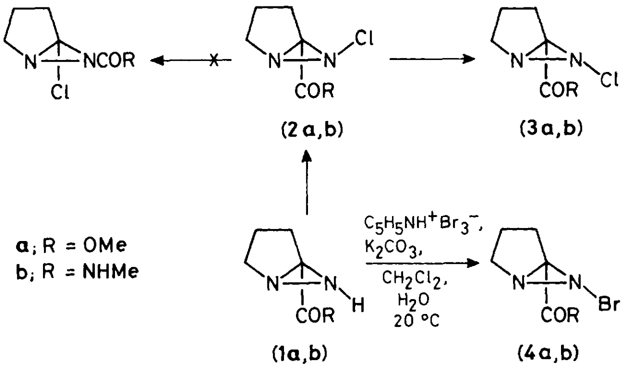
Corrigenda

1,2-Acyl Migration to an Electron-deficient Nitrogen Atom: a New Rearrangement of Diaziridines without Ring Opening

S. N. Denisenko, G. V. Shustov, and R. G. Kostyanovsky

J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., 1983, 1275.

The *N*-bromo-derivatives (**4a,b**) were obtained in a further study of the halogenation of the diaziridines (**1a,b**). The structure of the bromide (**4b**) was determined by *X*-ray analysis.† The *exo*-bromides (**4a,b**) and chlorides (**3a,b**) were found to be identical in their ^{13}C n.m.r. spectra and chemical properties (thermal decomposition into nitrogen, ethylene, and α-halogeno acrylate at 60 °C). The *endo*-orientation of the Cl atom in the chlorides (**2a,b**) was confirmed by the ^{13}C n.m.r. spectra of $^{15}N(6)$-labelled compounds.



Thus, the conversion of (**2a,b**) into (**3a,b**) involves a nitrogen inversion and not a 1,2-acyl migration. An unexpectedly high rate of inversion of *N*-chlorodiaziridines (**2a,b**) was one cause of the erroneous assumption about the structure of (**3a,b**) and the nature of the conversion of (**2a,b**).

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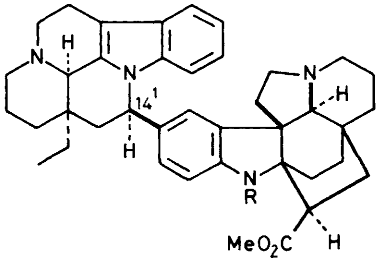
† Carried out by A. B. Zolotoi, O. A. Dyachenko, S. V. Konovalikhin, G. V. Shilov, and L. O. Atovmyan.

Total Synthesis of (−)-Kopsinilam, (−)-Kopsinine, and the Bis-indole Alkaloids (−)-Norpleiomutine and (−)-Pleiomutine

Philip Magnus and Peter Brown

J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., 1985, 184.

On p. 184, the structure of compounds (**1**) and (**4**) should be as shown below.



(**1**) R = Me
(**4**) R = H

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