Glossary of Class Names of Organic Compounds and Reactive Intermediates Based on Structure

IUPAC Recommendations 1995

Prepared for publication by

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Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactive intermediates based on structure
(IUPAC Recommendations 1995)

Synopsis. This is a glossary of terms used to denote classes of compounds, substituent groups and reactive intermediates, in contrast to individual compounds. The overwhelming majority of the terms refer to organic compounds, but a few classes that may be considered inorganic are included for convenience. The principal criterion for inclusion is that the class be definable by structure.

Introduction

A class is a set of compounds sharing a common structural feature to which is attached a variable part (or parts) defining a specific compound of the class. The common feature is often a functional group to which one or a small number of variable parts are attached (e.g. aldehydes, ketones). The variable parts are in this glossary represented by hydrocarbyl groups (q.v.). The most simple representation of a class is thus defined. However membership of one class need not exclude membership of another class, and certain substitutions, as e.g. with heterocyclyl groups (q.v.) linked through a carbon atom in the R group, may be allowed. For instance, ethylamine as well as [1-(furan-2-yl)ethyl]amine and (2-methoxyethyl)amine belong to the class amines. The common feature may also be a sizeable part of the molecular structure, or a repetitive part of the molecular structure, possibly but not necessarily devoid of functionalities (e.g. steroids, terpenoids); quite often the attached variable groups may be many and of any functionality.

Classes defined by use, characteristics, or origin are excluded. Class names that are plurals of systematic names for parent compounds are occasionally cited. Some terms are included that are not actually class names, but are commonly encountered components of class names. These are mostly prefixes, and defining their meanings permits a host of class names beginning with them to be dispensed with.

There is some overlap with other IUPAC documents, especially the 'Glossary of Terms Used in Physical-Organic Chemistry'. Because the viewpoints are sometimes different, the wording of the definitions may in a few cases differ but most are reproduced verbatim.


Some class names are explicitly defined in the Blue Book, for others the meaning is implicit. Many more class names are to be found in the chemical literature. A selection of the more important ones appears in this glossary. Some class names occurring mainly in the older literature have been included too. The compilers have considered customary usage and the need for clearly defined limits of meaning. Some compromises were necessary, but the definitions have survived scrutiny by the Commissions and consultants.

Recommended class names carry a reference to an official IUPAC publication. The status of the remaining entries varies from unreserved acceptance to outright rejection. Class names not derived from an official source may carry a reference to other literature (a preference for the cited text over others is not implied). The definition of rejected class names is for information only; reasons for rejection are usually cited or indicated, and a cross-reference to the preferred class name is given.

A compound may belong to two or more different classes, e.g. it may be a ketone as well as an ester. Quite often composite names are then used, one class being denoted by an adjective, the second by a noun. The adjective and noun are separated by a space, thus o xo ester. However in the name of a specific compound there is no space between the prefix, indicating a specific substituent, and the name of the parent. Contrast e.g. α-amino carboxylic acids (class name) and 2-aminopentanoic acid (specific compound name).
Symbols

An asterisk (*) on an entry indicates that the definition is based on the contents of an official IUPAC source. Italicisation marks a relevant entry used in the definition of another entry. In formulae, charges are not circled and non-bonding electrons are not shown. However, in carbenes and related molecules, one electron pair is shown as a reminder of their lower-than-standard valency state. The dipolar bonds in sulfoxides, sulfones, etc., are represented by formal double bonds. In the formulae to be found in the definitions, the symbol R means any hydrocarbyl group (q.v.) or H, unless its meaning is specifically qualified. When more than one R appears, it is to be understood that the R’s may be the same or different, unless otherwise indicated. Two or more R’s may be linked so as to form a ring, without changing the definition (e.g. R₂C=O includes cyclopentanone as well as pentan-3-one and pentan-2-one). M indicates a metal or metal ion, Ar means an aryl group and Ph a phenyl group.

The abbreviations used for some frequently cited sources are as follows:


CBN: Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature. IUPAC-IUB

CNIC: Commission on Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry, IUPAC.

CNOC: Commission on Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry, IUPAC.

CPOC: Commission on Physical Organic Chemistry, IUPAC.


JCBN: Joint Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature, IUBMB-IUPAC.


PAC: *Pure and Applied Chemistry*.


Glossary

acenes: *


\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{acenes:} \\
\text{Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons consisting of fused benzene rings in a rectilinear arrangement. NOC Rule A-21.2, GNOC Recom. R-2.4.1.3.1.}
\end{array}
\]

\[n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots\]

acetals: *

Compounds having the structure \(R_2C(OR')_2\) (\(R' \neq H\)) and thus diethers of geminal diols. Originally, the term was confined to derivatives of aldehydes (one \(R = H\)), but now it applies equally to derivatives of ketones (neither \(R = H\)). NOC Rule C-331, GNOC Recom. R-5.6.4.1. Mixed acetals have different \(R'\) groups. See also acetonides, ketals. Cf. acylals, hemiacetals.
acetonides: Cyclic acetals derived from acetone and diols, usually vicinal diols, or polyhydroxy compounds.

acetylenes: Acyclic (branched or unbranched) and cyclic (with or without side chain) hydrocarbons having one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds. See also alkynes.

acetylides: Compounds arising by replacement of one or both hydrogen atoms of acetylene (ethyne) by a metal or other cationic group. E.g. NaC=CH monosodium acetylide. NOC Rule C-84.3. By extension, analogous compounds derived from terminal acetylenes, R=CH.

acids: See carboxylic acids, oxoacids, sulfonic acids, etc.

acid anhydrides: Compounds consisting of two acyl groups bonded to the same oxygen atom: acyl-O-acyl. Symmetric and mixed anhydrides have identical and different acyl groups, respectively. NOC Rule C-491, GNOC Recom. R-5.7.7. E.g. CH₂C(=O)OC(=O)CH₃ acetic anhydride, CH₃C(=O)OS(=O)₂Ph acetic benzenesulfonic anhydride, PhC(=S)OC(=S)Ph (thiobenzoic) anhydride.

acid thioanhydrides: See thioanhydrides.

aci-nitro compounds: See azinic acids; see also aci-nitro compounds following nitro compounds.

acyls: Diesters of geminal diols; i.e. R₂C[OC(=O)R]₂. NOC Rule C-332.1, GNOC Recom. 5.6.4.3. E.g. benzyldiene diacetate.

acyl anions: See acyl species.

acyl carbenes: Any compound acyl-C-R. In organic chemistry, an unspecified acyl carbene is commonly a carboxylic acyl carbene, RC(=O)CR.

acyl cations: See acyl species.

acyl groups: Groups formed by removing one or more hydroxy groups from oxoacids that have the general structure RₗE(=O)ₘ(OH)ₙ (l ≠ 0), and replacement analogues of such acyl groups. NOC Rules C-403, C-543.3, C-631.1, C-641.7, C-641.8, C-641.9, D-5.67, RNRI Rule RC-81.2.2. E.g. CH₃C(=O)-, CH₃C(=NR)-, CH₃C(=S)-, PhS(=O)₂-, HP(=N)-, R-P=O⁻. In organic chemistry an unspecified acyl group is commonly a carboxylic acyl group.

acyl halides: Compounds consisting of an acyl group bonded to halogen. NOC Rule C-481, GNOC Recom. R-5.7.6. E.g. CH₃S(=O)₂Cl methanesulfonyl chloride, cyclohexanecarboximidoyl chloride, CH₃C(=O)Cl acetyl chloride.

acyl radicals: See acyl species.
Acyl intermediates include acyl anions, acyl radicals and acyl cations (synonym: acylium ions) which are formally derived from oxoacids \( R_xE(=O)(OH)_l \) \((l \neq 0)\) by removal of a hydroxyl cation \( HO^+ \), a hydroxyl radical \( HO' \) or a hydroxyl anion \( HO^- \), respectively, and replacement analogues of such intermediates. Acyl anions, radicals and cations can formally be represented by canonical forms having a negative charge, an unpaired electron or a positive charge on the acid-generating element of the oxoacid. See under acyl groups.

Acyl anions. \( E.g. \) \( RC^-\), \( RS^-\), \( RC'=\), \( RC(OH)\), \( RC(=O)\), \( RC(=S)\), \( RC(=NH)\).

Acyl radicals, RNRI Rule RC-81.2.2. \( E.g. \) \( RC'(=O)\), \( RS'(=O)\).

Acyl cations, RNRI Rule RC-82.2.3.2. \( E.g. \) \( RC^+(=O)\) ↔ \( RC\equiv O^+\).

Acylium ions: See acyl species.

Acyloxyl radicals: Oxygen-centered radicals consisting of an acyl radical bonded to an oxygen atom. \( E.g. \) \( RC(=O)O'\), \( RC(=NR)O'\), \( RS(=O)O'\).

\( \pi \)-adducts: Adducts, involving a dipolar bond with electron donation from and/or to \( \pi \)-orbitals. GTPOC (pi adduct).

Aglycon: The non-sugar compound remaining after replacement of the glycosyl group from a glycoside by a hydrogen atom. (The alternative spelling aglycone is discouraged because it suggests a ketonic structure, but in other languages it may be used, according to custom.) 2-Carb-33.1

Alcohols: Compounds in which a hydroxy group, \(-OH\), is attached to a saturated carbon atom: \( R_2COH \). See also enols, phenols. NOC Rule C-201. The term 'hydroxyl' refers to the radical species, \( HO' \). RNRI Rule RC-81.1.2, note 4.

Alcoholates: Synonymous with alkoxides. NOC Rule 206.1 Alcohololate should not be used for solvates derived from an alcohol, such as \( CaCl_2 \cdot nROH \), for the ending -ate often occurs in names for anions.

Aldaric acids: Polyhydroxy dicarboxylic acids having the general formula \( HOC(=O)[CH(OH)]_nC(=O)OH \), formally derived from an aldose by oxidation of both terminal carbon atoms to carboxyl groups. 2-Carb-1.12.

Aldazines: Azines of aldehydes: \( RCH=NN=CHR \).

Alddehydes: Compounds \( RC(=O)H \), in which a carbonyl group is bonded to one hydrogen atom and to one \( R \) group. NOC Rule C-301.1.

Aldimines: \( Imines \) derived from aldehydes: \( RCH=NR \). GNOC Recom. R-5.4.3. \( E.g. \) EtCH=NH, PhCH=NMMe.

Alditols: Acyclic polyols having the general formula \( HOCH_2[CH(OH)]_nCH_2OH \) (formally derivable from an aldose by reduction of the carbonyl group). 2-Carb-1.8.
Glossary of class names of organic compounds

aldoketoses:*  
A now less preferred synonym for ketoaldoses. 2-Carb-1.5.

aldonic acids:*  
Polyhydroxy acids having the general formula HOCH$_2$[CH(OH)]$_n$C(=O)OH and therefore derived from an aldose by oxidation of the aldehyde function. 2-Carb-1.9. E.g.

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D-gluconic acid
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aldoses:*  
Aldehydic parent sugars (polyhydroxialdehydes H[CH(OH)]$_n$C(=O)H, $n \geq 2$) and their intramolecular hemiacetals. 2-Carb-1.2. See also monosaccharides. E.g. D-glucose

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aldoximes:*  

alicyclic compounds:  
Aliphatic compounds having a carbocyclic ring structure which may be saturated or unsaturated, but may not be a benzenoid or other aromatic system.

aliphatic compounds:  
Acyclic or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated carbon compounds, excluding aromatic compounds.

alkaloids:  
Basic nitrogen compounds (mostly heterocyclic) occurring mostly in the plant kingdom (but not excluding those of animal origin). Amino acids, peptides, proteins, nucleotides, nucleic acids, amino sugars, and antibiotics are not normally regarded as alkaloids. By extension, certain neutral compounds biogenetically related to basic alkaloids are included.

alkanes:*  
Acyclic branched or unbranched hydrocarbons having the general formula C$_n$H$_{2n+2}$, and therefore consisting entirely of hydrogen atoms and saturated carbon atoms. NOC Rule A-1.1. Cf. cycloalkanes.

alkanion ions:  
Carbocations derived from alkanes by C-hydronation containing at least one pentacoordinate carbon atom. RNRI Rule RC-82.1.1.2. Cf. carbonium ions. E.g. "CH$_3$ methanium, [C$_2$H$_7$]$^+$" ethanium.

alkenes:*  
Acyclic branched or unbranched hydrocarbons having one carbon-carbon double bond and the general formula C$_n$H$_{2n}$ . Acyclic branched or unbranched hydrocarbons having more than one double bond are alkadienes, alkatrienes, etc. NOC Rule A-3.1. See also olefins.
alkoxides:*  
Compounds, ROM, derivatives of *alcohols*, ROH, in which R is saturated at the site of its attachment to oxygen and M is a metal or other cationic species. NOC Rule C-206. Cf. *alcoholates*.

alkoxyamines:*

*O-Alkyl hydroxylamines* (with or without substitution on N): R'ONR2 (R' ≠ H). NOC Rules C-841.2, C-841.4.

alkyl groups:*

Univalent groups derived from *alkanes* by removal of a hydrogen atom from any carbon atom: CnH2n+1-. The groups derived by removal of a hydrogen atom from a terminal carbon atom of unbranched alkanes form a subclass of normal alkyl (n-alkyl) groups: H[CH2]n-. NOC Rule A-1.2. The groups RCH2-, R2CH- (R ≠ H), and R3C- (R ≠ H) are primary, secondary and tertiary alkyl groups respectively. See also *cycloalkyl groups*. Cf. *hydrocarbyl groups*.

alkyl radicals:*

Carbon-centered *radicals* derived formally by removal of one hydrogen atom from an *alkane*. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.1. E.g. CH₃CH₂CH₂ propyl.

alkylenes:

1. An old term, which is not recommended, for *alkenes*, especially those of low molecular weight.
2. An old term for alkanediyl groups commonly but not necessarily having the free valencies on adjacent carbon atoms. E.g. -CH(CH₃)CH₂- propylene (systematically called propane-1,2-diyl).

alkyldienes:*

*Carbenes* R₂C: formed by mono or dialkyl substitution of methylene, H₂C:. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3. E.g. CH₃CH₂CH₂ propylidene.

alkyldiene groups:*

The divalent groups formed from *alkanes* by removal of two hydrogen atoms from the same carbon atom, the free valencies of which are part of a double bond. GNOC Recom. R-2.5. E.g. (CH₃)₂C= propan-2-ylidene.

alkyldieneamino carbenes: See under *nitrile ylides*.

alkyldieneaminoxyl radicals:

*Radicals* having the structure R₂C=N-O'. Synonymous with *iminoxyl radicals*.

alkyldieneaminyl radicals:

*Radicals* having the structure R₂C=N'. Synonymous with *im'nyl radicals*.

alkyldynes:*

*Carbenes* R:C formed by alkyl substitution of methylen, HC:. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3. E.g. CH₃CH₂C: propylidyne.

alkynes:*

Acyclic branched or unbranched *hydrocarbons* having a carbon-carbon triple bond and the general formula C_nH_{2n-2}, RC=CR. Acyclic branched or unbranched hydrocarbons having more than one triple bond are known as alkadiynes, alkatriynes, etc. NOC Rule A-3.2. See also *acetylenes*.

allenes:

*Hydrocarbons* (and by extension, derivatives formed by substitution) having two double bonds from one carbon atom to two others: R₂C=C=CR₂. (The simplest member, propadiene, is known as allene.) See also *cumulenes, dienes*. 

allylic groups:
The group CH$_2$=CHCH$_2$- (allyl) and derivatives formed by substitution. The term 'allylic position' or 'allylic site' refers to the saturated carbon atom. A group, such as -OH, attached at an allylic site is sometimes described as 'allylic'.

allylic intermediates:
Carbanions, carbenium ions, or radicals, formally derived by detachment of one hydron, hydride or hydrogen from the CH$_3$ group of propene or derivatives thereof. E.g. H$_2$C=CHCH$_2^+\$ allyl cation.

amic acids:* 
Carbamoyl carboxylic acids, i.e. compounds containing a carboxy and a carboxamide group. E.g. 5-carbamoyl nicotinic acid.

Note. In systematic nomenclature replacement of the "-ic" suffix of a dicarboxylic acid by "-amic" is limited to dicarboxylic acids that have a trivial name. NOC C-431. E.g. HOC(=O)CH$_2$(=O)NH$_2$ malonamic acid (2-carbamoylacetic acid).

amides:* 
1. Derivatives of oxoacids R$_n$E(=O)$_m$(OH)$_l$ (l $\neq$ 0) in which an acidic hydroxy group has been replaced by an amino or substituted amino group. Chalcogen exchange replacement analogues are called thio-, seleno- and telluro-amides. Compounds having one, two, or three acyl groups on a given nitrogen are generically included and may be designated as primary, secondary and tertiary amides, respectively. See also e.g. carboxamides, lactams, peptides, phosphoramides, sulfonamides. NOC Rule C-821. E.g. PhC(=O)NH$_2$ benzamide, CH$_3$S(=O)$_2$NMe$_2$ N,N-dimethylmethanesulfonamide, [RC(=O)]$_2$NH secondary amides (see imides), [RC(=O)]$_3$N tertiary amides, PhP(=O)(OH)NH$_2$ phenylphosphonamidic acid.

Note 1. Amides with -NH$_2$, -NHR, and -NR$_2$ groups should not be distinguished by means of the terms primary, secondary, and tertiary. NOC Rule C-824, footnote.

Note 2. Derivatives of certain acidic compounds R$_n$E(OH)$_m$, where E is not carbon (e.g. sulfenic acids, RSOH, phosphinous acids, R$_2$POH) having the structure R$_n$E(NR$_2$)$_m$ may be named as amides but do not belong to the class amides proper. NOC Rules C-641.8, D-5.21. E.g. CH$_3$CH$_2$SNH$_2$ ethanesulfenamide or ethylsulfanylamine.

2. The term applies also to metal derivatives of ammonia and amines, in which a cation replaces a hydrogen atom on nitrogen. Such compounds are also called azanides. RNRI Rule RC-83.1.5. E.g. LiN(i-Pr)$_2$ lithium disopropylamide, synonym lithium disopropylazanide.

amide hydrazones: See amidrazones.

amide oximes:* 
Compounds having the structure RC(NH$_2$)=NOH and derivatives formed by substitution; formally the oximes of carboxamides. NOC Rule C-952.

amidines:* 
Derivatives of oxoacids R$_n$E(=O)OH in which the hydroxy group is replaced by an amino group and the oxo group is replaced by =NR. Amidines include carboxamidines, sulfinamidines and phosphinamidines, R$_2$P(=NR)NR$_2$. In organic chemistry an unspecified amidine is commonly a carboxamidine. See also carboxamidines, sulfinamidines.

amidium ions:* 
Cations formally derived by the addition of one hydron to the N or O atom of an amide and N-hydrocarbaryl derivatives thereof. In organic chemistry an unspecified amidium ion is commonly a carboxamidium ion: RC(OH)=N$^+$R$_2$ $\leftrightarrow$ RC(=O$^+$H)NR$_2$ or RC(O)=N$^+$R$_3$. The term does not imply knowledge concerning the position of the cationic centre. RNRI Rule RC-82.1.2. E.g. PhC(=O)N$^+$Me$_3$ N,N,N-trimethylbenzamidium.
amidrazones:*

Compounds having the structure RC(=NH)NHNH₂ or RC(NH₂)=NNH₂, formally derived from carboxylic acids. These tautomers are named hydrazide imides and amide hydrazones, respectively. NOC Rule C-953. Also included are N-hydrocarbyl derivatives.

aminals:

Compounds having two amino groups bonded to the same carbon, R₂C(NR₂)₂. Also called geminal diamines. [The term aminal has also been used, with consequent ambiguity, for α-amino ethers (hemiaminal ethers); such use is discouraged.] Cf. hemiaminals.

amines:*  

Compounds formally derived from ammonia by replacing one, two, or three hydrogen atoms by hydrocarbyl groups, and having the general structures RNH₂ (primary amines), R₂NH (secondary amines), R₃N (tertiary amines). NOC Rule C-811.2.

amine imides:* 

Compounds formally derived from the attachment of an amine R₃N to a nitrene RN:. The structure R₃N⁺⁻N⁻⁻R expresses the 1,2-dipolar character of amine imides. They may be named systematically as substituted diazan-2-ium-1-ides. RNRI Rule RC-84.1.1. E.g. Me₃N⁺⁻N⁻⁻Me 1,2,2,2-tetramethyldiazen-2-ium-1-ide or trimethylenimine N-methylimide. See also ylides.

amine imines: An undesirable synonym for amine imides. See under imides (2), ylides.

amine oxides:*

Compounds derived from tertiary amines by the attachment of one oxygen atom to the nitrogen atom: R₃N⁺⁻O⁻. NOC Rule C-843. By extension the term includes the analogous derivatives of primary and secondary amines.

amine ylides: Synonymous with ammonium ylides.

aminimides: An undesirable synonym for amine imides. See under ylides.

ammonium ions: 

Cations HR₃N⁺ formed by hydronation of an amine R₃N. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.1.2. "Non-quaternary ammonium ions" is a synonymous term. E.g. prolinium, PhN'HMe, N,N-dimethylanilinium.

