A New Insertion Reaction of Diazoalkanes with Dialkylaminomethyl Esters of Dialkyldithiocarbamic Acid and of Ethylxanthic Acid

YOSHITAKA AKASAKA, KUNIO SUZUKI, TOSHIKI MORIMOTO,
and MINORU SEKIYA

Shizuoka College of Pharmacy¹⁾

(Received March 19, 1979)

We have found a new insertion reaction of diazoalkanes, especially phenyldiazomethane, with dialkylaminomethyl esters of dialkyldithiocarbamic acid and of ethylxanthic acid. The scope and limitations of this reaction are described.

Keywords—insertion reaction; diazoalkane; phenyldiazomethane; dithiocarbamic acid ester; ethylxanthic acid ester; dialkylaminomethyl ester; N,S-linking methylene compound; NMR

The reaction of N,N-dialkylmethyleniminium halides with diazomethane and ethyl diazoacetate to give N,N-dialkyl-N-(2-chloroethyl)amines has been well documented.²⁾ A recent report from this laboratory described the reaction of N,N-dialkylaminomethyl arene-sulfonates (hydrate) with diazoalkanes to give 2-(dialkylamino)ethanol arenesulfonates.³⁾ If it is supposed that there is some methyleniminium contribution to the substrate structure, these two reactions are similar in nature. There are few reports on diazoalkane insertion reactions with methylene compounds possessing two covalent bonds with hetero atoms in the literature. In fact, there is only a report⁴⁾ of the formation of 9-acyloxy-9-(dialkylamino)methylfluorenes in the reaction of N,N'-methylenebisdialkylamines with diazofluorene in acid anhydride, where dialkylaminomethyl acylate is assumed to be the reacting intermediate.

We have now found that methylene compounds of the type $R^1R^2NCH_2SC(S)X$ ($X = NR^3R^4$, OEt) undergo a new insertion reaction of diazoalkanes. Initial experiments centered on the reactions of 1-piperidinecarbodithioic acid piperidinomethyl ester (**1a**) with phenyldiazomethane and diazomethane. These reactions proceeded in benzene at room temperature with evolution of nitrogen to give the corresponding insertion products, **2a**, mp 87–88° and **3**, mp 65–66°, respectively. In these reactions, insertion of benzylidene and methylene into the methylene carbon–sulfur bond was considered to occur, based on assignment of the structures **2a** and **3** to the products from their nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectral data. The ethylene moiety of compound **3** was confirmed by the presence of two sets of

1) Location: 2-2-1, Oshika, Shizuoka, 422, Japan.

2) H. Böhme, E. Mundlos, W. Lehnert, and O.-E. Herboth, *Chem. Ber.*, **90**, 2008 (1957).

3) Y. Akasaka, T. Morimoto, and M. Sekiya, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* (Tokyo), **27**, 803 (1979).

4) A. Schönberg, E. Singer, and W. Knöfel, *Chem. Ber.*, **99**, 3813 (1966).

triplets of methylene protons at 2.62 ppm (2H, $J=7.5$ Hz) and 3.46 ppm (2H, $J=7.5$ Hz). The NMR spectrum of **2a** exhibited a higher order ABX spin system owing to non-equivalence of its methylene protons, *i.e.*, a doublet of doublets at 5.40 ppm (1H, $J=8$ Hz, 7.5 Hz) and two sets of deformed doublets of doublets at 2.78–3.07 ppm (2H). Based on these data, the benzylidene proton and the methylene protons of **2a** can be assigned as those of carbons linked to S and N, respectively, on the basis of published data; $>\text{NCH}_2\dot{\text{C}}\text{S}-$ 2.52–2.97 ppm^{5a)} and $-\dot{\text{C}}\text{CH}_2\text{SC}(\text{S})-$ 3.17–3.36 ppm.^{5b)} Phenyldiazomethane was much more reactive than diazomethane in the insertion reaction. The former gave the insertion product **2a** in 56% yield but the latter gave **3** in only 6% yield. Diazoethane and 2-phenyldiazoethane did not give insertion products, though nitrogen evolution was observed.

