The chemical composition of Amazonian plants(*)

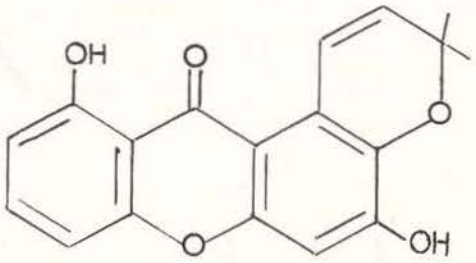
A Catalogue, edited by Setor de Fitoquímica, INPA, Manaus, Amazonas

FAMILY :
Guttiferae

SPECIES :
Tovomita choisyana Pl. & Tr.

OCCURRENCE : Belém, Pará

TRUNK WOOD :
tovoxanthone (3, 8 - dihydroxy - 6', 6' - dimethylpyrano - (2', 3 : 2, 1) - xanthone).



REFERENCE :
S. J. Gabriel and O. R. Gottlieb, *An. Acad. brasil. Ciênc., 42,* 115 (1970).

FAMILY :
Podocarpaceae.

SPECIES :
Podocarpus selowii Klotzsch
"pinheirinho bravo"

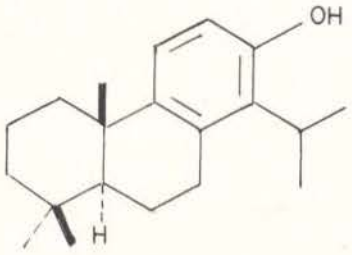
OCCURRENCE : Amazonia, Atlantic Forest.

BARK :
totarol (I)[1]
macrophyllic acid (II)[1]
the norditerpene dilactone (III)[1]
the norditerpene dilactone (IV)[1]

LEAVES AND WOOD :
nagilactone C (V)[2]
sellowin A (VI)[2]
sellowin B (VII)[2]
sellowin C (VIII)[2]
ponasterone A (IX)[2]
sequoyitol (X)[2]

REFERENCES :
1. E. Wenkert, D. J. Watts and J. P. Campello, XXII Annual Meeting, Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência, Salvador, Bahia (1970).
2. W. E. Sánchez L., K. S. Brown Jr., T. Nishida, L. J. Durham and A. M. Duffield, *An. Acad. brasil. Ciênc., 42* (Suppl.), 77 (1970).

(*) — Contributions to this catalogue, which will be continued in subsequent issues of this Journal, are invited, and should be submitted to the adress given above.



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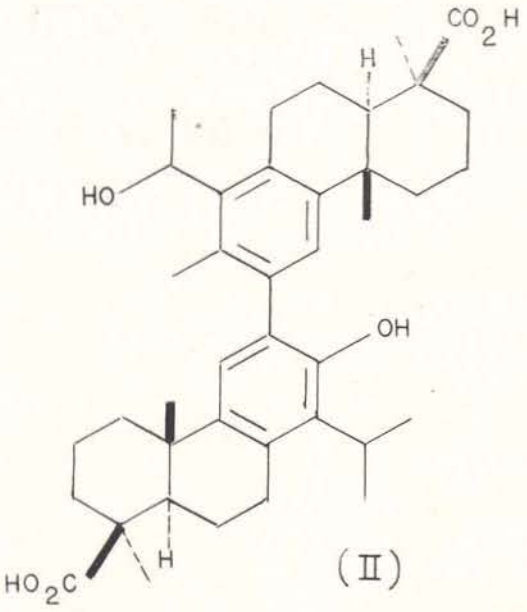

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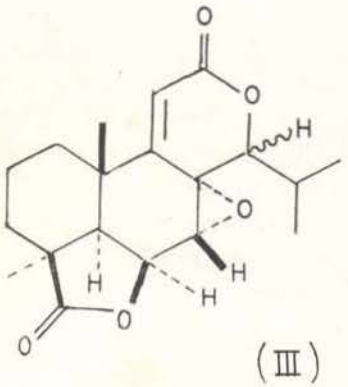

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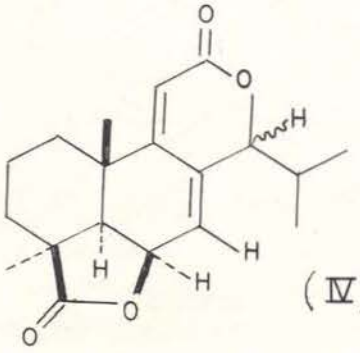

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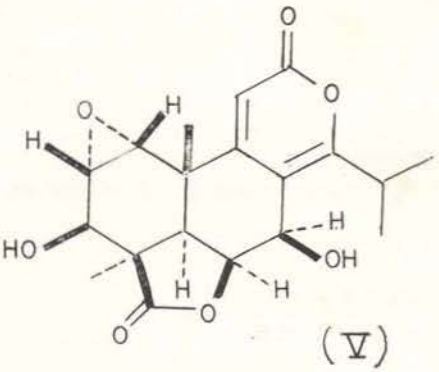

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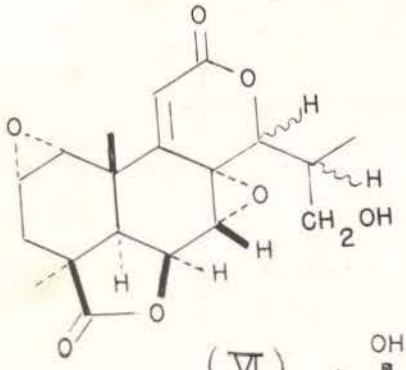

