

A flavonoid glycoside (micranthoside), coumarin, and the aliphatic alcohols docosanol and tetracosanol have been isolated previously from the leaves of *Eupatorium micranthum* Less. family *Asteraceae* (*Compositae*) introduced into the Sukhumi Botanical Garden, Academy of Sciences of Georgian SSR [1, 2].

Two flavonoids have been obtained by chromatography on a polyamide sorbent from the ethyl acetate extract obtained after the treatment with chloroform of the aqueous fraction of an aqueous alcoholic extract.

Flavonoid 1 - $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, M^+ 302, mp 184-186°C, $[\alpha]_D + 17.8^\circ$ (c 0.95; ethanol) $\lambda_{\max}^{C_2H_5OH}$, nm: 290; + CH_3COONa 290; + $ZrO(NO_3)_2$ 321; + $ZrO(NO_3)_2$ + citric acid 290; + C_2H_5ONa 354.

PMR spectrum ($CDCl_3$, δ scale), ppm: 7.45 d, $J = 8$ Hz, H-2', 6'); 6.98 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, H-3', 5'); 6.06 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, H-8); 5.94 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, H-6); 5.16 (d, $J = 11.8$ Hz, H-2); 4.70 (d, $J = 11.8$ Hz, H-3); 3.52 (s, $-OCH_3$). Alkaline fusion led to the formation of methylphloroglucinol and p-hydroxybenzoic acid. The results obtained and a comparison of them with literature information gave us grounds for asserting that substance (1) was 7-O-methylaromadendrin [3, 4].

Flavonoid 2 - $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, M^+ 300, mp 224-226°C, $\lambda_{\max}^{C_2H_5OH}$, nm: 365, 260; + CH_3COONa 360, 260; + $AlCl_3$ 420, 270; + $AlCl_3$ + HCl 420, 272; + C_2H_5ONa 430, 275. Alkaline degradation gave methylphloroglucinol and p-hydroxybenzoic acid.

From its physicochemical properties, UV and IR spectra, and melting point, and also the results of a comparison with literature information, flavonoid (2) was identified as rhamnocitrin [3].

LITERATURE CITED

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