We next thought to determine the scope and limitations of the insertion reaction of phenyldiazomethane with various dithiocarbamate derivatives, $\text{XCH}_2\text{SC}(\text{S})\text{NR}^3\text{R}^4$ [$\text{X}=\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{N}$ (**1b–g**), CH_3O (**4**), CH_3S (**5**), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{N}$ (**6**)] and with ethylxanthate derivatives, $\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{NCH}_2\text{SC}(\text{S})\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$ (**7a–d**). The dithiocarbamate derivatives **1a–g**, where $\text{X}=\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{N}=\text{R}^3\text{R}^4\text{N}$, were prepared by the reaction of N,N' -methylenebis(dialkylamines) with carbon disulfide and, where $\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{N}=\text{R}^3\text{R}^4\text{N}$ (involving not only aliphatic but also aromatic moieties), by the condensation of amine hydrochlorides, formalin and sodium dialkyldithiocarbamates.^{6,7)} The 1-piperidinecarbodithioic acid esters **4–6** ($\text{NR}^3\text{R}^4=\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_5$; $\text{X}=\text{CH}_3\text{O}$, CH_3S , $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{N}$) were prepared by allowing 1-piperidinecarbodithioic acid potassium salt to react with chloro-

TABLE I. Reactions^{a)} of Phenyldiazomethane with Dialkylaminomethyl Esters of Dialkyldithiocarbamic Acid and of Ethylxanthic Acid

Starting material	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^1 \\ \diagup \\ \text{R}^2 \end{array} \text{N}$	X	Reaction temp. (°C)	Reaction time (hr)	Product	Yield (%)
1a			r.t.	Overnight	2a	56
1b	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}$	$\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	r.t.	Overnight	2b	43
1c			r.t.	Overnight	2c	28
1d		$\text{N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \diagup \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	r.t.	Overnight	2d	43
1e		$\text{N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \diagup \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	r.t.	Overnight	2e	23
1f	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \diagup \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \text{N}$		60	9		0
1g	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \diagup \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \text{N}$	$\text{N} \begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \diagup \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	60	—		0 ^{b)}
7a		OC_2H_5	r.t.	Overnight	8a	34
7b	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}$	OC_2H_5	r.t.	Overnight	8b	36
7c		OC_2H_5	r.t.	Overnight	8c	36
7d	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \diagup \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \text{N}$	OC_2H_5	55	10		0 ^{b)}

r. t. : room temperature.

a) Molar ratio; starting material: phenyldiazomethane=1:1.

b) Starting material was recovered.

- 5) a) N.F. Chamberlain, "The Practice of NMR Spectroscopy," Plenum Press, New York, 1974, p. 137; b) *Idem, ibid.*, p. 133.
 6) H. Ulrich and A.A.R. Sayigh, *Angew. Chem.*, **78**, 827 (1966).
 7) N. Kreutzkamp and H.Y. Oei, *Arch. Pharm. Ber. Dtsch. Pharm. Ges.*, **299**, 906 (1966).

methyl methyl ether, chloromethyl methyl thioether and N-bromomethylphthalimide, respectively, in acetone at room temperature. The ethylxanthate derivatives **7a—d** were prepared by reacting amine hydrochlorides, formalin and potassium ethylxanthate in water under ice-cooling.

Control experiments were conducted with a series of dithiocarbamate derivatives, $XCH_2SC(S)N(CH_2)_5$, where $X=(CH_2)_5N$ (**1a**), $C_6H_5(CH_3)N$ (**1f**), CH_3O (**4**), CH_3S (**5**) and $C_6H_4(CO)_2N$ (**6**), carrying out the reaction with phenyldiazomethane in benzene at room temperature. However, compounds other than **1a** were inert. The ethylxanthate derivatives **7a—c** reacted with phenyldiazomethane to give the corresponding insertion products **8a—c**.

The results obtained with dialkylaminomethyl esters of dialkyldithiocarbamic acid and of ethylxanthic acid are summarized in Table I. In addition to these methylene insertion compounds, an insertion reaction with the benzylidene compound **9** occurred as shown below.

Based on the experimental data shown in Table I, it can be concluded that the reactivities of the compounds, $R^1R^2NCH_2SC(S)NR^3R^4$ (**1a—g**) are in the order of basicity of R^1R^2N : $(CH_2)_5N > (CH_3)_2N > O(CH_2CH_2)_2N \gg C_6H_5(CH_3)N$, and substrates in which NR^3R^4 is replaced by OC_2H_5 are also reactive.

