continued for an additional hour. The solvent and other volatile materials were removed by distillation at 100°C./30 mm. A solid which formed during the initial reflux period was removed from the residue by vacuum filtration and washed with chloroform. The chloroform wash and an additional 500 ml. of chloroform were added to the residual oil, and the resulting solution was washed with three 200-ml. portions of 3 N hydrochloric acid, followed by water. After drying the chloroform solution over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, the solvent was removed at reduced pressure to yield a dark, viscous oil which deposited 106 g. of the crystalline ketodinitrile 58 upon standing in a refrigerator for several days. This first crop of crystals was separated by vacuum filtration, and the filtrate was further concentrated by distillation up to 180°C./0.3 mm. Upon standing overnight in a refrigerator, the concentrated filtrate deposited an additional 47 g. of the ketodinitrile 58. The combined yield of 58 was 153 g. (27 per cent based on cyclopentanone), m.p. 63-65°C., after washing the crystalline material several times with 50 per cent ethanol, followed by drying in a vacuum desiccator. An analytical sample of 2,5-cyclopentanonedipropionitrile (58), m.p. 66-67°C., was obtained by two recrystallizations from 95 per cent ethanol. The following absorption bands were observed in the infrared spectrum