

RESEARCH REPORT

Italian *Citrus* Petitgrain Oils. Part IV. Composition of Lemon Petitgrain Oil¹

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Abstract

The composition of Italian industrial lemon petitgrain oil has been examined by HPLC-GC/MS (ITD), GC/MS (quadrupole) and GC using GC capillary SE-52 and Carbowax 20 M columns. A total of 66 compounds have been identified, which represent 98-99% of the whole oil. Among the oxygenated compounds identified, aldehydes were found in highest proportions. 1,8-Cineole, which is either absent or present only as trace in the other *Citrus* petitgrains, represented 1.1-2.1% of lemon petitgrain oil. Lemon petitgrain oil is more similar to lemon peel oil, than the other *Citrus* petitgrain oils to the correspondent peel oils.

Key Word Index

Citrus limon, Rutaceae, Lemon leaf oil, Lemon petitgrain oil, β -pinene, limonene, nerol, geranial.

Introduction

The composition of bitter orange (1), mandarin (2) and sweet orange (3) petitgrain oils have been previously determined by a combination of HPLC-GC/MS (ITD), GC/MS (quadrupole) and GC on SE-52 and Carbowax 20 M columns using some commercial libraries, e.g. NIST and Adams (4) and a home-made library equipped with Linear Retention Indices to be used interactively with MS data for peak identification (5). In this paper the results of the composition of Italian industrial lemon petitgrain oils determined using the same analytical techniques are reported.

A survey of the literature reveals that much has been written on the composition of lemon petitgrain oil (6-32). Most of the papers were reviewed by Lawrence (33). Most of the published data are directed towards true lemon petitgrain oil [*Citrus Limon* (L.) Burm.] (6,8-15,17,19-25,27,30,31), while a few papers dealt with the composition of the leaf oil of *C. jambhiri* Lush. (Rough lemon) (7,12,16,28,29), *C. limon* x *C. sinensis* (Meyer lemon) (18,24,26) and *C. volkameriana* (32).

Some papers refer to the composition of industrial lemon petitgrain oils (6,8,10,14,20,22,23), while most of the published data related to the analyses of laboratory steam distilled lemon petitgrain oil

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Table I. Quantitative composition of lemon [*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.] petitgrain oil reported in the literature

Monoterpene hydrocarbons					
Camphene	0.1 (9)	0.09 (10)	0-0.1 (11)	0.08 (17)	tr-0.16 (19)
	0.08-0.11 (20)	0.08 (21)	0.12 (22)	0.06-0.10 (24)	0.001 (25)
δ-3-Carene	0.63 (10)	1.08 (17)	0.57-0.98 (19)	0.11-0.15 (20)	0.39 (21)
δ-4-Carene	0.008 (21)				
Cyclofenchene	0.33 (21)				
o-Cymene	0.04-0.06 (20)				
p-Cymene	0.5 (9)	1.28 (10)	0.3-0.6 (11)	0.04 (17)	tr (19)
	0.67-0.82 (20)	0.12 (21)	0.91 (22)	0.252 (25)	
α-Fenchene	0.007 (21)				
Limonene	30 (8)	23.1 (9)	30.67 (10)	22.2-28.9 (11)	13.00-14.70 (12)
	38.63 (17)	25.84-34.55 (19)	17.80-31.77 (20)	25.90 (21)	30.71 (22)
	22.71-26.07 (24)	9.836 (25)	14.59-16.29 (27)	21.8 (30)	38.20 (31)
Myrcene	1.7 (9)	1.01 (10)	1.6-2.2 (11)	4.77-7.36 (12)	1.61 (17)
	1.15-1.64 (19)	1.02-1.80 (20)	0.94 (21) ^f	1.49 (22)	0.98-1.03 (24)
	0.660 (25)	1.20 (31)			
β-Ocimene	1.37 (10) ^d	2.90 (17) ^d	2.05-2.57 (19) ^d	1.99 (21) ^d	1.67-1.96 (24) ^d
(E)-β-Ocimene	0.750 (25)	0.15 (31)			
(Z)-β-Ocimene	0.10 (31)				
α-Phellandrene	0.08 (10)	0.94 (21) ^f	0.16 (22)	2.039 (25)	0.19 (31) ^m
β-Phellandrene	0.55 (17)	9.330 (25)	0.35 (31)		
α-Pinene	3.4 (9) ^a	2.29 (10)	2.1-3.6 (11) ^a	0.19-0.27 (12)	1.58 (17)
	0.83-2.15 (19) ^a	1.12-1.48 (20)	1.38 (21) ^e	1.21 (22) ^a	0.94-1.35 (24)
	0.585 (25)	1.66-2.23 (27)	0.16 (31)		
β-Pinene	12.4 (9) ^b	11.53 (10)	12.1-14.4 (11) ^b	18.75 (17)	9.79-26.86 (19)
	15.63-19.86 (20)	17.11 (21)	13.59 (22)	13.32-18.43 (24)	0.022 (25)
	3.97-5.22 (27)	0.10 (31)			
Sabinene	12.4 (9) ^b	2.85 (10)	12.1-14.4 (11) ^b	2.06 (17)	2.24-3.96 (19)
	1.05-1.88 (20)	4.53 (21)	3.56 (22)	0.412 (25)	0.32 (31)
α-Terpinene	tr (9)	0.12 (10)	0.08 (17)	tr-0.28 (19)	0.05 (21)
	0.19 (31) ^m				
γ-Terpinene	3.3 (9)	1.80 (10)	2.1-3.5 (11)	2.39-2.49 (12)	0.22 (17)
	0.85-1.24 (19)	2.16-3.19 (20)	0.26 (21)	2.32 (22)	0.21-0.28 (24)
	0.062 (25)	1.48-1.91 (27)	0.50 (31)		
Terpinolene	0.30 (10)	0.29 (17)	0.25-0.31 (19)	0.18-0.22 (20)	0.16 (21)
	0.31 (22)	0.035 (25)	0.16 (31)		
α-Thujene	3.4 (9) ^a	0.01 (10)	2.1-3.6 (11) ^a	0.83-2.15 (19) ^a	1.21 (22) ^a
	0.008 (25)				
β-Thujene	1.38 (21) ^e				
Tricyclene	0.008 (21)				
Sesquiterpene hydrocarbons					
α-Bergamotene	0.794 (21)	0.059 (25)			
Bicycloelemene	0.62 (21)				
β-Bisabolene	0.09-0.10 (20)	2.78 (21)	0.30-0.53 (24)		
δ-Cadinene	0.028 (21)				
β-Caryophyllene	0.2 (9)	0.2-2.3 (11)	0.66 (17)	0.57-1.44 (19)	3.19-6.20 (20)
	0.794 (21)	0.95 (22)	0.252 (25)	0.58-0.89 (27)	
β-Elemene	0.4 (9) ^c	0.4-0.7 (11) ^c			
α-Farnesene	0.033 (21)				
γ-Gurjunene	0.033 (21)				
α-Humulene	0.21 (17)	9.38 (21) ^h	0.051 (25)		
β-Selinene	1.9 (9)	1.4-2.0 (11)	1.03 (17)		

