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We have investigated three representatives of the type section of the genus *Seseli* growing in the Crimea and in the Caucasus. The herbage of *S. dichotomum* was collected in the environs of Belogorsk (Crimea) and of *S. ponticum* in the environs of Tuapse (Krasnodar territory) and the roots of *S. petraeum* in the environs of Kislovodsk.

The comminuted herbage was extracted with acetone and the evaporated extract was distributed between petroleum ether and methanol. The methanolic phase containing the coumarins was chromatographed on silica gel L 40/100 μ in the petroleum ether-ethyl acetate system with a gradientwise increase in the concentration of the latter. The roots of *S. petraeum* were extracted with petroleum ether, and the concentrated petroleum ether extract was chromatographed by the method described above.

From all the species mentioned we isolated anomalin, $C_{24}H_{26}O_7$, mp 174-175°C, $[\alpha]_D^{22} -30^\circ$ (c 1.0; $CHCl_3$), identical according to its IR and NMR spectra and a mixed melting point with an authentic sample. From *S. ponticum* and *S. dichotomum* we obtained (with yields of 0.22 and 0.24%, respectively), xanthogalin, $C_{19}H_{20}O_5$, mp 100-101°C, $[\alpha]_D^{22} -15^\circ$ (c 1.0; $CHCl_3$), identical with an authentic sample according to IR and NMR spectra and an absence of a depression of the melting point on a mixture. From *S. dichotomum* we isolated a very small amount of bergapten, $C_{12}H_8O_4$, mp 189-190°C, identical with an authentic sample according to its NMR spectrum and a mixed melting point.

Thus, the PCs studied are close not only in morphological characteristics but also in chemical composition, which confirms the desirability of assigning them to one section [1].

LITERATURE CITED

1. M. G. Pimenov and L. I. Sdobnina, Bot. Zh., 60, No. 10, 1479 (1975).

All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Medicinal Plants, Moscow. M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University. Botanical Garden, Moscow. Translated from Khimiya Prirodnkh Soedinenii, No. 6, pp. 811, November-December, 1976. Original article submitted May 26, 1976.

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