

Table III Suffixes and endings^a

a	Termination vowel for the prefixes of skeletal replacement and Hantzsch-Widman nomenclature: <i>e.g.</i> oxa, aza. In boron nomenclature: <i>e.g.</i> carba, thia. (Also in natural product nomenclature, <i>e.g.</i> carbayohimban).
ane	Ending for names of neutral saturated parent hydrides of elements of Groups 13-17: <i>e.g.</i> phosphane, cyclohexane, cubane. Hantzsch-Widman termination for names of all saturated <i>n</i> -membered ings. (See also 'ine').
anium	Combined ending ('ane') and suffix ('ium') describing a cation resulting from hydron addition to a parent hydride denoted by an 'ane' ending.
ate	General ending for most polyatomic anions: <i>e.g.</i> nitrate, acetate, hexacyanidoferrate. Some anions are exceptions, having names which end in 'ite' or 'ide'.
ato	Ending to name of an inorganic or organic ion acting as a ligand: <i>e.g.</i> sulfato, glycinato.
diyl	Suffix composed of the suffix 'yl' and the multiplying prefix 'di' indicating the loss of two hydrogen atoms from the same or different atoms leaving a residue which forms only two single bonds: <i>e.g.</i> phosphanediyl, HP<.
ene	Ending for names of unsaturated acyclic and cyclic hydrocarbons: <i>e.g.</i> pentene, cyclohexene, benzene, azulene. (See also 'ocene'). Ending for names of unsaturated homogeneous and heterogeneous chain and ring compounds: <i>e.g.</i> triazene.
eno	Ending resulting from the change of the 'ene' ending in cyclic mancude ring systems to 'eno' to form prefixes in fusion nomenclature.
ic	Ending for many acids, both inorganic and organic: <i>e.g.</i> sulfuric acid, acetic acid, benzoic acid.
ide	Ending for names of certain monoatomic anions: <i>e.g.</i> chloride, sulfide. Ending for names of the more electronegative constituent in compositional names: <i>e.g.</i> disulfur dichloride. In names of homopolyatomic anions: <i>e.g.</i> triiodide. In some heteropolyatomic anions: <i>e.g.</i> cyanide, hydroxide. Suffix for anions formed by removal of one or more hydrons from a parent hydride: <i>e.g.</i> hydrazinide, methanide.

- ido Modification to name of an anion ending in 'ide', acting as a ligand: *e.g.* chlorido, disulfido.
- ine Ending for non-systematic names of Group 15 hydrides: *e.g.* hydrazine (N₂H₄) and phosphine (PH₃).
- Ending in the Hantzsch-Widman system for unsaturated heteromonocycles and saturated nitrogenous heteromonocycles with three-, four-, and five-membered rings: *e.g.* 'irine', 'epine', 'iridine', 'etidine', 'olidine'.
- Ending for nitrogenous heterocyclic parent hydride names: *e.g.* pyridine, acridine.
- inate Termination for names of anions of certain non-carbon acids having names ending in 'inic': *e.g.* phosphinate, sulfinate.
- inato Modification to the termination of the name of an 'inate' anion when acting as a ligand.
- ino Ending for some prefix names: *e.g.* sulfino, amino, hydrazino.
- inoyl Combined affix resulting when the ending 'ic acid' is been changed to 'oyl': *e.g.* from phosphinic acid to phosphinoyl, from sulfinic acid to sulfinoyl.
- io Non preferred ending for some substituent groups derived from onium cations: *e.g.* ammonio, pyridinio.
- ite Ending for anions (esters and salts) of oxoacids having the 'ous' ending in the acid name: *e.g.* sulfite.
- ito Termination for the name of an anion derived from an 'ous' acid, and acting as a ligand: *e.g.* sulfito.
- ium Ending of names of many elements, and for the name of any new element: *e.g.* helium, seaborgium.
- Ending for many electropositive constituents of compositional names.
- Suffix to indicate addition of a hydron to a parent structure: *e.g.* methanium, azanium, pyridinium.
- Ending for names of cations derived from metallocenes: *e.g.* ferrocenium.
- o Ending indicating a negatively charged ligand, usually appearing as 'ido', 'ito', 'ato' *e.g.* bromido.
- Ending for the names of many inorganic and organic substituent groups: *e.g.* amino, chloro, piperidino.
- Ending for infixes used to indicate replacement of oxygen atoms and/or hydroxyl groups: *e.g.* 'thio', 'amido', 'nitrido'.