Table I. Continued

Alcohols						
Borneol	0.02 (17)	0.10-0.30 (19)				
2-Butyl octanol	0.041 (21)					
trans-Carveol	0.022 (21)					
Cedrenol	0.039 (21)					
Cedrol	tr (21)					
Citronellol	0.02 (17)	0.27-0.39 (19)	0.02-0.19 (20) ^j	0.02 (21)	0.22 (22)	
	1.40 (31)					
p-Cymol	0.11-0.12 (24)					
3,1,1-Dimethylethyl phenol	0.053 (21)					
Epiglobulol	0.031 (21)					
Ethanol	0.29 (21)					
Eucalyptol	4.36 (21)					
Farnesol	0.014 (21)	0.04-0.11 (24)				
Geraniol	2.8 (9)	1.3-2.8 (11)	1.63 (17)	0.99-1.63 (19)	0.43-1.05 (20)	
	1.49 (21)	0.51 (22)	0.173 (25)	12.44-15.04 (27)	3.00 (31)	
n-Hexanol	0.02-0.09 (24)					
(E)-2-Hexenol	tr (9)					
(E)-3-Hexenol	0.026 (21)					
(Z)-3-Hexenol	0.9 (9)	0.12-0.20 (24)				
Isogeraniol	0.035 (21)					
Isopulegol	0.017 (21)	0.519 (25)				
Linalool	24 (8)	3.1 (9)	1.7-3.2 (11)	1.75-2.11 (12)	1.20 (17)	
	1.24-1.46 (19)	0.87-1.24 (20)	1.60 (21)	1.77 (22)	0.89-1.03 (24)	
	17.260 (25)	8.00 (31)				
Nerol	2.0 (9)	1.7-2.2 (11)	6.58-7.39 (12)	2.18 (17)	1.66-2.13 (19)	
	2.66-3.10 (20)	1.54 (21)	1.30 (22)	4.466 (25)	3.50 (31)	
Nerolidol	0.046 (21) ^d	0.02-0.03 (24)				
Nonanol	1.17-2.39 (12)	0.919 (25)				
Octanol	0.01-0.02 (24)					
Spathulenol	0.043 (21)					
Terpinen-4-ol	0.4 (9) ^c	0.4-0.7 (11) ^c	0.21 (17)	0.43-0.91 (19)	0.15-0.20 (20)	
	0.15 (21)	0.24 (22)	0.27-0.31 (24)	0.284 (25)	0.80 (31)	
α -Terpineol	0.1 (8)	0.30 (17)	0.63-1.00 (19)	0.38-0.45 (20)	9.38 (21) ^h	
	0.37 (22)	0.27-0.31 (24)	0.068 (25)	3.00 (31)		
β -Terpineol	0.10 (31)					
trans- β -Terpineol	0.105 (21)					
Aldehydes						
(E)-2-Butenal	0.23 (21)	0.07-0.15 (24)				
Citronellal	2.03-3.12 (12)	0.91 (17)	1.06-1.90 (19)	1.11-1.89 (20)	1.075 (21)	
	1.48 (22)	2.634 (25)	0.06 (31)			
Decanal	tr-0.11 (19)	0.01-0.05 (20)	0.017 (21)	0.06 (22)	0.07-0.10 (24)	
	0.010 (25)					
2,3-Dihydrofarnesal	0.01 (21)					
Dodecanal	0.029 (25)					
Furfural	0.001 (24)					
Geranal	24.3 (9)	24.2-29.6 (11)	27.06-31.77 (12)	9.73 (17)	9.40-15.19 (19)	
	10.91-17.27 (20)	11.11 (21)	10.93 (22)	12.71-19.17 (24)	21.306 (25)	
	24.75-30.54 (27)	24.7 (30) ⁱ	15.20 (31)			

