

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY  
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY DIVISION  
COMMISSION ON NOMENCLATURE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

② 5/9-09  
OML ✓

# NOMENCLATURE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Sections A, B, C, D, E, F and H

1979 Edition

*Prepared for publication by*

J. RIGAUDY

Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France

and

S. P. KLESNEY

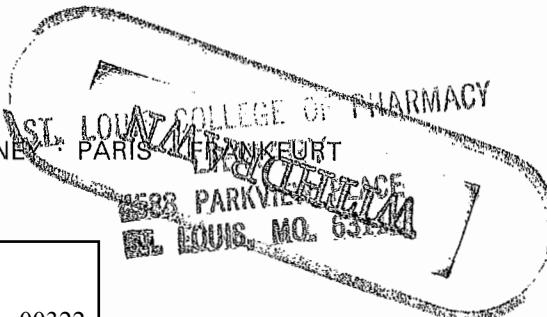
The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, USA

28880



PERGAMON PRESS

OXFORD · NEW YORK · TORONTO · SYDNEY · PARIS · FRANKFURT



Illumina Ex. 1099  
Illumina v. Columbia  
IPR2018-00291, -00318, -00322,  
-00385, and -00797

U.K.	Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, England
U.S.A.	Pergamon Press Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523, U.S.A.
CANADA	Pergamon of Canada, Suite 104, 150 Consumers Road, Willowdale, Ontario M2J 1P9, Canada
AUSTRALIA	Pergamon Press (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 544, Potts Point, N.S.W. 2011, Australia
FRANCE	Pergamon Press SARL, 24 rue des Ecoles, 75240 Paris, Cedex 05, France
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	Pergamon Press GmbH, 6242 Kronberg-Taunus, Pferdstrasse 1, Federal Republic of Germany

---

Copyright © 1979 International Union of Pure and  
Applied Chemistry

*All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means: electronic, electrostatic, magnetic tape, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without permission in writing from the copyright holders.*

#### SECTIONS A AND B

First edition 1958, Second edition 1966

Third edition 1971 (combined with Section C)

Fourth edition 1979 (combined with Sections C, D, E, F & H)

#### SECTION C

First edition 1965

Second edition 1971 (combined with Sections A & B)

Third edition 1979 (combined with Sections A, B, D, E, F & H)

#### SECTIONS D, E, F, H

First edition 1979 (combined with Sections A, B & C)

The contents of the first edition of Section C appeared in *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, Vol. 11, Nos. 1-2 (1965). The contents of the first edition of Section E appeared in *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (1976) and of the first edition of Section H in Vol. 51, No. 2 (1979)

#### British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

*Commission on the Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry*

Nomenclature of organic chemistry. - 4th ed.

1. Chemistry, Organic - Nomenclature

I. Title II. Rigaudy, J III. Klesney, S P

547'.001'4 QD291 79-40358

ISBN 0-08-022369-9

## CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO THE IUPAC REVISED AND COLLECTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NOMENCLATURE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, 1978	xv
INTRODUCTION TO 1969 EDITION OF SECTIONS A,B & C	xvii
PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION OF SECTIONS A AND B	3
<b>SECTION A</b>	
<i>Hydrocarbons</i>	
<b>ACYCLIC HYDROCARBONS</b>	
A-1. Saturated unbranched-chain compounds and univalent radicals	5
A-2. Saturated branched-chain compounds and univalent radicals	5
A-3. Unsaturated compounds and univalent radicals	11
A-4. Bivalent and multivalent radicals	14
<b>MONOCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS</b>	
A-11. Unsubstituted compounds and radicals	16
A-12. Substituted aromatic compounds	18
A-13. Substituted aromatic radicals	19
<b>FUSED POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS</b>	
A-21. Trivial and semi-trivial names	20
A-22. Numbering	25
A-23. Hydrogenated compounds	27
A-24. Radical names from trivial and semi-trivial names	29
A-28. Radical names for fused cyclic systems with side chains	31
<b>BRIDGED HYDROCARBONS</b>	
Extension of the von Baeyer system	31
A-31. Bicyclic systems	31
A-32. Polycyclic systems	32
A-34. Hydrocarbon bridges	35
<b>SPIRO HYDROCARBONS</b>	
A-41. Compounds: method 1	38
A-42. Compounds: method 2	40
A-43. Radicals	41
<b>HYDROCARBON RING ASSEMBLIES</b>	
A-51. Definition	42
A-52. Two identical ring systems	42
A-53. Non-identical ring systems	43
A-54. Three or more identical ring systems	44
A-55. Radicals for identical ring systems	45
A-56. Radicals for non-benzenoid ring systems	46
<b>CYCLIC HYDROCARBONS WITH SIDE CHAINS</b>	
A-61. General principles	46

## CONTENTS

<b>TERPENE HYDROCARBONS</b>	48
A-71. Acyclic terpenes	48
A-72. Cyclic terpenes	49
A-73. Monocyclic terpenes	50
A-74. Bicyclic terpenes	50
A-75. Terpene radicals	52
<b>SECTION B</b>	
<i>Fundamental Heterocyclic Systems</i>	
<b>SPECIALIST HETEROCYCLIC NOMENCLATURE</b>	
B-1. Extension of the Hantzsch-Widman system	53
B-2. Trivial and semi-trivial names	55
B-3. Fused heterocyclic systems	64
B-4. Replacement nomenclature ("a" nomenclature)	68
B-5. Radicals	70
B-6. Cationic hetero atoms	71
<b>HETEROCYCLIC SPIRO COMPOUNDS</b>	
B-10. Compounds: method 1	72
B-11. Compounds: method 2	73
B-12. Radicals	73
<b>HETEROCYCLIC RING ASSEMBLIES</b>	
B-13.	74
<b>BRIDGED HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS</b>	
B-14. Extension of the von Baeyer system	75
B-15. Hetero bridges	75
<b>SECTION C</b>	
<i>Characteristic Groups Containing Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Halogen, Sulfur, Selenium, and/or Tellurium</i>	
<b>PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION OF SECTION C</b>	
PREAMBLE	
Scope of Section C	79
Use of the rules	79
Conventions	80
Multiplying affixes	80
Primed numbers or parentheses	81
Numerals 1 (unity)	81
Glossary	81
Seniority; senior	82
Elision of vowels	82
Addition of vowels	83
Terminal characteristic groups	83
<i>ortho-, meta-, para-</i>	83
<i>Subsections</i>	
<b>C-0. NOMENCLATURE SYSTEMS</b>	
0.0 General principles	85
0.1 Substitutive nomenclature	85
0.10 Characteristic groups	85
Compulsory prefixes	85
Principal group for citation as suffix	87

CONTENTS

0.11	Exceptional treatment of some characteristic groups	89
	Carboxylic acids	89
	Derivatives and radicals from carboxylic acids	90
	Aldehydes and nitriles	91
	Amines	91
0.12	Guide to construction of the name	92
0.13	Seniority of chains (the principal chain)	97
0.14	Seniority of ring systems	101
0.15	Numbering of compounds	105
0.16	Order of prefixes General procedure	108
0.2	Radicofunctional nomenclature	112
0.3	Additive nomenclature	114
0.4	Subtractive nomenclature	115
0.5	Conjunctive nomenclature	118
0.6	Replacement nomenclature	123
0.7	Nomenclature of assemblies of identical units	127
0.8	Free radicals, ions, and radical ions Free radicals	133
	Cations	134
	Anions	139
	Two or more kinds of ionic centre with the same kind of charge in a single structure	141
	Positively and negatively charged ionic centres in a single structure	142
PREAMBLE TO SUBSECTIONS C-1 to C-9		144
C-1. HALOGEN DERIVATIVES		144
C-2. ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS, AND THEIR DERIVATIVES		
	Alcohols	148
	Phenols	150
	Heterocyclic compounds	153
	Radicals	154
	Salts	155
	Ethers	156
	Peroxides	161
C-3. ALDEHYDES, KETONES, AND THEIR DERIVATIVES		
3.0 Aldehydes		
	Acyclic aldehydes	162
	Cyclic aldehydes	162
	Trivial names	163
3.1 Ketones		
	General	165
	Carbocyclic and heterocyclic ketones	167
3.2 Ketenes		
3.3 Acetals and acylals		
	Acetals	171
	Acyllals	177
	Acyloins ( $\alpha$ -hydroxy ketones)	178
C-4. CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES		
4.0 Simple carboxylic acids		182
4.1 Hydroxy, alkoxy, and oxo acids		189

CONTENTS

4.2 Amino acids	193
4.3 Amic acids	195
4.4 Peroxy acids	196
4.5 Imidic, hydrazonic, and hydroxamic acids	197
4.6 Salts and esters	199
4.7 Lactones, lactides, lactams, and lactims	203
4.8 Acyl halides	206
4.9 Acid anhydrides	208
 C-5. COMPOUNDS CONTAINING BIVALENT SULFUR	
5.0 Introduction	210
5.1 Thiols and related compounds	211
Thiols	211
Hydropolysulfides	213
Sulfides	213
Polysulfides	216
5.2 Sulfenic acids and their derivatives	217
5.3 Thioaldehydes, thioketones, and thioacetals	218
Thioaldehydes	218
Thioketones	218
Thioacetals	220
5.4 Thiocarboxylic acids and thiocarbonic acid derivatives	221
5.5 Sulfonium compounds	227
 C-6. SULFUR HALIDES, SULFOXIDES, SULFONES, AND SULFUR ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	
6.1 Introduction	229
6.2 Organosulfur halides	229
6.3 Sulfoxides and sulfones	230
6.4 Sulfur acids and their derivatives containing sulfur directly linked to an organic radical	233
6.5 Sulfur acids and their derivatives in which sulfur is linked only through oxygen to the organic radical	242
6.6 Sulfur acids and their derivatives in which sulfur is linked only through nitrogen or through nitrogen and oxygen to the organic radical	243
6.7 Sultones and sultams	245
 C-7. COMPOUNDS CONTAINING SELENIUM OR TELLURIUM LINKED TO AN ORGANIC RADICAL	
	247
 C-8. GROUPS CONTAINING ONE NITROGEN ATOM	
8.1 Amines	249
General	249
Primary amines	250
Secondary and tertiary amines	254
Ammonium compounds	259
8.2 Amides and imides	261
Monoacylamines	262
Di- and triacylamines	266
Imides	268

## CONTENTS

8.3	Nitriles, isocyanides, and their derivatives	269
8.4	Hydroxylamines and related compounds	272
	Hydroxylamines and their derivatives	272
	Oximes and their derivatives	273
	Amine oxides	274
8.5	Nitroso and nitro compounds	275
8.6	Amine radical ions	275
 C-9. GROUPS CONTAINING MORE THAN ONE NITROGEN ATOM		
9.1	Azo and azoxy compounds	277
	Azo compounds	277
	Azoxy compounds	283
9.2	Hydrazines and their derivatives	284
9.3	Diazonium and related groups	289
9.4	Groups containing three or more contiguous nitrogen atoms	291
9.5	Compounds containing a N=C—N or N=C=N group	292
	Amidines	292
	Amide oximes	294
	Amidrazones	294
	Hydrazidines	295
	Formazans	295
	Carbodiimides	295
9.6	Compounds containing a N— $\begin{array}{c} \text{C}=\text{N} \\   \\ \text{N} \end{array}$ group	296
9.7	Compounds containing a N—CO—N or related group	297
9.8	Compounds containing a N—CO—N—N or more complex group	301
 LIST OF RADICAL NAMES		305

## SECTION D

*Organic Compounds Containing Elements that are not Exclusively Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Halogen, Sulfur, Selenium and Tellurium*

### D-0. PREAMBLE

0.1	Scope of Section D	323
0.2	Conventions	324
0.3	Terminology	324

### D-1. NOMENCLATURE SYSTEMS

1.1	Inorganic nomenclature of binary compounds	326
1.2	Coordination nomenclature	327
1.3	Substitutive nomenclature	327
	1.31 Choice of the functional class of a characteristic group	328
	1.32/3 Choice between characteristic groups bound to the same structure	328
	1.34/6 Choice of a parent between two directly bound characteristic groups	331

