

From our work we conclude that this method of replacement of amino groups by bromine is excellent in certain cases when the nucleus is not attacked by bromine under the conditions of the experiment, and when applicable is preferable to other procedures because of the simplicity of operation and the saving of time.

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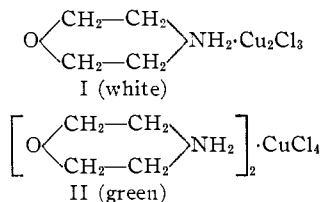
RECEIVED DECEMBER 24, 1946

### Morpholine Hydrochloride Complexes of Cuprous and Cupric Chloride

BY WALTER H. C. RUEGGEBERG, GORDON N. JARMAN AND RICHARD B. WEARN<sup>1</sup>

Complexes of morpholine with several divalent metals have been reported<sup>2</sup> but detailed data on copper complexes are lacking.

It was found that two complexes of cuprous chloride were obtained after reaction with morpholine hydrochloride. One of these substances, I, constituting about 90% of the reaction product, is the normal reaction product expected from cuprous chloride while the other, II, obtained in about 10% yield, is that derived from cupric chloride which was originally present in the cuprous chloride used.



There are also strong indications that I can be transformed into II. This transformation can easily be observed visually by the color change from white to green occurring when I is exposed to the atmosphere.

The cuprous and cupric complexes are also differentiated by their solubility in water. While the green cupric complex is soluble in water, a 10% solution of hydrochloric acid is required to dissolve the cuprous complex.

#### Experimental

**Preparation of Compound I.**—To morpholine (728.6 g.), obtained from the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation was added dropwise concentrated hydrochloric acid (305.3 g.) in a round bottom flask equipped with a mechanical stirrer, dropping funnel, thermometer, gas inlet and gas escape tubes and at such a rate that by means of moderate cooling with an ice-water-bath, the temperature did not exceed 50°. After all of the hydrochloric acid had been added, a stream of nitrogen was passed through the flask and subsequently, cuprous chloride (655.4 g.), C. P. grade obtained from the Fischer Scientific Co., was added at 50°. The entire deep-brown reaction

mixture was stirred for several hours. All but about 10 to 20 g. of a solid material, probably cuprous chloride, went into solution. Upon cooling, a copious separation of crystals occurred. The yield was about 90%.

About 20 g. of the crude crystalline product was sucked dry on a Büchner funnel in an atmosphere of nitrogen. The crude crystals so obtained were washed with acetone and the acetone washings were set aside for the isolation of compound II. The cuprous chloride-morpholine hydrochloride complex so formed is a white crystalline material which tends to darken upon prolonged exposure to air. After some darkening at 103°, it was found to melt, with decomposition, at 110.5–112°.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{NOCu}_2\text{Cl}_3$ : Cu, 39.53; Cl, 33.07; N, 4.36. Found: Cu, 39.63; Cl, 32.62; N, 4.15.

It was found that compound I will react in concentrated solution with acetylene to form an orange-yellow substance which upon 5-fold dilution with water deposited a purplish red crystalline complex. This complex is probably  $\text{I} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ . Further work is required to identify this material.

**Isolation of Compound II.**—After concentrating and cooling the acetone washings obtained in the purification of the cuprous complex, I, above, a crop of fine bright green crystals was obtained. After drying, it was found that this complex melted to a dark brown liquid at 160–165°. If complex II is allowed to cool after having been heated to 160°, the green color characteristic of the cupric complex reappears. If, however, this material is heated above 160°, decomposition occurs to such an extent that, after cooling, only a brownish black fluid remains.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{CuCl}_2$ : Cu, 16.66; Cl, 37.16; N, 7.34. Found: Cu, 16.5; Cl, 36.81; N, 7.03.

CHEMICAL CORPS TECHNICAL COMMAND

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD. RECEIVED NOVEMBER 7, 1946

### Derivatives of 5-Chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline

BY M. WEIZMANN AND E. BOGRACHOV

A number of syntheses in the series of 5-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline was carried out. Derivatives of this substance were expected to have some antimalarial activity, and also to be effective against trypanosomes<sup>1</sup> and amoebae.<sup>2</sup> These compounds thus supplement the recent work by Lauer<sup>3</sup> and by Elderfield.<sup>4</sup>

The condensation of 4-chloro-2-aminophenol with ethyl acetoacetate proceeded easily at relatively low temperature, giving the substituted amino-crotonate, while 4-chloro-2-aminoanisole reacted only at 160° and gave 2-methoxy-5-chloroacetoacetanilide. Cyclization of the two products led to 4,8-dihydroxy-5-chloroquinaldine (I) and 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-chloro-8-methoxyquinoline (II), respectively.