Note. If a class X can be hydronated to Xium ions the class Xium ions commonly includes the derivatives formed by the replacement of the added hydron with a hydrocarbyl group. Aminium ions form an exception, made possible by the availability of the class name ammonium ions. See also onium compounds.

aminiumyl radical ions: 

Radicals cations, R₃N⁺⁺⁺, derivable from aminium ions, R₃NH⁺⁺⁺, by removal of a hydrogen atom. Aminiumyl radical ions are, except for H₃N⁺⁺⁺, synonymous with the ammoniumyl radical ions. As the term ammonium is well known, ammoniumyl radical ions is the more desirable class name. Cf. ammoniumyl radical ions. RNRI Rule RC-85-3.1.

amino radicals: A non-IUPAC term for aminyl radicals.

amino sugars:* 

Monosaccharides having one alcoholic hydroxy group (commonly but not necessarily in position 2) replaced by an amino group; systematically known as α-amino-α-deoxymonosaccharides. (Glycosylamines are excluded.) 2-Carb-1.7, 2-Carb-14.
aminonitrenes: An incorrect name for isodiazenes. See under carbene analogues.

aminooxyl radicals:
A spelling for aminooxyl radicals used in NOC (NOC Rules C-841.2, C-81.1). Aminooxyl radicals is now preferred. RNRI Rule RC-81.2.4.

aminoxides:* The anion H₂N-O⁻, aminoxide, and its N-hydrocarbyl derivatives R₂N-O⁻; formally derived from hydroxylamines, R₂N OH, by removing a hydron from the hydroxy group. RNRI Rule RC-83.1.4.1. E.g. (CH₃)₂N-O⁻ dimethylaminoxide.

aminooxyl radicals:* Compounds having the structure R₂N'O⁻ R,N'O⁻-O⁻; they are radicals derived from hydroxylamines by removal of the hydrogen atom from the hydroxy group, and are in many cases isolable. RNRI Rule RC-81.2.4. The synonymous terms "nitroxy radicals" and "nitrooxides" erroneously suggest the presence of a nitro group; their use is not desirable. E.g. (ClCH₂)N-O' bis(chloromethyl)aminooxyl.

aminyl oxides: Obsolete term for aminooxyl radicals.

aminyl radicals:* The nitrogen-centered radical H₂N', formally derived by the removal of a hydrogen atom from ammonia, and its hydrocarbyl derivatives R₂N'. NOC Rule C-8.1.1. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.2.

aminylenes:* See nitrenes.

aminylium ions:* See nitrenium ions.

ammonium compounds: See onium compounds.

ammonium imines: An undesirable synonym for amine imides. See under ylides.

ammonium ylides: 1,2-Dipolar compounds of general structure R₃N'-C-R₂. See also ylides.

ammoniumyl radical ions: H₃N' and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. RNRI RC-85.2. E.g. (CH₃)₃N'H₂ trimethylammoniumyl, PhN'HH₂ phenylammoniumyl or benzenaminiumyl.

ampholytes: See zwitterionic compounds.

anhydrides: See acid anhydrides.

anhydro bases: Compounds resulting from internal acid-base neutralization (with loss of water) in iminium hydroxides containing an acidic site conjugated with the iminium function. Cf. pseudo bases.

anils: A term for the subclass of Schiff bases R₂C=NR', where R' = N-phenyl or substituted phenyl group. Thus N-phenyl imines.

anilides:* 1. Compounds derived from oxoacids RₖE(=O)ₗ(OH)ₘ (l ≠ 0) by replacing an -OH group by the -NHPPh group or derivative formed by ring substitution; N-phenyl amides. NOC Rule C-641.8. See amides. E.g. CH₂C(=O)NHPPh acetanilide.
2. Salts formed by replacement of a nitrogen-bound hydron of aniline by a metal or other cation. E.g. NaNHPH sodium anilide.

**annulenes:**

*Mancude* monocyclic hydrocarbons without side chains of the general formula \( C_nH_n \) (\( n \) is an even number) or \( C_nH_{n+1} \) (\( n \) is an odd number). In systematic nomenclature an annulene with seven or more carbon atoms may be named \( [n] \)annulene, where \( n \) is the number of carbon atoms. GNOC Recom. R-2.3.1.2. E.g. [9]annulene for cyclonona-1,3,5,7-tetraene.

**annulenyldienes:**

*Carbenes*, derived by formal insertion of a divalent carbon atom into an even-membered annulene. E.g.

![cycloheptatrienyldiene](image)

**ansa compounds:**

Benzene derivatives having *para* positions (or *meta*) bridged by a chain (commonly 10 to 12 atoms long) (Latin *ansa*, handle). By extension, any arene bridged by a chain constrained to lie over one of the two faces of the arene. Cf. cyclophanes.

![ansa compound](image)

**anthocyanidins:**

*Aglycons* of anthocyanins; they are oxygenated derivatives of flavylium (2-phenylchromenylum) salts. Cf. flavonoids.

![anthocyanidin](image)

**anthocyanins:**

Plant pigments of the *flavonoid* class; they are *glycosides* that on hydrolysis yield coloured *aglycons* called anthocyanidins.

**antiaromatic compounds:**

Compounds that contain \( 4n \) (\( n \neq 0 \)) \( \pi \)-electrons in a cyclic planar, or nearly planar, system of alternating single and double bonds. Cf. aromatic compounds. E.g. cyclobuta-1,3-diene.

**arenes:**

Monocyclic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. NOC Rule A-12.4. See aromatic compounds.

**arene epoxides:**

*Epoxides* derived from arenes by 1,2-addition of an oxygen atom to a formal double bond. E.g.

![5,6-epoxycyclohexa-1,3-diene](image)

(Common usage has extended the term to include examples with the epoxy group bridging nonadjacent atoms.)

**arene oxides:** See arene epoxides.

**arenium ions:**

Cations derived formally by the addition of a hydron or other cationic species to any position of an arene. E.g. \( C_6H_7^+ \), benzenium. Cf. aryl cations.
The term includes:

1. Arenium \( \sigma \)-adducts (Wheland intermediates) such as \( \text{HNO}_{2} \) (which are considered to be intermediates in electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions) and other cyclohexadienyl cations.

2. Arenium \( \pi \)-adducts, such as \[ \text{GTPOC} \] [\( \sigma \)-adduct (sigma adduct), \( \pi \)-adduct (pi adduct)].

arenols: Synonymous with phenols (but rarely used).

arenonium ions: An obsolescent name for arenium ions.

aromatic compounds:

Historically, the term "aromatic" originally referred to the smell of selected compounds that later were found to contain benzene or fused benzene rings in the structure. In a structural sense, it designates compounds that, in accordance with the theory of Hückel, have a cyclic, delocalized \((4n+2)\) \(\pi\)-electron system. This includes arenes and their substitution products. E.g. benzene, naphthalene, toluene. The term has been generalized to include aromatic heterocyclic structures, such as thiophene and pyridine, but it is more precise to call compounds of the latter type heteroaromatic. See also arenes, heteroarenes. GTPOC (aromatic).

arsanes:

The saturated hydrides of tervalent arsenic, having the general formula \( \text{As}_n\text{H}_{n+2} \). Individual members having an unbranched arsenic chain are named arsane, diarsane, triarsane, \text{etc}. The name of a saturated hydride of arsenic where one or more arsenic atoms have bonding number 5 is formed by prefixing locants and \( \lambda^5 \) symbols to the name of the corresponding arsane. CNOC, Treatment of Variable Valence in Organic Nomenclature (lambda convention), PAC \textit{56}, 769-778 (1984). Rule Lm.1. GNOC Recom. R-2.1, R-2.2. E.g. \( \text{H}_2\text{AsAsHAsH}_2 \) triarsane, \( \text{H}_4\text{AsAsHAsH}_4 \) \( \lambda^5,2\lambda^5,3\lambda^5 \)-triarsane. 

Hydrocarbyl derivatives of \( \text{AsH}_3 \) belong to the class arsines.

arsanylidenes:

Recommended name for carbene analogues having the structure \( R-\text{As} \): (former IUPAC name is arsinediyls). A common non-IUPAC synonym is arsinidenes. RNRI Rule RC–81.1.3.2.

arsanylium ions:

The arsanyl cation, \( \text{H}_2\text{As}^+ \), and derivatives by substitution. The name arsanylium (systematically derived from arsine) is not applied as it already designates \( \text{H},\text{As}(=\text{O})^+ \), the acylium ion derived from arsenic acid. RNRI Rule RC–82.2.2.2.

arsenides:

Compounds obtained from arsines \( \text{AsR}_3 \) by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms by a metal. NOC Rule D-5.19. E.g. \( \text{CaAsPh} \) calcium phenylarsenide.

arsines:

\( \text{AsH}_3 \) and compounds derived from it by substituting one, two or three hydrogen atoms by hydrocarbyl groups: \( \text{R}_3\text{As, RAsH}_2, \text{R}_2\text{AsH, R}_3\text{As (R }\neq \text{H)} \) are called primary, secondary and tertiary arsines, respectively. NOC Rule D-5.11. A specific arsine is preferably named as a substituted arsane. GNOC Recom. R-5.1.3.2. E.g. \( \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{AsH}_2 \) ethylarsane. Cf. arsines.

arsine oxides:

\( \text{H}_3\text{As}=\text{O} \) and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. (Analogously arsine \textit{imides} and arsine \textit{sulfides}.) NOC Rule D-5.41. E.g. \( \text{(CH}_3)_3\text{As}=\text{O} \) trimethylarsine oxide or trimethylarsane oxide. See under \textit{imides} (2).
arsinic acids:*  
\[ \text{H}_2\text{As}(=\text{O})\text{OH} \text{ and its As-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.51.} \]  
E.g. \( \text{Me}_2\text{As}(=\text{O})\text{OH} \) dimethylarsinic acid.

arsinidenes: See arsanylenes.

arsinous acids:*  
\[ \text{H}_2\text{AsOH} \text{ and its As-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.21.} \]

arsonic acids:*  
\[ \text{HAs}(=\text{O})(\text{OH})_2 \text{ and its As-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.51.} \]

arsonium compounds:*  
Salts (including hydroxides) \([\text{R}_4\text{As}]^+ \text{X}^-\) containing tetracoordinate arsonium ion and the associated anion. NOC Rule D-5.31. See also onium compounds.

arsinous acids:*  
\[ \text{HAs}(=\text{O})(\text{OH})_2 \text{ and its As-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.51.} \]

arsoranes:*  
The mononuclear hydride \(\text{AsH}_5\), systematically named \(\lambda^2\)-arsane, and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.71. See also arsanies. By extension the term also applies to arsonium ylides. See under ylides.

aryl cations:  
Carbocations formally derived by removal of a hydride ion from a ring carbon atom of an arene. Cf. arenium ions. E.g.  
\[
\text{phenyl cation or phenylium}
\]

aryl groups:*  
Groups derived from arenes by removal of a hydrogen atom from a ring carbon atom. NOC Rule A-13.5. Groups similarly derived from heteroarenes are sometimes subsumed in this definition (see heteroaryl groups). E.g. \(\text{o-tolyl.} \)

arylene groups:*  
Bivalent groups derived from arenes by removal of a hydrogen atom from two ring carbon atoms. A synonym is arenediyl groups. NOC Rule A-13.5. E.g. \(\text{o-phenylene or benzene-1,2-diyl} \)

arynes:  
Hydrocarbons derived formally from arenes by the abstraction of two hydrogen atoms from adjacent carbon atoms; thus 1,2-didehydroarenes. Arynes are commonly represented with a formal triple bond. Cf. benzyne, dehydroarenes, heteroarynes. E.g. \(\text{benzyne} \)

azamines: See isodiazenes.

azanes:  
Saturated acyclic nitrogen hydrides having the general formula \(\text{N}_n\text{H}_{n+2} \).

azides:*  
1. Compounds bearing the group \(-\text{N}_3\), viz. \(-\text{N}=\text{N}^+\text{N}^-\); usually attached to carbon. NOC Rule C-941.1. E.g. \(\text{PhN}_3\) phenyl azide or azidobenzene.
2. Salts of hydrazoic acid, HN₃. E.g. NaN₃ sodium azide.

**azimines:**
A commonly used but undesirable term for *azo imides* (Should not be confused with 'azimino', the name for the bridging group, -N=NNH-. NOC Rule B-15.1.)

**azines:***
Condensation products, R₂C=NN=CR₂, of two moles of a carbonyl compound with one mole of *hydrazine*. NOC Rule C-923.1. See also *aldazines* and *ketazines*. (This term should not be confused with the ending -azine appearing in Hantzsch-Widman names for some heterocycles.)

**azinic acids:***
Derivatives of the parent structure H₂N⁺(O⁻)OH, (GNOC Recom. R-5.3.2) of which the alkylidene derivatives, R₂C=N⁺(O⁻)OH (tautomers of nitroalkanes), are the most commonly encountered. The alkylideneazinic acids are known as *nitronic acids* or, synonymously as *aci-nitro compounds*. E.g. CH₂=N⁺(O⁻)OH methylideneazinic acid.

**azlactones:**
Oxazol-5(4H)-ones (I), compounds derived by cyclisation of N-acyl α-amino carboxylic acids, RC(=O)NHCR₂C(=O)OH, through formal loss of the elements of water. 4-Hydrocarbylideneazlactones (II) are often referred to as 'unsaturated azlactones'.

**azo compounds:***
Derivatives of diazene (diimide), HN=NH, wherein both hydrogens are substituted by hydrocarbyl groups. NOC Rules C-911, C-912. GNOC Recom. R-5.3.3.1 E.g. PhN=NPh azobenzene or diphenylazidine.

**azo imides:**
N-Imides of *azo compounds*, analogous to *azoxy compounds*, having a delocalised structure RN=N⁺(R)N⁰R ↔ RN⁺N⁺(R)=NR; commonly but undesirably referred to as *azimines*. See under *dipolar compounds, imides* (2), *ylides*.

**azo ylides:** See *azomethine imides*.

**azomethines:***
Compounds having the structure RN=CR₂ (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-815.3. Many consider the term to include the compounds RN=CRH (R ≠ H), thus making azomethines synonymous with *Schiff bases*. Cf. *imines*.

**azomethine imides:**
The 1,3-dipolar N-imides of *azomethines* having the structure RN⁻N⁺(R)=CR₂ ↔ RN=N⁺(R)C⁻R₂. The term *azo ylides*, derived from the second resonance form, has also been used. See under *imides* (2), *ylides*.

**azomethine oxides:** Synonymous with *nitrones*.

**azomethine ylides:**
1,3-Dipolar compounds having the structure R₂C⁻N⁺(R)=CR₂ ↔ R₂C=N⁺(R)C⁻R₂. See also *ylides*.

**azonic acids:***
N-Hydrocarbyl derivatives of the parent structure HN⁺(O⁻)(OH)₂. GNOC Recom. R-3.3, Table VII. Cf. *phosphonic acids*.

**azoxy compounds:***
N-Oxides of *azo compounds*, of structure RN=N⁺(O⁻)R. NOC Rule C-913. GNOC Recom. R-5.3.3.2. See under *dipolar compounds*. E.g. PhN=N⁺(O⁻)Ph azoxybenzene or diphenyldiazene oxide.
barbiturates:
1. Pyrimidine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione (trivial name barbituric acid) and derivatives:
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{O} & \quad \text{R} \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{NH} \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{H}
\end{align*}
\]
(keto tautomeric form)


benzenium ions:* 

*Areium ions*, derived from benzene or substituted derivatives. RNRI Rule RC-82.1.1.2.

benzenonium ions: Obsolescent name for benzenium ions.

benzylic groups:

Arylmethyl groups and derivatives formed by substitution: ArCR₂⁻. Benzy1, C₆H₅CH₂⁻, is the prototype. The term 'benzylic position' or 'benzylic site' refers to the saturated carbon atom. A group, such as -OH, attached at a benzylic site is sometimes referred to as 'benzylic'.

benzylic intermediates:

*Carbanions, carbenium ions, or radicals*, derived formally by detachment of one hydron, hydride or hydrogen, respectively, from the CH₃ group of toluene or substitution derivatives thereof. E.g. C₆H₅CH₂ (benzyl) radical.

benzyynes:

1,2-Didehydrobenzene (the *aryne* derived from benzene) and its derivatives formed by substitution. Cf. *arynes, dehydroarenes*. The terms *m- and p-benzyne* are occasionally, but erroneously, used for 1,3- and 1,4-didehydrobenzene, respectively (benzene-1,3-diyl and benzene-1,4-diyl, according to RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.1).

betaines:* 

Originally, the compound betaine, (CH₃)₃N⁺CH₂C(=O)O⁻ N,N,N-trimethylammonioacetate, and similar zwitterionic compounds derived from other amino acids. NOC Rule C-816.1, footnote. By extension, neutral molecules having charge-separated forms with an *onium* atom which bears no hydrogen atoms and that is not adjacent to the anionic atom. Betaines cannot be represented without formal charges. See also *dipolar compounds, mesoionic compounds, ylides, zwitterionic compounds*. E.g. (CH₃)₃P⁺CH₂S(=O)₂O⁻, (Ph)₃P⁺CH₂CH₂O⁻.

betweenanenes:


biradicals:

Although this term has been recommended in the past for *diradicals*, specialists working in the field prefer the latter term. GTPOC (biradical)

bismuthanes:* 

The saturated hydrides of tervalent bismuth, having the general formula BiₙHₙ₊₂. GNOC Recom. R-2.1, R-2.2. *Hydrocarbyl* derivatives of BiH₃ belong to the class bismuthines.
bismuthines:* 
BiH$_3$ and compounds derived from it by substituting one, two or three hydrogen atoms by hydrocarbyl groups: R$_2$Bi, RBiH$_2$, R$_3$Bi (R $\neq$ H) are called primary, secondary and tertiary bismuthines, respectively. NOC Rule D-5.11. A specific bismuthine is preferably named as a substituted bismuthane. GNOC Recom. R-5.1.3.2. E.g. (CH$_3$)$_3$Bi trimethylbismuthane. Cf. bismuthanes.

bisphenols: 
By usage, the methylenediphenols, HOC$_6$H$_4$CH$_2$C$_6$H$_4$OH, commonly p,p-methylenediphenol, and their substitution products (generally derived from condensation of two equivalent amounts of a phenol with an aldehyde or ketone).

boranes:* 
The molecular hydrides of boron. NOC Rule D-7.1. E.g. B$_3$H$_9$ pentaborane(9).

boranylidenes:* 
The species RB: containing an electrically neutral univalent boron atom with two formally non-bonding electrons. See carbene analogues.

borenes: A traditional term for boranylidenes.

borinic acids:* 
Compounds having the structure R$_2$BOH. NOC Rule D-7.42, footnote.

boronic acids:* 
Compounds having the structure RB(OH)$_2$. NOC Rule D-7.42, footnote.

borylenes: A traditional term for boranylidenes.

bromhydins: See halohydrins.

bromonium ions:* See under halonium ions.

Bunte salts: 
Salts (usually sodium salts) of S-alkylthiosulfuric acid, of general structure RSS(=O)$_2$O$^-$ M$^+$. Use of this term is discouraged.

calixarenes: 
Originally macrocyclic compounds capable of assuming a basket (or "calix") shaped conformation. They are formed from p-hydrocarbyl phenols and formaldehyde. The term now applies to a variety of derivatives by substitution of the hydrocarbon cyclo{ oligo[(1,3-phenylene)methylene]}. C. D. Gutsche, Calixarenes, The Royal Society of Chemistry, 1989.

\[
\text{carbaboranes: See carboranes.}
\]

carbamates: 
Salts or esters of carbamic acid, H$_2$NC(=O)OH, or of N-substituted carbamic acids: R$_2$NC(=O)OR', (R' = hydrocarbyl or a cation). The esters are often called urethanes or urethans, a usage that is strictly correct only for the ethyl esters.
carbanions:
Anions containing an even number of electrons in which the excess negative charge is formally located on one or more carbon atoms. E.g. H₃C⁻ methyl anion or methanide, H₂CC⁻(=O) acetyl anion or 1-oxoethanide, H₂CC⁺HCH₃ isopropyl anion or propan-2-ide, cyclopenta-2,4-dien anion or cyclopenta-2,4-dien-1-ide.

See also acyl intermediates, enolates. GTPOC (carbanions).

carbenes:
An electrically neutral species H₂C: and its derivatives, in which the carbon is covalently bonded to two univalent groups of any kind or a divalent group and bears two nonbonding electrons, which may be spin-paired (singlet state) or spin-non-paired (triplet state). In systematic name formation, carbene is the name of the parent hydride :CH₂; hence, the name dichlorocarbene for :CCl₂. However, names for acyclic and cyclic hydrocarbons containing one or more divalent carbon atoms are derived from the name of the corresponding all-4-hydrocarbon using the suffix -ylidene. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3. NOC Rule C-81.1.

E.g. CH₂=CHCH: prop-2-en-1-ylidene; cyclohexylidene, H₂C=C: ethenylidene.

