

## Corrigendum

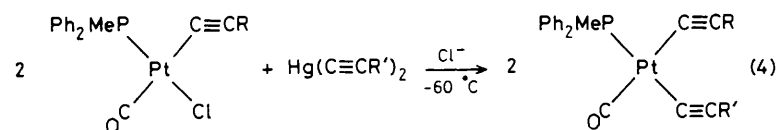
### Ethynyl-group Transfers between Platinum(II) Atoms or between Platinum(II) and Mercury(II) via *cis*-Oxidative Addition–Reductive Elimination Sequences

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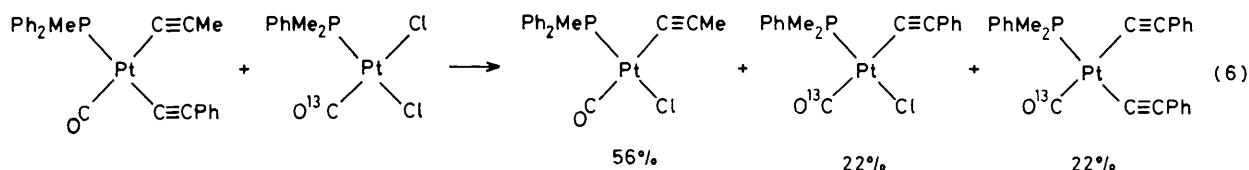
*J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1982, 1343.

Recently we were able to obtain  $^{13}\text{C}$  n.m.r. spectra (Bruker WP200SY spectrometer operating at 50.32 MHz) of *cis*- $[\text{Pt}(\text{C}\equiv\text{CMe})_2(\text{CO})\text{PMePh}_2]$ . The  $\alpha$ -carbon atom of the propynyl *trans* to  $\text{PMePh}_2$  was clearly identified by its large  $^2J_{\text{PC}}$  coupling of 144.9 Hz:  $^2J_{\text{PC}}$  of the  $\alpha$ -carbon of the propynyl *cis* to  $\text{PMePh}_2$  was 18.9 Hz. (These compare with typical  $^2J_{\text{PC}}$  values of 150 and 8 Hz for carbonyl ligands *trans* and *cis* to  $\text{PR}_3$ , respectively.<sup>1</sup>) Selective irradiation of the  $^1\text{H}$  (methyl-ethynyl) resonances then showed the smaller  $^5J_{\text{HP}}$  value (1.95 Hz) to be associated with the  $\alpha$ -carbon atom *trans* to  $\text{PMePh}_2$ , and that of 3.3 Hz with the  $\alpha$ -carbon atom *cis* to  $\text{PMePh}_2$ . Similar data were obtained for the two isomers in question of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{C}\equiv\text{CMe})(\text{C}\equiv\text{CPh})(\text{CO})\text{PMePh}_2]$ , revealing their geometries to be the *reverse of our original assignment*.

Equations (4) and (6) should thus be amended to:



and



The oxidative addition–reductive elimination mechanisms proposed for these reactions are ruled out, and it is quite plausible that an exchange mechanism based on the  $S_{\text{E}}2$  (cyclic) route applies to these reactions, as well as to the others described previously.

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1 G. K. Anderson, R. J. Cross, and D. S. Rycroft, *J. Chem. Res.*, 1979, (S), 120; (M), 1601; 1980, (S), 240.