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**A Flavonol Glycoside from *Epimedium diphyllum***

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In the course of our search for bioactive principles in *Epimedium* species as well as a chemotaxonomic investigation of the genus *Epimedium*, further constituents of the underground parts of *E. diphyllum* (MORR. et DECNE) LODD. (Berberidaceae) were investigated. After repeated silica gel chromatography of the butanol-soluble portion of a 70% methanolic extract, a novel flavonol glycoside named diphyllside C was isolated. Its structure was determined on the basis of spectral analyses (negative ion FAB-MS,  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY, NOESY, INEPT and  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  COSY etc) as des-*O*-methylanthrocaritin 3-*O*- $\beta$ -D-glucosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnoside 7- $\beta$ -D-glucosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2) $\beta$ -D-glucoside.

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**Six Flavanones from the Stems of *Euchresta formosana***

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Two new flavanones, euchrenones a<sub>5</sub> and a<sub>6</sub>, were isolated from the roots of *Euchresta formosana* in addition to four known flavanones (xambioona, euchrestaflavanones A, B and C) and a pterocarpan (maackiain). By spectroscopic analysis, the structures of euchrenones a<sub>5</sub> and a<sub>6</sub> were determined to be 7-hydroxy-8- $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma$ -dimethylallyl [6'', 6''-dimethylpyrano (2'', 2''':4', 3')] and 5, 7, 2'-trihydroxy-6, 8-di( $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma$ -dimethylallyl)-[6'', 6''-dimethylpyrano(2'', 3''':4', 3')] flavanone, respectively.

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**Two Chemical Races in *Salix sachalinensis* Fr. SCHMIDT (Salicaceae)**

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High-performance liquid chromatography profiles based on chemical constituents of the leaves of 145 individuals of *Salix sachalinensis* were classified into two different patterns: one composed of flavonoids (myricetin and dihydromyricetin), and the other composed of phenylpropanoid derivatives (glucose-1-*O*-trans-cinnamate, glucose-1-*O*-*p*-coumarate etc). This led to the conclusion that two chemical races exist in *S. sachalinensis* with different biosynthetic abilities to produce secondary metabolites.