

We have studied the epigeal mass of *Artemisia gorjaevii* Poljak and *A. saissanica* (Krasch.) Filat, collected in the flowering phase in the Ketmen' range (Kazakhstan). The phenolic compounds were isolated by extraction with 70% ethanol. After the solvent had been distilled off, the extract was treated with hot water and the resulting aqueous solution was treated successively with chloroform and ethyl acetate. The chloroform fraction of the extract from *A. gorjaevii* was separated on a column of silica gel. Elution with chloroform gave substances (I) - $C_{10}H_8O_4$ with mp 204-205°C - and (II) - $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$ with mp 242-243°C. Chromatography of the ethyl acetate fraction on polyamide yielded substances (III) - $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$ with mp 287°C - and (IV) - $C_{17}H_{14}O_7$ with mp 288°C. On the basis of an analysis of the physicochemical properties of the substances obtained, the characteristics of their UV and IR spectra, and the absence of depressions of the melting points of mixtures of these substances with authentic samples, substance (I) was identified as scopoletin [1], (II) as 3',5,7-trihydroxy-4',5',6-trimethoxyflavone [2], (III) as hispidulin [3], and (IV) as triclin [4].

From the epigeal mass of *A. saissanica* by similar procedure we isolated and identified scopoletin and 3',5,7-trihydroxy-4',5',6-trimethoxyflavone. This is the first time that any of these substances have been isolated from either of these species.

LITERATURE CITED

1. G. A. Kuznetsova, Natural Coumarins and Furocoumarins [in Russian], Leningrad (1967).
2. Y. Liu and T. J. Mabry, *Phytochemistry*, **20**, No. 2, 309 (1981).
3. W. Herz and J. Sumi, *J. Org. Chem.*, **29**, 3438 (1964).
4. L. M. Belenovskaya and L. P. Markova, *Khim. Prir. Soedin.*, No. 2, 232 (1979).