## CONTENTS

1.4	Radicofunctional nomenclature	331
1.5	Additive nomenclature	332
1.6	Replacement nomenclature	334
1.7	Fundamental heterocyclic systems	336
 D-2. COORDINATION COMPOUNDS		
2.0	Introduction	337
2.1	Definitions	337
2.2	Principles of coordination nomenclature	338
2.21	Formulae	338
2.22	Names	338
2.23	Indication of oxidation number and proportion of constituents	339
2.24	Terminations	339
2.25	Structural prefixes	339
2.3	Ligands	340
2.31/4	Anionic ligands	340
2.35/7	Neutral and cationic ligand	342
2.38	Different modes of linkage of some ligands	344
2.39	Designation of active coordination sites among several possibilities	345
2.4	Abbreviations	345
2.41	General principles	345
2.42	Anionic groups	346
2.43	Neutral groups	346
2.5	Coordination entities with unsaturated molecules or groups	347
2.51	Designation of stoicheiometric composition only	348
2.52/4	Designation of structure	348
2.55/9	Dicyclopentadienyl coordination compounds of metals: metallocenes	349
2.6	Designation of isomers	351
2.61/3	Geometrical isomerism	353
2.64	Chiral isomerism	355
2.7	Dinuclear and polynuclear compounds with bridging groups	355
2.71/3	Compounds with bridging atoms or groups	355
2.74	Extended structures	357
2.8	Dinuclear and polynuclear compounds without bridging groups	358
2.81/2	Direct linking between centres of coordination	358
2.83	Homoatomic aggregates	359
 D-3. ORGANOMETALLIC COMPOUNDS		
3.0	Introduction	360
3.1	Organometallic compounds in which the metal is bound to organic radicals and hydrogen only	361
3.2	Organometallic compounds having uncharged ligands	363

## CONTENTS

3.3	Organometallic compounds having anionic ligands	364
3.4	Organometallic radicals	366
3.5	Organic radicals containing characteristic groups	367
3.6	Organometallic compounds with two or more metal atoms	369
3.7	Organometallic ions	370
 <b>D-4. CHAINS AND RINGS WITH REGULAR PATTERNS OF HETERO ATOMS</b>		
4.0	Introduction	373
4.1	Homogeneous chains	373
4.2	Homogeneous rings	375
4.3	Chains of alternating atoms limited by identical atoms	376
4.4	Chains of repeating units	377
4.5	Rings of repeating units	378
4.6	Radicals from chains and rings of repeating units	380
4.7	Substituents	380
 <b>D-5. ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING PHOSPHORUS, ARSENIC, ANTIMONY OR BISMUTH</b>		
5.0	Introduction	382
5.1	Phosphines, their analogues and their metal derivatives (Coordination number 3)	384
5.2	Phosphines and their analogues containing electronegative substituents (halogen, OH, SH, SeH, NH <sub>2</sub> , etc) and their derivatives (Coordination number 3)	389
5.3	Onium compounds (Coordination number 4)	392
5.4	Phosphine oxides and their analogues (Coordination number 4)	393
5.5	Oxo acids containing quinquevalent phosphorus and arsenic (Coordination number 4)	395
5.6	Derivatives of oxo acids containing quinquevalent phosphorus and arsenic (Coordination number 4)	399
5.7	Phosphoranes and their analogues (Coordination number 5)	406
5.8	Anions (Coordination number 6)	408
 <b>D-6 ORGANOSILICON COMPOUNDS</b>		
6.0	Introduction	409
6.1	Chains and rings of silicon atoms	409
6.2	Chains and rings of silicon and oxygen atoms	411
6.3	Chains and rings of silicon and sulfur atoms	414
6.4	Chains and rings of silicon and nitrogen atoms	415
6.5	Radicals and compounds having more than one chain	417

## CONTENTS

6.6	Silasesquioxanes, silasesquithianes, etc	418
6.7	General nomenclature systems	419
	6.71 Replacement nomenclature	419
	6.72 Extended Hantzsch-Widman nomenclature	420
	6.73/5 Coordination nomenclature	420
	6.76/8 Compounds having a silicon-metal bond	422
	6.79 Compound radicals	423
6.8	Substituting groups	423
6.9	Esters	426
 D-7. ORGANOBORON COMPOUNDS		
7.0	Introduction	429
7.1	Boron hydrides	429
7.2	Polyboranes with skeletal replacement	432
7.3	Boron radicals	433
7.4	Derivatives of the boron hydrides	434
7.5	Heterocyclic boron compounds	440
7.6	Organoboron coordination compounds	447
7.7	Organoboron addition compounds	454
 APPENDIX		
Table I — Seniority list of elements and "a" terms used in replacement nomenclature, in decreasing order of priority		459
Table II — Element radical names		461
Table III — Affixes used in inorganic nomenclature		464
Table IV — Trivial names for heterocyclic systems		466
 <b>SECTION E</b>		
<i>Stereochemistry</i>		
 INTRODUCTION		
E.1.	Types of isomerism	473
E.2.	<i>cis-trans</i> -Isomerism	473
E.3.	Fused rings	475
E.4.	Chirality	478
E.5.	Conformations	479
E.6.	Stereoformulae	483
		484
Appendix I. Configuration and conformation		486
Appendix II. Outline of the sequence rule procedure		486
 <b>SECTION F</b>		
<i>General Principles for the Naming of Natural Products and Related Compounds</i>		
 PREAMBLE		
		491

## CONTENTS

F.1. Biologically based trivial names	493
F.2. Parent structures for semisystematic names	494
F.3. Degree of saturation or unsaturation	496
F.4. Modification of the parent structure	497
F.5. Substituents	508
F.6. Stereochemistry	508

## SECTION H

*Isotopically Modified compounds*

INTRODUCTION	513
<b>H-1. SYMBOLS, DEFINITIONS, AND FORMULAE</b>	
1.1 Symbols	513
1.11 Nuclide symbols	513
1.12 Atomic symbols	513
1.2 Definitions and formulae of various types of isotopic modification	514
1.21 Isotopically unmodified compounds	514
1.22 Isotopically modified compounds	514
1.23 Isotopically substituted compounds	514
1.24 Isotopically labeled compounds	514
1.25 Specifically labeled compounds	514
1.26 Selectively labeled compounds (unknown mixture)	515
1.27 Selectively labeled compounds (known mixture)	517
1.28 Nonselectively labeled compounds	517
1.29 Isotopically deficient compounds	518
<b>H-2. NAMES FOR ISOTOPICALLY MODIFIED COMPOUNDS</b>	
2.1 Isotopically substituted compounds	518
2.2 Specifically labeled compounds	519
2.3 Selectively labeled compounds	522
2.4 Nonselectively labeled compounds	524
2.5 Isotopically deficient compounds	524
2.6 General and uniform labeling	524
2.7 Exceptional changes in the names of some unsymmetrically modified compounds	525
2.8 Order of nuclide symbols	526
2.9 Stereoisomeric isotopically modified compounds	527
<b>H-3. NUMBERING OF ISOTOPICALLY MODIFIED     COMPOUNDS</b>	
3.1 Numbering in relation to the unmodified compound	530
3.2 Priority between isotopically modified and unmodified atoms or groups	531

CONTENTS

H-4. LOCANTS FOR NUCLIDES IN ISOTOPICALLY MODIFIED COMPOUNDS	
4.1 Omission or introduction of locants	533
4.2 Location of nuclides on positions of compounds that are normally not assigned locants	534
REFERENCES	537
APPENDIX Comparative examples of formulae and names for isotopically modified compounds	538
INDEX	539

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE IUPAC REVISED AND COLLECTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NOMENCLATURE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, 1978**

The progress of the IUPAC Commission on the Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry during the period 1969 to 1977 has been reported in the Comptes Rendus of the Conferences (Recommended Rules) or in the Information Bulletin of the Union, Appendices on Provisional Nomenclature, Symbols, Units and Standards (Provisional Rules). While work for improving and completing nomenclature rules continues, we have now reached the point where it is possible and convenient to collect in a single volume a compendium of existing recommendations providing improved guidance to internationally agreed nomenclature.

The Sections included in this compendium are :

Section A. Hydrocarbons

Section B. Fundamental Heterocyclic Systems

Section C. Characteristic Groups containing Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Halogen, Sulfur, Selenium and/or Tellurium

These Rules are the IUPAC Organic Nomenclature Rules Sections A, B and C, 1969, reprinted from the combined edition, Butterworths, London (1971), corrected for material errors.

Section D. Organic Compounds containing elements that are not exclusively Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Halogen, Sulfur, Selenium and Tellurium.

These Rules are issued jointly by the Organic and Inorganic Nomenclature Commissions, and were published originally in IUPAC Information Bulletin, Appendix No.31, August 1973. Corrections for material errors and a few revisions have been introduced into the provisional text after evaluation of comments.

## INTRODUCTION

### Section E. Stereochemistry

These Rules are IUPAC Recommendations 1974 and are reprinted from *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, Vol. 45, pp. 11-30 (Pergamon, 1976) with a few corrections for material errors.

### Section F. General Principles for the Naming of Natural Products and Related Compounds

These Rules have not been finally approved, but their inclusion here seems appropriate (some minor errors have been corrected).

### Section H. Isotopically Modified Compounds

These Rules, now approved, were originally published in the IUPAC Information Bulletin, Appendix No. 62, July 1977. Corrections for material errors have been introduced after evaluation of comments.

Although the titles of these Sections are to a large extent self-explanatory, it is thought useful here to make some comments on the arrangement of material. Glossaries of terms used are to be found in the Introduction to the 1969 Rules, p. xviii and in Section C, p. 81.

The attention of a reader having a nomenclature problem to solve is drawn first to Section C, which deals initially with general principles for the construction of a name. The operations described in this Section are usually to be applied to the names for hydrocarbons and heterocyclic systems provided by application of the Rules in Sections A and B.

Section D contains various types of material (see contents pp. ix-xii), some of which would be more appropriately included in earlier sections ; for example, much of Rules D-1 (Nomenclature Systems, p. 326 ), D-4 (Chains and Rings with Regular Patterns of Heteroatoms, p. 373), D-6 and D-7 (Organosilicon and Organoboron Compounds, pp. 409-458), and the Appendix Tables I, II and IV (pp. 459-471) falls into this category. We hope to reorganise the subject matter in a later edition.

## INTRODUCTION TO 1969 EDITION OF SECTIONS A, B AND C

The first international proposals on the nomenclature of organic chemistry, made at Geneva in 1892, were revised and extended by the Definitive Report of the Commission for the Reform of Nomenclature in Organic Chemistry of the International Union of Chemistry (I.U.C.) which appeared after the meeting at Liège in 1930 (Liège Rules), and was supplemented by less extensive reports from the meetings at Lucerne in 1936 and at Rome in 1938. Although these proposals rendered great service, it was apparent at the meeting of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (I.U.P.A.C.) at London in 1947 that extension and revision of the nomenclature rules for organic chemistry were required.

Those who have served on the Commission on the Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry for varying periods from 1947 to 1969 are M. Betti\*, R. S. Cahn, L. T. Capell, L. C. Cross, G. Dupont\*, G. M. Dyson, C. S. Gibson\*, H. Grünwald, G. Kersaint, S. P. Klesney, K. L. Loening, N. Lozac'h, R. Marquis\*, A. D. Mitchell\*, H. S. Nutting, A. M. Patterson\*, V. Prelog, F. Richter\*, J. Rigaudy, S. Veibel, P. E. Verkade, and E. Votoček\*, and, as observers, K. A. Jensen (chairman, I.U.P.A.C. Commission on the Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry), W. Klyne (member of the IUPAC/IUB Commission for Biochemical Nomenclature).

The Commission's progress in the period 1947 to 1969, inclusive, has been reported in successive issues of the Comptes Rendus of the Conferences of the Union. Relevant parts of those reports are included, with a few revisions, in the rules which form the body of this publication.

Comments on these rules should be sent to the Secretary, S. P. Klesney, 3609 Boston, Midland, Michigan 48640, U.S.A. or to any other member of the Commission.

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Commission believes that differences in nomenclature frequently hinder the accurate and intelligible conveyance of information from one chemist to another, so tending to hamper understanding and progress. The Commission urges conformity with internationally agreed nomenclature even when this nomenclature may not seem the best possible from the point of view of the chemists of a particular nation or group.

The rules now presented are intended to be suitable for textbooks, journals and patents, for lexicons and similar compilations, and for indexes, even if not always wholly so for conversation or lectures. The rules will be issued in parts, as they become approved by the Union. They constitute recommendations for the naming of types of compounds and of individual compounds. They are not exhaustive, except in specified cases. Where, for various reasons, limitation to a single method of nomenclature appears undesirable or impossible, alternatives are given; but the Commission hopes that elimination of alternatives may become acceptable as the merits of one method become more generally recognized. The Commission hopes also that each nation will try to reduce the variations in nomenclature with regard to spelling, the position of numbers, punctuation, italicizing, abbreviations, elision of vowels, certain terminations, and so forth; the

\* Deceased.

## INTRODUCTION

present rules are not to be held as making recommendations in these matters.

Owing to the very extensive nomenclature which has come into being since the last revision, the Commission has, in the main, confined its efforts to codifying sound practices which already existed, rather than to originating new nomenclature—the latter may form a later stage of the Commission's activities.

In so doing, the Commission had in mind the following main principles: (a) as few changes as possible should be made in existing nomenclature, though utility is more important than priority; (b) rules and names should be unequivocal and unique, but simple and concise; (c) records in journals, abstracts, compendia, and industry should be used to assess the relative extent of past use of various alternatives; (d) rules should be consistent with one another, yet aid expression in the particular field of chemistry involved and be capable of extension with the progress of science; (e) trivial names, and names having only a very small systematic component, cannot be eliminated when in very common use, but those of less value should be replaced by systematic (or at least more systematic) ones, and the creation of new trivial names should be discouraged by provision of extensible systematic nomenclature; (f) names should be adaptable to different languages. The Commission is aware that acceptance of its recommendations depends in large measure on the success which has attended its attempts to assess, for each particular case, the relative merits of these often conflicting claims.

