CONSTITUENTS OF *DESMODIUM LAXIFLORUM**

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Key words: *Desmodium laxiflorum;* steroids; triterpenoids; aliphatics.

Plant. *Desmodium laxiflorum* DC.,[1] aerial parts (3.8 kg), collected from adjoining area of Lucknow. A voucher specimen is deposited in the Herbarium of our Botany Department.

Uses in traditional medicine. Unconsciousness, antiinflammatory.[2]

Previously isolated constituents. None.

New-isolated constituents. Heptacosane (10 mg), nonacosane (151 mg), tricosanol (118 mg), heptacosanol (28 mg), lupeol (41 mg), stigmasterol and ß-sitosterol (18 mg), triacontanoic acid (100 mg) and 2-triacontenoic acid (78 mg).

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FLAVONOID GLYCOSIDES FROM THE LEAVES OF *ROSA CANINA*

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Key words: *Rosa canina*; flavonoid glycosides.

Plant material. Leaves of *Rosa canina* L. (Rosaceae) were collected at Cluj-Napoça in the region of Manastur (Romania), in July 1992.

Uses in traditional medicine. The plant is called "Maces" in Romania. The leaves are used against asthenia[1-2] and as a healing agent[2] in human health. In veterinary medicine, the leaves are well-known to increase milk production and reduce abortion risks.[2]

Previously isolated constituents. None from the leaves.

New-isolated constituents. Quercetin 3-O-glucoside (isoquercitrin, 0.002%), quercetin 3-O-galactoside (hyperoside, 0.003) and quercetin 3-O-rhamnoside (quercitrin, 0.005).

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CONSTITUENTS OF *VERONICA HEDERIFOLIA* AND *VERONICA POLITA*

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Key words: *Veronica hederifolia; Veronica polita;* iridoid glucosides; verbascoside.

Plants. *Veronica hederifolia* L. and *V. polita* Fries (Scrophulariaceae), aerial parts (120 g and 130 g, dry weight, respectively) were collected near Belgrade (Yugoslavia) in April 1993. Voucher specimens are deposited at Herbarium Romanum in "Dipartimento di Biologia Vegetale - Università 'La Sapienza' - Roma", Italy.

Uses in traditional medicine. Decoction of aerial parts of *V. hederifolia* is used against cough and respiratory deseases;[1] infusion of leaves is a good substitute of tea.[2] Plants of the subsection *agrestis*, whom *V. polita* belongs, are used as antiscorbutic and expectorant.[2]

Previously isolated constituents. Only flavonoid isolation is reported in literature,[3] nevertheless chromatographic and colorimetric studies have indicated the occurrence of aucubin,[4] catalpol and esters of catalpol in *V. hederifolia* and of aucubin and catalpol in *V. polita*.[5]

New-isolated constituents. From *V. hederifolia:* aucubin (52 mg), catalpol (36 mg), amphicoside[6] (110 mg) and verproside[7] (90 mg). From *V. polita*: aucubin (35 mg), catalposide (78 mg), verproside (120 mg) and verbascoside[8] (26 mg).

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