

From the acid fraction of a chloroform extract of the fruit of *Sorbus aucuparia* L. we have extracted the total substances in the form of a white amorphous powder readily soluble in chloroform, acetone, ethyl acetate, diethyl ether, and ethanol, sparingly soluble in benzene and petroleum ether, and insoluble in water. On Silufol in the benzene-acetone (8:2) system, after staining with concentrated sulfuric acid, it was established that the combined substances consisted of two components close to one another on the chromatogram, with R_f 0.27 and 0.22. Positive Lieberman-Burchard and Salkowski reactions and a positive reaction with a 0.5% solution of vanillin in concentrated sulfuric acid showed that the substances belonged to the group of triterpenes. From their chromatographic characteristics we assumed that these triterpenes were α -amyrin derivatives, and one substance should be ursolic acid, which is characteristic for the family Rosaceae.

We investigated the fruit of the mountain ash collected in 1978 in the Ryazan oblast for its ursolic acid content. The ursolic acid was isolated by extracting a powder of the fruit with chloroform. The chloroform extract was transferred to a separatory funnel, and the triterpene acids were extracted with 5% solution of KOH, after which the solution was filtered and they were precipitated by acidification with 5% sulfuric acid. The precipitate of triterpene acids was separated on a glass filter and was washed repeatedly with water to neutrality and was then dried, dissolved in chloroform, and separated in a thin layer of silica gel fixed with gypsum in the benzene-acetone (8:1) system. The substance was eluted from the sorbent with ethanol, giving a microcrystalline powder with mp 274-276°C (from ethanol), $[\alpha]_D^{+62}$ (c 1.0; chloroform) showing a maximum at 310 nm in the UV spectrum taken in concentrated sulfuric acid, d 1.835 [1]. When this substance was chromatographed on Silufol in the benzene-acetone (8:1) system with an extract of mountain ash leaves in which ursolic acid had been found previously [2], the R_f values coincided and were identical with that of an authentic sample.

LITERATURE CITED

1. É. T. Oganessian, A. L. Shinkarenko, and V. A. Bandyukova, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 212 (1968).
2. A. G. Shavva, L. G. Matyukhina, and I. A. Saltykova, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, 447 (1969).