Two Xanthones from Roots of Cratoxylum formosanum.

MUNEKAZU INUMA*, HIDEKI TOSA, TETSURO ITO, TOSHIYUKI TANAKA,
DOMING A. MAUDLIN

The genus has about six species which are distributed mainly in Southeast Asia. Some species have been used as traditional medicines. From the root of *C. formosanum*, two new xanthones were isolated in addition to seven known xanthones and two flavonoids. Among the xanthones 1,4,7-trihydroxyxanthone was the first isolation from the natural sources.

Occurrence of Xantholignoids in Guttifereous Plants.

MUNEKAZU INUMA*, HIDEKI TOSA, TOSHIYUKI TANAKA, TETSURO ITO,
SIGETOMO YONEMORI, BELIAH CHELLADURAI, MOHAMMAD AQUIL,
YOSHIKAZU TAKAHASHI, HIROSHI NAGANAWA

Further investigation of the chemical constituents of the Guttifereous plants (*Calophyllum inophyllum, C. austrorindicum* and *Harungana madagascariensis*) led to isolated two new xanthonolignoids, named calophyllums A and B, in addition to two known xanthonolignoids (cadensin C and 6-hydroxycadensin F) and four flavonoids. The structures of these compounds were established by the aids of spectroscopic analysis including 2D NMR technique.

Davidiol D, First Naturally Occurring Resveratrol Pentamer Isolated from Sophora davidii.

MASAYOSHI OHYAMA, MICHE ICHISE, TOSHIYUKI TANAKA, MUNEKAZU INUMA*,
CHARLES L. BURANDT, Jr.

From the chemosystematic point of view, we have clarified the close relationship between the morphological classification of the genus *Sophora* and the occurrence of flavonoids and stilbenoids, which suggested that stilbene oligomers were abundant in the section Pseudosophora and section Sophora. Further investigation on the roots of *S. davidii* which was classified into section Pseudosophora, resulted in the isolation of a resveratrol pentamer named davidiol D as first instance of a naturally occurring compound.