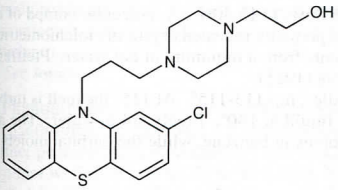


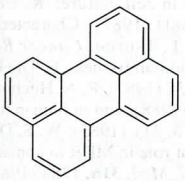
s. Sensitive to light. mp 94-100°. $bp_{0.15}$ 214-218°; bp_1 . Practically insol in water. Soly (mg/ml): ethanol 153; 2. Practically insol in sesame oil.

ochloride. $C_{21}H_{28}Cl_3N_3OS$. Crystals from alcohol, mp

PCAT: Antipsychotic.

PCAT (VET): Tranquilizer, pre-anesthetic agent.

Perylene. [198-55-0] Dibenz[*de,kl*]anthracene; *peri*-alene. $C_{20}H_{12}$; mol wt 252.31. C 95.21%, H 4.79%. n coal tar. Isoln from pitch distillate: Cook *et al., J. oc.* **1933,** 395. From 2,2′-dihydroxy-1,1′-dinaphthyl: *al., Monatsh. Chem.* **64,** 415 (1934). From the reaction nthrene with acrolein in anhydr HF: Weinmayr, **US** (1939); *cf. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **61,** 949 (1939).



y to colorless crystals from toluene. mp 273-274°. Sub-0-400°. d 1.35. Absorption spectrum: Clar, *Ber.* **65,** 848 Freely sol in CS_2, chloroform; moderately sol in benzene; n ether, alcohol, acetone; very sparingly sol in petr ether. vater.

picrate. $C_{26}H_{15}N_3O_7$. Dark violet-blue needles, mp 223-

. Petrolatum. Petroleum jelly; paraffin jelly; vasoli-smoline; Saxoline; Stanolene; Vaseline. Purified mixture olid hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methane series of the formula C_nH_{2n+2}. Actually, petrolatum is a colloidal sys-onstraight-chain solid hydrocarbons and high-boiling liq bons, in which most of the liq hydrocarbons are held inside lles. Detailed historical account including chemistry and mfg methods: Schindler, *Drug Cosmet. Ind.* **89,** 36-37, 76, 2 (1961).

wish to light amber or white, semisolid, unctuous mass; lly odorless and tasteless. d_{25}^{60} 0.820-0.865. mp 38-54°.)-1.474. White petrolatum is transparent in thin layers even actically insol in water, glycerol, alcohol. Sol in benzene, rm, ether, petr ether, carbon disulfide, oils.

As ointment base in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Lu-firearms and machinery, leather grease, shoe polish, rust es, modeling clays.

. Petrolatum, Liquid. Liquid paraffin; mineral oil; neral oil; paraffin oil; Clearteck; Drakeol; Hevyteck; Kre-dol; Alboline; Nujol; Paroleine; Saxol; Adepsine oil; Gly-nixture of liquid hydrocarbons from petroleum.

ess, oily liquid; practically tasteless and odorless even armed. The density of the "light" oil is usually 0.83-e "heavy" 0.875-0.905. Surface tension at 25° slightly 5 dynes/cm. Insol in water, alc. Sol in benzene, chloro-er, carbon disulfide, petr ether, oils.

Lubricant. Pharmaceutic aid (vehicle, solvent). As for-aid in foods. In cosmetics as emollient.

PCAT: Cathartic.

PCAT (VET): Laxative, externally as a protectant, lubricant.

. Petroleum. Crude oil; mineral oil; rock oil; coal oil; il. Consists of a mixture of hydrocarbons from C_2H_6 and up —chiefly of the paraffins, cycloparaffins, or of cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, with small amounts of benzene hydrocarbons, sulfur, and oxygenated compounds. *Occurrence:* U.S., Mexico, Iran, Russia, Roumania, Poland, Dutch East Indies, etc.

Dark yellow to brown or greenish-black, oily liquid. Insol in water and only a small portion of it may dissolve in alcohol; sol in benzene, chloroform, ether.

USE: Source of gasoline, petr ether, liq and solid petrolatum, fuel and lubricating oils, butane, isopropyl alcohol, etc.

