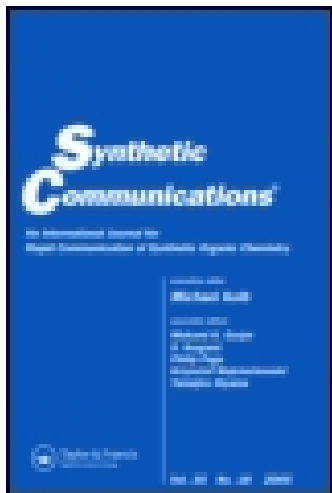




Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lcyc20>

Synthesis of Wieland-Miescher Ketone Analogues-Potential Substrates for the Carbocyclic Frameworks

Thennati Rajamannar^a & Kalpattu Kuppuswamy Balasubramanian^b

^a Centre for Agrochemical Research SPIC Science Foundation, 110 Mount Road, Guindy, Madras, 600 032, INDIA

^b Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, 600 036, INDIA

Published online: 23 Sep 2006.

To cite this article: Thennati Rajamannar & Kalpattu Kuppuswamy Balasubramanian (1994) Synthesis of Wieland-Miescher Ketone Analogues-Potential Substrates for the Carbocyclic Frameworks, Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 24:3, 279-292

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00397919408011186>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness,

or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

Synthesis of Wieland-Miescher Ketone Analogues-Potential Substrates for the Carbocyclic Frameworks

Thennati Rajamannar^{*a} and Kalpattu Kuppaswamy
Balasubramanian^{*b}

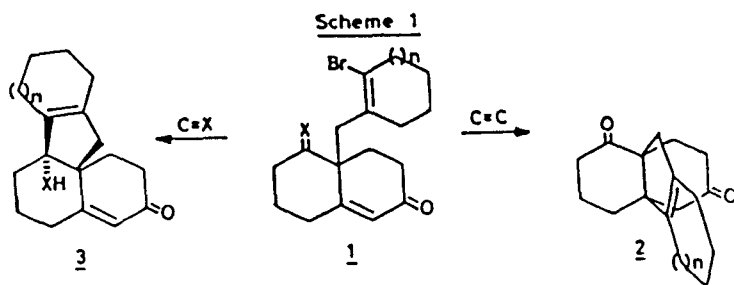
^{*a}Centre for Agrochemical Research
SPIC Science Foundation
110 Mount Road, Guindy
Madras 600 032, INDIA.

^bDepartment of Chemistry
Indian Institute of Technology
Madras 600 036, INDIA.

Abstract: The synthesis of the hitherto unknown 3,4,8,8a-tetrahydro-8a(2-bromo-1-cycloalkenylmethyl)-1,6(2H,7H)-naphthalene-diones are reported.

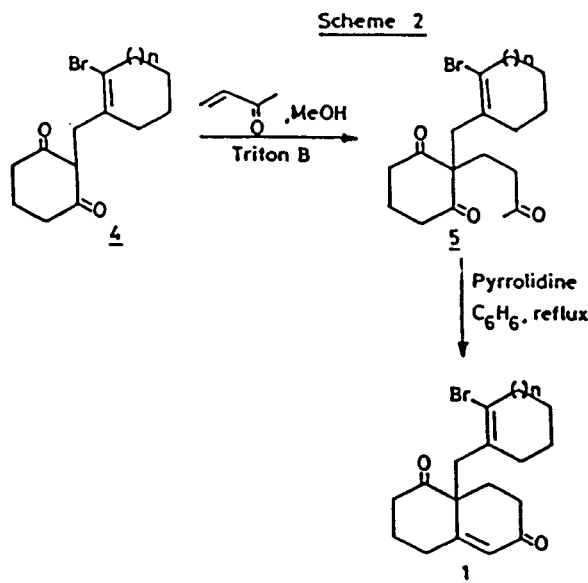
Wieland-Miescher ketone¹ is a substrate often being used in organic synthesis and has a unique structural frame work, which exists in many natural products. The recent reports on its preparation in optically active form² has made the substrate much more attractive to organic chemists and in fact has been widely used as a building block in the chiral synthesis of natural products.³ The ketone has also been used in the oxy - Cope rearrangement studies, which interestingly led to the formation of ring enlarged products.⁴

In one of our recent publication, we have reported the use of bicyclo(2.2.2)octenone⁵ for the construction of carbocyclic intermediate. In continuation of our efforts towards the development of new methods for the stereocontrolled construction of carbocycles, we have envisaged that Wieland-Miescher ketone analogues 1 are excellent candidates for our study, which will provide a new entry into the propellane 2 type and angularly fused 3 polyquinanes from a single intermediate, depending upon the mode of cyclisation (Scheme 1).

