and 610 cm⁻¹, and these are three of the e' fundamentals. The fourth e' fundamental is the Raman frequency 162 cm^{-1} , which is outside the infra-red region studied. In addition to this satisfactory correlation of the spectra it should be noted that although -C N vibrations are always intense the infra-red spectrum most certainly contains only one -C≡N frequency (2,175 cm⁻¹) whereas the Raman spectrum contains two (2,225 and 2,175 cm⁻¹), and that the infra-red band is coincident with the depolarized Raman line. This pattern of -C N frequencies is, in itself, strong evidence for the planar structure.

We thank Dr. W. O. George and Dr. D. Steele for help in obtaining infra-red spectra. One of us (R. A. G. C.) acknowledges leave of absence from Shell Research, Thornton, to work at Swansea.

1	•	0374	~
12.	A	LONG	÷

R. A. G. CARRINGTON

R. B. GRAVENOR

Department of Chemistry, University College of Swansea,

Singleton Park,

Swansea.

¹ Schmidtmann, H., Ber., 29, 1171 (1896).

^a Middleton, W. J., Little, E. L., Coffmann, D. D., and Engelhardt, V. A., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 80, 2795 (1958).

Reactions of Sulphoxides with Phosphorus Compounds and Reactive Organic Halides

DIMETHYL sulphoxide is known as an oxidizing agent for organic halogen derivatives1 and certain aromatic methyl compounds². Reactions of sulphoxides with acid anhydrides give carboxylic acids and acyl derivatives of sulphides³. Organic sulphoxides have attracted attention as ligands in co-ordination compounds; but silicon halides and diphenyl sulphoxide give halogenated diphenyl sulphides and silicon oxychlorides and/or silica*. Lappert and Smith* investigated addition compounds of sulphoxides with boron, silicon, and tin halides, and reaction with boron trichloride or silicon tetrachloride gave a boron oxychloride-chloromethyl methyl sulphide addition compound, or silica and chloro-substituted sulphides. Our work with phosphorus compounds and organic

halides is summarized in equations (1-6).

$$Ph_{3}P + Me_{2}SO \rightarrow Ph_{3}PO + Me_{2}S$$
 (1)

$$Ph_2PCl + 2Me_2SO \rightarrow Ph_2PO_2H + Me_2S + MeSCH_2Cl$$

$$PhPCl_{2} + 3Me_{2}SO \rightarrow PhPO(OH)_{2} + Me_{2}S + 2MeSCH_{2}Cl \quad (3)$$

$$N_3P_3Cl_6 + 6Me_2SO \rightarrow N_3P_3O_6H_6, MeSCH_2Cl + 5MeSCH_2Cl (4)$$

$$N_3C_3Cl_3 + 3Me_2SO \rightarrow N_3C_3O_3H_3 + 3MeSCH_2Cl$$
 (5)

$$PhCOCl + Me_2SO \rightarrow PhCO_2H + MeSCH_2Cl$$
 (6)

Dimethyl sulphoxide oxidizes certain tervalent phosphorus compounds to the quinquevalent state, when the by-product is dimethyl sulphide (1), or causes replacement of chlorine by hydroxyl in quinquevalent compounds, when chloromethyl methyl sulphide is formed (4). A combination of these processes is observed with diphenylchlorophosphine (2) and phenyldichlorophosphine (3). Hexachloro-cyclotriphosphazatriene gives a moisture-sensitive chloromethyl methyl sulphide addition compound of the hydroxyoxophosphazane (4), and the product of a

similar reaction with octachlorocyclotetraphospha-zatetraene gives the dihydrate of tetrakis(hydroxyoxo)cyclotetraphosphazane⁶ on mild treatment with water.

Cyanuric chloride (5) and benzoyl chloride (6) are converted to cyanuric acid and benzoic acid respectively. It seems likely that this reaction will have wide applications to inorganic and organic compounds containing reactive halogen atoms.

Diphenyl sulphoxide is less reactive than dimethyl sulphoxide but the same pattern of behaviour is observed.

We thank the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for financial support under Public Law 480.

s.	К.	RAY
R.	Α.	SHAW

B. C. SMITH

Department of Chemistry.

Birkbeck College (University of London), London, W.C.1.

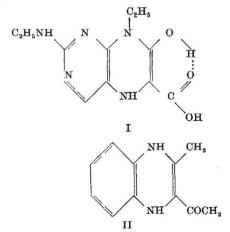
- ¹ Kornblum, N., Powers, J. W., Anderson, G. J., Jones, W. J., Larson, H. O., Levand, O., and Weaver, W. M., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., **79**, 6562 (1957). Kornblum, N., Jones, W. J., and Anderson, G. J., *ibid.*, **91**, 4113 (1959).

- ⁵ Leitch, J., and Wessely, F., Monatsh., 93, 566 (1962).
 ³ Horner, L., and Kaiser, P., Annalen, 626, 19 (1959); 631, 198 (1960).
 ⁴ Issleib, K., and Tzschach, M., Z. anorg. Chem., 305, 198 (1960).
 ⁵ Lappert, M. F., and Smith, J. K., J. Chem. Soc., 3224 (1961).
- ⁶ Shaw, B. A., Fitzsimmons, B. W., and Smith, B. C., Chem. Revs., 62, 247 (1962).

Structures of Sepiapterin and Isosepiapterin

SEPIAPTERIN and isosepiapterin are yellow, yellowfluorescent compounds which occur in Drosophila melanogaster and accumulate in the sepia mutant. They are believed to be closely related 2-amino-4-oxo-6-acyltetrahydropteridines, the acyl group in isosepiapterin being propionyl and in sepiapterin, lactyl. However, there has been some controversy concerning the location of the hydrogen atoms on the pyrazine part of the molecule. Forrest¹ favoured a distribution of the hydrogens on the 5 and 8 positions largely by analogy with the yellow 5,8-dihydro compounds (for example, I) synthesized by Pfleiderer and Taylor³, and with the 5,8-dihydro structure assigned to the red dihydroquinoxaline (II) on the basis of its nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum by Barltrop, Richards and Russell^a.

Nawa⁴, on the other hand, considered the 7,8dihydro structure more probable because of his



(2)