

order rate constants were calculated by a computer program using the least square method. By dividing these values by the molar concentration of tropone, the appropriate second order rate constants were obtained.

A possible dimerisation of cyclopentadiene was investigated in the same way without using tropone in the reaction mixture. To investigate possible tropone dimerisation, a solution of tropone, hydroquinone and *n*-eicosane (internal standard) in pure dioxane was treated as above mentioned. In this case a 5% XE-60 chromosorb W (2 m) column was used together with a temperature program.

*Yield determinations.* Yields of adduct were determined similarly, after seven half lives, using a 1% OV-17 on chromosorb W (2 m) column at 150° and comparing the ratio of the area of the adduct peak to that of an internal standard (*n*-eicosane) with the ratio obtained from a test mixture of adduct m.p. 68° [1] and *n*-eicosane.

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### Errata

#### Correction and Complementary Remarks

to

#### The 5,6-Dihydro-2*H*-pyran-2-ide Cyclopropyl-enolate Rearrangement

by **V. Rautenstrauch**

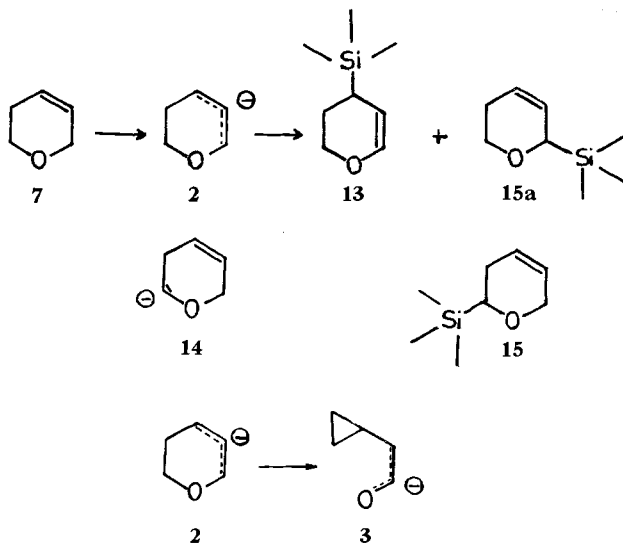
Research Laboratories, *Firmenich & Cie*, Geneva, Switzerland

We have reported [1] that lithiation of 5,6-dihydro-2*H*-pyran **7**<sup>1)</sup> with butyllithium/TMEDA gives the allylic carbanion **2**, together with the isomeric carbanion **14**, trapped as trimethylsilyl derivatives **13** and **15**, respectively. This is incorrect: in fact, only carbanion **2** is formed. The 60 MHz NMR. spectrum of **15** was misinterpreted [1]<sup>2)</sup> and structure **15** is incorrect. The correct structure is **15a**. Like **13**, **15a** is

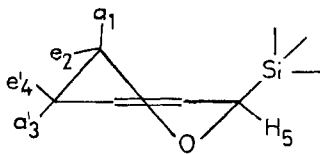
<sup>1)</sup> Numbering of formulae as in ref. [1].

<sup>2)</sup> I thank Dr. *J. F. Biellmann*, Université de Strasbourg, for pointing out this possibility.

derived from carbanion **2**. The main concern of the paper [1], the rearrangement  $2 \rightarrow 3$  given in the title, is not affected by this error.



Structure **15a** follows conclusively from the 90 MHz NMR. spectrum and from  $\text{Eu}(\text{FOD})_3$  complexation experiments. The spectrum (ca.  $35^\circ$ ,  $\text{DCCl}_3$ )<sup>3)</sup> shows that essentially one conformational isomer is present. We are not sure about the orientation of the trimethylsilyl group. Protons  $e'_4$  and  $a'_3$  give rise to signals at 1.82 (broad doublet) and 2.22 ppm (complex multiplet). Protons  $a_4$  and  $e_2$  resonate at a lower field to give a doublet of triplets at 3.45 ppm ( $a_4$ ) and a signal at ca. 3.9 ppm ( $e_2$ ) which coincides with that of proton  $H_5$ . The vinylic protons are virtually isochronous, and give rise only to small couplings (broadened singlet at 5.70 ppm). Complexation with  $\text{Eu}(\text{FOD})_3$  clearly does not change the conformation of **15a**. It causes a strong downfield shift of the group of signals of protons  $a_1$ ,  $e_2$ ,  $H_5$  and separates these signals. Proton  $H_5$  now gives



a broad triplet at lowest field and proton  $e_2$  appears as a quartet of doublets at higher field; the signal of proton  $a_1$  is essentially unchanged and still at highest field. Irradiation at the frequency region of protons  $a'_3$  and  $e'_4$  (whose signals almost coincide in the complex) produces a singlet for proton  $a'_3$  and doublets for protons  $a_1$  and  $e_2$ . Approximate coupling constants for complexed **15a** can be deduced as:  $J_{12} = 10$ ,  $J_{13} = 10$ ,  $J_{14} = 4$ ,  $J_{23} = 5$ ,  $J_{24} = 2$ ,  $J_{34} = 18^4)$ ,  $J_{35} = 4$ ,  $J_{45} = 4$  Hz.

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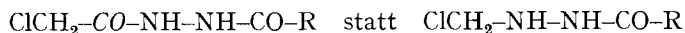
<sup>3)</sup> The spectrum does not change on heating to  $140^\circ$  ( $d_6$ -benzene).

<sup>4)</sup> For the  $\pi$ -electron effect on geminal coupling constants, see ref. [2].

Helv. 55, 2628 (1972), Communication Nr. 264 by *C. Wentrup*, *C. Mayor* and *R. Gleiter*: on p. 2629, line 16, for **7** read **8**; on p. 2632, footnote 6, second line, for 'cf. <sup>3</sup>' read '[16]'.  

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Helv. 55, 1979 (1972), Abhandlung Nr. 189 von *K. Rüfenacht*: S. 1981, Tab. 3: in der Überschrift sollte es richtig heissen 2-Alkylthio-5-chlormethyl-1,3,4-thiadiazole **8** statt ...1,2,4-...; S. 1982, Formel 11, sollte richtig heissen:



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