DYSOXYLONENE*

By R. O. HELLYER[†] and H. H. G. MCKERN[†]

The volatile wood-oil of *Dysoxylon fraseranum* Benth. ("rosewood") was first examined by Penfold (1927) who found it to consist predominantly of sesquiterpenes. Two oils distilled from trees from the Chillingham district, N.S.W., were found to contain a large proportion of a fraction yielding crystalline dihydrochlorides, m.p. 118–119 °C, $[\alpha]_{\rm D}^{20}$ +41·1 and -43·65°. However, an oil from the Comboyne district was characterized by giving an opticallyinactive dihydrochloride, m.p. 108–109 °C. The optically-inactive cadinenetype sesquiterpene regenerated from this derivative had b_{10} 136–137 °C; d_{15}^{15} 0·9236; $n_{\rm D}^{20}$ 1·5063, and was named "dysoxylonene".

We have examined a freshly-distilled oil of this species from Comboyne and also obtained an optically-inactive white crystalline dihydrochloride, but of m.p. 105–106 °C (Found : C, 64·7; H, 9·5; Cl, 25·8%. Calc. for $C_{15}H_{26}Cl_2$: C, 65·0; H, 9·4; Cl, 25·6%). Digestion with glacial acetic acid and sodium acetate on the steam-bath resulted in the formation of an optically-inactive sesquiterpene, b_{10} 135–136 °C; d_{15}^{15} 0·9247; n_D^{20} 1·5069. The infra-red spectrum of the dysoxylonene dihydrochloride was found to be identical with that of the dihydrochloride, m.p. 119 °C, prepared from a (+)-cadinene from the volatile leaf-oil of *Eucalyptus maculata* Hook.

Kafuku, Ikeda, and Hata (1935) isolated from Lantana camara L. a cadinenelike sesquiterpene, micranene, yielding a dihydrochloride, m.p. $105 \cdot 5-106 \cdot 5$ °C, and which was shown by Sebe (1940) to be (\pm)-cadinene. Hence, both micranene and dysoxylonene are optically-inactive cadinenes, and the use of these trivial names should be discontinued.

References

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* Manuscript received July 2, 1956.

† Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney.