

Reactions of cycloOctatetraene. Part V. Selective Reduction by Metals and Alkalis or Acids.*

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[Reprint Order No. 5063.]

*cyclo*Octatetraene has been reduced to *cyclo*octene by treatment with Raney nickel alloy in dilute sodium hydroxide. Reduction by zinc dust in sodium hydroxide or in aqueous-alcoholic sulphuric acid gave good yields of *cyclo*octatrienes, principally the 1 : 3 : 6-triene. With alcoholic potassium hydroxide and zinc dust, however, the main constituent was *cyclo*octa-1 : 3 : 5-triene. Addition of halogens to the *cyclo*octatrienes has been examined, and the silver nitrate adducts of *cis-cyclo*octene and of *cyclo*octa-1 : 3 : 6-triene have been prepared.

AFTER our studies * on the reduction of *cyclo*octatetraene with sodium and alcohol, we examined its behaviour on treatment with Raney nickel alloy in hot aqueous alkali without the addition of external hydrogen (cf. Papa, Schwenk, and Breiger, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1949, **14**, 366). This might be expected to be equivalent to hydrogenation with a Raney nickel catalyst, since the latter, together with hydrogen, is produced *in situ*. Reppe (FIAT Final

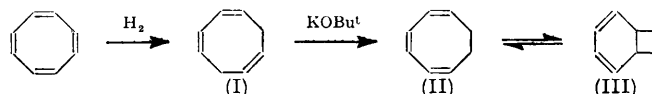
* Part IV, *J.*, 1954, 312.

Report No. 967, p. 85) found catalytic reduction of *cyclooctatetraene* with Raney nickel to give *cyclooctane* even more rapidly than with platinum catalysts, there being presumably no sign of selective reduction to *cyclooctene* as is the case with palladium catalysts. However, with Raney alloy and alkali, without added hydrogen, reduction does not proceed beyond *cyclooctene*. The product (n_D^{20} 1.4730, f. p. -25°), after one treatment, contained 90–95% of *cyclooctene*, 4–9% of *cyclooctadienes*, and (probably) about 1% of *bicyclo*[4 : 2 : 0]octane. By extraction with 50% aqueous silver nitrate, most of the dienes were removed at 70° and the bulk of the *cis-cyclooctene* at $40-45^\circ$, the bicyclic hydrocarbon remaining in the residue. A crystalline adduct, $2C_8H_{14} \cdot AgNO_3$ (m. p. 51°), of *cis-cyclooctene* was isolated. Cope, Pike, and Spencer (*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1953, **75**, 3212) reported that *trans-cyclooctene* can be extracted from pentane solution by 20% aqueous silver nitrate, but the *cis*-isomer did not react under these conditions.

The *cyclooctadienes* produced in the Raney alloy reduction were only slowly reduced to *cyclooctene* by further reaction with Raney alloy and sodium hydroxide (3 or 4 more treatments required). This is in marked contrast to the behaviour of the *cyclooctadienes* which are formed *en route* to *cyclooctene* by the normal catalytic process, e.g., with palladium on barium sulphate in methanol; these dienes are readily reduced to *cyclooctene* by one treatment with Raney alloy and sodium hydroxide. This suggests that different stereoisomeric dienes are present in the two cases. In this connection, Ziegler and Wilms (*Annalen*, 1950, **567**, 14) have reported that the labile isomer of *cycloocta*-1 : 5-diene is hydrogenated to *cyclooctene* twice as fast as the stable isomer.

In aqueous sodium hydroxide *cyclooctatetraene* was not reduced when aluminium powder was employed instead of Raney alloy, although reduction to *cyclooctatrienes* occurred in alcoholic alkali. It is evident therefore that the presence of the nickel in the Raney alloy is necessary for reduction beyond the *cyclooctatriene* stage.

Reduction of *cyclooctatetraene* to *cyclooctatrienes* was first effected by Reppe, Schlichting, Klager, and Toepel (*Annalen*, 1948, **560**, 1) by treating its dilithium adduct with methanol. The complex nature of the products of this reaction was demonstrated by Cope *et al.* (*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1950, **72**, 2515; 1952, **74**, 4867) who also described improved methods of reduction in which *cyclooctatetraene* was treated in liquid ammonia with sodium and then with ammonium chloride. Cope and his co-workers also showed that the partly unconjugated 1 : 3 : 6-isomer (I) rearranges to the fully conjugated 1 : 3 : 5-isomer (II) when heated with potassium *tert*-butoxide, and that *cycloocta*-1 : 3 : 5-triene is normally in mobile equilibrium with the bridged isomer, *bicyclo*[4 : 2 : 0]octa-2 : 4-diene (III) [85% of (II) and 15% of (III) at equilibrium].



