Dibenzothiophene and 4-N-Ethylcarbazolyllithium; and 4-Dibenzothienyllithium and N-Ethylcarbazole.—The solution of 4-N-ethylcarbazolyllithium prepared by refluxing 0.045 mole of *n*-butyllithium in 200 cc. of ether for twenty hours with an equivalent of N-ethylcarbazole was shown to be free of *n*-butyllithium by two tests. The first of these established the absence of *n*-valeric acid when an aliquot was carbonated. The second was a negative color test II.[6] Then 0.045 mole of dibenzothiophene was added and refluxing was continued for six hours. Oxidation of the acid (which gave no nitrogen test) yielded 20% of 4-dibenzothiophenecarboxylic-5-dioxide acid, but no 4-N-ethylcarbazolecarboxylic acid.

From a corresponding reaction between 4-dibenzothienyllithium and N-ethylcarbazole, there was isolated 46% of 4-dibenzothiophenecarboxylic acid but no 4-N-ethylcarbazolecarboxylic acid.

Metalation of Dibenzofuran by Ethyllithium, *n*-Propyllithium and *n*-Butyllithium.—In order to determine the more effective metalating agent, a preliminary examination was made of the extent of metalation of dibenzofuran by these RLi compounds under corresponding conditions. It was found that the highest yield (63%) of 4-dibenzofurancarboxylic acid,[7] subsequent to carbonation, was obtained when *n*-butyllithium was used. With *n*-propyllithium the yield was 61%, and with ethyllithium the yield was 50%. This order is in general agreement with that noted earlier for the ethyl and *n*-butyl compounds in a study[8] concerned largely with branched-chain alkyllithium compounds.

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(6) Gilman and Swiss, THIS JOURNAL, **62**, 1847 (1940).

(7) A by-product of all the carbonations was bis-(4-dibenzofuryl) ketone, the yield of which reached 7.8% in some experiments.

(8) Gilman, Moore and Baine, THIS JOURNAL, **63**, 2479 (1941).

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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The Unit Cell and Space Group of Potassium Tetrachlorozincate

BY HAROLD P. KLUG AND GEORGE W. SEARS, JR.

In the studies of halogen complexes with certain elements under way in this Laboratory, potassium tetrachlorozincate, K_2ZnCl_4, was investigated with the hope that it might supply information concerning the coördination of chlorine around zinc, and the nature of the groups present in the crystalline tetrachlorozincates. Although the compound proved unsatisfactory for the complete study, certain results were obtained which are reported in this communication.

The salt was prepared by crystallization from aqueous solutions of mixtures of the component salts, KCl and $ZnCl_2$, as described by Marignac,[1] who made numerous angular measurements on the crystals. Steinmetz[2] made optical measurements on it and observed its cleavage parallel to (010). Groth[3] described the crystals as prismatic along the *c* axis, and belonging to the rhombic bipyramidal class. He reported the axial ratios $a:b:c = 0.7177:1:0.5836$, and the density to be 2.297. The identity of the prepared salt was verified by angular measurements in the [*hk*0] zone, and by chemical analysis for zinc and chlorine. *Anal.* Calcd. for K_2ZnCl_4: Zn, 22.91; Cl, 49.70. Found: Zn, 22.80, 22.77; Cl, 49.54, 49.55. A redetermination of the density was made by suspension in a liquid of equal density. Three separate determinations gave an average value of 2.364, which is somewhat higher than the value reported by Groth.

Preliminary layer line measurements on rotation photographs led to the cell edges a_0 = 8.90 Å., b_0 = 12.26 Å., c_0 = 7.28 Å., and a cell containing 4 K_2ZnCl_4. These values correspond to axial ratios $a:b:c = 0.726:1:0.5935$ in good agreement with Groth's values. However, closer inspection of the photographs about *a* revealed what appeared to be faint spots at distances of one-third and two-thirds that of the obvious layer lines. Much longer exposures definitely revealed fainter layer lines which necessitated the tripling of a_0 and the volume of the cell. The final values are a_0 = 26.70 Å., b_0 = 12.26 Å., c_0 = 7.28 Å., and 12 K_2ZnCl_4 per cell. The true axial ratios from these values are: $a:b:c = 2.178:1:0.5935$.

Laue photographs, analyzed by means of gnomonic projections, showed all types of pyramid planes to be present in the first order. The underlying lattice is thus simple primitive. The only first-order prism absence noted was (*h*0*l*) when *h* is odd. The space group symbol is thus *Pmam* if the crystal has a center of symmetry. A pyroelectric test by the method of Martin[4] revealed a decided positive pyroelectric effect with the *c* axis the polar axis. The true space group symbol then is *Pma*2 and the space group is $C_{2v}^4 - Pma$.[5]

With a non-centrosymmetrical space group and a twelve molecule cell it did not seem profitable to pursue the investigation further.

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(1) Marignac, *Ann. Min.*, [5] **12**, 15 (1857).

(2) Steinmetz, *Z. Krist.*, **56**, 166 (1921).

(3) Groth, "Chemische Kristallographie," Engelmann, Leipzig, 1906, Vol. I, p. 342.

(4) Martin, *Min. Mag.*, **22**, 519 (1931).

(5) "International Tables," Vol. I, p. 105.

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Schiff Bases from Benzaldehyde and *o*-Aminophenols

BY L. CHAS. RAIFORD[1] AND JACOB LINSK[2]

Ehmke[3] condensed ortho-aminophenol with a number of substituted benzaldehydes and prepared derivatives. In the present work the condensation reaction was extended and eight Schiff bases were prepared from benzaldehyde and substituted *o*-aminophenols. In the preparation of derivatives some tendency to hydrolysis was noted. 2-Benzalamino-4-bromophenol and 6-ben-

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(1) Deceased Jan. 8, 1944.

(2) (a) Extracted from the Master's thesis of Jacob Linsk, August, 1941. (b) Present address: Research laboratory, George A. Breon and Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

(3) Ehmke, Master's thesis, State University of Iowa, 1940.