

NOTE

**Flavonoid glycosides from *Lagonychium farcatum* and
*Herminiera elaphroxylon***

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From the methanolic water extract of *Lagonychium farcatum* (Banks + sol.) Bubr, recently, known as *Prosopis farcata* (Banks + sol.) *Macbride* and *Herminiera elaphroxylon* (Guill + perr.) (Fabiaceae) 13 known flavonoids (C-glycosides, monoglucosides, di and triglycosides and aglycones) were isolated and identified.

Lagonychium farcatum (Banks + sol.) *Macbride* and *Herminiera elaphroxylon* (Guill + perr.) are two rare Fabiaceae plants of Egypt.¹ The latter species forms floating colonies on the surface of canals.

Nothing has been reported about the chemistry of either plant. We describe here their flavonoid constituents.

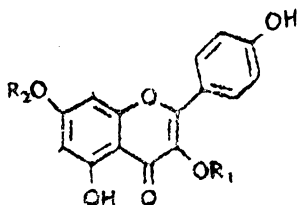
The two plants were collected from the Orman Botanical Garden, Giza in May 1991. Voucher specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium of the National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt.

The aerial dried parts of both plants (1 kg each) were exhaustively extracted with a 70% ethanolic solution, concentrated and chromatographed over a polyamide column using H₂O and increasing proportions of methanol. The fractions from the columns were further purified by PPC with BAW as eluant. Final purification utilized Sephadex LH-20 with MeOH/H₂O 1:1 eluent.

Lagonychium farcatum was found to contain vitexin, isovitexin, vicenin–2, quercetin 3-O-rutinoside, 7-O-glucoside, myricetin 3-O-rutinoside and the aglycones quercetin, myricetin and kaempferol while the second plant exhibited kaempferol and its 3-O-rutinoside, 3,7-O-dirhamnoside, 3-O-robinoside and 3-O-robinoside 7-O-rhamnoside.

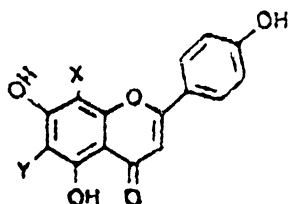
All compounds were identified by chemical methods including partial and complete acid hydrolysis and alkali fusion² structures were confirmed by UV in MeOH and the diagnostic reagents³ and by ¹H and ¹³C NMR and MS.⁴

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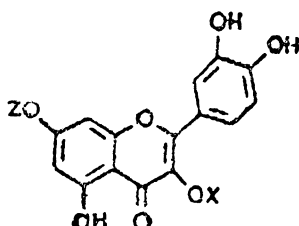
R₁ = H, rhamnose, robinose and rutinose

R₂ = H, rhamnose



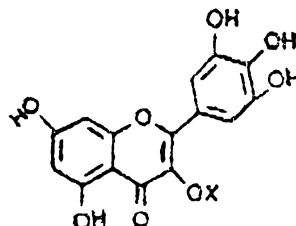
Y = H, glucose

X = glucose, H



X = H, rutinose

Z = H, glucose



X = H, rutinose

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