sults for samples of (II) obtained from two different experiments are:

Cr found		NH_3 found	
44.50%	Run 1	14.45%	Run 1
44.39		14.47	
44.47	Run 2	14.49	Run 2
Mean 44.46		Mean 14.47	

Cr calcd., 44.44 NH_3 calcd., 14.55

This compound has not been reported previously and unlike the parent substance gives no test for the peroxide group. (4) The presence of small amounts of impurities has a marked influence upon the rate of decomposition of (I), in some cases increasing it to the point of explosive violence (danger!). In some of our experiments (I) was purposely left impure and may have contained ammonium chromate, dichromate or perchromate. (5) The reaction does not proceed under the conditions mentioned in (2) if carried out in the dark or near-dark. Radiation, in or near the visible, is apparently essential to start the reaction. (6) If the starting pressure in the tube be approximately 1 cm., (I) decomposes in the same scintillating manner as under (2) but the product gives the peroxide test and its composition is variable (37–38% Cr, 21–22% NH_3), lying between that of (I) and (II). It probably consists of a mixture of the latter two. (7) The density of (II) is 2.073 g./cc. at 23.5°. It is practically insoluble in carbon tetrachloride, stable in air under ordinary conditions, and hydrolyzed in water. It detonates in the neighborhood of 200° in the atmosphere, leaving Cr_2O_3.

It is interesting to note that (II) may be formulated as a partial dehydration product of ammonium dichromate: $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7 = 2CrO_3 \cdot NH_3 + H_2O$, and that neither ammonium dichromate nor chromate shows any sign of reaction under the conditions mentioned in (2).

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RECEIVED JULY 30, 1935

THE PHOTOLYTIC AND THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS OF AZOMETHANE. THERMAL REACTION RATES IN QUARTZ, 260 TO 290°

Sir:

Pressure readings at room temperature, −78.5 and −183° at various stages of decomposition of *initially pure azomethane* show that (1) upon complete decomposition the pressure is approximately double the initial pressure of azomethane; (2) the ratio of the pressure increase at room temperature to the pressure of "permanent" gases formed by the reaction however, diminishes from a value of at least two, in the initial stages, to unity at complete decomposition. A plausible assumption to explain these facts is that the products include, with nitrogen, other "permanent" gases consisting largely of methane. This tentative conclusion is being tested by chemical analysis.

The above observations hold for both photochemical decomposition at 30° and for thermal decomposition at 300°. The course of the thermal reaction at 300° was unaffected by mercury vapor at a pressure of 100 mm. approximately, when this was intentionally introduced.

The thermal reaction rates in quartz fit the unimolecular formula, like Ramsperger's, but our rate constants are roughly half as great as his. The decomposition in Pyrex is being investigated.

The ten-degree temperature coefficient from the dark reaction rates at 260, 270, 280 and 290° is 2.9, in agreement with that of Ramsperger, and apparently affected but little by the presence of mercury vapor.

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RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 25, 1935

SEPARATION OF GUANIDINE AND METHYLGUANIDINE BY MEANS OF BETA-NAPHTHALENESULFONYL CHLORIDE

Sir:

In a study of the relation of simple and substituted guanidines to health and disease, occasion came to separate guanidine from methylguanidine. Finding the benzenesulfonyl derivatives, prepared by Ackermann [*Z. physiol. Chem.*, **47**, 366 (1906); **48**, 382 (1906)] unsuitable for the differential precipitation of these guanidines, recourse was had to beta-naphthalenesulfonyl chloride, which was found to give hitherto undescribed derivatives of guanidine and methylguanidine, suitable for the separation of these substances from each other and from other closely related compounds.

Experimental. Di-(β-naphthalenesulfonyl)-guanidine.—To one mol. of guanidine carbonate (1.5 g.) dissolved in 10 cc. of water was added 1.0