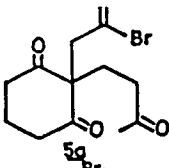
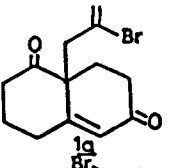
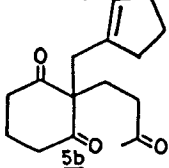
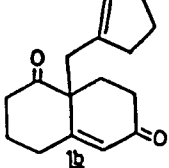
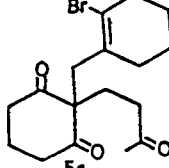
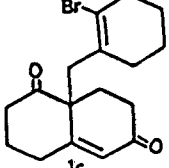
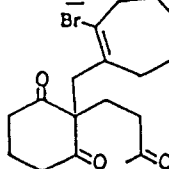
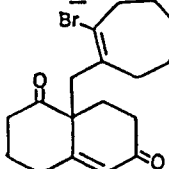
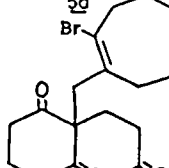
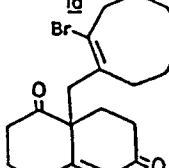
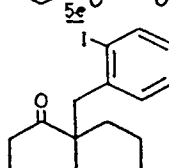
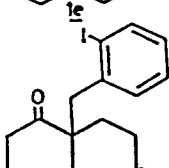


In order to realise our synthetic strategy, we were in need of various hitherto unknown derivatives of the 3,4,8,8a-tetrahydro-8a(2-bromo-1-cycloalkenylmethyl)-1,6(2H,7H)-naphthalenediones. In this communication we report the synthesis of various analogues of Wieland-Miescher ketone, to establish the generality of our route and to bring out wider scope for our further studies.

The bromomethylcycloalkenyl halides used in this work were prepared via the Vilsmeier-Haack bromoformylation⁶ of the parent cyclic ketones and the 2-iodobenzyl bromide was prepared from 2-iodobenzoic acid. The alkylation of the reactive bromides with cyclohexane-1,3-dione furnished the mono-alkylated products 4 in good yields. The Michael addition of the alkyldione to methyl vinyl ketone in the presence of Triton B gave nearly quantitative yields of the Michael adducts 5. Subsequent annulation reaction using pyrrolidine as a catalyst in refluxing benzene provided the desired 8a(2-bromo-1-cycloalkenyl) analogues 1 (Scheme 2). The cycloalkenyl groups employed and the yields of the final products are given in the Table.



Table

Entry	Michael Adduct	Product	yield
1	 5a	 1a	80
2	 5b	 1b	80
3	 5c	 1c	85
4	 5d	 1d	83
5	 5e	 1e	73
6	 5f	 1f	77

We are currently investigating the vinyl radical cyclisation of Wieland-Miescher ketone analogues.

EXPERIMENTAL

All the melting points are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were recorded on Perkin Elmer 1310; ^1H and ^{13}C nmr were recorded on GEOL GSX 400, Bruker 400 and Varian 300 spectrometers; Mass spectra were scanned on GCMS-QP1000A.

General experimental procedure: To the 10 mmol of the mono-alkylated dione 4' in 6 ml of methanol was added 15 mmol of the methyl vinyl ketone followed by 1 mmol of 40% solution of Triton B (benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide) in methanol, the reaction was stirred at 60°C for 4 to 6h and then at room temperature for overnight, concentration of the reaction mixture and purification gave the desired products in high yields. The Michael adducts (10 mmol) in 50 ml of dry benzene was added pyrrolidine 1 mmol and was refluxed with azeotropic removal of water for 3 to 5h and stirring at room temperature for overnight, usual workup and after necessary purification furnished the Wieland-Miescher ketones in good yields (Table).

