Corrigenda

Radiation Processes in Red Blood Cells: E.s.r. Evidence for Electron Loss by Iron(II) Haemoglobin

By MARTYN C. R. SYMONS

J.C.S. Chem. Comm., 1975, 357.

Since publication of this communication, Dr. R. L. Petersen and I have shown conclusively that the e.s.r. results described relate to electron-capture by oxyhaemoglobin, met-haemoglobin being formed from the novel α and β centres by loss of HO_2^- or H_2O_2, on warming above 77 K. Thus electron-capture is probably primarily at oxygen, and the limiting superoxide structure for oxyhaemoglobin is supported.

Cephalosporin Sulphoxides: Functionalization at C-2 and C-4

By DAVID H. BREMNER and MALCOLM M. CAMPBELL

J.C.S. Chem. Comm., 1976, 538.

On p. 539, end of line 9 and line 10 should read: the 2β-carbonate (**5a**) (68%) as an oil, together with the 2α-carbonate (**5b**)†.

Photochemistry of 2-Methylene-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalene in Protic Media. A Novel Photoinduced Anti-Markovnikov Addition to the Double Bond

By Harry Morrison and Thomas Nylund

J.C.S. Chem. Comm., 1976, 785.

Birks has recently published a useful discussion of ambiguities which can arise from the use of heavy-atom perturbation in photochemical mechanistic studies (J. B. Birks, *Photochem. Photobiol.*, 1976, **24**, 287). A consideration of this discussion indicates that our conclusion of a singlet-state origin for the anti-Markovnikov product (II), based on xenon quenching, is not necessarily valid. We can, however, now report that sensitization studies using *p*-xylene confirm the predominantly ($>97\%$) singlet origin of (II). Products (III) and (IV) can be sensitized, but an estimate of the triplet component to their formation on direct irradiation must await further experimentation. Birks' discussion requires that the xenon technique (for example, H. Morrison, T. Nylund, and F. Palensky, *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 1976, 4) be used with caution.

Printed by Heffers Printers Ltd Cambridge England