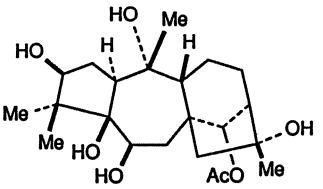
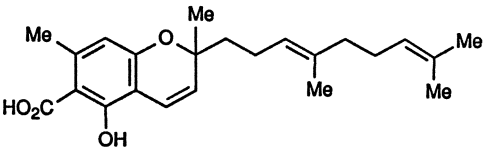
dromedotoxin (*108-3*) [6], a toxic diterpene derivative, were isolated and identified. A new chromene derivative, daurichromenic acid (*108-4*), was also isolated from the leaves of *R. dauricum* and structurally characterized on the basis of spectral data [8].



Andromedotoxin (*108-3*)



Daurichromenic acid (*108-4*)

108.2.2 Volatile Components

Eight constituents were isolated from the essential oil of *R. dauricum* by chromatography. Six were identified as germacrone, menthol, juniper champor, and α-, β-, and γ-eudesmol [9].

108.3 Pharmacology

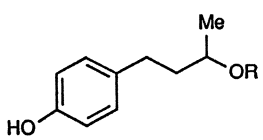
Farrerol given orally or i.p. at doses of 0.2–1 g/kg to rats increased the output of phenol red from the respiratory tract. This effect is dose dependent and probably due to direct action on the respiratory tract. By repeated oral administration, farrerol decreased protein content of respiratory tract washings in control mice and in mice or rats exposed to sulfur dioxide [10].

Within 6–12 h about 70%–80% farrerol given orally (200 mg/kg) to rats was found to be cleared from the gastrointestinal tract. About 30% of the dose was excreted in the feces. One hour after i.v. administration, the farrerol content was found to be highest in the lung [11].

108.4 Chemical Constituents and Biological Activities of Other *Rhododendron* Species used in Chinese Folk Medicine

108.4.1 *Rhododendron agglutinaum*

Six components were isolated from *R. agglutinaum*, four of them identified as quercetin, hyperoside, rhododendrol (betuligenol, *108-5*), and rhododendrine (betuloside, *108-6*). *R. agglutinaum* is used in folk medicine for the treatment of arthritis [12].



Rhododendrol (*108-5*): R = H

Rhododendrine (*108-6*): R =