2(2-Bromopropenyl)-2(3-oxobutyl)cyclohexane-1,3-dione (5a).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 3010, 2950, 1700, 1618, 1410, 1360, 1165, 1100, 900.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz): δ : 5.55(dt, $J=1.82, 0.92$ Hz, 1H); 5.46(d, $J=1.82$ Hz, 1H); 3.04(s, 2H); 2.71(t, $J=6.68$ Hz, 4H); 2.38(t, $J=7.17$ Hz, 2H); 2.11(s, 3H); 2.07(m, 2H); 2.02(t, $J=7.12$ Hz, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz): δ : 209.42(2s); 207.65(s); 131.49(s); 124.62(t); 67.62(s); 44.57(t); 39.20(2t); 37.45(t); 32.61(t); 29.92(q); 17.43(t).

MS: 221(44.9), 161(52.3), 146(35.2), 145(49.3), 121(21.5), 79(26.4), 77(21.1), 65(22.4), 55(100).

m.p. 66–67°C

Analysis required C:51.84, H:5.69; found C:52.02, H:5.83.

2(2-Bromo-1-cyclopentenylmethyl)-2(3-oxobutyl)cyclohexane-1,3-dione (5b).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 2930, 1700, 1435, 1340, 1210, 1100, 925.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ : 2.8–2.54(m, 10H); 2.31(t, $J=7.18$ Hz, 2H); 2.10(t, $J=7.18$ Hz, 2H); 1.95(s, 3H); 2.09–1.80(m, 4H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ : 209.20(2s); 207.63(s); 135.59(s); 121.31(s); 67.09(s); 39.74(t); 38.75(t); 38.57(2t); 36.54(t); 35.12(t); 29.92(q); 28.02(t); 22.04(t); 17.29(t).

MS: 261(75.6), 243(48.8), 233(20.4), 203(23.7), 183(24.1), 147(100), 139(22.7), 105(20.7), 91(36.1), 80(21.2), 79(92.2), 77(45.2), 71(20.6), 55(74.4), 53(21.9).

2(2-Bromo-1-cyclohexenylmethyl)-2(3-oxobutyl)cyclohexane-1,3-dione (5c).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 2940, 1700, 1445, 1375, 1300, 1210.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz): δ : 2.8(s, 2H); 2.9-2.4(m, 6H); 2.05(s, 3H); 2.3-2.0(m, 4H); 1.9(m, 2H); 1.6(m, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz): 209.42(2s); 207.65(s); 131.49(s); 124.62(s); 67.62(s); 44.57(t); 39.42(t); 39.20(2t); 37.45(t); 32.61(t); 28.31(q); 24.78(t); 25.02(t); 22.90(t); 17.47(t).

MS: 275(100), 217(43.6), 205(21.2), 183(21.1), 161(57.7), 139(22.5), 93(66), 91(72), 79(42.5), 77(58.2), 71(21.7), 67(25.4), 65(23.4), 55(81.1), 53(24.6).

m.p. 55-56°C

Analysis required C:57.47, H:6.53; found C:57.43, H:6.82.

2(2-Bromo-1-cycloheptenylmethyl)-2(3-oxobutyl)cyclohexane-1,3-dione (5d).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 2920, 2845, 1710, 1690, 1440, 1350, 1318, 1215, 1165, 1030, 965, 908.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ : 2.84(ddd, $J=16.60, 10.74, 5.37$ Hz, 2H); 2.76(m, 2H); 2.73(s, 2H); 2.62(ddd, $J=16.60, 6.35, 4.88$ Hz, 2H); 2.18(s, 4H); 2.13(m, 2H); 2.09(s, 3H); 1.84(m, 1H); 1.72(m, 2H); 1.55(m, 2H); 1.45(m, 2H); 0.88(m, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ : 209.48(2s); 207.83(s); 136.73(s); 128.17(s); 67.88(s); 47.33(t); 41.51(t); 39.36(t); 39.16(2t); 34.48(t); 31.27(t); 29.67(q); 26.77(t); 25.10(t); 24.77(t); 17.10(t).

MS: 371(15.7), 369(15.8), 290(21.2), 271(30.4), 175(36.2), 115(27.7), 107(51.4), 105(33.1), 97(32.8), 93(26.4),

91(75.2), 89(31.4), 85(31.7), 81(46.2), 79(76.7), 77(32.9),
71(100), 69(48), 67(38.7), 65(29.6).