Table I. Continued

(E)-2-Hexanal	2.0 (9)	0.39-0.52 (24)			
Neral	16.4 (9)	16.0-18.2 (11)	18.14-22.54 (12)	5.97 (17)	7.60-12.10 (19)
	8.30-12.63 (20)	1.42 (21)	6.48 (22)	12.73-14.79 (24)	13.958 (25)
	21.48-25.32 (27)	24.7 (30) ⁱ	10.20 (31)		
Nonanal	0.21-0.35 (19)	0.29-0.35 (20)	0.14 (21)	0.019 (25)	
Octanal	tr (19)	0.037 (25)			
Peryllaldehyde	0.01 (21)				
p-Toluyl aldehyde	0.05 (21)				
Undecanal	tr-0.12 (19)	0.048 (25)			
Esters					
Citronellyl acetate	0.11 (17)	tr (19)	9.38 (21) ^h	0.25 (22)	0.02 (24)
	0.372 (25)				
Citronellyl propionate	tr (21)				
Farnesyl acetate	0.031 (21)				
Geranyl acetate	5.38-7.98 (12)	2.58 (17)	2.30-3.31 (19)	0.19-0.88 (20)	1.75 (21)
	2.91 (22)	0.26-0.59 (24)	1.659 (25)	2.71-4.03 (27)	
Geranyl formate	2.57-3.32 (12)	0.208 (21)			
Geranyl propanoate	0.028 (21)				
(Z)-3-Hexenyl acetate	0.01 (21)				
Linalyl acetate	tr (8)	0.21 (17)	0.02-0.19 (20) ^l	0.23 (21)	6.50 (22)
	2.220 (25)	5.7 (30)			
Methyl anthranilate	tr (8)	0.78 (22)	0.004-0.005 (24)		
Methyl N-methyl anthranilate	0.05 (8)	0.14-0.19 (19)	0.03-0.07 (20)		
Methyl salicilate	0.01 (21)				
Neryl acetate	1.32-1.75 (12)	4.12-8.18 (19)	0.14 (21)	7.44 (22)	0.18-0.39 (24)
	2.816 (25)	3.76-5.00 (27)			
Neryl formate	0.55-2.39 (12)				
Octyl acetate	tr-0.03 (20)	0.007 (21) ^g	0.04 (22)	0.008 (25)	
Phytol	0.22 (21)				
α -Terpinyl acetate	2.48-2.97 (12)	tr (19)	1.77-2.23 (20)		
Oxides					
Dipentene oxide	0.007 (21) ^g				
Linalool oxide	1.80 (31) ^d				
cis-Linalool oxide	0.008 (25)				
trans-Linalool oxide	0.169 (25)				
Others					
Camphor	0.017 (21)				
Carvone	2.021 (25)	9.7 (30)			
1,4-Cineole	tr (25)				
1,8-Cineole	0.70 (17)				
Dibutylphthalate	0.08-0.09 (24)				
3-(1,1-Dimethyl-ethyl)-phenol	0.053 (21)				
α -p-Dimethylstirene	0.50 (31)				
Eneicosane	0.19-0.20 (24)				
Epicamphor	0.034 (21)				
p-Menthene-3-one	0.012 (21)				
Methanol-2-tetrahydropyran	tr (21)				

Table I. Continued

Methylcyclopentane	0.011 (21)				
6-Methyl-5-hepten-2-one	2.30 (17) 1.725 (25)	0.57-0.80 (19) 24.4 (30)	0.33-0.51 (20) 3.20 (31)	1.06 (21)	0.26 (22)
3-(4-Methyl-3-pentenyl) furan	0.012 (21)				
Pulegone	0.44 (21)				
Thymol methyl ether	0.03 (17)				
Toluene	0.007 (21)	0.02 (24)			
2,2,3-Trimethylbutane	tr (21)				

a = α -Pinene + α -Thujene; b = β -Pinene + Sabinene; c = β -Elemene + Terpinen-4-ol; d = Correct isomer not characterized; e = α -Pinene + β -Thujene; f = Myrcene + α -Phellandrene; g = Dipentene oxide + Octyl acetate; h = Citronellyl acetate + α -Terpineol + α -Humulene; i = Neral + Geranial; l = Linalyl acetate + Citronellol; m = α -Terpinene + α -Phellandrene

Appendix to Table I

Details on the references on the composition of lemon leaf oil

Industry steam-distilled oils (6,8,10,14,20,22,23). Laboratory steam-distilled oils (12,15,19,21,24,27,30,31). Laboratory solvent extracted oils (9,11). Qualitative data (6,7,13,14,23). Quantitative data (8,9-12,15,17,19-22,24,25,27,30,31). Ontogenesis (11). Taxonomy (9,12,19,21,24,27,30,31). Influence of the distillation time (20). *Citrus limon* (L.)Burm (all). cv. Eureka (12,15,21,27,30). cv. Liston (12,19). cv. S. Fernando (12). cv. Verna, Villafranca, Fino (19). cv. Monachello (24,27). cv. Georgiana (24). cv. Femminello S. Giuseppe Larena, Femminello Favazzina (27). cv. Pant-lemon (31).

(12,15,19,21,24,27,30,31) or solvent extracted lemon petitgrain oils (9,11) for ontogenic (11) or taxonomic (9,12,19,21,24,27,30,31) studies.

Table I summarizes most of the quantitative results reported in literature on true lemon leaf oil, Table II summarizes the same results for Rough lemon, Mayer lemon and *C. volkameriana* leaf oils.

Some of the published data referred specifically to Italian lemon petitgrain oils (10,20,22,23). One of the studies (23) reported only qualitative results, while another (10) reported the relative composition of the different classes of compounds, so that only the content of monoterpene hydrocarbons could be obtained. In 1985, Di Giacomo et al. (20) established a relationship between the composition of lemon petitgrain oils and the time of distillation.

Some qualitative and/or quantitative differences among literature data reported in Table I may be due to the use of more or less advanced techniques, which sometimes allowed the identification of many minor components (21). In addition, other differences could be due to the oil isolation procedure (more or less drastic condition of the distillation, use of solvents) and especially to the cultivar or varietal and geographical origin of the leaves.

For example, values reported for β -pinene range from 0.10% (31) to 26.86% (19); for neral range from 1.42% (21) to 25.32% (27), for neryl acetate range from 0.14% (21) to 8.18% (19), and for linalool they range from 0.89% (24) to 17.26% (25).

Experimental

The analyses were carried out on 6 samples of lemon petitgrain oil isolated under our supervision in a Sicilian oil processor in the Spring 1994. Each sample was distilled from 450 kg of leaves giving a yield of ca. 1.5 %. All the samples were analyzed by LC-GC/MS (ITD), GC/MS (quadrupole) and GC using the same experimental conditions as described previously for bitter orange (1), mandarin (2) and sweet orange (3) petitgrain oils.

