coordinated to aluminum atoms are eliminated first during the dehydroxylation process.[17] This hypothesis is supported by the fact that >Al–OH groups at the surface of a silica–alumina are not detected by infrared spectroscopy. However, on silica–alumina$_{(200)}$, one would expect there to be some remaining >Al–OH groups.

A reasonable explanation is that the hydroxyl groups coordinated to the aluminum atoms are also coordinated to the silicon atom in a bridging manner in order to compensate for the difference in charge between silicon and aluminum (Scheme 1).

Such bridging hydroxyl groups would not be readily detected by infrared spectroscopy. After reaction with the tin hydride complex, the surface structure and spectroscopic data of the grafted organotin complex would likely be the same regardless of whether the tin is coordinated to a site similar to those on silica or to a site with an adjacent Lewis acidic aluminum atom.

Additions and Corrections

1993, Volume 32

Vicente Rives,* Francisco M. Labajos, Maria A. Ulibarri, and Pilar Malet: A New Hydrotalcite-like Compound Containing V^{3+} Ions in the Layers.

Page 5000. The indexing of X-ray diffraction peaks given in Figure 1 is incorrect. The corrected figure is presented below.

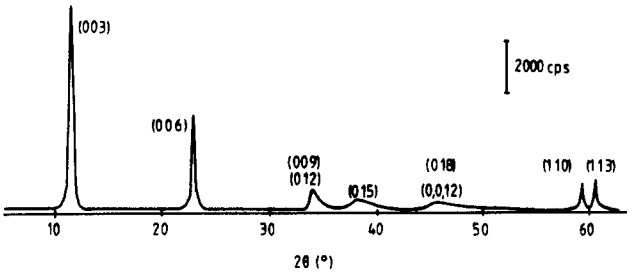

Figure 1. X-ray diffraction diagram of Mg,V–CO_3 double hydroxide.