2(2-Bromo-1-cyclooctenylmethyl)-2(3-oxobutyl)cyclohexane-
1,3-dione (5e).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 2920, 2845, 1710, 1685, 1440, 1350, 1320, 1225,
1165, 1110, 1095, 1025.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ : 2.81–2.60(m, 7H); 2.26–
2.07(m, 9H); 1.88(m, 1H); 1.62–1.34(m, 10H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ : 209.98(2s); 208.05(s);
133.95(s); 127.79(s); 67.86(s); 43.98(t); 39.75(2t);
39.51(t); 37.87(t); 32.31(t); 30.02(t); 29.22(q);
28.18(t); 27.97(t); 26.42(t); 26.10(t); 17.33(t).

MS: 385(15.1), 383(15.3), 303(73), 285(42), 245(36.4),
189(36.8), 183(100), 121(39.6), 105(22.5), 93(35.8),
91(43.3), 81(23.7), 79(53.6), 77(24.7), 67(28.8), 55(66.1).

2(2-Iodobenzyl)-2(3-oxobutyl)cyclohexane-1,3-dione(5f).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 3010, 2950, 1700, 1460, 1440, 1350, 1160, 1010.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz): δ : 7.80(d, $J=7.53$ Hz, 1H);
7.19(t, $J=7.51$ Hz, 1H); 6.87(d, $J=7.54$ Hz, 1H); 6.86(t,
 $J=7.43$ Hz, 1H); 3.24(s, 2H); 2.61(ddd, $J=16.73, 7.58, 5.25$
Hz, 2H); 2.47(ddd, $J=16.73, 8.41, 5.62$ Hz, 2H); 2.26(t,
 $J=6.55$ Hz, 2H); 2.17(t, $J=6.55$ Hz, 2H); 2.08(s, 3H);
1.87(m, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz): δ : 209.47(2s); 206.89(s);
140.24(d); 139.34(s); 129.94(d); 128.56(d); 128.05(d);
102.36(s); 68.18(s); 45.95(t); 39.71(2t); 38.75(t);
29.67(t,q); 16.70(t).

MS: 381(17.5), 271(100), 217(67.3), 213(22.9), 185(22.5),
157(68), 129(26.5), 128(32.40), 116(23.4), 115(44.9),
91(26.6), 90(46.4), 89(26.9), 55(69.5).

m.p. 70-71°C

Analysis required C:51.27, H:4.81; found C:51.35, H:4.88.

3,4,8,8a-Tetrahydro-8a(2-bromopropenyl)-1,6(2H,7H)-naphthalenedione (1a).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 3010, 2950, 1705, 1660, 1615, 1440, 1340, 1145, 900.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ : 5.92(s, 1H); 5.64(m, 2H); 3.17(d, $J=14.87$ Hz, 1H); 3.01(d, $J=14.87$ Hz, 1H); 2.93-2.77(m, 2H); 2.63-2.45(m, 4H); 2.41-2.34 (m, 1H); 2.23-2.14(m, 2H); 1.80-1.67(m, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ : 208.87(s); 197.74(s); 163.94(s); 127.24(d); 126.47(s); 122.32(t); 54.77(s); 46.60(t); 39.06(t); 33.59(t); 32.26(t); 26.18(t); 23.80(t).

MS: 203(100), 143(24.4), 105(27.2), 91(49.7), 79(30), 77(38.9), 65(24.1), 55(88.8), 51(21.9).

m.p. 101-102°C

Analysis required C:55.14, H:5.34; found C:54.87, H:5.29.

3,4,8,8a-Tetrahydro-8a(2-bromo-1-cyclopentenylmethyl)-1,6(2H,7H)-naphthalenedione (1b).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 3010, 2950, 1702, 1660, 1610, 1435, 1310, 1220, 1140, 920.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ : 5.91(s, 1H); 2.92(dd, $J=14.65, 5.86$ Hz, 1H); 2.88(d, $J=14.16$ Hz, 1H); 2.82(ddd,

$J=14.65, 4.88, 1.46$ Hz, 1H); 2.68(dd, $J=13.67, 5.37$ Hz, 1H); 2.62(m, 2H); 2.55(m, 1H); 2.51(m, 1H); 2.45(dt, $J=17.58, 4.39$ Hz, 1H); 2.28–2.07(m, 5H); 1.83–1.95(m, 2H); 1.73(dt, $J=13.67, 3.91$ Hz, 1H); 1.67(dt, $J=13.67, 4.39$ Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ : 210.29(s); 198.38(s); 164.84(s); 135.61(s); 126.85(d); 122.53(s); 54.96(s); 39.82(t); 38.75(t); 36.35(t); 34.47(t); 34.06(t); 32.20(t); 26.47(t); 23.89(t); 22.12(t).

