was could be isolated from these plants applying sophisticated separation techniques such as Thin-Layer and Column Chromatographic methods. Finally, the functional groups present in the isolated compound were assigned by using FT-IR spectrum, measured at Department of Chemistry, University of Mandalay.

Botanical Description

1. Family = Libiatae (Lamiaceae)

   Botanical name = *Leucas cephalotes* Spreng.

   English name = Lavender

   Myanmar name = Pink – Gu – Hteik – Peik

   Flowering Period = June to December

   Distribution = It occurs in the dry zones of Myanmar

   Medicinal Uses = It is used in traditional medicine for snake-bite, Rheumatism, demulcent, headache, whooping cough and liver disease.

Experimental

Instruments

1. FT-IR spectrometer (8400-8900) SHIMADSU
2. Analytical and preparative TLC
3. UV detector
4. Common laboratory apparatus

Material used

1. Commercial grade reagents and solvents
2. Silica gel (Merck Co. Inc. Kiesel gel 60 F_{254} , 70-230 mesh)

Sample collection

Myanmar Indigenous Medicinal Plant, Pink – Gu – Hteik – Peik was collected from Myingyan Township, Mandalay Division. The collected samples were cut into small pieces and were dried in the shade. Then, the raw materials were stored in the well-stopped glass bottle and used through out the experiment.

Prelimary phytochemical test

Phytochemical screening was carried out on the samples. The producer used for this screening are as follows and resulting chemical constituents are shown in Table (1).

Test for glycoside

Above 2 g of sample was boiled with distilled water (25 cm^3) for about 10 minutes and than allowed to cool and filtered. The filtrate was tested 10% lead acetate solution.