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6-Chloro-2-trichloromethyl-4-quinazolone (Ic), mp 252°-253° C (from a mixture of acetone and water). Found, %: C 36.48; H 1.34. Calculated for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O, %: C 36.27; H 1.35%.

## REFERENCES

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## PERIMIDINE IN THE CHICHIBABIN REACTION

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We have established that N-substituted perimidines (I) readily react with sodium amide in xylene or, which is somewhat better, methylaniline, forming the previously unknown 2-aminoperimidines (II) in high yield.



A solution of 0.01 mole of I in 10 ml of dry dimethylaniline was added with stirring to a suspension of 0.015 mole of NaNH<sub>2</sub> in 5 ml of dimethylaniline heated to  $70^{\circ}$ - $80^{\circ}$  C. After this, the temperature was slowly raised to  $110^{\circ}$ - $115^{\circ}$  C. The reaction took place vigorously and was practically complete after 10-15 min. Cooling and the treatment with water (10 ml) of the sodium derivative of the amine were carried out in an atmosphere of nitrogen. The amine formed was filtered off, washed with water, benzene, and petroleum ether, and recrystallized from water.

The 2-aminoperimidines (see table) form colorless crystalline substances of extremely high basicity ( $pk_a^{25} \sim 8.0$  in 10% aqueous solution). They are readily acylated with the formation of 2-acylamino derivatives, but give azomethines on being boiled with p-nitrobenzaldehyde only with extreme difficulty.

We shall describe the synthesis and properties of I later.

30 June 1967

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2-1	Am	inop	erim	idi	nes	(11)
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R	Mp, *C	Empirical formula	Found, %		Calculated, %				Mr. *C of the	
			с	н	N	с	н	N	Yield, %	acetyl deriva- tive (from water)
CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> n-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	236237 227228 167168	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>3</sub> C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub>	72.85 73.77 74.67	5.58 5.89 6.81	21.29 19.74 18.87	73.07 73.90 74.63	5.62 6.20 6.71	21.30 19.90 18.65	95 91 70	218—219 206—207 151—152