32}O_6$, M^+ 440, mp 160-162.5°C.

On the basis of characteristics of their UV, IR, and PMR spectra and the absence of depressions of the melting points with authentic samples, substance (I) was identified as conferone [2], (II) as conferol [3], (IV) as samarcandin [4, 5], and (V) as feterin [6].

Substance (III) had a PMR spectrum identical with that of moschatol, which has been isolated previously from *F. moschata* [7] by TLC on silica gel in the petroleum ether-ethyl acetate (1:1) system (Woelm DC silica gel) with subsequent elution and crystallization from diethyl ether.

The sample of moschatol obtained in this way did not (according to TLC and PMR spectroscopy) contain other impurities - in particular, conferol, which has a similar R_f value - but it had a low and uncharacteristic melting point (softening temperature) of 78-80°C, which is apparently due to its amorphous state. Moschatol has been obtained from *F. iliensis* in the crystalline state with mp 114-116°C (from a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate); its oxidation with CrO_3 in pyridine gave conferone; reacetylation of moschatol gave an acetate with mp 161-162.5°C. Moschatol and the feselol isolated simultaneously [8] are apparently identical.

A report has recently appeared [9] on the study of the composition of *F. iliensis*. Not only moschatol, but also umbelliprenin, kamolone, and kamolol were found in the roots; however, these compounds were not detected in the sample that we have studied.

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