As for bitter orange, mandarin and sweet orange petitgrain oils (1,2,3), the LC-GC/MS (ITD) system was equipped with a SE-52 column, 30 m x 0.32 mm; for the analyses with the GC/MS (quadrupole)

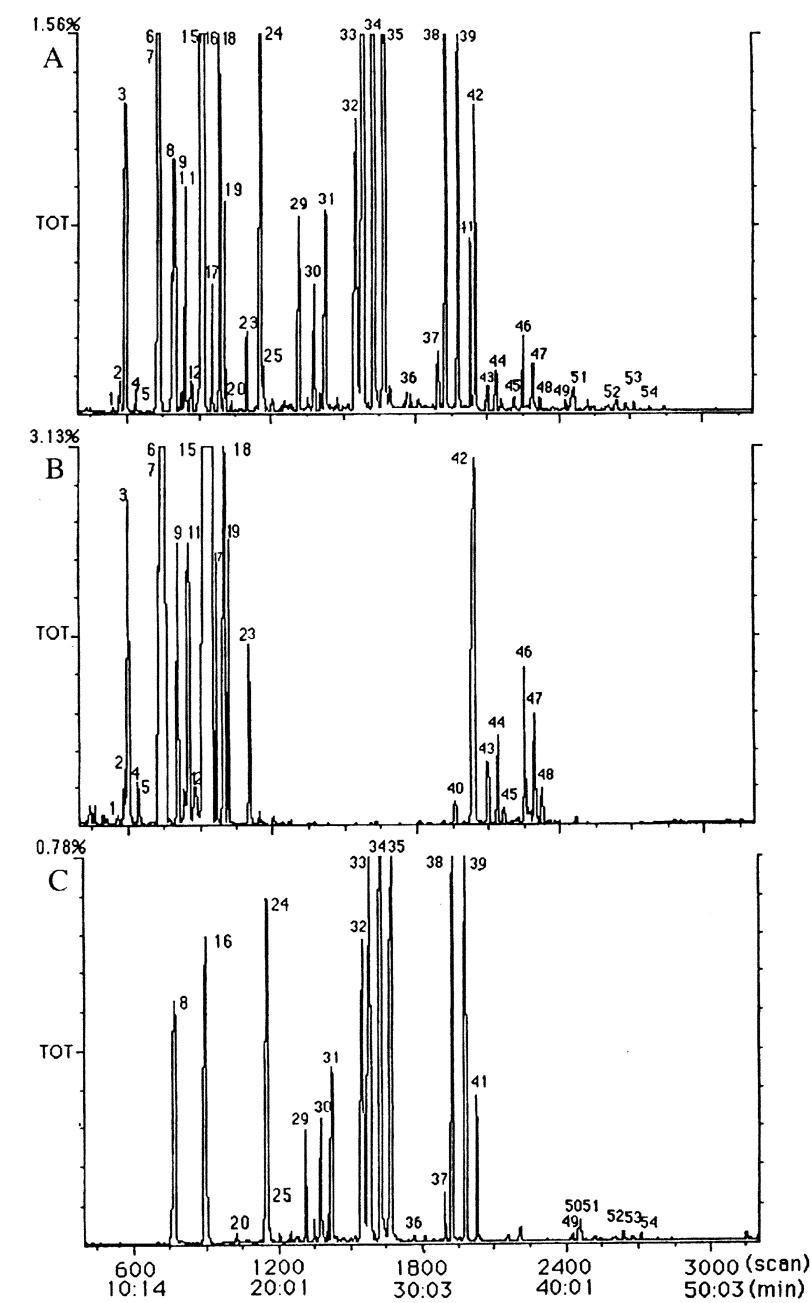


Figure 1. Total ion current chromatograms of a lemon petitgrain oil and of fractions from its LC-preseparation. GC column SE-52, 30 m. A = whole oil, B = hydrocarbons, C = oxygenated fraction. For peak identification see Table III

and GC systems, either a 60 m x 0.32 mm SE-52 or a Carbowax 20 M column was used.

LC-GC/MS (ITD) system was equipped with ADAMS library (4), while GC/MS (quadrupole) system was coupled with two commercial libraries (Nist and Adams) and an home-made FFC (Flavour and Fragrance Components) bank, provided with Linear Retention Indices, to be used interactively with MS data for compounds identification (5).

Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows the total ion current chromatograms of a lemon petitgrain oil and its correspondent fractions obtained by LC-pre-separation. Figures 2 and 3 report the GC/MS (quadrupole) chromatograms obtained using a Carbowax 20 M and SE-52 column, respectively. Table III reports peak identified by