ocene	Suffix for the names of bis(cyclopentadienyl)metal compounds and their derivatives: <i>e.g.</i> ferrocene.
onate	Combined affix for the name of an anion derived from an 'onic' acid: <i>e.g.</i> phosphonic acid gives phosphonate, sulfonic acid gives sulfonate.
onato	Modification to the name of an 'onate' anion when acting as a ligand: <i>e.g.</i> phosphonato, sulfonato.
onic	Ending for the name of acids of the types RSO_2OH or $\text{RPO}(\text{OH})_2$: <i>e.g.</i> sulfonic acid, phosphonic acid ($\text{R} = \text{H}$, alkyl or aryl).
onite	Ending to designate salts and esters derived from 'onous' oxoacids.
onium	Ending for the name of a cation formed by hydron addition to a mononuclear parent hydride: <i>e.g.</i> phosphonium.
ono	Termination for prefixes describing an oxoacid of connectivity 4 with one H or alkyl group connected to the central atom: <i>e.g.</i> phosphono.
onous	Termination for the name of acids of the type $\text{PR}(\text{OH})_2$: <i>e.g.</i> phosphonous acid ($\text{R} = \text{H}$).
onoyl	Termination for prefixes indicating a substituent group of the type $\text{HX}(\text{O})\langle$ ($\text{X} = \text{P}$ or As): <i>e.g.</i> phosphoryl.
orane	Termination indicating a substituted derivative of the type XH_5 : <i>e.g.</i> dichlorotriphenylphosphorane ($\text{X} = \text{P}$).
orous	Ending of a name of a molecular oxoacid of a central element in an oxidation state lower than the highest, <i>e.g.</i> phosphorous, sulfurous.
oryl	Termination for prefix indicating a group of the type $\text{X}(\text{O})$: <i>e.g.</i> phosphoryl ($\text{X} = \text{P}$).
triyyl	Suffix composed of the suffix 'yl' and the multiplying prefix 'tri' indicating the loss of three hydrogen atoms from the same or different atoms leaving a residue which forms only three single bonds: <i>e.g.</i> boranetriyl, $-\text{B}\langle$; trisilane-1,2,3-triyyl, $-\text{SiH}_2\text{SiHSiH}_2-$; λ^5 -phosphanetriyl, $-\text{H}_2\text{P}\langle$. (See also 'ylidyne' and 'ylylidene').
y	Termination for names of some substituent groups: <i>e.g.</i> hydroxy, carboxy.
yl	Suffix denoting a substituent group: <i>e.g.</i> methyl, phosphanyl. Suffix denoting a radical: <i>e.g.</i> methyl for CH_3^\bullet .
	Termination for non-systematic names of oxygenated cations: <i>e.g.</i> uranyl.
ylene	Obsolete suffix; replaced by 'diyl' (with the exception of methylene for $-\text{CH}_2-$, phenylene for $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-$).

ylidene	Suffix for name of a substituent group, formed by the loss of two hydrogen atoms from the same atom of a parent chain or ring, forming a partner in a double bond, <i>i.e.</i> =R not -R-.
ylidyne	Suffix for name of a substituent group formed by the loss of three hydrogen atoms from the same atom, forming a partner in a triple bond. (See also 'ylylidene' and 'triy!').
ylylidene	Suffix for name of a substituent group formed by the loss of three hydrogen atoms from the same or different atoms, forming a single bond and a double bond. (See also 'ylidyne' and 'triy!').
yne	Ending indicating the presence of a triple bond between two atoms.

^a In the nomenclature of organic compounds, two terms designate the element of name formation at the end of a name, suffix and ending. Endings are: ane, ene and yne, *etc.*; suffixes correspond to classes, *e.g.* carboxylic acids, amides, nitriles, *etc.*

IUPAC Provisional Recommendations