Corrections

J. Agric. Food Chem., Vol. 35, No. 3, 1987 **443**

CORRECTIONS

CHARACTERIZATION OF BOVINE URINE AND
ADIPOSE INTERLABORATORY PERFORMANCE
EVALUATION SAMPLES CONTAINING BIOLOGI-
CALLY INCORPORATED CHLOROPHENOLS, by
Paul J. Marsden, E. Neil Amick, Fred L. Shore, Llewellyn
R. Williams, Verle R. Bohman,* and Clifton R. Blincoe,
J. Agric. Food Chem. **1986**, *34*, 795–800.

Page 795: Author Blincoe should have read Clifton R.
Blincoe. Reference to C.R.B. should be University of
Nevada—Reno, Reno, NV.

PRODUCTION OF OXALIC ACID FROM DRY POW-
DER OF *PARTHENIUM HYSTEROPHORUS* L., by
Jyoti D. Mane, Sadashiv J. Jadhav,* and Nanduri A.
Ramaiah, *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **1986**, *34*, 989–990.

A portion of the Materials and Methods section was
inadvertently omitted.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Whole dry plants were collected and ground into a
powder, which was used as raw material. The reaction was
carried out in a three-neck flask containing a mixture of
plant material (10 g) and catalyst (5 mg). Initially, the
flask was ice cooled, and an appropriate quantity of pre-
cooled concentrated nitric acid was added into it with slow
stirring. After 30 min, a predetermined quantity of cold
concentrated sulfuric acid was added. Subsequently, the
temperature of the reaction mixture was maintained at a
desired temperature for specified time. The resultant
mixture was then filtered through a nylon mesh. The
filtrate was assayed for oxalic acid content by a procedure
that involved the precipitation of oxalic acid with calcium
chloride, followed by recovery of the calcium oxalate by
filtration, subsequent dissolution in dilute sulfuric acid,
and then titration with standard permanganate (0.1 N).
The quantity of oxalic acid was calculated by the following
formula:

$$\text{oxalic acid (g/10 g dry powder)} = \frac{0.1 \times v \times R \times DF \times 45}{S \times 1000}$$

where V = volume of the filtrate (mL), R = titration
reading (mL), DF = dilution factor (16), and S = volume
of filtrate diluted (16 times) for oxalate precipitation (10
mL). Oxalic acid was recovered from the filtrate by
crystallization induced by cooling.