The corresponding Skraup syntheses of 8-hydroxy and 8-methoxy-5-chloroquinoline proceeded with equal ease (yield, 35 and 40%, respectively), as did the Doebner-Miller reaction (condensation with paraldehyde) which led to 8-hydroxy- and 8-methoxy-5-chloroquinaldine. The latter condensed with ortho and para-nitrobenzaldehyde

(1) Chiang and Hartung, *J. Org. Chem.*, **10**, 21 (1945); Browning and co-workers, *Proc. Roy. Soc. (London)*, **113B**, 293 (1933); *J. Path. Bact.*, **27**, 121 (1924); *Brit. Med. J.*, **II**, 326 (1923).

(2) Vioform is a derivative of 5-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline.

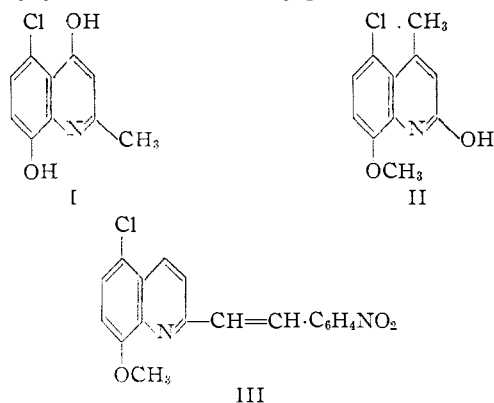
(3) Lauer, Arnold, Tiffany and Tinker, *THIS JOURNAL*, **68**, 1268 (1946).

(4) Elderfield and co-workers, *ibid.*, **68**, 1584 (1946).

(1) Present address: Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Alabama.

(2) Haendler and Smith, *THIS JOURNAL*, **63**, 1164 (1941).

in the normal way to give the corresponding 2-nitrostyryl-5-chloro-8-methoxyquinolines (III)



### Experimental

(In collaboration with S. BURSTEINAS)

**Ethyl  $\beta$ -(2-Hydroxy-5-chloroanilino)-crotonate.**—A mixture of 10 g. of 4-chloro-2-aminophenol<sup>5</sup> and 9 g. of ethyl acetoacetate was heated at 80° for four hours. Traces of iodine were found to catalyze the reaction. The solid product was filtered, washed with methanol and recrystallized from the same solvent. It formed slightly yellowish needles, m. p. 133–134; yield, 35%.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{12}H_{14}O_3NCl$ : N, 5.5. Found: N, 5.8.

**4,8-Dihydroxy-5-chloroquinoline (I).**<sup>6</sup>—The preceding ester was heated in paraffin oil at 200° for fifteen minutes and the solid reaction product filtered, washed with ether and recrystallized from nitrobenzene, giving brownish crystals of m. p. 235° (dec.); yield, 40%.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{10}H_8O_2NCl$ : N, 6.7. Found: N, 6.8.

**2-Methoxy-5-chloroacetanilide.**—A mixture of 3 g. of 4-chloro-2-aminoanisole and 10 g. of ethyl acetoacetate was heated at 160° for fifteen minutes. The excess of the ester was removed *in vacuo* and the residue triturated with, and then recrystallized from, ethyl alcohol, giving shiny platelets of m. p. 92°. Their alcoholic solution gave a dark violet color reaction with ferric chloride.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{11}H_{12}O_3NCl$ : N, 5.8. Found: N, 5.6.

**2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-5-chloro-8-methoxyquinoline (II).**—A mixture of 1 g. of the preceding substance and 1 cc. of concentrated sulfuric acid was heated for thirty minutes at 80° and for further fifteen minutes at 100°. Addition of ice water precipitated the desired substance (0.6 g.), which was recrystallized from alcohol, giving brown crystals, m. p. 213°.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{11}H_{10}O_2NCl$ : N, 6.3. Found: N, 6.1.

**8-Hydroxy-5-chloroquinoline.**<sup>7</sup>—A mixture of 17.3 g. of 2-amino-4-chlorophenol, 14.7 g. of arsenic oxide, 28.4 g. of glycerol and 41.4 g. of concentrated sulfuric acid was heated for six hours at 150–160° (oil-bath temperature). The reaction mixture was poured into ice-water, filtered and made alkaline with sodium carbonate solution. The quinoline derivative so obtained was recrystallized from ethyl alcohol and had m. p. 130°; yield, 35%.