## GLOSSARY

The Commission considered it unnecessary to define chemical terms in common use. However, certain terms which have special meaning in nomenclature merit brief description; namely:

*Parent compound*: the principal chain or ring system from which a name is derived by substitution of hydrogen with other atoms or groups; e.g. methylcyclohexane has cyclohexane as its parent.

*Systematic name*: a name composed wholly of specially coined or selected syllables, with or without numerical prefixes; e.g., pentane, oxazole.

*Trivial name*: a name no part of which is used in a systematic sense; e.g., xanthophyll.

*Semi-systematic name or semi-trivial name*: a name of which only a part is used in a systematic sense; e.g., methane (-ane), butene (-ene), calciferol (-ol). (Most names in organic chemistry belong to this class.)

*Substitutive name*: a name involving replacement of hydrogen by a group or by another element; e.g., 1-methylnaphthalene, 1-pentanol.

*Replacement name*: an "a" name, where C, CH, or CH<sub>2</sub> is replaced by a hetero atom; e.g., 2,7,9-triazaphenanthrene. Also, certain names

## INTRODUCTION

involving thio- (also seleno- or telluro-) to indicate replacement of oxygen by sulfur (or selenium or tellurium, respectively); *e.g.*, thiopyran.

*Subtractive name:* a name involving removal of specified atoms; *e.g.*, in the aliphatic series names ending in -ene or -yne. Also names involving anhydro-, dehydro-, deoxy-, etc., or nor-.

*Radicofunctional name:* a name formed from the name of a radical and the name of a functional class; *e.g.*, acetyl chloride, ethyl alcohol.

*Additive name:* a name signifying addition between molecules and/or atoms; *e.g.*, styrene oxide.

*Conjunctive name:* a name formed by placing together the names of two molecules, it being understood that the two molecules are linked by loss of one hydrogen atom from each; *e.g.*, naphthaleneacetic acid.

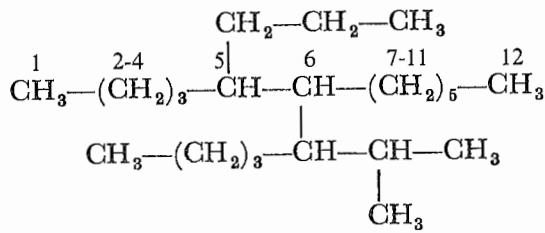
*Fusion name:* a name for a cyclic system formed by use of a linking "o" between the names of two ring systems, denoting that the two systems are fused by two or more common atoms; *e.g.*, benzofuran.

*Hantzsch-Widman name:* a name for a heterocyclic system, derived from the original proposals of Hantzsch and Widman, and formed from a prefix or prefixes (to denote one or more hetero atoms) and a suffix -ole or -ine (to denote a five- or a six-membered ring, respectively); *e.g.*, triazole, thiazole.

## Bibliography

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	
Comptes rendus of the 9th Conference	1928, pp. 63-71
International Union of Chemistry	
Comptes rendus of the 10th Conference	1930, pp. 57-64
Comptes rendus of the 12th Conference	1936, pp. 39-42
Comptes rendus of the 13th Conference	1938, pp. 36-37
Comptes rendus of the 14th Conference	1947, pp. 129-137
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	
Comptes rendus of the 15th Conference	1949, pp. 127-186
Comptes rendus of the 16th Conference	1951, pp. 100-104
Comptes rendus of the 18th Conference	1955, pp. 120-184
Patterson, A. M., Capell, L. T., and Walker, D. F. <i>The Ring Index</i> , 2nd ed., American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C., 1960	
Hantzsch, A., and Weber, J. H., <i>Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.</i> <b>20</b> , 3119 (1887)	
Widman, O., <i>J. Prakt. Chem.</i> , [2], <b>38</b> , 185 (1888)	
Baeyer, A., <i>Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.</i> <b>33</b> , 3771 (1900)	

(d) The chain having the least branched side chains.

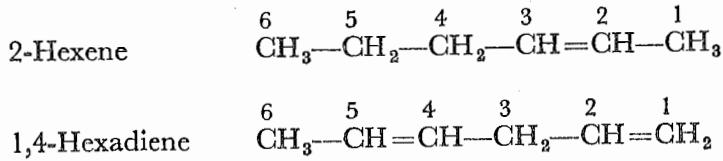


6-(1-Isopropylpentyl)-5-propylundecane

### Rule A-3. Unsaturated Compounds and Univalent Radicals

3.1—Unsaturated unbranched acyclic hydrocarbons having one double bond are named by replacing the ending “-ane” of the name of the corresponding saturated hydrocarbon with the ending “-ene”. If there are two or more double bonds, the ending will be “-adiene”, “-atriene”, etc. The generic names of these hydrocarbons (branched or unbranched) are “alkene”, “alkadiene”, “alkatriene”, etc. The chain is so numbered\*\* as to give the lowest possible numbers to the double bonds. When, in cyclic compounds or their substitution products, the locants of a double bond differ by unity, only the lower locant is cited in the name; when they differ by more than unity, one locant is placed in parentheses after the other (see Rules A-31.3 and A-31.4).

Examples:



The following non-systematic names are retained:



\* Here the choice lies between two possible main chains of equal length, each containing six side chains in the same positions. Listing in increasing order, the number of carbon atoms in the several side chains of the first choice as shown and of the alternate second choice results as follows:

first choice	1, 1, 1, 2, 8, 8
second choice	1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 9

The expression, “the greatest number of carbon atoms in the smaller side chains”, is taken to mean the largest side chain at the first point of difference when the size of the side chains is examined step by step. Thus, the selection in this case is made at the fourth step where 2 is greater than 1.

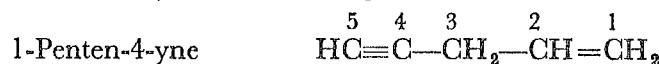
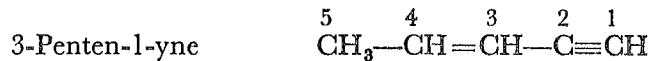
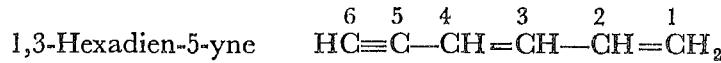
\*\*Only the lower locant for a double bond is cited in the name of an acyclic compound.

3.2—Unsaturated unbranched acyclic hydrocarbons having one triple bond are named by replacing the ending “-ane” of the name of the corresponding saturated hydrocarbon with the ending “-yne”. If there are two or more triple bonds, the ending will be “-adiyne”, “-atriyne”, etc. The generic names of these hydrocarbons (branched or unbranched) are “alkyne”, “alkadiyne”, “alkatriyne”, etc. The chain is so numbered as to give the lowest possible numbers to the triple bonds. Only the lower locant for a triple bond is cited in the name of a compound.

The name “acetylene” for  $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$  is retained.

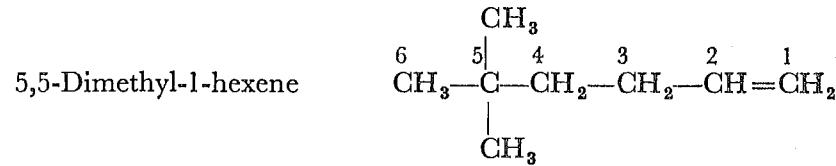
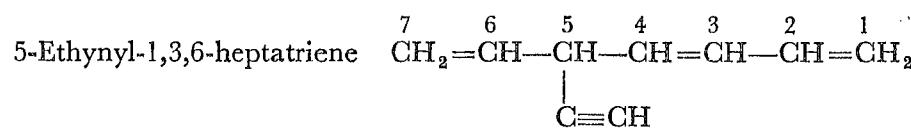
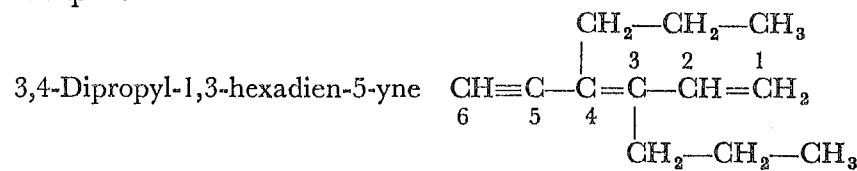
3.3—Unsaturated unbranched acyclic hydrocarbons having both double and triple bonds are named by replacing the ending “-ane” of the name of the corresponding saturated hydrocarbon with the ending “-enyne”, “-adienyne”, “-atrienyne”, “-enediyne”, etc. Numbers as low as possible are given to double and triple bonds even though this may at times give “-yne” a lower number than “-ene”. When there is a choice in numbering, the double bonds are given the lowest numbers.

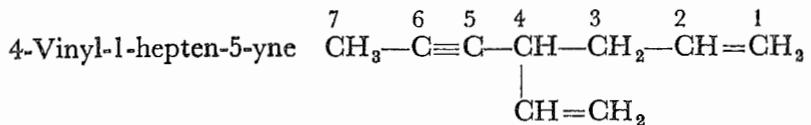
Examples:



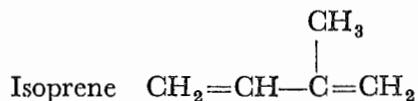
3.4—Unsaturated branched acyclic hydrocarbons are named as derivatives of the unbranched hydrocarbons which contain the maximum number of double and triple bonds. If there are two or more chains competing for selection as the chain with the maximum number of unsaturated bonds, then the choice goes to (1) that one with the greatest number of carbon atoms; (2) the number of carbon atoms being equal, that one containing the maximum number of double bonds. In other respects, the same principles apply as for naming saturated branched acyclic hydrocarbons. The chain is so numbered as to give the lowest possible numbers to double and triple bonds in accordance with Rule A-3.3.

Examples:





The following name is retained for the unsubstituted compound only:



3.5.—The names of univalent radicals derived from unsaturated acyclic hydrocarbons have the endings “-enyl”, “-ynyl”, “-dienyl”, etc., the positions of the double and triple bonds being indicated where necessary. The carbon atom with the free valence is numbered as 1.

Examples:

Ethynyl	$\text{CH}\equiv\text{C}-$
2-Propynyl	$\text{CH}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-$
1-Propenyl	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$
2-Butenyl	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
1,3-Butadienyl	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$
2-Pentenyl	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
2-Penten-4-ynyl	$\text{CH}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$

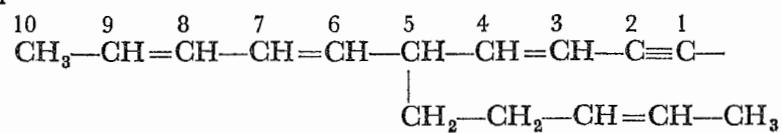
### Exceptions:

The following names are retained:

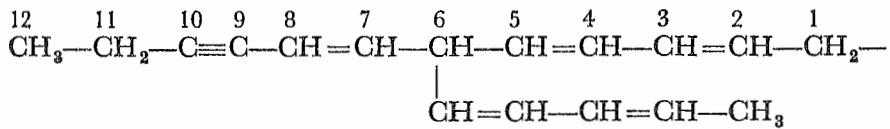
Vinyl (for ethenyl)	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-$
Allyl (for 2-propenyl)	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
Isopropenyl (for 1-methylvinyl)	$\text{CH}_2=\text{C}-$ (for unsubstituted radical only) $\quad \quad \quad  $ $\quad \quad \quad \text{CH}_3$

3.6—When there is a choice for the fundamental chain of a radical, that chain is selected which contains (1) the maximum number of double and triple bonds; (2) the largest number of carbon atoms; and (3) the largest number of double bonds.

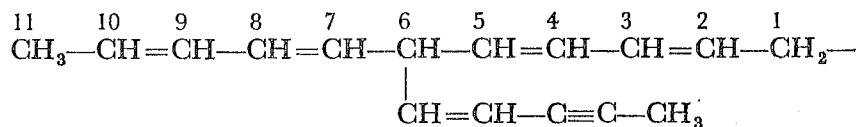
Examples:



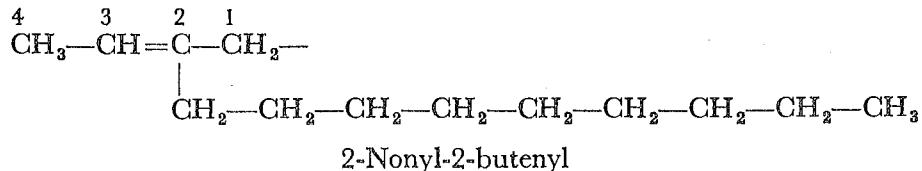
### 5-(3-Pentenyl)-3,6,8-decatriien-1-ynyl



### 6-(1,3-Pentadienyl)-2,4,7-dodecatrien-9-ynyl



### 6-(1-Penten-3-ynyl)-2,4,7,9-undecatetraenyl



#### Rule A-4. Bivalent and Multivalent Radicals \*\*

4.1—Bivalent and trivalent radicals derived from univalent acyclic hydrocarbon radicals whose authorized names end in “-yl” by removal of one or two hydrogen atoms from the carbon atom with the free valences are named by adding “-idene” or “-idyne”, respectively, to the name of the corresponding univalent radical. The carbon atom with the free valence is numbered as 1.

