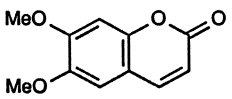
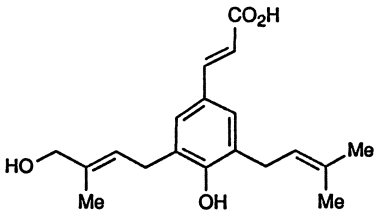
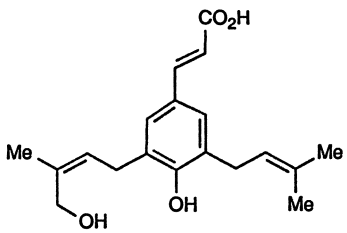
In addition to these constituents, the coumarin derivative scoparone (*24-13*) [1, 10, 11] and two new stereoisomeric constituents, capillartemisin A (*24-14*) and B (*24-15*) [12], were isolated from *A. capillaris*.



Scoparone (*24-13*)



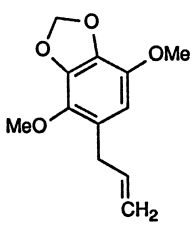
Capillartemisin A (*24-14*)



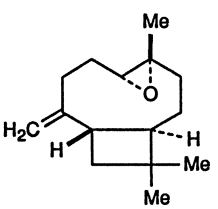
Capillartemisin B (*24-15*)

24.2.2 Chemical Constituents of *Artemisia scoparia*

From the essential oil of *A. scoparia*, the following compounds were isolated and identified: α- and β-pinene, myrcene, cineol, *p*-cymol, carvone, thujone, apiole (*24-16*), isoeugenol, cadinene [13], caryophyllene epoxide (*24-17*) [14], vanillin, capillin, and 1-phenyl-2,4-hexadiyne-1-ol [15].



Apiole (*24-16*)



Caryophyllene epoxide (*24-17*)

The flavones 7-methylaromadendrin (3,5,4′-trihydroxy-7-methoxyflavanone), rhamnocitrin, eupalitin (3,5,4′-trihydroxy-6,7-dimethoxyflavone), cirsimaritin, and eupatolitin; the coumarin derivatives 7-methyl-esculetin, scoparone, and scopoletin [16]; and the isocoumarin derivative capillarin [17] were isolated from *A. scoparia*. In addition, *p*-hydroxyacetophenone and chlorogenic acid (*24-18*) were also found [18]. Large amounts of *p*-hydroxyacetophenone were found in the plant in June and July, of chlorogenic acid in July through October, and of scoparone in August through October [18].