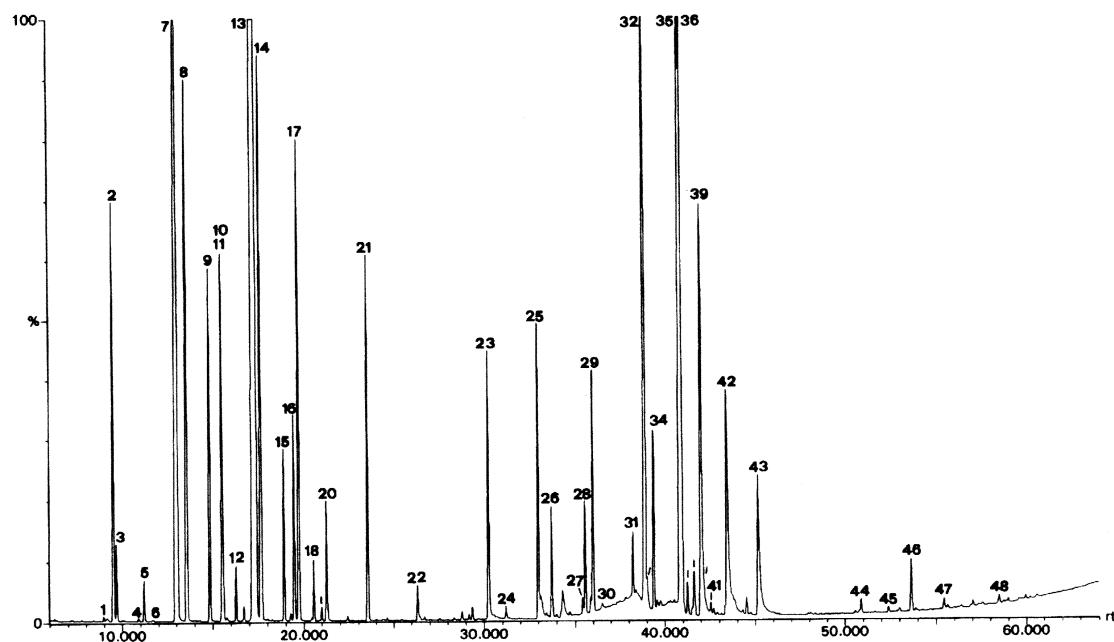


Figure 2. Total ion current chromatogram of a lemon petitgrain oil obtained by GC/MS (quadrupole).
GC column Carbowax 20M, 60 m. For peak identification see Table III

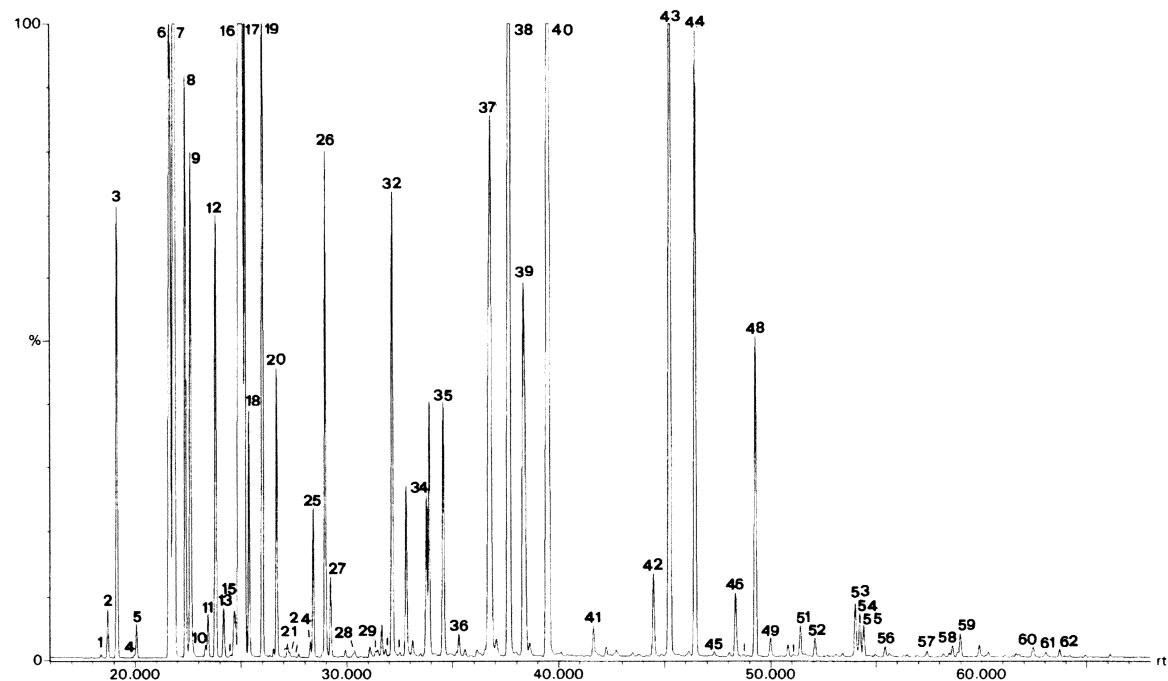


Figure 3. Total ion current chromatogram of a lemon petitgrain oil obtained by GC/MS (quadrupole).
GC column SE-52, 60 m. For peak identification see Table III

**Table II. Quantitative composition of *Citrus jambhiri* Lush. (Rough lemon),
Citrus limon x *Citrus sinensis* (Meyer lemon) and *Citrus volkameriana***

	Rough lemon	Meyer lemon	<i>Citrus volkameriana</i>	
Monoterpene hydrocarbons				
Camphene	0-1.58 (29)			0.04 (32)
p-Cymene	3.3 (16)	0-0.51 (29)	0.13 (24)	0.02 (26)
Limonene	13.05-22.94 (12)	32.4 (16)	73 (18)	57.03 (24)
	26.7-41.0 (28)	18.40-29.00 (29)	35.63-48.03 (26)	41.74 (32)
1,3,8-p-Menthatriene	0-0.24 (29)			
Myrcene	14.66-24.04 (12)	1.2 (16)	1.3 (18)	1.20 (24)
	1.1-2.4 (28)	0-0.10 (29)	0.58-0.90 (26)	1.56 (32)
β-Ocimene	7.3 (16) ^a	0.13-3.40 (29) ^a	0.99 (18) ^a	2.30 (24) ^a
(E)-β-Ocimene			1.44-2.13 (26)	3.88 (32)
α-Phellandrene			0.01-0.14 (26)	0.06 (32)
α-Pinene	0.40-0.75 (12)	0-0.3 (28)	0.21 (18)	0.22 (24)
	0-0.86 (29)		0.06-0.10 (26)	0.53 (32)
β-Pinene	0.09-1.62 (29)		0.10 (24)	0.03-0.06 (26)
Sabinene	7.4 (16)	24.1-31.4 (28)	0.27 (18)	0.26-0.42 (26)
	0-10.20 (29)			16.16 (32)
α-Terpinene	0.2 (16)		0.08-0.12 (26)	0.13-0.26 (26)
γ-Terpinene	3.17-5.75 (12)	7.4 (16)	0.70 (18)	0.17 (24)
Terpinolene	0.2 (16)			0.27 (32)
Thujene	0-0.14 (29)			0.11 (32)
α-Thujene	0-0.67 (29)			
Sesquiterpene hydrocarbons				
α-Bergamotene				0.06 (32)
β-Bisabolene	tr-0.69 (29)		0.86 (24)	0.31 (32)
δ-Cadinene			0.46-0.56 (26)	0.03 (32)
γ-Cadinene			2.75-4.16 (26)	
β-Caryophyllene	0.3 (16)	2.92-13.28 (29)	0.010 (18)	0.06 (26)
β-Elemene	0-0.79			0.36 (32)
δ-Elemene				0.05 (32)
Germacrene B				0.15 (32)
Germacrene D				0.04 (32)
α-Humulene	0.31-0.65 (29)		1.63-2.07 (26)	0.04 (32)
Longifolene				0.07 (32)
β-Selinene				0.08 (32)
Alcohols				
2-Buten-1-ol	0-0.33 (29)			
δ-Cadinol				0.03 (32)
Citronellol	0-0.29 (29)		0.002 (18)	1.43 (32)
1,2-Dihydrolinalool				0.05 (32)
Farnesol			0.19 (24) ^a	0.19-0.32 (26) ^a
Geraniol	2.4-3.0 (28)	0.08 (29)	0.11-0.12 (26)	0.04 (32)
Hexanol			0.42 (24)	0.04-0.016 (26)
(Z)-3-Hexanol	0.018 (16)		0.62 (24)	
(E)-2-Hexenol			0.14-0.18 (26)	
Isoborneol				0.18 (32)
Iso-(iso)pulegol	0.6 (16)		0.16 (18)	

