Only half of the molecule was found to be unique, the second half being generated by rotation about a 2-fold axis implicit in the space group symmetry. The Ru–Ru bridging carbonyl was also seen to lie on this axis, giving both C6 and O6 half-site occupancy factors. The symmetry-generated atomic positions are indicated by primed labels in the ORTEP drawing. All atoms were allowed to vibrate anisotropically in the final stages of refinement. Final residuals after 14 cycles of full-matrix least squares were $R = 0.0522$ for unit weights. The total number of parameters varied was 128. The maximum final shift/esd was 0.003, and the maximum and minimum residual densities were 1.22 and −0.88 e Å^{-3} in the vicinity of the central metal cage. Final fractional atomic coordinates and selected bond distances and angles are given in Tables I–III, respectively. Crystallographic data for **2** are given in Table IV.

A model to account for intermixing of the group 8 metals was also considered in the structure of **2**. However, no evidence was found in favor of this possibility. Analysis of the electron density at the ruthenium site did not suggest that this site was even partially occupied by an iron atom. The model exhibited poor convergence for a disorder level as low as 5%, with $R = 0.0833$ after 8 cycles of least-squares.

Acknowledgment. We are grateful to Professor T. B. Rauchfuss and the University of Illinois Mass Spectrometry Laboratory for asisstance with our mass spectral analysis.

Supplementary Material Available: A table of anisotropic displacement parameters (Table S1) (1 page); a listing of structure factor amplitudes (7 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

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(17) (a) Sheldrick, G. M. SHELX86, a computer program for crystal structure determination. University of Goettingen, 1986. (b) Sheldrick, G. M. SHELX76, a computer program for crystal structure determination. University of Cambridge, 1976.

Additions and Corrections

1984, Volume 23

Jean-Luc Vanderheyden, Alan R. Ketring, Karen Libson, Mary Jane Heeg, Lee Roecker, Philip Motz, Robert Whittle, R. C. Elder,* and Edward Deutsch*: Synthesis and Characterization of Cationic Technetium Complexes of 1,2-Bis(dimethylphosphino)ethane (DMPE). Structure Determinations of *trans*-$[Tc^{V}(DMPE)_2(OH)(O)](F_3CSO_3)_2$, *trans*-$[Tc^{III}(DMPE)_2Cl_2]F_3CSO_3$, and $[Tc^{I}(DMPE)_3]^+$ Using X-ray Diffraction, EXAFS, and ^{99}Tc NMR.

Pages 3184–3191. The correct thermodynamic information for *trans*-$[Tc(DMPE)_2(OH)(O)]^{2+}$ is as follows: $K_a = 6.3 \pm 0.05$; $pK_a = -(0.80 \pm 0.05)$.—Jean-Luc Vanderheyden

1990, Volume 29

Takahiko Kojima, Takeshi Usui, Tomoaki Tanase, Morio Yashiro, Sadao Yoshikawa, Reiko Kuroda, Shigenobu Yano,* and Masanobu Hidai*: Synthesis and Characterization of Cobalt(III) Complexes Containing α-Diamine and Carbinolamine Derived from α-Aminomalonate and Ethylenediamine.

Page 448. In the right column, the third sentence of the first complete paragraph should read as follows: Two resonances due to carboxyl groups of the AM^{2-} ligand were observed, one of which at 172.9 ppm could be assigned to the *uncoordinated* carboxyl group and the other of which at 183.3 ppm to the *coordinated* carboxyl group.[9c]—Takahiko Kojima

Li-June Ming, Randall B. Lauffer, and Lawrence Que, Jr.*: Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Studies of Iron(II/III)–Amide Complexes. Spectroscopic Models for Non-Heme Iron Proteins.

Page 3063. In column 1, the magnetization ratios should read (18.0 ± 2)%, (27.4 ± 1)%, (74.1 ± 2.3)%, and (80.6 ± 3.8)%.—Lawrence Que, Jr.