Subclasses of carbenes include acyl carbenes RC(=O)CR, imidoyl carbenes, RC(=NR)CR, and vinyl carbenes.

carbenes analogues:
The electrically neutral mononuclear hydrides of group 14 having two non-bonding electrons, the electrically neutral mononuclear hydrides of group 15 having four non-bonding electrons, and also the compound HB. The names of a number of these, formed according to RNRI Rules RC-81.1.3.1, RC-81.1.3.2, are shown below. These names are entries in this Glossary.

```
RB: boranylidenes   RN: nitrenes
R₂Si: silylenes      RP: phosphanylidenes
R₂Ge: germylidenes   RAs: arsanylidenes
R₂Sn: stannylidenes  RSb: stibanylidenes
R₂Pb: plumbylidenes
```

Note that if R = H, these compounds are parent hydrides; derivatives formed by substitution are named accordingly. However, if the substituent's first atom, bearing the free valence, is of the same element as the atom of the carbene analogue, other parent compounds may be required (see carbenes). E.g. HN: nitrene; CH₃N: methyl nitrene; H₂NN: diazanylidene (synonym isodiane, not aminonitrene).

carbenes metal complexes: See metal carbene complexes.

carbenes radical anions:
Species R₂C⁺-, having three non-bonding electrons, formally derived by addition of an electron to a carbene.

carbenes radical cations:
Species R₂C⁺⁺, having one non-bonding electron, formally derived by subtraction of an electron from a carbene. E.g. H₂C⁺⁺ methyliumyl.

carbonium ions:
A structure, real or hypothetical, representing a carbocation which contains at least one carbon atom having only six valence electrons, i.e. 'formally trivalent'. GTPOC (carbonium ions). Cf. carbonium ions, vinylic cations. E.g. CH₃C⁺⁺HCH₃ propan-2-ylium, CH₃OCH₂⁺ methoxymethyl.
carbenoids:
Complexed carbene-like entities that display the reactivity characteristics of carbenes, either directly or by acting as sources of carbenes.

carbinols:
An obsolete term for substituted methanols, in which the name carbinol is synonymous with methanol.

carbinolamines:
An obsolete term for hemiaminals.

carboxylic compounds:
Cyclic compounds in which all of the ring members are carbon atoms. E.g. 1,2-dihydropyridine. See also homocyclic compounds.

carbodiimides:
Carbodiimide, HN=C=NH, and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule C-956.

carbohydrates:
Originally, compounds such as aldoses and ketoses, having the stoichiometric formula C_{n}(H_{2}O)_{m}, hence "hydrates of carbon". The generic term carbohydrate includes monosaccharides, oligosaccharides and polysaccharides as well as substances derived from monosaccharides by reduction of the carbonyl group (alditols), by oxidation of one or more terminal groups to carboxylic acids, or by replacement of one or more hydroxy group(s) by a hydrogen atom, an amino group, thiol group or similar groups. It also includes derivatives of these compounds. 2-Carb-1.1.

carbonitriles:
In systematic nomenclature, the suffix -carbonitrile is used to name compounds RC≡N where the suffix includes the carbon atom of the -CN. NOC Rule C-832.2. However carbonitrile is not a class name for nitriles.

carbonium ions:
An older term applied usually to carbenium ions but also to alkanium ions and other carbocationic species. The term is then ambiguous and not recommended. Cf. carbocations.

carbonyl compounds:
1. Compounds containing the carbonyl group, C=O. The term is commonly used in the restricted sense of aldehydes and ketones, although it actually includes carboxylic acids and derivatives. See under oxo compounds.

2. Metal carbonyls, in which carbon monoxide is a formal ligand.

carbonyl imides:
1,3-Dipolar compounds having the structure R_{2}C=O^{-}-N^\rightarrow R_{2}C^+O-N^\rightarrow. See also oxonium ylides (2).

carbonyl imines:
An undesirable synonym for carbonyl imides. See under ylides.

carbonyl oxides:
1,3-Dipolar compounds having the structure R_{2}C^{-}O^+=0 \leftrightarrow R_{2}C=O^{-}O^+. Also called peroxo compounds. See also oxonium ylides (2).

carbonyl ylides:
1,3-Dipolar compounds having the structure R_{2}C=O^{-}C^{-}R_{2} \leftrightarrow R_{2}C^+OC^{-}R_{2}. See also oxonium ylides (2).
carboranes:  
(A contraction of carbarbanes.) Compounds in which a boron atom in a polyboron hydride is replaced by a carbon atom with maintenance of the skeletal structure. (NOC Rule D-7.45 uses 'carborananes', but the contracted form is almost universally used.)

carboxamides:*  
Amides of carboxylic acids, having the structure RC(=O)NR₂. The term is used as a suffix in systematic name formation to denote the -C(=O)NH₂ group including its carbon atom. NOC Rule C-821.1.

carboxamidines:  
Compounds having the structure RC(=NR)NR₂. The term is used as a suffix in systematic nomenclature to denote the -C(=NH)NH₂ group including its carbon atom. NOC Rule C-951.1. E.g. CH₃C(=NH)NH₂ acetamidine, \[ \text{Bu} \quad 2\text{-butyl-4,5-dihydroimidazole.} \]

carboxylic acids:*  
Oxoacids having the structure RC(=O)OH. The term is used as a suffix in systematic name formation to denote the -C(=O)OH group including its carbon atom. NOC Rule C-401.2.

carbylamines: An obsolete term, which should not be used, for isocyanides. NOC Rule C-833.1.

carbynes:  
The neutral species HC₃ and its derivatives formed by substitution in which a univalent carbon atom is covalently bonded to one group and also bears three nonbonding electrons. (This term carries no implication about spin-pairing.) RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.1.

carbyne metal complexes: See metal carbyne complexes.

carbonyl ions:  
The cationic species H₂C⁺ or substitution derivatives thereof, formally derived by adding a hydron to a carbyne or subtracting an electron from a carbene.

carotenones:  
Hydrocarbon carotenoids (a subclass of tetraterpenes). See also terpenes. See under carotenoids.

carotenoids:  
Tetraterpenoids (C₄₀), formally derived from the acyclic parent \( \psi, \psi\)-carotene (I) by hydrogenation, dehydrogenation, cyclization, oxidation, or combination of these processes. This class includes carotenones, xanthophylls and certain compounds that arise from rearrangement of the skeleton of (I) or by loss of part of this structure. Retinoids are excluded. BNRD Rule Carotenoid-1 (p. 226, 237). See also retro. E.g.  

\[ \text{lycopene, } \psi, \psi\text{-carotene (I)} \]
\[ \text{zeaxanthin, } \beta, \beta\text{-carotene-3,3'-diol (a xanthophyll)} \]
\[ 8'-\text{apo-} \beta\text{-caroten-8'-ol} \]
catecholamines:
4-(2-Aminoethyl)pyrocatechol [4-(2-aminoethyl)benzene-1,2-diol] and derivatives formed by substitution.

Catenanes/caten compounds:
Hydrocarbons having two or more rings connected in the manner of links of a chain, without a covalent bond. More generally, the class catena compounds embraces functional derivatives and hetero analogues. E.g. a [2]catenane

cavitands:
Compounds constrained by structure to having or accommodating a cavity large enough to host other molecules. See inclusion compounds.

cephalins (kephalins):
Compounds derived from glycerol in which a primary and the secondary hydroxy groups are esterified with long-chain fatty acids, and the remaining primary one with the mono(2-aminoethyl) ester of phosphoric acid, or with the monoserine ester of phosphoric acid. The term is not recommended. BNRD Nomenclature of Phosphorus Containing Compounds, Table 4, p. 262. These compounds are preferably designated as (3-phosphatidyl)ethanolamines and (3-phosphatidyl)serines respectively. See also phosphatidic acids.

cephalosporins:
Cephems having the basic structure shown. See also cephams, cephems, penams, penems, penicillins.

cephams:
Natural and synthetic antibiotics containing the 5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]octan-8-one nucleus; generally assumed to have the 6R configuration, unless otherwise specified. The numbering used differs from that of the von Baeyer named bicyclic system. Where they differ, the von Baeyer numbering is shown in parentheses.

cephems:
2,3-Didehydrocephams: 5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-en-8-ones. See cephalosporins, cephams.

chalcones:
1,3-Diphenylpropone (benzylideneacetophenone) and its derivatives formed by substitution. ArCH=CHC(=O)Ar.
charge-transfer complexes:
Electron-donor—electron-acceptor complexes, characterised by electronic transition(s) to an excited state in which there is a partial transfer of electronic charge from the donor to the acceptor moiety. GTPOC (charge-transfer complexes).

cHELATES:
Compounds in which a multidentate ligand, such as an enolate anion of a β-diketone, is bound to a receptor center (central atom of a coordination complex).

chloramines:
Amines substituted at nitrogen with one or two chlorine atoms (a contracted form of N-chloroamines).

chlorocarbons:
Compounds consisting wholly of chlorine and carbon.

chlorohydrins: See halohydrins.

chloronium ions: See halonium ions.

clathrates:
Inclusion compounds in which the guest molecule is in a cage formed by the host molecule or by a lattice of host molecules.

cobalamines: See corrinoids.

π-complexes: See π-adducts.

coronands/coronates: See crown compounds.

corrinoids (cobalamines, corphyrins, corrins, vitamin B_{12} compounds):
Derivatives of the corrin nucleus, which contains four reduced or partly reduced pyrrole rings joined in a macrocycle by three =CH- groups and one direct carbon-carbon bond linking alpha positions. BNKD Nomenclature of Corrinoids (p. 272).

![Corrin](image)

coumarins:
2H-Chromen-2-one (older name 1,2-benzopyrone), trivially named coumarin, and its derivatives formed by substitution. Cf. isocoumarins.

cresols:
The monomethylphenols and their derivatives formed by substitution on the ring with substituents other than -OH.

crown compounds:
Macrocyclic polydentate compounds, usually uncharged, in which three or more coordinating ring atoms (usually oxygen or nitrogen) are or may become suitably close for easy formation of chelate complexes with metal ions or other cationic species. (Planar analogues, such as porphyrins, are excluded.) They are also known as coronands and the chelate complexes are called coronates. GTPOC (crown).
E.g.

- a crown ether (a subclass containing only oxygen as coordinating atom.)


cryptands/cryptates:
Cryptands are macrobicyclic, macrotricyclic, etc. compounds generally having nitrogen atoms at the bridgehead positions, having sufficient space within its cage structure for polydentate ligation to metal ions or other cationic species; the resulting complexes are called cryptates. E. Weber and F. Vögtle, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 45, L65-L67 (1980).

cumulenes:*
Hydrocarbons (and by extension, derivatives formed by substitution) having three or more cumulative double bonds. E.g. R_2C=C=C=CR_2. (Cumulative double bonds are those present in a chain in which at least three contiguous atoms are joined by double bonds.) NOC Rule A-21.1, footnote. See also *allenes, heterocumulenes.*

cyanates:*
Salts and esters of cyanic acid, HOC≡N. NOC Rule C-833.1. E.g. KOCN potassium cyanate, PhOCN phenyl cyanate. Cf. *isocyanates.*

cyanides:*
Salts and C-organyl derivatives of hydrogen cyanide, HCN≡N. NOC Rule C-831.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.7.9.1. See also *isocyanides, nitriles, carbonitriles.* E.g. CH_2C≡N methyl cyanide (acetonitrile), NaNCN sodium cyanide, PhC(=O)CN benzoyl cyanide.

cyanine dyes:
Synthetic dyes with the general formula R_2N[CH=CH]_nCH=N+R_2 (n is a small number) in which the nitrogen and part of the conjugated chain usually form part of a heterocyclic system, such as imidazole, pyridine, pyrrole, quinoline and thiazole. E.g.

\[ \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+\text{CH}=[\text{CH}]=\text{CHR}_2 \]


cyanohydrins:
Alcohols substituted by a cyano group, most commonly, but not limited to, examples having a cyano and a hydroxy group attached to the same carbon atom, formally derived from *aldehydes or ketones* by the addition of hydrogen cyanide. An individual cyanohydrin can systematically be named as a hydroxy nitrile. See under *halohydrins.* E.g. (CH_3)_2COH)C≡N ‘acetone cyanohydrin’ (2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanenitrile), HOCH_2CH_2C≡N ‘ethylene cyanohydrin’ (3-hydroxypropanenitrile).

cyclic acid anhydrides/cyclic anhydrides:*
Acid anhydrides derived by loss of water between two oxoacid functions R_2E(=O)_(OH)_m (l ≠ 0) (carboxylic, sulfonic, etc.) in the same molecule so as to close a ring. NOC Rules C-491.4, C-643.2. Oxo oxygen replacement analogues are included. Cf. *thioanhydrides.* E.g.
cycloalkanes:*
Saturated monocyclic hydrocarbons (with or without side chains). See alicyclic compounds. NOC Rule A-11.1. E.g. $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH}_2$ cyclobutane. Unsaturated monocyclic hydrocarbons having one endocyclic double or one triple bond are called cycloalkenes and cycloalkynes, respectively. Those having more than one such multiple bond are cycloalkadienes, cycloalkatrienes, etc. The inclusive terms for any cyclic hydrocarbons having any number of such multiple bonds are cyclic olefins or cyclic acetylenes.

**cycloalkyl groups:**
Univalent groups derived from cycloalkanes by removal of a hydrogen atom from a ring carbon atom. E.g. $\text{H}_2\text{C} - \text{CH}_2$ 2-methylcyclopropyl. NOC Rules A-11.1, A-11.2.

**cyclodepsipeptides:** See depsipeptides.

**cyclodextrins:**
Cyclic oligoglucosides containing 5 to ca. 10 glucose residues in which an enclosed tubular space allows reception of a guest molecule to form a clathrate. The synonymous term Scharzinger dextrins is not recommended. (α-Cyclodextrin has 6 glucose residues; β-cyclodextrin has 7.) Semi-systematically α-cyclodextrin is called cyclomaltohexaose. 2-Carb-37.4.1. See also dextrins.

**cyclohexadienyl cations:**
A subclass of arenium ions.

**cyclophanes:**
The term originally applied to compounds having two \( p \)-phenylene groups held face to face by \(-[\text{CH}_2]_n\)-bridges. It now designates compounds having (i) mancude-ring systems, or assemblies of mancude-ring systems, and (ii) atoms and/or saturated or unsaturated chains as alternate components of a large ring. GNOC Recom. R-2.4.5. Many chemists include in this class any bridged aromatic system, irrespective of the attachment positions of the bridge. E.g. \([2.2](1,4)(1,4)\)cyclophane or \(1(1,4),4(1,4)\)-dibenzenacyclophane according to the provisional GNOC document on Phane Nomenclature, Part 1.


**cyclosilazanes:**
Compounds having rings of alternating silicon and nitrogen atoms: NOC Rule D-6.42.

**cyclosiloxanes:**
Compounds having rings of alternating silicon and oxygen atoms. NOC Rule D-6.23. E.g. \(\text{H}_2\text{Si} - \delta(\text{CH}_3)_2\) 2,2-dimethylcyclotrisiloxane.
Glossary of class names of organic compounds

Dehydroarenes:
Species, usually transient, derived formally by the abstraction of a hydrogen atom from each of two ring atoms of an arene. The name for specific compounds requires the numerical prefix di-.

E.g. 1,8-didehydronaphthalene or naphthalene-1,8-diyl. RNRI Rule RC-81.3.1.

1,2-Didehydroarenes are called arynes and are commonly represented with a formal triple bond.

Dehydrobenzenes: A subclass of dehydroarenes. See benzynes.

Deoxyribonucleic acids (DNA):
Nucleic acids made up of nucleotide units having a 2-deoxy-\(\alpha\)-D-ribosyl component. BN RD Rule N-1.3 (p.110).

Depsides:
Intermolecular esters formed from two or more molecules of the same or different phenolic benzoic acids. Depending on the number of the component units, di-, tri-, etc. depsides may result. E.g.

Depisipeptides:
Natural or synthetic compounds having sequences of amino and hydroxy carboxylic acid residues (usually \(\alpha\)-amino and \(\alpha\)-hydroxy acids), commonly but not necessarily regularly alternating. In cyclodepsipeptides, the residues are connected in a ring. Cf. carboxylic acids.

Dextrans:
Branched poly-\(\alpha\)-D-glucosides of microbial origin having glycosidic bonds predominantly C-1\(\rightarrow\)C-6. Cf. glycosides.

Dextrins:
Poly-\(\alpha\)-D-glucosides of intermediate chain length derived from starch components (amylopectins) by the action of amylases (starch hydrolysing enzymes). See also cyclodextrins, dextrins.

Diacylamines:
Compounds having two acyl groups substituted on ammonia or a primary amine: acyl-\(\text{-NR-acyl}\). They are also known as secondary amides and, especially the cyclic examples derived from diacids, as imides. NOC Rule C-826. E.g. \([\text{RC(=O)}_2\text{NR, RS(=O)}_2\text{NHC(=O)R}\].

Diamidides:
Analogues of acyclic carboxylic acid anhydride in which \(=\text{O}\) has been replaced by \(=\text{NR}\) and \(-\text{O- by -NR-}\): \(\text{RC(=NR)NRC(=NR)R, N-imidoyl amidines}\). The name 1,3,5-triazapentadienes, formed in contravention of NOC Rule C-61, is sometimes applied as a class name to diamidides. See imidines.

Dianions:
Molecular entities bearing two negative charges, which may be located on a single atom or on different atoms or may be delocalized.

Diazanylidenes: An alternative term for isodiazenes.
1,1-diazenes:
An incorrectly formed name for isodiazenes. Use of this name is discouraged. See also nitrenes.

diazenyl radicals:
Radicals of structure RN=N'.

diazo compounds:
Compounds having the divalent diazo group, \( =N^+ =N^- \), attached to a carbon atom. See also dipolar compounds. E.g. \( \text{CH}_2\text{N}_2 \) diazomethane.

diazoamino compounds:* 
Compounds having the structure RN=N-NR\(_2\) (not all R = H, and one R commonly aryl). See also triazines. In systematic nomenclature, diazoamino prefixed to the name of RH names the compound RN=NNHR' (R = R'). NOC Rule C-942.2. E.g. PhN=N-NPhMe N-methyl diazoaminobenzene.

diazoates:* 
Salts RN=NO\(^+\)M\(^-\) (R commonly aryl) of the compounds RN=NOH, (hydrocarbon)diazohydroxides. NOC Rule C-931.3. E.g. PhN=NO\(^+\)K\(^-\) potassium benzenediazoate. In GNOC Recom. R-5.3.3.4 these compounds are named as hydrocarbyldiazenolates and hydrocarbyldiazenols respectively. E.g. PhN=NOH phenyldiazenol. RN=NO\(^+\)M\(^-\) are also known by the non-IUPAC name diazotates.

diazonium salts:
Compounds of structure RN\(_2\)^+Y\(^-\), in which R is generally but not necessarily aryl, and the cations of which are usually formulated as RN^+=N. NOC Rule C-931. E.g. PhN=NO\(^+\)Cl\(^-\) benzenediazonium chloride. They may also be named, from the canonical form RN=N^+, hydrocarbyldiazenylum salts. RNRI Rule RC-82.2.2.3.

diazooxides: 
Diazocyclohexadienones, which may also be considered as dipolar diazonio phenoxides, obtained by diazotizing aromatic primary amines having a hydroxy group in an ortho or para position. Also known as diazophenols. See also diazo compounds, phenoxides, quinone diazides.

diazotates: See diazoates.

dicarbenium ions:
Species carrying two positive charges, formally located on tervalent carbon atoms.
E.g. \( ^+\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^- \) ethane-1,2-diyl dication, \( ^+\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^- \) propane-1,3-bis(ylium).

dienes:
Compounds that contain two fixed double bonds (usually assumed to be between carbon atoms). See alkenes, olefins. Dienes in which the two double-bond units are linked by one single bond are termed conjugated, e.g. \( \text{CH}_2=\text{CH} =\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 \) buta-1,3-diene. Dienes in which the double bonds are adjacent are called cumulative, e.g. \( \text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 \) buta-1,2-diene. See also allenes, cumulenes. Those in which one or more of the unsaturated carbon atoms is replaced by a heteroatom may be called heterodienes.

diols:
Compounds that contain two hydroxy groups, generally assumed to be, but not necessarily, alcoholic. Aliphatic diols are also called glycols.

diosphenols:
Cyclic \( \alpha \)-diketones, which exist predominantly in an enolic form.
dipolar compounds:
Electrically neutral molecules carrying a positive and a negative charge in one of their major canonical descriptions. In most dipolar compounds the charges are delocalized; however the term is also applied to species where this is not the case. 1,2-Dipolar compounds have the opposite charges on adjacent atoms. The term 1,3-dipolar compounds is used for those in which a significant canonical resonance form can be represented by a separation of charge over three atoms (in connection with 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions).
Subclasses of 1,3-dipolar compounds include:

(i) Allyl type
\[ X=Y^+-Z^- \iff X-Y=Z \iff X-Y-Z^+ \] (X, Z = C, N, or O; Y = N or O) See azo imides, azomethine imides, azomethine ylides, azoxy compounds, carbonyl imides, carbonyl oxides, carbonyl ylides, nitrones, nitro compounds.

(ii) Propargyl type
\[ X=N^+-Z^- \iff X=N=Z \iff X=N-Z^+ \iff X-N=Z \] (X = C or O, Z = C, N, or O) See nitrile imides, nitrile oxides, nitrile ylides, nitrilium betaines, azides, diazo compounds.

(iii) Carbene type
\[ :X=C=Z \iff +X=C-Z^- \] (X = C or N; Z = C, N, or O) See acyl carbenes, imidoyl carbenes, vinyl carbenes.


E.g. \[ RN^-N^+=N \iff RN=N+=N \iff RN^-N=N^+ \iff RC^+=N-O^- \iff RC^-N=O \iff RC^+=N-O^- \]

dipolar ions: See zwitterionic compounds.

dipyrrins:
Compounds containing two pyrrole rings linked through a methine, -CH=, group. BNRD Rule TP-7.2 (p.310).

\[ \text{dipyrromethenes: See pyromethenes.} \]

diradicals:
Molecular species having two unpaired electrons, in which at least two different electronic states with different multiplicities [electron-paired (singlet state) or electron-unpaired (triplet state)] can be identified. E.g. \[ \text{H}_2\text{C}^-\text{CH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_2 \text{propane-1,3-diyl (trimethylene). See biradicals. GTPOC (biradicals).} \]

disaccharides:* Compounds in which two monosaccharides are joined by a glycosidic bond. 2-Carb-36.1. See saccharides, glycosides.

diterpenoids:
Terpenoids having a C_{20} skeleton.

dithioacetals:* See thioacetals.

dypnones:
1,3-Diphenylbut-2-en-1-one [PhC(=O)CH=C(CH_3)Ph] and its ring-substituted derivatives.

eicosanoids: See under icosanoids.

enamines:
Alkenylamines; by usage the term refers specifically to vinylic amines, which have the structure \( R_2NCR=CR_2 \).
enols:
Alkenols; the term refers specifically to vinylic alcohols, which have the structure HOCHR=CR₂. Enols are tautomeric with aldehydes (R' = H) or ketones (R' ≠ H). See also phenols.

enolates:
Salts of enols (or of the tautomeric aldehydes or ketones), in which the anionic charge is delocalized over oxygen and carbon, or similar covalent metal derivatives in which the metal is bound to oxygen.

enoses:*
Monosaccharides having a carbon-carbon double bond anywhere in the backbone chain. Glycals (term not recommended) designates the enoses that are generated by formal elimination of the hemiacetal hydroxy group and an adjacent hydrogen atom. Thus glycals are cyclic enol ethers. 2-Carb-17. Unsaturated hexoses, for example, are called hexenoses. E.g. HOCH₂(1,2-epoxypropane, or 2-methyloxirane (an epoxide); CH₃-CH-CH₂

epihalohydrins:
Compounds having the (halomethyl)oxirane skeleton: CH₂CH₂X

episulfonium ions:
Ions derived from thiiranes, in which a trivalent sulfur atom bears a positive charge:

epoxides: See under epoxy compounds.

epoxy compounds:*
Compounds in which an oxygen atom is directly attached to two adjacent or non-adjacent carbon atoms of a carbon chain or ring system; thus cyclic ethers. The term epoxides represents a subclass of epoxy compounds containing a saturated three-membered cyclic ether; thus oxirane derivatives. NOC Rule C-212.2; GNOC Recom. R-5.5.4.4. E.g. 1,2-epoxypropane, or 2-methyloxirane (an epoxide);

esters:*
Compounds formally derived from an oxoacid RₓE(=O)(OH)ₘ (l ≠ 0), and an alcohol, phenol, heteroanenol, or enol by linking with formal loss of water from an acidic hydroxy group of the former and a hydroxy group of the latter. By extension acyl derivatives of alcohols, etc. Acyl derivatives of chalcogen analogues of alcohols (thiols, selenols, tellurols) etc. are included. See also acylals, ortho esters, depsides, depsipeptides, glycerides, lactides, lactones, macrolides. NOC Rules C-463, C-464, C-641.5, C-641.6, D-5.61. E.g. R'C(=O)OR, R'C(=S)OR, R'C(=O)SR, R'S(=O)₂OR, (HO)₂P(=O)OR, (R'S)₂C(=O), ROCN (but not R-NCO) (R ≠ H).

Note: O-Alkyl derivatives of other acidic compounds [see amides (1) note] may be named as esters but do not belong to the class esters proper. NOC Rule D-5.21. E.g. (Ph)₂POCH₃ methyl diphenylphosphinite.

ethers:*
Compounds ROR (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-211. (Compounds R₃SiOR, silicon analogues of ethers, are trialkylsilylxylo compounds). Cf. acetics, epoxy compounds, ortho esters. E.g. CH₃CH₂OCH₂CH₃
fatty acids:*
Aliphatic monocarboxylic acids derived from or contained in esterified form in an animal or vegetable fat, oil or wax. BNRD Rule Lip-1.1 (p. 180). Natural fatty acids commonly have a chain of 4 to 28 carbons (usually unbranched and even-numbered), which may be saturated or unsaturated. By extension, the term is sometimes used to embrace all acyclic aliphatic carboxylic acids.

fenestranes:

ferrocenophanes:
Compounds in which the two ring components of ferrocene are linked by one or more bridging chains. See also cyclophanes, metallocenes, sandwich compounds.

flavins:*
Derivatives of the dimethylisoalloxazine (7,8-dimethylbenzo[g]pteridine-2,4(3H,10H)-dione) skeleton, with a substituent on the 10 position. (Riboflavin, having a 10-D-ribityl group, is the most prominent member). CBN, Trivial Names of Miscellaneous Compounds of Importance in Biochemistry, EJB 2, 1-2 (1967), Rule M-6.

flavonoids (isoflavonoids and neoflavonoids):
Flavonoids, isoflavonoids and neoflavonoids are natural products derived from 2-phenylchromen-4-one (flavone), 3-phenylchromen-4-one, and 4-phenylcoumarin, respectively. Derivations include reduction of the 2(3) carbon-carbon double bond (flavanones), reduction of the keto group (flavanols), and hydroxylation at various positions. See also anthocyanins, chalcones.

flavoproteins:
Flavins tightly bound or covalently attached to a protein chain, commonly through the 8-methyl carbon atom.
flavylum salts: See anthocyanidins.
fluoresceins: See xanthenes.
fluorocarbons:
Compounds consisting wholly of fluorine and carbon.
fluorohydrins: See under halohydrins.
formamidine disulfides:* The compound H₂NC(=NH)SSC(=NH)NH₂ and its derivatives formed by substitution at nitrogen. NOC Rule C-951.5.
formazans:* The parent compound H₂NN=CHN=NH and its derivatives formed by substitution at carbon and/or nitrogen. NOC Rule C-955.1.
fulgides: Dialkylidenesuccinic anhydrides (generally photochromic).
fulerenes: Compounds composed solely of an even number of carbon atoms, which form a cage-like fused-ring polycyclic system with twelve five-membered rings and the rest six-membered rings. The archetypal example is [60]fullerene, where the atoms and bonds delineate a truncated icosahedron. The term has been broadened to include any closed cage structure consisting entirely of three-coordinate carbon atoms. Buckminsterfullerenes, W. E. Billups and M. A. Ciufolini, Eds., VCH, 1993.
fulminates:* 1. Compounds having the structure RON=C:. NOC Rule C-833.1; GNOC Recom. R-5.9.7.2. So called because fulminic acid (actually HC=N⁺-O⁻ formonitrile oxide) was previously considered to be HON=C:. 2. Salts of fulminic acid. E.g. Na⁺[C≡N⁺–O⁻]. fulvalenes: The hydrocarbon fulvalene and its derivatives formed by substitution (and by extension, analogues formed by replacement of one or more carbon atoms of the fulvalene skeleton by a heteroatom).
fulvenes: The hydrocarbon fulvene and its derivatives formed by substitution (and by extension, analogues formed by replacement of one or more carbon atoms of the fulvene skeleton by a heteroatom).
furanocoumarins: An alternative name for furocoumarins.
furanoses:* Cyclic hemiacetal forms of monosaccharides in which the ring is five-membered (i.e. a tetrahydrofuran skeleton). 2-Carb-5.1.
furocoumarins:
Derivatives (mostly of natural origin) of the linear furocoumarin skeleton, psoralen, or its angular isomer, angelicin, variously substituted with hydroxy, methoxy, alkyl, or hydroxymethyl groups, among others.

![psoralen](image)

![angelicin](image)

germynes: See germyldenes.

germyldenes:*  
Carbene analogues having the structure R₂Ge: . The older synonym germynes is no longer recommended. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.2.

glycals: See under enoses.

glycans:*  
Synonymous with polysaccharides. Glycans composed of a single type of monosaccharide residue (homopolysaccharide, synonym homoglycan) are named by replacing the ending '-ose' of the sugar by '-an'. E.g. mannans, fructans, xylans, arabianans. 2-Carb-39.1. Dextrans and dextrins belong to the class glucans

glycaric acids: An obsolescent synonym for aldaric acids.

glycerides:  
Esters of glycerol (propane-1,2,3-triol) with fatty acids, widely distributed in nature. They are by long-established custom subdivided into triglycerides, 1,2- or 1,3-diglycerides, and 1- or 2-monomoglycerides, according to the number and position of acyl groups (not, as one might suppose, the number of glycerol residues). The recommended method for naming individual glycerides is mono-, di- or tri-O-acylglycerol, as appropriate. BNRD, Rule Lip-1.2(b) (p. 181).

![a triglyceride](image)

glycitols: An obsolescent synonym for alditols.

glycols:  
Dihydric alcohols, also known as diols, in which the two hydroxy groups are on different carbon atoms, usually but not necessarily adjacent. E.g. HOCH₂CH₂OH 'ethylene glycol' (ethane-1,2-diol), HO[CH₂]₄OH butane-1,4-diol.

glycolipids:*  
Naturally occurring 1,2-di-O-acylglycerols joined at oxygen 3 by a glycosidic linkage to a carbohydrate part (usually a mono-, di-, or tri-saccharide). Some substances classified as bacterial glycolipids have the sugar part acylated by one or more fatty acids and the glycerol part may be absent. See also glycosides, lipids, lipopolysaccharides. BNRD Rule Lip-3.1 (p. 187).

E.g.  
![glycolipid](image)

glyconic acids: An obsolescent synonym for aldonic acids.
glycopeptides/glycoproteins:*
Compounds in which a carbohydrate component is linked to a peptide/protein component. BNRD, Nomenclature of Glycoproteins, Glycopeptides, and Peptidoglycans, (p. 84).

glycoproteins: See glycopeptides.
glycosamines:
A term synonymous with amino sugars; now restricted to some trivial names. 2-Carb-14.
glycoses: A less frequently used term for monosaccharides.
glycosides:*
Originally mixed acetals resulting from the attachment of a glycosyl group to a non-acyl group RO- (which itself may be derived from a saccharide) and chalcogen replacements thereof (RS-, RSe-). The bond between the glycosyl group and the OR group is called a glycosidic bond. 2-Carb-33.1. Also called osides. By extension, the terms N-glycosides and C-glycosides are used as class names for glycosylamines and for compounds having a glycosyl group attached to a hydrocarbyl group respectively. These terms are misnomers and should not be used. The preferred terms are glycosylamines and C-glycosyl compounds, respectively. 2-Carb-33.1, 2-Carb-33.5, 2-Carb-33.7. Cf. glycosylamines.

\[ \text{glycosyl group:} \]
The structure obtained by removing the hydroxy group from the hemiacetal function of a monosaccharide (2-Carb-31.1) and, by extension, of a lower oligosaccharide.
glycosylamines:
Compounds having a glycosyl group attached to an amino group, -NR2; less elegantly called N-glycosides. Cf. glycosides. 2-Carb-33.1, 2-Carb-33.5
E.g.
\[
\text{N,N-dimethyl-β-D-glucopyranosylamine}
\]
Grignard reagents:
Organomagnesium halides, RMgX, having a carbon-magnesium bond (or their equilibrium mixtures in solution with R,Mg + MgX2).
haems: An alternative spelling for hemes.
halirenium ions:
Cyclic cations having the structure \( \text{X = F, Cl, Br, I} \)
haloforms:
Trihalomethanes CHX3.
haloxydrins:
A traditional term for alcohols substituted by a halogen atom at a saturated carbon atom otherwise bearing only hydrogen or hydrocarbyl groups (usually used to mean β-halo alcohols). E.g. BrCH₂CH₂OH 'ethylene bromohydrin' (2-bromoethanol), ClCH₂CH₂CH₂OH 'trimethylene chlorohydrin' (3-chloropropan-1-ol), 'PhCH(OH)CH₂Cl 'styrene chlorohydrin' (2-chloro-1-phenylethanol).
halonium ions:*
Ions of the form $R_2X^+$, where $X$ is any halogen ($X = Br^+$, bromonium ions; $X = Cl^+$, chloronium ions; $X = F^+$, fluoronium ions; $X = I^+$, iodonium ions). They may be open-chain or cyclic. GNOC Recom. R-5.8.2. 

\[
\begin{align*}
R_2C & \quad \text{bromonium ion} \\
R_2C & \quad \text{chloronium ion} \\
R_2C & \quad \text{fluoronium ion} \\
R_2C & \quad \text{iodonium ion}
\end{align*}
\]

helicenes:*
Ortho-fused polycyclic aromatic or heteroaromatic compounds in which all rings (minimum five) are angularly arranged so as to give helically shaped molecules, which are thus chiral. GNOC Recom. R-2.4.1.3.6. 

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hexahelincene}
\end{align*}
\]

hemes and heme derivatives:*
Complexes consisting of an iron ion coordinated to a 
porphyrin acting as a tetradeutate ligand, and to one or two axial ligands. BNRD, Rules TP-8.1, TP-8.4.3 (p. 311, 316).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hemiacetals:}^* \\
\text{Compounds having the general formula } R_2C(OH)OR' (R' \neq H). \text{ NOC Rule C-331.4. GNOC Recom. R-5.6.4.2. See also lactols, hemiketals.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hemiaminals:}
\alpha\text{-Amino alcohols, improperly called carbinolamines (the adducts of ammonia, or of primary or secondary amines to the carbonyl group of aldehydes and ketones): } R_2C(OH)(NR_2) \\
\text{Compounds of structure } R_2C(OR)NR_2 (R' \neq H) \text{ are hemiaminal ethers, or } \alpha\text{-amino ethers. See } \text{alcohols, aminals, ethers.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hemiketals:}^* \\
\text{Hemiacetals having the structure } R_2C(OH)OR (R \neq H), \text{ derived from ketones by formal addition of an alcohol to the carbonyl group. This term, once abandoned (NOC Rule C-331.4, footnote) has been reinstated as a subclass of hemiacetals. GNOC Recom. R-5.6.4.2.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hemins:}^* \\
\text{Chloro(porphyrinato)iron(III) complexes. See also hemes and heme derivatives. BNRD. Rule TP-8.4.3 (p. 316).}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hemochromes:}^* \\
\text{Iron-porphyrin complexes, having one or two basic ligands (e.g. piperidine, amines). See also hemes and heme derivatives. BNRD, Rule TP-8.4.3 (p. 316).}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{hemoglobin:} \\
\text{Heme derivatives having a protein chain as axial ligand.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Herz compounds:}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
1,2\lambda^4,3\text{-Benzothiazolium chlorides (formed in the reaction of aniline and derivatives thereof with disulfur dichloride).}
\end{align*}
\]
hetarenes: Synonymous with heteroarenes.

hetaryl groups: Synonymous with heteroaryl groups.

hetarynes: Synonymous with heteroarynes.

heteroalkenes:
Analouges of alkenes in which a doubly bonded carbon atom is replaced by a heteroatom. E.g. H₂Si=CH₂ methylidenesilane (silene less preferred), MeN=CH₂ N-methylmethanimine.

heteroarenes:
Heterocyclic compounds formally derived from arenes by replacement of one or more methine (-C=) and/or vinylene (-CH=CH-) groups by trivalent or divalent heteroatoms, respectively, in such a way as to maintain the continuous π-electron system characteristic of aromatic systems and a number of out-of-plane π-electrons corresponding to the Hückel rule (4n + 2); an alternative term is hetarenes. Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry, Vol. 1, Ed. O. Meth-Cohn, Pergamon, 1984, p. 3. E.g.

hetaryl groups:
The class of heterocyclyl groups derived from heteroarenes by removal of a hydrogen atom from any ring atom; an alternative term is hetaryl. E.g.

hetarynes:

heterocumulenes:
Cumulenes in which one or more carbon atoms of the cumulative bond system have been replaced by heteroatoms. E.g. O=C=C=C=O, but not CH₂=C=O, ketene, nor O=C=O, carbon dioxide, which are heteroallenes.

heterocyclic compounds:
Cyclic compounds having as ring members atoms of at least two different elements. E.g. quinoline, 1,2-thiazole, bicyclo[3.3.1]tetrasiloxane. Cf. homocyclic compounds, carbocyclic compounds.

heterocyclyl groups:
Univalent groups formed by removing a hydrogen atom from any ring atom of a heterocyclic compound. E.g. 4-pyridyl, pyrrolidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl. See organyl.

homocyclic compounds:
Cyclic compounds having as ring members atoms of the same element only. E.g. benzene, pentazole, cyclohexasilane.

hydrazides:
Compounds derived from oxoacids R₂E(=O)(OH)ₙ (l ≠ 0) by replacing -OH by -NRNR₂ (R groups are commonly H), as in carbohydrazides, RC(=O)NH₂, NOC Rule C-921.5, (GNOC Recom. R-5.7.8.4),
sulfonohydrazides, \( \text{RS}(=\text{O})_2\text{NHNH}_2 \), (NOC Rule C-641.9); and phosphonic dihydrazides, \( \text{RP}(=\text{O})(\text{NHNH}_2)_2 \).

**hydrazide hydrazones:** See *hydrazidines*.

**hydrazide imides:** See amidrazones.

**hydrazidines:**

Compounds, \( \text{RC}(-\text{NHNH}_2)=\text{NNH}_2 \), derived from carboxylic acids by replacing -OH by -\( \text{NHNH}_2 \) (or \( N \)-substituted analogues) and =O by =\( \text{NNH}_2 \) (or substituted analogues). NOC Rule C-954.1. A specific hydrazidine is named as a *hydrazide* hydrazone. E.g. hexanohydrazide hydrazone.

**hydrazines:**

Hydrazine (diazane), \( \text{H}_2\text{NNH}_2 \), and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. When one or more substituents are acyl groups, the compound is a *hydrazide*. NOC Rule C-921. \( N \)-Alkylidene derivatives are hydrazones. Cf. azines, hydrazo compounds.

**hydrazinylidenes:** Synonymous with *isodiazenes*. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.2.

**hydrazo compounds:**

Compounds containing the divalent hydrazo group, -\( \text{NHNH}_2 \), such as hydrazoarenes (1,2-diarylhydrazines or 1,2-diarylhydrazines, usually with both aryl groups the same) and their \( N \)-substituted derivatives: \( \text{ArNRNRAr} \). See also hydrazines. NOC Rule C-921.2.

**hydrazones:**

Compounds having the structure \( \text{R}_2\text{C}=\text{NNR}_2 \), formally derived from aldehydes or ketones by replacing =O by =\( \text{NNH}_2 \) (or substituted analogues). NOC Rule C-922.

**hydrazonic acids:**

Compounds derived from oxoacids \( \text{R}_k\text{E}(=\text{O})(\text{OH})_m \) \( (l \neq 0) \) by replacing a double-bonded oxygen atom by =\( \text{NNR}_2 \), as in carbohydrazonic acids, \( \text{RC}(=\text{O})\text{NH} \text{NH}_2 \) (NOC Rule C-451.1) and sulfonohydrazonic acids, \( \text{RS}(=\text{O})(=\text{NNH})\text{OH} \) (GNOC Recom. R-5.7.2.1).

**hydrocarbons:**

Compounds consisting of carbon and hydrogen only.

**hydrocarbyl groups:**

Univalent groups formed by removing a hydrogen atom from a *hydrocarbon*. Cf. heterocycl, organoheteryl, organyl groups. E.g. ethyl, phenyl.

**hydrocarbylene groups:**

Divalent groups formed by removing two hydrogen atoms from a *hydrocarbon*, the free valencies of which are not engaged in a double bond. E.g. 1,3-phenylene, -\( \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2 \)- propane-1,3-diy, -\( \text{CH}_2 \)- methylene.

**hydrocarbylidene groups:**

Divalent groups, \( \text{R}_2\text{C}=\), formed by removing two hydrogen atoms from the same carbon atom of a *hydrocarbon*, the free valencies of which are engaged in a double bond.

**hydrocarbylidyne groups:**

Trivalent groups, \( \text{RC}=\), formed by removing three hydrogen atoms from the same carbon atom of a *hydrocarbon*, the free valencies of which are engaged in a triple bond.

**hydrocarbolsulfanyl nitrenes:**

*Nitrenes* substituted with hydrocarbolsulfanyl groups, RS-N: \( \leftrightarrow \text{RS}^-\text{N}^+ \leftrightarrow \text{RS}≡\text{N} \). Sulfenyl nitrenes is an older synonymous term. E.g. MeSN methylsulfanyl nitrene or methylthionitrene. The synonymous term thiaynes (from the third canonical form; confusable with the hetarynes derivable from 1,2- and 1,4-thiazine) is best avoided.

**hydroperoxides:**

Monosubstitution products of hydrogen peroxide (dioxidane), HOOH, having the skeleton ROOH, in which R is any *organyl group*. Compounds in which R is acyl are known as *peroxy acids*. NOC Rule C-218.1.

**hydropolysulfides:**

Compounds having the structures RS₂H, RS₃H...RSₙH, in which Sₙ is a chain of sulfur atoms, and R is *hydrocarbyl*. NOC Rule C-513.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.5.6. Some people exclude hydrodisulfides from the class hydropolysulfides.

**hydrosulfides:** Term used in radicofunctional nomenclature of *thiols*. NOC C-511.5. Hydrosulfides is not commonly used as a class name for thiols.

**hydroxamic acids:**

Compounds, RC(=O)NHOH, derived from *oxoacids* RIₐ(=O)l(OH)ₙ (l ≠ 0) by replacing -OH by -NHOH, and *hydrocarbyl* derivatives thereof. NOC Rule 451.3. Specific examples are preferably named as N-hydroxy amides. NOC Rules C-841.3, C-841.4; GNOC Recom. R-5.7.1.3.3.

**hydroxic acids:**

Compounds derived from *oxoacids* RIₐ(=O)l(OH)ₙ (l ≠ 0) by replacing =O by =NOH (=NOR), as in carboxhydroxic acids, RC(OH)=NOH, (NOC Rule C-451.1) and sulfonoxyhydroxic acids, RS(=O)(=NOH)OH. GNOC Recom. R-5.7.2.1 Table 14.

**hydroxylamines:**

Hydroxylamine, H₂N-OH, and its *hydrocarbyl* derivatives. NOC Rule C-841. See also hydroxamic acids, *oximes*.

**icosanoids:**

Unsaturated C₂₀ *fatty acids* and skeletally related compounds. *Cf. prostanoids, leukotrienes*. The spelling icosanoids is preferred over the spelling eicosanoids for consistency with icosanoic acid. NOC Rule A-1.1, footnote. Specialists working in this field commonly use eicosanoids.

**imidic acids:**

Compounds derived from *oxoacids* RIₐ(=O)l(OH)ₙ (l ≠ 0) by replacing =O by =NR; thus tautomers of *amides*. In organic chemistry an unspecified imidic acid is generally a carboximidic acid, RC(=NR)OH. NOC Rule C-451.1; GNOC Recom. R-5.7.2. E.g. RS(=NH)₂OH a sulfonodiimidic acid. *Cf. imino acids*.

**imidines:**

Analogues of cyclic *acid anhydrides* in which =O has been replaced by =NR and -O- by -NR-.

*Cf. diamidides.*
imidogens:
A non-IUPAC term for nitrenes used in the Chemical Abstracts Service index nomenclature. RNRI RC-81.1.3.1, footnote.

imidonium ions: A term, which is not recommended, for nitrenium ions. GTPOC

imidoyl carbenes:
Carbenes having the structure \( \text{RC}=\text{N} \). Imidoyl is a shortened but imprecise term for carboximidoyl, \( \text{RC}=\text{N} \).

imidoyl nitrenes:
Nitrenes having the structure \( \text{RC}(=\text{N}) \). See imidoyl carbenes.

imines:
1. Compounds having the structure \( \text{RN}=\text{CR} \_2 \) (R = H, hydrocarbyl). Thus analogues of aldehydes or ketones, having NR doubly bonded to carbon; aldimes have the structure \( \text{RCH}=\text{NR} \), ketimines have the structure \( \text{R}^\prime_2\text{C}=\text{NR} \) (R' = H). Imines include azomethines and Schiff bases. Imine is used as a suffix in systematic nomenclature to denote the \( \text{C}=\text{NH} \) group excluding the carbon atom. NOC Rule C-815.3. GNOC Recom. R-5.4.3. See also azomethines, Schiff bases.
2. An obsolete term for azacycloalkanes.

iminium compounds:
Salts in which the cation has the structure \( \text{R}_2\text{C}=\text{N}^+\text{R}_2 \). Thus N-hydronated imines and their \( N \)-substituted derivatives. RNRI Rule RC-82.1.2.1. The synonymous terms imonium compounds and immonium compounds are irregularly formed and should not be used. Cf. quaternary ammonium compounds.

imino acids:
1. An obsolete term, which should not be used, for imidic acids.
2. Any carboxylic acid having an imino substituent, \( \text{HN}=\text{NR} \), replacing two hydrogens. A shortened form of imino carboxylic acid.
3. Obsolescent term for azahydrinolic acids and azacycloalkane-2-carboxylic acids. E.g. [Diagram of proline]

imino carbenes:
This term systematically means carbenes bearing an imino or \( N \)-substituted imino group, \( \text{RN}=\text{NR} \), somewhere in the molecule. E.g. \( \text{R}-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(=\text{NR})_2 \). It is listed here in order to warn against its misuse for alkylideneamino carbenes. Cf. carbenes, nitrile ylides.

iminoxy/iminoxy radicals:
This term has improperly been used for alkylideneaminoxyl radicals, also called iminoxyl radicals: \( \text{R}_2\text{C}=\text{N}^+\text{O}^\prime \). Its use is strongly discouraged. Cf. aminoxyl radicals, iminyl radicals.

iminoxy radicals:
Synonymous with alkylideneaminoxyl radicals. The term can be regarded as a contraction of iminyl radicals. RNRI RC-81.2.4.

iminyl radicals: See under nitrile ylides.

imidoyl radicals:
Radicals having the structure \( \text{R}_2\text{C}=\text{N}^+ \). A contraction of alkaniminyl radicals. A synonymous term is alkylideneaminyl radicals. RNRI Rule RC-81.2.3.1. Cf. aminyl radicals. E.g. Me\text{CH}=\text{N}^\prime\text{ethaniminyl}.
iminylium ions:
Cations having the structure R₂C=N⁺. A contraction of alkaniminylium ions. Alkylideneaminylium ions is a synonymous term. RNRI Rule RC-82.2.3.3. A subclass of nitrenium ions.

inclusion compounds:
Compounds in which one kind of molecule (the guest compound) is embedded in the matrix of another (the host compound). See also clathrates, crown compounds, cryptands, cryptates and intercalation compounds. J. L. Atwood, J. E. D. Davies and D. D. MacNicol, Eds., Inclusion Compounds, Academic Press, 1984.

inner salts: See zwitterionic compounds.

inositols:*
Cyclohexane-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexols. BNRED Rule I-1.1 (p. 151).

intercalation compounds:
Compounds resulting from reversible inclusion, without covalent bonding, of one kind of molecule in a solid matrix of another compound, which has a laminar structure. The host compound, a solid, may be macromolecular, crystalline, or amorphous. See also inclusion compounds. M. S. Whittingham and A. J. Jacobson, Eds., Intercalation Chemistry, Academic Press, 1982.

iodohydrins: See halohydrins.

iodonium ions:* See under halonium ions.

ion pairs:
Pairs of oppositely charged ions held together by coulombic attraction without formation of a covalent bond. Experimentally, an ion pair behaves as one unit in determining conductivity, kinetic behaviour, osmotic properties, etc.

ion radicals: See radical ions.

iridoids:
Cyclic monoterpenoids having the iridane skeleton (1-isopropyl-2,3-dimethylcyclopentane according to NOC Rule C-15.11), the traditional, but not undisputed, numbering of which is as shown.

isocoumarins:
Isocoumarin (1H-isochromen-1-one) and its derivatives formed by substitution. Cf. coumarins.

isocyanates:* 
The isocyanic acid tautomer, HN=C=O, of cyanic acid, HOC≡N and its hydrocarbyl derivatives: RN=C=O. NOC Rule C-833.1.

isocyanides:* 

isocyclic compounds: A less preferred synonym for homocyclic compounds.

isodiazenes:*
Compounds having the structure R₂NN ↔ R₂N⁺N⁻. GNOC Recom. R-5.3.5. These compounds can also be called diazanylidenes or hydrazinylidenes. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.2. They have also been called by
the trivial name azamines and the incorrectly formed name 1,1-diazenes. They should not be called aminonitrenes; see under carbenes.

isoflavonoids: See flavonoids.

isonitriles: An obsolete term, which should not be used, for isocyanides. NOC Rule C-833.1.

isonitroso compounds:
An obsolete term for oximes, based on the fact that compounds with a nitroso group, -N=O, bonded to a -CR₂H group readily tautomerise to oximes.

isoprenoids:
Compounds formally derived from isoprene (2-methylbuta-1,3-diene), the skeleton of which can generally be discerned in repeated occurrence in the molecule. The skeleton of isoprenoids may differ from strict additivity of isoprene units by loss or shift of a fragment, commonly a methyl group. The class includes both hydrocarbons and oxygenated derivatives. See also carotenoids, steroids, terpenes, terpenoids. BNRD, Pr-10 (p. 255).

isoselenocyanates:*
Selenium analogues of isocyanates: RN=C=Se. NOC Rule C-833.1.

isothiocyanates:*
Sulfur analogues of isocyanates: RN=C=S. NOC Rule C-833.1.

isoureas:*
The imidic acid tautomer of urea, H₂NC(=NH)OH, and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule C-972.

kephalins: An alternative spelling of cephalins.

ketals:
Acetals derived from ketones by replacement of the oxo group by two hydrocarbyloxy groups: R₂C(OR)₂ (R ≠ H). This term, once abandoned (NOC Rule C-333.1), has been reinstated (GNOC Recom. R-5.6.4.1) as a subclass of acetals.

ketazines:
Azines of ketones: R₂C=NN=CR₂.

ketenes:*
Compounds in which a carbonyl group is connected by a double bond to an alkylidene group: R₂C=C=O. NOC Rule C-321.

ketenimines:
Compounds having the structure R₂C=C=NR. Thus imino analogues of ketenes.

ketides: See polyketides.

ketimines:*
Compounds having the structure R₂C=NR' (R ≠ H). GNOC Recom. R-5.4.3. See imines.

keto: see under oxo compounds.

keto carbenes:
The term has imprecisely been used to designate carboxylic acyl carbenes. Keto carbenes are carbenes bearing an oxo function at an unspecified site.
ketoaldonic acids:*  
Monosaccharides in which a structure containing a keto group and a carboxylic acid group is in equilibrium with a hemiacetal structure. 2-Carb-1.10. Specific compounds are named using the -ulosonic acid suffix. 2-Carb-22.1. See also oxo compounds. *E.g.* 

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{D-arabino-hexulosonic acid} \\
\end{align*}
\]

ketoaldoses:*  
Monosaccharides which contain both an aldehydic and a ketonic carbonyl group in equilibrium with intramolecular hemiacetal forms. 2-Carb-1.5. See also oxo compounds.

ketones:*  
Compounds in which a carbonyl group is bonded to two carbon atoms: R₂C=O (neither R may be H). NOC Rule C-311.1. Note: Compounds of structure such as R₃SiC(=O)R are not ketones but acyl derivatives of substituted silanes.

ketoses:*  
Ketonic parent sugars (polyhydroxy ketones H-[CHOH]ₙ-C(=O)[CHOH]ₙ-H with three or more carbon atoms) and their intramolecular hemiacetals. 2-Carb-1.2. The oxo group is usually at C-2. See also monosaccharides. *E.g.* D-fructose

\[
\begin{align*}
\end{align*}
\]

ketoximes:*  
Oximes of ketones, R₂C=NOH (R ≠ H). GNOC Recom. R-5.6.6.1.

ketyls:*  
Radical anions (or the corresponding salts) derived from ketones by addition of an electron: R₂C\(^{-}\)-O\(^{-}\) ↔ R₂C\(^{-\prime}\)-O\(^{-\prime}\). NOC Rule C-84.4. Note: Ketyls produce two types of conjugate acids: R₂C\(^{-}\)-OH and R₂CH-O\(^{-}\). The former are α-hydroxyalkyl radicals and the latter are alkoxyl radicals, but they have also been called ketyls in photochemistry.

lactams:*  
Cyclic amides of amino carboxylic acids, having a 1-azacycloalkan-2-one structure, or analogues having unsaturation or heteroatoms replacing one or more carbon atoms of the ring. NOC Rule C-475.1. *E.g.*

\[
\begin{align*}
\end{align*}
\]

lactides:*  
Cyclic esters derived by multiple esterification between two (usually) or more molecules of lactic acid or other hydroxy carboxylic acids. They are designated as dilactides, trilactides, etc., according to the number of hydroxy acid residues. NOC Rule C-474.1. *E.g.* 

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a dilactide (a 1,4-dioxane-2,5-dione)} \\
\end{align*}
\]

lactims:*  
Tautomeric forms of lactams, having an endocyclic carbon-nitrogen double bond. Thus, cyclic carboximidic acids. NOC Rule C-475.1. *E.g.*

\[
\begin{align*}
\end{align*}
\]
lactols:
1. Cyclic hemiacetals formed by intramolecular addition of a hydroxy group to an aldehydic or ketonic carbonyl group. They are thus 1-oxacycloalkan-2-ols or unsaturated analogues. *E.g.*

\[ R\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \]

2. This term has also been used for hydroxy lactones, but such use is not recommended.

lactones:*
Cyclic *esters* of hydroxy carboxylic acids, containing a 1-oxacycloalkan-2-one structure, or analogues having unsaturation or heteroatoms replacing one or more carbon atoms of the ring. NOC Rule C-471.1.

\[ \text{O} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \]

lariat ethers:

lecithins:
Choline *esters* of phosphatidic acids. Specific compounds should be named systematically. BNRD Rule Lip-2.4 (p. 184).

leuco bases:
Colourless compounds formed by reduction of triphenylmethane dyes. Generally, they are amino or hydroxy derivatives of triphenylmethane. Use of this class name, which is more or less parochial to the technology of dyes, is not endorsed. *E.g.* (p-Me$_2$NC$_6$H$_4$)$_2$CHPh the leuco base of Malachite Green.

leuco compounds:
Dihydroxy polycyclic *aromatic compounds* which on oxidation form polycyclic quinone dyes (intermediates in vat dyeing). Use of this class name, which is more or less parochial to the technology of dyes, is not endorsed.

leukotrienes:
Linear C$_{20}$ endogenous metabolites of arachidonic acid (icos-5,8,11,14-tetraenoic acid) containing a terminal carboxy function and four or more double bonds (three or more of which are conjugated) as well as other functional groups. A subclass of *icosanoids*.

lignans:
Plant products of low molecular weight formed primarily from oxidative coupling of two *p*-propylphenol moieties at their *β* carbon atoms; products with units coupled in other ways are neolignans. *E.g.*

lignins:
Macromolecular constituents of wood related to lignans, composed of phenolic propylbenzene skeletal units, linked at various sites and apparently randomly.

lipids:
A loosely defined term for substances of biological origin that are soluble in nonpolar solvents. They consist of saponifiable lipids, such as glycerides (fats and oils) and phospholipids, as well as nonsaponifiable lipids, principally steroids. BNDD, Nomenclature of Lipids (p. 180).

lipopolysaccharides:
Natural compounds consisting of a trisaccharide repeating unit (two heptose units and octulosonic acid) with oligosaccharide side chains and 3-hydroxytetradecanoic acid units (they are a major constituent of the cell walls of Gram-negative bacteria).

lipoproteins:
Clathrate complexes consisting of a lipid enwrapped in a protein host without covalent binding in such a way that the complex has a hydrophilic outer surface consisting of all the protein and the polar ends of any phospholipids.

macrolides:
Macrocyclic lactones with a ring of twelve or more members.

mancude-ring systems:
Rings having (formally) the maximum number of noncumulative double bonds are termed mancude. E.g. benzene, indene, indole, 4H-1,3-dioxane. Also called mancuneide-ring systems.

mancunide-ring systems: see mancude-ring systems.

Meisenheimer complexes/compounds/adducts:
Originally, this term was applied to the somewhat stable, detectable delocalized cyclohexadienyl anions (or salts) formed by addition of alkoxide ions to the ortho or para positions of an ortho- or para-substituted nitrobenzene, particularly in the case of nitroaryl ethers. It has since been generalized to include other anionic addends (and even uncharged nucleophiles), other activating groups besides nitro (or even none at all), any substituent (or none) at the site of addition, and heterocyclic analogues. GTPOC (Meisenheimer adduct).

mercaptals:
A term once used for dithioacetals derived from aldehydes; its use is discouraged. NOC Rule C-533.1, footnote. See thioacetals.

mercaptans:
A traditional term abandoned by IUPAC, synonymous with thiols. NOC Rule C-511, footnote. This term is still widely used.

mercaptides: An obsolescent synonym for thiolates.

mercaptoles:
An archaic term for dithioketals. NOC Rule C-533.1, footnote. See thioacetals.

mero:
A prefix meaning part, partial, or fragment, used in formation of compound words. E.g. merocyanines are compounds related to cyanines but have a nitrogen atom at only one end of the chromogenic system instead of at both ends.
mesoionic compounds:
Dipolar five- (possibly six-) membered heterocyclic compounds in which both the negative and the positive charge are delocalized, for which a totally covalent structure cannot be written, and which cannot be represented satisfactorily by any one polar structure. The formal positive charge is associated with the ring atoms, and the formal negative charge is associated with ring atoms or an exocyclic nitrogen or chalcogen atom. Mesoionic compounds are a subclass of betaines. See also muncchnones, sydnones. W. D. Ollis, S. P. Stanforth and C. A. Ramsden, *Tetrahedron* 41, 2239-2329 (1985).

metal-carbene complexes:
Metal complexes of the type \( R_2CML_n \) \((M = \text{metal}, L = \text{ligand})\) in which formally a *carbene* is coordinated to a metal. *E.g.* 

\[
(CO)_2W\equiv C\equiv P
\]

metal-carbyne complexes:
Metal complexes of the type \( RCMLn \) \((M = \text{metal}, L = \text{ligand})\) in which formally a *carbyne* is coordinated to a metal. *E.g.* 

\[
OC\equiv N\equiv CPn
\]

metallacycloalkanes:
Monocyclic compounds containing a metal atom and saturated carbon atoms as ring members. *E.g.* \[\text{L is a ligand, e.g. triphenylphosphane.}\]

metallocenes:
Organometallic coordination compounds in which one atom of a transition metal such as iron, ruthenium or osmium is bonded to and only to the face of two cyclopentadienyl \([\eta^5-(C_5H_5)]\) ligands which lie in parallel planes. NOC Rule D-2.55. The term should not be used for analogues having rings other than cyclopentadienyl as ligands.

molozonides:
1,2,3-Trioxolanes, the primary products of the reaction of ozone at a carbon-carbon double bond. *Cf. ozonides.*

monosaccharides:*
A term which includes *aldoses, ketoses* and a wide variety of derivatives. Derivation includes oxidation, deoxygenation, introduction of other substituents, alkylation and acylation of hydroxy groups, and chain branching. 2-Carb-1.2. *Cf glycosides.* See saccharides. *E.g.*

Subgroups of monosaccharides mentioned in this glossary are *aldoketoses, uronic acids and amino sugars.*

monoterpenes: See terpenes.

monoterpenoids: Terpenoids having a C\(_{10}\) skeleton.

monothioacetals:* See thioacetals.
mucopolysaccharides:
*Polysaccharides* composed of alternating units from uronic acids and glycosamines, and commonly partially esterified with sulfuric acid. BNRD Nomenclature of glycoproteins, glycopeptides and peptidoglycans (p.86).

munchnones:
*Mesoionic compounds* having a 1,3-oxazole skeleton bearing an oxygen atom attached to the 5-position with the following delocalised structure:

![Structure of munchnones](image)

mustards:
Compounds having two β-haloalkyl groups bound to a sulfur atom, as in \((XCH_2CH_2)_2S\), and their analogues, the nitrogen (and phosphorus) mustards, \((XCH_2CH_2)_2NR\). Compounds having one β-haloalkyl group and one β-hydroxyalkyl group on S are termed hemi- or semi-mustards by some chemists.

mustard oils: An archaic term for *isothiocyanates*, RN=C=S.

naphthenes:
*Cycloalkanes* especially cyclopentane, cyclohexane and their alkyl derivatives. The term seems to be obsolescent, except in the petrochemical industry.

naphthenic acids:
Acids, chiefly monocarboxylic, derived from naphthenes. The term seems to be obsolescent, except in the petrochemical industry.

neoflavonoids: See flavonoids.

neolignans: See lignans.

ni tramines:
Amides substituted at N with a nitro group (a contracted form of N-nitroamines); they are thus amides of nitric acid, and the class is composed of nitramide, \(O,NN\)H, and its derivatives formed by substitution.

nitrenes:*
1. The neutral compound \(HN\): having univalent nitrogen, and its derivatives \(RN\):. Aminylenes is a recognised but less widely used synonym. RNRI Rule RC-81.3.1. NOC Rule C-81.2. Other names that have been used include aminediyls, imidogens, azenes. They may exist in either a singlet or a triplet electronic state (four spin-paired electrons, or two spin-paired and two with parallel spins, respectively). Cf. carbenes. E.g. \(CH_2N\): methylnitrene.

