

acid in the presence of boron fluoride was to be expected from the work of Nieuwland and his collaborators³ who found that simple olefins condensed with phenols and carboxylic acids to produce phenolic ethers and esters, respectively.

Experimental

The polymeric material was usually prepared by passage of gaseous boron fluoride⁴ into the sample to the point of saturation. Heat was immediately evolved and the temperature was allowed to rise to 70–80°. The color darkened to a deep chocolate brown and the viscosity increased markedly. The material was then allowed to cool to room temperature overnight and was taken up in ether. The ethereal solution was washed exhaustively with water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. Removal of the ether was accomplished by heating on a hot-plate and finally in vacuum for several hours. The residual oil was clear brown in color, and possessed the odor of coconuts.

Saponification of the polymer was carried out in the usual manner with alcoholic potassium hydroxide. The alcohol was evaporated, the residue acidified and extracted with ether. The ether solution was then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated. The residual oil was finally warmed and placed in high vacuum.

The iodoform test on the saponified polymer was carried out in the usual manner using methanol (negative blank) as solvent. The unrecrystallized iodoform melted at 116–119.2°; authentic specimen, m. p. 116–118.5°; mixed m. p. 121°.

Anal. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₉CO₂H: acid no., 184.2; I₂ no., 184.2. Found: acid no., 196.9; I₂ no., 173.4. Calcd. for polymer: I₂ no., 358; sap. eq., 196.9. Found: I₂ no., 429.7; sap. eq.,⁵ 196.7; acid no., 467.8. Calcd. for saponified polymer: acid no., 207.3; I₂ no., 452.5; acetyl value (g./OH), 510. Found: acid no., 249⁶; I₂ no., 467.4; acetyl no., 505.

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(3) Nieuwland, *et al.*, *THIS JOURNAL*, **54**, 3694 (1932); **56**, 2054, 2689 (1934).

(4) Samples of polymer prepared with boron fluoride etherate appeared to be identical with those upon which this report is based.

(5) Indicator used was Clearol Blue (see Fehnel and Amstutz, *Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.*, **16**, 53 (1944)).

(6) The acid number of the saponified polymer varied considerably and directly with the time and extent of heating during isolation. Reesterification occurred.

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p-(2,5-Dimethylpyrrol-1)-phenyl-magnesium Bromide and -Lithium

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In connection with studies on nitrogen heterocycles, directions have been developed for the preparation of *p*-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1)-phenyl-magnesium bromide and the corresponding organo-lithium compound. The yields of the RM compounds are quite satisfactory, and directions are also given for the preparation of the precursor *p*-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1)-phenyl bromide in 90% yield.

Experimental

***p*-(2,5-Dimethylpyrrol-1)-phenyl Bromide.**—This compound was prepared in accordance with the general procedure of Hazelwood, Hughes, and Lions.¹ To a warm solution of 172 g. (1 mole) of *p*-bromoaniline in 114 g. (1 mole) of acetonylacetone was added one or two drops of concd. hydrochloric acid. On the addition of the hydrochloric acid, the solution assumed a dark red color, and a vigorous reaction set in immediately with droplets of water forming on the surface of the solution. After the initial reaction subsided, the mixture was refluxed for three hours under an air condenser. The reaction mixture was poured upon crushed ice, and the precipitate was filtered. The yield of product melting at 72–74° was 240 g. (96%). Recrystallization from ethanol gave 225 g. (90%) of compound melting at 74°.

Reaction of *p*-(2,5-Dimethylpyrrol-1)-phenyl Bromide with Magnesium and with Lithium.—The Grignard reagent was prepared by conventional procedures, and the yield by acid titration² was 76%. From a second preparation, starting with 0.08 mole of the RBr compound, the yield of crude *p*-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1)-benzoic acid was 78%, and purification from ethanol gave a 72% yield of pure acid melting at 195–196°. The reaction with magnesium proceeds slowly, and ordinary catalysts like iodine or some activated magnesium, or some methylmagnesium iodide are helpful. There is no significant color change in the solution when reaction takes place, but color test I is of diagnostic value when methylmagnesium iodide is not used as a catalyst.

The organolithium compound was prepared by adding a solution of 12.5 g. (0.05 mole) of *p*-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1)-phenyl bromide in 60 cc. of ether to a stirred suspension of 1 g. (0.14 g. atom) of finely divided lithium in 30 cc. of ether. Twenty cc. of the solution was added at once, after which addition the mixture was warmed until the reaction started. The remaining solution was then added at a rate to maintain gentle refluxing. Carbonation by dry-ice gave 8.6 g. (80%) of *p*-(2,5-dimethylpyrrol-1)-benzoic acid which melted at 196–197° after crystallization from dilute ethanol. Identification was completed by a mixed m. p. determination with a sample prepared¹ by the condensation of *p*-aminobenzoic acid with acetonyl-acetone.

The observation that the bromide reacts more promptly with lithium than with magnesium finds a parallel in the preparation of RMgX and RLi compounds, in high yields, from *p*-dimethylarsinophenyl bromide and *p*-di-*n*-propylarsinophenyl bromide.³

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(1) Hazelwood, Hughes, and Lions, *J. Proc. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales*, **71**, 92 (1937); [*C. A.*, **32**, 1695 (1938).]

(2) Gilman, Wilkinson, Fishel and Meyers, *THIS JOURNAL*, **45**, 150 (1923).

(3) Studies by L. Tolman and S. Avakian.

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Double Invert Soaps: Symmetrical Di-morpholinium Salts

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Since it appears that up to the present few symmetrical double invert soaps have been described in the literature, report is herewith given of such types of compounds. Thus methylene- and ben-

(1) Abstracted from the thesis of Edward J. Kenney presented to the Graduate School of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J., in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Science, May, 1944.