We now find that reduction of *cyclooctatetraene* with zinc dust in aqueous-alcoholic caustic alkali does not proceed beyond the *cyclooctatriene* stage, the main constituent being (I) when sodium hydroxide was used and (II) [in equilibrium with (III)] when potassium hydroxide was used. Since (I) is readily isomerised to (II) by alcoholic potassium hydroxide it is probable that the former is the primary product with either alkali. The silver nitrate adduct of (I), $C_8H_{10} \cdot 3AgNO_3$, m. p. 139° , was formed from the trienes obtained by use of sodium hydroxide. Pure (I) was obtained by treating the adduct with aqueous ammonia. Cope and Hochstein (*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1950, **72**, 2515) have described material which was contaminated with 4–6% of (II).

The product (n_D^{20} 1.5110) initially isolated on use of sodium hydroxide was easily converted into the equilibrium mixture of (II) and (III) (n_D^{25} 1.5223) by hot alcoholic potassium hydroxide. Alternatively, *cyclooctatetraene* was converted in one step into the same equilibrium mixture, simply by heating it for a short time on the steam-bath with zinc dust and alcoholic potassium hydroxide.

In view of the above results we examined the reduction with zinc in an acid medium. Craig, Eloffson, and Ressa (*ibid.*, 1953, **75**, 481) reported that reduction proceeds to a limited

extent with zinc and acetic acid, but the products were not isolated, ultra-violet absorption curves suggesting that *cyclooctatrienes* were present. It has now been found that with zinc and sulphuric acid in 75% ethanol reduction proceeds only as far as *cyclooctatriene*, the principal constituent of the product (n_D^{25} 1.5088) being (I).

An adduct, m. p. 140–142°, was formed when *cycloocta-1 : 3 : 6*-triene was heated with maleic anhydride at 140–150° and was shown (by mixed m. p. determinations) to be identical with the known adduct from (II) or from (III) (Reppe *et al.*, *loc. cit.*; Cope *et al.*, *loc. cit.*, 1952). It follows that isomerisation of (I) to (II) and/or (III) must have taken place. This was confirmed by heating (I) (n_D^{25} 1.5050) at 140–150° for one hour, which caused a change in refractive index to n_D^{25} 1.5240, and from which the silver nitrate adduct of (II) was readily obtained. There was no detectable isomerisation of (I) at 100° (1 hr.).

Unlike *cyclooctatetraene*, which rearranges to a bicyclic system on halogenation (Reppe *et al.*, *loc. cit.*) the *cyclooctatrienes* maintained their eight-membered ring, at least to a very large extent. Both trienes yielded a mixture of tetra- and hexa-chlorides (in a molar ratio of 1 : 3) on treatment with an excess of chlorine at –20°. At higher temperatures (20°) and with a larger excess of chlorine, substitution also occurred, to give heptachlorides. On bromination at 0°, a mixture of tetra- and hexa-bromides could be obtained from (II), whereas (I) gave only tetrabromides. The latter, however, added chlorine slowly, which indicates that the tetrabromides are tetrabromocyclooctenes rather than *bicyclo*[4 : 2 : 0]-octane derivatives. The halogenation products are believed to consist of mixtures of stereoisomers, and from the various halogenations a number of individual isomers have been isolated in crystalline form.

EXPERIMENTAL

Reduction of cycloOctatetraene with Raney Nickel Alloy and Sodium Hydroxide.—(a) *cyclo*-Octatetraene (15 g.) and 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide (500 ml.) were stirred rapidly in a 2-l. flask at 80–90°, and Raney alloy (50 g.) was added during 2 hr. The crude *cyclooctene* (15 g.; n_D^{20} 1.4751, f. p. –23°) was recovered by steam-distillation.

(b) *cyclo*Octatetraene (104 g.), ethanol (1 l.), and Raney alloy (162 g.) were stirred at the b. p., and 20% sodium hydroxide solution (900 ml.) was added at such a rate that the heat of reaction maintained the mixture at the boil. The product (b. p. 54–55°/50 mm., f. p. –30°, n_D^{20} 1.4740) was isolated by addition of water (2 l.), washed until alkali-free, dried (CaCl₂), and distilled.

(c) A 1-l. stainless-steel rotating autoclave was charged with Raney alloy (37 g.), *cyclo*-octatetraene (33 g.), and 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide (350 ml.), the latter being contained in a glass liner to avoid mixing until after closure. The autoclave was rolled for 3 hr., no external heat being applied. The temperature reached 46° and the pressure 220 lb./sq. in. in 10 min. and then decreased slowly (33°/15 lb. after 1.5 hr.). The product (n_D^{20} 1.4730, f. p. –24°) was isolated as in (a). Catalytic hydrogenation (Adams catalyst in acetic acid) showed the presence of 5% of *cyclooctadienes* and yielded *cyclooctane*, m. p. 11.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4568, of approx. 98% purity (cf. Cope and Hochstein, *loc. cit.*).

The f. p.s of crude *cis-cyclooctene* (–23° to –30°) prepared by the above methods compare with –12° for the pure compound (Ziegler and Wilms, *loc. cit.*). By subjecting a material of f. p. –30°, n_D^{20} 1.4750, to four further treatments with Raney alloy and sodium hydroxide its f. p. was raised only to –22° (n_D^{20} 1.4705; 0.97 mol. of hydrogen absorbed on catalytic hydrogenation). On the contrary, crude *cis-cyclooctene* (20 g.; f. p. –22°; containing 10% of *cyclooctadienes*) which had been prepared by catalytic hydrogenation of *cyclooctatetraene* (Pd–BaSO₄ catalyst; no diluent) had f. p. –14° after one treatment with Raney alloy (50 g.) and 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide (500 ml.).

Preparation of the Silver Nitrate Adduct of cis-cycloOctene.—Crude *cyclooctene* [40 ml.; obtained by catalytic hydrogenation (Pd–BaSO₄) of *cyclooctatetraene* in the absence of a diluent] was shaken at 70–80° with 50% (w/w) silver nitrate solution (2 × 15 ml.) to remove *cyclo*-octadienes (aqueous layer). Extraction was continued at 40° (4 × 20 ml.), three layers now being formed each time, the middle layer being the silver nitrate adduct of *cis-cyclooctene*, which crystallised (m. p. 38°) on separation and cooling to room temperature. The adduct was highly soluble in methanol (at least 1 g. in 1 ml.), from which it crystallised (at 0°) in large flat needles which were dried during one week under a slight vacuum over calcium chloride and *cyclooctene* saturated with paraffin wax. The product (m. p. 51°) lost hydrocarbon rapidly on exposure to air (Found : C, 48.8; H, 7.2; Ag, 27.4. C₈H₁₄AgNO₃ requires C, 49.2; H, 7.2; Ag, 27.7%).

Approximate Separation of Components of Crude cycloOctene by Means of Silver Nitrate.—When crude *cyclooctene* (35 ml.) from a Raney alloy reduction [sample from (b) above] was subjected to a similar treatment with silver nitrate, an oil (1.7 ml.; n_D^{20} 1.4675) remained after the *cyclooctadienes* (2.5 ml.) and most of the *cyclooctene* had been removed. It absorbed 0.72 mol. of hydrogen to give an impure *cyclooctane* (n_D^{20} 1.4582, f. p. -15°). These results suggest that the oil was a mixture of *cyclooctene* (72%) and *bicyclooctane* (28%), the estimated refractive indices (20°) of such a mixture before and after hydrogenation being 1.4671 and 1.4589 respectively.

Reduction of cycloOctatetraene to cycloOctatrienes by Means of Sodium Hydroxide and Zinc Dust.—(a) The following materials were charged into a 1-l. stainless steel rocking autoclave: *cyclooctatetraene* (104 g.), zinc dust (130 g.), sodium hydroxide (160 g. in 320 g. of water), ethanol (200 ml.), and platinum chloride (4 drops of a 2% aqueous solution, for activating the zinc). The contents were heated at $90-100^\circ$ for 3 hr. The product consisted of a grey mass of needles and an orange liquid and was steam-distilled, yielding a very pale yellow oil (principally *cycloocta-1:3:6-triene*; 92 g.; n_D^{25} 1.5150; 0.12% of *cyclooctatetraene* by polarography).

