

## ERRATA

G. Bryant Bachman and D. E. Welton, "Oximes of Dialkylaminobutanediones", *J. Org. Chem.*, **12**, 222 (1947).

Formula VI (in equation)  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{NOH})\text{C}(=\text{NOH})\text{CH}_3$  should read  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{NOH})\text{C}(=\text{NOH})\text{CH}_2\text{NR}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

L. Haskelberg, "Derivatives of 6-Nitro- and 6-Amino-quinoline", *J. Org. Chem.*, **12**, 434 (1947).

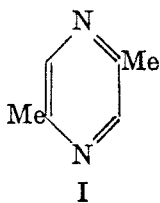
In this paper, the cyclization of the crude reaction product from 6-aminoquinoline and ethyl acetoacetate was described to give 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-5,6,3',2'-pyridoquinoline (I). Dr. W. O. Kermack has drawn our attention to the fact that the synthetic method applied is expected to lead to 4-hydroxy-2-methyl-5,6,3',2'-pyridoquinoline (II) [see Kermack and Weatherhead, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1164 (1940)] rather than to (I). In comparing our product with an authentic specimen of (I) (m.p. 330° after shrinking at 325°), he observed a depression of the melting point of the mixture to 300° (beginning of the melting). The substance in question has, therefore, formula (II). Dr. Kermack's advice and assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Lyndon Small, Lewis J. Sargent, and James A. Bralley, "The Phenylidihydrothebaines", *J. Org. Chem.*, **12**, 842 (1947).

Table I, column three, (-)Hexahydrophenyltetrahydrothebaimine (XXXI),  $(\alpha)_D - 10.0$  should read  $(\alpha)_D + 10.0$ .

Frederick George Mann and James Watson, *J. Org. Chem.*, **13**, 502 (1948).

Page 502, Formula I



should be

