STUDIES ON COORDINATION COMPOUNDS

Part VII. Phthalhydrazide Complexes of Cobalt(II)

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Abstract. Phthalhydrazide complexes of cobalt(II) have been prepared with metal–ligand ratio of 1:2 and 1:1. The spectra and solubility of the two compounds are different. The conditions of preparation and the spectra suggest that they are formed as inner complex salts through enolization of the carbonyl and have structure I and II.

The complex I is obtained as the diaquo compound and has been reacted with ethylenediamine, dipyridyl, acetylacetone, o.m, and p-phenylenediamine. While ethylenediamine and dipyridyl replace the two water molecules, there is a replacement of the ligand by acetylacetone and the phenylenediamines. Also on reacting the acetylacetonate and ethylenediamine complexes a replacement series phthalhydrazide $\rightarrow$ Cl$^-$ $\rightarrow$ acac $\rightarrow$ en $\rightarrow$ bipy $\rightarrow$ H$_2$O $\rightarrow$ phenylenediamines is obtained.

Conductivity measurements suggest that the complexes are neutral. The IR bands at 565 and 425 cm$^{-1}$ are assigned to asymmetric and symmetric M-O stretching frequencies. The IR and UV spectra are consistent with an inner complex salt formation. The magnetic moment corresponds with an octahedral complex for both I and II. The higher moment for II does not suggest any metal–metal interaction.
PI-ELECTRON SPIN DENSITY CALCULATION ON ALLYL RADICAL

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Abstract. An attempt is made to remedy the overcompensation of spin contamination, inherent in Amos and Snyder method of unrestricted Hartree-Fock LCAO MO SCF. This may be done by using the charge and bond order matrices (J and K) obtained after annihilation, in the unrestricted molecular orbital equations, and calculating spin densities from P and Q matrices obtained from these eigenvalue equations. A calculation on allyl radical showed that the first iteration before annihilation gives almost exactly the same result as obtained by Sando and Harriman by their optimization method.
SYNTHEtic STUDIES OF BIFlavonoids

Part II

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Abstract. 8-Iodo-5,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone and 6-iodo-5,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone have been synthesised by direct iodination of the flavone molecule and their structures have also been established by NMR spectra and analysis. The 8-iodo isomer is an important intermediate in the synthesis of natural biflavones\textsuperscript{1,2} which has been obtained by a convenient method and in better yield.
Short Communications


A NOVEL PHOTOCATALYSED BENZYLIC REARRANGEMENT
Part I

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(Received May 27, 1972; revised October 14, 1972)
THE STRUCTURE OF AN ARABINOGLYCOLACTAN
FROM COLOCASIA ESCULENTA (TARO)

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THE BIOCHEMORPHOLOGY OF CYCLOBUTANECARBOXAMIDES

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(Received April 5, 1972; revised August 18, 1972)

Abstract. Several \(N\)-alkylcyclobutanecarboxamides have been synthesized and examined for general central nervous system depressant properties, barbiturate potentiation, myorelaxant, antitremorine and anticonvulsant potency. Water solubility seems to play a major role in the activity of these compounds. \(N\)-4-Chlorophenylocyclobutanecarboxamide appears to be the most active myorelaxant while \(N\)-cyclopentyl- and \(N\)-furfurylocyclobutanecarboxamides appear to be most active as anti-Parkinson agents. None of the compounds is active against pentylenetetrazole-induced convulsions.
FORAMINIFERAL FAUNA OF KORARA SHALE

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(Received September 30, 1972)

Abstract. Korara Shale has been included in 'Jakkher Group' by Colombo Plan Geologists and the type locality had been designated at Jakkher Lak. Microfaunal investigations of these shales have been carried out on samples collected at Goth Allah Baksh. These investigations reveal that Korara Shale ranges from Upper Cretaceous (Maestrichtian) to Paleocene (Montian). Evidence is at hand that this formation elsewhere extends into Eocene.
MEGASPOROGENESIS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EMBRYO SAC IN INDIGOFERA OBLONGIFOLIA

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(Received August 2, 1972)

Abstract. The investigations on megasporogenesis and megagametogenesis of Indigofera oblongifolia Forsk have revealed that the archesporium originates from a single subhypodermal cell and directly functions as megasporocyte. After reduction division, the megasporocyte forms a linear tetrad of four megaspores, however, triad formation is more frequent than the tetrads. The chalazal megaspore is functional while the rest degenerate. The mature embryo sac is of the polygonum type.

