

**3:** 3, 9,4 mg (51 % bez. auf 1), dunkelroter, amorpher Feststoff.

UV/VIS (CH<sub>3</sub>CN):  $\lambda = 230$  nm ( $\epsilon = 4,20$ ), 259 sh (3,97), 318 (3,9 ... 413 sh (3,73), 468 (3,98). – IR (KBr): 3440 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 3320 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 3230 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 1640, 1575, 1525 (NO<sub>2</sub>), 1420, 1320, 1270, 1250, 1230, 1190, 1130, 1095, 1000, 850, 820, 795, 740 cm<sup>-1</sup>. – <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (250 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): – 0.51 (d; H<sub>b</sub>-C(11), <sup>2</sup>J = 10.6 Hz), + 0.74 (d; H<sub>b</sub>-C(11)), 5.15 (s, br; NH<sub>2</sub>), 6.11 (d; H-C(3), <sup>3</sup>J(3,4) = 10.5 Hz), 7.20 (dd; H-C(9), <sup>3</sup>J(8,9) = 10 Hz), 7.41 (d; H-C(10), <sup>3</sup>J(9,10) = 8 Hz), 7.50 (dd; H-C(8), <sup>3</sup>J(7,8) = 7.5 Hz), 8.11 (d; H-C(7)), 8.18 ppm (d; H-C(4)). – MS (100 eV, 110 °C): 202 (M, 68,8 %), 157 (100), 156 (M-NO<sub>2</sub>, 62,5), 155 (41,1), 154 (43,8), 129 (59,8), 128 (89,3), 127 (55,4), 115 (37,5), 77 (36,6). – HR-MS: 202.073762 (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, ber. 202.074276).

**4:** 217,6 mg (28,5 % bez. auf 1), hellroter, amorpher Feststoff.

UV/VIS (CH<sub>3</sub>CN):  $\lambda = 252$  nm ( $\epsilon = 4,10$ ), 306 (4,10), 340 sh (3,62), 374 sh (3,51), 450 (3,50). – IR (KBr): 3410 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 3300 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 3195 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 3040, 2960, 2880, 1595, 1485, 1425, 1365, 1235, 1115, 1080, 1020, 840, 795, 740 cm<sup>-1</sup>. – <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (250 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): – 0.23 (d; H<sub>a</sub>-C(11), <sup>2</sup>J = 9.9 Hz), + 0.98 (d; H<sub>b</sub>-C(11)), 6.35 (d; H-C(4), <sup>3</sup>J(4,5) = 10.3 Hz), 7.06 (d; H-C(7), <sup>3</sup>J(7,8) = 7.2 Hz), 7.21 (dd; H-C(8), <sup>3</sup>J(8,9) = 9.9 Hz), 7.31 (s, br; NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.39 (dd; H-C(9), <sup>3</sup>J(9,10) = 8 Hz), 7.40 (d; H-C(5)), 8.14 ppm (d, H-C(10)). – MS (100 eV, 120 °C): 202 (M, 60,5 %), 185 (9,9), 157 (62,6), 156 (M-NO<sub>2</sub>, 62,2), 155 (49,1), 154 (56,9), 140 (18,4), 129 (70,8), 128 (100), 127 (68,3), 115 (41,5). – HR-MS: 202.073762 (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, ber. 202.074276).