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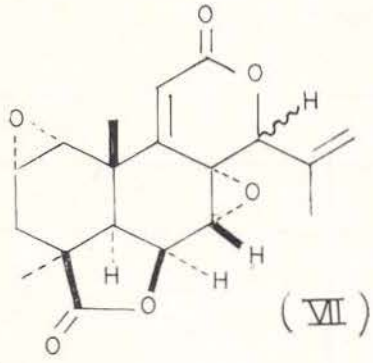

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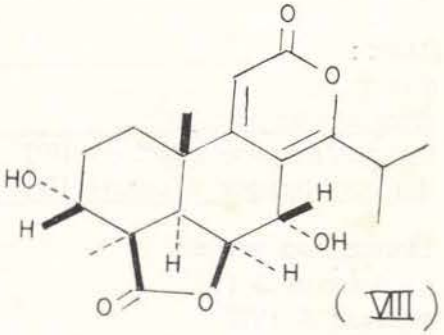

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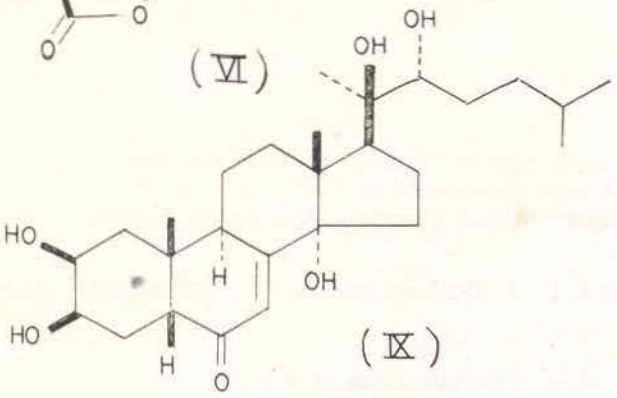

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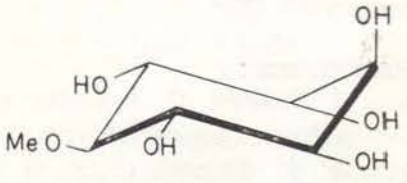


(X)

FAMILY :

Compositae

SPECIES :

Ichthyothere terminalis (Spreng.) Malme
"cunambí"

OCCURRENCE : lower Amazon basin.

LEAVES :
ichthyothereol (Ia)
ichthyothereol acetate (Ib)

Ia R = H
b R = Ac

REFERENCE :

S. C. Cascon, W. B. Mors, B. M. Tursch, R. T. Aplin and L. J. Durham, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, *87*, 5237 (1965).

FAMILY :

Leguminosae - Mimosoideae

SPECIES :

Anadenanthera peregrina (L.) Speg.
[= *Piptadenia peregrina* (L.) Bth.]
"paricá", "angico"

OCCURRENCE : widespread in Amazonia

LEAF :

N, N - dimethyltryptamine[1]
5 - methoxy - N, N - dimethyltryptamine[1]
N - methyltryptamine[1]

BARK :

5 - methoxy - N, N - dimethyltryptamine[1]
5 - hydroxy - N, N - dimethyltryptamine[1]
5 - methoxy - N - methyltryptamine[1]
N, N - dimethyltryptamine[1]
2 - methyl 6 - methoxy - 1, 2, 3, 4 - tetrahydrocarboline[1]
1, 2 - dimethyl - 6 - methoxy - 1, 2, 3, 4 - tetrahydrocarboline[1]
N - methyltryptamine[1]

SEED :

N, N - dimethyltryptamine[2]
N, N - dimethyltryptamine - N - oxide[2]
5 - hydroxy - N, N - dimethyltryptamine (bufotenine)[2,3]
5 - hydroxy - N, N - dimethyltryptamine - N - oxide[2]

REFERENCES :

1. S. Agurell, B. Holmstedt, J. E. Lingren and R. E. Schultes, *Acta. Chem. Scand., 23, 903* (1969).
2. M. S. Fish, N. M. Johnson and E. C. Horning, *J. Am. Chem. Sco., 77,* 5892 (1955).
3. V. L. Stromberg, *J. Am. Chem. Soc., 76,* 1707 (1954).

FAMILY :
Lauraceae

SPECIES :
Aniba hostmanniana (Nees) Mez

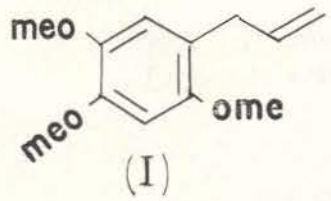
OCCURRENCE : Amazonia.

TRUNK WOOD :

essential oil (1,3%)
terpenes (0,5%)
2, 4, 5 - trimethoxy - allylbenzene (98,6%) (I)
N - [β - (4 - methoxyphenyl) - ethyl] - 3, 4, 5 - trimethoxycinnamamide (II)

BARK :

essential oil (0,8%)
terpenes (1,3%)
methyleugenol (0,3%)
2, 4, 5 - trimethoxy - allylbenzene (94,5%) (I)



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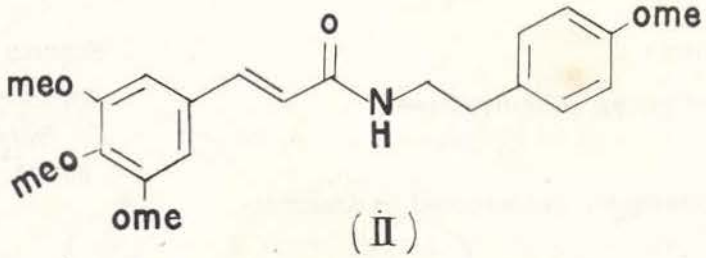

(II)

REFERENCE :

O. R. Gottlieb and A. I. da Rocha, *Phytochem., 11,* 000 (1972).