2. Until the 1960s, nitrenes had a totally different meaning: analogues of nitrones in which the double-bonded oxygen is replaced by double-bonded carbon, thus azomethine ylides.

nitrenium ions:*
The cation \(H_2N^+\) and its N-hydrocarbaryl derivatives \(R_2N^+\), in which the nitrogen has a positive charge, and two unshared electrons. A synonymous but less widely used term is aminylum ions. RNRI Rule RC-82.2.2.2. The alkylidenic derivatives of \(H_2N^+\), \(R_2C=N^+\), still belong to the class nitrenium ions, but are more precisely designated by the term iminylium ions.

nitriles:*
Compounds having the structure \(RC≡N\); thus C-substituted derivatives of hydrocyanic acid, \(HC≡N\). NOC Rule C-831. In systematic nomenclature, the suffix nitrile denotes the triply bound \(≡N\) atom, not the carbon atom attached to it. NOC Rule C-832.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.7.9.1. See also cyanides, isocyanides, carbonitriles.
Glossary of class names of organic compounds

nitrile imides:

Ylides having the structure $R\equiv N^+\equiv N^->R \leftrightarrow RC^++=NN^-\leftrightarrow RC^-=N^+=NR$. Also known as nitrile imines or nitrilimines, especially in the German literature. R. Huisgen, in 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Chemistry, A. Padwa, Ed. John Wiley and Sons, 1984, p. 3. See also dipolar compounds, ylides.

nitrile imines: See nitrile imides, imides (2).

nitrile oxides:*

Ylides having the structure $R\equiv N^+\equiv O^-\leftrightarrow RC^+=N+=O$. NOC Rule C-834.1. See also dipolar compounds.

nitrile sulfides:

Sulfur analogues of nitrile oxides: $R\equiv N^+\equiv S^-\leftrightarrow RC^-=N^+=S$. See also dipolar compounds.

nitrile ylides:

1,3-Dipolar compounds having the structure $R\equiv N^+\equiv C=\cdot R\leftrightarrow RC^-=N^+=C=\cdot R\leftrightarrow RC^+=NC=\cdot R\leftrightarrow R\equiv C=N=CR\cdot$. The uncharged canonical form $R\equiv C=N=CR\cdot$ is called an alkylidene- (or hydrocarbylidene-) amino carbene; the name iminyl carbene is incorrect because iminyl is not a recognised prefix for $-N=C=\cdot R\cdot$. See also carbenes, dipolar compounds.

nitrilimines: See nitrile imides.
	nitrilium betaines:

Derivatives of nitriles having the general structure $R-C=N^+=Y^-$. A subclass of 1,3-dipolar compounds including nitrile imides, nitrile oxides, nitrile sulfides and nitrile ylides.

nitrilium ions:*

Cations formally by attachment of one hydron to the nitrogen atom of a nitrile and hydrocarbyl derivatives thereof. E.g. $PhC\equiv N^+H\leftrightarrow PhC^+=NH$ benzonitrilium. RNRI Rule RC-82.1.2.1.

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nitrilimines: See nitrile imides.
nitrosamides:
Although this term has, regrettably, been used to mean the N-nitroso derivatives of amides, logically it refers to amides of nitrous acid; the unstable parent compound H₂NNO is, in fact, named nitrosamide, but its derivatives formed by substitution with hydrocarbyl groups are by long custom called nitrosamines. See also nitramines.

nitrosamines:
N-Nitroso amines: compounds of the structure R₂NNO. Compounds RNHNO are not ordinarily isolable, but they, too, are nitrosamines. The name is a contraction of N-nitrosoamine and, as such, does not require the N locant. See also nitrosamides.

nitrosimines:
N-Nitroso imines: O=N=CR₂.

nitroso compounds:
Compounds having the nitroso group, -NO, attached to carbon, or to another element, most commonly nitrogen or oxygen. See nitrosamines. NOC Rule C-851.

nitrosolic acids:
Compounds having the structure RC(=NOH)NO.

nitroxides:
Nitroxide is the parent name used by Chemical Abstracts Service for H₂N-0'. E.g. (CICH₂)₂N-O' bis(chloromethyl) nitroxide. The IUPAC name is bis(chloromethyl) aminoxyl. Nitroxides should not be used as a class name for aminoxyl radicals. See aminoxyl radicals.

nitroxy radicals: See aminoxyl radicals.

nucleic acids:
Macromolecules, the major organic matter of the nuclei of biological cells, made up of nucleotide units, and hydrolysable into certain pyrimidine or purine bases (usually adenine, cytosine, guanine, thymine, uracil), D-ribose or 2-deoxy-D-ribose, and phosphoric acid. See nucleotides, ribonucleic acids. BN RD, Rule N-1.3 (p. 110).

nucleosides:
Ribosyl or deoxyribosyl derivatives (rarely, other glycosyl derivatives) of certain pyrimidine or purine bases. They are thus glycosylamines or N-glycosides related to nucleotides by the lack of phosphorylation. It has also become customary to include among nucleosides analogous substances in which the glycosyl group is attached to carbon rather than nitrogen ('C-nucleosides'). See also nucleic acids. BN RD Rule N-2.3 (p. 110).

nucleotides:
Compounds formally obtained by esterification of the 3' or 5' hydroxy group of nucleosides with phosphoric acid. They are the monomers of nucleic acids and are formed from them by hydrolytic cleavage. BN RD Rules N-1.1, N-2.4 (p. 109, 111).
olefins:
Acyclic and cyclic hydrocarbons having one or more carbon-carbon double bonds, apart from the formal ones in aromatic compounds. The class olefins subsumes alkenes and cycloalkenes and the corresponding polyenes. See also cycloalkanes.

oligo:
A prefix meaning 'a few', and used for compounds with a number of repeating units intermediate between those in monomers and those in high polymers. The limits are not precisely defined, and in practice vary with the type of structure being considered, but are generally from 3 to 10. E.g. oligopeptides, oligosaccharides.

oligonucleotides:* See oligo and nucleotides. BNRD Rule N-3.3 (p. 111).

oligopeptides:* See oligo and peptides. BNRD, Rule 3AA-11 (p.48).

oligosaccharides:* See oligo and saccharides. 2-Carb-1.14.

onium compounds:*
1. Cations (with their counterions) derived by addition of a hydron to a mononuclear parent hydride of the nitrogen, chalcogen and halogen families. NOC Rules C-82.1, D-5.33.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cation</th>
<th>Oxonium</th>
<th>Sulfonium</th>
<th>Chloronium</th>
<th>Bromonium</th>
<th>Iodonium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \text{H}_4\text{N}^+ ) ammonium</td>
<td>( \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ ) oxonium</td>
<td>( \text{H}_2\text{F}^+ ) fluoronium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{H}_4\text{P}^+ ) phosphonium</td>
<td>( \text{H}_3\text{S}^+ ) sulfonium</td>
<td>( \text{H}_2\text{Cl}^+ ) chloronium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{H}_4\text{As}^+ ) arsionium</td>
<td>( \text{H}_3\text{Se}^+ ) selenonium</td>
<td>( \text{H}_2\text{Br}^+ ) bromonium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{H}_4\text{Sb}^+ ) stibionium</td>
<td>( \text{H}_3\text{Te}^+ ) telluronium</td>
<td>( \text{H}_2\text{I}^+ ) iodonium</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>( \text{H}_4\text{Bi}^+ ) bismuthonium</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Derivatives formed by substitution of the above parent ions by univalent groups. The number of substituted hydrogen atoms is, especially in the case of hydrocarbyl substituents, indicated by the adjectives primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary. RNRI Rule RC-82.1.1.1. E.g. \( \text{Cl}_2\text{F}^+ \) dichlorofluoronium, \( (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}^+\text{H} \) dimethylsulfonium (a secondary sulfonium ion), \( \text{ClICH}_3)_3\text{P}^+ \) chlorotrimeethylphosphonium, \( (\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_4\text{N}^+ \) tetraethylammonium (a quaternary ammonium ion). See also quaternary ammonium compounds, phosphonium compounds, arsonium compounds, stibonium compounds, oxonium ions, sulfonium compounds, halonium ions.

3. Derivatives formed by substitution of the above parent ions by groups having two or three free valencies on the same atom. Such derivatives are, where possible, designated by a specific class name. E.g. \( \text{RC}=\text{O}^+ \) hydrocarbylidene oxonium ions, \( \text{R}_2\text{C}=\text{N}^+\text{X}^- \) iminium compounds, \( \text{RC}=\text{NH}^+ \) nitritium ions.

organocarbamoyl compounds:

organohetero groups:
Univalent groups containing carbon, which are thus organic, but which have their free valence at an atom other than carbon. This collective term is seldom used; specific subclasses are more frequently encountered (organothio- or organylthio, organogermanium- or organylgermanium groups). The synonymous term organoelement groups is occasionally encountered. E.g. phenoxy, acetamido, pyridinio (C$_5$H$_4$N$^+$), thiocyanato (N=S-), trimethylsilyl; but not hydroxyphenyl, aminoacetyl. Cf: organyl.

organometallic compounds:
Classically compounds having bonds between one or more metal atoms and one or more carbon atoms of an organyl group. Organometallic compounds are classified by prefixing the metal with organo-, e.g. organopalladium compounds. In addition to the traditional metals and semimetals, elements such as boron, silicon, arsenic and selenium are considered to form organometallic compounds. E.g. organomagnesium compounds: MeMgI iodo(methyl)magnesium, Et$_2$Mg diethylmagnesium; an organolithium compound: BuLi butyllithium; an organozinc compound: ClZnCH$_3$C(=O)OEt chloro(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)zinc; an organocuprate: Li[(CuMe)$_2$] lithium dimethylcuprate; an organoborane: Et$_3$B triethylborane. The status of compounds in which the canonical anion has a delocalized structure in which the negative charge is shared with an atom more electronegative than carbon, as in enolates, may vary with the nature of the anionic

moiety, the metal ion, and possibly the medium; in the absence of direct structural evidence for a carbon-metal bond, such compounds are not considered to be organometallic. See acetylides, ferrocenophanes, Grignard reagents, metalocenes.

organyl groups:
Any organic substituent group, regardless of functional type, having one free valence at a carbon atom. See heterocycl groups, hydrocarbyl, organoheteryl. E.g. CH₂CH₂⁻, ClCH₂⁻, CH₃C(=O)⁻, 4-pyridylmethyl. Note: organyl is also used in conjunction with other terms, as in organylthio- (e.g. MeS⁻) and organyloxy.

ortho acids:\*
Hypothetical compounds having the structure RC(OH)₃. Thus hydrated forms of carboxylic acids. Orthocarbonic acid, C(OH)₄, is generically included. NOC Rule C-464. See also ortho amides, ortho esters.

ortho amides:
Hypothetical compounds having the structure RC(NH₂)₃, and N-substituted derivatives thereof. (R₂N)₄C are generically included, but such use is obsolescent.

ortho esters:\*
Compounds having the structure RC(OR')₃ (R' ≠ H), or the structure C(OR')₄ (R' ≠ H). NOC Rule C-464.1. E.g. HC(OCH₃)₃ trimethyl orthoformate, C(OCH₃)₄ tetramethyl orthocarbonate.

osazones:
1,2-Bis(arylhydrazone) of ketoaldoses (aldoketoses) formed from aldoses and 2-ketoses by reaction with excess arylhydrazine. 2-Carb-16.5.

\[ \text{R} = \text{rest of monosaccharide chain} \]

osides: See glycosides.

osones: An obsolescent and non-recommended term for 1,2-ketoaldoses, usually derived by hydrolysis of osazones. BNRD Rule Carb-12 (p. 132).

osotriazoles:
The 1,2,3-triazoles formed on oxidising osazones.

oxenium ions:
An unnecessary and erroneous term for oxonium ions, RO⁺ (:O is monooxygen, not "oxene").

oxime O-ethers:\*
O-Hydrocarbyl oximes R₂C=NOR' (R' ≠ H). NOC Rule C-842.2.

oximes:
Compounds of structure R₂C=NOH derived from condensation of aldehydes or ketones with hydroxylamine. NOC Rule C-842.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.6.6.1. Oximes from aldehydes may be called aldoximes; those from ketones may be called ketoximes.

oxo acids: See o xo carboxylic acids.

\(\alpha\)-oxo carbones: Synonymous with acyl carbones. See also keto carbones.

oxo carboxylic acids:
Compounds having a carboxy group as well as an aldehydic or ketonic group in the same molecule. NOC Rule C-415. E.g. HC(=O)CH₂CH₂CH₂C(=O)OH 5-oxopentanoic acid. In an organic context the term is generally shortened to o xo acids. The full name should be used if confusion with oxoacids seems possible.

**Oxo compounds:**

Compounds containing an oxygen atom, =O, doubly bonded to carbon or another element. The term thus embraces aldehydes, carboxylic acids, ketones, sulfonic acids, amides and esters. Oxo used as an adjective (and thus separated by a space) modifying another class of compound, as in oxo carboxylic acids, indicates the presence of an oxo substituent at any position. To indicate a double-bonded oxygen that is part of a ketonic structure, the term keto is sometimes used as a prefix, but such use has been abandoned by IUPAC for naming specific compounds. A traditional use of keto is for indicating oxidation of CHO to C=O in a parent compound that contains OH groups, such as carbohydrates. E.g. 3-ketoglucose. Cf. ketoaldonic acids, ketoaldoses.

**Oxocarbons:**

Compounds consisting wholly of carbon and oxygen. E.g. CO, O=C=O, O=C=C=O.

**Oxonium ions:**

The parent ion H₃O⁺ and substitution derivatives thereof. See under onium compounds.

**Oxonium ylides:**

1. Compounds having the structure R₂O⁺C⁻R₂. See ylides.
2. A class of 1,3-dipolar compounds of general structure R₂C=O⁺Y⁻, comprising carbonyl imides, carbonyl oxides and carbonyl ylides.

**Oxyacid/oxy-acid:** See oxoacid.

**Oxylium ions:**

Species of the form RO⁺. RNRI Rule RC-82.2.3.4. E.g. CH₃O⁺ methoxylium, HO⁺ hydroxylium.

**Ozonides:**

The 1,2,4-trioxolanes formed by the reaction of ozone at a carbon-carbon double bond, or the analogous compounds derived from acetylenic compounds. Cf. molozonides.

**Paddlanes:**

Tricyclic saturated hydrocarbons having two bridgehead carbon atoms joined through four bridges, systematically named tricyclo[m.n.o.p]alkanes, have been referred to as [m.n.o.p]paddlanes (when p = 0, the compounds are propellanes).
paraffins:
Obsolescent term for saturated hydrocarbons, commonly but not necessarily acyclic. Still widely used in the petrochemical industry, where the term designates acyclic saturated hydrocarbons, and stands in contrast distinction to naphthenes.

pectins:
Polyuronic acids mostly derived from D-galacturonic acid (abundant in some fruits). See also uronic acids.

penams:
Natural and synthetic antibiotics containing the 4-thia-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-7-one structure, generally assumed to have the 5R configuration unless otherwise specified. The numbering of the penam skeleton differs from that of the von Baeyer named bicyclic system. Where they differ the von Baeyer numbering is shown in parenthesis in the example. Cf. penems.

penems:
2,3-Didehydropenams. Cf. penams.

penicillins:
Substituted penams having the basic structure shown, including the natural penicillins and synthetic analogues.

peptides:
Amides derived from two or more amino carboxylic acid molecules (the same or different) by formation of a covalent bond from the carbonyl carbon of one to the nitrogen atom of another with formal loss of water. The term is usually applied to structures formed from α-amino acids, but it includes those derived from any amino carboxylic acid. BNRD, Rule 3AA-11 (p. 48). See also proteins, retro. Cf. carboxylic acids.

per acids:
An ambiguous term, which may imply either a higher oxidation state of a central atom, as in perchloric acid, or a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, as in CH₃C(=O)OOH. Accordingly, it is not recommended as a class name. See peroxy acids.

peroxides:
Compounds of structure ROOR in which R may be any organyl group. (The term is, of course, also used in an inorganic sense to denote salts of the anion O₂²⁻). See also hydroperoxides. NOC Rule C-218.2.

peroxo compounds: See carbonyl oxides.

peroxy acids:
Acids in which an acidic -OH group has been replaced by an -OOH group. NOC Rule C-441.1. E.g. CH₃C(=O)OOH peroxyacetic acid, PhS(=O)₂OOH benzeneperoxyxsulfonic acid.
Glossary of class names of organic compounds

phenols:*
Compounds having one or more hydroxy groups attached to a benzene or other arene ring. NOC Rule C-202. E.g. 2-naphthol

phenolates:*
Synonymous with phenoxides. NOC Rule C-206.1. The term phenolate should not be used for solvates derived from a phenol, for the ending -ate often occurs in names for anions. See phenoxides.

phenonium ions:
The traditional generic name for those cyclohexadienyl cations that are spiro-annulated with a cyclopropane unit. Phenonium ions constitute a subclass of arenium ions. GTPOC (bridged carbocations).

phenoxides:*
Salts or analogous metal derivatives of phenols; synonymous with phenolates. NOC Rule C-206. A preferable general term, however, is aryloxides.

phosphanes:*
The saturated hydrides of tervalent phosphorus having the general formula P_{n+2}H_{2n}. Individual members having an unbranched phosphorus chain are named phosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, etc. The name of a saturated hydride of phosphate wherein one or more phosphorus atoms have a bonding number of 5 is formed by prefixing locants and superscripts to the name of the corresponding phosphate. CNOC, Treatment of variable valence in organic nomenclature (lambda convention), PAC 56, 769-778 (1984) Rule Lm-1. GNOC Recom. R-2.1, R-2.2. Hydrocarbyl derivatives of PH_{3} belong to the class phosphines.

phosphanylidenes:*
Recommended name for carbene analogues having the structure RP: (former IUPAC name is phosphinediyils). A common non-IUPAC synonym is phosphinidenes. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.2.

phosphatidic acids:*
Necessarily primary, is esterified with phosphoric acid and the other two are esterified with fatty acids. See lecithins, phosphoglycerides, phospholipids. BNDRD Rule Lip-2.3 (p. 184).

phosphazenes:
Compounds containing a phosphorus-nitrogen double bond, i.e. derivatives of H_{3}P=NH and H=PN=H. A multiplicity of such bonds is present in various well-established chain, ring and cage compounds. NOC D-4.4. E.g. \[ \text{poly(diethoxyphosphazene)} \]

phosphine oxides:*
Compounds having the structure R,P=O (analogously, phosphine imides and phosphine sulfides). NOC Rule D-5.4. See under imides (2).

phosphinic acids:*
H_{2}P(=O)OH (phosphinic acid) and its P-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.51.
**phosphinidenes**: See *phosphanylidenes*.

**phosphinous acids**: *

H$_2$POH (phosphinous acid) and its P-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.21.

**phospho**:  
1. A prefix used in biochemical nomenclature in place of *phosphono* to denote the -P(=O)(OH)$_2$ group linked to a heteroatom. BNRD Nomenclature of Phosphorus-Containing Compounds of Biochemical Importance, Rule 1 (p. 256). *E.g.* Me$_3$N÷-CH$_2$CH$_2$OP(=O)(OH)O÷ phosphocholine.


**phosphoglycerides**:  
*Phosphoric diesters, esters of phosphatidic acids*, generally having a polar head group (OH or NH$_2$) on the esterified alcohol which typically is 2-aminoethanol, choline, glycerol, inositol, serine. The term includes lecithins, cephalins. *E.g.*

![Phosphocholine Structure]

**phospholipids**: *

*Lipids* containing phosphoric acid as mono- or di-esters, including *phosphatidic acids* and *phosphoglycerides*. BNRD Rule Lip-2.1 (p. 184).

**phosphonic acids**: *

HP(=O)(OH)$_2$ (phosphonic acid) and its P-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.51.

**phosphonitriles**: *

Compounds of stoichiometric composition [X$_n$PN]$_m$ in which X is alkoxy, halogen, or other electronegative group, and n is a variable integer, the value of which may not be known. NOC Rule D-5.65. See *phosphazenes*.

**phosphonium compounds**: *

Salts (and hydroxides) [R$_4$P]$^+$X$^-$ containing tetracoordinate phosphonium ion and the associated anion. NOC Rule D-5.31. See under *onium compounds*.

**phosphonium ylides**:  
Compounds having the structure R$_3$P+=C-R$_2$. Also known as Wittig reagents. See under *ylides*.

**phosphono**: *

A prefix indicating the presence of the group -P(=O)(OH)$_2$. *Cf.* phospho. NOC Rule D-5.52.

**phosphonous acids**: *

HP(OH)$_2$ (phosphonous acid) and its P-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.21.

**phosphoramides**: *

Compounds in which one or more of the OH groups of phosphoric acid have been replaced with an amino or substituted amino group; commonly confined to the phosphoric triamides, P(=O)(NR$_2$)$_2$, since replacement of one or two OH groups produces phosphoramidic acids: P(=O)(OH)(NR$_2$)$_2$, P(=O)(OH)$_2$(NR$_2$). NOC Rule D-5.62.

**phosphoranes**: *

The mononuclear hydride PH$_4$, systematically named X$^5$-phosphan, and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule D-5.71. By extension, the literature also applies the term to *phosphonium ylides*. See also *phosphanes*.  

phosphoranyl radicals:
A tetracoordinate phosphorus species which has nine valence-shell electrons: \( R_4P' \).

phosphorus ylides: See phosphonium ylides.

phosphoxylenes: An obsolescent synonym for phosphanylidenes.

phthaleins:
3,3-Bis(hydroxyaryl)-2-benzofuran-1(3H)-ones generally derived from the condensation of phthalic anhydride with phenols. Cf. xanthenes.

