

natural products has not been reported from species belonging to the subtribe Pectidinae where thiophene acetylenes are widespread.

Experimental

The plant material was collected near Monterrey, Mexico, in April 1984, voucher 1639/84. The air dried material was extracted at room temp. with methanol/ether/petrolether, 1:1:1, and the extracts obtained were separated first by column chromatography (SiO₂). The roots (145 g) gave a fraction with ether/petrolether, 1:10, which gave by TLC (ether/petrolether, 1:20) 5 mg 2 and 3.5 mg 6. The CC fraction obtained with ether/petrolether, 1:1, afforded by TLC (ether/

petrolether, 1:1) 3 mg 4 and 3 mg 1. The extract of 450 g aerial parts gave by CC and TLC (s. a.) 5 mg 2, 4 mg 4, 3 mg 3, 3.5 mg 5 and 3.5 mg sakuranetin. The compounds were identified by comparing the 400 MHz ¹H-NMR spectra with those of authentic material.

1-[α,α-Bithienyl]-4-chloro-but-1-yn-3-yl acetate (4): Yellow oil; IR ν_{max}^{CCl₄}, cm⁻¹: 2240 (C≡C), 1760 (OAc); MS *m/z* (rel. int.): 312 and 309.988 [M]⁺ (6 and 18) (calc. for C₁₄H₁₁O₂S₂Cl: 309.988), 275 [M-Cl]⁺ (11), 232 [275 - COMe]⁺ (100), 215 [275 - HOAc]⁺ (36); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz, TMS as internal standard): 3.81 dd (H-1, *J* = 11.5, 5 Hz), 3.78 dd (H-1', *J* = 11.5, 7 Hz), 5.83 dd (H-2, *J* = 7, 5 Hz), 7.02 d (H-6, *J* = 4 Hz), 7.16 d (H-7, *J* = 4 Hz), 7.18 dd (H-10, *J* = 4, 0.7 Hz), 7.01 dd (H-11, *J* = 4, 5 Hz), 7.24 dd (H-12, *J* = 5, 0.7 Hz), 2,17 s (OAc). UV (Et₂O) λ_{max} = 330 nm.

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Iridoids of Guyanese Species of Stigmaphyllon

E. Davioud¹, F. Bailleul^{1,4}, P. Delaveau² and H. Jacquemin³

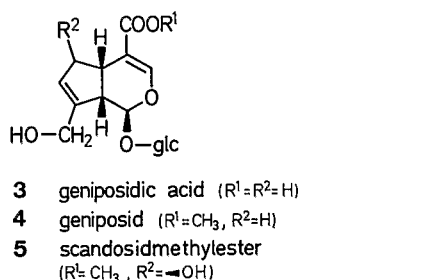
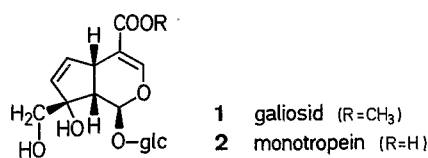
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During our research on iridoid glucosides contained in plants of Guyanese Flora, we have particularly investigated the Stigmaphyllon genus (Malpighiaceae). From the leaves of *S. sagittatum* Juss. (1) were previously isolated the three known compounds galiosid 1, monotropein 2 and geniposidic acid 3. It was the first time that the Malpighiaceae family was reported as containing iridoids.

That occurrence is a matter of some interest as the system used widely for the classification of the Angiosperms drafted by Dahlgren (2) includes the Malpighiaceae in the Order of Polygalales which is far from the other iridoid containing orders. So it was interesting to extend our investigation about

iridoids to the whole Guyanese Stigmaphyllon genus. All the species of Stigmaphyllon are creepy lianas growing in Central and South America (3).

In addition to galiosid 1 (yield: 0.05 %) and monotropein 2 (0.05 %) also present in the leaves, two other compounds are identified in the tuberos roots of *S. sagittatum* Juss.: geniposid 4 (0.15 %) and scandosidmethylester 5 (0.11 %). Only monotropein 2 (0.03 %) is identified in the root barks of *S. convolvulifolium* (Cav.) Juss. However no iridoid was found in *S. con-*



volvulifolium leaves as well as in *S. splendens* (DC) Cuatr. leaves and stem barks.

The occurrence of these four known compounds is in good agreement with the biogenetically pathways previously described (4, 5) and it confirms the original character of the Stigmaphyllon genus in the Malpighiaceae family.

Experimental

Tuberos roots of *S. sagittatum* (0.3 kg) and root barks of *S. convolvulifolium* (0.15 kg) (6) have been extracted and the iridoids isolated according to a procedure previously described (7). Their structures have been established by comparison (8) of physical properties (TLC, F, [α]_D) and spectral datas (UV, IR, ¹H-NMR) of glucosides and glucoside acetates with those of authentic samples.

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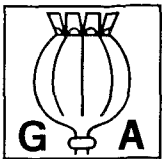
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¹ Laboratoire de Pharmacognosie, Faculté de Pharmacie, 3, Rue du Pr. Laguesse, F-59045 Lille Cedex

² Laboratoire de Pharmacognosie, Faculté des Sciences Pharmaceutiques et Biologiques, 4, Av. de l'Observatoire, F-75270 Paris Cedex 06

³ O. R. S. T. O. M., B. P. 165, F-97323 Cayenne

⁴ Address for correspondence to Dr. F. Bailleul



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