7188. Petroleum Benzin. [8030-30-6] Naphtha; benzin; petroleum naphtha. Term that has been applied to low boiling fractions of petroleum, consisting chiefly of hydrocarbons of the methane series, principally pentanes and hexanes.

Clear, colorless, nonfluorescent, *highly flammable,* volatile liq; characteristic odor; does not solidify in the cold. The vapors mixed with air explode if ignited. *Keep tightly closed in a cool place and away from fire.* d 0.625-0.660; bp between 35-80°. Insol in water. Miscible with abs alc, benzene, chloroform, ether, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, and oils except castor oil.

Caution: Potential symptoms of overexposure are lightheadedness, drowsiness; irritation of eyes, nose and skin; dermatitis. *See NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards* (DHHS/NIOSH 97-140, 1997) p 220.

USE: Pharmaceutic aid (solvent).

THERAP CAT: Counterirritant.

7189. Petroselinic Acid. [593-39-5] *cis*-6-Octadecenoic acid; petroselic acid; 5-heptadecylene-1-carboxylic acid; Δ^5-octadecylenic acid. $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$; mol wt 282.46. C 76.54%, H 12.13%, O 11.33%. $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}CH{=}CH(CH_2)_4COOH$. Isoln from parsley seed oil, the oil extracted from dried ripe seed of *Petroselinum hortense* Hoffm., *Umbelliferae:* Fore *et al., J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc.* **37,** 490 (1960).

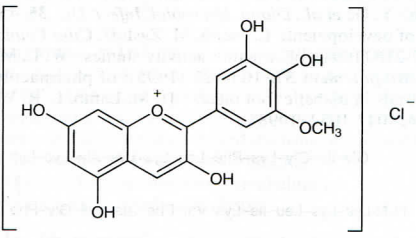
Leaflets from petr ether, mp 29.5-30.1°. bp_{18} 237-238°; d_4^{40} 0.8700. n_D^{40} 1.4533. Low temp solubilities: Heptane at −10° = 0.50 g/100 g solution; methanol at −20° = 0.48 g/100 g; ethyl acetate at −20° = 0.73 g/100 g; ether at −20° = 3.52 g/100 g. Ozonolysis yields 85% of adipic acid. Neutralization equivalent: 282.45; iodine value 89.87%.

Methyl ester. $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$. Liq, d_4^{20} 0.8767; n_D^{20} 1.4501; bp_{10} 208-210°.

Glyceryl triester. Glyceryl tripetroselinate; tripetroselin. $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$. Solidifies at 16.5°. n_D^{40} 1.4619.

Amide. $C_{18}H_{35}NO$. Needles, mp 76°.

7190. Petunidin. [1429-30-7] 2-(3,4-Dihydroxy-5-methoxyphenyl)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-1-benzopyrylium chloride; 3,3′,4′,5,7-pentahydroxy-5′-methoxyflavylium chloride; petunidol. $C_{16}H_{13}ClO_7$; mol wt 352.72. C 54.48%, H 3.71%, Cl 10.05%, O 31.75%. The aglucone of petunin: Willstätter, Burdick, *Ann.* **412,** 217 (1917). Synthesis: Bradley *et al., J. Chem. Soc.* **1930,** 793; Robinson, Robinson, *Biochem. J.* **25,** 1687 (1931). Chromatographic separation: Spaeth, Rosenblatt, *Anal. Chem.* **22,** 1321 (1950).



Gray-brown leaflets or prisms from dil HCl.

3,5-Diglucoside. [25846-73-5] 2-(3,4-Dihydroxy-5-methoxyphenyl)-3,5-bis(β-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-7-hydroxy-1-benzopyrylium chloride; petunin. $C_{28}H_{33}ClO_{17}$; mol wt 677.00. From *Petunia hybrida* Hort., *Solanaceae:* Willstätter, Burdick, *loc. cit.* Synthesis: Bell, Robinson, *J. Chem. Soc.* **1934,** 1604. Violet plates with a coppery luster from dil HCl, mp ~178°. Absorption max (methanolic HCl): 540 nm.