

We have studied the epigeal part of *Paracynoglossum imeretinum* (Kusn.) M. Pop. collected in the flowering/fruit-bearing phase at the beginning of July in the environs of Kobuleti, Adzhar ASSR.

By a method described previously [1], 0.2% of a crystalline substance readily soluble in ethanol and methanol and practically insoluble in ether, chloroform, and water was isolated. After recrystallization from 20% ethanol, the melting point (236-237°C) coincided with that of allantoin.

Qualitative chemical reactions were performed with the substance isolated: The Adamkiewicz-Hopkins-Cole reaction [2] gave a blue-violet coloration; heating at 100°C in the presence of chromium trioxide gave a green coloration; and the addition of concentrated hydrochloric acid in the presence of methylfurfural gave a blue coloration.

The results of these reactions and the IR spectrum, and also the absence of a depression of the melting point with an authentic sample permitted the substance isolated to be characterized as allantoin — the diureide of glyoxylic acid. This is the first time that allantoin has been isolated from plants of the genus *Paracynoglossum* M. Pop.

LITERATURE CITED

1. G. V. Makarova, V. N. Zarais'ka, and Yu. G. Borisyuk, *Farmats. Zh.*, 5, 41 (1966).
2. P. Karrer, *Organic Chemistry*, fourth English ed., Elsevier, Amsterdam (1950).

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