-0.00100 are not sufficient to account for the discrepancy between the values of 0.1203 v. for the Pb, Pb⁺⁺ electrode as obtained by Randall and Cann and the value of 0.1263 v. as obtained by Carmody.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY SMITH COLLEGE NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVED JUNE 17, 1932 PUBLISHED AUGUST 5, 1932 Jessie Y. Cann Elizabeth La Rue

THE CONSTITUTION OF BORNYL ANILINE

Sir:

In a recent publication, P. Lipp and G. Stutzinger [Ber., 65, 241 (1932)] presented evidence purporting to establish the identity of the so-called "bornyl aniline" of Ullmann and Schmidt [ibid., 43, 3202 (1910)] with the secondary amine obtained by the condensation of aniline with camphene in the presence of aniline hydrochloride and also with the amine resulting from the reduction of camphor anil with hydrogen and platinum. These findings have duplicated in part investigations well under way in this Laboratory, on which a preliminary report was presented by the authors at the recent Fall Meeting of the American Chemical Society at Buffalo, N. Y., under the title "The Fixation of Aniline by Hydrocarbons of the Terpene Series." The results of our experiments confirm the statement of L. and S. as to the identity of the camphene-aniline condensate with "bornyl aniline," but appear to be at variance with regard to the amine obtained from camphor anil by reduction. We performed the reduction of the anil with sodium and aniline as the reducing medium, obtaining a secondary amine whose acetyl derivative melted at 112-113° while L. and S. report 123° as the melting point of their product. The behavior of these amines, and also one obtained by the condensation of aniline with α -pinene in the presence of aniline hydrochloride are under investigation in this Laboratory in a further attempt to establish their structures by exhaustive methylation. The bornyl aniline of Ullmann and Schmidt and also that obtained from camphene have been found to yield camphene nearly quantatively, while those obtained from α -pinene and reduced camphor anil exhibit behavior on exhaustive methylation which is similar to that of bornyl amine.

We expect to publish a complete account of this investigation in the near future.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY WASHINGTON SQUARE COLLEGE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY NEW YORK, N. Y. RECEIVED JUNE 18, 1932 PUBLISHED AUGUST 5, 1932 John J. Ritter Henry O. Mottern