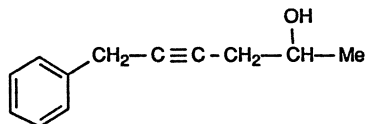
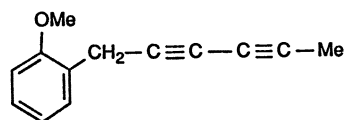


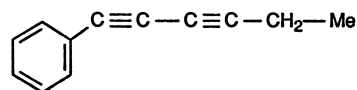
Norcapillene (24-7)



Capillanol (24-8)



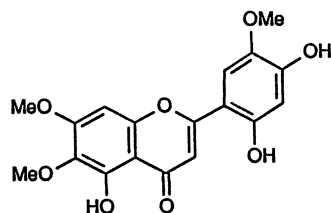
Methoxycapillene (24-9)



Neocapillene (24-10)

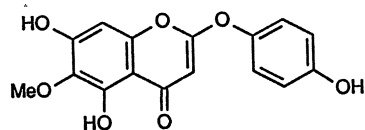
Besides the acetylenic derivatives, terpenes such as α - and β -pinene, *p*-cymene, Δ^3 -carene, α -terpineol, bornyl acetate, methyleugenol, β -elemene, and β -caryophyllene were isolated and identified from *A. capillaris* [1]. The distribution of volatile components in different parts of the plant was also described. Thus, the main volatile components (% of total) in fine stem and leaves were capillene (26%), capillarin (14%), dehydrofalcarinol (9%), and β -caryophyllene (7%); the main volatile components in stem were dehydrofalcarinol (43%), dehydrofalcarinone (14%), and capillene (8%); the main volatile components in roots were dehydrofalcarinol (67%) and capillene (14%); the main volatile components in seeds were capillene (34%), capillarin (10%), Δ^3 -carene (9%), and β -pinene (9%) [1].

Flavones isolated from *A. capillaris* were cirsilineol (5,4'-dihydroxy-6,7,3'-trimethoxyflavone), cirsimaritin (5,4'-dihydroxy-6,7-dimethoxyflavone), genkwanin (5,4'-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone), and rhamnocitrin (3,5,4'-trihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone) [6]. A new flavone, arcapillin (5,2',4'-trihydroxy-6,7,5'-trimethoxyflavone (24-11), was isolated together with eupatolitin (3,5,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-6,7-dimethoxyflavone) from *A. capillaris* and structurally elucidated by spectroscopic methods [7, 8].



Arcapillin (24-11)

Capillarisin (24-12), a major constituent of *A. capillaris*, was shown to be a phenoxychromone derivative [9]. Some capillarisin related phenoxychromones with different substituents were also isolated [6].



Capillarisin (24-12)