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**Flavonoids Syntheses. VI. Synthesis and Spectral Properties of 4-Arylcoumarins (Neoflavones).**

MUNEKAZU IINUMA\*, TOSHIYUKI TANAKA, KOJI HAMADA, MIZUO MIZUNO,  
FUJIO ASAI

Eight neoflavones (5,7-dihydroxy-, 5,7,2'-trihydroxy-, 5,7,3'-trihydroxy-, 5,7,4'-trihydroxy-, 5,7,2',5'-tetrahydroxy-, 5,7-dihydroxy-2'-methoxy-, 7-hydroxy-, and 7,3'-dihydroxyneoflavone) were prepared by the Pechmann condensation of phloroglucinol or resorcinol with benzoylacetic acid ethyl esters for examination of their spectral properties. In the mass spectra, the neoflavones lacking an O-function at C-2' showed stable fragments of  $[M^+-28]$  caused by decarboxylation. On the other hand, in the case of 2'-oxygenated neoflavones, dehydroxylation or demethylation between C<sub>5</sub>-OH and substituents at C-2' occurred to give  $[M^+-17]$  or  $[M^+-59]$ . Other spectral data showed no specific features that could be used to characterize the structures.

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**Novel Flavonoids from the Fern *Notholaena sulphurea*.**

F. J. ARRIAGA GINER, M. IINUMA\*, T. TANAKA, M. MIZUNO, C. SCHEELE,  
E. WOLLENWEBER

The major constituent of the yellow frond exudate of the fern *Notholaena sulphurea* was identified by spectroscopic methods as 3,5,2'-trihydroxy-7-methoxy-8-acetoxyflavone and its structure was confirmed by synthesis. This novel natural flavonoid was also detected in the frond exudate of five other *Notholaena* species. In the yellow form of *N. sulphurea*, the rare 5,2'-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxyflavone was also found, along with some trivial flavonoids. The white form of *N. sulphurea* produces three dihydrochalcones that are accompanied by some kaempferol methyl ethers and apigenin-7-methyl ether. The 3-acetoxy as well as the 3-butyroxy and the 4'-butyroxy derivatives of 7-methyl aromadendrin were also identified in this material.

[Yakugaku Zasshi, 107, 827 (1987)]

**Synthesis of Flavonoids in *Scutellaria* spp. II. Synthesis of 2',6'-Dioxygenated Flavones.**

TOSHIYUKI TANAKA\*, MUNEKAZU IINUMA, MIZUO MIZUNO

Five flavones dioxygenated at C-2' and C-6' (5,7,2',6'-tetrahydroxy- (1), 5,7,2'-trihydroxy-6'-methoxy- (2), 5,2'-dihydroxy-7,8,6'-trimethoxy- (3), 5,2',6'-trihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy- (4) and 5,7,2'-trihydroxy-8,6'-dimethoxyflavone (5)) have been isolated from *Scutellaria* spp.. Among them 1 and 2 were isolated from *S. baicalensis*, 3 was from *S. rivularis*, 4 was from both *S. baicalensis* and *S. viscidula*, and 5 was from *S. discolor*, respectively. To confirm these constituents characterized the genus *Scutellaria*, syntheses of 1-5 were described in this paper. Spectroscopic comparison of the synthetics with the corresponding natural flavones confirmed the respective structures.