MS: 243(30.6), 165(29.70), 164(92.9), 163(26.1), 159(24.2), 136(30.3), 91(24.7), 90(26.3), 79(100), 77(56.6), 55(33.4), 51(21.7).

m.p. 89–90°C

Analysis required C:59.45, H:5.93; found C:59.55, H:6.00

3,4,8,8a-Tetrahydro-8a-(2-bromo-1-cyclohexenylmethyl)-1,6(2H,7H)-naphthalenedione (1c).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 2925, 2850, 1700, 1650, 1603, 1440, 1422, 1350, 1340, 1320, 1305, 1255, 1220, 1178, 1140, 1100, 963, 888.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ : 5.91(s, 1H); 3.00(d, $J=14.16$ Hz, 1H); 2.95–2.80(m, 2H); 2.84(d, $J=14.16$ Hz, 1H); 2.69(ddd, $J=18.07, 13.19, 5.37$ Hz, 1H); 2.55(m, 4H); 2.44(dt, $J=17.09, 4.39$ Hz, 1H); 2.27(dt, $J=14.16, 4.89$ Hz, 1H); 2.23–2.11(m, 3H); 2.02(m, 2H); 1.76–1.56(m, 4H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ : 210.59(s); 198.48(s); 164.86(s); 131.71(s); 126.83(d); 124.75(s); 55.13(s); 43.52(t); 38.90(t); 37.28(t); 34.17(t); 32.37(t); 31.69(t); 26.89(t); 24.42(t); 23.80(t); 22.54(t).

MS: 257(25.9), 164(56.9), 136(22.9), 93(100), 91(43.4), 79(30.1), 77(46.3), 65(19.4), 55(32.4).

m.p. 92-93°C

Analysis required C:60.54, H:6.28; found C:60.31, H:6.35.

3,4,8,8a-Tetrahydro-8a-(2-bromo-1-cycloheptenylmethyl)-1,6(2H,7H)-naphthalenedione (1d).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 2920, 2840, 1700, 1665, 1610, 1440, 1350, 1338, 1320, 1255, 1220, 1140, 965, 915.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ : 5.92(s, 1H); 3.02(d, $J=13.67$ Hz, 1H); 2.82(d, $J=13.67$ Hz, 1H); 2.95-2.67(m, 5H); 2.58-2.51(m, 2H); 2.44(dt, 17.09, 4.39 Hz, 1H); 2.30(ddd, $J=14.64, 5.37, 3.9$ Hz, 1H); 2.22-2.05(m, 4H); 1.76-1.64(m, 3H); 1.57-1.48(m, 2H); 1.47-1.38(m, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ : 210.61(s); 198.83(s); 165.10(s); 137.85(s); 128.40(d); 127.23(s); 55.49(s); 45.93(t); 41.92(t); 39.46(t); 34.62(t); 34.06(t); 32.92(t); 31.46(t); 27.65(t); 25.53(t); 25.10(t); 23.83(t).

MS: 353(17.8), 351(18.3), 271(73.2), 211(37.9), 164(69), 163(30.2), 153(55.8), 136(39.6), 135(37.3), 109(41.4), 108(46.1), 105(54.1), 95(30.7), 93(48.4), 81(51.3), 80(38.2), 79(100), 78(55.9), 77(96.9), 71(72.9), 67(75.4), 65(73.6).

3,4,8,8a-Tetrahydro-8a-(2-bromo-1-cyclooctenylmethyl)-1,6(2H,7H)-naphthalenedione (1e).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 2910, 2845, 1705, 1665, 1610, 1443, 1350, 1320, 1260, 1220, 1140, 1020, 955, 925.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ : 5.91(s, 1H); 2.95(d, $J=13.67$ Hz, 1H); 2.80(d, $J=13.67$ Hz, 1H); 2.86-2.06(m, 13H); 1.75-1.44(m, 9H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ : 210.44(s); 198.42(s); 164.72(s); 134.24(s); 127.59(s); 126.88(d); 54.90(s); 41.60(t); 39.14(t); 37.64(t); 34.09(t); 32.66(t); 31.08(t); 28.96(t); 27.85(t); 27.73(t); 26.00(t); 25.83(t); 23.25(t).