Although such a reaction with methyleniminium salts has been reported,²⁾ the present paper describes the diazoalkane insertion reaction newly with such covalent methylene compounds represented by $R^1R^2NCH_2SC(S)X$ ($X=NR^3R^4, OC_2H_5$). In view of the susceptibility of these reactive substrates to nucleophiles,⁸⁾ which may be enhanced by an increase in the basicity of R^1R^2N , the mechanism of the insertion reaction may be as follows, with diazoalkane acting as a nucleophile.

Experimental⁹⁾

Dialkyldithiocarbamic Acid Dialkylaminomethyl Esters (1a—g, 9)—A series of these compounds **1a—g**, **9**, for which analytical and spectral data are listed in Table II, were prepared by the following procedures with reference to previous papers;^{6,7)} Method (A) was used for **1a—c**, **9** and Method (B) for **1d—g**.

Method (A): A solution of N,N'-alkylidenebisamine (0.03 mol) in 30 ml of carbon disulfide was heated under reflux for 1 hr. After removal of excess carbon disulfide, the crystalline residue was purified by recrystallization from an appropriate solvent.

Method (B): A solution of secondary amine hydrochloride (0.05 mol) in 50 ml of water was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of 35% formalin (0.05 mol) and a solution of sodium dialkyldithiocarbamate (0.05 mol) in 50 ml of water under ice-cooling, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hr. During this time the product separated out as crystals. The precipitated crystals were collected by filtration and purified by recrystallization from an appropriate solvent.

8) N. Kreutzkamp and H.-Y. Oei, *Chem. Ber.*, **101**, 2459 (1968).

9) All melting and boiling points are uncorrected. NMR spectra were measured with a Hitachi R-24 spectrometer, and all chemical shifts are given in ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane (TMS).

Methoxymethyl, Methylthiomethyl and Phthalimidomethyl Esters of 1-Piperidinecarbodithioic Acid (4, 5, 6)—A solution of the appropriate halogenomethyl compound (chloromethyl methyl ether, chloromethyl methyl thioether or N-bromomethylphthalimide) (0.03 mol) in acetone was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 1-piperidinecarbodithioic acid potassium salt (0.03 mol) in 60 ml of acetone at room temperature. After stirring for 1 hr, the precipitated potassium halide was filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness. For 4 and 5, benzene was added to the residue, and the benzene solution was washed with water and then dried over anhyd. MgSO_4 . After removal of benzene, the oily residue was distilled under reduced pressure to give a liquid. For 6, the solid residue was recrystallized from acetone to give pure crystals. The yields and analytical and spectral data of the products are given below.

1-Piperidinecarbodithioic Acid Methoxymethyl Ester (4): Yield, 57%. Liquid, bp 126–127° (0.25 mmHg). *Anal.* Calcd. for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{NOS}_2$: C, 46.79; H, 7.36; N, 6.82. Found: C, 47.04; H, 7.33; N, 6.76. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.50–1.90 (6H, m, $(\text{CH}_2)_3$), 3.40 (3H, s, CH_3), 3.75–4.50 (4H, m, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_2$), 5.55 (2H, s, OCH_2S).

1-Piperidinecarbodithioic Acid Methylthiomethyl Ester (5): Yield, 81%. Liquid, bp 116° (0.2 mmHg). *Anal.* Calcd. for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{NS}_3$: C, 43.40; H, 6.83; N, 6.33. Found: C, 43.44; H, 6.83; N, 6.36. NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 1.50–1.95 (6H, m, $(\text{CH}_2)_3$), 2.25 (3H, s, CH_3), 3.75–4.35 (4H, m, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_2$), 4.45 (2H, s, SCH_2S).

