(0.052 mole) of 9 in 25 ml. of dry xylene to the sodium dispersion was completed in 45 hours. The reaction mixture was heated with continued stirring for an additional 3 hours. After cooling in an ice bath, 14 g. (0.24 mole) of glacial acetic acid was added dropwise to decompose excess sodium. During the addition of acetic acid it was necessary to add 50 ml. more xylene to suspend the sodium acetate formed. The sodium acetate was removed by vacuum filtration and returned to the reaction flask with a 50-ml. portion of fresh xylene. After stirring vigorously for several minutes, the solid was again filtered, and the xylene filtrates were combined. The xylene solution was then washed with water and dilute sodium bicarbonate solution and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The xylene was removed by distillation through a 10 cm. Vigreaux column. Additional product was recovered by dissolving the sodium acetate in 200 ml. of water and extracting with ether several times. The washed, dried ethereal extract afforded a residue upon evaporation of the solvent, the infrared spectrum of which was identical to that of the residue from the xylene distillation. The two samples were combined (4.1 g. total) and chromatographed on a 14 x 1.5 cm. column of activity V Woelm neutral alumina. Evaporation of the benzene eluate gave 0.9 g (10 per cent yield) of cis-bicyclo[6.2.1]undecan-