A Stable Thio-analogue of a Meisenheimer Complex *via* a Spiroannelation Route: Requirements for Annelating Chain Length

By Enrico Farina, C. Alberto Veracini, and Francesco Pietra* (Department of Chemistry, Università di Pisa, 56100 Pisa, Italy)

Summary 2-Picrylthioethane-1-thiol undergoes exclusive intramolecular cyclization to give a crystalline spiro thio-analogue of a Meisenheimer complex under the action of a base, whereas nitro group replacement by thiolate occurs with the propanedithiol analogue.

In contrast with Meisenheimer complexes,¹ which have been isolated as the *gem*-form,² their thio-analogues have only been observed in solution as ephemeral species because of rapid replacement of nitro groups by thiolates, the *gem*-form, moreover, being thermodynamically disfavoured with respect to the isomeric 1,3-type adduct.³

We report the formation of the gem-type adduct in a stable (spiro) form, via a spiroannelation route, the length of the annelating chain being critical.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} C_2N & C_1\\ \hline NO_2 & HS-CH_2-CH_2-SH\\ \hline NO_2 & MeONa & NO_2 \\ \hline (1) & (2) \\ \end{array}$$

Thus, reaction of picryl chloride (1) with one molar equivalent of both ethane-1,2-dithiol and sodium methoxide in methanol afforded (2).⁴ Treatment of (2) with one molar equivalent of potassium methoxide in methanol followed by the addition of toluene gave (3) as an amorphous red powder in high yield,⁴ whilst addition of a little toluene

and cooling to -20° gave (3) as red crystals m.p. 157° (decomp.); δ [CD₃)₂CO, Me₄Si] 3·84 (4H, s), 8·40 (2H, s); $\lambda_{\rm max}$ (Me₂SO) 454, 534, 564 nm, similar to non-spiro thio-analogues of Meisenheimer complexes; $^3\nu_{\rm max}$ 1390, 1225 (NO₂) (the low frequency can be attributed to negative charge acceptance. 5) 2H n.m.r. shows that (3) is the only stable compound formed.

When propane-1,3-dithiol was used in the place of ethane-1,2-dithiol only compound (4), m.p. 175°, was so far isolated in low yield, H n.m.r. and u.v. spectroscopy revealed that Meisenheimer complexes occurred as unstable intermediates. Possibly steric interference of the 1,3-dithione unit with the *ortho*-nitro-group in the propane-1,3-dithiol analogue of (3) is responsible for such instability.

Financial support by C.N.R., Roma, is acknowledged.

(Received, 10th June 1974; Com. 670.)

- ¹ M. J. Strauss, Chem. Rev., 1970, 70, 667; M. R. Cramton, Adv. Phys. Org. Chem., 1969, 7, 211; F. Pietra, Quart. Rev., 1969, 23, 504; E. Buncel, A. R. Norris, and K. E. Russell, ibid., 1968, 22, 123; R. Foster and C. A. Fyfe, Pure Appl. Chem., 1966, 16, 61.
 - ² J. Meisenheimer, Annalen, 1902, 323, 205.
 - G. Biggi and F. Pietra, J.C.S. Chem. Comm., 1973, 229; G. Biggi and F. Pietra, J.C.S. Perhin I, 1973, 1980.
- ⁴ All new products, which analysed correctly, gave single spots in t.l.c., their structures being fully supported by n.m.r., i.r., u.v., and m.s. data.
 - ⁸ L. K. Dyall, J. Chem. Soc., 1960, 5160.
 - L. F. Fieser and M. Fieser, 'Reagents for Organic Synthesis,' Wiley, New York, 1967, p. 956.