1506 (Sesquiterpene)

Name: Bromoether C {9-Bromomethyl-1,5,12-trimethyl-8-oxa-tricyclo[7.2.1.02,7]dodeca-2,4,6-triene}

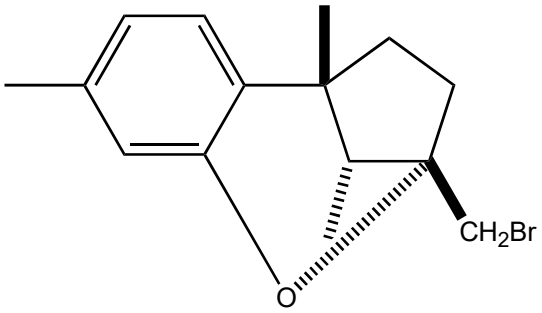
Origin: *Laurencia nipponica* (as *L. glandulifera*[1]) (Oshoro Bay, Hokkaido, Japan)[2,3]; *Laurencia pinnatifida* (Los Cristianos, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain)[5];

Formula: $C_{15}H_{19}BrO$

Mol. Wt.: 295.21

Opt. Rot.: $[\alpha]_D$ +22.2 ($CHCl_3$)[4]; $[\alpha]_D$ +23.2 ($CHCl_3$)[5]

Mp.: 72.5-73[4]; 74-75[5]



References and Notes

(1) *Laurencia nipponica* Yamada has been confused with the Adriatic species *Laurencia glandulifera* Kutzing. *Laurencia glandulifera* does not occur in Japanese water, and therefore *L. glandulifera* reported by Irie group shoud be revised to *L. nipponica*. Saito, Y. 1985. Jpn. J. Phycol., **33**, 167-171. So-called *Laurencia glandulifera* in Japan and *L. nipponica* (Rhodophyceae, Rhodomelaceae).

(2) Suzuki, M. and Kurosawa, E. 1976. Tetrahedron Lett., **17**, 4817-4818. New bromo compounds from *Laurencia glandulifera* Kutzing.

(3) Suzuki, M. and Kurosawa, E. 1979. Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., **52**, 3349-3351. Halogenated sesquiterpene phenols and ethers from the red alga *Laurencia glandulifera* Kutzing.

(4) Irie, T., Fukuzawa, A., Izawa, M., and Kurosawa, E. 1969. Tetrahedron Lett., **10**, 1343-1346. Laurenisol, a new sesquiterpenoid containing bromine from *Laurencia nipponica*Yamada. (**UV, IR, ^{1}H-NMR**)

(5) Gonzalez, A. G., Arteaga, J. M., Fernandez, J. J., Martin, D. J., Norte, M., and Ruano, J. Z. 1984. Tetrahedron, **40**, 2751-2755. Terpenoids of the red alga *Laurencia pinnatifida*. (**^{13}C-NMR**) (together with dehydrothirsiferol, new and known laurane-sesquiterpenes, *cis*-pinnadifidenyne)