**Title (Arial, 16, bold)**

First name Name,a First name Name,b… (Arial, 10, regular)

*a) Institution, address*.

*b) Institution, address. (Arial, 9, italics)*

Contact: xxx@xxx.xx (Arial, 9, regular)

Abstract (Arial, 10, regular). --- Please submit your abstract as a single .docx file. ---

The cyclotriveratrylene story begins with a report dated 1915 by Mrs. G. M. Robinson,1 that the acid catalyzed condensation of veratryl alcohol, or of veratrole and formaldehyde, produced in excellent yield a compound (m.p. 227°C) which she considered to be 2,3,6,7-tetramethoxy-9,10-dihydroanthracene. This conclusion was based on the fact that the product gave, on nitration, bis(3,4-dimethoxy-6-nitrophenylmethane, 6-nitroveratric acid, and 4,5-dinitroveratrole, and on dehydrogenation 2,3,6,7-tetramethoxyanthracene (in very small yield, however). In making this proposal, she was doubtless influenced by an earlier, hardly justified claim by Ewins2 (1909), that piperonyl alcohol or its chIoride furnished, under a variety of acidic conditions, a high-melting compound similar in many respects to hers, and then described as being, ‘with considerable probability’ 2,3,6,7-dimethylenetetraoxy-9,10-dihydroanthracene **2a**.”

The previous paragraph was written by Pr. André Collet himself.3



*Chemical structures of compounds* ***1-3***.

1. G. M. Robinson, *J. Chem. Soc.* **1915**, *102*, 266.

2. A. J. Ewins, *J. Chem. Soc.* **1909**, *95*, 1482.

3. A. Collet, *Tetrahedron* **1987**, *43*, 5725.

**KEYWORDS:** parasite, fungi