The name "methylene" is retained for the radical  $\text{CH}_2=$ .

### Examples:

Methylidyne*	$\text{CH}\equiv$
Ethyldiene	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{}$
Ethylidyne	$\text{CH}_3-\text{C}\equiv$
Vinylidene	$\text{CH}_2=\text{C=}$
Isopropylidene†	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C=}$

4.2—The names of bivalent radicals derived from normal alkanes by removal of a hydrogen atom from each of the two terminal carbon atoms of the chain are ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, etc.

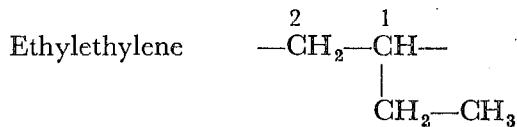
Examples:

Pentamethylene —CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—

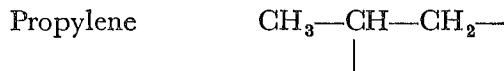
Hexamethylene —CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—

Names of the substituted bivalent radicals are derived in accordance with Rules A-2.2 and A-2.25.

**Example:**



The following name is retained:



\* The group  $=\text{CH}-$  may be referred to as the "methine" group.

† For unsubstituted radical only.

\*\*Rule D-4.14 introduces an alternate method of naming radicals derived from any position of unbranched chains or ring systems by adding “-yl”, “-diyl”, “-triyl”, etc. to the name of the chain or ring system with elision of “e” before “-yl”. Examples: 2-pentanyl  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CH}_3$ ; 1,6-hexanediyI  $-\text{CH}_2\text{-}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$ .

## LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

This list is compiled from Sections A, B, and C of the Rules. It includes, besides organic radicals, substituents such as halogens, oxo, amino, nitro, whose names are laid down in the Rules of these Sections.

Composite radicals will usually be found under methane, methyl, acetyl, benzene, phenyl, or cyclohexane (for example, methylthio, acetylmino, cyclohexanecarbonyl), but some other important examples as well as exceptions to the systematic rules are also listed.

The Rules cited in the third column are the principal references but are not to be considered as necessarily an exhaustive list.

Except at the point(s) of attachment, decimal points are used for brevity, in place of lines to denote single bonds, and colons to denote double bonds.

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Aceanthrenyl	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>11</sub> —	A-23.1, A-24.2
Aceanthrylenyl	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2
Acenaphthenyl	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	A-23.1, A-24.2
Acenaphthenylene	—C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>8</sub> —	A-21.3, A-24.4
Acenaphthenyldene	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>8</sub> =	A-23.1, A-24.3
Acenaphthylenyl	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>7</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2
Acephenanthrenyl	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>11</sub> —	A-23.1, A-24.2
Acephenanthrylenyl	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2
Acetamido	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CO·NH—	C-823.1
Acetimidoyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·C(:NH)—	C-451.2
Acetoacetyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CO·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-416.3
Acetohydrazonoyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·C(:N·NH <sub>2</sub> )—	C-451.2
Acetohydroximoyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·C(:N·OH)—	C-451.2
Acetonyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CO·CH <sub>2</sub> —	C-318.1
Acetonylidene	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CO·CH=	C-318.1
Acetoxy	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CO·O—	C-463.3
Acetyl ( <i>preferred to ethanoyl</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Acetylarnino	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CO·NH—	C-823.1
Acetylhydrazino ( <i>N'</i> - or 2- shown)	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CO·NH·NH—	C-921.5
Acetylmino	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CO·N=	C-815.3
Acridinyl	NC <sub>13</sub> H <sub>8</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Acryloyl ( <i>preferred to propenoyl</i> )	CH <sub>2</sub> :CH·CO—	C-404.1
Adipoyl ( <i>preferred to hexanedioyl</i> )	—CO·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>4</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Alanyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )·CO—	C-421.1
β-Alanyl	H <sub>2</sub> N·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-421.1
Allophanoyl	NH <sub>2</sub> ·CO·NH·CO—	C-971.2
Allyl ( <i>preferred to 2-propenyl</i> )	CH <sub>2</sub> :CH·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-3.5
Allylidene	CH <sub>2</sub> :CH·CH=	A-3.5, A-4.1
Allyloxy	CH <sub>2</sub> :CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·O—	C-205.1
Amidino ( <i>replacing guanyl</i> )	H <sub>2</sub> N·C(:NH)—	C-951.4
Amino	NH <sub>2</sub> —	C-811.3, C-812.2
Aminomethyleneamino	H <sub>2</sub> N·CH:N—	C-951.4
Aminoxy	H <sub>2</sub> N·O—	C-841.2
Ammonio	+H <sub>3</sub> N—	C-82.1, C-85, C-87.1, C-816.3
<i>amyl, see Pentyl</i>		
Anilino	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·NH—	C-811.4
Anisidino ( <i>o-, m-, or p-</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> O·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·NH—	C-811.4
Anisoyl ( <i>o-, m-, or p-</i> ) ( <i>preferred to methoxybenzoyl</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> O·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO—	C-411.1

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

Radical name	Formula	Based on rule no.
Anthraniloyl	$\text{o-NH}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-404.1, C-421.4
Anthryl	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9-$	A-24.2
Anthrylene	$\text{--C}_{14}\text{H}_8-$	A-24.4
Arginyl	$\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{C}(:\text{NH})\cdot\text{NH}\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_8\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.1
Asparaginyl	$\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.3
Aspartoyl	$\text{--CO}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.3
$\alpha$ -Aspartyl	$\text{HO}_2\text{C}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.3
$\beta$ -Aspartyl	$\text{HO}_2\text{C}\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.3
Atropoyl ( <i>preferred to 2-phenylpropenoyl</i> )	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{C}(:\text{CH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-404.1
Azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl	$\text{NC}_6\text{H}_{10}-$	B-4.1, B-5.21
Azelaoyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	$\text{--CO}\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_7\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-404.1
Azi	$\text{--N:N--}$ (to a single atom)	C-931.5
Azido	$\text{N}_3-$	C-10.1, C-941.1
Azino	$=\text{N}\cdot\text{N}=$	C-923.1
Azo	$\text{--N}\cdot\text{N--}$	C-911, C-912
Azoxy	$\text{--N(O)}\cdot\text{N--}$	C-913.1
Azulenyl	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7-$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Benzamido	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-823.1
Benzeneazo	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{N:N--}$	C-911.2, C-911.3
Benzeneazoxy	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{N}_2\text{O--}$	C-913.1
<i>benzenecarbonyl, see Benzoyl</i>		
<i>1,2-benzenedicarbonyl, see Phthaloyl</i>		
<i>1,3-benzenedicarbonyl, see Isophthaloyl</i>		
<i>1,4-benzenedicarbonyl, see Terephthaloyl</i>		
Benzenesulfinyl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{SO}-$	C-631.1
Benzenesulfonamido	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{SO}_2\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-631.1, C-641.7, C-823.1
Benzenesulfonyl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{SO}_2-$	C-631.1
Benzenesulfonylamino	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{SO}_2\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-823.1
Benzenetriyl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\backslash$	A-24.4
Benzhydryl ( <i>alternative to Diphenylmethyl</i> )	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH}-$	A-13.3
Benzhydrylidene ( <i>alternative to Diphenylmethylene</i> )	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}=$	A-13.4
Benzidino	$\text{p-NH}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-811.4, C-813.1
Benziloyl ( <i>preferred to 2-hydroxy-2,2-diphenylethanoyl</i> )	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-411.1
Benzimidazolyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-$	B-3, B-5.11
Benzimidoyl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{C}(:\text{NH})-$	C-451.2
Benzofuranyl	$\text{OC}_8\text{H}_5-$	B-3, B-5.11
Benzopyranyl	$\text{OC}_9\text{H}_7-$	B-3, B-5.11
Benzoquinonyl (1,2- or 1,4-)	$(\text{O}:)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3-$	C-317.2
Benzo[ <i>b</i> ]thienyl ( <i>replacing thianaphthetyl</i> )	$\text{SC}_8\text{H}_5-$	B-2.11, B-5.11
Benzoxazinyl	$\text{ONC}_6\text{H}_6-$	B-3, B-5.11
Benzoxazolyl	$\text{ONC}_7\text{H}_4-$	B-3, B-5.11
Benzoyl ( <i>preferred to benzenecarbonyl</i> )	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-404.1
Benzoylarnino	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-823.1
Benzoylhydrazino ( <i>N'- or 2-shown</i> )	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-921.5
Benzoylimino	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{N}=$	C-815.3
Benzoyloxy	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{O}-$	C-463.3
Benzyl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-13.3
Benzylidene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CH}=$	A-13.4
Benzylidyne	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{C}\equiv$	A-13.4

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Benzloxy	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·O—	C-205.1
Benzloxycarbonyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·O·CO—	C-463.3
Benzylthio	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·S—	C-514.1
Bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-yl	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	A-31.4
Bi(cyclohexan)yl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> —	A-52.1, C-71.2
Bi(cyclohexyl)yl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> —	A-52.1, C-71.2
Binaphthalenyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ·C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>6</sub> —	A-52.1, C-71.2
Binaphthyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ·C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>6</sub> —	A-52.4, C-71.2
Biphenylenyl	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>7</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2
Biphenyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> —	A-52.4, C-71.2
Bornenyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>15</sub> —	A-72.1, A-75.2
Bornyl ( <i>replacing camphyl and bornyl</i> )	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>17</sub> —	A-72.1, A-75.2
<i>bornyl</i> , see Bornyl		
Bromo	Br—	C-10.1, C-102
Bromoformyl	Br·CO—	C-481.2
Bromonio	+HBr—	C-82.1
Butadienyl ((1,3- <i>shown</i> )	CH <sub>2</sub> :CH·CH:CH—	A-3.5
<i>butanediyl</i> , see Succinyl		
Butanediylidene	=CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH=	A-4.4
Butanediylidyne	≡C·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·C≡	A-4.4
1,2,3-Butanetricarbonyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH—CH·CH·CO—          —CO    CO—	C-403.2
<i>butanoyl</i> , see Butyryl		
1-Butanyliden-4-ylidyne	≡C·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH=	A-4.4
cis-butenedioyl, see Maleoyl		
trans-butenedioyl, see Fumaroyl		
butenoyl, see Crotonoyl and Isocrotonoyl		
1-Butenyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH:CH—	A-3.5
2-Butenyl ( <i>replacing crotyl</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH:CH·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-3.5
2-Butylene	—CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH:CH·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-4.3
Butenylidene (2- <i>shown</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH:CH·CH=	A-4.1
Butenylidyne (2- <i>shown</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH:CH·C≡	A-4.1
Butoxy	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·O—	C-205.1
sec-Butoxy ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )·O—	C-205.1
tert-Butoxy ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C·O—	C-205.1
Butyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-1.2
sec-Butyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )—	A-2.25
tert-Butyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C—	A-2.25
Butylidene	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH=	A-4.1
sec-Butylidene ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·C(CH <sub>3</sub> )=	A-4.1
Butylidyne	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·C≡	A-4.1
Butyryl ( <i>preferred to butanoyl</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Camphoroyl ( <i>preferred to 1,2,2-trimethyl-1,3-cyclopentanedicarbonyl</i> )	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>2</sub> —	C-404.1
camphyl, see Bornyl		
Carbamoyl	NH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-431.2
carbazido, see Carbonohydrazido		
Carbazolyl	NC <sub>12</sub> H <sub>8</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Carbazono	HN:N·CO·NH·NH—	C-981.1, C-981.2
Carbazoyl	NH <sub>2</sub> ·NH·CO—	C-984.1
Carbodiazono	HN=N·CO·N=N—	C-981.1, C-981.2
Carbolinyl ( $\alpha$ -, $\beta$ -, $\gamma$ -)	N <sub>2</sub> C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>7</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Carbonimidoyl	—C(:NH)—	C-451.4

