uct was collected and crystallized from ethyl alcohol, from which it separated as long narrow orange colored plates, m. p. $247-248^{\circ}$. The yield was 2.8 g. or 75%.

Anal. Calcd. for C₈H₃O₂NBrI: N, 3.98. Found: N, 4.02, 4.15.

Repeated attempts to prepare 5-bromo-7-iodoisatin by the action of iodine monochloride on 5-bromoisatin resulted only in the recovery of 5-bromoisatin. This is in accord with the previous observation that iodine cannot be introduced directly into the isatin nucleus in position 7.1

2-Amino-3-bromo-5-iodobenzoic Acid.—This compound was obtained when the solution resulting from the addition of 3% hydrogen peroxide to an alkaline solution of 5-iodo-7-bronioisatin was rendered acidic. The compound crystallized from ethyl alcohol as colorless needles, m. p. 226– 227°.

The same compound was prepared by the action of bromine on an alcoholic solution of 2-amino-5-iodobenzoic acid. The identity of the two preparations was established by melting point methods.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_7H_5O_2NBrI$: N, 4.10. Found: N, 4.23, 4.33.

(1) Sumpter and Amundsen, THIS JOURNAL, 54, 1917 (1932).

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Western Kentucky State Teachers College Bowling Green, Kentucky Ward C. Sumpter Received May 28, 1941

Methylneopentylacetic Acid (2,4,4-Trimethylpentanoic Acid), its Methyl Ester, Amide and Acetanilide

1. Methylneopentylacetic acid obtained in 6% yield by the oxidation of 160 moles of diisobutylene¹ with sodium dichromate and sulfuric acid, was purified by repeated refractionation through a column of 15 theoretical plates until constant index material was obtained. The **methyl ester**, prepared by treating the acid with an excess of methanol saturated with hydrogen chloride, on fractionation gave material n^{20} D 1.4124 (Valentine), b. p. 162.25° at 730 mm. (Cottrell), d^{20} 0.8706.

The **methylneopentylacetic acid** obtained by saponification of the ester, on fractionation gave n^{20} D 1.4233 (Valentine), b. p. 217.40° at 730 mm. (Cottrell), d^{20} 0.9028.

Cf. Whitmore and co-workers, THIS JOURNAL, 53, 3137 (1931);
54, 3707 (1932); 56, 1397 (1934).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_8H_{16}O_2$: C, 66.6; H, 11.1. Found: C, 66.5; H, 11.5.

2. Neopentylethylene, prepared by the addition of *t*butylmagnesium chloride to a cold ether solution of allyl bromide, was treated with hydrogen bromide in the presence of an antioxidant, diphenylamine, to give 4,4-dimethyl-2-bromopentane, b. p. $56-60^{\circ}$ at 29-39 mm., n^{20} D 1.4460. This was caused to react with magnesium in anhydrous ether in 66.6% yield. The Grignard reagent was cooled in a salt-ice-bath and saturated with carbon dioxide. On decomposition and fractionation, methylneopentylacetic acid was obtained in 51.6% yield, distilling at 108° at 14 mm., n^{20} D 1.4228-1.4230.

3. Methylneopentylcarbinol, b. p. $136-136.5^{\circ}$ at 730 mm., n^{29} D 1.4180-1.4186, was treated with anhydrous hydrogen chloride under pressure for twenty-two weeks. The oil layer obtained was washed with water and 10% potassium carbonate solution, then dried over anhydrous potassium carbonate and fractionated through the 15-plate column. The methylneopentylcarbinyl chloride, b. p. $63-65^{\circ}$ at 85 mm., n^{29} D 1.4178-1.4187, was treated with magnesium in anhydrous ethyl ether, and the cooled Grignard reagent was saturated with carbon dioxide. On decomposition and fractionation, the yield of methylneopentylcaetic acid b. p. 109° at 14 mm., n^{29} D 1.4233, was 50% based on the chloride.

4. Methylneopentylacetamide was prepared by thionyl chloride followed by treatment of an ether solution of the acid chloride with anhydrous ammonia. On recrystallization from petroleum ether the derivative gave m. p. 123°. No depression in m. p. was shown by mixtures with the amides from the oxidation and synthetic acids.

Anal. Calcd. for C₈H₁₇ON: N, 9.80. Found: N, 9.68.

5. Methylneopentylacetanilide was prepared by adding a solution of aniline in benzene to methylneopentylacetyl chloride, washing with dilute hydrochloric acid and carbonate solution, and recrystallizing from a mixture of petroleum ether and benzene, m. p. 117.5°; mixed melting points showed no depression.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{21}ON$: N, 6.40. Found: N, 6.60.

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