**5:** 154,2 mg (48,6 % bez. auf 2), Schmp. 172–174 °C (Ethanol), rubinrote Kristalle.

UV/VIS (CH<sub>3</sub>CN):  $\lambda = 225$  nm ( $\epsilon = 4,27$ ), 257 (4,14), 292 (4,18), 443 (3,68). – IR (KBr): 3420 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 3290 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 3180 (NH<sub>2</sub>), 3040, 2950, 1595, 1510 (NO<sub>2</sub>), 1450, 1380 (NO<sub>2</sub>), 1270, 1230, 1110, 1030, 920, 880, 835, 780, 740 cm<sup>-1</sup>. – <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (250 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): – 0.17 (d; H<sub>a</sub>-C(11), <sup>2</sup>J(5,11<sub>a</sub>) = 1.3 Hz), + 1.69 (d; H<sub>b</sub>-C(11), <sup>2</sup>J = 10 Hz), 6.66 (d; H-C(5), <sup>3</sup>J(4,5) = 11.1 Hz), 6.96 (d; H-C(7), <sup>3</sup>J(7,8) = 7.3 Hz), 7.06 (dd; H-C(9), <sup>3</sup>J(9,10) = 7.3 Hz), 7.30 (dd; H-C(8), <sup>3</sup>J(8,9) = 10 Hz), 7.37 (d; H-C(10)), 7.46 (d; H-C(4)), 7.83 ppm (s, br; NH<sub>2</sub>). – MS (100 eV, 80 °C): 202 (M, 82,3 %), 185 (73,7), 156 (M-NO<sub>2</sub>, 53,6), 155 (86,9), 154 (96,9), 140 (19,6), 129 (76,0), 128 (100), 127 (75,9), 115 (37,3), 102 (12,9), 77 (44,8). – HR-MS: 202.07376 (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, ber. 202.074276).

**2-N-Acetyl-amino-5-nitro-bicyclo[4,4,1]undeca-1,3,5,7,9-pentaen (rac-6):**

Eine Mischung aus 200 mg (0,99 mmol) 3, 0,2 ml (2,72 mmol) Acetanhydrid, 0,01 ml konz. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> und 10 ml wasserfreiem Benzol wird 1 h unter Rückfluß erhitzt, das Lösungsmittel einrotiert und der Rückstand über eine Kieselgelsäule (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) chromatographiert. Verunreinigungen werden im Vorlauf abgetrennt. Das gelbe Eluat von 6 wird auf ca. 1 ml Lösung eingeengt und bei 0 °C mit CCl<sub>4</sub> bis zur beginnenden Kristallisation versetzt. Man erhält 6 als gelbe Kristalle; 205,3 mg (85 %), Schmp. 163–164 °C (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/CCl<sub>4</sub>).

UV/VIS (CH<sub>3</sub>CN):  $\lambda = 236$  nm (205 = 4,70), 255 sh (4,56), 302 (4,53), 393 (4,36), 440 sh (4,28). – IR (KBr): 3240 (N-H), 3040, 1680 (C=O), 1585, 1545, 1490 (NO<sub>2</sub>), 1450, 1415, 1320 (NO<sub>2</sub>), 1270 (C-N), 1195, 1140, 1080, 835, 750 cm<sup>-1</sup>. – <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (250 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): – 0.43 (d; H-C(11), <sup>2</sup>J = 10.5 Hz), – 0.10 (d; H<sub>b</sub>-C(11)), + 2.28 (s; CO-CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.20 (d; H-C(3), <sup>3</sup>J(3,4) = 10.7 Hz), 7.34 (dd; H-C(9), <sup>3</sup>J(9,10) = 8.7 Hz), 7.55 (dd; H-C(8)), 7.60 (d; H-C(10)), 7.87 (zs, breit; 11-N), 8.31 (d; H-C(7)), 8.32 ppm (d; H-C(4)). – MS (100 eV, 190 °C): 244 (M, 7,4 %), 227 (3,8), 202 (4,0), 157 (15,44), 156 (20,2), 154 (11,8), 143 (10,1), 128 (22,1), 115 (9,6), 102 (6,7), 77 (9,3), 43 (100). – HR-MS: 244.0861 (C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, ber. 244.0848).

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## Guaianolides from *Centaurea chilensis* and *Centaurea floccosa* BE U. INT.

Rosa E. Negrete, Nadine Backhouse, Aurelio San Martín

Laboratory of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Chemistry and Pharmacy, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile

Bruce K. Cassels

Laboratoire de Pharmacognosie, Faculté de Pharmacie de Chatenay-Malabry, Université de Paris-Sud, France

Rudolf Hartmann and Eberhard Breitmaier\*

Institut für Organische Chemie und Biochemie der Universität Bonn

Aus dem Chloroform-Extrakt der oberirdischen Teile von *Centaurea chilensis* und *Centaurea floccosa* wurden zwei bekannte Guaianolide isoliert, 8a-acetoxydehydrocostus lacton 1 und cynaropicrin 2. Die Identifizierung ihrer Strukturen erfolgte durch ein- und zweidimensionale <sup>1</sup>H- und <sup>13</sup>C-NMR-Methoden. Dabei gelingt die vollständige Zuordnung aller Signale.

