

It has been observed that zirconium phosphido complexes of the form $(\text{N}_3\text{N})\text{ZrP}(\text{HR})$ ($\text{N}_3\text{N} = \text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiMe}_3)_3^{3-}$; $\text{R} = \text{Ph}, \text{Cy}$) undergo insertion reactions with a variety of small polar organic substrates. Reaction of $(\text{N}_3\text{N})\text{ZrP}(\text{HPh})$ with isocyanides result in the formation of the 1,1-insertion product $(\text{N}_3\text{N})\text{Zr}[\text{C}(\text{P}(\text{HPh}))=\text{NR}']$ ($\text{R}' = \text{Ph}, \text{CH}_2\text{Ph}, \text{Cy}, \text{'Bu}$). These molecules are thermally unstable and rearrange to a phosphalkene-containing product of the form $(\text{N}_3\text{N})\text{Zr}[\text{N}(\text{R})\text{C}(\text{H})=\text{P}(\text{HPh})]$. This reaction appears to be general for alkyl and aryl isocyanides. The reactivity of these metal-mediated phosphalkenes has been investigated and liberation of the phosphalkene has been accomplished by reactions with electrophiles. The reactivity of these phosphalkenes will be discussed.