group, or both types of functional groups, and accordingly react with a number of inorganic or organic bases, and inorganic and organic acids, to form a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, bases, and inorganic and organic acids, to form a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include sulfates, pyrosulfates, bisulfates, sulfites, bisulfites, phosphates, monohydrogen-phosphates, dihydrogen-phosphates, metaphosphates, pyrophosphates, chlorides, bromides, iodides, acetates, propionates, decanoates, caprylates, acrylates, formates, isobutyrates, caproates, heptan-oates, proplolates, oxalates, malonates, succinates, suberates, sebacates, fumarates, maleates, butyne-1,4-dioates, hexyne-1,6-dioates, benzoates, chlorobenzoates, methyl-benzoates, dinitrobenzoates, hydroxybenzoates, methoxy-benzoates, phthalates, sulfon-ates, xylenesulfonates, phenylacetates, phenyl-propionates, phenylbutyrates, citrates, lactates, γ-hydroxybutyrates, glycolates, tartrates, methane-sulfonates, propanesulfonates, naphthalene-1-sulfonates, naphthalene-2-sulfonates, and mandelates.

When the compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) contains a basic nitrogen, the desired pharmaceutically acceptable salt may be prepared by any suitable method available in the art, for example, treatment of the free base with an inorganic acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, sulfamic acid, nitric acid, boric acid, and phosphoric acid, or with an organic acid, such as acetic acid, phenylacetic acid, propionic acid, stearic acid, lactic acid, ascorbic acid, maleic acid, hydroxymaleic acid, isethionic acid, succinic acid, valeric acid, fumaric acid, malonic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, glycolic acid, salicylic acid, oleic acid, palmitic acid, lauric acid, a pyrano-sidyl acid, such as glucuronic acid or galacturonic acid, an alpha-hydroxy acid, such as mandelic acid, citric acid, or tartaric acid, an amino acid, such as aspartic acid, glutaric acid or glutamic acid, an aromatic acid, such as benzoic acid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, naphthoic acid, or cinnamic acid, a sulfonic acid, such as laurylsulfonic acid, p-toluene-sulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, any compatible mixture of acids such as those given as examples herein, and any other acid and mixture thereof that are regarded as equivalents or acceptable substitutes in light of the ordinary level of skill in this technology.

36. Use of the medicament according to Claim 35, wherein the disease, disorder, or medical con-dition is selected from the group consisting of: disorders of the sleep-wake cycle, insomnia, restless legs syndrome, jet-lag, disturbed sleep, sleep dis-orders secondary to neurological disorders, manias, depressions, manic depression, schizophrenia, pain syndromes, fibromyalgia, neuropathic pain, catatonia, Parkinson's disease, Tourette's syndrome, anxiety, delirium, dementias, overweight or obesity and conditions related to overweight or obesity, insulin resistance, type II diabetes, hyperlipidemia, gallstones, angina,hypertension, breathlessness, tachycardia, infertility, sleep apnea, back and joint pain, varicose veins, osteoarthritis, hypertension, tachycardia, arrhythmias, angina pectoris, acute heart failure, ulcers, irritable bowel syndrome, diarrhea and gastroesophageal reflux.

37. Use of the medicament according to Claim 35, wherein the disease, disorder, or medical condition is insomnia.

38. A chemical entity defined in claim 1, wherein R^3 is a member selected from the group consisting of:
2-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylsulfonyl)-5-(5-(trifluoromethyl) pyridin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylsulfonyl)-5-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylsulfonyl)-5-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo-[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-(4,6-Dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-5-((2-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-((2-Methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)-5-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-((2-Methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)-5-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-(5-((2-Methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)hexahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrol-2(1H)-yl)-quinoxaline; and
2-(5-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylsulfonyl)hexahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrol-2(1H)-yl)quin-

groups, and accordingly react with a number of inorganic or organic bases, and inorganic and organic acids, to form a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, bases, and inorganic and organic acids, to form a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include sulfates, pyrosulfates, bisulfates, sulfites, bisulfites, phosphates, monohydrogen-phosphates, dihydrogen-phosphates, metaphosphates, pyrophosphates, chlorides, bromides, iodides, acetates, propionates, decanoates, caprylates, acrylates, formates, isobutyrates, caproates, heptan-oates, propiolates, oxalates, malonates, succinates, suberates, sebacates, fumarates, maleates, butyne-1,4-dioates, hexyne-1,6-dioates, benzoates, chlorobenzoates, methyl-benzoates, dinitrobenzoates, hydroxybenzoates, methoxy-benzoates, phthalates, sulfon-ates, xylenesulfonates, phenylacetates, phenyl-propionates, phenylbutyrates, citrates, lactates, γ-hydroxybutyrates, glycolates, tartrates, methane-sulfonates, propanesulfonates, naphthalene-1-sulfonates, naphthalene-2-sulfonates, and mandelates.

When the compound of Formula (I) or Formula (II) contains a basic nitrogen, the desired pharmaceutically acceptable salt may be prepared by any suitable method available in the art, for example, treatment of the free base with an inorganic acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, sulfamic acid, nitric acid, boric acid, and phosphoric acid, or with an organic acid, such as acetic acid, phenylacetic acid, propionic acid, stearic acid, lactic acid, ascorbic acid, maleic acid, hydroxymaleic acid, isethionic acid, succinic acid, valeric acid, fumaric acid, malonic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, glycolic acid, salicylic acid, oleic acid, palmitic acid, lauric acid, a pyrano-sidyl acid, such as glucuronic acid or galacturonic acid, an alpha-hydroxy acid, such as mandelic acid, citric acid, or tartaric acid, an amino acid, such as aspartic acid, glutaric acid or glutamic acid, an aromatic acid, such as benzoic acid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, naphthoic acid, or cinnamic acid, a sulfonic acid, such as laurylsulfonic acid, p-toluene-sulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, any compatible mixture of acids such as those given as examples herein, and any other acid and mixture thereof that are regarded as equivalents or acceptable substitutes in light of the ordinary level of skill in this technology.

36. Use of the medicament according to Claim 35, wherein the disease, disorder, or medical con-dition is selected from the group consisting of: disorders of the sleep-wake cycle, insomnia, restless legs syndrome, jet-lag, disturbed sleep, sleep dis-orders secondary to neurological disorders, manias, depressions, manic depression, schizophrenia, pain syndromes, fibromyalgia, neuropathic pain, catatonia, Parkinson's disease, Tourette's syndrome, anxiety, delirium, dementias, overweight or obesity and conditions related to overweight or obesity, insulin resistance, type II diabetes, hyperlipidemia, gallstones, angina,hypertension, breathlessness, tachycardia, infertility, sleep apnea, back and joint pain, varicose veins, osteoarthritis, hypertension, tachycardia, arrhythmias, angina pectoris, acute heart failure, ulcers, irritable bowel syndrome, diarrhea and gastroesophageal reflux.

37. Use of the medicament according to Claim 35, wherein the disease, disorder, or medical condition is insomnia.

38. A chemical entity defined in claim 2, selected from the group consisting of:
2-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylsulfonyl)-5-(5-(trifluoromethyl) pyridin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylsulfonyl)-5-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylsulfonyl)-5-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo-[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-(4,6-Dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-5-((2-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-((2-Methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)-5-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-((2-Methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)-5-(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)octahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole;
2-(5-((2-Methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl)hexahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrol-2(1H)-yl)-quinoxaline; and
2-(5-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ylsulfonyl)hexahydropyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrol-2(1H)-yl)quin-