Earlier, fatty acid compositions of *S. grandiflora*[5] and *S. aegyptica*[6] were determined by fractionation methods. It is found that the present observations are different from the previous one.

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Fatty Acid Composition and Characteristics of *Cassia glauca* Seed Oil

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CASSIA glauca (N.O. Leguminosae) plant occur throughout India. No work has been reported so far on fixed oil from its seeds. Phytochemical screening of forest seed oils is a subject of intensive research to explore new alternative sources for conventional oils. It was therefore considered worthwhile to isolate the fixed oil from the seeds of *C. glauca* (collected locally) using glc technique.

Experimental

Cleaned and dried seeds (2 kg) were crushed and extracted exhaustively with light petroleum ether (b.p. 40–60°). Removal of the solvent yielded a yellowish oil with a faint odour, which was purified through animal charcoal and Fuller's earth. The oil was subjected to various qualitative tests, e.g. picric acid test[1] for epoxy group and Halphen test[2] for cyclopropene moiety. The characteristics of the purified oil determined according to standard AOCS[3] methods are given in the Table 1. The mixed fatty acids were converted to their methyl esters[4]. Glc of the methyl esters was carried out on a CIC gas chromatograph equipped with flame ionisation detector using stainless steel column (3 mm × 2 m) packed with 20% DEGS on chromosorb and using nitrogen as carrier gas. The injection port, columns and flame ionisation detector block were maintained at 260, 190 and 190° respectively. The methyl esters were identified[5] by co-glc with authentic samples.

TABLE 1—CHARACTERISTICS AND FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF THE OIL

Yield of oil (%)	5
Specific gravity (at 30°)	0.916
Refractive index (at 40°)	1.468
Moisture content (%)	3.9
Acid value	1.8
Saponification value	192
Unsaponifiable matter (%)	4 12
Iodine value (Wijs method)	96.2
Fatty acids (%)	
Palmitic	30.354 3
Stearic	1.317 6
Oleic	23.497 9
Linoleic	42.916 9
Linolenic	1 627 1
Arachidic	0.286 2

Results and Discussion

The results gave no indication of conjugation or *trans*-unsaturation or any other functional groups in the oil. No epoxy function could be detected in it. The oil is of non-drying type and indicates its potential for edible use after due processing. However, the seeds cannot be a good source of oil to be exploited economically.

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Synthesis of new 3-Substituted-*s*-triazolo-[3,4-*b*]-8-methylpyrazolo[3′,4′-*e*](5*H*)-[1,3,4]thiadiazines

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IN continuation of our studies on the synthesis of new *s*-triazolothiadiazines as potential anthelmintic agents[1,2,3], the hitherto unreported title compounds (3) have been prepared by the condensation of the corresponding 3-substituted-4-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,