After the differentiation of archesporial cell, the integuments initiate exogenously as annular rings. The inner integument remains two-cells thick, where as the outer one gradually becomes 4–6 cells thick especially near the micropylar end. In the course of embryo sac development most of the nucellar cells are being assimilated and the embryo sac at its maturity is circumscribed only by double layer of nucellus cells.
DifferentiaL Thermal Analysis of Some Human Stones

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(Received January 15, 1972; revised August 8, 1972)

Abstract. Human stone disease is common in Asiatic countries. Differential thermal analysis of the stones provides a cheap, accurate and simple method of characterization. The DTA curve of whewellite, weddellite, struvite, newberyite, uric acid and cholesetrol stones have been reported.
CORRELATING EARLY WAX SECRETION BY THE LAC INSECT WITH ITS BODY SEGMENTS

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(Received August 23, 1972)

Abstract. The first stage lac larva produces dorsally a shield of hard wax divisible into 11 plates. From the sides ribbons of hard wax fibres are secreted. Body segment No. 2, has the largest plate of wax and from its sides two ribbons are produced on each side, not one as has been previously stated. Each of these ribbons lies on either side of the major spiracle. Ventrally the precursor of vaginal opening lies between the body segments 7 and 8.
Short Communications


A PROBABLE SOURCE OF CYTOCHROME OF BACTERIAL ORIGIN

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(Received January 18, 1973)
SOME PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON
ZYGINIDIA QUYUMI (AHMED), AN
IMPORTANT PEST OF WHEAT AND MAIZE
IN SOME PARTS OF PAKISTAN

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(Received September 7, 1972; revised January 13, 1973)
EFFECT OF GAMMA COBALT (γ Co$^{60}$) RADIATION ON THE GROWTH AND ALKALOIDAL CONTENTS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

Part I. Hyoscyamus niger L. (Solanaceae)

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(Received May, 24, 1972; revised August 7, 1972)

Hyoscyamus niger L., 'henbane' (khurasani aivayan)
Technology Section


THE EFFECT OF TEPA ON THE REPRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL OF THE RED FLOUR BEETLE, TRIBOLIUM CASTANEUM

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(Received August 12, 1972)

Abstract. Tepa when applied by a tarsal contact method, failed to produce complete sterility in *T. castaneum* without toxic effects. The females were more tolerant of the sterilizing and toxic effects of Tepa than the males. Males exposed to 20 µg/cm² treatment of Tepa were completely sterile but 79% of treated males died within 2 weeks after treatment. However, this dose did not produce complete sterility in females. The males exposed to 18 µg/cm² treatment of Tepa were completely sterile for 1 week after treatment, after which they recovered a transitory fertility. The Tepa-treated males failed to elicit the full oviposition potential of the females.
GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDES
IN FORMULATIONS

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(Received March 24, 1972; revised August 18, 1972)

Abstract. A gas chromatographic method using electron capture detector is described for the determination of six organophosphorus pesticides in formulations. 5% QF-1 on 60-80 mesh phase Sep-W was used as the GLC column material. The method is rapid, simple and sensitive down to 0.01 μg.
EFFECT OF ULTRASONICS ON THE VISCOSITY OF LONG-CHAIN POLYMER SOLUTION

Part I. 250 Parts Polyoxyethylene Per Million Parts of Water

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(Received June 1, 1972; revised August 10, 1972)

Abstract. The effect of ultrasonic waves (2 MHz, ~5W/cm²) on the viscosity of 250 p.p.m. solution of long-chain polyoxyethylene (mol.wt. = 4,000,000) has been investigated in order to estimate the degree of depolymerization, the approximate relations obtained are:
SILVER–COPPER–CADMIUM ELECTRICAL CONTACT ALLOY

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(Received June 20, 1973)

