on Chromaton N-AW, at a column temperature of 202°C and a pressure of the carrier gas (helium) of 0.7 kgf/cm², and also a 1.2 m × 3 mm column filled with 5% SE-30 on Chromaton N-AW at a column temperature of 220°C and a helium pressure of 0.65 kgf/cm². On the polar phase, the by-product issued as a single peak with methyl palmitate, exaggerating its true amount, and on the nonpolar phase it was eluted together with the solvent.

The proposed modification of the method of phosphorylating a mixture of sn-1,2- and sn-2,3-diacylglycerols has permitted the formation of the by-product to be lowered from 33% to trace amounts.

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# DIPHYLLIN FROM *Haplophyllum alberti-regelii*, *H. bucharicum*, AND *H. perforatum*


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In the separation of the neutral fractions of methanolic extracts of the epigeal part of *Haplophyllum alberti-regelii* Korov (Isanbai, Tadzhik SSR; flowering—incipient fruit bearing), *H. bucharicum* Litv. (village of Derbent, Baisun region, Surkhandar' province; flowering—incipient fruit bearing), and also the roots of *H. perforatum* Kar. et Kir. (Chimgan; withering of the epigeal part), we isolated a substance (I) (0.001, 0.1, and 0.1% of the weight of the dry raw material, respectively). This compound has mp 286-288°C (decomp., from acetone), and the composition $C_{21}H_{16}O_7$, mol. wt. 380; it gives a O-acetyl derivative (II) with mp 231-232°C (decomp.; from acetone) with mol. wt. 442.

The physical constants and spectral characteristics (IR, UV, NMR, and mass spectra) of (I) and (II) coincide with those of the arylnaphthalide lignan diphyllin and its acetyl derivative [1, 2].

Among plants of the family *Rutaceae*, diphyllin was first found in *Haplophyllum hispanicum* [2] and then in *H. obtusifolium* [3], and *H. dauricum* [4].

Thus, new fairly rich sources of the lignan diphyllin have been found.

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