Registry No. $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5Me_5)ZrCl]_3O(OH)_3Cl$, 118318-67-5; $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5Me_5)ZrCl_3]$, 75181-07-6; $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5Me_5)HfCl]_3O(OH_3)Cl$, 118318-68-6; $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5Me_5)HfCl_3]$, 75181-08-7; $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5Me_5)ZrCl]_3O(OH)_4$, 118318-69-7; $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5Me_5)HfCl]_3O(OH)_4$, 118318-70-0; $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5Me_5)ZrCl]_3O(OH)_4\cdot 2THF$, 118354-08-8.

Supplementary Material Available: A crystal structure analysis report, Table II (anisotropic thermal parameters), Table III (atomic coordinates for hydrogen atoms), Table IV (bond lengths and angles involving coordination groups), Table V (bond lengths and angles involving non-hydrogen atoms in C_5Me_5 ligands), Table VI (bond lengths and angles involving non-hydrogen atoms in THF molecules of crystallization), Table VII (hydrogen-bonding parameters), Figure 2 (ORTEP drawing showing labeling scheme for $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5Me_5)ZrCl]_3O(OH)_4$ molecules), and Figure 3 (ORTEP drawing of THF molecules of crystallization) (16 pages); structure factor tables for the X-ray structural study of $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5Me_5)ZrCl]_3O(OH)_4\cdot 2OC_4H_8$ (22 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

Additions and Corrections

1988, Volume 27

Roger D. Willett,* Marcus R. Bond, W. G. Haije, O. P. M. Soonieus, and W. J. A. Maaskant: Crystal Structures of Three Phases of Tetramethylammonium Trichlorocuprate(II) (TMCuC).

Pages 614–620. The space group of the intermediate temperature phase was incorrectly reported as $P\bar{1}$ (Marsh, R. E. *Inorg. Chem.* **1988**, *27*, 2902–2903). We have refined the crystal structure in the correct space group, $C2/m$ (structure factors of equivalent reflections from the original half-sphere of data were averaged, $R_{\text{merge}} = 0.0553$; 1592 total reflections; 872 unique reflections, 650 with $|F| > 3\sigma(F)$). Final refinement of 83 least-squares parameters gave $R = 0.0694$ and $R_w = 0.0766$. Coordinates for all atoms are within three standard deviations of the symmetrized coordinates reported by Marsh. Bond lengths and angles are likewise within three standard deviations of the symmetrized reported values; hence, the chemical description of the structure is essentially unchanged. Two significant differences arise on refinement in the higher symmetry space group: (1) Disorder of the Jahn–Teller axis about Cu(1) is now constrained by symmetry to occupy both orientations equally, instead of the 54.0 (2)% probability for one orientation originally reported. (2) Thermal parameters for several carbon atoms increased significantly, implying the cation might be more disordered than previously thought.

Supplementary Material Available: Corrected listings of atomic coordinates, bond lengths, bond angles, anisotropic thermal parameters, and hydrogen atom positions (3 pages); a corrected table of observed and calculated structure factors (6 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.—Marcus R. Bond

Dominique Luneau, Jean-Michel Savariault, and Jean-Pierre Tuchagues*: Synthesis, Structure, and Magnetic Properties of a Dodecamanganese(II) Complex Afforded by a Binucleating Acyclic N_2O_3 Schiff Base.

Page 3917. In the fourth paragraph of the magnetic susceptibility section, the second to last sentences should read as follows: Within the framework of this model, the experimental data are satisfactorily least-squares-fit with the parameters $J = -2.0$ cm^{-1}, $\Theta = 0.36$ K, and $g = 2.006$, which indicates that extended antiferromagnetic interactions are prevailing in this complex. However, as it does not seem totally appropriate to consider an infinite-chain hypothesis in the case of this spherical aggregate, the experimental magnetic susceptibility data were also least-squares-fit to the theoretical equation for an isotropic magnetic exchange interaction between two $S_1 = S_2 = {}^5/_2$ ions by employing the $H = -2JS_1S_2$ spin Hamiltonian.[22] The aim of this oversimplified approach was to ascertain the order of magnitude of the magnetic interactions operating in this aggregate. The lines in Figure 5 represent this fit, which affords the same Ginsberg standard error of estimate[8] (1.98×10^{-2}) as that obtained with a chain hypothesis. The parameters obtained from this fit are $J = -3.0$ cm^{-1} and $g = 1.91$; the $g = 1.91$ value is low compared to the $g = 2.01$ value measured from the X-band powder EPR spectra and to that obtained within the framework of the Heisenberg-chain hypothesis. However, these oversimplified approaches afford an estimate of the average value of the magnetic interactions operating in this aggregate. Reference 21 should read as follows: (a) Wagner, G. R.; Friedberg, S. A. *Phys. Lett.* **1964**, *9*, 11–13. (b) König, E.; Desai, V. P.; Kanellakopoulos, B.; Klenze, R. *Chem. Phys.* **1980**, *54*, 109.—Jean-Pierre Tuchagues