Abstract. An attempt has been made to obtain uniformly distributed microscopic particles of about 10% copper and 2% cadmium in the matrix of silver under controlled conditions of pouring and casting. A study of the alloy formed from Ag–Cu; Ag–Cu–Cd; Ag–Cu–Ni and Ag–Cu Ni–Cd was made for their contact properties. Effect of addition of Cd and Ni has been studied.
PREPARATION OF LOW VISCOSITY CELLULOSE NITRATE

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(Received February 2, 1972; revised July 1, 1972)

Abstract. Low viscosity cellulose nitrate is generally prepared by carrying out degradation of nitrated cellulose with steam under high pressure. In the present investigation this hazardous step was avoided by first degrading cellulose with hydrochloric acid under controlled conditions and then nitrating it. Cellulose nitrate prepared in this way was comparable with the imported material.
THE FATTY ACIDS OF INDIGENOUS RESOURCES FOR POSSIBLE INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

Part IV. Investigations of the Species of Salvadoraceae Family

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(Received August 7, 1972; revised October 6, 1972)

Abstract. The seed fats from *Salvadora oleoides* and *Salvadora persica* (N.O. Salvadoraceae) have been analysed for their fatty acid composition. They have been shown to be a rich source of both myristic and lauric acids and thus a good substitute of coconut oil for the soap industry in Pakistan.
A STUDY OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF INDIGENOUS SISAL FIBRES UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS

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(Received March 14, 1972; revised July 26, 1972)

Abstract. Breaking strength and percentage elongation of indigenous sisal fibres were determined after soaking them in distilled water, decinormal solutions of hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide and sea-water for a minimum period of 24 hr. The strength is significantly dependent on linear density and percentage elongation. The soaking appears to reduce the breaking load and the stress-at-break considerably but there appears to be no significant difference between the various treatments.
REGAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF PAKISTANI SILK

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(Received April 15, 1972; revised August 12, 1972)

Abstract. Adsorption and desorption measurements have been made on white and yellow Pakistani silk both in the gum and the degummed form. Use of common laboratory facilities for the purpose has been discussed and suggestions for the official regain have been considered.
PRODUCTION OF PROTEINS BY AZOTOBACTER CHROOCOCCUM

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(Received September 18, 1972; revised June 19, 1972)

Abstract. Cultivation of a locally isolated nitrogen fixer strain of Azotobacter chroococcum in laboratory fermentor was successfully achieved. Composition of the medium and methods of fermentation were recorded. The growth, as well as the nitrogen and lipid of the cultures were greatly affected by aeration as well as the carbohydrate level of the fermentation medium. The chemical composition of the cell proteins revealed the presence of sixteen different amino acids.
CERAMIC COLOURS

Part V. Brown Stains

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Abstract. Ten families of the brown stains are discussed: (i) chrome-iron, (ii) chrome-iron-zinc, (iii) chrome-iron-alumina, (iv) chrome-iron-lime, (v) chrome-iron-manganese, (vi) iron-zinc-manganese, (vii) iron-chrome-tin, (viii) chrome-manganese, (ix) manganese-alumina, and (x) iron-chromium-zinc with the addition of alumina or tin. Typical glazes were used as base for each stain. Optimum composition of the stains, conditions such as calcination temperature, grinding, composition of the base glazes and that of the flux used for underglaze and onglaze are investigated. Maturing temperature in the range of cone 02-10 were employed. Brown ceramic stain generally changes its shade when used as inglaze. Stability of brown stain with the incorporation of Al₂O₃, SnO₂ zircon and Sb₂O₃ into the calcined chrome-iron-zinc brown stain, mostly used in the industry, have been investigated.
Short Communications


FIELD TRIALS OF PETKOLIN GRANULES AGAINST BLACK CUTWORM (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) OF POTATO AT MALIR, KARACHI

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COMPARISON OF FELLMONGERED AND SHORN WOOL WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IMPROVEMENT IN DYEING

Taufeeq Khan, Amir Mohd Khan and Mumtaz Ahmad Khan

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REMOVAL OF IRON FROM NICKEL CHLORIDE

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