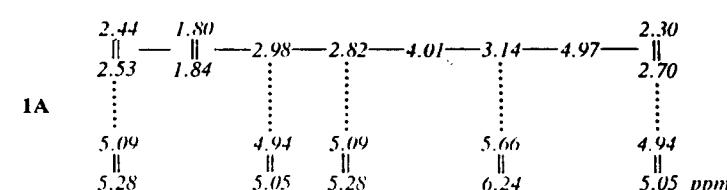
The chloroform extract of aerial parts of *Centaurea chilensis* and *Centaurea floccosa* afforded two known guaianolides, 8a-acetoxydehydrocostus lactone 1 and cynaropicrin 2. Their structures were identified by one- and two-dimensional <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR methods. Full signal assignment is achieved.

## Introduction

*Centaurea chilensis* Hook et Arn. and *Centaurea floccosa* are two compositae species growing in Chile and belonging to the tribe Cynareae. Two known guaianolides 1 and 2 have been isolated from the chloroform extracts of the aerial parts of both plants and identified by one- and two-dimensional <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR methods. No detailed assignment of <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR signals has so far been reported in the literature [1–8]. Thus, full signal assignment of the guaianolides 1 and 2 is given for reference in this report, while the absolute stereochemistry of cynaropicrin and related guaianolides has been described earlier [9].

## Results and Discussion

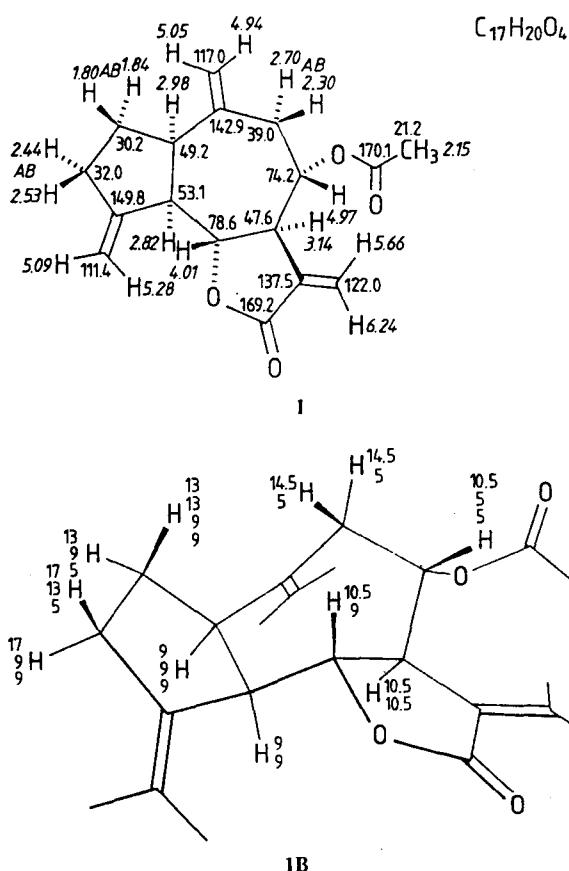
The chloroform extract of *Centaurea chilensis* afforded small amounts of colorless crystals with elemental composition C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Substructure 1A could be derived from the square correlations of a two-dimensional HH-COSY experiment.



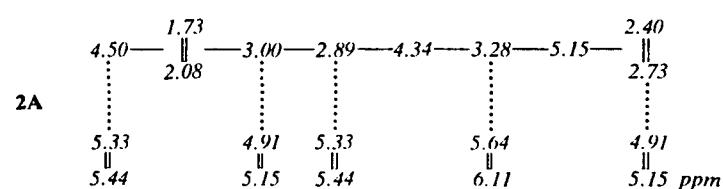
Couplings (connections): — geminal (<sup>2</sup>J)  
— vicinal (<sup>3</sup>J)  
..... longer-range (<sup>4</sup>J)

\* Korrespondenzautor: Prof. Dr. E. Breitmaier, Institut für Organische Chemie und Biochemie der Universität Bonn, Gerhard-Domagk-Str. 1, D-5300 Bonn 1.