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

Radical name	Formula	Based on rule no.
Carbonohydrazido ( <i>preferred to carbohydrazido or carbazido</i> )	H <sub>2</sub> N·NH·CO·NH·NH—	C-981.1, C-981.2
Carbonyl	—CO—, OC<	G-72.1, C-108.2, C-403.2
Carbonyldioxy	—O·CO·O—	C-205.2
Carboxy	HO <sub>2</sub> C—	C-10.3, C-401.3
Carboxylato	—OOC—	C-86.1
Carenyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>15</sub> —	A-72.1, A-75.2
Caryl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>17</sub> —	A-72.1, A-75.2
Chloro	Cl—	C-10.1, C-102
chlorocarbonyl, <i>see</i> Chloroformyl		
Chloroformyl ( <i>replacing chlorocarbonyl</i> )	Cl·OC—	C-10.3, C-481.2
Chloronio	+HCl—	C-82.1
Chlorosyl	OCl—	C-10.1, C-106.2
Chlorothio	ClS—	C-621.2
Chloryl	O <sub>2</sub> Cl—	C-10.1, C-106.2
Cholanthrenyl	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>13</sub> —	A-23.1, A-24.2
Chromanyl	OC <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	B-2.12, B-5.11
Chromenyl	OC <sub>9</sub> H <sub>7</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Chrysenyl	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>11</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2
Cinnamoyl ( <i>preferred to 3-phenylpropenyl</i> )	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH:CH·CO—	C-404.1
Cinnamyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH:CH·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-13.3
Cinnamylidene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH:CH·CH=	A-13.4
Cinnolinyl	N <sub>2</sub> C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>5</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
	HC·CO—	
Citraconoyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	 CH <sub>3</sub> ·C·CO—	C-404.1
Coronenyl	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>11</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2
Crotonoyl ( <i>preferred to trans-2-butenoyl</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH:CH·CO—	C-404.1
crotyl, <i>see</i> 2-Butenyl	(trans)	
Cumenyl ( <i>o-, m-, or p-</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> —	A-13.1
Cyanato	NCO—	C-833.1
Cyano	N≡C—	G-10.3, C-832.5
Cyclobutyl	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> —	A-11.2
Cycloheptyl	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>13</sub> —	A-11.2
Cyclohexadienyl (2,4- <i>shown</i> )	CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH:CH·CH:CH:CH·CH— [ ]	A-11.4
	—C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> —	A-11.6
Cyclohexadienylene	CH:CH·CH:CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·C=	A-11.5
Cyclohexadienylidene (2,4- <i>shown</i> )	[ ]	
Cyclohexanecarbohydrazonyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·C(:N·NH <sub>2</sub> )—	C-451.2
Cyclohexanecarbohydroximoyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·C(:N·OH)—	C-451.2
Cyclohexanecarbonyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·CO—	C-403.2
Cyclohexanecarbothioyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·CS—	C-543.3
Cyclohexanecarboxamido	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·CO·NH—	C-824.3
Cyclohexanecarboximidoyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·C(:NH)—	C-451.2
Cyclohexenyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	A-11.4
Cyclohexenylene	—C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> —	A-11.6
2-Cyclohexenylidene	CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH:CH·C=	A-11.5
	[ ]	
Cyclohexyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> —	A-11.2
Cyclohexylcarbonyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·CO—	C-403.2

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Cyclohexylene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}$	A-11.6
Cyclohexylidene	$\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{C} =$ 	A-11.5
Cyclohexylthiocarbonyl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11} \cdot \text{CS} -$	C-543.3
Cyclopentadienyl	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_5$	A-11.4
Cyclopentadienylidene	$\text{CH} : \text{CH} \cdot \text{CH} : \text{CH} \cdot \text{C} =$ 	A-11.5
Cyclopentanespirocyclobutyl	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{13}$	A-11.2, A-42.1
Cyclopenta[ <i>a</i> ]phenanthryl	$\left\{ \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11} \right\}$	{A-21, A-23.1, A-24.2}
1,2-Cyclopentenophenanthryl		{A-21, A-23.5, A-24.2}
Cyclopentenyl	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_7$	A-11.4
Cyclopentenylidene (2- shown)	$\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH} : \text{CH} \cdot \text{C} =$ 	A-11.5
Cyclopentyl	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_9$	A-11.2
Cyclopentylene	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_8$	A-11.6
Cyclopentylidene	$\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{C} =$ 	A-11.5
Cyclopropyl	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_5$	A-11.2
Cystathionyl	$\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\   \\ \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO} - \end{array}$	C-421.1
Cysteinyl	$\text{HS} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-421.2
Cystyl	$\text{---CO} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-421.1
Decanedioyl	$\text{---CO} \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_8 \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-403.1
Decanoyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_8 \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-403.1
Decyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_8 \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-1.2
Diacetoxyiodo	$(\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{O})_2 \text{I} -$	C-10.1, C-106.3
Diacetylamino	$(\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CO})_2 \text{N} -$	C-826.3
Diaminomethyleneamino	$(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{C} : \text{N} -$	C-961.2
Diazaanthryl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7 -$	B-4.1, B-5.21
Diazo	$=\text{N}_2$	C-10.1, C-931.4
Diazoamino	$\text{---N} \cdot \text{N} \cdot \text{NH} -$	C-942.2
Dibenzoylamino	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{CO})_2 \text{N} -$	C-826.3
Dichloroiodo	$\text{Cl}_2\text{I} -$	C-10.1, C-106.3
Diethylamino	$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2 \text{N} -$	C-811.4
3,4-dihydroxybenzoyl, <i>see</i> Protocatechuoyl		
2,3-dihydroxybutanedioyl, <i>see</i> Tartaroyl		
Dihydroxyiodo	$(\text{HO})_2 \text{I} -$	C-10.1, C-106.3
2,3-dihydroxypropanoyl, <i>see</i> Glyceroyl		
3,4-dimethoxybenzoyl, <i>see</i> Veratroyl		
3,4-Dimethoxyphenethyl	$3,4-(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2 \text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH} -$	A-13.3
3,4-Dimethoxyphenylacetyl	$3,4-(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2 \text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-401.4
Dimethylamino	$(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{N} -$	C-811.4
Dimethylbenzoyl	$(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-404.1
Dioxacyclohexyl	$\text{O}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_7 -$	B-4.1, B-5.21
Dioxy	$\text{---O} \cdot \text{O} -$	C-218.2
Diphenylamino	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2 \text{N} -$	C-811.4
Diphenylmethyl (alternative to Benzhydryl)	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2 \text{CH} -$	A-13.3
Diphenylmethylenes (alternative to Benzhydrylidene)	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2 \text{C} =$	A-13.4
Dithianaphthyl	$\text{S}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_7 -$	B-4.1, B-5.21
Dithio	$\text{---S}_2 -$	C-515.1

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>	
Dithiocarboxy	HSSC—	C-541.1	Fury.
Dithiosulfo	HOS <sub>3</sub> —	C-641.3	3-Fu
Docosyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>20</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-1.2	Fu
Dodecanoyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>10</sub> ·CO—	C-403.1	
Dodecyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>10</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-1.2	
Dotriacontyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>20</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-1.2	Gallc 3,4
Elaidoyl ( <i>preferred to trans-9-octadecenoyl</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>7</sub> ·CH:CH·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>7</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1	Gera
Epidioxy ( <i>as a bridge</i> )	—O·O—	C-218.2	Gluta
Epidiseleno ( <i>as a bridge</i> )	—Se <sub>2</sub> —	C-701.1	α-Glu
Epidithio ( <i>as a bridge</i> )	—S <sub>2</sub> —	C-515.4	γ-Glu
Epimino ( <i>as a bridge</i> )	—NH—	C-815.2	Gluta
Episeleno ( <i>as a bridge</i> )	—Se—	C-701.1	Glyce
Epithio ( <i>as a bridge</i> )	—S—	C-514.4	Glyce
Epoxy ( <i>as bridge</i> )	—O—	C-212.2	hya
<i>ethanediyl, see Oxanyl</i>	=CH·CH=	A-4.4	Glyc
Ethanediylidene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> ·NH—	C-641.7, C-641.8, C-823.1	Glyc
Ehanesulfonamido			Glyo:
<i>ethanoyl, see Acetyl</i>			Guar
<i>ethenyl, see Vinyl</i>			Guan
Ethoxalyl	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OOC·CO—	C-405.2	
Ethoxy	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·O—	C-205.1	Hect
Ethoxycarbonyl	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·O·OC—	C-463.3	Heni
Ethyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-1.2	Hent
Ethylamino	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·NH—	C-811.4	Hept
Ethylene	—CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-4.2	Hept
Ethylenedioxy	—O·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·O—	C-72.2, C-205.2, C-212.3	Hept
Ethylidene	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH=	A-4.1	Hept
Ethylidyne	CH <sub>3</sub> ·C≡	A-4.1	Hept
Ethylsulfonylamino	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> ·NH—	C-641.7, C-641.8, C-823.1	Hept
Ethylthio	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·S—	C-514.1	Hept
Ethynyl	HC:C—	A-3.5	Hept
Ethyne	—C;C—	A-4.3	Hept
Fluoranthenyl	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2	Hept
Fluorenyl	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2	Hept
Fluorenylidene	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>8</sub> =	A-21.1, A-24.3	Hexa
Fluoro	F—	C-10.1, C-102.1	Hexa
Fluoroformyl	F·CO—	C-481.2	Hexa
Formamido	OCH·NH—	C-823.1	Hexa
Formimidoyl	CH(:NH) —	C-451.2	Hexa
Formyl ( <i>preferred to methanoyl</i> )	OHC—	C-10.3, C-304.2, C-404.1	Hexa
Formylamino	H·CO·NH—	C-823.1	Hexa
Formylimino	H·CO·N=	C-815.1	hexan
Formyloxy	H·CO·O—	C-463.3	Hexa
Fumaroyl ( <i>preferred to trans-butenediyl</i> )	—CO·CH:CH·CO— (trans)	C-404.1	Hexa
<i>furancarbonyl, see Furoyl</i>			Hexa
Furazanyl	N <sub>2</sub> OC <sub>2</sub> H—	B-2.11, B-5.11	Hexa
Furfuryl ( <i>2- only</i> ) ( <i>preferred to 2-furylmethyl</i> )	OC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	B-5.11	Hexy
Furfurylidene ( <i>2- only</i> )	O·CH:CH·CH:C·CH=	B-5.11	Hexy
<i>Furoyl (3- shown) (<i>preferred to furancarbonyl</i>)</i>	CH:CH·O·CH:C·CO—	C-404.1	Hexy
			Hipp
			Histic

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Furyl	$\text{OC}_4\text{H}_3-$	B-2.11, B-5.11
3-Furylmethyl ( <i>contrast</i> Furfuryl)	$\text{CH}:\text{CH}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CH}:\text{C}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$ $\boxed{\quad}$	C-12.7
Galloyl ( <i>preferred to</i> <i>3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoyl</i> )	$3,4,5-(\text{HO})_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-411.1
Geranyl	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}-$	A-75.1
Glutaminyl	$\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.3
Glutamoyl	$-\text{CO}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.3
$\alpha$ -Glutamyl	$\text{HOOC}\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.3
$\gamma$ -Glutamyl	$\text{HOOC}\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_2\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.3
Glutaryl ( <i>preferred to pentanedioyl</i> )	$-\text{CO}\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_3\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-404.1
Glyceroyl ( <i>preferred to</i> <i>2,3-dihydroxypropanoyl</i> )	$\text{HO}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-411.1
Glycoloyl ( <i>preferred to</i> <i>hydroxyethanoyl</i> )	$\text{HO}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-411.1
Glycyl	$\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.1
Glycylamino	$\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-823.2
Glyoxyloyl	$\text{OHC}\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-416.3
Guanidino	$\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{C}(:\text{NH})\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-961.2
<i>Guanyl, see Amidino</i>		
Hectyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{10}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Henicosyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{19}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Hentriacontyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{20}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Heptacenyl	$\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{17}-$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Heptacontyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{68}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Heptacosyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{25}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Heptadecanoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{15}\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-403.1
Heptadecyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{15}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Heptalenyl	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9-$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Heptanamido	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_5\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-823.1
Heptanedioyl	$-\text{CO}\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_5\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-403.1
Heptanoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_5\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-403.1
Heptaphenyl ( <i>from heptaphene</i> )	$\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{17}-$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Heptyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_5\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Hexacenyl	$\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{15}-$	A-21.2, A-24.2
Hexacontyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{58}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Hexacosyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{24}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Hexadecanoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{14}\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-403.1
Hexadecyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{14}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Hexamethylene	$-\text{CH}_2\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_4\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-4.2
Hexanamido	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-823.1
<i>hexanedioyl, see Adipoyl</i>		
Hexanimidoyl	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\cdot\text{C}(:\text{NH})-$	C-451.2
Hexanohydrazonoyl	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\cdot\text{C}(:\text{N}\cdot\text{NH}_2)-$	C-451.2
Hexanohydroximoyl	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\cdot\text{C}(:\text{N}\cdot\text{OH})-$	C-451.2
Hexanoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_4\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-403.1
Hexanoylamino	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-823.1
Hexaphenyl ( <i>from hexaphene</i> )	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{15}-$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Hexyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_4\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Hexylidene	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_4\cdot\text{CH}=$	A-4.1
Hexylidyne	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_4\cdot\text{C}\equiv$	A-4.1
Hexyloxy	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_5\cdot\text{O}-$	C-205.1
Hippuroyl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.1, C-421.4
Histidyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.1