(b) *cycloOctatetraene* (50 g.), zinc dust (130 g.), ethanol (600 ml.), and water (60 ml.) were stirred rapidly on the steam-bath, and sodium hydroxide solution (160 g. in 640 ml. of water) was added dropwise during 1 hr. After a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the product was isolated by steam-distillation. The bulk of the product was colourless (39 g.; n_D^{25} 1.5107), but towards the end of the distillation the product was very pale yellow and this portion was discarded. On hydrogenation (Pd-CaCO₃ in methanol) 2.85 mols. of hydrogen were absorbed (a sharp break occurring at 1.96 mols.), and *cyclooctane*, m. p. $8-9^\circ$, n_D^{25} 1.4568 (97.5% purity), was produced.

Isomerisation of the cycloOcta-1:3:6-triene Component of the Mixed Trienes.—(a) A mixture of trienes (5 g.; n_D^{25} 1.5120) was treated with potassium (0.1 g.) and *tert.*-butanol (20 ml.) on the steam-bath for 2 hr. A dark brown colour was produced immediately on mixing and a small quantity of resin separated. The oil obtained on steam-distillation had n_D^{25} 1.5175. (b) By heating the mixed trienes (50 g.; n_D^{25} 1.5150) with alcoholic potassium hydroxide (66 g. of alkali in 300 ml. of ethanol) in an autoclave at $90-100^\circ$ for 4 hr. a product with n_D^{25} 1.5223 was obtained (2.76 mols. of hydrogen absorbed over Pd-CaCO₃ in methanol), which yielded the adduct (m. p. $123-125^\circ$) of (II) with 50% silver nitrate solution.

Reduction of cycloOctatetraene to cycloOcta-1:3:5-triene (II).—A mixture of *cyclooctatetraene* (5 g.), ethanol (40 ml.), zinc dust (10 g.), and potassium hydroxide (10 g.) was heated on the steam-bath in nitrogen. There was no appreciable reaction until 2–3 drops of aqueous platinum chloride (4% solution) were introduced. Heating was continued for 3 hr. with occasional shaking, and the mixture was then steam-distilled. The product (5 g.) consisted of a colourless oil, n_D^{25} 1.5220, which gave an 85% yield of the silver nitrate adduct (m. p. $123-125^\circ$) of (II) and absorbed 2.8 mols. of hydrogen on catalytic hydrogenation (Pd-CaCO₃ in acetic acid), the resulting *cyclooctane* having m. p. $7-8^\circ$, n_D^{25} 1.4568, purity 97%.

The product was yellow when nitrogen had been omitted, and towards the end of the steam-distillation a viscous yellow oil and a pale yellow solid appeared, the latter probably the oxygen addition compound of (II) (Cope and Hochstein, *loc. cit.*, 1950). This solid decomposed vigorously on being heated, and was insoluble in ether and in benzene, and soluble in hot aqueous sodium hydroxide [Found: C, 67.9; H, 6.7. Calc. for (C₈H₁₀O₂)_x: C, 69.5; H, 7.3%].

When the experiment was carried out with aqueous potassium hydroxide, *cyclooctatetraene* was converted in 3 hr. into a product with n_D^{25} 1.5187. After a further 8 hr. the pale yellow product had n_D^{25} 1.5215, which suggested that its composition was close to that of the equilibrium mixture of (II) and (III). Treatment with 50% aqueous silver nitrate, however, gave only a small yield of the adduct of (II), whereas a high yield was obtained from an authentic equilibrium mixture.

Presence of Raney nickel (1 g.) during the reaction in alcoholic potassium hydroxide enabled the reduction to proceed beyond the *cyclooctatriene* stage, the product having n_D^{25} 1.5025 and 1.4705 after 3 and 9 hr., respectively.

Aluminium powder was not as effective in the formation of trienes as zinc dust, no reduction being observed in aqueous-alcoholic sodium hydroxide, whilst the product (n_D^{25} 1.5208) formed (in 2 hr.) in alcoholic potassium hydroxide remained pale yellow and gave only a small yield of the adduct of (II) with 50% silver nitrate solution. *cycloOctatetraene* was not affected by pin dust and hydrochloric acid in boiling ethanol.

