Antifeedant/Insecticidal Terpenes from Asteraceae and Labiatae Species Native to Argentinean Semi-arid Lands

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To validate the potential as added-value resources of Asteraceae and Labiatae species of Argentinean semi-arid lands, we have selected 13 of their major terpenoids belonging to several chemical classes and tested their insect antifeedant and toxic activity on the herbivorous insects *Spodoptera littoralis* and *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*. The antifeedant effects of the test compounds were structure- and species-dependent. The most active antifeedant to *L. decemlineata* was the eudesmane sesquiterpene γ-costic acid (13), followed by the labdane diterpene 2α,3α-dihydroxycativic acid (8), the clerodane diterpenes 6-acetylteucjaponin B (5), bacchotricuneatin A (1), bartemidiolide (7), butanolide (4), and the sesquiterpenes ilicic acid (11) and tessaric acid (10) (eudesmane and eremophilane type, respectively). *S. littoralis* was only affected by the clerodanes and showed the strongest response to salviarin (3) and 5, followed by hawtriwaic acid (6) and 12-*epi*-bacchotricuneatin A (2). Orally injected *S. littoralis* larvae were negatively affected by 5. Most of the diterpenes had selective cytotoxic effects to insect-derived Sf9 cells with the clerodane 1 being the most active, followed by the eudesmane costic acid (12), the only cytotoxic sesquiterpene. None of these compounds was cytotoxic to mammalian CHO cells.

Key words: Terpenes, Antifeedant, Leptinotarsa decemlineata, Spodoptera littoralis