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>	
Homocysteinyl	$\text{HS} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO}^-$	C-421.2	Iso-
Homoseryl	$\text{HO} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO}^-$	C-421.1	p-
Hydantoyl	$\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO}^-$	C-971.2	Iso-
Hydratropoyl ( <i>preferred to 2-phenylpropanoyl</i> )	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3) \cdot \text{CO}^-$	C-404.1	Iso-
Hydrazi	$\text{--NH} \cdot \text{NH}^-$ (to a single atom)	C-921.4	Iso-
Hydrazino	$\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{NH}^-$	C-921.1	Iso-
Hydrazo	$\text{--NH} \cdot \text{NH}^-$ (to different atoms)	C-921.2	c
Hydrazono	$\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{N}=$	C-922.1	Iso-
Hydroperoxy	$\text{HO} \cdot \text{O}^-$	C-218.1	Iso-
Hydroseleno	$\text{HSe}^-$	C-701.1	Iso-
Hydroxy	$\text{HO}^-$	C-10.3, C-201.2	Iso-
Hydroxyamino	$\text{HO} \cdot \text{NH}^-$	C-841.1	Iso-
<i>m</i> -Hydroxybenzoyl	$m\text{-HO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{CO}^-$	C-411.1	Iso-
<i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoyl, <i>see</i> Salicyloyl			Iso-
<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoyl	$p\text{-HO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{CO}^-$	C-411.1	Iso-
2-hydroxybenzyl, <i>see</i> Salicyl			Iso-
2-hydroxybenzylidene, <i>see</i> Salicylidene			Iso-
hydroxybutanedioyl, <i>see</i> Maloyl			Iso-
2-hydroxy-2,2-diphenylethanoyl, <i>see</i> Benziloyl			Iso-
hydroxyethanoyl, <i>see</i> Glycoloyl			Iso-
Hydroxyimino	$\text{HO} \cdot \text{N}=$	C-842.1	Iso-
4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoyl, <i>see</i> Vanillyl			Iso-
3-hydroxy-2-phenylpropanoyl, <i>see</i> Tropoyl			Iso-
hydroxypropanedioyl, <i>see</i> Tartronoyl			Iso-
2-hydroxypropanoyl, <i>see</i> Lactoyl			p-I
Icosyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{18} \cdot \text{CH}_2^-$	A-1.2	Iso-
Imidazolidinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_7^-$	B-2.12, B-5.11	Iso-
Imidazolinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_5^-$	B-2.12, B-5.11	Isc
Imidazolyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_3^-$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Isc
Imino	$\text{--HN}^-, \text{HN}^-$	C-815.1, C-815.3	Isc
Iminomethylamino	$\text{HN}=\text{CH} \cdot \text{NH}^-$	C-951.4	Isc
Indacenyl	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7^-$	A-21.1, A-24.2	Isc
Indanyl	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_9^-$	A-23.1, A-24.2	Isc
Indazolyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_5^-$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Isc
Indenyl	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_7^-$	A-21.1, A-24.2	Isc
Indolinyl	$\text{NC}_8\text{H}_8^-$	B-2.12, B-5.11	Isc
Indolinylidene (3- shown)	$\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{C}=\boxed{\phantom{0}}$	B-5.12	Isc
Indolizinyl	$\text{NC}_8\text{H}_6^-$	B-2.11, B-5.11	La
Indolyl	$\text{NC}_8\text{H}_6^-$	B-2.11, B-5.11	;
Iodo	$\text{I}^-$	C-10.1, C-102.1	La
Iodoformyl	$\text{I} \cdot \text{CO}^-$	C-481.2	La
Iodonio	$^+\text{HI}^-$	C-82.1	Le
<i>iodoso</i> , <i>see</i> Iodosyl			Li
Iodosyl, <i>replacing iodoso</i>	$\text{OI}^-$	C-10.1, C-106.1	Ly
<i>iodoxy</i> , <i>see</i> Iodyl			
Iodyl, <i>replacing iodoxy</i>	$\text{O}_2\text{I}^-$	C-10.1, C-106.1	M:
Isobenzofuranyl	$\text{OC}_8\text{H}_5^-$	B-2.11, B-5.11	M:
Isobutoxy ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{O}^-$	C-205.1	M:
Isobutyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}_2^-$	A-2.25	M:
Isobutylidene ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}=\boxed{\phantom{0}}$	A-4.1	M:
Isobutylidyne ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \cdot \text{C}=\boxed{\phantom{0}}$	A-4.1	M:

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Isobutyryl ( <i>preferred to 2-methylpropanoyl</i> ) ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·CO—	C-404.1
Isocarbonohydrazido	H <sub>2</sub> N·N: C(OH)·NH·NH— (and tautomers)	C-983.1
Isochromanyl	OC <sub>7</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	B-2.12, B-5.11
Isocoumarinyl	O <sub>2</sub> C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>5</sub> —	B-5.11, C-473.1
Isocrotonoyl ( <i>preferred to cis-2-butenoyl</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH:CH·CO— ( <i>cis</i> )	C-404.1
Isocyanato	OCN—	C-833.1
Isocyano	CN—	C-833.1
Isohexyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-2.25
Isohexylidene ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·CH=	A-4.1
Isohexylidyne ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·C≡	A-4.1
Isoindolinyl	NC <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> —	B-2.12, B-5.11
Isoindolyl	NC <sub>9</sub> H <sub>6</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Isoleucyl	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )·CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )·CO—	C-421.1
Isonicotinoyl ( <i>preferred to 4-pyridinecarbonyl</i> )	NC <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO— (4-)	C-404.1
Isoxazolyl	ONC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Isopentyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-2.25
Isopentylidene ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH=	A-4.1
Isopentylidyne ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·C≡	A-4.1
Isopentyloxy ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·O—	C-205.1
Isophthaloyl ( <i>preferred to 1,3-benzenedicarbonyl</i> )	—CO·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO— ( <i>m</i> -)	C-404.1
Isopropenyl ( <i>replacing 1-methylvinyl</i> ) ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	CH <sub>2</sub> :C(CH <sub>3</sub> )—	A-3.5
Isopropoxy ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·O—	C-205.1
Isopropyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH—	A-2.25
<i>p</i> -Isopropylbenzoyl	<i>p</i> -(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Isopropylbenzyl	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-13.3
Isopropylidene	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C=	A-4.1
Isoquinolyl	NC <sub>9</sub> H <sub>6</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Isoselenocyanato	SeCN—	C-833.1
Isosemicarbazido	H <sub>2</sub> N·NH·C(OH):N— (and tautomers)	C-983.1
Isothiazolyl	SNC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Isothiocyanato	SCN—	C-833.1
Isothioureido	HN:C(SH)·NH—, H <sub>2</sub> N·C(SH):N—	C-972.2, C-974.1
Isoureido	HN:C(OH)·NH—, H <sub>2</sub> N·C(OH):N—	C-972.2
Isovaleryl ( <i>preferred to 3-methylbutanoyl</i> ) ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Isoviolanthrenyl	C <sub>34</sub> H <sub>19</sub> —	A-23.1, A-24.2
Lactoyl ( <i>preferred to 2-hydroxypropanoyl</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH(OH)·CO—	C-411.1
Lanthionyl	—CO·CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )·CH <sub>2</sub> ·S·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )·CO—	C-421.1
Lauroyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>10</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Leucyl	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )·CO—	C-421.1
Linalyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>17</sub> —	A-75.1
Lysyl	NH <sub>2</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>4</sub> ·CH(NH) <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-421.1
Maleoyl ( <i>preferred to cis-butenedioyl</i> )	—CO·CH:CH·CO—	C-404.1
Malonyl ( <i>preferred to propanedioyl</i> )	—CO·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Maloyl ( <i>preferred to hydroxybutanedioyl</i> )	—CO·CH(OH)·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-411.1
Menthanyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>17</sub> —	A-73.1, A-75.2

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

Radical name	Formula	Based on rule no.
Menthyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>19</sub> —	A-72.1, A-75.2
Mercapto	HS—	C-10.3, C-511.1
Mesaconoyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	—CO·CH    CH <sub>3</sub> ·C·CO—	C-404.1
Mesityl	2,4,6-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub> —	A-13.1
Mesoxalo	HOOC·CO·CO—	C-416.3
Mesoxalyl	—CO·CO·CO—	C-416.3
Mesyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-641.7
Methacryloyl ( <i>preferred to 2-methylpropenoyl</i> )	CH <sub>2</sub> :C(CH <sub>3</sub> )·CO—	C-404.1
Methaneazo	CH <sub>3</sub> ·N:N—	C-911.2
Methaneazoxy	CH <sub>3</sub> ·N <sub>2</sub> O—	C-913.1
Methanesulfonamido	CH <sub>3</sub> ·SO·NH—	C-641.8
Methanesulfinyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·SO—	C-631.1
Methanesulfonamido	CH <sub>3</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> ·NH—	C-641.8
<i>methanesulfonyl, see Mesyl</i>		
<i>methanoyl, see Formyl</i>		
Methionyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·S·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )·CO—	C-421.1
Methoxalyl	CH <sub>3</sub> OOC·CO—	C-405.2
Methoxy	CH <sub>3</sub> O—	C-205.1
<i>methoxybenzoyl, see Anisoyl</i>		
Methoxycarbonyl	CH <sub>3</sub> O·OC—	C-463.3
Methoxyimino	CH <sub>3</sub> ·O·N=	C-842.2
Methoxyphenyl	CH <sub>3</sub> O·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> —	A-13.1
Methoxysulfinyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·O·SO—	C-641.6
Methoxysulfonyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·O·SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-641.6
Methoxy(thiosulfonyl)	CH <sub>3</sub> ·O·S <sub>2</sub> O—	C-641.6
Methyl	CH <sub>3</sub> —	A-1.2
<i>α-methylacryloyl, see Methacryloyl</i>		
Methylallyl	CH <sub>2</sub> :C(CH <sub>3</sub> )·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-3.5
Methylamino	CH <sub>3</sub> ·NH—	C-811.4
Methylazo	CH <sub>3</sub> ·N:N—	C-912.3
Methylazoxy	CH <sub>3</sub> ·N <sub>2</sub> O—	C-913.1
<i>methylbenzenecarbonoyl, see Toluoyl</i>		
<i>α-Methylbenzyl</i>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )—	A-13.3
Methylbenzyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-13.3
<i>3-methylbutanoyl, see Isovaleryl</i>		
<i>cis-Methylbutenedioyl</i>	HC·CO—    CH <sub>3</sub> ·C·CO— —CO·CH	C-404.1
<i>trans-Methylbutenedioyl</i>	CH <sub>3</sub> ·C·CO—    CH <sub>3</sub> ·S <sub>2</sub> — —CH <sub>2</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> C< —O·CH <sub>2</sub> ·O—	C-404.1 C-515.1 A-4.1 C-72.2, C-205.2, C-212.3
Methyldithio		
Methylene		
Methylenedioxy		
<i>3,4-methylenedioxobenzoyl, see Piperonyloyl</i>		
5-Methylhexyl	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-2.25
Methylidyne	HC≡	A-4.1
1-Methylpentyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )—	A-2.25
2-Methylpentyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-2.25
<i>2-methylpropenoyl, see Methacryloyl</i>		
Methylsulfonimidoyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·S(:NH)—	C-642

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Methylsulfinohydrazonoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{S}(:\text{N}\cdot\text{NH}_2)-$	C-642.2
Methylsulfinohydroximoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{S}(:\text{N}\cdot\text{OH})-$	C-642.2
Methylsulfinyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{SO}-$	C-631.1
Methylsulfinylamino	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{SO}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-641.7, C-641.8, C-823.1
Methylsulfonimidoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{S}(\text{O})(\text{NH})-$	C-642
Methylsulfonohydrazonoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{S}(\text{O})(\text{N}\cdot\text{NH}_2)-$	C-642
Methylsulfonohydroxamoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{S}(\text{O})(\text{N}\cdot\text{OH})-$	C-642
<i>methylsulfonyl, see Mesyl</i>		
Methylthio	$\text{CH}_3\text{S}-$	C-514.1
(Methylthio)sulfonyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{S}\cdot\text{SO}_2-$	C-641.6
<i>1-methylvinyl, see Isopropenyl</i>		
Morpholino ( <i>4-position only</i> )	$\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{N}-$ [ ]	B-2.12, B-5.11
Morpholinyl ( <i>3- shown</i> )	$\text{NH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}-$ [ ]	B-2.12, B-5.11
Myristoyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{12}\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-404.1
Naphthacenyl	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{11}-$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Naphthaleneazo	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\cdot\text{N}:\text{N}-$	C-911.2
<i>naphthalenecarbonyl, see Naphthoyl</i>		
Naphthalenetetrayl	$\text{> C}_{10}\text{H}_4 <$	A-24.4
Naphtho[2,3- <i>b</i> ]thienyl ( <i>replacing thiophanthrenyl</i> )	$\text{SC}_{12}\text{H}_7-$	B-2.11, B-5.11
Naphthoyl ( <i>preferred to naphthalenecarbonyl</i> )	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-404.1
Naphthoxyloxy	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{O}-$	C-463.3
Naphthyl	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7-$	A-24.2
Naphthylazo	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\cdot\text{N}:\text{N}-$	C-912.3
Naphthylene	$-\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6-$	A-24.4
Naphthylenebisazo	$-\text{N}:\text{N}\cdot\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\cdot\text{N}:\text{N}-$	C-912.5
Naphthylmethlene	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\cdot\text{CH}=$	A-4.1
Naphthylmethyldyne	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\cdot\text{C}\equiv$	A-4.1
Naphthyloxy	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\cdot\text{O}-$	C-205.1
Naphthyridinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_8\text{H}_5-$	B-2.11, B-5.11
Neopentyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-2.25
Neryl	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}-$	A-75.1
Nicotinoyl ( <i>preferred to 3-pyridinecarbonyl</i> )	$\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CO}-$ (3-)	C-404.1
Nitrilo	$\text{N}\equiv$	C-72.1, C-815.1
Nitro	$\text{O}_2\text{N}-$	C-10.1, C-852.1
<i>aci</i> -Nitro	$\text{HO}\cdot(\text{O}):\text{N}=$	G-10.1, C-852.2
Nitroso	$\text{ON}-$	C-10.1, C-851.1
Nonacontyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{88}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Nonacosyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{27}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Nonadecyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{17}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Nonanediroyl	$-\text{CO}\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_7\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-403.1
Nonanoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_7\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-403.1
Nonyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_7\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Norbornyl ( <i>replacing norcamphyl and norbornylyl</i> )	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}-$	A-75.2
<i>norbornylyl, see Norbornyl</i>		
<i>norcamphyl, see Norbornyl</i>		
Norcaryl	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}-$	A-75.2
Norleucyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_3\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.1
Norpinanyl	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}-$	A-75.2
Norvalyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.1

