Abstract

This work is part of the study of the national botanical heritage, of which a large part of the species requires in-depth studies. In this manuscript, our objective is to study and identify three species described as endemic species of the Liliaceae and Scrophulariaceae families of the north-eastern region of Algeria, namely massif of Edough (Seraidi) Annaba We carried out a phytochemical study and an antibacterial activity of the ethanolic and decoctinated extracts of Scilla numidica bulbs, Scilla numidica leaf, Scilla maritima bulbs, aerial parts of Scrophularia tenuipes. Chemical screening revealed the presence of flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, saponosides and quinone.

The antimicrobial activity was determined on two bacterial strains: Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus, the results obtained show that the two strains tested have a sensitivity with the concentration of 10mg / ml, we obtained zones of inhibitions of 12-14mm for Staphylococcus aureus and 14mm for Escherichia coli.

Key words: Liliaceae, Scrpphulariaceae, antibacterial activity, phenolic compound, sensitivity.