

Continuing a study of the coumarin composition of representatives of the family Umbelliferae growing in Georgia, we have investigated the *Seseli grandivittatum* (Somm. et Lev.) Schischk.

To isolate coumarins the dry comminuted roots of the plant collected in the fruit-bearing period in the environs of Tbilisi were extracted with methanol, the solvent was evaporated off, the residue was diluted with water, and the coumarins were extracted with ether. The combined coumarins obtained from the ether and consisting of five components were chromatographed on a column of silica gel. Elution was performed successively with petroleum ether, benzene, and diethyl ether. As a result, three individual coumarins were isolated: (I) — $C_{15}H_{16}O_3$, mp 83–84°C, (II) — $C_{21}H_{22}O_7$, mp 162–163; and (III) — $C_{24}H_{26}O_7$, mp 169–172°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = 74^\circ$ (c 1.0; ethanol).

From their physicochemical constants, elementary compositions, PC analysis, UV, IR, and NMR spectra, and mixed melting points, substances (I–III) were identified as osthole, libanotin, and anomalin, respectively [1–3].

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COUMARINS OF *Leucanthemum sibiricum*

The epigeal part of *Leucanthemum sibiricum* [*Chrysanthemum sibiricum*] (Korean chrysanthemum; family Compositae) was collected in the environs of the village of Tuzhinka, Eravinskii region of the Buryat ASSR in August, 1973, in the flowering period [1].

The raw material (2 kg) was comminuted and extracted with chloroform. The evaporated extract was chromatographed on a column of acidic alumina. Elution with ether gave a substance with mp 202–203°C (from ethanol), R_f 0.18 (TLC, silica gel 40/100 μ) in the petroleum ether–diethyl ether (1:2) system and R_f 0.80 in the ethanol–petroleum ether (2:1) system yield 0.01. Its IR spectrum, exhibited absorption bands characteristic for hydroxycoumarins: 1670–1680 cm^{-1} (carbonyl of benzo- α -pyrone), 1623, 1580, and 1410, cm^{-1} (aromatic nucleus), and 3100–3400 cm^{-1} (hydroxy group) [2].

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