TABLE II. Dialkyldithiocarbamic Acid Dialkylaminomethyl Esters

$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^1 \quad \text{R} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{R}^3 \\ \diagdown \quad \quad // \quad / \\ \text{N} \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{S} \text{---} \text{CN} \\ \diagup \quad \quad \diagdown \quad \diagdown \\ \text{R}^2 \quad \text{R}^4 \end{array}$								
Compd.	$\text{R}^1 \text{---} \text{N} \text{---} \text{R}^2$	$\text{N} \text{---} \text{R}^3 \text{---} \text{R}^4$	R	Preparation method	Yield (%)	mp (°C)	Recryst. solvent	Formula
1a			H	A	85	58–60 (Lit., ⁷⁾ 59)	EtOH	—
1b	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$	$\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_2$	H	A	73	39–40	Petr. ether	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2$
1c			H	A	78	114–115 (Lit., ¹⁰⁾ 112–114)	Ligroin	—
1d		$\text{N} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ CH_3	H	B	57	86–87	Ligroin	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2$
1e		$\text{N} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ CH_3	H	B	55	84–85	Ligroin	$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{OS}_2$
1f	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \text{---} \text{N} \text{---} \text{CH}_3$		H	B	64	40–41	iso-Pr ₂ O	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2$
1g	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \text{---} \text{N} \text{---} \text{CH}_3$	$\text{N} \text{---} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ CH_3	H	B	28	83–84	Ligroin	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2$
9			C_6H_5	A	57	98–99 (Lit., ⁷⁾ 98)	iso-Pr ₂ O	—

Compd.	Analysis (%)			NMR (CDCl_3) δ ppm				
	Calcd. (Found)			R $\text{---} \text{NCHS}$	S $\text{---} \text{SCN}$	R $\text{---} \text{CH}_n \text{---} \text{NCH}$	Other $(\text{CH}_2)_n$	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_n$
	C	H	N					
1a	—	—	—	5.18 2H, s	4.00–4.40 2H, m	2.45–2.85 4H, m	1.35–2.00 12H, m	—
1b	40.42 (40.16)	7.91 7.92	15.71 15.61	5.15 2H, s	3.52 6H, s	2.34 6H, s	—	—
1c	—	—	—	5.21 2H, s	4.00–4.40 4H, m	2.45–2.80 4H, m	3.50–3.90 8H, m	—
1d	59.96 (59.75)	7.19 7.28	9.99 9.91	5.00 2H, s	3.71 3H, s	2.25–2.70 4H, m	1.15–1.75 6H, m	7.00–7.50 5H, m
1e	55.29 (55.36)	6.42 6.46	9.92 9.98	4.98 2H, s	3.72 3H, s	2.35–2.70 4H, m	3.40–3.75 4H, m	7.02–7.50 5H, m
1f	59.96 (60.15)	7.19 7.27	9.99 10.16	5.55 2H, s	3.50–4.50 4H, m	3.00 3H, s	1.38–1.80 6H, m	6.58–7.38 5H, m
1g	63.54 (64.48)	6.00 5.95	9.26 9.26	5.45 2H, s	3.73 3H, s	2.98 3H, s	—	6.55–7.55 10H, m
9	—	—	—	6.98 1H, s	4.04–4.45 4H, m	2.54–2.93 4H, m	3.52–3.97 8H, m	7.10–7.72 5H, m

10) H. Böhme and H.-H. Otto, *Arch. Pharm. Ber. Dtsch. Pharm. Ges.*, 300, 647 (1967).

1-Piperidinecarbodithioic Acid Phthalimidomethyl Ester (6): Yield, 61%. Prisms (acetone), mp 144–145°. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{16}N_2O_2S_2$: C, 56.23; H, 5.03; N, 8.74. Found: C, 56.38; H, 5.08; N, 8.79. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 1.50–1.90 (6H, m, $(CH_2)_3$), 3.70–4.40 (4H, br, $N(CH_2)_2$), 5.65 (2H, s, NCH_2S), 7.60–8.05 (4H, m, C_6H_4).

Ethylxanthic Acid Dialkylaminomethyl Esters (7a–d)—A series of these compounds, 7a–d, for which analytical and spectral data are listed in Table III, were prepared by the following procedure. A solution of secondary amine hydrochloride (0.05 mol) in 50 ml of water was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of 35% formalin (8.6 g, 0.1 mol) and a solution of potassium ethylxanthate (17.6 g, 0.11 mol) in 100 ml of water under ice-cooling, and stirring was continued for 1 hr. For 7a–c, the liberated oily material was extracted with benzene and the extract was dried over anhyd. $MgSO_4$. After removal of benzene, the product was obtained by distillation of the oily residue under reduced pressure. For 7d, the product, which precipitated in the reaction solution, was purified by recrystallization from petr. ether.

