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We have investigated the epigeal part of *Phlomis ostrowskiana* Regel (Ostrovskii's Jerusalem sage), family Lamiaceae collected in the village of Chimgan, Tashkent province, UzSSR, in the flowering period.

The raw material was treated several times with chloroform. The chloroform residue was chromatographed on a column of silica gel. The substances were eluted from the column with petroleum ether and then with mixtures of petroleum ether with diethyl ether containing increasing concentrations of the latter.

According to IR and mass spectroscopy [1, 2], the residue from the petroleum ether eluate consisted of a mixture of five homologous saturated hydrocarbons with even and odd numbers of carbon atoms from 29 to 33, although the odd-numbered paraffins among them predominated, with a high content of hentriacontane.

When the column was washed with petroleum ether containing 10% of diethyl ether, the combined free higher saturated fatty acids, consisting of the 13 homologues $C_{20:0}$ - $C_{32:0}$ were obtained.

When a mixture of the same solvents containing 20% of diethyl ether was passed through the column, a substance was isolated which was then rechromatographed on a column of silica gel in the benzene-ethyl acetate (9:1) system. A substance was obtained with the composition $C_{29}H_{50}O$, mp 137-138°C (acetone), mol. wt. 414 (mass spectrum), which was identified by a mixed melting point, a comparison of IR spectra, and its R_f values in various systems as β -sitos-terol.

When the column was washed with a mixture containing 30% of diethyl ether and the solvent was driven off from the eluate, a substance contaminated with chlorophyll was obtained. After rechromatography on a column of silica gel in the benzene-diethyl ether (7:3) system and recrystallization from ethanol, the substance formed a microcrystalline powder with the composition $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$, mp 282-284°C, mol. wt. 456 (mass spectrum). The UV spectrum of the substance taken in concentrated H_2SO_4 [3] and its IR and mass spectra coincided with those of ursolic acid.

LITERATURE CITED

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3. V. F. Semenchenko et al., Khim. Prir. Soedin., 294 (1971).