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NOTE

Phenolic Constituents of *Ficus krishnae*

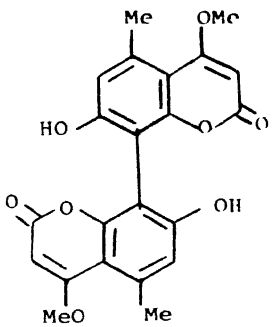
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The plants of genus *Ficus* have been reported to posses considerable medicinal values[1] and are the rich source of coumarins[2]. In continuation of our earlier work[3] on the phytochemical investigations of *Ficus krishnae*, we now report the isolation and characterisation of a 8,8′-coumarin dimer, orlandin[4] (**1**) alongwith the resacetophenone-4-methyl ether, peonol[5] and resacetophenone-2-methyl ether, isopeonol[6].

The air-dried leaves of *F. krishnae* (1 kg) (collected from A.M.U. Botanical Garden, Aligarh) were extracted with ethanol. The ethanol extract was concentrated to a syrupy mass under reduced pressure. The residue was treated with petrol and benzene respecstively. Since the two extracts showed the similar behaviour on tlc examination, they were mixed together and chromatographed over Si-gel column. The column was eluted succesively with petrol, petrol-benzene, benzene, benzene-chloroform (9 : 1–1 : 1). The eluant obtained from benzene-chloroform afforded the compounds **1**, **2** and **3**.



(1)

Compound-**1** (50 mg) was crystallised from chloroform-ethanol as colourless crystals, m.p. 284–6°; ν_{max} (KBr) 3 100–3 000 (OH), 1 680 (C=O), 1 590, 1 460 cm^{-1} λ_{max} (MeOH) 315, 320 nm; ^1H nmr δ (DMSO-d_6) 2.52 (6H, s, 2 × CH_3), 3.98 (6H, s, 2 × OCH_3), 6.66 (2H, s, H-6,6′), 6.05 (2H, s, H-3,3′); *m/z* M^+ 410. It was characterised as 8,8′-coumarin dimer, orlandin (**1**) by comparision of spectral data with the authentic sample[4].

Compound-**2** (30 mg) was crystallised from $CHCl_3$-MeOH as needle-shaped crystals, m.p, 51°; gave a reddish violet colour with alcoholic $FeCl_3$; ν_{max} (KBr) 2 990 (chelated OH), 1 670 (C=O), 1 460 cm^{-1}; λ_{max} (MeOH) 255 nm; ^1H nmr δ ($CDCl_3$) 2.55 (3H, s, CH_3), 3.86 (3H, s, OCH_3), 6.86 (1H, d, *J* 2.5 Hz, H-3), 6.90–6.94 (1H, dd, *J* 2.5, 8.8 Hz, H-5), 7.56 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz, H-6), 13.5 (1H, s, chelated OH); *m/z* M^+ 166. Its physical data was in complete agreement with resacetophenone-4-methyl ether (peonol) and also compared with authentic sample[5].

Compound-**3** (40 mg) was crystallised from $CHCl_3$-MeOH as colourless needles, m.p 137–38°; gave green colour with alcoholic $FeCl_3$; ν_{max} (KBr) 3 200 (OH), 1 680 (C=O), 1 465 cm^{-1}; λ_{max} (MeOH) 250 nm; ^1H nmr δ ($CDCl_3$) 2.56 (3H, s, CH_3), 3.88 (3H, s, OCH_3), 6.84 (1H, d, *J* 2.5 Hz, H-3), 6.89–6.93 (1H, dd, *J* 2.5, 8.8 Hz, H-5), 7.54 (1H, d, *J* 8.8 Hz, H-6); *m/z* M^+ 166. It was identified as resacetophenone-2-methyl ether (isopeonol) by comparison with authentic sample[6].

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