halohydrins

A traditional term for alcohols substituted by a halogen atom at a saturated carbon atom otherwise bearing only hydrogen or hydrocarbyl groups (usually used to mean β-halo alcohols). E.g. BrCH₂CH₂OH 'ethylene bromohydrin' (2-bromoethanol), ClCH₂CH₂CH₂OH 'trimethylene chlorohydrin' (3-chloro-propan-1-ol), PhCH(OH)CH₂Cl 'styrene chlorohydrin' (2-chloro-1-phenylethanol).

Source:
PAC, 1995, 67, 1307 (Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995)) on page 1338