Comparative chemical composition of the essential oils of *Lippia lasiocalycina* and *Lippia insignis*

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The genus *Lippia* (Verbenaceae) includes approximately 160 species of herbs, shrubs and small trees distributed mainly in Africa, Central and South America. Brazil, one of the most important centers of diversity, possesses 88 species of *Lippia* and most of them are endemic and poorly studied (1). Thus, the main objective of this study was to analyze and compare the chemical composition of essential oils of *Lippia lasiocalycina* and *Lippia insignis* from the state of Bahia. These species were grown under organic fertilizer in Horto Florestal – UEFS, and collected in October 2014. Essential oil from air-dried leaves was extracted by hydrodistillation in a Clevenger-type apparatus for 3 hours. The chemical composition was analyzed by GC-FID and GC–MS. Oil yields were 0.83% and 1.42% for *L. lasiocalycina* and *L. insignis*, respectively. In the essential oil from *L. lasiocalycina*, a total of 19 compounds were identified, comprising a mixture of monoterpenes (71.18%) and sesquiterpenes (20.53%). The major compounds were β-myrcene (23.64%), (*E*)-ocimenone (19.10%) and *p*-cymene (13.34%). The *L. insignis* oil consists almost entirely of monoterpenes (91.59%). Twenty-five compounds were identified, being *p*-cymene (21.14%), limonene (17.21%), β-myrcene (10.90%), (*E*)-ocimenone (10.85%) and thymol (10.34%) the major compounds. Similar predominant compounds were found in both species although quantitatively distinct.

1. O'Leary, N.; Denham, S.S.; Salimena, F.; Múlgura, M.E., Bot J Linn Soc., 2012, **170**, 197-219.

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