

Phytochemical Screening of Costa Rican Plants: Alkaloid Analysis II.*

by

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The first part of this work (2) has stimulated a more detailed study of some of the plants whose qualitative alkaloid analysis showed the presence of that kind of principles (3), while the initial screening has continued, as here reported.

Besides plants used in folk medicine (1, 4) this time we have also paid attention to plants that because of their habitat or distribution pattern or their morphological characteristics are not precisely attractive as to be used in folk medicine.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We used roots, leaves, stems, and fruits of Costa Rican plants, processed and analyzed following procedures already described (2). The only modification of the original procedure consisted in the use of aqueous ethanol 50% as solvent instead of 95% ethanol. Herbarium vouchers of each species studied were prepared and placed in the collections of the National Museum, San José, and of the University of Costa Rica.

RESULTS

A summary of the results obtained is detailed in Table 1.

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TABLE 1

Qualitative alkaloid analysis

Species	Plant Part	H+ layer	OH— layer
Acanthaceae			
<i>Jacobinia tinctoria</i> (Herst.) Hemsl.	Leaves	—	—
_____	Stem	—	—
<i>Jacobinia umbrosa</i> (Benth.) Blake	Leaves	—	+ (Weak)
_____	Stem	—	+ (Weak)
Apocynaceae			
<i>Stemmadenia obovata</i> Schum.	Leaves	++	+
_____	Stem	+	+ (Weak)
Araceae			
<i>Dieffenbachia seguina</i> (L.) Schott.	Leaves	—	—
_____	Stem	—*	—
Betulaceae			
<i>Alnus acuminata</i> HBK	Leaves	+	+
_____	Stem	—*	—
Bignoniaceae			
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Beauv.	Leaves	—	—
_____	Stem	—*	—
Caesalpiniaceae			
<i>Cassia bacillaris</i> L.	Leaves	—	+ (Weak)
_____	Stem	—*	—
Tamarindaceae			
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Leaves	—*	—
_____	Stem	—	—
Capparidaceae			
<i>Capparis indica</i> L.	Leaves	—	—
_____	Stem	—	—
Caprifoliaceae			
<i>Sambucus oreopola</i> Donn. Smith	Leaves	—	—
_____	Stem	—	—
Caricaceae			
<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Leaves	+	—
Combretaceae			
<i>Conocarpus erecta</i> L.	Leaves	—	—
_____	Stem	—	—
Compositae			
<i>Baltimora recta</i> L.	Leaves	—	—
_____	Stem	—	—*

Species	Plant Part	H + layer	OH— layer
<i>Eupatorium hebebotryum</i> (DC.) Hemsl.	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
<i>Eupatorium pittieri</i> Klatt	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
<i>Polymnia maculata</i> Cav.	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
<i>Senecio multivenius</i> Benth.	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
<i>Senecio oerstedianus</i> Benth.	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
Convolvulaceae			
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) Roth.	Seed	—	—
Cucurbitaceae			
<i>Polakowskia tacaco</i> Pittier	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
—	Fruit	—	—
Elaeagnaceae			
<i>Elaeagnus parvifolia</i> Royle	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
Ericaceae			
<i>Gaultheria costaricensis</i> (Donn. Smith) Small	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
<i>Pernetia coriacea</i> Klotzsch.	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
<i>Vaccinium consanguineum</i> Klotzsch.	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
Gesneriaceae			
<i>Besleria standleyi</i> Morton	Leaves	+	+
—	Stem	—	—
Gramineae			
<i>Chusquea subtessellata</i> Hitchc.	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
Guttiferae			
<i>Clusia alata</i> Pl. & Tr.	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
<i>Hypericum silenoides</i> Juss.	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
<i>Vismia guianensis</i> (Aubl.) Pers.	Leaves	—	—
—	Root	—	—
—	Stem	—	—
Loranthaceae			
<i>Gaiadendron poasense</i> Donn. Smith	Leaves	—	—
—	Stem	—	—

Species	Plant Part	H+ layer	OH— layer
Malvaceae			
<i>Wercklea insignis</i> Pitt. & Standl.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Melastomaceae			
<i>Monochaetium vulcanicum</i> Cogn.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
<i>Conostegia xalapensis</i> (Bonpl.) D. Donn.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Mimosaceae			
<i>Calliandra confusa</i> Sprague & Riley	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Moraceae			
<i>Cecropia mexicana</i> Hemsl	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Myrsinaceae			
<i>Ardisia pleurobotrys</i> Donn. Smith	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Myrtaceae			
<i>Myrtus oerstedii</i> (Berg.) Hemsl.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Papaveraceae			
<i>Bocconia frutescens</i> L.	Fruit	++	+
	Leaves	+++	—
	Stem	+++	—
Papilionaceae			
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Steud.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
	Root	—	—
<i>Ulex europeus</i> L.	Leaves	+ (Weak)	—
	Stem	—	—
Piperaceae			
<i>Piper neurostachyum</i> C.DC.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
<i>Piper pseudo-lanceaefolium</i> Trelease	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Polygalaceae			
<i>Monnieria costaricensis</i> Chodat	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Polygonaceae			
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i> Ell.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—

Species	Pant Part	H+ layer	OH— layer
Proteaceae			
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> Cunningham	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Rubiaceae			
<i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> (Vahl.) DC.	Leaves	—	+ (Weak)
	Stem	—	+ (Weak)
Salicaceae			
<i>Salix chilensis</i> Molina	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Sapindaceae			
<i>Melicocca bijuga</i> L.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Solanaceae			
<i>Solanum dotanum</i> Standl.	Leaves	++	—
	Stem	++	—
<i>Solanum ochraceo-ferrugineum</i> (Dunal) Fernald	Leaves	—	—
	Root	—	—
	Stem	—	—
<i>Solanum parcebarbatum</i> Bitter	Leaves	+	+
	Stem	—	—
Sterculiaceae			
<i>Melochia pyramidata</i> L.	Pericarp	—	—
Symplocaceae			
<i>Symplocos brenesii</i> Standl.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Tiliaceae			
<i>Corchorus orinocensis</i> H.B.K.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Umbelliferae			
<i>Myrrhidendron Donnell-Smithii</i> C. & R.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Verbénaceae			
<i>Citharexylum Donnell-Smithii</i> Greenm.	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—
Winteraceae			
<i>Drimys granadensis</i>	Leaves	—	—
	Stem	—	—

DISCUSSION

From the comparison of the above results with those published by the U.S.D.A. (5) and with later reports it appears that the qualitative alkaloid analysis of the following plants is reported for the first time: *Alnus acuminata* HBK, leaves; *Besleria standleyi* Morton, leaves; *Stemmadenia obovata* Schum, leaves and stem; *Solanum dotanum* Standl., leaves and stem; *Jacobinia umbrosa* (Benth.) Blake, leaves and stem; *Calycophyllum candidissimum* (Vahl.) DC., leaves and stem; and also, that the leaves of *Bocconia frutescens* L. are reported for the first time as containing alkaloids.

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SUMMARY

A total of 57 species of Costa Rican plants were tested for their alkaloid content in both acid and alkaline layers; 8 of the plants mentioned in the list are here reported for the first time as containing alkaloids.

RESUMEN

Se analizaron por alcaloides tanto en la capa ácida (bases terciarias) como en la alcalina (bases cuaternarias) un total de 57 plantas de Costa Rica. Se reporta por primera vez el análisis cualitativo positivo de alcaloides de 8 de las especies mencionadas en este trabajo.

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