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King and Morgan have reported the isolation of katic acid, which is a pentacyclic triterpene monocarboxylic acid and indicic acid of unknown structure from the petroleum ether extract of the bark of *Sandoricum indicum*. Katonic acid has been shown to yield a hexacyclic ketone on treatment with acetic anhydride and perchloric acid. Kim and Lee have reported the isolation of bryonic acid, bryonolic acid, meso-inositol and dimethyl mucate from the fruit hulls of the plant.

The bark of *S. indicum* collected at Kanneliya was extracted with methanol. Removal of solvent gave a residue, which was successively extracted with petroleum ether (60-80), ether, chloroform and ethyl acetate. The petroleum ether extract gave colourless crystals. The mother liquor, on purification by Flash Chromatography, gave a light yellow fragrant oil, which was found to be a mixture of sesquiterpene hydrocarbons. The crystalline solid on recrystallisation from chloroform gave colourless needles, mp 258-260°, (α)_D²⁰ 200° (EtOH, $C=0.94$); IR_{max} (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3490-3000, 2920, 1700, 1690, 1450, 1370, 890; ¹H NMR, δ 0.93(3H,s), 0.98(3H,s), 1.05(3H,s), 1.27(3H,s), 1.79(3H,s), 1.3-2.58(24H,br s), 4.79(1H,s), 5.01(1H,s) :

MS : m/e 471(M⁺ + 1), 470(M⁺), 95(100).

It gave the dimethyl ester on treatment with diazomethane.

On the basis of above spectral characteristics and also C¹³-NMR data, the following novel, though tentative structure was assigned to the compound, (2,4-Seco-(8→14), (14→13)-friedo-oleano-4 (23), 8-diene-3,28-dioc acid.