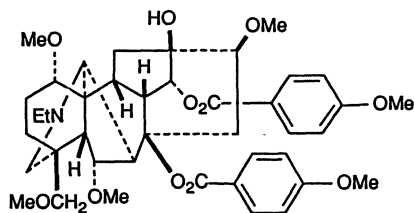
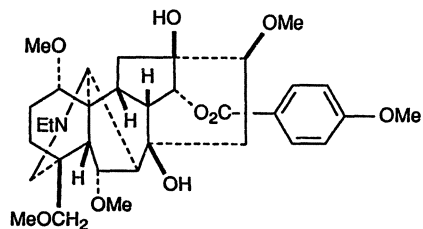


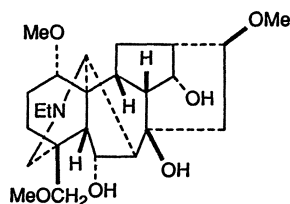
Cammaconine (3-75)



Liwaconitine (3-76)



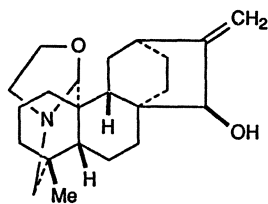
Forestine (3-77)



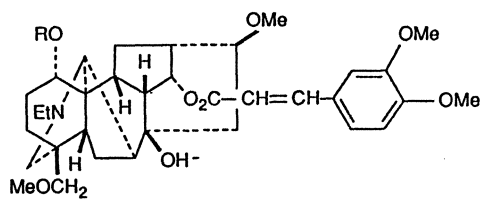
Foresticine (3-78)

3.2.3.19 *Aconitum gymnantrum*

Atisium chloride [60], atisine (3-79), talatisamine, and two new alkaloids, gymnaconitine (3-80) and its 1-methyl analog methylgymnaconitine (3-81) [61], were isolated from *A. gymnantrum*. Gymnaconitine is the first *Aconitum* alkaloid to contain 3,4-*O*-dimethyl-caffeic acid ester.



Atisine (3-79)



Gymnaconitine (3-80): R = H

Methylgymnaconitine (3-81): R = CH₃

3.2.3.20 *Aconitum karakolicum*

Aconitine, deoxyaconitine, neoline, and songorine were isolated from *A. karakolicum*. The content of aconitine in the root of *A. karakolicum* was 0.49%, a large amount compared with other *Aconitum* species [62].

3.2.3.21 *Aconitum pseudogeniculatum*

From the roots of *A. pseudogeniculatum* six diterpene alkaloids were isolated and structurally identified: denudatine, chasmanine, talatisamine, yunaconitine, crassi-cauline A, and vilmorrianine C. Yunaconitine is the major alkaloid [63].

3.2.3.22 *Aconitum polyschistum*

Three new diterpene alkaloids, polyschistine A (3-82), B (3-83), and C (3-84), were isolated from *A. polyschistum*. The structures of these three new alkaloids were