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**Studies on Comparative Cultivation of *Geranium nepalense* and *G. thunbergii*.**

TOSHIHIRO TANAKA\*, EIJI SAKAI, MIZUO MIZUNO, YOUICHI HISATA,  
TOMOKO KAWAMURA, KAZUYO OKUDA, YUKIO NORO, TAKUO OKUDA

In China and Japan, *Geranium* spp. has been cultivated for medicinal use. A *Geranium* plant, introduced from Nepal into Japan, was identified as *Geranium nepalense* SWEET by Kimura and Murata, and its main tannin as geraniin, an active principle of *G. thunbergii*. In the present work, a comparative cultivation of the two species under the same conditions was performed, and their dry weights and geraniin contents were measured in order to estimate the two species as a medicinal plant. The comparative studies showed that *G. nepalense* contains more geraniin, but is lower in the plant dry weight than *G. thunbergii*. It became clear that of the two plants containing geraniin *G. nepalense* is of practical value.

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**Comparative Anatomy of Cultivated *G. nepalense* and *G. thunbergii*.**

TOSHIHIRO TANAKA\*, EIJI SAKAI, MIZUO MIZUNO, YOUICHI HISATA,  
TOMOKO KAWAMURA, YUKIO NORO

*Geranium nepalense* is very similar to Genno-shoko (*G. thunbergii*) growing wild in various parts of Japan. Whether the two plants are same or not has long been a matter of discussion. According to Pharmacopoeia VI the origin of GERANII HERBA was *G. nepalense*, but now it is considered to be *G. thunbergii* on the basis of its morphology and the chemical constituents. A microscopic observation was made for the purpose of discrimination of the two cultivated plants: *G. nepalense* could be distinguished from *G. thunbergii* clearly with a microscope since *G. nepalense* is characterized by the pattern of the seed-coat, long non-glandular hairs, few stomata on the upper epidermis of the leaf and the papillae on the surface of the filament.

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**7-Ketologanin, an Iridoid Glucoside from Fruits of *Strychnos roborans***

A. W. HILL.

FUJIO ASAI, MIZUO MIZUNO\*, MUNEKAZU INUMA, TOSHIYUKI TANAKA,  
CHAMLONG PHENGLAI, AKIRA INADA, TSUTOMU NAKANISHI

*Strychnos roborans* A. W. HILL (Loganiaceae) is called "Phyamunlek" in Thailand and has been used for medical purposes as an antipyretic etc. There is only report on the chemical components of *S. roborans*, which describes the detection of some alkaloids (without isolation) in the plant. As part of our continuing chemical studies on medicinal plants of the genus *Strychnos*, predominant and neutral constituents contained in the fruits of *S. roborans* were investigated. An iridoid glycoside was obtained from the methanol extract as a major component and identified as 7-keto-loganin on the basis of the spectroscopic and chemical evidences. The completely assigned <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 7-ketologanin and its tetraacetate and the <sup>13</sup>C NMR data are reported for the first time.