

TABLE 2. SPECTRAL DATA AND ELEMENTAL ANALYSES OF COMPOUNDS.

Comp. No.	IR (KBr) $\sqrt{[\text{cm}^{-1}]}$	$^1\text{H-NMR}$ $\delta[\text{ppm}]$	MS $m/e (M^+)$	Analysis (%)		
				C found (calcd.)	H found (calcd.)	N found (calcd.)
Ia	3050, 1600, 1550, 1480, 1115, 860, 750, 685	3.70 (s, -NCH ₃ , 3H); 7.05-8.96 (m, ArH and CH, 12H) (CDCl ₃)	261	77.97 78.13	5.80 5.78	16.04 16.08
Ib	3030, 2900, 1590, 1550, 1310, 1105, 960, 850, 750	3.67 (s, -NCH ₃ , 3H); 7.43-8.99 (m, ArH and CH, 11H) (DMSO-d ₆)	306	66.63 66.65	5.80 4.60	18.43 18.29
Ic	3040, 2920, 1590, 1515, 1330, 1140, 960, 900 760, 740	3.79 (s, -NCH ₃ , 3H); 7.61-8.95 (m, ArH and CH, 10H) (DMSO-d ₆)	351	58.11 58.12	3.71 3.73	20.02 19.93
Id	3100, 2980, 1605, 1535, 1475, 1340, 1080, 910, 780, 710	3.61 (s, -NCH ₃ , 3H); 7.75-9.12 (m, ArH and CH, 9H) (DMSO-d ₆)	396	51.54 51.52	3.09 3.05	20.89 21.20
IIa	3010, 2900, 1600, 1550, 1495, 1110, 790, 750, 690	3.60 (s, -NCH ₃ , 3H); 6.95- 9.10 (m, ArH and CH 12H) (CDCl ₃)	261	78.25 78.13	5.62 5.78	15.92 16.08
IIb	3050, 2920, 1600, 1590 1570, 1500, 1305, 1110 835, 785, 750	3.68 (s, -NCH ₃ , 3H); 7.44- 9.13 (m, ArH and CH, 11H) (CDCl ₃)	306	66.43 66.65	4.58 4.60	18.22 18.29
IIc	3080, 2920, 1600, 1580, 1540, 1500, 1320, 1150, 960, 830, 790, 745	3.70 (s, -NCH ₃ , 3H); 7.38- 9.12 (m, ArH and CH, 10H) (CDCl ₃)	351	58.01 58.12	3.87 3.73	19.70 19.93
IId	3090, 2950, 1615, 1545 1525, 1500, 1330, 1090, 970, 830, 800, 720	3.51 (s, -NCH ₃ , 3H); 7.43-9.11 (m, ArH and CH, 9H) (CDCl ₃)	396	50.96 51.52	3.06 3.05	20.84 21.20

Elemental analyses were obtained from Karl-Franzens University Laboratories Graz, Austria.

Compound I, m.p. 51-53°, and compound II, m.p. 93-94°, were produced from methylquinolines by oxidation with freshly prepared selenium dioxide [4-6]. Compound I was dehydrated by using sublimation apparatus, and II was obtained by maintaining final oxidation temperature at 220° instead of 250° to avoid formation of 8-quinolinecarboxylic acid. Reagents a-d were prepared as described [7-9]. Reagent N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine was redistilled under vacuum immediately prior to use. All of these substrates and reagents were characterized by their IR, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spektral data, boiling and melting point comparisons with the reported literature values [5,7-9].

Preparation of N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazones I a-d and II a-d; General procedure. Compound I or II (0.95 mmol) is dissolved in hot absolute ethanol (5 ml) and an equimolar amount of reagent a-d, dissolved in a minimum volume of absolute ethanol, is added. The reaction mixture is refluxed till

the colour turns and then allowed to cool to room temperature. Formed crystalline precipitate is suction collected and air-dried. Further crystallizations of the crude product gives an analytical sample of hydrazone.

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Key words: Condensations, N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazones, Quinolinecarboxaldehydes.

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