MS: 367(21.4), 365(23.8), 303(24.2), 285(32.1), 165(92), 121(100), 93(71), 91(48.7), 79(80.8), 77(30.2), 67(32.1), 55(46.8).

3,4,8,8a-Tetrahydro-8a(2-iodobenzyl)-1,6(2H,7H)-naphthalenediones (1f).

IR neat cm^{-1} : 1310, 2940, 1700, 1650, 1610, 1460, 1350, 1240, 1010.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ : 7.85(dd, $J=7.3, 1.46$ Hz, 1H); 7.24(dt, $J=7.33, 1.46$ Hz, 1H); 7.07(dd, $J=7.32, 1.46$ Hz, 1H); 6.94(dt, $J=7.33, 1.46$ Hz, 1H); 6.00(s, 1H); 3.53(d, $J=13.68$ Hz, 1H); 3.34(d, $J=13.68$ Hz, 1H); 2.65-1.53(m, 10H).

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ : 210.88(s); 198.51(s); 163.91(s); 140.66(d); 139.55(s); 130.67(d); 129.38(d); 128.68(d); 128.62(d); 102.58(s); 56.08(s); 45.90(t); 39.67(t); 34.16(t); 33.16(t); 29.20(t); 22.79(t).

MS: 253(15), 217(100), 96(26.3), 95(26.9), 91(27.9), 90(30.8), 86(24.4), 84(36.4), 77(18.5), 71(23.5), 69(20.9),

57(84.1), 55(43.9).

m.p. 79-80°C.

Acknowledgement: TR is grateful to Prof. T.R. Govindachari, Director, Centre for Agrochemical Research, SPIC Science Foundation, for his encouragement, thanks are due to the Head, RSIC, Mr. M.S. Moni, IIT, Madras and to Prof. G. Schroeder, Dr. H. Roettle, University of Karlsruhe, Germany, Dr. T.V. Rajan Babu, Du Pont, Central Research and development, USA., for NMR data and to Mr. R. Raghunathan, Centre for Agrochemical Research, for Mass spectra.

References:

1. a) Wieland, P.; Miescher, K. *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1950, 33, 2215. b) Ramachandran, S.; Newman, M.S. *Org. Syntheses*, Coll. Vol. V, John Wiley and sons, New York, 1983, 486.
2. a) Eder, U.; Sauer, G.; Wiechert, R. *Angew. chem. Int. ed.*, 1971, 10, 496. b) Buchschacher, P.; Cassal, J.M.; Fuerst, A.; Meier, W. *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1977, 60, 2747. c) Buchschacher, P.; Fuerst, A. *Org. Syntheses*, 1986, 63, 37. d) Harada, N.; Sugiyoka, T.; Uda, H.; Kuriki, T. *Synthesis*, 1990, 53.
3. a) Li, Y.; Nassim, B.; Crabbe, P. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans 1*, 1983, 2349. b) Ihara, M.; Toyota, M.; Fukumoto, K.; Kametani, T. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin*

- Transl*, 1986, 2151. c) Kim, M.; Gross, R.S.; Sevestre, H.; Dunlap, N.K.; Watt, D.S. *J. Org. Chem.*, 1988, 53, 93. d) Harada, N.; Sugioka, T.; Ando, Y.; Uda, H.; Kuriki, T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1988, 110, 8483. e) Paquette, L.A.; Philipppo, C.M.G.; Vo, N.H. *Can. J. Chem.*, 1992, 70, 1356.
4. a) John, J.P.; Ramachandran, S.; Swaminathan, S. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1962, 729. b) John, J.P.; Srinivasan, K.G.; Venkataramani, P.S.; Swaminathan, S. *Tetrahedron*, 1969, 25, 2661. c) Swaminathan, S.; Srinivasan, K.G.; Venkataramani, P.S. *Tetrahedron*, 1970, 26, 1453. d) Chandrasekaran, S.; Venkataramani, P.S.; Srinivasan, K.G.; Swaminathan, S. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1973, 991.
5. Rajamannar, T.; Balasubramanian, K.K. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1988, 29, 5789.
6. Arnold, Z.; Holy, A. *Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.*, 1961, 26, 3059.
7. Rajamannar, T.; Palani, N.; Balasubramanian, K.K. *Synthetic Commun.*, 1993, in press.

(Received in the UK 06 July 1993)