Substructure **1A** is clearly present in the guaianolide structure **1**. Carbon-proton connectivities can then be obtained from a two-dimensional carbon-proton shift correlation *via* one-bond carbon-proton coupling in order to complete the shift assignment as given in structure **1**. Only the assignments of the carboxy carbon signals (169.2 and 170.1 ppm) remain tentative as the sample concentration did not permit to perform a two-dimensional carbon-proton shift correlation *via* longer-range carbon-proton coupling. The relative configurations of all ring protons can be derived from the multiplicities and coupling constants of *vicinal* protons in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum. Protons *syn* to each other display *vicinal* couplings of about 5 Hz while coupling constants between 9 and 10.5 Hz are characteristic of *anti* protons. This can be verified in the Dreiding model structure **1B** of the guaianolide **1**, displaying repetitive coupling constants for coupling protons. An exceptional *vicinal* coupling of 13 Hz indicates an almost ecliptic arrangement of the *vicinal* protons appearing at 1.80 and 2.53 ppm.



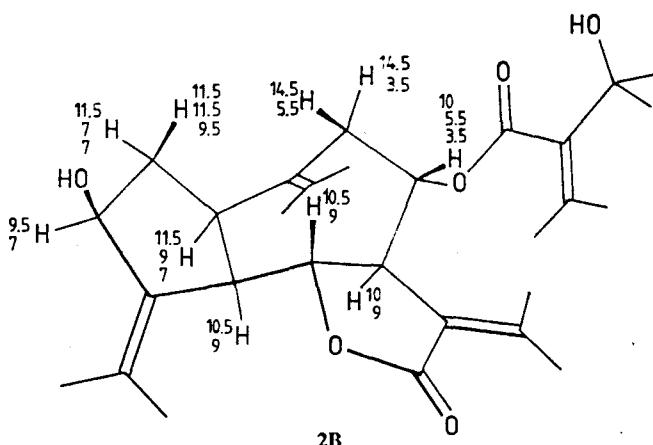
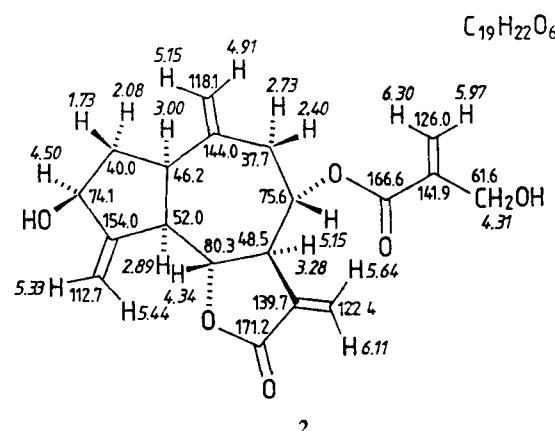
An oily but pure compound of elemental composition C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>6</sub> was obtained from the chloroform extract of *Centaurea floccosa*. Proton connectivities according to substructure **2A** were derived from the square correlations of the HH-COSY experiment.



*Couplings (connections): see substructure **1A***

Substructure **2A** is part of cynaropicrin **2** which can be completed by tracing out all quaternary carbon to proton connections in a two-dimensional carbon-proton shift correlation *via* two- and three-bond carbon-proton coupling. The relative configurations of the terminal vinyl protons are obvious from stronger correlation signals observed for those in *trans* position to the carbons at 74.1 ppm (*trans*: 5.44), 52.0 ppm (*trans*: 5.33), 46.2 ppm (*trans*: 4.91), 37.7 ppm (*trans*: 5.15), 171.2 ppm (*trans*:

5.64), and 166.6 ppm (*trans*: 5.97). Carbon-proton shift correlation *via* one-bond carbon-proton coupling completes the unequivocal assignment as given in structure **2**. Finally, the relative configurations of all ring protons are derived from the multiplicities and coupling constants of the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum, protons *syn* and *anti* to each other being indicated by *vicinal* coupling constants of 3.5 to 5.5 Hz and 9 to 11.5 Hz, respectively, as shown in formula **2B**, drawn from a Dreiding model



## Experimental

Melting points were determined on a Leitz hot stage apparatus. IR spectra were recorded utilizing a Leitz III G infrared spectrometer. NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz (<sup>1</sup>H) and 100.5 MHz (<sup>13</sup>C) on a Bruker WM 400 spectrometer, using commercially available programs for multipulse experiments (DEPT) and shift correlations (COSY, XHCORR).

Leaves and flowers of *Centaurea chilensis* and *Centaurea floccosa*, 4 kg of each, were collected in November, 1984 at Las Tacas and Tololo hills about 400 km north of Santiago, Chile. Voucher specimens are deposited in the Faculty of Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences Herbarium, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile.

*Centaurea chilensis* was air-dried, ground to a coarse powder, defatted with light petrol, and extracted with chloroform in a Soxhlet extractor. After evaporation of chloroform, a dark syrupy residue (98 g) was obtained, part of which (30 g) was chromatographed over silicagel in light petrol and eluted with increasingly polar light petrol - ethyl acetate mixtures. From the fraction eluted with this mixture (40:50 %) 10 mg of 8a-acetoxydehydrocostus lactone **1** were isolated.

M. p. 121–122 °C. [α]<sub>D</sub> = 87.2 ° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>, c = 0.2). C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (288). – IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>, KBr): 3058 (ν<sub>—CH<sub>3</sub></sub>); 1754 (ν<sub>C=O</sub>, α,β-unsaturated γ-lactone); 1724 (ν<sub>C=O</sub>, ester); 1650–1639 (ν<sub>C=C</sub>); 1372, 1242 (ν<sub>C—O</sub>, acetate). – <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR: formula **1**.

*Centaurea floccosa* was air-dried, ground to a coarse powder, defatted with light petrol, and extracted with chloroform in a Soxhlet extractor. After evaporating the solvent, a dark syrupy residue (90 g) was obtained, part of which (45 g) was extracted with 85 % aqueous ethanol at room temperature. The aqueous solution obtained upon removal of ethanol was extracted with chloroform. Evaporation of the solvent afforded a residue (20 g) which was separated by column chromatography. Elution with light petrol - chloroform with increasing amounts of chloroform and then with chloroform - ethyl acetate with increasing amounts of ethyl acetate was performed. The residue obtained from fractions eluted from light petrol - chloroform (80 %) to chloroform - ethyl acetate (50 %) was rechromatographed over silicagel eluting successively with light petrol - chloroform (60 %), chloroform, chloroform - methanol mixtures with increasing amounts of methanol, and methanol. 120 fractions were collected. From chloroform - methanol (1.5 %) fractions, cynaropicrin 2 (3 g) was isolated as a colorless viscous oil, the purity of which was confirmed by TLC (silicagel G, chloroform - methanol, 90:10).

$[\alpha]_D = 90.5^\circ$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ,  $c = 1.1$ ).  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_6$  (346, MS). - IR ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , KBr): 3400 ( $\nu_{\text{O-H}}$ ); 3086 ( $\nu_{\text{C-H}}$ ); 2940 ( $\nu_{\text{C-H}}$ ); 1760 ( $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ ,  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated lactone); 1720 ( $\nu_{\text{C=O}}$ ,  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ester); 1631 ( $\nu_{\text{C=C}}$ ).  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR: formula 2.

