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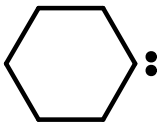
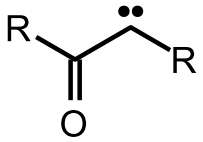
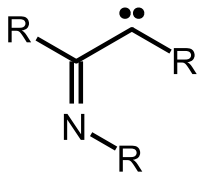
carbenes

The electrically neutral species H_2C: and its derivatives, in which the carbon is covalently bonded to two univalent groups of any kind or a divalent group and bears two nonbonding electrons, which may be spin-paired (singlet state) or spin-non-paired (triplet state). In systematic name formation, carbene is the name of the parent hydride $:CH_2$ hence, the name dichlorocarbene for $:CCl_2$. However, names for acyclic and cyclic hydrocarbons containing one or more divalent carbon atoms are derived from the name of the corresponding all-λ^4-hydrocarbon using the suffix -ylidene. E.g. prop-2-en-1-ylidene, $H_2C{=}CHCH$: ethenylidene, $H_2C{=}C$:; cyclohexylidene,





Subclasses of carbenes include acyl carbenes , imidoyl carbenes,



and vinyl carbenes.

Source:
PAC, 1995, *67*, 1307 *(Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995))* on page 1324

See also:
PAC, 1994, *66*, 1077 *(Glossary of terms used in physical organic chemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1994))* on page 1092