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Octacontyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{78} \cdot \text{CH} -$	A-1.2
Octacosyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{26} \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-1.2
Octadecanoyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{16} \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-403.1
<i>cis-9-octadecenoyl, see Oleoyl</i>		
Octadecyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{16} \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-1.2
Octanedioyl	$-\text{CO} \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_6 \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-403.1
Octanoyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_6 \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-403.1
Octyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_6 \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-1.2
Oleoyl ( <i>preferred to cis-9-octadecenoyl</i> )	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_7 \cdot \text{CH} : \text{CH} \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_7 \cdot \text{CO} -$	G-404.1
Ornithyl	$\text{NH}_2 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_3 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-421.1
Ovalenyl	$\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{13} -$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Oxalaceto	$\text{HOOC} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-416.3
Oxalacetyl	$-\text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-416.3
Oxalo	$\text{HOOC} \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-405.2
Oxalyl ( <i>preferred to ethanedioyl</i> )	$-\text{CO} \cdot \text{GO} -$	G-404.1, C-405.2
Oxamoyl	$\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-431.2
Oxapyrenyl	$\text{OC}_{15}\text{H}_9 -$	B-4.1, B-5.21
Oxazinyl	$\text{ONC}_4\text{H}_4 -$	B-1, B-5.11
Oxazolidinyl	$\text{ONC}_3\text{H}_6 -$	B-1, B-5.11
Oxazolinyl	$\text{ONC}_3\text{H}_4 -$	B-1, B-5.11
Oxazolyl	$\text{ONC}_3\text{H}_2 -$	B-1, B-5.11
Oido	$-\text{O} - (\text{ion})$	C-86.2
Oxo	$\text{O} =$	C-10.3, C-316
Oxonio	$^+\text{H}_2\text{O} -$	C-82.1, C-85, C-87.1
Oxy	$-\text{O} -$	C-72.2, C-212.1
Palmitoyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{14} \cdot \text{CO} -$	G-404.1
Pentacenyl	$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{13} -$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Pentacontyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{48} \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-1.2
Pentacosyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{23} \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-1.2
Pentadecanoyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{13} \cdot \text{CO} -$	C-403.1
Pentadecyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_{13} \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-1.2
Pentafluorothio	$\text{F}_5\text{S} -$	C-621.2
Pentalenyl	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_5 -$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Pentamethylene	$-\text{CH}_2 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-4.2
<i>pentanedioyl, see Glutaryl</i>		
<i>pentanoyl, see Valeryl</i>		
Pentapheneyl (from pentaphene)	$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{13} -$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Pentazolyl	$\text{N} : \text{N} \cdot \text{N} : \text{N} \cdot \text{N} -$	B-1, B-5.11
Pentenyl (2- shown)	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH} : \text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-3.5
2-Penten-4-yanyl	$\text{CH} \equiv \text{C} \cdot \text{CH} = \text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-3.5
Pentyl ( <i>replacing amyl</i> )	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	A-1.2
<i>tert-Pentyl (unsubstituted only)</i>	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 -$	A-2.25
Pentylidene	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_3 \cdot \text{CH} =$	A-4.1
Pentylidyne	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_3 \cdot \text{C} \equiv$	A-4.1
Pentyloxy	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{O} -$	C-205.1
Perchloryl	$\text{O}_3\text{Cl} -$	C-10.1, C-106.2
Perimidinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_7 -$	B-2.11, B-5.11
Perylenyl	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{11} -$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Phenacyl	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_2 -$	C-318.1
Phenacylidene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH} =$	C-318.1
Phenalenyl	$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9 -$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Phenanthridinyl	$\text{NC}_{13}\text{H}_8 -$	B-2.11, B-5.11
Phenanthrolinyl	$\text{H}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7 -$	B-2.11, B-5.11

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

Radical name	Formula	Based on rule no.
Phenanthryl	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	A-24.2
Phenanthrylene	—C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>8</sub> —	A-24.4
Phenarsazinyl	AsNC <sub>12</sub> H <sub>7</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Phenazinyl	N <sub>2</sub> C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>7</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Phenethyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-13.3
Phenetidino ( <i>o</i> -, <i>m</i> -, or <i>p</i> -)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·NH—	C-811.4
Phenothiazinyl	SNC <sub>12</sub> H <sub>8</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Phenoxathiinyl	OSC <sub>12</sub> H <sub>7</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Phenoxazinyl	ONC <sub>12</sub> H <sub>8</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Phenoxy	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·O—	C-205.1
Phenyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> —	A-13.1
Phenylacetyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-12.7, C-404.1
Phenylazo	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·N:N—	C-912.3
Phenylazoxy	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·N <sub>2</sub> O—	C-913.1
Phenylcarbamoyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·NH·CO—	C-431.2
Phenylene	—C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> —	A-11.6
Phenylenebisazo	—N:N·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·N:N—	C-912.5
Phenylimino	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·N=	C-815.3
2-phenylpropanoyl, <i>see</i> Hydratropoyl		
3-phenylpropenoyl, <i>see</i> Cinnamoyl		
3-Phenylpropyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>3</sub> —	A-61.2
Phenylsulfamoyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·NH·SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-661.2
Phenylsulfinyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·SO—	C-631.1
Phenylsulfonyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-631.1
Phenylsulfonylamino	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> ·NH—	C-641.7, C-641.8, C-823.1
Phenylthio	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·S—	C-514.1
3-Phenylureido	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·NH·CO·NH—	C-971.2
Phthalarnoyl	NH <sub>2</sub> ·CO·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO— ( <i>o</i> -)	C-431.1, C-431.2
Phthalazinyl	N <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Phthalidyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO·O·CH—	B-5.11, C-473.1
Phthalidylidene	—C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO·O·C=	B-5.12, C-473.1
Phthalimido	—CO·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO·N—	C-827.2
Phthaloyl ( <i>preferred to</i> 1,2-benzenedicarbonyl)	—CO·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO— ( <i>o</i> -)	C-404.1
Phytyl [for ( <i>E</i> )-(7 <i>R</i> ,11 <i>R</i> )-3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecenyl]	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>39</sub> —	A-75.1
Picenyl	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>13</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2
Picryl	2,4,6-(NO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub> —	C-202.2
Pimeloyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	—CO·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>5</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Pinanyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>17</sub> —	A-72.1, A-75.2
Pinanylene	—C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> —	A-72.1, A-75.2
Pinanylidene	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> =	A-72.1, A-75.2
Piperazinyl	N <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> —	B-2.12, B-5.11
Piperidino (1- <i>position only</i> )	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N—	B-2.12, B-5.11
Piperidyl	NC <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub> —	B-2.12, B-5.11
Piperidylidene	NC <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> =	B-5.12
Piperonyl	3,4-CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> :C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	( <i>cf.</i> C-411.1)
Piperonylidene	3,4-CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> :C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> ·CH=	A-13.4 ( <i>cf.</i> C-411.1)
Piperonyloyl ( <i>preferred to</i> 3,4-methylenedioxybenzoyl)	3,4-CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> :C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> ·CO—	C-411.1
Pivaloyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> G·CO—	C-404.1

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

Radical name	Formula	Based on rule no.	
Pleiadenyl	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{11}-$	A-21.1, A-24.2	Q <sub>1</sub>
Polythio	$\text{—S}_n-$	C-515.1	Q <sub>1</sub>
Proyl	$\text{NH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH} \cdot \text{CO} -$   	C-421.1	Q <sub>1</sub>
<i>propanediyl</i> , see Malonyl			
Propane-1,3-diyl-2-ylidene	$\text{—CH}_2 \text{—C} \begin{cases} / \\ \backslash \end{cases} \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$ $\text{—CH}_2 \text{—CH} \begin{cases} / \\ \backslash \end{cases} \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$	A-4.5 A-4.5	R <sub>1</sub>
Propane-1,2,3-triyl	$=\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$	A-4.4	
<i>propanoyl</i> , see Propionyl			
Propan-1-yl-3-ylidene	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH} \cdot \text{CH} \begin{cases} / \\ \backslash \end{cases} \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$	A-3.5	Sal <sub>1</sub>
<i>propargyl</i> , see 2-Propynyl			
<i>propenoyl</i> , see Acryloyl			
1-Propenyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH} \cdot \text{CH} \begin{cases} / \\ \backslash \end{cases} \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$	A-4.3	Sal <sub>2</sub>
2-propenyl, see Allyl			
Propenylene	$\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH} \begin{cases} / \\ \backslash \end{cases} \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$	C-404.1	Sal <sub>3</sub>
Propioly (preferred to propynoyl)	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH} \text{—}$	C-823.1	Sal <sub>4</sub>
Propionamido	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \text{—}$	C-404.1	Sal <sub>5</sub>
Propionyl (preferred to propanoyl)	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH} \text{—}$	C-823.1	Sal <sub>6</sub>
Propionylamino	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{O} \text{—}$	C-463.3	Sal <sub>7</sub>
Propionyloxy	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{O} \text{—}$	C-205.1	Sal <sub>8</sub>
Propoxy	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$	A-1.2	Sal <sub>9</sub>
Propyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$	A-4.2	Sal <sub>10</sub>
Propylene	$—\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3) \cdot \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$	A-4.1	Sal <sub>11</sub>
Propylidene	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH} =$	A-4.1	Sal <sub>12</sub>
Propylidyne	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{C} \equiv$	A-4.1	Sal <sub>13</sub>
<i>propynoyl</i> , see Propioly			
1-Propynyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C} \begin{cases} / \\ \backslash \end{cases} \text{C} \text{—}$	A-3.5	Sel <sub>1</sub>
2-Propynyl	$\text{HC} \begin{cases} / \\ \backslash \end{cases} \text{C} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \text{—}$	A-3.5	Sel <sub>2</sub>
Protocatechuoyl (preferred to 3,4-dihydroxybenzoyl)	$3,4\text{—}(\text{HO})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \text{—}$	C-411.1	Sel <sub>3</sub>
Pteridinyl	$\text{N}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Ser <sub>1</sub>
Purinyl	$\text{N}_4\text{C}_5\text{H}_3 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Ser <sub>2</sub>
Pyranthrenyl	$\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{15} \text{—}$	A-21.1, A-24.2	Ste <sub>1</sub>
Pyranyl	$\text{OC}_5\text{H}_5 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Sty <sub>1</sub>
Pyranylidene	$\text{OC}_5\text{H}_4 =$	B-2.11, B-5.12	Sul <sub>1</sub>
Pyrazinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_3 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Suc <sub>1</sub>
Pyrazolidinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_7 \text{—}$	B-2.12, B-5.11	Suc <sub>2</sub>
Pyrazolinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_6 \text{—}$	B-2.12, B-5.11	Suc <sub>3</sub>
Pyrazolyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_3 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Suc <sub>4</sub>
Pyrenyl	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9 \text{—}$	A-21.1, A-24.2	Suc <sub>5</sub>
Pyridazinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_3 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Sul <sub>1</sub>
2-Pyridinecarbonyl	$\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{CO} \text{—}$	C-401.2, C-403.2	Sul <sub>2</sub>
3-pyridinecarbonyl, see Nicotinoyl			Sul <sub>3</sub>
4-pyridinecarbonyl, see Isonicotinoyl			Sul <sub>4</sub>
Pyridinio	$+ \text{NC}_5\text{H}_5 \text{—}$	C-82.1, C-85.1	Sul <sub>5</sub>
Pyridyl	$\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Sul <sub>6</sub>
2-Pyridylcarbonyl	$\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{CO} \text{—}$	C-403.2	Sul <sub>7</sub>
Pyridyloxy	$\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{O} \text{—}$	C-205.1	Sul <sub>8</sub>
Pyrimidinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_3 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Sul <sub>9</sub>
Pyrrolidinyl	$\text{NC}_4\text{H}_8 \text{—}$	B-2.12, B-5.11	Sul <sub>10</sub>
Pyrrolinyl	$\text{NC}_4\text{H}_6 \text{—}$	B-2.12, B-5.11	Sul <sub>11</sub>
Pyrrolyl	$\text{NC}_4\text{H}_4 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Sul <sub>12</sub>
Pyruvoyl	$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CO} \text{—}$	C-416.3	Sul <sub>13</sub>
Quinazolinyl	$\text{N}_2\text{C}_8\text{H}_6 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Sulf <sub>1</sub>
Quinolinediyl	$—\text{NC}_9\text{H}_6 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.13	Sulf <sub>2</sub>
Quinolizinyl	$\text{NC}_9\text{H}_8 \text{—}$	B-2.11, B-5.11	Sulf <sub>3</sub>

