

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

On the probable number of homologous and isomeric Rosanilines. MM. ROSENSTEIHL AND GERBER.

The authors refer to the researches of Hofmann, E. and O. Fischer, Coupier, and to their own, which indicate that in the preparation of rosanilines, paratoluidene may be replaced by different homologues, and the aniline by certain amido-methylbenzenes. A discussion of the necessary constitution of the compounds from which the rosanilines can be prepared is given. (*Bul. Soc. Chim.*, **41**, 418.) E. W.

On the Synthesis of the diphenyl Ethane derived from Ethylidene Chloride. R. D. SILVA.

A claim of priority as against MM. Angelbis and Anchütz (Berichte, 1884, 165). The author notes that ethylbenzene has never been found by him in preparing symmetrical dibenzyl or diphenyl ethane, but in preparing dissymmetrical diphenyl propanes, considerable quantities of a cumene, C_3H_7, C_6H_5 were obtained. (*Bul. Soc. Chim.*, **41**, 448.) E. W.

Action of Isobutylchloride on Benzene in presence of Aluminium Chloride. E. GOSSIN.

The reaction in the cold afforded butyl benzene, $C_{10}N_{14}$ ($=C_4H_9 - C_6H_5$) boiling at $166-167^\circ$; vapor density 4.72 (Meyers' method); specific gravity 0.8795. A small amount of a liquid boiling at $152-155^\circ$, and having the same percentage composition ($C_{10}H_{14}$) was also formed. (*Bul. Soc. Chim.*, **41**, 446.) E. W.

On Anthemene—Researches on Roman Chamomile. L. NAUDIN.

After extracting chamomile flowers completely with petroleum ether (by the use of cold and vacuum), about nine-tenths of the solvent were distilled off. The residue, by long standing, deposited a crop of crystals which, when examined with the microscope, were found to consist of two different compounds. By dissolving them in twenty times their weight of boiling alcohol, filtering boiling hot, and allowing to cool, but one of the compounds separated in fine needles. By concentrating the solution, crystals of the second body were obtained. The substances were purified by

fractional crystalization ; the one least soluble in alcohol fused at 63-64°, the other at 188-189°. The first was more especially examined. It is white, without taste or odor, boils at 440° without apparent decomposition. Density at 15°, 0.942. Insoluble in water, soluble in ether, petroleum, etc. Fairly soluble in boiling absolute alcohol, very slightly so in cold. The elementary analysis presented a curious anomaly, essentially confirmed by a check analysis made at the author's request by M. Schutzenberger.

	Narodin (mean of several). Schutzenberger.	
C.....	83.80	84.30
H.....	14.40	14.17
Loss.....	1.80	1.53

No oxygen appeared to be present. Vapor density referred to hydrogen, observed 127 ; theory for $C_{18}H_{36}$, 131. The author proposes to call it β -octadecene, or anthémène, the analysis, excluding the incomprehensible loss, indicating the above formula. (*Bul. Soc. Chem.*, 41, 483.)

E. W.