TABLE III. Ethylxanthic Acid Dialkylaminomethyl Esters

$$\begin{array}{c} R^1 \\ \diagdown \\ NCH_2SCOC_2H_5 \\ \diagup \\ R^2 \end{array}$$

Compd.	$\begin{array}{c} R^1 \\ R^2 \end{array} > N$	Yield (%)	bp (°C) (mmHg)	Formula	Analysis (%)		
					Calcd. (Found)		
					C	H	N
7a		88	113—115(0.09) [Lit., ¹⁰ 109(0.02)]	—	—	—	—
7b	$(CH_3)_2N$	52	117—118(14)	$C_6H_{13}NOS_3$	40.19 (40.39)	7.31 (7.47)	7.81 (7.90)
7c		80	136(0.2) [Lit., ¹⁰ 120—121(0.01)]	—	—	—	—
7d	$\begin{array}{c} C_6H_5 \\ CH_3 \end{array} > N$	83	160—163(0.13) ^{a)}	$C_{11}H_{15}NOS_2$	54.74 (54.85)	6.26 (6.31)	5.80 (5.81)

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ ppm						
Compd.	$>NCH_2S-$ 2H, s	$-OCH_2CH_3$ 2H, q, $J=7$ Hz	$-OCH_2CH_3$ 3H, t, $J=7$ Hz	$-\begin{array}{c} CH_n \\ CH_n \end{array} >NCH_2-$	Other $(CH_2)_n$	C_6H_5 5H, m
7a	4.90	4.67	1.49	2.35—2.75 4H, m	1.12—1.82 6H, m	—
7b	4.90	4.67	1.45	2.35 6H, s	—	—
7c	4.90	4.67	1.41	2.40—2.70 4H, m	3.50—3.80 4H, m	—
7d	5.33	4.65	1.38	3.00 3H, s	—	6.65—7.45

^a) Prisms (petr. ether), mp 35–36°.

Reaction of Dialkyldithiocarbamic Acid Dialkylaminomethyl Esters (1a–g) with Phenylhydrazomethane—

General Procedure: Phenylhydrazomethane was prepared from N-[(N-nitrosobenzylamino)methyl]benzamide as a petr. ether solution by the method¹¹⁾ reported from this laboratory. Petr. ether was replaced by benzene through careful evaporation. A benzene solution of phenylhydrazomethane (0.02 mol, 10 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 1a–g (0.02 mol) in 40 ml of benzene. The progress of the reaction was indicated by the evolution of N_2 . The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The concentrated solution was chromatographed on a silica gel column, eluting with benzene–AcOEt to give dialkyldithiocarbamic acid 2-dialkylamino-1-phenylethyl ester (2a–e). The yields and analytical and spectral data of the products are listed in Tables I and IV, respectively.

11) M. Sekiya, Y. Ohashi, Y. Terao, and K. Ito, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* (Tokyo), **24**, 369 (1976).

Reaction of 4-Morpholinecarbodithioic Acid α -Morpholinobenzyl Ester (9) with Phenylhydrazomethane—A benzene solution of phenylhydrazomethane (0.02 mol, 10 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of **9** (0.02 mol) in 50 ml of benzene, and evolution of N_2 was observed. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. After removal of benzene, the residue was triturated with isopropyl ether and the resulting solid was collected by filtration. Recrystallization from acetone gave pure crystals of 4-morpholinecarbodithioic acid 2-morpholino-1,2-diphenylethyl ester (**10**). Yield, 4.0 g (47%). The analytical and spectral data are listed in Table IV.

