

Mixtures of the salts obtained with samples of 2,6-diaryl-substituted pyrylium perchlorates synthesized previously [3] gave no depression of the melting point. The structure of the compounds obtained is also confirmed by IR spectroscopy.

The study of the given method is continuing.

## REFERENCES

1. M. Siemiatycki and M. Fugnitto, Bull. soc. chim. France, 538, 1961.

2. H. Stetter and A. Reichl, Ber., **93**, 1253, 1960.  
3. V. V. Mezheritskii and G. N. Dorofeenko, ZhOrKh, **3**, 1533, 1967.

20 June 1968

Rostov-on-Don State University

## STRUCTURE OF THE CONDENSATION PRODUCT OF 3,4-XYLENOL WITH CROTONALDEHYDE

S. P. Starkov and L. V. Glushkova

Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii, Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 180, 1969

UDC 547.814.1

In our recent paper [1], by an oversight no reference was made to the paper by L. P. Zalukaev and N. I. Poplavskaya [2] in which, using the condensation of crotonaldehyde with  $\beta$ -naphthol, which is similar in structure to 3,4-xyleneol, the authors first established the formation of 4-(2-hydroxynaphthyl)-2-methyl-5,6-benzochromane. Thus, our investigation on the structure of the product of the condensation of 3,4-xyleneol with crotonaldehyde [1] is a confirmation of Zalukaev and Poplavskaya's conclusions [2].

## REFERENCES

1. S. P. Starkov and L. V. Glushkova, KhGS [Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds], **4**, 16, 1968.  
2. L. P. Zalukaev and N. I. Poplavskaya, ZhOKh, **29**, 238, 1959.

24 May 1968

Tambov State Pedagogical Institute

## SYNTHESIS OF 1-ALKYL-, 1-ARALKYL-, and 1-ARYL-2-AMINOIMIDAZOLES

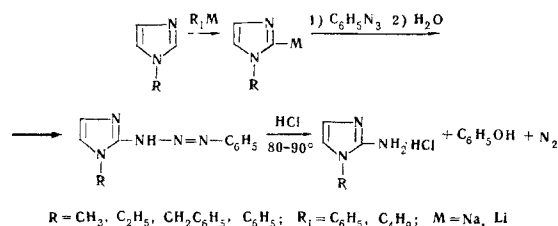
B. A. Tertov and V. V. Burykin

Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 180-181, 1969

UDC 547.781.5

Several methods for the synthesis of 2-aminoimidazoles have been described [1-7].

We have established that the amino group can easily be introduced into position 2 of a N-substituted imidazole by treating the organosodium or organolithium compound of the corresponding imidazole with phenyl azide and subjecting the triazene formed to cleavage with mineral acid at 80-90° C.



**2-Amino-1-methylimidazole hydrochloride monohydrate.** Obtained from 2-lithio-1-methylimidazole. Mp 83-84° C, which corresponds with that given in the literature [6, 7]. Yield 70%.

**2-Amino-1-methylimidazole.** Bp 136-137° C (5 mm), mp 81.5-82.5° C. Found, %: C 49.66; H 7.51; N 43.38. Calculated for C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, %: C 49.47; H 7.26; N 43.27.

**2-Amino-1-ethylimidazole.** Obtained from 1-ethyl-2-lithioimidazole. Bp 133-135° C (6 mm). Yield 51%. Found, %: C 53.84; H 8.47; N 37.70. Calculated for C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, %: C 54.03; H 8.16; N 37.81.

**2-Amino-1-benzylimidazole hydrochloride.** Obtained from 1-benzyl-2-sodioimidazole. Mp 185-186° C. Yield 63.5%. Found, %: C 57.48; H 5.95; Cl 17.20; N 20.36. Calculated for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub> · HCl, %: C 57.28; H 5.77; Cl 16.91; N 20.04.

**2-Amino-1-benzylimidazole.** Mp 139-140° C (from water). Found, %: C 69.22; H 6.56; N 24.59. Calculated for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, %: C 69.34; H 6.40; N 24.26.