Phenolic Constituents from *Alchemilla vulgaris* L. and *Alchemilla mollis* (Buser) Rothm. at Different Dates of Harvest

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- Z. Naturforsch. 67c, 529-540 (2012); received January 24/May 3, 2012

Acetone/water extracts from the leaves, including stalks, of *Alchemilla vulgaris* L. and *A. mollis* (Buser) Rothm. were investigated for their phenolic composition by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). A total of 24 and 27 compounds were detected for *A. vulgaris* and *A. mollis*, respectively. Pedunculagin and agrimoniin, as described in earlier reports for *A. vulgaris*, as well as other monomeric and oligomeric ellagitannins such as sanguiin H-10, castalagin/vescalagin, and galloyl-bis-hexahydroxydiphenoyl (HHDP) hexose constituted the major phenolic fraction of both plant species. Also, gallic and chlorogenic acids were found in both extracts. Interestingly, catechin and a procyanidin trimer were detected only in *A. mollis*. The flavonoid fraction comprised quercetin glucuronide as major compound in addition to several other quercetin glycosides. Most interestingly, a tentatively found in *A. mollis*. Finally, the overall phenolic fingerprints of both *Alchemilla* species, harvested in May and August, *i.e.* at the beginning and the end of the flowering period, were compared. A general accumulation of phenolic constituents was observed later in the year, especially with regard to the ellagitannins.

Key words: Alchemilla, Rosaceae, Ellagitannins, Flavonols