Table II. Continued

	Rough lemon	Meyer lemon	<i>Citrus volkameriana</i>	
Isopulegol	4.4 (16)	0-0.57 (29)	3.0 (18)	0.11-0.16 (26) 0.04 (32)
Linalool	9.37-34.07 (12)	1.3 (16) ^b	0.23 (18)	1.51 (24) 3.12 (32)
	6.9-17.2 (28)	0-1.90 (29)	1.19-1.20 (26)	
p-Mentha-1,4-dien-7-ol			0.01-0.02 (26)	
cis-p-Mentha-2-en-1-ol			0.04-0.11 (26)	
Nerol	0.01-2.66 (12)	0-0.11 (29)	0.97-1.87 (26)	
Nerolidol			0.15 (24) ^a	
Nonanol	1.07-2.16 (12)	1.3 (16) ^b		0.17 (32)
Octadecanol	0-0.48 (29)		0.01 (24)	
Octanol				0.66 (32)
Phytol				
2-Pentanol	0.16-0.20 (29)			0.07 (32)
trans-Sabinene hydrate				
Sabinol	0-0.92 (29)			
Terpinen-4-ol	0.022 (16)	0-0.80 (29)	0.05 (24)	0.05-0.06 (26)
α-Terpineol	1.0-2.7 (28)	0.38-0.44 (29)	0.23 (24)	0.07-0.14 (26) 0.13 (32)
Thymol			0.007 (18)	0.06 (24)
			0.06 (26)	0.07 (32)
Aldehydes				
(Z)-2-Butenal			0.25 (24)	
Citronellal	10.50-17.02 (12)	0.8 (16)	1.0 (18)	3.59-5.04 (26) 22.21 (32)
	5.1-9.1 (28)	0-6.70 (29)		
Decanal	0.10-0.69 (29)		0.41-0.46 (26)	0.96 (32)
Furfural			0.01 (24)	
Geranial	0.45-9.01 (12)	1.11 (16)	1.09 (24)	0.65-0.79 (26) 1.26 (32)
	1.8-5.4 (28)	0-4.20 (29)		
(E)-2-Hexanal			1.99 (24)	0.09-0.36 (26)
Neral	8.14-13.11 (12)	0.91 (16) ^c	0.07 (18)	0.79 (24) 0.91 (32)
	1.2-3.6 (28)	0-6.50 (29)	0.51-0.61 (26)	
Nonanal	0-0.33 (29)			0.16 (32)
Octanal	0.10-0.56 (29)			0.13 (32)
Esters				
Citronellyl acetate			0.06 (18)	0.06 (24) 0.11 (32)
			0.71-1.37 (26)	
Citronellyl butyrate			0.22-0.30 (26)	
Geranyl acetate	0.49-2.09 (12)	1.1 (16)	0.3 (18)	0.03 (24) 0.37 (32)
	0-0.80 (29) ^d		0.15-0.31 (26)	
Geranyl butyrate			0.11-0.14 (26)	
Geranyl formate	0.32-1.38 (12)	0.91 (16) ^c	0.25-0.49 (26)	
	0-0.15 (29) ^e			
(Z)-3-Hexenyl acetate			0-0.07 (26)	
Linalyl acetate	2.0-5.1 (28)			0.02 (32)
Methyl anthranilate			0.02 (24)	
Methyl N-methyl-anthranilate	7.70-40.0 (29)			
Methyl-14-methyl-pentadecanoate	tr-0.72 (29)			
Neryl acetate	0.70-1.31 (12)			
	0-0.80 (29) ^e	0.8 (16)	0.11 (24)	0.61-1.19 (26) 0.13 (32)

Table II. Continued

	Rough lemon	Meyer lemon	Citrus volkameriana
Neryl formate	0.96-1.82 (12) 0-0.15 (29) ^e	0.05 (16)	
Octyl acetate			0.01-0.02 (26)
α -Terpinyl acetate	0.52-1.58 (12) 0-3.50 (29)	0.91 (16) ^c	0.10-0.12 (26)
Oxides			
Caryophyllene oxide	0.2 (16)	tr (18)	
cis-Limonene oxide			0.07 (32)
Linalool oxide	0.03 (16)	0.03-0.10 (26) ^a	
Others			
Acetic acid	0.24-1.36 (29)		
Carvone	0-0.95 (29)		
α -Collidine	0-1.24 (29)		
N,N-Dimethyl formamide	0.03-0.56 (29)		
Eneicosane		0.52 (24)	
6-Methyl-5-hepten-2-one	0.10 (16)	0-0.16 (29)	
Methyl-2,4-pentadiene	0-7.00 (29)		
Pyridine	0-2.72 (29)		
Thymol methyl ether			0.02 (32)
Toluene		0.06 (24)	

a = Correct isomer not characterized; b = Linalool + Nonanol; c = Neral + Geranyl formate + α -Terpinyl acetate;
d = Neryl acetate + Geranyl acetate; e = Neryl formate + Geranyl formate