E.g.

\[
\text{phenolphthalein.}
\]

phthalides:
3,3-Di(hydrocarbyl) or 3-hydrocarbylidene-2-benzofuran-1(3H)-ones. Cf. phthaleins.

pi-adducts: See \( \pi \)-adducts under 'a'.

pi-complexes: See \( \pi \)-adducts under 'a'.

picrates:
Salts or charge-transfer complexes of picric acid (2,4,6-trinitrophenol). Cf. styphnates.

pinacols:
Tetra(hydrocarbyl)ethane-1,2-diols, \( R_2C(OH)C(OH)R_2 \), of which the tetramethyl example is the simplest one and is itself commonly known as pinacol (benzpinacol is the tetraphenyl analogue).

plumboxylenes: An older, no longer recommended name for plumbylidenes.

plumbylidenes:
\( \dagger \) Carbene analogues having the structure \( R_2Pb \): RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.2.

polyhedranes:
Polycyclic hydrocarbons of the \((CH)_n\) series having skeletons corresponding to the regular and semiregular geometrical solids. E.g.

\[
\text{cubane.}
\]

polyketides:
Natural compounds containing alternating carbonyl and methylene groups ("\( \beta \)-polyketones"), biogenetically derived from repeated condensation of acetyl coenzyme A (via malonyl coenzyme A), and usually the compounds derived from them by further condensations. Considered by many to be synonymous with the less frequently used terms acetogenins and ketides.

\[
4 \text{CH}_3\text{C(=O)SCoA} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{O} \rightarrow \text{OH}
\]

polypeptides:
\( \dagger \) Peptides containing ten or more amino acid residues. BNRD, Rule 3AA-11 (p. 48). See also under peptides.
polyquinanes/polyquinenes:
Saturated or unsaturated, respectively, polycyclic hydrocarbons consisting of fused five-membered rings, commonly but not necessarily incorporating the skeleton of quinacene (tricyclo[5.2.1.0^4.10]deca-2,5,8-triene): \( \text{E.g. bicyclo[3.3.0]octane, dodecahedrane.} \)

polysaccharides:* 
Compounds consisting of a large number of monosaccharides linked glycosidically. This term is commonly used only for those containing more than ten monosaccharide residues. Also called glycans. See also 2-Carb-1.15.

polysulfanes:* 
Compounds having an unbranched chain of sulfur atoms (\( S_2 \) or higher) terminating in H: \( \text{HS}_n\text{H} \). NOC Rule C-515.2. GNOC Recom. R-5.5.6. Some chemists exclude disulfane, \( \text{HS}_2\text{H} \), from the class polysulfanes.

polysulfides:* 
Compounds \( \text{R-}[\text{S}]_n\text{R} \), with a chain of sulfur atoms \( (n \geq 2) \) and \( \text{R} \neq \text{H} \). NOC Rule C-515. GNOC Recom. R-5.5.6. Some chemists exclude disulfides, \( \text{RS}_2\text{R} \), from the class polysulfides.

porphyrins:
Natural pigments containing a fundamental skeleton of four pyrrole nuclei united through the \( \alpha \)-positions by four methine groups to form a macrocyclic structure (porphyrin is designated porphine in Chemical Abstracts indexes). See also corrinoids. BNRD, The Nomenclature of Tetrapyroles, Rule TP-1.1 (p. 281).

prenols:* 
Alcohols of general formula \( \text{H-[CH}_2\text{C(Me)=CHCH}_2\text{]}_n\text{OH} \) in which the carbon skeleton is composed of one or more isoprene units (biogenetic precursors of the isoprenoids). BNRD, Prenol Nomenclature, Rule Pr-1 (p. 252).

propellanes:
Tricyclic saturated hydrocarbons, systematically named tricyclo\([a.b.~.O^~+~] \)alkanes; have been referred to as \([a.b.c] \)propellanes. Cf. puddlunes.

prostaglandins:

prostanoids:
proteins:
Naturally occurring and synthetic polypeptides having molecular weights greater than about 10 000 (the limit
is not precise). See also peptides. BNRD, Rule 3AA-11 (p. 48).

pseudo acids:
Potentially acidic compounds that require some structural reorganization, such as keto-enol tautomerization,
having a non-negligible activation energy, in order to show normal acidic properties. E.g. nitroalkanes:

\[
\text{RCH}_2\text{NO}_2 \quad \text{slow} \quad \text{RCH} = \text{NO}_2 \quad \text{fast} \quad \text{RCHNO}_2^- + \text{H}^+
\]

pseudo bases:
Hydroxy compounds that give salts with acids by formation of water accompanied by a change of
constitution. Cf. anhydro bases.

pseudohalogens:
Compounds that resemble the halogen elements, \(X_2\), in their chemistry. E.g. \((\text{CN})_2\) cyanogen, \((\text{SCN})_2\)
thiocyanogen, ICN iodine cyanide. Certain ions that have sufficient resemblance to halide ions are sometimes
referred to as pseudohalide ions. E.g. \(\text{N}_2^-\), \(\text{SCN}^-\), \(\text{CN}^-\).

pseudoureas: An obsolescent synonym for isoureas.

purine bases:
Purine and its substitution derivatives, especially naturally occurring examples. The customary numbering
shown below is not systematic. NOC Rule B-2.11.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{purine} \\
\text{1} \\
\text{2} \\
\text{3} \\
\text{4} \\
\text{5} \\
\text{6} \\
\text{7} \\
\text{8} \\
\text{9} \\
\end{array}
\]

pyranoses:*
Cyclic hemiacetal forms of monosaccharides in which the ring is six-membered (a tetrahydropyran). Cf.
furanoses. 2-Carb-5.1.

pyrimidine bases:
Pyrimidine and its substitution derivatives, especially naturally occurring examples.

pyro:
A prefix designating compounds formed by heating a compound, usually with the elimination of water,
carbon dioxide, or other simple molecule. E.g. pyroglutamic acid from glutamic acid.

pyrromethenes:
A less preferred term for dipyrrins. (The term 'pyrromethane' has been used for the system with a \(-\text{CH}_2-\)
linkage.) See dipyrrins.

quaternary ammonium compounds:*
Derivatives of ammonium compounds, \(\text{NH}_4^+ \ Y^-\), in which all four of the hydrogens bonded to nitrogen
have been replaced with hydrocarbyl groups. Compounds having a carbon-nitrogen double bond (\(i.e.\)
\(\text{R}_3\text{C}=\text{N}^+\text{R}_2\ Y^-\)) are more accurately called iminium compounds. See under onium compounds. E.g.
\([(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}]^+\text{OH}^-\) tetramethylammonium hydroxide.

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quinarenes:
*Mancude assemblies of three carbocyclic rings, a six-membered quinonoid ring bonded at the 1,4-positions to odd-membered rings which differ in ring size by two. E.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
&[3.6.5]\text{quinarene} \\
&[5.6.7]\text{quinarene}
\end{align*}
\]

quinhydrones:
Molecular complexes of one equivalent amount of a \textit{quinone} with one equivalent amount of the corresponding hydroquinone.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{quinhydrone}
\end{align*}
\]

quinomethanes:
Methylidenecyclohexadienones and dimethylidenecyclohexadienes, formally derived from \textit{quinones} by replacement of one or both of the quinone oxygens by methylidene groups. (The diradical, triplet state of quinodimethanes can also be called \textit{o-} or \textit{p-xylylenes}).

\[
\begin{align*}
&p-\text{quinomethane} \\
&p-\text{quinodimethane}
\end{align*}
\]

quinomethides/quinone methides: Undesirable names for \textit{quinomethanes}.

quinones:
Compounds having a fully conjugated cyclic dione structure, such as that of benzoquinones, derived from \textit{aromatic compounds} by conversion of an even number of \(-\text{CH}=\) groups into \(-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\) groups with any necessary rearrangement of double bonds (polycyclic and heterocyclic analogues are included). NOC Rule C-317.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{quinone diazides:} A \text{ potentially confusing term for } \textit{diazooxides}; \text{ the presence of an azido group, } -\text{N}_3, \text{ is falsely suggested.}
\end{align*}
\]

quinonimines/quinone imines:*
\textit{Imines} derived from \textit{quinones} by replacement of one or both oxygens by \(-\text{=NR}\). The term may include both types unless the infix \textit{mono} or \textit{di} is included. NOC Rule C-815.3 \textit{E.g.}

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{quinonoximes:} \text{ Mono- or dioximes of } \textit{quinones}; \text{ quinone monooximes are tautomeric with nitrosophenols. } \textit{Cf. oximes.}
\end{align*}
\]

radicals:
1. Molecular entities possessing an unpaired electron, such as \(^{1}\text{CH}_3\), \(^{1}\text{SnH}_3\), \(^{1}\text{Cl}\). (In these formulae the dot, symbolizing the unpaired electron, should be placed so as to indicate the atom of highest spin density, if this is possible). Paramagnetic metal ions are not normally regarded as radicals. Depending on the nature of the core atom that possesses an unpaired electron, the radicals can be described as carbon-, oxygen-, nitrogen-, metal-centered radicals. Subclasses are \textit{e.g.} aroyl, acyloxy, aroyl, alkylsulfanyl radicals, aminyl, aminoxyl, aryl, diazenyl, iminoxyl, iminyl, silyl. See also \textit{diradicals}.

2. In the past, the term 'radical' was used to designate a substituent group bound to a molecular entity, as opposed to 'free radical,' which nowadays is called simply 'radical'. The bound entities may be called groups or substituents, but should no longer be called radicals.
radical anions: See radical ions.

radical cations: See radical ions.

radical ions:
Species with an odd number of valence electrons and a positive or negative charge, called, respectively, radical cations, $R^+$, and radical anions, $R^-$. Commonly, but not necessarily, the odd electron and the charge are associated with the same atom. See also ketals.

E.g. $R_2O_2^+$, $R_3N^+$, [CH$_4$]$^+$; RN$^+$ - O$^-$ $\leftrightarrow$ RN$^-$ - O$^+$ RN(O$^+$)(O$^-$)

radical cations radical anions

Note: In mass spectroscopic usage the symbol for the charge precedes the dot representing the unpaired electron. GTPOC (radical ion). In the electrochemical tradition dot and sign are arranged vertically e.g. $R^+$ or $R^-$. 

radical pairs:
Two radicals in close proximity in the solid or gas phase or, when in solution, within a common solvent cage.

reductones:
Compounds containing an enediol structure stabilized by conjugation and hydrogen bonding with an adjacent carbonyl group, RC(OH) = C(OH)C(=O)R. They are strong reducing agents, fairly strong acids and commonly derived from saccharides by oxidation at the carbon atom alpha to the carbonyl function. E.g. ascorbic acid.

Reissert compounds:
Compounds formed by formal addition of an acyl group and a cyano group to a nitrogen atom and carbon atom, respectively, of a nitrogen-carbon bond in quinolines, isoquinolines, and related nitrogen heterocycles. E.g.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
\text{R}
\end{array}
\]

reotio:*
Oxygenated derivatives of 3,7-dimethyl-1-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-1-enyl)nona-1,3,5,7-tetraene as shown and derivatives thereof. BNDRD, Nomenclature of Retinoids, Rule Ret-1 (p. 247). See also carotenoids, retro.

\[
R = -CH_2OR', -C(=O)H, -CH_2OH, -C(=O)OH
\]

reotio:*  
1. A prefix which indicates a shift by one position of all single and double bonds in a conjugated polyene system. GNOC Recom. R-1.2.7.2. It has been applied only to carotenoids (BNRD Rule Carotenoid-9, p. 229) and retinoids (BNRD, Rule Ret. 4.7, p.249). E.g. retro-carotenoids, retro-retinoids.  
2. A prefix which indicates the reverse sequence of a peptide. BNDRD, Nomenclature and Symbolism for Amino Acids and Peptides. Rule 3AA-22.7 (p. 64).

rhodamine dyes:
Dyes derived from condensation of phthalic anhydride with $m$-dialkylaminophenols. Cf. xanthenes.
ribonucleic acids (RNA):
Naturally occurring polyribonucleotides. See also nucleic acids, nucleosides, nucleotides, ribonucleotides. BNRD Rule N-1.3 (p. 110).

ribonucleotides:*
Nucleotides in which the glycosyl group is a ribosyl group. BNRD Rule N-1.1 (p. 109). See also nucleotides.

rotaxanes:
Molecules in which a ring encloses another, rod-like molecule having end groups too large to pass through the ring opening, and thus holds the rod-like molecule in position without covalent bonding. Cf. catenanes.

rotenoids:
Naturally occurring substances containing a cis-fused tetrahydrochromeno[3,4-b]chromene nucleus. Many rotenoids contain an additional ring. E.g.

saccharides:
The monosaccharides and di-, oligo-, and polysaccharides, which are made up of n monosaccharide units linked to each other by a glycosidic bond. Considered by some to be synonymous with carbohydrates.

sandwich compounds:
Compounds in which a metal atom is located between the faces of two parallel and planar (or nearly so) ring structures. See also metallocenes. E.g. bis(η⁵-cyclopentadienyl)iron (ferrocene), dibenzenechromium.

Schiff bases, Schiff’s bases: *
Imines bearing a hydrocarbyl group on the nitrogen atom: R₂C=NR' (R' ≠ H). NOC Rule C-815.3. Considered by many to be synonymous with azomethines. See also azomethines.

selenenic acids: *
Compounds having the structure RSeOH (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-701. E.g. ArSeOH, areneselenenic acids.

selenides: *
1. Compounds having the structure RSeR (R ≠ H). They are thus selenium analogues of ethers. NOC Rule C-701.1.
2. Metal salts of selane, H₂Se.
seleninic acids:*
Compounds having the structure RSe(=O)OH. NOC Rule C-701.

selenocyanates:*
Salts and esters of selenocyanic acid, HSeCN. NOC Rule C-833.1. E.g. CH₃CH₂SeCN ethyl selenocyanate.

selenols:*
Compounds having the structure RSeH (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-701.

selenones:*
Compounds having the structure R₂Se(=O)₂. NOC Rule C-701.

selenonic acids:*
Compounds having the structure RSe(=O)₂OH. NOC Rule C-701.

selenoxides:*
Compounds having the structure R₂Se=O (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-701.

selones:*
Compounds having the structure R₂C=Se (R ≠ H). They are thus selenium analogues of ketones. NOC Rule C-701.

semicarbazones:*
Compounds having the structure R₂C=NNHC(=O)NH₂, formally derived by condensation of aldehydes or ketones with semicarbazide [NH₂NHC(=O)NH₂]. NOC Rule C-982.

semioxamazones:
Compounds having the structure R₂C=NNHC(=O)C(=O)NH₂, formally derived from the condensation of aldehydes or ketones with semioxamazide (the hydrazide of oxamic acid), H₂NNHC(=O)C(=O)NH₂.

semiquinones:
Radical anions having the structure "O-Z-O" where Z is an ortho- or para-arylene group or analogous heteroarylene group; they are formally generated by the addition of an electron to a quinone.

sesquiterpenoids:
Terpenoids having a C₁₅ skeleton.

sesterterpenoids:
Terpenoids having a C₂₅ skeleton. Sometimes erroneously referred to as sesterpenoids.

silanes:*
Saturated silicon hydrides, analogues of the alkanes; i.e. compounds of the general formula SiₙH₂ₙ₊₂. NOC Rule D-6.11. Silanes may be subdivided into silane, oligosilanes and polysilanes. Note: hydrocarbyl derivatives and other derivatives are often referred to loosely as silanes.

silanols:
1. In a strict sense, hydroxy derivatives of silanes: SiₙH₂ₙ₊₁OH.
2. A name commonly applied to Si-hydrocarbyl derivatives, R₃SiOH, of silanol, H₃SiOH.

silasesquiazanes:*
Compounds in which every silicon atom is linked to three nitrogen atoms and every nitrogen atom is linked to two silicon atoms, thus consisting of SiH and NH units, and having the general formula (SiH)₂n(NH)₃n. NOC Rule D-6.61. By extension hydrocarbyl derivatives are commonly included.
silasesquioxanes:* Compounds in which every silicon atom is linked to three oxygen atoms and every oxygen atom is linked to two silicon atoms, and having the general formula \((\text{SiH})_{2n}\text{O}_{3n}\). NOC Rule D-6.61. By extension hydrocarbyl derivatives are commonly included.

silasesquithianes:* Compounds in which every silicon atom is linked to three sulfur atoms and every sulfur atom is linked to two silicon atoms, and having the general formula \((\text{SiH})_{2n}\text{S}_{3n}\). NOC Rule D-6.61. By extension hydrocarbyl derivatives are commonly included.

silathianes:* Compounds having the structure \(\text{H}_3\text{Si}[\text{SSiH}_2]_n\text{SSiH}_3\) and branched-chain analogues. They are analogous in structure to siloxanes with -S- replacing -O-. NOC Rule D-6.31. By extension hydrocarbyl derivatives are commonly included.

silazanes:* Saturated silicon-nitrogen hydrides, having straight or branched chains. They are analogous in structure to siloxanes with -NH- replacing -O-. NOC Rule D-6.41. *E.g.* \(\text{H}_3\text{SiNHSiH}_2\text{NHSiH}_3\) trisilazane. By extension hydrocarbyl derivatives are commonly included.

silicones:* Polymeric or oligomeric siloxanes, usually considered unbranched, of general formula \([-\text{OSiR}_2\text{-}]_n\) \((R \neq \text{H})\).

siloxanes:* Saturated silicon-oxygen hydrides with unbranched or branched chains of alternating silicon and oxygen atoms (each silicon atom is separated from its nearest silicon neighbours by single oxygen atoms). The general structure of unbranched siloxanes is \(\text{H}_3\text{Si}[\text{OSiH}_2]_n\text{OSiH}_3\). See also silicones. NOC Rule D-6.21. \(\text{H}_3\text{Si}[\text{OSiH}_2]_n\text{OSiH}[\text{OSiH}_2\text{OSiH}_3]_2\) is an example of a branched siloxane. By extension hydrocarbyl derivatives are commonly included.

silyl groups:
1. In a strict sense, the silyl group is \(\text{H}_3\text{Si}^-\). NOC Rule D-6.12.
2. A name commonly applied to hydrocarbyl derivatives of the silyl group: \(\text{R}_3\text{Si}^-\).

silyl radicals:
1. In a strict sense, the silyl radical is \(\text{H}_3\text{Si}^+\). NOC Rule D-5.81.
2. A name commonly applied to the silicon-centered radicals: \(\text{R}_3\text{Si}^+\).

silylenes:* Carbene analogues having the structure \(\text{R}_2\text{Si}^+\). RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.1.

spiro compounds:
Compounds having one atom (usually a quaternary carbon) as the only common member of two rings. NOC Rule A-41. *E.g.* \(\overset{\circ}{\text{spiro[cyclopentane-1,2'-indene]}}\), \(\overset{\circ}{\text{spiro[4.4]nonane}}\)

stannoxanes:
Compounds having the structure \(\text{H}_3\text{Sn}[\text{OSnH}_2]_n\text{OSnH}_3\). Thus tin analogues of siloxanes.

stannylenes: See stannyldienes.

stannyldienes:
Compounds having the structure \(\text{R}_2\text{Sn}^+\). The older synonymous term stannylenes is no longer recommended. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.2.

steroids:*  
Naturally occurring compounds and synthetic analogues, based on the cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene carbon skeleton, partially or completely hydrogenated; there are usually methyl groups at C-10 and C-13, and often an alkyl group at C-17. By extension, one or more bond scissions, ring expansions and/or ring contractions of the skeleton may have occurred. BNRD, Rule 3S-1.0 (p. 193). Natural steroids are derived biogenetically from triterpenoids.

sterols:*  
Natural products derived from the steroid skeleton and containing a hydroxy group in the 3 position, closely related to cholestan-3-ol. BNRD, Rule 3S-1.0 (p. 193).

stibanes:*  
The saturated hydrides of tervalent antimony, having the general formula Sb₉Hₙ₋₂. GNOC Recom. R-2.1, R-2.2. Hydrocarbyl derivatives of SbH₃ belong to the class stibines.

stibanylidenes:*  
Recommended name for carbene analogues having the structure RSb: (former IUPAC name is stibinediyls). A common non-IUPAC synonym is stibinidenes. RNRI Rule RC-81.1.3.2.

stibines:*  
SbH₃ and compounds derived from it by substituting one, two or three hydrogen atoms by hydrocarbyl groups: R₃Sb. RSbH₂, R₂SbH and R₂Sb (R ≠ H) are called primary, secondary and tertiary stibines, respectively. NOC Rule D-5.11. A specific stibine is preferably named as a substituted stibane. GNOC Recom. R-5.1.3.2. E.g. (CH₃=CH₂)₃Sb trivinylstibane. Cf. stibanes.

stibinidenes: See stibanylidenes.

stibonium compounds:*  
Salts (including hydroxides) containing an atom of tetracoordinate antimony, of the form [R₄Sb]⁺X⁻. NOC Rule D-5.31. See under onium compounds.

styphnates:*  
Salts or charge-transfer complexes of styphnic acid (2,4,6-trinitrobenzene-1,3-diol). NOC Rule C-816.5. Cf. picrates.

sugars:  
A loose term applied to monosaccharides and lower oligosaccharides. 2-Carb-1.1.

sulfamic acids:*  
H₂NS(=O)₂OH (sulfamic acid) and its N-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule C-661.2. Sulfamic acid is called sulfamidic acid in inorganic chemistry.

sulfanes:  
A term including hydropolysulfides, polysulfanes, polysulfides. Use is discouraged because of confusion with the newer systematic name sulfane, H₂S, and the numerous names derived therefrom.

sulfatides:  
Hydrogen sulfate esters of glycosphingolipids. Specific compounds should be named as glycerosphingolipid derivatives. BNRD Rule Lip-3.3 and Lip-3.11 (p. 187). E.g.
sulfenamides:*
Compounds derived from sulfenic acids, RSOH (R ≠ H), by replacement of -OH by -NR₂. NOC Rule C-641.8. May alternatively be considered as alkylsulfanilamines. E.g. C₂H₅SNH₂ ethanesulfenamide or ethylsulfanylamine.

sulfenes:
S,S-Dioxides of thioaldehydes and thioketones, R₂C=SO₂.

