REACTION OF TETRASULFUR TETRANITRIDE  $(N_A S_A)$  WITH HYDRAZINES AND HYDRAZONES 1)

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The reaction of  $N_4S_4$  with benzoyl- (<u>la</u>) and l-methyl-l-phenyl-hydrazine (<u>lb</u>), benzophenone- (<u>2a</u>) and fluorenone hydrazone (<u>2b</u>) was carried out in refluxing benzene (<u>la</u> and <u>lb</u>) or toluene (<u>2a</u> and <u>2b</u>) and  $N_4S_4$  was found to behave as a N-N bond cleaving reagent for <u>lb</u>, while both a N-N bond cleaving and an oxidizing reagent for <u>la</u> and 2. The reaction mechanism was briefly mentioned.

Although  $N_4S_4$  is known to react with nucleophiles such as Grignard reagents<sup>2)</sup>, diazo compounds<sup>3)</sup> and amines<sup>4)</sup>, nothing is known on the reaction with hydrazines except phenylhydrazine<sup>4b)</sup> affording diphenyl di- and trisulfides in good yields.

As a part of our study on  $N_4S_4$  as a synthetic reagent, we investigated the reaction with hydrazines ( $\underline{1a},\underline{b}$ ) and hydrazones ( $\underline{2a},\underline{b}$ ) and now report our preliminary results in the present paper.

A mixture of benzoylhydrazine ( $\underline{1a}$ , 10.9 mmole) and  $N_4S_4$  (2.7 mmole) in benzene (20 ml) was heated at reflux for 2 hr and working up the reaction mixture gave benzamide ( $\underline{3a}$ ), N-N bond cleavage product of  $\underline{1a}$ , and 1,2-dibenzoylhydrazine ( $\underline{4}$ ) in 27 and 28% yields respectively, together with recovered  $\underline{1a}$  (14%),  $N_4S_4$  and sulfur. Since  $\underline{1a}$  is known to begin transacylation giving  $\underline{4}$  and hydrazine at higher temperature than  $180\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}^{5}$ , it seems to be unreasonable to explain the formation of  $\underline{4}$  by transacylation

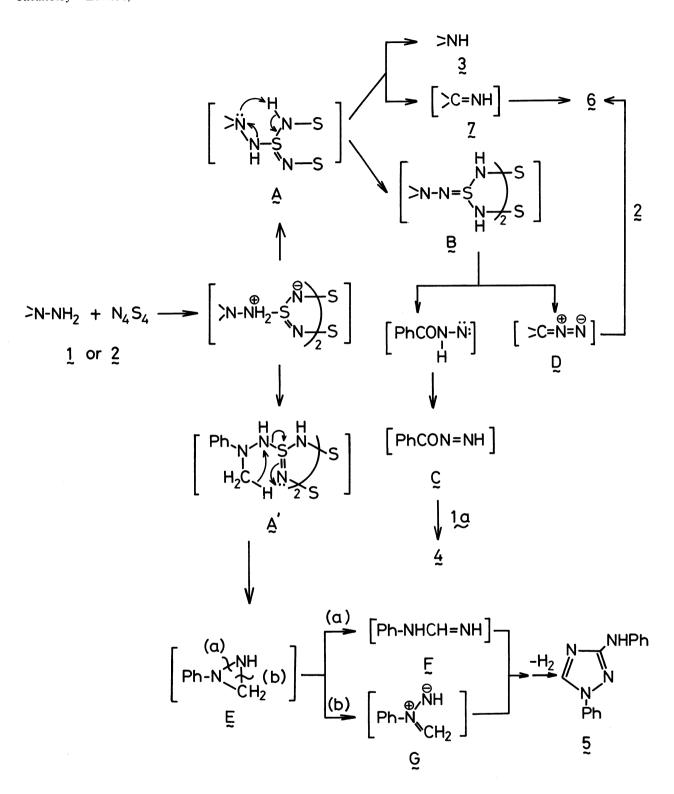
under such a mild reaction conditions mentioned above.

The reaction of  $N_4S_4$  with 1-methyl-1-phenylhydrazine (<u>1b</u>) was conducted in refluxing benzene for 7 hr and the reaction mixture was column chromatographed on alumina using benzene as an eluent affording also the N-N bond cleavage product, N-methylaniline (<u>3b</u>) in 44% yield with a trace amount of 3-anilino-1-phenyl-1,2,4-triazole (<u>5</u>), whose structure was deduced from analysis, spectral data and the comparison of mp 184-5 °C with the reported, mp 181 °C. <sup>6</sup>)

On the other hand, the reaction of 10 mmole of benzophenone-  $(\underline{2a})$  or fluorenone hydrazone  $(\underline{2b})$  with 2.5 mmole of  $N_4S_4$  in 20 ml of toluene at reflux for 18 or 24 hr afforded the corresponding azine,  $\underline{6a}$  and  $\underline{6b}$ , in 89 and 86% yields respectively and none of the expected N-N bond cleaved product, imine, was obtained.

The formation of compounds  $\underline{3}$  -  $\underline{6}$  may be reasonably explained by the following mechanism.

Nucleophilic attack of nitrogen atom of  $\underline{1}$  or  $\underline{2}$  on cationic sulfur atom of  $N_4S_4$  might give  $\underline{A}$  which affords  $\underline{3}$  or imine  $\underline{7}$  by N-N bond cleavage with hydrogen migration via 5-membered cyclic transition state. Another migration of hydrogen in  $\underline{A}$  may give  $\underline{B}$  which may be cleaved to benzoyldimine ( $\underline{C}$ ) or diazo compounds ( $\underline{D}$ ).  $\underline{C}$  might react as yet untouched  $\underline{1a}$  affording  $\underline{4}$ . Although both  $\underline{7}$  and  $\underline{D}$  were not detected in the reaction mixture, azine  $\underline{6}$  might be considered to be formed via  $\underline{7}$  and/or  $\underline{D}$ .  $\underline{5}$  may be formed via hydrogen migration from carbon of  $\underline{1b}$  to nitrogen of  $N_4S_4$  as depicted in  $\underline{A}'$  followed by diazirine ( $\underline{E}$ ) formation and ring opening of  $\underline{E}$ , then subsequent recombination of  $\underline{F}$  and  $\underline{G}$ .



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