group, besides the influence of its steric demands, may also exert an electron-withdrawing effect, even through an alkane chain, causing some enhanced susceptibility to bond breaking.

The conclusion from these studies is that **III** is probably too reactive for use as a probe due to its light sensitivity and rapid hydrolysis. Nevertheless, our results point toward the development of more specific reagents capable perhaps of DNA−protein cross-linking in a discrete two-step process.

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Supplementary Material Available: Figures showing changes in conductivity (aqueous solutions of *cis*-[$RuCl_2(Me_2SO)_4$], **II** and **III**) and UV/visible spectra (aqueous solutions of **I** and **III**) with time (4 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

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Additions and Corrections

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F. Ekkehardt Hahn, Michael Keck, and Kenneth N. Raymond*: Catecholate Complexes of Silicon: Synthesis and Molecular and Crystal Structures of [$Si(cat)_2$]·2THF and $Li_2[Si(cat)_3]$·3.5dme (cat = Catecholate Dianion).

Page 1403. In the synthesis of $Li_2[Si(cat)_3]$·3.5dme, there is an error in the stoichiometry for the amounts as given. The following are correct: 1.04 mL of $SiCl_4$, which corresponds to 1.54 g or 9.067 mmol. The subsequent yield of $Li_2[Si(cat)_3]$·3.5dme was 3.43 g.

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