

are completely identical. When the specific rotation of thalicmidine was redetermined, we found  $[\alpha]_D^{17} + 44^\circ$  (c 0.97; ethanol);  $+ 41^\circ$  (c 1.0; chloroform).

Thus, the assignment of the signals of the protons in the NMR spectra confirm the structures proposed previously for thalicmine (I) and thalicsimidine (II), and for thalicmidine it makes it possible to establish the structure 2,3,6-trimethoxy-5-hydroxyporphine (III).

#### REFERENCES

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#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

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In the paper "Alkaloids of Glaucium flavum" published in the journal Khimiya Prirodnkh Soedinenii [Chemistry of Natural Compounds], 3, no. 4, 285, 1967, the text of the summary was changed and it is therefore necessary to give the following explanation.

As a result of the investigations carried out, we consider that the base  $C_{19}H_{21}NO_4$  and the alkaloid isolated by J. Slavik and L. Slavikova from G. flavum and described as d-aurotensine is actually bis-O,O-desmethylglucine. Aurotensine is 2,9-dihydroxy-3,10-dimethoxytetrahydroprotoberberine. J. Slavik and L. Slavikova erroneously considered that the base  $C_{19}H_{21}NO_4$  that they isolated from G. flavum was d-aurotensine. We have shown that this compound belongs not to the protoberberine group, but to the aporphine group of alkaloids.