

It seems an interesting fact that the formation of III was not observed during chlorination of I or heating of I with benzoyl peroxide-carbon tetrachloride. The chlorination of II yielded as main product, dichloroisochlordene (IV) (yield, ca. 50–60%, $\nu_{C=C} = 1600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) while III appeared as a by-product in a yield of about 5%. If II was treated with benzoyl peroxide, the main product was III (yield, ca. 25–30%).

It should be pointed out that the present investigations were not performed under the same conditions as used in the production of technical chlordane. Therefore, the possibility of I being a direct precursor of III in this process cannot be excluded. Also, the relatively high proportion of III in technical chlordane (approximately 6%, Parlar et al., 1977) cannot be assumed to be derived solely from reactions of II, although the latter is a possible by-product of the technical synthesis of I.

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CORRECTIONS

INDOLE ALKALOIDS FROM *BALANSIA EPICHLÖE*
 (WEESE)

In this article by James K. Porter, Charles W. Bacon, Joe D. Robbins, David S. Himmelsbach, and Howard C. Higman, the compound referred to in fraction B and named 3-(3-indolyl)propane-1,2,3-triol should be changed to 1-(3-indolyl)propane-1,2,3-triol.

AMINO ACID ANALYZER STUDIES OF THE
 PRODUCTS OF PEROXIDE OXIDATION OF CYSTINE,
 LANTHIONINE, AND HOMOCYSTINE

In this article by Samuel H. Lipton, C. E. Bodwell, and Albert H. Coleman, Jr., on p 627, in the second line of the second full paragraph of the second column, the last word sulfoxide should read sulfone.