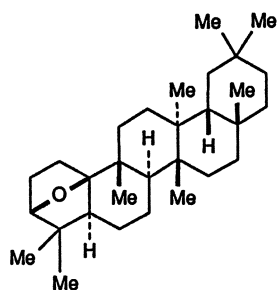


### 108.4.2 *Rhododendron anthopogonoides*

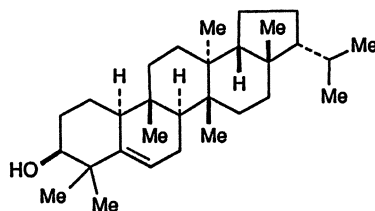
Volatile oil [13], gossypetin-3-*O*- $\beta$ -D-galactopyranoside, 8-methoxyquercetin, and hyperoside [14] were isolated from the leaves of *R. anthopogonoides*. Intravenous doses of 50–80 mg/kg of the volatile oil decreased the arterial pressure in anesthetized rabbits [13].

### 108.4.3 *Rhododendron chrysanthum*

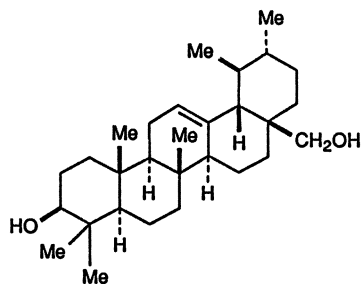
The following 11 constituents were isolated and identified from the leaves of *R. chrysanthum*: campanulin (108-7), simiarenol (108-8),  $\beta$ -sitosterol, uvaol (108-9), oleanolic acid, hyperoside, polystachoside (108-10), avicularin (quercetin-3-L-arabinoside), quercetin, rhododendrol, and rhododendrine [15].



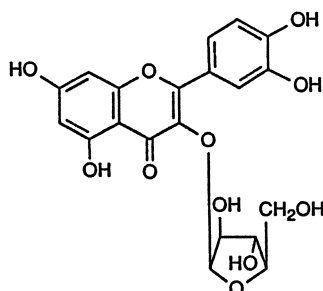
Campanulin (108-7)



Simiarenol (108-8)



Uvaol (108-9)



Polystachoside (108-10)

### 108.4.4 *Rhododendron dabanshanense*

The following constituents were isolated and identified from the aqueous extract of *R. dabanshanense*: rhododendrol, rhododendrine, quercetin, avicularin, catechin, hyperoside, and grayanotoxins I, II (108-11), and IV (108-12) [16, 17]. Grayanotoxin I is identical to andromedotoxin [18].