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Quinolyl	NC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Quinoxalinyl	N <sub>2</sub> C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>5</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Quinuclidinyl	NC <sub>7</sub> H <sub>12</sub> —	B-2.12, B-5.11
Rubicenyl	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>19</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2
Salicyl ( <i>preferred to 2-hydroxybenzyl</i> )	<i>o</i> -HO·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-13.3, C-201.4
Salicylidene ( <i>preferred to 2-hydroxybenzylidene</i> )	<i>o</i> -HO·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CH=	A-13.4, C-201.4
Salicyloyl ( <i>preferred to o-hydroxybenzoyl</i> )	<i>o</i> -HO·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO—	C-411.1
Sarcosyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·NH·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-421.1
Sebacoyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	—CO·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>8</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Seleneno	HOSe—	C-701.1
Selenino	HO <sub>2</sub> Se—	C-701.1
Seleninyl	OSe<	C-701.1
Seleno	—Se—	C-701.1
Selenocyanato	NC·Se—	C-833.1
Selenoformyl	HSeC—	C-701.1
Selenonio	<sup>+</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Se— (ion)	C-82.1, C-85, C-87.1
Selenono	HO <sub>3</sub> Se—	C-701.1
Selenonyl	O <sub>2</sub> Se<	C-701.1
Selenoureido	H <sub>2</sub> N·CSe·NH—	C-971.2, C-974.1
Selenoxo	(C)=Se	C-701.1
Semicarbazido	H <sub>2</sub> N·CO·NH·NH—	C-981.2
Semicarbazono	H <sub>2</sub> N·CO·NH·N=	C-982.1
Seryl	HO·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )·CO—	C-421.1
Stearoyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>16</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Styryl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CH:CH—	A-13.3
Suberoyl ( <i>unsubstituted only</i> )	—CO·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>6</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Succinamoyl	NH <sub>2</sub> ·CO·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-431.2
Succinimido	CO·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO·N—	C-827.2
Succinimidoyl	[ ]	
Succinyl ( <i>preferred to butanedioyl</i> )	—C(:NH)·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·C(:NH)—	C-451.2
Sulfamoyl	—CO·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CO—	C-404.1
Sulfanilamido	NH <sub>2</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-641.8
Sulfanilyl	<i>p</i> -NH <sub>2</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> ·NH—	C-641.8
Sulfenamoyl	<i>p</i> -H <sub>2</sub> N·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-641.1, C-641.7
Sulfeno	NH <sub>2</sub> ·S—	C-641.8
Sulfido	HO·S—	C-641.2
Sulfinamoyl	—S— (ion)	C-86.2, C-511.4
Sulfino	NH <sub>2</sub> ·SO—	C-641.8
Sulfinyl	HO <sub>2</sub> S—	C-641.2
Sulfo	—SO—	C-631.2, C-661.3
Sulfoamino	HO·SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-10.3, C-641.2
Sulfonato	HO <sub>2</sub> S·NH—	C-661.2
Sulfonyl	—O <sub>3</sub> S—	C-86.1
Sulfonio	<sup>+</sup> H <sub>2</sub> S— (ion)	C-82.1, C-85, C-87.1
Sulfonyl	—SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-631.1, C-631.2, C-661.3
Sulfonyldioxy	—O·SO <sub>2</sub> ·O—	C-72.2, C-205.2

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

Radical name	Formula	Based on rule no.
Tartaroyl ( <i>preferred to</i> 2,3-dihydroxybutanediolyl)	—OC·CH(OH)·CH(OH)·CO—	G-411.1
Tartronoyl ( <i>preferred to</i> hydroxypropanediolyl)	—CO·CH(OH)·CO—	G-411.1
Tauryl	H <sub>2</sub> N·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-641.7
Telluro	Te replacing O	C-701.2
(Tercyclohexan)yl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> —	A-54.1, C-71.2
Terephthaloyl ( <i>preferred to</i> 1,4-benzenedicarbonyl)	—CO·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CO—(p-)	G-404.1
Terphenylyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> —	A-54.3, C-71.2
(Terthiophen)yl	SC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> ·SC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> ·SC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> —	G-71.1, G-71.2
Tetracontyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>38</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-1.2
Tetracosyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>22</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-1.2
Tetradecanoyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>12</sub> ·CO—	G-403.1
Tetradecyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>12</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-1.2
Tetramethylene	—CH <sub>2</sub> ·[CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	A-4.2
Tetraphenylenyl	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>15</sub> —	A-21.1, A-24.2
Tetrazolyl	N <sub>4</sub> CH—	B-1, B-5.11
Thenoyl (2- shown) ( <i>preferred to</i> thiophenecarbonyl)	S·CH:CH·CH:C·CO—  ————	G-404.1
Thenyl	SC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> —	B-5.11
Thenylidene	SC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> ·CH=	B-5.11
Thianthrenyl	S <sub>2</sub> C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>7</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Thiazinyl	SNC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> —	B-1, B-5.11
Thiazolidinyl	SNC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> —	B-1, B-5.11
Thiazolinyl	SNC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> —	B-1, B-5.11
Thiazolyl	SNC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> —	B-1, B-5.11
Thienyl	SC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> —	B-2.11, B-5.11
Thio	—S—	C-72.1, C-514.1, C-661.3
Thioacetyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CS—	C-541.2
Thiobenzoyl	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ·CS—	C-541.2
Thiocarbamoyl	H <sub>2</sub> N·CS—	G-431.2, C-547.1
Thiocarbazono	HN: N·CS·NH·NH— (and tautomers)	C-985.1
Thiocarbodiazono	HN: N·CS·N:N— (and tautomers)	C-985.1
Thiocarbonohydrazido	H <sub>2</sub> N·NH·CS·NH·NH—	C-985.1
Thiocarbonyl	—CS—, SC<	C-108.2, C-543.2, C-545.1
Thiocarboxy	HSOC—	C-541.1
Thiocyanato	NCS—	C-833.1
Thioformyl	SHC—	C-531.3, C-543.4
thionaphtheryl, <i>see</i> Benzo[b]thienyl		
thiophanthrenyl, <i>see</i> Naphtho-[2,3-b]thienyl		
thiophenecarbonyl, <i>see</i> Thenoyl		
Thiosemicarbazido	H <sub>2</sub> N·CS·NH·NH—	C-985.1
Thiosulfino	HOS <sub>2</sub> —	C-641.3
Thiosulfo	HO <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> —	C-641.3
Thioureido	H <sub>2</sub> N·CS·NH—	C-971.2, C-974.1
Thioxo	S=	C-532.3
Threonyl	CH <sub>3</sub> ·CH(OH)·CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )·CO—	C-421.1
Thujenyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>15</sub> —	A-72.1, A-75.2
Thujyl	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>17</sub> —	A-72.1, A-75.2
Thyronyl	p-(p-HO·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·O)·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·CH <sub>2</sub> ·CH(NH <sub>2</sub> )·CO—	C-421.1
Toluenesulfonyl ( <i>f.</i> Tosyl)	CH <sub>3</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·SO <sub>2</sub> —	C-631.1, C-641.7
Toluidino ( <i>o</i> -, <i>m</i> -, and <i>p</i> -)	CH <sub>3</sub> ·C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ·NH—	C-811.4

LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Toluoyl ( <i>o</i> -, <i>m</i> -, and <i>p</i> -) ( <i>preferred to methylbenzenecarbonyl</i> )	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-404.1
Tolyl ( <i>o</i> -, <i>m</i> -, and <i>p</i> -)	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-$	A-13.1
Tolylsulfonyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{SO}_2-$	G-631.1
Tosyl ( <i>p</i> - only)	$p\text{-CH}_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{SO}_2-$	C-641.7
Triacetyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{28}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Triazano	$\text{H}_2\text{N}\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-942.3
Triazaphenanthryl	$\text{N}_3\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_6-$	B-4.1, B-5.21
Triazeno	$\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{N}\cdot\text{N}-$	C-942.3
Triazinyl	$\text{N}_3\text{C}_3\text{H}_2-$	B-1, B-5.11
Triazolidinyl	$\text{N}_3\text{C}_2\text{H}_6-$	B-1, B-5.11
Triazolyl	$\text{N}_3\text{C}_2\text{H}_2-$	B-1, B-5.11
Trichlorothio	$\text{Cl}_3\text{S}-$	C-621.2
Tricosyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{21}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Tridecanoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{11}\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-403.1
Tridecyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{11}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Trifluorothio	$\text{F}_3\text{S}-$	C-621.2
3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoyl, <i>see</i> Galloyl		
Trimethylammonio	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\overset{+}{\text{N}}-$	G-82.1, G-85, G-87.1, G-816.3
Trimethylanilino (all isomers)	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-811.4
1,2,2-trimethyl-1,3-cyclopentane-dicarbonyl, <i>see</i> Camphoroyl		
Trimethylene	$-\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-4.2
Trimethylenedioxy	$-\text{O}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{O}-$	G-72.2, C-205.2
Trinaphthyl	$\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{17}-$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Triphenylenyl	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{11}-$	A-21.1, A-24.2
Triphenylmethyl ( <i>cf.</i> Trityl)	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{C}-$	C-81.1 ( <i>cf.</i> A-13.3)
Trithiadiazaindenyl	$\text{S}_3\text{N}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_7-$	B-4.1, B-5.21
Trithio	$-\text{S}_3-$	C-515.1
Trithiosulfo	$\text{HS}\cdot\text{S}_3-$	C-641.1, C-641.2
Tritriacontyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_{31}\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Trityl ( <i>cf.</i> Triphenylmethyl)	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{C}-$	A-13.3 ( <i>cf.</i> C-81.1)
Tropoyl ( <i>preferred to 3-hydroxy-2-phenylpropanoyl</i> )	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{OH})\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-411.1
Tryptophyl	$\text{NC}_8\text{H}_6\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.2
Tyrosyl	$p\text{-HO}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.1
Undecanoyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_9\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-403.1
Undecyl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_9\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	A-1.2
Ureido	$\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-971.2
Ureylene	$-\text{NH}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}-$	C-72.2, C-971.3
Valeryl	$\text{CH}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_3\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-404.1
Valyl	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-421.1
Vanilloyl ( <i>preferred to 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoyl</i> )	$3,4\text{-CH}_3\text{O}\cdot(\text{HO})\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-411.1
Vanillyl	$3,4\text{-CH}_3\text{O}\cdot(\text{HO})\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	<i>cf.</i> A-13.3, C-201.4, C-411.1
Vanillylidene	$3,4\text{-CH}_3\text{O}\cdot(\text{HO})\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\cdot\text{CH}=$	<i>cf.</i> A-13.4, C-201.4, C-411.1
Veratroyl ( <i>preferred to 3,4-dimethoxybenzoyl</i> )	$3,4\text{-}(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\cdot\text{CO}-$	C-411.1
Veratryl	$3,4\text{-}(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\cdot\text{CH}_2-$	<i>cf.</i> A-13.3, C-201.4, C-411.1
Veratrylidene	$3,4\text{-}(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\cdot\text{CH}=$	<i>cf.</i> A-13.4, C-201.4, C-411.1
Vinyl	$\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}-$	A-3.5
Vinylene	$-\text{CH}\cdot\text{CH}-$	A-4.3
Vinylidene	$\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{C}=$	A-4.1
Violanthrenyl	$\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{19}-$	A-23.1, A-24.2

## LIST OF RADICAL NAMES

<i>Radical name</i>	<i>Formula</i>	<i>Based on rule no.</i>
Xanthenyl	$\text{OC}_{13}\text{H}_9-$	B-2.11, B-5.11
Xyridino	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \cdot \text{NH}-$	C-811.4
Xylyl	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3-$	A-13.1