Reduction of cycloOctatetraene by Means of Zinc Dust and Aqueous-alcoholic Sulphuric Acid.—A mixture of zinc dust (30 g.), *cyclooctatetraene* (20 ml.), and ethanol (250 ml.) was boiled on the steam-bath, and 50% (w/w) sulphuric acid (100 ml.) containing 3 drops of 4% platinum chloride

was added dropwise during 0.5 hr. A sample isolated after 4 hours' heating had a pale yellow colour and n_D^{25} 1.5150. After the addition of more zinc dust (30 g.), ethanol (250 ml.), and sulphuric acid (100 ml.; 50% w/w) the main portion was heated again for 6 hr. The supernatant liquid was poured into water (2 l.), and the pale yellow oil was separated, washed, and dried (CaCl_2). Distillation yielded a colourless product (n_D^{25} 1.5088; f. p. $< -70^\circ$), which gave the adduct (m. p. 139°) of cycloocta-1 : 3 : 6-triene with silver nitrate in ethanol. On catalytic hydrogenation, 2.7 mols. of hydrogen were absorbed by the crude triene, to yield cyclooctane of f. p. $1-2^\circ$ (95% purity).

Purification of cycloOcta-1 : 3 : 6-triene (I) through its Silver Nitrate Adduct.—The mixed hydrocarbons (12 g.; n_D^{25} 1.5150) obtained by the action of zinc dust and aqueous-alcoholic sodium hydroxide on cyclooctatetraene were boiled with ethanol (150 ml.) and powdered silver nitrate (58 g.) and filtered hot. The adduct (25 g.) obtained on cooling formed flat needles, m. p. $138-139^\circ$, from methanol (Found: C, 15.8; H, 1.6. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\cdot 3\text{AgNO}_3$ requires C, 15.6; H, 1.6%). The original mother-liquor very slowly deposited a second crop of crystals, the majority of which were small needles but which also contained a few large rectangular crystals shown (after hand-separation and recrystallisation, mixed m. p.) to be the adduct of (II).

The complex from (I) was decomposed by adding it to an excess of dilute aqueous ammonia at room temperature. The liberated oil was washed, and dried (CaCl_2). Pure cycloocta-1 : 3 : 6-triene obtained in this way had n_D^{25} 1.5050, f. p. -52° (Found: C, 90.8; H, 9.4. Calc. for C_8H_{10} : C, 90.5; H, 9.5%). Cope and Hochstein (*loc. cit.*) gave n_D^{25} 1.5046, f. p. -56° to -62° for slightly impure material. On hydrogenation in methanol ($\text{Pd}-\text{CaCO}_3$), 1.96 mols. were absorbed very rapidly, and hydrogen uptake ceased at 2.94 mols. The refractive index of (I) was unchanged after 1 hr. on the steam-bath, but heating for 1 hr. at 150° caused its value to rise to 1.5240 (25°). The resulting product gave a high yield of the adduct of (II) on treatment with aqueous silver nitrate (m. p. and mixed m. p. $123-125^\circ$). (I) did not form an adduct with maleic anhydride in benzene at room temperature (in presence of a trace of trichloroacetic acid), but at $140-150^\circ$ in the absence of a solvent an adduct, m. p. $145-146^\circ$, was obtained, identical with the maleic anhydride adduct of (II) (mixed m. p.).

The isomeric trienes (I) and (II) differ appreciably in their behaviour with silver nitrate. With an aqueous solution of the reagent (50% w/w), the complex with cycloocta-1 : 3 : 5-triene was precipitated immediately in excellent yield, whilst that from (II) did not separate even after several hours at 0° (an exothermic reaction on mixing, and the formation of a homogeneous solution showed that adduct formation had occurred). When the aqueous silver nitrate mixtures were warmed the adduct from (III) appeared to be stable up to $70-75^\circ$ at which point the solid disappeared and a hydrocarbon layer was formed on the surface; the solution containing (II) became milky at 40° . Both trienes form beautifully crystalline adducts with powdered silver nitrate in ethanol. The complex from (III) lost hydrocarbon on exposure to air much more quickly than did that from (II). Pure cycloocta-1 : 3 : 5-triene regenerated from its adduct by means of cold aqueous ammonia had n_D^{25} 1.5245 (f. p. $< -70^\circ$), in good agreement with the value recorded by Cope *et al.*, *loc. cit.*, 1952).