**8-Methoxy-5-chloroquinoline.**—The reaction of 20 g. of 2-amino-4-chloroanisole, 17.7 g. of arsenic oxide, 36.4 g. of

glycerol and 50.4 g. of concentrated sulfuric acid gave the desired product in 40% yield. It was purified by distillation (b. p. 210–215° (20 mm.)) and subsequent recrystallization from 50% alcohol; m. p. 54°.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{10}H_8ONCl$ : C, 62.2; H, 4.2. Found: C, 62.3; H, 4.25.

**8-Hydroxy-5-chloroquinoline.**—The mixture of 10 g. of 2-amino-4-chlorophenol, 9 cc. of paraldehyde and 25 cc. of concentrated hydrochloric acid was heated at 100° for two hours and subsequently at 120° for four hours. After addition of 70 cc. of water, the solution was filtered and made alkaline. The product was distilled and then recrystallized from methyl alcohol, giving white needles, m. p. 68°; yield, 30%.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{10}H_8ONCl$ : N, 7.3. Found: N, 7.3.

**8-Methoxy-5-chloroquinoline.**—The crude product obtained in the same way from 10 g. of 2-amino-4-chloroanisole, 8.4 cc. of paraldehyde and 20 cc. of concentrated hydrochloric acid was boiled for fifteen minutes with 5 cc. of acetic anhydride; the solution was diluted with water, neutralized and the solid collected and first distilled *in vacuo* (b. p. 140° (25 mm.)) and finally recrystallized from light-petroleum; m. p. 93°; yield, 53%.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{11}H_{10}ONCl$ : N, 6.8. Found: N, 7.1.

**Picrate**, yellow crystals from toluene, m. p. 228°.

**Methiodide**, yellow needles from methanol, m. p. 222°.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{12}H_{13}ONClI$ : I, 36.4. Found: I, 36.2.

**2-(*p*-Nitrostyryl)-8-methoxy-5-chloroquinoline (III).**—The mixture of 1 g. of the preceding substance, 0.75 g. of 4-nitrobenzaldehyde and 2 g. of acetic anhydride was boiled for five hours. Upon cooling, the condensation product separated spontaneously. It was recrystallized from glacial acetic acid and had m. p. 164–165°; yield, 90%.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{18}H_{13}O_3N_2Cl$ : N, 8.2. Found: N, 8.5.

**2-(*o*-Nitrostyryl)-8-methoxy-5-chloroquinoline**, obtained analogously in 80% yield, had m. p. 163°, after recrystallization from alcohol or glacial acetic acid.

*Anal.* Calcd. for  $C_{18}H_{13}O_3N_2Cl$ : N, 8.2. Found: N, 8.2.

DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY  
HEREW UNIVERSITY

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE RECEIVED NOVEMBER 25, 1946

## A Tetraethylbiphenyl from the Ethylation of Ethylbenzene

By J. V. KARABINOS AND J. F. R. KUCK, JR.<sup>1</sup>

The action of aluminum chloride on benzene at room temperature has been reported<sup>2</sup> to give a variety of products, including biphenyl. However the isolation and identification of alkylbiphenyls from the Friedel-Crafts reaction has not been thoroughly investigated.

During the synthesis of a ten-gallon quantity of *s*-triethylbenzene<sup>3,4</sup> by the ethylation of ethylben-

(1) Present address: Department of Chemistry, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

(2) E. Wertyporoch and H. Sagel, *Ber.*, **66**, 1306 (1933).

(3) L. C. Gibbons, *et al.*, *THIS JOURNAL*, **68**, 1130 (1946).

(4) The biphenyl was isolated as a by-product from the synthesis of *s*-triethylbenzene during the program on the "Synthesis and Purification of Aromatic Hydrocarbons" at the NACA Cleveland Laboratory and the identification was carried out at the University of San Francisco.

(5) Fierz-David, "Farbenchemie," 4th edition, 1938, p. 66.

(6) This substance might be of interest in connection with xanthu-  
renic acid, which is a dihydroxy-quinolinecarboxylic acid; Musajo, *Gazz. chim. ital.*, **67**, 165 (1937); Musajo and Minchilli, *ibid.*, **70**, 301 (1940).

(7) "Beilstein," Vol. 21, p. 95.