Compd.	Analysis (%)			NMR (CDCl ₃) δ ppm (<i>J</i> =Hz)						
	Calcd. (Found)			$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ \\ \text{>NCHCH-} \\ \\ \text{R}^5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ \\ \text{>NCHCH-} \\ \\ \text{R}^5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ \\ \text{-CH}_n\text{-} \\ \\ \text{-CH}_n \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \\ \text{-SCN} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_n \\ \\ \text{CH}_n \end{array}$	Other (CH ₂) _{<i>n</i>}	(C ₆ H ₅) _{<i>n</i>}
	C	H	N							
2a	65.47 (65.63)	8.10 8.11	8.04 (8.06)	2.78—3.07 2H, m	5.40, 1H, dd(8, 7.5)	2.30—2.60 4H, m	3.80—4.30 4H, m	1.20—1.91 12H, m	7.09—7.51 5H, m	
2b	58.17 (58.27)	7.51 7.49	10.43 (10.45)	2.70—2.99 2H, m	5.35, 1H, dd(8, 7.5)	2.30 6H, s	3.19—3.64 6H, br	—	7.09—7.54 5H, m	
2c	57.92 (57.87)	6.86 6.86	7.95 (8.00)	2.80—3.10 2H, m	5.42, 1H, dd(8, 7.5)	2.37—2.67 4H, m	3.90—4.37 4H, m	3.50—3.90 8H, m	7.10—7.53 5H, m	
2d	54.08 (54.02)	4.87 4.85	11.68 (11.63)	2.70—2.95 2H, m	5.30, 1H, dd(8, 7.5)	2.28—2.56 4H, m	3.70 3H, s	1.15—1.70 6H, m	7.00—7.50 10H, m	
2e	58.73 (58.73)	6.16 6.26	6.85 (6.84)	2.75—3.00 2H, m	5.34, 1H, dd(8, 7.5)	2.30—2.65 4H, m	3.70 3H, s	3.45—3.80 4H, m	7.00—7.55 10H, m	
3	57.31 (57.16)	8.88 8.82	10.28 (10.26)	2.62, 2H, t (7.5)	3.46, 2H, t (7.5)	2.20—2.80 4H, m	3.68—4.38 4H, m	1.18—1.98 12H, m	—	
10	64.45 (64.42)	6.58 6.61	6.54 (6.57)	4.06, 1H, d (12)	6.09, 1H, d (12)	2.20—2.80 4H, m	3.94—4.38 4H, m	3.42—3.88 8H, m	6.90—7.39 10H, m	

b) Hydrochloride: prisms (EtOH), mp 215—216°.

Reaction of Ethylxanthic Acid Dialkylaminomethyl Esters (7a—d) with Phenyldiazomethane—A benzene solution of phenyldiazomethane (0.02 mol, 10 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 7a—d (0.02 mol) in 40 ml of benzene, and N_2 evolution was observed. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The concentrated solution was chromatographed on a silica gel column, eluting with benzene—AcOEt to give ethylxanthic acid 2-dialkylamino-1-phenylethyl ester (8a—c). Yields of the products are listed in Table I and analytical and spectral data are given below.

Ethylxanthic Acid 1-Phenyl-2-piperidinoethyl Ester (8a): Prisms (petr. ether), mp 78—79°. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{16}H_{23}NOS_2$: C, 62.10; H, 7.46; N, 4.53. Found: C, 61.99; H, 7.46; N, 4.57. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 1.10—1.70 (6H, m, $(CH_2)_3$), 1.30 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz, CH_3), 2.29—2.58 (4H, m, CH_2NCH_2), 2.76 (2H, d, $J=7$ Hz, NCH_2CHS), 4.55 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2), 4.95 (1H, t, $J=7$ Hz, NCH_2CHS), 7.12—7.45 (5H, m, C_6H_5).

Ethylxanthic Acid 2-Dimethylamino-1-phenylethyl Ester (8b): Oil [picrate: prisms (acetone), mp 152—153°]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{13}H_{19}NOS_2$: C, 45.78; H, 4.45; N, 11.24. Found: C, 45.83; H, 4.42; N, 11.21. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 1.32 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz, CH_2CH_3), 2.27 (6H, s, $N(CH_3)_2$), 2.80 (2H, d, $J=7$ Hz, NCH_2CHS), 4.56 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2), 4.95 (1H, t, $J=7$ Hz, NCH_2CHS), 7.15—7.48 (5H, m, C_6H_5).

Ethylxanthic Acid 2-Morpholino-1-phenylethyl Ester (8c): Prisms (petr. ether), mp 80—81°. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{21}NO_2S_2$: C, 57.85; H, 6.80; N, 4.50. Found: C, 57.98; H, 6.78; N, 4.56. NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ : 1.31 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz, CH_3), 2.38—2.66 (4H, m, CH_2NCH_2), 2.84 (2H, d, $J=7$ Hz, NCH_2CHS), 3.50—3.80 (4H, m, CH_2OCH_2), 4.55 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz, CH_2CH_2), 4.97 (1H, t, $J=7$ Hz, NCH_2CHS), 7.21—7.50 (5H, m, C_6H_5).

Acknowledgement The authors are indebted to Mr. K. Narita and other members of the Analysis Center of this college for microanalysis.