Chemical Constituents from *Pedicularis rex* C. B. Clarke

Hong-Biao Chu\textsuperscript{a,b}, Ning-Hua Tan\textsuperscript{a}, and Yu-Mei Zhang\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a} State Key Laboratory of Phytochemistry and Plant Resources in West China, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650204, China

\textsuperscript{b} Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, China

Reprint requests to Prof. Dr. Ning-Hua Tan or Dr. Yu-Mei Zhang. Fax: +86-871-5223800.
E-mail: nhtan@mail.kib.ac.cn; zymei@mail.kib.ac.cn


One new ionone glycoside, pedicurexoside (1), one new flavonoid, 5, 4′-dihydroxy-3′-methoxyflavone-7-O-6″-n-butyryl-β-D-glucopyranoside (2), two new iridoid glycosides, 6-O-ethyl-aucubin (7), 6-O-ethyl-epiaucubin (8), and one new phenylpropanoid glycoside, 4-hydroxy-phenylpropenyl-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 → 3)-4-O- feruloyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (13), together with eleven known compounds, apigenin (3), luteolin (4), chrysoeriol (5), luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (6), aucubin (9), yuheinoside (10), euphroside (11), mussaenoside (12), verbascoside (14), martynoside (15) and isomartynoside (16), were isolated from *Pedicularis rex*. The structures of 1 – 16 were elucidated mainly by 1D and 2D NMR techniques, MS evidence and chemical methods. The ionone derivative with thirteen carbon atoms was found in *Pedicularis* plants for the first time.

**Key words:** Scrophulariaceae, *Pedicularis rex*, Pedicurexoside, Flavonoid, Iridoid