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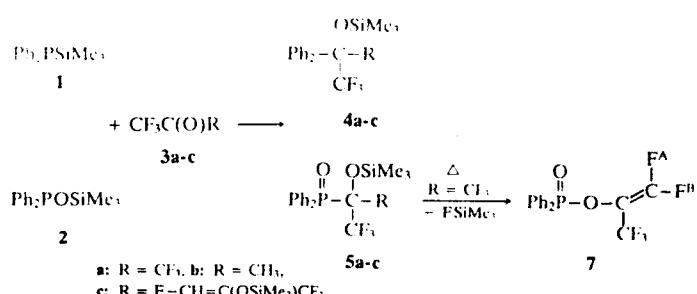
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## Reaktionen von Diphenyltrimethylsilylphosphoran und -phosphinit mit fluorierten Ketonen

Von Rudolph Francke, Joachim Heine und  
Gerd-Volker Röschenthaler\*

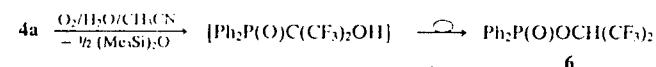
Institut für Anorganische und Physikalische Chemie der  
Universität Bremen

Silylierte Phosphite  $(\text{RO})_2\text{POSiMe}_3$  ( $\text{R} = \text{Me, Et, Ph, SiMe}_3$ ) addieren sich an 1,1,1,3,3-Hexafluorpropanon-2 (Hexafluoraceton) 3a, 1,1,1-Trifluoropropanon-2 (Trifluoraceton) 3b und E-1,1,1,5,5-Hexafluor-4-(trimethylsiloxy)-3-pentenon-2 3c unter Bildung der Phosphonate  $(\text{RO})_2\text{P(O)}(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{OSiMe}_3$  [1-3],  $(\text{RO})_2\text{P(O)}(\text{CF}_3)(\text{CH}_3)\text{OSiMe}_3$  [1, 4] und E- $(\text{RO})_2\text{P(O)}(\text{CF}_3)(\text{OSiMe}_3)\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{OSiMe}_3)\text{CF}_3$  [5]. Produkte der Umsetzung aus Diphenyltrimethylsilylphosphoran [6] 1 und Hexafluoraceton wurden als  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PC}(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{OSiMe}_3$  4a sowie  $\text{Ph}_2\text{P(O)}(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{SiMe}_3$  bzw.  $\text{Ph}_2\text{POC}(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{SiMe}_3$  beschrieben, die durch  $^1\text{H}$ - und  $^{19}\text{F}$ -NMR-Spektren charakterisiert wurden [7]. Wir haben diese Reaktion wiederholt sowie 1 und Diphenyltrimethylsilylphosphinit 2 [8] zusätzlich mit den oben genannten fluorierten Ketonen 3a-c umgesetzt.



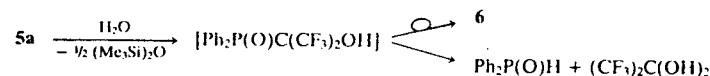
Schema

In 94%iger Ausbeute wurde aus 1 und 3a das flüssige Phosphoran 4a erhalten (Schema), welches durch Hydrolyse ohne Sauerstoffausschluß nach Umlagerung von  $\text{Ph}_2\text{P(O)}(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{OH}$  [9] das Phosphinat  $\text{Ph}_2\text{P(O)}\text{OCH}(\text{CF}_3)_2$  6 [9, 10] ergibt:



6

offenbar Nebenprodukt in der erwähnten früheren Umsetzung [7]. Aus dem Phosphinit 2 konnte das Phosphinoxid 5a (Schema), ein Feststoff, gewonnen werden, der in Verbindung 6 bzw. Diphenylphosphinoxid [11] und Hexafluoraceton-Hydrat [12] hydrolysiert. Die Bildung von 5a lässt sich als 1,4-Trimethylsilylgruppenwanderung verstehen [1].



Erhitzt man 5a für drei Tage auf 50 °C, entstand Diphenyl-[2,2-difluor-1-(trifluormethyl)ethenyl]-phosphinat, 7 wobei Fluortrimethylsilan abgespalten wurde. Eine ähnliche Umwandlung findet auch bei  $(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO})_2\text{P(O)}(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{OSiMe}_3$  [3] und  $(\text{EtO})_2\text{P(O)}(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{OSiMe}_3$  [1] statt.

