CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

Ammoniatriacetic acid (*"triglycine"*). The use of the term "triglycine" (1) to represent glycine-N,N-diacetic acid, $N(CH_2COOH)_3$, (I) has been criticised (2) on the basis that it has been widely used as the name of the tripeptide: $H_2NCH_2CONHCH_2CONHCH_2COOH$ (II). A preliminary search of Beilstein and of Chemical Abstracts revealed no such usage, although diglycylglycine is employed in place of glycylglycylglycine for this tripeptide, and triglycylglycine seems to be preferred as a more convenient form in place of glycylglycylglycylglycine. In current literature the term triglycine has been employed for the polypeptide by a number of workers (3, 4). On the other hand triglycine has been used previously for the amino acid (I) (5).

To avoid the ambiguity that has thus resulted the authors suggest the name ammoniatriacetic acid for the chelating agent (I) in question. In view of the analogous and widely-used term ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, this is considered more meaningful than the previously employed names: Nitrilotriacetic acid, trimethylamine-α, α', α''-tricarboxylic acid, triglycolamic acid, and triglycine.

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July 3, 1950.

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(1) MARTELL AND BERSWORTH, *J. Org. Chem.*, **15**, 46 (1950).
(2) HOFMANN, K., private communication to Editor, *J. Org. Chem.*
(3) MELLON, KORN, AND HOOVER, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **70**, 3040 (1948).
(4) MAGEE AND HOFMANN, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **71**, 1515 (1949).
(5) BERSWORTH, U. S. Patent 2,412,945 (Dec. 24, 1946).

"The Isomeric 4-*n*-Propylcyclohexanols," Herbert E. Ungnade, *J. Org. Chem.*, **14**, 333 (1949).

After publication of this paper, Dr. Gauthier advised us of his results, abstracted only in highly condensed form (1), which agree with ours. His rather extensive work (2) was evidently carried out and published simultaneously with ours (3). It consists in the preparation of pure *cis*- and *trans*-4-*n*-propylcyclohexanols, the corresponding ketone, and numerous derivatives of these substances. Constants determined for the pure ketone and the isomeric alcohols agree with those reported by us. Dr. Gauthier has also observed the hydrogenolysis reaction which accompanies the hydrogenation of the nucleus or the carbonyl group. His crude alcohol mixtures, like ours, contained impurities as judged by their physical constants.

(1) *Chem. Abstr.*, **40**, 3732, 4362, 4364 (1946).
(2) GAUTHIER, *Ann. chim. phys.*, **20**, 581 (1945); *Compt. rend.*, **217**, 28 (1943); **218**, 595, 650 (1944).
(3) UNGNADE AND LUDUTSKY, *J. Org. Chem.*, **10**, 620 (1945).

"An Improved Synthesis of DL-Glyceraldehyde," William F. Gresham and William E. Grigsby, *J. Org. Chem.*, **14**, 1103 (1949). Add "Contribution from the

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"N-2-Pyridylalkanolamines and Esters," Nathan Weiner and Irving Allan Kaye, *J. Org. Chem.*, **14,** 868 (1949). Page 871, Table III, compound Id A, the *picrate*, $C_{27}H_{23}N_5O$ should read $C_{27}H_{23}N_5O_9$; compound Ie A, the *picrate*, $C_{29}H_{25}N_5O_1$ should read $C_{29}H_{25}N_5O_{11}$.