sulfenic acids:*
Compounds having the structure RSOH (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-521.1. E.g. PhSOH benzenesulfenic acid.

sulfenium ions:
A term sometimes erroneously used for sulfenylamions.

sulfenyl groups:*
Groups having the structure RS⁻ (R ≠ H). This term is derived from sulfenic acids. NOC Rule C-641.7. The synonymous term hydrocarbylsulfanyl groups is derived from sulfane, H₂S. GNOC Recom. R-5.5.2. E.g. CH₃S⁻ methanesulfenyl, methylthio or methylsulfanyl. NOC Rule C-641.6.

sulfenyl nitrenes: See hydrocarbylsulfenyl nitrenes.

sulfenyl radicals:*
Sulfur-centered radicals having the structure RS⁺ (R ≠ H). This term is derived from sulfenic acids. The synonymous term hydrocarbylsulfanyl radicals is derived from sulfane, H₂S. NOC Rule C-81.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.8.1.3. RNRI Rule RC-81.2.5. E.g. CH₃S⁺ methylsulfenyl or methanesulfenyl radical. An older name is alkylthio radical. NOC Rule C-81.1.

sulfenylamions:*
Cations having the structure RS⁺ (R ≠ H). This term is derived from sulfenic acids. The synonymous term hydrocarbylsulfanylium ions is derived from sulfane, H₂S. NOC Rule C-83.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.8.2. RNRI Rule RC-82.2.3.4. E.g. CH₃S⁺ methlysulfanylium or methanesulfenylamion.

sulfides:*  
1. Compounds having the structure RSR (R ≠ H). Such compounds were once called thioethers. NOC Rule C-514.1. See also thioacetals.
2. In an inorganic sense, salts or other derivatives of hydrogen sulfide.
3. A term used in additive nomenclature, see imides (2).

sulfimines: See sulfimides (1).

sulfimides:*  
1. H₂S=NH, sulfimide, and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule C-633.1. (Indexed by Chemical Abstracts Service under the heading sulfilimine.) They are thus related to sulfoxides in the same way that imines are related to aldehydes or ketones. E.g. (C₂H₅)₂S=NPh S,S-diethyl-N-phenylsulfinide.
2. A term used in Chemical Abstracts Service Index Nomenclature for sulfonylamines, RN=S(=O)₂.

sulfilimines: See sulfimides (1).

sulfinamides:*  
Amides of sulfinic acids, RS(=O)OH; thus RS(=O)NR₂. NOC Rule C-641.8. See also amides. E.g. PhS(=O)NHCH₃ N-methylbenzenesulfinamide.
sulfines:
S-Oxides of thioaldehydes and thioketones. Not recommended because in English the -ine termination should be reserved for amines, imines, etc. E.g. PhC(=S=O)H thiobenzaldehyde S-oxide.

sulfinic acids:*
HS(=O)OH, sulfinic acid, and its S-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule C-641. E.g. (CH₃)₂CHS(=O)OH propane-2-sulfinic acid.

sulfinic anhydrides:*
Compounds having the structure RS(O)OS(=O)R. See also acid anhydrides. NOC Rule C-643.1.

sulfiminimes: An obsolescent term for sulfimides (1).

sulfinylamines:*
Compounds having the structure RN=S=O. NOC Rule C-661.5. Formerly called thionylamines.

sulfolipids:
Sulfate esters of glycolipids. See also sulfatides.

sulfonamides:*
Amides of sulfonic acids: RS(=O)₂NR₂. NOC Rule C-821.1. E.g. PhS(=O)₂NHCH₃ N-methylbenzenesulfonamide.

sulfonimidines:
A term abandoned because of its ambiguous use to mean either RS(=O)(=NH)NH, (sulfonimidamide) or RS(=NH),NH, (sulfonodiimidamide). NOC Rule C-641.9 note.

sulfones:
Compounds having the structure, RS(=O)₂R (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-631.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.5.7. E.g. C₂H₅S(=O)₂CH₃ ethyl methyl sulfone.

sulfonediimines:
Compounds having the structure, RS(=NR)₂R, formally derived from sulfones by replacing (=O)₂ by (=NR)₂. S. Oae and N. Furukawa, Sulfilimines and Related Derivatives, American Chemical Society, 1983, pp. 1-4. E.g. Ph₂S(=NH)₂ diphenyl sulfonediimine.

sulfonic acids:*
HS(=O)₂OH, sulfonic acid, and its S-hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule C-641.

sulfonic anhydrides:*
Compounds having the structure RS(=O)₂OS(=O)₂R'. See also acid anhydrides. NOC rule C-643.1. E.g. PhS(=O)₂OS(=O)₂Ph benzenesulfonic anhydride.

sulfonimides: A seldom used synonym of sulfoximides; its use is discouraged.

sulfonium compounds:*
Compounds having the structure R₃S⁺ and associated anion (generally, but not necessarily, all three R groups are hydrocarbyl). NOC Rule C-551.1. See underonium compounds. E.g. [(CH₃)₃S]⁺Cl⁻ trimethylsulfonium chloride, 1-thioniabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane bromide.
sulfophthaleins:
3,3-Bis(hydroxyaryl)-3H-2,1-benzoxathiole S,S-dioxides, formed by condensation of o-sulfobenzoic acid with phenols or related compounds. Cf. phthaleins. E.g. 

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{S,S-dioxide, formed by condensation of o-sulfobenzoic acid with phenols or related compounds.}
\end{align*}
\]

sulfonylamines:
Compounds having the structure RN=S(=O)2. NOC Rule C-661.5. (Indexed by Chemical Abstracts Service at the heading sulfimide.) E.g. CH3N=S(=O)2 N-sulfonylmethylamine.

sulfoxides:
Compounds having the structure R2S=O (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-631.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.5.7. E.g. Ph2S=O diphenyl sulfoxide.

sulfoximides:
Compounds having the structure R,S(=O)=NR. NOC Rule C-633.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.5.7. E.g. Ph,S=O diphenyl sulfoxime.

sulfoximines:
See sulfoximides.

sulfur diimides:
The parent compound HN=S=NH and hydrocarbyl derivatives.

sultams:
Sulfonamides in which the S-N bond is part of a ring. NOC Rule C-671.2.

sultins:
Tautomeric forms of sultams, having a sulfur-nitrogen double bond as part of a ring.

sultines:
Intramolecular cyclic esters of hydroxy sulfinic acids. (Named by supposed analogy with lactones and sultones; but the -ine ending is unfortunate.) Cf. sulfinic acids.

sultones:
Intramolecular cyclic esters of hydroxy sulfonic acids, analogous to lactones. NOC Rule C-671.1. Cf. sulfonic acids.

sydnones:
Mesoionic compounds having the 1,2,3-oxadiazole skeleton bearing an oxygen atom attached to the 5 position: 

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{These structures represent only two canonical forms.}
\end{align*}
\]

sydnone imines:

*Imines of sydnones* (i.e. having an imino group in place of the exocyclic oxygen atom).

\[
\text{\begin{array}{c}
\text{O} \\
\text{R}
\end{array}} = \text{\begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
\text{R}
\end{array}} \ 
\text{\begin{array}{c}
\text{O} \\
\text{R}
\end{array}} = \text{\begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
\text{R}
\end{array}}
\]

(These structures represent only two canonical forms.)

tellurides:

1. Compounds having the structure RTeR (R ≠ H). Thus tellurium analogues of ethers. NOC Rule C-701.2.
2. Metal salts of tellurane, H\textsubscript{2}Te.

tellurones:

Compounds having the structure R\textsubscript{2}Te(O=O)\textsubscript{2}. Thus tellurium analogues of sulfones. NOC Rule C-701.2.

terpenes:

Hydrocarbons of biological origin having carbon skeletons formally derived from isoprene [CH\textsubscript{2}=C(CH\textsubscript{3})CH=CH\textsubscript{2}]. This class is subdivided into the C\textsubscript{5} hemiterpenes, C\textsubscript{10} monoterpnes, C\textsubscript{15} sesquiterpenes, C\textsubscript{20} diterpenes, C\textsubscript{25} sesterterpenes, C\textsubscript{30} triterpenes, C\textsubscript{40} tetraterpenes (carotenoids), and C\textsubscript{5n} polyterpenes. See also carotenes, carotenoids, isoprenoids, prenols, retinoids, steroids, terpenoids.

terpenoids:

Natural products and related compounds formally derived from isoprene units (see isoprenoids). They contain oxygen in various functional groups. This class is subdivided according to the number of carbon atoms in the same manner as are terpenes. The skeleton of terpenoids may differ from strict additivity of isoprene units by the loss or shift of a fragment, generally a methyl group. BNRD, Prenol Nomenclature, Rule Pr-10 (p. 255)

tetracyclines:

A subclass of polyketides having an octahydrotetracene-2-carboxamide skeleton, substituted with many hydroxy and other groups. E.g.

\[
\text{clortetracycline}
\]

tetrapyrroles:

Natural pigments containing four pyrrole rings joined by one-carbon units linking position 2 of one pyrrole ring to position 5 of the next. *Porphyrids* are macrocyclic tetrapyrroles. BNRD, Nomenclature of tetrapyrroles, introduction (p. 279). E.g.

\[
\text{bilin (a linear tetrapyrrole)}
\]

tetraterpenoids:

*Terpenoids* having a C\textsubscript{40} skeleton. See also carotenes, carotenoids, xanthophylls.

thiazynes:

See alkylsulfanyl nitrenes.

thio:

This prefix properly denotes replacement of an oxygen by a sulfur. NOC Rule C-502. E.g. PhC(=S)NH\textsubscript{2}, thiobenzamide. Cf. entries thioacetals to thioketones.

thioacetals:

A term including monothioacetals having the structure R\textsubscript{2}C(OR')(SR') (subclass monothioketals, R ≠ H); and dithioacetals having the structure R\textsubscript{2}C(SR')\textsubscript{2} (subclass dithioketals, R ≠ H, R' ≠ H). NOC Rule C-533.1. GNOC Recom. R-5.6.4.1. See also thiohemiacetals.
thioaldehydes:
Compounds in which the oxygen of an aldehyde has been replaced by divalent sulfur, RC(=S)H. NOC Rule C-531. E.g. CH₃CH₂C(=S)H propanethial.

thioaldehyde S-oxides:
Compounds having the structure RC(=S=O)H. NOC Rule C-633.2. (Also known by the disapproved term sulfines which includes thioaldehyde S-oxides and thiolketone S-oxides).

thioanhydrides:
Compounds having the structure acyl-S-acyl. NOC Rules C-543.5, C-643.2. Also called diacylsulfanes. GNOC Recom. R-5.7.7.3. E.g. CH₃C(=O)SC(=S)CH₂CH₃ acetic thiopropanoic thioanhydride. See acyl groups.

thiocarboxylic acids:
Compounds in which one or both oxygens of a carboxy group have been replaced by divalent sulfur: RC(=O)SH or RC(=S)OH monothiocarboxylic acids, RC(=S)SH dithiocarboxylic acids. NOC Rule C-541.1.

thiocyanates:
Salts and esters of thiocyanic acid HSC≡N. See isothiocyanates. NOC Rule C-833.1. E.g. CH₃SC≡N methyl thiocyanate.

thioethers:
Former name for sulfides RS(=S)R'. NOC Rules C-514.1, footnote.

thiohemiacetals:
Compounds of structure R₂C(SR')OH or R₂C(OR')SH (monothiohemiacetals), or R₂C(SR')SH (dithiohemiacetals), R' ≠ H. NOC Rule C-533.2.

thioketones:
Compounds in which the oxygen of a ketone has been replaced by divalent sulfur: R₂C=S (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-532.2. E.g. CH₃C(=S)CH₂CH₃ butane-2-thione.

thioketone S-oxides:
Compounds having the structure R₂C=S=O (R ≠ H). NOC Rule C-633.2. (Also known by the disapproved term sulfines which comprises thioaldehyde S-oxides and thiolketone S-oxides.)

thiols:
Compounds having the structure RSH (R ≠ H). Also known by the term mercaptans (abandoned by IUPAC). NOC Rule C-511.2. E.g. MeCH₂SH ethanethiol.

thiolates:
Derivatives of thiols, in which a metal (or other cation) replaces the hydrogen attached to sulfur. NOC Rules C-511.3, C-511.4. E.g. CH₃S⁻ Na⁺ sodium methanethiolate.

thionylamines: See sulfinylamines.

thiyl radicals:
Synonymous with sulfenyl radicals. Due to inconsistencies in use the term is not recommended. RNRI Rule RC-81.2.5.

triazanes:
Triazane, NH₂NHNH₂, and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. NOC Rule C-942.

triazenes:
Triazene, NH₂N=NH, and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. See also diazoaminocompounds. NOC Rule C-942.1.
Glossary of class names of organic compounds

trimethylenemethanes:
The diradical $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}((\text{CH}_2)_2$, 2-methylenepropane-1,3-diyl, for which no Kekulé structure can be written, and its hydrocarbyl derivatives. J. A. Berson, \textit{Acc. Chem. Res.} \textbf{11}, 446-453 (1978).

trioxides:
Organic derivatives of trioxidane, $\text{HOOOH}$, \textit{e.g.} $\text{ROOOR}$. When $R' = \text{H}$, the compound is a hydrotrioxide.

triterpenoids:
\textit{Terpenoids} having a $C_{30}$ skeleton.

tropolilenes:
This term has inconsistently been used to mean cyclohepta-1,3,5-trienes or to mean cyclohepta-1,3,5-trienes in dynamic equilibrium with bicyclo[4.1.0]hepta-2,4-dienes, so that the structure of the bulk substance is indeterminate in the time scale of the method of observation. Use of this term is therefore discouraged.

tropolones:
2-Hydroxycyclohepta-2,4,6-trienones and derivatives formed by substitution. \textit{Cf. tropones}.

tropones:
Compounds that contain the cyclohepta-2,4,6-trienone ring system.

tropyl radicals:
The delocalized radicals derived formally by abstraction of one hydrogen from the $\text{CH}_2$ group of cyclohepta-1,3,5-triene and substitution derivatives thereof.

tropylium ions:
The delocalized carbenium ion, cycloheptatrienylum, $C_7\text{H}_7^+$, derived formally by detachment of one hydride ion from the $\text{CH}_2$ group of cyclohepta-1,3,5-triene and substitution derivatives thereof.

ulosonic acids: See ketoaldonic acids.

ureides:* 
$N$-Acyl or $N,N'$-diacyl ureas. NOC Rule C-971.2. \[
\begin{aligned}
\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}(-\text{NH}-\text{C}-\text{R})_n & \text{ or } \text{R}-\text{C}(-\text{NH}-\text{C}-\text{NH}-\text{C}-\text{R})_n \\
\end{aligned}
\]

urethanes (urethans):
An alternative term for the compounds $R_2\text{NC}(=\text{O})\text{OR}'$ (R' $\neq \text{H}$), esters of carbamic acids, $R_2\text{NC}(=\text{O})\text{OH}$, in strict use limited to the ethyl esters, but widely used in the general sense. \textit{E.g.} 'polyurethane resins'. \textit{Cf. carbamates}.

uronic acids:* 
Monocarboxylic acids formally derived by oxidation to a carboxy group of the terminal $\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$ group of aldoses. 2-Carb-1.11 (p. 188). \textit{E.g.}
uronium salts:*
Salts of O-hydrorated urea, having the structure \([\text{HOC}(=\text{NH}_2)\text{NH}_2]^+ \text{X}^-\) (and \(O-\) and \(N\)-hydrocarbyl derivatives). NOC Rule C-973.1.

verdazyl radicals:
Relatively stable delocalized radicals, derived from hydrazyl, \(\text{H}_2\text{NN}'\text{H}\), of the types shown, in particular the six-membered ring:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{R}_2\text{N}-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{NR}_2 \\
\text{R} \quad \text{R}
\end{align*}
\]

(R most commonly aryl groups.)

vinyl carbenes:
Carbenes having a vinylic group on a carbenic carbon atom: \(\text{R}_2\text{C}==\text{CR} \leftrightarrow \text{R}_2\text{C}^+==\text{CR}^=\text{R}\). See under 1,3-dipolar compounds. E.g. \(\text{H}_2\text{C}==\text{CHCH}\text{prop-2-en-1-ylidene}\).

vinyl cations:
Carbocations having the structure \(\text{R}_2\text{C}=\text{C}^+=\text{R}\).

vinyl groups:
The vinyl group (\(\text{CH}_2==\text{CH}-\)) and derivatives formed by substitution. Informally, a group, such as \(-\text{OH}\), attached to the free valence of a (substituted) vinyl group is sometimes referred to as 'vinylic'.

vinylidenes:
Carbenes in which the carbenic carbon atom has a double bond to another carbon atom: \(\text{R}_2\text{C}==\text{C}:\). E.g. \(\text{H}_2\text{C}==\text{C}:\text{ethenylidene}\).

violagens:
1,1'-Di(hydrocarbyl)-4,4'-bipyridinium salts.

Wheland intermediates: See under arenium ions.

Wittig reagents: See phosphonium ylides.

xanthates: See xanthic acids.

xanthene dyes:
Dyes derived by condensation of phthalic anhydride with resorcinol (and derivatives) or \(m\)-aminophenol (and derivatives), of which fluorescein is the prototype (all such dyes have the xanthene nucleus). See also phthaleins, rhodamine dyes.

xanthic acids:
Compounds having the structure \(\text{ROC}(=\text{S})\text{SH}\). Thus \(O\)-esters of dithiocarboxylic acid. Salts and esters of xanthic acid are xanthates. Use of this term is not recommended. NOC Rule C-544.1 footnote.

xanthophylls:
A subclass of carotenoids consisting of the oxygenated carotenes. BNRD Rule Carotenoid 1 (p. 226).

xylylenes: See under quinomethanes.
ylides:

Compounds in which an anionic site \( Y^- \) (originally on carbon, but now including other atoms) is attached directly to a heteroatom \( X^+ \) (usually nitrogen, phosphorus or sulfur) carrying a formal positive charge. NOC Rule D-5.42. They are thus 1,2-dipolar species of the type \( R_mX^+-Y^-R_n \). If \( X \) is a saturated atom of an element from the first row of the periodic system, the ylide is commonly represented by a charge-separated form; if \( X \) is a second, third, etc. row element uncharged canonical forms are available: \( R_mX=YR_n \). If \( X \) is an unsaturated atom, doubly bonded to another first row element \( Z \), the negative charge on \( Y \) may be stabilised by \( \pi \)-conjugation, \( Z=X^+-Y^-R_n \leftrightarrow Z^-X^+=YR_n \). Such ylides belong to the class 1,3-dipolar compounds. However, 1,3-dipolar compounds with only sextet-containing canonical forms (e.g. vinylcarbenes) are not ylides. See also betaines, dipolar compounds. E.g. \( \text{Ph}_3\text{P}^+\cdot\text{C}^-\text{H}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{CH}_2 \) (often called a Wittig reagent), \( (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}^+-\text{C}^-\text{H}_2 \), \( \text{RC}=\text{N}^+\text{N}^-\text{R} \), \( (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}=\text{C}^-\text{HPh} \leftrightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}^+\cdot\text{C}^+\text{HPh} \).

Note that ylide is a complete word, not to be confused with the suffix -ylide, used for some radical anions.

Subclasses of ylides. Ylides \( R_mX^+-C^+=R_n \) having the negative charge on carbon are classified by citing the name of the element \( X \) before the word ylide. E.g. nitrogen ylide, phosphorus ylide, oxygen ylide, sulfur ylide. A further specification may be achieved by citing the class name of \( R_mX \) before the word ylide. Thus nitrogen ylides include amine ylides, \( R_3\text{N}^+-\text{C}^-\text{R}_2 \), azomethine ylides, \( R_2\text{C}=\text{N}^+-\text{C}^-\text{R}_2 \), nitrile ylides, \( \text{RC}=\text{N}^+-\text{C}^-\text{R}_2 \). Some authors, who wish to express the positive charge on \( X \), prefer e.g. ammonium ylides over amine ylides; such usage varies according to the heteroatom \( X \) and to national custom. The ylides \( R_mX^+\cdot Y^- \leftrightarrow R_mX=Y \) (\( Y = \text{O, S, Se, Te, NR} \)) are usually named by citing the name of \( R_mX \) followed by the additive nomenclature term for \( Y \) (oxide, sulfide, selenide, telluride, imide, respectively). NOC Rules C-0.3, D-5.41. E.g. amine imides; use of the less systematic synonyms amine imines and aminimines is discouraged. Some classes of ylides are known by trivial names e.g. nitrones, Wittig reagents (synonymous with phosphonium ylides)

ynamines:

\( N,N'\)-Disubstituted alk-1-yn-1-amines, \( \text{RC}≡\text{CNR}_2 \). By usage, restricted to this type of acetylenic amine. Cf. enamines.

ynols:

Alk-1-yn-1-ols, \( \text{RC}≡\text{COH} \); tautomeric with ketenes, \( \text{RCH}=\text{C}=\text{O} \).

zwitterionic compounds/zwitterions:

Neutral compounds having formal unit electrical charges of opposite sign. Some chemists restrict the term to compounds with the charges on non-adjacent atoms. Sometimes referred to as inner salts, dipolar ions (a misnomer). See betaines, dipolar compounds, ylides. E.g. \( \text{H}_3\text{N}^+\text{CH}_2\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}^- \) ammonioacetate (glycine), \( (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}^+-\text{O}^- \) trimethylamine oxide.