Trifluoraceton und 1 bzw. 2 reagierten zu dem Phosphoran 4b bzw. dem Phosphinoxid 5b. Das Additionsprodukt von 2 an 3c zerfiel langsam bei erhöhter Temperatur. So erhielt man nach fünf Minuten bei 50 °C 15 % Edukt 2. Verbindung 4c jedoch, aus 1 und 3c zugänglich, war thermisch wesentlich beständiger.

Die 70-eV-Massenspektren weisen für die Phosphane 4a-c die charakteristischen Fragmente  $\text{M}^+ + 1$  (4b),  $\text{M}^+$  (4a),  $\text{M}^+ - \text{Ph}$  (4b),  $\text{M}^+ - 2\text{Ph} - \text{CF}_3$  (4b: 100 %),  $\text{M}^+ - \text{Ph}_2\text{P}$  (4c),  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PO}^+$  (4a-c),  $\text{Ph}_2\text{P}^+$  (4a: 100 %, 4c),  $\text{Ph}^+$  (4a-c),  $\text{Me}_3\text{Si}^+$  (4a, b, c: 100 %) auf. Die Phosphonoxide 5a und b fragmentieren zu  $\text{M}^+$  (5b),  $\text{M}^+ - \text{CH}_3$  (5a, b),  $\text{M}^+ - \text{SiMe}_3$  (5a),  $\text{M}^+ - \text{FSiMe}_3$  (5a),  $\text{M}^+ - \text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CF}_3$  (5b: 100 %),  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PO}^+$  (5a: 100 %),  $\text{Ph}^+$  (5a, b) und  $\text{Me}_3\text{Si}^+$  (5a, b). Häufige Bruchstücke von 7 sind  $\text{M}^+$ ,  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PO}^+$  (100 %) und  $\text{Ph}^+$ .

Die  $^1\text{H}$ -,  $^{19}\text{F}$ -,  $^{31}\text{P}$ -,  $^{13}\text{C}$ - und  $^{29}\text{Si}$ -NMR-Parameter (Tabelle 1) bestätigen eindeutig die Konstitution der Verbindungen. Die Zuordnung der Trimethylsilylprotonen-Resonanzen von 4c und 5c wurde nach Lit. [5] getroffen. Typisch für die Phosphane 4a-c sind die großen Absolutwerte für  $^3J_{\text{PF}}$  (19.7-21.7 Hz [13] gegenüber 1.9-3.1 Hz für 5a-c).

Bei 4c und 5c entsprechen die  $^{19}\text{F}$ -Signale zu niedrigerem Feld  $\text{CF}_3$  an C-1 ( $^3J_{\text{PF}} = 21.7$  bzw. 3.1 Hz). Die Werte für die direkten P-C-Kopplungen sind abhängig von der Koordinationszahl an Phosphor [14, 15]. Für  $\lambda^3\sigma^3\text{P}$ -Verbindungen werden  $^1J_{\text{PC}} = 50.2$  (4a), 30.9 (4b) und 35.8 (4c), für  $\lambda^5\sigma^4\text{P}$ -Spezies 76.2 (5a) und 89.3 Hz (5b) gefunden. Das chirale Zentrum an C-1 bewirkt eine Verdoppelung der  $^{13}\text{C}$ -Signale der Phenylreste bei 4b, c und 5b. Auffällig sind die weitreichenden  $^{19}\text{F}-^{13}\text{C}$ - bzw.  $^{31}\text{P}-^{13}\text{C}$ -Kopplungen z. B. bei 4b:  $^4J_{\text{FC}} = 0.8$ ,  $^5J_{\text{FC}} = 1.0$  und z. B. 4c:  $^5J_{\text{FC}} = 1.6$ ,  $^6J_{\text{FC}} = 0.7$ ,  $^7J_{\text{PC}} = 0.7$  Hz.

\* Dipl.-Chem. R. Francke, Dipl.-Chem. J. Heine, Prof. Dr. G.-V. Röschenthaler, Institut für Anorganische und Physikalische Chemie, Fachbereich 2 der Universität, Leobener Straße, D-2800 Bremen 33.