Appendix to Table II

Details on the references on the composition of lemon leaf oil

Industry steam-distilled oils (7,12,16,18,24,26,28,32). Laboratory solvent extracted oils (29). Qualitative data (7). Quantitative data (12,16,18,24,26,28,32). Biogenesis/Ontogenesis (7,28). Taxonomy (12,16,18,24,26,32). Treatment of the oil (29). cv. India, Jambhira CRC 3060, Stow, Sour variant, Limoneira, Mazoe, South Africa, Florida, Gomiri (12).

LC-GC/MS (ITD), by GC/MS (quadrupole) on Carbowax column and by GC/MS (quadrupole) on SE-52 column. Table IV reports the composition of the analyzed samples. Data reported in Table IV were obtained considering results of GC analyses with SE-52 and Carbowax 20 M columns, and the identification by GC/MS (quadrupole) and LC-GC/MS (ITD).

The LC pre-separation and the further GC/MS (ITD) analyses allowed a more certain identification of the components present in small amount, such as tricyclene, α -fenchene, o-cymene, cis-linalool oxide furanoid form, octanol, cis-limonene oxide, isopulegol, β -elemene, (Z)- β -farnesene, which were either present as traces or partially co-eluted with other components in the GC-analysis on SE-52 column of the whole oil.

Analyses carried out on Carbowax column allowed the resolution of the pairs of compounds limonene/ β -phellandrene, geraniol/linalyl acetate, co-eluted in the GC analysis on SE-52 column of the whole oil and of the LC fractions.

As can be seen from the figures and the tables, 66 components have been identified, representing about 98-99% of the oil. cis-Sabinene hydrate, p-mentha-(2,4)8-diene, cis-p-menth-2-en-1-ol, cis- and trans-limonene oxide, iso(iso)pulegol, (Z)- β -farnesene, bicyclogermacrene, caryophyllene oxide,

Table III. Compound identification by LC-GC/MS (ITD), by GC/MS (quadrupole) on Carbowax column and by GC/MS (quadrupole) on SE-52 column

Compounds	1	2	3	Compounds	1	2	3
hexanal		6		iso-(iso)pulegol			33
tricyclene	1	1	1	terpinen-4-ol	30	28	34
α -thujene	2	3	2	α -terpineol	31	34	35
α -pinene	3	2	3	decanal		24	36
α -fenchene	4	4	4	citronellol		40	
camphene	5	5	5	nerol	32	42	37
sabinene	6	8	6	neral	33	32	38
β -pinene	7	7	7	geraniol		43	39
6-methyl-5-hepten-2-one	8	21	8	linalyl acetate	34	26	
myrcene	9	10	9	geranial	35	36	40
octanal			10	undecanal	36		41
α -phellandrene	10	11	11	citronellyl acetate	37	31	42
δ -3-carene	11	9	12	neryl acetate	38	35	43
α -terpinene	12	12	13	geranyl acetate	39	39	44
α -cymene	13		14	β -elemene	40		45
p-cymene	14	18	15	methyl N-methyl anthranilate	41	46	46
limonene	15	13	16	cis- α -bergamotene			47
β -phellandrene		14		β -caryophyllene	42	29	48
1,8-cineole	16		17	trans- α -bergamotene	43	27	49
(Z)- β -ocimene	17	15	18	(Z)- β -farnesene	45		50
(E)- β -ocimene	18	17	19	α -humulene	44	33	51
γ -terpinene	19	16	20	geranyl propanoate			52
cis-sabinene hydrate	20		21	bicyclogermacrene	46	38	53
octanol	22		22	(E,E)- α -farnesene	47		54
cis-linalool oxide (furanoid)	21		23	β -bisabolene		37	55
p-mentha-(2,4)8-diene		19	24	δ -cadinene	48	41	56
terpinolene	23	20	25	(E)-nerolidol	49	45	57
linalool	24	25	26	spathulenol	50	47	58
nonanal	25	22	27	caryophyllene oxide	51	44	59
cis-p-menth-2-en-1-ol	27	30	28	2,3-dimethyl-3-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)-2-norbornanol	52		60
cis-limonene oxide	26		29	campherenol	53		61
trans-limonene oxide			30	α -bisabolol	54	48	62
isopulegol	28		31				
citronellal	29	23	32				

1 = LC-GC/MS Peak in Figure 1; 2 = GC/MS on Carbowax column, Peak in Figure 2; GC/MS on SE-52 column, Peak in Figure 3

2,3-dimethyl-3-(4 methyl-3-pentenyl)-2-norbornanol, campherenol and α -bisabolol have been identified in lemon petitgrain oil for the first time.

In lemon petitgrain the monoterpane hydrocarbons ranged from ca. 52-60% with limonene (28-35%) being the main component, and β -pinene (12-16%) the other major monoterpane hydrocarbon. Although the sesquiterpene content ranged only from 1.1-2.6%, β -caryophyllene was the main component of this fraction as was found in the other *Citrus* petitgrain oils. Aldehydes (18-27%) were the most abundant oxygenated compounds with nerol and geranial being the predominant compounds as was found in the peel oil. Finally, the alcohol content of lemon petitgrain ranged from 7-14%, while esters ranged from 7-10%.