Addition of Bromine to cycloOcta-1 : 3 : 5-triene.—(a) The triene (2.84 g.) in carbon tetrachloride (100 ml.) was treated at 0° with bromine (2.5 mols.) in the same solvent (110 ml.). The first mol. of bromine was absorbed instantly, but after one week the total uptake was only 1.9 mols. The excess of bromine was removed with aqueous sodium hydrogen sulphite, and the solution was washed and dried (Na_2SO_4). A colourless oil (10.7 g., 94% yield as tetrabromides) was left after removal of the solvent. A portion (1.0 g.) of the product was obtained in a solid form by keeping a solution in light petroleum (b. p. $60-80^\circ$) at $0-10^\circ$ for 2–3 hr. The tetrabromide (possibly 3 : 4 : 7 : 8-tetrabromocyclooctene), recrystallised from methanol, had m. p. $169-170^\circ$ (Found: C, 22.6; H, 2.3; Br, 75.2. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{Br}_4$ requires C, 22.6; H, 2.4; Br, 75.1%).

(b) By employing twice as much bromine, a semisolid mixture of tetra- and hexa-bromides (21 g. from 5 g. of triene) was obtained, which yielded 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6-hexabromocyclooctane (9.9 g.) on trituration with methanol; this formed colourless prisms, m. p. 149° , from isopropanol or from benzene–light petroleum (Found: C, 16.0; H, 1.8; Br, 82.5. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{Br}_6$ requires C, 16.4; H, 1.7; Br, 81.9%).

Addition of Bromine to cycloOcta-1 : 3 : 6-triene.—This hydrocarbon (1.59 g.) was treated with bromine as in (a), 1 mol. of bromine being absorbed immediately and a second in 3 days. The viscous oily product (6.5 g.) consisted of tetrabromides (Found: C, 22.6; H, 2.4%) from which one isomer (0.9 g.) was obtained in a crystalline form from ethyl acetate. It formed colourless prisms (m. p. 121°) from benzene (Found: C, 22.6; H, 2.4; Br, 75.1%). The remainder of the

material was chromatographed (light petroleum–alumina), but no other solid isomer could be isolated.

On use of a large excess of bromine [as in (b) above], the product was again essentially tetrabromide (Found : C, 21.8; H, 2.3%). Treatment with a large excess of chlorine in carbon tetrachloride for one week at 20° resulted in addition and some substitution (Found : C, 17.7; H, 1.9. Calc. for $C_8H_6Cl_3Br_4$: C, 18.1; H, 1.7%).

Addition of Chlorine to cycloOcta-1 : 3 : 5-triene.—(a) The pure triene (6 g.) was treated in chloroform (75 ml.) at –20° with chlorine until the increase in weight was 14 g. The excess of chlorine and the solvent were removed after 16 hr. at 0° (14.5 g.) (Found : C, 31.9; H, 3.2; Cl, 64.6%). The oily mixture of hexa- and tetra-chlorides on chromatography [alumina; light petroleum (b. p. 60–80°) containing 1% of benzene] yielded very small quantities of two isomeric *tetrachlorides*, (i) colourless needles (from methanol), m. p. 92–93° (Found : C, 37.7; H, 4.2; Cl, 57.9. $C_8H_{10}Cl_4$ requires C, 38.7; H, 4.1; Cl, 57.2%), and (ii) colourless needles (from methanol), m. p. 168° (Found : C, 38.7; H, 4.2%).

Some substitution occurred on chlorination at 20° (4 days), the colourless oil, n_D^{25} 1.5600, approximating to a heptachloride (Found : C, 27.6; H, 2.6. Calc. for $C_8H_5Cl_7$: C, 27.2; H, 2.6%).

(b) Addition of 2 mols. of chlorine to (II) yielded a colourless oil, b. p. 119–120°/1 mm., n_D^{25} 1.5596 (Found : C, 38.5; H, 4.0%), but the only solid obtained on chromatography was the tetrachloride, m. p. 168° (approx. 1% of the original product).

Addition of Chlorine to cycloOcta-1 : 3 : 6-triene.—*cycloOcta-1 : 3 : 6-triene* (3.9 g.) gave a mixture (9 g.) of hexa- and tetra-chlorides (Found : C, 32.0; H, 3.3%) on chlorination at –20°. On chromatography, a very small yield of a crystalline *hexachloride* was obtained which formed bunches of colourless needles, m. p. 119–120°, from light petroleum (b. p. 60–80°) (Found : C, 29.8; H, 3.3. $C_8H_{10}Cl_6$ requires C, 30.1; H, 3.2%).

The author thanks Dr. S. A. Miller for his advice, Mr. E. S. Norton for technical assistance, and the Directors of the British Oxygen Co. Ltd. for permission to publish this paper.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DEPT.,
THE BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD., LONDON, S.W.19.

[Received, January 26th, 1954.]