

Sulphuric acid conc.: solution with brown color; with excess of acid, bright yellow.

Iodine, dissolved in potassium iodide solution: the solid alkaloid colored blue (distinction from all other opium alkaloids).

NARCOTINE, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$.—Colorless, lustrous prisms; insoluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in acids.

Sulphuric acid conc., containing nitric acid: orange yellow coloration, changing to red and finally to violet.

Bromine water: yellowish green coloration; upon addition of ammonia, yellowish red.

NICOTINE, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$.—Colorless oil; soluble in water, in alcohol and in acids.

Nitric acid conc.: red coloration.

Potassium mercuric iodide: resinous precipitate, becoming crystalline on standing.

PAPAVERINE, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$.—Colorless, needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water and in cold alcohol, soluble in warm alcohol and in acids.

Sulphuric acid conc.: cold, no coloration, heated, deep violet blue.

PIPERINE, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.—Glassy four-sided prisms, insol. in water, fairly soluble in alcohol.

Sulphuric acid conc.: solution with yellow color, becoming dark brown and finally greenish-brown on standing.

QUINIDINE, $C_{20}H_{21}N_2O_2$.—Glistening four-sided prisms, very difficultly soluble in water, easily in alcohol; reactions as under quinine, with one exception, viz:—

Potassium iodide: in neutral solutions, white powdery precipitate.

QUININE, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$.—White amorphous powder, difficultly soluble in water, easily soluble in acids. The solutions of quinine and its salts are phosphorescent.