Lemon petitgrain oil was characterized by a significant amount of 1,8-cineole (1.1-2.1%), while it is only present as a trace component in bitter orange (1), mandarin (2) and sweet orange (3) petitgrain oils. Lemon petitgrain is also characterized by the occurrence of three sesquiterpene alcohols:

Table IV. Quantitative composition of lemon petitgrain oils

Compounds*	1	2	3	4	5	6	Min	Max
tricyclene	0.01	0.01	0.01	t	t	t	t	0.01
α -thujene	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.09
α -pinene	1.07	1.13	0.93	0.87	0.97	0.84	0.84	1.13
α -fenchene	-	t	t	t	t	t	-	t
camphene	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07
sabinene	3.81	3.04	2.99	3.01	3.15	3.28	2.99	3.81
β -pinene	16.03	14.63	12.55	12.57	12.26	11.96	11.96	16.03
6-methyl-5-hepten-2-one	0.67	1.29	1.23	1.06	1.61	0.72	0.67	1.61
myrcene	0.79	0.89	0.86	0.83	1.60	1.28	0.79	1.60
octanal	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.04
α -phellandrene	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.09
δ -3-carene	0.63	0.74	0.82	0.75	1.08	0.73	0.63	1.08
α -terpinene	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.11
α -cymene	0.01	0.01	t	0.01	t	t	t	0.01
p-cymene	0.31	0.38	0.22	0.51	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.51
limonene	30.40	33.09	29.43	28.41	34.82	28.33	28.41	34.82
β -phellandrene	2.31	2.28	2.22	2.25	2.48	2.60	2.22	2.60
1,8-cineole	1.12	2.13	1.53	1.34	1.50	1.70	1.12	2.13
(Z)- β -ocimene	0.35	0.32	0.36	0.30	0.42	0.44	0.30	0.44
(E)- β -ocimene	1.86	1.67	1.92	1.50	2.43	2.08	1.50	2.43
γ -terpinene	0.47	0.58	0.70	0.42	0.60	0.34	0.34	0.70
cis-sabinene hydrate	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06
octanol	t	t	t	0.01	t	0.01	t	0.01
cis-linalool oxide (furanoid)	t	t	t	0.01	t	t	t	0.01
p-mentha-(2,4)8-diene	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03
terpinolene	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.19	0.31	0.22	0.19	0.31
linalool	1.72	1.16	3.87	3.09	1.26	0.88	0.88	3.87
nonanal	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.22	0.08	0.22
cis-p-menth-2-en-1-ol	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
cis-limonene oxide	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05
trans-limonene oxide	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.06
isopulegol	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	t	t	0.03
citronellal	0.91	0.62	0.75	0.78	1.08	1.41	0.61	1.41
iso-(iso)pulegol	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
terpinen-4-ol	0.29	0.59	0.51	0.51	0.36	0.25	0.25	0.59
α -terpineol	0.53	0.91	1.00	0.96	0.59	0.58	0.53	1.00
decanal	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.09
citronellol	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
nerol	1.90	2.84	2.40	2.66	2.81	3.14	1.90	3.14
neral	6.64	7.72	7.69	8.13	7.68	10.78	6.64	10.78
geraniol	4.42	1.04	6.25	5.08	1.16	0.87	0.87	6.25
linalyl acetate	0.35	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.42	0.31	0.31	0.42
geranial	9.89	10.45	10.97	11.67	9.89	14.07	9.87	14.07
undecanal	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.08
citronellyl acetate	0.23	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.23
neryl acetate	6.74	4.62	3.75	5.89	4.96	5.57	3.75	6.74
geranyl acetate	2.42	2.17	2.40	2.92	2.29	2.27	2.17	2.92
β -elemene	0.02	t	0.03	0.03	0.01	t	t	0.03
methyl N-methyl anthranilate	t	0.03	0.39	0.24	0.11	0.03	t	0.39
cis- α -bergamotene	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
β -caryophyllene	1.17	1.54	1.16	0.96	0.80	0.60	0.60	1.54
trans- α -bergamotene	0.09	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.20
(Z)- β -farnesene	t	0.01	0.01	t	0.02	0.03	t	0.03

Table IV. Continued

Compounds*	1	2	3	4	5	6	Min	Max
α -humulene	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.13
geranyl propanoate	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
bicyclogermacrene	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.23
(E,E)- α -farnesene	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.14
β -bisabolene	0.14	0.33	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.33
δ -cadinene	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05
(E)-nerolidol	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
spathulenol	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.09
caryophyllene oxide	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.14	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.14
2,3-dimethyl-3-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)-2-norbornanol	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06
campherenol	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
α -bisabolol	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03
monoterpene hydrocarbons	58.54	59.32	53.63	51.82	60.62	53.45	51.82	60.62
sesquiterpene hydrocarbons	1.79	2.56	1.81	1.37	1.26	1.08	1.08	2.56
aldehydes	17.70	19.04	19.61	20.74	18.90	26.66	17.70	26.66
alcohols	9.14	6.75	14.23	12.58	6.30	5.93	6.75	14.23
esters	9.78	7.28	7.07	9.66	7.97	8.35	7.07	9.68
others	1.97	3.62	2.86	2.66	3.19	2.49	1.87	3.62

* the compounds are listed according to the elution order on SE-52 columns, 60 m

2,3-dimethyl-3-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)-2-norbornanol, campherenol and α -bisabolol, which are absent in the other three *Citrus* petitgrains oils previously studied. It is of interest to note that these same three sesquiterpene alcohols are present also in the lemon peel oil. On the whole, lemon petitgrain oil better resembles the corresponding peel oil than the other *Citrus* petitgrain oils.

Our results offer a more detailed description of composition of Italian lemon petitgrain oil than those previously published (10,20,22). Even though the data agree closely with the previously published data, some differences are evident. For example, the ester contents of our oils were similar to those found by Goretti (22), but substantially different from those obtained by Di Giacomo et al. (20). Di Giacomo et al. did not find any neryl acetate, and they found only very small amounts of geranyl acetate and linalyl acetate, and more substantial amounts of α -terpinyl acetate. This latter compound was not found in the lemon petitgrain oil samples analyzed in this work or in those analyzed by Goretti (22); however, it was also reported as being present in lemon petitgrain oil by Scora (12) and Malenderas et al. (19).

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