

λ_{\max} values, and IR and NMR spectra to be identical with phellavin. Since the glycosides that we isolated are the main flavonol components of the plants investigated, it may be assumed that various authors previously isolated just this glycoside and described it under different names.

Thus, it may be considered as established that the main flavonol glycoside of the species of the genus *Phellodendron* investigated is phellavin - isonorizaritin 7-O- β -D-glucopyranoside [4',5-dihydroxy-7- β -D-glucopyranosyloxy-6-(γ -hydroxypentyl)flavonol].

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POLYPHENOLS OF *Alhagi kirgisorum*. III

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Continuing a study of the polyphenol composition of the epigeal part of *Alhagi kirgisorum* Schrenk, by column chromatography on polyamide we have isolated substances with mp 250°C and 145-147°C.

Substance (VIII) with mp 250°C (acetate with mp 210-212°C) contained, according to a spectral study, hydroxy groups in position 3, 3', 5, and 7, and on alkaline cleavage it formed phloroglucinol and isovanillic acid, and its IR spectrum had a band at 2860-2900 cm^{-1} which is characteristic for a -OCH₃ group. By comparing the results obtained with literature information it was identified as tamarixetin (3,3',5,7-tetrahydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone).

Substance (IX) formed yellow-green crystals with mp 145-147°C, $[\alpha]_D^{24} -42^\circ$ (c 0.335; pyridine), $M_D \cdot K_P = -111.5$ [2]. Isorhamnetin, rhamnose, and galactose (1:1:1) were found in the products of acid hydrolysis (2% HCl, 100°C, 2 h).

The arrangement of the bonds in the biose was 1→6 (positive reaction with diphenylamine) [3].

From the results of UV and IR spectroscopy, acid and enzymatic hydrolyses, and peroxide oxidation, substance (IX) was identified as isorhamnetin 3-O-galactopyranosyl-(1 → 6)-rhamnopyranoside.

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