

There are 4 species of *Haplophyllum* (family Rutaceae) which are native to Iraq, namely *H. blanchei* Roiss., *H. filifolium* (Spach) Roiss., *H. tuberculatum* (Forssk.) Adr.- Juss. and *H. mesopotamicum* Roiss. [1]. The most widespread species is *H. tuberculatum* (syn. *H. glabrum* (DC.) Hand.-Mzt., *H. obovatum* (Steud.) Hand.-Mzt., *H. propinquum* Spach) which is known locally as juwaifah. This common perennial herb is found wild even growing as a common weed among summer crops [2]. Decoctions of the plant are recommended by herbalists for preparations used as carminatives for children. Alkaloids have been found in *H. tuberculatum* growing in Palestine but there is no reference to the presence of alkaloids in Iraqi plants. The leaves and stems of the Palestinian species are reported to contain flindersine (1) and 3-dimethylallyl-4-dimethylallyloxy-2-quinolone (2) [3]. The present investigation was undertaken to determine the identity of any alkaloidal constituents in Iraqi *H. tuberculatum*.